Men of Nottingham and Nottinghamshire : being biographical notices of five hundred men and women who were born, or worked, or abode, or died in the county or city of Nottingham, and who, in some way, were distinguished for usefulness to others / by Robert Mellors.

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Publication/Creation

Nottingham : J. & H. Bell, 1924 [i.e. 1925]

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MEN OF NOTTINGHAM AND NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

BEING BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF

FIVE HUNDRED MEN AND WOMEN

WHO WERE BORN, OR WORKED, OR ABODE, OR DIED IN THE COUNTY OR CITY OF NOTTINGHAM, AND WHO, IN SOME WAY, WERE DISTINGUISHED FOR USEFULNESS TO OTHERS.

BY

ROBERT MELLORS,

AUTHOR OF "IN AND ABOUT NOTTINGHAMSHIRE," "OLD NOTTINGHAM SUBURBS," ETC.; A VICE PRESIDENT OF THE THOROTON SOCIETY; ALDERMAN NOTTS. COUNTY COUNCIL.

SECOND EDITION—WITH 16 p.p. SUPPLEMENT.

NOTTINGHAM:

J. & H. Bell Ld., Printers, Carlton Street,

1924.

BYB.4457

"O God

we have heard with our ears,

and our fathers have declared unto us,

The Noble Works that Thou didst

in their days,

and in the old time before them."

P.B. (*L.V.*)



"*BE YE—IMITATORS OF GOD.*"

St. Paul (*R.V.*)

"*We live in deeds not years; in thoughts not breaths;*
In feelings—not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by heart throbs. He most lives
Who thinks most—feels the noblest—acts the best."

Bailey—"*Festus*," *v.* 71.

DEDICATION.

To His Grace the Duke of Portland, K.G., G.C.V.O.,
Lord Lieutenant of Nottinghamshire.

My Lord Duke,

I desire, with all due respect, to dedicate my book to you. It has always been a pleasure to me to remember that I was born on the Portland estate. In my Father's parlour—more than seventy years ago—there was a framed engraved portrait of the then Duke, and my Father cherished it. Ever since the Nottinghamshire County Council was established your Grace and I have been members of that body: of which you have been an Alderman thirty-five years, and I thirty-two years. You and your noble wife, the Duchess, have not only patronised every laudable object, but you have both given abundantly—what is far more valuable—personal service, in aid of every class and all good work.

My days are numbered. May yours long continue.

Accept my salutations,

ROBt. MELLORS.

Nottingham,
April 26th, 1924.

Welbeck Abbey,
Worksop, Notts.,
26th April, 1924.

My dear Alderman Mellors,

It is very kind of you to wish to inscribe your forthcoming book to me, and I shall have really great pleasure in accepting the dedication.

I heartily congratulate you on your continued literary activity, and I hope your book will achieve the object you have in view. With kind regards, and sincere good wishes.

I am,

Yours very sincerely,

PORTLAND.

PREFACE.

April 26th, 1924. On this day I enter upon my 90th year, having been born in 1835. I must firstly thank my Heavenly Father for a long life, and many blessings received at His hands. I acknowledge my great obligations to my Father and Mother for their labours, example and training. I record—with affectionate remembrance—fifty years of happy life with my departed Wife. I am thankful for the loving-kindness of my sons and daughters, grand-children, and great grand-children. I am indebted to a multitude of friends and fellow-workers; many of whom are departed, but others are bearing the burden and heat of their day of work, and their helpfulness I cherish.

When, in 1908, I issued my book "In and about Nottinghamshire" (now out of print) one of the principal literary reviewers criticised me for having given so little notice of the distinguished men and women in the County. I plead guilty, for until I was over seventy years of age I had paid little attention to either local history or biography. In my subsequent booklets of Lenton, Radford, Sneinton, Basford, Mapperley, Bulwell, Wilford, and West Bridgford—together forming "Old Nottingham Suburbs: Then and Now," in "The History of Arnold," and in the booklets of Stapleford, Beeston, Attenborough, Chilwell and Toton, Kingston on Soar, Scrooby, and the Pilgrim Fathers, "A talk to Scouts," etc., I endeavoured to make amends for my default, and now in the present book I try to make full atonement.

In the booklets referred to in this preface, some of the persons named in the following collection were there noticed, but it appeared desirable that their names should appear in a general collection.

Some of the persons commented on have received more lengthy notice than others. Such papers were prepared at different times for another purpose and it did not seem to be desirable to condense them.

There are in the Index nearly 600 names, some of them however, are of little note. On the other hand, wives are seldom noted there.

Should I be blamed for omitting many names which ought to appear, and especially for not having done equal justice to the North of the county, I must plead the limitations of old age, and express the hope that when I fail someone will continue and extend the work, for the mine has much unexplored gold. If, on the other hand, it be stated that the names of some are given who might well have been omitted, I plead that every name included has been carefully weighed, and the compiler of such a book is obliged to constitute himself a kind of court of first instance, whose verdict is subject to appeal, with full liberty to appellants to do better.

It may be stated that the "Lives of Nottinghamshire Worthies and of Celebrated and Remarkable Men of the County from the Norman Conquest to A.D. 1882," by Cornelius Brown, supplies what is necessary. Mr. Brown did an excellent work. He had qualifications I do not possess. His work will stand as of great value. His was the historical record and testimony chiefly of men who, for want of a better term, may be described as of the ruling class. My aim differs in this respect that I seek to gain a benefit from all classes, but in one aspect only, and that is Usefulness. I have not written biographies. That would have required many books. Only a small book was the aim, and many of the men referred to have passed away since Mr. Brown's book was written. I thank his Executor for permission to quote therefrom.

It is due that acknowledgment should be made of the writer's indebtedness to the proprietors of that invaluable compilation the "Dictionary of National Biography" for liberty to quote therefrom. Also to Wylie, Bailey, Godfrey, Stevenson, and a number of other local writers, local newspapers, librarians, and to many friends and correspondents who I hope will forgive me for not mentioning their names, for many books have been searched, and many persons have been bored with questions, and indeed it may be said of nearly every individual named that aid has been obtained from another.

R.M.

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INTRODUCTION.

My object in compiling the paper following is to bring together notes on the names and deeds of men and women in the County and City of Nottingham who have distinguished themselves, or have become distinguished, in usefulness, or in skill, in any or every department of life. The prominent idea is that of usefulness to their fellow-men, which may be by industry, energy, natural development, invention, manufacture, or any other department of trade and commerce; or it may be in the cultivation of the fine arts—music, painting, poetry, sculpture; or in education and scientific study and the impartation of knowledge; or in compiling books for historical or literary purposes. Perchance it may be in legislation, or administration of law, and the thousand and one needs of modern society and of our great Empire; or in its defence; or in repairing the ills that arise from sickness, or poverty, or crime, or in promoting the spiritual welfare of men and women who aim at something above the materialism of every day surroundings, and who need guidance and comfort to bear and rise above the trials of life, and to cultivate their hearts and minds by sympathy, and disinterested usefulness, worthy of our history, our capacity, our destiny.

If there have been such men and women—Who were they, and when, and where did they live and die? It may be that the knowledge of their deeds will provoke imitation and emulation, as Dryden says, "A noble emulation beats your breast." "I have given you an example, that ye should do as I have done to you," said the Great Model. Our newspapers publish every day examples of evil deeds, and their disastrous consequences. We need a corrective, and to look on the sunshine, the flowers, the beautiful fruits, and all the loveliness of nature and grace. By a constant dwelling on the dark spots of life we lose a due sense of proportion, and think that the great mass of the people are bad, and we need to be reminded that there may be more good people than bad ones; more kind actions than cruel ones; and that the surest way to promote the welfare of others, and our own peace, is to substitute "beauty for ashes, the oil of

joy for mourning, and the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness."

Although the object may be good, the method of attainment may be faulty. No one man can know a tithe of the useful men and women in a county. He must depend upon what others say, and their minds may, like ours, be biassed. Life is short, and we soon pass out of sight and of memory, and the record may be faulty. Actions and lives that appeared to be good may, through human frailty, work out with a different result to that intended. We cannot discern motives, and we do not live long enough to determine results. But when all has been said and done we do well to recognise good actions, to aim at a fair valuation; to give praise to those that do well, to imitate all that is commendable, and leniently to view the action that lacks perfection.

These remarks will particularly apply to the class of persons in the following list styled "Benefactors," or "Bequeathing Benefactors." The first term is intended to apply to those donors who have during their lifetime conferred benefits, and the other to those testators who have postponed conferring benefits until they were passing away. The distinction may be real or artificial, and largely depends upon motive, which is outside our province to determine, and fortunately the benefit to the recipients is real, regardless of motive. One may, however, be entertained by the thought that some people do more good after their deaths than during their lives, and let us piously give credit to some of the benefactors whom we regarded as lacking the grace of cheerful giving during lifetime with the hope that they were secretly purposing to accumulate in order to bequeath more bountifully.

Of course no after-death bounty, however great, can compensate for the lack of a useful, helpful life. The greatest things of life cannot be put into financial terms, or added up in pounds, shillings, and pence columns. The widow's half-farthings, in the estimate of the Divine Assessor, were added up as being more than the "much money" others offered, and no gifts are equal to personal service. The influence of example is of greater value than the donation, and the benefit to be obtained by the donor is not in money, or money's worth, but in the

building up of character. The good to be received—not in another world, but in this life—by the man who acts rightly, with a high motive, in a strenuous effort to promote the welfare of his fellow-men, is priceless and abiding. This is the true art of living, and outweighs all the pleasures to be derived from fortunes made, or ease, or selfish gratification and display.

It may be suggested that in the following list the service rendered to the community was unequal; in one case involving hardly a ripple of effort, or self-sacrifice, and in another the great surrender; or one result being trivial, and the other permanent; one hardly meriting the name of a noble motive, and another involving a life passion of devotion. That is quite correct, and it is true to life. In actual reality there is no such thing as equality, except it be in French formulas, or on political platforms. Life is made up of fragments, and the river cannot say to the trickling stream, "I have no need of you." In the Auctioneer's catalogue there are lots that are described as "Sundry," but all may have their uses. In every-day life the chimney-sweep and the scullery maid render necessary services, although only temporary or unseen.

It is highly probable that many of us have at times secretly wished that we could imitate "My Lord" or "Lady Bountiful" in the profuse distribution of money, but it will here be seen how various are the fields of usefulness, and in many of them gold, or other possessions, if the mind be unduly set on them, may actually hinder the development of true life, and in such case we may well beware of every form of wanting more, realizing that the highest type of life consists not in possession, but in the use we make of whatever we have—whether knowledge, abilities, attainments, opportunities, example, influence, all of which may be independent of material considerations. The power for good is in the soul. We gain nothing by crying for the moon, and sighing, "If I only had ——!" Wisdom is shown by a man using what he has, and where he stands.

It will be seen that the number of names of men distinguished for skill in manufacture is limited. This may partly be the fault of the compiler lacking a wider range of knowledge of all departments of local skill; but

is it not a fact that the great advantages now possessed in both city and county are insufficiently appreciated by both employers and workpeople? With the advantage of heredity developed from the inventors of such a marvellous combination as the modern lace machine, together with all the local benefits of natural resources, and acquired conveniences, including University College, Secondary Schools, and the School of Art, and other educational facilities, there might be, with a hearty co-operation between employers and workpeople, such developments of technical skill as would be for the credit of the district, and for the advantage of all parties concerned.

On the other hand, it is very gratifying to observe the number of men who lacking the advantages of birth and social position, of education and environment, and in some cases in spite of positive disadvantages, have, with energy joined to a laudable ambition and tenacity of purpose, so overcome all drawbacks, and educated themselves by observation and imitation, and by the exercise of the power of brain, and hand, and heart, that they have been a credit to themselves and their families, and have rendered to the community helpful service. Possibly a lad seeing this record will exclaim, "I can, and I will!"

The number of women whose usefulness is here recorded is few, and that is to be regretted, because there are always more good women than good men, and probably more useful ones to the community, but either through their self-effacement, or the selfishness of men, the record is slight. In another generation, now that all fields of usefulness are opened for women, or are being opened, we shall have an abundant record, which will to men be more attractive for reading and admiration.

I have purposely included the names of some men of only ordinary ability, educational attainment, and social position, for the object of the book being to instruct and stimulate, it is of little use telling a lad to imitate Solomon in all his glory, or the great General who is a mighty man of valour, or him who had "much goods laid up for many years." We may aim at and attain usefulness in any and every walk in life, and there are and have been examples close at hand where

"The trivial round, the common task,
Will furnish all we ought to ask;
Room to deny ourselves; a road
To bring us, daily, nearer God."

Keble.

And still there are some men who exceed and excel, and whose examples voiced would say to us, "Come up higher!"

I must confess that I have purposely avoided party politics and politicians. I have also where practicable, minimized ecclesiastical differences, for in dealing with the names and doings of men whose views differed as much as their faces and features, and as flowers and trees, birds and beasts differ, and yet make one harmonized whole, one is forcibly reminded of the wise declaration that St. Peter made to the Roman officer, in view of the lesson which he said had been taught him by a vision, that "in every nation he that feareth God and worketh righteousness is acceptable to Him." Emphasis apparently must be put upon righteousness working; and so love to God and man appears to be at the heart of all forms of religion worth having, and was probably the motive power operating in the minds and lives of the majority of the men recorded.

I regret that I have not come across the biography of a Nottinghamshire farmer who has excelled in the development of his knowledge of science, art and craft as applied to agriculture. There must be such men, but they do not commit their efforts to writing, and yet how helpful it would be for a man who has had experience in working our local soils to tell of his choice of cultivation, varieties of seeds, manures, crops, stock, food values, times, and general methods and management. There is no art so important to the national welfare as agriculture, and every effort should be made to encourage the best cultivation, and to penalize wilful and careless neglect in the growth of weeds.

I had hoped to have included within the limit of five hundred all the names I deemed important, or at least within my contemplated range, but I find that is impracticable. There are so many persons partly "done," and so many more known but not yet approach-

ed, and others that by correspondence and reading can be, and ought to be, included, that with time, effort, and patience a large book may be compiled, but time in my case will not wait, and effort weakens. I have, therefore, given what I have obtained, and start again feeling sure that although " God buries His workmen, He will carry on His work." I am assuming that reverence for departed worth is part of the work of God, whether or no inspired in printed book, or on artist's canvas, of by sculptor's tool, or inscribed on monumental brass, or canopied alabaster tomb, or in Gothic temple.

It has been a great pleasure to be able to bring together so many names of men and women who in a limited area have sought the glory of God in the welfare of the people around them, and the more so on the reflection that these are only a portion of the names that can be, and ought to be, brought and associated in book form for the benefit of the young people who on the morrow will form or govern the nation, and the thought may be extended to the fact that all the names of which a record may somewhere be found are only a tithe of those who do their duty in the station to which they have been called; and the circle may be further extended to the thought that all other parts of Britain could produce a like number—in proportion to area and population—of God-fearing men and women who have a high ideal of conscience and duty; and the circle may even be still further extended to the British Empire, which in the providence of God has in some remarkable manner come to be the hope of the world. The League of Nations should by all and every means practicable be sustained, but the League of the Nations of which the British Empire consists is at the very centre of the League of the Nations of the world, and is moreover the vital part of that centre, for with the Empire gone the whole would fall like a pack of cards.

Thus we arrive again at the same point that while the name of the wicked may rot, and the name of the careless and forgetful of duty may be forgotten, and the name of those who live only for themselves may be lightly esteemed, and the name of those who set class against class and foment discords and promote wars may

be execrated, the young should be taught to honour the names of those who seek to promote the general welfare.

May I suggest here that in order to encourage reverence for departed worth—in my opinion every Church, School, or Society should keep a register of its faithful workers, and in these days of cheap photography should preserve portraits of such workers, with the names given at the foot, and the distinctive work done, such likenesses being protected by glass, and hung on the wall of the vestry or class room, and where this is impracticable, kept in an album. For these are days of many and rapid changes, and the worker of one generation is superseded, or forgotten, or unknown by another Pharaoh who arises and knows not Joseph.

It should, however, be a distinct encouragement to workers that whoever falls the work continues, and the nation that can produce such a succession of patient toilers will not easily fall, for they will possess the land and inherit the earth.

We close with the thought that here is a record chiefly of men with a purpose, who having seen a vision in advance, pursued it, regardless of immediate success or failure.
They had

"One great aim, like a guiding star above,
Which tasked strength, wisdom, stateliness, to lift
Their manhood to the height that takes the prize."

and so we join with George Eliot in singing—

"O may I join the choir invisible
Of those immortal dead who live again
In minds made better by their presence; live
In pulses stirred to generosity,
In deeds of daring rectitude, in scorn
For miserable aims that end with self.
. . . . . .
So to live is heaven.
So shall I join the choir invisible
Whose music is the gladness of the world."

R.M.

MEN OF NOTTINGHAM AND NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

ROBIN HOOD.

Robin Hood cannot be classified, but must appear in any book that gives biographical notices of the men in Nottinghamshire who have been distinguished, for he is by far the most popular and widely known of all the characters that the county has had. Who is there in the civilized world that has not heard of Robin Hood? Once upon a time Sherwood Forest occupied nearly half the county, and where would Sherwood Forest be without Robin Hood? In the olden time when churches were not held so sacred as moderns regard them, the Robin Hood plays equalled the Miracle plays in popularity if not in usefulness. Who has been the subject of more ballads than he and Little John, and Maid Marion, and Friar Tuck, and the rest of the coterie? Who has made the people laugh and say, "Begone, dull care," at the tale of his exploits when he robbed the rich to give to the poor, while he baffled the Sheriff of Nottingham, beguiled, entertained, and captivated him. And although the Forest has been greatly curtailed, and the deer have bounded away, and the green sward has become corn fields, and houses with gardens and fruit trees and flowers have superseded the grand old oaks, and the beauteous silver birches, yet many a village has its Robin Hood hills, or valleys, or caves, or its signboard telling of inevitable mortality and yet of survival, for

"Robin Hood is dead and gone,
So stop and drink with Little John."

When in the middle of the last century the men of Nottingham regarded their country as in danger and rallied to the rescue, first assembling on the Castle grounds, no name commended itself to them so much as that of Robin Hood, and in the Great War, plotted and planned by the accursed Kaiser, who rallied more manfully, and fought more bravely, and fell more terribly, than the brave Robin Hoods and the Battalions of Sherwood Foresters?

With regard to the personality of Robin Hood, let us face the facts. We have no record of the birth, or death, or house of residence, of Robin Hood. We know nothing of his ancestry, or descendants. We do not know his real name, or when he lived, although we surmise it was in the latter part of the twelfth century. No record exists of any man who met him, of any event that occurred, of any place that he visited. No castle, or fort, or house, or church yard, has ruins, or registers, to enable us to test his life or death. How then are we to explain the position? There was a man of energy and attractive personality, it may be the victim of a great public wrong, who attracted attention and drew round him followers, who had a character and obtained a reputation; and the snowball grew, and gradually by accretion assumed large dimensions, and the mystery and loneliness of the forest magnified events that occurred, and affairs of gallantry were reported, and rich, and vain, and it may be tyrannical ecclesiastics were envied and disliked, and helpless women and poor peasants told of deliverance, and so a halo was created and sustained, and delighted audiences assembled to see the representations, and told their children the stories which successive generations retailed in the days when there were no schools or books for the common people.

And now comes the materialist, and the iconoclast who wants to trample on the beautiful and the poetical, and to reduce all the scenery to the level of the railway luggage train, which we resent and against which we protest.

In estimating the existence, life and work of Robin Hood we must divest ourselves of all our present surroundings and remember that centuries ago there were no registers of births, deaths or marriages; no police to report and prevent crime; no newspapers or printed books; no poor law collections, or election notices. There were deeds of conveyance of property, and Post Mortem Inquisitions to ascertain what was due to the King, but Robin Hood was an outlaw, and therefore deprived of all rights to property, or protection, or residence, or shelter, or food, or even the right to live. Whoever assisted an outlaw rendered himself liable to be deemed a confederate

and punished accordingly. His life was therefore in his own hands, and every member of the community had to be guarded against, and the more so when a price was set upon a man's head, and a reward given for production, dead or alive. There was no place to which he might flee and be safe, nor could he leave the country, except by stealth.

Now look at what Robin Hood is reported to have done. There are no historical documents, but there is an abundance of ballads, and the poets exercised poetic license, and exaggerated, as poets not uncommonly do, but bearing this in mind, look at what Robin is said to have done. Evidently the deeds reported are such as would on recital make the people laugh. A favourite case is where he fooled the Sheriff of Nottingham, or a parish constable whose business it was to take the outlaw into custody, but who found the tables turned and the Officer had become the prisoner. A proud bishop or a fat abbot with an abundance of gold in his ' portmantle,' instead of victimizing another is made a victim himself, and it must be borne in mind that these men were not only lords over God's heritage, but frequently had the reputation of being luxurious, or exacting, and often were foreigners, not speaking the language of the common people, or having local ties of affinity.

In the ballads, the King's deer is constantly leaping up, and although the law regards the capture of such an animal by ordinary people as a very serious offence, involving the penalty of even death itself, so that a buck is regarded as of more value than a man, yet it is clear that the people are pleased when it can be done without detection or the capture of the offender, and Robin Hood does it, and the Officers and Courts are powerless, for he cannot be caught. Here it must be borne in mind that the common people were sore against authority, for they, or their ancestors, had been deprived of their lands by force, and the owners had become tenants, and some had been made serfs, and in such case liable to be sold with the land; and further that justice was largely administered by foreigners, and proceedings in the courts of law conducted in a foreign language, and therefore to the common people a dumb show.

Amidst all this comes a man as one of themselves, clever with bow and skilful in a hand to hand fight, with all the advantages of heredity and training, always active and cheerful, always defending or helping the poor, with whom women are perfectly safe against violation; a man who attracts followers and holds their affection, so that they are ready to die in his defence, and as with David the Bible outlaw, men in distress, or in debt, and bitter of soul, gather to him and he becomes their captain, and they are a wall of fire by night and by day to the common people—here we have all the elements for a popular hero, handed down from generation to generation, whose charm to lovers of the romantic will never die.

NOTE.—"Robynhode Close" is mentioned by the Chamberlain of Nottingham in his accounts of 1499-1500, Vol. III, page 67, and "Robynhode Well," page 75.

EARLY WORTHIES.

PAULINUS (d. 644) is usually regarded as the first Archbishop of York, and was consecrated by Augustine in 625. He baptized Edwin, King of Northumberland, in 627, and had some connection with Nottinghamshire in both the aspects of Church and State, but to what extent is uncertain. The early historians of Southwell have assumed that he founded the Church there, as well as those at York and Lincoln, but later historians agree that this assumption is not sustained. He journeyed from York into the neighbouring district of Lindsey, and preached in the old Roman hill-town of Lincoln, and doing so he would have to travel through Nottinghamshire, and he baptized his converts to the new faith in the river Trent; possibly this would be near to Littleborough, where was a paved ford; or at Torksey, where is a castle. Nottinghamshire would then be largely wood and forest, but we will piously hope that a few villagers or stragglers would be benefited by the ministrations of Paulinus and his assistants. He died in 644, and was buried at Rochester.

EADBURH, daughter of Aldwulf, King of East Anglia, died about 714 (?). At one of the first meetings of the Thoroton Society, the late Mr. W. Stevenson read a paper showing that whereas the historians of Southwell Minster had claimed Paulinus as the founder of the church there, for which there was no historical foundation, they had entirely forgotten a veritable Saint who was buried there. Apparently in the closing years of the seventh century the monastery of Repton was a flourishing school, and centre of Christianity, the Abbess of which was Elfrida, who ruled over the twofold community of men and women, and when she died she was succeeded by Eadburh, the royal lady named and, probably years afterwards, she sent to St. Guthlac, who went from Repton and founded the religious establishment of Croyland in the Fens, " a leaden coffin, and a winding sheet, and besought him, by the holy name of the celestial King, that after his departure hence they should place his body therein," which he accepted, and said, " for love of the Maid of Christ the gift which she sent me I will put to the purpose for which I have kept it."

A " pilgrims guide " to the shrines or burial places of the saints of England, supposed to have been written about the year 1000, referring to our county says, " There resteth Saint Eadburh, in the minster at Southwell, near the water called the Trent." The discovery of these records is due to Mr. W. H. Stevenson, formerly of Nottingham. (T.T.S. 1897, p. 43).

Query:—Is it possible that St. Eadburh founded an institution at Southwell, and died there, and it perished in troublous times ?

GAMELBERE was an old man before the Norman Conquest, who dwelt or remained and held land in Cuckney of the King, under an obligation to military service, for he was bound to shoe the king's palfrey, or saddle horse, upon four feet, with the king's nails (or shoeing materials) as oft as the king should be at his Mannor of Mansfield, and if he put in all the nails the king should give him a saddle horse of the value of four marks (£2 13s. 4d.); or he was to have the King's Saddle horse, giving the King five marks of silver, as he was

also if he lamed the horse, pricked him, or shod him strait, etc. And if an army should be in Wales, he was to do service according to the quantity of two carucates (? 240 acres) of land, and likewise for homage, that is, when he acknowledged the King as his sovereign, and promised faithful service. Gamelbere died without an heir, and so the land became forfeited to the King. (Henry I. 1100-1135).

The point of interest in this case is that it shows that at the Conquest all the old owners were not dispossessed, and we had better assume that Gamelbere lived a good life, and that the shoeing was well done. [Dukery Records].

THE FOUNDERS OF THE MONASTERIES, or Religious Houses in Nottinghamshire, and their Architects, Dean Hole—adopting the sentiments expressed by Lord Macaulay—says, deserve commendation for establishing institutions which they designed to perpetuate religion, charity, quietness, the cultivation of arts of beauty, and other beneficial purposes in the midst of unfavourable surroundings of violence and ignorance and squalid poverty. These were noble aspirations, and they cannot be charged with the evils that arose in the generations after their decease. So here follow notices of several of such men.

WILLIAM de PEVEREL, (d. 1113) First Governor of Nottingham Castle, which had been a stockaded fortress, but would, about 1068, on the coming of the Conqueror, be built in Norman style,—" a style that was unknown before." William Peverel is said to have been an illegitimate son of the Conqueror, but this is discredited and it is believed that there is no proof thereof. In 1103-8 he founded Lenton Priory in honour of the Holy Trinity, and for love of the divine worship, and the common remedy for souls; and he gave very large donations of towns, mills, woods, tithes, churches, lands, villeins, etc. We must therefore give him credit for thankfulness to God, and the desire to promote the welfare of the people. This appreciation must apply to other founders and benefactors of monasteries.

" William de Peveril died in peace, an old man, and full of days, as appears from the register of the monastery of Northampton, in the thirteenth year of Henry II., A.D. 1113, leaving a grandson William Peveril as his successor in all his estates and honours: before his death he built and endowed a monastery at Northampton, and another at Lenton, A.D. 1104, about nine years before his death."

Assuming that William de Peverel built Nottingham Castle, by order of the Conqueror, is it not likely that he diverted the Leen from flowing into the Trent opposite to Wilford Church, and cut a new channel by the foot of the Castle on to the Beck riverlet, and so into the Trent near the Bridge? The view might be that occasionally there would be in the Castle a large garrison requiring an abundant supply of water.

WILLIAM de LOVETOT founded the priory of Worksop about 1103, but the charter is dated about 1130, and his wife Emma, and his sons Richard and Nigel joined in granting to God and the Holy Church and to the Canons of St. Cuthbert many lands, churches and tithes. All this was thirty years afterwards confirmed by Richard with various additional gifts, and he and his son William laid the deed on the altar of the Priory Church, and William's wife, Celicia, added to the gift. William further, on the day of his father's funeral, gave tithes of all the rents he then had or ever should have. It is very pleasing to see the whole family joining in harmony in promoting what they felt to be their duty, and when one of them married into the Furnival family the purpose was still continued.

Gerald de Furnival joined the Crusaders, and died at or near Jerusalem in 1219, and Thomas, his eldest son, was also slain in Palestine in 1237, and his younger brother returning safe to England, at the request of his mother, went back to Palestine to fetch the body of Thomas, which was buried in Worksop Church.

NICHOLAS de CANTELUPE, or Cauntlow, of Beauvale Carthusian Priory, in 1343 founded a monastery in Greasley Park, and endowed it with lands

and churches for the furtherance of divine worship, the good estate of the King, and of many persons named; and he gave the monastery that he had built in his park to God and the Holy Trinity, and the Carthusian order, with many hundreds of acres of land in Greasley and Selston, and the houses thereon, and the villeins who held the land in Villenage, etc.

It was a great day at Greasley on December 9th, 1343, when the Archbishop and three other Bishops, three Earls, three knights, and others assembled to inaugurate the institution. Many other gifts followed.

We will leap over the two hundred years of occupation, and in 1535 deal with three men who appeared before Thomas Cromwell, as Vicegerent of the King in all matters ecclesiastical.

ROBERT LAWRENCE, the Prior of Beauvale,

AUGUSTINE WEBSTER, Prior of Axholme, and

JOHN HOUGHTON, who had been Prior of Beauvale, and then promoted to the mother-house of the English province in London, were interrogated by Cromwell, and required to take the oath to the King as the Supreme Head of the Church, which they said they could not do, as they regarded the Pope as having been appointed by God as its head. There was the farce of a trial by a jury, who could not agree, but were threatened by Cromwell, and ultimately gave way. The victims were drawn to Tyburn, where pardon was offered on conditions which were refused. There was a preliminary hanging, and, while life was in them, they were disembowelled in each other's presence, their hearts cut out, and their bodies quartered. Many peers and courtiers were present while this judicial murder—this devilish butchery—was being enacted.

> "But man, proud man,
> Dressed in a little brief authority;
> Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven
> As make the angels weep."

Five years after what we have been describing, and notwithstanding all kinds of honour and powers had

been bestowed upon him, Cromwell had to ascend that same scaffold at Tyburn, his cries for " mercy, mercy, mercy," being disregarded, for he had shown none to others, and he was beheaded.

HUGH TRAVERS was a villein on the estate of William de Staunton at Alverton, a small hamlet between Elton Station and Staunton. (A villein then meant a serf liable to be sold with the land, together with his chattels and sequels, i.e. wife and children). When in 1187 Saladin the Great conquered Jerusalem there was much excitement in Europe, and a third crusade was preached by the Pope and Bishops and Priests, and in 1189 Richard I. King of England and Duke of Normandy, having taken the vows of a crusader, proceeded to raise funds and an army. The movement reached Nottinghamshire, and William, the lord of Staunton and of four contributing hamlets, took the cross; that is, undertook to go with the crusade to deliver Jerusalem, but afterwards for some reason he sent Hugh Travers, first emancipating him and his brother John. The original deed of manumission (1190) is still preserved among the Staunton deeds, and a copy of it is given in " The Family of Staunton." An essay by G. W. Staunton and F. E. Stenton, M.A., a booklet of great value and interest, and the original manumission and the charter for endowment of the land given on Travers' return are said to be probably the earliest existing records of the kind since the Conquest.

Hugh Travers went near to Jerusalem, and returned safely, but of how he went and returned there is no record. Probably the gathering centre for Nottinghamshire would be Nottingham Castle, and thence there would be a general company marching to the sea, crossing to France, and there joining the French forces marching to Marseilles. Embarking in a fleet, they would be driven on to Cyprus, and ultimately land at Acre, and march on to Joppa, and the following year advance on towards Jerusalem, which they never reached; for a treaty having been made by Richard with Saladin, the King left his army personally to return as quickly as possible, and on the way back he was, in

Austria, taken prisoner, and had to be ransomed at a cost of 200,000 marks sterling.

Meanwhile the army—what was left of them—after enduring untold hardships returned to England, and Hugh Travers returned to Staunton, and was heartily welcomed by William de Staunton, who records in the deeds of manumission that he set Travers free for two reasons, one for the safety of his own soul, and " because he took the cross in my place;" and he was placed under the protection of the Church and the Rector of Staunton, which would be very helpful, and Richard, the parson of the church at Staunton, granted him at the request of William as patron, two bovates of land in Alverton, (query, 30 or 36 acres) at an annual nominal consideration of 1 lb. of incense and 1 lb. of cummin, and Richard agreed to render yearly to William 1 lb. of cummin in respect of the said land, doing also the king's service in respect thereof.

Travers must have been a man of character, resource, and energy, for it is recorded " the Travers family flourished exceedingly in the course of the next two centuries, more than sixty documents relating to lands held by them in Alverton, Kilvington, Orston, and Flawborough being preserved among the Staunton manuscripts."

In Bailey's " Annals of Notts." (p. 199) evidently by a misprint, Travers is described as of Hoveringham, and William de Staunton is referred to as the father of the Judge Henry de Staunton. Now the Judge died about 1326-7, the crusade was in 1188. Bailey makes Travers have a pathetic yearning for liberty.

THOMAS de SIBTHORPE in the fourteenth century (? c. 1324) had an elder brother who was lord of the manor of Sibthorpe, and lived in the manor house at Hawksworth. Thomas had been some years in the King's service, had taken minor orders, and obtained various ecclesiastical appointments, including the rectory of Beckingham, but his chief benefactions were conferred on the church of Sibthorpe, from which his family derived its name. About 1320 he built a chapel on the north side of Sibthorpe Church, and endowed it with

lands in many parishes near, for the maintenance of a priest and an assistant, who were to pray for many souls specified by name, including the members of his family, the lords of Bingham, Staunton, Cotham, Shelton, Flintham, Syerston, and other parishes, many friends, and especially William and Isabel Durant, who had done him many kindnesses in his sore need. There now came to be six chaplains, and a clerk who was also parish schoolmaster, who slept all night in the church and rang the bell for services, and there was also a singer appointed.

Later on he undertook the reconstruction of the whole church at his expense, and added four chapels. [A. Hamilton Thompson. T.S.T. 1912, p. 109].

. Sibthorpe would thus apparently be a centre for priestly and scholastic service. The circular dovecote is now the surviving monument of departed usefulness. Newark gained what Sibthorpe lost.

THE SOUTHWELL CRAFTSMEN.

Who were they?

While Archbishop Thomas has the credit of the Norman nave (about 1108-10) the Rector of Southwell, Archdeacon Conybeare, puts other parts as follows:—

WALTER de GRAY, Archbishop of York in 1234, built the Early English choir, with its cloistered columns and pointed windows as it is to-day.

JOHN ROMAINE, Archbishop of York, built the beautiful and renowned Chapter House, about 1295.

"And herewith let us express our thanks for that workman whose name is lost to us, but whose handiwork remains to this day—a faithful witness of the piety and wondrous skill of the master builder."

This is just. The archbishops may have the credit of purposing, outlining, promoting, directing, paying for, but not for the wondrous skill of successive men who during say a hundred years wrought on the grand building with its beautiful proportions of doorway and window, column and arch, and the wondrous cleverness of carved tracery. Who was he that had the most consumate skill

in sculpture or carving what Mr. Leach calls "the crowning glory" of the entrance arch to the Chapter House, who wrought a work so perfect that in the wide world it is unsurpassed ?

> "A thing of beauty is a joy for ever;
> Its loveliness increases; it will never
> Pass into nothingness." Keats.

He copied from Nature, for God is greater than the craftsman, but O how well he copied ! He can be imitated. He cannot be excelled. And yet he did not leave his name. He worked for God, and God knew—that was enough.

Mr. Hamilton Thompson suggests from the community of style the men may have come from York. Some of them may possibly have been locally developed at Mansfield or Ancaster, or where the stone came from, for great care must have been shown in its selection, and right cutting, and weathering, and then each man worked not to an architect's detailed drawing plan but it may be to his own inspiration, and highest trained skill, and with infinite patience.

And when their work was finished at Southwell they worked at many churches in the county until the Black Death came in 1339, and work was stopped, for the workmen fell.

WALTER HILTON, or Hylton, was an Augustinian Canon, of Thurgarton Priory, who died on March 24th, 1395-6. He does not appear to have been Prior, which was a distinguished position, for Mr. Leach says, "The prior of Thurgarton was no doubt a greater person than any canon (of Southwell) taken separately, and he was the chief ecclesiastic of the County, as evinced by his being in 1291 the collector of the tithes given by the Pope to Edward I." (Visitation p. XXIX.)

Hilton was not fitted for the post of Prior, for Thurgarton then owned large landed estates, and collected the King's subsidies, which would occasion the transaction of much ordinary business. He was the author of a book which has now been reprinted entitled "The Scale of Perfection," newly edited from MS. sources, with an Introduction by Evelyn Underhill (London, Watkins) in

which it is stated that no English Devotional work has had so wide and enduring an influence as " The Scale of Perfection. Circulated for over a century in numerous manuscripts, it was first printed in 1494, . . . and became thenceforth one of the favourite religious books of the laity." The book as now printed has in Book I. ninety-three short chapters, and in Book II. forty-six chapters. The object of the author appears to be to show how, like Jacob's dream, the spiritual life is a gradual ascent by effort and contemplation to the highest good. " The Imitation of Christ " has been attributed to Hilton, but its style differs much from his, and must be given to Thomas á Kempis (1380-1471) who was fifteen years of age when Hilton died. Wycliffe was a contemporary, who died eleven years before Hilton, and his followers are strongly condemned by Hilton, who was a convinced servant of " Holy Kirk." Saturated with his Bible, and overflowing with love to " our Lord Jhesu Christ," his contemplations raise the soul to the enjoyment of the highest good, in conformity to the will of God and bringing in all virtues.

ARTISTS.

(Including Painting, Music, Sculpture and Architecture).

PAINTING.

THOMAS and PAUL SANDBY were, according to tradition, born in their family house in Stoney Street, which house was removed many years ago to make room for a warehouse. (a). It is stated that " Paul Sandby was born at Nottingham, where he and his brother kept an academy. The brothers were very much respected for their ingenuity and talent, particularly for their knowledge and taste in the fine arts. In their several styles of drawing they became so conspicuous as to

(a) Quoted in " Thomas & Paul Sandby, Royal Academicians," by William Sandby; 1892, from the Memoirs of James Gandon, the Architect, published at Dublin, 1846, pp. 186-7.

engage the attention of Mr. Plumptre, the M.P. for Nottingham, by whose recommendation and interest they obtained situations in the Tower of London, where at this time a department was established for instruction in drawing, etc.'' It is more probable that the Academy was kept by the parents.

Paul Sandby claimed that he was directly descended from the Saundebys of Babworth, near Retford, and Thomas Sandby, the father of the two boys, is said to have taken up his residence at Nottingham early in the eighteenth century. (b). Thomas was born in 1721, and Paul in 1725. (c). The first drawings by Thomas, now known, are views of Nottingham Castle, the Town Hall, etc., engraved in Deering's '' History of the Town.'' '' South View of Nottingham '' from Wilford, now in the Castle Art Museum, as are a number of Paul's sketches, and where also is a copy of Badder & Peet's Plan of the Town of Nottingham, 1744, engraved from original drawings by Thomas Sandby, which will well repay study.

They must have distinguished themselves by very careful attention to duties, for they were largely self-taught. Thomas became in 1743 private secretary and draughtsman to H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland, and in that capacity accompanied him in his campaigns in Flanders and Scotland, and Paul, after the suppression of the rebellion in 1745-6, was appointed to assist in the military survey in the Highlands.

Thomas did his work so well that when the Duke of Cumberland was appointed to the Rangership of Windsor Great Park (1746) he at once selected Thomas to be Deputy-Ranger, and he resided in the lodge half a century, and King George III honoured him with his confidence and personal friendship, frequently visiting him at the lodge, where Paul Sandby also resided. There is not space here to follow them in their further course. When the Royal Academy of Arts was formed, to consist of forty members, the King nominated twenty-eight, Thomas and Paul being of the number, and Thomas was elected by ballot to fill the chair of Architecture, a

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(b) Bailey's Annals, page 239.

(c) Mr. Godfrey suggests baptised in 1730. See Ward MS. page 51.

post he retained until his death, giving many lectures, and doing architectural work. He was, with James Adam, appointed joint architect of His Majesty's Works. The two brothers in their work in London continued their close intercourse, and Paul's son married a daughter of Thomas. Paul's house at St. George's Row, now 23, Hyde Park Place, became a centre of artistic attraction, and he came to be regarded as the Father of the British water-colour school, which possibly was not quite correct. He also painted in oils, and engraved in aqua-tinta, (aqua—water, and tinctus—stained). As showing how Sandby excelled by hard work, Gandon, the Architect of the Nottingham Shire Hall, says, " Sandby was indefatigable in cultivating his powers as an artist. He commenced painting in water-colours very early in the morning; the pencil, and frequently the pen, seldom quitted his hand until evening, allowing himself only those hours dedicated to his repasts—at which merit frequently met with patronage and assistance, and his friends uniformly parted from his hospitable board delighted with his wit, conversation, and manners." (d).

The specimens of the works of the two artists are very numerous, and in various galleries. Their Memoir after enumerating them says:

" But the largest and most representative display was that at Nottingham in 1884, when a special exhibition was held in the Midland Counties Art Museum at Nottingham Castle. It consisted of about three hundred examples of their works, in oil, and water-colours, and of engravings and etchings. The Nottingham Journals made much of their former townsmen's works. The " Daily Guardian " of 15th February, 1884 in the first of three articles devoted to the subject says, " almost the first impression produced by the sight of these numerous works of art is that these men were truly men of light and leading, with the fire of genius in them, and striving by a vast industry and admirable power, to set it forth for the world's benefit. Perhaps they were little conscious that they were laying the foundations of a new art in England, but whether conscious of it or not, they certainly did so,

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(d) Gandon's Life, page 187, quoted in Sandby's Life, p. 90.

and if the Britain of our day has any title to have created a new art it is that of water-colour painting. (e).

Thomas died in 1798, aged seventy-seven; Paul died in 1809, aged eighty-four.

RICHARD PARKES BONINGTON (1802-28) was born at Arnold, but his boyhood was spent in Nottingham. His father being an artist would be helpful in directing his son's studies, but he (the father) was erratic, fond of company, and of a bottle of wine. The mother was a woman of ability, refinement, and other high qualities, who did her best by keeping a school (often to be moved) to meet the household expenses. The son had a passion for drawing; his delight was in sketching. He cared little for ordinary boyish sports. In 1817-18 the father removed to Calais, and afterwards to Paris, and the son became a student at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, and copied much in the Louvre, and he produced work that was highly complimented for colour, poetry, and the life of painting. In 1820 he began to travel, and in 1822 he went to Italy, where he derived considerable benefit. Returning, he had great patronage, and " in seven years produced so great a number of perfect works in such different styles " that he must have worked exceedingly hard. " His forte," says the writer of a Memoir, " was dramatic painting and delineation of actual objects of nature, and we have only to compare his figure compositions with his coast views to confirm our opinion. His works in the latter style are wonderfully fine—so entirely original and masterly, and his sketches in water-colours are really and truly gems of art."

Unfortunately, overwork and undue exposure to the sun while sketching brought on brain fever, and he died in London. His remains were interred, with those of his mother, in Kensal Green Cemetery.

In the Wallace Collection there are thirty-five of his works in oil or water-colours, and there are some in Nottingham Castle Museum. Two of his pictures, " The Fish Market at Boulogne," and " The Grand Canal, Venice " were, in 1878, sold for 3,000 guineas each.

(e) " Life," page 198-9.

Mr. Watson Fothergill has shown public spirit by erecting a statue of him, with canopy, in the grounds of the School of Art in Nottingham.

THOMAS BARBER (1771-1843) was a portrait painter of considerable merit. He lived on Standard Hill, Nottingham. There are several of his works in the Castle Art Gallery, one of which is a portrait of Lord Denman, who was M.P. for Nottingham, and later Lord Chief Justice.

JOHN RAWSON WALKER (1796-1873) Nottingham, was a landscape painter of a high order. Several of his works are in the Castle Museum.

HENRY DAWSON. On No. 99 Mansfield Road is attached a Holbrook tablet with the words inscribed "Here lived Henry Dawson, Artist. Born 1811. Died 1878." Henry Dawson had every disadvantage, yet he rose to fame as a landscape painter, not by influence, patronage, or luck, (whatever that may be), but by dogged perseverance. He went to school from seven years of age to nine, when his father died, and his mother removed into a small house at the back of 61 Long Row West, Fowler's Yard, and he went into a ropewalk, and then into a lace factory, and became a "twisthand," but devoted his leisure time to painting. Joseph Roberts, a hairdresser and picture dealer, whose shop was No. 7 Chapel Bar, was his first patron, and gave him from half a crown to a sovereign for each picture produced, and afterwards paid him a salary of two guineas a week. He married in 1840, and went to live on Mansfield Road. He was devotedly attached to music, and became the leader of the Union Choral Society. He removed to Liverpool, and then to Croydon, where he produced "The Wooden Walls of Old England," which was sold in 1853 for £75, and in 1876 it realised £1400. He could get no recognition from the Royal Academy, and for nearly thirty years his pictures were "skied" or "cellared." He would have given up painting but Mr. Ruskin made suggestions to and advised him to persevere. In 1857 he produced at Thorpe one of his masterpieces, "The New Houses of Parliament." His "Dartmouth,"

in 1853 was well exhibited in the British Institution, and secured recognition. His " British Bulwarks " was sold for £250, and afterwards was worth £2,000. Mr. James Orrock went from Nottingham, and became an influential patron of Dawson, and purchased " London from Greenwich Hill " for £1,000, and " Greenwich Hospital " for £750, with which money Dawson bought " The Cedars," at Chiswick, a house associated with Hogarth. Here he died.

It was a happy thought and effort on the part of Alderman W. G. Ward and Mr. Orrock that in the Castle Art Gallery there were assembled fifty-seven of Dawson's pictures, so that when the Prince and Princess of Wales opened the Institution Dawson was present, and the Prince shook hands with and congratulated him. He had moreover a collection of four hundred sketches in water colours. In the illustrated catalogue of the Castle Art Gallery there are fifty-nine specimens of Dawson's work, one a scene in the Dukeries, with several of the grand old oaks, having cattle grazing underneath, and Edwinstowe church spire in the distance—a charming picture.

REUBEN BUSSEY (1818-1893) was born in Lister Gate, Nottingham. His father was a cork cutter, and the son followed the same occupation during the day, but devoted his evenings to drawing and painting, in which he became very proficient. This love of the fine arts was inherited from his father, who, through an accident, became a confirmed invalid. Having now to maintain his parents, Reuben laboured strenuously, early and late, and his perseverance was rewarded with success. He painted many local scenes connected with the Castle and its historical events. Caring little about money or honours, he was content to pursue his art for the love of it.

JOHN LASLETT POTT, R.B.A. (1837-98) born at Newark, was a figure and historical painter. See his " Mary Queen of Scots " in the Castle Art Museum. A collection of his works was shown when the Museum was opened in 1878.

JAMES TURPIN HART (1835-99) was a distinguished art teacher and figure and landscape painter.

ANDREW MacCALLUM (1821-1902) was a landscape painter of Forest Scenery in Sherwood, Windsor, Burnham Beeches, etc.

KATE GREENAWAY (1846-1901) the children's artist, was born in London, where her father was an engraver connected with "The Illustrated London News," which Herbert Ingram went from Nottingham to establish. Part of her early life seems to have been spent in a farm-house at Rolleston, where is the junction station for Southwell. The ancient church, with its Norman doorway and clustered piers; the extensive shrubberies on the site of the moated manor house of the olden time, near the waters of the Greet that turn the wheel of the old corn mill, and are a fine trout stream, flowing on to the Trent, which here makes a great bend, and so runs on two sides of the parish,—give varying types of beauty. These with the fruit trees, and many birds and skipping lambs, doubtless appealed to the youthful artist, and developed her inherited and innate love of nature. She went and studied drawing at South Kensington, and later at the Slade School at University College, and in 1877 she exhibited at the Royal Academy. In 1889 she was elected a member of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours. Her aim was to please and benefit children, and she designed Christmas cards, and valentines, and illustrated magazines, and in 1879 she published "Under the Window," and "Marigold Gardens," Birthday Books, "Mother Goose," "Nursery Rhymes," and a multitude of other illustrated books brought her large profits.

She died at Hampstead, where her parents resided.

THOMAS BROWNE (1870-1910) black and white artist, was born in Nottingham, and died in London. He went to St. Mary's National School, but after 11 years of age he had to earn his own living, and was afterwards bound for seven years to a lithographic printer, with exceedingly small wage, and he began drawing humorous sketches for comic papers, some of which were accepted and well paid for. After his apprenticeship expired he travelled much abroad, and supplied sketches and cartoons to prominent newspapers. He illustrated several volumes, and issued "Tom Browne's Comic Annual."

As a designer and draughtsman of posters or placards he achieved some success and made an exceptionally large income. He founded a lithographic printing business. He was a member of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, and for several years exhibited his sketches at the Royal Academy. Very genial, he made many friends, and was buried with military honours, having held a commission in the Woolwich Territorials.

SIR JOHN CHARLES ROBINSON, C.B., F.S.A. was born in 1824, in Harley Place, Carrington Street, a small court receiving its air and light from the adjoining burial and playground. The site of the court is now covered by the James' Store. His grandfather, Mr. E. B. Robinson, was for many years a bookseller, printer, and auctioneer on Long Row; and probably the boy's father was an assistant in the business. In his third year the boy became an orphan. He went to a dame's school situate in the ancient house, up many steps, on the eastern side of the Castle Rook; afterwards becoming a scholar in High Pavement School, where he assumed the name by which he was afterwards known. It is said that he seldom played games, but had always pen or pencil in his hand. He was apprenticed to Messrs. G. F. & S. J. Walker, Architects, builders, and marble masons, whose works were at the bottom of Derby Road, now Mitchell's Motor Garage, and the lion surmounting the building is a relic of Messrs. Walker's work. While in the office of the firm named he became a diligent student of ancient architecture, and when the firm were in 1843 engaged in strengthening the tower of St. Mary's church, which had shewn signs of giving way, he discovered magnificent capitals of Norman columns of an older church embedded in the foundations of the present building, and was proceeding to make sketches of them, but was forbidden by the architect. Robinson's tenacity of purpose is, however, here illustrated, for when he saw that the capitals were about to be buried in concrete he induced the foreman to let him into the church after dark, and with a lantern let down into the hole he completed his drawing, although he was " quite sickened by

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See Sketches in " Notts & Derbyshire Notes & Queries " for 1894, p. 173.

the awful stench from the interments all around," and the next day he etched the copper plate, and sent the architect a copy. So says Mr. T. C. Hine.

In 1844 he designed the stamp and facade of the Mechanics Institution, which is in use to this day. He did not long continue at building drawings, decorative art being more to his taste, and he is next found in the service of Mr. William Taylor, box maker and wholesale stationer, Mount Street and Chapel Bar, and sent to travel through France, with a commission to buy drawings suitable for tickets for boxes. His travels gave him a great opportunity for observation of architecture and painting, and for sketching and study. He was away several years, and returning to Nottingham he practised as a painter, his studio being in Parliament Street. He was also second master of the School of Design, which was then held in Beck Lane, now called Heathcoat Street. He at this time obtained the entrée into the Royal Academy. He obtained the post of Head Master of the Government School of Design at Hanley, where he studied very closely the adaptation of art to ceramics, and with natural talent and elegant taste he became an authority in the matters indicated. Here he stayed five years, when, in 1852, there arose in his twenty-eighth year the opportunity for which he had worked hard for some years, the " tide in the affairs of men, which taken at the flood leads on to fortune," occurred.

The Duchess of Sutherland was asked to present the school prizes, when Robinson's description of the work done, and its objects and lessons, pleased Her Grace. She had much china at Trentham Hall, and did not know anything of its history and value. " Would he go and inspect it?" He went, and finding objects of great value he made a catalogue and report. The Duchess being shortly afterwards at Windsor Castle, was being shown by Prince Albert the china there, but His Royal Highness said he did not know its value. " A young man lives near me," said the Duchess, " who will tell you all about it." " Will you send for him?" was the reply. He went, and never returned, for he was retained classifying and arranging some of the art treasures of Her Majesty the Queen, and promotions followed rapidly in succession.

When the foundation of Science and Art was made at South Kensington he was the first Superintendent of Collections, and inaugurated the system of loan collections to provincial galleries. He was afterwards Inspector of Elementary Schools of Art. In 1882 he was Inspector of Pictures to Queen Victoria, and was knighted at the Queen's Jubilee in 1887, and made C.B. in 1901. He was the author of many art works and papers, which, with his other work, need not be here referred to. He lived some years in Harley Street, London, and afterwards purchased and resided at Newton Manor, Swanage, a residence adorned with every variety of beautiful foliage and flowers. He died in 1913, aged eighty-nine, an example of the advantage of travel combined with close observation, thoroughness, persistency of purpose, and triumph over disadvantages and obstacles. (W. Hugh).

SAMUEL W. OSCROFT, (1834-1924), was an artist living in Nottingham, his father being a lace manufacturer. He studied at the School of Design, then held in what is now the People's Hall. After being with Mr. William Cope, he entered the service of Alderman Heymann, as a designer of Lace Curtains, and shewed such skill and good taste in his work that he became head of the department, and the business was largely developed to the advantage of all parties concerned, for Mr. Heymann recognised and rewarded his employees who co-operated with him.

For many years he occupied himself as an artist, and a number of his pictures were presented to the Castle Museum, to which institution sixty-seven of his private collection of oil and water colour paintings were by his will bequeathed.

MUSIC.

Dr. JOHN BLOW, (1648-1708) a distinguished musician, is usually described as having been born at North Collingham, but Mr. Blagg seems to have established the fact that the birthplace was Newark. He, in early life, showed musical taste and talent. He was brought up at the Chapel Royal, and while still young

was appointed organist of Westminster Abbey (1669) and succeeded to various other appointments. As a Doctor in Music, Organist, Composer, Master of the children of the Chapel Royal for the space of thirty-five years, and organist of the Collegiate Church fifteen years, he rendered useful service, and his musical compositions, especially his church music, were distinguished.

Dr. JOHN SPRAY, (1768-1827) Basford, went as a chorister to Lichfield Cathedral, and afterwards to St. Patrick's at Dublin, where the degree of Doctor of Music was conferred on him, and he was described as " an ornament to our cathedral, and the animating spirit of social song in our higher classes of musical society." The monument in St. Patrick's describes him as having been the first tenor in the empire. C.B.

JOHN NEWTON (1802-1886) was a lacemaker—twisthand was then the name—born at Riste's Place, Nottingham, he lived at Beeston, and afterwards at Sneinton. From a child he had a love for music, and at seven he sang accurately the hymn " Sweet is the work my God, my King," to the tune " Brewer." His parents were members at Castle Gate Chapel, where there was the first organ in Nottingham, and a good musical service. At twenty he became a Sunday School teacher, but with the mistaken idea of that day he was not deemed old enough to be a member of the church, although he had been baptised in infancy. At twenty-two he married, and attended at Zion Chapel, where Mr. Jacks was minister, and here he introduced improved music into the service, re-organised the choir, and began composing tunes. " Sovereignty " was one of them, composed to the hymn " Great God of wonders, all Thy ways." He lent the MS., somebody printed it, and it became a great favourite.

There was about 1830 a great depression in the lace trade, and he removed to Beeston, where he was requested to form a choir at the new Wesleyan Chapel, which he did, and thus worked four years, composing tunes and giving the scores away, never thinking about copyright, but in 1833 he decided to print a volume.

Not being able to pay for it, he tramped from village to village getting subscribers and giving concerts, and so he called his first book "The Pilgrim, and several other books followed. Trade revived, and he returned to Nottingham, becoming choir-master at Parliament Street Chapel. Being associated with the Nottingham Choral Society, afterwards called "The Sacred Harmonic Society," his compositions took a wider range. Oratorio music, with orchestral accompaniments, and anthems, proceeded from his pen, he writing not only the full score, but all the parts in duplicate, and these were performed, first on a small scale, and then in the Mechanics' Hall. He continued to work as a lacemaker, bearing an excellent character, his last situation being at Messrs. Cope & Ward's. He had nine children, and in his old age thanked God for his gift, and that he could still in imagination hear the music, for it was in his soul, and he was a most religious man. His body lies buried in the General Cemetery, but no gravestone marks the spot.
(J. Rogers).

HENRY FARMER, (died 1891) was a teacher of music in Nottingham and a dealer in musical instruments. He was of a musical family, his father being a well-known glee singer, and proprietor of a music hall; his nephew was of Harrow fame, and his niece Mrs. Bowman-Hart was a well-known teacher of music. He was for 40 years organist of High Pavement Chapel, and for 14 years the conductor of the Nottingham Sacred Harmonic Society, and was the composer of numerous musical pieces wherein he simplified the compositions so as to come within the capabilities of the average performer. He was a skilled violinist.

HERBERT S. IRONS, (died 1905, aged 71) was an organist. After being a choir boy at Canterbury Cathedral, he became assistant organist to Dr. Elvey, organist at Southwell Minster, then at Chester Cathedral, and for twenty-nine years at St. Andrew's, Nottingham. He was a composer of repute. Some of his tunes are set to "Jerusalem, my happy home," "The voice that breathed o'er Eden," wedding hymn, "Star of my soul," "Through the day," "The sun is sinking fast," and

"Nearer my God to Thee;" and some of his compositions were published as "A Collection of Hymn Tunes, Kyries and Chants." A quiet, patient, sympathetic character, who never spoke an evil word of anyone.

(J. P. Briscoe).

EDMUND HART TURPIN, (1835-1907) was an organist and musical composer. He, with his father and brothers, carried on the business of dealers in musical instruments at 20, Chapel Bar, but his father was in the lace trade. The Turpins were descended from a Huguenot family, and were musical. When Edmund was twelve years of age he was appointed organist at Friar Lane Congregational Church, and at fifteen he become organist at St. Barnabas' Roman Catholic Cathedral. He was Band Master to the Robin Hoods. In 1857 he settled in London, but continued his musical connection with Nottingham. In 1860 he became organist at the Catholic Apostolic Church in Gordon Square, and in succession at St. George's, Bloomsbury, and St. Bride's, Fleet Street. He was Honorary Secretary of the Royal College of Organists from 1875 and onwards. The Archbishop of Canterbury conferred on him the degree of Mus. Doc., and in 1892 he was appointed Warden of Trinity College of Music. He was a successful lecturer; for eight years edited the "Musical Standard," being also connected with other papers, and was the author of various musical compositions.

ARTHUR PAGE, (1845-1916) was organist at St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, for thirty-seven years. He was born at Ipswich, and at about seven years of age was entered as a chorister at Norwich Cathedral, under the celebrated teachers of singing Drs. Buck and Bunnett, one of his colleagues being Alfred Gaul, the composer of "The Holy City." As a youth he had very little time for recreation. When he was of age he had the chance of becoming organist at the Cathedral, but he preferred Nottingham, where he rapidly gained pupils, many of whom acknowledged their indebtedness to him. He wrote much church music, and several cantatas and operettas in conjunction with his son Bernard, who supplied the libretti. His anthem "Far from my heavenly home," written for men only, is in great request.

For twenty years he lived in Newdigate House, Castle Gate, the house in which Marshall Tallard spent the period of his captivity after his capture at Blenheim by the Duke of Marlborough, and where he cultivated fruit and flowers. With advancing years Mr. Page retired to London, where he died.

JOHN ADCOCK, (1839 (?) -1919) for more than a generation took an active part in the musical life of Nottingham. When he was an assistant in the music shop of Mr. Henry Farmer he became Choir Master at Addison Street Church, and so continued fifteen years. In 1880 he succeeded Mr. Farmer as conductor of the Sacred Harmonic Society, which office he kept fifteen years. He became the conductor of Musical Societies in half a dozen of the towns round Nottingham. A tenor vocalist, he assisted in the choirs of several of the principal chapels in the city, and he was the composer of some church music. He wrote several books in connection with his profession as a teacher of music, such as " The Singers' Guide." " The Choirmaster," has passed through many editions, and is still in demand. He was the local examiner of the Royal College of Music. A man of very definite opinions and ordinary capacities, he was helpful to others, for his heart was in his work. He loved music for its own sake, and he would lift men up to God and goodness and happiness by music and song, but in the church services there should be the music of worship, not the worship of music

SCULPTURE.

JOHN C. FELIX ROSSI, R.A., (1762-1839) who became a famous sculptor, and whose principal works were done for St. Paul's Cathedral, was born in Nottingham, where his father was a medical practitioner. He passed through all the stages of apprenticeship, journeyman, student at the Royal Academy, and gained both the silver and the gold medal, which enabled him to reside three years at Rome. He became sculptor to King William IV. (Wylie).

ARCHITECTURE.

THOMAS CHAMBERS HINE, F.S.A. (1814-1899) was an architect of some prominence in Nottingham, having charge of the erection of many public buildings and the principal business concerns, such as the warehouses of T. Adams & Co., R. & T. Birkin, and others; the restoration of many churches, and the adaptation of the Castle for an Art Museum. He took an active interest in antiquarian matters, and published a book entitled "Nottingham Castle; a Military Fortress, a Royal Palace, a Ducal Mansion, a Blackened Ruin, a Museum and Gallery of Art," 1876. He had the laying out of the Park as a building estate, and many of its houses were built under his direction.

LIEUT.-COL. ARTHUR W. BREWILL, D.S.O., V.D., T.D., (died 1923) of the Robin Hoods, was an architect in Nottingham and resided at Edwalton. The design for the war memorial monument in front of the Nottingham High School, representing a youth beckoning to his comrades to come on, and which was afterwards translated into bronze by Mr. H. Poole, A.R.A., was one of Col. Brewill's latest and happiest designs. He will, however, be remembered chiefly by the unlimited service he rendered the Robin Hoods during the long period of forty-four years, having enlisted in 1878 and having received his first commission in 1881. During the Great War he commanded the battalion in France for nearly a year, and led it in the attack on the Hohenzollern Redoubt in 1915. For his service in the War he received the honour of D.S.O. He had a great military funeral.

ARMY, NAVY, AND AIR FORCE.

ARMY.

SIR THOMAS REMPSTON, (died 1458), lord of Bingham, was twice, 1413-1416, member of Parliament for Notts. He was a soldier, and saw much fighting in France. In one of the battles he was taken prisoner, and kept for some years, when it is said an enormous ransom

was paid for his deliverance. Sundry honours were given him, he being made a Knight of the Garter. In the wars referred to, Joan of Arc appeared, and had a mighty influence. Although she was burnt at the stake, yet her spirit liveth evermore.

The body of Sir Thomas was buried in the chancel of Bingham church, and a fair alabaster tomb placed over it, but it has disappeared. (Art. W. H. Stevenson).

HENRY IRETON, (1611-1651) was born at Attenborough, became a gentleman commoner of Trinity College, Oxford, and after three years, Bachelor of Arts. He read law in the Middle Temple, but was not called to the Bar. When the Civil War broke out he was residing on his estate in Notts. He raised a body of Puritans, and joined the army of the Earl of Essex; was appointed Major, fought at Edgehill, Gainsborough, Bristol, and Marston Moor, and was in command of the Horse on the left wing at Naseby. He was firm, brave, active, discreet, diligent, disinterested, and pious. He became an M.P. and married, in 1646, Bridget, daughter of Cromwell. "Being esteemed a person full of invention and industry and skilled in the Common Law he was employed in drafting declarations, desires, modules and transactions of the army," says Woods, a Royalist, and while calling him "a thorough faced dissembler under the mark of religion," he says he was "absolutely the best prayer-maker and preacher in the army." He was one of the Commissioners who signed the death warrant of Charles I. In 1649 he was sent to subdue Ireland, and became Lord Deputy. He died at the siege of Limerick, and was buried in Henry VII Chapel, in Westminster Abbey; a magnificent monument being erected. After the Restoration the body was removed, gibbeted at Tyburn, the head being set upon a pole.

COL. JOHN HUTCHINSON, (1616-1664), was born on High Pavement, Nottingham, this then being the family residence of Sir Thomas Hutchinson, his father. He received the rudiments of his education partly at the Free School in Stoney Street, and afterwards went to Cambridge. At twenty-two he married Lucy, daughter of Sir Allen Aspley, (she being 18½ and whose Memoirs

are well known), and settled at Owthorpe, about half way between Bingham and Widmerpool. When the disturbed state of affairs between the King and Parliament arose, he, after mature consideration, decided to side with the parliament, in which his father was member for the county (in 1625-39 and 40). He, in 1643, became Governor of Nottingham town and castle, which he held successfully through much calumny, and attempts to bribe and overawe him. Party passion on both sides made men utterly unreasonable. Scarcely anybody could bring to local and national administration a sound mind and unbiassed judgment, but Mrs. Hutchinson in her highly interesting, and very properly partial description of her husband's virtues, expressed for the benefit of their young children who had enjoyed few opportunities of long converse with their father, unwearied delineation of his character, his noble spirit of government—civil and military,—" where-ever he saw wisdom, learning or other virtues in men, he honoured them highly, ... but never gave himself blindly up to the conduct of the greatest master." " He found such felicity in that proportion of wisdom that he enjoyed as he was a great lover of that which advanced it, learning and the arts, which he not only honoured in others, but he had by his industry arrived to be himself a far greater scholar than is absolutely requisite for a gentleman." " Of all lies he hated hypocrisy in religion," and so through all the scale of virtuous acts and life the fond wife details the many aspects of his character, which are largely sustained in the records of his actions. He does not appear to have been called to any great national councils or duties; except that for two years he was a Councillor of State. He was content with good local administration, and would not put himself forward for places of honour or profit, and he was strongly opposed to the ambitions of Cromwell, whom he endeavoured to thwart by obtaining during Cromwell's absence in Scotland, an order from the Parliament for the removal of the garrison at Nottingham into the marching army, and for the demolition of the Castle, which was speedily executed between June and November, 1651, and when Cromwell came back through the country, and saw the Castle pulled down, he was heartily vexed at it, and told Col. Hutchin-

son that if he had been there when it was voted he should not have suffered it. The Colonel replied that he had procured it to be done, and believed it to be his duty to ease the people of charge when there was no more need for it. We wish, however, that he had not destroyed so thoroughly.

He was in 1660 sent to Parliament to represent the Town, as he had fourteen years before represented the County, but when it was discovered that he had in 1649 been one of the signatories to the King's death warrant, he was expelled, prosecuted and persecuted.

His efforts as a landowner for the development and improvement of his estate at Owthorpe are interesting, as well as his work and influence in the district as a County Magistrate, and Mrs. Hutchinson gives a pleasing account of the Colonel's home scenes in the diversion and education of his children, in which he advanced his children more than their tutors did, especially in music, and he spared no cost for their education in languages, science, music, dancing, and all other accomplishments befitting their father's house; which gives a very different view of a distinguished Puritan than that usually presented as being a man so occupied with other-worldliness that he has no enjoyment or refinement in the present world.

He died at Sandown Castle in 1664.

Mrs. LUCY HUTCHINSON, (born 1620), tells in her story how that on the day of their marriage she fell sick of the small pox, and the priests and all that saw her were affrighted to look upon her, but it made no difference to the devoted husband. She was a true wife and mother, and in order to impress her children with a reverence for their father's memory, she wrote the "Memoirs" which bear her name, and which have become invaluable as local records. She occupies twenty-five pages with descriptions of her husband's character, which, very properly, is from her standpoint most favourably viewed, but as to other persons her judgment was biassed. She was a fine woman, strong in her love, faithful and fearless in duty, constant in suffering, she displayed greater ability than even her husband. Her

" Memoirs " remained unpublished for more than one hundred years.

LADY HUTCHINSON, the Colonel's Mother.

There is an item in the Borough Records of 1656 where the Constables present to the Sessions " that the Lady Hutchinson had musicke in hir house one the Saboth day, the 12 of October 1656."

This was during the time of the Commonwealth, and indicates the extreme Sabbatarianism then prevailing. Probably the Magistrates paid no attention to the presentment.

MARSHALL TALLARD and other French and Bavarian generals and officers, being defeated in a battle fought in 1704, at Blenheim, on the Danube, the English gained a complete victory, and the officers referred to were taken prisoners, and sent to Nottingham, as being in the centre of the country, and therefore a difficult place from which to escape. They were prisoners for six years on parole, and Marshall Tallard being one who would make the best of a bad business by promoting the good of those around him, drew the plans of houses, one being " Leeds House," with an attractive front. It stood where Smith's Bank now is. He designed flower beds for the gardens of Newdigate House where he lived, and had strange fruits and flowers and vegetables grown there with new methods. He also taught the bakers how to make French bread.

SIR NESBIT J. WILLOUGHBY, (1777-1848) was the son of Robert Willoughby, Esq., of Aspley and Cossall, and was styled " Hero of the Mauritius." Entering the Royal Navy when thirteen years of age, he was a Lieutenant in 1803, then Commander, Captain 1810, and, in 1847, Rear Admiral of the Blue. His exploits were many and varied, for he seemed to have a charmed life, acting with the utmost daring. Lady Middleton occupies twenty-two pages in the " Transactions of the Thoroton Society for 1905," with an account of him. He lost an eye in the service, and was twice knighted—by George IV and William IV—an unprecedented event. His portrait hangs in Wollaton Hall, representing him wearing a bandage over the left eye.

SIR JAMES OUTRAM, (1803-1863) was the son of Benjamin Outram, who, as Engineer, had constructed colliery iron rail tram roads in Derbyshire and Notts, they having previously been of wood. He died at Butterley Hall in 1805. Mrs. Outram, by the sudden death of her husband, was left in straitened circumstances, but was a women of great self-reliance. She removed with her young family, including James, to Worksop, where they resided three years, and then for two years at Barnby Moor, whence they went to Aberdeen, where James completed his education. In 1819 he went to India, where in the course of forty years he accomplished great deeds and exploits, received the thanks of parliament, the rank of Lieutenant-general, was made a Baronet, and became a member of the Supreme Council at Calcutta. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, and his statue is on the Thames Embankment.

" FREDERICK ATTENBOROUGH, long a private in the 3rd Dragoon Guards, died May 13th, 1869, aged 69.

Having once owed his life under God to the General Hospital, he bequeathed to it his savings, £4,200. A deed thus gratefully recorded by the Governors."

Such is the inscription on a simple granite gravestone surmounted by a helmet carved in relief on a circular background, which stands in the Nottingham General Cemetery, about 70 yards east of the top lodge, by the side of the statue of the Good Shepherd, which is over the grave of that worthy man the Rev. Speight Auty. On the opposite side of the path is a monument which it was said cost £1,000, but this has a worthier record.

In a dangerous illness, Attenborough was taken to the General Hospital where the physicians' skill and the nurse's care aided a recovery, for which he was so grateful that he determined thenceforth to devote his life to the good of the hospital. His regiment went to India and when off duty he rendered special services to the officers, and sacredly set aside the earnings for the object of his life. When he returned, and was retired from the army, he earned a living, it is said, by waiting at dinners, and by selling tripe, setting aside his pension. He made

his will in 1864, and directed his executors, Martin Inett Preston, and James Mather, missionary, to pay the above-named amount in government securities.

The case of Frederick Attenborough has been used in a magazine, with further details, to illustrate the obligation to service that we owe for spiritual benefits, through the work of the Good Shepherd.

> " Love so amazing, so divine,
> Demands my soul, my life, my all."

JONATHAN WHITE, (1804-1889) was born at Radford, joined the army, and went to India. Before he was nineteen he became sergeant, and soon gained a reputation for brilliant service, for he had no vices and possessed definite virtues. When in 1859, the Robin Hood Rifles were formed he was chosen as drill-master. He developed into a man of fine simple manliness, without affectation, a strict disciplinarian, rendering steady continuity of service. He became Captain, and Adjutant, and afterwards Major. His bust stands in the Nottingham Castle grounds.

THOMAS, LORD SCROPE,

SCROOPE, LORD HOWE,

VISCOUNT HOWE,

ADMIRAL EARL HOWE,

See " Howe Family."

NAVY.

SIR MARTIN FROBISHER, (about 1535-1594) must be put down to Finningley, Notts, that being the estate which was given to him for his eminent national services as a pioneer navigator. The parish is a peculiar one in this respect, that it is only just raised out of the water, and forms a small tongue between East Yorkshire and Lindsey, Lincoln.

Frobisher was sent out by Queen Elizabeth in 1567 with three ships, in the hope of discovering a North-west passage to India and China, but the ice of Labrador and beyond stopped him, and he returned, bringing some

mineral substance that was thought would yield gold. Ten years afterwards he was sent again with three ships, when he discovered the Straits now known by his name. He was despatched a third time, with fifteen small ships and instructions to form a settlement, but the attempt and the supposed valuable minerals were all failures; by the failures, however, knowledge was obtained. He was a strict disciplinarian, and instructed all the captains in his fleet to banish swearing, gambling, and filthy talk, and twice a day to have church services.

.In the naval victories over the Spanish Armada invasion he joined with Drake and Hawkins, and later engaged in other sea services, in which he was wounded and, through unskilful surgery, he died.

EDWARD FENTON or Robert Fenton, as Mr. Brown calls him, (d. 1603) Captain and Navigator, the brother of Sir Geoffrey Fenton, was born at the hamlet of Fenton, in Sturton-le-Steeple. He is described as having quick and lively parts which were improved by a good education. Cornelius Brown devotes 13 pages to the doings of Captain Fenton and his superior, Sir Martin Frobisher. In 1577 he accompanied, as Lieutenant-general, Sir Martin Frobisher in the second attempt to discover the North-west passage; in Frobisher's third attempt he was second in command. In 1582 he had command of an expedition for discovery, but really for trade, and his course does not appear to have been either straightforward or successful, and ended in a great failure after severe contests with Spanish forces. He in 1588 took part in the defence of the country against the Spanish Armada, having command of a Royal Ship, and was afterwards appointed a deputy for a year to Sir John Hawkins. He was buried in Deptford Church, where a monument describes him as " Esquire of the Body to Queen Elizabeth, and a gallant commander during the troubles in Ireland."

CHARLES HOWARD, First Earl of Nottingham, (1536-1624) was in 1569 made General of the Horse in the army, and afterwards installed as Knight of the Garter, and in 1585 he was constituted Lord High Admiral of England, and commanded the Fleet which defeated and dispersed the Spanish Armada in 1588, and

having captured Cadiz he was made Earl of Nottingham, and appointed Justice Itinerant of all the forests South of the Trent. James I. appointed him Lord High Steward, and in 1605 he went as Ambassador to Spain. He had little concern with Notts. except his title; but he was grandson of Thomas, Second Duke of Norfolk, a Nottinghamshire landowner, and son of Lord William Howard.

A portrait of the Earl's first wife, Catherine Carey, Countess of Nottingham, has, through the generosity of Mr. F. W. Dobson, been placed in the Castle Museum.

SIR JOHN BORLACE WARREN, Bart., (1753-1822), lived at Stapleford Hall, and owned estates in Nottinghamshire and Buckinghamshire. As a boy he had a passion for the sea, which was gratified before he had gone through his studies. Returning, he proceeded to Cambridge, where he continued until in 1776 he had obtained his M.A. degree; after which he travelled, and later became M.P. When war broke out, the old passion for the sea asserted itself, and he joined the Royal Navy, serving under Lord Howe. This course was repeated when the French Revolution rendered necessary the protection of the British coast. In 1794 he was made a Knight of the Bath. Subsequently, he had several successful engagements with the enemy, whom he defeated, and this was especially the case in 1798 when he captured several of their ships on the Irish coast, for which action he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and was made a Rear Admiral of the Blue. When the War ended he settled down to a sphere of usefulness at Stapleford Hall. For twelve years he represented Nottingham in Parliament, and was active as a county magistrate. He was sent as an Embassy to Russia, and was made a Privy Councillor. When the Napoleonic wars began he, as an Admiral, was placed in command of a fleet operating on the American coast, and when this war was over he again returned to Stapleford, and other honours were conferred on him. He died while on a visit to Greenwich Hospital. He was courageous, active, skilful, generous, courteous and affable.

LADY WARREN, (née Miss Caroline Clavering) and Sir John were in 1780 at a party, when Sir John put

the matrimonial question in a peculiar way. He drew on a piece of paper the figure of a heart within which in French he wrote what in English was, " If it be worthy of you, and you will accept it, you will make me the happiest of men." Folding up the paper he passed it across the table to Miss Clavering, who verbally replied " Then you shall be happy." She survived her husband 18 years, and died in 1840. She built the Schools at Stapleford, at a cost of £3,000, and endowed them with a like sum, and also built and endowed a school at Toton.

AIR FORCE.

" CAPTAIN ALBERT BALL, (1897-1917), V.C., 7th (Robin Hood) Battalion, Sherwood Foresters, attached Royal Flying Corps., D.S.O., (two bars) ; M.C., Croix de Guerre, Légion d'Honneur, Order of St. George (Russia) ; Hon. Freeman of the City of Nottingham." Such is the official description of a brave boy (for he was three months short of twenty-one when he lost his life) as inscribed on the monument in the Nottingham Castle grounds, and on the reverse face the legend is: " In the air he gave most conspicuous and gallant service to his country, and was killed in action fighting gloriously. May 7th, 1917, aged 20 years. Per Ardua ad Astra." The statue is in bronze, and represents Captain Ball, bare-headed, inspired by an allegorical figure of a woman representing the Air, with robes and hair wind-tossed, having one hand pointing to the sky, and the other resting on Captain Ball's shoulder. .Mr. Henry Poole, A.R.A., was the sculptor, and Messrs. Brewill & Baily the architects.

Here is the secret of success. Air-Marshall Sir Hugh Trenchard, D.S.O., who unveiled the statue, said: " Ball used to tend his machine like some of us look after our ponies, and almost like some people look after their children. He painted it, oiled it, tested it, and cleaned it, not occasionally but continuously. He knew all about the mechanism, and he looked after his guns. . . . His reputation was not only that of a brilliant pilot, but of a thoroughly reliable workman, a man imbued with the necessity for thoroughness, care, and detail." " He made use of every minute in his crowded life." He had crashed forty-four German machines.

His father (now Sir Albert Ball) and mother, have erected at Lenton a monument to his memory, not of an artistic figure, but of eight alms-houses, to be occupied by the widows of Lenton men who fell in the war. Standing behind a great cross of sacrifice, on which the names of the men are inscribed, the houses have in the rear a number of other houses forming part of the foundation, the whole value of which was estimated at £15,000.

THE ROBIN HOOD RIFLES were for many years the pride of Nottingham as being a fine volunteer force, when wanted " Ready—aye Ready," (which was their motto) to defend their homes and country when threatening clouds were gathering round. The first moving spirit was Mr. J. G. Simpkins, of Angel Row, who on May 28th, 1859, assembled half a dozen kindred spirits on the old Castle terrace, and he had invited ex-Sergeant- Major Jonathan White, late of the 2nd Queen's Royals, whom he believed would make an ideal drill instructor. The six persons referred to were Messrs. Simpkins (who became Secretary and Captain) A. J. Mundella, Robert Evans, J. M. Perry, George Hine and W. J. Johnson. Among those who at once joined were Messrs. E. Patchitt (the Mayor) T. R. Starey, Dr. Ransom, and others.

THE SOUTH NOTTS. HUSSARS have their memorial in St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, erected to the memory of 200 officers, non-commissioned officers and men who made their supreme sacrifice for the salvation of their country during the great war, 1914-18, in Egypt, Gallipoli, Macedonia, Palestine, and France.

" True love by life—true love by death—is tried;
Live thou for England ! We for England died."

THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS memorial of the men who fell in the Great War, is a tower erected on Crich Stand, overlooking the two counties, and bearing the inscription, " To the memory of 11,400 men of all ranks of the Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment) who gave their lives for their King, and their Country, in the Great War, 1914-1918, and in honour of 140,000 of their comrades who served during the war in thirty-two Battalions of the Regiment, this monument is gratefully erected by the people of the

Counties of Nottingham and Derby to remind us of their sacrifice and our duty." This monument was inaugurated on Bank Holiday 1923, by General Sir Horace L. Smith-Dorrien, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., the Colonel of the Regiment, and the two Lord-Lieutenants. It was designed by Colonel A. W. Brewill.

AUTHORS AND LITERARY MEN.

ROBERT DODSLEY, (1703-1764) was born at Mansfield, and brought up to work in a stocking-frame, but being fond of books he cultivated his taste and bearing, and became footman to a lady in London. In this position he had spare time to devote to studies and self-improvement, and he wrote and published a small volume of poems. He attracted the notice of Pope, who patronised him, and he printed other efforts, including "The King and the Miller of Mansfield." He saved sufficient money to commence business in a small way as bookseller, and then he became a publisher. The inscription on his tombstone at Durham says, "who as a man was scarce exceeded by any in integrity of heart, and purity of conversation and manners."

THE EARL OF CHESTERFIELD, K.G., (d. 1773 aged 78), called "the celebrated Earl," was distinguished for eloquence, wit, and courtesy, but not for his morals. His "Letters" to his natural son correspond to his life. He was one of the principal Secretaries of State, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, etc., but was compelled by ill-health and deafness to retire from public life. Dr. Johnson's letter to him will never be forgotten:—"Seven years, my lord, have now past, since I waited in your outward rooms, or was repulsed from your door." Such was the doctor's rejection of condescending patronage. The Earl's remains were interred in Shelford Church, where is a mural brass plate.

ANDREW KIPPIS, D.D., F.R.S., and F.S.A., (1725-1795) was born at Nottingham, where his father was in the hosiery silk trade, but upon his death the son was sent to Sleaford, to reside with his grandfather. He

was educated at the Sleaford Grammar School, and thence went to Northampton, and studied five years under Dr. Doddridge, in training for the ministry. In 1746 he became a minister at Boston, and later at Dorking, and afterwards for forty-two years at Westminster. Here he wrote many books, and acquired such a reputation for scholarship that the University of Edinburgh conferred upon him its D.D. and he became a Fellow of the Royal Society. An edition of the " Biographia Britannica " was published under his supervision. He was an indefatigable worker, and was helpful to others. (Gilbert Wakefield, see ' Families.')

SAMUEL AYSCOUGH, (1740 or 1745-1804), was born in Nottingham, and was the grandson of the printer —William Ayscough—who introduced printing into the town. He was an ordinary shop assistant, but going to London he obtained a situation in the shop of Mr. Rivington, Bookseller, and then, becoming assistant in the cataloguing department under the principal librarian of the British Museum, he found his forte, and became skilled as an index maker. He in 1780-2 compiled a catalogue of the undescribed manuscripts in the British Museum. This was done on an original plan, the items being written on 20,000 separate slips of paper, and then these brought together in due order. He studied for the Church, and was ordained, and became curate at Normanton-on-Soar, near Loughborough; but it was in indexing that he excelled, and to this work he returned. He made a concordance of Shakespeare, for which he received two hundred guineas, and many important compilations were undertaken by him, especially in connection with the British Museum. He preached before the Royal Society on the Wonderful Works of God, and wrote articles in the " Gentleman's Magazine," and other periodicals. (Godfrey).

" Time is of more value than type, and the wear and tear of temper than an extra page of index." (Busk).

HENRY FYNES CLINTON, (1781-1852), was born at Gamston, near Retford, and was educated at Southwell, Westminster and Oxford. He became the adopted son of a Mr. Gardner, a wealthy man, and was returned

as a member of Parliament for Aldborough, which office he retained a number of years, but his heart was in the study of ancient literature, to which he devoted several hours a day. In 1824 he published a great work on Greek Chronology, which was a monument of his untiring industry, and twenty years afterwards (1845) he published a like work on Roman History. Much of his time was spent at Cromwell, where his father was Rector.

MATTHEW HENRY BARKER, (1790-1846) in 1835 published "Walks round Nottingham," by A Wanderer. He was then, and from 1827 to 1838 editor of "The Nottingham Mercury." Appended to his book are "Legend of the Fair Maid of Clifton;" "Legend of St. Ann's Well;" "Reform Riots," 1831. Under the name of "The Old Sailor," which his early life justified, he wrote "Sea Tales." George Cruickshank illustrated his works, and Barker contributed to Cruikshank's "Omnibus." (Godfrey).

WILLIAM DEARDEN was a printer and bookseller at No. 3 Carlton Street, Nottingham, the premises now occupied by Messrs. J. & H. Bell, Ltd., but he was more than is ordinarily implied in the words named, for he was a man interested in science, and took steps to promote it. Thus he in 1839 and afterwards, published "Dearden's Miscellany," a monthly magazine, endeavouring therein to combine local talent with general interest, and thereby giving some offence in letting the articles contributed speak for themselves rather than depending on the persons contributing. He sought also to make the magazine a convenient book of reference for contemporary inventions and the advance of science. Of this magazine Mr. Dearden was the editor, and contributions appeared from the Rev. H. Alford, (Vicar of Wymeswold, and afterwards Dean of Canterbury), Richard Howitt, Thomas Ragg, Sidney Giles, and other local writers. He published a number of books.

THOMAS BAILEY, (1785-1856) Nottingham, was the son of Philip Bailey, and in his early life, living in Coalpit Lane, was connected with the silk stocking trade. In after life he wrote:— "Necessitated under every

circumstance to depend solely on my own exertions for support; upon my own character for recommendation; owing to no-one on earth anything that I am conscious of more than the reciprocal obligations of social life, (except my worthy parents, to whose precepts, prayers and example I am always proud to acknowledge, under Heaven, I am indebted for everything that is valuable in my character, or praiseworthy in my conduct), I could not now submit myself upon the name or fame of any individual whatsoever.'' He offered himself in 1830 as a candidate for Parliament, but was unsuccessful. In 1832 he appears in the Directory as a Wine Merchant, in Wheeler Gate, doubtless the Moot Hall premises. In 1836 he became a Town Councillor. In 1840 he removed to Basford House, where '' Festus '' was written by his son, the Father taking an active part in connection with the Board of Guardians and the Highway Board. In 1853 he published the '' Annals of Notts.'' and history of both County and Borough. In 1845 he became the proprietor of the '' Nottingham Mercury,'' a weekly newspaper. He was the author of thirteen works, and as a writer of prose and poetry acquired considerable influence. His greatest honour was that he was the father of the author of '' Festus,'' and exercised a powerful influence in training the poet's mind. His grave-stone in Basford Old Cemetery is in a dilapidated condition, and ought to be restored.

JOHN TAYLOR, (1781-1864) publisher, London, was born at Retford, where his father was bookseller, printer, auctioneer, etc. He was sent to the Retford Grammar School, where he learnt Latin and Greek, and thus laid the foundation for his subsequent acquirement of a knowledge of several languages. Having served apprenticeship to his father, he afterwards went to London, and became an assistant in the house of Lockington, then a publisher, and after a period of service he joined in partnership with a young man named Hassey, in Fleet Street, and a good business as publishers was got together, including publishing for the University of London. He in 1813 published '' A Discovery of the author of ' Letters of Junius ' '' being the first to identify Junius with Francis. He became proprietor and Editor of the

" London Magazine." He wrote and published many books on the " Currency;" " Foreign Exchange;" " The Great Pyramid: why it was built," " The Battle of the Standards;" " Light shed on Scripture Truth, by a more uniform translation," and many magazine articles. He died in London, but was buried at Gamston, three miles from Retford, and the London University erected his tombstone there. (F. C. Atton).

JAMES TAYLOR, (1788-1863), brother of the foregoing, was born at Retford, and removed to Bakewell, where he lived as a Banker. He wrote and published six books or pamphlets on the " Money System of England from the Conquest;" " The Currency;" " Thoughts on Popery, Protestantism and Puseyism;" " Political Economy;" " The power of the Human Soul of discovering Truth and detecting error;" etc.

THOMAS MILLER, (1808-1874), a basket maker, born at Gainsborough, resided in Nottingham three or four years. He was the author of many books of fiction and poetry, including " Gideon Giles, the Roper," " Godfrey Malvern," " Lady Jane Grey," " The Old Town," etc. " A History of the Anglo-Saxons," in Bohn's Illustrated Library, has gone through several editions. " English Country Life," (1850) shows him as a lover of Nature and rural scenery. He became a small bookseller in London. When he resided in Nottingham, in the early thirties, his literary acquaintances were the Howitts, the Baileys, and others. He was a friend of Thomas Cooper, the Chartist, who wrote of him, " Although he had written more than fifty books, he fell into the deepest poverty in his last days. Mr. Disraeli compassionately sent him £100 from the Treasury whilst he was on his death-bed, but it nearly came too late." He died in London, where he had long lived. (Godfrey).

The HOWITTS. William, (1792-1879), and Mary (1799-1888) Howitt were among the pioneers in the education of the common people in the first half of the last century, for they were lovers of nature and quietness, being members of the Society of Friends. Their tastes were so similar that their honeymoon was spent by taking

a five hundred miles walking tour, quietly botanizing all the way, and in 1823 they published a joint volume, "The Forest Minstrel." He was a Chemist and Druggist, first in Lower Parliament Street, Nottingham, (the site of the shop being now a part of the Victoria Station) and later, on South Parade, the site of the shop now being a part of Smith's Bank, and the room where the books were written being appropriately a part of the City Education Office—next door to Mr. Kiddier's shop. In summer-time they had a cottage at Wilford.

One of the best books that William Howitt published at this time was " The Book of the Seasons, or the Calendar of Nature," as seen in the wondrous rotation in the field, the garden, birds, fishes, insects—a book which after nearly a century is still in season. The books the couple wrote were numerous. He wrote twenty-two books, and she thirteen, the distinguishing feature being the charms of Nature, presented in history, poems, tales, novels, magazine articles, in many forms over many years. Mary continued writing for children nearly half a century. " The Spider and the Fly," can never die.

HOWITT, G., see " Naturalists."

RICHARD HOWITT, who died in 1869, aged 69, was a brother of William, and carried on the chemist and druggist business in Nottingham. He wrote several books, and many stray lyrics and sonnets. He went to Australia in 1839, and returning five years later published a book " Impressions of Australia." He settled at Edingley, near Southwell.

Dr. SPENCER T. HALL, (1812-1885), was born at Sutton-in-Ashfield, where he had a very limited education, being set to work at seven, and at eleven he was toiling in a stocking frame. Running away from home, he got into the offices of the " Mercury," a Nottingham newspaper, where he received four or five shillings a week wages. He learned printing, married, and, returning to Sutton, became postmaster, and had a small printing press. He afterwards went to York, and to Sheffield in connection with the local newspapers. He published a small book called " The Forester's Offering," and so

became known as " The Sherwood Forester." " Rambles in the Country " by the Sherwood Forester followed. In 1846-7 he resided at Wilford, and published " The Upland Hamlet," and other poems. He lectured on Mesmerism, with doubtful success. " The Peak and the Plain," " Biographical Sketches " (1873) and other books followed. Always a rolling stone, always poor, he had ability and poetic feeling, and told well the charms of Sherwood Forest:

" O with what joyfulness we hail
These hills o'erlooking Newstead's Vale."

He died at Blackpool.

REV. F. S. WILLIAMS, (d. 1886), who was associated with Dr. Paton in the Nottingham Congregational Institute, was the author of several books. (1) " Our Iron Roads, their History, Constitution, and Administration." (2) " The Midland Railway; its Rise and Progress." (3) " An illustrated book of the Midland Railway for the use of American Visitors." (4) " Nottingham: Past and Present," with twenty-seven photographic illustrations. Of the second-named book, eight thousand copies were sold.

REV. SAMUEL COX, D.D., (1826-1893), was from 1863 to 1888 Minister of the Mansfield Road Baptist Chapel, Nottingham, but it was as a theological writer that he was best known. He became editor of " The Expositor," a monthly magazine, and so directed twenty volumes, having a distinguished staff, including such men as Drs. Magee, Farrar, Marcus Dods and Professor Robertson Smith, the object being the expounding of the scriptures honestly and intelligently. He had the offer of the degree of D.D. from three Universities, and accepted St. Andrew's. He wrote thirty volumes. He is buried in the Nottingham General Cemetery.

SAMUEL BUTLER, (1835-1902), was born at Langar Rectory. His father, the Rev. Thomas Butler, M.A., F.R.G.S., was presented to the benefice by the King, it having been forfeited through simony, and the new rector continued forty-two years. Samuel's grand-

father was Dr. Samuel Butler, of Shrewsbury School, afterwards Bishop of Lichfield, and his father requiring that he (Samuel) should take holy orders, to which he objected, he emigrated to New Zealand. Having acquired a moderate fortune, he returned to England, and settling in London as an artist, painted with such success that he was admitted to the Royal Academy—one of his paintings is in the Tate Gallery. He then devoted himself to literature, and became the author of many books and papers on Darwinism, Shakespeare, Italy, Sicily, and other subjects; the Life and Letters of his grandfather; a short Bibliography of his works occupies five pages in a book entitled "Samuel Butler, author of Erewhon (1835-1902), a Memoir by Henry Festing Jones," in two volumes, occupying together 1,000 pages. He was also a musician.

One of his books, "The Way of All Flesh," is a novel, but it really shows him as a brilliant satirist, for it is autobiographical. This he began to write about 1872, and was engaged upon it intermittently until 1884. The story is of Langar, near Bingham, where he was born. It is called in his book Battersby-on-the-Hill, and the assumed Ernest Pontifex is really Samuel Butler, and the father who ought to hold the evangel of love is presented not only as being hidebound with exploded dogmas, but his method of bringing up his children is harsh and unjust; and the mother is represented as assenting. Here we have a very painful aspect, and a difficult one to adjust, because the reputation of the father has survived in the village of Langar as being that of a kindly-hearted, generous man, to whom the people were much attracted, and that of the son as being otherwise. We are not now concerned with the doctrines held, nor with the pendulum violently swinging in the opposite direction in the opinions held by the son, but we are concerned with a son thirty years afterwards writing about the conduct of his father and mother and presenting it in an exceedingly objectionable form, and then for some years afterwards periodically touching it up, for his life was soured, and having written what he did directing that it should not be published until after his death, when of course nobody could protest or explain. "I had to steal my own birthright," he wrote, "I stole it, and was bitterly punished,

but I saved my soul alive." Old Rabbi Nathan, of whom Whittier tells us in his poem "The Two Rabbis," had better learned life's great lesson when he wrote:—

"Hope not the cure of sin till Self is dead;
Forget it in love's service, and the debt
Thou canst not pay the angels shall forget;
Heaven's gate is shut to him who comes alone;
Save thou a soul, and it shall save thy own."

RICHARD FORSTER SKETCHLEY, (1826-1911), was born of old Newark families, one of his ancestors on the father's side having been Mayor three times, and another on the mother's side, who died in 1659, is stated on the monument in the parish church to have been "twice Mayor of the loyall and unanimous (sic) corporation of Newark."; He was educated at the Magnus Grammar School, and obtaining an exhibition, he went to Exeter College, Oxford, where he became a B.A. with honours, in 1850. In 1854 he was appointed Honorary Librarian of the Newark Stock Library, and when the building was enlarged an application was made to South Kensington Museum for loans of articles for an Exhibition in order to obtain funds, and so he became acquainted and connected with that Institution, and was employed in aid of the Great Exhibition of 1862. He also acted as Secretary to a Royal Academy Exhibition, and Assistant Keeper of the Science and Art Department of the Victoria and Albert Museum (a post he held for thirty years) and as Librarian of the Dyer and Forster bequests his scholarship and knowledge was placed at the disposal of men of letters all over the country. For many years he was on the staff of "Punch," and was proud of aiding its humour.

He retired from official life, in which he had developed a character which combined largeness of heart and breadth of mind with modesty and courtesy, lovable and beloved. He wrote articles on local history, and on Magnus School-Masters, and boys who had become distinguished men. He collected materials for a record of the lives and deeds of remarkable men throughout the country, but this he did not complete, for his work was done, and having taken a morning's walk, he sat down

to dinner, his head fell forward, and he was gone. " He did not see death; he was not, for God took him." (Mr. Blagg's pamphlet).

REV. JOHN STANDISH, B.A., after taking his degree at Cambridge in 1871, held curacies at Newton-in-Makefield and Lincoln, and for thirty-three years was Vicar of Scarrington with Aslockton, during which a new church was built at Aslockton, and the steeple of the ancient church of Scarrington was restored. The distinguished work of his life was that for twenty years he was the editor of the Transactions of the Thoroton Society (1897-1917) which is the Antiquarian Society for Nottinghamshire. This was done without fee or reward, and he brought to bear on the work much antiquarian knowledge accurately expressed.

REV. WILLIAM SANDAY, (1843-1920), D.D., LL.D., Litt. D; Lady Margaret Professor at Oxford; Canon of Christ Church there; Fellow of the British Academy, Chaplain in Ordinary to the King; the author of many books, etc., was born at Holme Pierrepont, where his father was a noted breeder of Leicester sheep and short-horned cattle, for which he obtained many prizes at the Royal Agricultural and local Shows. The future professor was educated at Repton, went to Oxford, and was in succession at Balliol, Corpus, and in 1865 was elected a Fellow of Trinity, of which he became a lecturer, and was ordained in 1867. After being Principal at Hatfield Hall, Durham, he was appointed Professor of Exegesis at Oxford, followed in 1895 by the Lady Margaret professorship. In 1903 he and his wife went to Palestine, which journey was fatal to her.

He was the author of many theological books, an early one being " The Authorship and Historical character of the Fourth Gospel," 1872. Others followed. In 1895 he in conjunction with Dr. Headlam published " A Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans," which was as regards sales a great success. One of his latest was " Personality in Christ and in Ourselves," 1911. His sincerity and candour commanded admiration; his determination was to find good wherever possible. He had a face and head indicating power of thought, clearness of judgment, and courtesy in manner.

JAMES PRIOR KIRK, (1851-1922), born at Mapperley Road, Nottingham. His parents were James Kirk and Sarah Jane Kirk (née Prior), carrying on together a millinery business at Peck Lane, Hounds Gate and Pelham Street, afterwards drawn together at 20 South Parade. He attended a preparatory school kept by the Misses Goodall (sisters of Mr. George Goodall who afterwards became a prominent citizen of Nottingham). Then for about ten years he attended a school kept by Mr. Porter. At eighteen he left this school and was articled to Mr. Rothera, Solicitor. Instead of devoting himself to the study of law, he gave most of his time to studying languages and literature. He had a great love for Greek, and all his life the Greek classics were a delight and a consolation to him.

At the end of three years for which he was articled, he was far from ready for his final examination. After a stormy scene with his father, it was decided that he should give up the study of law, which he disliked, and devote himself to literature. No success came; and when he was 27 he took a post in a boys' boarding school at Southport. After a single term here he taught for a short time at Merton, Sussex. While teaching, he was also studying for the final B.A. (London) examination. His studies were stopped by very serious trouble with his eyes. The trouble remained for the rest of his life (at intervals being very severe and painful and seriously affecting his general health).

In 1880 his father died. For about a year he devoted himself to carrying on his father's business. Then the business was taken over by two of his sisters, though he continued to give them a certain amount of assistance until the business was given up in 1914.

An uncle who carried on business at Uppingham as a Butcher and Grazier was in difficulties, and it was in endeavouring to help this uncle that he got his own affairs entangled, and suffered considerable money loss. In the hope of straightening things out he took over the grazing business, again losing money, but gaining that knowledge of farm and country life which is so valuable a part of his books. He stuck to the farming for five years and then was forced to give it up. In the mean-

time he had married his cousin, Lily Kirk (1886). He lived for a short time in Nottingham, then moved to Radcliffe on Trent. He lived there for three years, and then, in 1891 went to Bingham, where he spent the remainder of his life. Up to this time he had written a number of plays and stories without any success. All his important work, beginning with "Renie," was written at Bingham. It was with "Ripple and Flood" that he showed himself as a master among novelists. Then came "Forest Folk," "Hyssop," "A Walking Gentleman" and "Fortune Chance." His subsequent work, as yet unpublished, was done under great difficulties, and in the midst of much suffering and trouble. After a long illness, his wife died. About this time he was granted a small civil pension in recognition of his services to literature. His elder son died of wounds received in battle. His eye troubles became worse and for long periods he was practically blind. Operations partially restored his sight, and he resumed his work cheerfully and courageously.

He died of pneumonia, after a few days' illness. (S. Fisher).

AUTHORS AND POETS.

HENRY KIRKE WHITE, (1785-1806), with all the drawbacks of an unfortunate paternity (but his mother was an excellent woman) a limited education, ill chosen occupations, and poor health, struggled hard to give liberty to his poetic genius, and show

"That goodness Time's rude hand defies,
That virtue lives when beauty dies."

Yet his "melancholy hours" were cut short, but not before he had immortalized Wilford and Clifton Grove. He was first sent to learn to make hose in a stocking frame, and was then articled to a firm of solicitors, whose ordinary business hours were from eight in the morning until eight in the evening, after which he studied Latin until nine. No wonder that a close atmosphere, little bodily exercise, the midnight lamp (or rather candle),

were unfavourable to health and vigour, but poetry was in his soul, and as he gazed at the stars he sang:—

"Oh! 'tis this heavenly harmony which now
In fancy strikes upon my listening ear
And thrills my inmost soul."

Lord Byron, referring to White's death at St. John's, Cambridge, to which college he had been sent, and where too much exertion in the pursuit of knowledge completed the physical injury which had begun in earlier years, uses a beautiful figure of him:—

"So the struck eagle, stretched upon the plain,
No more through rolling clouds to soar again,
Viewed his own feather on the fatal dart
And wing'd the shaft that quivered in his heart."

His poems were collected, and edited by Southey, the Poet Laureate, and much information of interest may be seen in "The Homes and Haunts of Henry Kirke White," by J. T. Godfrey and J. Ward.

GEORGE GORDON NOEL, LORD BYRON, (1788-1824) was neither born, nor died in Nottinghamshire, nor did he live long in the county, yet a long line of ancestors lived and died there, and are buried in the family vault at Hucknall, where the poet's remains lie, and his attachment to Newstead is so inwrought in his poems, that he will always be claimed as a Nottinghamshire poet. He wrote:—

"Through thy battlements, Newstead, the hollow winds whistle;
Thou, the hall of my fathers, art gone to decay."

And, unfortunately, instead of economising and repairing, extravagant expenditure involved the necessity for sale, and the transferring of the estate to strangers, and banishment in foreign lands. Yet out of that banishment there came the enrichment of our literature, the entwinement of personal experience with the poetical description of events and places in foreign lands, and the effort, after many failures and much that we must deplore and condemn, to do something for the relief of humanity, and the betterment of the world. The flashes of genius, and the charms of poetical description in a pleasant flowing style, at length were put aside in order to accomplish the deliverance of a nation of ancient art and culture, but

the manhood had been undermined, and when the mind soared the hand fell, and the end came before half the accustomed years had been accomplished.

One hundred years have passed since the death of Lord Byron, and in the centenary notices two opposite aspects were presented. There was a tendency in one direction to go into and dwell on the details of character and life, and, on the other hand, an exaltation of the charms of his person and manners, and the inspiration of the poetry, without regard to the life and character. The wiser way is to take a fair and full view of the man and his work. In doing so one is reminded of the dream of Nebuchadnezzar, the king of Babylon, who saw—or rather dreamt that he saw—a great image "whose brightness was excellent," for his head was of fine gold, but with a descending scale his legs were of iron, and his feet were partly of iron and partly of common earthenware clay. Lord Byron, we are told, had features of remarkable delicacy, with fine blue eyes, a head of curly auburn hair, and an uncommon beauty of face, a magical influence, and a magnetic power of attracting or repelling: but both of his feet were clubbed, and his legs withered to the knee. (Trelawney). Here were two physical facts—types of mysterious parables. The appearance, the social position, the capacity for great things, were there. The very highest spheres had an open door and might be entered. The path chosen of poetry and literature has ministered pleasure to thousands, it may be to millions, and the influence of a great example of virtuous effort might have become a mighty power for good, but the scale descended, and the feet trod in mire as though it were their native element. The pure love of woman as man's life helpmeet; the charms of domestic happiness through the angel in the house, were never realized, because never sought in God's appointed way. The exquisite pleasure of a passion restrained and regulated he knew nothing of, for the fires within raged without control, until gratification was followed by satiety, wearisomeness, and loathing. It is inexpressibly sad to read of a man in the prime of life incapable of effort, overcome by excitement, physically unable to bear the strain of commanding the Greek soldiers placed under his charge, his constitution having

been shattered. Here is the bitter wail from the very Dead Sea of despondency, with the apples of Sodom for food, written three months before his death:

" On this day I complete my thirty-sixth year.
Missolonghi. Jan. 22. 1824."

" My days are in the yellow leaf;
The flowers and fruits of Love are gone;
The worm, the canker, and the grief
Are mine alone.
The fire that on my bosom preys
Is lone as some volcanic isle;
No torch is kindled at its blaze—
A funeral pile."

Yet in this lower region there came the iron resolution of a great decision to live and die for the noble purpose of emancipating the Greek nation. He gave, it was said, £10,000 to the cause; he lived a life of privation during the days of the struggle—faring as a common soldier. " I have given her,"—he said, referring to Greece,—" my time, my means, my health, and now I give her my life. What can I do more ? "

The Greeks showed their appreciation of his service and sacrifice. The body was embalmed, and brought to Hucknall church for burial; for Hucknall had formerly been a part of the Byron estate, and its church had long been the burial place of the Byron family, and it has become the shrine to which many pilgrims wend their way, and as they walk are sad.

Hucknall Church is now a beautiful temple,—" a house of prayer for all people," in which Art has become the handmaid of Religion, and it never looked better than on the 19th of April, 1924, when in the presence of the Bishop of the Diocese, the Lord Lieutenant of the County, the present Reverend Lord Byron, a representative of the Greek Legation, and a great assembly, a Byron Centenary Commemoration Service was held. An appropriate form of service compiled by the Vicar was impressively rendered, with a large choir, and " in remembrance of the genius of George Gordon Noel Byron, the gifts of poetry he gave to mankind, his hatred of tyranny, and the sacrifice of his life for the liberty of the Greek nation," many wreaths were laid on the grave,

and we prayed " the Lord of all mercy and love to grant unto his soul peace, and a merciful judgment at the last day."

The man is gone, but the books continue, and Mr. John Murray, the publisher of them, says that " there has been a large and constant demand for all the editions of his books," and " the popularity of Byron is as great, and as fully alive as ever." (See article in " The Cornhill Magazine," April, 1924).

ROBERT MILLHOUSE, (1788-1839) Sneinton, was a stocking maker, and a poet. He had every disadvantage to contend with. The second child in a family of ten, sent to work at six, and placed in a stocking frame at ten, with ill health and poverty, and only a Sunday School education, surely here were circumstances fitted to crush the poetical fire out. Then at twenty-two he must join the Notts. Militia, which went to Ireland, and four years later he returned to his stocking frame. He, however, had within him the spirit of poetry, which resulted in the production of various single poems, then a collection of sonnets, and in 1826 " The Song of the Patriot, Sonnets and Songs," was well received. " Sherwood Forest " followed, with aspirations after God, and admiration of His works. " The Destinies of Man " was one of his chief productions. Here was a hard brave struggle, in which the soul triumphed although the body failed. In the General Cemetery is a monument with an extravagant inscription by Spencer Hall, but the man and his poetry deserve to be honoured and cherished.

GEORGE HICKLING was a stocking maker, living at Cotgrave, and working for Messrs. I. & R. Morley, to whom he says in the preface to a book, " The Pleasures of Life," and other poems, he was under especial obligations, and he was also much indebted to L. Heymann, Esq.; that is, we may assume those gentlemen enabled him to publish his book in 1861. He had previously issued a book, " The Mystic Land." Neither his poverty, nor his village environment, could limit the soul of " Rusticus," the name he generally attached to the short poems he sent from time to time to the local newspapers. The charm of Nature, the beauty of the landscape, the

happiness of home, the blessedness of a noble life, and other like subjects, are treated with true poetic feeling, and with beautiful imagery.

" There's pleasure in a happy home,
Where holy bonds are seen;
Where sweet contentment ever reigns
A graceful jewelled queen,"

or

" There is a joyful cry
Runs through the sky,
And echoes o'er creation's utmost bounds
Hear it, ye mortals ! gladsome are the sounds,
'Tis music from above !
Rolling for ever in full cadence clear,
Hark ! sweetly eddying on the enraptured ear
The chorus, God is love ! "

He died in 1909 aged 82 years.

HENRY HOGG, (d. 1874) had the rare combination of being a lawyer and a poet. His home was in Holborn Villas, where the Electric Lighting Works now are, and his office was in Wheeler Gate, but both are now demolished. His sympathies were with the poor in the lowest parts of the town. His portrait may be seen in Wesley schoolroom, and in a school in North Street, Sneinton, where he laboured on Sundays and week nights. He published two small volumes of " Poems," 1852, and " Songs for the Times," 1856. His poems indicate true poetic feeling, with symbol and imagery, devotional, and having strong sympathy with the people. Here is one of his verses in " England's Slavery:"

" In shop and mill, in attic bare,
Alone or closely packed,
Are men that toil in toil's despair;
And women who were once more fair;
Breathing foul distempered air,
With bone and body racked."

or

" All noble deeds that live when men are dead;
All glorious thoughts that have eternal sway,
Were born of labour, of the heart and head;
This heritage of toil is ours to-day."

" The Spirit of Labour," p. 17.

He had a wondrous influence with young men and boys, nearly a hundred of whom were led and guided in his classes. As a singer he had a very musical voice, and if he saw the influence in a school or meeting was lagging he would start a tune with such fervour that the whole assembly were raised a stage higher.

" His early death, says Mr. Wakerley, at the age of forty-two, is one of the mysteries of life."
(See " Centenary of Wesley School.")

THOMAS RAGG, (1808-1881) Haywood Street, Sneinton. In " The Times " newspaper of August 11th, 1834, an article appeared praising in no measured terms a poem in twelve books, entitled " The Deity," as a very remarkable production, " an elaborate philosophical poem by a working mechanic of Nottingham." Isaac Taylor wrote an introductory essay to it, and the poem was dedicated to James Montgomery, of Sheffield, and was printed at the cost, or risk, of Mr. Mann, a solicitor of Andover. (Wylie). Mr. Ragg was employed by Mr. Dearden, Bookseller, and afterwards he became a bookseller at Birmingham. Later he was ordained, and in 1864 became Vicar of Lawley, Salop, where he died. He wrote ten works, one of his best being " Creation's testimony to its God, or the accordance of Science, Philosophy and Revelation." This book reached its twelfth edition in 1873, and indicates careful observation, great thoughtfulness, reasoning power, fairness, and sympathy. His son is the Rev. Canon Lonsdale Ragg.

PHILIP JAMES BAILEY, (1816-1902) was born in Nottingham. His great poem " Festus," was written in 1836-9 at Basford, in the red brick house north of the parish church, where his father, Thomas Bailey, then lived. He had studied at Glasgow University, and been called to the bar, but never practised. The poem was published in Manchester, anonymously, when the writer was only 23, but at once attracted considerable attention, and passed through many editions, especially in the United States. Its object was to endeavour to show the ultimate triumph of good over evil, the salvation of all men " accompanied by repentance on the one hand, and by remedial punishment on the other." We may not

assent to the theology, but nowhere shall we find grander thoughts of God, and His great purposes, leading to adoration, and lifting the soul into the great unseen realities of life and destiny. One is strongly tempted to quote specimens, but perhaps we had better be content with the passage already quoted after the title page, and which will never die:—

" We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths:
In feelings; not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by heart throbs. He most lives,
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best."
(V. p. 71).

After " Festus," other poetical books were written, some of which were afterwards incorporated in the larger poem and unfortunately, for fifty years Mr. Bailey expanded the book into 800 pages, having forty thousand lines closely printed with small divisional headings, one continuous whole, a vast conception which has become largely unreadable except to those who are willing to glean golden corn, or, to change the figure, the book may be likened to a mine in which devout men may dig for golden thoughts of God, religion and the future.

In his latter days he lived at the Ropewalk, in Nottingham.

HENRY SEPTIMUS SUTTON, (1825-1905),— Nottingham and Manchester, was the son of Richard Sutton, the proprietor of the " Nottingham Review," a weekly newspaper. His father intended that he should be a chemist and druggist, but this was distasteful to him, as was being afterwards articled to a surgeon. He preferred to be a newspaper reporter, in which work he succeeded. " The Evangel of Love," was one of his earliest poems. He acted as Chairman of the Discussion Class at the Mechanics' Institution, and remodelled its rules. He obtained an appointment on the staff of the " Manchester Guardian," became editor of the " Alliance News," and so continued for forty years. He edited " Meliora," a magazine devoted to Social Science. His " Poems " with the " Clifton Grove Garland," " Rose's Diary," and other booklets followed. The " Sutton Treasury " contains samples from a much larger collection. The soul, the life, the

work of the man was imbued with the spirit of usefulness to others,—the belief that our worship of God must be accompanied by helpfulness to man. " Unless I strive these people dear to bless, I do not love my God."

" How happy is our case,
How beautiful it is to be alive ! "

tell of the spirit of a man whose soul enlarged as his years advanced.

JOHN HENRY BROWN, (1836-1911), the grandson of Thomas Bailey,was a wine merchant in Nottingham, and the author of several books. " The Rambler's Calendar " was published in 1882, and recounts the author's thoughts on observations of Nature in each month of the year. Here is a specimen:

" Behold God's way in yonder lasting oak,
Lord of the soil, within whose sheltering arms
The fainting herd repose; whose rugged limbs
Threaten, not woo the blast; and wring regard
Even from rustic's eyes."

(page 55).

Another book of his was " Love's Labyrinth,"—

" Welcome ye groves ! ye woodland thickets hail !
Fair Nature's temple ye, where she enshrines
Her flowery gems, and hides the dainty fern,
Where clambering woodbine, as huge censer swings;
Where flocks the bird, gay winged; and they who move
The soul with music sing the morning hymn."

(page 57).

MISS ANNIE MATHESON, (d. 1924, in her seventy-first year), was the daughter of the Rev. James Matheson, formerly Minister of Friar Lane Chapel, Nottingham. She published in 1890 a book of poems entitled " The Religion of Humanity and other Poems." " To my Father and Mother I dedicate this book." Addressing her father she says:—

" When long ago a child at play
My rhymes to thee I used to say,
Thy pleasure was a joy so pure
That I wrote on of thee secure,
And thine is this last roundelay,
Thou art not dead."

" The Times " obituary notice says, " The graceful idealism of her thoughts gives her work a real value. She published various books of verse, chief among them being " Love Triumphant and Other Poems." She edited a series of biographies of great or heroic men and women for Schools, the " Rose and Dragon " series.

GILBERT, A., see " Families."

HISTORIANS AND ANTIQUARIANS.

ROBERT THOROTON, (? 1622, or 1623-1678), M.D., Car Colston, a descendant of the old family at Thoroton. He must be regarded in three aspects. (1) as Physician; (2) as Historian; (3) as Magistrate. He commences the Preface to his book thus:—" The Art of Physic, which I have professed (with competent success) in this county, not being able for any long time to continue the People living in it, I have charitably attempted notwithstanding the difficulty, and almost contrary to the Study, to practice upon the dead, intending thereby to Keep, all which is, or can be, left of them, to wit the Shadow of their names (better than precious ointment for the body) to preserve their Memory, as long as may be in the world." He published " The antiquities of Notts., extracted out of Records, Original Evidences, Leiger Books, other Manuscripts, and Authentic Authorities," in 1677, being moved thereto by Wm. Dugdale, Esq., Norroy king-of-arms, and following a beginning by his father-in-law, Gilbert Boun, Sergeant-at-Law. The records he then made are of great value, and much of them would otherwise have been lost. He deserves our highest gratitude for his years of labour and his public spirit in publishing his book. As a Magistrate his record is not pleasing, for being an intense Royalist he seems to have deemed it to be his duty to care for the Church and State in all parts of the County, and in the several years preceding his death he championed the cause of persecuting the Quakers. The summonses and Warrants for Distress were signed by him, the Informers appear to have been employed by him, and his Warrants were levied in places as far apart as Wellow, Sutton-in-Ashfield,

Hucknall, Eakring, Kneesall, Caunton, Oxton, Collingham etc. This led to the publication of a pamphlet entitled "A True Relation of some more of the Sufferings inflicted upon the servants of God, who are call'd Quakers, in the County of Nottingham, chiefly by Penistone Whaley, and Robert Thoroton, called Justices, their making Havock and Ruin of their Innocent Neighbours Goods and Estates, 1676." After this year the persecutions are said to have ceased. The History was published the year following, and the next year he died.

CHARLES DEERING, M.D., (d. Feb. 7th, 1749). He lived on the south side of St. Peter's Church, Nottingham, and the house was pulled down when Albert Street was formed. His story was a sad one. His parentage and nationality are unknown, but it is believed that he was born in the neighbourhood of Hamburg. He graduated as M.D. at Leyden, came to England, married, and about 1735 settled in Nottingham as a medical practitioner. He in 1737 published "An Account of an impartial method of treating the Small-pox," and the next year, "A catalogue of Plants growing about Nottingham." His wife died, and her loss, with his poverty, weighed heavily on his mind. A well educated man, the master of nine languages, among strangers who knew little, and cared less, about the struggles of past generations, and their efforts for the good of posterity, he conceived the idea of compiling a history of the town, and found in John Plumptre, Esq., M.P., who lived in Plumptre House, Stoney Street, a worthy patron and helper in the supply of documents and information. He worked hard and well, for he was free from the religious narrowness and intolerance which has smeared the work of several of our local historians, and it is remarkable that we should be indebted to a foreigner for the record of much that would otherwise have been lost. But disease and poverty told on his constitution. He had collected his materials and arranged them; had got even to the dedication to the Duke of Newcastle, then Lord Lieutenant, and the address to the candid Reader, when he died. He was buried by his executors, George Ayscough, the printer, and Thomas Willington, a druggist to whom Deering was indebted, and the book was pub-

lished two years afterwards, but it remained one hundred and forty-eight years longer without an index, which was in 1899 supplied by Mr. R. C. Chicken, F.R.C.S. (See Blackner, p. 340; Bailey, p. 1206; Wylie, p. 228; Ward, p. 30).

How much we owe to foreigners ! One of the best books we have on our Manorial system is by a Russian professor. One of the best treatises on our Poor Law eystem is by a German, and, not to multiply illustrations, by far the best books on the Pilgrim Fathers and their doings before they went from our county to secure religious liberty, are by Americans. Coming nearer still, our largest local charity is due to a man (Abel Collin) whose father's settlement was opposed by the local wiseacres of the day, for they regarded him as a " foreigner," because he was not locally born. It is in the same spirit that some of us who are modern, value a man according as he belongs, or not, to " our Church," " our political party," " our Trades Union." Oh ! for the arms and the heart of God, who beginning with the salvation of the individual soul, warms and widens until the whole family in earth and in heaven have been embraced, " and all flesh sees the salvation of God ! "

SAMUEL CRESWELL, (1726-86), was notable by his persistent efforts to establish and extend printing in Nottingham. His mother was a daughter of Thomas Hawksley, the Jacobite Mayor, who was deposed for his misdirected loyalty to an objectionable monarch. In the house and shop at the South-west corner of the Exchange —then called the " New Change,"—Creswell carried on his business. He purchased and published " Ayscough's Weekly Courant," and renamed it " Creswell's Nottingham Journal," (1761). He published a number of books, as " Life of Frederick the Great," " Smeeton's Engineering Report on the Nottingham Canal Scheme," various Poetical books, " Pilgrim's Progress," Hammond's " Introduction to Learning," " Hammond's Dictionary," etc. His great grandson was—

The REV. SAMUEL F. CRESWELL, (1834-1904) D.D., Rector of Northrepp, Norfolk, F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S., who in 1866 wrote a paper " Notes on the Early Typo-

graphy of Notts." He supposes that printing was introduced into Nottingham by William Ayscough, in Bridlesmith Gate, in 1710, who he says may have been an offshoot of the Nuthall Ayscough's, and in 1722 the business was carried on in the name of Anne Ayscough,—the same name as the Martyr, called by Fox, in his " Book of Martyrs," Askew. He gives much information as to printers and newspapers.

JOHN THROSBY, (1737-1803), was the son of a Mayor of Leicester, of which town and county he had written descriptions of every place of note. He was parish Clerk of S. Martin's. He re-published Thoroton's book " Antiquities of Notts," with additional information down to the date of his publication. He began his perambulations in August 1790, when the glorious sun was shining, and " a line of cheerful females were turning over the corn," which he took as a good augury, and so he bursts out with poetry, and his descriptions are modified by weather conditions, and when he gets into the drifting rain and cold and mud of the Wolds, and he meets with no hospitality, the mind sympathises with the weather conditions. He finished in the neighbourhood of Retford, his last item being dated in 1796. His " Conclusion " speaks of feeble efforts, but really they were not feeble, for he had shown great industry, perseverance, and what he calls " long and laborious labour." He published in 1777 " Memoirs of the Town and County of Leicester," in six volumes, and a " History of Leicester and Leicestershire," in 1789-91 in three volumes.

MAJOR HAYMAN ROOKE, (d. 1806), F.R.S. and A.S.S., lived in a retired mansion between Mansfield and Woodhouse, and died there after a long period of useful services to the country as a soldier, antiquary, and meteorologist; " his communications in the " Archæologia " were very extensive in vols. 8, 9, 10 and 11." (White, 1844). In the spring of 1786 he observed small stones, which country people had called " fairy pavements," and some Roman bricks. Where could they come from ? He searched about, and found in the Northfield of the parish the site of an extensive Roman Villa, with a beautiful tessellated mosaic pavement, an

illustration of which may be seen in the Notts. Victoria History, vol. II. p. 28, given in an excellent paper on "Romano British Notts," by H. B. Walters, M.A., F.S.A., and other information is given in Groves "Mansfield," p. 65. Later he found another villa site near, and sepulchres, etc.

The owner of the land erected a shed to protect the treasure, but when Laird visited the site in 1811 the door was broken open, the pavement ruined, and a mare and foal were sheltering on the stones. See "Beauties of England and Wales," p. 396.

Major Rooke gave to the Society of Antiquaries accounts of the Roman camps and earthworks in the County near to Pleasley, Mansfield Woodhouse, Whinney Hill, Hexgrave, Combe, Oldox near Oxton, and Berry Hill. He compiled a list of the then officers of Sherwood Forest, and of their salaries and perquisites. He gave in 1790 a "Description or sketches of remarkable Oaks in Welbeck Park." He published a pamphlet in 1799 "A sketch of the ancient and present state of Sherwood Forest," in which he observed that in cutting down some trees in Birkland and Bilhagh he found cut and stamped in the body of the trees the initials of King John, James I, and William and Mary, and tells how far they were from the bark and from the centre. .See illustrations in White's "Worksop, The Dukery and Sherwood Forest," p. 190.

He must have spent much time in the Forest, and possibly often had his lunch under the branches of the monarch oak—then called "the Queen's Oak," but it came to pass that the villagers called it "the Major's Oak," and still it is known as "the Major Oak."

He records that Mr. Wylde of Nettleworth, who died in 1780 at the age of eighty-two, well remembered one continuous wood between Mansfield and Nottingham.

JOHN BLACKNER, (1770-1816), was apprenticed to a stocking maker at Ilkeston, where he was born, and where his education was utterly neglected, and yet by force of character he became not only a contributor to the newspaper, but later on the editor of "The Nottingham Review." He was a violent politician, popular on the

platform, and he became the landlord of " The Rancliffe Arms " public house. He did good service by compiling and publishing in 1815 his " History of Nottingham."

WM. DICKINSON RASTALL, (1756-1822) assumed the name of Dickinson only, resided at Southwell, thence Muskham Grange, and afterwards London. Was M.A. and J.P., and wrote several legal works. His " Antiquities " containing principally " The History of Southwell," was published in 1787 and a later edition in 1801, and gave many illustrations of the Church, its history, donors, officers, etc., as well as of the places connected therewith. " The History and Antiquities of the Town of Newark," appeared in 1806.

WILLIAM STRETTON, (1755-1828) of Lenton, was an Architect and Builder, and his father and he erected many prominent buildings, and restored or repaired many churches. He built a house in which he lived on the site of the ancient Priory (founded in 1105-8) and called his house by that name. When excavating thereon he unearthed the Font of the Priory, a work of art which is now in New Lenton Church. During his business career, and for twenty-five years after he retired, he made extensive notes and sketches of the churches and other buildings in the town and county, with their monuments, and of local events, for he having antiquarian tastes collected articles of vertu and coins, with a view to writing a history of Nottingham. These coins and sketches passed into the hands of Mr. J. T. Godfrey, and by the public spirit of Major Robertson, of Widmerpool, were copied, printed, and reproduced in a valuable two guinea volume.

JOHN HICKLIN, (b. 1805- ——) was apprenticed to a Nottingham Hosiery firm, but devoted his leisure hours to literary reading and composition, and in 1826 published " Leisure Hours." He then prepared for a University course, but his health gave way, and the course had to be abandoned. In 1832 he and Mr. Job Bradshaw became joint proprietors of the " Nottingham Journal," and he became the Editor, and so continued ten years. He was secretary of the Nottingham Literary

Society, before whom he read papers. He published a volume of Poems and Essays, and a "History of Nottingham Castle." He removed to Chester, becoming Editor of the "Chester Courant." He there published several books, and became secretary of a local Archæological Society.

GRAVENER HENSON, (d. 1852, aged 67) Nottingham, "began a "History of the Frame-Work Knitting and Lace Trades;" and in a moderate sized octavo volume published in 1831 brought his account down to the year 1780, but there ceased from the want of public support." So says Mr. Felkin, and adds that in 1828 Henson published a list of one hundred inventions and alterations in the stocking and lace machines, and left behind him "Notes of inventions and improvements of lace machines down to the year 1850." "He possessed an extraordinary memory, and delighted in the histories of manufactures and commerce."

WILLIAM FELKIN, (1795-1874) J.P., lived at Derby House. He was Mayor of Nottingham in 1851 and the next year. He was agent for the firm of Heathcoat, of Tiverton, the developer of the lace trade, and he became an agent for the sale of hosiery and lace goods on commission; but he was much more. For many years he collected information as to the condition of the workers in the local trades, contributed articles to the press, gave evidence before committees of the House of Commons, and the Government Commission of Enquiry, and published papers thereon. His evidence related to Children's Employment, Hours of labour, Health, Education, Penny Postage, Corn Laws, etc. He published a valuable "History of Machine-Wrought Hosiery and Lace Manufactures," 1867, which may be regarded as a standard work of reference. In the preface he says, "Having been freed from other pressing duties, he has devoted the whole of the seventy second year of his life to this effort," which being interpreted means that having devoted his energies to the public good more than he could afford, he had impoverished himself, and his friends had purchased for him an annuity.

R. G. WAKE, Doctor of Medicine, compiled and published a History of Collingham—North and South, and of the villages which constitute the northern half of the Hundred of Newark (1867). This part is very peculiar, and constitutes a triangular wedge, driven between the parts of Lindsey in Lincolnshire, and the parts of Kesteven, and comes to a point at Brodholme, about five miles from the city of Lincoln. Why this peculiarity ? Dr. Wake is able to show that the district now forming part of Nottinghamshire was, when the Danish settlement was made, a thousand years ago, partly in the water and partly out, and so was the overflow of the river Trent, and as the waters dried up, or were drained off, the villages sprang up.

The Vicar of North Collingham—the Rev. R. F. Gould, M.A.,—informs me that Dr. Wake left there, and information of him is locally unobtainable.

WILLIAM HOWIE WYLIE in 1853 published "Old and New Nottingham," a book of 380 pages, full of useful information as to the town, more than 100 pages being devoted to the biographies of " Worthies."

In 1893 there was issued " A popular History of Nottingham " by the late W. Howie Wylie and J. Potter Briscoe.

REV. JOHN RAINE, M.A., Vicar of Blythe, in 1860 compiled and published " The History and Antiquities of the Parish of Blythe, comprising accounts of the Monastery, Hospital, Chapels, and Ancient Tournament Field of the parish; of the Castle and Honour of Tickhill," and biographical notices of the families connected with the ownership, with illustrations. The ancient parish included nine other parishes or hamlets, accounts of which are given. The task he set himself to, he says, "he had at heart for many years," and he did it thoroughly and well.

THOMAS CLOSE, J.P., (d. 1881), Nottingham, was an antiquary paying special attention to genealogy and heraldry, in connection with which he gave evidence in important law cases. He in 1866 published " St. Mary's

Church, Nottingham; its probable Architect and Benefactor; with remarks on the Heraldic Windows described by Thoroton." He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, and a Chevalier of the Order of Leopold, in Belgium. He was from 1865 for thirteen years Deputy Grand-Master of the Masonic province of Nottingham, and was one of the Founders of the Reform Club in London. He died three days after the death of his wife. (See "Times" obit. 31st, Jan. 1881).

When the Roman Catholic Cathedral was built (1844) he paid the cost of painting in fresco the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament, which was richly adorned.

JAMES SHIPMAN, F.G.S., M.J.I., (d. 1901) was Assistant Editor of the "Nottingham Daily Express;" a little man, with a big head and a large heart. His occupation was in night work; his recreation was examining geological formations in the open air. Wherever Mother Earth was disturbed he was drawn by irresistible attraction to inspect and investigate. The chapter on the "Geology of Lenton," included in Godfrey's "History of Lenton," indicates his great observation, and careful comments. "Holiday Letters of a Geologist" was one of his issues. The excavations for the formation of the Nottingham Victoria Station were a real treat to him, not for the geological formation, for this he knew from the inspection of sewers and cellars and caves, but because they revealed to him the defences of the town six hundred years ago, and he learned lessons from the site of the old Town Hall, which he revolved in his own mind, and put into shape in his little book, "Notes on the Old Town Wall of Nottingham," That little book of about 100 pages contains many illustrations of parts of ancient construction now covered, and we are indebted to Messrs. Shipman, Stevenson and Stapleton for giving unwearied attention to the railway work as it proceeded.

It was his delight to impart to others the knowledge he had gained, and he met with sympathetic hearers at the Men's Sunday Morning Institute, the Class he had formed at the Colwick Street Mission, or some Rambling Club, which he would accompany—or rather the members accompanied him, and heard what it was a pleasure to him to impart.

CECIL GEORGE SAVILE FOLJAMBE, (1846-1907), who became Lord Hawkesbury, and later Earl of Liverpool, resided twenty-eight years at Cockglode, near Ollerton, a house in a charming part of the Forest, with a fine avenue of Scotch firs, and later he went to reside at Kirkham Abbey, by the side of the Railway from York to Scarborough.

Early in life he served in the Royal Navy, and retired as Lieutenant. He was M.P. for North Nottinghamshire 1880-5, and for the Mansfield Division for seven years afterwards, and the peerage followed his defeat. On a change of government his elder brother Francis, who had been M.P. for Retford from 1857 to 1885, and later became Vice Chairman of the Nottinghamshire County Council, was made a Privy Councillor

In 1893 Lord Hawkesbury became Earl of Liverpool, the title being revived. He was one of the founders of the Nottinghamshire Thoroton Society, and was chairman of its first Council, and later Vice-President. He took an active part in antiquarian and historical matters, and was F.S.A.

CORNELIUS BROWN, (1852-1907), Newark, was born at Lowdham, and after schooling went into the office of the "Nottingham Daily Guardian." Becoming a reporter, his work gave him an introduction to men of all classes, and exercising his powers of observation and memory he entered heartily into questions of antiquarian and historical interest, and the biographies of local men. So he started a column in the "Guardian" of "Notes about Notts." When he was only twenty-two years of age he was appointed editor of the "Newark Advertiser," which post he occupied during the rest of his life, conducting the paper with judicious care and skill. He was not, however, content with his editorial work, but compiled and issued a series of books on local history, including "The Worthies of Notts." a book involving great research, industry, and care (1882); "A History of Notts." (1891). His monumental work was "A History of Newark," in two volumes (1905-7) containing a mass of information published for the first time, collected from every available source, and enriched with

many illustrations. The preparation of this work we are told in the obituary notice inserted in the second volume, " occupied all his spare time and energy for fifteen long years, and in his own words, " Newark is worthy of the book, and if the book prove worthy of the town my ambition and reward are alike satisfied."

There is a very pathetic interest attached to the completion of this book. He corrected the last proof for the printer, and almost as he laid down his pen, illness seized him; four days later . . . . his spirit passed to the land of shadows; " his work was done; how well he had done it ! "

ROBERT WHITE (1819-1908) of Worksop, was a printer and stationer, who for many years devoted his leisure time to collecting documents and materials relating to the County, or to special places therein, and printing and publishing them. His most valuable work was " The Dukery Records," being notes and memoranda illustrative of Nottinghamshire ancient History, 1904, a two guinea book, privately printed for subscribers. He had previously written a History of Worksop, and published several works on Archæology, notably Aveling's " History of Roche Abbey," 1870.

JOHN THOMAS GODFREY, (d. 1911) of Lenton, was the author of "A History of the Parish and Priory of Lenton, 1884." " Notes on the Churches of Notts: Hundred of Rushcliffe," 1887, and the like (1907) " Hundred of Bingham." He prepared many materials for a similar work on the Hundred of Broxtowe, but these were at the time of his death handed over to a local antiquary. He abstracted the marriages down to 1812 in the three parishes of Nottingham, and these were published in four volumes, at the cost of Mr. James Ward (1901). The like remark applies to " The History of Friar Lane Baptist Church, Nottingham," 1903, which appears with both names, as does also " The Homes and Haunts of Henry Kirk White," (1908). He wrote many biographical notes of famous Nottinghamshire men, on the lines of Brown's " Worthies," but these were not published.

From the foregoing account of Mr. J. T. Godfrey it will be seen that while the latter did the literary work, and did it well, all the financial part lay on the shoulders of Mr. James Ward, in respect of which his public spirit is to be commended. He however, did more. He purchased, or otherwise obtained, many "Manuscripts relating to the County of Nottingham," and these were transcribed and edited by Mr. Godfrey, and published with illustrations. Mr. Ward further collected many rare books, and from time to time handed them over to the Corporation Reference Library, the Libraries of Bromley House, the Mechanics Institution, the People's Hall, etc.

WILLIAM PHILLIMORE WATTS PHILLIMORE (1853-1913) M.A., B.C.L., was the son of the Medical Superintendent of Sneinton County Asylum, William Phillimore Stiff, who assumed the surname of Phillimore by Royal Licence in 1873. W. P. W. Phillimore entered Queen's College, Oxford, in 1873, and in 1876 took a Second Class in Jurisprudence and graduated B.A. In 1880 he became M.A. and B.C.L., and was admitted a Solicitor. He became widely known as a Genealogist, his best known book being "How to write the History of a Family," which first appeared in 1887, and he took the initiative in founding and promoting several Societies for the printing of Records, of which perhaps the "British Record Society," and the "Canterbury and York Society" are the most important. He was one of the promoting founders of the Thoroton Society and its Honorary Secretary, and later a Vice-President. He edited the "County Pedigrees," and published copies of many parochial registers of marriages. Mr. Phillimore died at Torquay, 9th April, 1913, and was buried in his father's vault at Bridgnorth.

WILLIAM STEVENSON, (1832-1922), at twelve years of age went into a lace machine shop, and at fourteen into his father's wood-working shop, he being a joiner and cabinet maker, but his father dying when the son was nineteen, he succeeded to the business as a general builder. In "The Guide Book to Nottingham,"

in 1866, published by Richard Allen in view of the visit of the British Association, he was described as " one of our rising men," and therein appeared papers by him on " The Geology of Notts." and " Archæology of Notts." He had then published a booklet on " The Building Materials of Notts." For more than half a century, although living chiefly away from Nottingham, at Hull, Scarborough, Alfreton, Mansfield, Halstead, he continued to write articles on old Nottingham History, as well as to explore his new surroundings, and so " Bygone Notts." " Ancient Earthworks " in " Victoria History," and many others appeared. On the formation of the Notts. " Thoroton (Antiquarian) Society " in 1897, he read the first paper, being on " The Early Churches of Notts." of which Society he became a Vice-President and Life Honorary Member. He also contributed to the Notts. Naturalists Society, being made a Life Honorary Member. Specimens collected by him may be seen in the Nottingham City Museum, the Hull Museum, etc. His papers are too numerous to catalogue, and in his ninetieth year he wrote, " I do not use a walking stick, am not held up in the fields by a five barred gate, and little worse than I was ten or twenty years ago." He was, however, too venturesome, went out on a cold day to inspect an old ruin, and a few weeks afterwards was laid to rest. His case was a fine illustration of a business man having an intellectual hobby that gave him relaxation, and in later years occupation, while it at the same time gave benefit to the community.

NOTTINGHAM BOROUGH RECORDS.—William H. Stevenson in 1879-1882 was under the direction of a Committee of the Town Council of Nottingham, engaged in searching the archives of the Council from the earliest times, and the first volume was published in the latter year. He also prepared the second volume (1883) and the third (1885) and the fourth (1889) but in the fifth volume (1900) it was announced that Mr. Stevenson's career had been marked by distinguished success, the University of Oxford having conferred upon him a degree, and elected him to a research fellowship at Exeter College. The fifth volume was entrusted to Mr. W. T. Baker, and the sixth (1914) to Mr. E. L. Guilford, M.A., bringing the record down to 1760.

The Report on the Manuscripts of Lord Middleton, preserved in Wollaton Hall, was prepared and edited on behalf of the Historical Manuscripts Commission by Mr. Stevenson, (1911).

THE THOROTON Society, (so named in honour of Dr. Thoroton, the earliest County historian, and being an Antiquarian Society for Nottinghamshire, formed in 1897), has issued since that time an annual volume of its transactions with illustrations and articles too numerous to mention. It has also published " Transcripts belonging to the Peculiar of Southwell," edited by T. M. Blagg, F.S.A., " The Domesday of Inclosures for Notts." from the Returns of the Inclosure Commissioners of 1517, in the Public Record Office, edited by J. S. Leadham, M.A., 1904. Two volumes of Abstracts of the Inquisitions Post Mortem, relating to Notts., edited by W. P. W. Phillimore, M.A., B.C.L., 1485 to 1546, and the like for 1242 to 1321, edited by the Rev. J. Standish, B.A.

"The Victoria History of the County of Nottingham" edited by Wm. Page, F.S.A., to be completed in four volumes," had its first volume issued in 1906, and the second volume in 1910, the others were not issued. Among the local writers of the articles were Professors J. W. Carr, J. F. Blake and F. Granger, Messrs. B. Sturges Dodd, J. Whitaker, F. M. Stenton, W. Stevenson, H. B. Walters, the Rev. J. C. Cox, A. F. Leach and others.

E. CARTWRIGHT,

G. SAVILE,

G. FELLOWS,

See " Families."

BANKERS.

THE SMITHS.

THOMAS SMITH, (1631-99), Cropwell, became the founder of the bank at Nottingham. His father died when he was ten years of age, and he was placed under the care of relatives of the Collin family. He married Mary Hooper, and in 1658 he purchased from Thomas Littlefear, for £210, the house and shop at the East end of South Parade, being the corner of Peck Lane. (It may here be mentioned that in 1822 Lord Carrington sold this shop for £1,155). Here he commenced business as a mercer, which then meant a dealer in any kind of goods or wares, and by his industry, enterprise and fair dealing he built up a reputation, and secured the confidence of both town and county people. He found that he could do an extended business with more capital, and as people had no banks or places where they could deposit money they began to bring Thomas Smith their spare money, and ask him to take care of it, and he gave them promissory notes and allowed them interest, and then either lent his customers money, or gave them credit. Financial matters grew apace, and rents and taxes were collected. Now a better provision must be made for taking care of money and securities. During the reign of Charles I. the merchants in London had been in the habit of depositing their bullion and cash in the Tower for convenience and security, under the guardianship of the Crown; but the King, in order to pay his debts, seized their property to the amount of £30,000. This act caused great consternation, and the merchants decided in future to keep their capital under their own control. So says Mr. Easton in the " History of a Banking House," p. 57. This is precisely what Thomas Smith did. He lived on the premises, and underneath the shop was a basement kitchen. Beneath this he made in the solid rock sandstone, three separate cellars, approached by a trap-door and ladder, and another set below them approached by steps, and partly under the public street, and the basement wall shows that there was once access to the basement of the adjoining house, for the business so increased that addition-

al room had to be provided, and then the two kinds of business—the mercery and the banking, had to be divided, and other premises were secured thirty yards more to the South-west.

Thomas Smith had a conscience, and when the charter of James II appointed him to be an alderman, and it was necessary, in order to qualify for the office, that he must receive the Sacrament according to the Church of England, he (with eight others) attended the council meeting, and expressed his willingness to serve the Corporation to the best of his power and skill, but he could not qualify as required, and was therefore dismissed.

In 1681 when he was fifty years old, his wife having died, he married again, and this wife was Fortune, the daughter of Laurence Collin (died 1715) and from that union there have descended the families of Smith-Dorrien, Bromley, Pauncefote, Carrington, (now Marquis of Lincolnshire), Hely-Hutchinson-Smith, the banking families that are, or were, in Derby, Lincoln, Hull; the London firm of Smith, Payne & Smith, and many notable Members of Parliament, Governors of Colonies, or other high State officials.

THOMAS SMITH the younger (1682-1727) was only eighteen when his father died, but he was a thoroughly staid, conscientious young man. He carried out the trusts of Abel Collin's will as a good steward, and the alms-houses in Park Street were well built. He afterwards, with the moneys of the Trust estate bought the land formerly belonging to the Greyfriars Priory in Broad Marsh, and now Carrington Street. (See Collin).

Trade invoices are still extant, dated 1718, for the mercery business carried on by Thomas and Abel Smith, and charging for canvas, crape, gloves, small-wares, stationery, etc.

He lived some time at Broxtowe Hall, and was in 1717 High Sheriff of Leicestershire. The tablet in St. Mary's Church justly tells of a " man of exact Integrity and skill in his extensive Business," and how the charity entrusted to him " received an increase by his Prudence and Generosity."

ABEL SMITH, the younger (1717-88) son of Abel the brother of Thomas, established the London Bank of Smith & Payne, and also banks at Lincoln and Hull. He was a man of great energy and ability, and was highly esteemed. His ambition was " to found a house which should be equal in credit to the best houses in England."* He was M.P. from 1774 to 1785 for different constituencies. A life-sized portrait is on a panel in the Royal Exchange. The inscription says the bank was established in 1688.

ABEL SMITH, Junior, (d. 1779) was in 1775 elected M.P. for Nottingham, and he was carried through the town in a chair decorated with white lace, followed by the whole body of framework knitters, preceded by a flag having painted on it a stocking frame with the words " Strength, fortitude and unity surmount the greatest difficulties."

ROBERT SMITH, (1752-1838), was elected M.P. for Nottingham in 1780, and on three successive occasions, one election lasted seven days, and was attended by a riot. He was one of the leading bankers of the day, and had great influence in the money market. He became Lord Carrington in 1796. It was he who built the Carrington Street almshouses.

JOHN SMITH was elected M.P. for Nottingham in 1803, and twice later, and at the time of the Luddite riots in 1812, was re-elected, when it was stated that his opponent, Mr. Arkwright, spent £20,000 on the election. The poll continued from the 7th to the 17th October. In like manner in 1806 the poll had continued from October 31st to November 10th. The system was mischievous and led to much evil. Mr. Smith spoke in the House strongly against the bill to make frame breaking punishable by death. He contended that middle-men, and the truck system, were really the cause of the violence shown.

FREDERICK CHATFIELD SMITH was the last M.P. for North Nottinghamshire, the constituencies being, in 1885, re-arranged. He built Chilwell Church.

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* Easton, p. 14.

The Bank was, in 1878, rebuilt on a much enlarged scale, involving the removal of several shops, and the formation of Exchange Walk. In 1902 it amalgamated with the Union Bank of London, retaining the word " Smith " in the name, but in 1917, on a further amalgamation with the National Provincial Bank, the name was buried under £170,000,000 of deposits with the united concern.

In Eton College is a memorial tablet to those Etonians who fell in the Great War, and one is to the memory of nine " sons of Eton and descendants of Thomas Smith of Nottingham, 1631." Thirty Etonian members of the family served in the War.

The foregoing reference is to a few only of the members of the family who have been connected with the premises on South Parade, and to a still smaller proportion of the widely scattered family. Suffice it to say that " their family politics have been for the most part in accordance with the sound principles of civil and religious liberty," their influence has been exercised for the good of the locality, as well as for that of the nation, and for two and a half centuries has supplied men of integrity who have helped to develop local resources, and to encourage local industries. (See Old Notts. Suburbs, " Wilford," p. 287).

THE WRIGHTS.

ICHABOD WRIGHT, (d. 1777) was an Ironmonger on Long Row, Nottingham, and apparently he thought that as the Smiths had added Banking to Mercery, he might add Banking to Hardware, so in 1764 he founded a Bank, a step which required capital, capacity, character and confidence, and at the same time promoted the public good.

ICHABOD WRIGHT, (1767-1862), son of the foregoing, was only ten years of age when his father died. As a young man he took an active interest in the affairs of the town, and so was, in 1791, made a freeman of the borough. He served as Captain Commandant of a troop of Volunteer Yeomanry Cavalry enrolled in 1794,

when the public safety seemed to be in danger, and many years later he presented the "Mapperley Cup" as a prize for the best marksman in the Robin Hoods. He built Mapperley Hall, enclosed the Park, and planted the trees, some of which are still growing. He and his family promoted, and were large donors to the building of Carrington Church and National Schools. He lived to his ninety-sixth year.

His wife was a veritable mother in Israel, for they had ten daughters and three sons, all of whom co-operated in gifts for the furnishing of Carrington Church, to the opening of which the mother looked forward with much interest, for the old parish church was two miles off; but when the new building was consecrated she was dying, and her's was the first funeral.

JOHN SMITH WRIGHT, (1774 (?) -1848) brother of the foregoing, joined in the management of the Bank, and in addition, took an active part in social and religious work, such as the establishment of the Mechanics Institution, the Ragged School in Newcastle Street, the building of Holy Trinity Church, etc., towards which he was a large donor. "In his hands," says Bailey, "wealth was a trust," and he honourably discharged it. His second wife was the Dowager Lady Sitwell, of Rempstone Hall, and she founded the Midland Orphanage for girls at Lenton.

ICHABOD CHARLES WRIGHT, (1795-1871), M.A., F.R.S.L., son of Ichabod, was educated at Eton and Oxford, joined in the management of the Bank, and wrote some pamphlets on Banking. In his leisure time he studied Italian literature, and in 1833 published a metrical translation of Dante's "Divina Commedia," and many years later he gave a translation of the first part of the "Iliad" of Homer, done into English blank verse. He was a Director of the Midland Railway. A peculiarity of his, in advanced life, was holding an umbrella over himself when it rained and he was riding on horseback.

FRANCIS WRIGHT, (1806-1873) was the son of John Wright who built Lenton Hall. He was the grand-

son of the first-named Ichabod. He became the principal proprietor of the Butterley Ironworks. Francis was High Sheriff in 1842, was a donor of £3,000 and the land for the building of the new church at Lenton. He removed to Osmaston Manor, where he built a large hall, and assumed the name of Osmaston.

FRANCES, CHARLOTTE and ANNIE WRIGHT, three sisters of Francis, built and lived in the house adjoining Lenton Church; built the Infant School, and lived lives of active benevolence and religious work.

THE REV. HENRY WRIGHT, M.A., (b. 1833), Rector of St. Nicholas', Honorary Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, was drowned in Lake Coniston.

HENRY SMITH WRIGHT, (1839 (?) -1910) was M.P. for Nottingham (South) nine years. He translated Virgil, as his father (I. C. Wright) had translated Dante and Homer.

For " Fellows, see " Families."

BENEFACTORS.

(" The quality of mercy is not strained; it droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven upon the place beneath. It is twice blest; it blesseth him that gives, and him that takes.") (Merchant of Venice).

ALICE le PALMER, née de Heriz, of Stapleford, married John le Palmer, who in 1302-3 was Mayor of Nottingham, and twice later. She devoted herself for many years to the building and repairing of Trent Bridge —a work then regarded as a religious duty, for there was no obligation on local authorities to do such work. In this task she collected, expended and gave " great sums for the common utility of all persons passing." She and her husband founded a chantry for divine service in a chapel on the bridge.

Four hundred years before, (924 or 918) Edward the Elder had commanded a bridge to be built over the

Trent. Was this order carried out ? If so, was it a foot-bridge only ? And was it a wooden structure ? Whatever was done, this very early bridge had doubtless been many times repaired and extended, but in Alice Palmer's time there was great need for improvement, and she did it. (See "West Bridgford: Then and Now").

.JOHN de PLUMPTRE was Mayor of Nottingham in 1385, 1394, and the year following, and a fourth year in 1408. He was a merchant of the staple of Calais, that is, a buyer and exporter of wool, and it may be of leather. He lived in the Poultry, then called Cuckstool Row, at the corner of Peck Lane, where the Flying Horse Inn now stands, and the garden went down to St. Peter's Gate. He had by energy, prudence, and economy acquired wealth, and he long pondered as to how he could give part of it to God, and his poorer neighbours; the result being that he decided to build a House of God for two chaplains and " thirteen poor widows, broken down of age, and depressed by poverty,"—as he beautifully expressed it. This was done in 1390, twenty-five years before his death, and King Richard II., being at Nottingham Castle, on July 8th, 1392, gave his approval.

He endowed the Hospital with properties in various parts of the town, and later added his own house as a part of the endowment. His wife died twelve years before himself, and she left some woollen cloth for the poor women, and five years later his elder brother Henry bequeathed his bed, and 12d. for every bed occupied in the hospital, and John in 1415 made his will and gave 20s. to each widow " dwelling there, serving God, and praying for me."

Some of the descendants of John Plumptre acted unworthily in the administration of the charity, but " Huntingdon Plumptre, Doctor of physick . . . . in 1645, being then eminent in his profession, and a person of great note for wit and learning, as formerly he had been for poetry when he printed his book of Epigrams and Batrachomyomachia, for in the year 1650 he pulled the hospital down and rebuilt it as it now appears, and advanced the rents, so that the monthly allowance to the poor is double to what it was anciently." (Thoroton)

In 1823-4 the hospital was again entirely demolished and rebuilt.

After five hundred years the endowment continues—Nottingham's oldest Charity, and Plumptre Square its honoured location.

THOMAS GUNTHORPE, Parson of Babworth, in 1518, of his good, charitable and virtuous disposition, agreed with the bailiffs and commonalty of Retford that they should at his own proper costs and expenses build and set up in timber workmanship and all other things necessary to a school-house in Retford upon such a convenient ground in the town as could be devised between the said parties. (Piercy, p. 20). And so a start was given to East Retford Grammar School, which after four hundred years was so excellently developed by the Rev. T. Gough.

SIR THOMAS LOVELL, (d. 1524) K.G., Co-founder of Nottingham High School, some time Chancellor of the Exchequer, Speaker of the House of Commons, Treasurer of the King's Household, High Steward of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, Constable of the Tower of London, Governor of Nottingham Castle, Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn, Knight of the Garter, etc.

Sir Thomas cannot in any sense be called a Nottingham man, and yet he rendered a service to the town which has continued to operate for over four hundred years. He was not a stranger, for he accompanied Henry VII to the battle of Stoke, 1487, and as one of the officers, would probably be present at the Council of War which the King held in Nottingham Castle. As Governor of the Castle he may have repeatedly visited the town, and so have come under the influence of Mrs. Agnes Mellers, which she used for good. Kings founded Grammar Schools, and here was a widow woman wanted to found one. She wisely thought it well to go under the shadow of a great statesman, and so it came to pass that in the foundation deed the founders are Sir Thomas Lovell and Dame Agnes Mellers. This provision would give permanency and protection, for when a few years later everything was upset, the Free School not only

escaped interference, but property was given to it by the Commissioners. (See Mr. S. Corner's paper on the 400th Anniversary, with the portrait of Sir Thomas, from a medallion found in the British Museum by Sir John Charles Robinson, a native of Nottingham, (which see).

AGNES MELLERS, see "Families."

DR. THOMAS MAGNUS, (d. 1550), about whose birth and education there has been controversy, was well educated, and had great ability in acquiring knowledge, and in using it when obtained, so that, joined with courtesy and industry, he the more readily made his way. Having been trained for the priestly office, he was fortunate in coming under the notice of Cardinal Wolsey, through whose influence he first went to Oxford University, and afterwards he became one of the King's Chaplains. Under the Cardinal's directions he was employed in State affairs of great importance, particularly in France and Scotland, and so he continued and secured promotion. Among many offices that he held he was Archdeacon for the East Riding, (1504) one of the State Committee for governing the North, which committee had the power of life and death, and used it; Canon of Windsor, 1520. He had a house at Sibthorpe, near Bingham, belonging to the defunct College, whose emoluments he had appropriated, and he directed that if he died at Sibthorpe he should be buried in Newark Church, "where he was baptised." Wolsey, after his fall, 1529-30, wanted to stay at the Sibthorpe house, but Magnus said it was "unmeet," and too limited.

Magnus became the greatest pluralist of his time, but we can forgive him on account of his great benefaction to Newark Grammar School, which foundation dates from 1238, and to which he gave some two thousand acres of land and many houses, directing the Trustees to provide two secular honest priests, one to have sufficient cunning and learning to teach grammar, and the other to have cunning and learning to teach plain song, descant, and to play on the organs. The provisions in the deeds he executed are given in Cornelius Brown's "History of Newark." Evidently the Archdeacon believed in hard work, for he directed that the school should begin at

six in the morning, working till nine, then go to breakfast or drinking, resuming school from ten to twelve, and then go to their dinner till one or half past, resuming school until six, then departing for their suppers. Poor lads ! They were to be allowed on some afternoons to be present at Mass, and when licensed of their masters to take recreation and disport in good manner.

Dr. Magnus was buried at Sessay, in Yorkshire, of which church he was " parson."

GEORGE STRELLEY, (1610-1673) was Mayor of Plymouth in 1667, in which year " the Guildhall was new built." On a very ornate tablet in the outer South aisle of St. Andrew's Church (surmounted by the family arms) he is described as descended from Strelleys of Strelley. The tablet was erected by his widow, Ann, daughter of John St. Amand, of Mansfield, and so one may bear with the inscription:—

" Ransack this lower Orbe youle scarcely find
Such Peace such piety in one behinde
Diamonds have flaws, (His actions were so just)
His name had none. His fame survives his dust.
True Charity and zeale adorne his Herse
And scorne the flatterys of a Poets' Verse."

In the year of his mayoralty he built and endowed a Free Grammar School at Bulwell " for the educating and teaching young children." He was then described as late of Hemshill, which is a mile west of the school.

For over two hundred years the school continued its work, and the income was then converted into four scholarships of £15 each. The building still stands on Quarry Road. (See T.S.T. 1907, 1916 and Bulwell in " Old Notts. Suburbs.")

HENRY WALTERS was Steward to Gilbert and John, Earls of Clare, and he in 1692 erected a free school for the children of Haughton with Bothamsall, Elksley, Gamston, West Drayton, Milton and Bevercotes villages, near adjoining to it, and he endowed it with £25 per annum for the master, and provision for coals, books, and ministers visiting. He also gave £20 a year towards the maintenance of four ministers' widows.

ABEL COLLIN, see " Families."

CHARLES THOMPSON, (d. 1784) of Mansfield, was a commercial traveller, and afterwards a cloth merchant. He travelled much in foreign countries, and prospered. He was at Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, when in ten minutes the greater part of the city was destroyed by earthquake, and 40,000 to 50,000 people perished. He in some way escaped, and having recovered £7,000 he resolved to return home, and spend his time in visiting and relieving the poor, and other works of prayer, meditation, and usefulness. He daily walked to what is now called "Thompson's Grave," overlooking the town, and by his will he left considerable bequests for the poor, to be spent in clothes, and bread, and education in day schools, a part of which went to endow "Thompson's School," and part to augment Brunt's Charity. There was a great public funeral.

MISS ELIZABETH BAINBRIDGE, (1716-1798), Woodborough Hall. Throsby refers to her extensive charities, "and merciful and pious deeds which have made her name dear to all who know her." "Her Fromety Feasts at sheep shearing," says Mr. Buckland's "History" (p. 22), "are still a tradition." She gave £1,000 towards the formation of the General Hospital. It is possible that she gave the poor houses and gardens and other lands at Woodborough. "She lived a plain life, was known by her old red cloak, and delighted to make people happy." "Happiness," says Thorsby, "she must possess in a superlative degree," and he was so charmed with her benevolent character and reputation that he went into ecstasies and exclaimed; "May her death be like the setting sun, in a light and calm evening when his rays on leaving us form a splendid and magnificent scene." (p. 35).

EDMUND HART, (1774-1832), 11, Red Lion Street, Nottingham, and afterwards Poplar, "brought up to a mechanical business," in the latter part of his career devoted himself to prescribing and dispensing medicine for the poor, and never put the question, "Shall I be paid?" He gratuitously vaccinated thousands of the children of the poor, and the Nottingham Town Council, in recognition of his benevolent labours, presented him,

in 1813, with the freedom of the town. He, in 1828, published a book entitled "Philosophical Enquiries," which showed careful observation and thought as to the operations of Nature.

MARY CHAMBERS, (d. 1848), was a notable example of the attainment of knowledge under difficulties. In spite of total blindness she obtained an accurate, and even critical acquaintance with ancient and modern languages, rarely acquired by those who enjoy the blessings of sight, and used her acquaintance for the benefit of the rising generation. She established a home and school for the Blind in a small house in Park Street, Nottingham, which was the origin of the Royal Institution for the Blind in Clarendon Street, where her raised globes and arithmetical board may still be seen. (T. C. Hine).

GEORGE GILL, (1778-1855), was born at Wilford, where his father was curate and schoolmaster (1782-1805) and doubtless educated his son, whom he apprenticed to a hosier. At twenty-one he commenced business on his own account, and later became lace, thread and yarn commission agent. He took an active part in public affairs where he considered the welfare of the people was concerned. He was Sheriff in 1816, and was connected with High Pavement Chapel, but in his old age becoming stone deaf he attended the meetings of the Friends for the sake of quietness, and not being troubled with books. He determined to devote his money to three or four objects as follows:—He wanted the young people who had left school to have the chance of obtaining a higher or superior education, at a moderate cost; so he bought land in College Street, promoted the erection of the People's College by public subscription, and established classes for teaching such subjects as are now taught at University College, a facility previously unknown in the locality, and sensible young fellows availed themselves of the day or evening classes, and were thus fitted to become good business men. Mr. Gill's contributions amounted to £3,000.

He would benefit the aged, and so erected the Working Men's Retreat in Plantagenet Street, and he gave a rent charge of £15 a year on No. 1 College Streeet to

secure repairs. Good old John Potchett, a worn out schoolmaster, who as Librarian at the Mechanics' Hall was of great service to young men, was one of the first participants in the benefit.

He wanted to wean ordinary working men from the public house, and from enforced attendance there at the Sick Clubs. So he bought the Mansion in Beck Lane (now Heathcote Street) built by Alderman C. L. Morley, of the Pottery, and for many years used as the School of Art and Design, and he enlarged and adapted it at a cost of £4,000 for all kinds of useful objects. It has never quite risen to the full service contemplated.

He would benefit the sick poor, and so gave £1,000 to the General Hospital towards the cost of a new Chapel and Day Ward.

There were other benefactions, and in 1854 a special vote of the Town Council thanked him for his various munificent donations, and Gill Street was so named in his honour.

FRANCIS BUTCHER GILL, (d. 1884, aged 76), was the son of George Gill. He was a silk merchant in Hounds Gate, and for some years resided at Beeston, and carried on the silk mill there. He was Sheriff in 1838, but was a man of quiet and retiring disposition. He joined with others in the building of churches and schools in Nottingham. In 1870 he founded a charity with £34,793, vested in twelve trustees, the income to be devoted to pensions of £20 each per annum to widows, and fatherless maiden daughters of clergymen, or of professional persons, or others who have occupied a like position in society. Members of the Church of England are usually preferred. There are sixty-nine pensioners, and the changes are about four a year. He also left £30 a year payable to the vicar of Christ's Church, Radford, in aid of a Scripture Reader, etc.

MISS ANN BURTON, of Spaniel Row, Nottingham, erected and by Deed of Gift dated 15th November, 1859, settled in trust twenty-four dwellings, situate on London Road and Rye Hill Street, for the benefit of widows, widowers, or unmarried persons, over sixty years of age, in needy circumstances, in whatsoever religious persua-

sion, and these were also endowed, the recipients now having the somewhat reduced allowance of fifteen shillings per month. The large grass lawn with the flower beds has a very pleasing appearance. People tell with what pleasure Miss Burton, who selected and appointed the first trustees and inmates, went to the persons who became the first occupiers, saying, " Would you like to have one of my almshouses, because if you would, you shall," as she had inscribed over the entrance, " It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Mrs. Gilbert in her " Recollections " refers to " Miss H.," evidently meaning Miss Burton, " whose father was a prosperous saddler in Spaniel Row," " inheriting her father's fortune, which accumulated, and who, living a quiet life died exceedingly wealthy," and she had a will drawn up, but it was not signed when sudden fatal illness seized her, the consequence being that a disliked cousin came in for a large fortune. (p. 23).

Rye-hill Street.—A well-known engraving is entitled " A South view of Nottingham from the Ryehills, 1745," and probably alludes to disused earthworks of warlike times, the street being named in remembrance.

MISS MARY S. NORRIS in 1884 desired to perpetuate the memory of her brother, James Smith Norris, and so she instructed Mr. Watson Fothergill to build eight cottage residences on Sherwood Rise, and endowed them with £22 a year each house, payable quarterly, for the benefit of higher class ladies of superior education, but of reduced circumstances. The houses were not to be of the ordinary almshouse distinctive class, but of a somewhat better type. The brother to be commemorated was an Engineer and Surveyor who lived in Blue Coat Street. He had been an assistant to Thomas Hawksley, the Water Engineer, and often gave evidence in arbitration cases, being exceedingly deliberate in manner, and one whom no counsel could irritate or hasten.

SIR WILLIAM GILSTRAP, Bart., (1816-1896), maltster, Newark, and later at Farnham Park, Bury St. Edmunds, J.P., High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1866. He founded scholarships, and gave other benefactions to the Royal School of Music. He erected and endowed the

Newark Free Library. He gave largely towards the conversion of the old Castle grounds from a cattle market to be pleasure grounds. Many other local charities were aided by him. His baronetcy was conferred in 1887 on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee.

The MISSES E. and M. CULLEN, of Park Valley, Nottingham, in 1882 caused to be erected in memory of their brother James, twelve memorial houses at Sherwood, and vested them in trustees. Miss Cullen gave a cheque to Mr. W. Roberts of Beeston, for £5,000, and said, " Go, buy the land and build the houses," and he did it faithfully and well.

Miss Cullen afterwards gave another sum of £4,000 for endowment towards upkeep and allowance. She died in 1900.

The charity was for the benefit of ladies in reduced circumstances.

ZACHARIAH GREEN, (1817-1897), Hucknall, was a stocking maker, to whom a monument stands in the Market square, erected by public subscription, and tells that " he was gifted with the art of healing, and spent his life in alleviating the sufferings of his fellow men." The memorial fountain, which cost over £400, has on one face a good medallion portrait.

CANON JOHN HANKIN GODBER, (1834-1906), born at Hucknall, devoted his benefactions to the church of that parish. Twenty-seven of the stained glass windows, by Kempe, and the mosaics adorning the walls of the church, were paid for by him, and his other benefactions amounted to many thousands of pounds. While admiring the motive, and the beauty of some of the windows, it is to be regretted that those on the north side were not left with clear glass, leaving sufficient light reserved for the Bible, Prayer and Hymn books to be read distinctly. It is however, a beautiful parish church, by successive enlargements greatly improved, and especially so by the restoration of the ancient Lady Chapel as a War Memorial, increasing the light; chaste and restful for private prayer.

HERBERT BYNG PAGET, (1845-1914), was partner with John Edward Ellis in the Hucknall Collieries.

He lived in his early days at Loughborough, and in his later days at Darley Dale. He considered that employers have duties to their workpeople beyond mere wages, and in 1878 he wrote one of the partners in the Colliery, " I have been responsible for bringing many workmen into the parish, and wish to do my share in providing for their spiritual needs." He therefore gave £10,000 as an increase to the endowment of Hucknall Church, so as to provide additional clerical help. He, in 1887, in conjunction with Mr. Ellis, built the Free Library at a cost of £2,000, and they gave it to the town. The institution is supported by a penny rate, and by contributions from the Byron Charity and friends. In 1896 a Technical School was built for evening science and art classes, and he gave £500 toward the cost.

SIR CHARLES SEELY, Bart., (1834-1915), of Sherwood Lodge, Arnold, and Brooke, Isle of Wight, was of an old Lincoln family, where his father for many years carried on an extensive business as Corn Merchant and Miller, under the style of Keyworth & Seely, and who was for many years M.P. for that city. In 1868 Charles Seely, Junr., became a candidate for election for Nottingham, but he did not then secure election, being returned, however, the year following. About that time he purchased the Babbington Collieries, which had been in low water for some time for lack of capital and business enterprise. The Franco-German War succeeded, and the Collieries became a very profitable concern. He had extensive Collieries at Tibshelf, and so became a large employer of labour, and as such he was just and generous to his workpeople. He purchased large areas of land with a view to colliery developments.

He was active in Volunteer service, and passed through the several stages until he became Colonel, and after serving thirty years, he in 1879, resigned his commission. He was J.P. for both Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, and was High Sheriff of the former in 1890. He was Vice-Chairman of the first Nottinghamshire County Council. He was repeatedly elected M.P. for Nottingham. He took an active part in charitable and public affairs. He built and endowed Daybrook Church, which is regarded as the most beautiful parish church in

the county. He gave ten thousand pounds to the Convalescent Homes for building, and two thousand for furnishing, with other valuable additions. He devoted much time to the Nottingham General Hospital, being for seventeen years Chairman of the House Committee and Monthly Board. His contributions to the Hospital, and its convalescent houses, " The Cedars," etc., extending over twenty years of service, were estimated at £100,000.

He was made a baronet in 1896, and a Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. At the request of the Nottingham City Council he sat for his portrait, which now hangs in the Grand Jury room at the Guildhall, and the Freedom of the City was presented to him in recognition of his distinguished services. The like honour was bestowed on him by the City of Lincoln.

In the churchyard at Brooke, the entrance to which has the inscription, " An house of prayer for all people," is a simple tomb on which the names are inscribed of Charles Seely, his wife, father and mother, without any titles. We are all on a level here.

MRS. SEELY, (1837-1894) was an excellent woman, full of active sympathy and helpfulness. She passed away before the baronetcy came. In the North wall of the chancel of Daybrook Church is an altar-tomb of great beauty, placed there by Sir Charles, on which is inscribed, " In affectionate memory of the gentle and good woman who inspired her husband to build and adorn this church." It is a fine example of the skill of Sir Thomas Brock, R.A.

MISS CATHERINE BAYLEY, (1840-1921) Lenton Abbey, founded and largely aided to maintain the Beeston Orphanage and the Nottingham Day Nursery—one of the first crèches in the country. Her houses were used in the War for a Red Cross Hospital, and a War Hospital Supply Depôt.

WILLIAM WOODSEND, (1814-1889), was a joiner, carrying on business on Derby Road, Nottingham. He was an industrious, straight-forward business man, who took no part in public affairs beyond the fact that for fifty years he was connected with the St. James'

Church Sunday School in Rutland Street, both as a teacher and superintendent, for he was a deeply religious man. Now for the sequel, by which we are reminded of Dr. Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford, who said, " My father left me—not broad acres—but the priceless heritage of a good name." The three sons of William Woodsend, Thomas, (of Liverpool) James William, (of Nottingham) and George Arthur (of Tunbridge Wells) with a " desire to perpetuate the memory of their good father, who by his patient perseverance, and in his daily life, showed them an excellent example," built on Derby Road, Lenton, a set of six almshouses of a superior type of domestic convenience, and endowed them for aged poor persons, preference being given to such as have been in better circumstances, and to women who have been employed as governesses, school teachers, nurses, etc.

BEQUEATHING BENEFACTORS.

MARGERY MELLORS, of Nottingham, Widow, in 1539, bequeathed to the Corporation in trust some property towards keeping Trent Bridges in repair, and left four cottages and gardens between Low Pavement and Pepper Street (supposed to be the site of the old Assembly Rooms and the Savings Bank) which were to be converted into an Hospital for six poor women for ever, the Mayor and the Rector of St. Peter's for the time being to be the perpetual trustees. In some manner unknown, the " ever " became " never," for the charity disappeared. That was the year of the confiscation of the great Abbeys. Did the bequest go with them ? Or did some mortmain provision operate ?

JOHN BYRON, (d. 1571) who lived at Bulwell Wood Hall, a very quaint house in the parish of Hucknall, on the road to Watnall, had the misfortune to be an illegitimate son, his father being little Sir John Byron " with the great beard," of Newstead Abbey, on whose death the son, although legally disqualified, was allowed to inherit the estate, and on the accession or the coronation of James I. John Byron was created a Knight of

the Bath, and so became Sir John. (Beardsmore). Hucknall at that time belonged to the Byron family. There was in the parish a little farm of sixteen acres, situate near to Forge Mill, of which John Byron had the power of disposal, so he, in 1576 by his will formed a Charity Trust, directing that the income should be devoted one third to Hucknall Church, one third to the poor, and one third for the good of the town, as the Trustees might determine. When the land was measured in 1871 the 16 acres had strangely grown to 21a. 1r. 7p. how this happened is not explained. The charity is now administered under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners. Fortunately, the coal, then undreamt of, has became more valuable than the surface, and the present income is about £268 per annum. The poor's money is distributed each November in about 350 doles of from 2s. 6d. to 10s. The welfare third is spent in donations to several objects, such as the General Hospital, Throat and Ear Hospital, Children's Hospital, Eye Infirmary, Convalescent Homes, Nurse Fund, Babies Welcome, Free Library, National School.

HENRY HANLEY, who died in 1650, lived in the Bramcote Manor House, which is still standing, and has fine elm trees in line, and is a good specimen of the manor houses of the period. He left many charitable bequests, and a copy of his will may be seen in Deering's History. He founded twelve almshouses, which stood on the Eastern side of Stoney Street, Nottingham, and which were rebuilt in Hanley Street. Unfortunately, no provision was made for the repair of the houses, which occasioned much trouble. He gave £100 yearly to be paid out of his estate for pious and charitable uses, including lectures, a preaching minister, the poor in eight parishes, prisoners in gaols, etc. He gave a third bell to the church, which was bigger than the other two. The tablet in the old tower is interesting.

ROBERT SHERWIN, (1638) had a very good motive, but an awkward way of carrying it out, when he bequeathed his half part of the Bell Inn, Angel Row, Nottingham, to the poor in the three parishes of St. Mary, St. Peter and St. Nicholas, the result being that

the property became owned in a moiety and three one sixths. He had, however, the good sense to provide that if either of the three parishes failed in their duty to the poor, the other two parishes should join in the forfeited share.

The income continued to be divided, each parish having its own mode of distribution, but in 1923 the Bell Inn was sold for £22,000.

JOHN DARREL, (1621-1665) B.A., M.D., of West Retford, appears to have " practised " for some time at Lincoln, but the large family estates falling to him he had to consider what was the best way of dealing with them. Now his father, Edward Darrel, who resided in the Old Hall, at West Retford, and whose grave may be seen in the South choir of West Retford Church, had the misfortune, quite by mistake, to kill a man, and it was his wish and intention to do something in expiation, and he thought the best way would be to convert his residence, the old hall, into a Hospice for aged men of good repute, and his son John determined to carry out his father's wishes. He made his will in 1664, in which he stated he had " an inheritance of lands of good value," but the blood of his ancestors in the lineal stem was like to be spent and to fail, and he was zealous that an hospital for poor people might be founded, so he bequeathed extensive lands on the Southern side of Retford, and elsewhere, for the purpose named, and for the maintenance and residence of sixteen poor men as brethren, and he ordained many quaint directions in order to secure good conduct, comfort, fellowship, and health.

We must leave the history of the Charity, which has been well administered, and especially so since the middle of the last century, under the care of the " Bailyffes " or Agents,—Mr. John Henry Worth, for thirty-two years, and Mr. Edwin Wilmshurst for twenty-six years, during which time extensive buildings were undertaken, both to the Hospital and of the property generally, the income of the estates was increased, and the benefits to the inmates largely augmented. Thoroton says, " the Brethren have ten pounds per annum," clothing, coals, etc., but now each brother receives sixteen shillings per week, lives rent free, with gowns,

feasts, coals, rates and taxes paid. The Charity Commissioners defined a scheme in 1863, and subsequently amended it. Many particulars as to the Charity are given in Mr. Wilmshurst's pamphlet. One item may be named:—The Rev. William Paley, D.D., the celebrated author of "Christian Evidences," was a personal friend of the testator, and in his capacity of Sub-Dean of Lincoln Minster was in 1795 Master of this Hospital.

Besides the endowment for the Hospital, the Testator provided for a Scholarship (now £70 per annum) at Exeter College, Oxford, and this has been awarded to deserving students residing in any part of the county.

ELIZABETH HEATH, (1617-1693) of Mansfield, widow, must have a very pleasant recollection of the day in which she founded the almshouses. There are eighteen of them, for poor women who receive 7s. per week and 2½ tons of coals, and a coat or gown yearly. The annual income of the Charity is now over £500.

SAMUEL BRUNTS, of Mansfield, who died in 1711, and was buried at East Bridgford, where there is a stained-glass window to his memory placed there by the Trustees on the 200th anniversity. He, by his will provided for bread doles to the poor, schooling and apprenticeships for poor boys, and benefactions for needy people. He said he wanted to benefit poor people in or near to Mansfield who "had been industrious and of sober life and conversation and feared the Lord." The endowment consisted of land, 375 acres being in Mansfield, and 17 acres in Nottingham. Underneath the former there are valuable mineral deposits, now being worked, and the latter has so increased in value by allotments made under the Inclosure Act of 1845, that hundreds of tenements have been erected thereon on building leases, and the Charity possesses properties of great value in Nottingham, on Long Row, in Arkwright Street, Peel Street, etc., and in Mansfield, shops in Leeming Street, etc., the total income being over £6,000 per year. There are now about 250 pensioners receiving from 4s. to 7s. per week each, and Brunts' Technical School on Woodhouse Road, Mansfield, has nearly 300 scholars receiving a secondary education, the Charity contributing £1,000 a year thereto.

ROBERT WATSON, (d. 1905) of Mansfield, should have his name mentioned with honour in connection with this charity. For over fifty years he cared and provided for the good management of this charity and its development in new buildings.

BRUNT'S SCHOOL.—A War Memorial room has been built adjoining the great hall, intended to be used as a library, and fitted with stained glass in honour of the sixty old boys who fell in the War. It is beautifully carved and panelled in oak, designed by Mr. A. S. Buxton, the headmaster, and at the other end of the room is inscribed in gold, " Brave men and worthy patriots, dear to God and famous to all ages."

Four hundred and fifty-five names were inscribed on the School's " Roll of Honour."

JONATHAN LABRAY was a stocking maker at Calverton, and a Hosier at Nottingham. By his will, dated in 1718, he devised a house in St. Peter's Church Yard, which stood where the County Court now stands, for the benefit of the Charity (Blue Coat) School. His house and lands at Calverton he devised to Thomas Smith, the banker, for some pious and charitable use at his discretion, for he evidently had more confidence in Thomas Smith than in his own judgment, and he was right. Six hospital houses were built on Derby Road, framework-knitters having the preference as occupants, and they each receive four shillings a week and coals. There was at Calverton 130 acres of land, in addition to £900 annuities, and a school was established and sustained until the Nottinghamshire Education Committee took it over.

Matthew Shepherd retired from the office of school master in 1862, when the Trustees presented him with a gratuity of £10, " for his steady and persevering industry " during forty-one years.

FAITH CLARKSON, of Mansfield, by her will dated in 1725 bequeathed £2,000 for the purpose of erecting a School in Mansfield, which was done in 1731. The trust was sadly mismanaged, and a part of the capital lost, but good service was rendered to the children, as a charity, with their clothing. The income is now devoted to Scholarships.

REV. BENJAMIN CARTER, (d. 1732) was Rector of Wilford from 1694 to 1732. He founded the parochial school and endowed it—together with another school elsewhere—with property in London which very largely increased in value. He also built the Rectory, with its huge barn, stables and dovecot. He beautified the Chancel where he was afterwards buried, and he left a sum to beautify the Church. He gave a set of Communion plate, provided for apprenticing boys to trades, and for many other benevolent purposes. No stone indicates the spot where he was buried.

(NOTE.—The instruction imparted in the school is now under the Nottinghamshire Education Committee).

HENRY GALLY KNIGHT, (1786-1846) was the last of a family settled at Warsop, where Elizabeth, the grand-daughter of Sir Ralph Knight, having married the Rev. Henry Gally, D.D., a French Protestant divine who fled to this country for refuge after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, her son assumed the name of Gally Knight. Henry Gally Knight having finished his course at Cambridge, where he made the acquaintance of Lord Byron, travelled through Turkey, and there again met the author of "Childe Harold," and he wrote a series of Eastern Tales, illustrative of the manners and customs of the countries where he had travelled. He was High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire in 1819, and twelve of his tenants accompanied him to the reception of the Judge of Assize, clad in the Knight livery. He travelled in Normandy, taking with him a special artist, to examine the beautiful churches, and he afterwards published "An Architectural Tour in Normandy," and later, "Ecclesiastical Architecture in Italy." He became M.P. for Malton, and from 1835 to 1841 he represented the North Division of Nottinghamshire. He had no children, and left £6,000 for the building of St. John's Church at Mansfield, and directed all his Firbeck Estate to be sold, and it realized some £65,000 to £70,000, for the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, to be used in the building of churches, and parsonage houses, and the augmentation of livings.

A man of amiable and accomplished manners, a tablet to his memory was placed in Warsop Church, by Sir Wm. Fitzherbert. (R. J. King, p. 63).

THOMAS UNDERWOOD was a printer, and carried on business at the shop No. 9, St. Peter's Gate, Nottingham. The outstanding features of his character were entire reliability, great courtesy, and helpfulness to others. He was the founder of "Thomas Underwood's Charity," under which ladies in need have annuities or grants of £10 to £30 a year. He died in 1873. (See "Old Notts. Suburbs," p. 172).

MISS HANNAH LEVICK, in 1879, founded a charity in memory of her brother, Mr. George Levick, Silk Merchant, Nottingham. She apparently did not desire to have any distinctive mark to her benefaction, so she bought fourteen ordinary houses, such as the people of the class she desired to benefit usually live in, and vested the property in trustees, together with £4,226 in personal estate; for the benefit of persons of sixty years of age and upwards, who live rent free, and have 2s. 6d. a week each and coal. The houses are in Neville Street, off Kirke White Street.

ARTHUR WELLS, (1815-1882) a Solicitor and Clerk of the Peace for Nottingham, was distinguished for his common sense, moderation and fairness. He was a teacher in Castle Gate Sunday School and a Deacon of the Church, an art collector, and a great traveller; a Fellow of the Geographical Society. A valuable collection of Jade Carvings he left to South Kensington Museum. He bequeathed £40,000 to charities, including £2,000 to Miss Burton's Almshouses; £6,000 to the Congregational Institute for training young Ministers; £15,000 to the London Missionary Society; £5,000 to the Bible Society, etc.

DR. ISAAC MASSEY, (d. 1891) a Physician in Nottingham. He was a man of very quiet habits, and simple tastes, and was a bachelor. He was a native of Thrumpton where his father was a farmer, and he caused three stained glass windows to be put up in Thrumpton Church as a family memorial. Having honoured the dead, he would benefit the living, so he placed £30,000 in the names of trustees, the annual income to be expended in pensions to the widows and fatherless maiden

daughters of clergymen, ministers, gentlemen, professional persons, or persons who have been engaged in trade, or agriculture, and who are over 50 years of age. The lady pensioners must not be in receipt of more than £35 per annum of private income. His pension is £20 a year. The capital sum is invested in four trustees.

MISS MARY E. HARDSTAFF, (1843-1899) was the daughter of a farmer at Trowell, and later at East Leake. After her father's death she resided in Nottingham (17, Waverley Street). By her will, dated 4th August, 1899, she founded a charity, appointed executors whom she directed to consult her friend Mr. Jesse Hind, the assets being of the value of £36,838. She directed the Trustees to buy land and build almshouses, in the City or County of Nottingham, and to provide the inmates with a small weekly sum, the widows and orphans of miners having a preference. Under these powers, and a Charity Commissioners scheme, the Trustees have erected eight almshouses at Giltbrook, between Kimberley and Eastwood, and eight others at Mansfield Woodhouse, facing Yeoman Hill Park. The erection of eight others at Hucknall was deferred owing to the War. The allowance to the inmates differs according to their circumstances. Messrs. Oliver Hind and E. W. Paul are the Trustees.

ROBERT WILKINSON SMITH, (d. 1907) was a Lace Manufacturer in Nottingham, and described as late of Bunny Park, who left about £220,000 with directions in his will with four codicils, for a Charity scheme to be formed under which grants are made to respectable and necessitous women. About three hundred and eighty-five persons are recipients, but there are usually 2,700 applicants on the books. The annual grants are of £40, £26 or £20 a year. There are also ten very pleasantly situated almshouses in Chestnut Grove, Nottingham.

It may be safely said that no other similar personal Charity in Nottingham is doing so much good as this one.

The executors were directed to provide a stained glass window to be placed in Bunny Church, with which his ancestors were connected.

ANDREW CARNEGIE, the Scotch American millionare, was in no way connected with Nottinghamshire, but his Library scheme is benefiting 174 centres in Nottinghamshire villages, into which boxes of books are periodically sent and exchanged, having 125,504 issues in 1923. His Trustees have granted to the Nottingham Public Libraries Committee £16,500 for the cost of building and fitting up two Libraries, one at Bulwell, and another for the Southern part of the City, in Wilford Grove.

JOHN JELLEY, (d. 1914, aged 73), was a builder in Nottingham, and for many years a member of the City Council, of which he became an Alderman, and took part on several Committees, and was Sheriff.

After leaving certain legacies and annuities, he left the residue of his estate to trustees upon trust to found and endow Homes for the benefit of old people of both sexes, to be called " The John and Eliza Jelley Homes for old people."

Under the powers of his will his Trustees erected twelve homes on Derby Road, Lenton, for the benefit of persons over sixty years of age, who have an assured income of at least ten shillings a week independent of the Charity. Each occupant has the house free of rent, rates, and taxes, and receives an allowance of 15s. a week, or in case a couple occupy the same house, 25s. a week.

MRS. SARAH ANNE BESCOBY, who died in 1921, widow of Ald. Thomas Bescoby, J.P., Retford, left £5,000 to her executor for distribution among such charities or objects whether religious, educational, medical, or otherwise, or towards a public library, as he may select, "feeling sure that he will apply the same according to my general wishes which are well known to him," and £5,500 was bequeathed to other charities specified.

WILLIAM BRADSHAW, (1836-1921), former proprietor of " The Nottingham Journal," left to the Society for Church Pastoral Aid £10,000; Church Missionary £2,000; Bible Society £3,000; Beneficent Association £2,000. He was for many years an active member and generous supporter of the General Hospital, Dispensary, Convalescent Homes, etc.

MISS FLORENCE CARVER, (d. 1922), the daughter of Mr. Frederick Carver, who was Chairman of Thomas Adams, Ltd., in 1922, by her Will, left a bequest to the Nottingham General Hospital estimated at £40,000, £30,000 of which has been received. She wanted to perpetuate her father's memory, and so directed that the benefaction should be devoted to a special ward or cot or bed bearing his name.

THE REPORT OF THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS as to the evidence laid before them in their enquiry into the administration of the Charities in the town and county of Nottingham, between 1820 and 1829, and the reading thereof may become a profitable exercise to a thoughtful and reflective mind. A copy is in the City Reference Library.

(1) What a multitude of good intentions and benevolent aims are here recorded ! And with what a variety of objects and conditions ! (2) How frequently the pious objects have been partially defeated, owing to weakness or wickedness in administrators, whether private individuals or public bodies ! (3) How objects and circumstances for which charities are left change ! (4) What a great benefit is now secured through the supervision of the Charity Commissioners in the prevention of misappropriation, and in the adaptation by them of obsolete objects to modern conditions. (5) How much we owe to our ancestors ! They planted apple trees for us, and we ought to plant for our successors. A few cases only follow:—

JAMES PEACOCK, in 1641, gave houses and lands in Ruddington, for bread distribution, and towards the maintenance of a schoolmaster to teach a free school. The trustees might be advised in the appointment of a schoolmaster by some godly minister of the county, so that a religious, industrious, and able man might be chosen to teach.

GEORGE WILLOUGHBY, of Cossall, in 1685, erected a hospital in Cossall for four poor men, and four poor women, and endowed it with lands. Each of them was to have five shillings a week, and every two years

one grey cloth gown of three shillings the yard. All of them must be single persons, and if they married they must be displaced. If they refused to wear gowns, or were disorderly, they were to be displaced. Provision was also made for placing apprentices, but this was not carried out. The income at the time of the enquiry was £132 a year.

WILLIAM HART, Collingham, 1699, gave after his wife's decease, and Mary Hart (1718) confirmed the giving of land for charitable uses, for teaching poor children to read, and write, and instructing them in the true principles of the Christian religion, the persons to be put in trust, and the persons to teach the poor children " should be such as were baptized by being buried into the water, after his actual profession of faith, and in full communion with those people commonly called Baptists."

Take the item of how we got our Schools in the villages—Here are a few of them:—

REV. WILLIAM SAMPSON, Clayworth, who died there in 1702, gave four fields, the proceeds of which were to be paid by the Rector to a schoolmaster to teach poor boys to read, write, and cast accounts, and for instructing them in the principles of religion.

GEORGE WELLS, in 1712, built an almshouse at Clifton cum Glapton on the waste land, for six poor women, each of whom was to receive two shillings per week, and a convenient garment once in two years.

There was a peculiar provision that if Sir Gervase Clifton, whom he made trustee, thought it would be a benefit to Clifton, and would not be incommodious to the poor women, the hall in the almshouse should be made use of as a school for girls. The endowment consisted of 103 acres of land.

JOHN BLEY, in 1730, gave to Trustees the Schoolhouse at East Leake, with the orchard thereunto adjoining, for the sole use and benefit of the children in the township, and directed that £450 should be expended in the purchase of land for the like purpose; the children to be taught to read, and to be instructed in the principles of the Christian religion, according to the usage of the Church of England, and other useful learning.

CRICKETERS.

Cricket is not only the pre-eminent outdoor pastime pursued in summer months, but it is in itself an educational training of keen observation, prompt action, sound judgment, fairness, power of endurance, and other elements in the formation of character, making the good cricketer a valuable member of society. The Dictionary of National Biography singles out several of the following Nottinghamshire Cricketers as having been pre-eminent:—

WILLIAM CLARKE, (1798-1856), Founder and Captain of the All England XI. First to organize and captain representative Nottinghamshire County elevens. He made the famous Trent Bridge Cricket Ground; was a great slow bowler, a great Captain, a great organizer.

GEORGE PARR, (1826-1891), Radcliffe. He became captain of "All England." "He was the finest batsman in England," says one testimony; "the finest batsman in the world," says another.

RICHARD DAFT, (1839-1900), of Nottingham and Radcliffe. "As a batsman distinguished for elegance and style." He published his recollections, under the title "Kings of Cricket." "In the early seventies he had no superior but Dr. W. G. Grace."

ARTHUR SHREWSBURY, (1856-1903), was born at Lenton and died at Gedling. Dr. W. G. Grace in "Reminiscences" says, "Arthur Shrewsbury must be acknowledged as the greatest professional batsman of his age. He has been a pillar of strength to his native county." In 1887 he played eight three figure innings, scored 1653 runs, and averaged 78.

ALFRED SHAW, (1842-1907), born at Burton Joyce, the youngest of a family of thirteen. Buried at Gedling. He was called by Daft, "The Emperor of Bowlers." His connection with the game extended over forty years: few cricketers have played so long and continued so successful.

WILLIAM GUNN, (1858-1921). Born in Nottingham, one of the greatest and most graceful batsmen of his day, and a fine fielder, also a great Association football player. He played for England at both Cricket and Association Football—a rare honour. He was the founder of the large and successful business of sports outfitters and cricket bat makers trading as Gunn & Moore.

ARTHUR OWEN JONES, (1872-1914), born at Shelton, Nottinghamshire. He was educated at Bedford Grammar School and Cambridge University, and was captain of his school at Cricket and Rugby football, played for Cambridge University Cricket eleven, Captain of Nottinghamshire County Cricket eleven, Captained England's team in Australia, a fine forcing batsman, a brilliant fielder in any position.

Since the foregoing list was compiled, "Nottinghamshire Cricket and Cricketers," by F. S. Ashley-Cooper has appeared, giving what he calls "a wonderful record," and leaving it doubtful if any other county can claim to have excelled Nottinghamshire. That book shows how the list of worthy names could well be extended, but their story is there told in much better form than it could be told here. I am pleased to see that the services of Mr. J. A. Dixon, J.P., as Captain for eleven years, and others are duly recognised, and he is the only life member of the Committee, and his labours have in other departments of public good been continued. Mr. C. W. Wright, J.P. is also mentioned with distinction.

THE CHURCH,

BISHOPS AND DISTINGUISHED ECCLESIASTICS.

WILLIAM of NOTTINGHAM, (d. 1251), was a Franciscan, as was also his brother who became Bishop of Laodicea. He (William) wrote a commentary on the Gospels. He hated crooked courses; was a faithful friend to those in trouble, "thinking nothing of incurring the anger of the powerful for the sake of justice."

The Franciscan Order in Nottingham is said to have been founded in 1230, and William succeeded Hamo de Faversham, in 1239 as Minister General of the Order. When he had held the office nine years, for some unexplained reason, the Council of Metz deposed him, thereupon his English brethren unanimously re-elected him, but on his way to Rome, at Geneva, in attending to victims of the plague he caught it and died, and was buried at Marseilles. " A man most holy in God " is the testimony concerning him. (See an extended notice of him in Brown's " Worthies.")

HENRY de NEWARK, (d. 1299), was Rector of Barnby 1270, Prebendary in St. Paul's Cathedral—later of Southwell, became one of the Chaplains of Edward I, and was sent by the King to Rome on business relating to the Crusades; was afterwards employed in settling disturbances between the English and the Hollanders, and later on other State work. He took part in laying the foundation stone of the new nave in York Minster (1291), and five years afterwards became Archbishop of York, being consecrated thereto in 1298, but he died the year following. (See C. Brown's " Worthies," p. 32). He appears to have been more of a statesman than of an ecclesiastic.

S. de LEXINGTON

H. de LEXINGTON

O. SUTTON

C. MANNERS-SUTTON

See " Families."

MOST REV. THOMAS CRANMER, (1489-1556), Archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Aslockton, where " Cranmer's Mound," and " Cranmer's Walk," may still be seen, and there is in the adjacent Whatton Church an incised slab to the memory of his father, John Cranmer, 1501. The son " was placed under the tutorial care of a rude parish clerk. In the sports and pastimes of the period he indulged with boyish zest. He practised with the long-bow and cross-bow; used to hunt and

hawk, and in horsemanship, of which he was specially fond, he became, for a boy, somewhat proficient." Upon the death of his father he was sent to Cambridge, where, devoting himself to his studies, he became B.A., and had a fellowship, which was forfeited by marriage, but on his wife dying, re-granted, and he became Doctor of Divinity, and was made Archdeacon of Taunton. At Waltham he was introduced to the King, and became one of his Chaplains. Here we enter into the disagreeable and unprofitable matters of the King's divorce, in which, looking from our present standpoint, there seems to be much in Cranmer's advice and acts that we must condemn. In 1533 he was made Archbishop of Canterbury, and took some questionable steps that we need not refer to.

He promoted a translation and publication of the Bible. He aided the light of the new learning, and the education of the people. He was a student whose pleasure was in books, and he became one of the most learned men of the day, and wrote a number of books, helpful to the people and to the government. He was a great collector of books. "The history of the Prayer Book down to the end of Edward's reign is the biography of Cranmer, for there can be no doubt that almost every line of it is his composition. It was a task for which he was well fitted." So says Canon Mason, his biographer.

Yet, this man, with all his learning, when the testing time came had a great fall! Queen Mary was on the throne, and zealous Catholics were in office and power, and death by a most awful process stared him in the face, and in the hope of saving his life he signed submissions and recantations, but was notwithstanding condemned to be burnt at the stake, and at the eleventh hour, on the morning of the execution, he retracted his recantations, which he had signed under the fear of death, and in order to save his life, and declared that the hand that had signed the papers should be the first to be burnt. The site where he was chained to the stake is marked by a stone in the pavement. The hand was held in the flame a good time before it came to any other part of his body. "This hand hath offended," he cried with a loud voice, and so he died.

The divinity in a man is tested, not by his falls, but by his recovery. David fell into a hellish pit of guilt, but in his agony cried, " Have mercy upon me, O God ! Wash me ! Deliver me ! " and he lived to become " the sweet singer of Israel," while he is said to have " executed judgment and justice to all his people ;" and Peter had a sad fall, for which he " wept bitterly," and lived to " feed the flock of God." But Judas fell, committed suicide, and went to his own place. For more than three and a half centuries the prayers, worship and thanksgiving of thousands—it may be millions of people—have, to some extent, been expressed, not in Latin, but in their own language, as written or collected by one man, at once " chaste, lofty, and pathetic," as described by Lord Macaulay, full of scriptural thought, adapted to every day needs, and having largely tended to form and settle our noble heritage of language.

RT. REV. GERVASE BABINGTON, (1550-1610), D.D., was Bishop in succession of Llandaff, Exeter, and Worcester. He was of the old Nottinghamshire family of Babingtons. At Cambridge he became known as " a hard student of theology," well acquainted with Hebrew and Greek, and afterwards " was a constant preacher and a laborious student." He preached at St. Paul's Cross. He published a number of books on The Commandments, The Lord's Prayer, The Beatitudes, " Comfortable Notes upon the Five Books of Moses," The Creed, etc.

RT. REV. WILLIAM CHAPPELL, D.D., (1582-1649), Bishop of Cork, supposed to be the author of " The whole Duty of Man," was born at Laxton, educated at Mansfield, died at Derby, and was buried at Bilsthorpe, in the chancel of the Church, but his monument is in the belfry. At Cambridge he became a college tutor, and acquired great fame in that capacity. Milton the poet was one of his pupils. He afterwards became provost of Holy Trinity College, Dublin, and subsequently Bishop of Cork and Ross. While at Cambridge he was regarded as a Puritan because of the strictness of his life, but in Ireland he was regarded as a papist through his love of ceremonies. He was impeach-

ed in the House of Peers. On his return to England all his books and treasures were lost in a shipwreck, and he was impoverished, and settled at Bilsthorpe, living with the Rector.

RT. REV. ROBERT SANDERSON, (1587-1663), D.D., Bishop of Lincoln. His connection with the county was slight. His father and the family were connected with the parish of Blyth. He was a Prebendary of Southwell Collegiate Church, and served as one of the Clerks in the Convocation, for the county or Archdeaconry of Nottinghamshire, in the former part of the Long Parliament. (Dukery Records p. 117). He was Rector of Boothby Pagnell, and became Chaplain to Charles I. who said of him, " I carry my ears to hear preachers, but I carry my conscience to hear Dr. Sanderson." He was Divinity Professor at Oxford, but refusing to take the oath of the Solemn League and Covenant, both appointments were forfeited, and he suffered great privation. After the Restoration he was made Bishop of Lincoln. He was the author of the Preface which now appears in our Book of Common Prayer.

MOST REV. RICHARD STERNE, (1598-1683), Archbishop of York, was born at Mansfield, and was educated at the Free Grammar School there. He went to Cambridge, gained a scholarship, and was elected a Fellow of Corpus. He became Master of Jesus College, and Chaplain to Archbishop Laud, to whom he ministered on the scaffold. He was imprisoned in the Tower twelve months, and was then sent on board a ship, with a view to further punishment, but the storm passed over, and he was set at liberty, and became master of a School at Stevenage. At the Restoration he resumed his post at Cambridge, but was shortly afterwards made Bishop of Carlisle, where the Cathedral was in ruins. He had four years hard work in organization and restoration, and was, in 1664, made Archbishop of York. He gave £1850 towards the rebuilding of St. Paul's Cathedral, and made over estates for the founding of scholarships, one of them being for Mansfield boys, which in 1861 was made an open one. He had a part in the Prayer Book as we have it to-day.

MOST REV. EDWIN SANDYS, (1516-88), D.D., Archbishop of York, was at the time of the death of Edward VI. Vice Chancellor of Cambridge University, but favouring the succession of Lady Jane Gray, he was imprisoned by Queen Mary, and after a while released on condition of banishment. He went to Strasburg and elsewhere abroad, and having a large family he suffered much privation. In the first year of Queen Elizabeth he was at the head of a Royal Commission, the members of which held sittings at Nottingham, Southwell and Blyth, and reported on the deplorable state of the repair of the parish churches, the supply of clergy in charge, the services, books, etc. He, in 1570, became Bishop of Worcester, was translated to London, and in 1575-6 became Archbishop of York. He was one of the translators of the Bishops Bible, and one of the Commissioners for the revision of the Liturgy. He often resided at Southwell, and largely contributed to the restoration of the Old Palace. He died there, and his tomb is in the Cathedral.

RT. REV. THOMAS WHITE, (1628-98), D.D., Bishop of Peterborough, was born in Kent, but educated at Newark Grammar School, and went to Cambridge. He seems to have had a particular affection for Newark, of which place he became Vicar, and later Rector of All Hallows, and subsequently of Bottesford. He was Archdeacon of Nottingham. Having become Bishop of Peterborough he was one of the seven Bishops who refused publicly to read King James the Second's illegal "Declaration of Indulgence," and signed a temperate and suitable protest to the King accordingly. He was thereupon committed to the Tower, and appeared as a criminal at the bar of King's Bench, but was acquitted by the jury. He refused to swear fealty to William and Mary, and was deprived of his bishopric. In C. Brown's "History of Newark," the obverse of a medal is shown giving the heads of the seven bishops including Dr. White's. He left a legacy to the poor of Newark, and an excellent library to its church.

MOST REV. THOMAS SECKER, (1693-1768) D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Sibthorpe, in the Vale of Belvoir, where his father was what we should

call a gentleman farmer, and a dissenter, who sent his son to schools and colleges kept by noncomformist divines; for the Universities were not then open to dissenters. When the student's training studies were completed, he hesitated as to entering the ministry, not feeling sure that he was called to the work. He thereupon became a medical student, and at Leyden in Holland he obtained the degree of Doctor of Physic. An opportunity having now presented itself whereby he could have the Oxford University course, and a living afterwards, he (in 1720) went and studied at Oxford, was ordained (1722), became Rector of Houghton-le-Spring, removed to Ryton, near Durham; was recommended to the King; became (in 1732) a court chaplain, and having good preaching abilities, with activity and geniality, he became popular, and by the Queen was appointed clerk to the closet, then Rector of St. James' (1733) the church the Court attended; was at the same time Bishop of Bristol (1734), and the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him. In succession he was Bishop of Oxford (1737), Dean of St. Paul's; and to crown all, Archbishop of Canterbury, (1753) which dignity he held ten years.

His usefulness was here best shown, for he was liberal in the use of money, in the building of churches, schools, parsonages, and in aiding Missions, Curates, Libraries, and Societies for the spread of religious knowledge. He was strongly in favour of appointing bishops to oversea mission work in America, but in this he was thwarted. He continued his friendship with Dr. Watts, Dr. Doddridge, and other noncomforming ministers, and John Wesley said the Archbishop did not regard the Methodist movement as a secession. He rose at six o'clock, and worked hard during the day. His medical studies he found very helpful among the people to whom he ministered in his clerical offices.

RT. REV. WILLIAM WARBURTON, D.D., (1698-1779), Bishop of Gloucester, was born at Newark, where his father was Town Clerk, residing at Shelton and acting as Coroner of the County. His son, the future Bishop, after being articled as a solicitor, decided in favour of the church, and later on became Vicar of Greasley, and

afterwards of Brant Broughton. In 1728 he, having devoted much time to observation and literary and theological studies, commenced what proved to be his greatest work, " The Divine Legation of Moses," and before, and later on, many other books and papers. He became the friend of Pope, and edited his works, and Pope when he died bequeathed half his library, copyrights, etc., to Warburton. He became Preacher at Lincoln's Inn, Chaplain to the King (1754) Dean of Bristol and, in 1760, Bishop of Gloucester. His wife was niece to Ralph Allen, of Prior Park, Bath, of Post Office celebrity. (C. Brown).

RT. REV. SAMUEL HALIFAX, (1733-1790), LL.D., S.T.P., D.D., Bishop of St. Asaph, was born at Mansfield, and educated at the Grammar School there, and at Jesus College Cambridge, where he gained a scholarship. He became Lecturer, Regius Professor of Arabic, and later, Professor of Civil Law, on which subject he published a work comparing Roman and English Law. He became Chaplain in Ordinary to King George III. In 1778 Mrs. Gally presented him with the living of Warsop, and two years later he became Bishop of Gloucester, and afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph. A marble tablet in Warsop Church tells of his learning, ability, industry, the elegance of his writing, and—what he ever held to be of paramount importance—the uprightness of his life, etc. (Rev. R. J. King's paper).

REV. WILLIAM PALEY, (1743-1805), D.D., was not a Nottinghamshire man, but when he was Sub-Dean of Lincoln Cathedral (1795-1805) he was also Master-Governor of Trinity Hospital, Retford, and the record says, " when that eminent divine, Dr. William Paley, became master of the hospital he appointed six additional brethren, and erected for them six new dwellings." (White). His famous book, " View of the Evidences of Christianity," was published in 1794, the year before his appointment to the Sub-deanery and Governorship.

RT. REV. WILLIAM OTTER, (1768-1840), D.D., Bishop of Chichester, the son of the Vicar of Cuckney, was educated at Cambridge, where he was ordained, and secured a fellowship. He became incumbent of St.

Mark's, Kennington, and in 1830 first Principal of King's College, London, and six years later Bishop of Chichester. He there established the Diocesan Association (for the building of churches and the augmenting of poor curates' salaries), the Theological College, the Training School for Masters, and brought about the restoration of the Rural Chapters to their ancient use throughout the diocese. Bishop Otter's College at Chichester was erected by public subscription as a memorial.

MOST REV. W. MARKHAM

RT. REV. ED. DENISON

VEN. G. A. DENISON

See "Families."

VERY REV. J. H. BROWNE, M.A., was, in 1840, Archdeacon of Ely, and Rector of Cotgrave. He published a Charge, which he as Archdeacon delivered, with a copious Appendix (together 264 pages), the general theme being the apostasy of the Latter Times, with strictures on some parts of the Oxford Tract system. The Dedication of the Charge was dated at "Cotgrave, September 1st, 1840." His attitude throughout was "What does the Bible teach?"

RT. REV. JOHN JACKSON, (1811-1885), D.D., Bishop of Lincoln and translated to London, was a member of a Mansfield family, his father, Henry Jackson, having removed from there to London, where the son was born. He went to Pembroke College, Oxford, and in 1835 was ordained, and became a curate in London. Being appointed Vicar of St. James's Church, Piccadilly—which has often been a stepping-stone to something higher—he was also Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen. In 1853 he became Bishop of Lincoln, which then had Nottinghamshire as a part of the diocese, an unwieldy addition, but in 1868 he was transferred to London, being regarded as a "safe" prelate. Among other books he wrote "The Sinfulness of little Sins," and he was the author of a part of "The Speakers Commentary."

The family property was at Mansfield, and shortly before his death he sold for building purposes the land known as "The Garden of Eden."

BISHOPS SUFFRAGAN OF NOTTINGHAM.

When the ill-conceived step was taken of separating Nottinghamshire from York, and subordinating it to Lincoln, it was decided to make a Bishop of Nottingham, as a Suffragan to assist the Bishop of Lincoln, an office of much delicacy, and requiring special grace.

THE RT. REV. HENRY MACKENZIE, (1808-1878), D.D., was in 1870 the first Bishop so appointed. He had been ordained at Oxford, and served as curate in Dorset, and as Vicar of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and elsewhere. He became one of the examining chaplains of Dr. Jackson, Bishop of Lincoln, sub-Dean, Archdeacon of Nottingham, and Vicar of South Collingham. His health was not vigorous, and he resigned his charge in 1877, when a testimonial, with £1,500, was presented to him.

THE RT. REV. EDWARD TROLLOPE, (1817-1894), D.D., was appointed successor to Dr. Mackenzie. After taking orders at Oxford, he became Vicar of the family parish of Leasingham, in Lincolnshire, and was afterwards made a Prebendary of Lincoln and Archdeacon of Stow. In 1877 he was consecrated Bishop Suffragan, and spent, it was said, £4,000 out of his own pocket in the partial restoration of the old palace at Southwell, and also assisted in the work for the formation of the new diocese, but when it was accomplished, he was passed over, Dr. Ridding being appointed. He devoted himself largely to the study of church architecture and antiquities, on which he wrote many papers, being a competent and reliable historian. (See an article "A.N.C." in the "Nottingham Guardian," March 27th, 1924).

RT. REV. GEORGE RIDDING, (1828-1904), D.D. First Bishop of Southwell, was a Winchester boy, afterwards at Oxford, where he was very studious and successful, having single-mindedness, common sense, and prayerfulness. In 1853, and for ten years, he was Tutor and Fellow at Exeter College, and, said the Bishop on his deathbed, "This day fifty-one years ago I was made

Tutor and Fellow of Exeter, and I have been working very hard ever since." He was ordained in 1854. He became Second Master of Winchester College 1863-1866, and Head Master 1866-1884, during which time he effected supreme changes, built six Tutors' houses, and twenty-six new class rooms were made, a Library opened, Botanical Garden and Racquet Court given, Chantry and Chapel restored, and many other additions made, and the School transformed. His work was described as " enormous," and his benefactions very large.

A visit to the school by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and another visit by Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, were followed by a letter asking Dr. Ridding to consent to be nominated as the first Bishop of Southwell. He undertook it, but it was a great task. Through the want of foresight on the part of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, Nottinghamshire had in 1841 been torn from the Diocese of York, to which it had been attached for twelve hundred years, and joined to Lincoln, a diocese already too large for one man to exercise complete supervision upon. Now Derbyshire must be torn from Lichfield, and married to Nottinghamshire, notwithstanding the old jealousies of the two principal towns, through the counties having anciently had only one Sheriff, and one jail, and the King's command for the men of Derbyshire to go to Nottingham to market (A.D. 1135) and the modern sore arising from Nottingham having opposed Derby's water navigation, and the head-quarters of the Midland Railway being placed at Derby; and, further, the two counties forming a diocese of unwieldy size, and Southwell an inaccessible centre, and, to add to the difficulties, the Commissioners had in 1841 caused all the peculiar privileges of the Collegiate Church of Southwell to be dispossessed, and the canonries and estates transferred to Ripon and Manchester, and many livings were also alienated. Here then was required the energy of a giant to carry the gates of a new centre, and to form its roads throughout the diocese.

Dr. Ridding shrank from the cost of building a new bishop's residence, for the money was required for other purposes, so he settled at Thurgarton Priory, in order to be more accessible for travelling purposes; he then sur-

rounded himself with suitable men to operate in various directions, and held conferences in all local centres, and formed diocesan societies and committees—more than sixty of them—for effectively carrying out religious study, social help, evangelistic effort, financial aid, etc.

The Bishop was not an eloquent or elegant preacher, but he was a hard worker, and his activity stimulated work in others. During his labours in the diocese sixty new substantial churches, and twenty-one district mission chapels were erected, one hundred and ninety-three churches restored, one hundred and eighteen of them having enlargements. Forty out of eighty of the worst livings had received a real increase in their annual income. He personally conducted 1,193 confirmations, having in the whole 72,330 candidates, being about half the occasions and persons so dealt with in the diocese.

He held special missions in various places, and lived on the spot during their continuance. He had triennial missionary meetings in the Cathedral with a view to excite increased interest. He had Quiet Days for the Clergy, to develop spirituality in study and work. He hated party societies, for he had large catholicity of mind. He inaugurated schemes for providing the poor with trained nurses. He was a great believer in the value of women's philanthropic and religious work, a kind of spiritual succession of abbess directors, and therefore he encouraged the extension of the Women's League and Mothers' Union, Girls' Friendly Society, etc. He put himself at the head of women's rescue work, and he and Lady Laura established the Rescue Home, called Southwell House. He was a supporter of Women's Suffrage.

He was always a free giver. In his twenty years at Southwell he received £68,000, and spent on his Diocese over £69,000, so living on his private income, a course individually commendable, but for continuance impracticable and undesirable. He was buried on the South side of the Cathedral at Southwell, and his monument in the interior is a most striking likeness—it lives. (See the Biography named below).

LADY LAURA E. RIDDING, daughter of Lord Selborne, (Sir Roundell Palmer) became the second

wife of Dr. Ridding, and ably supported the Bishop's work in organizing all the accessory movements connected with the Church in the Diocese. She had thirty-five lines of work with which she was connected, and served on the Southwell Rural District Council and as Poor Law Guardian, President of the Nottingham Branch of the National Council of Women, President of the Women's League and Mothers' Union: on the Committee of the Girls' Friendly Society; Ladies' Home Missions Association; Church of England Temperance Society; Needlework Guild; Lenton Orphanage for Girls; Nottinghamshire County Education Committee and its Religious Instruction Sub-Committee, and many other social efforts. She wrote a biography of her husband, "George Ridding, Schoolmaster and Bishop," 370 pp. London: Edward Arnold. A book well worthy of study.

VERY REV. SAMUEL REYNOLDS HOLE, D.D., (1819-1904), who became Dean of Rochester, was born at Caunton Manor, and educated at Newark Grammar School, and afterwards at Brazenose College, Oxford, where he took his degree, and was ordained by Dr. Kaye, Bishop of Lincoln, and became in 1844 Curate at Caunton and later for twenty-nine years Vicar. He married Caroline Franklin, of Gonalston. He now developed his love of gardening, and among the many articles he wrote was one "A Gardener's Holiday in the Vale of Belvoir." In the beautiful gardens of the Castle he said " nature and art have kissed each other." With the Belvoir Hounds he met John Leech, the famous editor of " Punch," and they formed a life-long friendship, and together made a " Little Tour in Ireland," (1858) and Hole became an honorary member of the weekly dinner of the staff of " Punch."

In 1869 " A Book on Roses " appeared, showing much technical knowledge, and it ran through many editions. It began with a fine sentiment, " He who would have beautiful roses in the garden must have beautiful roses in his heart." He had roses not only in his garden, but he adorned the church-yard with them, and he encouraged the growing of roses by working men, many of whom remember the Rose Shows he attended on St. Ann's Well Road, in Nottingham.

He now devoted much attention to preaching, developing a happy, impressive, forcible, eloquent style. In 1875 he was made a Prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral, and his services were largely in demand throughout the country. He preached in over four hundred churches.

He delivered more than fifty sermons in St. Paul's Cathedral. He served as select preacher in the University of Oxford. He published " Hints to Preachers " in 1880. He became Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury. He lectured in many places on " The Vulgar Tongue," showing the use and abuse of the language. Another subject was "Nottinghamshire Worthies" and these lectures gave a fine display of his wit and humour, for he always saw the funny side of things.

In 1887 he became Dean of Rochester. The Cathedral had fallen into decay, and needed vigorous help. " In ten years he raised £7,000 for the West front." He took a lecturing tour of 15,000 miles in America, and so raised £500 for the fund—he being then seventy-five years of age.

In 1892 came the first volume of his " Memories," and "Our Garden," and two years later "More Memories" and " Addresses to Working Men." In 1902 " Then and Now " appeared, in the preface to which he said that " having lived a long life as a squire and a parson, a churchman and a sportsman, in country and city, with high and low, he should have something to say which would interest others about the changes he had seen." In this book—as in all his books and speeches—"thoughts grave and mirthful bring shadow or sunshine to our hearts, like the uncertain glories of an April day, and he sketched them as they came."

His was a robust, manly, vigorous Christianity, which appealed to the artizan classes, who flocked to hear him wherever he went, and " he was convinced that no section of the community had a more appreciative respect for honesty, justice and truth than the genuine working man."

He died at Rochester, and was buried at Caunton, " in both of which places are memorials to his memory." (From C. Brown's " History," p. 196).

VERY REV. ROBERT GREGORY, (1819-1911), D.D., Dean of St. Paul's, was born at the house No. 73 Canal Street, Nottingham, then a family mansion. His father was a lace net manufacturer and cotton doubler, and his factory still stands on the Western side of the Great Central Viaduct, adjoining to the Canal. He (the father) was a leading Wesleyan, connected with Halifax Place Chapel, and was a class-leader and local preacher. His mother was one of the Oldknow family, who at intervals over one hundred and fifty years supplied Mayors for Nottingham. Mr. and Mrs. Gregory were regarded as two of the brightest ornaments of the society, intelligent and kindly hearted. The Rev. John Hannah, whose son became Archdeacon of Lewes, preached their funeral sermons, and memoirs were afterwards published. Robert Gregory, having received a private education, was placed in a merchant's office in Liverpool, and the training there received in business methods and habits was in after life very helpful to him. He applied himself diligently to his studies, and at the age of twenty-one matriculated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He took his B.A., was ordained, became curate, married, took his M.A., continued his studies, and in 1850 carried off the Denver Theological essay prize—the theme being "Faith without works is dead."

In the crowded district East of Sussex Street, Nottingham, called by the beautiful names of Peach, Pear, and Plum Streets, Dean Gregory's father had built a number of houses of four storeys—for land was scarce—and these having been neglected during the son's long minority occasioned him much trouble and cost in restoration, and being anxious about good dwellings for the poor, he built on land belonging to his father's estate about fifty small houses in Stewart Place, Alfred Street South (so named after his wife's maiden name) each having a small garden in front and an enclosed back yard. These were built according to a prize scheme adopted by the Nottingham Corporation. They are approached through an avenue of trees, and the rents were fixed very low. A large number of such houses for the very poor would now be a Godsend.

Becoming a widower Mr. Gregory removed to Lambeth, was curate at St. Mary's for two years, and was then appointed Vicar of St. Mary-the-Less, where he worked for twenty years with great zeal and sympathy with the artizan class. Mr. Gladstone recognized his worth by placing his son—the Rev. Stephen Gladstone—under him as curate. He was very energetic in developing church agencies and buildings in Lambeth, although financially when he accepted the vicariate the income was less than the curate's stipend, so he hardly had bread and butter for his pains. A restored church, a new parsonage, a school of art, elementary schools built for eight hundred children, and afterwards for one thousand more, an orphanage, etc., testified to an astounding activity, which was further manifested by eight clergymen working in the parish where two sufficed before.

He now acted on a number of outside bodies: The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Ritual Commission, Convocation, the Contagious Diseases Commission, London Parochial Charities, Treasurer of the National Society, and then its Chairman, and many other works or offices combined or in succession made a full life.

At St. Paul's, as Canon in 1868, and Dean in 1894, he accomplished a great work in the revivifying of the services, and adapting them to modern conditions, and in the internal decoration and furnishing of the building, making a wondrous change from the bare and barnlike condition into which it had fallen in the forties when contrasted with the beautiful interior of the present day.

On his eightieth birthday his portrait was presented to him by the Chapter House, but he lived to see his ninety-second birthday, and yet his life was a strenuous one. He was not by any means a great preacher. His forte was the constant exercise of a well-trained business capacity, with a definite high aim to which everything must give way, combined with great energy and strong common sense. "Whatever happens, the Cathedral must come first," was his attitude, and for many years he attended nine of its services weekly.

He was twice married—happily—and his children survived him.

RT. REV. SAMUEL TARRATT NEVILL, (1837-1921), M.A., D.D., Primate of New Zealand, (1904) was a Lenton boy, living in Abbey Street. He graduated from Magdalene College, Cambridge, B.A., in 1865, having been ordained some years previously. He became Bishop of Dunedin in 1871, and so continued till 1919, and dying in 1921, he had been half a century in the episcopate. He published little, but one of his works was called " Spiritual Philosophy."

It is necessary to go back. The father of the boy, afterwards Bishop, was a lace and hosiery manufacturer on High Pavement, and the sons assisted in carrying on their father's business. They were also active in working at the Young Men's Christian Association. Not having the opportunity of going to the University, Samuel,—deciding that he was called to the Church—went through a course of training, and was ordained by the Bishop of Chester, and was appointed to the rectory of Shelton, in Staffordshire. Here he determined to obtain the usual clerical degrees, and therefore went and studied at Cambridge, as before named. He was given by the University the degree of D.D., " honoris causa," in 1871, on his election as first Bishop of Dunedin, and in 1906 was made an Honorary Fellow of Magdalene College, and in the same year he was made Sub-prior of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. A Dunedin paper says:—" The Bishop's monument is in the sphere of his labours—in the noble cathedral, in the churches in the diocese, in Selwyn College, in the orphanages, and in other visible signs of the institutions in which he took so great a pride and interest." It will be of interest to Lenton people to know that the font in Dunedin Cathedral is copied from the Lenton Priory font of eight hundred years ago, now in Lenton parish church. (T. W. Martin).

RT. REV. W. H. STIRLING, (1829-1923), Bishop of the Falkland Islands, after graduating at Oxford (1854) was ordained by Dr. Kaye, Bishop of Lincoln, and for four years worked as Curate at St. Mary's, Nottingham, residing in Hanley Street, and then began his long association with the work of the church in South

America. He was consecrated Bishop of the Falkland Islands in 1869, by Dr. Jackson, who had gone from Lincoln to the bishopric of London, which dignity he (Dr. Stirling) retained for thirty-two years. " Some years ago Dr. Stirling's old diocese was divided into two, but even so, one of them still claims so far as area is concerned, to be the largest diocese in the world." (" Times.") In 1901 Dr. Stirling returned to England, and was appointed Assistant Bishop of Bath and Wells and Canon of Wells Cathedral, resigning in 1911, when eighty-two.

As a young man in Nottingham Dr. Stirling was good looking and gentlemanly, and in old age he had a dignified bearing, joined to kindliness of heart.

RT. REV. JOHN WALMSLEY, (1867-1922), Bishop of Sierra Leone, born at Hereford, and educated at the Cathedral School, where at seventeen he won a scholarship of £80 a year at Brazenose College, Oxford, and stayed there five years. He was not conspicuous in College life but he was happy, for he saw the good in others, and knew how to keep the secret of his own individual goodness. He was physically strong, a great walker, a cyclist, a lover of the country, of simple piety, and devotion to the will of God. When ordained he had various experiences, thus—in a fishing village, in a parish in the suburbs of London; as Vice-Principal of Wycliffe Hall; as a Vicar among railway men at Normanton, Derby; and then (1904) at St. Ann's, Nottingham, a parish with a population of twenty thousand, two churches, and two Mental Hospitals. He was made a Canon of Southwell, and by his varied spheres of labour was well fitted for the higher post of Bishop of Sierra Leone, which the Archbishop of Canterbury offered to him in 1910, and to which he was consecrated in Westminster Abbey. He heartily worked in his diocese for twelve years for and with all classes. He was known as " the good Bishop," children loved him. He died a poor man; the whole colony was in mourning at his death. The funeral procession was estimated at a mile in length.

See " Life of John Walmsley," published by the S.P.C.K.

MODERN ROMAN CATHOLICS.

RT. REV. R. W. WILLSON, (1794-1866), was the founder of the Roman Catholic Church in Nottingham, and the episcopal founder of that Church in Tasmania—So says the Bishop Ullathorne in the "Memoir of Bishop Willson." He was born in Lincoln in 1794, his father being a builder, and he was placed as a pupil on a farm in Nottinghamshire, where he acquired business habits, and experience of common things. He was about twenty when a spiritual crisis came, and he felt that God claimed his whole heart and life, and he determined to become a priest, and went to Old Oscott College for study. In 1824 he was sent to Nottingham, where there were a few Catholics under the care of an aged French emigrant priest. Within a year his congregation doubled, and he built a church (St. John's, George Street) in 1828. He was active in his visits to the Workhouse, the House of Correction, the two prisons, the Asylum, and the General Hospital. In the cholera epidemic of 1832 he went from house to house, and many persons owed their lives to his treatment. He co-operated with Samuel Fox, the benevolent Quaker, in obtaining an Act for the General Cemetery. Samuel Fox had given the town a field, known as Fox's Cholera Burial Ground, for a cemetery; when it was consecrated by the Archbishop of York it was found that it had thereby become Church property. Dr. Willson bought 6,000 yards of land on Derby Road at 12/- per yard for the front land for a Church, and 4,000 for a Convent. The cost was £20,000, towards which the Earl of Shrewsbury gave £7,000, and the Rev. R. W. Sibthorpe £2,000. The plans of the Church were furnished by the celebrated Pugin. Before the Church was completed the Pope decided to make Dr. Willson Bishop of Tasmania, and his last act in Nottingham was in 1844 to ascend the spire of St. Barnabas, and bless the cross planted on its summit. Strong efforts were made by the Nottingham magistrates, and the Boards of Management on which Bishop Willson had served, to retain his continuance in Nottingham, and the documents signed were forwarded to the Pope, but the decision was adhered to. The Consecration was in 1842, two visits were then made to Rome, and in 1844 the Bishop sailed

to Van Dieman's Land, ninety-four days being occupied in the voyage. In a pamphlet published by the Bishop in 1860 the free population of Tasmania it is stated numbered 30,000 souls, and the convicts an equal number, and to the latter class the Bishop gave his special attention. The men were locked up at nights in wooden huts, each containing from twenty to fifty men, sleeping on shelves, one above another, in a bad atmosphere, and often without a light and with convict overseers. He determined to go to Norfolk Island, a voyage of fourteen hundred miles, where there were nineteen hundred convicts in a horrible condition, such as, men while working carrying their chains of fourteen pounds to thirty-six pounds weight. Of 270 convicts who attended a service the Bishop held, only fifty-two were without chains. There were various systems of torture punishments for offences of discipline. In 1847 he came to England to lay the state of affairs before a Committee of the House of Lords. He returned to his work, and continued his labours for the amending of the convict class, until his final departure. He had severe conflicts for the reform of the lunacy hospitals in New South Wales. In 1865 he left the Colony, and when off Cape Horn he was struck by paralysis. He returned to Nottingham, where he calmly expired, aged seventy-two, and he was buried in the crypt of St. Barnabas' Cathedral.

RT. REV. MONSIGNOR JOHN HARNETT, (d. 1909, aged seventy) Provost and Missionary Rector, was priest in charge of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady and St. Patrick, London Road, Nottingham. In 1867 he was given charge of a mission on Leen Side, which was opened in a small factory or workshop, the temporary chapel being on the ground floor, and a day school conducted in an upper room. The school with larger premises filled to overflowing, for about four hundred children are stated to have attended. It was placed under Government inspection, but the Education Act coming in force the buildings were in 1873 condemned.

The Corporation having widened Narrow Marsh, offered the site of the present church on which to build

schools, and a minister's house, for £2,700, for which site a few weeks afterwards the Corporation were offered £5,000, but to their credit it may be stated that having made the offer they would not withdraw it, and it was accepted, and schools were built and opened in 1875.

A church and residence followed, and were completed in 1884, and a considerable part of the cost involved Provost Harnett begged from door to door. The schools were enlarged in 1903, for the accommodation of 615 children.

So for forty years Provost Harnett continued working, residing among his people. He served for several periods as a member of the School Board, and afterwards on the Education Committee. He exercised a greater influence in the district than any other man, and it was a pleasant sight to see him leading a procession of his people going to the railway station for an outing in the country, the fag end of the procession not being distinguished in regard to attire. For many years he never had a holiday. He was a well informed scholar, with great simplicity and earnestness of life, joined with a strong will, humility, and love for children, and sympathy with the poor. His monument is the buildings erected and the work done.

RT. REV. ROBERT BRINDLE, D.S.O., (1837-1916), Roman Catholic Bishop of Nottingham for thirteen years—but it was rather as an Army Chaplain than as a Bishop that he was distinguished, for he was sixty-five years of age when appointed to the diocese, and his life had been a strenuous one, full of changes. He was in association with Lord Kitchener's expedition to Khartoum, and placed in command of a gunboat, a most unusual position for a Chaplain, and he had his share in the great battles of Atbara and Omdurman, and for conspicuous bravery was made a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order. One instance of his devotion may be given. On Kitchener's victory a funeral service was held for Gordon in his Residency garden. The minute guns boomed—after the 21 guns salute to the flag, the Presbyterian Chaplain read the Psalms, the Anglican Chaplain the Lord's Prayer, Father Brindle (who died within a few weeks of Lord Kitchener) read

a memorial prayer, bareheaded in the sun; the band played " Abide with me." It is said that tears stood in Kitchener's eyes as his Brigadiers stepped out and shook his hand. (Life of Kitchener, by E. S. Grew, p. 241). Bishop Brindle held many medals for services elsewhere in both the first and second Egyptian campaign. On retiring from the army he became an auxiliary Bishop to Cardinal Vaughan, and on the resignation of Bishop Bagshaw he was in 1902 made Bishop of Nottingham, where he was held in high esteem for his benevolence united with courtesy, his humility and simplicity of living, and the faithful way in which he administered the affairs of his church in the diocese, which embraces the five counties of Nottingham, Derby, Leicester, Rutland, and Lincoln. His funeral was attended by Cardinal Bourne, and seven Bishops, and some hundreds of soldiers. His body was buried in the crypt of the Cathedral on July 4th, 1916.

In the sanctuary of the cathedral is the Bishop's throne, the canopy of which is richly carved. It was given by the present Queen of Spain in recognition of the services rendered to her by Bishop Brindle. He gave the altar, which is adorned with carvings representing our Lord dispensing the Blessed Sacrament.

PAROCHIAL CLERGY.

It is exceedingly difficult to get and give the names of men who have stood above their fellows in usefulness, as they are largely confined to their parochial boundaries, and so are comparatively unknown elsewhere. When Archbishop Secker wanted to see his friend Butler, the famous author of the " Analogy of Religion," promoted. he spoke of him to Queen Caroline, who told another that she thought he had been dead. " No, madam, he is not dead. but he is buried," was the reply—referring to his parochial seclusion, but—that seclusion was the prelude to the great treatise. In the big towns many a good man is not " buried " but rather overwhelmed by the sins and sorrows and sufferings of the multitude; and on the other hand of efforts to benefit them.

REV. RICHARD BERNARD was in 1601 appointed Vicar of Worksop. He, in 1607-8 published a book entitled "The Isle of Man, or the Legall Proceeding in Manshire—against Sin," being an allegory of the contest in the spiritual life against all evil influences, the county town being "Soule's town," with four great streets named, Sense Street, Thought Street, Word Street, and Deed Street. This book was issued many years before Bunyan wrote "The Holy War, or the Losing and Taking again of Mansoul," and in the "Epistle to the Reader" Bernard anticipates the work of John Howard, the prison philanthropist (1726-1790), in that he pleads for a reform of prison discipline, and compulsory labour, the prisons being then "a very picture of Hell." He also published another book "The Faithfull Shepherd; or the Shepeard's Faithfulnesse," being an appeal for an earnest ministry. He had great sympathy with efforts to raise the church to a higher spiritual state, and therefore decided to continue in it, while others separated from it. (Quoted from Rev. John Brown).

REV. WILLIAM DENMAN, (d. 1568), M.A., had a singular inscription put in Latin on his tombstone at Ordsall, of which parish he was Rector:

"My father was a squire, my mother was a knight's daughter, my name is Denman; by profession I was a Master of Arts; in reign of Queen Mary I was ejected from ministry in Ordsall, Queen Elizabeth restored me to my flock. I continued and have discharged it; Retford would reap the fruit if I persevere, if anyone desirous of religion Ordsall witnesses I have erected houses for the poor. At length being dead I lie under this heap—Dead! Ah! Mistake!—I have a blessed life; the earth has my carcase; my Spirit inhabits Heaven." (E. Wilmshurst).

REV. WILLIAM HOLDER, (1616-1698), was born in Nottinghamshire, but where is unknown, educated at Cambridge, and given D.D. by Oxford. He became of special use by the study of deafness, and published several articles thereon. He also became eminent in music. He was made a Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, and a Canon in residence; Sub-Dean of the

Chapel Royal, and Sub-Almoner to the King. He married a sister of Sir Christopher Wren, whose education he aided. He was ejected from his living for nonconformity. (Wylie).

REV. JOHN WHITLOCK, M.A., (d. 1708, aged 83), REV. WILLIAM REYNOLDS, M.A., (d. 1697, aged 77), must be named together, for in fifty years of life-work they were inseparable, the former from 1651 occupying the office of Vicar of St. Mary's, Nottingham, invited by the Elders, approved by the people, and presented by the Patron, the Duke of Kingston, for the Presbyterian form of church government was then in vogue, and Mr. Reynolds acted as Assistant, called Lecturer. They appear to have secured entire appreciation for edification of the people, but when the Act of Uniformity came in force in 1662 they refused to conform, and were ejected, as also was the Rev. John Barratt, of St. Peter's, and the three were invited by Sir John Musters to reside at Colwick Hall, and he refused to accept any payment for his hospitality. The Act of 1666 coming into force forbad any such ministers to reside within five miles of any place where they had been vicar, parson, or curate, they went to live at Shirebrook, and afterwards at Mansfield, but they visited their adherents by stealth, and met them in rock cellars, or malt rooms, or in private houses, or, as tradition says, in the wood now called Woodthorpe—by night, and they sent over the notes of sermons to be read to or by their people. Upon the proclamation by James II of liberty of conscience, the ministers returned to Nottingham, and in 1687 a congregation assembled in a house in St. Mary's Gate, and in 1690 the High Pavement Chapel was built, supported by some of the principal families in the town,—as the Earls of Clare, Meath and Kingston, the Pierreponts, Plumptres, Sherwins, etc., the doctrines then preached being thoroughly evangelical. When Mr. Whitlock died a pleasing act of large-heartedness occurred, for he was buried in the chancel of St. Mary's Church, which he had loved so well.

As tending to show the extent of the support Mr. Whitlock's ministry received, it may be mentioned that an account taken nine years after his death shows that

the congregation had then fourteen hundred adherents, three hundred and thirty-five of whom were voters. (W. H. Burgess).

REV. WILLIAM SAMPSON was Rector of Clayworth from 1672 to 1702, and died there the year following. The old Roman road from Doncaster to Lincoln passes through the village. Mr. Sampson kept a book, called "The Rector's Book," and in that book he chronicled the leading national events of the time, but more particularly the events in the village, the weather, the crops, prices of produce; the rectorial income and expenses; church matters, number of communicants, offerings, accidents, remarkable instances of God's providence in the parish, and a multitude of other items, giving a vivid picture of a country village at the end of the seventeenth century. He intended the register to be continued by succeeding rectors, and it would have been a valuable record had they done so.

Messrs. Harry Gill and E. L. Guilford, M.A., in 1910 had the records transcribed, with illustrations, and published by Mr. H. B. Saxton.

(See also p. 105 in "Bequesting Benefactors.")

REV. JOHN DISNEY, M.A., (1677-1730), was born at Lincoln, and entered the Middle Temple, not with a view to practising as a barrister, but that he might the better be able to discharge his duties as a magistrate, in which office he acted with great discretion and impartiality. When forty-two years of age he had a strong desire to enter Holy Orders, was duly ordained, and became Vicar of Croft and Kirkby, in Lincolnshire, and in 1722-3 he became Vicar of St. Mary's, Nottingham. He was distinguished for his stern rebuke to magisterial misconduct, "hitting straight from the shoulder," it was called; and when a huge flagon of ale, with pipes and glasses, were brought into the vestry at St. Mary's on the request of an Archbishop, after a confirmation, he peremptorily forbad their entry or use. He was a very humble-minded man, and on his gravestone only "J.D." is inscribed.

REV. JOHN BERRIDGE, (1716-1793), the son of a farmer at Kingston-on-Soar, was trained to be a farmer,

but becoming very devout and thoughtful, he was sent to Cambridge University, and after being ordained, he became curate at Stapleford, near Cambridge, continuing his work at the University. He in 1755 became Vicar of Everton, where he continued thirty-eight years. He was a man of earnest convictions and great energy. At College he studied fifteen hours a day, and so became inferior to few in his knowledge of literature and science. Broad in his sympathies, a fund of wit and humour ran through his discourses, but with his active spirit he could not be confined to one parish, so he made numerous itineraries of half a dozen counties, preaching ten or twelve sermons a week, and riding a hundred miles, and this he continued for twenty years. He was very generous and gave largely. He published a book, "The Christian World Unmasked."

REV. ROBERT LOWE, M.A., (d. 1845), was appointed Rector of Bingham in 1810, and found a vicious system of Poor Law relief prevailing in the parish and district, and he determined to make an effort to remedy it. The Justices were accustomed to issue orders to the Overseers to find work for labourers who applied, or to give them the current rate of wages, which instead of relieving destitution gave the impression that every able-bodied person had the right to have work found. The overseers then arranged with a farmer, who engaged a labourer, that they would pay the farmer 6s. a week, and he paid the labourer the sum received and 3s. more, i.e., 9s. for a week's work, and of course little work was done, and crime abounded. Mr. Lowe's system abolished indiscriminate outdoor relief, offered admission to the workhouse, with what we should regard as harsh and scanty fare, but the effect was that the labourers' wages in the district were increased from 9s. to 12s., the number of inmates in the workhouse, and idleness, and crime, all decreased; the secret evidently being personal, careful, persistent service by those in charge. "Whate'er is best administered is best."

REV. J. T. BECHER, M.A., (1770-1848), Vicar of Southwell, was also Vicar-General, his authority extending over twenty-eight parishes forming the Peculiar of Southwell, over which episcopal authority (except

ordination and confirmation) was exercised, and with which was joined the Barony, or Liberty, of Southwell and Scrooby, and thus his time would be largely occupied in the administration of justice (see Dickinson). Mr. Becher published in 1806, "A Report concerning the House of Correction at Southwell," in which he gave an account of the awful state of the prisoners, who often on admission had vermin, which was thus introduced into the prison. Fettered at night, "without moral instruction, without laborious industry, pinched with hunger, and generally more than half naked, he dragged about his chains in all the squalid wretchedness of abject penury until the day of trial arrived, or the term of his sentence expired." A dozen, or more men would be confined in a room of eighteen feet square, and obliged to use the same apartment for every purpose. Many further extracts are quoted in "English Prisoners under Local Government," by S. & B. Webb, (London, Longman's). It is satisfactory to learn that through Mr. Becher's exertions and influence the magistrates were induced to build a new prison, with provision for six different classes of prisoners, "with a system of employment for the encouragement of industrious habits, and giving intellectual and religious instruction; with books and discipline, extending to a relief of the mind, and not merely to safe custody of the person. It was evidently a long time before John Howard's labours were responded to by effectual results.

Mr. Becher appears to have been intimate with Lord Byron when his mother resided at the Burgage Manor House, (1804-7) and exercised sufficient influence over him to suppress the first printed copies of his poems, owing to the tone of one of them.

He, in 1806, proposed, and saw carried out, the erection of a Workhouse at Southwell, constructed and governed upon the principles of inspection, classification, and seclusion.

He was a believer in self-help, and published "A Compendious and Practical System for Savings Banks." His "Constitution of Friendly Societies upon legal and scientific principles, with a system of book-keeping for such institutions," went to many editions, and he further

aided them by printing " The expense of providing management and medical attendance for Friendly Societies ;" and still further he issued " A system of Endowments for the Provident Classes in every walk in life."

He co-operated with Mr., afterwards Sir George Nicholls, in Poor Law administration reform, and that gentleman's figures were certified by Mr. Becher, and in 1833-4 he re-published a pamphlet " The Anti-pauper system, exemplifying the positive and practical good realized by the relievers and the relieved, under the frugal, beneficent, and lawful administration of the Poor Laws prevailing at Southwell." He then described himself as " Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the Newark Division of the County of Nottingham, and for the Liberty of Southwell and Scrooby."

He, in 1823, convened a meeting of the Poor Law representatives of every parish within ten miles of Southwell to assemble at the Saracen's Head, and he talked to them for three hours so effectually that they were convinced and converted, and agreed to adopt the scheme submitted.

REV. ROBERT WHITE ALMOND, (1786-1853), M.A., F.R.S.L., was Rector of St. Peter's, Nottingham, from 1814 until his death; but he was more than a parish rector, as we shall see. In the " Homes and Haunts of Henry Kirke White," the name of Mr. Almond frequently appears as fellow student and helpful friend. When in 1822 Plumptre Hospital, on London Road, had to be re-built, being in a ruinous state, an act of parliament had for some reason to be obtained for the purpose, and the three building commissioners appointed in the act were Alderman Barber (then, and thrice, mayor), Alderman Wilson (four times mayor) and the Rev. R. W. Almond, although the Hospital was not in his parish; here we see the business man. He was one of the original Committee of the Bromley House Library, and was its President for thirty-four years (1819-1853) during which he gained the esteem and goodwill of all who knew him, for to the poor he was a true friend and an unfailing participator with the afflicted in their distress, as for many years he rendered valuable and unremitting service to the General Hospital.

REV. WILLIAM GOODACRE, (1783-1859), for thirty-nine years was Perpetual Curate of Sutton-in-Ashfield, and at the same time attended to the spiritual needs of Skegby and Mansfield Woodhouse. He, in 1825, wrote an amusing "poem," showing how he spent a Sunday. Leaving home at Sutton on his white pony at 8.30, he went to Sunday School at Mansfield Woodhouse, then to Church service and preached, and "churched a woman." Left at 12.30 for Skegby, visited, and gave the Holy Eucharist to a sick woman. In the afternoon service prayed and preached; reached Sutton at 3. Baptised two children; prayed and preached; christened two children; attended a Teachers' Meeting for ten minutes; went off to a funeral at Mansfield Woodhouse; a fourth time prayed and preached; "named" two children; made a sick visit; had dinner or supper, arrived home, and wrote:—

"the hour of twelve
Brings my day's labour to a close."

From the "Mansfield Reporter."

REV. FRANCIS MORSE, M.A., (1818-1886), was one of the most useful Vicars St. Mary's, Nottingham, has had. During his Vicariate (1864-1886) the preaching was more vigorous, and the singing livelier; the church was largely restored; the high pews and gallery removed; windows with coloured glass illustrating an immense number of subjects were fixed; and much church building in the town sustained by his influence. He took an active part in public affairs. Bronze doors were put up in St. Mary's "in loving memory" of him, "Father, Pastor, Friend," with symbolic representations.

REV. THE HON. O. W. W. FORESTER, M.A., (1813-94) was from 1867 to 1887 Rector of Gedling. On the death of his brother he became Lord Forester. His first wife was a daughter of Richard Norman, Esq., and Lady Elizabeth Manners; and his second wife a daughter of W. Tollermache, Esq., and Lady A. M. St. Maur, daughter of the Duke of Somerset. He was Canon and Chancellor of York. During his rectorship great developments took place in parochial church matters, to which the Rector contributed largely out of his own purse. The parish church was restored, Mission

Churches at Carlton and Netherfield were provided; and Schools built at Carlton, Netherfield, and Stoke. A Working Men's Hall and Institute at Carlton, and Institutes at Gedling and Netherfield were built; the Rector paying the whole cost of building the Carlton Institute, and the Mission Room, School and club rooms at Netherfield.

The Gedling Parish Magazine for June, 1883 says in connection with the presentation by the parishioners at Carlton and Netherfield of a piece of silver plate to Canon Forester:—" See what the Rector of Gedling has done to provide for the spiritual need of this rapidly increasing population; he has made each of them a separate Rectory and has endowed each with £10,000. This arrangement will shortly take effect." (Gerring's " History of Gedling," 209).

A Temperance Hall was built at Carlton at the joint cost of the Rector and Samuel Morley, Esq.

In the last year of his Rectorship the Glebe Farm, consisting of 122½ acres, was sold for £13,821, to be paid for over a series of years, and it became the Porchester Garden Estate, being divided into 832 allotments.

He was a man of earnest energetic zeal, and wide sympathies.

Two personal instances may here be given:—

When the railway tunnel was cut through the Plains Hill, and a number of wooden huts were built at the top for navvies to reside in, he induced the contractors to put up a good-sized wooden hall, in which the children could be taught, and religious services be held on Sundays. He arranged to conduct such services on alternate Sundays, or to be responsible for them, and for Mr. Robert Mellors, who then resided on Arnold Plains, to be responsible for the alternate Sundays. " You must find or grind," was his remark, and this arrangement, without interference, was duly carried out for over two years while the navvies stayed.

Another sample of his attitude may be given. He had a weekly Mission service in the School-room at Gedling, at which he occasionally invited laymen to speak. Here on one occasion, addressing the Curate

he said, " You give out the hymn, (Sankey's) I will offer prayer, and then I will call on Mr. Mellors to preach ! "

REV. T. M. MACDONALD, M.A., (1820-1904), was the second vicar of Holy Trinity Church, Nottingham ; he succeeded the Rev. T. H. Davies, M.A. The church was built in 1840-1, being the first of a church building era in Nottingham, for in the fifty years previously only two churches had been built in the town, and two rebuilt in the extended borough district, but in the fifty years following twenty-six churches were erected, in addition to many school rooms and mission halls. Mr. Macdonald came in 1851. He had been a Wesleyan minister, and had learned how to preach. He was fluent, with an intense earnestness that gripped and held the hearers for forty minutes. He knew his Bible, and loved its teaching; had a message of infinite importance; he must give, and you must hear it. He never said to his people, " Go ! " It was always, " Come on ! " He was an unwearied worker, and set everybody suitable to work. The church, with its huge galleries, was filled. Parochial schools were built, and enlarged; and the promoters were not satisfied with the then ordinary elementary instruction, but must have classes for tuition by duly qualified teachers, in science with a laboratory, French, etc., into which work Richard Thurlow threw his energies with ardour, and later John Pierrepont (1878). A Ragged School in Newcastle Street followed, with Sunday and week night meetings. A Mission Church (St. Stephen's) on Bunker's Hill; School Rooms in Colville Street; Parochial Rooms in Shakespeare Street, were built and worked with vigour.

REV. J. D. LEWIS, M.A., (d. 1905), after being a curate at St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, became second Vicar of St. Ann's, and so remained thirty years (1871-1901) the church being during his incumbency enlarged five times, and the school rooms thirteen times —so the printed parochial records state. Now we are concerned not so much with the work of the stonemason and builder as with the man who was the moving spirit in the work. His was a great sympathy with sin and suffering, causing him to go anywhere to render help,

and to fulfil his engagements he literally ran to meet them, and so became known as " the running parson." He cared more about meeting the needs of the people than for ecclesiastical bonds. His sympathies were stretched out like the arms of God, and so he surrounded himself with many willing workers, and with co-operation they brought not only effort, but money also. St. Jude's at Mapperley (a Chapel of Ease) was in his parish as were also the Coppice Asylum, and the huge City Asylum, of both of which he was Chaplain, and a dense mass of people on both sides of St. Ann's Well Road, 22,000 people, had to be ministered to by the vicar and his curates and helpers. To all this he added the work of the School Board, and he in three contested elections was in one of them at the head of fifteen candidates elected, in another the second, and in another third. At one period he was the Vice-Chairman. He well deserved the canonry that was bestowed upon him, and the Canon Lewis Memorial Hall, on Coppice Road, shows the regard of a grateful people.

After nearly thirty years of incessant toil he resigned and went to Trowell, where in its great house and large rectory grounds he regained strength, but soon sighed for more work than the parish required. The accommodation at the church was frequently too small for the attendance, and the men were as numerous as the women, for the colliers and ironworkers realized that in the parson they had a friend.

REV. GEORGE EDGCOME, M.A., (d. 1906), was a man greatly beloved, for he had a wide sympathy and his affections and efforts went out especially to all who love the Lord Jesus in sincerity and truth. He did not confine his labours to his own parish, but went about doing good wherever he could do so. He was much attached to work among the young, whether in Sunday Schools or Bands of Hope. For many years he conducted a devotional meeting of Teachers at 9.30 on Sunday mornings, previous to the opening of the School, and after the close of the afternoon Session he again would ask them to join him in prayer and praise. He knew both teachers and scholars. He took the senior girls' bible class, and any class when a teacher could

not attend. His courtesy, humility, and plodding work produced affection and respect among all classes.

REV. CANON J. W. BROOKS, M.A., (d. Feb. 15th 1882) after being Vicar of Clarborough, Retford, became in 1844 Vicar of St. Mary's, Nottingham, and so continued nineteen years. At the date named the church was closed for repairs, and was not re-opened until 1848. The central compartment of the great window in the North transept is filled with stained glass, given by Mr. Francis B. Gill " to commemorate the laborious and faithful services " of Mr. Brooks. He surrounded himself with a body of zealous churchmen just at the period when the town was extending, and a number of churches, schools, and sites for buildings, etc., were erected or secured. In his old age he retired to Great Ponton, a small parish in Lincolnshire, where he continued, until he was 92 years of age.

REV. R. H. WHITWORTH, (d. 1908), F.R.H.S., Vicar of Blidworth for forty-three years, Chaplain of Newstead, and a Vice-President of the Thoroton Society. He wrote a number of little booklets about Blidworth and its Church, and Newstead Priory and local historical events and Forest scenes, and he was fond of rhyming what he wanted the children to learn or remember, as in " The Ballad of Blidworth Rocking, for the Blidworth people, Feb. 2nd, 1902," which gave him the occasion of humorously referring to many items of historical interest for the benefit of the children in the National School, in which cause his heart was centred. He complied a book of all the events connected with the history of the Priory, and afterwards he, with the Rev. J. C. Cox, LL.D., F.S.A., jointly wrote an article in the " Victoria History " on the Forestry of the County (1906) in which much information is recorded.

He and his wife celebrated their golden wedding in 1901.

He died in the sixty-first year of his ministry.

REV. HENRY J. TEBBUTT, M.A., (d. 1915), was curate at St. Mary's, Nottingham; then first Vicar of St. Ann's (1866), which parish being divided, he promoted the building of St. Andrew's Church, and became

its first Vicar (1872), and during his term of office, school buildings, a vicarage, and a parochial room were built. A portion of the parish of St. Andrew's was cut off, and he promoted the building of Emmanuel Church. He was the active promoter of the Nottingham Church Spiritual Aid and Church Mission Fund, for which £30,000 was raised. He was made a Prebendary or Honorary Canon of Lincoln, and afterwards had a similar rank at Southwell. On leaving in 1886 for Doncaster Parish Church, St. Andrew's congregation presented him with a purse of £250, and volumes of books, and there was also a presentation to Mrs. Tebbutt. His declining days were spent at Southwell.

REV. CANON NIGEL MADAN, (1840-1915), after being Vicar of Polesworth, became Rector of West Hallam for eighteen years; then at Doveridge, and later at Plumtree. He was helpful in arranging Quiet Days, but always active and cheerful. Among his parishioners his sympathy, geniality, and helpfulness in visiting, secured their affection and support. His wife was as active as himself. She was Diocesan President of the Girls' Friendly Society, which gave her a wide outlook, and with a keen sense of humour she gained much influence for good. She formed choirs, musical competitions, worked for missions with needle, pencil, and brush. She was "a delightful hostess, a reader, a gardener, a lover of flowers, and of all things beautiful." When in old age they retired, every householder in the parish signed an address:—

"You have by your sympathy, kindness, and unfailing courtesy, endeared yourselves to our hearts, and by your devotion to duty you have shown us an example to follow, which must always remain impressed on our memories."

Both of them died at Bleasby in 1915.

REV. A. M. Y. BAYLAY, M.A., (1842-1921), Vicar of Thurgarton and Hoveringham for forty-seven years. He was a scholar from love of learning, but being of a very retiring disposition he shrank from the public gaze, so that few publications bear his name. He was the author of a translation of the Breviary. Many con-

sulted him upon matters Archaeological, Ecclesiastical, and concerning ancient music, and in knowledge of the old uses of the English Church he had no rival. He lived very largely in the past, but was always willing and pleased to impart his knowledge to others, and won the high esteem of his parishioners. He was a Vice-President of the Thoroton Society, and frequently read papers.

REV. F. A. WODEHOUSE, B.A., (1842-1921), for thirty-three years Rector of Gotham, and Vicar of Ratcliffe on Soar, was notable in that he regarded all men in the parish as a part of his flock, and went in and out among the noncomformists, making no difference. They would close their chapels and go to church on his anniversaries. He anticipated the Lambeth message for unity. He delighted in Sankey's hymns for common use among the people. He was active in parochial work, visiting the sick daily if desired.

His wife was well known as a speaker, a singer, and a temperance worker.

MINISTERS.

REV. ABRAHAM BOOTH, (1734-1806), was a framework-knitter, school-master and preacher, at Sutton in Ashfield, but his residence is also given as Huthwaite, Blackwell, and Annesley, He became famous as a preacher among the Baptists, and would walk to Nottingham, preach twice, and return walking (24 miles). He, in 1768, wrote a book called "The Reign of Grace," which passed through thirteen editions and is still extant, and has a beautiful flowing style. He became a minister in London, where he laboured thirty-five years, and wrote other books. A man with a large head, clear thought, and strong constitution.

REV. GEORGE WALKER, (d. 1807, aged 72). He, in 1774, became minister of High Pavement Chapel, Nottingham, and so continued twenty-five years. Having written some scientific works he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He took an active part in literary

matters, political movements in favour of liberty, the abolition of religious tests in England, and slavery abroad. He was distinguished as an eloquent pulpit orator, having extensive knowledge and a strong understanding. He published four volumes of sermons on the Great Truths and Principles of Christianity. He compiled " a collection of Psalms and Hymns." He helped to form the High Pavement Charity School.

In 1798 he removed to Manchester where he became Theological Professor at New College.

REV. WILLIAM CAREY, (1761-1834), D.D., was not a Notts man; he was born at Paulers Pury, in Northamptonshire, but " The Authoritative Biography of the Founder of Modern Christian Missions—William Carey—by his great-grandson, S. Pearse Carey, M.A." describes the conference of seventeen ministers who journeyed to Nottingham on horseback, and put up at " The Angel," " the largest inn in the wide market place," and assembled at the Baptist Chapel, in Friar Lane, on May 30th and 31st, 1792. William Carey preached " The Deathless Sermon," from Isaiah LIV, verses 2 and 3, " Enlarge the place of thy tent," to the words, " Fear not," his leading thoughts being (1) " Expect great things from God;" (2) " Attempt great things for God;" which discourse resulted in the formation of the Baptist Missionary Society, and the author says, " What was said and done that week in the humble meeting house has had profounder issues for God and man than even the French Revolution, and is acclaimed by the discerning as the glory of Nottingham." p. 86.

William Carey, the village shoemaker, became a local preacher, a village pastor, and later a minister at Leicester, and when he was thirty-three years of age he went as a missionary to India, and there, after a five months voyage, he spent forty years, during which, in addition to his missionary work he translated the most precious portions of God's Word into thirty-four languages (p. 410) and became Oriental Professor at Fort William College, Calcutta.

He was small in stature, but a giant in work.

REV. RICHARD ALLIOTT, (1769-1840), was in 1794 appointed minister of Castle Gate Chapel, Nottingham, where he remained forty-six years, during which the membership rose from forty-one members to three hundred, and the congregation to one thousand. He was active in promoting the London Missionary Society and the Nottingham Sunday School Union. His son, the Rev. R. Alliott, Junr., LL.D., became assistant minister in 1830.

REV. JOSEPH BEAUMONT, (1794-1856), M.D., was born at Castle Donington. As a youth he spent some of his time in a chemist shop, but decided to become a Wesleyan Minister, and while stationed at Edinburgh he obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He laboured in two circuits in succession in Nottingham, and was one of the preachers at the opening services of the big Wesley Chapel in 1839. He published a Life of Mrs. Mary Tatham of Nottingham. He suffered from an impediment in his speech, which he overcame by having a false roof to his mouth, and by great pains and persistency his voice became powerful and agreeable. To a lively imagination he added much literary culture, a thorough knowledge of his Bible, and with an impassioned eloquence his sermons went right home, and were remembered for many years.

He was conducting a service at Hull, and while announcing the lines,

> " Thee while the great archangel sings
> He hides his face behind his wings,"

as the people were singing the second line he sank, dropped, and without a sound passed away, in his sixty-first year.

> " They looked ! he was dead !
> His spirit had fled,
> Painless and swift as his own desire.
> The soul stript of her mortal vest
> Had stepped on the car of heavenly fire,
> And proved how bright
> Were the realms of light
> Bursting at once upon his sight."

REV. J. A. BAYNES, B.A., (1822-1884), was the first minister of Derby Road, Nottingham, Baptist Chapel, and for his ministry the building was erected, (1849-1850) costing with the school rooms when completed £9,439. He was born at Wellington, Somerset, and trained at Stepney College. The congregation to which he ministered when he came to Nottingham was a split off, or swarm, from the George Street Chapel, and included a number of thoughtful, active, and prominent men, assembling in hired buildings. Mr. Baynes was a man with wider outlook and sympathies beyond the average minister. With great fluency of speech, with enthusiastic energy, with a smiling manner, and with an extraordinary memory, it was a charm to hear him. He could repeat psalms, and chapters, and prayers without turning to a book. His prayers were not cold or formal, or limited to the congregation there assembled, but warm and wide, and as he was very fond of the prayers in the Book of Common Prayer, he incorporated with his own the Prayer "for all conditions of men," or the "General Thanksgiving," or a collect, without break or book. He was a friend of Charles Kingsley, who visited him. He lectured extensively in Nottingham and far distant towns. Layard's "Discoveries in Nineveh," was one of his favourite subjects, illustrated with many charts, and halls were filled by audiences held by his illuminations. But he worked and travelled excessively, and after five years service in Nottingham the light went out, and in thirty-one years afterwards was never recovered.

REV. BENJAMIN CARPENTER, (d. 1860, aged 64) in 1822 became the Minister of High Pavement Chapel, Nottingham, and so continued thirty-eight years. One of his students was Philip J. Bailey, author of "Festus." In 1861 he published "Some account of the original introduction of Presbyterianism in Nottingham and the neighbourhood, with a brief history of the Society of Protestant Dissenters assembling on the High Pavement of that Town." He was a man of kindly spirit, cautious, thoughtful, helpful, without bitterness, disliking controversy, exalting character in the individual and service in the community.

REV. SAMUEL McALL, (1807-88) was Minister of Castle Gate Chapel, Nottingham, from 1843 to 1860, during which time schools were built, and Albion Chapel, Sneinton, established. The Scots Greys were stationed in the Barracks, and Mr. McAll, as their Chaplain, preached to them every Sunday in the Riding School, until they, in 1854, went to the Crimean War. He gave monthly lectures at united services, a volume of which was published in 1850. These were deeply impressive to young people, and long remembered. He knew all the poor people of the district where he lived, and was very generous to them, being an assiduous pastor. He left to become theological tutor of Hackney College.

REV. W. R. STEVENSON, M.A., (1823-1889) was educated at Nottingham Grammar School, and at University College, London, where he took his B.A. and M.A. degrees. He also studied at the Baptist Theological College, then in Leicester. He was Minister of Broad Street Baptist Church, Nottingham, 1851-1876, and of Chelsea Street 1878-1885. He was also Classical and Mathematical tutor at Chilwell Baptist College, 1858-1875. A man of cultivated mind and wide sympathies, a lifelong abstainer, and the first minister in Nottingham to adopt and aid the Temperance and Band of Hope movement.

He was a Hymnologist and edited "The Baptist Hymnal," and "The School Hymnal," and was a contributor to Julian's "Dictionary of Hymnology." (Bonner).

REV. CLEMENT CLEMANCE, (1829-95), B.A., D.D., was the minister of Castle Gate Chapel, Nottingham, from 1860 to 1875. He organized an extensive committee of workers for visitation, cottage services, etc., the result being that the building erected in 1689, and repeatedly enlarged, was soon found too small. A new one was opened in 1864, costing £7,362, and a large number of persons were added to the church. His health gave way, and he resigned, but continued his ministry elsewhere. He died in London, and was buried in Abney Park Cemetery.

REV. EDWARD MEDLEY, B.A.,
was born at Liverpool, and early became a Sunday School teacher, and preacher in Mission stations, at the same time gaining a business experience. In 1865 he entered Regent's Park College, took the London B.A. degree, and in 1867 became pastor of a church in London, and a member of the Baptist Missionary Committee. In 1876 he became the minister of Nottingham Derby Road Chapel, and so continued fifteen years, during which he took part in various philanthropic undertakings, such as The Refuge, The Orphanage, The Hospital, etc. He afterwards removed to Clapton, and later occupied the chair of Apologetics and Church History, at Regent's Park College. His wife was Miss Emily Grey Birrell, sister of the Right Hon. Augustine Birrell, M.P., Q.C., and she took an active part in the Young Women's Guild, and secured the services of many able lecturers.

It was during the ministry of Mr. Medley that the high water mark in regard to the number of members at Derby Road Chapel was reached, there being in 1887 442. There were in 1881 in the Sunday Schools 56 teachers, and 764 scholars, including 185 in the Young Men's classes, and a useful mission work was carried on at Independent Street.

REV. ROBERT DAWSON, (1836-1906), was a Congregational Minister at Devizes, in Wiltshire, who seeing a circular issued by Dr. Paton stating that he wanted a minister to come to a place where there was great need and a great opening, but no church, or building, or salary, and five years work required without fee or reward, was, it is said, so impressed that he gave up what was equal to £500 a year and volunteered, for he had private means, and began preaching in the open air in Nottingham. St. Ann's Well Road Chapel was built for him, and he continued twenty years. The Secretaryship of the London City Mission became vacant, and Mr. Samuel Morley nominated Mr. Dawson, who, however, declined to leave his church. Mr. Morley replied that there would be no application needed, no testimonials, and asked,—if he was elected would he submit ? To this he agreed, and went and served the London City Mission with vigour for many years. (L.C.M. cir.).

He was accustomed to hire a cab, drive to the place he wanted, mount the driver's seat, and preach therefrom.

REV. JAMES FLANAGAN, (1851-1918), West Bridgford, was the son of a wild Irishman, a clay pipe manufacturer, at Mansfield, who shortened his days by intemperance. His mother was an Edwinstowe girl—née Robinson—a gentle soul, who upon her husband's death was plunged in poverty. James was her sixth child, and in early years he was sent to work in a coal pit, and took to evil ways, but attending a service at the Primitive Methodist Chapel at Ilkeston he was converted, and his conversion was vital and thorough. He had now (aged twenty-one) actually to learn to read and write, and till late at nights he studied grammar, and books of an elevating tendency. He then joined a mission band for out door preaching, learned how to give his testimony, and became a local preacher, holding short missions, which were successful. He was engaged for a year in the Melton district conducting missions, and, in 1885, became a Town Missionary for Narrow Marsh, Nottingham. After acquiring such power as a preacher that the Albert Hall was filled on Sunday nights with his hearers (1887) he entered the Primitive Methodist ministry (1891) and was sent to form a slum mission in South London, where he laboured hard and long, laid hold of the people with all kinds of helpful agencies, secured a band of workers with several assistants who were wholly engaged in the work. In 1900 St. George's Hall was built, and in going throughout the provinces holding missions he begged £12,500 for this purpose. He was then sent by the Conference throughout England as the advocate of Home Missions (1905) and later he went on the same errand through New Zealand and Australia; his visit to New Zealand being repeated in 1913, followed by a mission tour to South Africa. Everywhere his missions were a great success, both spiritually and in financial results for the causes advocated. He was appointed to Canaan Church, Nottingham in 1909, superannuated in 1914, and was smitten with cancer and died in 1918. A visit to him in his last illness reminded the

visitor of the words of Young in his " Night Thoughts,"—

" The chamber where the good man meets his fate,
Is privileg'd beyond the common walks
Of virtuous life, quite on the verge of heaven."

He was the author of several books. (See "The Life of James Flanagan," by R. W. Russell, London: Holborn Publishing House).

REV. GEORGE PACKER, D.D., (1843-1920), was a Methodist Minister from 1865, and so continued fifty-five years. He was the son of Mr. J. W. Packer, the Master of the Lancasterian School on Derby Road, Nottingham. He received training at the Rainmoor College, and ministered in twelve of the principal towns in succession. In addition to his ministerial work he was for thirty years secretary, or head, of some department of work, filling the highest offices in his denomination, and being President in 1895. He took an active part in the Union of the three branches of Methodism, and was made Secretary of the united body, and, in 1911, its President, when he represented his church at the Ecumenical Conference at Toronto, where the University conferred on him the D.D. He aided in the larger union, but his health failed. Business-like, yet cultured, " he did a full day's work, was charmingly human, with a genius for friendship, and the child-heart was there to the end."

REV. H. GIFFORD OYSTON, (1879-1921) was the minister of the Albert Hall Wesleyan Mission, Nottingham, and his name is included here because of the work done during the Great War for the benefit of the young fellows who in some way connected themselves with the Mission. Ministry seems to run in the Oyston family blood, for the Oystons have been local preachers for generations, and the deceased's father, uncle, and two brothers, are or have been in the Methodist ministry.

Mr. Oyston being a practical musician wrote the words, while Mr. Bernard Johnson wrote the music of " Ecce Homo," a sacred cantata. He had a splendid baritone voice, and in his mission services sang as well as preached. His rendering of " Hallelujah ! what a

Saviour ! " was a favourite solo, carrying a gospel message with deep pathos.

The War came, and at once Mr. Oyston adapted the work to the spiritual and temporal benefit of the young men who had to render military service. His war time sermons were full of encouragement and comfort, and thousands of copies were printed. Nearly one thousand young men connected with the Hall joined the army, and he, and his workers, kept in touch with them. Throughout the whole four years of War regular correspondence was maintained. Eight Military Secretaries and one hundred and thirty-two voluntary letter-writers wrote letters, many monthly, which he signed, carrying words of aid and comfort, for by the end of the war nearly thirteen hundred men and women were on the Albert Hall Roll of Honour, one hundred and fifty-three of whom are named on the War Memorial as having made the great sacrifice.

The Institute at the rear of the Hall became a War Hospital, and work was carried on under disadvantages. There was out door preaching and work done in the slums. In some way Mr. Oyston caught tubercular trouble in the throat. He went to Jersey, and later to Torquay, during six years vainly seeking to shake off the disease. In this calamity he was cheered and sustained by the sympathy of his people, and by the kindness of Sir Jesse and Lady Boot. Of his wife he wrote, " It has been a Godsend to have a wife so ready to brace us all up when things were dark." (Rev. G. H. Taylor).

REV. JOHN E. WAKERLEY, (1858-1923), was President of the Wesleyan Conference, and died a few weeks after his year of office expired. Born at Melton Mowbray, he had a business career at Leicester. A local preacher at sixteen, he was afterwards trained for the ministry at Didsbury College, and graduated at Handsworth College. His first circuit was Nottingham, where he worked four years, and he became a great Mission Preacher, spending twenty-four years at three London Missions. From 1917 he was four years Secretary of the Conference, and in 1922 its President. Great success attended his work as an evangelist, and he won

thousands of men to Christ. He was a pillar in the Brotherhood movement, and became its President, surrounding himself with workers. "A breezy, buoyant, frank, great-hearted leader." He was a capable administrator, and an all round man. The day before his death he preached at Burton Joyce on a centenary occasion, his subject being the influence of the sanctuary on national life; the text being "He loveth our nation, and himself built us our synagogue." The next night he fell into the arms of God. (Meth. Rec.).

Mr. J. W. Wakerley, has published a History of Wesley Chapel, Nottingham.

REV. JOHN CLIFFORD, (1836-1923), M.A., D.D., LL.D. with honours; B.Sc. with honours, etc., Minister of Praed Street and Westbourne Park Church, London, President of many societies, author of many books, and at one time editor of several magazines, was born at Sawley, but removed to Beeston. When his father died, his mother was very poor, the schooling was at that time of moderate quality, and at eleven years of age the boy worked in a lace factory at Chilwell, the hours of labour being from six to six. Then for a year he worked in Chilwell nursery gardens, where, on account of his good handwriting, he was taken into the office to assist in the book-keeping. Here his studies began, with evening work and Cassell's Popular Educator. He attended at the old Baptist Chapel in Beeston, where at thirteen he dated his conversion, and at fifteen preached his first sermon. He qualified himself to enter the Baptist College for training students for the ministry, which was removed from Leicester to the third avenue on Sherwood Rise. He was ordained, and in 1858 became a minister in London, and continued to serve over fifty years.

For some years he spent much time at London University College improving his education by study and extensive reading, and thus acquired the possession of something to say, and the power of saying it in the best possible manner, combining an impassioned delivery with choice language. He matriculated at the London University in 1859, and in succeeding years obtained his scholastic distinctions.

He made a great effort to lay hold of young people, and succeeded so well that the church had fifteen hundred members, and its operations extended through sixty classes for all kinds of spiritual, educational, and social objects. He helped a large body of men into the ministry. He was president of the Baptist Union in 1888, and again in 1889. He supported the union of the two branches of the Baptist denomination, and the establishment of the Free Church Council. He was a strenuous Noncomformist, and with great energy threw himself into the Passive Resistance Movement, which was of very doubtful tendency, was not responded to by the class affected, and failed in its object. He strongly opposed the South African War.

In 1909 he celebrated his ministerial jubilee, and three years later his golden wedding. He attributed much of his old age vigour and cheerfulness to the care of his wife.

He died in harness. Attending a meeting of the Baptist Union, he had made a sympathetic speech with regard to a friend, when his head fell forward, and he was gone.

There are several aspects in which his example may be usefully followed. He triumphed over poverty and limited schooling. He determined to get knowledge, not only in early life but continued far on in age, and what he obtained he gave to others, with interest. He was always hopeful; as an old man he loved like a boy, was fond of writing letters to children, and retained a keen sense of humour. His eye twinkled, and at a good joke he laughed outright and his sides shook again. His outlook was wide, and wherever there was sin and suffering his interest was aroused. With him "an opportunity perceived was an obligation incurred." He retained—and with vigour to the last preached the gospel of Christ as the power to lead to a better life, and as God's remedy for man's sin and misery.

Rev. J. B. Paton, (See "Teachers").

LAY WORKERS.

ANNE AYSCOUGH, otherwise Askew, the Martyr (1521-1546) local tradition says was born, or spent her early life, at Nuthall. Her father was Sir William Ayscough, Lord of Nuthall, Basford, and other places, who was knighted in 1513, and her mother,—née Elizabeth Wrottesley—having died, Sir William, who had a house at Stallingborough, went and lived at his second wife's residence at South Kelsey, near Grimsby. No registers are available. The marriage settlement is dated in 1522, the year after Anne's birth. It is said Anne was compelled to marry when 15 a man named Kyme, a zealous Roman Catholic, who having turned her out of doors, she went up to London to sue for a separation, but was arrested on a charge of heresy. Twelve pages of Fox's "Book of Martyrs" are occupied with her persecutions, sham trials, and martyrdom. She was burnt at Smithfield, July 25th, 1546, being in the twenty-fifth year of her age, distinguished for her wit, beauty, learning and religion.

"THE PILGRIM FATHERS," (1608) so called, had their origin in Nottinghamshire. Three of their early leaders must be named:—

WILLIAM BREWSTER, Scrooby Post.

REV. JOHN ROBINSON, Sturton-le-Steeple.

WILLIAM BRADFORD, Austerfield.

WILLIAM BREWSTER, (1566 (?) -1643). His father was a farmer, agent to the Archbishop of York, and Post for the supply of horses for travellers between Tuxford and Doncaster. The son, who must have had some tuition in Latin, was sent to Cambridge University, after which he entered the service of Mr. Davison, Secretary of State, where he was "so discrete and faithful as he trusted him above all other that were about him, and only employed him in all matters of greatest trust and secrecie." (Bradford). Here he became the subject of a spiritual awakening, and when he returned to Scrooby to take charge of the Post business, it was like a

transfer to an ice-house. Many centuries before, in Saxon times, the Archbishops of York possessed the patronage of the rectory of Sutton and Scrooby, but as the rector lived at the former place, five miles to the South, the latter stood the chance of neglect, except when the Archbishops were there. Brewster endeavoured to obtain " godly " preachers in the churches, and ultimately Separatists meetings were held in some part of the former Archbishop's manor house. Persecution arose, and Brewster and others fled to Holland, where he, after much poverty, became a teacher of Latin and English to the sons of gentlemen, and then assisted in compiling and printing books for export. After some years the Pilgrims left in the " Mayflower," and formed a colony in what is now part of the United States, where for many years Brewster acted as the minister, teaching twice " every Sabbath, and that both powerfully and profitably," and during the week working on the land. He appears to have been a man who fitted himself for whatever might happen, and adapted himself to circumstances, but always with an eye to promoting the good of others.

REV. JOHN ROBINSON, (1575 (?) -1625), M.A., after taking the full course at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, graduated, secured a fellowship, was duly ordained, and later, on conscientious grounds, renounced his orders, and became what we should call a Noncomformist Minister. In 1603 he was married in Greasley Church, the entry being, " Mr. John Robinson and Mistress Bridget Whyte 15 Feb. 1603." He was minister to a congregation at Norwich, and leaving there he became a colleague with the Rev. Richard Clyfton, who after being Rector of Babworth became the senior pastor of the congregation at Scrooby. When it was dispersed he (Robinson) went with the pilgrims to Amsterdam and Leyden, and had under his charge 300 communicants. Practically he had the care of the community while it was in Holland, and he remained with the majority when the minority left in the " Mayflower." He was exceedingly helpful to his people, and wrote sixty-two non-controversial essays.

WILLIAM BRADFORD, (1590-1657), was the son of a farmer at Austerfield, one mile across the Yorkshire border, but anciently a part of the parish of Blyth. He was accustomed to attend the meetings at Scrooby, and went with the rest to Holland, he being then about seventeen years of age. He obtained employment as a fustian worker and as a silk dyer and worker. Out of working hours he learned to think and speak in Dutch, to talk in French; he mastered Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and became skilled in history, antiquity, and philosophy. "But," says Cotton Mather, "the crown of all was his holy, prayerful, watchful, and spiritual walk with God." When the Plymouth Colony was established William Bradford was appointed Governor, and thirty-six years of wise administration followed, he being elected to office annually. He wrote several books, the principal being "History of the Plymouth Plantation." He had in earlier life fitted himself for the use of power, the tide at length rose to the flood of opportunity, and led "on to fortune" (Shakespeare) of usefulness. It must not, however, be assumed that his "government" was according to our modern ideas. Religious liberty was not then understood.

GEORGE FOX, (1624-1690), the Founder of the Society of Friends, was born at Drayton, in Leicestershire. His connection with Nottinghamshire was partly in his early labours in the Vale of Belvoir. In Nottingham, in 1649, after interfering with a service at St. Mary's Church, then conducted in the Presbyterian form, he was imprisoned in the Town Gaol, a horrible place; this, his first imprisonment, leading to the conversion of the Sheriff, who went into the Market and preached repentance, and later he frequently stayed at the house of the Sheriff, John Reckless, No. 1, Spaniel Row. When imprisoned at Derby in 1650, he was described as "late of Mansfield in the County of Nottingham," he having lived for some time at Mansfield Woodhouse, and worked at his trade as a shoemaker. According to Crosse, he was apprenticed to a shoemaker at Nottingham (D.N.B.)

In estimating the value of the work and testimony of George Fox a discriminating judgment is necessary, otherwise the permanent value will be lost in the tempor-

ary fire and smoke. The peculiar dress, the lack of courtesy in keeping the hat on in company, the singularities of speech, the interference with other people's worship—then conducted in the Presbyterian form—all these, and much more, may be dispensed with as unwise and improper, but this must not blind us to the fact that George Fox revived the scriptural doctrine of communion with God by the Spirit of God dwelling in, and working through, the individual soul, and the further scriptural requirement that the spiritual life must be manifested by purity and simplicity of life, by self denial, by active efforts to promote the good of others, rather than by forms and ceremonies. Hence his work among prisoners, and his protests against oppression.

JAMES PARNELL, (1636-1656), Quaker Martyr, was born at East Retford, and in the church register he is described as the " sonne of Thomas Parnell and Saray his wife." In the list of aldermen for the borough of East Retford for 1607, thirty years before James was born, are the names of Henry and Richard Parnell, both being described as " gentlemen," which Mr. F. C. Atter regards as establishing the young man as probably of gentle birth or breeding, of good church people, and he received his early training at the old Retford Grammar School. When about sixteen he, being in Carlisle, visited George Fox, who was then in gaol there, and he became a converted lad, and afterwards a minister, " speaking with great fluency and power." Two years later he was imprisoned at Cambridge, and then went into Essex, and for a riot in Great Coggleshall Church, in which he was in some way concerned, he was fined at Colchester forty pounds, and in default, was committed to gaol there, where after a year's imprisonment he died. He was treated with the utmost barbarity, being lodged in a hole in the wall reached partly by a ladder, and above pulled up by a rope. He is described by Besse as " a strong man in Christ," " with a remarkable Innocence, Patience, and Magnanimity." He died a prisoner in the Castle, and his name appears in the Martyrs' Memorial in Colchester Town Hall.

" JOHN GRATTON, (1642-1712) a Derbyshire ' Quaker,' Preacher and Prophet of the XVIIth Century"

—such is the title of a pamphlet by Mrs. Manners—was born at Bonsall, and was well educated, his home for forty years being at Monyash ,and in 1707 he and his wife went to reside with their daughter at Farnsfield, where he was afterwards laid to rest in the Burying Place of Friends by the Meeting House. As a youth he kept his father's sheep, but was apprenticed to a tallow chandler. When about thirty he married, passed through a spiritual crisis of conviction and conversion, and joined the Quakers. He then opened his house for meetings, and began to testify, journeying through the shires of Derby, Nottingham and Chester holding meetings; was summoned and fined and his goods distrained for his preaching; was arrested under a writ de excommunicato capiendo, and imprisoned in Derby gaol more than five and a half years, but was frequently allowed by his gaoler to go out, always returning according to promise. On the passing of the Toleration Act he was discharged, and returned home. He then devoted twenty years to mission work throughout England. The testimony of those who knew him was, "One of the Lord's Worthies."

SUTTON IN ASHFIELD STOCKING MAKERS—a band of them—in 1756 removed to Leicester, and subscribed £50 for the purchase of a barn and site, in Harvey Lane, in which religious services were held, and four years afterwards they built a chapel thereon. Thirty years later it was enlarged, for Mr. Carey was then the minister. He subsequently went to India, and became the pioneer and life-long translator for mission work in that country. There was a further enlargement of the chapel in 1809, when the eloquent and famous Baptist divine, the Rev. Robert Hall, was the minister. Those Sutton Stocking makers could not do much, but their little formed a necessary step for thousands to be blessed through more able men.

MATTHEW BAGSHAW, (d. 1803), lived in Crossland Place, Narrow Marsh, Nottingham, and deserves to be remembered for his ingenuity. He was a zealous Methodist, and in 1757 wanted people to hear the Rev. John Wesley preach indoors, but there were no halls,

chapels, or schoolrooms available, and the churches were closed against him. The great crowd could hear in the open air, but a few chosen souls must be further taught and edified within doors, so Matthew, whose house was on the western side of the yard, broke through the chamber floor, and made a large opening into the room below. In the upper room he placed the men, in the lower room the women, and the preacher was so fixed that he could preach to crowded audiences upstairs and down at the same time. Matthew was committed by the Mayor to the House of Correction for keeping a conventicle; but the people went with him to prison, and turned the gaol into a conventicle, and the keeper of the prison complained to the Mayor, who discharged them, but a resolute Quaker said he would not go until Matthew was set at liberty, so the Mayor gave way, and they went back to Matthew's house for praise and prayer. (Harwood's History, pp. 10 and 32).

Matthew remained a constant worker for nearly half a century after this. He must have prospered, for when he died his residence was in Charlotte Street (east of Shakespeare Street), whence an immense multitude followed him to his grave. He usually wore a three cornered hat, and large bushy wig, which gave him an antique appearance. He died in 1803. (Harwood, p. 115).

"Dinah Morris" is better known than ELIZABETH TOMLINSON, and yet they represent the same person, although the latter name was known seventy or eighty years before the former was thought of. The facts are as follows: The Rev. William Bramwell was, about 1799 and later, the Methodist Minister at Halifax Place Chapel, Nottingham. He was a mighty revivalist preacher, and during his stay in the circuit six hundred names were added to the roll of members. He had as an assistant Mary Barritt, for those were days before the Methodist Conference had put its ban upon Women Ministry. Mr. Bramwell said he " never knew any one man so much blessed in the salvation of souls as this young woman." One of her converts was Elizabeth Tomlinson, a girl who worked as a lace mender, and who

became a devout worker and preacher, accustomed to address religious meetings.

According to Mr. J. W. Russell, who has investigated local records, she ministered to the comfort and aid of Mary Voce, the prototype of " Hetty Sorrel " who was hanged at Gallows Hill, Mansfield Road, Nottingham, in 1802, and the cart containing the malefactor and Elizabeth Tomlinson as comforter was followed to the gallows by Methodists singing hymns.

Elizabeth Tomlinson went into the villages for mission purposes, and so became acquainted in Derbyshire with the Evans family. She was in 1804 married at St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, to Samuel Evans, the uncle of Miss Evans, authoress of " Adam Bede, published in 1868, under the assumed name of " George Eliot." The married couple removed to Derbyshire, and afterwards lived at Wirksworth, where " George Eliot " visited her aunt and heard her story. In the Wesleyan Chapel at Wirksworth is a marble tablet to the memory of the worthy pair. (J. W. Russell).

MRS. MARY TATHAM, née Strickland, was the wife of Thomas Tatham, a Grocer, in Middle Pavement, Nottingham. When Thomas wrote Mary with a definite love proposal, she replied with a dead refusal, and as soon as she had posted the letter, womanlike, she was sorry she had written it. He would not take a denial, and wrote again, and then she wrote parleying. He went and conquered, and this was followed by fifty years of happy married life, and twelve children born. He was the most active promoter of the building of Halifax Place Wesleyan Chapel, which was opened in 1798 by the Rev. Coke, LL.D. and Thomas Tatham went far and wide in begging the money to pay for it. Mrs. Tatham for forty years was a class leader, or guide, having three classes, which combined generally consisted of at least sixty persons. She was a woman of great ability, with self-reliance, unyielding, but modified by great benevolence. Her weaknesses were the puritanical limitations of the times. She was too heavenly minded to train her daughters in the household duties to fit them for their future lives. They

must have no company but what was strictly religious, and the pursuit of knowledge was little valued. Her memoir was published by the celebrated Rev. J. Beaumont, M.D., in a book of over 400 pages, and having a good portrait, in which is displayed a large collar of real lace. She died in 1837.

A verse of a hymn commonly sung at the time reflects a narrowness of view which surely is more limited than the requirements of " God our Saviour who willeth that all men should be saved and come unto the knowledge of the truth;"—

" Nothing is worth a thought beneath
But how I may escape the death
That never, never dies.
How make mine own election sure,
And when I fail on earth secure
A mansion in the skies ! "

JOHN PIGGIN, (1793-1880), Hucknall, was a butcher. " He was a remarkable man for the good that he wrought in the parish." So says the Hucknall Historian, Mr. Beardsmore. He was for many years Superintendent of a Sunday School with three hundred scholars, and devoted his life to their welfare. He would put his hand on a boy's head and talk of his responsibility and welfare in a way never to be forgotten. He was generous to the poor with his meat.

THOMAS COOPER, 1805-1882 (?)) the Chartist poet and writer, was born at Leicester, and apprenticed to a shoemaker at Gainsborough. He taught himself four languages, and at twenty-three was a school master and Methodist local preacher. He became active as a lecturer, and writer of social and political tracts, and was imprisoned in Stafford gaol two years on a charge of conspiracy and sedition. He became a sceptic in matters of religion, and wrote and published five or six books. The persecution ceased, and with it the scepticism, and he lectured on the evidences of Christianity. In 1872 he published an Autobiography. Instead of further particulars, I will here give from memory an illustration I heard him use in the Exchange Hall, Nottingham,

more than fifty years ago. He was then the minister of a chapel, or room, at Lenton, was a good speaker, his attitude carrying conviction of sincerity, and his arguments and illustrations were forcible.

He was endeavouring to show that when the evils afflicting the community had been exposed, and the public conscience aroused, time was required to devise a remedy, and patience in carrying it out. "I will," he said, "give you an illustration of what I mean. In a house I occupied I was much troubled with rats. I found they came into the house through a hole over the sink-stone. I thereupon set on the sink a tub full of water, and a small thin board resting on the hole, and so poised that a rat venturing on to the board would be tipped into the water. One evening I was sitting in the room reading, when I heard a splash, and knew that my trap had succeeded. I seized the lamp and a poker and rushed into the kitchen to kill the rat, who, alarmed by my energy, by a violent effort got out of the water and escaped. I had taken the steps necessary for its destruction, and had I had patience it would have quietly drowned, but by my impatience I defeated my own purpose. The evils abounding among the people distressed me, I took what I believed were the right steps to ensure their removal, but having done so I lacked patience, and it may be to some extent injured my cause."

In a local album, on 26th September, 1882, he wrote the verse:—

"Happy . . . . to cry in death,
Behold, behold the Lamb!"

WILLIAM B. CARTER, (d. 1887, aged 85), a lace manufacturer of Hounds Gate, Nottingham, was an active worker in connection with Halifax Place Chapel. He became a local preacher in 1827, and so continued for sixty years. He was President of the Nottingham Sunday School Union in 1860, when it celebrated its Jubilee, and he wrote a "History" of its operations, occupying 192 pages. A man of great activity and earnestness, he for many years devoted his entire time to religious and social work.

MRS. ELIZABETH CHALMERS, (d. 1900) née Large, married a Mr. Harrison who resided at Retford, and after nearly twenty years of happily wedded life he died. The Rev. James Chalmers (1841-1901) who was an ordained Missionary to the South Seas, sent in 1865 by the London Missionary Society, after some years service was transferred to New Guinea, where his wife, after much service and suffering, died. Several years later (1886) he revisited the old country, and sojourned with the Harrisons, at Retford. Shortly after Mr. Harrison died, and before Mr. Chalmers returned to his work in New Guinea an engagement had been made between himself and Mrs. Harrison. She having agreed to share his work and its dangers, the year following sailed for Australia, where he met her, and they were married (1888). She entered fully into the duties, privileges, and privations of missionary life in the New Guinea climate. When he, as pioneer and Superintendent of many stations, went long voyages and journeys, she carried on the work at the home stations, directing the native teachers. In 1894-5 they paid a visit to England, for the climate with its malarial fevers frequently recurring made change requisite. They returned to their work, and she in 1900 succumbed to the treacherous climate, and died on board the mission ship. He continued his missionary journeys and voyages, opening new stations, when on going ashore with twelve others they were all massacred, their heads cut off, and their bodies eaten by the cannibals.

"The Great-Heart of New Guinea," as he was called, must be classed with John Williams, William Carey, Robert Moffatt, David Livingstone, and others of equal rank.

New Guinea (Papua) the second largest island in the world, is now allocated to the Australian Commonwealth, the German part having been conquered in the Great War. (See "James Chalmers, His autobiography and letters," by R. Lovett, Religious Tract Society).

WILLIAM J. BAKER, (1853-1902) was a Lace Dresser in Nottingham. He had in 1885 a class of forty to fifty men, in connection with the Derby Road Chapel

(of which he was a Deacon) who met on Sunday afternoons, and they decided to form a Sunday Morning Institute, in imitation of the schools under the care of Alderman White, at Birmingham. They assembled in the Mechanics' Lecture Hall, and later in the Social Guild; active helpers being Messrs. Humphrey, Cooper, Jowett, Atkin, Richardson, Johnson, Bolton, and Brown. In 1888 the use of the University College building was offered them by the Mayor, Alderman Lindley, and the membership rose from over 500 men to 650. The objects were Bible reading, thrift, and self-help, to help social movements, promote fellowship and brotherhood. The financial operations included a Savings Bank, a Sick and Annual, a Benevolent Fund, charitable objects.

On Mr. Baker's tomb in the General Cemetery is inscribed the motto:—

"No shadows yonder; all light and song."

DR. J. S. BOLTON, (d. 1923) became President of the class, and for many years did an exceedingly useful work. He took a special part in "Hope for the Inebriate" movement and published a pamphlet thereon. He was President of the Temperance Federation combining many societies engaged in that department of work. He devoted much time and benevolent effort among the poor. He had some peculiar views with which we are not concerned.

To the Men's Sunday Morning Institute must be given the credit of first aid to the Cripples Guild.

JAMES BACON, (1816 (?) -1903) was a hatter in Bottle Lane, Nottingham, and later in Bridlesmith Gate, where his name appears in one of Mr. T. Hammond's sketches. Outside his occupation he may be taken as an example of a man with very limited advantages devoting his life to the public good. At six years of age he began to wind cotton for a framework-knitter, and later was bound apprentice for seven years to a hatter. He went to East Street Sunday School, but was expelled for laughing, and drifted into doubtful company, and in evening hours became a proficient dancer at public house ball rooms. At eighteen the spiritual crisis of his life

came, and was effectual. Now he devoted his spare time to self-education by reading and study, and became a Primitive Methodist Sunday School teacher, and then a local preacher, and he spoke thoughtfully, concisely, and fluently in the villages round Nottingham, in his later years being thus occupied forty Sundays in a year. In 1884 a jubilee testimonial was presented to him, congratulating him on his fifty years experience and work. He died at eighty-seven.

In his old age he was fond of telling with glee of his early troubles and their overcoming. "My wife died over the seventh childbirth, and I was left with a house full of young children, whose support required me to work every hour. What was I to do ? I must marry again, and that quickly, for someone to look after the children. But who could I get to be a martyr in bringing up another's children ? I must try to find a woman who would not be likely to have any of her own after our marriage. Now in my class meeting were three women, sisters, of good mind, heart, and life, healthy and strong. The first had married, but had no children; the third likewise. If I married the middle one she, like her sisters, would probably have no children. I married her, and she gave birth to thirteen." A hearty laugh followed his little tale, in which he joined.

THOMAS DALLEY, (1827-1907) was born and lived at Stapleford, being occupied in a Lace manufacturing warehouse, and for twenty-five years in absolute control of the business His father was a stern Puritan of the olden type, who would not let his son learn and repeat at Lady Warren's School the baptismal part of the Church catechism, and so he and a dozen other boys walked daily two-and-a-half miles to an excellent school at Trowell Moor, kept by Mr. Hall, an ideal man. The boys became a cricket club of themselves, a game that Thomas Dalley enjoyed all through life. His mother was a woman of high purpose, who had lived in Germany, and hence came a wider outlook than usual, and books of the best class in prose and poetry. He joined a Methodist Church at seventeen, and became a member of a young men's class for the study of

theology, and in after years he was President of such a class, meeting weekly, and exercising themselves in the art of speaking, and thus they became preachers. At nineteen he was a local preacher, and so continued fifty-eight years, during which it was estimated that he had preached two thousand times, and travelled ten thousand miles in doing so, chiefly walking. Here is a specimen of his work of which he kept a record:—" A Sabbath day at Hucknall: walked from Stapleford (10 miles) preached twice; led a class; addressed the school; conducted prayer meeting. Walked home."

After fifty years of public service he and his life-long friend John Harrison, the organist—a most worthy man—received equal honour by being each presented with a handsome armchair. His was an evening without clouds, with an excellent wife (née Attenborough, of Hyson Green) with a hospitable home, with books, and flowers, and grand-children, his was the " light that shineth more and more unto the perfect day."

From the Rev. F. H. Robinson's " Life of Thomas Dalley."

JOHN BUCK, (1841-1911) was a Shetland and Silk Shawl manufacturer, at Hucknall, which business he established and it prospered. He was, however, much more. In his early days he felt the pinch of poverty, for Stocking Makers earned only about ten shillings a week, paid late on Saturday nights, and much schooling was out of the question. He joined the militia, and later became a Baptist, a Sunday School teacher, and then Superintendent, in which work he continued with zeal and enjoyment forty-three years. He with others formed a Temperance Society, became a local preacher, and frequently gave lectures or talks on homely subjects, such as, " Odd Sticks," " Dig your own Garden," " They say: What do they say ? Let them say." He had a rich vein of humour, seeing things in a queer way, and driving home commonsense truths. His services were in great request over a wide area. He served his church as Deacon, and the public as Overseer, and on the School and Burial Boards. (" Dispatch ").

WILLIAM BOOTH, (1829-1912), Founder and General of the Salvation Army, was born at No. 12, Notintone Place, Sneinton. His father was a speculating builder, who having built small houses about the time of the great lace boom, when the slump set in (1825) was reduced to poverty. His mother was a splendid character, whose piety, energy, and self-reliance never forsook her. She lived for her children. At thirteen he was taken from school, and bound apprentice to a pawnbroker, in Goose Gate, Nottingham, for six years, without wages, and worked from early morning to late evening, and especially on Saturdays. At fifteen he began to attend at Wesley Chapel, Broad Street, which was then the most energetically worked, and by far the largest chapel in the town. (The Sunday School had in 1844, 547 teachers and scholars). Soon after joining, the spiritual crisis in his experience came, and his decision for God included a determination to work for the salvation of the poorest people by outdoor preaching and otherwise. In 1846 an American Evangelist, the Rev. James Caughey, held revival services in the chapel, which was nightly packed, and so continued for six weeks, during which young Booth received his inspiration for evangelistic work. At nineteen, when his apprenticeship was completed, he went to London, and got a situation which involved working in the shop until midnight on Saturdays, but he would not work beyond that hour, and was thereupon dismissed, but within a week was restored, and left in charge of the business. He still continued very active in street preaching, and when twenty-three (1852) he entered the Methodist ministry. In 1855 he married Catherine Mumford, who was a true helpmeet, a wise counsellor, and a tower of strength to him. In the ministry he constantly desired revival efforts and conversions. He wanted roving commissions to go to towns where required, and the denominational requirements of ordinary routine work hampered him, and therefore, in 1861, having resigned his position as a minister, he commenced to travel as a Revivalist, and four years later, 1865, began Mission Work in the East of London, which in 1878 developed into the Salvation Army. Mrs. Booth, whose first pamphlet was on "Female Ministry," continued at

intervals publishing books and papers helpful to the work, and in 1879 the "War Cry" was established. Now began an effort to establish the Salvation Army in every part of the world. In 1887 the 1000th British Corps was formed, as well as the first Slum Settlement. 1890 was to the Army an important year, for then Mrs. Booth died, and a Funeral Service being held in Olympia, 36,000 persons were present.

"The Darkest England and the Way Out," was then published, and £100,000 was subscribed to carry out the scheme, but the £30,000 a year which the General wanted for the work was never reached. The Schemes actually carried out included operations:— (a) For the Starving, with eight departments; (b) For the Drunkard; (c) For the Paupers; (d) For the Unemployed; (e) For the Homeless; (f) For the Criminals; (g) For the Daughters of Shame; (h) Slum Work; (i) For the Sick; (j) For the Lost; (k) Preventive and Protective Work for young girls; (l) Anti-Suicide Bureaux; (m) The Home League; (n) Land Schemes, including Emigration, Land and Farm Colonies, and Small Holdings; (o) Deep Sea Brigades; (p) Training Colleges; (q) Students' Homes; (r) Working Men's Associations; (s) Village Banks. The total number of the Social Institutions were nine hundred and fifty-four, but the General deplored many shortcomings and unfulfilled dreams. (See "General Booth," by G. S. Railton p. 197). Partial failures are common to every effort.

During the last twenty years of his life, in addition to all the vast operations of the Army at home, and all its affiliations, in nearly every year the General visited in the countries in Europe, or in Africa, or Asia, or America, or Australia, and many of them several times, inspecting the work, and cheering the workers, and each year the movement extended to additional countries.

The opposition and persecutions of the eighties were exchanged for the honours of the new century, in which he was received by President Roosevelt, King Edward VII., and Queen Alexandra; Oxford University made a D.C.L. The Cities of London and Nottingham gave him their Freedom. The Kings of Norway and Denmark, the Queen of Sweden, the Emperor of Japan, the

present King and Queen of England, in succession received him. His eightieth birthday was celebrated in 1909 in the Royal Albert Hall. His motor car trips were like triumphal processions of hard work and honour. By an accident he lost the sight of one eye, an operation in 1912 was followed by a complete loss of sight, and on August 20th, he laid down his sword.

Now here is a man who with many drawbacks overcame them all, and made not only a name, but a great fact, for which millions of people throughout the world will thank God that William Booth was born. With poverty in early life, with a limited education, with a disagreeable occupation, with practically no time for recreation, with very straitened circumstances, with downright hard work, with opposition and persecution, he overcame all obstacles, and with the energy of a giant he worked in youth, in middle life, in old age, and accomplished a marvellous result. We may criticise his methods; we may object to the one man domination, but we must admire the tenacity of purpose, the power of inspiring a multitude of workers, and the results in many lands with the masses in the lowest circles. There is no doubt there was a strong faith in God, and there was a strong faith in William Booth—he was called to it; he could do it, it should be done. He was not a "saint" of the ancient type, the driving force was too strong for that: his wife was more saintly than he, but to him—cold indifference, a lack of dignity, opposition, persecution, made no difference. With a Board of Directors the work would have been hampered, plans discussed and reported on for further consideration and ultimate adoption, but with one man only to consider, decision could be immediate, and a telegram despatched for action.

One change, from personal observation, I must note. I heard him preach when a young man, tall, slim, with jet black hair. With fiery energy he urged the necessity of being born again by the Spirit of God, and this he through life insisted on, but then salvation was for deliverance from future damnation. Fifty years afterwards I heard him once more, and the message was the same, but salvation for service was the theme. He had grown, and the life corresponded with the message.

Some idea of the extent of the operations of The Salvation Army may be obtained by consideration of its Expenditure, and financial position, as revealed by a perusal of the Annual Accounts of its Central Funds audited by Messrs. Knox, Cropper & Co., Chartered Accountants.

The General Income and Expenditure Account for the year 1922 reached a total of £145,619; for General Purposes associated with the Foreign Work, the sum of £44,710 was expended; whilst Work in other lands (dealt with under the heading of the Foreign and Colonial Territories Fund) accounted for an expenditure of £211,666. The Balance Sheet reveals a total of £1,832,847.

THOMAS CECIL SMITH WOOLLEY, (1853-1913) of South Collingham, Land Agent, was the eighth child in a family of fourteen. He was educated at Newark Grammar School, Brighton College, and King's College, London. His recreations included boating, swimming, football; he was a good rider, fond of singing, music, and poetry. In 1873 he went into his father's office, and four years later became a partner, his work being the management of land estates, large and small, and situate in various parts of the country, involving much travelling, catching trains, and so living with Bradshaw's Time Tables, a bicycle, and a mass of correspondence, estimates, valuations, tenancies, etc. He fitted up a cottage, and it became a museum. He joined the local Volunteers, and became Captain, Major, and on retiring, honorary Lieut.-Colonel. He took an active interest in education, and became a member of the County Education Committee. He made excavations for Roman remains at Brough (Crocolana) and collected many objects which are in Newark Museum. He aided and advised on Church architecture and restoration, and was on various Church Diocesan Committees, but the work to which he devoted his life was in an outlying and neglected part of the parish, Brough and Danethorpe. Here, with the concurrence of the Vicar, and a licence as Lay Reader from the Bishop, he held religious services and Sunday School in the kitchen of a farmhouse; in a barn; then in a Mission Church, which was built at a

cost of £550, followed by Club Reading Room, and both buildings were well used for the usual services, Sunday and Night Schools, a Men's Bible Class, Choir practices, a Penny Bank, a Lending Library, a Pig Club, etc. He played with the lads, he visited the houses. He was assisted by his sister, and one of his clerks, and this work he continued thirty-seven years. Then came the end. He was cycling from a meeting on a very dark night, accidentally ran into a boy, was pitched on to his head, never recovered consciousness, and, to use the words of the Bishop, " without pain, without suffering, and without sorrow, he entered into that Presence which to him was so dear." (See " Cecil Woolley, a Memoir," by W. H. Mason).

JOHN ROGERS, (1827 (?) -1917) lived at No. 4, Tennyson Street, Nottingham, many years, and died in his ninetieth year. He had long been associated with the firm of Henry Ashwell & Co., Ltd., Hosiery Bleachers, Mrs. Ashwell being his sister. Outside business matters he was actively associated with the Derby Road Baptist Sunday Schools. He, for ten years, conducted an experimental higher grade Sunday School for middle class children in connection with the late Dr. Cox, in the Mansfield Road Baptist Chapel. He was President of the Nottingham Sunday School Union in 1882. His hobbies were the construction of organs and hymnology. He was fond of telling his experiences when as a youth he was apprenticed to the late William Dearden, printer and bookseller, and churchwarden of St. Mary's. At that time (1842) the tower of the church showed signs of falling, and he, the indoor apprentice of the churchwarden, had to watch, and report on the danger and the steps taken to prevent the feared mischief. In after life he was fond of travel on the continent, and, being extremely careful to show reverence in Roman Catholic churches, he was at Rheims shown an underground church of the second century. A well read man, of cultivated tastes, his " den," as he called his study, was filled with books of value. He considered that he was the twelfth or thirteenth generation from the Rev. John Rogers, who, as Thomas Matthew, translated the Bible, and was burnt as a martyr at Smithfield, in 1555.

Mr. Rogers' collection of old Bibles was, after his death, sold at Sotheby's, and nine of them fetched a total of £532 10s. 0d. The so-called "Matthew" Bible was bought by the Quaritch firm for £205. A nearly perfect copy of the first issue of the "Authorised Bible," 1611, brought £160, and the "Bishops'" Bible of 1568, £64.

HENRIETTA CAREY who died on July 28th, 1920, was the grand-daughter of Alderman George Carey, who before the building of Wesley Chapel in Broad Street, Nottingham, lived in the mansion in Heathcote Street (then Beck Lane) and the site of the huge chapel was the "vista" to the house. One of his daughters Sophia, married Philip James Bailey, the author of "Festus." The eldest son of the Alderman was HENRY CAREY, who died in 1894 and who was one of the builders of the chapel referred to, and for a long generation was one of its main pillars, he having two classes of young men to whose welfare he devoted much time. General Booth was a member of his class. Henry Carey had two sons and five daughters. One of the former, William Henry Carey, was Sheriff of Nottingham in 1907 and his wife has long been actively connected with the Young Women's Christian Association. All the daughters of Henry Carey entered heartily into social work, but Henrietta Carey excelled. For nearly half a century she was fully occupied in social and religious work, not by fits and starts, but with the regularity of the clock, yet without its limitations, for method was life to her, and her name might well have been Duty. Her work was largely connected with two Societies, namely, "The Nottingham Town and County Social Guild," and the "Nottingham and Notts. Convalescent Homes," with both of which she continued to work until her death. In 1875-6 the former Society was founded by her sisters and herself, with Mrs. Bowman-Hart and others. Its object was the social betterment of the people, and much of the work undertaken in its earlier years has since been incorporated in the ordinary operations of the Corporation, the Board of Guardians, and other bodies. Charity Organization, Convalescent Homes, a Provident Society, a Wood-carving Class, a blanket loan association, rent collecting of cottage houses,

a sanitary association joining an interest in the domestic and social welfare of the tenants, one branch of the work being the arranging of competitions for the cleanest homes, the prettiest window flower boxes, etc., by means of which many workmen's dwellings were transformed.

Of the Convalescent Homes at Castle Donnington and at or near Skegness she was the controller for many years, and worked incessantly in connection with them.

"Life's race well run,
Life's work well done,
Life's crown well won,
Now cometh rest."

EMMA KNIGHT was the sister of Mr. William E. Knight, J.P. of Newark, and became the wife of the Rev. James E. Moulton, one of four distinguished sons of the Rev. James E. Moulton, a Wesleyan Minister: the first—William F. becoming Head Master of Leys School, Cambridge, and a famous Greek Testament scholar: the second—John F., Senior Wrangler at Cambridge, and later Lord Moulton, G.C.B., F.R.S.: the third—Richard G, Professor of Literary Interpretation in the University of Chicago: and the fourth—James E., became a notable missionary known as "Moulton of Tonga."

Miss Knight being the joint proprietor of a Ladies' School at Castle Donington, there met Mr. Moulton, and when he became a Wesleyan Minister, and was designated as a missionary to Fiji, but sent to Tonga, she in 1864 followed him, and they were married at Sydney. He founded a college of higher education, from the pupils of which all government officers were chosen, and he so trained a native choir that they rendered "The Messiah" with credit. He translated the Bible into the native tongue, and rendered other great services during forty-four years work, dying in 1909. His wife bore him three sons and three daughters, and one of the former wrote his father's biography. She died in 1920, aged eighty-two.

THOMAS SHEPHERD, (d. 1924, aged 87) shoemaker, for some sixty-five years of his life was devoted

to the work now carried on at Palin Street Baptist Chapel, Hyson Green, as chorister, teacher, deacon, superintendent of the Infants Sunday School, and he was always a reliable and constant worker. He taught in the Infants' Department until he was eighty-three years of age. He received from the Sunday School Union the gold diploma for long service. One of his scholars was the present minister of the church, who preached his "Funeral Sermon" from the text, "He was a good man."

In business he was always dependable, and in disposition "sweet reasonableness" was his aim.

ENGINEERS.

THOMAS HAWKSLEY, (1807-1893), was born at Arnold, probably at Arnot Hill, where his father had built a great worsted mill, which was a few years afterwards pulled down. He was educated at the Nottingham Grammar School; articled to Mr. Staveley, Architect and Surveyor, whom he, and Mr. Jalland, afterwards joined in partnership. By incessant toil and private study he qualified himself for greater things, and in 1830 he undertook the construction of Waterworks at the North-western corner of Trent Bridge, with a pumping station, which was said to be the first scheme carried out for giving a constant supply. He lived many years at the house adjoining the Works.

Gradually he became known as a Water-works Engineer, and there was scarcely a town of importance in the kingdom that did not enlist his services, and he constructed more than one hundred and fifty Water-works, some of them being on a very large scale. He also constructed a number of Gas works, and Sanitary and main drainage works—those of Birmingham may be mentioned. His appearance before Parliamentary Committees was frequent; his evidence being always clear and reliable, and his character independent, while his legal knowledge of his subject was considerable.

He was President of the Institution of Civil Engineers in 1871-3; of the Mechanical Engineers 1875-7; F.R.S. in 1878, and had many foreign decorations. His capacity for work was enormous. Nothing but the best materials, and most substantial workmanship would be allowed by him. He also sought to combine fitness with elegance, so his pumping stations had due proportion, and were beautified with surrounding shrubs.

EDWARD PARRY, (d. 1920, aged 75) was a civil engineer, Nottingham, and the assistant engineer in the construction of the Nottingham and Melton branch of the Midland Railway. He became County Surveyor for Nottinghamshire. He and another engineer surveyed the Dore and Chinley line, and on behalf of the Midland Railway he acted as engineer in the construction. This required the highest skill, because of the very long tunnel, and the quantity of water in the stone above it, which twice flooded the works. He was the engineer for the construction of the tunnels and railway between Sneinton and Daybrook, called the Surburban Railway. He had the construction of the Great Central Railway between Annesley, through Nottingham and Leicester, as far as Rugby; he therefore left his mark on the district in the bridges, viaducts, tunnels, Victoria Station, etc.

He was, as a young man, a teacher in Castle Gate Sunday School, and in 1880 prepared plans for the School and Lecture Hall there. He was afterwards one of the deacons.

CHRISTOPHER CAMPION, (1818-1894), son of Robert Campion, shopkeeper and milk-seller, York Street, Nottingham, and apprenticed to a Joiner, was a remarkable example of how a man of lowly birth may by observation, reflection, adaptation, energy and perseverance become of great use to the community. During his apprenticeship he developed handiness and skill in a variety of ways, and afterwards when he became a journeyman he worked on a railway job at Macclesfield in blasting tunnels, which of course required great care. Succeeding in his new occupation, he rose to be a foreman railway carpenter, and finally a superintendent of

some of the largest engineering jobs in the United Kingdom and France, such as constructing tunnels, bridges, and other kinds of work in which he had no superior, and he was employed by some of the great contractors of the Railway building period, which included the principal tunnels, great viaducts, breakwaters, docks, harbours, piers, etc. He settled at Liverpool, and had sons and daughters, and during the last twenty years of his life he was fond of visiting the scenes of his birth. (Ishmael Wilson, in "Guardian," condensed).

INVENTORS AND DEVELOPERS.

"Nottingham men should never be allowed to forget that the hosiery frame invented in 1587 was the very first invention in the world of a machine to do the process of hand-work, and it was not followed by a second for one hundred and fifty years, from 1587 to about 1750 when the cotton industry began to move a little, following a preliminary movement in the woollen trade. . . . . The cotton trade was the beginning of our modern factory system. It began in Nottingham with Hargreaves and Arkwright, and the first work was carried on in Nottingham." (Professor John A. Todd).

REV. WILLIAM LEE, M.A., was born about 1563, and died in 1610. He was the eldest son of William Lee, of Calverton, and the father must have been fairly well off to give his son an education to fit him to enter, in 1579, at Christ's College, Cambridge, and subsequently he removed to St. John's. In 1582-3 he became B.A., and it is thought, commenced M.A. studies in 1586. It is presumed he then returned to Calverton, or to Woodborough, and that he served as Curate at one or both places, or as supply, for those were the days of absentee vicars. The income of both churches was miserably small, less than £20 in each parish in addition to fees, and the inhabitants in each village numbered less than one hundred and fifty.

Now for want of information we must let imagination have full play, and look at the pretty picture of his wife nursing the baby, and at the same time knitting for bread, while he ponders on inventing a machine to do the work, and this invention must be largely by the use of wood for lack of iron, and wool for the lack of cotton, and with the most ungainly tools. Disappointment and failure would long precede success, but at last the thing was done. It brought, however, no grist to the mill. He must remove to London, and get Royal patronage, but this quest was in vain. Queen Elizabeth, and afterwards, James I. inspected but withheld any patent rights. The French Ambassador promised for his king, what our monarch withheld, so the machines were removed to Rouen, in Normandy, but the King was assassinated, and all hope was lost. So poor Lee died of a broken heart, and was buried in an unknown grave.

How slowly, improvements are adopted ! Here is a benefit for millions, yet one hundred years elapse before a cotton stocking is made, and fifty years later the Calverton stockingers are starving. Two hundred years after Lee's death was the frame-breaking period, and a further fifty years passed before the workmen got a living wage. A little more than three hundred years after Lee's death the hosiery hands at Calverton were in clover. " But Jeshurun waxed fat, and kicked."

HUNTINGTON SHAW. " Here lieth the Body of Huntington Shaw of Nottingham who died at Hampton Court the 20 Day of October 1710 Aged 51 years. He was an Artist in His way. he designed and executed the ornamental Iron work at Hampton Court Palace." So states a tablet in Hampton Church, as given by Mr. Briscoe in his " Bypaths," p. 128. It appears, however, that the designer was a Frenchman, M. Jean Tigou, who after a long time was paid £1982 for the work, and he is described as a " Smith." It is also stated that the latter part of the inscription was added some time after the first part. It has been suggested that Shaw died of disappointment at not receiving payment for his work. There is no documentary evidence to show Shaw's connection with the work, but we know that often a super-contractor has the work done by an-

other under him: one man gets the credit of building a cathedral, but others have done the real work.

The entrance to the grounds of Watnall Hall has in its iron gates some very fine wrought iron work, surmounted by a gilded eagle's head, which is the crest of the Rollestons. Baron von Hube, in his "History of Greasley," gives an illustration of the work, which he says, "is generally admitted was the work of Shaw."

In the baptismal register of St. Peter's Church, Nottingham, appears "Huntington Shaw, ye sonne of John Shaw and Sarah his wife, was borne June 26th, and baptised July 8th, 1660." (Briscoe).

In the Report of the Manuscripts at Wollaton Hall, Huntington Shawe appears as one of the Assessors of Wollaton parish in 1667 (p. 194) and Mr. W. H. Stevenson, the editor, has a foot note, "Well known as the maker of the beautiful wrought iron gate screens at Hampton Court Palace." There is also a case given (p. 621) wherein Huntington Shaw claims in 1644 that Sutton Passeys, the lost village, was in the parish of Radford, and the "constablery" of Wollaton. These entries cannot refer to the ironworker.

JAMES HARGREAVES, (1718-1778), was a weaver and invented the Spinning Jenny, a contrivance that enabled the spinner to do ten times, and afterwards one hundred times the work done previously. He was driven from Blackburn, where the mob destroyed his home and models, and this was repeated, and so in 1767 he fled to Nottingham, where instead of weaving he worked as a joiner, and Thomas James and he built a small cotton mill, in a little street off Wollaton Street, called for one hundred years Mill Street, but afterwards altered to Bow Street. The mill is still standing, but has been turned into dwelling houses with a new front, although the back remains as of old. Bailey says it was the first cotton mill. Hargreaves obtained a patent, and was offered £3,000 for his invention, but he stuck out for £4,000 and lost it. The Nottingham spinners and hosiers combined and fought him. He brought an action, when it was discovered that before leaving Blackburn he had sold some jennies to obtain clothing for his children,

and that rendered his patent void. He continued working in his mill until his death, which in St. Mary's register is recorded as on April 22nd, 1778, aged sixty, and his partner paid the widow £400 as deceased's share in the business.

SIR RICHARD ARKWRIGHT, (1732-92). We will first have a look at Hockley Mill, Nottingham, for it has a tale to tell. It stands in the yard opposite to Coalpit Lane, the approach being between Nos. 60 and 62, Goose Gate, and it extends to Woolpack Lane, a four storey building, erected about 1769, and was then worked by horses going round a circular machine fixed in the yard, in the old fashioned way of a brick grinder, but now, of course, worked by a steam engine. Now let us turn from the building to the man.

RICHARD ARKWRIGHT was born at Preston in 1732, the youngest of a family of thirteen children. His uncle taught him to read, and being apprenticed to a barber, he, in winter months attended a school, and learned quicker than other boys. When about twenty-eight or thirty he commenced business as an itinerant dealer in hair, buying, dressing, by a secret process dyeing, and selling to wig makers, and he supplied a better dressed article than his competitors. While going about among the spinners he began thinking over a contrivance for improved spinning of cotton by passing it between two sets of rollers, the first set moving slowly, and the second quickly, and so drawing out the thread. About 1767 he having employed a watch-maker to make parts of his machine, devoted himself to its completion, but he was very poor, and dare not run the risk of the rage of the mob, and of being treated as Hargreaves had been; so in 1768, he, with two others, followed Hargreaves to Nottingham, and set up in a small way. He applied to Messrs. Wright's Bank to advance him money, but they were not prepared to find all he required; they, however, introduced him to Messrs. Need, Strutt & Woollatt, who were large hosiery manufacturers at Nottingham and Derby, and Jedediah Strutt, the inventor of the Derby rib hosiery machine, and the founder of the house of Lord Belper, being a

skilled, thoughtful, conscientious man, went fully into the invention, and saw its possibilities. A partnership was arranged, Hockley mill built, and business carried on as Arkwright, Strutt & Need, a patent having in 1769 been taken out. Arkwright lived at the South east corner entering the yard. A little side light is shown in 1772, when three hundred of the persons employed at " Mr. Arkwright's Mill " walked in procession through the town with streamers, and the head workman clothed from head to foot in white cotton, and they went to the Marshall Hills, in Thorney Wood, (now Westdale Lane, Mapperley), gathering nuts, and returning were regaled with a plentiful supper. Mr. Arkwright must have been popular, for he was made a freeman of Nottingham. He took out an additional patent in 1775, which was strongly contested, and ten years afterwards lost. On Thursday morning, November 5th, 1781, between four and five, the mill was found to be on fire, and burnt for two days, so that all the machinery, roof, floors, and everything except the four walls were destroyed. The mill was described as the property of Mr. John Leaver. It was restored, and in 1790 Arkwright erected a Boulton & Watts' steam engine to work the mill.

We must leave the mill, and note that at Cromford mills were erected in 1771 of great capacity, worked by water power, and Mr. Arkwright went to reside there. In 1786 he was appointed High Sheriff of Derbyshire and was knighted. He had extensive concerns in Lancashire and Scotland, engaged in many profitable speculations; worked from five in the morning to nine at night, amassed a fortune of half a million pounds, and died at sixty. His son succeeded to all his possessions, had an income of £100,000 a year, and died at Willersley Castle in 1843, possessed of nearly seven millions sterling in personal property, besides landed estates, it is said the largest capitalist then in Europe.

Richard Arkwright, during the last ten years of extensive busy life, felt keenly the disadvantage of the neglect of early education, and for some time took two hours a day from his sleep, and paid a man to teach him grammar, spelling, and improved handwriting, but there was one defect he did not cure, for a truly sound judg-

ment would have shown him that life and health and destiny were of greater importance than the amassing of a fortune.

JAMES MURRAY, of Mansfield, was the inventor of the circular saw, which is a labour saving device in the cutting of wood, and of enormous value as applied to timber use and construction. His premises were in Bath Lane, where the works of Messrs. Barringer & Co., Ltd., now stand. The original saw, which is about six inches in diameter, is in the possession of Mr. J. Whitaker, J.P., of Rainworth. Murray was the son of Lord Byron's "Old Joe Murray," who desired to be buried near to his master, having attained the age of eighty-six years.

JOHN LEAVERS, (Bab. 1786-1848), born at Sutton-in-Ashfield, and removed to Radford. He was a framesmith—"a setter up." In a little street between Derby Road and Ilkeston Road, called St. Helen's, is a tablet on a house recording the fact that he resided there in 1813. In an upper room in that house, or in a shed adjoining, since removed, he practically shut himself up for two years experimenting in constructing point net and warp lace machinery. His improvements were of enormous value to the lace trade, one branch of which is called by his name, but of little value to himself, probably owing to his personal habits. He appears to have carried on business in connection with Mr. J. Fisher and others for several years, and then, in 1821, he went to France, and there remained, assumably building lace machines, at Grand Courenne, near Rouen, where he was bandmaster of the National Guard Volunteers, and played with considerable skill on the French horn. He appears to have owned at the time of his death a house and workshop with two gardens and a piece of ploughing land, together containing about three-fourths of an acre, situate on the Grand Road of Rouen to Caen, and which the son Edward, living in Nottingham, authorised William, a Manufacturer of cards at Courenne, jointly with "Mrs. Widow John Leavers, their mother," and Sarah, their sister, to mortgage up to 2,000 francs. He died on September 24th, 1848, and was buried with military honours.

As Leavers improved on the skill of Heathcoat, so many other machine builders and users improved on Leaver's invention, and now the modern lace machine is of wondrous complication and ingenuity, producing articles of great beauty, and forming a practical lesson of the triumph of thought, method, skill, perseverance and energy of many minds over several generations—an evolution of brain power and the survival of the fittest.

JAMES FISHER, (about 1775-1849), the son of a Cumberland farmer, went to London in search of employment, which he found in a haberdasher's shop, and afterwards became traveller for the disposal of Buckinghamshire Lace goods. He acquired a knowledge of men, and with a correct taste and judgment of quality and value, he ensured a profit. Punctual himself, he required punctuality on the part of the travellers he employed. After the expiration of Mr. Heathcoat's patent in 1823, he built a factory at Radford, and then began a series of improvements in lace machines, in connection with John Leavers, the nephew of the inventor, and William Crofts, the latter of whom took out eighteen patents, including thirty distinct constructions, on his principals' account, and in 1835 Crofts took out a monster patent, the specifications of which filled 149 pages, and 49 sheets of drawings, costing Mr. Fisher to take out the patents, £4,000 to £5,000.

Mr. Fisher was great in method and business determination. He willed success, and won it, for he came to a well-earned prosperity. He died at Dulwich.

JAMES FISHER, of Scotholme House, was son of the above, and after being a highly educated and talented graduate of Cambridge University, he carried on the factory and machinery for making bobbin net lace at Radford, but some of the other departments declined. He died in 1877, aged seventy.

WILLIAM CROFTS in the decline of life was not in the enjoyment of those pecuniary results which his mechanical talent undoubtedly deserved, but this does not appear to have been due to Mr. Fisher. (Felkin).

Robert Hall,
Samuel Hall,
Lawrence Hall,
See in Hall Family.

JOHN HEATHCOAT, (d. 1861, aged 78). John Heathcoat was one of the greatest benefactors that Nottingham has had; great not in intention or monetary bequests, but in the invention and development of an industry that has supplied to thousands of people the means of getting an honest livelihood. So the Corporation thought that some acknowledgment should be made of his services, and a cheap way to do this was to name a street after him. Beck Lane could no longer retain its rural name when it had been opened out into a spacious street. Heathcoat had worked in a hosiery machine shop between Broad Street and Beck Lane, so here was a street to be named in his honour. The Corporation painter seems to have thought that "cote" was a better suffix than a tailor's "coat." It was more appropriate and poetical, for does not Milton say:

"Watching where shepherds pen their flocks at eve
In hurdled cotes"?

and there it is, "cote" to this day.

John Heathcoat was born at Duffield in 1783, and was in several respects a remarkable youth and man. He had a village school education at Hathern, but he became the intimate friend of a schoolmaster at Kegworth—named Wootton—and by association acquired knowledge. His father was of limited means as a small farmer, and owner of several machines, and he became blind, but he had a splendid mother, who kept the home agoing. He was apprenticed to a stocking-maker and framemill owner—William Shepherd—and he put his heart into his work, studied machinery, and even at sixteen began to think about inventing a machine. He watched the things about him, and then pondered their meaning. He would have made a good Boy Scout if he had been born a hundred years later, for he saw a woman from Northamptonshire making lace upon a cushion, and "acquainted himself fully with the manner of proceeding in this beautiful, but intricate art," and

it became a study how to invent machinery to do the necessary work. When out of his apprenticeship, he became journeyman to Leonard Elliott, a skilled mechanic, whose workshop was between Broad Street and Beck Lane, Nottingham, at twenty-five shillings a week. But Elliott soon saw that he was worth to him three guineas a week, and gave it him, for Elliott said, " he was inventive, persevering, undaunted by difficulty or mistakes, ... patient, self-denying, taciturn," but full of confidence that he could and would succeed. He had soon saved sufficient money to buy the business, which Elliott sold to him, with the tools and good will, and here he obtained the confidence of the best machine-owners and mechanics for good work. He is said to have lived on Long Stairs, which is an ascent from Narrow Marsh to what is now called Commerce Square.

Soon after he was twenty-one he married Ann Caldwell, of Hathern, an active, thoughtful, clear-minded woman, a good manager, wife and mother. And now came the pressure of his business and his inventions. " I worked, and I invented," he afterwards related, and there was not only the pressure of business but the difficulty as to secrecy of his work. So he decided to dispose of his business, and his wife's brother, Samuel Caldwell, being a skilled mechanic at Hathern, they two at that place, took out a patent for a new apparatus to be attached to warp frames. Then followed two or three years of study and experiments in overcoming the difficulties encountered, and a second patent was in 1809 taken out, and this was successful. One eventful Saturday—Mrs. Heathcoat is telling the tale years afterwards—her husband returned home and she enquired, as often before, " Well, will it work ? " and his reply was " No ! I have had to take it all in pieces again." She was constrained for once to sit down and cry bitterly, for great personal self-denial was necessary, but recovering herself her brave heart cheered and encouraged him, and in a few weeks more the desired result came, and at twenty-four years of age he was the inventor of " a machine for the making and manufacturing of bobbin lace . . . by which means such lace would be made to much greater advantage than by any other mode hitherto practised, at less cost, time and

labour, and which he conceived from repeated experiments would be productive of great public utility.* Yet this was one of the most intricate in the whole range of textile mechanism that the world has ever seen.

And now came prosperity, and with it, trials harder to bear than those of adversity. His partner, Charles Lacey, put £40,000 to £50,000 into his pocket, and plunged head over heels, and lost all. The patent was attacked, and infringed in various directions, necessitating extensive law proceedings, costly and irritating, but out of which he came triumphantly, for both judge and jury declared Heathcoat to be the true inventor.† The workmen could earn £5 to £10 a week,‡ but outside was a mass of starving people with little work, low wages, dear bread, and no hope. They had no combination, and no votes. Government did little, or nothing, for them in the direction of education, housing, sanitation, the development of natural resources, or otherwise. All its efforts were directed towards repression, and punishment for wrong-doing. The result naturally was that many of the very poorest of the people became surly, resentful, desperate. Their idea was that machinery having made more goods than would have been made by hand, the excess had diminished what work was left, so the machinery must be smashed, and then the work would be more evenly distributed. For five years this destructive work went on, and culminated in 1816 in the destruction at Loughborough of thirty-seven lace machines in the factory of Messrs. Heathcoat and Boden, and for shooting at and attempting to kill one of the workman six men were hanged and two transported for life. An action was brought against the Hundred of West Goscote, in which Loughborough is situate, and a verdict obtained for £10,000 damages. But Mr. Felkin says, "The magistrates required that the sum when handed over should be expended locally." He does not, however, explain that they had no power to make such a requirement, (or Nottingham Castle would not have remained a ruin). Mr. Heathcoat was disgusted, and said "his life had been threatened, and he would go as far off as possible from such desperate men as these

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* Felkin, page 197.

† Felkin, page 207. ‡ page 204.

frame-breakers were," so he did not go to the High Court to enforce the order, and the money was never paid. He went to Tiverton, in Devonshire, and bought a large mill there, where the machinery could be driven by the water power from the river Exe running down from the hills, which are haunted by the great red deer in the " Lorna Doone " district. Very soon he had the mill restored and extended, the best of the workpeople transferred from Loughborough to Tiverton, and three hundred machines at work.

We cannot follow Mr. Heathcoat in his inventions and developments, for as of old he kept on inventing and working. He took out a number of patents for various purposes. The business was extended to the Continent, and largely at home, until there were at Tiverton about 2,000 workpeople. Schools for the children were built, and other social efforts made.

In 1832, on the passing of the Reform Bill, Mr. Heathcoat was elected member of parliament for Tiverton, and so remained for twenty-eight years, his colleague during the greater part of that time being Lord Palmerston, who was twice Prime Minister. In politics he was a practical man, a home reformer, free from self-seeking, patriotic and independent. When he retired from Parliament in 1859, his workpeople presented him with a testimonial.

There is in the Art Museum at the Castle, a good portrait of Mr. Heathcoat, painted by William Gush, and presented by Miss Heathcoat. He there looks as when painted, to be about fifty years of age, and the figure is that of an intelligent, gentlemanly, kindly-hearted man. There are also models of his early machines.

Of course Mr. Heathcoat's invention of a machine for making net dealt a crushing blow to the pillow-made net workers of Honiton lace. Mr. Jackson's " History of Hand-made Lace," (page 170) says:—" In the last century the hand-made net was very expensive, and was made of the finest thread from Antwerp; in 1790 this cost £70 per pound, sometimes more. At that time the mode of payment was decidedly primitive; the lace ground was spread out on the counter, and the cottage

worker covered it with shillings from the till of the shopman. As many coins as she could place on her work she took away with her as wages for her labour. It is no wonder that a Honiton lace veil, before the invention of the lace machine-made net often cost a hundred guineas.'' After Heathcoat's invention there was '' great depression for twenty years, the art of hand-made lace net became nearly extinct.'' Such changes and disasters are inevitable, and there is the consolation that a hundred ladies may now be adorned where one only was before-time, and by the efforts of the Royal family the old industry has to some extent been revived.

SAMUEL CARTLEDGE, (d. 1865), was a Cotton Spinner in Nottingham. He, in 1805, so improved the manipulation of cotton yarn that it became for the first time of service in lace machines, replacing linen yarn, being easier to work, much cheaper, and presenting a better appearance. Ten years later a meeting of Buckinghamshire lace manufacturers unanimously adopted a vote of thanks to Mr. Cartledge '' for his invention of cotton thread used in the manufacture of British lace, and for his introduction of the same to the trade on liberal terms.'' This improvement was not only of use in Nottingham but Mr. Cartledge had succeeded in making a specially prepared cotton lace yarn to be adopted in pillow lace in Bucks and Northamptonshire, Honiton and France. This doubled cotton yarn of fine thread, gave a rapid impulse to the demand, and gained for Mr. Cartledge a considerable fortune—a well deserved reward for his ingenuity and persevering enterprise. (Felkin, p 169). Blackner says, '' the invention has added thirty thousand pounds annually to the productive labour of the country.'' (page 249).

Samuel Cartledge, about 1820-30 I suppose, opened out a road called Private Road, reaching from Mansfield Road at Sherwood to Woodborough Road. It is alluded to in 1844 as Mapperley Place, and that name is attached to a little cottage now on Mansfield Road. In 1848 Samuel Cartledge is named as living in Mapperley Place, and described as a brick-maker, which I suppose to mean that a part of the land near the top had been converted into a brickyard. He imposed a singular condition on all

the houses on Private Road, namely, that they should be " stone coloured and slated." Stone coloured meant that the bricks should be covered with cement or stucco. It was then the badge of gentility. Bricks were badly made, and twisted in burning, and the treatment of fine clay for front bricks little understood by workmen, so the bricks were in building-covered so as to look like stone, but Ruskin taught, " To cover brick with cement, and to divide this cement with joints that it may look like stone, is to tell a falsehood." (" Seven Lamps: The Lamp of Truth," p. 82), and Ruskin has been blamed but obeyed.

THOMAS R. SEWELL, (d. 1879, aged 86), Carrington, was a self-taught artizan, who became a lace manufacturer. He improved every opportunity of obtaining general, and especially scientific knowledge, by using which, he acquired considerable skill in mathematical, chemical, and other branches of science and art. " He drew his own patterns, many of which were in excellent taste, embodying ideas derived from the careful study of the enrichments of Greek architecture." He took out patents for various inventions, for which see Mr. Felkin's " History." With suavity of manner and integrity of character, he was highly esteemed. In the evening of his life he went to Australia. His gravestone is in Carrington churchyard.

THOMAS HUMBER was a moulder who lived at 65, Northumberland Street, Nottingham, and in a wooden building in the back yard, began in 1868, with the aid of his wife, his work at bicycle making. The invention was a French one, and Humber thought he could improve upon it. The Velocipede was shown in a Paris Exposition in 1867, and Humber's development was called the Boneshaker. " The Spider " wheel bicycle was another of Humber's improvements. In 1887 a company was formed.

SIR ARTHUR L. LIBERTY, (1843-1917), the son of Mr. A. Liberty, Lace Manufacturer, Nottingham, was born in Bucks, but educated at Mr. George Herbert's University School, in Waverley Street, Nottingham. At

sixteen he went into a business house in London, where Oriental fabrics were sold. Deeming them much superior to the ordinary English manufactured goods, he made himself fully acquainted with the materials, methods, artistic designs, vegetable dyes, and colouring of the articles, and became manager of the shop. Meanwhile, he formed the acquaintance of artists such as Whistler, Rossetti, Watts, Burne-Jones, William Morris, and others, and visited their studios. In 1875 he started business on his own account, taking half a shop in Regent Street, and inducing manufacturers to produce the superior goods he designed, from the finest textile materials, as manufactured in the East, with soft delicate colours and artistic designs. This half shop grew into a number of shops, factories, works, etc., and the business developed into a limited company.

Arthur Liberty became lord of the Manor of Lee, in Bucks, and patron of the living; a member of the Bucks County Council, J.P., D.L., was High Sheriff in 1899, and liberally supported a number of institutions tending to the religious, intellectual, and social advancement of the people. He was knighted by the King " for his worthy action in founding an original School of Art, whereby the manufacturer is educated, and the nation enriched."

JUDGES AND LAWYERS.

HENRY DE STAUNTON, (died 1327(?)) Chief Justice of the King's Bench. The " Annals of Notts," (p. 199) quotes Lord Campbell as saying of this extraordinary man, " who filled a greater variety of judicial offices than any lawyer I read of in the annals of Westminster Hall." A younger son of one of the very old Staunton family, he had not the advantage of an University education, but imbibed a strong passion for the law, and so was placed in one of the Inns of Court. By studying closely he " served his apprenticeship " with credit, and became a Sergeant, with a large practice in all the Courts. He was made a judge of Common Pleas (1306-15) and became a Baron of the Exchequer, then its Chancellor, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Chief

Justice of the Common Pleas, and finally Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, which office he held until his decease, when he left his fortune to Cambridge University. According to a curious rhyming pedigree preserved by Thoroton, he was the "founder of Saint Michael's house in Cambridge Town," which had been erected by him in 1324. "It is now incorporated into Trinity College. He was buried in St. Michael's Church, Cambridge."

He converted the disadvantage of being born a younger son into a lever, whereby he raised and fitted himself for a sphere higher than that of the family inheritor. He obtained an extended knowledge, and in obtaining it, formed such habits as fitted him for any position, and the benefits he received were doubled by service, grants, and bequests.

SIR WILLIAM BABINGTON, (about 1356-1455), son of Sir John Babington of East Bridgford, devoted himself to the study of the law, and in 1414 was made King's Attorney, then Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and afterwards Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and later of the Exchequer. He retired from the Bench in 1436, and afterwards became a Privy Councillor. Through marriage he obtained the Chilwell estate, and lived in the old manor house which stood on the Southern side of the main road, the garden wall of which still remains. In private life he was much esteemed, for he was a man of "godly life and conversation." He died at ninety-nine years of age, and was buried in the church of the Holy Trinity—Lenton Priory. He founded a chantry at St. Peter's Church, Thurgarton, and bequests to various churches.

Margaret, his wife, was the daughter of Sir Peter Martell, of Chilwell. She died in 1442, and was buried in Flawforth Church, where her husband contemplated establishing a chantry, and towards which she gave six hundred marcs.

WILLIAM BABINGTON, Esq., son of the foregoing, about 1460 completed the foundation of a chantry in Flawforth Church, and endowed it with lands in various parishes, including fifty-six acres in Lenton. A college of chantry priests was attempted, and one was

to serve at the manor of Chilwell with ministrations, and profits were to be used " for the maintaining and furtherance of the King's business." (Thompson, 105). Flawforth Church was pulled down in 1779, and three alabaster figures that were found under where the high altar stood are in Nottingham Castle Museum.

HENEAGE FINCH, first Earl of Nottingham, (1621-1682), successively Solicitor General, Attorney General, Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal and Lord Chancellor, " was one of our greatest Equity judges, a constitutional lawyer of the highest repute, well versed in the laws." He had no connection with Nottingham except his title.

The first EARL OF MANSFIELD was William Murray, (1705-1793), who was Solicitor-General in 1742, then Attorney-General, followed by being Lord Chief Justice, and elevated to the peerage in 1776. He does not appear to have had any connection with the County except his title.

CHARLES MELLISH, (1717-1797), of Hodsock, was the eldest son of William Mellish, Esq., M.P. He was a Barrister-at-law of Lincoln's Inn, and became Recorder of Newark in 1770, and in 1778, on his return from travelling abroad, he repaired and ornamented Beaumond Cross in Newark. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquarians, and he collected at Hodsock a considerable number of documents, books, and objects of antiquarian interest, especially derived from the evidences of the ancient family of Staunton.

SIR RICHARD HERON, (1726-1805), was the youngest son of Robert Heron, who in 1753 was Recorder of Newark, and whose son John had been Recorder before him, and whose son Thomas was Recorder after him. When about twenty years of age Richard was Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and later was made a Commissioner in Bankruptcy, followed in succession by being Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer in the Court of Exchequer, and such was the confidence reposed in him that he became a member of the Privy Council, and in 1778 was created a baronet, and was given an office at Cork.

THOMAS, LORD DENMAN, (1779-1854), Lord Chief Justice, was descended from an old family long resident in North Nottinghamshire, and which has still representatives there in prominent positions. Thomas Denman then residing in the decayed village of Bevercotes was regarded as a head, one branch of the family settling in Derbyshire, from which Thomas descended. His father was a physician. He went to Eton, and graduated at Cambridge; studied law, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, and joined the Midland circuit, becoming Deputy Recorder for Nottingham. On the trial for treason of Jeremiah Brandreth and the "Pentrich Rising" men, in 1817, which occupied ten days, Mr. Denman made a powerful speech for the prisoners, described as "eloquent, brilliant, and pathetic," and he remitted his fee. He became highly popular, and in 1820 was elected M.P. for Nottingham, and again ten years later. He was, with Lord Brougham, advocate for Queen Caroline; he was appointed Attorney-General, and in 1832 Lord Chief Justice.

In his earlier days he struggled with financial difficulties, for he had a large family. One of his daughters became the wife of Mr. Ichabod Charles Wright, of Mapperley Hall. He sought with great persistency to abolish negro slavery, and to secure reforms in the law and politically.

A long street in Radford was named in his honour.

RICHARD WILDMAN, Esq., (d. 1881), was Recorder of Nottingham for forty-four years, and Judge of the County Court for thirty-four years. He was imperious but just. His decisions or judgments were promptly arrived at and announced, and no reasons were ever stated.

SIR EDMUND BECKETT, BARON GRIMTHORPE, (1816-1905), was born at Carlton Hall, Nottinghamshire, educated at Cambridge, graduated M.A., and LL.D., and in 1841 was called to the Bar of Lincoln's Inn, and was made Q.C. On succeeding his father as Baronet (1874) he dropped the name of Denison, and was later appointed Chancellor of York. He had a large practice as a barrister, but he took considerable interest in the construction of clocks, bells, etc.,

and in ecclesiastical architecture, wrote extensively on the subjects, presided over societies charged with their advancement, and was consulted by the Government as an authority. The " Big Ben " bell in the Westminster Clock Tower, weighing thirteen and a half tons, was cast under his direction, he then (1858) being E. Beckett Denison. St. Albans Cathedral received his special attention. It had fallen into a deplorable condition, and he rebuilt, restored, designed, added, altered, largely at his own cost, some of the work being severely criticised.

He was raised to the peerage in 1886.

SAMUEL B. BRISTOWE, (1822-97), was the eldest son of S. E. Bristowe, of Beesthorpe, of an old Nottinghamshire family. He was M.A. of Cambridge, Barrister-at-law (1848), Q.C., Recorder, and then M.P. for Newark (1870-80), then Judge of County Courts of Nottinghamshire. In 1889 he was shot by Edward Arnemann, a disappointed litigant, a morose German, who resented a verdict given, and as the Judge was leaving by train the miscreant fired, the bullet could not be extracted, and at the Assizes the prisoner was convicted and sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude, and hanged himself in his cell. The Judge recovered, but could not stand the strain of travelling in the circuit, and so removed to Lambeth Court. As a Judge he was anxious to get at the facts, was just, and high minded.

JOHN ALFRED HENDERSON GREEN, (1861-1919), was a Solicitor, but he was more, being a member of the City Council for sixteen years without a contest, rendering active service on five of the Committees; Sheriff in 1891, and in 1907 Mayor, and an Alderman; after which on the death of Sir Samuel George Johnson he became Town Clerk. This latter office he resigned on a conscientious ground; and therefore he preferred to return to ordinary civil and professional life. From 1886, and for ten years, he was Hon. Secretary of the Mechanics' Institution. He was President of the Nottingham Incorporated Law Society, 1905. He served as a member of the Diocesan Council. and of the Council of the University College. He had a Commission in the Robin Hood Rifles, and retired with the rank of Captain. He was the County Commissioner

for the Red Cross Society, and for the Boy Scouts, in which capacity he rendered very active service. When the Great Central Railway was constructed, and the Victoria Station was built, he presided as Under Sheriff in the compensation cases, and distinguished himself for his grasp of the merits of the cases, and for his marked impartiality and fairness. For thirty-three years he was connected with the building and worship of St. Catherine's Church. He was a man of definite religious convictions, acting from high conscientious motives, and devoting his life to God and the people. In the Great War he was Chairman of the Munitions Tribunal, and did much other important work, to which he became a martyr for the welfare of his country.. In recognition of his services he was appointed a Commander of the Order of the British Empire. He died in 1919, aged fifty-seven.

There was a very large assembly of public men at the funeral service. The Bishop of Southwell gave a pathetic and highly spiritual address. It was touching to see the coffin borne by Boy Scouts, who showed their reverence to the memory of the deceased. It is said that over four hundred letters and telegrams of sympathy were received by the widow.

SIR EDWARD H. FRASER, (1851-1921), D.C.L., J.P., was a notable solicitor, who distinguished himself by his public service. He commenced practice at twenty-one, became first Secretary of the Nottingham Incorporated Law Society, and in 1892 its President. He was a member of the Council of the National Incorporated Law Society. He was elected to the Board of Guardians in 1873, and three years later to the Town Council. He was Sheriff in 1884, and Mayor three years in succession, 1896-9, and he held office again in 1910-11. When the Church Congress met in 1897, he being Mayor, gave a civic welcome, and the Archbishop of Canterbury conferred on him the honour of D.C.L., and he was knighted in 1908. He was Chairman of the Corporation Finances thirteen years, Chairman of the Derwent Water Board, Governor of Nottingham University College, and Director of various commercial companies, and had charge of the finances of the Nottingham High School.

The Freedom of the City of Nottingham was presented to him, and his portrait hung in the Guildhall. He was the first Chairman of the Nottingham branch of the Church of England Men's Society. He was remarkable for his sound judgment, calm reasonableness and spirit of fairness, and of helpfulness to the poor.

Sir R. Willoughby,
Robert de Lexington,
John de Lexington,
Sir John Markham,
Sir John Markham,
T. Manners-Sutton,
The Enfields,

See in "Families," and "Public Officials."

LAND OWNERS.

H. Cartwright,
W. Cartwright,
J. Denison,
T. Scrope,
R. Sutton,
J. Markham,
J. Markham,
T. Parkyns,
The Pierreponts,

See in "Families," "Statesmen," and elsewhere.

WILLIAM ELAND, in 1330, lived at the manor of Algarthorpe, in the parish of Basford, and was the deputy constable of Nottingham Castle, and kept the keys of the Castle gates. Queen Isabella, who was believed to have aided the murder of her husband Edward II, was now living an immoral life with Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, and they had seized and kept the power of national administration after King Edward III. came of age, and the Queen had required Eland to give her the keys, with which she locked the gates and put the keys under her pillow. The young King and some of his

nobles met at Eland's house, and he told them of a secret passage in the Castle rock, ascending to the top, by which he led them, and Mortimer was seized by the King, and sent off to execution. Eland was thereupon made governor or constable of the Castle, and also had for life the bailwick of the Honour of Peverel. The governorship he held for fourteen years. He was elected Knight of the Shire in 1336.

SIR SAMPSON de STRELLEY, (d. 1390), and his wife, have a fine alabaster tomb in the exceedingly interesting Church of All Saints, at Strelley, with its excellently preserved fifteenth century screen. He appears to have been the builder of the church in its present form, and in 1356 he and his parishioners had license that for a year they might hear sermons " in the chappel situate within his manor of the said village because the parish church was not then fully built." (Thoroton, and G. Fellows' "Alabaster," where a view of the tomb is given).

RICHARD de STRELLEY, (d. 1388), was the son of Sampson de Strelley, and was founder of the Woodborough branch of the Strelley family. He built the present chancel of Woodborough Church, with its charming East window and graceful tracery, a perfect specimen of the Decorated Style of architecture. He filled all the windows with stained glass, and there was a screen of carved oak. (See " History of Woodborough," by Rev. W. E. Buckland, p. 14). " Thus father and son were at the same time building churches." He, in 1331, represented the County in Parliament.

JOHN BARTON, of Holme by Newark, Merchant of the Staple of Calais, whose will, dated 14 December, 1490, was proved at Scrooby and Calais in 1491, and is now preserved in Nottingham Castle Museum, in Holme (Thoroton says) built a fair house, and put in the windows " this posie,"

" I thank God, and ever shall,
It is the shepe hath payed for all."

The " posie " quoted by Thoroton was also built into the fabric of the stables. He also built " a fair chapel, like a parish church," " which is (says Mr .T. M. Blagg

in a paper read before the Thoroton Society in 1905) obviously the South aisle of the present chancel," which, with the whole of the chancel, South aisle of the nave, the porch and its parvise, testify to Barton's piety and munificence. His son Ralph was directed to find a fit priest to celebrate divine service for the salvation of his soul. The church is very quaint, and there is a room over the porch. Previous to about 1576, the Trent here ran on the other side of the church.

RICHARD WHALLAYE, (1499 (?)-1583), who resided at Kirketon Hall, which stood at the East end of Screveton Church, in which church there is a beautiful Norman font of about 1170. In that same church is the alabaster tomb of " Richard Whallaye esquire," with his effigy in armour, and on the panels of the tomb are shown his three wives kneeling, with their children behind them, and there were no less than twenty-five children; who must have been not only a national asset, but also a comfort to their father, for he lived to the age of eighty-four, which in those days was regarded as remarkable. The hall was demolished about 1823, but the big trees round the field long told of a former residence.

He appears to have sought and obtained government employment under Henry VIII, especially in connection with the dissolved monasteries. He assisted in the valuation of the religious houses in Leicestershire. He purchased the lands of Sibthorpe College subject to the life of Archdeacon Magnus. He acted as Steward to Lord Protector Somerset during the minority of Edward VI, and when that nobleman was executed, he nearly lost his life, too. He purchased, probably at a very low price (? £500), the Abbey of Welbeck and its lands, and lived there. He had lands connected with Worksop Priory, and was a principal contributor to the cost of the bells of its parish church. He acquired estates in other parts of the county. He is said to have been heavily fined for some offence, and he sold Welbeck and other lands for £48,000. He represented Nottinghamshire in Parliament in 1555-6.

SIR GERVASE CLIFTON, Knight and Baronet, (1587-1667), of Clifton, near Nottingham, was remark-

able in this respect that he was married seven times in succession, and as the Scripture says of a certain woman "the seven had her," so here the seven women had him, and he was not like a Bluebeard, who got rid of his wives rapidly, for he had nearly sixty years of married life, and he not only liked married life but it agreed with his constitution, for he was nearly eighty when he died, and his character was that of a courteous man, beloved by others; and he was useful, for he served eight times in several parliaments; was a good landlord and kind master. He was devoted to the cause of King Charles I, and paid for his loyalty, being fined £4,000 "for his delinquency to the Parliament."

EDWARD CLUDD, (1603-1678), who was born at Arnold, lived at Norwood Park, and was buried at Southwell, deserves a monument, or at all events a tablet in Southwell Cathedral, for he saved it from destruction, and yet not even a gravestone marks the place of his burial. "He was," says Dickinson in his "Antiquities of Southwell," "a very moderate, temperate man, by no means an enemy to Monarchy, though a strenuous opposer of the Goverment as administered by Charles. He was the principal adviser of all the measures taken by the Parliament in this part of the world, and was the person by whose invitation, and under whose protection the Commissioners of Scotland resided, and held their consultations in the archiepiscopal palace at Southwell." . . . . "A warrant was issued to certain persons to take down the body or ante-choir, and all such other parts of the church (at Southwell) as were not necessary for the purposes of the parish. Mr. Cludd, although he had no great veneration for the hierarchy, had a taste for antiquity, and by his great interest with Cromwell, who now directed everything, saved the venerable fabric, and procured a revocation of the warrant for its demolition."

He built Norwood Park house, was a Justice of the Peace and Knight of the Shire for the County of Nottingham in the Barebones Parliament, and in 1656-9. He, as J.P., married many persons under a remarkable oak in the park, which became known as "Cludd's Oak."

TAYLOR WHITE, (d. 1772), was a member of an ancient family at Wallingwells, near Worksop, where

formerly was a Benedictine nunnery, and where is a beautiful park of six hundred acres. He was one of the Duke of Marlborough's great Captains, and fought at Blenheim, and at Dunkirk. He founded Woolwich Academy, was Governor of the Tower, and was one of those who signed the invitation to the Elector of Hanover to accept the crown of England. He was Honorary Treasurer of the Foundling Hospital, whose affairs he managed for a long series of years. His portrait is there, and the name of his sister Mary, who was a liberal benefactress, is inscribed on the wall of the children's dining hall. In his will he desired his daughter to bring up her children so that they may have Ingenuity and Industry and not waste time on foolish Novels. We are told she was a most charming and elegant woman of wit and talents, who previous to her father's death had shut herself up in his sick-room for two long years, and so she had shown her sense of duty and discharged it. (See article, Thoroton S. T. 1907, p. 60, by Miss Towle White).

FREDERICK MONTAGU, (1733-1800), was the son of Charles Montagu the owner of Papplewick and Linby, who was auditor general of the Duchy of Cornwall. He (the son) was educated at Eton and Cambridge, and became a Lord of the Treasury. Being elected M.P. for Northampton, his reputation in the House was such that it was deemed likely he might succeed to the Speakership upon a vacancy, but he did not. He, however, was made a Privy Councillor. Papplewick Hall was rebuilt by him in 1787. It is a very plain building. standing in a beautiful park, with a fine view, and rendered the more beautiful by the lake, which also served to feed the cotton mills. Mr. Lowe, writing in 1794, says there were six of those mills, on the long strip of the Leen Valley, running down to Bulwell: although they were built and worked by Mr. Robinson under a lease, some credit must be given to Mr. Montagu, who, by granting the leases, manifested his desire to develop natural resources. "Seventy acres," says Mrs. Riley, "were occupied as reservoirs." The Grange and many houses for workpeople were also built. Mr. Montagu encouraged the growth of timber, and the plantations in the parish bore the names of naval com-

manders, being formed as the sea victories occurred, and so the achievements of Lord Howe, Earl Vincent, Sir John Borlase Warren, Lord Nelson, and others were commemorated. The Church was rebuilt in 1795, a plain structure, in a romantic situation, with trees around, quite apart from the village, yet near to it; just the place for a quiet retreat, in communion with God and nature.

Mr. Montagu in his retirement was enabled to gratify his literary tastes, and became a D.C.L. of Oxford. He died at the Hall. The connection of the family with the parish has recently become a thing of the past.

WILLIAM SHERBROOKE, (1768-1831) Esquire, of Oxton. In 1835 a marble bust from the chisel of Sir Francis Chantry, R.A., was placed in the Grand Jury Room of the Shire Hall, Nottingham, which records that he was "endowed with acuteness of intellect, soundness of judgement and energy of character which would have raised him to distinction in any sphere. He continued the exercise of his talents to the service of his native county, in which as a magistrate and for many years Chairman of the Quarter Sessions he ably conducted the public business and lived the true model of an English country gentleman. His friends and brother Magistrates have raised this bust to his memory."

THOMAS WILDMAN, (1787-1859), Colonel in the Army at Waterloo, being Aide-de-camp. He was a friend and school-fellow of Lord Byron, from whom he purchased the Newstead estate in 1816. He was a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Nottinghamshire, of which he was High Sheriff in 1821. He spent large sums in restoring Newstead Abbey, and kept up all the Byron traditions. He was a very courteous man, and it gave him pleasure to show ordinary people over the grounds.

COLONEL ROBERT HOLDEN, (1805-1872), of Nuthall Temple, which estate he inherited from his father, who lived at Darley Abbey. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and afterwards resided at Spondon, where his brother was vicar. Colonel Holden joined the South Notts. Yeomanry Cavalry in 1828, became

Lieutenant-Colonel in 1848, and resigned in 1868, when the Regiment was in a high state of efficiency, he being allowed to retain his rank, and to continue to wear the uniform after his retirement. A service of plate was presented by the officers and members, and a very pathetic speech was made in reply, after forty years service. (See "History" of the regiment, by G. Fellows, p. 55).

The distinguishing feature of Colonel Holden's life was his quiet, but firm and uncompromising zeal in religious service. Every Sunday evening he held a mission service in the village school room, and frequently on a week night in a cottage, he being often the speaker. Every house in the parish he visited, and many out of it. In his Band of Hope he knew every child. He constantly presided at meetings of the Bible, Church Missionary, Pastorial Aid, Evangelical Alliance, and other like Societies. The Scripture Readers met in the Temple. He distributed the booklets of the Rev. J. C. Ryle, D.D., Bishop of Liverpool, who wrote an introductory memoir in a volume of "Recollections of Colonel Holden," published by Nisbet & Co.

WILLIAM AMELIUS AUBERY de VERE, tenth DUKE of ST. ALBANS, (1840-1898), succeeded to the Bestwood estate in 1849. He was Hereditary Grand Falconer of England, and Hereditary Registrar of the Court of Chancery. He became Lord Lieutenant of Nottinghamshire, Privy Councillor, Honorary Colonel of the Robin Hoods, etc. Bestwood Lodge was built by him in 1864, on the site of a hunting lodge of King Edward III. He granted a lease to the Bestwood Iron & Coal Company, and there followed a coal mine and iron smelting works, with railway connections: a Mission Church and Schools. The beautiful little church near to the Hall was built in 1870, and when at Bestwood, His Grace always took his place in the service. A rectory was afterwards built. When County Councils were established in 1889 the Duke was elected a member for the Arnold and Bestwood division, and at the first meeting of the Council he was elected an Alderman. He was attentive to his parliamentary duties in the House

of Lords, and took an interest in promoting the welfare of Nottingham.

At Bestwood he planted many trees, chiefly firs, and he imported trees for the grounds from Corsica. He was fond of walking about in the woods and grounds stubbing thistles and other weeds that came in his way. (Jacks' "Great Houses.") His manners were affable and pleasant, and he showed great patience, fortitude, and courage when suffering from a painful malady.

SIR GEORGE ERNEST PAGET, Bart., (1841-1923), of Sutton Bonington Hall, was the son of Mr. George Byng Paget, who became a director of the Midland Counties Railway in 1843, and was elected chairman in 1857. The son was educated at Harrow, and in 1860 joined the 7th Hussars, was transferred to the Royal Horse Guards, and after retiring joined the Leicestershire Yeomanry, which he left when he had attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. In 1870 he became a director of the Midland Railway, and so continued twenty-one years, being Deputy-Chairman in 1884 and Chairman in 1891, resigning through ill health. He was a director of many other companies, High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire in 1898, and was J.P. of Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire, and Chairman of the Nottinghamshire Standing Joint Committee. A member of the Jockey Club, he had horses in training at Newmarket. He was one year President of the Nottinghamshire County Cricket Club. A baronetcy was conferred upon him in 1897 in recognition of Midland Railway developments during Queen Victoria's reign, and in no department was this more marked than in the improvement of the accommodation provided for third class passengers, in which the Midland were pioneers. His son who succeeded him was General Superintendent of the Midland for ten years.

LAND AGENTS.

JOHN ROLLESTON, who died in 1681 after a long life, has a handsome marble tablet in the tower of Warsop Church. He was "well born and well bred. Well

knowne and therefore well beloved." He acted as a Secretary, and what he valued above all was the honour of having been highly trusted, and the comfort of having honestly discharged the trust. He was in the service of the Duke of Newcastle, and preserved the Welbeck estate while the Duke was in banishment during the Commonwealth. He " lived to the age of 84 years, a long, but to him a glorious tyme of tryal." The Rollestons of Watnall Hall are of the same family.

ROBERT LOWE, Esq., of Oxton, in 1813 compiled and issued a report, or as he styled it, a " General View of the Agriculture of the County of Nottingham, with observations on the means of improvement drawn up for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture, and internal improvement;" and this work, he says he undertook out of his zeal for the promotion of agriculture; and thereupon he visited many parts, and wrote and obtained information from many quarters, for he regretted there was " no Agricultural Society appropriated to this county." He found, he said, " a great spirit of improvement had arisen in this county, not only amongst gentlemen and considerable farmers, but also amongst the inferior ranks, who begin to have their eyes opened by example;" and yet circumstances, and implements, and methods, manures, stock, customs, roads, and markets, are so different now from the time when inclosures and plantations were being made, and roads were left to nature, and hops were extensively grown between Ollerton and Tuxford, and canals were being opened, and the price of beef and mutton had risen to be " enormously high, being sixpence, and even sixpence halfpenny per pound;" but had in 1797-8 got down to four pence and four pence halfpenny. (p. 133). Butter had been from ten pence to a shilling and fourteen pence, but day labour had been raised from one shilling to sixteen and eighteen pence per day, and for the three harvest months to two shillings, and in harvest they expected likewise some beer ! (p. 133).

Mr. Lowe collected considerable useful information in regard to inclosures, manufactures, population, etc.

Would he be the grandfather of the Right Hon. Robert Lowe ? See Lowe monumental tomb on South side of Southwell Cathedral.

JOHN HASSALL, (d. March 15th, 1859), of Shelford Manor, was a squire, farmer and land agent to the Earl of Chesterfield, the owner of estates in Shelford, Bingham, Gedling, and many other parishes. He, in 1844 was captain of the Holme Pierrepont troop of South Nottinghamshire Yeomanry. Shelford was before the Reformation the seat of an Austin Priory, and in the Civil War the Manor house, which was held for the King, was stormed and burnt by Colonel Hutchinson, and was partly rebuilt. Traces of the fire still remain. Mr. Hassall was a kindly-hearted and considerate agent for a good landlord, quiet and helpful. Some of his labourers had a field and a cow, and he would say " turn your cow into my field until you have mown your hay." He was a remarkably early riser. In spring or summer you must see him before 5.30 a.m., or he would be off. He was much respected, and in 1859 an elegant octagonal Butter Cross was erected in Bingham Market Place by subscription, at a cost of about £700, as a memorial to his worth and character. The cross stands on or near the site of an ancient market cross, a market having been granted there in 1313 to be held on Thursdays, and Statute and other fairs were for centuries held there, but of late years they have languished. It may be that there was a desire to revive the usages of the past, as well as to perpetuate a good man's memory. Curiously, there was put on the new cross in old English characters and gilt lettering the motto " To be beloved is better than all bargains." The dear old man ! That must have been one of his sayings, oft' repeated, quaint but expressive, a grand truth lifting the soul into a purer air with a wider view, for love is of God, and a loving home is a little heaven. The old cross was low and enclosed, but this is open for everybody, and his friends and neighbours would be reminded that good-will and the love it begets were more profitable than gains from merchandise, and this was responded to, for old people say that for a long period after his death on a certain day of the spring garlands of primroses decorated the eight pillars, brought by persons who knew him, " and these were redolent of his memory."

In Shelford church yard a recumbent ledger memorial tombstone with an incised floriated cross, covers

the grave of John Hassall and of his wife who predeceased him 15 years, but the ages are not given. (Mr. G. H. Wright has kindly tendered aid for this paper).

THOMAS SMITH WOOLLEY, (born 1819), was a Land Agent and Valuer at Collingham, as was his father before him, but he so extended the business by his energy, skill, and integrity, that in process of time he could say that he had been paid to go into every county in England except Cornwall, for his was the day of special opportunities, being the era of Tithe Commutation, and the beginning of the railway-making period, so that " he soon found himself immersed in business of every description connected with the valuation, sale, purchase, and management of property, in Tithe matters and enclosures, in Drainage and Reclaimation schemes, and as a professional witness before Parliamentary and other Committees. He was for thirty years one of the Inspectors under the Land (Inclosure) Commissioners." This is a quotation from one of the papers of the Surveyors Institution, of which he was President in 1883 and 1884. Mr. John Wigram was his partner, and in 1877, Mr. Cecil Woolley (which see) joined the firm. The latter, in 1881 contemplated turning to the ministry and priesthood of the Church of England, of which he had for some years been a Lay Reader, and here is the view the father expressed. " I think that an influential layman, as you would soon become with God's blessing, can do quite as much, or more, for His Church as if he were a cleric, unless he were possessed of apostolic gifts." The father's view prevailed. (Memoir of Cecil Woolley, p. 41). He commanded for twenty years a Company of Rifle Volunteers, and was Chairman of the School Board.

Mrs. Woolley—née Maria Lamb—was a veritable " mother in Israel," for she bore her husband fourteen children and was a devoted mother, and " no happier relations can be imagined than those that existed " in the family. " It was a household where religion was not so much talked about as acted upon." (page 3). She died in 1904.

TENANTS.

PAUL MELLORS, (1790-1861), was a small farmer at Hucknall, on the Duke of Portland's estate. He was known as "Happy Paul," the singing farmer. He was not an accomplished singer, except in his independence of instruments and metre; and notes were prolonged or shortened by him to his heart's content. He sang hymns only, and interjections to his favourite old horse "Sharper," to "Go on!" were interspersed in the hymns at pleasure.

He loved the dramatic portions of the Bible, and would repeat to himself with fervour the account of Elijah's sacrifice, or the book of Esther with the hanging of Haman, and other Bible stories, which were to him the living word of God.

A man of active habits, tireless industry, great strength, he passed through and triumphed over great difficulties, for he had a large family. A strong free trader, for he lived among the manufacturing poor, to whom his sympathies went out when they could earn only half the necessary loaf.

He was for many years the treasurer of a large Sick Club, and the box, with three locks, containing the monthly contributions—for there were then no banking facilities available—was carried to and from the place of meeting to his bed side for safe custody.

Behind his armchair in the corner was suspended on a nail by a leathern loop, his constable's staff, painted, (except the handle) blue, and bearing a crown in gilt, kept as a symbol of the authority he held, but it was never used.

He was of broad sympathies, seeing always the likenesses rather than the differences of persons of various denominations, whose preachers often met at his table. His children were baptised by the Vicar, and he attended the parish church on Sunday afternoons, but the Methodists—who had brought new life into the village—claimed his service as a class leader at other seasons.

His fondness for giving a ride to children in going to or from his land, or to poor women in his market cart, and his kindness in lending a conveyance to the poor stockingers, were commemorated and long remembered in a local song. (K.A.P.).

LAND VALUERS.

JOSEPH WALKER, (d. 1917 in his eighty-eighth year), of the Park, Nottingham, founder of a well known firm of Auctioneers and Tenant Rights Valuers, was a pupil of Mr. William Inett of Ashfordby, near Melton Mowbray, one of the most noted Tenant Rights Valuers of his day, and President of the Midland Counties Valuers Association in 1871, in which year Mr. Walker was elected a member of the Association. He farmed largely at Burton Lazars, and had two farms at Plumtree up to about 1882, producing and supplying milk. His knowledge of cattle, and his willingness to oblige other persons, and to give advice and help, led to his taking out an Auctioneer's license. He had a sound judgment, and was fair and just in his dealings. He was a Churchwarden at St. James', Standard Hill.

WILLIAM H. BRADWELL, (1867-1922), Nottingham, was an auctioneer with a large business in the sale of agricultural produce, stock and estates. Born at Southwell, he was educated at the Nottingham High School, and later at Shrewsbury. He became President of the Auctioneer's and Estate Agents' Institute (1915). For thirty years he was Secretary of the Nottinghamshire Agricultural Society. For thirty-six years he was in the South Notts. Yeomanry, of which for some years he was quarter-master; in this position he rendered distinguished service to the regiment by effecting a great improvment in the quality of the meat purchased, and by causing it to be well, instead of badly, cooked. And this improvement was secured at less than the ordinary cost, for he understood his business, and gave it thorough personal attention. In this connection he invented and patented an improved portable cooking stove.

During the great war he rendered conspicuous service by voluntary auction sales for all kinds of charitable services. At these Sales he was frequently joined on the rostrum by the Lord Lieutenant—His Grace the Duke of Portland—the occasions being marked by the display of much good humour. He also acted as a member of Lord Rhondda's Central Advisory Committee for cattle, for which services he received the honour of being made an officer of the Order of the British Empire.

MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS AND TRADERS.

[It is difficult to classify the men noted in this section. Possibly some of them should appear elsewhere. Their ideal characters are best seen when there has been a combination of energy, perseverance, promptitude, integrity, far-sightedness, conciliation and benevolence.]

JOHN SAMON, JOHN SAMON the younger, and RICHARD SAMON.

JOHN SAMON, (died 1416), must have been a good Mayor of Nottingham, for he served the office, first as Bailiff, then Mayor, four times, with twenty-six years between the first year of office (1381) and the last (1407). The family record was remarkable, for his father, JOHN SAMON, was Mayor five times between 1361 and 1378, and RICHARD SAMON, son of the junior John, was Mayor six times between 1418 and 1451. The elder John was a benefactor to the building of St Mary's new church. The son gave as a mortuary, or gift after death, to the church, his best horse with saddle and bridle, and also £10 to the fabric. (F. A. Wadsworth, in T.S.T's. 1917, pp. 47 and 50). The canopy of his tomb still stands in St. Mary's South transept, having been transferred from the old church which was razed four hundred years ago, but by a strange vandalism the altar tomb and effigy with the hands raised upon the breast in the attitude of prayer " was utterly destroyed this spring," so says Orange in 1840 (p. 516). John Samon further founded a chantry in St. Mary's church, and his son Richard increased the benefaction.

All the three Samons gave benefactions for the poor. The first gave three cottages in Cowe Lane (Clumber Street) for " three poor men for ever."

THOMAS THURLAND, (d. 1473-4), was a merchant of the staple, or, in other words, a dealer in wool, and possibly in leather; or, again in other words, an exporting and importing merchant. He prospered exceedingly and became wealthy. He was nine times

Mayor of Nottingham, and four times returned as Member of Parliament. He gave and collected money for the repair of Trent Bridge, which at that time was a work of charity, not of municipal obligation. He was one of the Commissioners of Land Taxes. He, about 1458, built a large mansion in Gridlesmith Gate, now called Pelham Street, the grounds of which reached to Clumber Street and Parliament Street, and the hall stood where Thurland Street now is. He was the benefactor of Trinity Guild, the chapel of which was in the North transept of St. Mary's church, of which guild he was an alderman, and there is the canopy of his tomb, for the great tomb has been shamefully handled and mixed.

Thurland Hall passed to the Earl of Clare, and came to be called Clare Hall, and there King Charles I. stayed when he set up his Standard. It came into the possession of the Newcastle family, and in 1812 a strip of sixteen feet was given by the Duke to the Corporation to widen Cow Lane, thence called Clumber Street, and to keep company with the change Boot Lane became Milton Street. The house was afterwards used as a place of public entertainment, and pulled down in 1831. There was a great cellar or cave attached to the house, deep down in the solid rock, and when the Great Central Railway built their tunnel under Thurland Street this rock cellar was cut through, and the wine and spirit merchant who used it claimed and obtained exceedingly heavy compensation for its loss. The Duke of Newcastle claimed for the freehold under the street, but no compensation was awarded.

GERVASE WYLDE, of Nettleworth, Warsop, in early life was a merchant, and resided in Andalusia, Spain, but when England was threatened by the Spanish Armada he placed his services at the disposal of Queen Elizabeth, and at his own cost fitted out a ship, and joined the English Fleet. After the defeat of the Spaniards, he returned to Nettleworth, and married Margaret Burgess, of Nottingham, by whom he had six sons and three daughters. He was Muster Master for Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, which office he retained because he had " well discharged his place." He appears to have been at one time a verderer of Sherwood Forest.

He was ninety-three when he died. He must have been a man of some importance at home, for in the fine old parish church his pew and three others were family pews, while the rest of the parishioners sat apart from their wives. (Rev. R. J. King's Register).

SAMUEL UNWIN & SONS, of Sutton-in-Ashfield, were, according to the researches of Mr. G. G. Bonser, a very prosperous business firm about the middle of the eighteenth century. They manufactured gingham, and nankeen, and hosiery. The worthy parents married at Teversal Church, 20th January, 1735, occupied the Hall, the site of which was where "The Lawn" now is. "The best rooms," says a letter in 1779, "are occupied as warehouses and counting houses for the cotton manufactory." They were plain, worthy people, who visited all the families in the neighbourhood, even the Duke of Portland, and yet retained some of their original manners. "Their carriage is studded with brass nails, their horses are heavy and bobtailed, and their coachman's hair in a state of nature." "Mr. Samuel, the son, had a Swiss servant, and phaeton, and pair of horses."

Mrs. Unwin took the principal care of attending to the business. Her industry laid the foundation of one of the largest hosiery concerns in the kingdom. They also established a banking business, and Mr. Bonser gives a copy of the promissory notes issued by the firm, headed "Sutton Works," and giving a view of the Works, and a windmill in the rear. This issue of notes, it is stated, was the origin of the Nottingham & Notts. Bank, of which Edward Unwin (died 1841) was the first chairman, and it recently merged in the London, Westminster & Parr's Bank, later becoming the Westminster Bank.

This commercial development operated in several ways: (1) By skill, energy, economy and integrity the Unwins acquired a fortune. (2) Work, and a living, was found for a large number of workpeople for many years. (3) The regular employment attracted a great many people from other parts, and small traders built cottage houses regardless of sanitary arrangements, or gardens, or neatness; for there was no parochial control. (4) When trade and employment failed, Sutton had become a place of intense ugliness and poverty, which the Silk business

carried on afterwards by several firms, failed to remove, but which the colliery developments, and the modern hosiery factory system, have considerably modified, and improved. (Mr. Bonser's paper).

JOHN BOOT, of Sutton-in-Ashfield, who married in 1724, was a maker of clocks, and those clocks were valued for the goodness of their workmanship, and because the work was done with exactitude. His nephew John (son of Isaac, who died in 1752) developed the business. The clock cases also came to be valued: made of oak, and of solid workmanship, priced in the books of Haslam, who made them, at ten shillings each, but after one hundred and fifty years wear were as good as when they were made. There are not many of these clocks left in the Sutton district, but enquiries for them come from afar. (G. G. Bonser).

JOHN HOUSMAN BARBER, (1775-1833), was a Grocer and Tallow Chandler, Hollow Stone, Nottingham. He was Sheriff in 1816, Alderman, Mayor in 1817, 1825 and 1831, the latter being when the Castle was burnt. He was the object of attempted crime in 1820 when, standing in his counting house, a miscreant fired at him a horse pistol, or blunderbuss, heavily charged with slugs, but the shot missed. The dastardly act called forth many tokens of respect, for Mr. Barber was an unwearied worker for the public good. A reward of five hundred guineas was offered, but without result. He was a terror to evildoers.

In 1815 the Baptist Church in Park Street, Nottingham, requested him to preach in the villages as occasion offered, especially at Arnold. He promoted the building of George Street Chapel, and, in addition to giving his share, he begged money in the town, and travelled hundreds of miles in visiting the Baptist community, and so collected the funds to pay for the cost of building.

I. & R. MORLEY stand for John and Richard Morley, born in the old Manor House adjoining Sneinton Church, their father being a small farmer and a hosiery manufacturer, a combination not unusual from one hundred to two hundred years ago. In 1797 it was de-

cided that John should go to London, and open a small warehouse for the sale of the goods manufactured in Nottingham and its villages, under the direction of Richard. The warehouse in Nottingham was first in Greyhound Street, and later occupied the whole Eastern side of Fletcher Gate.

RICHARD MORLEY, (1775-1855), largely developed the Hosiery business in Fletcher Gate, Nottingham, and extensively employed workmen in the surrounding villages. He was Mayor in 1836 and 1841; was an Alderman of the Corporation, and a Justice of the Peace; was Chairman of the Board of Guardians for the Union in which Sneinton was included. He took an active part in the building of the Mechanics' Institute, and was a Deacon of Castle Gate Chapel, and participated in many social efforts for the advantage of the people. The condition of the working framework-knitters was shockingly bad, as were the customs of the trade, but the house built up the tradition that they should pay the best wages then current, but still miserably small, and try to find regular work as far as practicable.

JOHN MORLEY, (1768-1848), set up the hosiery business in London in a small way, and lived on the premises. With untiring diligence, a cultivated mind, and shrewd common sense he soon increased the sales of the Nottingham goods, which became ever expanding. He afterwards took a house in Homerton, where most of his children were born, and later he bought a large house at Hackney.

ARTHUR MORLEY, (1812-1860), was a son of Richard Morley, and was at the head of the Fletcher Gate business in the middle of the last century. He was distinguished for his thoughtful interest in the welfare of the workpeople. Outside business matters he took an active part in the educational work of the Mechanics' Institute, in the establishing of Young Men's Improvement Societies. It was largely through him that Albion Chapel was built, and the schools in the adjoining street were chiefly paid for by him, but his sympathies and work were far beyond denominational limits.

THOMAS HILL, J.P., (d. 1909, aged 87 years), on the death of Arthur Morley took charge of the local part of the business, and under his direction the Manvers Street, Handel Street, Daybrook and other factories were opened and developed; the factory system with its better machinery, lighting and sanitation, its regular hours and standard wages bringing great benefit to the workers, and Parliament abolished frame rents and charges.

SAMUEL MORLEY, (1809-1886), the son of John Morley, was born in 1809, and at sixteen entered the counting house in London. He soon proved himself to be not only industrious, but having great energy, combined with capacity for management, and this, guided by deep religious convictions. In 1840 he became the virtual head of the London business, for his father retired, in order to devote himself to religious and social work. Thereupon the business greatly extended, and when his uncle Richard, and his cousin Arthur, died, he became the sole managing partner. More than forty years before Old Age Pensions were adopted he devised a system for his aged workpeople whereby he allowed each of them six shillings a week, without work, and other retiring allowances cost him over £2,000 a year. He took an active part in promoting elementary education, always insisting on simple Bible teaching. He was elected M.P. for Nottingham, but was unseated through the illegal doings of too zealous friends. He was M.P. for Bristol from 1868 to 1885. He served on the London School Board 1870 to 1876. His benefactions to public charities and religious institutions were very large. In 1885 Mr. Gladstone, as Prime Minister, wrote Mr. Morley, by Queen Victoria's command, offering him a peerage, adding "I do not know that I have ever had a more genuine pleasure in conveying a proposal of this nature than now, when I make it to one who has earned so many irrefragable titles to the honourable regard and warm reverence of his countrymen." The next day Mr. Morley replied that he sincerely valued Her Majesty's kindness, but begged respectfully to decline the proposal. In his later years he became wide in his sympathies, and broad in his politics. He died in 1886, and at his funeral there were deputations from ninety-seven institutions and asso-

ciations with which he was connected. There is a statue of him in Parliament Street, but both the stone and the site are unsuitable for their purpose.

GEORGE GOODALL, (1839-1917) spent his whole business life in connection with the firm of Messrs. I. & R. Morley, whose service he entered as an apprentice at fourteen in 1852, and gradually his position was advanced, for he was attentive to his duties, took an interest in his work, was methodical, reliable, and so passed through the stages of manager of a department, general manager, and in 1892 became a partner. His name was in 1906, added to the Commission of the Peace. He was for many years an active member of the Council of the Chamber of Commerce. He was honourable in business, and religious in spirit, and active in connection with social and religious work, for more than fifty years acting as a local preacher.

On the wall of the Fletcher Gate entrance is a War Memorial to 1,203 men of this firm who answered the call in the Great War, 171 of whom made the supreme sacrifice and whose names are recorded. Erected in grateful memory by the Firm and Staff.

THE WILSONS.

WILLIAM WILSON was a Cotton Spinner at the Mill on Ilkeston Road, Old Radford, and resided for some years in Plumptre House, Stoney Street. His wife was a sister of John and Richard Morley, the founders of the hosiery firm. He was one of the Sheriffs in 1798, for there were then two town Sheriffs, the duality being a remnant of the days when one was appointed for the English borough, and the other for the French borough. He served as Mayor in 1811, and three times afterwards. In December of the year named, the price of wheat was 140 shillings per quarter, and there was famine and destitution. The Mayor called a meeting for promoting relief, and £4,184 was raised. In 1831 he was acting as ex-Mayor, and when the Reform Riots began, on a Goose Fair Sunday, Mr. Wilson was fetched out of Castle Gate Chapel, where he was a deacon, and rushing out he

exhorted the rioters to refrain and disperse, when he was struck a severe blow on the neck, and thereupon the Riot Act was read. The popular fury burst out again the next day, and the Castle was burnt.

WILLIAM WILSON, (d. 1866), son of the above, carried on the cotton business for some years, and lived at the house adjoining the Leen at Old Radford. He built Mission Schools. The latter part of his life was spent at Sherwood Hall, Mansfield, where his son

HENRY J. WILSON leased one thousand acres of forest land, and in lieu of rent had to subdue and clear it, and bring it into a proper state of cultivation. He then removed to Sheffield, and for fifteen years served as a member of the School Board, and afterwards was for twenty-five years M.P. for the Holmfirth division, every election, except one, being contested by a fresh opponent. He took an active part in opposing the state regulation of vice, and supporting Social Purity, being co-Secretary with Mrs. Josephine Butler in that work. As a member of the Royal Commission on the growth of Opium in India to be sent to China for the sake of revenue, he visited India to see its action, and joined in securing its abandonment.

J. WYCLIFFE WILSON, brother of the foregoing, removed from Radford to Sheffield, where he had the management, and later the chairmanship, of the Sheffield Smelting Company. In 1906 he was Lord Mayor of Sheffield. On the Board of Guardians he originated the system of Scattered Homes for Workhouse Children, which system has been adopted in more than one hundred Unions. He took an active part in the classification and separation of the deserving inmates from the known vicious ones. His portrait, painted by Mr. Hugh Rivière, was publicly presented, and adorns the walls of the Town Hall. For fifty years he was a deacon of the Nether Congregational Church.

MISS WILSON, sister of the foregoing, became the wife of W. Hind-Smith, of Y.M.C.A. note, and in Leeds did a good work in connection with the British Workman movement—that is—the Public House without the intoxicating drink.

HERBERT INGRAM, (1811-1860), carried on the business of bookseller, stationer, printer and binder, in Chapel Bar, Nottingham. He was born at Boston, and educated at the Free School there. When out of his apprenticeship he, for two years, worked as a journeyman printer in London, so as to improve his knowledge and skill. He then set up in business in Nottingham, and in 1842 founded the "Illustrated London News." He became M.P. for Boston in 1856, was twice re-elected, and became a munificent benefactor to the town. One of his efforts was to provide a good supply of drinking water, for which there was great need. He and his eldest son were unfortunately drowned in Lake Michigan, when on a visit to the United States. A statue to his memory was erected on the South East side of Boston church.

After 82 years of useful work by the newspaper it is (1924) pleasant to read that the present editor of the "Illustrated London News," Captain Bruce Ingram, is the grandson of the founder and original proprietor, issuing the paper from the same building as that from which his grandfather broke traditional use by giving a picture of a fire at Hamburg, and by many woodcuts.

JOHN BRADLEY, (d. 1866, aged 64) was a thread manufacturer of Nottingham and Mansfield. He was also a member of the Nottingham Town Council, and Alderman and Mayor. He married a daughter of Micah Gedling, whose house stands at the East end of Gedling Grove, and they had a very large family, filling two seats at Parliament Street Chapel. One of his daughters became the wife of Sir Mark Firth, the principal donor to Sheffield University. Mr. Bradley left £400 towards the building of new schoolrooms. He was regarded as a wise counsellor, and this was the way in which he had been trained by his father, who in business matters always consulted John, and asked his opinion of the course to be pursued. If John's opinion was approved it was commended; if otherwise, the difficulties and objections were suggested until John gave a revised opinion, which was followed by wise compliments, and so came the habit of weighing every situation.

THOMAS ADAMS, (1807-1873), was a Lace Manufacturer and Merchant, and his firm built the large and handsome warehouse in Stoney Street, Nottingham. He was born at Worksop, and apprenticed at Newark. He displayed considerable interest in the welfare of their four hundred workpeople. A chaplain conducted a religious service in the basement of the warehouse, which service he attended every morning at eight o'clock, and the half hour occupied was paid for to the workpeople as warehouse time. He was also a great benefactor of churches and schools. "I can make money," was one of his remarks, "but I cannot make a speech." Stained glass windows to his memory are in St. Mary's Church, and in Lenton Church. St. Philip's Church, in Pennyfoot Street, was designed as a "Thomas Adams Memorial Church," built at a cost of £8,000, but since that time the greater part of the houses in the parish have for sanitary reasons been demolished in what is called "the Carter Gate area," thus creating a very difficult position not only for the church, but more still for the very poor people expelled, for whom no housing provision had been, or since has been made.

CHRISTOPHER THOMSON, (b. 1799), who resided at Edwinstowe, published "The Autobiography of an Artizan," educated himself in early youth, and then sought to help the labouring men to cultivate their minds and so to appreciate the beauties around them. He worked as a house painter and decorator, but was not satisfied with working for himself, he wanted also to benefit his neighbours, so he promoted and got established a village library, and obtained gentlemen to give lectures, and started an Odd Fellows lodge.

Mr. Robert White, in his "Sherwood Forest," referring to Christopher Thomson adds the words, "venerated name," "who made a special measurement of the Major Oak," (p. 222), and he adds a chapter entitled, "A Day in Sherwood Forest," by Christopher Thomson, which indicates a passionate love for the Forest and its scenery; and of the Major Oak he says:—

"His bole grips the earth at a circumference of ninety feet, a little higher up six feet from the ground his girth is thirty feet, and of his fifty arms which he

throws so majestically around, one alone is twelve feet in circumference, while unitedly he waves his oaken wreath over a diameter of two hundred and forty feet." (p. 248).

Thomson's character and work is referred to in that charmingly illustrated book, " Scenery of Sherwood Forest," by Joseph Rogers.

RICHARD ALLEN, (1814-1884), of Long Row, Nottingham, Stationer and Printer, was a useful man in printing many local, historical, or scientific books and papers. " Allen's Railway Time Table " was a great public convenience. His " Red Book of Local Institutions " was helpful. "A Souvenir of Newstead Abbey " was among his booklets. His "Great Midland Almanack," published for many years, was of a superior type,—filled with notable items, which he collected all the year round, commencing each Christmas Day for the year but one following. He joined the Robin Hoods when that body was first formed, and having a fine tall, portly figure, and a long beard, he was proud to walk with two others in front of the Robin Hoods on marches, as pioneers carrying formidable looking but polished implements for removing all obstacles impeding the march. He was Provincial Grand Secretary of the Freemasons 21 years.

SAMUEL FOX, (1781-1868), was a Grocer in High Street, and resided at the top of Hounds Gate, Nottingham. A member of the Society of Friends and participator in every philanthropic effort that engaged attention in the town, he actively promoted education when it cost subscriptions to build and maintain schools. He would be found every Sunday morning at the Adult School in East Street, teaching those who desired to learn how to read and write, for in those days the children of the poor had to go to work, without any opportunity, so far as the mass were concerned, of going to a day school. In the Life of George Cadbury, the " Founder of Bournville," it is stated that the Nottingham Adult School was founded in 1798 by Wm. Singleton and Samuel Fox, and that this school was visited by Joseph Sturge when he was a candidate for Parliament in 1842, and it led to the formation of an adult school in Severn

Street, Birmingham, in 1845. Samuel Fox energetically supported the abolition of negro slavery. He was a member of the public local body called the " Board of Health " when, in 1832, the Asiatic cholera scourge occurred in Nottingham. There were about eight hundred cases of the plague, involving some three hundred deaths. No public provision was available for burying the bodies. The churchyards were full. There was a miserably scanty provision in some small burial grounds in Barker Gate, but these were surrounded by houses, whose inhabitants were alarmed at infected bodies being brought close to their homes. Public authorities move slowly, and schemes to be approved by Government departments move slower still. Samuel Fox cut the knot, or solved the problem. He had a small grass field, the first to the South at the East end of Beck Street, the site of which is now largely occupied by Bath Street, " Bury them in my field, I will give it for the purpose," and to this day, although a field belonging to St. Mary's glebe was added, and another field purchased, and the name was officially painted " St. Ann's Cemetery," and afterwards " St. Mary's Cemetery," yet the common people in the district still call it " Fox's Close " or " Fox's Burying Ground." There is another reason than the gift. Two men during that awful " visitation " as they called the calamity, but it would have been more appropriately called " the vengeance on neglect and insanitary conditions,"—two men especially went in and out amidst the plague, doing whatever was necessary for the public welfare, regardless of their own safety, and they were Samuel Fox, the Quaker, and the Roman Catholic Priest —the Rev. R. W. Willson—afterwards Bishop, who built St. Barnabas' Church, on Derby Road.

In the " Life of Bishop Willson " it is stated that Samuel Fox in consenting to the consecration by the Archbishop of York of the Burial Ground was unaware that the control would thereby be vested in the Vicar of St. Mary's and the Church of England, and thus Dissenting ministers would be excluded from officiating. However that may be, Samuel Fox became the leader in effort and purse to provide a cemetery in which burials could take place regardless of ecclesiastical distinctions. In 1836-7 representative men of all the de-

nominations in Nottingham, thirty-seven in number, joined in a petition to Parliament praying that they might be incorporated, and pledging themselves to establish a Cemetery, if Parliament would give them powers. They agreed that part of the cemetery might, if so desired, be consecrated by the Archbishop, but other part should not be,—there was breadth—the breadth of God.

The act was passed, and Samuel Fox was appointed one of the original Directors, and served two periods of four years each, and twenty years as Treasurer. The energy he showed may be measured by the attendances at Committee and other kinds of meetings. In one period the record of attendances was by ordinary Directors about five; half a dozen of the others attended ten times, but Samuel Fox gave twenty attendances.

Having got the act, the next step was to find a site in which suitability of soil, accessibility, and reasonable price could be combined. The Committee, after several other attempts, reported in favour of three fields on Sion Hill, behind the windmill at the top of Back Lane, belonging to Mr. Fox, and which he was willing to sell for the purpose at £96 an acre. The land of an adjoining owner could not be had for less than £168 per acre. In the tower over the entrance lodge Mr. Fox wanted a public clock, and to secure it he paid half the cost. He wanted a fountain in the centre of a square opposite to the office, and he would pay the whole cost. There was a difficulty as to the Directors building the Lodge adjoining Waverley Street on the four acres allotted by the Inclosure Commissioners, so he built the Lodge and presented the Directors of the Cemetery Company with it, and thus right through his course, so that the Company felt impelled to place a tablet in the chapel describing him as "its Munificent Benefactor."

He was active in promoting the welfare of the Mechanics' Institution, and if he saw an article of furniture required, would send it, and he joined two others in buying extra land.

He gave evidence before the Children's Employment Commission in 1842. He said for forty years he had taken an active part in promoting the education of the labour-

ing classes in the town. In the day schools the children remain not more than twelve months. The teachers receive only £20 a year, and the children's pence, say £20 more. He had established and maintained a female Adult School, at which a great number of Sabbath School Teachers attend, but many of the Teachers of the Sabbath Schools are quite incompetent, and irregular in attendance. If children under nine are prevented being employed there must be schools for them.

When the Irish Famine occurred in 1847-8-9 and the people, not only there, but in England, were starving, for there seemed to be no employment, and bread was dear owing partly to duties and partly to seasons, Samuel Fox determined to import maize flour, then a little-known article, and he sold it to the poor at 2d. a stone less than it cost him. There were long queues in the street waiting to be served, and George Sheffield carried out all the arrangements. "A Lady," whom gossip placed as residing in the Park, pushed by all the applicants in order to be served first, but she was repulsed by Samuel. "Thee take thy place at the back, or thou wilt have no flour."

It was an interesting sight, about 1850, to see in Samuel Fox's shop those two rows of assistants behind the long counters,—the Burts, the Hutchinsons, the Armitages, all dressed in Quaker garb, the men on one side in dark drab and the women on the other side all in Quaker caps, for there was a big business done, and the shop was crowded with customers, for everybody knew they would be served with the real article at a reasonable price, and the "thee's" and "thou's" were accompanied by a smile. They were all teetotalers, and pork pie and hot coffee were given to customers at Goose Fair.

On being solicited in 1867 for a donation towards the cost of building a British School, and the need for it being shown,—for those were the days in which all schools were voluntary, and must be built and sustained by donations and school pence—he remarked, "Thou art the third this morning on a similar errand. but I'll help thee," and suiting the action to the word he pulled out his purse, when the applicant said, "Please do not

give me any money to-day, for the School will not be commenced until £600 has been promised." "In that case, come again as soon as thou wants me." A few weeks passed, when Mr. Fox called upon the applicant and said, "I have brought thee £10 toward that School; some money came in that I did not expect, and thou had better have it, for if I keep it, it will be sure to go somewhere, and then I may not be able to help thee."

LEWIS HEYMANN, (d. 1869), Stoney Street, Nottingham, and West Bridgford Hall.

There was no man who did more to extend the lace trade of Nottingham than Lewis Heymann. He was a German, and Manager of A. J. Saalfeld & Co. He had no money, but he had what is better—character, joined with energy, good taste, and agreeable manners. Mr. Alexander, a Hamburg capitalist, had confidence in him, which he justified, and very wisely he married Mr. Alexander's daughter Julia. He had designers in his warehouse where he could supervise them several times a day, S. W. Oscroft being at the head, and not only did he widely extend the trade in Nottingham goods by his knowledge of languages and of houses abroad, but he developed taste and skill to such an extent that the "Arts Journal Illustrated Catalogue of the International Exhibition of 1862" declared that "the productions of Nottingham now surpass those of France." Mr. Heymann won the Gold Medal of the Exhibition. He may be considered the pioneer of the curtain trade about 1850, for he created the demand, and then supplied it. He had successfully exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, when Mr. Richard Birkin was one of the judges, and one of the articles he exhibited was a design of Mr. Samuel Oscroft, who was then in his employ, in which the rose, thistle, and shamrock were successfully entwined.

One of his sons—long since deceased—is believed to have been the anonymous donor of £10,000 to the Nottingham University College. (See "Old Notts. Suburbs," p. 351).

ALBERT HEYMANN, Esq., J.P., (d. 1924, aged 87), a quiet, benevolent gentleman, was son of the above.

RICHARD BIRKIN and his son Sir Thomas I. Birkin, and his sons have for one hundred years carried on a lace manufacturing business at New Basford, employing in normal times eight hundred persons, including many highly skilled ones. This enterprise has, of course, been conducted for personal advantage, but has been also beneficial to the workers, the locality, and the State. The operations include every branch of the trade.

Richard Birkin, who died in 1870 at Aspley Hall, was born at Belper. He commenced work in the lace trade just before the great boom of 1823, in which many speculators were ruined, but he by industry, skill, and economy survived, and later joined in partnership Alderman Biddle. He afterwards purchased Plumptre House and grounds in Stoney Street, which were for a period used by the School of Art, and later the street called Broadway was formed through the grounds. He was four times Mayor of Nottingham, was a Borough and County Magistrate, and a Director of the Midland Railway. His widow died two days after him, and both were buried in the same grave.

SIR THOMAS ISAAC BIRKIN, Bart., (1831-1922) born at Basford, died at Ruddington Grange. He greatly developed the business established by his father, so that it became the largest of its class, adding the curtain business, and extensions in foreign countries. He acted as a Juror of the Paris Exhibition in 1878. He was Chairman of the Nottingham School of Art. Outside his business he had many engagements. He, in 1850, and for some years commanded a company of the Robin Hoods. In addition to his support of the General Hospital, he gave the house and grounds called Forest House, and monetary gifts, to the Committee of the Children's Hospital. He was a President of the General Dispensary. He gave Obelisks, which stand in Queen Street and in the Castle grounds, in memory of the men who fell in the South African War. He was High Sheriff in 1892, a Deputy Lieutenant, Director of the Great Northern Railway, etc. He left over two million pounds, of which the Government Duty was over £900,000, and £3,000 went to charities.

LADY BIRKIN, who died six months before her husband, desired before her death to give £1,000 to the Children's Hospital, but had not expressed it in her will. Shortly afterwards Sir Thomas sent to the Secretary a cheque for the amount. A similar gift is acknowledged in the Report of the Samaritan Hospital for Women. They, in 1920, celebrated the sixty-fourth anniversary of their marriage.

COPESTAKE, MOORE & CO., Hounds Gate, Nottingham, and Cheapside, London.

Sampson Copestake, (1800-1874), the founder, in 1826 went from Radford to London to start the business. There little is recorded of him, but he is described as a man of amiability, modesty, patience, kindness, and common sense. George Moore was not a Nottingham man. He, having been a commercial traveller, joined the business when it was a very small one, and under his direction it became one of the largest in the trade in London, and their warehouse one of the largest in Nottingham. The large clock and bells which occupy the tower in Sneinton Market were the gift of Mr. Moore. The life of "George Moore, Merchant and Philanthropist," was written by the famous Samuel Smiles, author of "Self-Help," and is a book for the young.

BARBER WALKER & COMPANY, Colliery Preprietors, Eastwood and elsewhere.

THOMAS BARBER, (1805-1874), who was head of the firm, was born at Lamb Close House, in the parish of Greasley, Nottinghamshire, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He afterwards became a barrister, but never practised, for he loved a quiet life, and took no part in public affairs. A man of deep religious convictions, he generously supported all the churches and chapels in the neighbourhood, and did much in helping the workpeople of the firm in cases of sickness and distress. Under his will, his interests in the collieries became the property of his eldest son

THOMAS BARBER, (1843-1893), who was also generous in supporting all good works in the neighbourhood. He built, at a cost of about £3,000, an Institute

at Underwood for the firm's workpeople, which was opened shortly after his death. Major T. P. Barber, D.S.O., J.P., is the son of this gentleman.

A pleasing memorial of the regard in which Thomas Barber the elder was held was shown recently by the handing over to the Nottingham General Hospital of a fund for the endowment of a bed, called "The Barber Memorial Bed," the inscription on which states that the funds were subscribed by Messrs. Barber Walker & Co., Limited, and their employees, and others, in memory of Thomas Barber; and another fund was handed over for "The Barber Walker Employees Memorial Bed," which was originally intended to be applied towards the erection of a Hospital at Eastwood. The funds together amounted to £2,689 18s. 0d.

Let us turn from the individual partners to the firm, now become a Limited Company; for it supplies an illustration of the advantages to be derived from the mutual co-operation of brains and capital and labour, resulting in confidence, development, steady employment, and benefit to the public, as well as to the parties immediately concerned. In 1700 Barber & Company's Collieries were at Eastwood and Langley Mill. In 1791 we are told by Throsby that coals were "found here at the depths of five yards and fifty," and he states that at Bilborough, which was then unenclosed, there were considerable coal works "leased to a Mr. Walker and a Mr. Barber," and the coals were got at one hundred yards deep.

In 1800 the firm was known as Barber Walker & Co. The canal was helpful to their enterprise, but they and other colliery proprietors in the Erewash Valley, wanted to get better access to Leicestershire, and in 1832, at a meeting held at "The Sun Inn," at Eastwood, a subscription was entered into for the promotion of an Erewash Valley Railway, at which £32,000 was subscribed, £10,000 of it being promised by Barber Walker & Co. (Mid. Rly. by F. S. Williams, p. 9).

There is not space here to pursue the subsequent developments of the firm. The Company has at the present time five collieries situate in the locality of Eastwood, and also a colliery at Bentley, near Doncaster,

which was sunk about twenty years ago. They also own the Harworth Colliery in North Nottinghamshire, the coalfield of which is nearly 20,000 acres in extent, situate in the parishes of Harworth, Styrrup, Blyth, Hodsock, Scrooby, Ranskill, Torworth, Barnby Moor, and Scraftworth in Nottinghamshire, and in the parishes of Austerfield, Bawtry, and Tickhill in the West Riding of York. At the time of writing, (March 1924) the company are engaged in completing the sinking of two shafts near Harworth, where the Barnsley seam—which they intend to work—was in October last reached at a depth of about 930 yards. Land has been acquired in the parish of Harworth for a colliery village, for which water works have been constructed.

The Company now employs over 7,000 workpeople at their various collieries, and when the Harworth Colliery is fully going that number will be increased by 3,500 at least.

It would be impossible for such a concern to be worked without not only willing hands, but also by the faithful men who have had the actual management. In this respect the firm has been very fortunate, but the number of them is such that they cannot even be named here. The last to go may be mentioned as a specimen: Alfred W. Brentnall, who died in February, 1924, aged ninety, had been from boyhood in the employ of the firm, as was his father before him for forty years, and when the father died the son succeeded to his office, and both of them were active in promoting the welfare of the people.

THOMAS BAYLEY, (d. 1874), was a Tanner and Leather dresser at Lenton, where the business was established by his father, Isaac Bayley, on a very small scale, but became so extended that 450 to 500 workpeople were employed, there being other works at Newark, Giltbrook, etc. He became the principal proprietor of the Digby Colliery Company, and in the various concerns he was connected with there were 2,000 workpeople. He bought the Abbey fields, formerly a part of the domain of the Lenton Priory. A man of great energy, he was very pronounced in his religious and political views.

He built Circus Street Hall as a Baptist Chapel, and for the cost, unsubscribed, he took from the Trustees combined Promissory Notes, at each succeeding anniversary publicly burning a £100 note. He spent his Sundays generally in preaching or speaking in the town or villages, combining social intercourse and religious services.

THOMAS BAYLEY, of Lenton, Leather dresser, and BENJAMIN WALKER, Lace manufacturer, desiring to encourage their workpeople in habits of thrift, formed, in 1863, a Committee for establishing and managing the Lenton Co-operative Society, and one of them acted as Chairman for eight years, and the other as Secretary, and attended the meetings, and brought their business capacity to bear until the " baby " could walk. That Society, now called the Nottingham Co-operative Society, had, in 1921, over 22,000 members, and a turnover of a million pounds.

WILLIAM GEORGE WARD, (1825-78), J.P. twice Mayor of Nottingham, has his memorial not so much in the house where he lived, No. 5, Newcastle Drive, nor in the factory at New Basford, nor in the Rock Valley in the Church Cemetery, nor in the portrait in the Guildhall, painted by Redgate, by order of the Town Council, nor in the stained glass window dedicated to his memory in Christ Church, where he attended, but it is rather in the Institution of the Castle Art Gallery and Museum. For when he was Mayor, in 1871, and Chairman of the School of Art Committee, he communicated with the Authorities at South Kensington as to an Art Museum, and the year following an Art Exhibition was held in the Exchange Hall and rooms, being the first permanent provincial museum formed in connection with South Kensington. From that time until his death Mr. Ward was largely occupied in negotiating for a lease of the Castle and grounds from the trustees of the Duke of Newcastle, in persuading the Town Council to adopt its conditions, and make a grant of £6,000, in begging for donations towards a fund, £12,000 of which was promised, his firm giving £1,000, for transforming the ruins and desolation of the building and its grounds, and adapting them to their

present purpose; in securing from the Government such aid as was practicable, and in making arrangements for the formal opening by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, on July 5th, 1878, but he died nineteen days before that event.

Mr. Ward was born in Nottingham, but brought up at Stapleford, where his father was overlooker at Mr. Street's Lace Factory, and afterwards was a partner in the firm of Whiteley, Ward & Stevens, and he was both a Wesleyan and Parish Churchwarden. The boy went to a good school at Trowell Moor, and afterwards attended Mr. Biddulph's School at Willoughby House, Low Pavement. He made himself thoroughly proficient in Pitman's system of Shorthand, so that at eighteen, and for two years afterwards, he was engaged to form classes and lectures upon Phonography in the principal towns of Lancashire, and in the South of England. This was useful educationally, but poor financially. He then went into a lace warehouse at £50 a year salary, and at twenty he entered the service of Copestake, Moore & Co., in Hounds Gate, where he remained ten years, beginning at the bottom, and ending by having the management of the concern. Mr. William Cope, Lace Manufacturer, had his machines in a factory in Broad Marsh, dark and unhealthy. He was a clever mechanic, but needed someone with commercial ability, and the capacity for managing workpeople. The firm thereupon became Cope & Ward. Shortly afterwards Robinson Son & Sissling, of New Basford, who were at the head of the manufacture of Lace Curtains, had unwisely entered also into the Rotary Hosiery trade, for which they had not sufficient capital, and W. G. Ward bought up the whole concern. This enormously extended the business of his firm, who thereupon removed their machinery to New Basford, and Thomas Robinson, junior, became cashier of the firm ,and so continued forty years, greatly to the firm's advantage.

At that time Basford was a big neglected village, not paved, sewered or lighted. By great energy Mr. Ward secured the adoption of Local Government; Basford being the first village in the Midland district enjoying that benefit.

In 1859, W. G. Ward was Sheriff of the town, and the year following he aided in the formation of the Chamber of Commerce, and gave evidence in Paris as to the commercial treaty between England and France. He assisted Mr. Mundella in the formation of Boards of Conciliation and Arbitration. In 1869 he was elected to the Town Council, and the year following, to the first School Board, of which he became Vice-Chairman, and was made Chairman of the School of Art Committee, and Mayor in 1871, as already named. He afterwards took part with others in the establishment of the University College. In a speech of much ability and comprehensiveness he proposed the extension of the Borough boundaries by the inclusion of Lenton, Radford, Basford, Bulwell, Sneinton, the Park, and parts of Wilford and Gedling, and the absorption of their Local Boards and Authorities, and when this was accomplished in 1877, he was elected first Mayor of the extended town, which was then estimated to have a population of 157,310.

In the June following he, with his son, was returning from a ride in the country, (riding being one of his favourite exercises, and he prided himself on being a good judge of a horse) when near the foot of the Castle Rock he fell from his horse, and died the next day. There was at the funeral a great procession to the Church Cemetery, of the Magistrates, the High Sheriff, the Corporation, the Police and their band, the Robin Hoods (450 in number) and their band, representatives of the Guardians, the School Board, and other public bodies, the workpeople of the Firm, and an immense concourse of probably thirty thousand spectators.

On the night of the opening of the Castle Museum by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, there were extensive fireworks, among which were the fiery portraits of the Prince and Mr. Ward, and in the following month the succeeding Mayor, Alderman Oldknow, was knighted in honour of the enterprise successfully inaugurated.

He was a great admirer of good paintings (having studied Ruskin—his favourite author) and he collected many, and it was to him a great delight to describe to his children, and to friends, the points of beauty, with a view to develop in them a love of the beautiful in both

nature and art. He was a forceful speaker, and carried conviction with his advocacy. He had improved his style of address by taking an active part in the Mechanics' Hall Discussion Class where he read papers. In games, chess was his special delight, and he could hold his own with any local player.

Sir Henry Cole, K.C.B., in "Fifty years of Public Work," gives an account of how Nottingham Castle Museum arose, and says:—" The town had for many years possessed a flourishing and large School of Art, but there was no Art Museum. In respect of this latter, the late Mr. W. G. Ward, of Nottingham, applied to Mr. Cole for advice in 1871. On the 15th January, 1872 he addressed a letter upon the subject to Mr. Ward, who was then Mayor of Nottingham. " The contemplated conversion of the Castle was affected mainly through the untiring exertions of Mr. Ward." *

As showing the extent of Mr. Ward's collections it may be named that there were two days sale of pictures and articles of vertu at Christie's, and five days sale of furniture at Newcastle Drive.

Nearly half a century has since passed, but Nottingham has had few Mayors with equal foresight, capacity, energy, and determination, for whatever he undertook had in some way to be accomplished.

His son, the Rev. G. W. C. Ward, B.A., has published the " Life and Letters of the Rev. F. A. Pyper, M.A.," a worthy soul, whose life was too short. I am indebted to Mr. Ward for aid in the foregoing paper.

JOB BRADSHAW, (1804-77, aged 73) was for 25 years the proprietor of the " Nottingham Journal." He had a very large family, 11 sons and 1 daughter. His sons went from St. James' Street to St. Mary's Church in procession, with the father at the back. One service which he rendered deserves notice. The Arboretum having been awarded for the recreation of the people, when it was opened a majority of the Council decided to charge for admission on certain days of the week. Job Bradshaw, Thomas Stevenson, and others,

* "Fifty Years of Public Work," Vol. I. pp. 354-5-6.

for a long time persistently opposed any charge, and counsel's opinion was at length taken, which was to the effect that a charge was illegal, and thereupon the gates were thrown open.

THOMAS EARP, (1830-1910), Maltster, Newark, took an active part in local and national affairs. He was Mayor of Newark in 1869, and twice afterwards, and in 1902, having been a member of the Town Council forty years, was presented with his portrait. He became M.P. for Newark, and was an Alderman of the County Council, and J.P. for both town and county. He gave a valuable site of ten acres for the building of the new Magnus Grammar School, and many other benefactions, amounting in the whole to £10,000.

WILLIAM WINDLEY, (1821-1877), Silk Manufacturer, Nottingham, built as a memorial to his father, Thomas Windley, Silk Dyer in Finkhill Street, the Church of All Saints' in Raleigh Street, which has a tower and spire rising to one hundred and fifty-four feet, with a peal of bells, together with the vicarage, the parish hall, the parochial schools, the verger's house, etc. He vested the patronage in Trustees, the income of the living being £480 per annum. His beneficent gift cannot have been less than £25,000. The first vicar was the Rev. E. Gyles, M.A., a born teacher, great in the exposition of the Scriptures. The memory of his sermons remained with his parishioners for a generation.

WILLIAM VICKERS, (1797-1882), was a Lace Manufacturer carrying on business in Weekday Cross, Nottingham, occupying the warehouse with an overhanging colonnade, the site being where the tanners in the olden time laid up their leather. He was born at Mansfield, and sent to work at seven, but by self effort he became a well educated man. He taught in George Street Sunday School, and was one of the teachers who walked to Arnold and back on Sundays, and established and instructed a school of two hundred children. At twenty-one he was in business in the firm of Frearson & Vickers, then producing the finest specimens of lace.

He married Miss Mary Rogers, one of a family of seventeen; her father was the eldest of twenty-four, and her brother, Alderman Rogers, had fourteen children. Mr. Vickers was, in 1835, elected one of the first members of the new Corporation, in three years became an Alderman, and in 1843, when Queen Victoria was to pass through the town, he was made Mayor, and received the Queen and Prince Albert, who opened Queen's Road. He was the chairman of the Board of Guardians who determined in face of bitter opposition to build a new workhouse with garden land, to replace one that may be described as a den, excessively crowded, filthy, and unclassified. When Chairman of the Charitable Trustees he devoted much time to the removal of the Grammar School from Stoney Street to the new building in Arboretum Street. As Chairman of the Bridge Committee he promoted steps to the building of a new Trent Bridge. He was an active magistrate. For many years Superintendent of the George Street Boys' Sunday School, he was one of those who joined in building Derby Road Chapel, of which he was a deacon.

He was great grandfather of Captain Vickers who in 1916 won the Victoria Cross.

THOMAS RAWSTON STAREY, (1819-1891), was a Coach-builder in Nottingham, and after 1861 resided at Daybrook. He was born at Croydon Palace, where the Stareys had lived two hundred years. He was one of the first three officers who in 1859 joined the Robin Hoods, of which he became a Captain, Mr. (afterwards the Rt. Hon.) A. J. Mundella being for a time his Lieutenant. At a meeting of the most influential gentlemen in the town, held in the Mayor's Parlour, in 1867, he gave a lucid explanation of the Public Libraries Act, and afterwards in the Town Council proposed that a meeting of the ratepayers be called for the adoption of the Act, which was done and approved, and the Council appointed him Chairman of the Libraries Committee, in which capacity he acted for some years.

He was Chairman of the Sacred Harmonic Society, and two of his daughters were skilled violinists, and played in that Society's concerts, and in the Orchestral Society. He was on the first Committee of the Royal

College of Music. He was President of the Bromley House Library, 1877-1879, and one of its Trustees. He actively promoted the Exhibition of Works of Art at the Castle Museum in 1878. He was J.P. of the Borough, courtly in manner and amiable in disposition.

EDWARD GRIPPER, (1815-1894), must have the credit of the modern development of brick-making in Nottingham. He was born at Layer Breton Hall, near Kelvedon, Essex, and after receiving a good commercial education he became an Essex farmer, and so continued until he was over forty, when he removed to Nottingham, and took charge of the Mapperley top brickyard and introduced brick-making by machinery. There had been small brickyards and kilns for two hundred years, especially on the South Eastern side of Woodborough Road, but a great development took place when, about 1866, Mr. Gripper with others, negotiated for the exclusive local use of Hoffman's continuous burning kilns, whereby the surplus heat after burning passed on to the next chamber so that the kiln never went out. He then entered into a partnership with Mr. Burgass, and formed the Patent Brick Company, a licence having been given to Mr. Loverseed. The Builders' Brick Company was formed about a year afterwards. The first kiln of the Patent Company was inaugurated by the Mayor attending a Lunch in the kiln, Mr. Robert Mellors, the Chairman of the Company, presiding. Not only was the burning of bricks altered, but the forming of them caused machines to be used, each costing £1,000, and when these were superseded—being the "semi-dry" process—plastic wire-cuts were made.

When Basford parish was annexed to Nottingham, Mr. Gripper was made an Alderman and J.P., and Chairman of the Water Committee, whose works were then largely extended. He was Mayor in the year of the opening of the University College, 1880-1, by H.R.H. the Duke of Albany. For sixteen years he was a member of the School Board, and Chairman thirteen years, during which period twenty sets of schools were built, and five or six others were transferred on extension. He devoted six hours a day to public business, and, being a man of great ability in grasping details, un-

wearied in labour, inflexibly just, and with a high sense of public duty, he rendered valuable service to the community.

The Company formed by Mr. Gripper and others, supplied a public want and reached an output in one year of over twenty-seven million bricks. It sent many best bricks to London for the building of St. Pancras Station, and to the London County Council, and contractors, and it established a reputation causing them to be described in specifications as a standard. Its directors promoted the construction of the Nottingham Suburban Railway, hoping thereby not only to benefit their trade but also to develop the North-eastern side of the City, but tramways shortly afterwards followed and took the passenger traffic. Fluctuating periods of briskness and depression in building followed. Then came the Land Valuation and Taxation legislation of 1909-10, believed to be aimed at the dukes, but in result it killed the speculating builder, and dispersed his workmen, and house building almost entirely ceased. The Great War followed, with Government interference, restrictions, and inflation of prices. Locally there was a scheme of demolishing insanitary houses, and wasteful and costly Government Housing Schemes followed; and after ten years of an abnormal state of affairs there is a terrible deficit in housing accommodation, resulting in much overcrowding and domestic inconvenience. The dawn of a better state of affairs is beginning to appear.

JOHN and WILLIAM LAMBERT, Lace Dressers, in 1865 built the Theatre Royal, in Parliament Street, Nottingham, in order to supersede an unsuitable building in St. Mary's Gate, built about one hundred years before, and leased by a company of comedians, who visited the town three or four times a year, particularly at the races and Goose Fair. They could not gain by the building, but probably involved themselves in considerable loss, yet it was public-spirited on their part.

They gave the East window in St. Matthew's Church, and John gave the charming window in the North transept, representing the angel announcing to the Virgin the birth of a Son.

William Lambert became an Alderman, and as Chairman of the Public Parks Committee in 1898-1901, devoted much time to the construction of the Victoria or Trent Embankment, between the two bridges, involving and including the dredging of the Trent, and the formation of the pleasure and recreation roads and grounds; the total cost being over one hundred thousand pounds, including land. He died in 1905, aged 82.

Mr. Arthur Brown, the Corporation Engineer carried out this work, and it was one of the greatest pleasures to him in after life that he had thus had the opportunity of promoting the public good.

JOHN BARBER, (1813-1907), was a Grocer, in Nottingham. He was fifty-four years a member of the Town and City Council, and served the office of Sheriff (1847) and later Alderman, J.P., and Mayor, 1867-8. On behalf of the Corporation he negotiated with the County Magistrates for a mutual separation of the Town interest in the Sneinton Asylum, and arranged for the building of a new one at Mapperley. He was chairman of the Gas Committee, having negotiated the transfer from the old company to the town; Chairman of the Stoke Farm Sewage Scheme, and of the Committee for building the Guildhall, and Trustee of the General Hospital. When he had been fifty years on the Council his portrait was presented to him, being paid for by subscriptions, and it hangs in the Guildhall. The Freedom of the City was also presented to him.

WILLIAM LEE, (1841-1908), was an engineer, tool merchant, and valuer, in Nottingham, and was a lineal descendant from the Rev. William Lee, the inventor of the stocking frame. He was apprenticed to an engineer and foundry owner in Mansfield. When thirty years of age he commenced business with Mr. William Hunt. In commercial matters he was regarded as a man of sound judgment, with energy and integrity. He took an active part in the building of Queen's Walk Congregational Church, where for thirty years he was its mainstay, and being Superintendent of the Sunday School for twenty years he attended twice on a Sunday. He was President of the Notts. Congregational Union, the Sunday School Union, and the Band of Hope Union.

For eleven years he was a member of the Town Council, but leading the forces against the Council annually appointing a Race Committee, he at the next election lost his seat by ten votes. He was then made a Justice of the Peace, and became one of the first members of the West Bridgford Urban District Council. He was fond of fishing, had a keen sense of dry humour, and a high conception of public duty.

SAMUEL BOURNE, (1834-1912), resided in Nottingham Park. He built Cotton Doubling works at Netherfield, giving employment to several hundred people. He came to Nottingham as a clerk in Messrs. Moore & Robinson's Bank. He had a keen sense of the beautiful in nature, studied photography, and spent several years in India, and took a photographic journey through the Higher Himalayan mountains of exquisite beauty, and returning, the views were published by Marion & Co., and a pamphlet was printed for private circulation. He was President of the Nottingham Society of Artists, and gave attention to water colour painting. He took an active part in the advancement of High Pavement Chapel. He was a Justice of the Peace for both City and County. "The Love of Nature" is a beautiful "fragment" by him, and here is one verse of a hymn in "God is a Spirit,"

"The springs of Life their fountains have in Thee,
Death is not, cannot be, for Thou dost live
Immortal as Thyself Thy sons shall be,
One endless life, Great Spirit, Thou dost give."

Mrs. Bourne did not long survive her husband, passing away the year following. Her life was made up of—

"A thousand little unrecorded acts
of Kindness and of Love."

HENRY JOHN PEARSON, (1850-1913), of Beeston and Bramcote. He and his brother, now Sir Louis F. Pearson, established the business of the Beeston Foundry Company, Ltd., and by his skill and energy largely extended its operations. He was an ardent student of bird life, possessed one of the finest collections of Arctic birds and eggs, and wrote several

books thereon. He was a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society; the British Ornithological Society, the Royal Horticultural Society, etc. He was on the Committees of the Nottingham Convalescent Homes, the Hospital for Women, etc., and rendered useful service thereon. He gave £1,000 towards the fund for the establishment of the Beeston Recreation Ground. He died in Egypt, and after a year and a day the body was brought and interred in Attenborough Church-yard.

STEPHEN HETLEY PEARSON, (1882-1917), a son of the before-named, in 1909 formed the 17th Nottingham Company of the Boys' Brigade, of which he was Captain, and thenceforth devoted all his leisure time to the welfare of the boys. Largely at his own cost, and that of his mother and other members of the family, together with the contributions of the boys and their parents, he built spacious premises for the corps and a Lads Club, one of the most complete equipments in the Country, and having its Bible and educational evening classes, and recreation field. During the Great War he joined as a private the Northumberland Fusiliers, and obtained a commission in the Grenadier Guards, and was killed at Cambrai. He had vested the Club premises in Trustees, and with a Committee of Management, and an endowment of £10,000.

RICHARD FITZHUGH, (1833-1918), J.P., Nottingham, was a chemist's assistant, and by dint of energy and perseverance he became proprietor of the business No. 21, Long Row. He was a Town Councillor eighteen years, during ten of which he was Chairman of the Watch Committee. He was Mayor in 1891. After retiring from the Council some years he had the honour of being elected an Alderman, although not a member of the Council, a course that might with public advantage be more frequently followed. He was President of the Nottingham Chemists Association for 50 years, and was one of the originators of the evening classes for pharmacy students at the University College. He was President of the Savings Bank, and the Dispensary; a Director of the Nottingham & Notts. Bank; and was a prominent Freemason. His kindness of heart and suavity of manner caused him to have many friends.

JAMES GRANGER, (1827-1918), was a Joiner on Derby Road, Nottingham, but he was more. He was present at the inaugural meeting of the Nottingham Mechanics' Institution in 1837, when he became a member, was elected on the committee in 1851, and with brief intervals continued actively to work in an official capacity for over sixty years. He was made a Trustee, and Vice-President of the Institution, and in his eighty-fifth year wrote a " Retrospect " of the operations of the Institution from its commencement, occupying 24 pages of a pamphlet which the committee published in 1912, when the number of members was over 4,500 and the books in the Library were 35,000 with 170,000 issues.

Mr. Granger had an unique knowledge of the old streets in Nottingham, and of the changes that have during the past century taken place in regard thereto, and when he became infirm his pastime was to trace the changes, and give a history of them. In this way he for some years wrote interesting notes to the local papers, and published books, and wrote articles in the Transactions of the Thoroton Society, recording much of interest that was unknown, or had been forgotten.

He continued to the great age of ninety-one, occupied as had been the habit and pleasure of his life, in being of some service to his fellows.

WILLIAM J. JESSOP, (d. 1919), silk mercer and draper, who built the large premises on the East of King Street, Nottingham, set an example of interest in the welfare of his workwomen by purchasing and fitting up " The Hermitage," in the Park, as a residence for what are called indoor-workers. The house is modern, but has historical and interesting associations, for the grounds contain the caves in the rock cliff, formerly much more extensive and known as " St. Mary-le-rocks," being a cell connected with the Priory of Lenton. The present occupation of " The Hermitage " does not debar Church and Benevolent Societies from having, by permission, its occasional festival use.

By his will Mr. Jessop bequeathed the King Street premises to the Nottingham Church Extension Fund, who lease the premises to the Company now carrying on the business.

SIR FRANK BOWDEN, (1848-1921), Bart., J.P., after a business career in China, which seriously injured his health, and finding that benefit was derived from cycling, he resolved to devote himself to the production of cycles, and eventually he built cycle manufacturing works at Lenton, which with additions erected after his death, are capable of employing five thousand persons, thereby very largely extending the manufacture of various articles. In the Great War fuses were being made. Under his will there were bequests to several Institutions. Among the bequests was a collection of Oriental arms and armour to the City of Nottingham, including eight complete suits of armour, which serve to illustrate the trappings of a Japanese warrior, some of them being of ancient make, and with the reputation of having supernatural powers, having lavish adornments.

EDWIN WILMHURST, (1833-1922), was an ironmonger and bar iron merchant, at Retford, but he was much more, and it is worth recording that in the same business concern he continued fifty years, in the capacities of apprentice, assistant, partner, sole proprietor, then he afterwards admitted a partner, in whose favour he ultimately retired. He was of a literary turn, and served as honorary secretary to a Literary Society and Library. He wrote articles for the London magazines and local press, as well as published several pamphlets. He was Treasurer of the Retford Hospital. He was musical and became Treasurer of the Choral Society, and aided the Amateur Dramatic Society. He was fond of travel on the continent, and went to the Holy Land. In church work he was diligent, being a Sunday School teacher thirty-seven years, a member of the Church choir from 1890, and churchwarden twenty-seven years. It was, however, as Bailyffe, or agent, for the " Hospital of the Holy and Undivided Trinity in West Retford " that he will be chiefly remembered, for by unwearied attention and careful management the estates were improved, the income and benefits increased, and the public convenience greatly promoted. The construction of the Victoria Road (that is the road direct from the Great Northern Railway Station to the Market Place) through the estate and chiefly at its cost, he steadily pursued against much opposition and discouragement until it

was accomplished. (Retford Times). (See article on John Darrel).

SIR JAMES RECKITT, Bart., (1833-1924), J.P., D.L., of Swanland Manor, Hull, Chairman of Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., Ball Blue and Starch manufacturers, the son of Isaac Reckitt, was born in Nottingham, where the family then resided. His father in 1840 removed to Hull, and commenced business in a very small way, but to-day the works of the firm cover several acres, with 2,000 to 3,000 workpeople, with works in Australia, America, and on the Continent. A distinguished member of the Society of Friends, it is as Hull's greatest benefactor that Sir James will be remembered. One of his most notable gifts was a garden city, or model village, for Hull, which cost him £140,000. He established in 1893 a Free Library, at a cost of £5,000, called the James Reckitt Library, in connection with which he received his baronetcy. In 1915 he and Lady Reckitt celebrated their golden wedding, when many gifts were made, it was said amounting to £25,000. An Orphanage, a Convalescent Home, a new wing to the Royal Infirmary, were among the objects of his beneficence. For his workpeople he instituted a liberal system of pensions. He was connected with all kinds of religious, social, educational and administrative offices and movements. Locally he was a Director of the Wollaton Colliery Company, Limited.

L. Collins,
J. Fellows,
R. Mellers,

See " Families."

SKILLED WORKMEN should follow " Manufacturers," for skilled work is of great importance in every trade, not merely to the parties immediately concerned, but the welfare of the entire district is enhanced thereby, and the men who specially distinguish themselves by their skill in continuous work, and by their helpfulness to others, deserve not merely higher wages but should in some form be recognised as in a kind of " Legion of Honour," but I do not know where to look for such register, and therefore am unable to give examples.

MEDICAL MEN.

JOHN ARDERNE, of Newark, Surgeon, (b. 1307), and SIR ADAM EVERINGHAM, of Laxton.

From the year 1349, when the terrible pestilence called the Black Death appeared, until 1370, John Arderne lived in Newark, and practised surgery, although not a Doctor of Medicine, yet he " was the first Englishman who displayed much skill in surgery." (Dict. Nat. Biography), for he was not an imitator, but gained his knowledge by personal experience, and although skilled in surgery, he attributed his success entirely to Providence. He was very successful at Newark, in healing, but in 1370 he removed to London.

Adam de Everingham in 1341, on the death of his father, succeeded him, having estates in many of the parishes of Nottinghamshire. He was a distinguished soldier, being present at the battle of Crécy, where the Black Prince distinguished himself. Unfortunately, Sir Adam suffered from fistula, a painful complaint. He consulted many surgeons in France, but was deemed incurable, and returned home to die, where John Arderne sought him out, and having treated him for six months he was perfectly cured, and lived twenty to thirty years afterwards. This, which was Arderne's first case, brought him much honour and praise throughout England. His charges of a hundred shillings for a cure appear large, for money was then worth at least twenty times its present value.

Arderne wrote his first book on Fistula in 1349, so he would see the re-building of Newark Church stopped, and he wrote a second book in London in 1377, and numerous MSS., which are in the British Museum.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales recently (1923) called the attention of the Doctors to Arderne's work, describing him as " a very chivalrous gentleman;" so Newark has the honour of having had the first English surgeon. (C. Brown's " History of Newark," and " The Children's Newspaper ").

DR. JOHN STORER, (1747-1837) with medical skill united a fine character, so that he had the confidence of the principal families in both town and county, and was recognised as the head of the local medical profession. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society. He took a leading part in the founding of the Nottingham General Hospital, of which he was appointed Consulting Physician Extraordinary for life. He was actively engaged in the establishment of the Sneinton Lunatic Asylum, and was the father of the Vaccine Institution. He became the first President of the Bromley House Library, where a portrait of him was painted for the proprietors by Thomas Barber, and for many years he presided over the local Auxiliary of the Bible Society. He resided at Thurland Hall, and after his retirement, at Lenton Firs, where he died. He was buried at Hawksworth.

One of his sons was George Storer, M.P. for South Nottinghamshire.

JOHN ATTENBOROUGH, (1756-1843), for sixty-one years Surgeon to the Nottingham General Hospital; introduced vaccination into Nottingham against much hostility, and when small pox was raging, his first patient was his own son, who, with another, having recovered, the prejudice largely subsided, and his surgery on Beast Market Hill became crowded, but he made no charge to the poor, and thanked them for their attendance, being satisfied that the operation would be for the public good.

SIR JAMES BARDSLEY, (d. 1876), was born at Lenton. He, in 1823, was appointed Physician to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, succeeding his uncle who had served there thirty-three years. He was the first physician in Manchester to receive the honour of knighthood, and was Physician Extraordinary to the Prince Consort.

GEORGE ALFRED WALKER, (1807-1884), Surgeon, philanthropist, and sanitary reformer, born at Nottingham. His schoolmaster was Henry Wild, a Quaker, and he early studied medicine, and singularly enough his attention was early directed to the densely

packed graveyards in the town. He went to London, became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and subsequently commenced practice at 101, Drury Lane, where his surgery was surrounded by intramural churchyards. He published in 1839 " Gatherings from Graveyards," gave evidence before a Select Committee of the House of Commons on the horrors of the graveyards and grave pits. He published a book on the " Graveyards of London," and from that time was known as " Graveyard Walker." One book followed another, with lectures and other efforts. He found, and obtained possession of, a great death trap in which ten thousand bodies had been interred underneath a chapel (59 ft. by 29 ft.). These were removed at his own cost to Woburn cemetery. In 1850 he succeeded in obtaining the Act of Parliament restricting burials in towns. He died at Ynysfarg House, Barmouth.

HENRY JEPHSON, (1794-1878), M.D., of the Royal Leamington Spa, was born at Sutton-in-Ashfield, where his father was a framesmith, or, in other words, a maker and repairer of stocking machines. After his schooldays he went to be a chemist's assistant at Mansfield, where in an experiment he lost two of his fingers. He then went to St. George's Hospital, London, and there by diligent study and much self-denial, he was able to take the first step towards obtaining a medical degree, which was his ambition. Leaving London, he became an assistant to a surgeon at Leamington, and was soon made his partner, but becoming the most popular of the two, the partnership was dissolved, and he practised on his own account. Desiring to reach the higher ranks of his profession he sold his practice, and went to Glasgow University, where he obtained the M.D. After a short time he was induced to return to Leamington, and having repaid the surgeon who had bought his practice, he set up as a physician. Possessing now a skilled capacity to diagnose disease and prescribe its remedy, with great force of character, strong individuality, affability and kindness to the poor, he soon built up a reputation and practice that was described as enormous, for he was sent for far and wide, and he drove long journeys, his carriage being fitted up with sleeping accommodation. He

made much use of the mineral springs in the town, hence the saying, " Jephson made Leamington and Leamington made Jephson." His insistence on walking and diet gave occasion for much humourous comment, " The secret is his, of perpetual motion."

On the walls of the Royal Pump Room is his portrait, the cost being defrayed by public subscription. The Town Council named the public gardens Jephson Gardens, having a temple with dome supported by seven columns, in the centre of which is a life-sized statue of Jephson.

Every day he set apart a certain portion of his time for gratuitous attention to the poor. He liberally subscribed to charities, giving for several years as much as £500 a year to the local hospital. The Church and the College received much at his hands.

But overwork laid him low, and in 1848 he was smitten with total blindness, and so continued for thirty years, living in comparative quietness, full of honours and deservedly esteemed. He had married in 1824 Annie Eliza, daughter of the Rev. J. W. Geldart, LL.D. The union was a happy one, terminating on the eve of the celebration of their golden wedding in 1874, by her death, leaving him four years in solitude, for their only son had died in infancy.

JOHN HIGGINBOTTOM, (1789 (?) -1876), was a surgeon, and lived half a century in the house West of High Pavement Chapel, No. 4, afterwards removing to 110, Mansfield Road. A man of studious habits and scientific observation, he was made a Fellow of the Royal Society. His forte was abstinence from intoxicating liquors. For twenty years he prescribed stimulants, but for forty-three years he relinquished their use altogether, from a full conviction of their inefficiency, and their dangerous qualities as a medicine. In the early part of the last century blood-letting was prescribed, and this being abandoned, alcoholizing patients followed, the first named " remedy " destroyed hundreds of lives, and the last named, thousands.

In a Temperance tale, entitled " By the Trent," written by Mrs. E. S. Oldham, which in 1864, out of

ninety-nine manuscripts submitted to the adjudicators, won the First Prize of £250, Nottingham appears as "the large manufacturing town of Trentham," and reference is made to its meadows, and the footpath leading to the Ferry, and the village of St. Wilfrid's on the other side of the river. Mrs. Oldham, who was a native of Nottingham, interweaves a good deal of local scenery, and a number of local worthies, among whom is Mr. Wilbraham, the doctor, always styled "Doctor Wilbraham" although not a physician, who went his morning rounds; "a gray horse and a species of hooded chaise conducted him every day to the houses of his patients far and near, and he was now seated beside the servant-man who was driving, with a heap of books and papers in the ample recesses of the hooded seat." (p. 294). This is an exact description of Mr. Higginbottom, and Mrs. Oldham, in a personal letter to him, dated November 29th, 1866, said "When she wrote of him in her little book it was with many pleasant memories in her heart of his friendship to herself and family, and of his noble and self-denying efforts to promote true temperance in her native town."

JOHN J. BIGSBY, (1792-1881), Geologist and Physician, was born at Nottingham; took his M.D. at Edinburgh, joined the Army Medical Corps, and went to the Cape of Good Hope, and afterwards to Canada. In 1819, having examined and studied the geology of Canada, he was instructed to make a report thereon. He became Secretary of the Boundary Commission. Having retired, he for nearly 20 years practised Medicine at Newark, and, removing to London, was made a Fellow of the Royal Society. For twenty years he was studying rocks, and reporting the results of the researches. He founded the Bigsby Medal of Geology. He wrote several works.

WILLIAM HENRY RANSOM, (1824-1907) was the principal physician in Nottingham, and lived many years at No. 26, Low Pavement. Born at Cromer, and apprenticed at sixteen to a medical practitioner, he at nineteen proceeded to University College, London. Here two years later, in a stiff examination he and Huxley

(afterwards the great Professor) had a neck and neck race, and Ransom came out first, winning an exhibition. "If," wrote Huxley, "Ransom had worked less hard I might have been first and he second, in which case I should have obtained the exhibition, should not have gone into the navy, and should have forsaken science for practice."* Dr. Ransom afterwards studied in Paris and Germany. He settled in Nottingham, and was from 1854 to 1890 Physician to the General Hospital. He was, in 1870, elected a Fellow of the Royal Society for his knowledge of physiology and original observations in ovology. Various scientific papers were written by him, but in addition to his professional work, in which he excelled, he will be remembered best in regard to the social work in which he took a keen interest. For fifteen years he served in the Robin Hoods. He promoted the work of Higher Education in connection with the Mechanics' Institution and the University Extension lectures, and the Nottingham University College, of which body he was a governor.

A marble medallion of him, enclosed in an alabaster frame, the work of Mr. F. W. Pomeroy, A.C.A., was presented by the Ransom Memorial Committee to the General Hospital, and is fixed in the entrance hall, inscribed with the words, "Eminent in his profession, distinguished for his scientific work, honoured for his public services, beloved for his fearless integrity, justice and kindness."

WILLIAM BRAMWELL RANSOM, (1861 (?) - 1909), M.A., M.D., Camb. B.Sc. Lond. F.R.C.P., Senior Physician to the Nottingham General Hospital in succession to his father, and Physician to the Sherwood Forest Sanatorium for Consumption, which in his honour was named, and is called, "The Ransom." He was educated at Cheltenham College, and University College, London, where he headed the list, and carried off the University scholarship and medal. He afterwards went to Cambridge, where on account of his great interest in physiology he was sent by the University to do original work at Naples, and in Brittany. He gained other honours, and then settled in Nottingham

* Life and Letters of Huxley, 1900: II. 133.

(1890) where he speedily became the leading physician in the city and county. " I never wish to meet a nicer or fairer man in consultation," was said of him.

When Dr. Koch announced the discovery of tuberculin, Dr. Ransom went straight off to Berlin to secure a supply of the new specific, and for seventeen years he was the devoted servant of the General Hospital, giving Sunday mornings, and five or six hours to out-patients on Friday afternoons. He devoted much time to the Notts. Convalescent Homes. He was a Governor of the Nottingham High School, and a member of the Council of the University College. He wrote many articles for the medical papers. He became a martyr to his profession, contracting the disease he had done so much to relieve in others. A medallion in marble of him, like that of his father and by the same artist, is in the entrance hall of the General Hospital, inscribed with the motto, " He spent his life in the service of his fellow men." The cost of the memorial tablet was defrayed out of a public subscription, and a fund was raised in his honour, the interest of which was for several years through the Charity Organization Society devoted to the aid of persons afflicted by the malady to which Dr. Ransom fell a victim.
(See Brit. Med. Journal).

In the Report of the General Hospital for 1923 it is stated " The Ransom Memorial Committee have very kindly offered a gift of between £2,000 and £3,000 for the purpose of providing a Pathological Laboratory as a Memorial to the late Doctors W. H. and W. B. Ransom, and this offer has been gratefully accepted."

CHARLES BELL TAYLOR, (1829-1909), was an ophthalmic surgeon, the son, brother and uncle of a family of veterinary surgeons. He apprenticed himself to a Mansfield surgeon, graduated at Edinburgh University, pursued his studies in Paris, was Medical Superintendent at a Liverpool Asylum, and settled in his native town in 1859, when he joined the staff of the Nottingham and Midland Eye Infirmary, and thenceforward devoted his special attention to that branch of his profession, in which he became eminently skilful as an operator, and gained a great reputation, not only

locally, but in London and abroad. He took a prominent part in obtaining a repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act. He was a strong opponent of vivisection and compulsory vaccination. He abstained from alcohol, tobacco, tea, and coffee, and took only two meals a day. His white ponies will long be remembered. He left a fortune of £160,000, mostly to societies. He died at Beechwood House, Woodborough Road, in 1909, aged eighty. (See " Old Nottm. Suburbs," p. 178).

DR. E. J. STEEGMANN, (d. 1923), O.B.E., M.B., Surgeon Commander R.N.V.R., was the grandson of Edward Steegmann, who was a member of the Nottingham Town Council, and Sheriff in 1848. After his education and graduation he became lecturer in hygiene, a barrister-at-law of Gray's Inn, medical officer of health, from 1901-9, and was responsible for the introduction of a number of measures of preventive medicine. He was appointed, in 1901, Secretary to the Royal Commission on Human and Animal Tuberculosis. In 1914-17 he served with the Fleet in the North Sea and Mediterranean, afterwards undertaking special sanitary enquiries for the Admiralty at Sierra Leone and elsewhere. He was employed by the Ministry of Health as an additional medical officer for international medical questions, which led to his being appointed by the League of Nations, in 1921, to undertake the preliminary work of organization necessary for the establishment of a section of Hygiene at Geneva. (" The Times.")

Marshall Hall, see " Families."

I. Massey, see " Benefactors."

NATURALISTS AND SCIENTISTS.

FRANCIS WILLOUGHBY, (1635-1672), F.R.S., was a great student of Nature, and travelled and wrote much. At Cambridge he became skilled in mathematics. In 1661-2 he accompanied his friend and tutor, John Ray, through England, Scotland, and Wales making observations of Nature, antiquities, commerce, and other

objects worthy of note and study, and these Ray published. The year following they with two others passed through Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, making notes, and brought back specimens, made experiments, compiled tables, etc. He had pleasure in obtaining knowledge at first hand, and then in communicating it to others; for Ray had taught him to think of labouring for the threefold object of the glory of God, the assistance of others in the same study, and the honour of his native land. He succeeded to the estates in 1665. On his untimely death, in 1672, his eldest son was created a baronet, who dying, his younger brother was raised to the peerage.

Francis Willoughby was a fine character, with a determination to be useful. His tomb is at Middleton, Warwickshire. His portrait is in the Library at Wollaton Hall.

JOHN RAY, (1627-1705), was teacher, assistant, friend and companion of Francis Willoughby, the naturalist philosopher, and in the " Report of the Manuscripts at Wollaton Hall " repeated reference is made to him. His father was a blacksmith, but the son, being an observer of nature around him, and studious, was sent to Cambridge, where he obtained the degree of M.A., and became a lecturer, first in Greek and afterwards in Mathematics. When about thirty years of age he took a tour through the Midland counties, and afterwards through Scotland, making observations of Nature. In 1660 he was ordained as a clergyman of the Church of England. When the Act of Uniformity was passed, however, he would not comply with it, and so resigned his fellowship, but continued in the church as a lay worker. He and Francis Willoughby now took a tour through England, Scotland and Wales, and later, on the continent, collecting specimens and making notes with a view to publication, and for which he became a Fellow of the Royal Society. His friend and patron, Francis Willoughby, died suddenly, and thus cut short a promise of great usefulness, but he left Ray £60 a year, who continued in the family as tutor of the two sons, for twenty-seven years residing at Wollaton Hall, or Middleton Hall, or elsewhere, during which he was compiling

and publishing the extensive notes that he and Francis Willoughby had made.

ERASMUS DARWIN, B.A., M.D., F.R.S., (1731-1802), was born at Elston Hall, near Newark, and after being educated at Chesterfield and Cambridge, and studying medicine at Edinburgh, he tried to settle at Nottingham as a Physician, but unsuccessfully, so he removed to Lichfield, and prospered and married. "By his first wife he was grandfather of Charles Darwin; by his second, of Francis Dalton." (Chambers). Robert Waring of Wilford, who died in 1662, was an ancestor of the family. Outside his professional practice Darwin had many and varied interests. He was a lover of plants, and had a botanical garden of eight acres. He was poetically inclined, and wrote "The loves of the Plants," and "The Botanical Garden." He was very inventive in mechanics, and designed quite a number of domestic and industrial machines, besides being a sanitary reformer in regard to sewers, burials in churches, etc. He wrote philosophical and medical papers. He removed to Derby, and later to Breadsall, where he died. He has the credit of predicting steam locomotives, writing in 1791:—

"Soon shall thy arm, unconquered steam afar,
Drag the slow barge, or drive the rapid car."

ROBERT WARING DARWIN, (1766-1848), son of Erasmus, became a Fellow of the Royal Society, but had a greater honour in being the father of Charles Robt. Darwin, 1809-82, the author of "Origin of Species."

THOMAS ORDOYNE, Nurseryman, Newark, in 1807 compiled and published "Flora Nottinghamiensis," or a systematic arrangement of plants growing in the County of Nottingham, and where and when found.

GODFREY HOWITT, Nottingham, Physician, to the General Hospital, in 1839 compiled and published "The Notts. Flora," being a list of the Flowering Plants, Ferns, Mosses, Lichens, etc. Wylie records his kindness to Millhouse the poet, and says that he "took a

sincere interest in the local as well as general progress of literature and science.''

GEORGE GREEN, (1793-1841), a distinguished Mathematician, was born at Sneinton. His father was a miller, who owned, and worked, and probably built the tall wind corn mill on Belvoir Hill, near Sneinton church. In 1828 he published by subscription '' An Essay on the application of Mathematical analysis to the theories of Electricity and Magnetism.'' This paper was printed in Nottingham, and limited to about one hundred copies. It occupies over 100 pages in '' Mathematical Papers of the late George Green.'' Edited by N. M. Ferrers, M.A., (Macmillan & Co., publishers, 1871). He commenced residence at Caius College, Cambridge, in 1833, and in 1837 took his B.A. as Fourth Wrangler. He was elected to a Fellowship in 1839, but died two years afterwards. The Dictionary of National Biography says that at the University he '' as a mathematician stood head and shoulders above all his companions in and outside the University.''

The paper of 1828 was reprinted in Paris in 1845, and Sir William Thomson, afterwards Lord Kelvin, wrote that '' Green's Memoir creates a great sensation here.'' '' All through his life Thomson continued to cherish his youthful enthusiasm for the men who had inspired him. Fourier and Green in the domain of mathematical physics, Faraday in that of experimental science, were the *Di majores* of his veneration.'' (Life of Lord Kelvin, p. 112). Other papers were '' On the Motion of Waves,'' '' Sound,'' '' Light,'' etc. A paper on '' The Vibrations of Pendulums in Fluid Media '' was read before the Royal Society in Edinburgh in 1833. His last production was a paper read in 1839. Of how Green obtained his early training we have no information. He says that he had '' been obliged to obtain the little knowledge he possessed, at such intervals, and by such means, as other indispensable avocations which offer but few opportunities of mental improvement afforded.'' Does this mean that he worked in the mill ?

Fortunately, the mill will be preserved as a monument of a distinguished man. There being no heirs, the

Government sold the Green estate, which consisted of the dwelling house, the mill, and a number of gardens. Mr. Oliver W. Hind, B.A., L.L.M, purchased the estate, and, in 1923, repaired the building of the mill, and having removed the broken and useless sails, covered the top with copper, and had a memorial plate attached, recording its connection with the mathematician.

DR. JOHN PERCY, (d. 1889), was the son of Henry Percy, Solicitor, Wheeler Gate, who resided in the house to the West of the entrance to Brougham Chambers, and who was Clerk to the Nottingham Canal Co., the old Water Works Co., and other institutions. The son was born in 1817, educated at Southwell, studied at Paris and subsequently at Edinburgh, where he, in 1839, graduated as M.D., receiving a gold medal for a thesis on the " Detection of Alcohol in the Brain." He also received medals for proficiency in botany and general merit. He settled down to medical practice in Birmingham, became Physician of the Queen's Hospital, and his pathological researches were recognised by his election in 1847 as a Fellow of the Royal Society. He made a thorough study of the " Manufacture of Metals " from the principal ores, devoting himself especially to wrought iron and steel, and also to the properties of nickel, manganese, extraction of cobalt, the use of sodium hyposulphite for silver extraction, the effect of phosphorous on copper, etc.

When the Royal School of Mines was founded in 1851, Dr. Percy left Birmingham, and became Lecturer on Metallurgy. A " Systematic Analysis and Collection of the Iron Ores of Great Britain " was made for the Great Exhibition of 1851, and afterwards published in a Memoir of the Royal Geological Society. He wrote monumental works on Fuel, Fireclays, Iron and Steel, Lead, Copper, Silver, Gold, etc., which are said to be marvels of genius and industry. He served on Royal Commissions on Coal, and Ordnance Stores, and superintended the ventilation of the Houses of Parliament. He was an excellent artist and photographer, and received the Albert Gold Medal of the Society of Arts on his deathbed, when he exclaimed, " My work is done ! "

He had all the characteristics of the Percy family, being tall, spare, with strongly marked features.

JOHN RUSSELL HIND, (1823-1895), Astronomer, was born in Nottingham, his father being a lace manufacturer. At twelve years of age he began to observe the heavens, and at sixteen became a regular contributor on astronomical subjects to the "Nottingham Journal." He obtained a situation in the Greenwich Observatory, and afterwards took charge of one in Regent's Park. He discovered ten asteroids, two comets, fifteen new variable stars, etc., and wrote four books, and many articles, on astronomy. He became the Secretary, and afterwards President, of the Royal Astronomical Society; F.R.S., LL.D., etc., and received many honours, which he deserved, for he was an unwearied worker and diligent student. The Government conferred upon him a pension of £200 a year. (Wylie).

DR. E. COBHAM BREWER, (d. 1897, aged 87), resided for some years at Edwinstowe vicarage, and there died, and was buried in the churchyard. His daughter is the wife of the Rev. H. T. Hayman, M.A., who was at that time Vicar of the parish, and is well known as the Chaplain of the Robin Hoods, and in Masonic circles. Dr. Brewer at Cambridge in 1836 took a first class degree, and became LL.D. five years later. He formed the habit of putting down in a note-book all kinds of scientific information in the form of question and answer, and hence arose two books, "A Guide to Science," and "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable." In the edition of the latter, published in 1894 by Cassell, is a portrait of the author in his eighty-fifth year, shewing a massive head, and his exceedingly small hand-writing. In the preface, which is dated at Edwinstowe, the author tells how the subjects had been under consideration for fifty years, and the first edition published then twenty-five years before. This issue is marked "126th thousand."

HERBERT SPENCER, (1820-1903), the great thinker, born at Derby, lived for four years in the house now used as "The Spread Eagle Inn," Alfreton Road,

Nottingham. He, in his autobiography, refers to his delight in rambling amid the gorse bushes and blue-bells of Nottingham Forest. He does not appear to have had a happy home, or agreeable schooling. After many early struggles in life, he became a prolific writer, and author of many philosophical books.

EDWARD J. LOWE, (1825-1900), F.R.S., and of other learned Societies, of Highfield House, Lenton, began his daily scientific observations in the house that is to be a part of the University, he being then fifteen years of age. In 1846 he published "A treatise on Atmospheric Phenomena," and later, "The Climate of Notts." and "The Conchology of Nottingham." He then turned his attention to astronomy, and Broadgate House, Beeston, was specially built for an observatory, the roof being adapted for instruments to rest and work upon it, and here were brought, in 1855, the famous Lawson astronomical instruments. His meteorological observations formed the basis of the records of the weather published daily in "The Times" newspaper. He, jointly with Mr. Scofferon, in 1860, wrote "Practical Meteorology," being one of the "Circle of the Sciences" series. He was one of the Founders of the Meteorological Society; invented the powder tests for ozone; and was the leading authority on British Ferns, about which he wrote several books. His last book was on "Natural Phenomena and Chronology of the Seasons," 1870.

It is fitting that the grounds of Highfield House, where much scientific work was done, should become the site of the North Midland University.

COLONEL A. E. LAWSON LOWE, F.S.A., (d. 1888), Beeston, son of E. J. Lowe, was a diligent and accomplished scholar, and an able antiquarian. He was the author of Historical Records of the Royal Sherwood Foresters, and commenced—but was not able to proceed with—"The History of Broxtowe Hundred." His early death was lamented.

PUBLIC OFFICIALS.

RALPH EDGE, (1621-1684), was a lawyer, and an eminent lawyer too, and he was for twenty-six years Town Clerk of Nottingham, for twenty years an Alderman of the town, thrice its Mayor, and at the same time a Justice of the Peace for the county. This was not in ordinary times, for the year when he came of age was that in which the Civil War broke out, and his death was only a year before that of Charles II. When he was elected Town Clerk, he was not properly qualified, not being a burgess, so the Council (being determined to have him as their clerk) broke their own rule, directed him to pay the usual £10 qualification fee down, and at the same time handed it back to him to give to the poor of the several parishes; and it is very singular that he was allowed to retain his Aldermanship during the time of his Town Clerkship.

When the movement for obtaining a surrender of the Town's charters was assuming a form, Mr. Edge explained to the Council the bearing of the new proposals, but apparently having regard to his official position, he did not vote on the surrender, but when a new charter came in a suspicious manner, he refused to read it in the Council. When Mr. Sacheverell (which see) and some of the leading men in the town were indicted for tumultuous assembly, Mr. Edge was one of the witnesses for the defence, and denied that there was a tumult, and his evidence was described as clear, impartial and honourable, but the judge had no impartiality about him, and extorted a verdict from the jury resulting in the defendants being fined. (See the account of the trial from the report given in Captain Barker's "Walks round Nottingham," pp. 263-274).

Mr. Edge purchased the Strelley estate, it is supposed about 1678, or six years before his death, which was very sudden and unexpected. The old family of the Strelleys, who had the property for centuries, seems to have decayed, for Dr. Thoroton, writing of Strelley just before the date named, says, "This Manor hath been the inheritance of Lawyers, most of my time,"

which I suppose means that the estate was in Chancery, as we call it. Strelley is now a charming village.

ABSALOM BARNETT, (1773-1850), of Nottingham, was a man who in his time played many parts, for to his ability was added character and energy, securing the confidence of all about him, while in conversation he always had the saving grace of humour. In early life he was connected with the hosiery trade, at New Basford and Carlton Street. He was actively engaged in religious work connected with Castle Gate Chapel, (1802), and afterwards with George Street Baptist Chapel, and in the latter, when the minister was ill or away, he frequently conducted the services with acceptance and satisfaction.

In 1825 he appears as Assistant Overseer of the parish of St. Mary, and he gave important evidence upon the working of the Poor Laws prior to the passing of the new Act which came into force in 1836, when the three parishes of the town were joined into one Union, with one workhouse instead of three, and Mr. William Vickers, Alderman, was elected first Chairman of the Board of Guardians, and Absalom Barnett first Clerk of the Guardians, Governor of the Workhouse, and later made Superintendent Registrar. The old Workhouse was crowded before amalgamation, but the Workhouses of St. Peter's in Broad Marsh, and of St. Nicholas' on Gillyflower Hill, Castle Road, being closed, St. Mary's Workhouse became full to overflowing. The reports of the time state that there was hardly standing room; the result being the development of vice and disease; and the virtuous poor were huddled with the idle and dissolute. (Orange, p. 909). There was no room for enlargement of the premises, which were like a prison within doors and high walls. The Chairman and other Guardians, urged by the Workhouse Master, determined to have a new building in open land; the Town Council refused consent. No land could be bought, and there came, therefore, a battle royal between the two bodies, in which Barnett was the persistent spokesman. In desperation, the Guardians went and bought two fields on Sherwood Rise, at that time in the parish of Lenton, and in the county. Then came indignation at the cruelty

of taking the poor across the wild forest to such a lonely spot as Sherwood Rise. So the Council gave way, and consented to lease to the Guardians all the land between York Street and Windsor Street, called St. Michael's Church-yard, being the site of the ancient church, destroyed possibly about 1327, and also including the site of the old Leper Hospital, of two hundred years earlier date. Schools and rooms for children were built first, and afterwards the Workhouse. The Chairman and Barnett bought the materials, and the latter acted as Architect and Clerk of the works, having a foreman, Thomas East. The cost for the accommodation of 1,150 people, Wylie gives as £17,500, other figures, (probably including later additions), state the cost as £25,312.

Barnett retained his offices to the end of his life. He was one of the promoters of the building of Derby Road Baptist Chapel, and, pending the appointment of a minister, he was chosen as Presiding Elder. He died seven days after the chapel was opened. (See Ward, Wylie and Orange).

GEORGE NICHOLLS, (1781-1865), (afterwards Sir George) K.C.B., Southwell. After serving as mate, he was made commander of a ship in the East India Company's service, but his vessel was burnt, and sustaining a loss of £30,000, he subsequently settled at Farndon, and later removed to Southwell. He married Miss Harriett Maltby, the aunt of Archdeacon Maltby, and being desirous of becoming locally useful, acted as Overseer of the Poor for the parish of Southwell in 1821-2-3-4. Eight letters which he wrote to the "Nottingham Journal," signed "An Overseer," were in 1822 published as a pamphlet "On the management of our Poor, and the general administration of the Poor Laws, in which is shown the System that has been adopted, and the saving in the Poor Rates which has recently been effected in the two parishes of Southwell and Bingham." A statement appended, apparently later, shows the expenditure of the parish in the years ending Lady-day 1821, as £2,290; 1822, £1,644; 1823, £760. It is not possible here to describe the scheme which effected the economy, "chiefly by the firmness and judicious interference of the Magistrates in stimulating the Over-

seers to a strict performance of their duties, and guiding them in their endeavours to lessen parish expenditure."

After leaving Southwell, Mr. Nicholls became in 1826 Superintendent of the Bank of England Branch at Birmingham, and a very active social worker. The Rev. J. T. Becher, in one of his papers (p.41) says that " his perseverance, discernment and humanity in the management of our poor are entitled to high commendation." He published a " History of the Poor Law," and became one of the three first Poor Law Commissioners under the Act of 1834, remaining until 1847. He took part in Poor Law reform in Holland, Belgium, and Ireland. He wrote a number of books and papers on the Poor Laws, and on Agriculture.

EDWIN PATCHITT, (1808 (?) -1888) was a solicitor of note in Nottingham. His father was a barge coal-dealer in Middle Marsh, who had removed from Redmile. The son went as office boy to Messrs. W. & R. Sculthorpe ,Solicitors, the first named being Clerk to the County Magistrates, and the County Treasurer. As a clerk, young Patchitt was so attentive to his duties, and courteous to clients, that his masters articled him, and gradually the magisterial business was committed to his care, so that when he had passed his articles he remained with the firm, and became one of four guarantors of £500 each which the County Treasurer had to give the magistrates. Mr. William Sculthorpe got into financial difficulties, and the guarantors were called upon to pay. He lost his office, and Edwin Patchitt was appointed in his place, and Sculthorpe became clerk in his former clerk's office. Their positions were transposed.

Edwin Patchitt had not only a good knowledge of law, but was a hard worker, and largely extended the business, being Registrar of the County Court; Clerk to the Inclosure Commissioners, and to the High School, and to the Church Cemetery, etc., upon each of which departments he left the impress of his personality, being painstaking, just, definite. As a young man he was a skilled cricketer, and occasionally played in the County team. He was for two years Mayor (1858-9). He bought the Forest House, then a small one, and grounds, and became possessed of the land between there and

the Mansfield Road. He built a new and enlarged and decorated house, and the decorations were remarkable ! It is now the Children's Hospital. He was twenty years building or altering, for he was fond of building, and fancied himself an architect by nature, but his work in the Church Cemetery and in the new High School was rudely upset by his successors, and there is a tinge of melancholy in the choice of the motto he had inscribed in old English characters round the front of the gallery in the entrance hall of Forest House, which was one of the latest parts to be constructed. It reads:—

" Then I looked on all the works that my hands had wrought, and on all the labour that I had laboured to do, and behold all was vanity and vexation of spirit, and there was no profit under the sun."

He was active until he was nearly fourscore years of age. He had a carriage and pair, but only Mrs. Patchitt used it. He preferred walking. Upright and fearless, he loved to do a benevolent action secretly.

ARTHUR J. RAVEN was for many years clerk to Mr. E. Patchitt, and had charge of the Nottinghamshire County Magistrates business, and conducted it so prudently and well that on the death of his employer, although he was not a solicitor, he was unanimously appointed by the Magistrates as their clerk, and for twenty-seven years he held the office, and discharged the duties to their satisfaction.

He was very fond of children, and his habit was to talk to them in Sunday services and Band of Hope addresses, which he continued to give during thirty years. He died in 1915 in his eighty-ninth year.

SIR SAMUEL GEORGE JOHNSON, (d. 1908) was for thirty-eight years Town Clerk of Nottingham. In ability and service he was above the ordinary official, which was recognised justly by the Town Council in that after twenty years service his portrait, painted by Mr. J. H. Lorimer, R.S.A., was presented to him by the Council, and now hangs in the Grand Jury room of the Guildhall, and a further compliment was paid to him for his services in connection with the Municipal Cor-

porations Association, in which his capacities as a statesman in municipal matters was recognised by Queen Victoria, who in 1893 conferred upon him the honour of knighthood.

He was a Kentish boy, born at the village of Roseacre in 1831, and was educated at Maidstone Grammar School. Having been admitted as a solicitor (1854) he began his professional career at Faversham, ten miles W.N.W. of Canterbury, of which town he, in 1859-61 became Mayor, and afterwards—although a young man—he was made an Alderman, and later Town Clerk, and Clerk of the Peace.

It was a small town of considerably less than ten thousand population, but it has an ancient history of considerable interest, and its little river admits boats of two hundred tons. Here was a seat of the Saxon Kings, and Athelstan, in 930, held a Witenagemote, or assembly of Wise men, the forerunner of the British Parliament, the year named being the same as that in which he held a similar assembly at Nottingham. But Faversham had an advantage over Nottingham, in that whereas the reign of King Stephen was such a curse to the latter that the town and all its churches were burnt to the ground, and its county ravaged, Faversham buried the King, and his tomb is in the parish church to this day; and centuries afterwards whereas the revolution against King James II. may almost be said to have openly started at Nottingham, in 1688, Faversham seized the King in his attempted flight to France.

A vacancy occurred in the Town Clerkship of Nottingham through the resignation of Mr. William Enfield, who had filled the office for twenty-six years, he having succeeded his father who held the like office for twenty-nine years, and for generations the legal business of the Corporation had been transacted in the same office, for the Enfields were always reliable public officials, and Mr. Enfield was ever a quiet worker, and benefactor in philanthropic efforts. On retiring, he was made an Alderman. It was then, in 1870, decided that a successor should give his entire time to the work of the Corporation, and out of twenty-two applicants for the post Mr. Johnson was elected, the salary being £1,000 a year.

The importance of the choice of a right man as Town Clerk is seen when there is an enumeration of the public works in the borough that followed in the succeeding generation, in addition to all the ordinary routine work, and to all the social functions that in modern times have enormously increased.

One of the first events of importance after Mr. Johnson's appointment was the decision of the Council to have a School Board, (1871) which involved every three years contested elections, and caused in the following thirty years the purchase of many sites, and the erection of blocks of buildings thereon. The inauguration of the Natural History Museum in Wheeler Gate as a free institution (1872) was followed by the opening in the Exchange Hall of a Fine Art Exhibition in connection with South Kensington, and that led to the leasing of the Castle and its grounds, and to the opening of a Fine Art Gallery and Museum by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (1878).

By an Act of Parliament passed in 1874, the Nottingham Gas Company, with all its works, was taken over by the Corporation, and paid for by annuities, and this was followed by great development in the Gas Works at various places, and large extensions in the supply in the villages of the county round the town.

The formation of a Leen Valley Sewage Scheme (1872) with an intercepting sewer, running from Bulwell through other parishes down to Stoke Farm, was followed by a greater scheme for the annexation to the borough (1877) of six parishes, and parts of three others, and embracing thirteen districts, and involving all kinds of improvement works, one being the formation of three miles of boulevards, from Mansfield Road through Hyson Green, Radford and Lenton, to the Castle, thereby promoting a great public convenience. The building of the University College, Free Public Library and Natural History Museum, and its opening by H.R.H. the Duke of Albany, was a marked step in advance of the work of education (1877-81). The School of Art and Design was also taken over by the Corporation (1879).

The acquisition of the Works and powers of the Nottingham Water Works Company, 1879, and the sub-

sequent development of the pumping stations, reservoirs, and additional supplies in both county and town, was followed by the Derwent Water Board for the supply of six towns. The establishment of the Tramway system by horse haulage (1878-9); the obtaining of powers for Electric Lighting; the removal of the Cattle Market from Sherwood Street, and its establishment on London Road (1886); the separation of the Town's interest in the Lunatic Asylum at Sneinton from that of the County, and the erection of a vast building on the Corporation Estate at Mapperley (1874-80) many times enlarged; the building of the Guildhall, Magistrates Courts, Police Offices, Fire Station, etc., 1886-8; the coming of the Great Central Railway right through the heart of the town, involving the destruction of houses and buildings, the removal of the Workhouse, the selling of Corporation lands, and the purchase of other lands in lieu thereof; the erection of Victoria Station, with all the changes and adaptations required, accomplished by the bringing up thereto of the Great Northern from London Road; the construction of the Victoria Embankment, one and a quarter miles long, one of the finest works of any provincial Corporation, involved the taking of 700,000 tons of gravel and dirt out of the bed of the Trent, (1898-1901); the transfer of the powers of the Tramway Company to the Corporation, and the construction of a system of electric cars (1901); the abolition of the School Board, and the transfer to the City Council of educational powers with regard to all Voluntary Schools (1902-3); the widening of main streets arising from the fact that in the olden time there was no way into the great Market Place of a greater width than about fifteen feet; to this add the many new Recreation Grounds, the Cemeteries, the Baths, all the sanitary developments:—all these; and more, would involve much anxious care and thought.

It would be a great mistake to imagine that all these works were either suggested or carried out by the Town Clerk. That is the work of the members of the Council and its staff; but it is true that for many years the soul of the Council was its Clerk, that he had the capacity to see ahead; that he was a born leader of men; that he had a sound judgment, upon which the

members of the Council came to lean. In doing this he tried to carry all sections of the Council in their decisions, and adapted himself to their views. "Mr. Johnson, you are two-faced!" exclaimed an annoyed member. "Nay, I am sixty-faced," was the rejoinder, alluding to the number of members constituting the Council (64). He was not a perfect man, but taking him all in all it will be a long time before the Corporation get a better Town Clerk, and the people, one better fitted to successfully carry out social functions, and general administration.

In his professional capacity he made himself a master of Municipal law, for he was the editor of the third edition of "Arnold's Law of Municipal Corporations," and joint editor of the fourth edition. He was also author of "The Duties and Liabilities of Friendly Societies," "Notes on the Riot Acts," etc. He was a well-read man and of a literary turn of mind. He was one of the founders of the Municipal Corporations Association of England, and is said to have aided the Government in the preparation of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882.

He was always active in religious and social work. When at Faversham, for years he held the Archbishop's license as a Lay Reader in the diocese of Canterbury, and was zealous in the improvement of Church music. In Nottingham he was associated with the Federation of Church Schools; with the establishment of Convalescent Homes and the Social Guild. He was at one time President of the Sacred Harmonic Society, and Vice-President of the Mechanics' Institute, and connected with the Men's Sunday Morning Institute. He was a member of the Masonic body, Past Master of the Newstead Lodge, and sustained other offices connected therewith.

He was married three times, and in addition to the loss of the first two wives, he felt much the loss of one of his sons, a very promising solicitor, who fell in the Influenza epidemic of 1891. Another son, who became Town Clerk of Hampstead, survived him.

He resigned his office as Town Clerk in 1908, but the Council asked him to continue as Clerk of the Peace and consulting Solicitor at a salary of £1,000 a year.

His health, however, failed, and he died at Bournemouth, on December 11th, 1908. The body was brought to Nottingham, where a service was held in St. Mary's Church, and the interment was in the Church Cemetery.

CHARLES JOHN BRISTOWE, (1862-1911), M.A., was eldest son of Judge Bristowe. He was educated at Repton, and was a Scholar at Trinity Hall, Cambridge. He twice rowed in the Cambridge boat against Oxford, being Captain on the second occasion. His oars hang on the wall of the Committee Room in the County Hall. He having been ordained, worked as a Curate in London, but his health giving way he became a private coach at Cambridge. Under the Notts. Education Committee he became its first Director, and threw his energies ardently into the organisation of the work. Absolutely unselfish, he never thought of himself, but always of how he could be useful to others; especially he was a great lover of children, and with energy and kindness worked for their benefit. In Caunton Church is a memorial window, with the motto " He being dead yet speaketh."

JESSE HIND, (1842-1919), was a solicitor in Nottingham. As a youth he was a scholar in the High Pavement Sunday School, and became a teacher, secretary, and superintendent. When in the legal profession, he had passed his articles, he was called " The Law Walking Dictionary," for he knew law cases off by heart, so that he could quote " Smith versus Jones," and tell the place and date and effect of the decision without referring to the book. While engaged as managing clerk to Messrs. Enfield ,he attracted the attention of Mr. Arthur Wells, a wealthy solicitor, who offered him a partnership, and accepting it, he very greatly extended the business. When the County Council was formed in 1889, Lord Belper and some of the principal Magistrates had decided that Mr. Hind was the most capable and suitable member of the legal profession in Nottingham, to be Clerk of the Council, and so invited him, without application, to accept the office, and being appointed, he had to organize the work. On the death of Mr. Burnaby of Newark, in 1893, he succeeded him as Clerk of the Peace for the County, and these offices he held until 1904,

when, owing to increasing deafness, he resigned. He was President of the Nottingham Incorporated Law Society in 1887; a Justice of the Peace for both City and County, and a Director of various companies. He is entitled to some credit for the part he took in connection with the establishment of the Wilkinson Smith Charity, and the work of his son Mr. Oliver W. Hind, B.A., LL.M., in the formation of the Dakeyne Street Lads Club must not be forgotten.

H. HAMPTON COPNALL, (d. 1921), Clerk of the Peace for the County of Nottingham, and Clerk to the County Council, compiled a volume of Notes and Extracts from the County Records of the Seventeenth Century, which the Council published with illustrations. He also rendered distinguished service in the County Councils Association, and wrote various articles which were published in the Transactions of the Thoroton Society.

SIR WILLIAM HUGH TOMASSON, (1857 (?) -1922) Chief Constable of Nottinghamshire, had a good record for service in his native county. He was educated at Clifton College, and during the Zulu War he joined the Cape Mounted Rifles in the fight against the famous chief Cetewayo. After the war he returned to his birthplace, Barnby Moor. In 1880 he joined the Nottinghamshire Police Force, was stationed as Superintendent at Mansfield, and on the death of Captain Holden he succeeded as Chief of the force, an office he held for thirty years. His promptitude in action was illustrated soon after his appointment, when a Coal Strike was in progress, and at a certain pit violence and wrecking were threatened to begin on the morrow, but when the morning light broke, a band of soldiers were walking about the pit head, having been brought by train during the night, and everybody laughed, for the crisis was thus prevented. There were during his terms of office, great developments in the Colliery districts, and law and order in the two hundred and sixty-one parishes of the County were under his supervision. During the visits of royalty to Nottinghamshire he had special charge. His care was recognized, he being made Police Inspector for the Northern district of England, and he

received the King's Police medal. During the great War he had special duties, one of which was the charge of guarding the high explosive works at Chilwell. He was made a commander of the Order of the British Empire, and later was knighted. Outside his duties, he for twenty-two years was Honorary Secretary of the Nottinghamshire County Cricket Club, and on retiring received a testimonial, £564 being presented.

The Deputy Chief Constable Harrop, for a number of years, ably supported his Chief.

STATESMEN AND M.P's.

SIR THOMAS REMPSTON, (d. 1406), was Lord of Bingham, and five other parishes. He represented the county in five Parliaments, 1381-98. He was Admiral of the Fleet, Constable of the Tower of London, and Knight of the Garter; a Conservator of the truce with France in 1401, which was renewed four times. He concluded a treaty of peace with France, and had other missions and commissions to that country. The House of Commons commended his services, and he was made a member of the Privy Council. In crossing the Thames into Essex, he was captured by a band of French pirates, and was probably ransomed; but in crossing in a boat from Paul's Wharf to the Tower he was drowned. The tide was running fast, the boatmen—because of the danger—hesitated; he threatened them, they yielded, but in attempting to shoot the bridge the boat ran against one of the piles, and Sir Thomas fell overboard. The body was recovered and buried in Bingham Church. (Art. W. H. Stevenson).

RALPH, LORD CROMWELL, who died in 1456-7, was the tenth and last in succession bearing the name of Ralph. He was born at the old Manor House at Lambley, which stood where the Rectory now stands. The moat of the manor house is still visible, and the traces of the fish-ponds, and a large yew, three and a half yards in circumference, tell the tale of departed dignity. The title of Cromwell was taken from the village of that

name, five and a half miles North of Newark, where the family also had a manor house, near to where the Romans had a bridge across the Trent. It is worthy of note that in Domesday Book (1086) under the head of "The land of the Thegns," that is, of the King's Servants, the particulars of the Manor of Lambley immediately follow those of Cromwell.

We have no information as to the early days and education of Ralph. As a soldier, he accompanied the King in his wars. In 1418 he was made a lieutenant to the King's brother, and acted as his deputy. When he was twenty-six years of age the King appointed him to the important post of Governor of the King and Queen of France. In 1422, Parliament appointed him a trier of petitions to Parliament, and when he was twenty-eight years of age the Lords elected him as one of seventeen members of a Council to rule the nation during the King's minority. He had other appointments, the most important of which was that of Treasurer of the Kingdom, (1433) in which he displayed great capacity and energy. He was evidently proud of his post, for a purse is the symbol he had put upon all his buildings. When he travelled he was accompanied by a great escort. In 1445 he became Constable of Nottingham Castle and Warden of Sherwood Forest. He was a great builder, and rebuilt Tattershall Castle, and built its church. He commenced to build Wingfield Manor and built its church, and other churches and buildings were erected by him. In a codicil to his will he directed that Lambley Church should be rebuilt at the cost of his estate, and made bequests for monasteries, bridges, poor tenants, etc. (W. H. Stevenson and H. Gill).

Many Cromwells—not of the family—settled in North Nottinghamshire. The ancestors of Thomas Cromwell ("the hammer of the monks") went from Nottinghamshire to Essex. One of Oliver Cromwell's ancestors, named Williams, married one of Thomas Cromwell's descendants, and took her name.

SIR GEOFFREY FENTON, (1539-1608), translator, statesman, was the son of Henry Fenton, of Fenton, Sturton-le-Steeple. Judging by results, he must

have applied himself thoroughly to his studies, and especially to the acquisition of a knowledge of foreign languages. In 1567, then residing in Paris, he published a translation of a collection of novels, and in 1577 he issued "Golden Epistles," being selections from Latin, French, and Italian, and later a translation from the French of a "History of the Wars in Italy."

In 1580 he received an appointment in Ireland, and took an active part in its governmental administration. He married the daughter of an ex-Lord Chancellor. He became the Principal Secretary for Ireland, was sworn in to the Privy Council, reported in person to the Queen as to the state of affairs, and gave counsel as to the policy to be pursued. He was knighted for his services, for he laboured with zeal and ability to promote the public good.

In a letter to Lord Burleigh, 28th October, 1588, after the dispersion of the Spanish Armada, he says that in a walk of less than five miles on the coast of Sligo, he himself had counted about eleven hundred corpses of men which the sea had driven ashore, and the like were to be seen at other places. (Brown).

He died in Dublin, and was buried in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

SIR EDWIN SANDYS, (1561-1629), was about fifteen years of age when his father was appointed Archbishop of York, an office he held for twelve years, and as the father frequently resided at Southwell, and died there, the son would probably be a visitor there, or at Scrooby, where a part of the church property was leased to him. He became a very useful man in several respects:—(1) He aided the judicious Bishop Hooper in his great work of the "Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity." (2) As a member of Parliament he resisted the unconstitutional ways of King James I., and (3) he aided the development of the Colonial policy, which had so mighty a result.

SIR THOMAS HUTCHINSON, Knight., (d. 1643, aged fifty-five) removed from Cropwell to Owthorpe, and became a magistrate, administering justice, Mrs.

Hutchinson in her "Memoirs" says, "with such equitee and wisdome, and was such a defender of the countrie's interest, that without affecting it at all he grew the most popular and most belov'd man in the country . . . . . being still sought by the whole county to be their representative (in Parliament) to which he was several times elected," thus in 1625-39-40. He appears to have been a man of great prudence. He removed from Owthorpe to Nottingham, some authorities say, to the house where the Judge's Lodgings have been, but what is more likely is that the house stood to the east of the carriage way leading to the rear of the County Hall. His library at Owthorpe "contained a vast number of folio volumes of polemical divinity," (Rev. Julius Hutchinson) for divinity as a science was a study then in vogue.

EDWARD WHALLEY, (d. 1678), was one of the descendants of Richard Whallaye, esquire, of Kirketon Hall, whose fine tomb is in Screveton Church. His mother was the "Aunt Fanny" of Oliver Cromwell. He joined the Parliamentary Army in the Civil War; was present and acting as Major at the battle of Gainsborough, and at Naseby (1645) distinguished himself by defeating two divisions of the Royalists, for which he was made a Colonel. For what was called "a brilliant action," at Banbury, he, in 1647, received the thanks of Parliament, and £100, and in lieu of his salary (which he had not received) there was given to him the forfeited estate of Flawborough, near Staunton, which had been taken from, and later on was restored to, the Newcastle estate. He for a time had the guardianship of King Charles, at Hampton Court, but the King managed to escape from his care and custody. Whalley's signature to the death warrant of the King was the fourth in order, and the next after that of Cromwell. He was afterwards engaged in fighting in Scotland, and later was made Major-General over five Midland Counties. He represented Nottinghamshire in Parliament, and Cromwell made him one of his "Lords," but upon the Restoration he fled, for there was a reward of £100 offered for his apprehension ,dead or alive. He went first to Switzerland, and afterwards to New England, and in various

places lived in concealment with his son-in-law Goffe for more than fifteen years.

DENZIL HOLLES, (1597-1681), was born at Haughton, near Retford, and must be described first as M.P. and last as Lord Holles. His father, the Earl of Clare, (who lived partly in Nottingham, and to whom a gigantic tomb was erected in St. Mary's Church, where he was buried,) was strongly opposed to the arbitrary government of the King (Charles I.), and when the House of Commons wanted to pass certain resolutions, which the Speaker was afraid, if passed, would give offence to the King, Holles was one of the members who held the Speaker in his chair until the resolutions were passed, (1629). For this he was prosecuted, and the Court of King's Bench fined him 1,000 marks (? £666) and imprisonment in the Tower, where he remained about a year. In 1642 the King went to the House of Commons to demand the surrender of five members, Holles being one of them, whom he charged with high treason, but the members had fled, and the King departed very angry. In 1643, Holles signed the Solemn League and Covenant, and as one of the heads (if not the head) of the Presbyterian party, their separation from the Cromwellian party became more pronounced, and led to Holles withdrawing to France, where he remained until the Restoration, which he aided; for he had always sought for constitutional government. Parliament had voted him £5,000 towards the losses he had sustained in the Civil Wars, but he declined it. He became Ambassador to France, and was made a peer, and a member of the ministry under Charles II. There is a fine monument to his memory in Dorchester church, where he was buried. Bold and incorruptible, he sought his country's good.

The mansion at Haughton is no more; a farm house is all that survives; the park has become meadows and arable fields; the church is in ruins in a plantation of firs, with several mutilated tombs.

WILLIAM SACHEVERELL, (1638-1691), of Barton, represented Derbyshire in three Parliaments, and Nottinghamshire in the Parliament of 1690. The

great walls round the house in which he lived at Barton still continue, and the brick dovecote, but the house is destroyed. He was described as " the ablest parliament man." He strenuously opposed the succession of James II. to the throne, on the ground of his popish tendencies, and thereby gave offence to Charles II. In the last years of that monarch a movement was promoted by the Court party to induce the boroughs to surrender their ancient charters guaranteeing their liberties to act in local administration, and in the new charters to insert clauses limiting their powers, and authorizing the government to intervene, and in effect to direct who was to be elected. This movement, William Sacheverell vigourously opposed. When the question of surrender came before the Nottingham Council, the votes were equal on each side, including the vote of the Mayor for surrender. It was a foregone conclusion, for the Mayor had in his pocket the deed of surrender, to which he at once attached the Town Seal.

When the next election came, the new charter had not arrived, and William Sacheverell was put at the head of the opposition, and there was great excitement in the town, for the new charter arrived during the day containing all the objectionable clauses. Both parties elected a Mayor, to which there was, of course, opposition, and this was followed by the opposing party being indicted for having notoriously, unlawfully, and seditiously assembled with many other ill disposed persons to disturb the public peace. The case was heard before the notorious Judge Jeffreys, who abused and bullied all round, and gave a violent summing up, and the jury at midnight, locked up, yielded, and Mr. Sacheverell was fined 500 marks (£333 6s. 8d.), and other prominent Nottingham inhabitants were all fined lesser sums.

He died at Barton, and was buried at Morley, where the altar tomb records that he had " served his king and country with great honour and fidelity in several parliaments."

ROBERT SACHEVERELL, son of the above, was elected M.P. for Nottingham in 1698, and five times afterwards.

It is worth recording that Jeffreys died in the tower, lost and forsaken.

New charters were given by William and Mary, restoring the old charters, and cancelling the objectionable powers.

JOHN PLUMPTRE, (d. 1751), was a descendant of the worthy benefactor of the Hospital. In Deering's "History of Nottingham," (1751), there is an engraving showing an "East prospect of Nottingham taken from Sneinton Hill," and dedicated "to John Plumptre, Esq., one of the Honourable Members in Parliament," and the largest house shown thereon, standing on the North side of St. Mary's Church, is Mr. Plumptre's house, which appears to have been built by him in 1712-15, and continued until 1855, when it was pulled down. In the History referred to, Mr. Plumptre supplied to Dr. Deering much material to enable him to complete the work. He was a promoter of education among the poor, and in the Deed founding the Blue Coat Charity School in Weekday Cross, in 1720, his name stands first of the Trustees. He promoted the welfare of the Hospital, and it is recorded that "beside other great improvements, four new tenements were added by him in 1751, and his son added two more tenements in 1753." He appears to have been member for Nottingham in seven parliaments between 1705 and 1741. To his family was granted, in 1632, the north transept of St. Mary's Church to hear divine service, to pray and to bury there, and underneath a large vault contains ten members of the family.

THE BENTINCKS.

WILLIAM HENRY CAVENDISH BENTINCK, (1738-1809), the third Duke of Portland, succeeded to the title and estates when he was twenty-four years of age. One of his first appointments was Lord Chamberlain of the Household, and later he became Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and in 1783, Prime Minister, with C. J. Fox and Lord North as Secretaries of State. He was also Chancellor of Oxford University, Knight of the

Garter, Lord Lieutenant of Nottinghamshire, and held many other offices. In 1794 he accepted the office of Secretary of State, which he held for seven years. In 1807 he again became Prime Minister, and so continued for two years, when he resigned, and died. He is described by the " Dictionary of National Biography " as " a good administrator, tolerant in the exercise of great and extraordinary powers; careful in details, yet not wanting in broad administrative views. In private life he was in every way admirable." This testimony is the more important because in those days laxity in morals was fashionable.

WILLIAM HENRY CAVENDISH SCOTT-BENTINCK, the fourth Duke of Portland, (1768-1854), although holding various state offices, and having state honours, was of a quiet, retiring disposition, and cared more for the development of natural resources among and by the people, than for doubtful improvements by acts of Parliament. Thus, in 1836-9 a Reservoir of 72 acres was made at Sutton-in-Ashfield, and thereby the water power for working the mills at Mansfield was improved, and works were constructed for irrigating the water meadows between Mansfield Woodhouse and Edwinstowe. Considerable developments were made by bringing into cultivation forest-land which had long before been deprived of its timber, and instead of growing bracken it was made to improve the national food supply.

About 1840 the Duke took steps to supply cottage garden allotments in the hosiery frame-work villages on the Portland estates. Thus at Hucknall, in each part of the parish a field or portion of a field was devoted to the purpose, the Duke providing gates and fences, and paying rates. Mr. Bonser states that " in Sutton (where there are now about 1,000 of these allotments) the rental charged was 3/- per lot, but in the 1847 distress through unemployment and famine, 7 years rental was returned. These gardens were a Godsend to the poor, and in marked contrast to the state of affairs in some other parishes where the owners either refused to let land for the purpose, or charged three times the ordinary rental.

The Duke's portrait when he was 84 years of age was painted by Sir James Grant, R.A., and in December, 1852, was presented, nearly 800 of the Duke's tenants subscribing. An engraving was made by James Faed, and printed, showing a fine head and kindly face, and a dress having leathern breeches, as the tenants were accustomed to see the Duke when riding amongst them. Framed copies are still to be seen in many a farm house and are cherished.

LORD WILLIAM CAVENDISH BENTINCK,—(1774-1839), was second son of the third Duke of Portland, became in 1803 Governor of Madras, and so continued five years. He held the command of a division in Lord Wellington's Army, and afterwards was British Minister at Naples, and was Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in that kingdom, and captured Genoa. He sat in Parliament for many years as member for Nottinghamshire and elsewhere. In 1827 he was appointed Governor-General of Bengal, and four years afterwards he became the first Governor-General of India, and there he did good service, for he followed a pacific and popular policy, in educating and employing the natives, developing local resources, and the overland route, suppressing suttee and thuggism, etc. Even after his return he again entered Parliament as M.P. for Glasgow.

LORD GEORGE BENTINCK, (1802-1848), third son of the fourth Duke of Portland, of whom a monument stands in Mansfield Market Place, for twenty years after he was elected M.P. for King's Lynn was so engrossed in racing that he paid little attention to public affairs; but when Sir Robert Peel, in 1845, introduced his Free Trade measures, Lord George Bentinck became the leader of the protectionist party, whereupon he sold his racing stud, and devoted himself to his public duties. His time, however, was short, for walking from Welbeck to Thoresby he died on the road. He was an advocate of religious liberty as regards Jews and Roman Catholics. His political biography was written by his friend Mr. D'Israeli, afterwards Earl Beaconsfield.

GENERAL SIR JOHN COAPE SHERBROOKE, (1765-1830), born at Arnold, and died at Calverton. He was a distinguished soldier, and became a Governor. At the storming of Seringapatam he took an active part, and afterwards in Sicily and Portugal, where his bravery was severely tested. He was appointed Lieut-Governor of Nova Scotia, and Commander of the Forces in 1811, and five years later Governor-General of Canada. Both in war and in administration, he won the good-will of the people whom he governed, and the gratitude of his country for his services. He was made G.C.B. in 1815, and General in 1825.

SIR ROBERT HERON, (1765-1854), was born at Newark. He studied at Cambridge, and travelled on the Continent. He became M.P. for Grimsby, and was 13 years M.P. for Peterborough. He was the author of "Notes printed but not published," and was a great writer on Poor Law administration. A keen naturalist, his observations taking the peculiar direction of animals in menageries, he is repeatedly referred to by Darwin.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, (1811-1864), the fifth Duke—K.G., B.A., D.C.L., was M.P. for South Nottinghamshire fourteen years as Lord Lincoln. He was First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, 1841-1846. His opinions on the Corn Laws changed with those of Sir Robert Peel, and this change cost him his seat, for his father's influence was used against him, but being appointed Secretary for Ireland, he was elected for a Scotch constituency. Succeeding to the Dukedom in 1851, he became Secretary of State for the Colonies, and when the War with Russia broke out he was made Secretary for War. The country having had a long peace there was no preparedness for war, and an absence of proper control of contractors, who supplied goods which in many cases were fraudulent or defective. The Duke thereupon had to bear a torrent of abuse, his efforts for good having been thwarted. He was again Colonial Secretary in 1859, till his death. He was a man of ability and integrity. His trustees, Mr. Glad-

stone and Lord de Tabley, leased the Nottingham Castle to the Corporation.

CHARLES PAGET, Esq., (1799-1873), was a member of a distinguished Nottinghamshire and Leicester family. He was made a J.P. for Nottinghamshire in 1839, and was High Sheriff in 1844.

At Ruddington Grange, he organized a system of sending to Nottingham twice a day a large supply of milk, and although that was an ordinary business affair, yet it was then (when there was no supervision securing quality) a great benefit to have a regular supply of good milk. He was an educationalist before it was fashionable. He developed a system of half time for boys to work on his farm, and on alternate days they went to school, and he took William Spencer (who was a born teacher, although not a trained one) from Carrington to assist him in the mental training of young men and the lads in the village. He was elected M.P. for Nottingham in 1856, and thrice subsequently, and was a very useful member, bringing business capacity to bear upon improving the bills introduced to Parliament.

The election of 1865 was in many respects a remarkable one. In no election in Nottingham, before or after, had vile slander and personal intimidation, and the stirring up of the worst passions of the people of the baser sort, been used to such an extent against people of the most decent character, the consequence being riots of a very serious character, all stimulated from one source. Terrorism prevailed. The result of the election poll was: Mr. Samuel Morley 2393, Sir Robert Clifton 2352, Mr. Paget 2327, Mr. A. G. Martin 2242.

Mr. Paget actively supported the educational institutions of Nottingham, and the Art and University Extension classes, and was at the first School Board election placed second at the head of the poll, out of forty candidates.

On October 13th, 1873, he and Mrs. Paget, and her sister, Miss Tebbutt, staying at Filey, went and sat on the rocks near the Brigg, and there came a huge wave and broke over them, and swept Mr. and Mrs. Paget into the sea, and they were drowned.

THE CARNARVON (HERBERTS) FAMILY.

HENRY HOWARD MOLYNEUX HERBERT, fourth Earl of Carnarvon (1831-1890), P.C., D.C.L., LL.D., married the daughter of the sixth Earl of Chesterfield, Lady Evelyn Stanhope, who died in 1875. "He, as Secretary of State for the Colonies, conducted to a successful issue in 1867, the negotiations by which the Canadian Provinces, till then disunited and comparatively feeble, were consolidated into a powerful and conspicuously loyal unit of the Empire." He made many speeches on the subject, which were collected and published in 1902 by Sir Robert Herbert (Murray). His efforts to accomplish the like service for Africa were for the time being thwarted, but he abolished slavery on the Gold Coast. As Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, he tried to arrive at some understanding with Parnell, but they came to a battle royal. He married in 1878 his second wife, Elizabeth Catharine Howard, and they travelled extensively, both in the British Empire and elsewhere, for his view was that personal observation should precede legislation. On the death of Lady Chesterfield in 1885, the Nottinghamshire estates at Bingham, Shelford, Gedling, and elsewhere passed to the Earl of Carnarvon's eldest son, Lord Porchester, and one of the first acts of the Earl as guardian, and as Patron of the Gedling Church, and one of the last acts of Lord Forester, as Rector, was to arrange with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the sale of the Gedling Glebe farm to a Committee of working men, to be divided into 800 garden allotments, payable for by instalments over seven years, and that land is now called the Porchester Estate, at Mapperley.

GEORGE EDWARD STANHOPE MOLYNEUX HERBERT, fifth Earl of Carnarvon, (1866-1923), who succeeded to estates of about 30,000 acres, became a great traveller, and after a terrible motor accident resolved to devote himself to research as to the ancient history and antiquities of Egypt. In 1906, in association with Mr. Howard Carter, he applied to the Archaeological Committee at Cairo for permission to excavate at Thebes, and during the ensuing years many valuable

discoveries were made by them. After the War, Lord Carnarvon was granted a concession in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings, and in 1922 their sixteen years' patient work was rewarded by the discovery of the tomb of Tut-ankh-amen, with all its marvels. A few months after this brilliant success, however, Lord Carnarvon was bitten by a mosquito, with fatal results, and he said to a friend, " I have heard the call. I am preparing for it," and on April 6th, 1923, he passed away. His sister, Lady Winifred Burghclere, wrote the sketch of his life in Mr. Howard Carter's book, " The Tomb of Tut-ankh-amen." (Cassell).

AUBREY NIGEL HENRY MOLYNEUX HERBERT, (1880-1923), was second son of the fourth Earl of Carnarvon, and his coming of age was celebrated at Teversal Manor. After being educated at Oxford, he entered the Diplomatic service at Tokio, and later at Constantinople. He travelled extensively in Macedonia and Arabia, and learned the Turkish, Arabic and Greek languages, which were of great service later on. In some fighting between Turks and Albanians he was taken prisoner by the latter. In the Great War, through defective eyesight, being ineligible for service, he joined a Special Reserve as Interpreter, He was Second Lieutenant in the Irish Guards, and was wounded and taken prisoner in the retreat from Mons, but managed to escape. He went to Egypt as Captain of the General Staff, where his knowledge of Arabic was of material service. He was in the first landing in the Dardanelles, and later in Mesopotamia. He helped to negotiate the Armistice with the Turks, for which he was mentioned in despatches. He served in Salonica and Italy. The story is told in " Mons, Anzac and Kut," by an M.P.

He became M.P. for the Yeovil Division of Somerset, and for a time was Parliamentary Secretary to the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

He had a kindly, winning manner,and wherever he went he made friends.

ROBERT LOWE, (1811-1892), who became Viscount Sherbrooke, was born at Bingham Rectory, he being the second son of the Rev. R. Lowe, the first son suc-

ceeding to the Oxton estate, and taking the name of Sherbrooke. He was educated at Winchester and Oxford, where he graduated as B.A. in 1833, and became a tutor, and later a student at Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar. He went to Australia, and secured election to the Legislative Council of New South Wales, in which he advocated national education, and sought to remedy the transportation system, which was administered with shocking neglect and cruelty. Financially, he was very successful in buying and selling real estate, so that in 1850 he returned to England, where he became a writer for " The Times " newspaper, and was elected M.P. for Kidderminster. In 1859 he was Vice-President of the Council, and Minister of Education, his system of payment by results effecting great improvements, but involving hardships. When the University of London obtained representation he was elected its first M.P. He was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, but his proposed tax on matches was vigorously opposed. Later he became Home Secretary. On his retirement he was made Viscount Sherbrooke (1880).

He was an example of a man triumphing over difficulties, for he suffered greatly from defective eyesight, which gradually became worse. Yet he was a very energetic worker, and his speeches were greatly admired. The honours bestowed upon him by the Queen, (P.C. and G.C.B.) the Universities of Oxford and Edinburgh, the Royal Society, the British Museum, etc., indicated his scholarship, his ability, his services, his character, and the confidence and esteem in which he was held.

ANTHONY J. MUNDELLA, (1823-1897), was born at Leicester, his father being an Italian. After the usual education he became an assistant in a hosiery warehouse, and having been noticed by a Nottingham manufacturer for his attention to business and his capacity, at twenty-three he was offered a partnership, which resulted in the formation of a company, and the building of large works in Station Street, Nottingham. With the development of the business came other interests, and he became an active member of the Town Council, and a Captain of the Robin Hood Rifles. He

strenuously promoted a system of arbitration and conciliation between employers and their workpeople. He became an M.P. for Sheffield, and so continued twenty-nine years. He was made a member of the Privy Council, and became its Vice-President. As Minister of Education he established Higher Grade Schools. As President of the Board of Trade he established the Labour Department. As Fellow of the Royal Society, he showed his interest in Science. The record on his tomb in the Nottingham Church Cemetery justly says: "Loving knowledge for its own sake, he strove to diffuse it among his countrymen. He laboured for industrial peace, and the welfare of the children of the poor."

JULIAN, BARON PAUNCEFOTE, of Preston, (1828-1902), lawyer and diplomatist, who was of the Smith-Bromley family, became minister plenipotentiary to the United States, where he negotiated some very important matters. His funeral ceremonies at Washington were attended with great distinction. His body was brought in a U.S.A. man of war, and was buried at East Stoke, near Newark, where is a "Peace" monument, which was intended to represent the blessings of peace, a sermon in bronze, of international interest, because the deceased was the first representative from this country to be styled "Ambassador."

JOHN EDWARD ELLIS, (1841-1910), was born at the Newarks, Leicester, of a family whose members had in Yorkshire, distinguished themselves as churchwardens, and in Leicester, had become active members of the Society of Friends, and therefore advocates of liberty, temperance, and social welfare. After the usual education at Friends' schools, he was offered by his father, who was Chairman of the Midland Railway, the option of going to the University, or of travelling through the United States with a study of railway methods. He chose the latter. He was apprenticed to a firm of Railway Engineers at Leeds, and records his pride at assisting in the completion of a railway engine. In 1861 he went to Hucknall on his father's behalf, to take a joint charge of the colliery then being established, and there he made great efforts to accomplish parochial and

social reform, in which he succeeded, a Local Board, and a School Board, being established, followed by a water supply, sewerage, widened streets, and other advantages, three sets of Board Schools being erected, and a Science and Art School, with the gift by the partners of a Free Library, and afterwards by Mrs. Ellis, of a Swimming Bath.

He became a member of the Nottingham School Board. He was for twenty-five years M.P. for the Rushcliffe Division, having six contested elections, each time with a different competitor, but he always had a substantial majority. He became Chairman of the House of Commons Committee of Ways and Means; and of the Standing Committee on Trade. He had the offer of the Speakership, which he declined. For a year he was Under-Secretary for India. He was a zealous advocate for peace, and the reduction of armaments. He vigorously opposed the South African War, and strongly supported Temperance, licensing reform, and Education. He accompanied, in 1909, a party of Bishops, representatives—clerical and lay—of the Roman Catholic and Nonconformist Churches, with several M.P.'s, on a visit to Germany, with a view to promote peace and goodwill between the two great Teutonic races. They were right royally received by the Kaiser and great dignitaries, and municipalities, and were assured of the peace of Europe, and the need for reducing the "terrible Navy estimates." In 1910 his illness came on, and he decided to resign, and a few days later he died.

Mrs. Maria Ellis, wife of the above, was daughter of John Rowntree. In 1866, Mr. Ellis went to Scarborough to recuperate after an illness, and there as he entered the Friends' Meeting House for worship, he caught sight of Miss Rowntree, and the thought immediately flashed through his mind, " My future wife." It may be the worship was that day divided or disturbed, but steps were of course taken to make the vision a reality, with happy lifelong results. (See " The Life of the Rt. Hon. John Edward Ellis, M.P." by A. T. Bassett).

J. E. Denison (Lord Ossington),
E. Denison,
W. T. Denison,
Scroope (Lord Howe),
R. Sutton (Lord Lexington),
T. Manners Sutton (Lord Manners),
J. H. T. Sutton (Lord Canterbury),
C. Manners Sutton,
Hon. Wm. Pierrepont,
Sir G. Savile,
H. Savile,
W. Savile,
Sir G. Savile,
Ed. Strutt (Lord Belper),
Hy. Strutt (Lord Belper),
H. J. Wilson,

See "Families."

TEACHERS,

(UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE).

JAMES TENNANT, (1808-1881), Mineralogist, was born at Upton, near Southwell. He was employed in the shop of Mr. Mawe, a dealer in minerals and shells; he thoroughly learnt, and afterwards managed, and later purchased the business. He attended the lectures of Faraday, at the Royal Institution, and so qualified himself that he was appointed professor of mineralogy at King's College. He was also lecturer on geology and mineralogy at Woolwich. An earnest advocate of technical education, he gave liberally to help the cause. He superintended the cutting of the Koh-i-noor, and was appointed mineralogist to Queen Victoria. A Fellow of the Geological Society, he was President of the Geological Association in 1862-3. He wrote a Catalogue of Fossils formed in the British Isles, and other books.

JOHN FARMER, (1835-1901), was a musician, and came of a musical family, for his father, although a lace manufacturer in Nottingham, was a skilled violinist, and

his mother, who kept a milliner's shop the next door to the Talbot Inn, on Long Row, was musical also. His grandfather, John Farmer, was a glee singer, and kept the " Crown and Cushion Inn," Weekday Cross, with a music hall in the rear. Young Farmer went to school at Mr. Ward's,Hucknall, and would amuse his fellows by fetching music out of a stick, or other object. He was apprenticed to his uncle, Henry Farmer, a music dealer and composer, in High Street,, and thence he went to Germany, where he spent several years in studying music. On returning, he was sent into his father's warehouse in London, but he had no heart for trade, and on the death of his mother, in 1857, he ran away to Zurich. In 1861 he came back to England, and the following year was employed for musical purposes at the Great Exhibition. He became Song Master at Harrow School in 1864. There, by dint of energy and humour, he made the boys fond of singing. " He set himself to make music reach every stratum of school society. The twelve houses at Harrow he visited fortnightly, and set them all a-singing. Bathed in perspiration, and with assumed eccentricity, he kept the boys in roars of laughter by his mimicry of the stockingers of Hucknall, but his humour had always a moral or social significance. " Cinderella," the children's Opera, and the children's Oratorio, " Christ and His Soldiers," " Songs for Colleges and Schools," " Songs for Soldiers and Sailors," were among his chief works, but his work was greater than his compositions, for he had made music a popular means of expression to a great school of English boys. He had shown what a strong bond of union music may become.

Lord Ernest Hamilton, in his Autobiographies, one volume of which he entitles " Forty years on," from a song of Farmer's, tells of the great influence for good that Farmer exercised on the Harrow boys. Edward Bowen composed the words, and Farmer the music of many songs which appear in Farmer's books, but the boys gave little credit to the poet, nearly all being allotted to the song master, yet after " Forty years on," the Bowen and Farmer combination, both for prolificness and for the sustained high level of its work, must always stand pre-eminent. (Chapter VI.).

In 1885, on the invitation of the celebrated Dr. Butler, he went to attach himself to Oxford University. During the last twenty-five years of his life he was the musical adviser to the Girls' Public Day School Company, and held also various other appointments. He died at Oxford, in 1901, aged sixty-six.

REV. JOHN E. SYMES, M.A., (1847-1921), ex-Principal at the Nottingham University College, was educated at London University College School and Downing College, Cambridge. He took his B.A. in 1871 and M.A. three years later. At Lancing College, Chichester Diocese, he was ordained. He became an University Extension Lecturer, and in that capacity lecturer at Nottingham under a scheme inaugurated by Professor Stuart, Dr. Paton, and others. In 1881, he with Dr. Clowes, Dr. Fleming, and the Rev. J. F. Blake, were appointed as the staff of the new University College at Nottingham, Mr. Symes being Professor of Literature, and in 1890 he became Principal, and so continued twenty-two years, when he resigned and was made Emeritus Professor. He afterwards became Honorary Organizing Secretary of the Churchman's Union. He died at Palermo in Italy.

The establishment of a Normal Department for Day Training Classes for intending Elementary Teachers and others, was promoted by him, and successfully launched under Mr. Henderson and Miss Bird, and was a great convenience to many persons. During his Principalship several other departments were added.

He wrote " Political Economy," a " Companion to English History," and various other works concerning church and social questions, on which his views were considered somewhat advanced, for his heart yearned over the plethora of wealth combined with the depths of poverty of the existing system. (From paper by Rev. G. W. C. Ward).

AMOS HENDERSON, B.A., (d. 1922), was Professor of Education at University College, Nottingham. and he and Mrs. Henderson had charge of a Hostel for students at Mapperley Hall. He had been educated at

Borough Road College, and held the Cambridge Teachers diploma with distinction, and later he wrote a handbook, " Some Notes on Teaching." He was for three years Assistant Teacher at the People's College, under Mr. Edward Francis, F.C.S., but when the Nottingham Day Training Department for Training Elementary Teachers was formed at University College (being one of the first five Training Departments established in the country after the Act of 1890) he was appointed Normal Master, and later, Professor of Education, and this work he continued thirty-two years. " He came from time to time," says Professor Granger, " into touch with each of his one hundred and fifty students, and, from the beginning of each session, knew their names within a fortnight." For seven years he acted as Honorary Secretary of the East Midland Educational Union.

He was happy in his work, very musical in his tastes, equally at home whether lecturing on mathematics or music, quiet and unassuming, his influence upon the lives and character of his students was considerable and lasting, making them to realise " that no amount of knowledge can be of any use in this world unless it be coupled with the wisdom of brotherly love and service."

FRANK CLOWES, (1848-1923), D.Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S., M.R.I., an eminent chemist and gas expert, was in 1881 appointed Professor of Chemistry at University College, Nottingham, and so continued sixteen years. He was the first Principal of the College, and after his retirement he was given the title of Emeritus Professor. He became Chemical Adviser to the London County Council, and Director of the Council's staff and laboratory. The Societies of which he was president, or other official, or member, are too numerous to be here enumerated. He was the author of many papers on analytical chemistry, and of text books which have become standard works. His papers were read before the Royal Society, the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Society of Chemical Industry, etc. He died at his residence at Dulwich.

HIGH AND SECONDARY.

EDWARD FRANCIS, (1845-1918), was the last Head Master of the People's College, Nottingham, as Hugo Reed was the first, sixty years before, who was a writer of valuable contributions in works on physical science. When that College was opened there was no higher education in Nottingham available for young men who wanted to gain mental development, and increased business capacity, through a training in knowledge of the sciences and languages at a moderate cost, but in process of time the University College and two Secondary Schools had been erected and supplied the want, so the People's College was reduced to a Higher Grade School to which Mr. Francis was appointed (1st January, 1883) and the School and its Master were in 1905 transferred to High Pavement Secondary School, the older building becoming an Elementary School. The record of Mr. Francis at the People's College was:—" one of the most popular and successful Head Masters."

He was a man of all-round attainments, being almost equally proficient in science, languages, music, art, literature and athletics, and was most thoroughly at home when taking part in the actual teaching of his scholars. His efforts were not limited to making good scholars, but were aimed at producing good and useful citizens. (W. J. Abel).

REV. JAMES GOW, (1844-1923), M.A., Litt. D. Camb., was Head Master of Westminster School, 1901-19, and previously Head Master of Nottingham High School, 1885-1901, during which period the number of pupils was doubled. His earlier work was as Cambridge University Extension Lecturer. He afterwards went to the Bar of Lincoln's Inn. To qualify for Westminster it was desirable that he should be clerically ordained. At this School he was a conspicuous success, and the school filled, he having the advantage of being a trained lawyer, a student of music, and at home in mathematics, science, and modern languages. In theology he belonged to the broad school. He was the author of a work on Greek mathematics, of the standard Companion to the

Classics, and of one of the standard editions of Horace. He was President of the Head Masters' Association, and twice Chairman of their Conferences. See his memoir, by R. M. Barrington Ward, (Macmillan & Co.).

WILLIAM HUGH, (1835-1920), was in 1861 appointed Head Master of the High Pavement School, Nottingham, when it became what was then called a British School, with Government inspection. In 1870, the passing of the Education Act changed it into a Higher Grade School. Science and Art being introduced in 1876, it developed into the first organized Science School in England. In 1891 the School was transferred to the School Board, and in 1895 with its name, its Head Master and scholars, it was removed to new buildings on Stanley Road, becoming in 1904 one of two Secondary Schools in the city.

From 1861 to 1905, Mr. Hugh was not only the teacher but also the guiding spirit of the school, with its success in science, in music, in educational development, and, what is more important, in the building up of the character of the children committed to his care. On his seventieth birthday, December 1st, 1905, a presentation was made to him of a gold watch and £110. The fifty years as a school master did not terminate his work, for he then became examiner of candidates for special scholarships in the secondary schools of the city. He was the author of a small selection of poems, called "Gathered Leaves." Here is one stanza:

> "O love of God! a present incarnation
> Be in this heart, that I may kiss the rod,
> And, like the Christ, receive the inspiration
> To feel, to live, to die for love of God."

DENOMINATIONAL.

REV. JOHN BROWN PATON, M.A., D.D., (1830-1911), for forty-three years lived in the house forming the Western wing of the Paton Congregational College, Nottingham. He was born at Galston, in Ayrshire, his father being a hand-loom weaver and small shopkeeper; a handy man, who could mend watches; a thoughtful man, who belonged to the Literary and Philosophical

Society; a religious man, interested in church work, in whom life was less than duty, and who was the constant companion of his son. At the age of ten the boy's schooling came to an end, when he went into the printing office of the "Kilmarnock Herald," then edited by Alexander Russell, afterwards famous as editor of the "Scotsman." After being there a year he went South to Cheltenham, where his uncle was a minister, and the boy was appointed usher in a school at Gloucester, and at fifteen he began to preach. At sixteen, he became a student at the Springhill College, Birmingham, for the training of Independent ministers, where he continued seven years, and finished his college course by winning a double M.A., at London University. He became pastor of the Wicker Church, Sheffield, where he built a church, formed a Village Preachers' Association, actively joined in town social work, helped Dr. Joseph Parker to found the Cavendish College at Manchester, and married a worthy helpmeet.

When it was decided to form a Congregational College at Nottingham, the choice of a Principal fell on Mr. Paton, because of his boundless energy, joined with spiritual power, a love of knowledge, his delight in imparting that knowledge to young men, and the experience he had gained in training lay preachers at Sheffield. The work began in 1863, and the building was erected, and opened in 1868, with Dr. Paton as Founder and Principal.

The Institute was, however, only one of a multitude of objects in which his energies were directed. His sympathies were larger than his denomination, and he would, as far as practicable, bind the whole of the religious bodies in united sanctified effort. He welcomed and sought to aid the Old Catholic movement on the Continent. He promoted the University Extension Lectures, which resulted in the formation of the Nottingham University College. He took an active part in the early School Board elections. He promoted Continuation Schools, Social Institutes, and Recreative Evening Homes, Working Men's Polytechnics. He formed the National Home Reading Union, and promoted Co-operative Holidays. He would have Temperance Public

Houses, and have boys trained, and drilled in a Life Brigade, without the military accompaniments. Probably, the effort that occupied him most was the " Colony of Mercy," for taking able-bodied men who were down in the world, and training them to work on the land until they had gained confidence and self-respect. For this purpose a farm was obtained at Lingfield, twenty-six miles south-east from London, and here was formed the " Home for Epileptic Children", and in these and like efforts was formed the Christian Social Service Union, in which Christians of all creeds were invited to co-operate.

Time would fail to tell of all the efforts in which he joined, for it was said " he could drive six horses abreast," and in addition to all his duties in the College, and the various schemes in hand, he was for a long time the Editor of the " Eclectic Review," and joint Editor of the " Contemporary Review," and wrote numbers of articles.

The University of Glasgow, in 1882, conferred on him its D.D. in acknowledgment of his writings and work. On his retirement from the Principalship, after thirty-five years of service, an address of love, inspiration, and veneration was accompanied by the presentation of a pony carriage and a bureau. A full length portrait of Dr. Paton was painted by Mr. Arnesby Brown, R.A., an artist whom Nottingham claims as a native. It was presented to the city, and a replica of it was presented to Mrs. Paton, and £150, being the balance of the subscription fund, was given towards furnishing the Epileptic Home at Lingfield. He died at the age of eighty-one, and at his funeral, addresses were delivered by the Rev. F. B. Meyer and Principal Ritchie, the prayer of committal was read by the Dean of Norwich, the parting word of benediction was given by the saintly Bishop of Hereford, and the boy buglers sounded the Last Post over the valley where for forty years the deceased lived, toiled, and prayed. " So he came to his grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in its season."

" 'Tis so to live that when the sun
Of our existence sinks in night,

Memorials sweet of duties done
May shrine our names in Memory's light,
And the blest seeds we scatter, bloom
A hundredfold in days to come."

(See " John Brown Paton, a Biography by his son, John Lewis Paton, High Master of the Manchester Grammar School.")

FREDERIC EDWARD BUMBY, B.A., (d. 1915), was for about twenty years Lecturer in English at the University College, but he had a much wider outlook than that of a professor only. When he left the Manchester Grammar School at the age of fourteen he was at the head in modern languages, and in 1885 he became a full time student at Owen's College, and after a three years course was appointed assistant in the work of the great Oxford English Dictionary, and for twenty-seven years he continued one of the honorary readers of the Dictionary press. In 1887 he became English tutor at the Nottingham Congregational Institute, and during the illness of Dr. Paton he was acting principal. In 1897 he became connected with the University College. Nearly every Sunday he officiated in the religious services of the Free Churches in the city and district. He was a man broad in his sympathies and helpful in his services. When the Great War broke out he devoted his leisure time to work for the public good. As a special constable he did more work at what are called " point duties,"—directing street traffic at dangerous crossings —than any other member of his company, with one exception: but he said he valued the weekly day of rest and worship so highly that he would not attend at drills on Sunday forenoon.

DR. T. WITTON DAVIES, (? 1851-1923), was an example of how one may rise with effort. He began as a wage-earner at eight years of age in an iron works, where he remained till he was twenty-one. He was trained at Regent's Park College and London University, became a Baptist minister in 1879, and two years later was " classical " tutor at Haverfordwest College, at the same time acting as Honorary Pastor of six Baptist churches. From 1892 to 1899 he was President of the

Baptist College at Nottingham, and became Lecturer in Arabic and Syrian at Nottingham University College, and later Professor at Bangor University College. He held degrees from Durham, Leipzig, and Geneva Universities.

ELEMENTARY.

ROBERT WHITE, (1694-1773), born at Bingham, was there a very useful schoolmaster, and more than that, and his tomb tablet is inscribed in the parish church. His parents were poor, and he was a cripple, having an infirmity in his legs and thighs, so he received what was then called a liberal education, which he afterwards used for the good of the children around him. He studied the classics, and "particularly the sublime Art of astronomy." He compiled Almanacks for the Worshipful Company of Stationers, and in 1750 he prepared a "Celestial Atlas containing a new Ephemeris of the planetary motions and a complete Almanac." He would have come to great honour but for his modesty and infirmities, but the tablet well says:—

"No Epitaph need make the Just man famed,
The good are prais'd, when they are only named."

His widow reached the ninetieth year of her age.

The school, and the compilation of almanacs, were continued by his pupil Daniel Stafford, who died in 1783.

THOMAS PEET, (1708-1780), was an eminent mathematician, astronomer, schoolmaster and land surveyor residing in Greyfriars Gate, Nottingham. As a boy he had every obstacle thrown in his way, but was determined to get knowledge, and Mr. Wildbore, a dyer, kindly lent him books. He compiled "The Gentlemen's Diary," and "Poor Robin Almanack," forty years.

REV. MOUNTAGUE WOOD, (d. 1741), must have credit for founding and endowing the School at Woodborough, in 1736, with lands situate in Woodborough, Blidworth and Stapleford, together being about sixty acres, but—

THE OLDACRES FAMILY must have credit for worthily carrying out the founder's desire. They remind us of Goldsmith's Vicar:—

" A man he was to all the country dear,
And passing rich with forty pounds a year."

For three generations they taught the Woodborough children in the day school, and discharged the duties of Vicar of the parish, on a miserable stipend, and this service continued one hundred and twelve years.

RICHARD OLDACRES, (d. 1785), was " in 1741 put to business in Derby, where in about fourteen years he made himself master of almost every part of mathematics and natural philosophy." He taught day and evening schools. When appointed school master at Woodborough, in 1763, the salary was £20 a year and house, and later £30. He fitted himself for ordination, and in 1771 became, in addition to his school work, stipendary curate, the church income then being £39 a year, but £23 was retained by the non-resident incumbent. He took in boarders, and spent two-thirds of his income in enlarging the school. After twenty-two years work he was succeeded, as curate and school master, by his son, the REV. SAMUEL OLDACRES, and he, by the REV. JAMES HEWES, who had married Richard's sister; he being in 1837 succeeded by the REV. S. L. OLDACRES, Richard's grandson, his income being £112 a year, but he spent £560 on improvements on the school premises. He continued nearly forty years.

(See " History of Woodborough," by Rev. W. E. Buckland, and " Lecture " by J. Marriott).

FREDERICK WARD, (d. 1873, aged 72), " for many years principal of a Boarding and Day School in this (Hucknall) parish. A man of considerable attainments, a strict disciplinarian, a character builder, and men now waxen old speak with deep respect of him." So says the local History, and the writer of these notes remembers the lessons on Nature, seventy years after the lessons were given. Mr. Ward conducted the school for about 40 years, and it was the only school of the

kind for half a dozen parishes round Hucknall. His son, the Rev. Charles D. Ward, D.D., who became a Methodist Minister, the President of his denomination, and the Editor of a London Magazine, writing of his father's school says:—" My honoured father had a rare and remarkable way of throwing as much fascination around the school work that even long sessions seemed short, and hard lessons were not unwelcome." John Farmer, of Harrow fame, and the author of " Christ and His Soldiers," was a boarder at this school. The boarders attended at the Methodist Chapel on Sunday mornings, and the Parish Church in the afternoons. Mr. Ward was also a polished and acceptable local preacher: " the village seer " had a large family.

JOHN W. CURTIN, (1833-1908), was in 1861 appointed Head Master of the Nottingham Blue Coat School—being selected out of 288 applicants, and he justified the appointment, continuing for the long period of forty-six years. He put his whole soul into his work, and exercised a powerful influence for good upon his pupils, taking a personal interest in their well-being for years after they had left the school. He aimed at the development of a high standard of character, and with sympathy and kindness, joined with a sound judgment, strict discipline, earnest devotion to duty, and all tempered with a keen but kindly sense of humour, his labours were highly appreciated. Two traceried windows and a brass tablet are in St. Peter's Church, where for thirteen years he was warden.

WILLIAM E. ROBINSON, (d. 1921, aged 67), was school master at Bestwood Park for thirty-eight years. He passed his examination at York Training College. His activities were considerable; for many years he was a Church of England Lay Reader, a Churchwarden, Ruri-decanal Councillor, Choir-Master, a Bible Class leader, a Band of Hope worker, an active member of the National Teachers Union, an Institute promoter, an occasional preacher in Nonconformist pulpits. As school master he was a character builder. It is said that no scholar of his ever appeared before the Magistrates. With a quiet, unassuming manner, he never

spared himself, and to him Christ was before creed. He was buried in the beautiful Bestwood churchyard, and the church could not hold the mourners. The parishioners subscribed and put in the parish church a brass tablet "to commemorate his unfailing courtesy, and devotion to duty."

JOHN STEEDMAN, (1844-1921), was a schoolmaster, first at Sneinton, and afterwards at St. Ann's Council School, having in it nearly one thousand children, and he worked for fifty-two years. He kept the school in an efficient state, and devoted much of his leisure time to church work. For about thirty-five years he was secretary of the Ruri-decanal Conference, and attended almost every meeting, aiding also in penitentiary work, he being a Lay Reader, but his life-work was his devotion to the welfare of the children in his school. He was a man of wide reading, which he used for the benefit of the boys.

GEORGE MERCHANT, (1831-1923), was a school master at Sneinton, and afterwards at Wilford. He compiled "Examples in Arithmetic," carefully graded, each standard having its own grade, and printed in seven books. To show how well the work was done it may be stated that about three and a half million copies have been sold, for the work was adapted to the capacities of the children according to their ages and attainments, and there was printed separately answers for the use of teachers.

Gilbert, A., see "Families."

TRAVELLERS.

JOHN DEANE, (1679 (?) -1761), born at Nottingham, was, because of his inclination, apprenticed to a butcher or a drover, and getting into bad company led to deer stealing, and fear of the operation of the law led to flight to the sea, where he succeeded so well that at the capture of Gibraltar he had risen even to the rank of captain. When he was about thirty years of age his

father and brother helped him to purchase a small vessel, which he called the "Nottingham Galley," but it was wrecked, and the crew were reduced to dreadful sufferings on a barren island, from which they were rescued with the loss of everything, and he eventually arrived at home again; but in 1714 he commanded a ship of war in the service of the Czar of Muscovy, and in 1721 and for seventeen years, he was British Consul in the ports of Flanders and at Ostend, from whence he returned and settled at Wilford. He built in succession, the two houses East of the Green, where he resided over twenty years. In the field at the back of the house he was violently assaulted and robbed, which led to the robber being hanged. He was in his eighty-second year when he died, and his wife died the next day. The tomb is in the centre of Wilford churchyard.

Mr. W. H. G. Kingston, the popular writer for boys, has woven the story of his life in a book, "John Deane; Historic Adventures by Land and Sea." (London, Griffiths & Co.).

MANSFIELD PARKYNS, (1823-1894), Woodboro' Hall, was great-grandson of the famous wrestler Sir Thomas Parkyns, of Bunny. He was born at Ruddington, and proceeded to Cambridge, but left after a year's residence, and went for a tour in Abyssinia, Egypt, etc., where he continued nine (?) years. He was appointed attaché to the Embassy at Constantinople. He returned in 1852, and became one of the "lions" of the day, married a daughter of Baron Westbury, and they had eight daughters. He published "Life in Abyssinia," and settled at Woodborough. He was appointed Official Assignee in Bankruptcy and later Comptroller, retiring in 1884. He gave much time to improving Wood's School, and made the beautiful carved oak choir stalls in Woodborough Church at which, and the Tower screen, he worked for two years. (Buckland, p. 37).

WILLIAM F. WEBB, (1829-1899), who in 1860 bought the Newstead estate from the executors of Colonel Wildman, had travelled extensively in Africa, and there he met Livingstone and formed a lifelong

friendship. On his return voyage, when passing through the Red Sea, two Lascars fell overboard, and when the Captain refused to stop the ship for the sake of saving two mere Lascars, Mr. Webb instantly plunged overboard, saying "They will stop for a passenger."

DAVID LIVINGSTONE, of whom his companion Sir John Kirk says, "he was the bravest man I have ever met, with perfect frankness and sincerity, an iron will combined with a beautiful gentleness of manner," was a personal friend of Mr. Webb, and in 1864 stayed for some time at Newstead Abbey, in which he wrote his book, "The Zambesi and its Tributaries." His daughter Agnes was partly educated at Newstead. Stanley made repeated visits, and gave lectures at Nottingham and Mansfield.

G. Cartwright,
Sir C. Fellows,
Lord Savile,
Sir H. Willoughby,

See "Families."

VARIOUS PERSONS.

MARGERY DOUBLEDAY was a washerwoman in Nottingham, who by her will in 1544, left the rent of a close in Broad Marsh, then being 20s. per annum, to the sexton of St. Peter's church, on condition of ringing the bell, which she purchased, every morning (except Sunday) at four a.m., to wake up the washerwomen for their work. The good dame had experienced the benefit of early rising, and had prospered with it, and so wanted to extend its operations. Was that the field where a hundred years ago was St. Peter's Workhouse and Burial Ground, now its Schoolrooms and the houses West of Newbridge Street? If so, who sold it, and who got the benefit? She also left another field for prayers to be said on her behalf.

LADY ANNE STANHOPE, who died in 1587-8, being the 30th year of Queen Elizabeth, has in Shelford Church a monument with a record worth observation. She was the wife of Sir Michael Stanhope, to whom had been granted by Henry VIII. the manor of Shelford, and other estates in the county, formerly belonging to the suppressed monastery. Sir Michael was akin to, and associated with, Lord Protector Somerset, who in the days of Edward VI. was executed, owing to the machinations of the rival Duke of Northumberland, and Sir Michael shared the same fate, and his widow lived thirty-five years afterwards. During that period she brought up all her younger children in virtue and learning. She kept a worshipful house, relieved the poor daily, gave good countenance and comfort to the Preachers of God's Word, spent most of the time of her latter days in prayer, using the Church where God's Word was preached. She died in the faith of Christ, with hope of a joyful resurrection. (See monument in Shelford Church).

MRS. ANNE BALLARD, who died in 1626, and whose memorial brass plate was on the wall of the old church at Radcliffe on Trent, must have been a useful woman according to the inscription, for "she lived in good reporte," to the age of eighty-three, and

"Aske how she lived, and thou shalt know her ende,
She dyed a Saint to God, to poore a Friende."

ELIZABETH HOOTON, (d. 1671, aged about 71), of Skegby, was one of the first local converts made by George Fox in 1647-8, when he worked as a shoemaker at Mansfield Woodhouse and preached in the district. He was then a young man of about twenty-two, and she was a married woman of middle age. Deeply religious, strong minded, and of a zeal for the Lord of Hosts that nothing could subdue, she deemed it her duty to bid farewell to her husband and children and become the first itinerant woman preacher of the new doctrine. A storm of opposition greeted her, and according to Fox's Journal in 1650, she was imprisoned "in ye ffen country, for preachinge ye gospell." This was followed

by imprisonment at Derby; at York Castle, practically two years; in Beckenham prison five months; in Lincoln prison three months. During these periods of captivity she boldly demanded a reform of the many abuses which then disgraced our gaols—reforms for which Elizabeth Fry more successfully pleaded, one hundred and fifty years later. In each case she wrote to the local authorities, although this course naturally tended to increase the harshness of her own punishment, and indignation appears to master discretion in these documents. Thus we are told, "Her earliest extant letter is addressed to the Mayor of Derby, and draws a contrast between the pitiable state of the poor prisoners and his own comfort and honour, warning him of the fate of Dives, 'if he will not regard the poor and in prison.'" ("Quaker Women 1650-1690," M. R. Brailsford).

When Oliver Hooton, her husband, died about 1661, leaving her well off, she would enjoy neither ease nor comfort thereby, but hearing how the Quakers were persecuted in New England she desired to suffer with them. Although described as "an old woman," she endured the many hardships of the voyage, and reached Boston in the summer of 1661. Here the Quakers were treated with far greater severity than in England, women were whipped at the cart's tail from town to town, one had been hanged. She and the elderly friend who accompanied her were promptly imprisoned and condemned to banishment. After suffering "weariness and painfulness, hunger and thirst, perils of water, and perils in the wilderness," they eventually reached Rhode Island. From there they went to Barbados, and after another encounter with the governor at Boston, returned to England, where she was confronted by fresh trouble. Her son had been imprisoned for refusing to take the oath, and in consequence of an unjust distraint the farm had to be sold. Although she courted martyrdom, she apparently did not "take joyfully the spoiling of her goods," and failing to obtain redress at the Leicestershire Sessions she went to London to lay her case before King Charles II., and persistently waylaid him, thrusting letters into his hand, and endeavouring to preach to the courtiers and soldiers at Whitehall. The only out-

come appears to have been that the King granted her a certificate permitting her to settle in any of the British colonies, which enabled her to return once more to Boston, this time accompanied by her daughter Elizabeth, and with the intention of buying a house and land, to be used as a Quaker meeting-house and hostel, and the land for a burial ground. These plans were, however, effectually thwarted by the refusal of the authorities to allow her to purchase land. Five years of bitter persecution followed, until at last she realized that her scheme was impracticable and returned to England about 1666-7—to leave it again on her last adventure in 1671. At that time George Fox determined to visit the Quakers in the West Indies, and twelve Friends volunteered to go with him, Elizabeth Hooton being one. After a seven weeks voyage they reached Barbados, where they stayed for three months, and then in January 1672 set out for Jamaica where Elizabeth died, being about seventy-one years of age. Her career is very difficult to follow, and still more so to assess the good.

LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGU, (1689-1762) was the eldest daughter of Evelyn Pierrepont, who became in succession Earl of Kingston, Marquis of Dorchester, and Duke of Kingston. Her mother having died, Lady Mary had to act as hostess and carve the meat at the table, so she took lessons " three times a week, and in order to perform her duty before her father properly, and without interruption, she was forced to eat her own dinner alone, an hour beforehand." She married Edward Wortley Montagu, but the marriage does not appear to have been a happy one. Mr. Wortley having been appointed to the embassy at Constantinople, she went there, and she became the authoress of " Letters from the East," which showed ability. The one point to be made here is that at Adrianople, having noticed the practice of inoculation for small-pox, she had her son inoculated, and took much pains to introduce the practice upon her return to England, thereby conferring considerable benefit.

" THE WALTER FOUNTAIN," at the junction of Lister Gate and three other streets, Nottingham, was

erected in 1865-6 to perpetuate the memory of the connection of John Walter, Esquire, one of the proprietors of the " Times " newspaper, as M.P. for Nottingham, with the people and the town. He died in 1847, and his son, John Walter, Junr., who also became M.P. for Nottingham, erected the Fountain in 1866.

MRS. MARY MARLOW, (1808-1878), Basford, before the days of registered midwives and nurses, voluntarily undertook to do the office of midwife for poor women without fee or reward, going to any part of the parish at any hour, at a moment's notice, and this she kept up for forty to fifty years.

" BENDIGO " must have a place among the notables of Nottingham. His name was

WILLIAM THOMPSON, (1811-80), who was born in New Yard, Parliament Street, his father being a skilled lace-maker. The lad took a wild course, but was fond of fishing, skilled in sports, and being trained as a boxer, at twenty-one commenced his career as a prize-fighter. In 1835 he defeated Ben Caunt, and later beat Langan; Deaf Burke; Ben Caunt a second time; then Tom Paddock, and so he was Champion of all England. When thirty-nine he retired from the prize-ring, but he had contracted the habit of excessive drinking, and so he went down, down, until he had during twenty years, been convicted by the magistrates, and sent to jail, twenty-eight times. Hearing Richard Weaver, " the converted collier," preach, he became converted too, and under the care of Jemmy Dupe, he had a hard struggle to overcome his appetite, and separate from his companions, but he succeeded, and went on the platforms in many large towns, and told his story to immense audiences. He died at Beeston, but was buried in Fox's burial ground (St. Mary's Cemetery) in his mother's grave, and a life-sized recumbent lion in stone was his monument.

In the State of Victoria, Australia, a city and county was named Sandhurst, after a former governor, but the inhabitants refused the name, and adopted that of " Bendigo," in honour of his pluck, and by that name it is now legally known. (C. Bonnell).

FAMILIES.

Where three or more persons in a family have in any way appeared to have been specially distinguished for usefulness, it has been thought desirable to class the names together rather than in various departments.

THE BENTINCK FAMILY,

See "Statesmen."

THE CARTWRIGHT FAMILY.

SIR HUGH CARTWRIGHT, (d. 1668), who married a daughter and co-heiress of the Cartwrights of Edingley, adhered so thoroughly to the cause of Charles I., that he was one of those who, at the siege of Newark, made themselves responsible for the King's debts, and he thereby so impoverished himself and his family that his descendants had to put forth their efforts in various departments and locations.

WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT, (d. 1781), Marnham, who married in 1731, and had five sons and five daughters, is described as a man of great energy of character, with a genius for encountering difficulties. To his energies, it is said, the public were indebted for the execution of the work at Muskham, near Newark, where the road for more than a mile was preserved from the effects of flood by being carried over thirteen brick arches. This alludes probably to the report of John Smeaton, F.R.S., (of Lighthouse fame) in 1768, which was adopted by the Trustees, Cartwright being one of them.

GEORGE CARTWRIGHT, (1739-1819), the second son of William, was educated at Newark, then at Woolwich; embarked for the East Indies, became Ensign, and on return, Lieutenant; then in 1760 Aide-de-camp to the Marquis of Granby; later Captain; retired on half pay, and in 1770 went to Labrador, where he remained sixteen years, largely spending his time in hunting, collecting animals and skins for export, acting

as a magistrate, with uniform justice and consideration to the natives. He kept a diary in which he recorded much valuable information as to the climate; habits of birds, animals and plants; cultivation of land, etc. This diary, on his return, he published in three volumes, in which he tells not only of his observations, but also very candidly of his departures from the moral code. (This Journal has been re-published (Williams & Norton) with an Introduction by Dr. W. T. Grenfell).

In the latter part of his life Captain Cartwright became barrack master at Nottingham, residing in the house now "The Black's Head," in Broad Marsh, then a genteel part of the town. He after many years retired, and lived and died at Mansfield.

JOHN CARTWRIGHT, (1740-1824), was the third son of William, born at Marnham, and sent to the Grammar School at Newark. When eighteen he entered the naval service, was present at the capture of Cherbourg, leaped from the deck of a 90-gun ship under sail, to save the life of a man who had fallen overboard. He then served under Lord Howe, and later went to Newfoundland, and served five years. He was then offered a valuable appointment to go and fight against the American Colonists, but believing their cause to be just, he refused, and published a pamphlet entitled "American Independence, the interest and glory of Great Britain." He later published many pamphlets of advanced political opinions. In 1775 he was appointed major of the Nottinghamshire Militia.

EDMUND CARTWRIGHT, (1743-1823), was the fourth son. After going to Wakefield Grammar School, he went to Oxford and was very successful in writing a legendary tale in verse. He was ordained and became Rector of Goodby Marwood, in Leicestershire, where, studying the possibility of applying machinery to weaving, he produced and patented in 1788 the power loom machine for combing wool, and making ropes, and he devised many other improvements, including a three-furrow plough. He is said to have spent £30,000 on his inventions, and became involved with his creditors. He received the silver medal of the Society of Arts, and

the gold medal of the Board of Agriculture. He became the domestic chaplain of the Duke of Bedford, who gave him the management of an experimental farm at Woburn. Oxford University gave him B.D. and D.D. and Parliament, in 1809, voted him £10,000 for " the good service he had rendered the public by his inventions of weaving, and as some recompense for the losses he had sustained in bringing to perfection the inventions by which the country had materially benefited."

MRS. ELIZABETH PENROSE, (1780-1837), the authoress of " Mrs. Markham's History of England," was a daughter of the Rev. Edmund Cartwright. She lived for some years with her aunts at East Markham, where she and the Rev. John Penrose met. Her " History " appeared in 1823, and held its own as a school book for forty years. She endeavoured to adapt the history to the capacities of the children, and omitted party politics, and what was cruel or revolting. She also wrote a History of France, and other books. She was buried in the Cloisters of Lincoln Cathedral.

REV. JOHN PENROSE, (1778-1859), husband of the above, was the son of the Rev. John Penrose, Rector of Fledborough, and Vicar of Thorney, near Newark. He married in 1804, and afterwards became Vicar of Bracebridge with North Hykeham. He was the author of a number of theological books.

THE COLLIN FAMILY.

LAURENCE COLLIN, (1614-1704), was in 1648 the Gunner or Engineer of Nottingham Castle, when Captain Poulton was Governor. He was by occupation a wool-comber, and when the Civil War was over he, through a letter from " His Highness the Lord Protector," obtained leave to settle in Nottingham, and carry on his trade of a wool buyer and jersey comber, and receive the town's freedom. His house may still be seen, No. 39 Castle Gate, and his gravestone in St. Nicholas' Church.

ABEL COLLIN, (1653-1705), son of the above, was a mercer, and took an interest in the management of Smith's Bank. He was a quiet, kindly, religious man, and bequeathed many small charities for various objects, —poor widows, debtors in gaol, coals to be sold cheap, apprentices learning trades, etc.,—but his principal object was the building of a number of small houses, which he directed his nephew Thomas Smith to carry out. That charity has, through the enterprise and judicious management of the Smith family, become wealthy and largely extended. * There are now twenty-four houses in Park Street and twenty in Carrington Street, a Maternity Home, and a Scheme for training nurses, etc.

THOMAS COLLIN, (d. 1717), was the second son of Laurence. He became an Alderman, and opposed the surrender of the charters of the Nottingham Corporation to Charles II. and James II., wherein the liberties of the Corporation were secured, and a new charter granted gave to the Crown unreasonable powers of removal. He was Mayor in 1699.

His son John became a member of the Council (1699), Chamberlain, Sheriff, Coroner, Alderman, Mayor 1713.

Fortune Collin, sister of Abel, whom he calls "my loveing Sister Mrs. Fortune Smith," was the second wife of Thomas Smith, described in the "Smith Family."

THE DENISON FAMILY.

WILLIAM DENISON, (d. 1782), of Leeds, a wealthy clothier, purchased the Ossington estate, which estate descended to his nephew, John Wilkinson, who thereupon took the name of—

JOHN DENISON, (d. 1820), of Ossington, and he became M.P. for Chichester, (another account says Colchester) and subsequently for Minehead. He was remarkable in the number of his children, their distinguish-

* See "A History of Abel Collin's Charity," by E. L. Guildford, M.A., and Thomas Gallimore.

ed ability, and the pronounced position they occupied. Of nine sons and three daughters we must notice (1) John, (2) Edward, (3) William, (4) George.

THE RIGHT HON. J. E. DENISON, VISCOUNT OSSINGTON, D.C.L., (1800-1873), was born at Ossington. He early began Parliamentary life, and sat for various constituencies, Newcastle under Lyme, Hastings; elected for both Liverpool and Nottinghamshire in 1831, he served for Nottinghamshire, and then for Malton. In 1857 he was elected for North Nottinghamshire, and served it fifteen years, until his elevation to the Speakership of the House, to which he was thrice re-elected. On his retirement in 1872, thanks for his services were moved by Mr. Gladstone, and seconded by Mr. Disraeli. He declined to receive the retiring pension. He had served his country with a true public spirit of single-mindedness, devotion to duty, dignity in method, and with unsullied administration.

For many years he was president of the Nottingham Mechanics' Institution.

LADY OSSINGTON, (1806-1889), was daughter of the 4th Duke of Portland. One of her principal gifts to Newark was the building of a Coffee Palace as a memorial to her husband. It was opened in 1882, erected with a desire to promote Temperance, joined with the convenience of the people. It was considered a fine example of a sixteenth century tavern. The total cost of this generous help for the good of the people was estimated at £25,000. Lady Ossington also gave jewels which adorn the sacred vessels used for sacramental purposes in Southwell Cathedral.

THE RT. REV. EDWARD DENISON, (1801-1854) M.A., D.D., was the second son of John Denison, of Ossington, and in 1830, and for three years, vicar of Radcliffe, and there rebuilt the vicarage, and planted the extensive gardens. He was said to have given more in charity than he received in income. His sermons, preached before the University as well as in the village church, are said " to show as well the learned Theologian as the earnest practical Christian." (Hole). He, in 1837, became Bishop of Salisbury. When the cholera

broke out he boldly encountered the disease in the houses of the poor, working both as a religious teacher and sanitary reformer. He was said to have expended £17,000 on charities, and not to have saved a single shilling from the resources of his See.

His son, EDWARD DENISON, (1840-1870), with a view to studying social questions, went and lived eight months in Mile End Road, London, only occasionally visiting his friends. He, in 1868, became M.P. for Newark, but his health failed, for which he took a voyage to Australia, and died there.

SIR WILLIAM THOMAS DENISON, (1804-1871), the third son of John Denison of Ossington, worked on the Ordnance Survey, entered the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, went to Canada and reported on the timber supply; returning, was appointed instructor of Engineering Cadets at Clapham and Greenwich, and later was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Van Dieman's Land. In 1840 he was knighted. He arranged a system of public works. In 1854 he became Governor of New South Wales, and in 1861 Governor of Madras, where he devoted himself to the improvement of Indian agriculture. A man of strong religious convictions, warm-hearted, generous and beloved. (D.N.B.).

THE VEN. ARCHDEACON G. A. DENISON, (1805-1896), was born at Ossington, and educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. He became Vicar of East Brent, examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and Archdeacon of Taunton. Having preached three sermons in Wells Cathedral which were published, on legal proceedings being taken against him they were declared heretical, and he was sentenced to be deprived of all his ecclesiastical preferments, but this sentence on appeal being reversed, he was welcomed back by his parishioners at East Brent (1858). He became a member of convocation, and published a number of sermons and other writings. He was Editor of "The Church Review." He was opposed to the "conscience clause" in regard to education; advocated an advanced ritual in church services, and promoted Harvest Festivals. (Celebrities of the Century).

THE ENFIELD FAMILY.

RICHARD ENFIELD was in 1790 appointed Town Clerk of Nottingham. He was only twenty-two years of age when he died a year afterwards. The recommendation for his appointment appears to have been that he was the son of the Rev. William Enfield, LL.D., of Norwich, an eminent Unitarian minister, who as a mark of respect was, on the death of the son, made a freeman of the borough.

GEORGE COLDHAM was then appointed Town Clerk, and the firm of Coldham & Enfield, in 1799, established. It was to this firm that Henry Kirke White was articled, and his letters testify to their high character. Their office was in Rose Yard, now King John's Chambers. Mr. Coldham was at Brighton in 1815, riding in a gig with a friend when the horse took fright. Mr. Coldham was thrown out, his head pitched into a post, and he was killed. The Council erected, in St. Mary's Church, a tablet, testifying their high sense of his probity, ability, and the advantage to the Corporation with which for twenty-four years he had performed the duties of his office.

HENRY ENFIELD, brother of Richard beforenamed, was thereupon appointed Town Clerk, and he continued to discharge the duties of the office for twenty-nine years, dying in 1845, in his seventieth year. "To extensive knowledge of the law," says Bailey, "Mr. Enfield joined a quick perception, an elegant facile style of expression, and an urbanity of manners, which made him on all occasions, a safe counsellor, a valued friend, and an esteemed opponent." A tablet was erected in the Guildhall, and in Bramcote Church.

WILLIAM ENFIELD, (1801-1873), son of the foregoing, was in 1845 appointed his successor, and so continued until his resignation in 1870, when the work of the Corporation had increased so much that it required a full time official. He was made an Alderman, in recognition of his services, but he died in 1873, in his seventy-second year.

His private benevolence extended over a wide field. The drawing-room at his house on Low Pavement was always available for meetings for any good cause. He was connected with many philanthropic institutions. The General Cemetery Company recorded that he had conducted their business for thirty-six years, and on his retirement he received their thanks. He was among the first in Nottingham to take up the question of the better housing of the poor in a practical form. For fifty years he was a worker in the Sunday School.

MRS. ANNE ENFIELD, (died 1865, aged sixty-four), was the wife of William Enfield, and daughter of Matthew Needham. She was a skilled artist, and in 1854 published sketches of local scenes, the profits being devoted to the Midland Institution for the Blind. The views included the Castle; Bridlesmith Gate; Windmills on the Forest; Trent Bridge; Wilford Church, and Ferry, etc.

In the Arboretum is a drinking fountain, much resorted to by the children, the gift, in 1859, of Mr. and Mrs. Enfield. An entwined monogram of an ornamental " W " has an " E " on either side, and in the centre of the " W " is a smaller " A," and there is a quotation from Jeremiah, " Shall the cold flowing waters . . . be forsaken ? " Mrs. Enfield was the authoress of several hymns, which Henry Farmer set to music. " When Summer's sweet flowers appear," was one of them.

RICHARD ENFIELD, (1817-1904), was partner with his brother William, as Solicitors, in Nottingham, his residence being at Bramcote. In the University College Souvenir, 1913-14, there are three portraits given (1) Richard Enfield, " One of the Founders of the College," (2) Rev. J. B. Paton, M.A., D.D., (3) Sir Samuel G. Johnson. The interpretation of the matter is this:—The first and second named gentlemen must be braced together in regard to local University extension, Dr. Paton supplying the fire, and Mr. Enfield the tenacity in carrying out the work, and further, in January, 1875, Mr. Enfield informed the Town Clerk that he was empowered by a friend, whose name could not be di-

vulged, to lay before the Town Council an offer of £10,000 if they would erect and maintain a University College building; and here came in the influence of Sir Samuel Johnson as Town Clerk, and the offer was accepted.

He was an active member of the Committee of the Natural History Society (1845), The School of Art, Bromley House Library, the General Hospital, the Eye Infirmary, the Midland Institution for the Blind, the Mechanics' Institution. In education matters he was ahead of his time, and was a moving spirit in the higher education first developed in the town by the work of the People's College, and then at the Mechanics' Hall evening classes, leading to the University Extension Lectures, and to the building of the University College. For thirty-five years he was an unwearied Sunday School teacher and Superintendent at High Pavement School, never absent without cause, never late. He was twice President of the Nottingham Incorporated Law Society. One of his last cherished sayings was, "Work and be thankful."

THE FELLOWS FAMILY.

The Fellows family were for several generations prominent citizens of Nottingham, and served as Sheriffs, Aldermen, Mayors, Coroners, and in other ways were useful in Society.

SAMUEL FELLOWS was one of the Sheriffs of Nottingham in 1729 and afterwards Alderman and Mayor.

JOHN FELLOWS the elder, was Sheriff in 1753, and afterwards Alderman and three times Mayor.

JOHN FELLOWS, (1757-1823), the father of Sir Charles Fellows, was a silk throwster and merchant, whose works were in Broad Marsh and residence No. 23, High Pavement (afterwards called the Judge's Lodgings). He, in 1808, established the bank of Fellows, Mellows & Hart, afterwards called Hart, Fellows & Co. He had a high reputation for business capacity, integrity

and usefulness. He let the Wesleyans have a part of his garden in which to build a chapel, called Halifax Place Chapel.

SIR CHARLES FELLOWS, (1799-1860), son of the foregoing, in 1839-41 travelled in Asia Minor, and discovered valuable remains of temples and works of ancient art in marble and otherwise. He acted in conjunction with the Trustees of the British Museum, and shipped many articles regarded as treasures, and which are still in the Museum. He published "Travels and Researches in Asia Minor," and "The Coins of Ancient Lycia before the reign of Alexander." For these services he was knighted by Queen Victoria. Later in life he promoted the restoration of Carisbrooke Castle, in the Isle of Wight, and the formation of a local museum. (Godfrey).

There is a stained glass window perpetuating his memory in St. Mary's Church.

GEORGE FELLOWS, J.P., (grand nephew of the foregoing) who died 1923, in his 79th year, published a History of the South Nottinghamshire Yeomanry, (1895) in which he was Major; and of the Thoroton Society he was for twenty years Honorary Secretary, largely promoting its objects, arranging its excursions, obtaining papers to be read to its members, etc. His book on "Arms, Armour and Alabaster round Nottingham," was a valuable contribution to Archaeology and heraldry, in which he was well versed. Under him the bank established by his grandfather was transferred to Lloyds.

THE GILBERT FAMILY.

REV. JOSEPH GILBERT, (1779-1852), after being Classical tutor at Rotherham College, and minister at several places, came to Nottingham, and for some months lived in the Castle, which at that time (1825) was let out in apartments. He was for twenty-six years minister of Friar Lane Chapel, "the congregation," says Wylie, "having been at first formed by a respectable

and wealthy body of persons.'' He was a man of extensive knowledge and wide sympathies, taking an interest in national affairs and humanity generally. Finding that locally infidelity was rampant, he determined to give on Sunday evenings a series of lectures on the evidences of God in Nature and of revealed Christianity. The building was crowded, each lecture occupied an hour and a half, was delivered with great earnestness, and listened to with rapt attention. Mrs. Gilbert summarises the effect thus:—'' This was the work for which he had been brought to Nottingham, at the time the headquarters of the infidelity prevalent among intelligent artizans.'' p. 76.

MRS. GILBERT, (1782-1866), was Ann Taylor, a daughter of the Rev. Isaac Taylor, and sister of the author of '' The History of Enthusiasm,'' and the story of her life is told in an '' Autobiography and other Memorials,'' edited by her son Josiah Gilbert, in 2 vols., 1874. She was the author of the hymns, '' Great God and wilt Thou condescend,'' '' Jesus who lived above the sky,'' '' I thank the goodness and the grace,'' etc. She and her sister Jane were joint authors of '' Hymns for Infant Minds,'' which reached a 35th edition in 1844; '' Rhymes for the Nursery,'' etc., followed. The praise of men like Dr. Arnold, Archbishop Whately, Sir Walter Scott, and others is a guarantee of worth. It is not given to many poets, as with Mrs. Gilbert, that sixty years after its publication a suggestion was made to her to amend the last verse of her poem '' My Mother,'' and she attempted to amend it, but without success.

Mr. Gilbert had not seen her, but fell in love with her by reading her poems, and armed with letters of recommendation from her father and mother he went from Essex to Ilfracombe in winter time on the outside of a coach, and of course he forgot to take a rug, but was warm with a purpose to offer marriage. He was not like Caesar who '' came and saw and conquered,'' but he received sufficient encouragement, so that ultimately they were united and had thirty-nine years of happy married life.

SIR JOSEPH HENRY GILBERT, (1817-1901), Ph.D., M.A., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., etc., was the son of the Rev. Joseph Gilbert. Through a gunshot accident he lost one eye. He studied analytical chemistry at Glasgow University, and from thence went to University College, London, where he met John Bennet Lawes, with whom he was associated in agricultural experiments at Rothamsted for fifty-seven years, Sir John Lawes doing the outdoor work and Gilbert the scientific testing. He suffered much in regard to his eyesight, but his wife proved a true helpmeet in personal devotion and active co-operation.

The work of the station was the testing of seeds, crops, soils, manures; the feeding of cattle, production of milk, samples taken, results published. It is said that fifty thousand samples were stored for reference.

MRS. ANN GILBERT, (d. 1907), née Gee, was daughter in law of the Rev. J. and Mrs. Gilbert beforenamed. When about forty years of age she commenced teaching the children of a few friends, and from this small beginning sprang an important school for girls, which for forty years exercised much influence for good. She was a woman of exceptional ability, and followed her pupils in their after life. "She got the best out of us," writes one of her pupils, "whatever it was worth, by giving of her best to us. She never stinted her efforts, or the kindly flow of her heart." She was the authoress of "Botany for Beginners: with a Tabulated List of Local Plants, and where found," "Recollections of Old Nottingham," etc. She became a recognised authority on the flora of the district, and was fond of teaching local history.

THE HOWE FAMILY.

In Langar Church a very questionable use is made of the transepts which are fully occupied with great tomb monuments, so that the living people are entirely shut out, but however disposed we may be to complain, we stand in silent reverence before the tombs of the Howe family, resting in the South aisle.

THOMAS, LORD SCROOPE of Bolton, K.G., (d. 1609), and Lady Philadelphia, his wife, have a very stately tomb of black and white marble, with their effigies, over which is a canopy resting on black marble pillars. He was "Lord warden of the West Marchses, Steward of Richmond and Richmondsh[ire], and Bow Bearer of all His Ma'ties Parkes Forrests and Chases."

SCROOPE, LORD HOWE, (d. 1712), was M.P. for Nottingham, and the inscription on a well executed bust portrait tells of how he remarkably distinguished himself in the preservation of the religion and liberties of his country when Popery and arbitrary power threatened the subversion of both.

SCROOPE, LORD HOWE, (d. 1734), was Governor of Barbados. He is said to have "gained the respect and esteem that was justly due to a generous, wise, impartial, and disinterested Governor."

GEORGE AUGUSTUS, VISCOUNT HOWE, (d. 1758), was the elder brother of the Admiral, and inherited the Langar estate, but dying first, the Admiral succeeded to the estate. He was M.P. for Nottingham. Under the North-west tower of Westminster Abbey is a monument, the inscription on which tells its own tale:—

"The province of Massachusetts Bay in New England, by an order of the great and general court, bearing date Feby. 1st, 1759, caused this monument to be erected to the memory of George Augustus Lord Viscount Howe, Brigadier-General of His Majesty's Forces in America, who was slain July 6th, 1758, on the march to Ticonderoga, in the 34th year of his age; in testimony of the sense they had of his services and military virtues, and of the affection their officers and soldiers bore to his command.

He lived respected and beloved; the publick regretted his loss; to his family it was irreparable."

All the foregoing are eclipsed by the deeds, if not by the tomb, of the Admiral of the Fleet, Richard, Earl and Viscount Howe, K.G.

RICHARD, ADMIRAL EARL HOWE, (1725-1799) Langar. King George II. said to him, " Your life, my lord, has been one continued series of services to your country," and King George III. gave to him on board his ship a sword and medal of honour. Both Houses of Parliament gave their thanks to him; the City of London gave its freedom, and the nation its homage. He was made a captain at twenty, and took an active part in the Seven Years War. He was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty in 1763, and two years later was promoted to the important office of Treasurer of the Navy. He was sent to defend the American coast, and later to relieve Gibraltar: became First Lord of the Admiralty in 1783, and received an English earldom in 1788. When war broke out with France in 1793 he had command of the Channel fleet, and on June 1st, 1794, he gained a great victory. He was given the Order of the Garter, received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and had other honours bestowed upon him. He was cautious, thorough, brave, and considerate of his men, whom he made very efficient. In the family vault in the transept of Langar Church his remains were interred, and there was great sorrow at his decease, and a notable funeral. There is a monument to him in St. Paul's Cathedral by Flaxman. (Langar is near Barnston Railway Station). (See Godfrey's " Churches of Notts.").

THE HALL FAMILY.

ROBERT HALL, (1756-1827), lived at Basford Hall, his works being near the site of the Midland Railway Station. He was a Spinner of cotton yarn, and of cotton and wool—called angola; and a bleacher. Being a scientific man he either discovered, or was one of the first to use, chloride of lime in bleaching hosiery and lace goods, so that whereas bleaching in the open air would take a month, the work can now be done in one or two days. He built for his workpeople a Methodist Chapel, which has recently been taken down. His works were accidentally destroyed by fire in 1820. He was a great walker, and every Sunday walked from his house to and from Parliament Street Chapel twice, 12 miles. He had eight children, Samuel being the eldest, and Marshall the sixth.

SAMUEL HALL, (d. 1863), worked with his father at Basford in spinning and bleaching goods, and in 1817 he invented a process of singeing off the floss on cotton goods by gassing, or passing rapidly over hot cylinders. This was an enormous success, resulting (according to Felkin) in Hall's income from this process becoming £10,000 to £15,000 a year. He was overconfident, and declined Mr. Heathcoat's offer to pay him £5,000 a year, the result being that the goods were sold ungassed, and the profit thereby lessened. He gave many licenses to work his patent, which undoubtedly was a great benefit to trade. He had another invention which was very beneficial, namely, the bleaching of starch by employing chloride of lime in its preparation. The advantage of this he gave to his brother, and

LAWRENCE HALL'S Patent Starch was a success for many years, and secured him a fortune, while it was greatly prized by housewives.

MARSHALL HALL, (1790-1857), "Hall, Marshall, M.D., F.R.S., High Pavement," appears in the Directory of 1825, and Dr. Wilkins, the Vicar of St. Mary's, and afterwards Archdeacon of Nottingham, in a letter says, "my house was situate within a few yards of his." His brother in law, John Higginbottom, Surgeon, resided at No. 4, and Mrs. Hall in her husband's memoir says, "They lived near to each other, and continually met and talked over the cases of their respective patients." Here, in 1817, he took up his abode in Nottingham, at twenty-seven years of age, and soon obtained a large and lucrative practice among the principal families in the county, including those in "the Dukeries," for which purpose he kept three or four horses. Apparently the reason for such early success was not only that his manner of dealing with patients inspired complete confidence, but he had published a treatise on "Diagnosis," or, in other words, accurate observation of every symptom in each case, with a view to the detection and distinction of the disease, followed by remedies accordingly. It had to a large extent been customary to bleed the patient, and then wait and see, a result frequently ending fatally. By the process now

followed the lancet was discontinued fifty per cent. He used to call the lancet " a minute instrument of mighty mischief." At the Nottingham General Hospital, to which he was in 1825 appointed Physician, the use of leeches was diminished eighty per cent. Although he is said to have literally passed his time either riding or driving (for his was a widely spread county practice) yet he found time for many scientific experiments, and for writing many medical papers, involving much thought and research. His reputation, however, became national. The King's Physician, and President of the College of Physicians, wrote of him, " He is the rising sun of the profession; there is no one to compare with him, and he will become the leading physician in London." We cannot follow him in the twenty-seven years during which he pursued his practice in London. He read several papers before the Royal Society, for which he was elected a Fellow of that body, and the Duke of Sussex said, " the Society was honoured by numbering him among its Fellows." Strangely enough he had to encounter much professional jealousy and opposition, for it appears that a physician should not join practice, experiments, and writing papers and lectures. His income rose to £4,000 a year, but was much lessened by the time he devoted to scientific pursuits in connection with his profession. He was fond of travel; went through the United States and Canada lecturing, which occupied fifteen months, and he wrote a book on " The Twofold Slavery of the United States," in which he advocated a system of education and training joined with self and aided emancipation, placed on high national humanitarian and religious grounds, as well as on the righteous judgment of God that would follow continuance in wrongdoing. This was seven years before the war.

In his last illness he wrote Mr. Higginbottom to secure the spot in the General Cemetery where he desired to be buried, which was then in view of Basford Hall, where he was born. He was a man of very simple habits, fond of reading the Scriptures, but he would not read any other books on religion. " In the world," he wrote, " I have confessed Christ, obeying God rather than man. I have observed my profession with scruple, and honour, and energy, and have observed great indus-

try and economy. In my spirit I have been most happy. . . . . I can truly say I have not had an unjoyous hour." He died at Brighton. The body was conveyed to the residence of his sister at Sneinton, and thence to the Cemetery, near the top entrance.

We owe much to his discoveries in connection with "The Effects of Loss of Blood," "The true physiology of the spinal marrow," "The Marshall Hall method of restoring animation in the apparently drowned," etc. More than one hundred books and papers indicate his industry. (See "Memoirs of Marshall Hall," by his Widow, 1861).

THE LEXINGTON, SUTTON AND MANNERS-SUTTON FAMILIES.

ROBERT de LEXINGTON, (d. 1250), of Laxton, near Tuxford, was a prebendary of the Collegiate Church of Southwell. In 1221 he was acting as a Justice in seven counties, and in 1225 was at the head of six judicial commissions. He was one of the chief members of the King's Bench. In 1240 he was sent as chief of the Justices North of the Trent. Being seized with paralysis he retired several years before his death. He founded three chantries in Southwell Minster. "The Lexington family," says Mr. Hamilton Thompson, "were at his time the most important family in the county." (D.N.B.).

STEPHEN de LEXINGTON, brother of John, who granted him a prebend in Southwell Church, adopted a monastic life, and leaving Oxford with seven others he became a monk in the Isle of Wight. He was elected Abbot of Stanley; appointed visitor of the Cistercians, and later Abbot of Clairvaux. He afterwards founded a house of his order at Paris. He is described as a man of high character.

JOHN de LEXINGTON, (d. 1257), was baron, judge, and in cases of emergency had charge of the Great Seal. At other times he was sent by the King as envoy. In 1246 the King deputed him to protest against the payment of the large sum the Pope was demanding. He became the King's Seneschal.

In 1250, the King being in Nottingham, John took part in arranging a treaty with France. In 1255 he was the Chief Justice of Forests North of the Trent. He is described as a man brave and learned.

HENRY de LEXINGTON, (d. 1258), Bishop of Lincoln, brother of the foregoing, succeeded to the estate.

OLIVER SUTTON, (d. 1299), Bishop of Lincoln, was related to the Lexington family, but how closely does not appear. He was described as " a learned man, charitable, and free from covetousness."

ROBERT SUTTON, first BARON LEXINGTON, (1595-1668), Averham, represented Nottinghamshire in 1625, and twice later. In the Civil War he served in the garrison of Newark, for which he was made a baron, but he had to pay dearly for his loyalty, his house being burnt, and his estate being sequestrated. His tomb is in Averham Church opposite to the grand Sutton tomb.

ROBERT SUTTON, second BARON LEXINGTON, (1661-1723), Averham Park, son of the above, was in the army, but resigned his commission as a protest against the illegal conduct of James II., and he voted in favour of William and Mary, and was made a member of the Privy Council. He afterwards rejoined the army, and was in 1694 envoy extraordinary to Vienna, and later was in frequent attendance on King William. He afterwards was sent by Queen Anne as ambassador to Spain where he skilfully conducted important negociations resulting in a treaty. There is in Kelham Church a richly wrought marble monument.

THOMAS MANNERS-SUTTON, (1756-1842), first Baron Manners, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, was elder brother of the Archbishop. He succeeded to the estates of his great grandfather, Robert Sutton, Lord Lexington. He had been educated for the Bar, and became a Chancery practitioner. He was M.P. for Newark, Solicitor-General, Baron of the Exchequer, Baron Manners of Foston, Member of the Privy Council. He was buried at Kelham.

JOHN HENRY THOMAS SUTTON, third Viscount Canterbury, (1814-1877), was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn, but never practised. He was elected M.P. for Cambridge. Under Sir Robert Peel he was appointed Under Secretary for the Home Department. He, in 1854, was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick; afterwards Governor of Trinidad, and later of Victoria.

THE MOST REV. CHARLES MANNERS-SUTTON (1755-1828), Archbishop of Canterbury, M.A., D.D., in 1785 was appointed to the Rectory of Averham with Kelham. He became Dean of Peterborough; then Bishop of Norwich, then Dean of Windsor; and in 1805 Archbishop. He promoted the formation of the National Society for the Education of the Poor. He aided the revival of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. He gave £1,000 to the establishment of King's College. With a fine presence, great liberality, he was very accessible to others in a lower social position. His wife was a daughter of Thomas Thoroton, of Screveton.

CHARLES MANNERS-SUTTON, (1780-1845), was the eldest son of the Archbishop, and was educated at Eton and Cambridge. He was called to the bar, and practised as a barrister. He became M.P. for Scarborough, and so continued 25 years. He was appointed Judge-Advocate-General, etc., and in 1817 he had the honour of being elected Speaker of the House of Commons, for which position he had thoroughly fitted himself by his studies, his diligence, his knowledge of the usages of the House, and his agreeable manners. He was elected M.P. for the University of Cambridge. The contest for the Speakership in 1835 resulted in his defeat, and he was made Viscount Canterbury, and Baron Bottesford. The Houses of Parliament were destroyed by fire during his Speakership, (1834).

THE MARKHAM FAMILY.

SIR JOHN MARKHAM, (d. 1409), Lord of East Markham, was a King's Serjeant during the reign of Richard II., 1377-99. He drew up the document for

deposing that monarch, and was appointed one of the Commissioners to receive the crown which Richard resigned in favour of his cousin Henry. Sir John had already become a judge in Common Pleas, which office he held from A.D. 1396-1408." (Rev. A. B. Briggs).

Was he the judge who refused the demand of the Prince of Wales that his servant, charged with an offence, should be set at liberty, whereupon the Prince smote the judge in the face, and the judge committed the Prince to prison ? " Ye king being told of it, thanked God he had so good a judge, and so obedient a sonne to yield to ye law." Some historians give the credit to Judge Gascoigne; a MS in the Markham family says Sir John was the judge. His tomb is in East Markham Church.

SIR JOHN MARKHAM who died 1479, was born at East Markham. He was educated in the practice of the law; was knighted by Edward IV. and made Lord Chief Justice, and by his decisions obtained the reputation of the " upright Judge," for neither Court favour nor private gifts in any way influenced him. At one of his decisions the king was " so vexed that Sir John was outed of his Chief Justiceship, and lived privately the remainder of his life."

The charming church of East Markham was probably rebuilt, or restored, by the Judge, the father, and the chancel rebuilt by the son, the Lord Chief Justice.

"MRS. MARKHAM'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND" is so closely connected with Markham church and parish that a stained glass window in East Markham Church perpetuates the memory of it. (See the notice of Mrs. Penrose, née Cartwright). (See also " The Markhams of Ollerton," a tale by E. Glaister).

THE MOST REV. WILLIAM MARKHAM, (1719-1807), D.C.L., Archbishop of York, was of the Cotham branch of this ancient Nottinghamshire family, his mother being of the Ollerton branch. He was educated at Westminster School, of which he, in 1753, became Head -Master, and Chaplain to the King. On leaving

Westminster he was made Dean of Rochester, and later Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, where he had been a student. In 1771 he became Bishop of Chester, and five years later he was elevated to the Archbishopric of York, which he held for thirty-one years. The biographical notices of this prelate differ very much, both as to his personal amiability and his work as a schoolmaster and afterwards. " He was tall and had a fine presence," and apparently he knew it, for " he held his head very high." There was one respect in which he was very useful to the State; he had six sons and seven daughters, most of whom filled spheres of usefulness in church and state.

THE MELLERS FAMILY.

RICHARD MELLERS, (d. 1511), Bell-founder.

DAME AGNES MELLERS, (d. 1514), Widow and Vowess.

Richard is supposed to have come from Mellor, near Glossop, the arms of both families being alike. It is probable that in addition to the founding of bells, there would be general foundry work carried on, as metal vessels were commonly used for meals. He appears to have been in a very small way early in life, and became wealthy later. The foundry is supposed to have been where the General Post Office now stands, and where Bellfounders yard was until 1884. He must have cast good bells, judging by the wide area he supplied. He was Sheriff in 1472, Chamberlain 1484, Mayor, 1499 and 1506. He left considerable property to his wife, doubtless with an understanding.

Dame Agnes on her husband's death took a vow not to marry again, and to devote her life to the good of the Church. In 1512-13 she founded and endowed the Free School, " everlastinglye to endure," to teach Grammar. She must have been an able business woman, judging by the fact that she secured as a co-founder so famous a man as Sir Thomas Lovell, and so wisely defined the powers and duties of all concerned in the Foundation Deed. (See Sir T. Lovell).

Among the first guardians or governors of the School appointed by Dame Agnes was the husband of one of her daughters, and John Smithe, whom she chose as "Scholemaister," kept at his work for twenty years. Many neighbours and friends joined in adding donations to the School. (Quoted from Mr. Corner's 400th Anniversary paper, 1913).

It is very pleasing to see how her children co-operated in the endowment by gifts or otherwise.

REV. RICHARD MELLERS, (the first son, who died in 1524). He went to Oxford, and became a clergyman. He desired to be buried "nye the grave of my fader and moder in St. Mary's Kirk."

ROBERT MELLERS, (d. 1525), succeeded to the business of his father, and lived in Pelham Street. He was Sheriff in 1511 and 1523, Alderman and Mayor in 1521.

THOMAS MELLERS, (d. 1536), was a merchant, and was Common Serjeant in 1485, Chamberlain in 1508, Sheriff 1509, Alderman and Mayor 1514-22-29. He became a wealthy man, and lived on Low Pavement.

THE PARKYNS FAMILY.

SIR THOMAS PARKYNS, Bart., (1663-1741), Bunny, was an exceedingly eccentric gentleman, but withal had many valuable features in his character. He was an enthusiastic wrestler, believing that the art tended to the development of a sound, robust body, and for this purpose he had annual wrestling matches, with prizes, in his park. He had been educated at Westminster, Cambridge, and studied at Gray's Inn, and wrote a book to promote education. He studied medicine on purpose to help his poorer neighbours. When he came to the estate he rebuilt all the farm houses and buildings. He restored the church chancel, increased the stipend of the Vicar, built the vicarage house, added two bells to the church; built a wall round the park; made plantations, and largely added to the estate. He built the school, with apartments for the master, and rooms for four poor widows.

There is an important item which must be placed to his credit. As Trustee of a charity in the parish he had £10 in hand he did not know what to do with. It would be useless at once to give it away, and it might be " Misaplyed " as he called it. So he put £42 18s. 0d. to it, and went and bought for the charity a small field of about 2½ acres in Nottingham Meadows, " called the great Rye Hills, abutting on the Town Ditch, which divides the Bull piece," then letting at £5 a year, and in the Inclosure Award, under the Act of 1845, land was allotted to the charity between Waterway Street and Kirke White Street, on which sixty houses have been built, on a building lease, with an annual ground rent of £175 12s. 11d., which is properly administered as a charity, and when the lease falls in there will be a large income, which the Charity Commissioners' scheme provides for expanded usefulness.

Sir Thomas must not have all the credit of benevolent effort, for they were a united family, and joined in benevolent works. A monument in the church tells of the mother, LADY ANNE PARKYNS, " She came as a blessing into the family, and God drew out her precious life to ninety-two years." She joined with her son in endowing with gifts and rent charges charities connected with the parishes and churches of Thorpe in the Glebe, and Bradmore, but by a strange fatality the churches in both parishes perished by storms, fire, and decay, and both remain unbuilt.

MISS ANNE PARKYNS, or Lady Anne as she was afterwards called—the baronet's sister—gave £200 for putting poor boys apprentice. She took charge of the administration of Bunny School, and in a deed dated 12th July, 1709, she at great length defined the necessary conditions for securing the goodness of the Teacher, the Scholars, and all parties concerned. He must teach in summer from seven to eleven and from one to five. She was wisely particular as to religious instruction, now not sufficiently valued, and she thoughtfully provided twenty shillings a year to be expended at Midsummer " on a dinner of meat and drink as a lovefeast."

Mansfield Parkyns, see " Travellers."

THE PIERREPONT FAMILY.

THE PIERREPONTS, of Holme Pierrepont, were in the time of the Civil War, (1642) a family which may be correctly described as either united or divided. Mrs. Hutchinson, referring to the father, the Earl of Kingston, (1584-1643), very tartly says, "the Earl divided his sons between both parties, and concealed himself till at length his fate drew him to declare himself absolutely on the king's side." He was entrusted by the King with great powers over several counties, but was killed at Gainsborough in a remarkable manner. His forces were overwhelmed in an engagement, and he was taken prisoner, and sent in a boat towards Hull. The Royalist troops, strangely enough, fired on that boat, and the Earl was killed. (1643).

LORD NEWARK, (1606-1680), who became first Marquis of Dorchester, the Earl's eldest son, was Lord Lieutenant of Nottinghamshire, and was a staunch Royalist, "a man of learning and generosity." Mrs. Hutchinson gives an account of his efforts to obtain the Nottingham Town's powder, which were defeated. He raised forces for the King, commanded them, and fought with them. He helped the King with money, and in return was made Marquis of Dorchester and Privy Councillor. After the King's death, being unable to live in the country, he went to live in London, studied Law and Physic, and became a Physician; which showed him to be a fine example of a man adapting himself to circumstances, and living to promote the good of others. He was, in 1647, fined by Parliament for what was called "delinquency," but see later. He was an LL.D. of Oxford, F.R.S., Recorder of Nottingham, etc.

THE HON. WILLIAM PIERREPONT, (1607 (?) -1678), was the second son of the Earl, and may be regarded as the statesman of the family. He became M.P. for Much Wenlock, and was on the side of the Parliament, but was described by Mrs. Hutchinson as "one of the wisest councillors, and excellent speakers in the House." He introduced a bill which provided for triennial parliaments. He was one of the heads of the

Independent party, and it is said that Cromwell and he had long consultations. He was appointed on several national committees. He represented Nottinghamshire in Parliament twice, and he died the year before his brother, who was succeeded in the Earldom by William's son.

When the Marquis was fined by the victorious party £7,467 for what they called his "delinquency," a grant was made to William equal to the fine, so it is questionable if any money passed either way.

THE HON. FRANCIS PIERREPONT, (died 1658-9), was the third son of the Earl. He it was who built the large mansion which in the engraving called "The prospect of Nottingham from the East," stands out so prominently. It stood in Stoney Street, where Messrs. Heymann's warehouse now stands, and its fine gardens are in the picture shown as reaching down Barker Gate. He appears to have been M.P. for Nottingham in 1640. Mrs. Hutchinson settles him as being "coldly on the side of Parliament." His name appears at the head of those persons who invited the Rev. John Whitlock to become Vicar of St. Mary's, in which church, under the Presbyterian form of government, he was a Ruling Elder, and on Mr. Whitlock accepting the invitation, the Marquis gave him the presentation. He was one of the Triers appointed to enquire into the lives and doctrine of the clergy, and when he died his funeral sermon was preached in St. Mary's, and in Holme Pierrepont church, and it was printed under the title of "The Upright Man, and his happy end."

(See Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, p. 298).

THE SAVILE FAMILY.

SIR GEORGE SAVILE, (1633-1695), first Marquis of Halifax, F.R.S. Rufford, was a great politician. He adapted his sails to the wind, and that not in a bad sense, but because of the changing times when from the Cromwellian army rule, and the licentious gaiety of Charles, and the morose bigotry of James, there followed the abolition of the divine right of kings, and the transfer of authority by the people to William and Mary. He

wrote a pamphlet, entitled " The character of a Trimmer," but the authorship was not discovered until after his death. He, in order to serve his country, when passions in politics were wild in the excesses of party zeal, deemed it wisest to keep a well-balanced mind, and so be able to influence others. He was one of three Commissioners appointed by James to treat with William of Orange after he had landed in England, and he afterwards tendered his allegiance to the Prince. He was Lord High Treasurer, Lord Privy Seal, President of the Council of Lords for the safety of London, during the absence of the King, and he, on the nation's behalf was chosen to request the Prince and Princess to accept the Crown.

His second wife was a daughter of the Hon. Wm. Pierrepont.

HENRY SAVILE, (1641-1687), was born at Rufford, brother of Sir George. He travelled much; became M.P. for Newark, and was sent as envoy to France, where he endeavoured to lessen the severity of the King's edict against the Protestants.

WILLIAM SAVILE, (1665-1700), second Marquis of Halifax, was member for Newark six years. He was the author of several pamphlets, and wrote with a well-balanced mind. Lord Macaulay gives a high estimate of his character.

SIR GEORGE SAVILE, (1726-1784), was the son of Sir George, named above. At Cambridge he became M.A. and LL.D., and afterwards M.P. for Yorkshire. He, in the House, made speeches—described as " pious eloquence "—in favour of liberty of thought, and he endeavoured to secure the rights of electors, and the relief of Protestant dissenters, and of Roman Catholics, and the abolition of the press gang, and was in favour of Parliamentary reform. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and was presented with the freedom of Nottingham. (D.N.B.).

JOHN, BARON SAVILE, (1818-1896), of Rufford, diplomatist, after service at various capitals became

British Minister at Rome. While there he took part in excavations at the temple of Diana, Civita Lavinia. Of the numerous objects of classical antiquities found, part went to the British Museum and other part to form the Savile Gallery in the Nottingham Castle Art Museum. Baron Savile was a P.C., K.C.B., G.C.B., F.S.A., etc. For many years he was a trustee of the British Museum. He was an Alderman of the Nottinghamshire County Council.

THE STRUTT FAMILY.

JEDEDIAH STRUTT, (1729-1797), was born at Blackwell, near Tibshelf, and inherited his father's tenacity and firmness. He was employed on the farm, but his thoughts were fixed on mechanical matters, constructing small mills on brooks, improving ploughs, adapting levers and wheels, and at the same time getting to know what he could about literature and science. He was apprenticed to a wheelwright at Findern, five miles from Derby, where he served seven years, lodging at the house of Mr. Wollatt, a small hosiery manufacturer. He then worked seven years at or near Leicester, when his uncle at Blackwell, dying, left Jedediah the farm stock, so he went there to farm. Feeling lonely his thoughts went to Bessy, the daughter of his former host, and Dr. Cox, in his "Memorials of Old Derbyshire," (p. 373), gives a copy of their love letters, which are specimens of good sense and love based on character.

Elizabeth's brother William, was a hosier at Derby, and he requested Jedediah Strutt to study how ribbed hose could be made on the stocking machine. After much labour, time, and expense he succeeded in making an addition to the machine, which in combination would produce the ribbed web of looped fabric. The necessary patents were taken out, and a partnership followed with Mr. Samuel Need, of Nottingham, under the firm of Need, Strutt & Woollatt, of Derby and Nottingham; and later this led to the firm of Need, Strutt & Arkwright, and Hockley Mill was built, and cotton manufactured.

" Next to Mr. Lee," Blackner (1816) says, p. 220, " the country owes more to Mr. Strutt, the inventor, than to any other man that ever engaged in the frame-work knitting, or hosiery business; . . . and the name of Strutt, as patriots, stands second to none in the kingdom."

WILLIAM STRUTT, son of Jedediah, was not a remarkable man, but he was scientific, and was a member of the Royal Society.

EDWARD STRUTT, (1801-1880), son of William, carried on the cotton and hosiery business, and became in succession M.P. for Derby, Arundel, and then Nottingham. He was made Chief Commissioner of Railways, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He built Kingston Hall, and was made Baron Belper, Lord Lieutenant of Nottinghamshire, LL.D., F.G.S., F.R.S., etc. He was President of University College, London.

LADY BELPER, the daughter of Bishop Otter, was very active socially, visiting at people's houses in Kingston and adjoining villages. The Reading Room was erected to her memory.

HENRY STRUTT, (1840-1914), second Lord Belper, was M.P. for East Derbyshire 1865-74, and for Berwick, 1880, for many years Colonel commanding the South Notts. Yeomanry; A.D.C. to the King, Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, Chairman of Quarter Sessions, and 25 years Chairman of the Nottinghamshire County Council, devoting much time to its administration, and to the good government of the County.

THE HON. FREDERICK STRUTT, (1843-1909) brother of Lord Belper, was very active in administration in Derbyshire. His collection of books and prints formed the nucleus of the Belper Library at the Nottingham Shire Hall. He was notable as a naturalist and archaeologist, and in the woods of West Leake is a granite cross to his memory.

THE SUTTON FAMILY.

CHARLES SUTTON, (d. 1829), lived in Forest House, Nottingham, (where the Children's Hospital now stands) and in Bridlesmith Gate. In 1808 he published the "Nottingham Review" newspaper. In 1816 having inserted a letter addressed to the Editor, which was deemed to reflect on the conduct of the Government, but would be considered perfectly harmless now, he was prosecuted and sentenced to a year's imprisonment in Northampton Jail, during which he continued his paper, heading it thus:—"May 15th, 1816 being the 13th week of his imprisonment." Those were the days when there was no political liberty, repression was the law, and nearly everything from the cradle to the grave was taxed. The stamp duty on each copy of the newspaper was 4d., besides a tax on the advertisements—("taxes on knowledge," Milner Gibson called them, and annually opposed them until they were repealed) and so a little weekly paper cost 7d.

Mr. Sutton was a Methodist Sunday School teacher, a class leader and local preacher.

RICHARD SUTTON, (d. 1856) son of the above, lived at Radford Grove, which Mr. Elliott in 1790 had made "a delectable paradise," but it became a place of public entertainment, and was called "The Folly," and paradise was lost, and it is now a coal wharf.

Mr. Sutton was in the Town Council, and a member of the Board of Guardians, Superintendent of a Girls' Sunday School, Local Preacher, Secretary of Conference, etc. He left ten sons and daughters.

Henry S. Sutton, see "Poets."

THE WAKEFIELD FAMILY.

REV. GILBERT WAKEFIELD, (1756-1801) was son of the Rev. G. Wakefield, Rector of St. Nicholas', Nottingham. In his early education he became a prodigy, and later was at Cambridge ordained, and obtained a curacy at Stockport, which office he resigned on doctrinal grounds, and became a classical tutor. Resigning several appointments, he devoted himself to

literary—chiefly theological—work, but writing a pamphlet in 1798 on the French War, he was prosecuted, and imprisoned for two years in Dorchester gaol, which very seriously affected his health. His services must have been appreciated, for a fund of £5,000 was raised by public subscription, and settled on Trustees. He wrote fifty books and papers. Highly gifted, accomplished, energetic, impulsive, using strong language, he damaged what he advocated.

FRANCIS WAKEFIELD, (d. 1820, aged 61), was the fourth son of the Rev. George Wakefield, and was a hosier and cotton spinner, in partnership with Messrs. J. & M. Hancock, his house being the mansion No. 12 Low Pavement. He in an extensive business acquired wealth, which he dispensed with great liberality. He was connected with all the social agencies for the relief of distress, and the diffusion of knowledge. Unassuming and polished, he acquired learning and then imparted it to others. He was a Sunday School Superintendent for many years.

THOMAS WAKEFIELD, Esq., J.P., (d. 1871), was in the 'forties at the head of many social movements. His name appeared in 1844 first in the list of magistrates. His residence was the mansion now No. 12 Low Pavement, and he was described as "Gent." He was Sheriff in 1815 and Mayor in 1835, and again in 1842, he being the first Mayor under the new Municipal Act of 1835, and he declined to receive the then customary allowance of three hundred guineas given to the Mayor to defray the expenses of the office. In 1837 a presentation of £400 of plate was made to him, subscribed to by men of all parties, and as there was no hall or room in the town capable of holding the guests a large tent was erected in Shaw's Lane, (Sherwood Street), for he was active in every department of social work until his reverse came. He was Treasurer of the Mechanics' Institute in 1840 of which he was one of the principal promoters.

There is a pathetic item in the Directory of 1844, where in Smithy Row appears the "Artizans' Library, Thos. Wakefield, Esqre., President," but in 1864 the Library had been removed to Thurland Street, and the entry is, "Wakefield Thomas, Keeper, Exchange

Rooms." The meaning of this is that whereas Mr. Wakefield was of an old Nottingham family, (his grandfather being the Rev. Gilbert Wakefield) and without any training for business, but, on the other hand, engrossed in politics, imperial and local, so much so that he was frequently referred to as " King Wakefield," he unwisely became a partner with Thomas North in Coal Mining and Merchanting at Babbington, Cinder Hill, and elsewhere and lost all his money; so from being Mayor he became Mayor's Sergeant, and Keeper of the Exchange and Public Office rooms. He, however, bore up bravely under his trials, and discharged the duties of his humbler sphere with faithfulness, courage and fortitude.

THE WILLOUGHBY FAMILY.

SIR RICHARD WILLOUGHBY, (d. 1363), was Lord of Willoughby, Wollaton and Cossall to which he succeeded in 1324, when he became Knight of the Shire, and for twenty-eight years was one of the Judges. His father evidently did not like the family name of Bugge, and so changed it to the name of the village where he dwelt, and in Willoughby church his tomb may be seen to this day. The old squire was knight of the shire, and his son succeeded to that office. He married Isabell, the daughter of the squire of Cossall, but he would not be merely a landowner, he would be actively useful, and so fitted himself for the office and became a Judge in the Common Pleas, and afterwards Chief Justice of the King's Bench. He had a singular experience in 1331, the year after Queen Isabella was at Nottingham Castle, for the whole district from Grantham to Buxton, including all South Nottinghamshire, was infested with a band of outlaws, who called themselves " Gents' Savages," and terrorized the several counties by committing all kinds of outrages. Among other crimes they captured Sir Richard, the Judge, when on his way to Grantham, and carried him into a wood and kept him until they were paid a ransom of ninety marks, or £60. It proved to be good for the district that a judge was captured, for then strenuous measures were taken to clear it of the felons. His tomb in Willoughby church represents him in the legal costume of the period.

SIR HUGH WILLOUGHBY, (d. 1554), whose portrait hangs in Wollaton Hall, belonged to a noble family and resolved to devote his life to a noble purpose. During the reign of Edward VI. the desire to explore the world was gradually forming in the minds of enterprising men. It burst into a flame a few years afterwards in Elizabeth's days, but was growing earlier, and in 1553 a company having been formed, and ships purchased, they were placed under the command of Sir Hugh, to go on a voyage of discovery to ascertain if there was a North West, or North East, passage to China and India. There were three ships in the company, and they rounded North Cape in Norway, and coming in sight of Nova Zembla they named it Willoughby Land, but in a great storm the ships parted company, and could not find each other again. Sir Hugh in the "Bona Esperanza" of 120 tons, carrying thirty-five persons, with a smaller vessel, tossed about until they reached Russian Lapland, where they determined to pass the winter, but not having fuel to keep them warm, nor the necessary suitable food, Sir Hugh and his company all perished; their bodies, still in the ships, were discovered later in the year by Russian fishermen. Sir Hugh had kept a journal, and had made his will, and was found seated in his chair. The two ships were brought back in 1556, but off Scotland both of them perished with their crews.

These brave men who in that age went forth and lost, or risked, their lives and their all, built up for us a knowledge of geography, climate, navigation, essential food, fuel, and other laws of nature, and through their penalties we are enriched.

Francis Willoughby,
See "Naturalists."

The Morley Family,
The Wilson Family,
See "Maunfacturers."

The Smith Family,
The Wright Family,
See "Bankers."

MEN STILL LIVING.

Perhaps this book ought to close with the preceding chapter. I have been strongly advised by friends whose opinions I value, to draw the line where the Great Divider draws it—at Death; but in view of the example set by Biographical Dictionaries, and in accordance with what I have previously printed, I feel constrained to add the names of a few workers whose labour is in the past, or who have turned their faces to the setting sun by intimating retirement, or whose age is such that " as a tale that is told " the tale approaches completion. How I should like to pay my homage to the faithful men and women in many departments with whom I have worked, or whom I have known, or who are quietly doing what they conceive to be their duty for God and humanity, without notice and sometimes even without appreciation, for gratitude is a rare plant. Let them however remember the words of Charles Mackay's song—

" Never yet I knew a man
Who made others' good his plan,
Who was not over-paid in peace of mind."

and in addition they may anticipate the joy of " Harvest Home."

Space here will admit of mention of not more than a mere handful of names, leaving the multitude of aged workers unnoticed. May the hope be expressed that whoever reads this paragraph will say to any tired worker in his circle " Thank you," " Well done," " Cheer up," for such a word fitly spoken how good it is !

SIR JAMES M. BARRIE, O.M., Bart., M.A., LL.D., (b. 1860), the author of many novels, dramatic works, etc. Rector of the Ancient University of St. Andrew's, etc., was in the late Seventies on the editorial staff of the " Nottingham Journal," and wrote its leaders. Writing to Sir Jesse Boot forty years afterwards he says, " I have a natural affection for Nottingham and its Journal." When he left Nottingham for the Metropolis, he says—speaking in his Rectorial

Address—" Doubtless He (the Almighty) could have provided us with better fun than hard work, but I don't know what it is. To be born poor is probably the next best thing. The greatest glory that has ever come to me was to be swallowed up in London, not knowing a soul, with no means of subsistence, and the fun of working till the stars went out. . . . . There was no food in the cupboard, so I didn't need to waste time in eating," etc. Courage even in extremities was the burden of his message. (See " Times," May 4th, 1922).

JOHN POTTER BRISCOE, (b. 1848), F.R.S.L., etc., after being sub-librarian at Bolton, was in 1869 appointed as the chief Librarian of the Nottingham Municipal Libraries, and so continued until 1916, when he asked the Committee to relieve him of the responsibilities of administration, he having served a longer period than any other officer in the service, and he was made Consulting City Librarian, his son, Mr. W. A. Briscoe, being appointed to the office he had held. The growth of the work is indicated by the fact that in 1868 70,512 volumes had been issued during the year, and in 1918 the issue was 489,398 volumes.

Mr. Briscoe edited " Notts. and Derbyshire Notes and Queries," was author of " Curiosities of the Belfry;" " Gleanings from God's Acre;" " Stories about the Midlands;" " Bypaths of Notts. History," and Editor of " Old Notts," 2 vols., " The Bibelots," and other local and Masonic publications.

FELIX OSWALD, (b. 1866), D.Sc., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., Registrar of the Courts of Probate at Nottingham and Derby, has resided for some years in a bungalow making excavations on the site of the Roman Margidunum, in the parish of East Bridgford, and specimens of what he found may be seen in the Lodge of Nottingham Castle Museum.

In 1898 he travelled and explored in Turkish Armenia, and made important contributions to the mapping of that region, and to the knowledge of its geology. The book—" The Geology of Armenia,"—descriptive of the work, was set up in type by Dr. Oswald, and printed page by page by him, 104 copies only being made.

In 1912 by the generous help of a number of gentlemen he went to Victoria Nyanza and the Kish Highlands, to collect on behalf of the British Museum specimens, and to make a thorough investigation of the locality. He journeyed without escort of any kind, and the record descriptive of his work was given in a Lecture before the Royal Geographical Society, and printed by them, and further in a book written and published by him in 1915, entitled " Alone in the Sleeping Sickness Country." This book has a map of the district, and 70 illustrations from photographs made by him.

He in conjunction with Dr. T. Davies Pryce in 1920 published " An Introduction to the Study of Terra Sigillata treated from a chronological standpoint." This is a book of 286 pages, and then follow 75 plates, with innumerable illustrations of vessels decorated in moulded relief, having in addition to form, beautiful examples of adornment, figures with and without costumes, distinctive marks and plain forms. A work showing infinite pains.

An article appeared in " The Times " of April 5th, 1924. with illustrations of the objects found, and summarizing the conclusions arrived at by Dr. Oswald's work. A singular suggestion is made that some of the oak planks found in the oldest of the wells explored were from a British oak growing in the time of Jesus Christ, and are as sound now as ever.

CAPTAIN S. R. TROTMAN, M.A., F.D.C. Among the many men who devoted themselves heart and soul to the welfare of their country in its hour of need in the Great War, the work of Captain Trotman deserves notice. He was Science Master at the Nottingham High School, and there he voluntarily trained the Cadet Corps so well that when the War broke out the University College Training Corps Committee requested him to undertake the training work, which he did, without fee or reward. He was then City and Public Analyst, and the work of training the young fellows to make them suitable for officers involved that in order to carry on his professional duties, which were necessary for obtaining a living, he had to rise so early that he could devote hours to them before nine o'clock, when he must go to

Bulwell Hall for his training work, and in the evening return again to his Laboratory. By such efforts he trained 2,000 Cadets to become Officers, in addition to attested recruits, many of whom also became Officers, and the Corps supplied to the Sherwood Foresters 300 Officers.

In this work Mrs. Trotman so heartily joined that their house became a home for the reception of the young fellows who were away from home, and eventually it had to be transferred to rooms in Bulwell Hall, in order that a little domestic comfort might be obtained, and further that motherly aid might be rendered to the boys who were resident.

Captain Trotman's case presented a man who observed, reflected, and acted. He had travelled in Germany, and seen the preparations, and arrived at the conclusion that War was intended; he thereupon resolved that he would do all that one man could towards saving his country, and he did it.

HENRY E. THORNTON, J.P., (b. 1842), Banker, Nottingham, entered his relatives' private Bank of Samuel Smith & Co., in 1869, and left it fifty years afterwards; he having meanwhile succeeded to the local management, and the Bank having been amalgamated with the Union Bank of London, of which he became a local director. He was for many years active in the promotion of the religious and charitable institutions of the town and country, particularly in aid of the Church Missionary Society, founded in 1799 largely by what was called "the Clapham Sect," in which the Thorntons were prominent, from whom Mr. Thornton is descended. (See the "Biography of Wilberforce" a Narrative by R. Cowpland, p. 251). Of the General Hospital he was in 1908 the President, and he visited that Institution on Sunday afternoons.

His first wife was a sister of Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell, P.C., G.C.B., etc., and his second wife one of the Abel Smith family, Bankers of Lombard Street and Hertfordshire. His eldest daughter is the wife of the Bishop of Winchester. Two of his sons sacrificed their lives in the Great War, and one is Rector of Wollaton.

SIR JOHN ROBINSON, (b. 1839), of Worksop Manor, had an only son, John Sandford Robinson, and his benefactions have tenderly clung round the life and memory of that son. On the donor's birthday in 1889, he being Sheriff of Nottingham, and his son coming of age, 12 almshouses were built at Sherwood, each occupant receiving 5/- a week and being rent free. In 1899 Sandford having died the year previously, 12 almshouses, and a house for the Caretaker, were built at Daybrook, in memory of the son, and having a like benefit. £1,000 was in 1911 given to build the Childrens' wing at Worksop Victoria Hospital, in memory of his first wife. St. Anne's Church at Worksop, was built for 600 worshippers and endowed in memory of his wife and son. In 1917 £1,000 was given to endow a bed in the Men's Ward in Worksop Hospital, in like memory. In 1921, he being President of the Nottingham General Hospital, £10,000 was given on what would have been the son's 53rd birthday. Four houses for disabled soldiers, wounded in the War, were in 1923 in like manner dedicated, and the keys were presented to the occupants by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales as he went to Welbeck Abbey.

To found a fund for increasing the incomes of the poor clergy in the Archdeaconry of Newark having less than £300 a year, £5,000 was given. The scheme—in which Archdeacon Hacking is joined—contemplates a gift of say £200, on £200 more being locally raised; the Ecclesiastical Commissioners thereupon add £400, which together invested at 4½ per cent. increases the income £36 per annum.

Some additional almshouses at Daybrook for disabled soldiers are also announced. The almshouses are carefully administered by Lady Robinson. Sir John was High Sheriff in 1901.

SIR JESSE BOOT, Bart., (b. 1850). The tale ought to be told,—(but there is not room for it here)—of his early struggles—his help to his widowed mother—his determination to succeed in business—his wise choice of a wife—(née Miss Florence Rowe)—the engagement of Mr. E. S. Waring, a qualified chemist—the training of students for dispensing chemists—the multiplicity of

trade departments—the Social Welfare work among the employees—the establishment of recreation grounds and clubs for the heads of departments at the Plaisaunce, in Wilford Lane, and for the workpeople generally at the Athletic Grounds on Radcliffe Road,—the building and endowment of the " Dorothy Boot Homes " at Wilford, for Crimean and Indian Mutiny Veterans.—the Albert Hall benefactions—all these, and more, should be narrated.

The Great War with all its horrors came. Thank God, the Navy was ready at an hour's notice, and so we were saved; but the rest was largely a state of unpreparedness, and so the agony was intensified and prolonged. We had allowed the dyes, the drugs, the essential chemicals for medicine, for trade, for explosives, to fall into the hands of the Germans. (See " The Life of Lord Moulton," Chapters 7 and 8). The Boots' Companies immediately set on a number of analytical chemists, and built in succession five large blocks of buildings for the production of various chemical requisites as antidotes for poison gas, and poisoned water, and supplied them by millions on millions.

Honours came to Sir Jesse,—a Knighthood; the Freedom of the City,—a Baronetcy; but his health had succumbed to a physical disability, and competition being threatened, amalgamation and retirement became essential.

Then came the announcement of gifts to his native City; parks within the City boundaries but adjacent to West Bridgford, to Beeston, to Arnold; ninety acres for sports and playing fields, a site and building fund for the North Midland University; the endowment of a Chair of Chemistry at University College, and of Sociology at the Paton Congregational College; the endowment of the Cedars Convalescent Home in connection with the General Hospital; and other purposes on which " SOCIAL BETTERMENT " might be inscribed in large letters; the total amount so bountifully bestowed approximated to Five hundred thousand pounds; for the effectual working of which a Trust Deed of Settlement with Trustees, was executed.

" I have always taken a pleasure in my work," was observed by Sir Jesse, " and there is no pleasure like it. Every man should find the work he is best fitted for, and then work for all he is worth."

REV. HENRY TELFORD HAYMAN, (b. 1853), M.A., son of Dr. Hayman, of Eastbourne, after being educated at Bradfield and Corpus Christi, Cambridge, was ordained in 1877, and became curate at St. Andrew's Nottingham, under Canon Tebbutt, and later Vicar of Ruddington; in 1884 Vicar of Edwinstowe, and in 1907 Rector of Thornhill, Dewsbury. In his early days he was a great athlete, particularly in cricket, when he played in the Kent team. He married Ellen Cobham Brewer, daughter of Dr. Cobham Brewer, the distinguished scientist. He has specially devoted his ministry to two objects. (1) He has for twenty years been Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons, and Past Grand Chaplain, England, and (2) he was for twenty-eight years Chaplain of the 7th Battalion Notts. and Derby Regiment (Robin Hoods). This office he was compelled to retire from when he reached the age limit. He wished to go with them to France in the Great War, but was not allowed by reason of his age. He is a great favourite with the men, for he has devoted himself heart and soul to their welfare, and now has a powerful influence for good with them.

REV. RICHARD J. KING, (b. 1845), having been educated at the P. & O. School at Southampton, obtained his B.A. at London University, took Holy Orders, and in 1878 became curate at Warsop, and so continued eighteen years, being also Diocesan Inspector of Schools. He was then appointed Rector, which living he held for twenty-three years, resigning through ill health in 1919. In 1884, while he was still curate, he completed and published " Warsop Parish Registers: with Notes and Illustrations." The Register commenced in 1538, and in one hundred pages the author gives much interesting and useful information as to the fine old church, the parish and its people, with notes on the social condition of the times recorded. The biographical items given are valuable, and the work is a commendable one for a clergyman to undertake.

During his Incumbency the church was enriched with good substantial oak benches, an efficient heating apparatus was provided, the bells re-cast, the beautiful stained glass East window and the handsome oak reredos erected.

He was greatly interested in children and the schools, the Temperance movement, Odd Fellowship, music, chess, etc. A presentation to him was made by the parishioners.

REV. ROBERT A. McKEE, for forty years Vicar of Farnsfield, was an M.A. of St John's College, Cambridge, and graduated in 1877. He was Secretary of the Board of Education for the Archdeaconry of Nottingham, appointed 1897, until he resigned. He was also local Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts, from 1903. His chief work outside his parish was in the preservation, repair and improvement of the Church of England Schools. He had a clear vision of what could be done, and what ought to be done, and in whatever part of the Diocese there was need, there he would be as the trusted friend and adviser of trustees and managers. He was made Rural Dean of Southwell in 1910, and Canon of Rampton in 1915. Mrs. McKee has always been encouraging and helpful.

COLONEL EDWARD H. NICHOLSON, Newark, M.A. of Balliol College, Oxford, has for fifty years devoted much of his leisure time to the furtherance of education in Newark and the county generally, for he has acted on the principle of realizing the value of the education he had received, and of his duty to extend it to others. It is largely due to his exertions that his native town possesses in their present advantageous form its well-known Boys' and Girls' High Schools, and its excellent School of Science and Art. In the county he has for twenty-one years supervised the work of the Training of Teachers Sub-Committee, from its birth to the attainment of its majority. The extent of its growth may be gauged by the fact that its expenditure was in 1902-3 £131; to-day it is £11,664, and the number of intending teachers in training is nearly seven hundred,

mostly at the County Centres established and maintained by the Committee at Hucknall, West Bridgford, Brincliffe (Nottingham) and Sutton-in-Ashfield. The first three of these have already reached the status of Secondary Schools, and are serving private pupils as well as County Scholarship holders. In order to aid young teachers in learning how to impart religious instruction, for which there is practically little or no provision in the public colleges, and deeming religion to be at the foundation of the building up of character, Col. Nicholson has—outside the County Education work—organized religious instruction classes in each Deanery in Nottinghamshire, which are open to all Sunday School and Acting and Intending Teachers in town or county who care to attend them. This ought to have an important influence on the welfare of some of the fifty thousand children on the registers of the County Elementary Schools.

J. H. BEARDSMORE, (b. 1850), was born at Annesley Park, and was for forty years in the office of the Hucknall Colliery Company, and during the latter part of the time private secretary to the Right Hon. J. E. Ellis, M.P. He in 1909 published a History of Hucknall. He and his wife were for forty years teachers in the Church Sunday School. He was a Lay Church Reader twenty-seven years. In 1873 he started the Church Band of Hope, and fifty years afterwards a Jubilee May Day Festival was held, and he invited all the May Queens that could be found, and more than twenty-five of those who had been crowned in the days of their youth assembled to congratulate their old conductor, and to see a representation of Robin Hood, Friar Tuck, Maid Marian, and other old Forest characters. The photograph taken shows a garden scene, with Mr. and Mrs. Beardsmore, and Mr. and Mrs. Foster, and the " Queens " from young girls to matronly mothers.

On retiring from active service as Secretary to the Hucknall and District Nursing Association, the Committee, by the Duchess of Portland, presented to Mrs. Beardsmore a wristlet watch " in grateful recognition of thirty years splendid work—1894-1924."

THOMAS HARDY, (b. 1838), Bulwell, was reared at Colwick, his father being a game-keeper, and his mother an Aberdeen servant girl. At 6 years of age he was accidentally shot in the knee, and so was crippled for life. He was fond of nature, and so learned much, but his parents became too poor to send him to school. The great crisis of his life came at his conversion, which brought about a wonderful quickening of all his powers, and he diligently applied himself to self education.

He became a Sunday School Teacher, Superintendent, Class Leader, and for 60 years a Local Preacher of signal power.

When young, he worked in the stocking-frame, but during the American Civil War little or no cotton could be had, and so stocking makers were unemployed and starving. He went to Quorndon and learned to work a patent machine for making ladies' neckties, did well, and being a total abstainer saved money.

After several years, having a passion for watches, he apprenticed himself for 2 years to a first-class watchmaker, worked hard, studied the best technical books, bought the best tools, set up on his own account, and prospered, employing workmen.

He was Chairman of the Hucknall School Board, and later on the Nottingham School Board, and for 16 years a member of the City Council.

He promoted the building of six Methodist Chapels, and laboured continuously for them: now he rests.

WILLIAM EDWARD KNIGHT, (b. 1844), of Newark, Corn, Seed and Coal Merchant, was the son of James Knight who at fourteen years of age entered the office of a firm of Solicitors at Newark, and with ability and faithfulness served them sixty-four years. When his schooldays were finished, the son also went in to a Solicitor's office, and served seven years. Later he commenced business in partnership with Mr. G. Halstead, which business is now a limited company. He has been a Wesleyan Local Preacher for sixty-one years. He joined the Town Council in 1880, was afterwards made an Alderman, served as Mayor in 1889, and during

the Great War held the office four years in succession. He is a J.P. of the Borough and the County,a Governor of the Magnus Grammar School, the Girls' High School, Chairman of the Manor Charities, etc. In December, 1919, he was made an Honorary Freeman of the Borough by the unanimous vote of the Council; only two others—the Duke of Portland and the Duke of Newcastle—having been so honoured. He bought the Hodgkinson Mansion, North Gate House, and gardens, with adjacent houses; divided and adapted the house, with separate floors and entrances, settled it in trust for the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A., and part of the gardens for the recreation of the young people of Barnby Gate Wesleyan Schools, and other part and houses for the higher education of soldiers' children, with remainder for poor children chosen by the Education Authority.

MRS. KNIGHT, who died in 1918, was an unwearied visitor of the sick, and active in all philanthropic labours. She worked hard for the Belgian Refugees, and in the many branches of War benevolent work, until a few months before her departure to a better world. She had honours from Belgium and Russia.

WILLIAM H. PARKER, (b. 1845), of New Basford, retired Insurance official, has for many years been a composer of hymns for children. As a lad of fifteen he wrote his first poem, and at nineteen he was a Sunday School teacher and local preacher. He became Superintendent of the School and Secretary of the Chelsea Street Baptist Church. At each anniversary of the school one of his hymns has been sung. Many have been written for the National Sunday School Union, and fifteen of them are included in "The Sunday School Hymnary." "As a teacher of small children he is an adept in the art of story telling," says the Rev. Carey Bonner. "Tell us the stories of Jesus" is one of the most popular hymns. "I want to be a hero," "Wilt Thou shew us the Father," are among others. For fifty-seven years he has been writing hymns for children and doing other church work.

JOSEPH WARDLE, (b. 1839), of Chilwell, retired Insurance Officer, is a Wesleyan Local Preacher, having

begun to preach among the Primitive Methodists in 1862, so that he has served over sixty years, and still continues this work. He says that he has lived and laboured in twelve different circuits, and occupied more than three hundred different pulpits. He has been an extensive traveller on the Continent, in Palestine, Egypt, and in America. He was connected with the Manchester City Mission, and was there deputed to show General Gordon over the slums and ragged schools, when Gordon became so interested that he worked as one of them among the boys, exerting an influence for good which they will never forget. A booklet Mr. Wardle printed gives interesting particulars of that wonderful mystic, whose fate wrought with mighty force in the minds of the people, and in the destiny of the Soudan.

SIR JOHN TURNEY, (b. 1838), founded the business and built the works for Leather dressing adjoining Trent Bridge, Nottingham, and after residing at Alexandra Park, settled at Gedling House.

Sir John was fond of telling how as a child at Lenton he was sent to a dame's school, for which his parents paid 2d. a week, and that afterwards he went to Lenton National School. For a short time he attended the Lincoln Grammar School, but from the age of twelve to nineteen he spent three nights a week at the People's College and the School of Art in Nottingham learning especially mechanical drawing.

His relations with his workpeople were shown by the presentation to him, in August, 1919, of a congratulatory address of warmest appreciation, the spokesman, Mr. Singleton, having worked with the firm fifty-four years.

Sir John was a member of the Corporation forty-six years; Sheriff in 1878, then Alderman, and in 1886-8 Mayor for two years. In 1889 he was knighted for his valuable services to the community, and his portrait was presented to him. For thirty-eight years he was Chairman of the Works and Ways Committee, and acted on many other Committees, for in all the improvements of the City (which were many and great during fifty years)

he had a hand. This was acknowledged by the Council, who in 1916 presented him with the Freedom of the City. He became the father, or senior, of the Council. Of Mr. Arthur Brown, the Corporation Engineer, Sir John says, "Brown and I had the great advantage of working together nearly fifty years, and so had opportunities to talk about improvements and carry out some of them."

Lady Turney must be mentioned, for she had a large family and yet was an energetic worker in acts of public benevolence.

After the conclusion of the Great War a beautiful window was erected by Sir John as a War Memorial in Gedling Church, the parish of his residence, the cost being, it was said, £1,000. It depicts the Great Example of Christ making His great sacrifice; then of the young men who went to the War devoting themselves to God and the country. The sufferings and sorrows of the people are depicted, with the succourers, helpers, and nurses aiding the wounded, while angels are in attendance, and above is our Lord in Majesty. Many stained glass windows have colour, but no lesson to teach; this one, when the sun is at the right angle, carries a message to each beholder, and on the white marble panel recording the names of the men who made the great sacrifice is inscribed the pious motto, "May they rest in peace, and light eternal shine upon them."

"Thanks be to God who giveth us the victory."

ALEXANDER R. ANDERSON, C.B.E., F.R.C.S., Nottingham, was for ten years the House Surgeon residing in the General Hospital, and rendering valuable service to the patients, with an exceedingly small salary in those days. He afterwards held the office of Honorary Surgeon to the Institution for thirty-four years, during which period he obtained such skill as to be regarded as the local head of his profession, for by his kind personal interest and sympathetic manner he inspired full confidence, and all this was extended not only to private patients, but also by day and night to the many soldiers in the Hospital during the Great War, and to the Hospital patients and poor people. Hence

the scene of his labours, No. 5 Ward, is to be known as "Anderson Ward."

He has retired to the south of England.

HENRY HANDFORD, (b. 1855), of Nottingham and Southwell, M.D. Edin., D.P.H. Camb., F.R.C.P. Lond., was for upwards of twenty years honorary Physician to the General Hospital, Nottingham.

In 1893 he was appointed the first Medical Officer of Health to the Nottinghamshire County Council, and subsequently Chief Medical Officer to the County Education Committee.

On resigning in 1923 he was able to refer to the successful efforts made to preserve the underground Water Supplies of the County; to extend the treatment of Sewage, and to improve the purification of Rivers; to the persistent fall in the general Death Rate, and especially to the remarkable fall in the Infantile Mortality. This latter was mainly due to the efficient supervision of Midwives, and the steadily extending work for Child Welfare.

During the same period the beds in the Tuberculosis Sanatorium have been increased from thirty to one hundred and twenty, and provision has been made for children.

He retains the positions of Consulting County Medical Officer, and Honorary Consulting Physician to the General Hospital, Nottingham.

THE HON. MARY E. HANDFORD, J.P., is the daughter of the first Lord Belper. She has devoted her life to objects connected with social welfare, especially the needs of women and children; having been for the last twenty-eight years Chairman of the Nottingham within Union Boarding Out Committee; Chairman, (1903-1923) of the National Council of Women (Nottingham and Notts. Branch), and with their help she inaugurated a caravan tour through the whole County, with lectures showing what can be done to mitigate the dangers of infection in Tuberculosis—and another caravan tour with an Exhibition and lectures on Child Welfare; for the last seven years she has been Chairman of the

Hostel for Women at 1, Robin Hood's Chase, Nottingham.

Of late her efforts have been given to the Notts. Federation of Women's Institutes, of which she is President, having started the first Institute in Nottinghamshire at Southwell, and there are in 1924 Institutes in thirty villages in Nottinghamshire, and where locally maintained with vigour they are accomplishing much good.

CHARLES T. MUSSON, F.L.S., born 1856, at Nottingham, was brought up in the Hosiery trade, joined the Robin Hood Rifles, attended the Science and Art Lectures at the Mechanics' Institute, and later at University College, obtained certificates in Botany, Biology, Geology, and under the University Extension Scheme gained certificate with special distinction, and became Evening Lecturer at University College. He collected Flowering Plants and Land and Fresh Water Mollusca. * In 1887 he went to Australia, and for three years travelled and collected extensively. In 1891 he was appointed at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College, Lecturer in Botany, Entomology and Vegetable Pathology, and later Science Master. That College has two hundred pupils, and 3,600 acres of land. In 1920, after twenty-nine years service, he retired on account of age limit. He has devoted himself to Lectures as a Specialist in Nature Study, in Government departments, the Royal Agricultural Society, the Churches, the Students' Christian Union, published many papers and articles, collaborated in producing School Books on Agriculture, etc. *(See MSS. in Public Library, Nottingham University College, on " Land and Fresh Water Shells of Notts."

JOSEPH WHITAKER, born 1850, of Rainworth Lodge, near Mansfield, J.P., Fellow of the Zoological Society, Vice-President of the Selborne Society, etc., has made one of the finest collections of white birds known, which he is proud to show. He has also written books, " The Deer Parks of England ;" " The Birds of Notts ;" " Scribblings of a Hedgerow Naturalist ;"

" Nimrod, Ramrod and Fishing rod Tales;" " Jottings of a Naturalist;" " British Duck Decoys," etc., and for fifty years corresponded with and wrote articles in the " Field," " Country Life," etc.

REV. THOMAS GOUGH, B.Sc. (Lond.), F.C.S., (b. 1853), was for thirty-three years Head Master of King Edward VI. Grammar School, Retford, in which about two hundred boys were taught, including forty-six boarders, the number being raised from thirty-two scholars to two hundred and twenty. He had previously been for seven years Head Master of Elmfield College, York. During the time he was at Retford many valuable additions were made to the premises, externally and internally, and especially under his influence a Reference Library, Meteorological Equipment, Natural History and Geological Specimens were added to the School. University extension lectures were arranged for the townspeople in addition to those given by Mr. Gough on scientific subjects and in connection with his extensive foreign travels. He was primarily responsible for the establishment of a High School for Girls, which was later taken over by the County Council. He imparted a high spirit of culture and helpfulness, not only among his boys, but in the town and district generally.

Mrs. Gough in all this work had her share. To provide for fifty boarders necessarily involved much motherly service and self-sacrifice, which was always duly rendered. On their retirement in 1919 presentations were made to both of them. Mrs. Gough has since died.

For sixteen years Mr. Gough served on the Nottinghamshire Education Committee.

"Vivit post funera virtus."

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MEN OF NOTTINGHAM AND NOTTS.

SUPPLEMENT.

The first issue of this book, published in October last, being now exhausted, it appears desirable in making a second issue, to take advantage of the occasion by adding a Supplement of 16 pages, having notes on 28 additional names, about half of whom have passed away, and the rest are advanced workers. I scarcely see how to separate them, and as there may not be another occasion to express my honour of them, I deem the best course to be to print an instalment, and continue my work if spared.

Here let me say it is a real trouble to omit the names of a number of men connected with the public and other bodies in the County and City who under a sense of moral obligation, and with a higher and wider outlook, devote many hours of valuable time to the public welfare, without payment, and often without appreciation; but they may be cheered by the thought that work on God's great farm of Humanity, with its varied fields of divergent soils, yet when well cultivated—will yield an abundant harvest.

R.M.

January, 1925.

ERRATA:

Page 15, lines 16-18. The three names should be drawn together thus—

Page 19, line 32, for "evinced" read "evidenced."

Page 130. Rev. W. Denman. The tomb has not survived. The original Latin inscription is given by Thoroton. Lines 5 and 6 thereof, being involved, apparently puzzled Mr. Wilmhurst, (delete the s) Mr. H. M. Leman translates them thus:—

"And I thereupon strove that Retford should reap the fruit of my labours, if any are zealous to make progress in religion."

Page 241, line 20, for "Attenborough" read "Attenburrow."

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NOTTS. COUNTY COUNCIL.—The Council was formed in 1889, (under the Local Government Act of 1888), consisting of fifty-one councillors elected to represent the districts in the County, and those members elected 17 aldermen (total 68), since increased by four others. Of those who constituted the original Council, and who have continued members ever since, there remain, in January, 1925, only four, namely: The Duke of Portland, Viscount Galway, Colonel Henry Mellish and Robert Mellors

Alderman William Mellors, of Hucknall, was an original member and is still in the Council, serving on many committees and sub-committees, but he was out of it three years. Ten other original members are living but are not now on the Council. All the others are believed to have joined the great majority.

Thirty-five years service on the Council gives food for reflection, not only on the mortality of life, but also on the service rendered for the good of the community:— "Something attempted, something done," for the welfare of all classes, without self-seeking or personal advantage, and involving many hours of valuable time occupied in considering and arranging in Committee the details of necessary business, of which the public never hear, where politics never enter, where mere talkers are a bore, and business capacity is invaluable. Suffice it here to say that there is no Council in England where the necessary operations are conducted better, or with a more earnest desire to promote the welfare of the people.

It is only just to say that the like remarks apply to the paid officials of the Council. The County is well served in every department.

LORD BELPER was the first Chairman, (see page 327). As Chairman of Quarter Sessions he had devoted much time to local administration, where he was a great economist, keeping the county out of debt. He rendered valuable service in organizing the new body, over which he presided with credit and ability for twenty-five years.

VISCOUNT GALWAY, C.B., A.D.C., after being Vice-Chairman, succeeded Lord Belper as Chairman.

He was M.P. for North Notts. from 1872—1885, and was Colonel of the Sherwood Rangers Yeomanry Cavalry. During the dreadful period of the Great War he was, as he still is, unwearied in devotion to duty. The irreparable loss he sustained by the death of Lady Galway was followed by a painful affection of his eyes. He has not only discharged local duties with assiduity and dignity, but has also served as President of the National County Councils Association, on which he also represents the Notts. Council. On his eightieth birthday he received many congratulations.

Sir Charles Seely, Bart., was the first Vice-Chairman. (See page 94). The Right Hon. Francis John Savile Foljambe succeeded, (see page 74), and was followed by Viscount Galway, as above.

COLONEL HENRY MELLISH, J.P., C.B., Hodsock Priory, (born 1856), was in the 8th Battalion Notts. and Derby Volunteer Force, became Major, and succeeded to the command. He is a notable shot, and has a long list of Bisley successes. He is Chairman of the Notts. Territorial Force Association. He compiles daily, and publishes annually, Observations on the Weather at Hodsock, including temperature, rainfall, sunshine and cloud, and he was President of the Royal Meteorological Society in 1910. He has been a member of the County Council ever since its formation, is an alderman, and became Vice-Chairman in 1914. As Chairman of the Notts. Education Committee, and several other Committees, his labours are very arduous, for he has the grasp of all its sub-committees, and he has served as Chairman of the Education Committee of the County Councils Association, being also one of the representatives of the Notts. Council. He is Chairman of the Retford Quarter Sessions, and is on the Council of Nottingham University College, Sheffield University, and on many other public bodies. His services for the public weal are invaluable.

THE DUKE OF PORTLAND, K.G., G.C.V.O., who has been Lord Lieutenant of Notts. since 1898, was born 28th December, 1857, and in December, 1879 he succeeded his second cousin in the peerage, shortly after which event he retired from the Coldstream Guards.

His Grace was Master of the Horse, and Chairman of the Royal Commission on Horse-Breeding, and was President of the Royal Agricultural Society in 1915, when the Royal Show was held at Nottingham. During the Great War he was President of the Agricultural Relief of Allies Fund, the British Ambulance Committee, and the R.S.P.C.A. Fund for Sick and Wounded Horses. He is President of the Notts. Territorial Army Association; is an original member of the Notts. County Council, an Alderman, and Chairman of the County Records Committee. He is President of the Council of University College, Nottingham; of the Nottingham Chamber of Commerce, and of many other institutions and societies. Since 1898 he has been Provincial Grand Master of the Freemasons of Notts. In 1889, he married Winifred, daughter of the late Thomas Yorke Dallas-Yorke, of Walmsgate Hall, Lincolnshire, and since that time they have taken the initiative in promoting many good causes, supporting them not only by noble benefactions, but by invaluable personal service. They have taken especial interest in the work of Hospitals, and indeed in every beneficent and philanthropic scheme for the relief of human suffering, and for the raising of the standard of life. To name only one of their public-spirited acts, they purchased Ellerslie House, and presented it to the City of Nottingham for use as a Home for invalid Sailors and Soldiers. To play the game and to play it well, has always been the Duke's aim.

RICHARD MILLINGTON KNOWLES, J.P., Colston Basset Hall, (1843-1924), was a Major in the South Notts. Hussars, and was High Sheriff in 1885. In that most attractive village of Colston Basset he built in 1892 a beautiful church, but unfortunately the old one, dating from about A.D. 1100, enriched with some fine work, (Rev. Dr. Cox) and which stood on high ground half a mile distant, became a ruin. He was an original member of the County Council, in which he served for thirty-five years, and was an Alderman. For fourteen years he acted as Chairman of the Asylum Committee. He was a Director of Colliery Companies, and as an Agriculturalist he took special pleasure in improving the breed of shorthorns and of large pigs.

One incident in his life may be given. In 1912 Mr. Keely, the then Secretary of the Nottingham General Hospital, in view of Christmas, sent Mr. Knowles a circular letter asking for evergreens for the decoration of the hospital. Mr. Knowles replied that the district was unsuitable for the growth of the evergreens desired, but, in default therof, he enclosed a cheque, which, perhaps, would do as well. The cheque was for £1,000. No wonder the secretary said he was glad he had made the mistake.

MAJOR GEORGE COKE ROBERTSON, J.P., of Widmerpool Hall, who died in 1924, in his 86th year, was one of the original members of the Notts. County Council, and so continued until his decease. He was elected an Alderman in 1904. In his early days he was in the Lancers, and later in the South Notts. Yeomanry, and for a period in the Robin Hoods. He had antiquarian tastes, and at his own cost paid for the compilation, printing, and lithographing of the manuscripts made by Mr. W. Stretton, concerning churches, and other buildings, etc. between 1755 and 1828. (See page 70). He was a Vice-President of the Thoroton Society. He changed his name in 1870, for when his ancestor George Robertson came from Scotland, and built the Cotton Mills in Papplewick, Linby and Bulwell, he found the prejudice against anything Scottish so great that he changed his name to Robinson, (See Old Notts. Suburbs, page 222), and he was one of the founders of Moore & Robinson's Banking Company. The late Major passed through a time of trouble half a century or so ago, for the price of corn was so low that the tenants on strong corn lands were beaten, and, with one exception, all the farms in Widmerpool were thrown on to the landlord's hands, who had to clean, cultivate, and lay down for grass, and for milk—a long and costly process. He was a kindly-hearted, generous and religious man.

VISCOUNT ALLENBY of Felixstowe, Field Marshal, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., and other decorations too numerous to mention, was born in 1861 at Brackenhurst, Southwell, a house since considerably enlarged by Sir William Hicking, Bart. His mother was a daughter of the Rev. Thomas Coates Cane, M.A., who resided

there many years, and the register of the baptism of the future general is in Southwell Minster.

He has established a reputation as being not only a great soldier, and able governor, but also as a skilled diplomatist. Take two items only among his many great exploits, which show not only daring but a profound knowledge of the working of the Eastern mind: 1. When the Turkish army had been completely routed, and Palestine delivered, his victorious entry into Jerusalem was made by walking on foot into the Holy City, a token of humility. 2. When the Sirdar had been murdered, and the High Commissioner had to deliver Britain's message, he, although habitually very precise as to dress, went in an undress suit, but accompanied by a regiment of cavalry, and the trumpeters sounded the demand for attention.

THOMAS BERDMORE, of Fleet Street, London, " who acquired an ample and liberal fortune by Tooth Drawing," (so says the tablet in St. Mary's Church) and who died in 1785, aged forty-four, " was the first Englishman to write a book on Dentistry which has any pretensions to being a scientific treatise." He was Surgeon-Dentist to King George III. and to the Prince of Wales. A copy of his book is in the Library of the British Dental Association in London.

His father was the Vicar of St Mary's, Nottingham, as was also his uncle. The body of Thomas Berdmore was brought from London in a hearse to the White Lion Inn, in Clumber Street, from whence a procession was made, six clergymen supported the pall, and the grave was in the chancel of the church. He left apparently about £40,000 to £50,000, chiefly to relatives.
(F. E. Porter).

WILLIAM HENRY STEVENSON, (1868-1924), M.A., Fellow and Librarian of St. John's College, Oxford, was born and for many years resided in Nottingham, his father, the late Wm. Stevenson, (see page 76) being then a small joiner and builder, but with definite antiquarian tastes, which through life were developed.

After schooling, Mr. Stevenson obtained a situation as clerk in the Town Clerk's office, where in his leisure hours he continued his studies, and became so competent that when the Corporation decided to compile and

print the old records Stevenson was appointed to carry out the work. Many of those documents were in condensed Latin, or in Norman French. The first volume was published in 1882, of papers from 1155 to 1399, and was followed by three other volumes, the fourth being issued in 1889. He was employed on other Records, and then in the Record Office, and was made a Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. He had work and honour at Cambridge. His edition of Asser's "Life of Alfred" brought him fame, and he was elected to a Fellowship at St. John's, having also the office of Librarian. The Report on the Manuscripts of Lord Middleton, preserved at Wollaton Hall, was prepared and edited by him on behalf of the Historical Manuscripts Commissioners, presented to Parliament, and published by His Majesty's Stationery Office in 1911. He was exceedingly kind and helpful to other authors, and was beloved by all who were near him. The funeral service in the chapel of the College was attended by a distinguished number of Professors, the interment being at Wolvercote Cemetery.

DR. THOMAS WILSON LEYS, (died 1924), who died in New Zealand, where his family went sixty years before, was a native of Nottingham, and educated at the People's College, his father having been a Supervisor of Inland Revenue. In New Zealand he founded a scheme of school libraries, and for thirteen years maintained at his own cost a juvenile library for the Colony and Australia. He was the editor of the "Auckland Star," was an historian, and represented the Dominion at Press Conferences. He repeatedly declined invitations to join the Legislative Council. In 1901 he was a member of the Royal Commission appointed to report upon the proposed union of the Colony with the Commonwealth of Australia, which he opposed. On a visit to Canada the McGill University gave him its doctorate. ("Guardian.").

LAWRENCE P. JACKS, M.A., D.D., LL.D., etc., was born in 1860, in Elm Avenue, Nottingham, and went to the schools kept by Mr. J. R. Wild, and Mr. Geo. Herbert. He is now the Principal of Manchester College, Oxford, and has been, since 1902,

Editor of the "Hibbert Journal," a quarterly journal of religion, theology and philosophy. He is the author of many books and papers. His brother, Leonard, was the author of "The Great Houses of Notts," and his son Maurice is Head Master of Mill Hill School.

WILLIAM HENRY REVIS, (1849-1924), was a manufacturer in Nottingham, afterwards went to the United States, and returning, became a partner in the firm of George Spencer & Co., Hosiery Manufacturers, Lutterworth and Hucknall. By his will he bequeathed to Nottingham University College £10,000; Nottingham High School £3,000; General Hospital £3,000, with other benefactions. After providing family bequests a portion of the residue, estimated at £35,000, is left for educational purposes in institutions within the City and County of Nottingham under a scheme to be prepared.

THE MOST REV. GILBERT SHELDON, (1598-1677), was born at Ashbourne. He became Warden of All Souls College, Oxford, from which he was expelled by the Parliamentary Committee in 1648, for he was an ardent supporter, friend and Chaplain of King Charles I. He was also ejected from his living, and kept in custody six months, after which he lived in retirement with friends, one of them being old Mrs. Okeover, who lived in the house at East Bridgford of Mr. Hacker, afterwards known as the regicide (Rev. A. Du Boulay Hill) and continued there three or four years. At the Restoration, in 1660, Dr. Sheldon became Bishop of London, and three years later Archbishop of Canterbury. When Dr. Thoroton, in 1677, published his "Antiquities of Notts." he dedicated his work to the Archbishop thus: "Once a stranger whom Nottingham took in, and thereafter more than patron to one of Nottingham's sons," for the Archbishop had conferred on the Doctor a Lambeth Degree. The former died in the year of the publication, and the Author the year following.

During his Archbishopric he rebuilt for the University of Oxford, and at his own cost of over £12,000, the building known as the Sheldonian Theatre. At the time of the Plague he remained at his post, and gave and collected large sums to help the plague-stricken sufferers.

When St. Paul's Cathedral was burnt in the great Fire, he gave towards its restoration £4,000, and it was said that during his life he gave to public and pious uses, and acts of beneficence, £72,000. He rebuked the King —Charles II. for his adultery.

D.N.B.

RT. REV. SIR EDWYN HOSKYNS, Bart., D.D., (born 1851) Bishop of Southwell since 1904, was, when the Bishopric was offered to him, Rector and Bishop Suffragan of Burnley, but was conducting a Mission in South Africa; since that time he has had twenty-one years of strenuous administration, the special features of which may be referred to, affecting as they do every part of our County and City, without reference being made to the ordinary work of a Bishop. One of the first tasks undertaken was to visit every parish church in his unwieldy diocese, hold a service, followed by a conference with the church officials and the people, in order to ascertain the religious state of the parish, to stir up all parties, and to secure united action. This work occupied several years.

The incomes of many of the clergy were found to be miserably small, and special steps had to be taken in order to endeavour to obtain what is called "a living wage."

The Great War resulted in the loss or removal of workers in every department of church life, and at the same time a great increase in work, such as:—for refugees, the departing soldiers, the wounded, the bereaved, war memorials, and other branches of service.

After the transfer of day schools to municipal and county authorities there were many requirements as to buildings, and necessary efforts to retain and maintain schools, and to remedy a sad lack of provision for training a greatly increased number of young teachers in religious knowledge and how to impart it.

The extraordinary developments of colliery operations in Notts., bringing large increases of population into new villages, have involved the need for new churches, mission and school-rooms, with additional staffs of workers.

An act of Parliament has been passed for dividing

the diocese, and large funds are being raised for accomplishing this project.

In order to meet these, and many other requirements, a strenuous life has had to be lived, and still continued, and in this work Lady Hoskyns has been and is an ideal helpmeet.

RT. REV. HENRY RUSSELL WAKEFIELD, D.D., born at Mansfield, 1854, son of F. Wakefield, J.P., of Wicklow, was educated at Tonbridge School and Oxford. He became a curate in 1877-8, a Vicar in 1881; Lecturer on English Literature at the Crystal Palace 1887; member of the London School Board 1897; Mayor of St. Marylebone, 1903-4; Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral 1908; Dean of Norwich, 1909; with many other organisations of which he was chairman or member; and finally Bishop of Birmingham, 1911-24. Has published a volume of sermons, etc.

This is a very unusual record, and indicates a character with no narrow views of clerical life and duty, but one who sees the people's sorrows and needs, and with business capacity, agreeable manners, adaptation to circumstances, unwearied energy, hopefulness and helpfulness, he shows how religion may operate in civic life.

RT. REV. JOHN EDWARD HINE, D.D., Bishop of Grantham, was born in Nottingham in 1857, his father being the founder of the firm of Hine & Mundella, Hosiery and Lace Manufacturers, who built the factory in Station Street, afterwards known as that of the Nottingham Manufacturing Company, and now used as the headquarters of the Boot Companies. His uncle was Thomas Chambers Hine, the architect of All Saints' Church, and many other churches and buildings, who also restored the Castle from being a ruin to be a museum. Dr. Hine was educated at the High School, and later studied at London University College for the medical profession, and having obtained the degree of M.D. in the University of London was subsequently appointed Resident Medical Officer to the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, and he also obtained his B.A. in the University of Oxford. In 1886 he deemed it to be his duty to enter Holy Orders, and to devote himself to Missionary work.

He went to Central Africa, and later became in succession Bishop of Likoma, then of Zanzibar, and later of Northern Rhodesia, so working in Africa for twenty-five years. His health failing, he returned to England, and in 1920 was appointed Bishop Suffragan of Grantham. He found his medical studies and attainments of great advantage in his spiritual work. He has published a book of his experiences, entitled "Days Gone By," which is highly interesting.

REV. WILLIAM SEVERN, (1754-1813), was born in Nottingham, his father being a wine merchant. At sixteen he became a Methodist, and had strong inclinations for the ministry. "He was honoured with the distinction of being a friend and confidential companion of John Wesley himself. For two years he was a travelling associate of the celebrated founder of Methodism." He was expelled from his father's house on account of his attachment to Methodism. In his twentieth year he had grave religious doubts, and soon after he went to the University of Edinburgh to study Divinity. He abandoned Methodism, and in 1776 became a Dissenting Minister. He was ordained as an Unitarian Minister at Welford in 1782, and later served at Hinckley, Norwich, Kidderminster, and Hull, where he died. He is described as an attractive preacher, distinguished by a talent for religious conversation, vigorous, vivacious. His favourite study was the Bible, and his character was a very high one united with probity and simplicity.

REV. THOMAS KEYWORTH, (1782-1852), the son of a Nottingham bookseller, went to London as a young man, and as an Unitarian, but changing his views he entered Cheshunt College to study for the Congregational ministry, and was afterwards a minister at Sleaford, Nottingham, and other places. Modest and simple in character, he was an active advocate for the poor having garden allotments, which in those days were unobtainable, and was an able promoter of Missionary work. He wrote four books. D.N.B.

REV. THOMAS BRAIN-CASTLE was a Methodist minister, who died in 1924 at the age of sixty-two. He served in ten large centres, his forte and his lot being to revive derelict chapels, and he did it, being par-

ticularly successful in a four years mission at Halifax Place Chapel, Nottingham, where a remarkable work was accomplished. With a strong human desire to attract to Christ, he was warm-hearted, generous, ready to help, daring and unconventional. A great advertiser and worker, he succeeded where others failed.

REV. THOMAS SCAWBY of Cavendish Vale, Sherwood, is a Methodist minister, who after a ministry extending over sixty-five years, in many towns, is, at the age of eighty-seven, still on active service, for although he is on the " Retired ' and " Supernumerary " list, and his eyesight has become so defective that he reads with difficulty aided by a powerful glass, yet he continues to preach, and it is said to be not an uncommon thing for him to take two services on a Sunday.

WILLIAM BELLAMY, (1824-1916), of Middle Pavement, Nottingham, was a worker in tin and copper. His father was a farmer, land surveyor and valuer, at Alford, and being a well-educated man, taught his boys; but members of the family being farmers near the village of Somersby, where the poet Tennyson was born, William spent a good deal of time there, and the poet's father—the Rev. George C. Tennyson, D.D., being Rector, was happy in promoting the good of all boys in the district who played with his school boys and who were willing to learn.

When nineteen, William came to Nottingham, and joined the Halifax Place Wesleyan Chapel, where he met Mary Ann Kemp (1816-1911) the daughter of one of the founders of the cause; they married, and lived happily together, and sixty-three years afterwards they celebrated their wedding day with six children and twenty-three grand-children.

He was always active in both business and religious work, being a member of the choir, a teacher in the school and then superintendent. He started a Sunday School in Arkwright Street, and was the first class leader, and he heartily engaged in Band of Hope work.

When about 40 his business had become too strenuous, so he sold it, and entered the service of a bank at Boston, and joined in social work. Being transferred to Spilsby, and later appointed to be manager of the

bank at Skegness he continued till 80, and then resigning, was pensioned off at full salary.

He was fond of cycling, and would go on his cycle to distant villages to conduct Band of Hope Meetings, shouting as he departed, " Hurrah, for the pump ! " and this he did until he was ninety. Active, useful and cheerful he reached ninety-two, and his wife attained nearly ninety- five years.

FREDERICK G. LOWE, (1852-1924), was born of a Holme Pierrepont family, but his father was a Sanitary Inspector for the Nottingham Corporation. Fred became an assistant in the shop of Mrs. Green, grocer, No. 2, Mansfield Road, where he continued seventeen years. He determined to spend his leisure time wisely, and joined a Methodist Society in Campbell Street, and became a local preacher. He, on behalf of his uncle, served in the Holme Pierrepont troop of the South Notts. Yeomanry Cavalry, and he stood six feet three in his shoes.

In 1890 he emigrated to Cape Town, South Africa, and served in an Importing Merchants' store, and going into the slums of Cape Town he observed that the coloured natives were almost utterly neglected in regard to education, religion, sanitation, and domestic and social comfort. He thereupon decided to devote his spare time to their welfare, and this he continued to do for thirty-four years, so that when he died, in June, 1924, the " Argus " newspaper recording his decease says: " One of the most active—though unostentatious—social workers in Cape Town was the late Mr. F. G. Lowe, Founder of the City Slum Mission, who recently passed away:" and the " Cape Town Times " says: " The slums are mourning to-day for one who lived amongst them." The Mayor and Sir Frederick Smith bore testimony to his work.

He began with a mission hall in which not only religious services were held, but with the co-operation of others who joined him, there was a Boys' Brigade, a Girls' Pioneer Brigade, a Young Men's Brass Band, a band of about twenty small boys, all of whom were carefully taught and put in uniform that they might have an interest in their work.

In four mission halls he was the mainstay. There were free breakfasts on Sunday morning, for 150 destitute children, a Soup Kitchen, flowers and small parcels for sick rooms.

He never advertised himself or his work. How the money came was a marvel, but it came. He had two rooms as a residence. For the last eight years he helped in, and superintended, the Eagle Coffee Tavern. He died, but the work is continued.

Here is an example of unostentatious, practical working; of self denial in promoting good among a despised and neglected race, who are still the children of God; and of tenacity of purpose, otherwise called "sticking-to-it- iveness." Mr. Lowe called himself "a message boy for Jesus."

FREDERICK ACTON, C.B.E., J.P., Solicitor, Nottingham, now in his eightieth year, was a Guardian in 1873, and two years later became a member of the Town Council. He was Chairman of a Committee appointed to ascertain the rights of the ancient Freemen over the common lands, and this led to the appointment of Mr. W. H. Stevenson to search the Corporation Records, copies of which were afterwards compiled and published. Mr. Acton was Sheriff in 1879, and later Alderman and Magistrate, being now the senior sitting member of the Nottingham Bench. He was High Sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1915, and has recently been unanimously appointed Chairman of Lindsey Quarter Sessions. He has devoted many years of service to the General Hospital, and to Ellerslie House for disabled soldiers. Since 1914 he has been President of the National Deposit Friendly Society for the promotion of thrift and self-help among the industrial classes, which has more than half a million voluntary members, of whom 25,000 are in Notts. and similar numbers are in the State section, some of whom are in both divisions.

JOHN HARROP WHITE, (born 1856), of Mansfield, has been honoured by its Town Council with the Freedom of the Borough, being with the Duke of Portland, the only persons so distinguished. He was in early days on the Town's Improvement Commission, then one of the first members of the Council, becoming the Deputy

Town Clerk, and for twenty-three years its Clerk. He has for many years taken an active part in both elementary and secondary education, and many other departments of service. The presentation named was enclosed in a silver casket bearing symbols of the recipient being the Chief Magistrate, and of his interest in hospital work and the cause of education. The casket was set on a stand made of Sherwood Forest oak, from one of the steps in the old staircase of the Swan Hotel, which old coaching hostelry was kept by Mr. White's father, who is still remembered with respect as a reliable auctioneer and valuer. For forty-two years Mr. White said he had with pleasure given his brains and energies to the service of his fellow men.

JOHN T. SPALDING, (1842-1924), was Devonshire bred, but in 1878 he, with Mr. William Griffin, succeeded to, and largely developed the drapery business established by Messrs. R. & E. Dickenson. He became a member of the Nottingham City Council, and so continued twenty years, being Mayor in 1908, Alderman, (serving on many Committees), and Magistrate. He took an active part in the support of the Hospitals and Dispensary. For eighteen years he was churchwarden of St. Thomas's Church, and one of the decorated windows, (illustrating " The fruits of the Spirit,") was his gift. He founded a Library of the most important County and Town histories, the description of which occupied five volumes. He made a collection of valuable specimens of hand-made lace and embroideries, and presented it to the City. He encouraged patriotism by presenting flags to schools. He attained a prominent position in Free Masonry. He was distinguished for benevolence and courtesy.

SIR GEORGE WIGLEY, J.P., (1837-1925), Silk Merchant, Nottingham. When 15 years he entered a silk throwing mill. He became connected with various commercial concerns; was a thorough business man, active, enterprizing, just, reliable. He rendered great service for 46 years to the local Savings' Bank, the Trustees and Staff of which presented him with his portrait. He took an active part in the Medical charities of the City.

JOSEPH TURNEY WOOD, (1865-1924), was a Director of Turney Brothers, Ltd., Leather Manufacturers, Nottingham, and had charge of the scientific, or chemical side of the business. His father died when he was six years of age, and his mother, who is a sister of Sir John Turney, still survives at eighty-eight. Sir John made himself responsible for his nephew's upbringing and education. He studied chemistry at University College under Professor Clowes, entered the business when seventeen, and for thirty years had charge of his department. He continued his studies scientifically, and with original research as applied to leather dressing and dyes, which led not only to important developments in business, but also enabled him to write many scientific papers thereon, and in 1912 he published a technical text book of 300 pages, with 33 illustrations, on Leather Dressing. This he said was done after he had had twenty years practical and scientific study of the subject, and with a view to assist the younger generation.

Outside business he loved science, particularly astronomy, and literature and culture. He was Chairman of Bromley House Library. His was a happy home, and he cared for the welfare of workmen. He was travelling in Italy (being a good linguist) when he was taken ill, returned for an operation, and succumbed.

JOHN D. PLAYER, J.P., and
WILLIAM G. PLAYER, J.P., very largely developed the business established by their father and which is now that of the Imperial Tobacco Company, Ltd. They are probably the largest employers of labour in Nottingham, including it is said, about 4,500 persons, who work under the happiest physical conditions practicable, assured of every consideration and attention to their individual welfare and comfort. There are playing fields for all kinds of sport and recreation. They have for some years enjoyed annual gifts according to service and profits, which are much appreciated.

Messrs. Player give both personal service and considerable contributions for the development of character as in the Boys' Brigade; for the relief of suffering, as in the General and the Childrens' Hospitals; for the promotion of religion, as in church extension, and for other purposes aiding the welfare of the community.

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