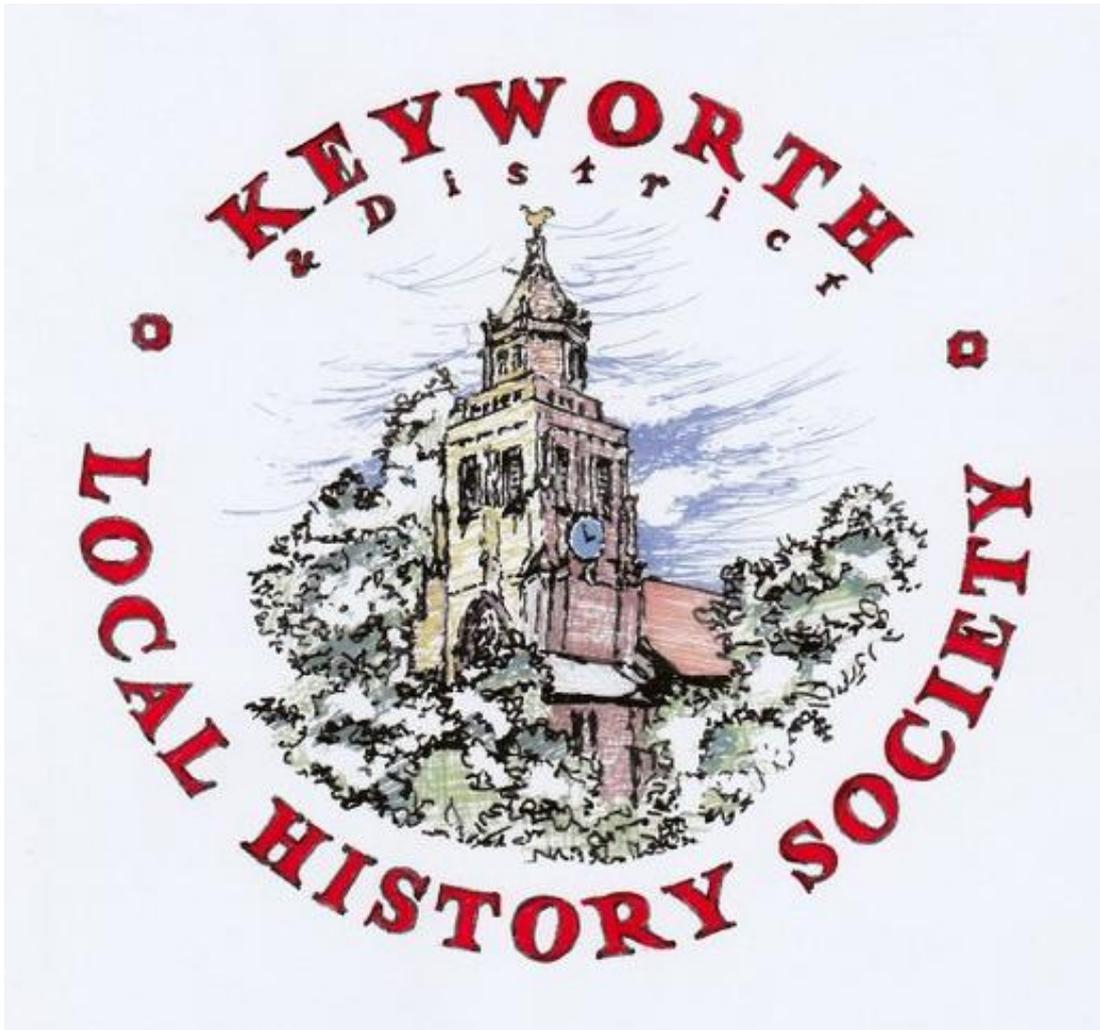


THE NEWS LETTER

No 88 : Winter 2015/2016



Registered Charity Number 1094492

www.keyworth-history.org.uk

Keyworth & District Local History Society

Registered Charity Number 1094492

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Archivist: Dave Clarke Publications: John Adcock

Speakers: Peter Stafford Web Master: Nigel Morley

Alan Clarke; Pam Clarke; Martin Clarke

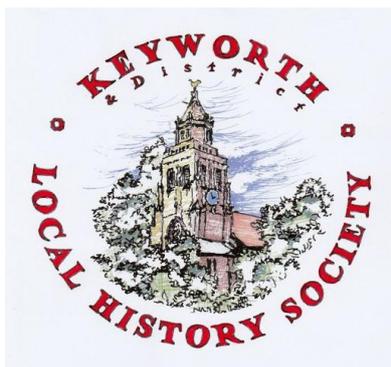
Publications Sub Committee:

John Adcock Keith Barton Howard Fisher

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Website: www.keyworth-history.org.uk

Front cover: The re-designed KDLHS logo in “seasonal” red.

[A version using black text was used in the KDLHS Remembrance Sunday wreath].

Please see the back page for details of how you can contribute to our News Letter

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Welcome to The NEWS LETTER No 88: WINTER 2015/2016

Keyworth & District Local History Society

Notification of the AGM and election of committee members, to be held on March 4th 2016 at 7.30 p.m. in the Centenary Lounge.

The constitution states that the Chair and Vice-Chair shall be elected for two-year terms, at the end of which the Vice-Chair, if willing, should normally succeed the retiring Chairperson.

As Sheila Barton and Keith Barton have now served for two years, and as Keith is willing to succeed as Chair a new Vice-Chair needs to be elected.

The Treasurer and Secretary are elected annually, though the constitution allows for their re-election.

This year our Treasurer and Secretary are both standing down from the committee. Jean Allton has served for 4 years as Treasurer and Helen Proll has served for 14 years as Secretary.

At the AGM in 2015 no Archivist or News Letter Editor were elected.

Dave Clarke offered to be Archivist and was co-opted by the committee for one year. Dave Clarke is willing to be elected as Society Archivist.

Sheila Barton as Chair has edited the News Letter during the past year and is willing to continue if elected.

Two, non-office-bearing committee members, can be elected each year.

We therefore need to elect

a Vice-Chair

a Treasurer

a Secretary

an Archivist

a News Letter Editor

two non-office-bearing committee members

As we are a registered charity, the Charity Commission stipulates that all elected members of the committee, whether office bearing or not, are trustees of the society.

Nomination forms will be available at the Society meeting on 5th February 2016, or may be obtained from the Secretary, telephone: 937 2251.

CHAIR'S REMARKS/ EDITORIAL

The Committee wish you all the very best for 2016

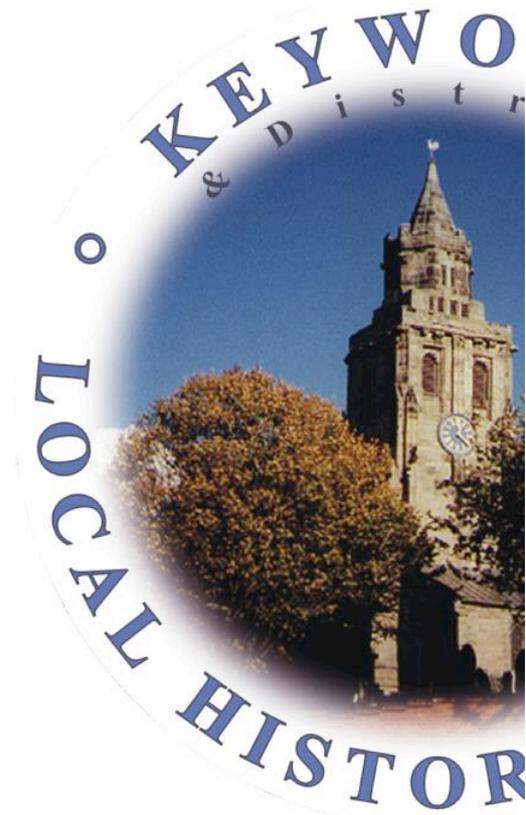
I must draw your attention to the Notification of the AGM (see above) and ask you to seriously consider how **you** can help KDLHS continue into 2016. If volunteers do not come forward to fill the available posts, then the Society will fold. This is an opportunity to thank those who have been associated with this Society for so long, having given their time, expertise and energy to build the Society and continue the work of the founder members, who I hope would have approved. All organisations need to change and adapt to meet new challenges. One of the things instituted last year was the laying of a wreath on behalf of the Society at the Memorial Gates of the Rectory Field: many thanks to Pam Clarke who represented the Society on Remembrance Sunday 2015. We considered the need to promote KDLHS, and further to redrawing and designing of our logo, sent illustrations to Paul, Bob Hammond's son, in Australia, and received this response:

"Greetings, thank you for passing on the logo variations.

I particularly include notes on how discussions with Dad led to the original design of the KDLHS logo. I think we proposed the original logo design almost exactly 19 years ago. The logo was originally designed to be:

1. Instantly recognisable.
2. To include Keyworth's unique historic icon – the church tower.
3. History is all about time; the church tower clock face has watched (no pun intended) over the evolution of the village since the 19th century.
4. The circular logo was designed to reflect the prominent church tower clock.
5. The light blue text colour was selected to draw attention to the clock face colour, (the text outlined in darker blue for clarity).
6. The text was designed to be clearly and easily legible, the word "Keyworth" most prominent at the top.
7. The font was selected to avoid anything modern.
8. The text was separated by two small circular motifs, which could be utilised as screw holes if ever a logo plaque were to be affixed to a vertical surface.
9. Full colour was chosen because colour reproduction had recently become easy, as well as being more attractive.

I had originally thought that perhaps one day, it might be nice if an artist's painting of the tower replaced the original October 1996 photograph. Perhaps one day, a KDLHS App on the App Store will use the logo as its icon? I hope you don't mind me passing on these few thoughts from afar, and find these notes of some use. Best wishes, Paul."



DIRECTORY OF SOCIETY MEMBERS' INTERESTS

"The health of a Society depends upon the input of its members".

Earlier in the Society's history, a "Directory of Members' Experience, Expertise and Interests" was created for new members; this has been updated. We hope both new and existing members will complete and return one at a meeting, or leave it (addressed to 'the Secretary, KDLHS') with the Librarian at Keyworth Library. Your responses will guide us when planning activities and inform us of your interests when selecting speakers for our Society meetings. Please request a form at Society meetings, or it can be sent to you by email if you prefer.

The small print: The Data Protection Act 1998 protects individuals against the misuse of personal data, and covers both manual and electronic records. The Act requires that personal data held should be:

- Processed fairly and lawfully
- Obtained and processed only for specific and lawful purposes
- Adequate, relevant and not excessive
- Accurate and kept up to date
- Held securely and for no longer than is necessary and
- Is not transferred to a country outside the European Economic Area unless there is an adequate level of data protection in that country.

Information Commissioner's website <http://www.dataprotection.gov.uk>

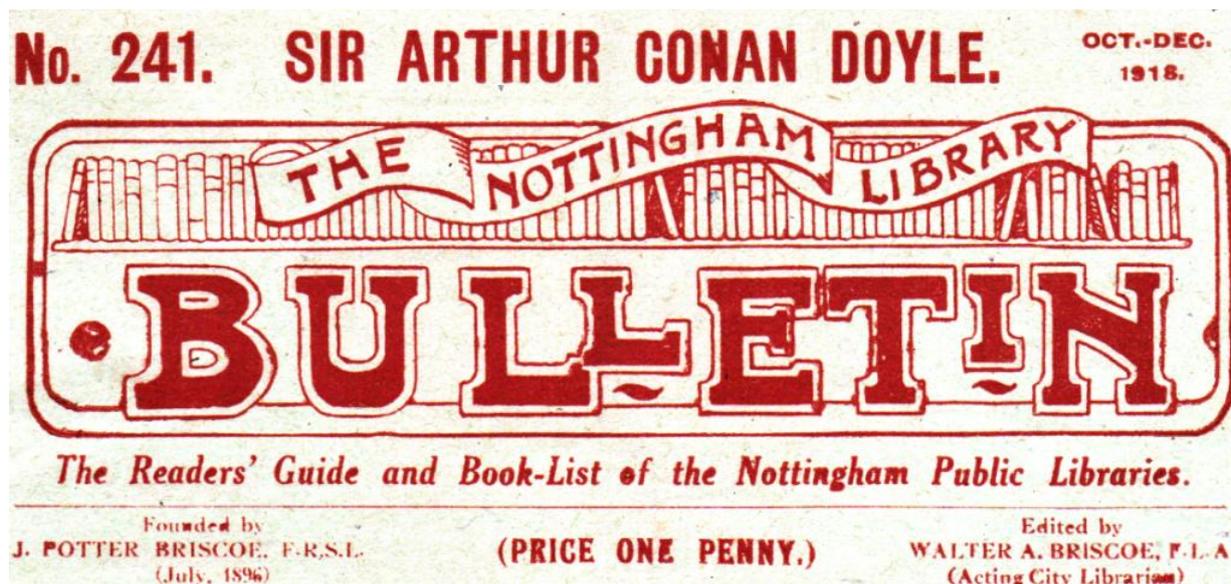
We are mindful of your privacy, and concerns about data protection issues, and will use any information solely for the stated objectives. Individual information will be kept confidentially, any statistical summaries will be presented in an anonymised form; individual permission will be sought before publication of any identifiable material.

Howard has written an "Introduction to research for articles and books" [a copy of which may be made available with his permission, on paper or by email, if you prefer]. It may be helpful to you if you have a tale to tell, or would like to contribute to the Society's role, exploring our local history. Several members of our Society have previous and extensive experience and would offer support and encouragement to those wishing to undertake some research, however small, perhaps for the first time: Just ask!

Your contribution however small, is most welcome and would make interesting reading. The deadline for the next edition of the News Letter (Issue 89) is 1st February 2016.

However, reading about it is nothing like as good as "being there!" Thank you, Peter Stafford, for devising a fascinating programme for 2016, which you will see in your membership cards. Mark your diaries! Bring your friends! Looking forward to seeing you on the first Friday of the month,

Sheila Barton



Alan and Pam Clarke recently passed on some items for the KDLHS Archives. The main piece was a 1918 copy of the Nottingham Library Bulletin printed by Arthur Johnson of St. James Street, Nottingham. The publication header is copied above and the lead story has been copied (r), transcribed here:

"The Nottingham Public Libraries having completed the fiftieth year of their existence, the Committee has decided to hold a public Commemorative Meeting. This will be held in the Large Theatre of the University College (adjoining the Central Library) on October 30th, when the Mayor of Nottingham (Mr. Councillor J. G. Small, J.P.) will preside, supported by members of the City Council.

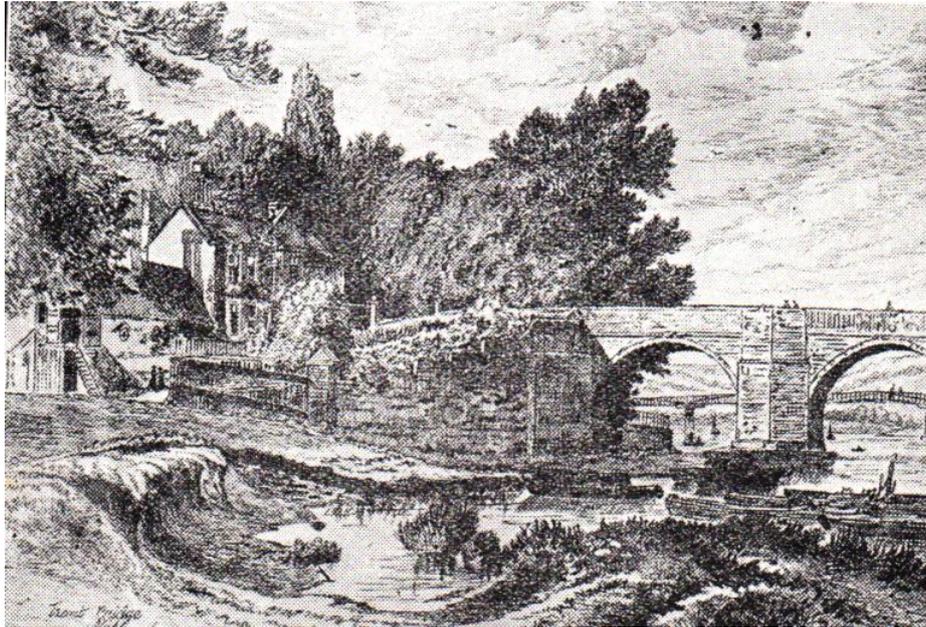
Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the eminent author, is coming specially to give the Address, and the title has chosen is "Some Literary Impressions". That it will be a memorable occasion goes without saying, and there is sure to be a great welcome accorded to Nottingham's distinguished visitor".

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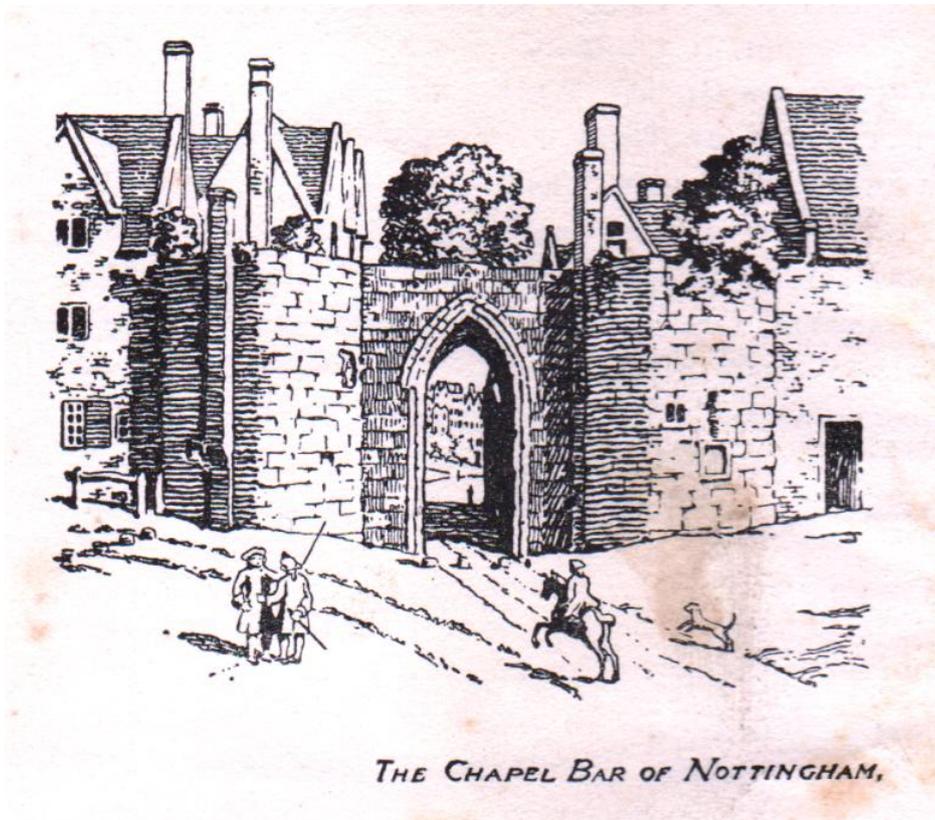


Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the eminent author, is coming specially to give the Address, and the title he has chosen is "Some Literary Impressions." That it will be a memorable occasion goes without saying, and there is sure to be a great welcome accorded to Nottingham's distinguished visitor.

The bulletin also contained a picture of an engraving of the Old Trent Bridge as it looked one hundred and fifty years ago.



Reproduction of an etching of Old Trent Bridge of 50 years ago, presented to the Nottingham Public Libraries (Photographic Survey) by Mr. F. Carnell. Block lent by the 'Nott's, Weekly Guardian'.



Inserts with the bulletin included this sketch of The Chapel Bar of Nottingham. This copy of the library bulletin, dated Oct-Dec 1918, was published right the end of the First World War.

The war ended on 11th November but interestingly the tone of many of the entries does not imply this, advertising “Books wanted for Soldiers” – “Books and magazines may be left at the Central Library or at any of the branches for forwarding to our soldiers and sailors”. Another supplement from Nottingham Public Library refers to the part played by the library – “The Public Libraries of Nottingham have endeavoured to serve not only a local need but to render a national service.

Under headings of “The War”, “Foreign Languages” and “Food production”, they show the importance of the Public Library Service at this time.

“Have done the State some service” – Shakespeare (Othello v. 2):

These documents are available to view, and we hope will be available to view on our website: www.keyworth-history.org.uk in due course.

Dave Clarke

Perhaps someone would like to research the Nottingham Library Bulletin? From the information taken from the heading of the article, the Bulletin was founded in July 1896 by J Potter Briscoe, FRSI, and this edition (published in late 1918) was edited by Walter A. Briscoe, F.L.A., Acting City Librarian.

NEWS AND NOTICES - LOCAL EVENTS



“Keyworth Remembered”: A Walk With Melvis Phenix

is already one of the Society's most successful publications. The first print run sold out in a few weeks and the two which have followed sold well. At time of going to print we have sold 313 copies.

This success almost certainly lies in the popularity of the subject, the enthusiasm, excellent memory and patient co-operation of the author, and in the Society's good fortune in having three members who skilfully edited the original text, drew the clear and attractive maps which accompany the walks, and painstakingly enhanced photographs which - if only because of their age - were submitted faded and creased. Tribute must also be made to the many members who not only bought copies of this delightful book but who distributed promotional leaflets in the village.

John Adcock

Keyworth Remembered: See Bookcase - reviews beginning page 26

“Faces and Places”: 21st November in the Centenary Lounge

A display of historical local maps (included those created especially by Keith Barton for “Keyworth Remembered”) and photographs of residents (both those known and some unknown, some of whom are no longer with us) and local places; similarly, some of these are no longer with us.

Over thirty visitors answered the invitation to the event, and spent the afternoon enjoying refreshments, reminiscing and identifying people and places from photographs, which were scanned, to be recorded for the Conservation Area Census, which is an ongoing project.

Stephan Kosylos (from Woodborough) brought Mr Neate’s medallion to the event and will send an update of his research as it progresses. Having had difficulty contacting living relatives of the Neate family, he is considering offering the medallion to the Society. If you can shed light on the medallion, the development of the processes in the textile trade to which it might refer, or have information about the Neate family, please contact the editor [See issue 87, Summer 2015]. John Adcock staffed a KDLHS bookstall and several copies of “Keyworth Remembered” and other Society publications were sold.

It is hoped to make the Census information more widely available this next year, and to enable it to be added to as an ongoing resource for local historians. The next Conservation Area Advisory Group event will be in February, [date to be arranged] the topic will be “Local Businesses”.

MEETING REPORTS

“Gonville”, our regular report writer, has served us well for some years, and is occasionally unavailable, but he is not the only person who could provide us with a resumé of our talks: if you are able to attend Society meetings, could **you** offer your services?

Reports of our Society meetings would be most welcome for inclusion in the News Letter for those members who are unable to attend, but it is only possible to print reports in the News Letter if someone could provide one. We would like to compile an archive for our records: we have a recorder.

If you might like to help, several of our Society members who have experience as writers and researchers are willing to share their expertise if asked. There will be an item about this in the next edition. If you might help, please contact the Editor (Sheila Barton), our Archivist (Dave Clarke, who we must thank for his report of the November talk, below), or speak to any K&DLHS Committee member.

John Bley of East Leake & London (Citizen, Distiller & Benefactor)

John Bley's life as a businessman and public figure is well documented, but we know a lot less about his personal life. John Bley (1674 – 1731) was pretty unknown until we started looking at him about ten years ago. Research has been carried out by Ian and Rachael Flynn then by my wife and me and supported by the local history society.

The talk is divided into a number of parts and spans Stuart, Tudors and 18th Century. We cover East Leake and surrounding area and London at the time. The talk is broken down into four parts and there is a mystery at the beginning and a mystery at the end. The mystery at the beginning we think we have solved.

East and West Leake are twin villages. West Leake, a small village, was always tiny and will always be so due to being under one landowner, a closed village, with Tommy Bartland taking over from Lord Belper and who made sure there was no expansion. East Leake on the other hand, was an open village with many estates and landowners and therefore the village expanded and is now almost the size of a town. West Leake was where the Rectory was, it was where the Rector went and did very little and was even often absent. It also had a Cardinal once in the Middle Ages. It meant that East Leake church and public morality etc., was controlled and looked after by the Curate who lived in West Leake. It is off the main route (now the A60) and was a toll road; it had been avoided due to the steep hill, so East and West Leake remained away from the principal roads.

We think John Bley was born in 1674 and his family already had links with London, so it is a bit of a myth that people did not move around in those days. His mother was Elisabeth Whyte and father William Bley, who was appointed curate in 1672, but there is no record of John's baptism. On further research we were unable to locate a marriage certificate even though this information would have been recorded in January of each year. On looking through the records at Nottingham University there is in registers note that Elisabeth Whyte refused to say who the father was. Why was this? It is important as at the time the village paid for the upkeep of any illegitimate children. John Bley meanwhile does a runner but records show he became curate of a church in another part of the country.

Records do not show many illegitimate children before the reign of Charles II (1635 - 1660) who had a reputation as a bit of a philanderer; afterwards the numbers increased notably through the 1670s and 1680s. Research revealed that on 17th June 1781 Elisabeth Bley was excommunicated by the church and shunned, generally remaining a spinster all her life. Only on her death (1827) does she give in. The will of Elisabeth records her as a single woman and that everything is left to Mr. Thomas Banks, a cheese-monger, in London. No record can be found of this Thomas Banks!

John Bley is believed to have had an education in London and a £100 provided for an apprenticeship in distilling. When did he start calling himself Bley? Records of the Distillers' Company show that he was apprenticed to the brewing trade for seven years, the indenture being signed by his father, who was by that time Rector of Colston Bassett. Distillers needed to have their fathers name to progress in the industry. The apprenticeship was a period of seven years, after which he was able to set up in the gin trade. In August 1714 Queen Anne died and was followed by William III (of Orange, 1650 - 1702).

John Bley got out of the gin business before the taxing of the commodity. The Custom House (which all goods had to go through) was within twenty yards of Bley's property so it was in a prime location and interestingly also close by was the cheese-mongers address! He bought other property in the City of London, had shares in coastal trading ships and was a £1,000 stockholder with the Bank of England.

He maintained his interest in his home area, buying land and property here also. He additionally bought stock in the South Seas Company and the New Water Company. Over the years he amassed a large fortune, the equivalent of up to £4 million today. He had association and investments with Sir Thomas Parkyns, eccentric wrestling Baronet of Bunny, invested in brandy and bought shares in ships. He helped Parkyns to the tune of £400 per annum. John Bley had insured his property with the Hand-in-Hand Insurance Company paying £40 annually. The Hand-in-Hand Insurance Company was established at a meeting in Tom's Coffee House, St Martin's Lane, London, and was first known as Contributors for Insuring Houses, Chambers or Rooms from Loss by Fire, by Amicable Contribution. When there was a fire (a frequent event in London) in 1714 caused by Charles Walker Fireworks and narrowly missing the Custom House, the damaged property held by Bley was paid upon by the insurers. They paid out £300 instantly and then advertised the fact. From this money Bley started to build homes back in East Leake and built a school in 1723. This was unusual at the time, education was delivered free of charge. There is no evidence of religious teaching though - we have access to the schoolbooks kept by one family from 1723 to 1874. In 1874 the school was replaced by a board school.

John Bley died in London 1731, his body brought back to the parish of his birth. He seems to have had no brothers or sisters, and as far as is known he never married and appears to have made no provision for a monument to mark his resting place; it is not known who bore the cost of erecting the fine tomb, It can only be assumed that one or more of the beneficiaries of his generosity provided the finance. It is perhaps significant that a slate tablet mounted on one side of the tomb contains a summary of some of the local people who received legacies under the terms of John Bley's will.



John Bley's Tomb

The inscription reads: *"Here lies interred the body of Mr. John Bley, Citizen and Distiller of London. Born in this town. Whose charity in his life time and at his death was very extensive. He built the Charity School-House in this town and by his Will gave four-hundred and fifty pounds for the purchase of Lands to be settled on the said school; and also ten pounds to each farmer, and five pounds to each cottager, living here in Leake; and likewise ten pounds to the poor of each Parish that borders upon his Lordship, with a great many other large legacies to his Relations and Friends. He died in London, May 28th An Dom, 1731, and was here buried June 3rd following, in the 57th Year of his Life".*

John Bley's will ran to eleven pages and notably he left £1,000 (assessed to be around £2m today) to John Turner and this is the final mystery. Who was this? John Turner was a minor aged four years at the time. Could this be an illegitimate son of John Bley? Sadly through all our research we cannot prove it, however, we do know that he was a gentleman's clothier and principle heir. The Reverend Robert Marsden, of Rempstone, officiated and buried Bley. In Marsden's pocketbook and with reference to John Bley were the words 'Never mixed his brandy - solely does it come to him'.

Keith Hodgkinson 6th November 2015

You might be interested.....

SOUTHWELL 'ROMAN VILLA' SITE SAVED FROM HOUSING:

Land thought to contain important archaeological remains has been saved from being used for housing after a mystery benefactor bought it for a seven-figure sum. The site in Southwell, Nottinghamshire, is next to where remains of a Roman villa have previously been discovered. Mosaic pavements were located when parts of the Roman villa were excavated in the 1950s. The land has now been given to nearby Southwell Minster, which will act as custodian. It can only be used for educational, conservation and cultural purposes. Southwell Minster already owned most of the land where remains of the villa have previously been found. The site used was given to the Minster School in the 1960s; the site has been vacant since 2007 when buildings were damaged by arson, then demolished. The land was sold to raise money for new buildings in a different location. Planning permission was granted for nine houses, despite opposition by the "Save Roman Southwell" campaign. The Chairman of the Southwell Heritage Trust said the benefaction was "absolutely amazing" for the town. "There will be scope and opportunity to recognise and preserve it better than it might have been preserved before." Long-term plans have not yet been decided.

The Roman villa was first discovered to the east of Southwell Minster in the 18th century. The original development proposal encroached on what is thought to have been the east wing of the villa, including the bath house; this area was removed from the development proposal following the discovery of a monumental wall. Dr Will Bowden, Associate Professor in Roman Archaeology at the University of Nottingham, said the villa complex would have extended onto the development site, excavation carried out on behalf of the developer revealed Roman remains across much of the site, including a line of Roman buildings. "Villas were massive farm complexes with agricultural and industrial functions....

As far as we can tell, it is one of the largest and most impressive villas in the region, with extensive mosaic pavements and some very high quality wall painting, both located when parts of the villa were excavated in the 1950s."

The school was extended in 1971, and 225 bodies (thought to be medieval) were removed and reburied in an unknown location. "They are a major lost archaeological resource," said Dr Bowden. "It was partly this sense that the history of the town was being repeatedly eroded in this way that spurred the community protest about the development."

[Thanks to Howard Fisher]

HISTORIC LOCAL PHOTOS DISCOVERED:

A rare archive photograph of St Mary and All Saints Church, Willoughby-on-the-Wolds has been discovered by the National Churches Trust. It shows the north chapel where there are intricately carved tombs surmounted by stone monuments of Sir Hugh Willoughby and his wife, and was submitted to the National Churches Trust as part of a grant application to fund repairs to the church.

Claire Walker, chief executive officer of the National Churches Trust, said: "We were surprised and delighted to find a rare archive photo of St Mary and All Saints Church in our office." The photo, one of some 200 discovered during our office spring clean, has now been digitised to form part of our archive of church photographs. "We have returned the original archive photo to St Mary and All Saints Church and hope that they will be able to make use of it in telling the story of their church and to bring the past to life for today's generation."

[From Rushcliffe News, October 2015]

You did remember.....!

Thank you Alan

In the last edition, Howard Fisher asked: "Did anything come of the Evening Post item headlined *"KEYWORTH 'YES' to quiz query"* regarding a proposed inter village quiz competition (Evening Post, dated 6th January 1975).....?" Alan Clarke responded:

"The answer is a definite yes! I not only remember it well, I took part in it more than once, being a member of the winning team in 1982! The competition was organised by the Notts Rural Community Council for the Rushcliffe area and ran as an annual event for several years well into the 1980's. As I recall, villages were invited to participate via their Parish Councils with teams of four, which had to include a young person in secondary education and a senior citizen. As Keyworth was already running it's own Village Quiz by then, there was a good choice of volunteers! Preliminary rounds were held in various venues - mostly village or church halls - and the final knock-out rounds were recorded by Radio Nottingham who provided a quizmaster and team of engineers for later broadcast. I'm not sure who set the questions but they covered a wide spectrum of subjects and these contests of knowledge were always conducted fairly and with good humour. The Keyworth team came into their own in 1982 when Dick Francis, myself and two others, whom regrettably I cannot recall, battled through and were victorious in the Radio Nottingham Final recorded at Woodborough Village Hall! Everybody then piled into the village pub to celebrate (or commiserate with the runners-up)! I still have the winners' individual trophy to remind me!"

Alan Clarke

Should we have a history of the Keyworth Quiz? Offers? See page 2

COMMEMORATIVE PLAQUES IN KEYWORTH

A Blue Plaque was installed on the wall of the Parish Church of St Mary Magdalene, funded by Keyworth Parish Council, on 9th November 2015:



Created by the Conservation Area Advisory Group, designed by Martin Clarke, created by Photocast and installed by Alan Wilkins under the supervision of Linda Abbey (Chair of CAAG), the wording identifies key features and facts:

Church of St Mary Magdalene Grade I Listed Building

The earliest records of a church at this site refer to a 'living' at Keyworth, between 1130 and 1167 AD. The presence of a Norman font in the south aisle and a medieval sundial featured on the south wall support these early origins. The earliest listed incumbent was Hugo de Barri (1268).

The main parts of the present building were constructed in the early 14th century, from local stone. The most notable feature is the 15th century square tower, the upper part of which incorporates an unusual octagonal lantern and squat spire, unique in Nottinghamshire. The tower contains an Elizabethan bell which, according to local tradition, celebrates the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588 AD.

"Commemorative plaques, which can be found on buildings of all styles and dates, are one of the most effective – and visible – means of celebrating our history and the historic environment. Plaques connect past and present in an immediate, tangible way, and have numerous benefits; for instance, they can increase a sense of pride among local communities and can educate about history and architecture, making both more accessible to people of all ages and backgrounds. They can also play an important conservation role, helping to highlight buildings with historic associations and to preserve them for the future".

English Heritage "Celebrating People and Place (May 2010: Commemorative Plaques Part 1)

CONSERVATION MATTERS

2: Parish Church of St Mary Magdalene



Building/Address		Church of St Mary Magdalene, The Square (north side)			
Listing serial number	6/78	grid ref:	6139 3083	File:	8.25.6
Grade 1		Date listed		1.12.1965	

Description: parish church, C14th, C15th, restored 1874, 1884, C20th. Dressed coursed rubble and ashlar, some brick. Plain roof tiles to porch, nave and chancel and remainder lead. Coped gables with single ridge cross to east chancel and porch. Tower with spire, nave, north aisle, north porch, north vestry, south porch, southwest chapel and chancel. Early C15th tower of two stages set on a deep plinth with parapet and the remains of four gargoyles to each side with further single gargoyles at the angles. The angle buttresses, at the final set off are gabled and crocketed. Rising from each is a single pilaster strip with 2 tall blind trefoil arched panels and similar crocketed gable over. Above and set diagonally at each angle is single similar pilaster terminating at the parapet. In the centre of each side are single similar taller pilasters rising from the first stage and terminating at the parapet. Those on the north and south sides are broken by single clock faces.

Surmounting the tower is a rectangular plinth with 4 rectangular openings on each side, this supports a squat embattled octagonal turret which has 2 rectangular openings to alternate sides, the remains of 8 gargoyles and in turn supports a dwarf spire. The west wall of the tower has a single arched restored C15th window with three lights both under and above the single transom and cusped panel tracery. To the left is a low projecting semi-circular stair turret with three rectangular lights above. Each side of the bell chamber has single arched and cusped lights under flat arches flanking the single pilasters.

The west wall of the north aisle has a single C19th window with 2 arched and cusped lights under a flat arch. Projecting is the roof of a lean-to over a red brick cellar.

The buttressed north wall is set on a chamfered plinth and has to the left a wooden porch enclosing the remainder of the north wall which has a moulded pointed arched doorway and to the left a single restored C14th window with 2 trefoil arched lights and mouchettes under a flat arch. The east wall has a single restored C14th window with 2 trefoil arched lights and mouchettes under a flat arch.

Attached to the left of the porch and projecting from the north chancel is a large C20th brick and plain tile vestry. The north wall of the chancel enclosed by this has 2 early C14th trefoil arched lights with hood moulds and label stops and continuous sill band, to the left is an arched doorway. The angle buttressed east chancel is on a low chamfered plinth. Single arched, restored C14th light window with reticulated tracery, hood mould and label stops and continuous sill band which extends to the buttressed south chancel with single restored C14th arched 2 light window with reticulated tracery, hood mould and label stops and further left a single similar window but lower and with single low transom.

The south nave has 2 C14th light windows each with trefoil arched and cusped lights under a flat arch. The gabled porch has a single double chamfered arched entrance. The side walls each have a single arched and cusped light under a flat arch. Inner double chamfered arched doorway. To the left is the chapel set on a chamfered plinth and buttressed. Single restore C15th window with cinquefoil arched lights under a flat arch. The west wall has a single similar restored window.

Interior: 2 bay late C14th nave arcade with double chamfered arches and single octagonal column with moulded capital. Double chamfered tower arch, the inner order supported on corbels. C19th chamfered and moulded chancel arch with C19th rood screen. The inner chamfer supported on corbels. Nave/south chapel double chamfered arch, the inner chamfer supported on corbels.

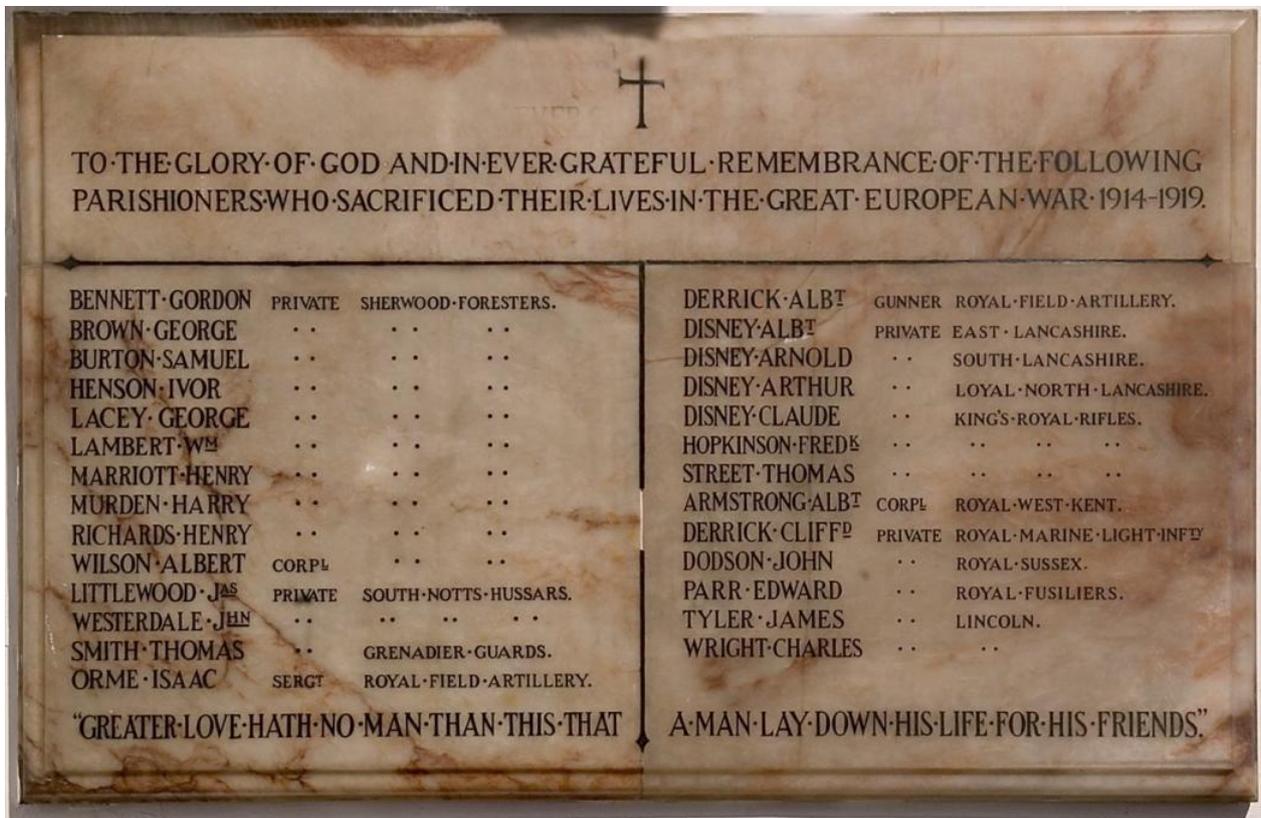
Tower/south chapel and tower/north aisle both with double chamfered arches, the inner chamfer supported on corbels. South chancel wall has arched piscine with inner trefoil arch. Aumbry to north wall. North doorway with hood mould and label stops.

The east window of the south wall with low sill forming a sedilia. Chair with C17th carved back. C19th ashlar pulpit with blind tracery. Ashlar font with C19th pedestal and C12th circular bowl.

Churchwardens Alan Clarke, Nic Sellar, and supporters of St Mary Magdalene have a quantity of information about the church. They were also involved in the Southwell & Nottingham Church History Project [2014], a copy of which is available in the Library, or see <http://southwellchurches.nottingham.ac.uk>



*Nave, looking east St Mary Magdalene, Keyworth [photograph: Howard Fisher]
World War One War Memorial St Mary Magdalene [photograph: Howard Fisher]*



The RBC website currently states:

Keyworth is built on top of a small hill, which has added significance because of the undulating landscape and the extensive surrounding farmlands which form the edge of the South Nottinghamshire Wolds.

The townscape is dominated by the unusual 15th century lantern tower of the Grade I, 14th century Church of St Mary Magdalene.

The village's transformation from an agriculturally based economy, through the 19th century framework knitting industry to its current role as an important local retail centre can be traced within the remaining spaces and buildings. The small, 10 hectare Conservation Area was designated in October 1999 and lies at the heart of the village. It comprises mostly of the retail and commercial core, and is focused on the church and the remains of 5 Grade II Listed houses and barns along Main Street. The most notable is the timber-framed George Martyn's barn on 31 Main Street - the lintel over the doorway is inscribed "1651GM".

The boundary of the Keyworth Conservation Area was reviewed and formally extended on 12th October 2010.

<http://www.rushcliffe.gov.uk/conservation/conservationareasinrushcliffe/keyworth/>

The church was 'open' for the day's Nottinghamshire Historic Churches Trust " Ride and Stride event" [Saturday 12th September, the same day that George Martyn's Barn was open as part of Heritage Open Days 2015]. Churchwarden [and past Chairman of KDLHS] Alan Clarke told the editor that "if you were passing at 10.00am you would have seen me setting out on my bicycle to visit as many church buildings as I could physically manage to satisfy my sponsors! (I did 13 before calling 'time' to head home!). Raised a bit of cash as well!"

Congratulations and "well done" to Alan.

Go in and have a look! Browse and buy a book or two (for only 50p each) between 10.30am – 4.00pm on the last Thursday in the month, when refreshments are also available.... Service details are in Keyworth News.

If you would like to see the conserved documentation and the current photographic record, have additional information, or wish to clarify or correct detail, please contact

Archivist, Dave Clarke

or KDLHS members of the Conservation Area Advisory Group (CAAG):

Keith Barton, Martin Clarke, Sheila Barton

FEATURE: James Henry Littlewood

On pages 93, 94 and 95 of my book *Keyworth and World War One* I wrote about James Henry Littlewood. In that section of the book I said that the Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC) had no listing for James' burial but that he was buried in the churchyard of Keyworth Parish Church.

Helen Coan,* a member of KDLHS who lives in Cheshire, is the recognised historian of the Disney family name and has an interest in James which has led her to be instrumental in having him recognised by the CWGC. It has been a matter of being able to prove to the satisfaction of the CWGC that James died as a result of his war service.

Helen has had to jump through several hoops to reach this status and in early December 2015 learned that the CWGC accepted that James qualified to be recognised as a casualty of the First World War.

The CWGC Adjudication Form is dated 1 December 2015 and states that the death was 'After Discharge' and 'Qualifies for commemoration by the CWGC.' The form goes on to say:-

'The case relating to Private James Little *[sic]* was returned to the Commonwealth War Graves commission (CWGC) in June 2015. Private Littlewood was deemed to not qualify for commemoration by the CWGC because a Death Certificate was not supplied to the National Army Museum (NAM) and therefore we were not aware of Private Littlewood's exact cause of death. This in turn prevented us from establishing a potential link between Private Littlewood's military service and his subsequent death.

A Death Certificate has now been supplied to The NAM and it is appropriate to return to this case for further analysis. According to his Death Certificate, Private Littlewood died in Bingham*, Nottinghamshire, on the 11th August 1918. His causes of death are recorded as follows:

(1) Tuberculosis of lungs; (2) "Intestines".

The 'Occupation' section of his Death Certificate states the following: 'Farm labourer an army pensioner', detailing his civilian trade and pensioner status. Significantly, Pte. Littlewood's Service Record is available for analysis and was supplied on submission.

According to a hospital admissions sheet within his Service Record, Pte. Littlewood was admitted to hospital in Bristol between June and August 1917, suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. We have established, following analysis of his medal entitlement documentation, that he was discharged from the army a month later, in September 1917.

Further detail is provided in his Medical Report dated the 21st August 1917, which records his cause of discharge as 'Physically unfit. Tubercle of lung'. The Medical Board assessing Pte. Littlewood has noted that the condition originated in Salonika, 'date uncertain'. Crucially, this is deemed to have been the result of active service, infection on active service.' This is a clear and concise statement made by the Medical Board assessing Pte. Littlewood in the lead up to his discharge from the army.

It is clear from the evidence analysed above that Pte. Littlewood was discharged from the army as a result of pulmonary tuberculosis, which a Medical Board concluded was the result of active service.

Now furnished with a Death Certificate, we are able to establish a link between Private Littlewood's cause of discharge from the army and his death. As Private Littlewood died during the First World War qualifying dates as a result of a condition that was deemed to be the result of active service, he qualifies for commemoration by the CWGC.'

What this actually means at this stage is not clear. Whether a CWGC gravestone will be made available to mark James' grave in Keyworth is not known but it is possible that he will be commemorated on an alternative memorial which it is thought is now available for those who were 'missed' in the original CWGC scheme. As soon as this is known members will be informed.

Salonika was a dreadful place for service in WW1. In September 1915 Allied troops landed there at the invitation of the Greek government with a view to aiding Serbia after Bulgaria had joined the Central Powers. The Allied troops were too late to help the Serbs and, being relatively poorly equipped, retreated to a defensive position around the port of Salonika where they were effectively trapped by a large force of Bulgarian and German troops. The Allied troops remained in this position from November 1915 until reinforced in September 1918 when breakout was followed by the invasion of Bulgaria. During their time at Salonika over one million Allied soldiers were deployed and almost half fell victim to malaria and other diseases due to it being a low-lying, swampy and unhealthy place. Clearly James Littlewood was one of those so affected.

It is gratifying that CWGC now officially recognises that James Littlewood's death was related to his war service. This is something I recognised when writing the book and, of course, this was also recognised at the time the War Memorial in the Parish Church was installed. As well as confirming what could be regarded as the obvious, the above does give an indication into how the CWGC operates and it is very pleasing that the organisation remains open to adding names to its registers when substantive information is found.

* James would not have died in Bingham itself. Bingham was, at that time, the place where the area Registrar was based so all births, deaths and marriages had to be registered at Bingham. This is something which can cause confusion when researching the places where a person died and where to look for the appropriate certificates. James is buried in Keyworth and would have died in the village.

* Dr. Helen Coan is writing the history of the Disney name. To date two volumes of her book have been completed and the third volume almost completed. Disney is a name long associated with Keyworth and it is in Helen's book part 1 that the Keyworth family is traced. *Descendants of Samuel Disney of Radcliffe-on-Trent Volume One, Introduction and Part 1, Keyworth and Nottinghamshire*. Helen is the daughter of Harold Vernon Disney to whom her book is dedicated.

* One of Helen's contacts and a person who also helped me with information when I was researching the World War One book, Douglas Marchbank, has sadly quite recently died. Douglas was a member of the Disney family.

Howard Fisher December 2015

FEATURE: Cricket mentioned in "the old times...."

One would have thought, looking back over almost *three-quarters of this century** to the period when first class cricket was in abeyance because of the demands of the Great War, that the newspapers of the day would carry no mention of the game. This, however, was not quite the case. A good friend, a great enthusiast, has loaned me a copy of "the Times" (price one penny) for Thursday July 22, 1915; Its fourteen pages are naturally bare of any references to matches of any kind.

Page 4 is almost entirely devoted to the War Casualty Lists, with the Roll of Honour setting out the names, ranks and numbers of those wounded, killed or missing in active service on the Western Front, in the Mediterranean, or with the Expeditionary Force (presumably) in the previous few days, amounting to 49 Officers and 1,470 men.

The front page, as was usual in that era, is given over entirely to small advertisements, and there we find, about a third of the way down in the "Personal" column, this plea: "URGENT – CRICKET NETS AND COCONUT MATTING for pitches will be most gratefully received for English convalescent Soldiers in France. Address Dr. H.F. Marris, the Cloakroom, Victoria Station, S.E. And C.R., by Tuesday evening July 27".

One is bound to wonder what kind of response this request evoked and what use was made of its product. The rest of the column reflects the war-torn state of Europe and the diverse personal problems of our Forces, whether discharged, wounded or on a precious period of home leave. Charities, individual and the Church appealed for donation, amongst them the Officers' Families Fund, the Polish Victims Relief Fund, Dr Barnardo's Homes, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Tobacco Fund ("Send Us something to Smoke"), The Royal National Lifeboat Institution – and a surprising number of Hospitals in the London area. Still on the front page ("The Times" was no nearer then than now to becoming a tabloid!) one finds an announcement that St. Helen's Boarding School for Girls, at Bridge of Allan, just north of Sterling, was "Beautifully situated" and offering "thorough education, outdoor games (Lacrosse, Cricket, Swimming etc.)" under the aegis of its principals, the two Misses McDonald, so the game was still alive in at least part of Britain.

Two of the announcements of Property for Sale conjure up visions of rural cricket in handsome settings. Worth Park, Crawley, on the Surrey-Sussex border, was scheduled to go under the auctioneer's hammer in the following September; its grounds included "the private cricket ground" as well as a "famous old coaching house" called The George. One hoped the estate and those specified attractions still flourish. Offered for sale by private treaty were 275 acres some fifteen miles from London's West End, including a mansion "of modest size" with fourteen bedrooms; it had two lodge entrances and a cricket ground, and for all its other delights the asking price was £25,000. Clearly quite a sum of money in 1915.

At that time you could have bed and breakfast at the Bonnington Hotel on Southampton Row for five shillings, after which you could spend a shilling on admission to Madame Tussaud's Exhibition to view the waxwork figures of "Our Heroes of the war on Sea and Land" (The Royal Flying Corps, it seems, had not yet got off the ground) and see "Unique Relics from the Battle fields".

There were certainly more and muddier, bloodier battlefields to come (the Somme a year later), and many more relics before the war ended and the great game of cricket could fully resume in 1919. In that year, Yorkshire became County Champions to take the title from Surrey, who held it in 1914.

One wonders if those convalescent men in France got their nets for cricket practice and if they were thereby helped to recover. No doubt we shall never know.....

Eric Penson (*undated, possibly 1970s, transcribed by Roger Penson, 2015)

FEATURE: Theatre Programmes

In October of its 150th anniversary year (1865-2015), the Nottingham Theatre Royal chose a politically motivated play 'King Charles III', with Robert Powell in the title role, and followed it up with the equally contentious 'Hand-bagging'. Not to be outdone, the Playhouse performed 'The Rubenstein Kiss' and 'The Duchess of Malfi', whilst the Radcliffe-on-Trent Drama Group offered Oscar Wilde's 'Lord Arthur Savile's Crime'.

When the Theatre Royal opened, on Monday the 25th of September 1865, 'School for Scandal' was performed, the building had cost the textile lace manufacturers (John & Wm Lambert) some £15,000 - their nearby lace dressing factory, on Burton Street, did last almost until the millennium.

In 1919, at the corner of Burton Street and Goldsmith Street, Pringle's cinema opened; by the 1940s it was used as a repertory theatre and known as 'the Little', or 'the New', Repertory Theatre. Renovated in 1948, it became the new Nottingham Playhouse and sold me my first admission ticket in 1956, and many more before it closed in 1963. In March 1960, the Theatre Royal sold me a ticket for 'Separate Tables' and another for 'Tannhauser' in September 1960.



Photograph: George Murfet November 2015

The life span of each of those programs was short lived. I like to think that I'm a program collector rather than a hoarder, but I suppose they are interchangeable. The football programs I collected during school days comprised at least one from each of the 92 clubs within the four divisions of the football league until, together with those from international matches, their life was short-lived once a water pipe burst and put paid to the hobby.

In contrast, the theatre programs I bought were never intended to reach any particular total figure since the potential numbers precluded such an eventuality. From 1969 until 2005, I put most of the theatre programs into a couple of cardboard shoe-boxes; although more could have been bought whilst many others went unsaved. It was only in 2005 that a spring clean confronted the problem – how many had I saved and for what purpose?

The purpose met with little constructive response; but the number was initially a surprise. There are 238 programs from the 36 years; being equivalent to 20 visits every 3 years or one every couple of months. The numbers are not excessive, even after allowing for visits made and their programs not finding their way into the shoe boxes.

All pre-1964 programs had been discarded, whilst the years 1964-69 (inclusive) I spent abroad, where I was not an active theatre-goer.

In 1963, I left Nottingham to the thunderous applause for John Neville in the performance of 'Coriolanus' at the new playhouse in Wellington Circus, slipping back eventually for Ibsen's 'Wild Duck (Robin Bailey, Aug. '69) and King Lear directed by Jonathon Miller (Michael Hordern, Oct. '69) much later. During 1970, I continued with the schedule at the Playhouse, devouring whatever was being produced, from Twelfth Night (Feb. '70) and a couple of plays in the March, 'The Daughter-in-Law (Lawrence) and directed by Stuart Burge and 'Barefoot-in-the-Park, written by Neil Simon to a couple of concerts, elsewhere, -'the Bach B minor mass (Albert Hall) and a Menuhin concert (Southwell Minister).

Without this collection of programs, it would be impossible to recall any of these dates, titles, directors and actors (male/female) and so the programs function as diaries, regurgitating all sorts of information. By the time 1973 arrived, I had never owned a television set and it looked likely that 'Play for the day' or 'Armchair theatre' would never be a priority, or even seen.

Collecting theatre programs was however, never a conscious act and there are holes in any analysis. I raved about 'Butley' and Leonard Rossiter's performance in the 'Resistible rise of Arturo Ui', but those programs are not in this collection.

By the end of 1975, I had been 40 times to the theatre: 29 visits (72.5%) being to the Nottingham Playhouse.

I can only assume that the productions were to my liking since I regarded my catchment area as extending from the Haymarket in Leicester and the Eagle Centre in Derby to Stanford Hall near Loughborough; whilst readily taking in the Playhouse, Theatre Royal, Lace Market and the Cooperative Arts in Nottingham's City Centre. Potentially, if including amateur theatre, there was an immense choice, as Nanda (Nottingham & Nottinghamshire Drama Association) records. Bearing this in mind I took stock and thereafter exercised more choice going only twice to the Playhouse in the next ten years.

During that time, I visited the Nottingham Theatre Royal (28%), Stanford repertory (13%) and the Alan Ayckbourn orientated theatre in Scarborough (13%). In those days, the theatres did not rest upon the laurels of past playwrights (Shakespeare, Moliere, Ibsen, Priestley) or even post-war additions (John Osborne, Arnold Wesker, etc), and neither did their patrons. Alan Ayckbourn, with the 'Norman Conquests' and a new play every year, together with Tom Stoppard and Simon Gray, soon established different credentials before being reinforced by the originality of Alan Bennett, John Godber, Willy Russell, etc. I have long realized that those with a good memory for faces are well capable of recognizing actors who having played minor characters in the 1970s and 1980s nowadays play major, or more mature, roles.

Programs are often vital for such irritating identifications and frequently confirm that a number of national, and international, stars were mere also-rans in the casts of yesteryear. In the Nottingham Pantomime of 1948, 'Red Riding Hood' featured Julie Andrews and Tony Hancock, then hardly household names – perhaps just a few lines in a program.

So, back to the problem: what does one do with 238 theatre programs?

George Murfet

Do you remember? Howard Fisher has asked for memories of:

- i) A chemist shop on Nottingham Road who also supplied alcohol for events
- ii) A Pork farms shop on Nottingham Road
- iii) Any memories of Bradshaw's milk supply

Howard says "I've not come across the chemist and Pork Farms shops before. This would be in the late 1960s and early 1970s. It could make a little subsequent article for the News Letter."

BOOKCASE

KEYWORTH REMEMBERED Melvis Phenix

Published December 2015 by Adlards Press, available for £2.50 from Storey's (the hardware store in the Square), Keyworth Library, the Post Office.

The story of a changing rural landscape is one that can only be fully appreciated and told by someone who has spent a very long time in the given locality. The author of this memoir is just such a person.

Melvis Phenix has lived in our village all her life and her book recalling the rural character of Keyworth during the 1940's and 50's gives a truly personal insight into the many changes that have occurred since that period, and my! does she do it in style! Her simple, informative and endearing descriptions as she takes us on a series of walking tours of both the past and the present are a delight to follow and leave the reader eager to know more about the lives of individuals and characters sadly no longer with us.

The booklet runs to just over fifty pages and bears an attractive and unusual winter scene from the period as a frontispiece for the cover. This instantly grabs your attention and compels you to delve within to peruse the contents.



The narrative is supported by many dated, relevant and intriguing photographs, plus a collection of superb architectural street-plan line drawings, which together create a wholly fascinating and indispensable guide to the Keyworth of the mid 20th century.

I have to congratulate the author and those members of KDLHS who have contributed to this remarkable publication and at a modest cost of just £2.50 per copy.

I have no hesitation in recommending it as a useful addition to your bookshelf.

Alan Clarke

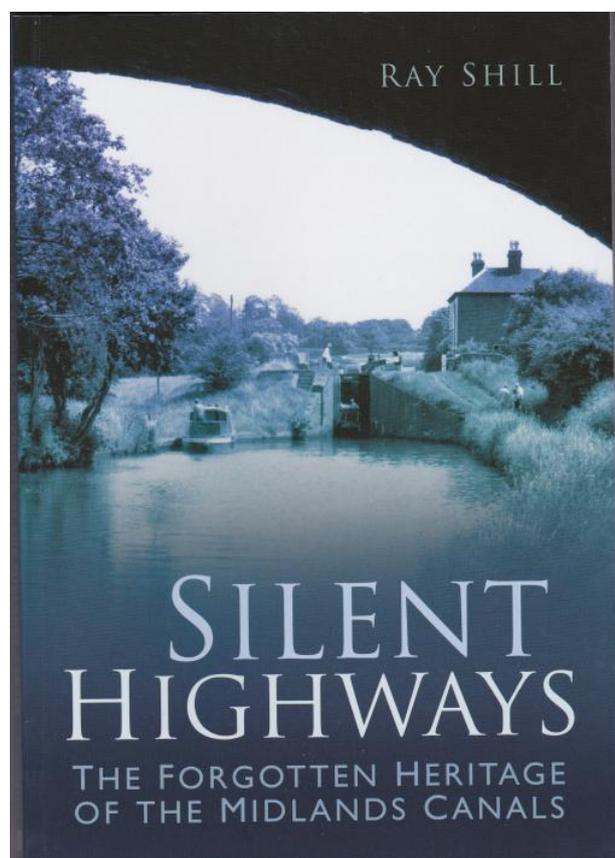
Several Society members have collaborated in this publication - Peter Curtis encouraged Melvis and advised on her first draft; John Adcock provided editorial work; the author's own family photographs were supplemented by KDLHS Archive photographs; the maps were drawn by Keith Barton; Howard Fisher provided text layout and rescued photographic images; June Adcock is to be thanked for proof reading. Several people were involved in distributing copies around the village.

At the time of writing a further reprint has been ordered. Congratulations are due to our Publications Sub Committee (John Adcock, Keith Barton, Howard Fisher) for their expertise in bringing these stories to the page, and many thanks to those who have helped promote & distribute this publication to a wider audience. A flier listing available publications and an information sheet is included with copies sold to non-members; it is hoped that this may generate interest in the Keyworth & District Local History Society.

Congratulations!

SILENT HIGHWAYS – The Forgotten Heritage of the Midlands Canals

Ray Shill; The History Press, Stroud, 2011; ISBN 978 0 7524 5842 7



This book, published in 2011 is not a recent one but, nevertheless, some members might find it useful if interested in the canals of the Midlands.

The book is softback, perfect bound and has 192 pages, well illustrated with a lot of maps, diagrams and monochrome photographs.

Cost £25.00 plus postage & packing, obtained directly from the author's website:

<http://www.chrisuptonphotography.com/section807424.html>.

There are ten chapters covering the development of canals through to the demise and later resurgence of them.

The coverage is of the whole Midlands but there is extensive coverage of our East Midlands canals as well as the river systems of the Soar and, particularly, the Trent.

Have you ever given thought to how the canals were built, the issues faced by many constructors especially when faced with building tunnels and locks? Do you know what happened to the soil excavated to make the canals or where the bricks to line the locks and tunnels came from? The answers are contained within the covers of this book. Were you aware that contracts to build canals and locks were made in sections with different companies and individuals bidding for the sections and locks?

Neither did I until I read this fascinating account.

Bricks were often made on-site, sometimes using clay dug from the canal excavation; contracts were awarded to make and supply the bricks, often millions of them, and the overseeing canal engineer would have to arrange to inspect the finished bricks and reject any which were sub-standard, and many were due to the materials and crude manufacture.

Later, when the railways started to be built, large brick making companies sprang up so on-site brick making declined. The quality control in the larger companies was better, helped by the large scale production methods and, of course, they made bricks all year round, not in a seasonal manner as had been practiced in the earlier days of canal building.

The book has interesting information of how Nottingham Corporation pushed to develop the Trent in the building of the wide locks with which we are familiar today, Holme, Hazleford and Cromwell with their associated weirs.

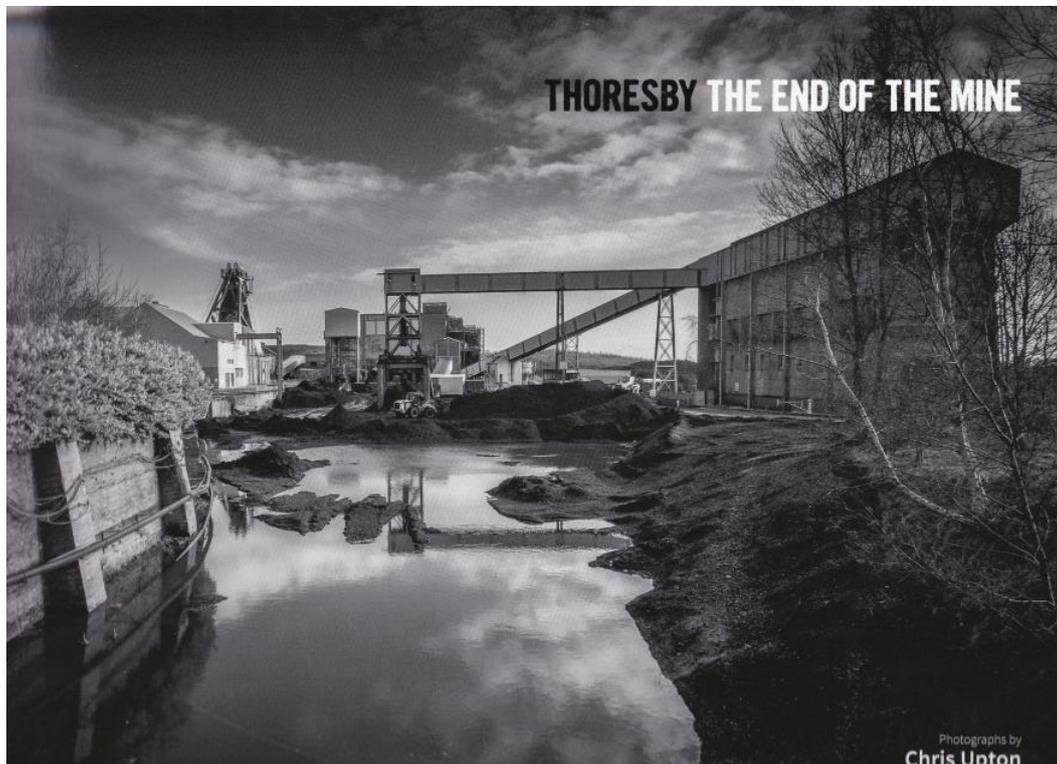
There is an interesting account of how Cromwell was constructed which was a pattern followed in the subsequent Trent locks. The Town Locks at Newark were involved in the Trent developments – a fact made perhaps more interesting with the recent closure of these locks for maintenance work which involved draining them and in a PR move allowing the public to go down into the empty water chambers on one day.

There is a lot of information in this book. It rewards careful reading by anyone with an interest in canals. Because of the detail it can be heavy reading and I found it best to take it in small sections rather than try to read it continuously chapter by chapter.

I do recommend it.

Howard Fisher 12 November 2015

THORESBY: THE END OF THE MINE Chris Upton



This is a large format 32 x 24 cms, softback, 140 page book dealing with the period of closure of Thoresby Colliery, the last deep mine in Nottinghamshire.

It is primarily a photographic record of the closure period with quotes from workers to augment the images. The author, Chris Upton, is a professional landscape and documentary photographer working out of Southwell. He is an official Fuji X series photographer and has worked, amongst other things, for the Thai Tourism Authority in making images of Thailand for tourist advertising purposes.

Chris was given access to the colliery site and was able to document the surface activities, offices, workshops, stores and the colliery in general. A particularly poignant section contains portraits of several of the workers at Thoresby. The images are all monochrome, photographed and reproduced in exceptionally high quality.

This is a very important document in the history of Nottinghamshire, particularly the coal industry, and is well worth the purchase price for the photographs alone. However, it is also of importance to any local historian of Nottinghamshire as well as anyone who is interested in the story of the County.

The book is highly recommended.

Howard Fisher 9 December 2015

NARROW MARSH: ISBN 978-0-9558133-0-6; £6.99 and its dramatic sequel, **LEEN TIMES:** both by A.R. Dance, ISBN 978-0-9558133-1-3; £7.99

are both published by Arundel Books.

Evocative and compelling novels based in Nottingham in the early nineteenth century when the town was expanding rapidly, and the growth of industry brought many from the countryside, the story is set against the rise of the Luddites and the Pentrich Revolution.

This is no academic work, but a well-researched, fictional evocation of bitter social unrest (springing from low wages and long hours, fear and hardship for the town's framework knitters) as fascinating and as compelling as if it were documentary, with recognizable places, taking the reader along in a 'dramatic story of life, love and hope'.

I bought mine from the Framework Knitters' Museum, though they are available "from all good bookshops" or post-free from the publisher. An enjoyable read. *Sheila Barton*

LAST BUT NOT LEAST.... Advance Notice!!!

NLHA Spring Day-School 2016, AGM - Landscape History: 19th March 2016

Ravenshead Village Hall, 9:30am - 4:00pm. Steph Mastoris ("The Welbeck Atlas"), Steve Holloway ("Byways and Rights of Way"), Stephen Walker ("Moor Ponds Woods"), Chris Brooke ("Remote Sensing").

The Great Nottinghamshire Local History Fair: Sunday 8th May 2016

Held at Mansfield Library, the annual Local History Fair is worth visiting for the displays, and people from all kinds of local history organisations to talk to. Perhaps a car share might be arranged?? Please speak to a committee member if you might wish to attend.

Thanks to the NLHA Newsletter for this information.

KDLHS is affiliated to NLHA. For more information, or to subscribe in order for this information to come to your inbox, visit the website: <http://nlha.org.uk>

Safety Guidance: Society Meetings in the Centenary Lounge

Welcome!

For your own safety and that of others: please remember to sign in as you arrive, and familiarize yourself the following safety guidance:

Fire Extinguishers please note their whereabouts and use

Fire Exits at the main entrance; and from the Centenary Lounge to the Rectory Field

Fire Evacuation:

Call 999

1. Leave quickly and safely by the nearest exit (see escape lights above the doors)
2. Keep moving; do not stop on the steps or immediately outside the doors.
3. Do not go back for personal belongings
4. Committee members will assist less mobile members to make a safe exit.
5. Go to **the Assembly Point: Car Park outside the Village Hall.**
6. Do not return until advised that it is safe to do so.

DEFIBRILLATOR in Village Hall Foyer [between the kitchen and gents toilets].

Access from Centenary Lounge via connecting doors:

Key is in box on wall (break glass in case of emergency)

Call 999

To access the Defibrillator:

1. Unclip the strap and lift out the case;
2. Unclip the two side studs and open the case.

When the lid is opened, the defibrillator will automatically switch on.

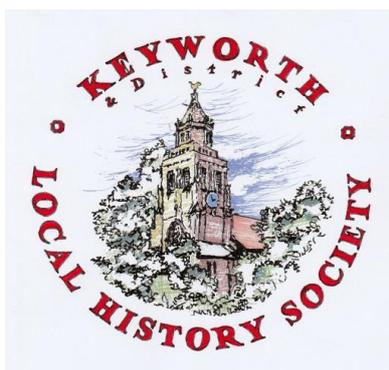
You will then receive spoken instructions.

Follow these to use the device.

[A defibrillator is now also available in the former telephone box at the top of Bunny Lane]

It is hoped that we never need to use these emergency facilities, but if they are needed, a KDLHS committee member must inform Keyworth Parish Office as soon as possible after the event.

Telephone: 0115 937 2185; c/o Keyworth Village Hall, Elm Avenue, NG12 5AN.



The News Letter is issued four times a year: The deadlines for submissions are the 1st of February, May, September & December.

Items for inclusion can be submitted as a typed or manuscript document; pictures, drawings or diagrams are particularly welcome.

If your submission is handwritten, please CAPITALIZE any names or unusual words.

If you wish original documentation to be returned, please include an envelope with your name on (to be returned at the next Society meeting), or a stamped self-addressed envelope.

Your contribution can be either

- given to the Acting News Letter Editor (as above) at Society Meetings;
- posted to Sheila Barton, 1 Parkside Keyworth NG12 5HF; or
- sent by email (in Word or JPEG format, please) to
the Acting News Letter Editor: sheilakingdom@gmail.com

Acknowledgement of sources of material will be given wherever possible.

The editor reserves the right to reduce copy or hold items over for future editions.

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If you would prefer to receive this Newsletter in **large print format**, please notify the editor or any Committee member.

If you would like to receive it by e.mail, contact the Editor or the Membership Secretary.

Photographs are taken as a matter of record at Keyworth & District Local History Society events and may be published in the News Letter or on the website: www.keyworth-history.org.uk