

Accounts of the Bradmore Fire 1705
Compiled by Dr J M Randall

	Item	Source and Comments
1	<p>At a short distance on the right of the main road, between Ruddington and Bunny, stands the village of Bradmore, And my attention was drawn towards it by observing a spire steeple, without a church, standing in the midst of cottages. I found it was in ruins, and was the remains of a large chapel, the body of which had been destroyed by fire upwards of a century ago. Traces of burning were still visible on some of the stone work, but the place where holy men once assembled to meet in prayer and praise, was now converted into a coal shed. When this chapel was first erected I was not able to learn, but to preserve the memorial I took the sketch on the other side. The village is noticed in the Doomsday book, and its several owners pointed out by Thoroton. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the manor belonged to the Willoughbies, of Wollaton, but their possessions were sold in that reign to Richard Parkyns, Esq., of Bunny, from whom it has descended to the present heir, and I believe Lord Rancliffe is now the sole owner. There are several substantial farm houses in the neighbourhood, and the village itself displays the true old English style of building cottages.</p> <p>The following copy of the brief, dated the 24th July, in the fourth year of the reign of Queen Anne, I took from the original, which was kindly lent to me by an inhabitant of the village:-</p> <p>“Whereas, it hath been represented unto us, as well upon the humble petition of Thomas Browne, sen., Thos. Browne, jun., Christopher Barson, John Hooton, John Packer, John Stubbs, Gervase Bosworth, Richard White, John Dickenson, Robert Redfern, John Thompson, and Richard Bush, sufferers by fire in the town of Bradmore, in the county of Nottingham, as by a certificate made at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, holden at our town of Nottingham, for the said county, under the hands and seals of our right trusty and well beloved Sir Francis Molyneux and Sir Thomas Parkyns, Baronets; William Pierrepont, Robert Sacheverell, and George Gregory, Esquires, justices of the peace for the said county, bearing date the ninth day of July, in the fourth year of our reign. That on the second day of July last past, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, by casualty and great mischance, a sudden and terrible fire did break out of the house of the said Thomas Browne, jun., in the said town of Bradmore; which in the space of two hours, burnt down, and consumed twelve dwelling houses, being the houses of the said petitioners, together with their barns, stables, cow-houses, and other outhouses; as also the tools and shops of the petitioners, Thomas Browne, jun, carpenter, and John Hooton, blacksmith; and most of the goods, cheese, bacon, corn thrashed, hay, pease, wool, wearing apparel, and all other household stuff and household goods of the said petitioners, were burnt in this terrible conflagration. The buildings so consumed, amounting to ninety-three bays, to the great loss and impoverishment of the said sufferers, who are thereby left destitute of clothes and habitation, and are no ways able to subsist, but must necessarily perish, without timely relief of charitable people.”</p> <p>The brief then proceeds in the usual way, and the loss is estimated at £2,400, and upwards.</p>	<p>Walks Round Nottingham by a Wanderer (M H Barker), Published by Effingham Wilson, 88 Royal Exchange, London. Printed T Kirk & S Bennett, 1835. Pages 188 to 190. Including sketch of spire with bush growing on tower. Copy in Local Studies Library, Angel Row, Nottingham</p> <p>This is why the page is missing from the original records, it had been removed before 1835! See item 3.</p> <p>Perhaps the most comprehensive account available today.</p>
2	<p>1705. On the 9th of July, this year, a destructive fire broke out in the village of Bradmore, near Nottingham, which laid nearly the whole of it in ruins. The conflagration commenced at the house of Thomas Browne, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon of the day above quoted, and in the space of about two hours burned down twelve dwelling houses, together with a number of barns, stables, cow-houses, and other outbuildings, with most of the household goods, working implements, cheese, bacon, corn in granary, wool, wearing apparel, &c., of the occupiers. The total bays (or buildings) destroyed amounted to ninety-three, and the whole loss to £2,400. “A brief” was granted on the occasion, and subscriptions entered into in all parts of the adjacent country.</p> <p>John Shipman, mayor; William Drury and Robert Brentnall, sheriffs.</p>	<p>Nottingham Date Book 850-1884. Part 1, Page 182. 1884 Combined Edition. Facsimile on CD by Rodney K P Neep. Published in 2000 by Forest Web Publications, 51 St. Whites Road, Cinderford, Glos. GL14 3DF</p>

3	<p>BRADMORE. At a short distance on the right of the main road between Ruddington and Bunny stands the village of Bradmore. My attention was drawn to it by observing a spire steeple, without a church, standing in the midst of cottages. I found it was in ruins, and was the remains of a large chapel, the body of which had been destroyed by fire upwards of a century ago. Traces of burning were still visible on some of the stonework, but the place where holy men once assembled to meet in prayer and praise was now converted into a coal shed. When this chapel was first erected I was not able to learn. The village of Bradmore is noticed in the Domesday Book (1086) and its several owners pointed out in Thoroton's History. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth I (1558-1603), the manor belonged to the Willoughby family, of Wollaton, but their possessions were sold in that reign to Richard Parkyns Esq., of Bunny, from whom it has descended to the present heir, and I believe Lord Rancliffe is now the sole owner. There are several substantial farm houses in the neighbourhood, and the village itself displays the true old English style of building cottages.</p> <p>The great fire at Bradmore is noticed in a brief of the Quarter Sessions of 24th July, 1706, which relates the burning of twelve dwelling houses, barns, stables, cow-houses, carpenter's shop and blacksmith's shop, and quantities of cheese, bacon, corn, hay, pease, wool, and wearing apparel, rendering the afflicted persons destitute, and in need of "timely relief of charitable people."</p>	<p>Undated cutting. The Nottingham Story. Extracts from "Walks Round Nottingham" by a wanderer (Matthew Henry Barker), published by T Kirk and S Bennett, Nottingham, 1835.</p> <p>Quarter Sessions of 24 July 1706 are incomplete. The Bradmore Fire does not feature in the document.</p> <p>An edited version of Item 1.</p>
4	<p>BRADMORE STEEPLE stands without a church; the church was burnt down, and never since rebuilt: it is a plain spire upon an ordinary tower. The lordship belongs entirely to Sir Thomas Parkyns, Bart. It contains about 1400 acres of land, inclosed about eighteen years since.</p> <p>The village consists of 60 dwellings; and although it is a dependent place on Bunney, it has its own churchwardens, and, I judge by its size, deserves a church.</p> <p>Patron of the living of Bunney, &c. Sir Thomas Parkyns. Incumbent, the Rev. Mr. Botham resident. Valued at 40l. per annum. In Bacon 16l. 5s. 0d. Archiepisc. pro Syn. 6l. 0s. 0d. Archidiac. pro prox. 7s. 6d. Val. in mans. cum gleb. ibid per annum 1l. 3s. 0d. in decim molend. vent. lan. agn. porc. anc. &c. Prior Ulverscroft, proper. Sir Thomas Parkyns, Bart. presented in 1690, 1714, 1769, 1784.</p>	<p>The Antiquities of Nottinghamshire by Robert Thoroton. Edited and enlarged by John Throsby. Volume 1, page 94. Originally published by John Throsby, Nottingham 1790-1796.</p> <p>See item 6.</p>
5	<p>Starting from the Midland Station at Nottingham, in four brakes, the party drove by way of Wilford and Ruddington to Bradmore and Bunny. At Bradmore, more properly spelt Bradmere, a passing notice was taken of the tower and spire, the only existing remains of a chapel-of-ease formerly served by the vicar of Bunny. In the reign of Queen Anne (1705), a great part of the village was destroyed by fire, and a brief issued at the time puts the damage at £6000. The church, at any rate, was never rebuilt. A small brick building was added to the tower about thirty years ago, and used for occasional services; but more recently the building seems to have become a barn. The tower is built of rubble in the lower part and of ashlar in the upper, and a plain broached spire springs from a plain parapet which has remains of gargoyles (sic). The west window and the two-light belfry windows are of the Decorated period.</p>	<p>The Transactions of the Thoroton Society. 1902 Volume VI. The Spring Excursion.</p> <p>First mention of £6000, rather than £2400.</p>
6	<p>In 1537 Bradmore was visited by plague, and at Nottingham a man was prosecuted for harbouring his son who had been in contact with some of its victims...</p> <p>Much of the village was destroyed in July, 1705, by a fire which within two hours "burnt down and consumed twelve dwelling- houses, with barns, stables, and other out-houses, also tools and shops...and most of the goods, cheese, bacon, thrashed hay, pease, wool, and household stuff." The damage was estimated at £2,400, and for the relief of the sufferers briefs were allowed to be read in churches and collections yielded something. The church also perished in the flames, increasing the total loss to £6,000, only the tower and its spire surviving - as they do to-day in solitary state, for the fabric has never been rebuilt.</p> <p>In 1797 Throsby wrote that "the steeple stands without a church...and although it is a dependent place on Bunny it has its own churchwardens, and, I judge by its size, deserves a church." It had then 60 dwellings with a population just over 300 which worshipped in the mother church at Bunny a mile away, but it was not until 1881 that their spiritual needs were more locally met by a small brick mission hall which was built on to the tower. The site of the sacred building, and the old churchyard, were put to private use; a pigsty, a coal shed, yards and gardens were among the encroachments and even the mission hall of later days became a barn...</p>	<p>Newspaper article dated 31/7/43, titled "Bradmore from 16th Century To Modern Times"</p> <p>Mentions tools & shops, hence likely from item 1. Compare item 4. Compare item 5, but where is original evidence for the church increasing the loss to £6000?</p> <p>First and last ellipses are my own. The others are in the original document.</p>

7	<p>Church spires have been in the news of late, particularly the one at Castle Donnington, because it might be a danger to aircraft if the airfield at Castle Donnington is again put into use... One spire that long outlived its church is at Bradmore. Passers-by on the main road may not realise that the sturdy broach spire which was (and still is) a landmark above the broad mere from which the village took its name, is all that remains of the church. On a Summer's day in 1705 a fire as disastrous to Bradmore as the Great Fire was to London (the damage was assessed at £6,000) swept through the village. Undoubtedly, in this hilltop village, water would be scarce; probably many of the houses affected were thatched. When the fire abated, 12 dwellings with their stables, stores and stacks, and the nave and chancel of the church were gone. The church was never rebuilt. A meeting room was erected on the site in the eighties, the base of the tower forming one end. The spire seems to have been well looked after: indeed, it is recorded that in the early part of this century the people of Bradmore gave £100 for its repair. Church services were held here, but the custom lapsed during or just after World War II. Happily, they have been revived this year and a service is now held once a month. There are no bells, but the church path once again echoes to the footsteps of worshippers on their way to Holy Communion. If stones could think and feel, surely the old grey spire would rejoice!</p>	<p>Undated newspaper cutting. Perhaps 1960 - see below. Before East Midlands Airport was developed.</p> <p>My ellipses.</p> <p>"Bradmore to AD 2000" records that church services started in 1960.</p>
8	<p>It was good to see Bradmore mentioned recently in "Rambling Notes," writes a correspondent. This is one of the pleasantest villages in South Nottinghamshire, sturdy, charming and progressive; its inhabitants, moreover, are as pleasant as their village. Seen from the Loughborough road, it is hard to realise that it is a hilltop village. Anyone turning aside to explore will soon find themselves looking out across level acres far below - the remains of a great mere or marsh. (Bradmore is always accepted locally as meaning Broadmere). Doubtless people have lived here since pre-historic times, since it would be an easily defensible (sic) village site.</p> <p>It is a place where old and new mix very well, from the eighteenth century farmhouses to modern bungalows and houses. It has quite a long and complicated history, but the great event in Bradmore of recent centuries is the Great Fire of 1705. To this Bradmore people will refer to explain the fact that their church has only a spire and a tower. (A room built on to the original structure is used as a Men's Institute.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RECORDS OF THE TIME</p> <p>The fire, as described in records of the time, must have been truly frightening, though no loss of human life is recorded. It was as devastating, in this small village, as the Great Fire in London 40 years before. To quote "on the second day of July last past, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, by casualty and great mischance, a sudden and terrible fire did break out of the house of the said Thomas Browne, jun., in the said town of Bradmore. Which, in the space of two hours burned down and consumed twelve dwelling houses...together with their barns, stables, cow-houses and other outhouses, as also the tools and shops...of Thomas Browne, jun., carpenter, and John Hooton, blacksmith; and most of the goods, cheese, bacon, corn thrashed, hay, pease, wool, wearing apparel, and all other household stuff and household goods...were burnt in this terrible conflagration." The total loss was estimated at £2,400, and the unfortunate victims had to apply for public charity.</p> <p>It is easy to imagine the pitiful scene that summer day. The houses would have a great deal of wood in their construction. The thatched roofs were probably unusually dry after the heat of mid-summer. And the possibility of a strong wind, not uncommon in early July, and there are the conditions for such a blaze. Water, too, would be in short supply in this hilltop village. Even after this lapse of time, one cannot but be sorry for the affected villagers. They had literally lost their all. Today, although fire is as fearful as ever, there are trained firemen and water is readily available in most places. There are fireproof safes, banks and insurances to mitigate the losses.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ROSE AGAIN</p> <p>In the 1700's, however, such a disaster might well have meant the end of the village. But not Bradmore. It rose again from its ashes. After a little while some of the graceful red brick buildings we now see were erected, and Bradmore has gone on growing, adding a little, pulling down a little, in the usual way. In 1880-1881 the mission room was added to the desolate tower and spire and services were held. Early this century the spire was again repaired.</p>	<p>Undated Newspaper cutting titled "The Charm of Bradmore." Most likely 1973 - see item 9.</p> <p>Most likely quoted from item 1, note "last past".</p> <p>This enlarges on item 7, e.g. hilltop village, water being scarce, thatched houses</p>

8ctd	<p>Two years ago, after an earth tremor had rendered the spire dangerous, the tower and spire were completely restored, the tower room re-furnished, re-dedicated, and services which had discontinued, were held again. The spire still stands as proudly above the "mere" as a landmark. There is a shop, a Post Office, and on the street that runs parallel to the main road is a well-kept Methodist Church. There are several quite new houses in the village and it is always trim and tidy. All in all, this is as neat and as pleasant a place as one could wish to see.</p>	
9	<p>It was good to see Bradmore mentioned recently in "Rambling Notes", writes a correspondent. This is one of the pleasantest villages in South Nottinghamshire, sturdy, charming and progressive - its inhabitants moreover are as pleasant as their village.</p> <p>Seen from the Loughborough Road, it is hard to realise that it is a hill-top village. Anyone turning aside to explore will soon find themselves looking out across level acres far below - the remains of a great mire or marsh; Bradmore is always accepted locally as meaning Broadmere.</p> <p>Doubtless people have lived here since pre-historic times, since it would be an easily defendable village site. It is a place where old and new mix very well, from the 18th century farmhouses to modern bungalows and houses. It has quite a long and complicated history, but the great event in Bradmore of recent centuries is the great fire of 1705. To this Bradmore people will refer to explain the fact that their church has only a spire and a tower. A room built on to the original structure is used as a Men's Institute. The fire as described in records of the time must have been truly frightening though no loss of human life is recorded. It was as devastating in this small village as the Great Fire in London 40 years before. To quote</p> <p>'on the second day of July last between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, by casualty and great mischance a sudden and terrible fire did break out at the house of Thomas Browne (Jnr.) in the said town of Bradmore, which, in the space of two hours burned down and consumed twelve dwelling houses, together with their barns, stables, cow houses and other outhouses, also the tools and shops of Thomas Browne, (Jnr.) carpenter, and John Hooton, blacksmith; and most of the goods, cheese, bacon, corn, hay, peas, wool, wearing apparel, and all other household stuff and household goods were burnt in this terrible conflagration.'</p> <p>The total loss was estimated at £2,400 and the unfortunate victims had to apply for public charity.</p> <p>It is easy to imagine the pitiful scene that summer's day. The houses would have a great deal of wood in their construction. The thatched roofs were probably unusually dry after the heat of midsummer, and the possibility of a strong wind not uncommon in early July and there are the conditions for such a blaze. Water, too, would be in short supply in this hill-top village. Even after this lapse of time, one cannot but be sorry for the affected villagers. They had literally lost their all. Today, though fire is as fearful as ever, there are trained firemen and water is readily available in most places. There are fireproof safes, banks and insurances to mitigate the losses.</p> <p>In the 1700's however such a disaster might well have meant the end of the village. But not Bradmore. It rose again from its ashes. After a little while, some of the graceful red brick buildings we now see were erected, and Bradmore has gone on growing, adding a little, pulling down a little in the usual way. In 1880-81 the mission room was added to the desolate tower and spire and services were held. Early this century the spire was again repaired. Two years ago, after an earth tremor had rendered the spire dangerous, the tower and spire were completely restored, the tower room refurnished, re-dedicated and services which had been discontinued, were held again. The spire still stands as proudly above the mire as a landmark. There is a shop, a post-office, and on the street that runs parallel to the main road is a well kept Methodist Church. There are several quite new houses in the village and it is always trim and tidy. All in all this is as neat and as pleasant a place as one could wish to see.</p>	<p>Edited version of item 8. The Charm of Bradmore. By L. Fearnside, Schoolmistress at Bunny. Ruddington and District Local History Society, Newsletter No. 23 August 1973.</p> <p>Copy missing from Ruddington Public Library and from the Local Studies Library, Angel Row. Mr Roy Howard, editor, provided a copy.</p>
10	<p>Few people who pass through the quiet South Nottinghamshire village of Bradmore realise that it was once the scene of a devastating fire.</p> <p>A graphic account in the Ruddington and District Local History Society Newsletter tells the story of the Great Fire of 1705.</p>	<p>Village that rose from the ashes. Nottingham Evening Post, Tuesday, August 28, 1973.</p>

	<p>Documents of the time record that in two hours the fire “burned down and consumed 12 dwelling houses, together with barns, stables, cow houses and other outhouses...in this terrible conflagration.”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TOTAL LOSS</p> <p>Total loss was estimated at £2,400 and the unfortunate victims had to apply for public charity.</p> <p>But the story had a happy ending. Some of the present buildings rose from the ashes so that now the village is one of the most sought after residential areas in the county.</p>	<p>See item 9.</p> <p>Ellipsis in original document.</p>
11	<p>At the age of 21, on the death of his father, Thomas Parkyns inherited the family estate and became second Baronet of Bunny...</p> <p>It is recorded that in the Autumn of 1705, there was a serious fire in Bradmore which spread rapidly through the dry thatched roofs. Twelve houses were lost as well as the church, stables and effects valued at £6,000. Only the church spire remained on the original building, causing the village population to walk to Bunny for their worship until 1881 when the Mission Hall was built next to the tower. The loss was so great that collections were made for relief of the suffering...</p>	<p>Photocopy of an undated article on Sir Thomas Parkyns of Bunny, Country Squire and Amateur Architect 1662-1741, Part One, by Bryan Cather.</p>
12	<p>To the casual visitor, Bradmore may seem a typical calm, quiet country village...</p> <p>In July, 1705, much of the village of Bradmore was destroyed by fire. This included the church, 12 dwelling houses, stables, and a store of wool. Only the tower and broach spire remained.</p> <p>Because of this, notices were allowed to be read in various churches for the relief of suffering in Bradmore, and special collections were made.</p> <p>The total damage was said to have amounted to £6,000.</p> <p>In 1881, a mission hall was built adjoining the tower, and used for services. During the early part of the century, Bradmore villagers raised £100 to restore the steeple.</p>	<p>Turbulent history of now quiet village of Bradmore. Undated newspaper cutting. My ellipsis</p>
13	<p>As recorded in the <i>Echo</i>, the Parish Church of Bradmore suffered a major catastrophe more than 250 years ago, when a great fire practically destroyed the village.</p> <p>After it was extinguished many old homes and much property had been levelled. Of the church, the nave and chancel lay in smoking ruins; only the tower and spire remained.</p> <p>If you approach close enough you will be interested to notice that where the nave and chancel once stood is a building of brick abutting on the base of the tower. This is a meeting place erected more than a hundred years after the fire and it replaced the old nave and chancel.</p> <p>Several years ago divine service was held regularly in the church; then this was discontinued for some time.</p> <p>Now, happily, a congregation gathers once a month for Holy Communion.</p> <p>The generosity of the people of Bradmore has enabled the spire to be kept in a good state of preservation. Dwellings and gardens closely surrounding the church help to make a typical old-world village group.</p>	<p>From an Artists Sketchbook, No. 541. Fire that destroyed a church. Special to the “Loughborough Echo” Undated newspaper cutting. Includes artists view of the spire and now demolished houses/cottages.</p> <p>Is there a fuller report in the Echo somewhere?</p>
14	<p>On the left hand side of the Loughborough to Nottingham main road between Bunny and Ruddington is Bradmore. Here, screened from the highway by a few small, unpretentious modern buildings, is Rufford Lodge, a real antique, one of a group of dwellings similar in character whose chief feature is the material of which they are built.; old, warm red bricks, and red pantiles are the elements of a striking and picturesque spectacle.</p> <p>The windows, painted white, form a pleasant contrast. Much restoration appears to have been done, and this is particularly obvious in the upper part of the gable end.</p> <p>Behind these fine old buildings is what remains of the ancient parish church, namely, the tower and spire, the rest of the building having been destroyed by fire in 1706 and never restored. Bradmore churchgoers attend nearby Bunny Church.</p>	<p>From an Artists Sketchbook, No. 758. Red brick and tile in Bradmore. Special to the “Loughborough Echo” Undated newspaper cutting. Includes artists view of Rufford Lodge.</p>
15	<p>Bradmore Church, along with 12 houses, workshops, and other buildings was destroyed by a fire on July 2, 1705. It was recorded that the fire broke out between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at a house then occupied by one, Thomas Browne, and in two hours, did damage estimated at £6,400. In 1881 a mission hall was built adjoining the tower where services were held. It is thought that the church is dedicated as All Saints.</p>	<p>Undated newspaper cutting. Today's Star Question.</p> <p>Where did £6400 come from?</p>

16	<p>Described below is a comfortable 40-mile cycle ride through some of Nottinghamshire's country lanes at a delightful period of the year, when the advance of spring has developed masses of snowy blossom which crown the trees in our scattered orchards...</p> <p>Objects of interest in this latter village [Bradmore] comprise the old dovecot and the church tower and spire. More than two centuries ago fire ravaged the village as well as the church, leaving only the tower and spire to act as a landmark to this quiet little hilltop village. The inhabitants worship at nearby Bunny Church...</p>	<p>Blossom-Time Comes to the Countryside. Objects of interest for local cyclists. The Nottingham Evening Post, Friday, May 6, 1955. My ellipses</p>
17	<p>An ancient tower topped by a spire is all that remains of the unnamed medieval church that stands crowded in amongst the cottages and houses of the Nottinghamshire village of Bradmore.</p> <p>The rest of the church, with much of the village, was destroyed by fire in 1705, and the solitary tower, visible for miles around, remained unused until 1880 when a small mission room was built on to it. Then, in 1962, the villagers raised £100 to have the steeple restored...</p>	<p>Newspaper cutting, dated 31 May 1984. Village Life Series. Bradmore - tucked away for charm. By Patricia Ramskill My ellipsis</p>
18	<p>1705. The Fire at Bradmore. Reported variously as 1704 and 1706, but consistently as 2nd July. A contemporary account reports: 'on the second day of July past, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, by casualty and great mischance, a sudden and terrible fire did break out of the house of the said Thomas Browne, jun., in the said town of Bradmore. Which, in the space of 2 hours burned down and consumed 12 dwelling houses...together with the barns, stables, cow-houses and other outhouses, as also the tools and shops...of Thomas Browne, jun., carpenter, and John Hooton, blacksmith; and most of the goods, cheese, bacon, corn thrashed, hay, pease, wool, wearing apparel, and all other household stuff and household goods...were burnt in this terrible conflagration.'</p> <p>A petition from several named villagers dated 24th July in the 4th year of Queen Anne for Charity at the Quarter Sessions refers to fire in the town of Bradmore, total losses of £6,000 including houses, shops and goods namely cheeses, bacon, corn, thrashed, hay, peas, wool, wearing apparel and all household goods to value £2,400.</p> <p>The total number of bays (building sections) destroyed amounted to 93. A brief was granted and subscriptions were entered into all parts of the adjacent country (Nottingham Date Book). At this time Bradmore had about 60 dwellings and a population of 300.</p> <p>There is also a reference in the parish register of Knights Enham, Hants, to a collection for sufferers by the fire at Bradmore in the County of Nottingham, 2/9d.</p> <p>Bradmore had authorisation to send a church brief, or king's letter, appealing for a charitable collection. Little Saxham church near Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, recorded a reading of the brief for Bradmore on 13 Jan. 1705 (1706) and a collection of 1/-.</p>	<p>Bradmore to AD 2000. Researched and compiled by S Clark. May 2000. Published privately.</p> <p>This account appears to be taken from item 8. Ellipses in original.</p> <p>See item 1. Where does £6000 come from?</p> <p>See Nottingham Date Book, item 2.</p> <p>A record found by Sheila Clark in 2013.</p>