

INTRODUCTION TO BRADMORE FAMILY HISTORIES

As part of a concerted effort in 1999/2000 by the Bradmore History Group (see below) information was gathered from parish and village records and local tradition for all known families with members who were born in Bradmore, or lived here at some point, or held land here. This information is arranged alphabetically by family surname, with successive generations of the same family indented. Where census data for Bradmore is used the entry is referenced with the census line number, eg (Bradmore 8/1911). For all other locations only the place of residence is noted.

Health warning! Anyone who has researched their own family will know how easy it can be to follow a false trail. If users identify any errors in the information, please do make contact and allow us to correct the files! Also please get in touch if you have additional information you would like us to include here.

Data Protection Act: information is included up to and including the 1911 census, unless the individual's date of death is known in which case later information is included. Every effort has been made to exclude any information relating to persons who may be still living.

Updates: It is intended to update the files as each subsequent census becomes available to the public, and other data up to the latest census date will also be added at that time. Owners of the original 'Bradmore to AD 2000' publication will find included here some additional pre-1911 information which became available after the original date of publication.

Note on money and land measurement terms:

Monetary values are shown in pre-decimal pounds, shillings and pence (£.s.d. or £/s/d) only; there were 240 pence (d.) in a £, 12d. in a shilling (s.), 20 shillings in a £. Decimal 10 pence (10p.) is equivalent to 2 shillings (2s.0d. or 2/-) in pre-decimal money.

Measurements of land from medieval times had unfamiliar names - A **selion** is an open strip of land or a small field used for growing arable crops. It was typically 1 furlong long and 1 chain wide, 660' x 66', roughly equivalent to an acre. A **Bovate** is the amount of land tillable by 1 ox in a ploughing season. In practical terms it varied in size from place to place, averaging 15 acres but in Bradmore it is used for an area of 6 acres. In the Domesday Book a bovate was 1/8th of a hide, which was the amount of land producing £1 of income per annum, deemed sufficient to support a household. A **rood** is ¼ of an acre. A **furlong** was 220 yards, a **chain** 22 yards. A **perch, pole or rod** could be of varying lengths in different localities, on average about 5½ yards. A square perch was about 1/100th of an acre.

The Bradmore History Group was formed in 1999 in response to villagers' requests for a history of Bradmore to celebrate the millennium. The group comprised G Ackroyd, S Clark, J Garner, K Hogg, G Naden, M Peregrine and J Randall. Many current and past villagers have contributed documentary and oral material and additional information was provided by Mr Dennis Humphreys on Bradmore Post Office, members of the Bunny History Group, and family historians worldwide via the internet. Thanks are due to the staff at Nottinghamshire Archives for their assistance to the research team and to Rushcliffe Council for an award under their Small Arts Grant Scheme, which has enabled copies of the publication 'Bradmore to AD 2000' to be deposited in local libraries.

The main sources used by the research group were: Censuses (up to 1911); Trade Directories from Nottinghamshire – Whites, Morris's, Post Office and Suttons and Pigots; Notts Cricket & Cricketers by F C Ashley Cooper, 1923; History of Bunny & Bradmore by Miss M H Hill, 1st edition c1947, reprinted abridged c1975; Bradmore, the Village and Methodism by O Randall, 1980; The Morris Dancers of Bradmore by R Hine of the Dolphin Morrismen, 1985; Bradmore of the Nineties by J P Smeeton, articles in Nottingham Guardian 1939; Bradmore Mill Mound by A Patrick in Notts Industrial Archaeology Society Journal Sept.1981; Deanery Magazines for South Bingham & District. Sources available in Nottinghamshire Archives include Bradmore Constables Accounts vols 1 and 2 and Surveyors of Highways Accounts; Sir Thomas Parkyns Charitable bequests; 1792 Bunny estate Survey 1792 by Saml Wyatt; Land Tax records; Phillimore transcript of Bunny marriage registers; fiche record of Bunny parish registers; archdeaconry of Nottingham & Bingham records of wills; electoral rolls for Bradmore; International Genealogical Index (IGI). Available in Nottingham Local Studies Library: Card record of Bradmore people. In Nottingham University Library: Protestation Returns; Parkyns archive. Local records used: Bradmore parish accounts, minute books and correspondence; Mens Institute minute book and account book; Bunny & Bradmore Womens Institute accounts, minute book, meetings record book, scrapbook; Bradmore church services book; Bradmore Methodist church deeds, trustee account book, registers; Bunny & Bradmore Charities: East Leake Charity Accounts, minute book; Bunny & Bradmore Lawn Tennis Club minute and account books; 1867 Bunny Estate schedule attached to title of 1910, estate rentals; individual property valuations, tenancy agreements, conveyances, valuations, sale documents; Bunny school admissions; subscribers to Queen Victoria's Jubilee clock fund; Bradmore the Village Past and Present by H Scothern and A Peregrine, undated; The Parish of Bradmore by H Jesson, undated; farm maps.