

HISTORIC BRADMORE PROPERTIES

CHURCH, New Walk

Listed building: Ref 5/23 Main St., north side, church tower and spire. Grade II listed 13.10.1966. Tower and spire C13th/C14th. Tower on plinth of 2 stages, lower stage C13th, dressed coursed local blue lias limestone rubble-stone with skerry dressings, upper stage C14th of superior workmanship, cleaned ashlar faced in large regular courses of millstone grit, finished with a parapet with remains of single gargoyles to each side. Plain octagonal C14th-style broach spire rises directly from the parapet and has a single rectangular opening to base. West side of tower has single pointed arched window, late C14th. 4 bell chamber openings each of 2 trefoil arched lights under a flat arch, all now lacking mullion. Inner chamfered tower arch. (Dept of Environment List of Buildings 1986.)

Bradmore's single church bell is 15½ inch, c0.5cwt. hung in a small steel angle-iron frame with wooden headstock and ball bearings with lever. Fittings are dated early 1960s when the bell was transferred from the old Bunny School. The bell itself dates from c1700 when the School was built, and is similar to other small bells known to have been cast by William Noone (Church Bells of Notts vol.1, G A Dawson, 1994).

The dedication of the church is unknown. Document references to the chapelry of St Mary's may be interpreted as the chapelry in Bradmore belonging to the parish church of St Mary's, Bunny. The Village Feast used to be held on the weekend following the 1st November, suggesting there may have been a dedication to All Saints; while there is no documentary evidence to support this, local custom may be an important indicator.

By the 17th century the chapel was in a poor state of repair. 7.4.1638 One churchwarden of Bradmore presents want of a rail before the communion table, the chancel needs paving underfoot, stalls want paving or boarding underfoot. 8.9.1638 Bradmore churchwarden presents that the south side of the chapelyard lies open to the street and there is no rail for the communion table. 2.11.1639 Defect of Bradmore chapelyard. 14.4.1684 Bradmore Chapell and chancel very ruinous in the roof, walls and every part thereof in the neglect of Sir Thomas Parkyns baronet and impropropriary. Steps were eventually taken to repair the chapel. 9.9.1684 Mrs Mary Hodgkinson, widow ... (indecipherable)... to repair the chancel of Bradmore. Nov. 1684 Bradmore chancel out of repair. 5.5.1685 Noted that the chapelry at Bradmore is being repaired.

1781 further repairs were carried out to the church, and the Constable paid £3/3/6 to John Peet and William Henson for the work.

March 1924 the window in the steeple was repaired; the Mens Institute paid 3/- for a new windowframe.

Church Room

1881 mission hall attached to east side of tower, of no special architectural importance. 1885/6 Whites Directory for Bradmore refers to the Mission Room built onto the church tower and the tower fitted with seats, cost £150, raised by public subscription.

Church Institute records go back to 1909, probably founded April 1909. Provided games of billiards, dominoes, draughts, cards and skittles etc, for village men over the age of 16 years. Lit initially by paraffin lamps (consumables: lamp glasses and wicks, paraffin oil). 1909 the room was painted and cleaned, £8/2/-, and the gate repaired 5/6. 1910 the piano was tuned, 3/-. 23.4.1910 Deanery Magazine reported a Social Gathering and Entertainment at Bradmore to celebrate the anniversary of the opening of the Bradmore Church Institute. In 1911 stove bought, £1/13/-. 1913/4 new door knob, 1/-. 1920/1 New chairs bought for £10/10/-, and 1922/3 a new lock. 1923/4 the Committee agreed to put in a new fireplace. 1924/5 public subscription and whist drive for a wireless set. Bought a firegrate for £1 from the chapel, and card tables from F Green for £3/6/-, also 2 tables, a chair and a lamp for 7/-. Groundrent for adjacent coalhouse paid to Miss L Attewell, 1/- pa. 1928 repairs to outer door and 7/6 paid to J Bosworth for 3 panes of glass plus labour. 1928/9 1/- paid for chimney sweeping. 1929 applied for Special Grant for electric lighting, received £6/10/- from Bunny. 28.4.1930 first bill for electric light was 16s.10½d including postage. H Oliver was paid £1/18/- for plastering and a new hearth, H Spencer & Son £11/10/- for painting and decorating. Jan.1931 bought 3 dozen cups and saucers and plates. March 1931 bought curtain material and sweeping brush. In 1930s a games league was formed covering 9 or 10 villages, and called the South Notts Games League. 1933 bought new knobs for outer door. 1934/5 Mrs Applegate donated paraffin stove, Mrs Harrison made a new cover for the billiard table and Mr W Smith donated a table. 1.11.1935 a 20 pint Judge kettle was bought for 6/9. 1937 billiard table bought. 1948 plasterboard ceiling put up by Mr Gray. Room redecorated, lower half brown and upper half cream. Agreed not to fix double doors in archway due to expense.

1949 replastering of steeple wall led to dispute with Jesse Gray, builder, over flaking of plaster; advised due to thickness applied directly to the steeple wall instead of onto laths on an attached frame.

Feb.1953 fireblock replaced by Bostock of Ruddington. Feb.1954 repairs needed to roof tiles, lead flashings and floor (damp and dry rot).

1957 the church spire was damaged during an earth tremor, and when repairs were done the opportunity was taken to refurbish the tower room and use it again for monthly communion services. The weathervane was also regilded at this time, and the vicar of Bunny, Rev. Linsan Graves, climbed the steeplejack's ladder to inspect the work.

2.4.1962 vicar donated material for window curtains left over from the alcove curtains. 1963/4 repairs to the steeple, took 3 weeks to complete. 1972 the church pointing was repaired by Peter Watts of 79 Loughborough Rd., at a cost of £40.

1990s the church spire was floodlit, arranged by Mr G Radcliffe.

2015 cracks in the spire repaired and weathercock re-gilded.

MAIN STREET, SOUTH SIDE

Public Telephone Kiosk.

Letter from Parish Council to British Telecom, undated, regarding refurbishment of Bradmore telephone kiosk, refers to it as a listed telephone box in a conservation village. Now contains a defibrillator.

1 Main Street, Hill Farm

Listed building: Ref 5/20 Main St. No.1, Grade II. Mid C18th cottage, whitewashed brick and pantile roof. Single red brick ridge and whitewashed right gable stacks. Raised eaves band. 2 storeys, 4 bays. Doorway with plank door. To left a single casement and to the right 2 tripartite casements. All ground floor openings under segmental arches. Above a single Yorkshire sash and to the right a single casement. (Dept of Environment List of Buildings 1986.)

Richard Gunn, husbandman of Bradmore, married Mary Street of Ruddington in 1721. From the evidence of their inventories they lived in a substantial farmhouse which could in no way be described as a cottage, so were not resident at Hill Farm. However when Richard's widow Mary died in 1749, without surviving children, she left her inheritance to her sister Rebecca, who had married Richard Walker (senior) of Manor Farm in about 1740, and to Rebecca's children. One of Rebecca's daughters, Mary, married John Harwood of Ruddington and their son John, orphaned at the age of 13 in 1778, eventually took over Hill Farm from Rebecca and is recorded there in 1792.

1749-1785 Rebecca Walker paid land tax as Widow Walker from the beginning of the record in 1780, apparently for the lands later identifiable as Hill Farm. These lands are treated totally separately from the main Walker holding, Manor Farm, which passed to her son Richard when her husband died in 1776. In Rebecca's will written in 1780 she named her son Richard Walker, farmer, and grandson John Harwood as joint executors, with Richard the sole administrator until John Harwood was 21, to manage and improve his fortune. At that time John would be only 15, and was 20 at Rebecca's death in 1785. Rebecca's inventory comprised purse and apparel £5, goods in the house £3, in the parlour £2, in the kitchen £1, in the fires, in the chamber over the house and parlour £5, in another chamber £1; 3 horses £18, 5 cows £15, sheep £15, swine £2, white corn in the barn unthrashed £40, peas unthrashed £15, hay £15, grain growing on the ground £10, implements of husbandry £3, total £145. This is clearly a much smaller property than that recorded in the Gunns' inventories and appropriate to a house the size of Hill Farm rather than to Manor Farm.

1785-1850 John Harwood, farmer, son of John and Mary nee Walker, and grandson of Rebecca Walker, took over the land tax for Hill Farm after Widow (Rebecca) Walker in 1785 and continued payment to the end of the record in 1832. 1787 married Ann who died 1789, married Mary by 1791. In 1792 Bunny estate survey with 107 acres, house, outbuildings, garden, foldyard and croft.

c1850-c1867 George Harwood, son of John and Ann, married to Ann, first appears in 1851 as farm labourer and householder, with no location information, but in 1861 George is located at Hill Farm, still as farm labourer. In 1867 Bunny estate rental with a house and garden at rent £3/10/-. There is no reference to any land, confirming his status as labourer rather than farmer or cottager. After 1867 George and his family disappeared from the record.

c1870-1900 Richard Jackson (senr.), shopkeeper (grocer) and carrier, son of John, framework knitter, and Mary. Married Ann. By 1861 they were in Bradmore, living on Far St., Richard still described as agricultural labourer, but by 1871 they had moved to Hill Farm. The 1900 Bunny estate rental records R Jackson senr. with a cottage and 3½ acres, the main land holding by that time being in the hands of R Jackson junr. 1900 OS map shows a well by the western boundary behind the house.

1900-1903 Ann Jackson, widow of Richard senr., on electoral roll with land and tenement.

1903-1912 No definite information. Richard Jackson junr. (Dick) on electoral roll in his own right from

1890, in Main St., but is remembered at No.11 (Source: M Bagguley). At what point he moved is not known, but his marriage in 1888 and birth of his first child in 1890 suggest he was established in his own household, possibly at No.11, from 1890.

3-7 Main Street, Southwell House

Listed building: Ref 5/21 Main St. south side No.7, Southwell House. Grade II. 1730, designed by and built for Sir Thomas Parkyns. Red brick and ashlar dressings. Pantile roof. 3 red brick ridge stacks. Brick coped gables and kneelers. Dentil eaves. Red brick plinth. 1st floor band. 2 storeys, 6 bays. Doorway with reveal and plank door. To left, a single small casement and on far left a single casement. To the right, a single fixed light and further right 2 tripartite casements. All openings apart from small casement are under segmental arches. Above are 4 casements. In the left gable, an ashlar plaque inscribed 1730. Interior has fireplace and bressumer beam and 2 salt cupboards. Some chamfered beams with ogee stops. (Dept of Environment List of Buildings 1986.) Brick bond: the facade has alternate headers and stretchers, the gable has 2 or 3 stretchers per header.

By 1792 the building was used as 3 cottages, and may well have been built as such with 2 bays to each cottage. Subsequently it housed up to 4 families. The row of 3 cottages was purchased by John Edward Randall of Bonsers Farm from Sir Albert Ball at the break-up of the Bunny estate in 1910, the address then being recorded as South St. In 1957 the Randalls sold the row to Harold G Hutchinson of 8 Kendrick Rd., Mapperley, Nottingham, grandson of John Hutchinson of Rancliffe Farm in the late 1800s. Harold moved into No.7, see below. The cottages became a single house in 1974.

3 Main Street (cottage later part of Southwell House)

c1760-1802 Thomas Attewell, son of William and Mary, married to Hannah. In 1792 Bunny estate survey with 6¼ acres and paid 5/- a year specifically for a house and garden in the waste.

1802-1815 Hannah Attewell, widow of Thomas.

1815-c1831 Sam Attewell, village crier, son of Thomas and Hannah, married to Jane. Sam may have followed his parents in the house, but there is no specific evidence to locate him.

By 1841-1866 William Attewell, frameknitter, married to Ann. By 1861 he is described as cottager with 9 acres. He died before 1866 and his widow Ann seems to have continued to live in the same house, taken over by her son William, until she died in 1874.

1866-1886 William Attewell son of William and Ann, his wife also called Ann. In 1861 William was in the cottage next door to his parents, but in 1861 he was elsewhere in the village and described as maltster and farm labourer. The 1867 Bunny estate rental has William senr. with a house and garden in Bradmore and 5 acres in Bunny, and this may refer either to William's father or to William himself, having taken over his father's 'cottage', and being senior to another William Attewell living further up Main St. In 1871 William and Ann were at this end of the Southwell House row, and though William is described as cottager in the 1869 directory, in the census he is framework knitter. Ann died in 1885, William in 1894. He is on the electoral roll for 1886 with a house, but no land, but only for that one year. In 1891 as widower, living with his daughter Mary Hickling, then the householder.

1886-1923 Mary Hickling, seamer, daughter of William and Ann Attewell, married to William Hickling, framework knitter, son of Joseph and Ann, reappeared in the Bradmore record in 1890 when William Hickling died. In 1891 Mary was the official householder. In 1894 cottager and in 1900 Bunny estate rental with a cottage and 6½ acres but by 1908 with only 4¾ acres. On electoral roll with voting rights 1891-1914, when the roll stopped for the war, and when it resumed in 1920 she was in Main St. to spring 1923.

5 Main Street (cottage later part of Southwell House)

c1770-c1832 Thomas Henson paid land tax throughout the record from 1780-1832. In 1792 Bunny estate survey with 6¼ acres, a house, homestead and garden. There was another Thomas Henson in the village at this time, in one of the Town Houses. One Thomas married Mary Bates of Wilford in 1752 and another married Elizabeth nee Wright in 1769. A Thomas Henson, weaver, died in 1776, so was not the Thomas at Southwell cottages in 1792. He is probably the one recorded as dying in 1832 age 88. He is probably also the Thomas who signed the Constables Accounts 1779-1795, and carried out the inventory of goods of Rebecca Walker of Manor Farm in 1785 when she died. The baptism entry for Thomas, son of Thomas and Elizabeth, born in 1786, refers to the father as weaver. Speculatively, if the Thomas Henson here in 1792 was indeed the father referred to in this baptism record, then the death of Thomas the weaver recorded in 1776 may refer to his father and his grandparents may have been James and Elnor Henson, present in Bradmore in the 1700s with an eldest son Richard, described as a weaver, and a younger son called Thomas, born in 1702, who may be Thomas the weaver.

c1835-c1850 William Attewell maltster, son of William and Ann of Southwell cottages, married to Ann, living next door to his parents at the 1841 census. By 1861 he had moved elsewhere in the village, and the 1851 census, which described him as agricultural labourer, gives no information on

location so the date when he left this cottage is unknown. After his father died he moved back to his parents' cottage next door, and is recorded there in 1871.

c1850-1895 John Attewell, framework knitter, younger brother of William and son of William and Ann next door in 1861, married to Mary. In 1861 cottager with 10 acres of land, and in 1867 Bunny estate rental with a cottage, garden, orchard and 4½ acres in Bradmore plus 4½ acres in Bunny. In 1881 farmer of 20 acres, and the directory of the same year as cowkeeper. On electoral roll as John Attewell senr. from 1886-1895, with land and tenement, which then passed to John Attewell junr. In 1900 Bunny estate rental with cottage and garden paying £3 rent, but no land.

1895-1910 John Attewell junr., son of John and Mary, known as John the builder, married Elizabeth. On electoral roll with a house 1886-1895, then with land and tenement taken over from his father, to 1910. Probably the John Attewell in 1900 Bunny estate rental with cottage and 9¼ acres, though by 1908 rental with only ¼ acre. The other 9 acres appear to be recorded as a second holding of William Smeeton, in addition to his main landholding at Tofts Farm.

7 Main Street (cottage later Southwell House)

1780-1782 John Stevenson paid land tax for land associated with this cottage. Married Elizabeth When he died in 1782 his widow Elizabeth took on the land tax for that year only, and in March 1783 she married John Marriott at Bunny.

1783-1820 John Marriott took over the land tax for the Stevensons' land holding when he married Elizabeth Stevenson in March 1783, and continued to pay it until his death, probably in 1820. In 1792 Bunny estate survey with 5¾ acres, a house and garden. He is variously described as gardener, stocking maker and shoemaker. Elizabeth died in 1815.

1820-1839 Thomas Marriott, cottager, son of John and Elizabeth, paid land tax up to the end of the record in 1832. Married Mary.

1839-1847 Mary Marriott, Thomas's widow, cottager.

In 1841 Richard Beresford, aged 70 and of independent means, and his servant Mary Marson are listed in the census just before Mary Marriott in the Southwell House block of residents, as a separate household. This may indicate that the Marriott cottage was temporarily divided and part sublet. There is no other reference to Richard Beresford, but Mary Marson is present at the 1851 census recorded as farmer of 10 acres, living on her own. Unfortunately this census gives no location information. She died in Jan.1861. The entry for 10 acres looks suspiciously like the acreage that appears against John Attewell's name in the 1861 census - see under 5 Main St. above - but there is no clear evidence to associate Richard or Mary with either the Attewell or the Marriott household.

By 1861, John Smith junior and his wife Ann moved here from the north end of Manor Farm where they are recorded in 1841. Although John is described as collarmaker in the 1820s and cottager in 1841, by 1861 he is shown as framework knitter making merino shirts. In 1867 Bunny estate rental John Smith junr. had house and garden at £8 pa, a relatively high figure which must include some land, though not very much. Ann died in 1870. There is no later record of John in the village.

1871-1880s Edward Jackson, agricultural labourer, son of Sarah and grandson of John, whitesmith, and Mary, married Caroline Pike who died in 1879. By 1891 Edward had moved onto Far St. into Sarah Jacques' cottage, probably soon after she died in 1889.

c1890-1898 Robert Friskney, shepherd, with his wife Alice from Stixwold, Lincs, first appear in 1891 and are on the electoral roll until 1898. They may be in one part of the subdivided end cottage, with the Redmiles in the other part.

1891-1898 George Redmile, agricultural labourer, also first appears in 1891 with his wife Sarah Alice. Remained on the electoral roll until 1898 then disappeared from Bradmore records until the electoral roll for 1920 when the Redmile family were in Donkey Lane at Manor Farm Cottages.

1899-1911 No information.

1911 Row of cottages purchased by J E Randall.

1913-c1940 Clara Kate Harriman (nee Randall), widow of Edwin, formerly at Manor Farm 1899-1903.

15 Main Street, Innisfree.

Listed building: Ref 5/22 Main St. south side No.15, Innisfree. Grade II. Cottage, C17th, with C20th alterations. Timber box frame, brick infill, rendered at rear. Old pantiles on front roof slope, new at rear, and two C20th dormers. Single ridge stack. Single storey + attic, 2 structural bays. Exposed frame to front and C20th glazed porch, C20th window to left. Internally, exposed framing - bridging beam and stop chamfered joists, tie beams in attic. (Dept of Environment List of Buildings 1986.)

In early censuses it is difficult to pinpoint exactly where occupants were along this section of Main St.; the record often makes most sense if it is assumed the house at No.15 was linked with the shop or shops attached, now No.17, but at times there are two distinct households present.

c1815-1850s Samuel Armstrong agricultural labourer, from Halstead, Leics, and wife Dorothy. In 1841

he is listed next to No.11, with the Attewells between him and Hensons at No.21. This places him quite firmly at Innisfree. By 1861 the Armstrongs had moved to the top end of Main St. The date of the move is not known for certain, but seems likely to have been in the mid 1850s.

c1857-1860s Valentine Bosworth, bricklayer, son of Gervase and Ann at Fairholme, 29 Main St., married to Mary. In 1867 Bunny estate rental with a house and garden paying £3/10/- pa, but by 1871 moved to Bunny, where Valentine died in 1872.

1870-1 Levy Sharpe, retired farmer, formerly of Rufford Lodge, with his wife Ann. In April 1870 Levy signed the valuation of the farm and tenants right for Rufford Lodge when it transferred to John Randall, newly arrived in the village. The Sharpes moved to this house, but there is no reference to them after the 1871 census.

c1877-1881 Edward Dunne, lacemaker of Manchester, married Ann daughter of William and Ann Bosworth at Fairholme, 29 Main St., in 1877. There is no reference to the Dunnes after 1881.

c1883-1920 Charles Whittaker of Bunny, in 1871 working as a farm servant for Thomas Morris at Barn Close but absent from the village in 1881. Married Elizabeth, and their first daughter Gertrude was baptised in 1883. In the 1891 census the house is specified as having 3 rooms. In 1900 and 1908 Bunny estate rentals with a cottage and garden, paying £3/4/-. Probably moved to Bunny about 1921.

17 Main Street, The Nook (later sub-Post Office and shop)

The building at the rear was used as a slaughterhouse.

c1808-1858 John Attewell, agricultural labourer, son of John and Sarah Attewell, married Elizabeth .

1858-1920s There do not seem to be separate households for Nos. 15 and 17, and it is assumed that No.15 was used for the household and No.17 for shop and other working buildings.

21-3 Main Street, Towne Cottage and 25 Main Street, Bramley Cottage

The early history of Towne Cottage and Bramley Cottage, No.25, seem to indicate that they formed a single homestead, the two 'houses' forming a square framing the yard between. In 1792 this site is firmly associated with Richard Henson. The family tree of the Hensons is outstandingly difficult to disentangle as it was one of the more common names in the village and the area around. However, it seems likely that the main Henson line was associated with this site, with possibly a junior branch of the family in one of the cottages that formed Southwell House. The account that follows is largely speculative up to 1785.

c1695-c1742 James Henson married to Elnor. James died in 1742 and Elnor in 1744. Richard, their son born in 1697, was a weaver who also had a bee garden which he left in his will to his wife Mary. It is not clear where they lived, though the grouping of property here is certainly large enough to house his family alongside his parents. Richard left his estate to his son, who is not named but may be the William Henson who was granted probate of the will in 1739.

1739-1769 William Henson, labourer and husbandman, married Fortune. Inventory in 1769 is very modest, comprising household goods worth £10 and 2 cows, £6. Left the residue of his estate to Richard Henson, his executor, but the relationship is not stated.

c1770-1818 Richard Henson, framework knitter and stocking weaver, married to Elizabeth. In 1785 Richard Henson took over the land tax paid by Thomas Stevenson, about whom nothing is known, and Richard continued to pay this to 1818. In 1792 Bunny estate survey with 6 acres, probably in the common fields, and a house and garden. The sequence of the survey and later association of the Hensons with this site confirm his residence here.

1819-1852 William Henson, framework knitter, paid land tax after Richard Henson to the end of the record in 1832, and is described in 1827 as cottager. Married Sarah.

1852-1880 Richard Henson, framework knitter, son of William and Sarah, living with his father in 1851. In 1861 cottager with 5½ acres, and framework knitter. Married Catherine. In 1867 Bunny estate survey with house, garden and 2¾ acres in Bradmore plus 2¾ acres in Bunny.

1880-1886 Catherine Henson, widow of Richard, continued here. In 1881 widow, cottager and farmer of 40 acres, though it is not clear where this extra land has come from. By 1891 she was still here, but the headship of the household had passed to her son Arthur.

1886-1905 Arthur Henson, framework knitter, son of Richard and Catherine. In 1886 cottager, and on electoral rolls from that year with land and tenement to 1905. In 1900 Bunny estate rental an entry for 5¼ acres against 'Henson, Catherine & D', a somewhat cryptic entry. Subsequently Arthur Henson lived in a small cottage beside the turnpike road, which was demolished before J P Smeeton wrote his article on Bradmore in 1939 and may have gone as part of the road widening in 1931.

In the early C20th Towne Cottage was split to form 3 cottages.

?1898-1938 William and Mary Collings (to 1932), seem to have been in this part of Main St. though as yet there is no definite evidence to link them to this property. In 1891 they were living with Mary's

family, the Bosworths, at Fairholme (No.29 Main St.), but seem to have moved out when Mary's father died; they appear on the electoral roll from that point, but with no address specified. In 1900 and 1908 Bunny estate rentals with a cottage and garden paying £3/10/- pa rent.

29 Main Street, Fairholme

1900 OS map shows a well behind the house. Well and rainwater cistern stood to the right of the original back door. The well was filled in before 1972, but found again during building operations. The rainwater tank was still there in 1972. There were originally no windows in the wall facing the road, only a door with a letterbox.

c1780-1799 Thomas Bosworth, framework knitter, paid land tax from the beginning of the record to his death in 1799. Married Elizabeth who took over the tax payments after his death. In 1792 Bunny estate survey with 7¾ acres, house, outbuildings, foldyard, garden and croft, and the sequence indicates he was at Fairholme.

1799-1827 Elizabeth Bosworth widow of Thomas paid land tax, and in 1827 is described as cottager. She had help from the Constable to manage the holding, including paying for ploughing and sowing her land in 1800 and 1801.

1827-1867 Gervase or Jarvis Bosworth, bricklayer, son of Thomas and Elizabeth, took over the land tax from his mother. Married Ann. He died in February 1867, but the 1867 Bunny estate rental still shows him renting house, garden and 4¼ acres in Bradmore, plus 10½ acres in Bunny.

1867-1896 William Bosworth, wheelwright, joiner, son of Gervase and Ann, married Ann. 1890s directories show William as cottager and carpenter, and he is on the electoral roll with land and tenement up to 1897. He died in 1896.

1896-1927 John Bosworth, joiner, village undertaker, eldest son of William and Ann, married Frances Ann (Fanny). On electoral roll 1898-1914 with land and tenement, and on 1900 and 1908 Bunny Estate rentals with cottage and 14¾ acres. In an addendum to abstract of title of Albert Ball of Bunny estate in 1910, John Bosworth is listed as holding field No.OS.32, 3.366 acres pasture, one field back to the north from the corner of Moor Lane, bordered on the north side by Randall's field, on the west by F Wootton's, and on the south by William James' field. When the electoral rolls resumed in 1920 after the war John was in Main St. with his wife Fanny.

31 Main Street, Home Farm, renamed Moorlands 1957. Combined with No.29 in 1995.

c1780-1799 Henry Marriot, shoemaker, son of Henry and Jane, married to Mary. In 1792 Bunny estate survey with 5¾ acres, a house, shop, outbuildings, garden and croft. On the land tax records from when they begin in 1780-1797. He died in 1798, and an inventory describing him as gardener comprised purse and apparel £5, household furniture £10, a horse £6, a cow £6, a cart £3, 2 pigs £1/10/-, grass growing £3/10/-, produce in the garden £10, implements of husbandry £1, total £54.

1798-1800 Mary Marriott widow of Henry took over the land tax payments.

1801-c1855 William Marriott, possibly son of Henry and Mary, reached the age of 21 in 1801 and paid land tax on the Marriott land from then to the end of the record in 1832. Married Martha. On land tax return in 1827 as cottager. In 1832 and 1844 directories as shopkeeper, and in 1841 placed here at Home Farm. Described in 1851 as gardener, and in 1855 directory as farmer.

1856-c1861 Martha Marriott, widow of William, appears on the 1861 census at Home Farm as cottager with 6 acres, employing one boy. There is no later reference to Martha.

c1865-c1880 John Hutchinson, son of William and Sarah, married Ann. In 1861 John and Ann appear to be living next to Rancliffe Farm on Farmer St., and John is described as cotton stocking maker. In 1867 Bunny estate rental with house, mill, garden and 6¼ acres in Bradmore plus 2¾ acres in Bunny. The mill referred to is presumably the one at the top of Far St., later known as Hutchinsons Mill. In 1869 directory cottager and shopkeeper. In 1871 farmer and miller with 23 acres. In 1876 directory farmer. By 1881 he had moved to Rancliffe Farm House.

1881 George Widdowson from Granby, widower, living alone, listed next to Bosworths at Fairholme and appears to be in Home Farm. He arrived in Bradmore by 1851, was not in the village in 1861, but reappeared in 1871 living at the bottom of Main St. Recorded consistently as agricultural labourer and there is nothing to indicate that he farmed the Home Farm lands. Probably a sub-tenant of John Elliott in the house here. By 1891 the census sequence indicates he had moved to No.24 Main St.

c1876-1907 John Elliott, son of John and Mary, married Sarah daughter of John Treece the miller in 1863. John Elliott was miller journeyman working with John Treece in 1861, but seems to have lost contact with the mill when John Hutchinson took it over. In 1865 Sarah died, and John later married Ann. In directory of 1876 miller and shopkeeper, suggesting he had taken over Home Farm from John Hutchinson. The 1881 census placed John and his household alongside Rancliffe Farm, but described him as farmer of 9½ acres with two cottages - possibly one in Farmer St. and the other, Home Farm, in

Main St. with George Widdowson in occupation. At this census William and Sarah Marriott were lodging with John Elliott on Farmer St. In 1888 directory shopkeeper and corn miller, and this is the last known reference to the Far St. mill in working order. By 1891 George Widdowson had left Home Farm and John and Ann Elliott had moved in. John described as agricultural cottager and shopkeeper. On electoral roll with land and tenement up to 1907, and in the 1900 Bunny estate rental with cottage and 9½ acres. However by the 1908 rental and electoral roll he had lost the land and had only a cottage. John's land holding appeared to pass to Leonard S Hutchinson, son of John at Rancliffe Farm, but he did not necessarily live at Home Farm.

1910-1953 Ira Voce (to 1946), son of Alfred Voce the baker, married to Mary Ann from 1920. In 1908 Bunny estate rental with 6¼ acres, paying rent of £18/11/8 pa.

Noted on the front of conveyance of 22 July 1910 from Bunny Estate to Ira Voce for £525 of these fields plus No.155 and part No.141 with buildings at the top of Moor Lane, east side, and along Main St to include Home Farm No.31 Main St. Includes the messuage cottage or tenement with the outbuildings thereto belonging situate in the Village Street of Bradmore... being part of No.141 on the Ordnance Plan together with the orchard adjoining thereto being No.155 containing one acre one rood and ten perches or thereabouts. The cottage and orchard then being in the tenancy or occupation of William Harrison.

1910 Conveyance to Ira Voce, and mortgaged to Mr James Kiddier. 1921 Mortgage transferred to Mrs L Bamforth, and 1928 from her executors to Mr J F Scott. 1932 mortgage transferred from J F Scott and I Voce to Mr Charles William Suffolk. In 1926 Ira Voce was paid £14/12/- by the parish council for repairing parish stiles. He took over from John Bosworth as the village undertaker. Ira died in 1947, and Mary in 1953. Mary's will includes a specified acknowledgement of the kindness shown her by Eunice Revill and her husband Robert who lived with and looked after her; she left them the option to purchase Home Farm together with the garden, orchard and outbuildings there for £600.

MAIN STREET, NORTH SIDE

Sites of 2/6 Main Street

There is clear evidence from maps, old postcards and the celebrated picture "The May Queen" by Wilson-Foster that this site formerly contained a row of 4 cottages. In 1896 the row of cottages was painted by Wilson-Foster as the setting for his "May Queen" picture which now hangs in Rushcliffe Council Offices. While the people portrayed in the picture are not identifiable with specific Bradmore residents, the houses are clearly the row on this site. A colour postcard of about the same date shows the 2 Rose Cottages with tile roofs and the other 2 cottages, now Steeple Cottage, under thatch.

Census sequences for 1841, 1861, and later censuses up to 1891 are difficult to interpret at this point in the village. There is apparently another row of 4 cottages in the vicinity, either to the west where Nos.10/12 are now, or on the other side of the road below Hill Farm. The Langhams in Rose Cottages and the Jacques family in part of Steeple Cottage provide a potential anchor, assuming they stayed in the same houses through the 1840s to the 1880s, though the 1841 census sequence is at odds with this assumption. In the absence of an adequate resolution to the problem for 1841 and 1861 the following account assumes they were indeed here throughout, but must be open to challenge.

2 Main Street, Fairham House, on site of former Nos.2 and 4, Rose Cottages.

The eastern boundary of the site bordered the pathway known as The Entry or Old Walk leading to Far St. where it opened into a triangular space still traceable in the front garden of No.5 Far St.

Eastern cottage, No.2 Rose Cottages

c1816-1863 William Richards, framework knitter, married to Mary.

1863-8 Mary Richards, widow of William, remained in Bradmore but as there is no census during this period we do not know whether Mary remained in the same house or moved elsewhere.

1860s The Richards family and the Hoggetts are both listed in censuses next to the Langhams, but their dates overlap. It is unlikely that they shared a house, but it may be significant that in 1841 the Langhams are recorded next to the householder and widower Robert Whitaker, whose daughter married Matthew Langham (see below, with Langham). This may indicate a sub-division of the cottages, which Mary Richards may have used after 1863.

c1863-c1871 Charles Hoggett of Ruddington, married to Elizabeth. In 1867 Bunny Estate rental with a house and garden at £1/5/- pa. Strangely, Charles is listed out of alphabetical sequence among the 'R's, but there is no obvious significance to this.

1875-1941 William Challands, agricultural labourer, married Mary who died in Nov.1875. He married Nancy between then and Jan.1881, when their first child was born. In 1900 Bunny estate rental with a cottage and garden at £2 pa rent, and similarly in 1908. By 1912 they were in the neighbouring cottage,

No.4, in addition to No.2. Village tradition records that they had 3 bedrooms with 2 beds in each. William owned the orchard where Nos.9 and 11 Far St. were later built, and had land at Spinney Hill towards Ruddington, on the right of the road, where he grew corn. The straw was used for bedding his pigs, which were kept in two old cottages at the top of Main St. on or near the site of No.37.

Western cottage, No.4 Rose Cottages

c1828-1873 Matthew Langham, agricultural labourer, married Ann. In 1867 Bunny estate rental with a house and garden at a low rent of £1/5/-.

1873-1889 Ann Langham widow of Matthew continued to live here until her death.

c1889-1897 Elizabeth Hickling, the eldest surviving daughter of Matthew and Ann Langham, was widowed in 1880. At the 1881 census she was still in the Hickling family home at the top end of Main St. but by 1891 had moved here and may have been here for some years before that time, living with her mother. In 1891 a house with 3 rooms.

1897-1940s The Challands family probably took on No.4 as well as No.2 after Elizabeth Hickling's death.

6 Main Street, Steeple Cottage, the last thatched cottage in the village. It had a coal-shed next to the church, which was used by the Mens Institute to store their coal.

Eastern cottage, next to Rose Cottages.

c1800-1850 Sam Jacques, agricultural labourer, married Catherine. The Constables Accounts record major repairs to Sam Jakes' house, or possibly the building of a new house for him in 1824: stubble was bought from Mr Nixon at Rufford Lodge for £2/10/-; the bricklayers' bill was £2/-/6; Mr Hadden had £1/3/4 for glazing and Mr Roaper 17/6 for 5 days thatching; Joseph Hutchinson had 6/8 for 4 days work on the house, Isaac Foster 10/- for 6 days, Mr Wootton was paid for 2 days work and Mr Attewell for 1 day. The materials bought for the house included 4 qtrs of lime, 16/-; 3½ bunches of laths, 18/6 including carriage; 3 bunches of tar string, 3/8. Sam Jacques contributed £8/9/10½d towards the costs, but was himself paid by the Constable for 17 days work on the building, £1/11/2. In 1841 Sam and Catherine lived in part of Steeple Cottage and their son Sam junr. lived in the other part, so in the 1820s Sam senr. may well have been occupying both cottages as a single unit.

1850-1893 Thomas Jacques, framework knitter making merino shirts, son of Sam and Catherine, by 1861 a widower living alone. In 1867 Bunny estate rental with a house and garden at a low rent of £1/5/- pa.

1893-1924 No information.

Western cottage, next to the New Walk footpath to the church and Far St.

c1832-c1850 Sam Jacques, agricultural labourer, son of Samuel and Catherine, married Sarah in about 1832 and it was probably at this time that his parents' home was subdivided to allow Sam and Sarah to set up their own household at this end of the block. By 1861 Sam and Sarah had moved up Main St. to the western end of the house at Nos.30/32, but the date of the move is not known.

c1850-64 William Cumberland, farm labourer, son of Matthew and Elizabeth, married Jane. By 1851 they were in Bradmore, but this census gives no indication of their location within the village. Possibly they were already here in this cottage, if the Jacques family had already moved out.

1864-c1880 Thomas Buxton, framework knitter, son of Thomas and Mary, married Jane. Moved here from Ruddington. In 1867 Bunny estate rental with a house and garden at £2 pa, which may be this Thomas but could be his father. The 1869 directory shows a Thomas Buxton, cottager, which similarly could be either father or son as similar cottager entries continue after Thomas senr.'s death in 1889. By 1881 Thomas and Jane had moved to Manor Farm Cottages on Donkey Lane.

c1880-8 Thomas James, widower, who had been living in a nearby row of cottages on Main St. at the 1871 census, moved here with his daughter Elizabeth, freeing up his former cottage for William James and his new wife Fanny. The relationship between Thomas and William has not been established, but it is likely that William was Thomas's great-nephew.

1888-91 Elizabeth Parkin or Parker in 1891 in a 4-room house. She is described as married, but was living alone.

Town Houses in Bradmore, C18th/C19th

In the C18th the parish officers, led by the village Constable, had charge of Town Houses which they rented on behalf of their tenants. The Constable's Accounts from 1779 indicate the families who lived in the Town Houses and also contain references to repairs to the houses, sometimes called the House Row. The 1792 Bunny estate survey lists 16 houses chargeable to the parish officers, but none of the families mentioned can be traced definitely to the 1841 census, which would give us an indication of location. Sixteen houses would require a considerable stretch of land, probably the equivalent of 6-8 modern houses or 4 semi-detached blocks. The censuses from 1841 to 1891 indicate there may have

been a row of 4 houses between Steeple Cottage and the site of the present No.24 Main St., and in 1841 there are a further 3 households listed in the same area. However there is no firm proof, and there is some confusion with households lower down Main St. where Steeple Cottage and Fairham House are now. Further research may clarify the position and fix these households elsewhere in the village, but until then they are assumed to have been approximately here.

Town Houses, also called the House Row - Occupants at the 1792 Bunny Estate survey, on present assumptions, seem to be listed from west to east, ending nearest the footpath to the church.

- 1) John Henson, labourer and pauper, married Alice.
- 2) Henry Henson - the Constables Accounts are full of intriguing references to Henry or Henery Henson, though it is quite possible they relate to two people of the same name, maybe father and son. Two Henrys were buried at Bunny, one in 1807 and the other aged 74 in 1811. In Nov.1801 the Constable incurred 3/- expenses for a warrant sent to him for not flooring Henson's house, and the following January William Oliver, the village bricklayer, was paid 4/- for bringing brick and sand and laying a new floor.
- 3) John Bennett, tailor, married Jane. 1782 the house may have been repaired or rebuilt, as the Constable then paid for carriage of a load of stubble and lime, 3 loads of bricks from Normanton and William Oliver's bill for bricklaying.
- 4) Mary Stephenson, one of two recorded in the Constables Accounts, variously spelled as Stevenson or Stephenson. Early in 1792 Thomas Marriott was paid 3/- by the Constable for doing her chimney, presumably a repair, and in 1794 Thomas Redfern assisted by Henery Henson rethatched her house, using 35 sheaves of thatching costing 4/6.
- 5) Thomas Darker, son of John and Ann who also lived in the House Row up to 1792/3 when they both died. Married to Sarah. In Feb.1795 he enlisted as a soldier, returning to the village in 1807. In Sept.1811 Thomas was imprisoned and sent to Southwell. Sarah continued to live in Bradmore, probably in the same house until she died in 1824.
- 6) William Tonge married Elizabeth Priestley in 1768 and the following year at the christening of their son William they are described as of Bradmore. The last reference to the family is in 1802.
- 7) Thomas Marriott had a house and garden in the House Row. Distinguishing this Thomas from Thomas the son of John Marriott who was a cottager with rented acreage in Bradmore's common fields is difficult, particularly as at least one of them was married twice; this Thomas probably married Elizabeth Cumberland in 1784, but she died in 1794.
- 8) Thomas Redfern also had a house and garden. He married Theodosia (Dosey), who died in 1765. In 1766 Thomas married Mary. He worked on thatching the House Row from 1781 to 1796, including doing Mary Stevenson's house in 1794 with the assistance of Henry Henson.
- 9) Ann Dyker, noted deceased in the 1792 survey, was Ann Darker, mother of Thomas Darker who had a house further along the Row, and widow of John Darker, labourer, who died in June 1792. The entry in the 1792 survey notes Ann as already deceased, indicating that the copy we have was written up after March 1793.
- 10) Thomas Trigg married Mary. Was paid by the Constable for thatching work done on the House Row, and work at the village gravel pit. Thomas survived until 1821.
- 11) Robert Norman, probably married to Mary
- 12) Joseph Stephenson, framework knitter, had a house and garden.
- 13) John Attewell had a house and garden. Probably the John who married Sarah.
- 14) Thomas Hallam married Elizabeth. In 1798 the Constable paid 16/6- for materials for Thomas Hallam's oven - carriage of a load of stones from Hoton and 400 bricks from Radford, and 3 loads of sand and stones. This may have been a communal bread oven operated by Thomas, and may have been located elsewhere in the village. In the early C20th there was a communal oven near Debdale Farm on the main road, but there is no continuous evidence to link the two references.
(At the 1841 census Mary Bilby, aged 20 and recorded as of independent means, lived between the Attewells and Hensons in a household on her own. Nothing else is known about her.)
- 15) Thomas Henson, boatman, might be the Thomas who married Mary.
- 16) William Smith had a house and garden.

Eastern cottage of four cottages possibly north of New Walk in the C19th

c1840-c1850 John Spencer, agricultural labourer, son of Thomas and Mary, married Mary. By 1851 they had moved in with John's parents, both of whom died in 1855, and in 1861 John and Mary were living on Far St.

c1850s-1897 William Whittaker, agricultural labourer from Keyworth married Mary. In 1867 Bunny Estate Rental with a house and garden at £3/10/-. Electoral roll entries for him cease in 1896. In 1900 Bunny estate rental with a cottage and garden at rent £3/10/- pa, but the rental is probably out of date

given the silence of the electoral roll.

Cottage one in from the eastern end of a row of four cottages possibly north of New Walk C19th

c1832-1850s John Elliott, agricultural labourer, son of William and Mary, married Mary. John died in 1844, and Mary is recorded in the 1851 census as widow, working as a seamer. By 1861 Mary Elliott was married to William Whittaker, and their household was in the eastern of these four cottages. Because the 1851 census gives no location information, we cannot tell from Mary's record which of the cottages she was then living in.

c1860-c1880 Thomas James, agricultural labourer, by 1861 had moved here with his wife Mary, a seamstress. In 1867 Bunny Estate rental with a house and garden at £3/10/-. By 1881 he had left this cottage and moved into the western half of Steeple Cottage.

c1880-1889 William Arthur James, agricultural labourer, waggoner, natural son of Lydia, daughter of John James the blacksmith, married to Fanny, churner. The family seems to have left the village in 1889. Two of the cottages in this row seem to have been occupied in 1891; William Whittaker was almost certainly in the eastern cottage, and the other occupants of the row, the Smiths, probably came in 1886 before the Jameses left. Their cottage may have remained empty until eventually demolished.

Cottage one in from the western end of a row of four cottages possibly north of New Walk C19th

c1830-c1866/9 William Smith, gardener, carrier, of Bunny married Catherine. By August 1849 he was married to Sarah. In 1851 farmer of 14 acres. By 1861, now married to Charlotte, farming 13 acres. As William Smith Senr., in 1867 Bunny estate rental with a house, garden, orchard and $\frac{3}{4}$ acre of land for a fairly low rent of £3 pa. By 1871 they had moved to a cottage on Far St.

c1866/9-c1879 Sam Henson, agricultural labourer, moved here from Southwell Cottages with his wife Rebecca, at about the time the Smiths left. By 1881 the Hensons had moved to the top end of Main St.

c1881 William Preston, agricultural labourer, moved here from Tithby with his wife Lucy.

c1880s-1912? William Smith, framework knitter who made silk underwear, son of Gervase and Maria, was living on Far St. with his wife Harriett in 1881 but by 1891 had moved near the Whittakers at the eastern end of this row of cottages, possibly here or in the western cottage. A direct family link has not been identified between this Smith family and the Smiths who were here in the 1840s or with the Hensons who were here after them, but it may be significant that two of William and Harriett's children had Henson as one of their Christian names. In 1900 Bunny Estate rental with a cottage and garden paying rent of £5/10/-, and again in 1908. On electoral roll as householder up to 1912, when the record indicated two cottages, and when the roll recommenced after the war William was based in Far St. William was Sunday School Superintendent in 1904 and laid a stone on behalf of the Sunday School when the Methodist Schoolroom was built. Precisely when he left the Main St. cottage is not known.

Western cottage of four cottages possibly north of New Walk in the C19th

c1835-c1850s? John Davies, cottager, married Sarah. In 1851 farmer of 10 acres - more traditionally defined as cottager. By 1861 the family had moved to The Cottage in Donkey Lane, and may have been there for most or all of the previous decade.

c1859-c1870 Joseph Wilcox, agricultural shepherd, married Martha. By 1871 they seem to have left for Nuthall, returning by 1881 to follow John Davies in The Cottage, Donkey Lane.

1871-c1874? George Widdowson, labourer, son of Edward the stonebreaker, married Elizabeth who died in 1866, and in 1867 George married Jane who died in 1874, which may mark approximately when George moved to a cottage at the top of Main St.

c1881 John Holland, a copper and lead miner from St Germans, Cornwall, married to Elizabeth.

In 1891 the cottage seems to have been empty.

24 Main Street, Bleak House

In the C19th this was three cottages, listed in the censuses between two properties on the opposite side of Main St., the Hensons' at Towne Cottage/Bramley Cottage and the Bosworths' at Fairholme.

The eastern cottage, at the end nearest the church.

1839-1847 Thomas Lane, framemaker, son of William and Mary, married Rebecca. By 1851 the family had returned to Ivy Farm to live with Thomas's widowed mother, Mary - probably when his father William died in 1847. Thomas took over Ivy Farm when Mary died the following year.

1847-1859 No information.

1859-1860s William Smith, framework knitter making merino shirts, son of John, collarmaker, and Ann, married Clara. In 1867 Bunny estate rental William Smith junior with a house and garden at £2/10/-, making it the largest of the three properties in this row. By 1871 the family had moved to the Main Rd. opposite Debdale Farm.

1870s William Hutchinson, retired farmer/farm labourer, son of Joseph, servant, and Ann, married to Sarah. Sarah died in 1875, and William in 1880.

1881- 1887 Thomas Attewell, widower, son of John and Elizabeth. Moved here from the Main Rd. from one of the cottages now forming Nos 106/108.

The middle cottage

c1836-1840s John Taylor, son of William and Anne and brother of Rebecca who married Thomas Lane and came to live next door in 1839. In 1836 John Taylor married Elizabeth. By 1851 John and Elizabeth had moved back to John's parents' house in Donkey Lane with John's father, who died shortly after the census.

1850s-1870s John Whittaker, agricultural labourer, married to Mary, in the western cottage in 1841, had moved to the middle cottage by the 1861 census. The 1851 census gives no locational information, merely recording John and Mary present in the village with their children. However since the Taylors had vacated the cottage before 1851 it is feasible that the Whittakers had already moved by the time of the census. In 1867 Bunny estate rental with a house and garden at £2. By 1881 Mary was described as widow, and charity payments suggest John had quite recently died.

1880-2 Mary Whittaker, widow of John, died 1885 but was then in Basford Union poorhouse.

The western cottage

c1825?-1840s John Whittaker, agricultural labourer, and Mary, probably moved into the middle cottage in the late 1840s. They were living in the end cottage in 1841. Later evidence indicates that was the smallest of the three cottages, and the Whittakers would have taken the opportunity to move to a larger one when possible.

1850s?-c1871 Mary Stevenson, seamer and widow of William Stevenson, widowed in 1843. Came here from a cottage on the Main Rd. to the north of the Forge. In 1867 Bunny estate rental with a house and garden at £1/10/-, the least expensive of the three cottages.

By 1881 the end cottage was either empty or combined with the Whittakers' cottage next door. After 1885 all three cottages became vacant.

Late 1880s-1900 George Widdowson from Granby, widower, agricultural labourer. His second wife Jane died in 1874, and he lived alone from then on. In 1891 he is listed between the Hensons and Bosworths who lived opposite, the sequence that in previous censuses indicates the three cottages on this site. In 1891 a 4-room house, and in 1900 Bunny estate rental with a cottage and garden at £3 rent - higher than any of the individual cottages' rents in 1867, but perhaps too low to reflect full use of all three properties, part of which may have fallen out of repair. On electoral roll up to 1900, then no later record of him.

30/32 Main Street, Brownberry Cottage.

1900 OS map shows a well behind No.30.

During the C19th this property was split into three cottages.

Eastern cottage / No.30 Main Street, nearest the church

1841 William Curshaw, agricultural labourer, married to Jane Curshaw. .

c1850-1870 John James, blacksmith, son of Edward the blacksmith and Mary, married to Elizabeth. In 1867 Bunny estate rental with house and garden at £4 rent.

1870-1881 Elizabeth James, widow of John. She died 3.4.1881, and does not appear in the 1881 census.

1880-1905 William James, farm labourer, son of John and Elizabeth, was in his parents' house in 1851. By 1861 he had married Eliza and moved to Ruddington where he is described as framework knitter. He may have come back to Bradmore during the 1870s, as his wife died some time in or after 1875. In 1879, when he married Elizabeth, William was described as widower and gardener. In 1891 a house with 3 rooms. In 1900 Bunny estate rental as William James Senr. with a cottage and garden for £4. (William James Junr., 9 years younger, was his cousin at the Forge on the Main Rd.)

1905-1907 John James, son of William and Eliza, on electoral roll as John James Junr. 1905-1907, may have returned to the family home after his father's death. (John James Senr., 13 years older, was John Junr.'s cousin, living next door but one in the western cottage of this group.) He may possibly be the John on the electoral roll up to autumn 1920. His mother Elizabeth reappeared on the electoral roll 1910-1912, but without a parish vote so was not a householder.

Middle cottage

c1825-1850s John Stevenson, framemaker, of Ruddington, married Mary.

Mid 1850s-1871 Samuel Armstrong from Halstead, living in Bradmore since 1815 with his wife Dorothy, by 1841 was at No.15 Main St. Dorothy died in 1848, and in 1851 Samuel is described as widower and farm labourer. By 1861 the Armstrongs had moved into the middle cottage of this block. Sam senr. died in 1871, within a week of the census.

1871-1896 Samuel Armstrong, framework knitter of merino shirts, son of Samuel and Dorothy, having lived here with his father, by 1871 took over as householder. Married to Mary. The Samuel Armstrong

in the 1867 Bunny estate survey, renting a house and garden at £4 pa, may be either father or son. In 1891 the house is recorded as having 3 rooms. Although the 1900 Bunny estate rental record him with a cottage and garden at £4 rent, he probably died in late 1895 or 1896.

1896-?1908 Mary Armstrong widow of Samuel junr., referred to in the 1908 Bunny estate rental as Widow Armstrong paying £4 pa. William Armstrong appears on the electoral roll for 1910-11, with no address specified; this may be Sam and Mary's son in this cottage, but there is no evidence to confirm this.

After this point there appear to have been only two families using this block of cottages, and later references are shown under eastern or western cottages as appropriate.

Western cottage/32 Main Street (No.26 until renumbered by PO)

c1840-1850s Joseph Henson, framework knitter, son of Henry and Hannah, married Mary. By 1861 he had moved, possibly to the extreme west end of Main St. on the opposite side of the road.

c1850/60-1885 Samuel Jacques, agricultural labourer, son of Samuel and Catherine, married to Sarah. In the 1867 Bunny estate survey with a house and garden at £4 pa.

1885-6 Sarah Jacques, widow of Sam, in May 1886 was offered a vacant almshouse and weekly loaf by Bunny & Bradmore charities. By 1891 she was living in Bunny almshouses.

c1890-1920? John James, agricultural labourer, illegitimate son of Lidia James, married to Mary. In 1891 a cottage with 3 rooms. For the period when John junr. is also present in the village, this John is referred to as senr. After 1907 the distinction is dropped, and there is no indication from the roll which of the two Johns remained through to 1920; it could be either of them. John James appears on the Bunny estate rentals of 1900 and 1908 renting cottage and garden for £4 pa. There is no reference to John's wife Mary after the 1891 census.