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# Happy New Year, Happy Birthday!

**By tradition, the Christmas and New Year period is a time to reflect upon past achievements and anticipate future plans. For FONA, this is particularly appropriate.**



*Founder members of FONA celebrate its launch in 2012.*

On 24 March 2017, the organisation will be five years old. I need not rehearse here all that has happened, to FONA and to Nottinghamshire Archives, in the intervening period. All that needs to be said is that the organisation has now developed from its initial foundations to be an important representative and consultative body, which is still rooted in an appreciation and enjoyment of Nottinghamshire Archives by its users and friends. The newly refurbished and extended Archives building, and the development of Inspire as the organisation which

has day-to-day responsibility for running the service, have seen major transformations in the physical fabric and organisation of the Archives, but the transition has been evolutionary rather than revolutionary. My hope for 2017 is that FONA can continue to build upon these strong foundations and develop its capacity to support the Archives service, not only in its consultative capacity (in succession to the former Archives Users Group) but in fundraising and supporting the Archives with new acquisitions.

# Fundraising for Archives

**On 5 December, I attended The National Archives for a one-day event, supported by the Heritage Lottery Fund, designed to introduce fundraising support to archives and volunteers.**

The day was a fruitful source of ideas and exemplars for possible adoption by FONA and the Archives service. From one Friends organisation came a wonderful idea to 'sponsor a box of archives' for £10 or £20 (the amount required to undertake preservation and acquire the specialist materials to do so). How many of us recognise the familiar archival storage boxes which we regularly call up from the store? Wouldn't it be good if we could use this concept (akin to 'sponsor a seat' at some cinemas and theatres) to secure their long-term preservation? Every sponsored box has a corresponding label acknowledging the fact. Other groups use 'befriend a book' schemes to make sure that precious printed materials are secured for future generations. There was also the concept of an 'emergency purchase fund' – an agreed set of money which certain Friends groups set aside each year for the Archives service to call upon, when need arises, to help secure precious items or respond to contingencies.

Some groups have funded display cases, micro-exhibitions and introductory films for new service users from their fundraising activities. There are bigger funding initiatives too, including crowdfunding, legacy planning and 'easy fundraising'. The latter involves creating an account with [www.easyfundraising.org.uk](http://www.easyfundraising.org.uk)

and selecting the relevant Friends group as their preferred recipient. Whenever you shop online, and go via the easy fundraising site, a donation of between 1% and 6% of the purchase price is made and the selected organisation benefits.

Clearly, all this depends not only on members' willingness to contribute precious funds, on top of their annual membership fee, but on building our membership base to increase our capacity. We can start with small but significant steps – such as returning a gift aid form to our Treasurer along with our annual subscription during January and recruiting at least one new member for FONA this year. Can we make these resolutions which are capable of being realised in 2017? And

what thoughts or ideas do you have about increasing our capacity to support the Archives in acquiring new materials and supporting their conservation and preservation? I would be very pleased to have your thoughts on this, as on any other, subject relating to FONA and the Archives.



## FONA and the TNA Strategy

As you will be aware, The National Archives leads and supports the archive sector. It has released a consultation paper on a new strategic vision for the archives sector, which is available to download at <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/archives-sector/projects-and-programmes/consultation-on-a-new-vision-for-archives/>. Following my appeal for feedback in 'Chairman's Shorts', FONA made a response on

behalf of members and service users before Christmas, as follows:

'Friends of Nottinghamshire Archives welcomes the appearance of the TNA's new Strategic Vision. Users are quite rightly identified as the heart of archives, but our collective feeling is that there is too much emphasis on access and utilization issues and insufficient focus on conservation and preservation;



case studies are helpful but it might be useful to include an example of good conservation practice. The strategy does not seem to differentiate between digitising paper records and dealing with records that are born-digital. Many archives are still struggling with both and the emerging action plan needs to include priorities and good practice for both. There is an admittedly important need to make preservation of digital data viable (reference p. 3 'this vision is driven by digitally focused ambitions'), but this is too narrow to provide an over-arching strategy for archives. It does not deal at all with what most users of archives want or need, such as the need for preservation and

physical repair of pre-digital records; the need to catalogue/index traditional records not yet dealt with and eliminate backlogs and the need to ensure the selection and preservation of appropriate records of central and local government in traditional formats, especially the latter, where procedures have never been robust because of a lack of legislation and human resources'.

I would like to thank those who responded to my request for feedback and to David Crook, a former archivist at TNA, for his advice.

## The FONA wall is here!

Towards the end of last year, we were delighted to announce that the new FONA wall has been installed at Nottinghamshire Archives. We hope that this will make a forceful and lasting impression on new and regular visitors, reminding them of the importance of supporting Nottinghamshire Archives and its heritage assets. We hope that the wall will be a talking-point for many years to come. Our thanks go to Ruth Imeson and all the staff at the Archives for overseeing this process and to FONA member Bob Stoakes for his advice on the design.



## New Secretary required



FONA's long-serving Secretary, Cherry Knight, has decided to stand down from the role, after five years, at our AGM in March 2017. Cherry has played a crucial role in keeping members up-to-date with news and information, as well as in taking the minutes of committee meetings (and many Friends events as well!). We thank Cherry for her invaluable service and very much hope that, subject to election at the AGM, she will continue to serve as a committee member. However, we are naturally keen that there is a continuity in provision of this vital administrative role. Cherry and I would be very pleased to hear from anyone with an interest in taking on this position, which we hope would not be unduly burdensome, and would be pleased to offer informal guidance to anyone considering the role. Please contact us c/o [chairman@fona.org.uk](mailto:chairman@fona.org.uk) and [secretary@fona.org.uk](mailto:secretary@fona.org.uk).

Richard Gaunt

# Nottinghamshire Archives has been awarded National Accreditation!



**Accredited Archive Services ensure the long-term collection, preservation and accessibility of our archive heritage. Accreditation is the UK quality standard which recognises good performance in all areas of archive service delivery.**



Achieving accredited status demonstrates that Nottinghamshire Archives has met clearly defined national standards relating to management and resourcing; the care of its unique collections and what the service offers to its entire range of users. The Archive Service Accreditation Panel commended the service's 'institutional commitment to delivering major change in a positive way. They encouraged the service to continue to develop to embed this change for the future'.

Peter Gaw, Chief Executive of Inspire, commented,

“

*I am really proud that our Archives has achieved accreditation in this our first year as Inspire, delivering Culture, Learning and Libraries for Nottinghamshire. Our dedicated Archives team now have national recognition that they are trusted in the management of our unique collections, providing access to the community and the expertise to deliver such a wonderful service.*

”

Nottinghamshire Archives protect, preserve and provide access to the story of the county. With over four million archives and local studies documents, thousands of stories, and over eight hundred years of human experience, Nottinghamshire's comprehensive collections are packed with resources to research family history and explore the county's rich heritage.



Ruth Imeson, Nottinghamshire Archives Manager and County Archivist, commented,

“

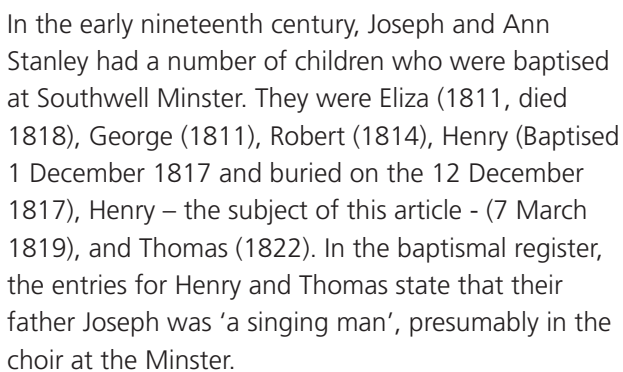
*Achieving national recognition from The National Archives means the people of Nottinghamshire can continue to access our comprehensive collections and enjoy the county's rich and unique heritage. If you want to know more about your family history, where you grew up, pineapple growing at Rufford Abbey, or outlaws in Sherwood Forest, get in touch as we can definitely help!*

”

From the 'Inspire' Website.



Derek Wileman tracks down the history of a forgotten resident of the Workhouse at Southwell.



By 1841, most of the family were living in Westgate in Southwell: Joseph (60), Ann (59), George (25), Henry (20) and Thomas (15). The parents and two elder boys were stocking makers, whilst Thomas was an apprentice joiner. The other brother, Robert (25), had married and was living with his wife in Westgate. He was also a 'singing man'.

The following year, Joseph died and was buried at the Minster on 2 January 1842 aged 66 years. During the early 1840s, Robert and his wife moved to Salisbury, where he became a Lay Clerk (a 'singing man') at

the cathedral there. Their first child was born there in 1845. About the same time, Thomas moved to Kent. He married at Gillingham in 1845 and his first child was born at Rochester in 1847.

In 1851, Henry (30), was living with his mother in Westgate, Southwell, next to the *Shoulder of Mutton* Inn. He was still a framework knitter. His elder brother, George (37), was a lodger at the *Shoulder of Mutton* and a watchmaker. Robert (36) was still at Salisbury, a lay vicar, with his wife and 4 children; while Thomas (29) was living in Rochester with his wife and 2 children and described as a cabinet maker. Three years later, on 7 January 1854, Henry's mother (Ann) was buried at Southwell Minster aged 72.

Henry was then living alone. He was taken into the Southwell Union Workhouse, about this time, as he seems to have been classified as an 'idiot from birth' on the Lunacy Returns for the union. Presumably, he would not have been able to look after himself after his mother died. His brother George and wife Ann

*Extract from the 1855 Southwell Union Annual Lunacy Returns showing Henry Stanley described as an 'idiot from birth' (3rd from last entry).*

lived in Southwell but either they would not, or could not, look after him, and the other brothers, Robert and Thomas, were married with families far away in Salisbury and Rochester respectively.

From a flurry of correspondence between the Poor Law Board in London and the Southwell Union Guardians from June to August 1854, and entries in the Punishment Book for the Southwell Workhouse, many episodes were recorded relating to Henry: '8 March 1854: Neglecting to work. Henry was put in the refractory ward for 8 hours, then sent to prison for 7 days hard labour for breaking down the door of the refractory ward. 16 March 1854: Henry Attempted to run away. Put in refractory ward for 7 hours'.

In the middle of March, the Master made an entry in his Journal: 'Mr Warwick [the medical officer] does not consider it necessary that Henry Stanley should be confined in the Asylum, but recommends that his hands should be secured at times when he attempts to destroy his clothes, which is very frequently'.

In May or June, Henry tried to hang himself - reported by the Master in his Report Book which was quoted by John Manwaring in a letter to the Poor Law Board dated 14 July 1854 'after visiting the workhouse recently'. In the same letter, he states:

“

*I visited the workhouse again today and accompanied by the Clerk and the Master I went to the ward where Henry Stanley is placed, but before doing so, I enquired of the Master as to his present condition, when he answered "Oh, Sir, he is a deal better – I have placed a man to look after him who can manage him". I then saw Henry Stanley and the man referred to by the Master, named Pearson, and on asking the latter if he had found any difficulty with Stanley, he replied "Very great, in the day time – he is so very mischievous. I could not manage him at all,*

*if I did not beat him over the toes with a stick". Stanley then informed us that Pearson had beat him this morning over the ankle with a stick of considerable thickness, which he pointed out to me, and that he had beaten him over the head with it, and which Pearson did not deny. I made an entry in the Visitors Book setting forth these facts, and I also requested the Clerk to see some members of the Visiting Committee immediately to bring the whole matter under their attention. I beg to suggest the expediting of the Board addressing a letter to the Clerk forthwith to enquire what steps have been taken for the safety of this poor creature and to prevent a recurrence of the treatment I have described ...The Board should ask for an immediate report to what has been done since my visit. ”*

The Poor Law Board sent a letter to the Clerk, dated 15 July 1854, asking about Henry Stanley. It outlined what Mr Manwaring had said, and asked the Guardians:

“

*to inform them what steps have been taken to prevent a recurrence to which this poor man has been subjected, and for his case, until the Guardians have had an opportunity of considering the case and deciding as to the proper course in providing a safe asylum for him. ”*



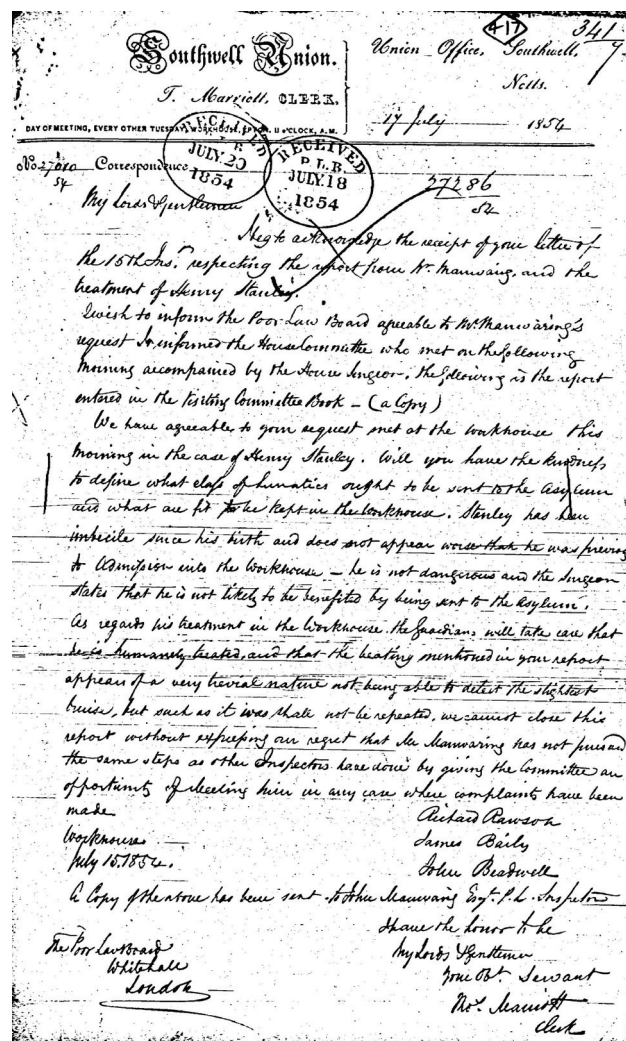
The Clerk replied on 17 July 1854:

“  
*I informed the House Committee who met on the following morning accompanied by the House Surgeon.*”

He then quotes the entry which was put in the Visiting Committee Book:

“  
*We have agreeable [sic] to your request met at the workhouse this morning in the case of Henry Stanley. Will you have the kindness to define what class of lunatics ought to be sent to the asylum and what are fit to be kept in the workhouse. Stanley has been an imbecile since birth and does not appear worse than he was previous to admission into the workhouse. He is not dangerous and the surgeon states that he is not likely to be benefitted by being sent to the asylum. As regards his treatment in the workhouse the Guardians will take care that he is humanely treated, and that the beating mentioned in your report appears to be of a trivial nature not being able to detect the slightest bruises, but such as it was shall not be repeated. We cannot close this report without expressing our regret that Mr Manwaring has not pursued the same steps as other Inspectors have done by giving the Committee an opportunity of meeting him in any case where complaints have been made.*”

It was signed by Richard Rawson, James Bailey and John Bradwell. A copy of the letter was also sent to Mr Manwaring. The letter is annotated with a comment by Manwaring, who suggests that the Board should ask the Guardians what is being done to maintain Henry and his safety. He also suggests that the Guardians should ask the Board about such important questions as the mental state required to be moved to the asylum.



The letter from the Clerk of the Southwell Union to the Poor Law Board dated 17th July 1854.

The Board wrote to the Guardians on 24 July 1854, asking what further steps had been taken

“  
*with a view to the maintenance and safety of this poor man.*”



The clerk replied two days later and referred to the report of the House Committee stating

“*that the Guardians will take every precaution that they can to be carried out as to the management and the care of Stanley.*”

A further letter from the Board to the Guardians, dated 4 August 1854, is frustrated by the lack of detail, and asks to be informed if the Guardians will inform the Board

“*bearing in mind the recent treatment of Henry Stanley, and the report of the master that he had attempted to hang himself, are quite satisfied that he can be safely kept in the workhouse without undergoing any restraints.*”

On 8 August 1854, the Guardians' Minutes record: 'A letter was read from the Poor Law Board enquiring of the Guardians as to the care and safety of Henry Stanley. That the Clerk be directed in answer to state that the Guardians are quite satisfied that Henry Stanley can be safely kept at the workhouse'. The Clerk replied very briefly to the Poor Law Board the next day that

“*The Guardians are quite satisfied that Henry Stanley can be safely kept in the workhouse.*”

This is annotated by Manwaring to the effect that the Guardians had not answered the points raised about the Medical Officers' certification, and if Henry can be maintained without restraints. The Board sent a letter dated 19 August 1854 which asked the Guardians to state whether the pauper named can be 'safely kept in the workhouse without undergoing any restraint. It will satisfy the Board to receive an answer to this

point'. The Clerk replied on 23 August 1854 informing the Board

“*that Henry Stanley does not require any restraint in the workhouse.*”

At this point the Poor Law Board suggest that the case be 'Put by' - that is, left as it is.

### Later Years

There appears to be no more correspondence between the Guardians and the Poor Law Board concerning Henry Stanley but the story continues in the Punishment Book: '14 October 1854: Henry ran away but returned to the workhouse next morning. The incident was overlooked... 19 November 1855: Henry ran away. He was found in Winkburn and brought back to the workhouse. His meat was stopped at dinner and he was given 1lb of potatoes in lieu'.

Henry was listed on the Lunacy Returns for the Southwell Union from 1855-59 and in 1861. At the 1861 census, Henry was recorded in the workhouse as 'inmate, and "framework knitter at home"'. In March 1862, there was a court case in Nottingham which may be about Henry Stanley. It is unlikely to be him if he was in the workhouse continuously from 1854 to 1869, but he wasn't on the Lunacy Return for 1860, so he may not have been in the workhouse for short periods in other years too. *The Nottinghamshire Guardian* report, on 14 March 1862, details how a Henry Stanley was accused of begging.

Two months later, on 14 May, Henry is back in the Punishment Book for 'Running away in the house clothes. Taken up by the police and put in prison for 7 days hard labour'. He was reprimanded by the Guardians and an observation made that he had run away many times. A similar entry 'For going away in the house clothes' appeared in the Punishment Book on 16 June 1865: 'Stopped his meat at dinner'.

By 8 June 1868, Stanley is at the Southwell Petty Sessions, along with another inmate, George Cousins, accused of assaulting the workhouse master, George Shaw, and another inmate. Henry was sent to the Southwell House of Correction for 7 days with hard labour. This was reported in *The Nottinghamshire Guardian* on 19 June. Without further evidence, it

must be assumed that Henry was moved back to the workhouse after release from prison and stayed there until 1869, when he reappeared in the Punishment Book on 9 February: 'Quitting the workhouse without leave. Stopped his meat at dinner, 8oz bread in lieu'. On 13 March 1869, Henry was transferred to the County Lunatic Asylum at Sneinton. The Guardians' Minutes of 16 March 1869 record a sum of £2-3-6, presumably the cost for Mr T J Jackson taking Henry to the Asylum.

On 12 April 1870, at the age of 52, Henry died in the Asylum, of Chronic Dementia. He was listed as 'a framework knitter'. He was buried at St Mary's Parish Church, Nottingham, four days later. Did Robert, the lay clerk at Salisbury, have some influence on his

Book for the Southwell Workhouse which, at the time of researching Henry's life, was accessible at Nottinghamshire Archives; the Southwell Guardians Minutes at Nottinghamshire Archives; the UK Lunacy Returns on the 'Ancestry' website; Newspaper reports from the 'Find My Past' website or 'The British Newspaper Archives' website; Census Returns from 'Ancestry' or 'Find My Past'; Parish records at Nottinghamshire Archives (some digital images of parish records are available at 'Find My Past' for some counties outside Nottinghamshire); Probate Books at Nottinghamshire Archives or the 'Ancestry' website.

It also requires a detective instinct to look for, and find, documents that illuminate the story. The MH12 correspondence took some sorting out to get the

|        |                               |   |         |          |           |   |
|--------|-------------------------------|---|---------|----------|-----------|---|
| 34,407 | Saunders Richard              | 1 | 10 Mar. | Coburn   | 11 Sep 76 | 1 |
| 34,420 | Stone Samuel J.               | 1 | 11 Mar. | Norfolk  | 18 Feb 71 | 1 |
| 34,450 | Sharpe Joseph                 | 1 | 11 Mar. | Chester  | 2 Dec 70  | 1 |
| 34,457 | Spiby James                   | 1 | 12 Mar. | Notts    | 17 Aug 80 | 1 |
| 34,484 | Smith Horace                  | 1 | 12 Mar. | S. Laker | 1 Nov 82  | 1 |
| 34,485 | Soulsby Wm                    | 1 | 13 Mar. | Durham   | 1 Apr 69  | 1 |
| 34,488 | Southcombe Eliz <sup>th</sup> | 1 | 13 Mar. | Decon    | 24 Feb 75 | 1 |
| 34,489 | Stanley Henry                 | 1 | 13 Mar. | Notts    | 12 Apr 70 | 1 |
| 34,571 | Timmons Saml                  | 1 | 15 Mar. | Notts    | 14 Feb 61 | 1 |

Extract from the 1869 - 79 UK Lunacy Register recording Henry's death.

brother being buried in the rather grand main parish church of Nottingham, when most inmates of the Asylum were usually buried at the local parish church of Sneinton, or back at their church in the parish of origin?

The other brothers continued to reside in Southwell, Salisbury and Kent. George died in Southwell in 1876 and was buried at Holy Trinity Church aged 63, Thomas died at Woolwich aged 62 in 1883 and was buried at Plumstead Church. Robert died at Fisherton, near Salisbury, in 1900, aged 85, and left effects to the value of £1,920 3s 4d.

## Finding out about Henry

It was only possible to get the details of this story by combining a whole range of documents: the MH12 correspondence between Southwell and the Poor Law Board in London, which is available on The National Archives website (see MH12/9530); the Punishment

order of events, as they were revealed at different points in the correspondence in no particular sequence.

It is a rewarding experience to produce a story such as this. It reveals how mental illness was considered at this time, and particularly how it was dealt with by the various official institutions – the workhouse, the courts, the prisons, lunatic asylums, plus Henry's family. Henry's story illustrates a situation that we are still wrestling with as a society today. Is it better to treat people with mental illness in the community or in institutions? At the time, there was much discussion about when such a person should be moved from the workhouse to an asylum. One problem for the Guardians was that it only cost 3 shillings and 6 pence per week in the workhouse, but about 9 shillings and 6 pence per week in the asylum. Ratepayers wanted the Poor Rates to be as low as possible. Nothing changes!

# The Nottinghamshire Victoria County History Project

As a follow-up to her presentation to FONA on 19 November, Sheila Leeds reports on a major research project which is drawing on the riches of Nottinghamshire Archives.

The Victoria County History (VCH) was founded in 1899 to produce a history of each English county written to a standard plan. The first general editor was Arthur Doubleday who was succeeded in 1904 by William Page.

Work started in 34 counties and the first volumes - the 'Big Red Books' - appeared from 1900. It was originally a private enterprise but, in 1923, after problems with funding and multi-authors, it was offered as a research project to the University of London to be run from the Institute of Historical Research. This remains the situation today.

The aim was to cover the same subjects in each county set. The first two volumes contained information from Domesday Book, population figures since 1801, religious houses, early endowed schools, industry, and flora and fauna. Later volumes were to include parish histories, usually arranged by wapentake or hundred.

In Nottinghamshire the first two volumes were published in 1906 and 1910 but work then lapsed. In 2010 work restarted after the appointment of Philip Riden as county editor. He had previously worked on VCH in Northamptonshire and was already county editor for Derbyshire. With initial funding from Notts. County Council via Notts. Archives, and help from the University of Nottingham, and more recently support from the Thoroton Society, the project was restarted and a group of volunteers recruited.

A handbook was provided to help the volunteers to know what sources needed to be searched and

how to write draft text. I chose Plumtree as my first parish as I had worked on this for the Certificate in Local History a few years previously. When that had been completed it was suggested that it would be very good to try to complete a whole division of a wapentake. It was decided to work on Rushcliffe Wapentake Southern Division; that is, the 13 southernmost parishes in the county.

VCH parish histories are arranged in six sections: Introduction, Landownership, Economic History, Social History, Religious History and Local Government. There are subdivisions within these sections. The

Introduction includes paragraphs on location & boundaries, geology & geography, population, communications and a larger section on landscape & settlement. Landownership begins with Domesday Book and tries to follow the history of the manor up until the present day. In

Rushcliffe Southern division the main economic focus is on agriculture but there is gypsum mining and at one time framework knitting as well. The main part of social history is the development of education with a small section on charities for the poor. Religious history covers the history of the Anglican Church divided into three parts, advowson & property, church life and fabric & furnishings. A further section describes any non-conformist or Roman Catholic buildings. The final local government section includes any early parish records which can be found, parish meetings and later parish councils followed by rural district councils.

The first task for each parish was to find a copy of the 1920 OS map and mark the parish boundary. This then gave a picture of the area being studied.





The directories of the 19th and 20th centuries were also used to gather information as a starting point for further research. Thoroton's History of Nottinghamshire was used for early landownership sections. Originally we were asked to make slips for each piece of information found with the all important note of reference for it. As work progressed some of us altered the way of working to something that worked better for us.



*A display of just some of the research resources used in the project.*

Many of the sources are available in Notts. Archives and the University of Nottingham's Department of Manuscripts and Special Collections, now at King's Meadow campus. Other local archives at Lincolnshire and Leicestershire as well as The National Archives have also been used. These sources include documents and written transcripts and a large number of relevant published materials. Books published by local history societies (in particular East Leake) have also proved very useful. The religious sections have been greatly helped by the Southwell & Nottingham Church History Project which is now available for most parishes online.

The parishes included in Rushcliffe Southern wapentake are Costock, Gotham, Kingston on Soar, East Leake, West Leake, Normanton on Soar,

Rempstone, Stanford on Soar, Sutton Bonington, Thorpe in the Glebe, Widmerpool, Willoughby on the Wolds and Wysall. All have proved to be very interesting in different ways. They range from a deserted mediaeval village at Thorpe to a rapidly expanding East Leake. There is the University of Nottingham campus at Sutton Bonington which has the first Veterinary school to be built in the country for over 50 years. At Stanford the Hall is being altered to



*Sheila holds the draft copy of Volume 3.*

become the Defence & National Rehabilitation Centre for injured Service personnel. Wysall is one of only a few 'Thankful' villages in the county, where none of its men were lost in the First World War.

The group of volunteers meets fortnightly with the county editor at Notts. Archives. It gives the opportunity to ask questions, have draft text edited and continue with research, as well as to discuss any new sources found or problems encountered. Work is also done at home as and when time allows. It is hoped that Volume 3 will be printed next year and work then begins on Volume 4! New volunteers are always welcome.

# Identifying and dating Victorian and Edwardian photographs



● 1850s

Cherry Knight reports on a presentation by David Ackrel, Senior Conservator at Nottinghamshire Archives, on 17 September.



● 1860s

David works on documents dating from the 12th Century up to the present day. He is often asked to date photographs and makes his decision from various clues that he can spot in the photograph.



● 1870s

The clues David seeks are format of the image, eg ambrotype, carte de visite. He looks at the fashion worn by the participants, eg full or flatter skirts, short jackets for the women, frock coat style for the men; he takes into account the hairstyles, eg central parting, ringlets for the women; facial hair for the men. David can date a photograph from the props used and the pose of the person being photographed.



*Some of David's own collection of early photographic imagery.*



● 1880s

David explained that, whilst the first photographs were patented in France in 1839, the majority of Victorian and Edwardian photographs were posed in a studio. From the early 1900s, the introduction of the Kodak Brownie generated mass appeal and amateur photography flourished.



● 1890s



*David Ackrel and Sheila Leeds examine a daguerreotype, a process dating from 1839 to 1860.*



● 1900s



# The next FONA meeting

Saturday 21st January 2017 - 11.00am

## Donations under discussion

The next meeting is an opportunity for members to talk about an item they have donated to the Archives. If you want to have the item on display, please make your own arrangements with the Archives. It would be helpful to know whether you are able to take part. If you have not personally donated an item but would like to talk about a donation you have found interesting and helpful that would also be acceptable. However everyone is welcome whether they wish to take part or not.

The meeting will be in the downstairs meeting room at Nottinghamshire Archives and refreshments will be available.

Should there be any problems with the weather, and the event has to be cancelled, an email will be sent by 9.30am on the day.

Please book by email to [smleeds@virginmedia.com](mailto:smleeds@virginmedia.com) or by telephone to 0115 914 9421 (evenings except Tuesday.)





# You can sign up or renew your membership at any time! For your convenience please use this mandate



## Standing Order Mandate

Please return the completed mandate to:

The Treasurer, FONA,  
c/o Nottinghamshire Archives  
Castle Meadow Road  
Nottingham NG2 1AG

To the Manager ..... (Name of bank or Building Society)

Address .....

Account Name .....

Account Number .....

Sort Code .....

Please pay the sum of £ ..... now, and then on the first day of January of each succeeding year, until further notice, to the account of

### Friends of Nottinghamshire Archives

HSBC  
Sort Code: 40-34-08  
Account Number: 51658387  
Ref: (Your name and membership number)

This instruction cancels any previous mandate made by me in favour of the Friends of Nottinghamshire Archives

Signature ..... Date .....



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If you would like to contribute articles to the FONA Newsletter please contact Richard Gaunt, Chairman.

[chairman@fona.org.uk](mailto:chairman@fona.org.uk)