FARNSFIELD LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY

NEWSLETTER AUTUMN/WINTER 2026 ISSUE 9

Website: http://farnsfieldlhs.co.uk
Contact us: https://farnsfieldlhs.co.uk/contact-us

Blue plaque for the Farnsfield Lock-up





We are delighted to report that we now have a blue plaque installed on the lock-up wall which we hope will draw people's attention to this very special little building. It has a QR code which can be used to link a mobile phone to more information about the lock-up on our website. The plaque was made by Majestic Metals of Pleasley after obtained funding from Farnsfield Parish Council and a Certificate of Lawfulness for Proposed Works to a Listed Building from Newark and Sherwood District Council.



The lock-up was open on 19th and 20th September, during the Farnsfield Scarecrow Festival, with an exhibition telling the history of the building and stories of some of the people who have been locked up there. Our scarecrow was Thomas Tongue who was village Parish Constable for at least 19 years between 1846 and 1881. Sitting in the corner is Samuel Hunt, who in 1876 set upon a fellow labourer after being thrown out of the New Inn, on Main Street, for drunk and disorderly behaviour. Henry Fisher, a local blacksmith, tried to intervene in the fight and suffered a broken leg and ankle after Hunt violently assaulted him. Several bystanders tried to restrain Hunt without success, but Thomas Tongue succeeded and secured him in the lock-up for the night before taking him to the magistrate in Southwell in the morning. Hunt was convicted and sentenced to a month's hard labour in the Southwell House of Correction.

(Ref: 4th August 1876, Mansfield & North Nottinghamshire Advertiser)

FLHS is very grateful to the Farnsfield Parish Council and Newark & Sherwood District Council for their support with this project.

The Farnsfield Lock-up

By Gill Sarre

Lock-ups are historic buildings that were used for the temporary confinement of those accused of criminal acts or drunken and disorderly behaviour. This would generally be limited to a few hours or overnight until they could be brought before the local magistrate or were released by the local constable. They were in use from at least the 16th century and some were probably still used into the 20th century. The majority of surviving village lock-ups date from the 18th and 19th centuries when rural communities struggled to deal with thefts, drunken and disorderly behaviour, vagrancy, poaching and the stealing of livestock.

A typical village lock-up is a small purpose-built structure with a single door and a narrow slit window or opening. They were built in many different shapes and styles; they could be round, some had a spire or dome shaped roof and many had local names; for example, round-house, blind-house, cage, guard-house, tower and watchhouse. The Southwell lock-up was called a 'bridewell', named after the first House of Correction founded in Bridewell, London in 1553. A secure, lockable room attached to a pub, police station, prison, workhouse or commercial building might also function as a lock-up.

The Grade II listed Farnsfield lock-up is a relatively late example, built in 1850 'at the Maypole' on Mansfield Road. It was commissioned by the Parish Vestry and a 2¼d in the pound rate was collected to help pay for the cost of its construction. The door is pine and not the original one which would have been oak. It has stud headed nails and a heavy sheet metal backing; there is one side window with metal bars and a perforated metal backing sheet. On the outside of the building, on the right-hand rear corner is a curved iron fixture. It is not known what this was used for. Inside the single cell space two heavy chains were fitted, one on the right side wall which is largely intact and a small section remaining on the left side wall. There is no evidence that the Farnsfield lock-up ever had another local name.

The first use of the lock-up was in September 1850 when John Davidson, gamekeeper to John Parkinson esq of Hexgreave Park observed three suspicious looking men going along Kirklington Road. He followed them and saw them light a fire and start cooking a couple of fowls. He went to find P.C. Fox of Farnsfield and the two of them duly apprehended the men with a bag of 9 stolen fowls. They were rounded up and put in the Farnsfield lock-up.



Cartoon by kind permission of Neil Bennett

One of the main uses of the lock-up was to deal with the drunk and disorderly. Although not the only ones to enjoy the hospitality of the lock-up, John and Ann Wilson caused quite a stir in the village. On 3rd October 1850 the Nottinghamshire Guardian reported:

'On Monday last between ten and eleven o'clock, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were lodged in the new lock-up for being intoxicated and creating a disturbance. On Tuesday morning, at 8 o'clock, about 100 people witnessed their departure'

One wonders whether the crowd watching their release were clapping their hands or shaking their fists!

Newspapers accessed through British Newspaper Archive, Find my Past subscription.

A Sad Farewell to Ron Hawkes

We are so very sorry to hear that Ron Hawkes has recently passed away. Ron and Jen were great supporters of FLHS and Ron joined the Committee in March 2017. He became Vice-Chair, supporting Doreen Clarke and then took over as Chair. When meetings started again after Covid, I took over as Secretary and Ron was always helpful and encouraging. He and Jen are well remembered for their friendly welcome to new members at our meetings.

Ron was born in London and lived in Herefordshire and Norfolk before moving to Farnsfield. Her had a daughter, a son and grandchildren. In his working life, Ron was an acoustician and lectured at UCL. Later he worked for Atkins engineering company as a representative for the EU i-connection with acoustics at airports which meant a great deal of travel. I hear he was also responsible for the 'clouds', the acoustic diffusers in the Albert Hall!

Ron and Jen moved to Sandbach in Cheshire in March 2023 to live near Jen's family and unfortunately two years ago Ron had a very nasty fall. His shoulder suffered permanent damage which made life very difficult for both of them. Our thoughts are with Jen and family.

Southwell & District Ploughing Match 2026

The Southwell & District Ploughing Match was held on 26th September at Combs Farm, Farnsfield on a beautiful sunny day. FLHS had an exhibition board of archive photographs showing past shows in the village and farming at Combs.







James Main visited the exhibition tent carrying an envelope with a very special keepsake. In 1950, at the Ploughing Match at Kelham, he won the best ploughboy competition.
James had a photograph of the occasion and also his special medal.



Photographs below taken at Combs Farm (FLHS archives)





The Tippings of Farnsfield

By Lyn McNair (nee Tipping), Chesterfield 29th June 2026

My Great Grandfather Francis (Frank) Tipping was born in Farnsfield to Francis & Martha Tipping, of Tippings Lane in December 1847. I have always been fascinated by family trees and knowing where my family came from. I had known my Dad's family came from Farnsfield for so long, but I don't even remember how I knew. I have visited Farnsfield three times; once in 2009 with my husband, again in 2013 with my Tipping cousin, Wendy. The third visit was yesterday (28th June) and this time with my three sons, Richard, David and Ian, and two of my grandchildren.

Over the last six or so years I have created booklets about various families on my tree and I decided to do the same for the 'Farnsfield Tippings.' I set about revisiting my research from over 10 years ago. I visited the Farnsfield History Society webpage to see what more I could find out about Farnsfield itself, and I saw a photograph of a display inside the Farnsfield Lock-up. As there were family stories passed down about Great Grandad Frank having been a resident of the lock-up, more than once, I was fascinated to read about it. I decided to get in touch with the FLHS in May to see if it was now open to the public. Gill the Secretary replied to say that no, the lock-up wasn't open to the public but that she could ask to get the key and meet me there on the day of our visit. From then on Gill and I corresponded almost every week. Not only could she meet us with the key, but she was a mine of information. Her enthusiasm for Farnsfield history and the families that once lived there was a delight to read. Her research, combined with my own (which was now growing by the day), gave me completely new insights into the Farnsfield Tippings and their role in the village over the 150 years or so that they had lived there.



So, on a beautiful Sunday morning Gill and her friend Lesley met us and let us into the lock-up. Gill had so much material to share with us, some of which she had discovered in the History Society archives only the day before, that we were in that lock-up for at least half an hour, if not more! I doubt any of its previous 'visitors' have ever enjoyed being in it so much! Hitherto, my sons had only taken a minimal interest in our family history. That has begun to change.

We then went on to the church yard. I had found only one Tipping there when I had visited before. Imagine my delight when Gill told me there were three and that she knew where they were! I was happy to find that the church was open. Gill and Lesley told us some of the history of the church and I was surprised to find that much of what I'd read was incorrect! (You can't beat a local historian for accurate information about a place can you?) As we all had a lovely walk around the church and grounds, looking at the three Tipping gravestones,



Gill and Lesley told us about their new project where they were attempting to decipher and record as much of the information on the gravestones there as possible. I was able to share what I knew about the three Tippings. All too soon it was time to part company with them and we thanked them for all their help and generosity in sharing their work and their time with us. The time spent with them surpassed anything I was expecting.



Me and my boys (they're not boys at all, two of them are in their mid forties) walked the short distance to Tippings Lane next and took lots of photographs. We walked around the perimeter of the land they once held there, amazed to see parts of the orchard still existed in some of the gardens there. We treated ourselves to some amazing cannoli from the Rustic Crust before heading home.

I cannot remember having such a wonderful day as we did yesterday. I came away with an abundance of new information, and a new friend! Gill and I will continue to correspond and when I finish my little family project book "The Farnsfield Tippings", Gill will receive a copy in thanks for her help. Both Gill and Lesley were so welcoming, they made me feel more 'at home' than I'd ever felt on previous visits. As that day progressed, I had witnessed my three sons' growing interest. Ian expressed to me just this morning, that when he'd had time to process all the information and the experience of the visit, he felt a new sense of connection and curiosity regarding his Farnsfield ancestors. I doubt that this would have been the case, had it not been for Gill's abundant knowledge and infectious enthusiasm.

The story doesn't end there though. Upon my return home I saw a notification from one of my friends from over a week ago. When I clicked on the link there was a Derbyshire Times post featuring a local author, Neil Anderson, who I had corresponded with since he had written in one of his books about my father, Fred Tipping. Fred was the landlord of The Three Horseshoes on Chatsworth Road, Chesterfield, for over twenty years. He had been a very popular character and is mentioned in a few local history publications. Sadly my Dad passed away in 1986. Neil's post was about the pub and my father; he shared his happy memories of going there as a young man and had some wonderful things to say about my Dad. What a serendipitous way to end, what was already, a memorable and wonderful day!

Editor:
It was delightful to meet Lyn and her family and in August she made a return visit with her cousin Wendy. After looking through her extensive family history research, we took a stroll down Greaves Lane where a branch of the family farmed in the 19th century. Lyn can trace her Tipping family back to the early 1700s in Farnsfield, although confusingly there are least 4 generations of Francis Tippings! They were butchers, inn keepers, farmers and agricultural workers, a wheelwright /carpenter, a coal merchant, a potter, a pauper and even a well-known wrestler in the family! Her 3rd and 4th times great grandfathers served the village Vestry as Overseers of the Poor, Parish Constable and Church Warden. One branch of the family emigrated to Canada in 1907. In 1726 a half-acre of land, adjacent to what is now Tippings Lane, was granted to Francis Tipping and his wife Elizabeth for their life and that of their son Francis. This included a dwelling house, two tenements, orchard and croft. The area obviously became associated with the family and 'Tipping's Lane' was probably in common usage before it first appears in the 1851 census.

Very many thanks to Lyn for sharing her family story with us.

Farnsfield is full of roads and lanes that link to local family stories. If you have one to share, please get in touch. We would like to feature more in the newsletter.

The Sinking of the Empress of Ireland

By Gill Sarre

We all know about the fate of the Titanic in 1912. Much less well known is the tragic sinking of another great liner, the Empress of Ireland, just two years later. The ship had left Quebec at 16.30 on 28th May 1914 bound for Liverpool. It travelled slowly down the St Lawrence river estuary carrying 1,057 passengers and 420 crew. At 01.56 on 29th May, when most passengers in their cabins, a Norwegian cargo ship, the SS Storstad, crashed into the starboard side of the liner in thick fog creating a gaping hole in the side of the ship. Unlike the Titanic, which took 2 hours and 40 minutes to sink, the Empress of Ireland went down in the shallower waters in 14 minutes. Although it was fitted with 24 watertight doors, a fatal flaw was that these had to be closed manually. With 60,000 gallons of water per second pouring into the stricken ship, there was no time to close them. Hundreds of people were thrown into near-freezing water and 1,012 people lost their lives.



Colourised photo of Empress of Ireland - Wikipedia (HefePine23)

John Harwood Cash and his wife Mary Kate of The Hall, Farnsfield, were among only 465 people who survived the disaster. They had travelled to New York on 2nd May 1914 and were returning back to England. On 19th June a description of their terrible experience appeared in the Mansfield Reporter, taken from a letter Mr Cash had written to the editor. It described in detail how the couple managed to get out of the ship and were subsequently rescued. Mr Cash was unhurt, but Mrs Cash suffered a broken collar bone and a bang on the head behind her ear that necessitated an operation. This delayed their return home and they finally sailed back to Liverpool on 11th July 1914 from New York.

The Empress of Ireland's Captain, Henry Kendall, survived the sinking and was one of those rescued by the Storstad which remained afloat. He is reputed to have marched up to Thomas Anderson, the Captain and declared "You have just sunk my ship!" There was much confusion about the cause of the accident with each Captain blaming the other. It came down to which ship had changed course in the fog. The Comissioners concluded that the Captain of the Storstad was at fault, however extensive underwater research in 2005 concluded that it was more complicated than that and Captain Kendall carried far more of the responsibility.



John Harwood Cash was born in 1863, the son of John Harrison Cash and his wife Maria, of Mansfield. In 1887 he married Mary Kate White. John Harrison was a cotton doubler and his son followed him into the trade, becoming mill manager at John Cash & Co. of Victoria Street Mansfield. John Harwood led the amalgamation of several major cotton spinning companies in Mansfield, including Bradley & Co. and Cash & Son, establishing Harwood Cash & Co. Ltd in 1898. In 1906 the company founded Lawn Mills on Rosemary Street where raw cotton was spun and multiple strands twisted together (cotton doubling) to make a stronger yarn. This was then sent to Lancashire for weaving into fabric. Lawn Mills later became the Rosemary Centre.

John Harrison bought Farnsfield Hall in 1900 and John Harwood Cash inherited the property from him in 1912. John and Mary had four daughters, the eldest, Rhoda, married Stanley Rodolph Linney. He was Director of Messrs W. and J. Linney, proprietors of the Mansfield and North Notts Advertiser. He died in 1928 at the age of just 37. Rhoda Linney inherited The Hall, Hall Farm and Park in 1940 when John Harwood died and it continues to be the home of the Linney family today.

Photo of John Harwood Cash by kind permission of Tory Major, Ancestry,co.uk

The History of National Housewives' Register (NHR) and Farnsfield National Women's Register (NWR)

By Lynn Thompson

It all began in 1960 when an article appeared in The Guardian, written by Betty Jarman who was editor of the women's section of the newspaper. It was entitled 'Squeezed in like Sardines in Suburbia', based on her own experience of being a stuck at home housewife. It was a rallying cry for women to do something about their situation and a young house wife called Maureen Nicol replied to the paper saying "Perhaps housebound wives with liberal interests and a desire to remain individuals could form a national register so that whenever one moves, one can contact like-minded friends." The newspaper was overwhelmed by requests from women wanting to join a register.

Here enters Judith Baker. She was new to the village of Farnsfield, with small children at home. She wished to make friends, but her husband worked in the evenings. She went to a NHR group in Southwell where she was warmly welcomed, but she found it difficult to find babysitters and transport. Judith decided to try and start a group in the village. She put a flyer in the Farnsfield post office, alongside a picture of a cabbage. Some ladies were apparently offended at having their brain compared to a cabbage, but eight women did reply! So Farnsfield NHR was formed. The first meeting was a Judith's house where the group got to know each other over a glass of wine, and the first programme was planned.

In 1987, after a postal vote, the name of the register had been changed to National Women's Register, NWR, to move away from the assumption that women were only 'homemakers' and modernise the image. There was an annual subscription to the national NWR organising body, which provided ideas and resources for meetings and held the central register of the local groups and members.

Meetings were held at each other's houses and over the years we discussed many topics both serious and funny. We tried also to use the knowledge and skills of members and their husbands. So we enjoyed evenings talking and participating in glass making and painting, photography, the menopause (sold out!), cake decorating, flower arranging, still life drawing, Guide Dogs for the Blind, including a guide dog, a talk about bats, also including a live bat visitor - but not to be touched! The work of a Magistrate and a visit to Court, aromatherapy, handwriting analysis, police forensics and drugs, Amnesty International and The Samaritans. Fun evenings included Ready, Steady, Cook; books and films, safari suppers, walks to various local pubs, Burns Night supper. There was an annual Christmas lunch and a New Year's Eve party or two and many other activities. We had yoga, a regular squash night, plus horse riding when we were younger!



There was one meeting we all remember, when we decided that we didn't need to pay our subs and be part of NWR anymore and we voted to leave. Then the wine came out and someone said 'but what if someone spills red wine on the carpet, who will cover the cost?'. NWR subscription included insurance for meetings, a fact we had overlooked! So another vote quickly overturned the decision!

A sub-group was arranged by one of our members. Our husbands were invited to go to The Plough one Sunday night to get to know each other. The Farnsfield NMR – National Men's Register – was formed and some still continue the tradition all these years later. The NWR group still meets, but in a different format, no longer at each other's houses or part of the official NWR. Instead we meet up every two weeks on a Thursday night in The Plough and unofficially known as the L.D.C., The Ladies Drinking Club. On the alternate Friday afternoons every two weeks, there is a get together at Hills Farm Café at Edingley.

Sir Stuart & Lady Florence Goodwin of Sheffield and Hexgreave Hall

By Gill Sarre

With grateful thanks to Rosie Hunt for family history details and photographs 1 and 4. Rosie is the great niece of Lady Florence Goodwin and she visited Farnsfield over the summer to find out more about the Goodwin links with Farnsfield. She very kindly shared her extensive family history research with me.

The name 'Goodwin' will be well known to many in Farnsfield. We have Goodwin Court and Lady Goodwin Play Park and the Village Centre, originally the maltings, was bought for the village in 1948 by Sir Stuart Goodwin to be converted into a youth and social centre. The tennis courts were also built on the land he gave to the village.

Stuart Coldwell Goodwin was born Sheffield in 1886, the son of steel manufacturer Joseph Goodwin and his wife Mary Heaton. The family moved to Retford where Stuart attended Retford Grammar School. He followed his father into the steel manufacturing business and became Chairman and Managing Director of Neepsend Steel & Tool Corps. Ltd of Sheffield.

Florence Nellie Hill, born in Kirton Lindsey, Lincolnshire in 1885, was one of thirteen children of Thomas Hill and his wife Sarah Smalley. Thomas had a thriving butcher's shop in the market place at Kirton Lindsey in the 1880s. Two of the sons took over the business when Thomas retired and the building remained a butcher's shop for many decades. It is now The Butcher's Bistro.



On 15th June 1909, Stuart and Florence were married at Kirton Lindsey. They lived in Retford where three of their four children were born, Robert Henry (1910), Maisie (1913) and Rosemary Frances (1918). After the war they moved to Sheffield where John Charles Hill was born (1927).

In 1923, Stuart was diagnosed with Type 1 diabetes. The benefit of insulin to diabetes sufferers had only recently been established by researchers in Toronto. Stuart was in poor health, weighing only 6 stone at the time and he was one of the first people in England to be successfully treated with insulin. He was for ever grateful to the Sheffield hospital and its staff who saved his life and later donated £10,000 to the Royal Infirmary.

Stuart Goodwin bought Hexgreave Hall and estate in Farnsfield in June 1940, primarily for its sporting capabilities and to entertain business associates. He seems to have taken to country life and took personal control of the running of the Lower Hexgreave Farm until 1953. He and Florence spent most weekends at Hexgreave and took an active interest in village life.[1] He was knighted in 1953 and was also High Sheriff of Nottinghamshire 1955-6.

Sir Stuart and Lady Florence were great philanthropists and gave away more than half a million pounds to good causes, particularly connected with education, healthcare and community in South Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire. Sir Stuart was also a keen golfer and sponsored many golfing tournaments. They not only gave financial support, but also a great deal of their personal time, attending events and opening local fetes. In December 1946 a Christmas Fair in Farnsfield raised £252 towards the restoration of the Vicarage. In a vote of thanks at the end, Mr W. Shepherd said that the event had been instigated and inspired by the Goodwins who had offered to fund half the cost of the restoration if the parish would find the other half. In 1956 Sir Stuart presented Farnsfield Parish Council with a 'Chairman's Jewel', a pointed cross in silver gilt. In the centre are the words 'Farnsfield Parish Council' and the motto 'Res non Verba' (Deeds not Words). Presenting it to the Chairman, Mr W. W. Garnett, he said "*I have been trying to interest younger people in the work of the parish council and this jewel, which will be worn on a ribbon, will probably provide the extra incentive required*"[2] He would be pleased to know that we now have a Youth Council in the village although the 'Jewel' was probably not the incentive!



Presenting the Pig Cup to Mrs T. Swift, November 1953

Photo: FLHS Archives



Opening of the Tennis Courts 1957. Sir Stuart (left) next to Reverend Frampton

Photo: FLHS Archives



Sir Stuart and Lady Florence were both clearly dedicated to supporting the communities they lived in and those in need. Newspaper reports tend to describe Florence as the receiver of bouquets rather than the giver of funds. At the opening of the Youth centre in Farnsfield in 1949 the couple were described as '*the donor and Mrs Goodwin'*. Without doubt this was a true partnership and it is fitting that her support is recognised in the naming of Lady Goodwin Play Park.

Sir Stuart died in June 1969, aged 83 and more then 2,000 people attended his funeral at Sheffield Cathedral. Lady Florence died at the age of 91 in July 1976. They are buried at Crookes Cemetery, Sheffield.

References

1. J.J. Watts. A Brief History of Hexgreave Park 1999. FLHS archives

2. Nottingham Guardian, 20th September 1956 (Find my Past)

Did you Know?

Provided by Peter Stimson

Farnsfield has two entries in the Domesday Book of 1086.

- ***In Franesfeld the king has 1 bovate of land to the geld near Nottingham***
  This would be land on the west side of the village near to Sherwood Forest
- ***In Farnesfeld Walter has 2 bovates of land to the geld. One is in the Soke of Southwell and the other in the king's Soke but nevertheless it belongs to the hundred of Southwell. There is one plough in demesne. TRE worth 5s now 8s***
  Walter de Aincourt (Walter D'Ayncourt) was given much land around this area in recognition of his support at the battle of Hastings.

A bovate – a measurement of land equal to the area 1 ox could plough in a single season. Ploughing was done with teams of 8 oxen so it is a notional assessment of about 15 acres.
To the geld – taxable
Soke – jurisdiction
Hundred – administrative arrangement of groups of villages within a shire first recorded in the 10th century. In the 19th century Farnsfield was part of the Thurgarton Hundred.
TRE is an abbreviation for '*Tempore Regis Edwardi'* referring to the date of the death of Edward the Confessor on 5th January 1066

Farnsfield Local History Society http://farnsfieldlhs.co.uk

Meetings held on the 2nd Wednesday of the month in the lower hall at the Village Centre starting at 7.30pm. Visitors are welcome, we ask for a £3 donation on the door. Tea, coffee & biscuits included after the talk.

Future meetings:

11th November 2026: ***The History of Farnsfield*** with a focus on late 17th – 19th century social history and some of the colourful local characters. **By Gill Sarre**

9th December: **Christmas Lunch**

13th January 2027**: Nottinghamshire's Motoring Heritage:** 1901 to present day. A story of what might have been, but for two world wars and the 1930s depression. **By Mike Wilkinson**

10th February 2027: **Thatching, is it a dying craft?** History and changes within the Industry. **By Roger Scanlan**

10th March 2027: Following the **AGM**, **Chris Collingham**, from **Combs Farm** will be bringing artifacts found on the farm and will tell us about his family's connection with Combs.

14th April 2027: **Almshouses: Past, Present and Local by Robert Mee**

12th May 2027: **Sydney Race's Nottingham Nights.** How a young man spent his leisure hours in Nottingham in the late 19th century. By Ann Featherstone

FLHS Publications:

Available online, at our meetings and in Farnsfield Library:

- **A History of Farnsfield** by Mary Rigg £5.00
- **Memories of Farnsfield** compiled by John Bradbury & Patrick Stevens from the Farnsfield Millennium Oral History Project £3.00
- **Farnsfield to Rainworth, Journey of a Lifetime, Sir Augustus Charles Gregory** by Philip H. Marsh £7.50
- **The Wesleyan Methodist Chapels & School 1799-2012** by Philip H. Marsh £7.50
- **Lieutenant Joshua Gregory – His Life in Context** by Philip H Marsh £9.00

Other Local History Organisations and Resources

- **Nottinghamshire Local History Association (NLHA)**

https://nlha.org.uk/

Formed in 1953 to bring together people and organisations interested in all aspects of local history in the county. FLHS is a member organisation. NLHA produces a bi-annual publication 'The Nottinghamshire Historian', promotes the meetings of affiliated local history groups and has a useful list of local history speakers. It also organises a history forum twice a year, March and October, offering a very interesting variety of local history talks. Individual membership is only £10 a year.

- **Nottinghamshire Family History Society (NFHS)**

https://nottsfhs.org

Meetings are held on the 3rd Wednesday of the month at the Nottinghamshire Archives. Most are also available to watch online via Zoom. NFHS has a members' research room at the Galleries of Justice in Nottingham. Membership costs £13 a year individual or £16 joint and includes a quarterly newsletter.

- **British Association for Local History (BALH)**

https://www.balh.org.uk/

BALH offers both individual and society memberships. FLHS is a society member and this includes insurance cover for our meetings & copies of the 2 publications: The Local Historian and Local History News. They offer online lectures and also a wide range of interesting 10-minute talks on their website which are free and well worth dipping into https://www.balh.org.uk/ten-minute-talks

- **Thoroton Society**

https://www.thorotonsociety.org.uk

Historical and archaeological society of Nottinghamshire. It aims to promote understanding, support local research and conservation

Newsletter Editor Gill Sarre http://farnsfieldlhs.co.uk/contact-us