

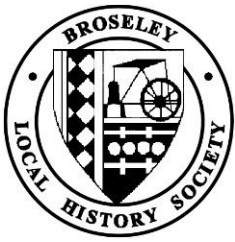
NEWSLETTER

Newsletter of the **Broseley Local History Society**

INCORPORATING THE WILKINSON SOCIETY

August – 2022

Issue: 54



MEETINGS

Meetings of the Broseley Local History Society are normally held on the first Wednesday of each month at 7.30pm at the Broseley Social Club, High Street, unless otherwise announced.

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BLHS Programme

PLEASE NOTE: To avoid any inconvenience, check the BLHS website to confirm prior to attending, to ensure that the event is still going ahead.

Sept. 7 - Janet Doody, *Broseley Baptist Chapel*

Sep. 17 - BLHS Open Day 10am – 3pm Victoria Hall Broseley.

Oct. 5 - AGM, followed by refreshments and Society reminiscences ([see below](#))

Nov. 2 - Steve Dewhirst, *Benthall Railways* (joint with IGMT Friends at Coalbrookdale)

Dec. 7 - Annual Dinner.

Jan.4 - Neil Clarke, *'The Friendly Midland Red'* 7:30pm Social Club.

Feb.1 - Ray Farlow, *Postcards of the Broseley area.* 7.30pm Social Club.

Mar.1 – Richard Sells, *John Wilkinson Revisited.* 7.30pm. Social Club.

Neil Clarke 28th. July 2022

Our 50th Birthday Party (following AGM)

This year is the Society's 50th birthday. We began as the Wilkinson Society in 1972 and changed our name to the Broseley Local History Society in 1997. To celebrate this milestone in the Society's history, following our AGM we are planning to put

this with photos and slides and memories of trips, events and talks organised by the Society. Do let me know if you can help (neilclarke19@btinternet.com).

Neil Clarke 18th. January 2022

Other Events

Open Day - Saturday 17th September 2022 in The Victoria Hall

An Open Day is being held in The Victoria Hall on Saturday 17th September. The event will be open to the public from 10am until 3pm. Set up time will be from 8.30 am and we have an hour from 3pm until 4pm for clearing up.

Following the very successful one we held in 2017, there have been many inquiries as to whether we could arrange another.

We are well ahead with arrangements which will be in a similar format to the previous one with a few additions. The varied history of the area will be depicted in displays, photographs and artefacts and Societies and groups in the area and will be represented with their own displays.

There will be opportunities for members of the public to bring along their own memorabilia to share with others and have them photographed or scanned for their own use.

Tea and coffee will be available throughout the day.

We would be grateful if some members could help with making the teas and coffees. We would need people to be available for about one and a half hours. You can let Gillian Pope know if you can help. 01952 883960 or sign the rota which will be at our meeting at the beginning of September at The Social Club.

It would also be very helpful if some members could be available some time through the day to welcome members of the public and guide them to aspects of the exhibition.

Gill Pope 28th. July 2022

NEW MEMBERS

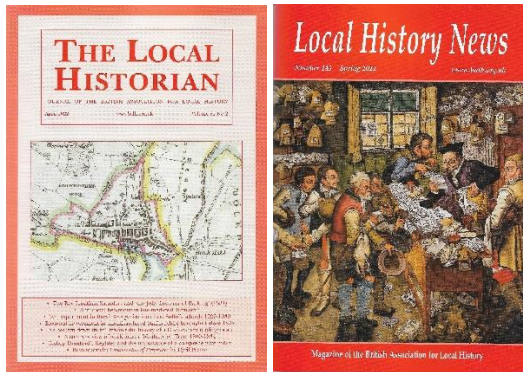
The Society would like to welcome the following new members: TBA

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Subscriptions to the Society can be paid either in cash or by cheque.

What's On Elsewhere?

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR LOCAL HISTORY NEWS



BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR LOCAL HISTORY NEWS

The 1921 census: I don't know whether anyone else is as 'miffed' as me regarding access to this census; it is only available on 'Find My Past' and even if you pay the normal subscription, you still have to pay extra for this 'service'. Now, for family historians the odd couple of quid to locate a family member may not seem too extreme BUT for a historian doing local research, say of a community or street the cost is really prohibitive. The BALH has taken this up with the National Archives who responded that only genealogical sites had tendered for the digitisation of this 1921 census and 'under the terms of the commercial contract the delivery of the census is now out of their control'. As Ms Moore states, 'there seems little more that the BALH can do'; and adds that there is free access to the census should you journey to Kew, National Library of Wales, or Manchester Central Library.

New Museum for Redditch: Derek Coombs writes, 'although we have the Forge Mill Museum, Redditch has much more history than needles, fishing tackle and Bordesley Abbey'. As early as 2002 a town centre museum was mooted; however, following the formation of the Redditch Local History Society in 2009 the idea was resurrected. In 2019 the Redditch Local History Museum organisation was established; they were fortunate in obtaining town centre space that

provided an exhibition and meeting room together with a basement for archiving facilities. The museum opened on 3 November 2021 and is currently open Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, 10am-4pm.

A little nearer home the Church Stretton Area Local History Group Research Project on their workhouse. Their aim is to produce biographies of the inmates and staff who were there on census night (3rd April) 1881, and to create both a free-standing display and website. A fantastic project and I wish you luck!!

Finally North East Derbyshire Industrial Archaeology Society report on Middleton-by-Wirksworth Quarry that produced Hopton Wood limestone. This is of exceptional quality and was used to for over 100,000 Commonwealth War Grave commission headstones of which, sadly we have become familiar. The quarry employed 30 engravers and the headstones were transported via railway and the Cromford Canal to Belgium. (I never knew that!)

In 2018 they made a further 3 headstones to stand at Holy Trinity Church, Middleton, Steeple Grange Railway Station, and Wirksworth Memorial Garden

THE LOCAL HISTORIAN: continuing the workhouse theme, Louise Ryland-Epton raises an interesting point in her work, 'A contrary view of the workhouse: Westbury-on-Trym (*Bristol*) 1800-1834'; she argues that here the 'regime was well organised and in certain aspects altruistic in its treatment of the poor'. Perhaps other pre 1834 workhouse research will be inspired by this article.

I notice too, that historical research is getting younger or am I getting older?! Not so much Middle Ages but East Suffolk Rural Education 1920-1939 and the development of a Cheltenham Trading Estate.

No Shropshire related books on review but the following from nearby: George Dawson & His Circle: the Civic Gospel in Victorian Birmingham; Herefordshire Farming Through Time: Fellers, tillers & cider makers; How Was It: Chaddesley Corbett Parish 1900-1950

Janet Doody 22nd. July 2022

PREVIOUS MEETINGS AND EVENTS

The Token Coinage of John Wilkinson

Keith Robinson's talk to the society in April covered a number of aspects of the Wilkinson

token issues. After outlining the historical need for tokens as far back as medieval times, Keith looked at the challenge faced by students of Wilkinson's tokens, namely the often unreliable source material. Contemporary correspondence on the matter was often clouded by fierce rivalry between the key competitors hoping for a government contract: Matthew Boulton, Thomas Williams, and Wilkinson himself.

The talk examined why a new wave of tokens appeared in the late 1780s. The government failed to issue a new copper coinage which exacerbated the shortage of small change. This was a particular problem faced by manufacturers, such as Wilkinson, who were based in remote areas. Wilkinson's tokens were produced initially by Thomas Williams, and then Matthew Boulton and John Westwood whose lives and businesses were often closely intertwined.

Wilkinson's token production revealed how he was a shrewd businessman who demanded that Boulton supplied 40 halfpennies per pound of copper rather than 32 which netted him an estimated profit of nearly £500. Whether he operated truck or 'tommy' shops to make even more money from his tokens, at the expense of his workers, we do not know.

Keith looked into how John Gregory Hancock came to be involved in the operation. He was regarded as the pre-eminent designer of the period and had been apprenticed to Boulton in the 1760s before setting up his own die-sinking business in Birmingham. While the inspiration of the reverse designs of some of Wilkinson's tokens are self-explanatory, Hancock's design of the Vulcan reverse was based on Thomas Spence's Polymetis which appeared in an early book on classical designs. The ship reverse was probably intended to demonstrate Wilkinson's role in international trade.

It is estimated that there are some 240 varieties of Wilkinson tokens and at least half are contemporary forgeries, many of which were found to be circulating around Wilkinson's own factories. While it was once thought that genuine Wilkinson tokens could be identified by having the names of his four factory sites around the edge, it is now known that Westwood produced some of Wilkinson's tokens without a collar, which meant that the edge was often clipped and the names were omitted.

The speaker looked at the question posed by

Wilkinson's silver token of which only 200 were produced. How do we know its face value was 3s 6d? The earliest reference to it as such comes from Charles Pye's 1796 book on tokens. Members of the audience made some suggestions but there was no firm conclusion.

Wilkinson was the first to have his own portrait on his coinage. It bore an uncanny resemblance to that of George 111, and while the government tolerated its appearance on the copper pieces, they drew a line at the production of a silver token – hence the limited number in existence. We also have references to leather tokens but none have ever been located. Even Wilkinson's paper 1 guinea notes are rare beasts.

Finally, Keith posed the question of who had the more lasting influence on the world- George 111 who lost the colonies, leading to the current pre-eminent role of the USA. Or John Wilkinson and his manufacturing processes which paved the way for the development of the industrial revolution and our current world of climate change!

Submitted by Neil Clarke 27th. May 2022

Articles

Benthall Dig

At the end of April, we conducted an archaeological dig on Benthall Edge. The aim was to see if we could find evidence of the 18th. century limestone railways which were mentioned in contemporary documents, and visible on Lidar. The dig was supervised by Will Logan from the Clwyd Powys Archaeological Trust and sponsored by the BLHS, IGMT and SGCT. The volunteers who undertook the digging were from those three organisations but as the sites were quite small numbers had to be limited.

On day 1 we dug a track that we believed had remained undisturbed since it was abandoned. Although we exposed the terraced platform there was no trace of a railway or any hard surfaces. This track leads to the bottom of an incline where we dug a small trench but again there was no evidence of a hard surface. Finally, we investigated a steep track which runs next to the inline. There were some stones which may have been a surface, but the results were inconclusive.

On Days Two and three we investigated a platform on one of the inclines and a track above

this. A large part of the platform was made up of small stones which included some broken bricks. At the end of the platform, we exposed the continuation of the incline downwards. Although the exact purpose of the platform is unclear it may be that the incline was constructed in two sections, and this was a transfer station between these two sections. The results from the track were inconclusive. Although there was a bed of small stones which could have been a surface for the track it was not flat and seemed to continue under the upward slope.

The dig was successful in showing what remains but as perhaps we should have expected it has raised several questions about how the tracks were used. The trenches were recorded by Will and will be included in a report on the dig. A video should also be available on YouTube soon.

We had an interest in the dig from the Digging for Britain TV program but sadly we found so little that I don't think it would make good TV, however, everyone enjoyed themselves and the weather was kind to us. We now need to analyse what we have found and see if we can take the investigations further.

Steve Dewhirst 12th. July 2022

The Past and Future of Bell Ringing at Broseley

Introduction

I'm the Tower Captain at All Saints Church, Broseley. Many regularly used ringing rooms have walls covered with old photos and boards detailing past ringing performances. The ringing room at All Saints is devoid of peal boards and very little written history is readily available. I decided to find out more about the history of ringing at Broseley and this article summarises my findings.

Our bells

All Saints Church Broseley originally had a peal of six bells cast in 1844 by Mears. Two further bells were cast in 1949. On both is the inscription 'The gift of Ernest Exley J.P. 1945'. It appears that Ernest was one of the Exley family who owned the brick and tile works, William Exley & Sons, in Broseley from before 1840 until around 1940. All Saint's Church was built by William Exley & Sons in 1845 to a design by architect Harvey Eginton. Set above the other bells in a small wooden frame is a Sanctus bell which was cast locally in Wellington in 1642. This pre-dates the current

church by around 200 years. The Sanctus bell came from a previous church on the same site, where according to Walters' 'Church Bells of Shropshire' there was also a ring of five Rudhall bells. The Sanctus bell fittings are in a poor state, so its rope has been disconnected to prevent any damage.

History

The earliest mention of ringing at Broseley is from The Shrewsbury Chronicle on 1st November 1844. "The new peal of musical bells, cast by Mr. Meare (sic), bell-founder, London, and which have been very recently placed in the tower of the newly rebuilt parish Church, were opened on the twenty-fifth ult. By the change ringers of Shifnal and Madeley, who rang upon them several excellent peals consisting of 720 changes each, in a very masterly style."

The next record I can find related to ringing is dated 53 years later and is from Broseley Local History Society's website. On 31st July 1897 Alfred Bagley was struck on the back by debris whilst working at a coalpit at nearby Caughley "crushing him severely". He was taken to an infirmary where he died from his injuries on 6th August. Alfred was 51 years old, married and had been a ringer at All Saints for some years.

In 1924 Broseley appears in the Hereford Diocesan Guild of Bellringers reports for the first time, when the tower had eight Guild members. The same ringers continue to be listed from 1925 to 1929 but with Thomas Meredith identified as Foreman. Two of the other ringers, Albert, and Cyril, had the same surname as Thomas so were presumably part of the same family.

From records in the tower visitors book it appears that the bells were removed and rehung in June 1926. In 1929 a quarter peal was rung on the re-opening of the church after renovation.

A quarter peal of Grandsire was rung in 1932, this time to commemorate a wedding taking place in Canada but involving a former resident of Broseley.

In 1933 John George Smith passed away in his home aged 63 years. He had been a bell ringer at the Broseley for over 40 years. His father and grandfather were ringers at the same belfry before him. Up until he became ill in 1931, John had been a tile presser at Messrs. William Exley and Son's roofing works. At the funeral were his brother Charles Smith and his nephew J Smith. A John Smith is shown in Hereford Guild records from 1924 to 1935. Perhaps John's nephew was also called John and was also a ringer. The ringing records include a Charles Smith who rang from

1924 to 1926 who is possibly the late John's brother.

In 1945 a full peal of 5040 changes of Plain Bob Minor was rung for the Shropshire Association to commemorate the Centenary of All Saints Church. It took 3 hours to complete. This was "the first peal of any method on these bells". The only Broseley ringer in the peal was A J Garbett. The visiting ringers included W Lago, who I believe is Walter Lago from nearby Coalbrookdale.

In 1946 the band reached a size of 12 ringers for the first time in recorded history. This was also the first time that female ringers joined the band. The first two ladies were a Miss L Meredith and a Miss C Picken. They are both listed under Broseley for one year only, but they were replaced the following year by two more ladies. One of these, Miss D E Garbett, rang from 1947 to 1962 along with Arthur and John Garbett. Miss D E Garbett disappears from the records in 1963 but is replaced by a Mrs D E Morris, so presumably she got married. If so, she rang at Broseley for 20 years in total.

The local ringers appear to have had a strong preference for ringing a method called Grandsire Doubles, which is a five-bell method usually rung with a sixth bell permanently ringing in last place. This is still commonly rung on church bells now. Even after the bells were augmented to a peal of eight, two quarter peals rung in 1953 and 1960 were both of "Grandsire Doubles with 1 and 2 leading".

In 1953 Joyce White joined the band. In 1955 she rang her first and only peal at Willey. She was the first Broseley ringer to ring a peal for the Hereford Guild. Joyce White rang until 1958 then disappears from the records for two years. She returns in 1961 and rings until 1964 when she changes her surname to Probert and then stops ringing for another four years before returning to ringing from 1969 to 1971. Joyce is listed as a Broseley ringer for 13 years in total.

In 1961 Broseley was mentioned for the first time in Shropshire Association records. There were no members of the Association (because the tower came under the Hereford Guild), but they practised on Thursdays and rang Grandsire Doubles.

For 29 years from 1967 to 1997 the number of Hereford Guild members listed under Broseley ranged from zero to two. This comment appeared in the 1992 report:

"We have taken the regretful decision of removing Broseley from the list of active towers. This is due mainly to 2 reasons:

- 1) There are no members of the Guild at Broseley, despite representations to them to join.
- 2) No members of Broseley tower turn up to practices held there and there are very few members of the district go. This makes it very depressing to go to Broseley especially when a member of the tower let us in only to disappear saying where to leave the key!"

In 1998 a new band had started up at Broseley. This entry appeared in the Hereford Guild report for that year: "August – we rang at Willey and Broseley and it is great to see Broseley ringing regularly again – can I remind people that they ring on Friday and, as with most of us, all help is much appreciated." The band reached a peak of 10 ringers in 2000 and 2001. Sadly, the band then started to dwindle again and by 2005 there was only one ringer listed under Broseley. For several years the bells were rung occasionally by ringers from Coalbrookdale.

In 2013 I set up a monthly practice at Broseley with another ringer with the intention of establishing a new band. We rapidly gained recruits and practices became weekly. The other ringer was no longer able to help and for a while I found myself teaching an ever-increasing band of learners single-handedly. By the end of 2013 I'd been asked by The PCC to take on the role of Tower Captain.

Ringers from Much Wenlock and Coalbrookdale then stepped in to help. I became an Association of Ringing Teachers (ART) accredited teacher and got to grips with safeguarding and other responsibilities in the tower. The band slowly but surely progressed from rounds to methods such as Plain Bob Doubles and Grandsire.

The current band

We rang the bells where possible during the pandemic and when we were not able to ring, we had virtual practices using some software called Ringing Room or rang handbells outside. At some churches ringers drifted away and found other hobbies after months without ringing, but we managed to retain all of our ringers. We even persuaded two new recruits to join us on Ringing Room. We invited them into the tower as soon as we were able to start teaching bell handling again and they are now valued members of the band. Fortunately, I trained another ringer to teach bell handling, because in the last few months we've gained another five learners without any deliberate recruitment activity. We now have a band of 17 ringers, which is probably the largest number ever and certainly the largest since 1924.

We feel this a good size considering we don't currently have the best peal of bells.

Issues with the bells

When our bells were augmented to a peal of eight, the two new bells were squeezed into a metal frame alongside the original oak frame. Bell frames should be tightened periodically, but two of the tie bolts were removed from the original frame so it can no longer be tightened correctly. Some of the ropes are drawn at significant angles from the bell chamber to the ringer which makes them difficult to ring.

Our treble has to be pulled perfectly straight to prevent the rope jumping and our 12-cwt tenor feels as if it is three times that weight. We sometimes have to ring the middle six bells because the treble and tenor are both difficult for inexperienced ringers to handle.

The back six bells contain remnants of the cast iron staples from the original wooden headstocks which could cause the bells to crack in the future. Our bells are also not particularly tuneful. The treble is almost perfectly tuned, but unfortunately the other seven bells are not, especially the third and fourth.

In addition, we have badly worn pulleys, sliders repaired with pieces of metal and clappers that need refurbishment or replacement.

Bell project

After taking advice from our Guild's Bell Restoration Fund Committee, we have decided to send our bells to have the ferrous remnants of the crown staples drilled out to minimise metal stress. The bells will also be re-tuned to improve their overall tone. They will then be hung in a new 10 bell frame. We're hoping to find benefactors for two new trebles but failing that there will be capacity for the extra bells to be added in the future. We will also restore our Sanctus bell to a usable condition. This large and rather daunting project will cost around £116k.

Fundraising

Fortunately, we have an enthusiastic band of ringers to help us raise the money. In May we held a plant sale which raised £855. In June we held a fundraising event supported by Ironbridge Lions on the Iron Bridge itself. We are waiting to hear the total amount raised but we think it was around £350. We've also received grants amounting to £17k which has brought our total funds to date to £23k. Other planned activities include a fancy-dress pub crawl, a gig, a table-top

sale, printing our own Christmas cards, letter writing and of course further grant applications. Any donations to our bell restoration and augmentation project would be much appreciated. We have a Just Giving page for online donations

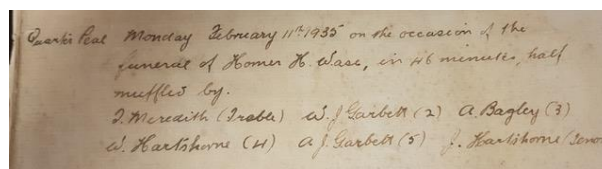
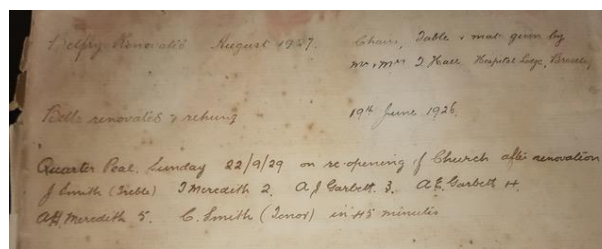
(www.justgiving.com/fundraising/broseley-bells) or alternatively cheques can be made payable to 'The Broseley Group of Churches PCC' and sent to myself at Katoomba, The Knowle, Jackfield, Shropshire, TF8 7LF.

There is also the opportunity for a donor's name to be inscribed on a new bell which would be a lasting memorial for several hundred years.

The future

We have uncertain times ahead, as we somehow need to find the rest of the £116,000 needed to complete our project. We will then have to find a temporary home for our band to keep us practicing together while our bells are out of operation. We have a close-knit and loyal band who have already kept together through the Covid-19 pandemic, so I'm sure we'll emerge through the other side successfully.

We will hopefully end of with a set of bells which are much easier to ring and more tuneful. The two new trebles will give us more training opportunities as they will be light enough to be rung by children and could be kept silenced sometimes for teaching purposes.





Ginette Pardoe 22nd. July 2022
Tower Captain, Broseley
gstapp@gmail.com

Images courtesy of Ginette Pardoe

WHITEHALL PLAQUE, CHURCH STREET



SIMON REES (Owner of Whitehall) with Michael & Gill Pope

Those eagle-eyed amongst you will have no doubt noticed the commemorative plaques, similar to the English Heritage “Blue” Plaques, around the town. Some years ago, this Society decided to acknowledge notable persons connected with Broseley, and together with a grant from the Broseley & Barrow Joint Committee arranged for the Ironbridge Gorge Museum’s Blists Hill Foundry under the direction of foundry manager Roger Fewtrell, to cast the plaques.

On Whitehall the plaque is in honour of ironmaster John Onions, said to be “the father of the Shropshire Iron Trade”. Onions was born in 1745 at Broseley and, with various partners developed a mining and iron works complex that included a large foundry (located in Foundry Lane off Church Street) said to produce *‘the neatest castings .. seen anywhere’*. His interests grew beyond Broseley and Shropshire to substantial concerns at Brierley Hill; at the time of his death in 1819 the Broseley Works were valued around £13,500, whilst his Staffordshire estate was valued at over £20,000.

John Onions, in later life supported the schism that occurred in the Broseley Baptist community and, together with another iron master John Guest, helped in the construction of the Birch Meadow Baptist Chapel and where he was buried in its graveyard.

The Whitehall and the adjoining No.12 Church Street properties are Grade II listed (1950) and described by Historic England as *‘early 18th century with some Queen Anne characteristics: red brick; 3 storeys; 5 sash windows with channelled key-blocks and lintels; stuccoed door-case with fluted pilasters, triglyphs on frieze and pediment; advanced single-storey bay at each side; plain pilasters at sides; parapet; moulded stone eaves cornice; 2 storeyed two-light wing on right-hand side. It has the original staircase, with plastered wall and piers over frontage.* The buildings, together with All Saints Church and Broseley Hall form a group. Adjoining Whitehall is Whitehall Gardens, a small modern housing development in what was the garden of Whitehall.



WHITEHALL

Janet Doody 16th. July 2022

MAILBOX

Brian Honeylands Enquiry

Brian rang me a few weeks ago to tell me of his change of address. I had always been struck by his unusual surname. It was changed from Onions some generations back! He told me that his great great grandfather James Onions fought in the Crimean War and was shot three times. He survived, however, and ended his days as a Chelsea Pensioner in London.

What Brian was asking about were two young boys who lived at the bottom of Legges Hill in Broseley Wood in a house with two elderly ladies. The boys were Onions, but the ladies had a different surname. If anyone can recall these

people or have any information Brian would be interested to hear it.

Please pass any relevant information to:
janet.doody27@googlemail.com

Caughley 250

Our Society has organised three events to celebrate the 250th anniversary of the foundation of the Salopian Porcelain Manufactory at Caughley in 1772. On **May 4th** Allan Smith gave an illustrated talk on the families associated with Caughley – the Brownes, Gallimores and Turners, the result of his extensive research. Our annual summer walk on **June 1st**, led by Allan, was down Pound Lane to the sites of the Caughley factory, Turner's residence Caughley Place, the Saggar Works and Darley. Yet to come is Allan's article on 'The Families associated with Caughley Porcelain' in this year's Society Journal (**November**).

Neil Clarke 3rd. June 2022

John Wilkinson's Contribution to the Great in Great Britain

The talk is by Richard Sells, who is a metallurgist and became very impressed by Wilkinson when he first heard a Wilkinson talk presented by Vin Calcut of the BLHS. Richard has since written the **Who was Iron Mad Wilkinson** leaflet for the BLHS which is in print, but a later version can also be seen on the BLHS website www.broseley.org.uk. This talk about the life and achievements of John Wilkinson, breaks new ground about the significance of Wilkinson's achievements.

The talk explains how it's not just what Wilkinson himself did but what he enabled many others to do in order to put the Great into Great Britain.

Richard Sells 18th. July 2022

Richard has now been awarded the Wilkinson Gold Medal by the South Staffs Iron and Steel Institute for his research and promotion of **Wilkinson's contribution to putting the Great into Great Britain**

Richard Sells 18th. July 2022

Footnote: Richard was **presented** with his Wilkinson Gold Medal on the 18th. May at the Staffordshire Iron and Steel Institute at the Wolverhampton Society meeting (History).

The medal was for '**Researching and Promoting John Wilkinson's contribution to putting the Great into Great Britain.**'

I'm sure we would all wish to extend our warmest congratulations for his achievement.

Mike Wallage (Ed.) 2nd. August 2022

SUMMER OUTING – SATURDAY 2ND JULY 2022 COVENTRY CATHEDRAL AND CITY

Unfortunately, the summer outing planned for Saturday 2nd. July had to be cancelled due to lack of numbers.

Janet Doody

DISTRIBUTION OF NEWSLETTERS

Thank you to those members who have indicated they would be happy to have electronic copies of the Newsletter. If there are any other members who would prefer it this way please contact the membership secretary, Janet Robinson, email:

janetc46.jr@gmail.com

Those of you would prefer to have it in its printed form can continue to look forward to receiving it through the post. Many thanks

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

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