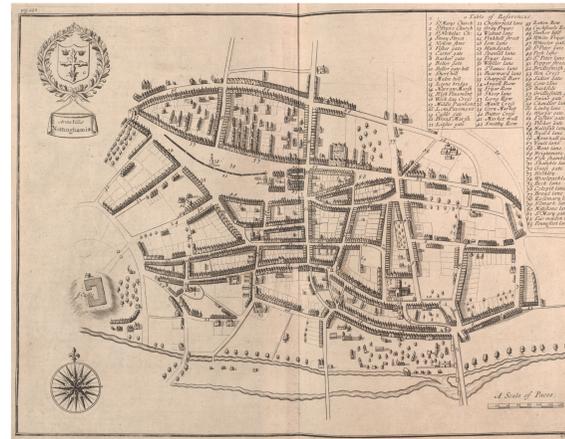


Driving the Expansion of Nottingham

In common with many seventeenth century town schools, Nottingham High School educated the sons of local burgesses and wealthy tradesmen, to fulfil essential roles in an expanding society.



Nottingham c.1677

During the rapid growth of Nottingham during the nineteenth century, the School admissions registers detail the occupations that drove the city to double in size, and then double again. By 1884 sons of lace manufacturers rubbed shoulders with those of doctors, solicitors, china merchants, farmers and builders. Between 1812 and 1899 some 660 pupils came from families connected with the textile industry when, at times, the size of the school hardly exceeded 80 boys.

“Thousands of students yet unborn will pass along the corridors and learn in the lecture rooms and wrest the secrets from nature in the laboratories. Their work will link still more closely industry with science, add to the honour of the city and help to increase the well-being of our nation.”

Jesse Boot, 2 June 1928



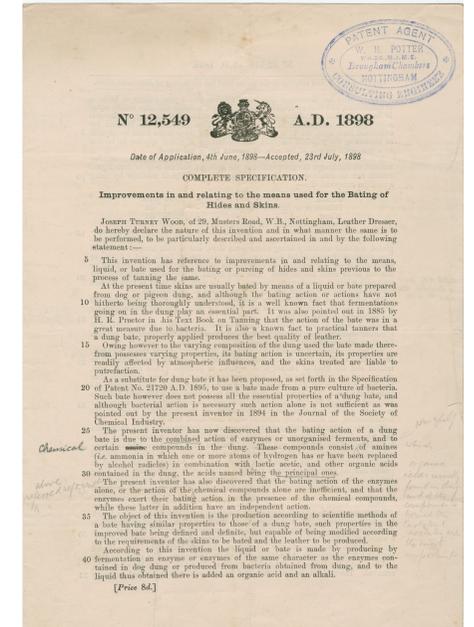
Old Nottinghamian Jesse Boot

ON 1861-1863

Jesse Boot transformed the Boots Company into a national retailer which branded itself as ‘Chemists to the Nation’. He was also a great benefactor to the City of Nottingham, donating land for the new University College and for a public park at Highfields. He was presented with the Freedom of the City in 1920.

Families that created the prosperity of industrial Nottingham such as Boot, Player, Turney, Shipstone, Lymbery, Lymn and Trease are named in High School registers. Scholarship money donated by generous benefactors, and later by the local authorities, meant that those in clerical and manual trades and in the coal industry, like the father of D.H. Lawrence, might send their boys to the School with the possibility, thereafter, of a university education.

During the 14 years from 1867, donors such as lace merchants Moore and Copestake nominated over 100 able boys from all backgrounds for a free education. By 1969 almost 50% of boys in school received scholarships and bursaries to attend the school. Today, oil companies, banks and multinational companies are led by the skills and talents of Nottingham men with a High School education.



Joseph Turney Wood's patented process is used to this day

Nottingham High School REGISTER OF BOYS.									
No.	Date of Admission	Name of Father	Place of Birth	Age at Admission	State or Parish in case of Foreigners	Profession	Occupation	Date of Departure	Remarks
677	18 Jan 91	Georg Louis Callender	1770	16	Fort Louis Callender	11 Market Street	Dentist	Feb 98	
678		Kenneth Bedford Howell	21 May 91	17	Stephen Howells	5 Adel Street	Antiques Cashier	Feb 99	
679		Mary Rosedale Hill	18 Dec 91	11	Henry Hill	Russell Road, Stepping	Architect	July 91	
680		Frederick Young	25 Aug 91	2	Edw Young	57 Smeaton, Nottingham	Marchant	Feb 98	
681		James Ross Callow	21 May 91	17	John Ross Callow	17 Nicks Street	Boo Manufacturer	Feb 98	
682		Reginald Marney	12 Dec 91	11	James W. Marney	75 Woodson Road	Hotel keeper	Feb 98	
683		Albert Edward Lewis	2 July 91	11	Alfred Lewis Jr	12 Broad Street	Lace Manufacturer	Feb 98	
684		James Augustus White	22 Feb 91	15	John A. White	8 Mansfield St. Dept	Printer & Stationer	Nov 99	
685		Ernest Brown	17 Nov 91	13	William D. Brown	3 South Avenue, Ark	Commission Agent	July 98	
686		William Stanley Turner	1 June 91	11	Wm. Stanley Turner	11 West Bridge	Lace Merchant	Feb 98	
687		Douglas Elliman	27 Oct 91	11	Wm. Elliman	Milton Road, Dept	Tailor and Draper	July 98	
688		Frederick John Noble	11 Nov 91	12	Richard Noble	257 Woodson Road	Railway Contractor	July 98	
689		Robert Harris	21 Oct 91	13	Francis Harris	78 Belling Green	Method. Minister	July 98	
690		Richard Wm. Ralph Pearson	23 Mar 91	8	Marion Pearl Pearson	48 Red Cross	Solicitor	July 98	
691		Albert Rigley	25 Mar 91	11	Wm. Rigley	Hollington Wood, S. Parkwell	Wagon Builder	Nov 98	

Nottingham High School register, 1897-1914