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## Broxtowe and Erewash Records now available on Deceased Online

Records for one crematorium and six cemeteries in the boroughs of [Broxtowe and Erewash](#) are now available to view on [www.deceasedonline.com](http://www.deceasedonline.com). Bramcote Bereavement Services, a joint venture between Broxtowe Borough Council and Erewash Borough Council, manage Bramcote Crematorium and seven of the areas' cemeteries. Deceased Online has released records for Bramcote Crematorium, Beeston, Chilwell, Eastwood, and Stapleford Cemeteries from the Broxtowe Borough in Nottinghamshire, and also from the neighbouring borough of Erewash, situated in Derbyshire, the records for Park, Illkston, and Long Eaton Cemeteries.



*Above: a view of Long Eaton Cemetery*

D H Lawrence (David Herbert Lawrence), a prominent writer, painter, and critic, was born in Eastwood in Broxtowe Borough, and a museum dedicated to his life is situated in the house in which he was born. Lawrence wrote several controversial novels, including *Lady Chatterley's Lover*, *The Rainbow*, and *Sons and Lovers*, and is widely regarded as far ahead of his time for his (then) challenging ideas on gender, sexuality, and politics.



*Above: a view of Beeston Cemetery*

Stapleford Cemetery, in the Broxtowe Borough, has a large and distinct Grade II listed chapel and mortuary, built in the Early English style in 1880. Chapels such as this one were often built in cemeteries established in the Victorian era and provided a place for a service for the deceased. A mortuary located within or near the chapel superseded the tradition of keeping the deceased in the front room or parlour where they had died. This practice was beginning to be seen as unhygienic due to various outbreaks of contagious disease and a new understanding of disease and its transmission. The mortuary also provided a place where mourners could pay respect to their deceased relatives prior to chapel service and burial, or an opportunity for a post mortem if required.





*Above: a view of Stapleford Chapel*

Many cemeteries would provide two chapels, one for worshippers of the Church of England, and a second for alternative denominations of Christianity such as Roman Catholic. These two types of chapel often had their own distinctive styles and were often placed in different parts of the cemetery, however others were joined by a 'porte cochere'; a covered area between the two chapels which served as an entrance to the cemetery under which horses and the funeral carriage could travel when taking the deceased to their final resting place. Of the many chapels which were built in cemeteries in the UK some remain as intended, some have been converted into office or living space, and some have been demolished due to poor state of repair or war action. They do remain an interesting and often beautiful element of cemetery architecture and history.

*The photographs in today's bulletin have been gratefully sourced from Wikimedia Commons. Authors Chris Morgan (Stapleford Chapel photograph), David Lally (Long Eaton photograph), and Alan Murray-Rust (Beeston photograph) kindly shared them under the Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 2.0 Generic license.*

#### **Further information:**

Other records in Nottinghamshire are available on Deceased Online courtesy of the [National Archives](#), [Nottingham City Council](#), and [Newark Council](#).



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