

The Mayoralty in Charnwood

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had been said by the press to be in a disgraceful state and, “only sterilized for Council purposes once a month.” The Parlour was opened up by removing the wall separating it from the corridor leading to Council Chamber, with the differing ceiling heights being masked by a suspended ceiling. This provided the Mayor with a larger and more functional area for entertaining.

Dry rot continued to plague the building and it was discovered that the floor of the Victoria Room was too weak to carry the number of people the room could hold. It had always been thought that this ballroom possessed a sprung dance floor, but it became clear that the floor was merely sagging under the weight of dancers! Eventually it was decided to support the floor with three steel beams spanning the width of the room, and these were inserted through the front wall of the building in May 1978.

In July 1981 the first reports reached the press of the possibility that the Town Hall was haunted. Some members of staff, when alone in the building had experienced a chill feeling and heard footsteps in empty rooms and staircases. The centre of these reports focused around the Council Chamber and one theory behind the stories involved the shell of a building attached to the Town Hall Chambers, situated behind the Town Hall, which was used as a mortuary.

In 1998 the front of the Town Hall was again completely refurbished to create a large open plan area featuring bars, two cafes, a new stair case, and the Tourist Information Centre and Theatre Box Office.

Most recently, in 2004, the rear of the building was improved and added to. The theatre was redesigned with new dressing rooms, seating and offices. A new entrance was created for the Civic Suite including a lift, and the wall previously removed from the Mayor’s Parlour was reinstated. Improved access and facilities should see the Council Chamber and Parlour ready for use by the next 100 years.

A Message from the Mayor



**Cllr. Jill Vincent
& Ms Emma Aronica
Mayor and Mayoress of Charnwood**

Thank you for your interest in the Mayoralty in Charnwood. I hope you will find this booklet both interesting and informative, and that it will answer many of the questions you may have about the Mayoralty and the Borough of Charnwood.

Further information about the Council, Borough and its Mayoralty is also available in the Council & Democracy section of the council website. Please remember that the Mayoralty is here for you and that the Mayoralty Office will be happy to answer any questions you may have or to assist you in inviting the Mayor to attend any event you may be organising.

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The History of the Office of Mayor

The word “Mayor” is derived from the same root as “Major”, from the Latin “Magnus” meaning the greater or superior.

The Normans introduced the word to England around the time of the Domesday Book and it was used variously thereafter relating to those in governance of an area.

The widespread use of the title in modern day understanding of the term was an innovation introduced by the Municipal Corporations Act 1835. The Municipal Corporations Acts of 1835 and 1882 entitled the people of an area to apply for “incorporation” as a District administered by an elected Council.

By petitioning the Sovereign for a Charter, the District could become a Borough in which the Corporation was made up of a Mayor (Chairman of the Council), Aldermen (senior Councillors) and Burgesses (voters). A Town Clerk was appointed with certain statutory duties and a coat of arms was given to be used as the official seal of the Corporation on legal documents.

The right of a District to become a Borough and to have a Mayor can only be granted by Royal Charter. The Authority must first demonstrate that they are able to operate a Mayoralty with the required level of protocol and dignity, and will not allow the Mayoralty to be used for political purposes.

The Mayor is the representative of the Crown in the Borough and as such is the First Citizen of the Borough. The only people to take precedence over the Mayor are members of the Royal family or the Lord Lieutenant of the County when he is officially representing the Sovereign.

There are 30 Lord Mayors in Great Britain & Northern Ireland. To create a Lord Mayor is an honour even less frequently bestowed by a Monarch than to give City status, although a new Lord Mayoralty was created for the city of Exeter by Queen Elizabeth II in 2002 to celebrate her Golden Jubilee.

influenced by the Victorian system of each person knowing their place in society, with three separate entrances. The Mayor entered through his own door from his Parlour directly on to the dais behind his seat. Councillors approached the chamber by a long corridor which ran alongside the Mayor’s Parlour from the stairs, and members of the



public came up a back stair-way which led to a viewing gallery overlooking the chamber from which it was separated by a wrought iron fence.

In the late 60’s Loughborough Borough Council decided to refurbish and modernize the Town Hall but within days of the completion date, on April 9th 1972, an electrical fire broke out which caused massive structural damage to the main hall bringing down

the roof. The Council Chamber and Mayor’s Parlour escaped much of the damage, saved by the thickness of the wall between the old building and these later additions. After the fire, council meetings were held at Loughborough Library, and the civic silver was stored at the offices at Southfields. The Council Chamber and Parlour were brought back into use in time for the Mayor Making ceremony in 1974, but the completion of the work on the rest of the building was delayed by the discovery of dry rot.

The Town Hall finally re-opened on September 4th 1975 with substantial changes including the removal of the curved balcony in the Corn Exchange Hall which had become the Charnwood Theatre. It had been decided to improve the Mayoral suite during this time as it

Loughborough Town Hall

In the early 1800s Loughborough was without a Town Hall or any suitable place to hold a public meeting. Four of the local tradesmen met to consider the matter and agreed they were powerless alone, so sought the assistance of the gentry of the neighbourhood. A public meeting followed, over which C. W. Packe MP presided, but the idea lacked enthusiasm until Mr. Packe contributed £500 towards the cost of the hall.

This donation and others led to the formation of a public company with Mr. Humphries, who was steward to the Beaumanor Estate, Woodhouse as Chairman. He persuaded a further 55 donors to contribute to the company which enabled the land to be purchased and the hall to be built at a cost of £8000. The first stone of the building was laid by C W Packe on the 23rd October 1854, and the building was completed the following year.

The building included a superb ballroom at the insistence of the local gentry, and The Corn Exchange Hall provided a weekly gathering place for farmers to offer corn samples and to discuss the problems of the day. The main hall was also used for public entertainment, a library and later, as a theatre.

In September 1888 the newly formed Loughborough Borough Council needed a prestigious building as their headquarters and the directors of the Corn Exchange company sold the building to the Council for £5000. On acquiring the Town Hall the first concern of the Council was to provide offices, a Mayor's Parlour and a commodious Council Chamber in keeping with the dignity of the Borough Council. These alterations were made at a cost of £3000. Mr. E.B. Farnham of Quorn House, who was M.P for North Leicestershire 1837 to 1859, presented the Town Hall clock which was added to the building

After extensive alterations to make it suitable for municipal purposes, a Banquet was held in 1890 to mark its official opening as the civic centre of the town. The design of the Council Chamber was heavily

The Birth of the Borough

Boroughs have been created by Royal Charter since medieval times although their creation was often haphazard and done for the King's financial gain. Many towns, like Loughborough, without a charter, were governed by the Lord of the Manor, or, by the mid/late 1800's by Local Boards. These unelected Boards, which had the right to levy their own rates, had responsibility for individual services and included the Highways Board, the Board of Health, the Schools Board and the Burials Board.

In 1888 the people of Loughborough applied for incorporation and Borough status and the Corporation of the Borough of Loughborough was created.

The Local Government Act 1972, which came into operation on 1st April 1974, reorganised local government in England and Wales. The intention was to merge together groups of small councils and districts to create a framework of more standard sized local authorities. The act made provision for these new District Councils to petition the Queen for the rights previously held by any one of the merged authorities to be transferred to the whole of the new District.

The Charter granted to the people of Loughborough on 7th September 1888 remained in force until 1974, when the Borough of Loughborough, Barrow-upon-Soar Rural District Council and Shepshed Urban District Council were amalgamated to form the District of Charnwood. The name "Charnwood" was chosen for the new district as being representative of the whole area, being the name of the ancient forest that once covered the district. This ancient name translates as "Stony place". The new Council successfully petitioned the Queen on 15th May 1974 to have the rights and status previously held by the Borough of Loughborough conferred upon the whole of the new area.

The Grant of Arms Charter 1889

To All and Singular;

**To whom those presents shall come
Sir Albert William Woods Knight Garter Principal King of Arms,
Walter Aston Blount Esq. Clarenceux King of Arms
and George Edward Cokayne Esq. Norray King of Arms,
send greetings**

Joseph Griggs, Mayor of the Borough of Loughborough in the County of Leicester hath represented unto the most Noble Henry, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshall and Hereditary Marshall of England, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter that the Queen has been graciously pleased by letters Patent under the Great Seal bearing date the Seventh Day of September last, to grant and declare that the inhabitants of the district of Loughborough comprised within the limits set forth in one of the first schedules of the said letters Patent and their successors shall be one body politic and corporate by the name of "The Mayor, Alderman and Burgesses of the Borough of Loughborough" with perpetual succession and on a Common Seal and may assume armorial bearings which shall be duly enrolled in the Herald's College; That the Mayor, Alderman and Burgesses of the said incorporated Borough of Loughborough being desirous that the Common Seal to be used by them in their corporate capacity should contain fit and proper armorial Bearings and be assigned under legal authority; He therefore requested on behalf of the said Mayor, Alderman and Burgesses the favour of His Graces Warrant for our granting and apigning such armorial bearings as may be proper to be born by them and their successors on seals, shields, banners or otherwise according to the laws of arms.

And forasmuch as the said Earl Marshall did by warrant under his hand and seal bearing date the twenty seventh day of December following authorise and direct as to grant and assign such armorial bearings accordingly.

Know ye therefore that we the said Garter, Clarenceux and Norray in pursuance of His Graces warrant and by virtue of the Letters Patent of our several offices to each of us respectively granted do by these presents grant and assign to the Mayor, Alderman and Burgesses of the Incorporated Borough of Loughborough the arms following that is to say Or on a bend sable between a maunch in chief and a bulls head erased in base of the last a fret between two escallops of the first and for the crest on a wreath of the colours a lion Rampant Or holding in the dexter fore paw a maunch and resting the dexter hind paw on a fret both sable are in the margin hereof more plainly depicted to be borne and used hereafter by the said Mayor, Alderman and Burgesses of the incorporated Borough of Loughborough and their successors on seals, shields banners and otherwise according to the law of arms.

In witness whereof we the said Garter, Clarenceux and Norray Kings of Arms have to these presents subscribed our names and offices this fourth day of April in the fifty second year of the reign of our sovereign lady Victoria by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith and in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty Nine.

(signed and sealed)

Albert Woods
Garter

Walter Aston Blount
Clarenceux

G.E. Cokayne
Norray

The Mace

The Mace, carried by the Mace-bearer as a symbol of the Mayor's authority given by royal warrant, was presented by Alderman Marmaduke Barrowcliffe on the occasion of the first election of Alderman under the Charter of 1888. It is made of silver formed in eight pieces secured around a



central wooden pole by the threaded pieces at both ends. The shaft, divided by knops, is adorned with roses, the knops bearing the arms of the donor and etched line drawings representing the chief industries of the town. The mace head bears the royal arms on one side with those of the borough on the reverse, both executed in enamel and is surrounded at the top by a circlet of alternate crosses and fleurs-de-lis, out of which spring the four arches of the crown, surmounted in the midst by the figure of a lion rampant.

When carried or resting the mace is shown with the Borough coat of arms facing forwards, indicating that the Mayor is presiding. Should a member of the royal family be present the mace is turned to show the royal arms, or in the presence of the sovereign it is carried upside down to demonstrate that in the sovereign's presence the delegated authority it represents is redundant.

Maces were originally primitive weapons of war and the Bayeaux Tapestry clearly shows one being wielded by Bishop Odo of Bayeaux. The mace is the only weapon approved for ecclesiastics to carry. In later years, maces, in the form of a heavy club embellished with spikes, were carried by bodyguards before wealthy and important people.

The Mayoral Chains



The Mayor's chain was presented by Alderman Joseph Griggs, the first Mayor of the Borough of Loughborough, in 1888. The Mayoral chains of Loughborough became the Mayoral chains of Charnwood and a change was made to the inscription when the status of Borough was conferred upon the District of Charnwood on 15th May 1974.

The interlinking on both the Mayor's and the Mayoress' chains takes the shape of the letter L for Loughborough.

The Mayoress' chain was presented by Alderman Hiram Coltman, who was the Mayor in 1896/97, and commemorates Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee celebrated that year. Twenty diamonds surround a cameo of Queen Victoria, which is believed to be unique on a Mayoral chain.



The Charter of Charnwood 1974

Elizabeth the Second

**by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and our other realms and territories
Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith;**

To all who presents shall come Greeting! _____

Whereas certain new local government areas known as districts have been established by the Local Government Act 1972;

And whereas a petition praying for the grant of a charter conferring upon the district of Charnwood the status of a Borough has been presented unto us by the Council of the said district;

And Whereas We are pleased by the advice of our Privy Council to grant a charter for such purpose;

And Whereas the area of the said district includes the area of the former Borough of Loughborough in respect of which a charter had been granted.

Now therefore know ye that We by virtue of our Prerogative Royal and in pursuance of the Local Government Act 1972 and all other powers and authorities enabling Us in that behalf have granted and declared and by these Presents do grant and declare as follows;

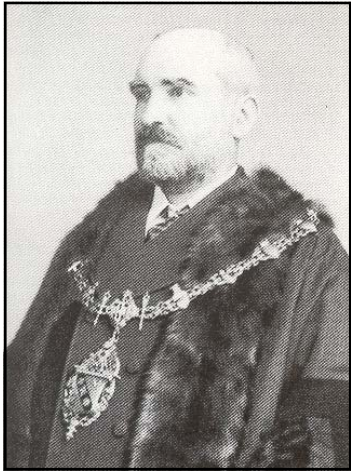
- 1 The district of Charnwood shall have the status of a Borough.
- 2 Any powers to appoint local officers of dignity exercisable immediately before the 1st day of April One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy Four by the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the former Borough of Loughborough shall be exercisable by the Council of the Borough of Charnwood in respect of the whole of the Borough.
- 3 Any privileges or rights belonging immediately before the 1st day of April One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy Four to the Burgesses of the former Borough of Loughborough shall belong to the inhabitants of the whole of the Borough of Charnwood.

In witness whereof We have caused these our letters to be made Patent

Witness Ourselves at Westminster the Fifteenth day of May
in the Twenty Third year of Our reign

By Warrant under the Queen's sign manual.

The First Mayor of Loughborough Joseph Griggs



When the Corporation of Loughborough was first created by Royal Charter, it assumed responsibility for the provision of all the services required by its inhabitants. This included gas, water, electricity, roads, hospitals and schools.

What the Council needed was a leader who could quickly set up an organisation to ensure the delivery of these services and they chose Joseph Griggs, a prominent local businessman to be their first Mayor. His principal business was in the supply of timber to the building

trade. He lived at Mountfields House on Forest Road near what is now the junction with Epinal Way.

He was never elected as a councillor but served as Mayor for two years before stepping down, driven to distraction by the political bickering of his colleagues which he felt got in the way of running the town!

Griggs was a notable benefactor and donated the mayoral chain and robe to the Borough. He also put up £3000 to build the first enclosed public baths for the town (bathing had previously taken place in the canal). The baths were built in 1897, the year of Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee, and were named the Queens Hall Memorial Baths. The building is now the Charnwood Museum. He also gave the land for the Carnegie Library opposite and much of Queens Park. The ceremonial key for the opening of the library, and a model of Blackbrook Dam which he also opened are both on display in the Mayor's Parlour. He was elected as a Freeman of the Borough in 1905 and is further commemorated by the naming of Griggs Road in the 1920's.

The Borough Coat of Arms

The town of Loughborough was granted its first Charter in 1888 by Queen Victoria. This entitled the new Corporation to apply to the College of Heralds for the award of a "corporate logo" – a coat of arms. This was designed by the Kings of Arms amalgamating parts of the coats of arms of three families who had once been the Lords of the Manor of Loughborough, the Despencers, the Beaumonts and the Hastings. The lives of these noble families had been full of interesting little incidents. The last two Despencers were hanged in 1326. The last Beaumont went mad, and on his death in 1507 his widow married the Earl of Oxford who, by coincidence, had been her husband's guardian. The Hastings interest survived until the early nineteenth century, but Richard III had one of them executed in 1483; later members of the family were on the losing side in the Civil War and were obliged to sell large acreages of land in Loughborough and elsewhere to restore their fortunes. The Grey family of Bradgate had also once held the Manor of Loughborough although there is no reference to them on the Borough coat of arms.



The **Bull's Head** (bottom left) and the **Maunch** [lady's sleeve] (top right) are symbolic of the **Hastings family**.

The **Lion** (the crest) is taken from the **Beaumont Family**.

The **Escallopes** (cockleshells) and the **Fret** (lace pattern) diagonally on the bend come from the Arms of the **Despencer Family**.

The Motto

"IN VERITATE VICTORIA"

can be translated as

"IN TRUTH LIETH VICTORY".

The motto of the former Barons of Loughborough.

In 1974 the new Borough of Charnwood was granted the use of the Arms, although it is now reserved for official documents and use by the Mayor's Office. The Council use the fox logo for their corporate image.



MAYORS OF THE BOROUGH OF CHARNWOOD 1974 -

1974 - 1975	Cllr. L.H. Bradley	1991 - 1992	Cllr. M.P. Mason
1975 - 1976	Cllr. L.G. Duncan	1992 - 1993	Cllr. A.M. Duncan
1976 - 1977	Cllr. T.G. Deacon	1993 - 1994	Cllr. P.A. McCaig OBE
1977 - 1978	Cllr. J.A. Bradley JP	1994 - 1995	Cllr. A.J.B. Thornton
1978 - 1979	Cllr. C.H. Chapman	1995 - 1996	Cllr. J.E. Hawkes
1979 - 1980	Cllr. Miss F.M. Henson MBE	1996 - 1997	Cllr. K. Brailsford
1980 - 1981	Cllr. J.H. Abell	1997 - 1998	Cllr. Mrs. J.A. Tyrrell
1981 - 1982	Cllr. F.J. McKeown	1998 - 1999	Cllr. Mrs. I. Thurlby
1982 - 1983	Cllr. E.M. Shardlow	1999 - 2000	Cllr. J.B. Powell
1983 - 1984	Cllr. Mrs. M. Ward	2000 - 2001	Cllr. N.C.N. Bird T.D.
1984 - 1985	Cllr. R. Burton	2001 - 2002	Cllr. A.W. Stott
1985 - 1986	Cllr. A. Dodd BEM	2002 - 2003	Cllr. Ms. D.C. Green
1986 - 1987	Cllr. R.F. Weston	2003 - 2004	Cllr. J.W. Moore
1987 - 1988	Cllr. E.R. Greenwood	2004 - 2005	Cllr. M. T. Jones
1988 - 1989	Cllr. B. Henman	2005 - 2006	Cllr. R.M. Wilson
1989 - 1990	Cllr. W.A. Danvers	2006 - 2007	Cllr. K.G. Pacey J.P.
1990 - 1991	Cllr. W.L. McCombe	2007 - 2008	Cllr. J. Tormey
		2008 - 2009	Cllr. S. Campbell
		2009 - 2010	Cllr. T.R. Brown
		2010 -	Cllr. J. Vincent



MAYORS OF THE BOROUGH OF LOUGHBOROUGH 1888 - 1974

1888 - 1890	Alderman Joseph Griggs	1938 - 1940	Cllr. George H. Dean
1890 - 1891	Alderman Alfred Bumpus	1940 - 1942	Cllr. George Hill
1891 - 1892	Cllr. William Moss	1942 - 1944	Cllr. Francis L. Stubbs
1892 - 1893	Cllr. George Adcock	1944 - 1945	Cllr. Alfred Perkins
1893 - 1895	Alderman W.A. Cartwright	1945 - 1946	Cllr. Edward Lester
1895 - 1896	Cllr. Walter C. Burder	1946 - 1947	Cllr. Wilfred R. Banner
1896 - 1897	Alderman Hiram Coltman	1947 - 1948	Cllr. Miss Hilda Dormer
1897 - 1898	Alderman William Tidd	1948 - 1949	Cllr. Edward Lester
1898 - 1899	Alderman Hiram Coltman	1949 - 1950	Cllr. William P. Stagg
1899 - 1901	Alderman Thomas Mayo	1950 - 1951	Alderman John H. H. Corah
1901 - 1903	Cllr. Richard S. Clifford	1951 - 1952	Cllr. Arnold E. Wilde
1903 - 1905	Alderman Thomas Mayo	1952 - 1953	Alderman George E. Allen
1905 - 1906	Alderman William Hanford	1953 - 1954	Alderman Dennis Smalley
1906 - 1907	Alderman Thomas Mayo	1954 - 1955	Alderman L. Walter. Hull
1907 - 1908	Cllr. William Cartwright	1955 - 1956	Alderman Mrs A. Cope MBE
1908 - 1911	Alderman Thomas Mayo	1956 - 1957	Cllr. Samuel W. Harrison
1911 - 1913	Cllr. Walter W. Coltman	1957 - 1958	Alderman Leslie J. Tyers
1913 - 1914	Alderman Thomas Mayo	1958 - 1959	Cllr. Frederick R. Hunter
1914 - 1919	Cllr. Walter W. Coltman	1959 - 1960	Cllr. Joseph F. Cowley
1919 - 1921	Cllr. William F. Charles	1960 - 1961	Cllr. Joseph L. Heap
1921 - 1922	Cllr. Arthur E. Armstrong	1961 - 1962	Cllr. A. T. Eggington
1922 - 1923	Cllr. Wilfred Moss CBE	1962 - 1963	Cllr. Ronald Warburton
1923 - 1924	Cllr. Henry Clemerson	1963 - 1964	Cllr. Robert C. Fletcher
1924 - 1926	Alderman George H. Bowler	1964 - 1965	Cllr. G. John. Humphrey
1926 - 1927	Cllr. Arthur Hibbins	1965 - 1966	Cllr. George H. Sharpe
1927 - 1929	Cllr. Alan Moss	1966 - 1967	Cllr. John Rodgers
1929 - 1930	Cllr. Albert J. Pilsbury	1967 - 1968	Cllr. John E. Hammond
1930 - 1931	Cllr. Percy Turner	1968 - 1969	Cllr. Alec N. Strachan
1931 - 1932	Alderman Thomas W. Bailey	1969 - 1970	Cllr. J. N. Thompson
1932 - 1933	Cllr. Baxter W. Dawson	1970 - 1971	Alderman Guy Moss
1933 - 1935	Cllr. John S. Marr	1971 - 1972	Cllr. V. B. Wilson
1935 - 1936	Cllr. Frederick Fleeman	1972 - 1973	Cllr. Ray E. Hancock
1936 - 1938	Alderman Arthur Lacey	1973 - 1974	Cllr. John L. Walker

**CHAIRMEN OF
BARROW-UPON-SOAR
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
1895 - 1974**

1895 - 1906	Cllr. J. S. Smith
1907 - 1909	Cllr. C. Goodacre
1910 - 1915	Cllr. C. Ogden
1916 - 1918	Cllr. H. J. Whitwell
1919 - 1929	Cllr. F. Willett
1930 - 1938	Cllr. G. A. Burton
1939 - 1940	Cllr. J. B. Galloway
1941 - 1943	Cllr. F. Willett
1944 - 1950	Cllr. W. M. Miller
1951 - 1954	Lady Barnett, J.P.
1954 - 1962	Cllr. W. R. Hallam
1962 - 1965	Alderman J. A. E. Bryan O.B.E.
1965 - 1967	Lt.-Cmdr. R. C. Dean
1967 - 1971	Rt. Hon. The Earl of Lanesborough T.D., D.L.
1971 - 1974	Cllr. C. J. Tatham M.B.E.

**CHAIRMEN OF
SHEPSHED
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
1895 - 1974**

1895 - 1896	Cllr. Joseph Harriman	1937 - 1938	Cllr. Alfred Houlton
1896 - 1898	Cllr. Upton Goodacre	1938 - 1939	Cllr. William Oliver Wortley
1898 - 1899	Cllr. Edward Dutton	1939 - 1940	Cllr. William Marvin
1899 - 1900	Cllr. John Mills	1940 - 1941	Cllr. Percy John Gough
1900 - 1901	Cllr. Thomas Whyte	1940 - 1941	Cllr. Frederick Arnold Smith
1901 - 1902	Cllr. Charles Mee	1942 - 1943	Cllr. Ivan Ewart Batten
1902 - 1903	Cllr. Joseph Harriman	1943 - 1944	Cllr. Thomas R. Walker
1903 - 1905	Cllr. Upton Goodacre	1944 - 1945	Cllr. Eric Alfred Deacon
1905 - 1907	Cllr. Charles Mee	1945 - 1946	Cllr. Henry George Lacey
1907 - 1908	Cllr. Walter Baker	1946 - 1947	Cllr. John Carrington
1908 - 1909	Cllr. Harry Atkin	1947 - 1948	Cllr. Charles William Jordan
1909 - 1911	Cllr. William Tapp	1948 - 1949	Cllr. Rolland Ellis
1911 - 1913	Cllr. Harry Dutton	1949 - 1950	Cllr. Frederick Arnold Smith
1913 - 1914	Cllr. Alfred Hubbard	1950 - 1951	Cllr. Matthew Wightman
1914 - 1916	Cllr. Charles Mee	1951 - 1952	Cllr. Harold Peberdy
1916 - 1917	Cllr. Charles Griffin	1952 - 1953	Cllr. Ivan Ewart Batten
1917 - 1918	Cllr. Charles Herbert Nelson	1953 - 1954	Cllr. James L. Harrington
1918 - 1919	Cllr. William Whitworth	1954 - 1955	Cllr. Bernard Wood
1919 - 1920	Cllr. Harry Fred Green	1955 - 1956	Cllr. Ernest West
1920 - 1921	Cllr. Henry Mee	1956 - 1957	Cllr. Philip Harold Jordan
1921 - 1922	Cllr. Charles Herbert Nelson	1957 - 1958	Cllr. Joseph Harold Wright
1922 - 1923	Cllr. Harry Alan Atkin	1958 - 1959	Cllr. William Arthur Danvers
1923 - 1924	Cllr. Charles Griffin	1959 - 1960	Cllr. Frederick Arnold Smith
1924 - 1925	Cllr. John Lacey	1960 - 1961	Cllr. Harold Peberdy
1925 - 1926	Cllr. William Whitworth	1961 - 1962	Cllr. Maurice L. Beazley
1926 - 1927	Cllr. Roland George Heward	1962 - 1963	Cllr. Maurice Henry Bristow
1927 - 1928	Cllr. William Martin	1963 - 1964	Cllr. Arthur Wilcox
1928 - 1929	Cllr. George William Blood	1964 - 1965	Cllr. William Arthur Danvers
1929 - 1930	Cllr. Ambrose King	1965 - 1966	Cllr. John Arnold Bradley
1930 - 1931	Cllr. Frederick Clench	1966 - 1967	Cllr. Frederick Arnold Smith
1931 - 1932	Cllr. Horace Burton	1967 - 1968	Cllr. William Berrisford
1932 - 1933	Cllr. Charles Herbert Nelson	1968 - 1969	Cllr. Graham Gibson
1933 - 1934	Cllr. Harold Edward Atkin	1969 - 1970	Cllr. Bertie Marvin
1934 - 1935	Cllr. George William Blood	1970 - 1971	Cllr. Bernard William Burr
1935 - 1936	Cllr. John Lacey	1971 - 1973	Cllr. John Arnold Bradley
1936 - 1937	Cllr. Charles Grain	1973 - 1974	Cllr. Bertie Marvin