

## from the parish mag

**100 YEARS AGO:** During an evening service the Rector dedicated, by request of the family, a Brass Tablet erected by them to the memory of the Rev George Hales, for 15 years Rector and Rural Dean. It is placed on the south wall of the Chancel.  
— May 1914

**80 YEARS AGO:** Our children did very well at the Barnard Castle Music Tournament, winning two firsts and one second. They were unfortunate in not regaining the shield, but their performance was a wonderful triumph over the obstacles of sickness and the cookery van.  
— June 1934

● *We have no idea what the reference to the cookery van means!* — Ed.

**75 YEARS AGO:** A whist drive, dance and sale of work held by the Mothers' Union branch and the Women's Institute raised £14 12s for Earl Baldwin's Fund for Child Refugees.  
— June 1939

**70 YEARS AGO:** Burials: Susie Brown, aged 16. The tragedy of Susie's fatal accident brought sadness to the village. It is difficult to be reconciled to the cruel mischance which carried away a young girl in the first bloom of joyous youth.  
— June 1944

**60 YEARS AGO:** We have been, and are, so grateful for the kind help given to provide the Sunday services. It would have been so nice if Church people could have made time

● *THE history group has an extensive collection of parish magazines that are available for members to consult. However, there are some missing, especially from the years between 1970 and 2000. Please get in contact if you have any magazines from any period that we could add to our collection or, if you want to keep hold of them, lend us for copying and return. Many thanks.* — Ed.

## THIRD Taxidermist

Westwick Gardens,  
Barnard Castle  
ALL KINDS BIRDS &  
ANIMALS  
CURED, SET UP &c.  
Also Skins. Prices Moderate.

June 1914

to give their presence and support as encouragement to the preacher more regularly at these services. One hundred and sixty-eight hours in a week — surely one brief hour for your soul's sake is not too much!  
— June 1954

**55 YEARS AGO:** Our thanks go to Mr Walter Lee, who has had a section of the north wall of the churchyard repaired in memory of his mother. It has also been very good of Mrs Bulmer, Mrs Etherington, Mrs Lawson and Mrs R Etherington to weed and tidy the beds of the approach to the church on the south side.  
— June 1959

**20 YEARS AGO:** Last month we noted the passing of Merlyn Watson and we must not let this opportunity pass of recording our grateful thanks for the many pages he contributed in his history of the Rectory of Barningham. His notes are now an important social document which will provide a treasure trove of information for future researchers.  
— May 1994

## Invitation to join in local history day

THE Teesdale Record Society, in partnership with the Witham Hall, is planning a Teesdale Local History Day in Barnard Castle next year.

The event will include presentations and an exhibition area where local history groups will be able to demonstrate their interests and ongoing projects.

It's also hoped to invite a well-known authority or academic to deliver a keynote lecture to begin the day.

Local history groups, including Barningham, are being invited to give the presentations, lasting about 30 minutes.

Society treasurer Bill Heys has asked us to let him know if we want to take part and, if so, to nominate a topic or topics we'd be prepared to present.

"Timing of the event will be subject to the response of funders but our aim would be to hold the event in either spring or autumn 2015," says Bill.

We'll put it on the agenda for our next meeting, when we'll discuss what we might do.

## Official Gazette goes online

MILLIONS of official notices from the Government's Gazette, charting nearly 350 years of British history, have gone online at a new free searchable website called TheGazette.co.uk.

Government notices, news stories, war records, bankruptcies and patents are among the many subjects you can browse. Give it a try and let us know what you find!

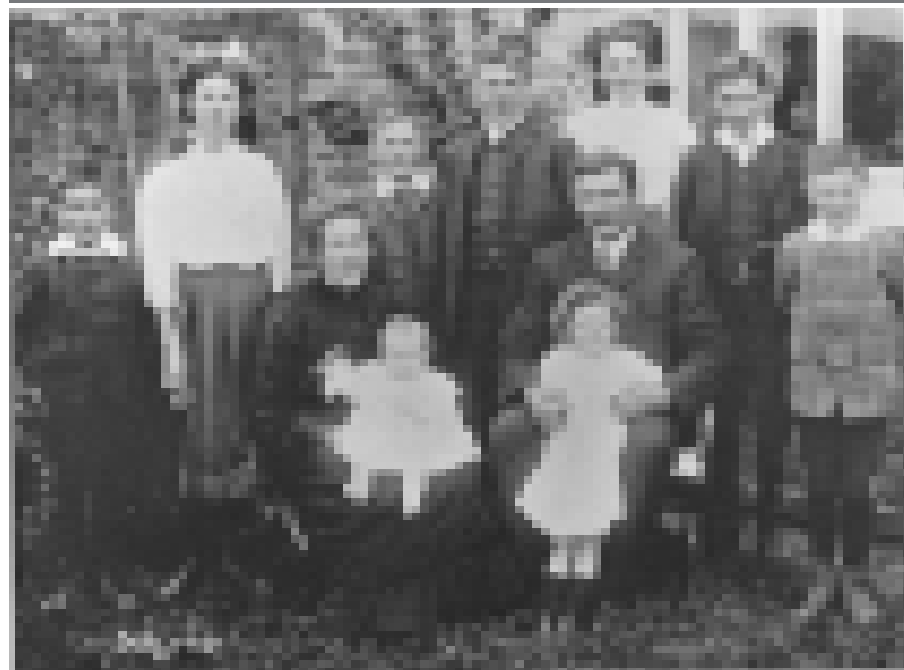


# Archive 41

THE NEWSLETTER OF BARNINGHAM LOCAL HISTORY GROUP  
B. A. L. H. LOCAL HISTORY NEWSLETTER OF THE YEAR 2012  
[www.barninghamvillage.co.uk](http://www.barninghamvillage.co.uk)



## INSIDE: FARMER COATES AND THE ROARING HORSE



Christening party at Saunders House, Barningham, in 1910. See Page 10

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NEXT BLHG MEETING: GUEST SPEAKER : TUESDAY JUNE 17th 7pm



## The Archive

THE departure of George Alderson from Hilltop Farm is a small but historic milestone in the history of Barningham.

George, 91 this year, was a member of the fifth generation of Aldersons to live here, making them the family with by far the longest continuous history in the village.

His great-great-grandfather David moved to Barningham from Arkengarthdale in 1788 and there have been Aldersons at Hilltop ever since.

George was still running the farm last year, and must have been in the running for the title of oldest active farmer in the area, if not Britain. We wish him and Sheila a happy and well-deserved retirement in their new home in Barnard Castle.

That leaves the Metcalfs, who took over Barningham House in 1912, as the family with the longest local tenure. Next, we think, come the Milbanks, who made Barningham their permanent home at the end of the first world war, and the Turners, who came with them from Wales. We're not sure who comes next. Lowes? Watson?

Let us know if you want to stake your family claim!

JON SMITH, Editor

## Looking at tax records and life in the workhouse

**Minutes of the meeting held on Tuesday April 15th 2014**

**Present:** Jon Smith (Chairman), Eric Duggan (Treasurer), Ann Orton (Secretary), Mark Watson, Neil Turner, Janet Wrigley, June Graham, Phil Hunt, John Hay, Linda Sherwood, Margaret Stead, Jane Hackworth-Young.

**Apologies:** Ann Hutchinson, Sheila Wappett, Janet Paterson, Cate and Harry Collingwood, Kay Duggan, Tony Orton, Diane Metcalf.

**Minutes** of the meeting on February 18th were approved.

**Matters arising:** On agenda.

**Correspondence:** Bunker, Lowes, Davis, Smith, Robinson, see letters pages.

**Financial report:** Eric reported that the group still has a healthy balance of £1303. Income for February/March was £118, expenditure £350.

**Publications:** Archive 40 had been distributed.

**Transcriptions:** Linda Sherwood was transcribing the minutes of Dalton WI.

**World War 1:** Ann Orton reported that she had not had much luck in tracking down the names from the War Memorial. She had found a report in the *Teesdale Mercury* about the dedication of the memorial. Neil said that he had a box of photos and clippings about

minutes

WW1 which the group thought might make the basis for an exhibition at some point.

**Inland Revenue records:** John Hay had been looking at records from the Finance Act of 1909/1910. The valuation and field books give an invaluable insight into where people lived and to who owned property. See this issue.

**Workhouses:** Phil Hunt spoke to us about how the poor were provided for over the centuries right through to the provision of workhouses, in particular the Teesdale Poor Law Union Workhouse. See this issue.

**Next meeting** will be on Tuesday June 17th at 7pm when Chris Robinson will give a talk on *The Battle of the Somme*.

**AOB:** Following a request by Linda Sherwood it was agreed that members of BLHG would participate in the next series of history talks at Dalton in the Autumn. Jon reported the death in Northallerton at the age of 98 of Ted Cuthberston, who lived with his wife Millie in Barningham for many years. The meeting agreed to send best wishes to George Alderson, our oldest member, who was leaving Hill Top Farm which his family had tenanted since at least the early 1800s.

ANN ORTON, Secretary



## The Archive

Barningham Local History Group, Heath House, Barningham, Richmond, North Yorks DL11 7DU

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Chairman: Jon Smith 01833 621374

Secretary: Ann Orton 01833 621024 Treasurer: Eric Duggan 0833 621455

Back issues of The Archive are available at £2 each (£1 for members) – see index on our website

## Farmer's claim for a roaring horse

BARNINGHAM farmer William Coates thought he had a bargain in 1903 when he bought a horse for £25 (the equivalent of well over £2,000 today).

It was one of two advertised for sale by horsebreaker Edward McDonald, who agreed to drop his price from £28 when he and Mr Coates met in the Fleece Hotel, Richmond, to conclude the deal.

But when Mr Coates got the animal back home to Haythwaite farm, he discovered that it was a 'roarer' – a horse with a lung defect that made it 'blow' when it breathed.

Mr Coates sued McDonald for breach of contract in Richmond County Court. He told the judge that the advertisement for the horse described it as "sound and a good worker", and that McDonald assured him it was "all right." But Barnard Castle veterinary surgeon George Thompson had certified that in fact it was in very bad shape.

In his defence, McDonald claimed that the animal was not one of the ones advertised, and he had given no guarantee as to its fitness. In fact, he'd only had the horse a short time and had had no chance to try it.

The judge didn't believe him, and awarded Mr Coates the £12 9s 11d he claimed in compensation – a fraction under half what he'd paid for it.

## Lime order ends in court

*From the Teesdale Mercury of August 24th 1864:*

BEFORE Barnard Castle County Court: George Plews, of Boldron, plaintiff, and William Etherington, late tenant of Early Lodge Farm, Newsham, defendant.

The plaintiff was to recover £2 16s for lime. The defence was that the defendant's mother was the tenant of the farm, and the only person liable. The plaintiff proved that the defendant ordered and led the

court shorts

lime, and the credit was given to him. Verdict for the plaintiff.

## Tramp blamed for farm theft

*From the Teesdale Mercury of January 24th 1883:*

On Wednesday last, Bragg House, in the possession of Mr John Elwood, was broken into during the absence of himself and wife at Barnard Castle market.

Upon their return they found an entrance had been made

through the parlour window and the sum of £33 had been stolen.

The money had been hidden between the bed and mattress. In addition the thief took a silver watch, and changed his own wretched garments and boots for some of Mr Elwood's.

Much sympathy is felt for Mr Elwood, a molecatcher as well as a farmer, who was only taking care of the money for another person.

This robbery is supposed to have been committed by a tramp who had been seen hovering about for some days.



*A bill from J & W Watson, who ran Newsham Mill in the early years of the last century.*

*Dated 1921, it's one of many tucked into the mill's accounts book for the years 1921-1924 which has been lent to us.*

*If any group member (from Newsham or elsewhere) would like to go through it and report on its contents, please get in touch. – Ed.*

## Secrets of Barningham's second Domesday Book

MANY history group members will have come across the brief reference to Barningham in the Domesday Book of 1086.

It's in Latin, of course, but translates roughly as follows. First, details of its past and present owners: *In Barningham, in the days of Edward the Confessor, Thor had a hall here and an estate (two leagues by one) consisting of two carcates of land on which he paid tax to the King. Now Emsant, a Norman, holds the estate from Count Alnan Rufus, the tenant in chief.*

Then a description of the place: *Deserted, a waste. Now bush occupies half the area. There is further potential for two carcates.*

A carcate was the area that could be ploughed by a team of eight oxen in a year – about 120 acres. A league was about two miles.

The Domesday Book was drawn up by William the Conqueror, anxious to know precisely who owned what in his conquered land, and more importantly, what it was worth and how much tax he might raise on it.

Much the same thinking lay behind a second Domesday Book, this one produced more than eight centuries later, in 1909, by the Liberal Government and officially known as the Valuation Office Survey, part of the 1910 Finance Act.

A survey was carried out of all land in the country, recording who lived where, who owned what, a description of the land and its value. As in

1086, the driving force behind the exercise was to enable those in charge to work out the increase in value between two dates – the date of the survey and a later date when land was sold, leased or transferred to a new owner – and then tax the profits.

The 1909 Domesday Book for Barningham and Hope is stored at Durham County Records Office, and history group member John Hay is ploughing his way through it.

"It makes fascinating reading," he told the last meeting of the group.

He hopes to produce a full list of local land owners, tenants and valuations, which, coupled with the census returns of 1911 and other listings, should give us a fairly accurate picture of exactly who lived where and who owned what a century ago.

John produced some examples at the meeting. Among them, to the surprise of the chairman, was the news that in 1909 half of Heath House was owned and occupied by Francis McCulloch, but the basement floor to the rear was owned by William Todd and occupied by Adolphus Gregory.

How they worked out who was responsible for which bit of the divided property is a mystery.

● *There's an extensive analysis of the original Domesday Book entry in As Time Passed By, Merryne Watson's history of Barningham.*

## Does Walton Cottage ring any bell?

BROWSING through the *Teesdale Mercury* back numbers, we came across a report from 1946 of a Barningham man appearing before magistrates accused of riding his motorbike without lights or a licence.

Hardly worth repeating, except that the defendant, Jack Harries, gave his address as Walton Cottage, which we've never heard of.

Was it a house that has since been demolished or re-named? Answers to the *Archive*, please.

For the record, the case against Jack was dismissed.

## Walkabout day

THE Barningham walkabout by members of the Yorkshire Vernacular Buildings study group will take place on Saturday June 28th.

History group members who would like to join them should contact Phil Hunt (621253) who is co-ordinating the visit.

## History talk

THE next history talk at Dalton Village Hall is on Friday May 16th, 7.30pm, when Dr Helen Clifford's subject is 'Palampores and Porcelain'.

Bar open before and after the talk. Admission £2.50 includes refreshments.

## Ted dies at 98

TED Cuthbertson, resident in Barningham in the 1960s and 1970s, died in Northallerton on April 8th, aged 98. His wife Millie was prominent in local politics and the WI.

letters & emails

## Getting the low-down on Lowes

I AM one of the Barningham Lowes. My grandfather and grandmother, Bob and Annie Lowes, were from Early Lodge and then The Hollies.

I have been doing our family history for years now and have got back as far as John Lowes, who married Ann Ridley in about 1665. John was one of the Lowes family from Ridley Hall, Northumberland.

Among their children was Nicholas, born in 1698, who for some reason moved to a farm in Stanhope called Bollyhope. He married Margaret Hall in 1726 and they had eight children. A son Nicholas, born 1753, married Mary Gowland in 1787 and had seven children.

Among them was son John, born 1792, who married Margaret Gibson in 1818 and moved to Broomilaw farm near Stainton, Barnard Castle. They too had seven children.

One was Ralph, born 1836. He married Jane Heslop in 1864, farmed at South View, Bolam, and had nine children.

They included my grandfather Bob, born 1867. He married Eleanor and they lived at Early Lodge farm. After Eleanor died, aged 32, Bob married Agnes Ann Robinson from Dalton Grange in 1907.

They had nine children, the eldest son my dad Ralph, born in 1909, who went to sea, became a ship's captain, and died off Panama in 1965. The other



**Peter Lowes' great-grandparents, Ralph and Jane Lowes, pictured around 1880. Below, their son Bob and wife Annie some 70 years later**







### letters & emails

children were Jenny (1908), the village ladies cricket captain who went to Australia; Bob (1911), who married Grace; Ken (1913); Herbert (1915) who died at sea aged 17; Douglas (1917); Dennis (1920) who married Molly and farmed at Wilson House – his son Colin took it over from him, and his family still live there; Kathleen (1921); and Nancy (1925).

When Bob and Annie retired they moved to The Hollies in Barningham and ran a tea shop there.

The *Teesdale Mercury* of February 10 1904 talks about a Ploughing Day for Robert (Bob) Lowes at Early Lodge. He must have just moved in.

My mother was Amelia (Milly) Stapleton, daughter of John William Stapleton (Jack) who ran the bus service in Newsham. He first married Elizabeth Ann Hoggett and after her death in 1928 married her twin sister Teresa.

PETER LOWES  
Middleton-in-Teesdale

**Bob and Annie Lowes' wedding at Rokeby in 1907.**

**Right, Jack and Elizabeth Stapleton and daughters Mattie and Milly, c1915.**

**Below, a gathering of the Lowes in the 1980s. Back row: Adrian, Syd, Denis, ?, Bob. Centre row: Nancy, ?, ?, Grace, Molly. Front: Heather, Carol, ?, ?. Can you fill in the gaps?**



### kiplings

to Loftus, for a William Kipling of Loftus married a Mary Bowbank at Eglescliffe (just over the Durham border) in October 1773. This William signed his name in the register when his 1772 statement had only been marked – had he learned to write in prison or were they actually two different Williams?

William did not stick to the straight and narrow, as we read two years later of a further trial, at which he was not so lucky.

The court papers record the details of his crime, which was breaking into a house at Stockton and taking six silver spoons, a pair of silver knee buckles, three brass candlesticks, a dredging box and an assortment of clothes and linen.

The account relates how he was pursued to Dalton and found with most of the stolen goods in his possession, apart from the spoons and buckles which he had sold to a watchmaker in Darlington.

William's sentence may subsequently have been commuted to transportation for life, but he appears to have escaped either fate, as later in the year he escaped from Durham Gaol, as I reported in *Archive 25*.

FROM the evidence of the 1772 horse-stealing, it seems that William's father, William, had a brother George and that Ann Kipling (who married John Hart at KR in 1758) was their sister.

A Mary Kipling who married a John Weatman of Brough at KR in 1741 may also have been a sister. Who their parents were is a fact which may be lost due to the gap in the KR parish

**At Durham assizes, Charles Hunter and William Kipling, for house-breaking; Wm. Ludley and Samuel Paul for sheep-stealing; and John Steel for horse-stealing, received sentence of death.**

**Death sentence: Oxford Journal, August 13 1774**

registers from 1718 to 1734.

As briefly mentioned in *Archive 36*, one other observation from the evidence is the presence of Kiplings in Loftus around this time. Ann had moved there with her husband shortly after her marriage, the younger William was allegedly on his way there to seek work and (possibly) returned there in 1773 after his acquittal.

Rudyard Kipling's great-great-grandfather is known to be the John Kipling who married Ann Sanderson in Loftus in 1764 and his great-grandfather, also John, was born there in 1773. So it is possible that George, William and Ann had a brother John who also moved to Loftus in the 1750s and 1760s. On his death in 1795 at nearby Lythe, he was reportedly aged 65, placing his birth squarely in the gap in the KR registers.

From DNA testing, it is known that Rudyard's Kipling ancestors were closely related to both the George Kipling at the start of this article and my own Barningham ancestors.

But 'uncle' George cannot have been the George born in Barningham in 1721, as that George had a brother John born in Barningham in 1724 whose fate lay far away from Yorkshire, as I will report in a future article. He could, how-

ever, have been the George of Wadegate. And to end as we begun, Rudyard's great-grandfather had a brother, born at Loftus in 1779, who was also called George!

THE death of Francis Kipling at KR in 1782 is the last mention of Kiplings in the parish until 1851, when the curious advertisement reproduced below appeared in the *York Herald* of 15 February.

James Kipling and Dorothy Pounder had married at Richmond in 1848 but James, a tailor, was living apart from his wife at the time of the census in March 1851 (with his father Matthew, a gamekeeper at Melsonby). Dorothy and young daughter Jane Anne were living with the Pounders at Gayles.

Intriguingly, Dorothy and Jane Ann later crossed the Atlantic in May 1860 aboard the *Underwriter*, one of the Mormon 'fleet' (she may have been a servant to a John Moulton) and are listed as members of the 9th Handcart company which left Florence, Nebraska for Utah in June that year.

But did she actually leave, as she and Jane Ann are recorded as still resident in Nebraska in the census of August 1860, where she is listed as a washerwoman?

**NOTICE.—I, JAMES KIPLING, of Gayles, in the County of York, Do hereby give Notice, that I will not be answerable for any Debts which my Wife, DOROTHY KIPLING, may contract after this Tenth Day of February, 1851.**  
**JAMES KIPLING.**

## Sorting out all those Kipling Georges

AS I mentioned in *Archive 39*, a George Kipling married Anne Sigsworth at Kirby Ravensworth in 1714 and their son George was baptised in Barningham in 1721.

Another son, Francis, had his first son Robert baptised at KR in 1750 and then moved with his family to Gilling.

In 1744-5 and again in 1749, a George Kipling is mentioned in the North Riding quarter session records as a tenant of George Maynell, the Lord of the manor of East Dalton or Dalton Ryall.

In 1754, a George Kipling of Dalton was buried at KR. Ann Kiplin 'of the Hospital' was buried there in 1759. Were these the Ann and George married in 1714?

A George Kipling had children Eleanor and Elizabeth baptised at KR in 1755 and 1757. It is possible that he was the son of George and Ann (and that he married Margaret Layton at Stanwick in 1747, had a daughter Ann baptised at Barningham in 1750 and a daughter Jane at Gilling in 1760 as reported in *Archive 39*). He was probably also the George who died in Gilling in 1797 aged 77.

But it seems unlikely that he was the George Kipling of Wadegate (a farm high on the moors to the south of KR parish) who married a Grace Allison at Forcett in 1750, who would also be a feasible alternative father for Eleanor and Elizabeth. So were there two Georges?

IN 1748, William Kipling of Dalton married Mary Storey. They had children John (1750; d 1752), Eleanor (1754),



Wadegate Farm today

### kiplings

*MIKE KIPLING continues the story of his family, which has links with our area going back more than 400 years.*

George (1757), 'a child of William Kipling' (d1759), Mary (1760; d1760) and John (1761; d1762). Mary (not named but described as "The wife of William Kipling of Dalton") died in 1761. William presumably remarried, as further children Mary (1762), Ann (1768, d1782) and John (1773) and Thomas (1776) are recorded. William died in 1780.

The International Genealogical Index has a William Kipling, son of William Kipling, being baptised at KR on the same day as George Kipling but I cannot find this in the actual registers (or the drafts which NYRO also have). Nor can I find him baptised at KR at any other time.

At Gilling, two Eleanor Kiplings married in 1778 and 1779, presumably the daughters of George and William. In 1779 and 1780, two Elizabeth Kiplings also married at Gilling. One was presumably George's daughter but who was the other?

A Francis Kipling of Dalton died in April 1782. I am not sure who this is, as both Francis (b 1719) and his son of the same name born at Gilling

seem to have died at Gilling.

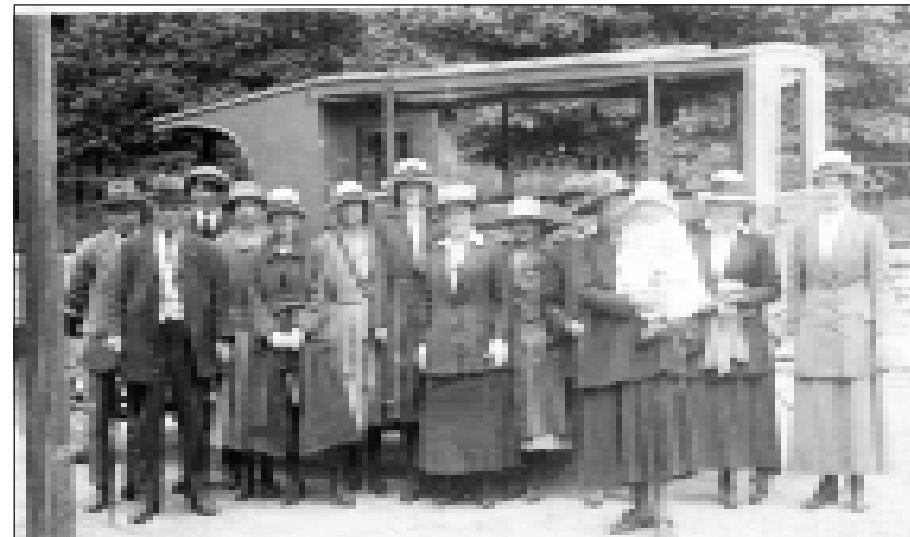
WILLIAM Kipling ("the younger") was arrested in 1772 for horse-stealing, having taken a mare from Anthony Lax of Sadbury near Gilling and ridden it over to his aunt Jane Hart's house in Lofthouse (in Cleveland, now called Loftus).

Written statements reveal that he was pursued there by his uncle, George Kipling, together with a son of Anthony Lax.

William gave the excuse that, as he had been on his way to Lofthouse anyway to seek employment in the alum works of Sir Lawrence Dundas, Anthony Lax had asked him to deliver the horse to Guisborough. And as no one had been there to receive the horse, he had simply ridden on to his aunt's house for accommodation.

The *Newcastle Courant* of 12 September 1772 reports that William Kipling was committed to York castle on a charge of horse-stealing.

He appears to have remained there until the following year, when the *Leeds Intelligencer* reports on 9 March that he was due to appear before Sir Henry Gould. On March 20 the *Newcastle Courant* reported that he was acquitted. William may have returned



## All set for a day trip out to Reeth

AS well as the family photos on the preceding pages, Peter Moss also sent us this picture of passengers about to embark on a day trip to Reeth in about 1920 (it's the same Stapleton's bus we featured in the last *Archive*).

We've carried stories about the bus service in previous *Archives* (see Nos 16, 32, 33 and 34). Peter's mother Milly wrote down her memories of how it began: here's an excerpt.

MY father Jack Stapleton came out of the RAF in 1918 and had been told his job would be waiting – but no job.

He bought a Ford chassis and parked it in the back lane in Mildred Street, Darlington. He then built a bus body onto it. It had no windows, just curtains at the side which were rolled down in bad weather.

In 1919-20 we moved to Hutton Magna where he started a bus service to Darlington. My mother Elizabeth collected the fares. There were no tickets, passengers paid their fares on the return journey or left their money at the cottage. He then bought a Bleriot chassis and built another bus. He painted it red and was not much good



The Pride of the Road

### letters & emails

at sign writing so a man in the village, I think his name was Jack Bloomfield, painted 'Pride of the Road' along the side. In 1928 my mother died and for a year I collected the fares and did the paperwork.

In 1919-30 we moved to Newsham where he built another bus, a Guy, and started a service between Barningham and Darlington.

When he first started there was a horse bus service from Eppeby to Darlington owned by a Mr Britton who would get

very annoyed when the petrol bus passed him and would lash out with his whip and hit the bus bonnet. We also had a service from Barningham to Barnard Castle on Wednesday market days. He also did Sunday school trips to Redcar, Scarborough. The fares from Barningham to Darlington were 2/9 return, 1/8 single.

I remember my father and I were going to Darlington one Sunday night when the lefthand side back wheel came off. A group of young men passing by made snide remarks about 'Pride of the Road' and

## letters &amp; emails

dad was so upset, he went home and painted over the name.

My father re-married and the service carried on until his death in 1948. The business was sold to Hartley Maude of Newsham and later after my stepmother's death Les Burrell took over. His son, I believe, is still running the business.

## Messages for Ma from a boy on leave

VERA Smith of Sowerby, a regular correspondent researching her Leggett ancestors, sent us copies of three postcards that came through the postbox at Park View, Barningham in 1917 and 1918.

They were addressed to Mrs Eleanor Leggett, wife of Barningham Park butler Joseph, and came from their son Frederick who had joined the Royal Engineers some 18 months earlier.

They were sent from army camps in the south, apparently when Frederick was home on leave from the trenches.

The first, seen above, is dated October 3rd 1917 and reads: "Just received parcel – many thanks. Everything delicious, jam ran out a little but nothing much. All our squad with the exception of 6 were vacc [vaccinated?] this morning and was one of the 6 and were packing and weighing cartridges and I wrote a 'short' letter yesterday. I shall be vacc Friday. Best love, FVL."

The second card was posted from Bletchley on October 11 1918: "Dear Ma, Going on final



tomorrow 8.30am. Will turn up B'ham Sunday evening or Monday morning. Hope you are all well. Draft of 70 gone today. Only four days leave. Love to all, Fred."

The third card was sent from the RE signal depot at Hitchin on December 6th 1918, by which time the war was over, but Frederick's army days were clearly not yet over.

"Have been very busy today getting new clothing, equipment etc," it read. "Also got a nice private billet 2 miles from camp, the lodge for a cemetery. This is the last draft

that is going. Going through the gas chamber tomorrow, we only go in what we stand up in so will have to buy hairbrush, boot and other things when we get out. Am alright. Very tired. Best love, Fred."

There's a PS: "I hear we shan't be going for a few days. Cheerio."

Where was he off to? What is the reference to gas chambers all about – were they all being fumigated? We've no further details of his army career, but in time he was to return to the area – see *Archives* 35, 37 and 38.

## Anyone heard of Yallons?

I AM hoping that one of your members will be able to assist with my query. My gt-gt-grandfather John Harrison was baptised in the parish of Kirkby Ravensworth on December 15th 1780. He is described as John, son of John Harrison of Yallons. His sister baptised two years later also states 'of Yallons'.

The North Yorks archivist can find no mention of this place name within the parish. In the 1851 census John states Smallways was his place of birth but in the 1861 census it changed to Kirkby Hill. So my question is: Are you familiar with the placename Yallons in relation to Barningham/Smallways?

PAM REED, Aldbrough St John  
sreed2@madasafish.com

● This has got us baffled. Can anyone help? – Ed.

## 'Let us never forget these men'

*Barningham's war memorial was unveiled in June 1920. ANN ORTON and JON SMITH report...*

WHEN Sir Frederick Milbank unveiled Barningham's war memorial in June 1920, he ended his address to the crowd gathered in the churchyard with these words:

"On each 28th of June, the day the peace treaty was signed, and other appropriate days, let there be placed at the foot of this cross wreaths to the memory of those we loved and honoured, and when we have gone to our long home let the children and their children's children still put a spray of flowers by the cross, and, as they lay them there, say, as perhaps we shall say, 'Well done thou good and faithful servant'."

The memorial carries the names of 15 local men who died during the war: Henry Alderson, John Alderson, William C. Allison, Edwin Atkinson, William Barnett, Thomas Cole, Christopher Dobson, John Ralph Goldsborough, Christopher Johnson, Lancelot Kitchen, Jeffrey Victor Martin, John William Pinkney, Robert Sayer, Thomas Shepherd and J. B. Taylor.

Plans for the memorial had been drawn up 18 months earlier at a meeting in the vil-



war memorial

lage school. It was agreed, the parish magazine recorded, that subscriptions should be invited to pay for "a monument cross of fitting dimensions to be erected in a conspicuous place in the churchyard".

By March 1920 a total of £127 had been raised. The Milbank family gave £30, the Todd sisters £10, the Rev Gough £2 10s. Smaller amounts came from more than a hundred other donors in Barningham, Newsham, Scargill and Hope. It was a tidy sum – the equivalent of about £5,000 today – though we note that Wycliffe's War

Memorial Fund topped the £300 mark the same month.

A large Latin cross of Wexford limestone was ordered, delivered and erected the following June, and at 3pm on the afternoon of June 16th it was dedicated by the Rector and unveiled by Sir Frederick.

There were, said the *Teesdale Mercury* in its report the following week, "some melting moments" during the ceremony as Sir Frederick urged the gathering: "Let us never forget these men who laid down their lives for King and country. We are proud of them."

On Armistice Day the following November the memorial was draped with the Union Jack and festooned with wreaths. This, too, was an emotional occasion.

The village schoolchildren gathered in the playground for the two minute's silence at 11am, and some of those who had lost relatives in the war were so affected that they were sent home for the rest of the day.

Despite Sir Frederick's plea, there is no record of children laying flowers on the cross the following June, or on any June 28th since.

Perhaps in this anniversary year of the start of the first world war, today's children might be persuaded to carry out his wishes?

● The 1919 meeting to discuss the memorial plan included the name Thomas Spence among those to be listed as having died in the war, but he isn't on it. Does anyone know why? – Ed.

## WW1 centenary conference

THE Durham branch of the Western Front Association, in partnership with the Beamish Museum and Durham Light Infantry Museum, is holding a centenary conference on 'Britain, Germany and the First World War' in Chester-le-Street on Saturday September 6th, 10am–4.30pm. Tickets are £20 including buffet lunch. Details at [www.facebook.com/durham.wfa](http://www.facebook.com/durham.wfa) or email [wfa-durham.events@live.co.uk](mailto:wfa-durham.events@live.co.uk) or phone 07594 964930.



## the workhouse

ments on this being the norm. There was a strong movement for introducing workhouses based on that created at Southwell in Nottinghamshire, set up by Sir George Nichols, in which conditions were “as disagreeable as was consistent with health.”

The 1834 Act set up three Commissioners to establish “Union” workhouses by means of compulsory union of parishes for that purpose, and in order to “deter” applicants who were presumed to be probably only work-shy, to enforce the following main principle through elected Boards of Guardians.

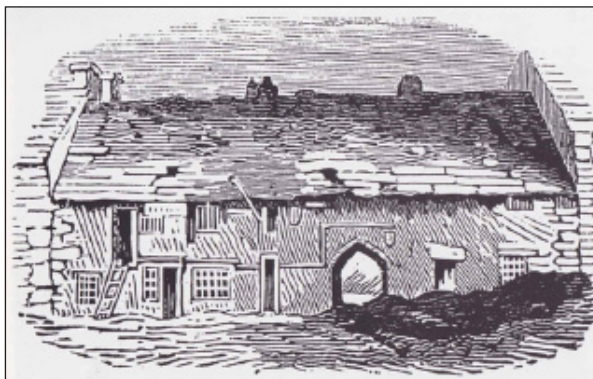
No relief except within a

## Rising number of poor in Teesdale's workhouses

A parliamentary report of 1777 recorded local workhouses in operation at Barnard Castle (up to 50 inmates), Bowes (20), Eggleston (12), Gainford (20), Middleton (12) and Newbigin (12).

In his *History of Teesdale* the late local historian Alan Wilkinson, referring to the effect on agricultural workers of the enclosure between 1795 and 1799 of the Town Fields and the Town Pasture, quotes the number of paupers in Barnard Castle's poor house more than trebling from 20 in 1762 to 65 in 1834.

He describes the institution as being in a dilapidated state. The children attended the National School until the age of eight, and able-bodied paupers were expected to work for the township on the roads or in the town quarry, or to do



**Print believed to be of the original Barnard Castle workhouse on The Demesnes**

workhouse was allowed to the able-bodied; such relief was to be “less eligible” than the most unpleasant means of earning a living outside; and men and wives were separated

to prevent child-bearing. The creation of unions was readily accepted in southern England with its predominantly agricultural economy. In the north, with a far greater emphasis on industry, and where the Speenhamland system was not widely used, there was greater local resistance to the formation of unions. They were created, but more slowly than in the south.

In 1871 the Commissioners were replaced by the Local Government Board. In 1929 the Local Government Act abolished the boards of guardians in favour of the county and county borough councils with their public assistance committees. But the introduction of old-age pensions in 1908 and unemployment and national health insurance in 1911, followed by the comprehensive National Insurance Act of 1946 and the National Assistance Act of 1948, led to the end of the workhouse.

Many of the buildings remained in public use, often as hospitals or old people's homes, but they had lost the worst of their reputation as heartless places of last resort for the desperate.

● *To be continued in the next Archive.*

## 35 years later, Sowerby hunter John gets a reply

READERS with long memories may remember that in *Archive 8* (way back in June 2010) we told the story of a letter we found tucked inside one of the old parish magazines rescued from the Barningham Rectory skip.

It had been sent in 1979 by 17-year-old John Sowerby of Shildon to the then Rector, the Rev Jack Cobham, asking for information about the Sowerby families who lived in the village in the 18th and 19th centuries.

With the letter was an unused self-addressed envelope (first class stamp, 7p), so clearly the Rev Cobham never got round to replying to it. We tried to track down young John in vain, and in the end printed “the reply he should have had” telling the story of the Sowerbys.

That, we thought, was that. But a couple of weeks ago we got an email from a John Sowerby asking if we could help him with information about his Barningham forebears.

Bells rang in the *Archive* memory. Was he, we asked in our reply, the same John Sowerby whose similar request was ignored some 35 years ago?

It was. “It would be great to see the reply,” he responded, and we’ve sent him a copy of *Archive 8* along with other material he requested.

John has tracked his ancestors back to his gt-gt-gt-gt-grandmother, Sarah Sowerby (1766-1858) of Thringarth, Romalldirk.

She moved to Barningham in 1801 after marrying John Richardson (1762-1843), a poor cottager in the village, and brought her illegitimate son, John Coulson Sowerby with her.

Coulson (1792-1871) married a Hannah Tinkler (1797-1881). Coulson was elected as pinder for the manor of

## letters &amp; emails

Barningham in 1838 and 1841. John has the original 1838 appointment letter.

Coulson's son Jeremiah (1822-1893) married Margaret Hull (1822-1893). Jeremiah was an agricultural labourer and lived in Barningham all his life.

“I think he may have lived at Rose Cottage,” says John.

“He certainly owned a cottage – I have the receipt when he bought it from his shoemaker brother, William Sowerby (1830-1895), for £40 in 1882. It was sold for £75 to a Miss Gregory after Margaret's death in 1893.”

In 1873 Jeremiah's daughter Hannah (1852-1933), had an illegitimate son, John Coulson Sowerby (1873-1968), born in Barningham. In 1891 he was a servant at the Morritt Arms, Greta Bridge.

The year after that his mother married Barningham tailor John Walker (also known as John Walker Craggs after his stepfather William Craggs). They moved to Bishop Auckland.

By 1901 Hannah was a widow, living with three children:

## letters &amp; emails

### Sorry about the slight delay, Mr Sowerby...

TUCKED between the pages of an old parish magazine rescued from the Rectory skip, we found a letter dated July 19th 1979 from a John Sowerby of Shildon.

Addressed to “The Rev Cobham” (which probably didn't survive the then Rector, Jack Cobham) and enclosing a stamped addressed envelope (first class post, 7p), it asked whether the church had any information about the Sowerby families of Barningham in the 18th and 19th centuries.

The writer, a lad of just 17, said he was trying to track down his ancestors and had identified Coulson Sowerby, a Barningham agricultural labourer born in 1792, as his great-great-grandfather. In 1838, he added, Coulson had been appointed village pinder – the officer appointed by the parish to impound stray animals in the manor of the town of the village.

## From Archive 8

John Coulson, then working as a colliery cartman; Margaret, 15 (born in Low Coniscliffe: no information on who her father was); and eight-year-old Harold (born in Barningham and surnamed Walker).

By 1911 John Coulson had married a Tindale Crescent girl called Margaret. They were our email correspondent John Sowerby's grandparents.

“I’ve ordered documents from BLHG to see if there is any further information on the above that I do not already have,” says John.

“In particular, I want to see the vestry book to see if there is any comment on the paternity of my grandfather, John Coulson Sowerby, born 1873.

“My Barningham ancestors kept a scrapbook which is in my possession.

“They kept notes, papers, receipts, parish magazines and newspaper articles about the village. Documents in it range in date from 1838 up to about 1920.”

John, who lives in Bishop Auckland, plans to visit Barningham sometime with the scrapbook. We'll report on its contents in a future *Archive*.

## Dave's hopes of tracing link from leadminer to lord

IT seems unlikely, but one of Britain's most prestigious aristocratic families could be descended from a leadminer who lived near Barningham.

The notion was raised in an email to the history group from Dave Davies in Crete, who is searching for information about his wife's family.

Her family name is Hope. "Her early ancestors who were interested in family history have recorded that the family were originally related to the Hopes of Hopetoun and that in the mid-17th century they owned and sold an estate in East and West Hope," says Dave.

Hopetoun, near Edinburgh, is the magnificent ancestral home of The Most Hon the Marquess of Linlithgow, Earl of Hopetoun, Viscount Athrie, Lord Hope and sometime Lord Lieutenant for West Lothian (that's all one man).

East and West Hope are tiny hamlets high up on Barningham Moor, the last stop before the Stang. Today's inhabitants make a living from farming and forestry, but from the Middle Ages until the 19th century it was part of an extensive coal and lead mining industry stretching across Swaledale and Arkengarthdale.

Dave quotes Plantagenet Harrison's 1885 *History of Yorkshire* which claims in the mid-16th century a John Hope, whose family lived in one of the Hope hamlets, moved to Edinburgh as a mercer (a dealer in fabrics) and "was the ancestor of all the families of Hope in Scotland."

This is backed up by the official history of the Hopetoun stately home. "The family origins are generally believed to date back to a John Hope,

### letters & emails

shown in the Edinburgh Burgess Rolls of 1516-1517," it says.

Later he became a merchant and a Guildbrother, with property in Edinburgh High Street and lands near Leith. His descendants prospered, married well, acquired extensive property in Scotland including valuable leadmines, and in 1703 his great-great-grandson Charles Hope was created the first Earl of Hopetoun.

The seventh earl rose to become Queen Victoria's Lord Chamberlain, and was created the first Marquess of Linlithgow. The current holder of the title, the fourth marquess, is Adrian John Charles Hope.

Further evidence, says Dave, is the fact that the family at East and West Hope bore the same coat of arms as the Hopetoun earls.

There's another strand to the story. Dave has a letter sent from one member of his wife's family to another back in 1922 that quotes research



**Hopetoun House and, below, the view at West Hope: is there a connection?**



into the family history by an earlier member in the 1850s. According to this, there was a family legend that "a delinquent member" of the Hopetoun family fled to the Yorkshire leadmines after marrying an under-age heiress, and lived there under the name of Hopps.

The register of Grinton church, just over the Stang in Swaledale, is full of entries for people called Hope, Hop, Hopp and Hopps from the end of 17th century, and there still exists a house in the vicinity called Hops House.

"The information in the letter was researched by a senior member of the family in the 1850s, who was an accomplished solicitor who would have been able to gain access to various archives," says Dave, "so there must be a certain amount of credibility attached to them."

● *Dave wonders if any of our members can add to the information he has. If so, let us know or email him at dlou\_123@hotmail.com – please copy us in. – Ed.*

and that every county should set up a house of correction for anyone refusing to work.

An Acte for the Reliefe of the Poore in 1597-98 required churchwardens and four overseers from each parish to set children and poor to work; relieve the impotent poor; bind out pauper children as apprentices; and tax 'every inhabitant and occupier of lands' in the parish for the above purposes.

The 1662 Settlement Act stipulated that newcomers to a parish who were deemed "likely to become chargeable" to the parish could be removed upon the orders of two JPs if a complaint was made against them within 40 days of arrival. There was an exemption for those who had rented a house worth at least £10 per year.

The 1697 Act for supplying some Defects in the Laws for the Relief of the Poor allowed people from another area to settle provided they had a certificate from their own parish agreeing that should they become chargeable it would be to their original parish. Those receiving relief were to wear an identifying badge, and anyone refusing to accept a pauper apprentice should be fined. Binding a pauper child as an apprentice took the child off the local rates.

1723 brought Knatchbull's Workhouse Test Act, which empowered parishes to set up workhouses, either singly or in combination with neighbouring parishes. Those refusing to enter the workhouse were refused any other relief.

This was developed further in 1782 by Gilbert's Act which encouraged parishes to combine to set up a common workhouse controlled by a



**'God is Just, God is Good': the message on the walls of a Victorian workhouse**

### the workhouse

board of guardians appointed by JPs. The able-bodied poor were to be dealt with outside the workhouse by, for example, providing them with work and by supplementing wages.

While well intended, the ability to subsidise low wages became unsustainable. The Speen-hamland system was developed in 1795 (by magistrates meeting in the Pelican Inn in the Berkshire village of Speen) in an attempt to mitigate the worst effects of the poverty being experienced in the agricultural areas of southern England.

They devised a sliding scale where families had their wages topped up to a set level. The payment varied according to the number of children and to the price of bread.

For example, if bread was 1s 2d a loaf, the wages of a family with two children were topped up to 8s 6d. If bread rose to 1s 8d the wages were topped up to 11s 0d.

The Poor Law Commissioners Report of 1834 called this system a "universal system of pauperism". It allowed farmers

and other employers of manual labourers to pay below subsistence wages in the knowledge that the parish would make up the difference and keep the workers alive, although not necessarily healthy. The workers' wages were kept low and the poor rate contributed to the profits of the farmers and other employers.

On the positive side, in a period of rising food prices, driven both by the impact of the Napoleonic wars and by a series of poor harvests, the system probably saved countless labouring families from starvation.

The resultant burden on the Poor Rates and the demoralisation of the labouring classes led to the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834, which aroused great resentment as it largely abolished outdoor relief except for the aged and infirm.

The old poor houses and municipal workhouses had not been universally well run. The Oxford workhouse had a reputation of being "ribaldry medieval" and to result in "internal bastardy", but those pushing for reform based their argu-



## From an alms ban to the workhouse

PHIL HUNT regaled our last meeting with details of his research into local workhouses. In our first extract from his report, he looks at the history of the Poor Laws.

THE public concept of the workhouse is dominated by two images, one from Charles Dickens, especially *Oliver Twist*, the second the hatred and fear of the workhouse expressed by the Victorian ballad *It was Christmas Day in the Workhouse* by journalist George R Sims.

Barnard Castle's modern workhouse opened in Galgate in 1838 and could house 200 paupers; it seems to have been more than half full for most of its near 100-year existence.

Correctly named the Teesdale Union Workhouse, it served the same area as the recent Teesdale District Council and was the product of the 1834 Poor Law Amendment Act.

An earlier, but smaller, workhouse existed in the lower part of the town, and the origins of communal support for the poor and those others who could not support themselves goes back a great deal further.

Much of the cost of this support was borne by the better-off in society, and public concern about the morality of supporting perceived benefit claimants is by no means a 21st century phenomenon.

Public concern for and involvement in the lives of the labouring classes goes back at least to the Ordinance of Labourers of 1349 that forbade giving alms to vagabonds.

In the period following the Black Death the shortage of manpower led to the 1388 Statute of Cambridge, which restricted the movements of labourers and beggars. It prohibited any labourer from leaving the hundred, rape (an area comprising several hundreds), wapentake, city or borough where he was living, without a testimonial showing reasonable cause for his departure.

This could only be issued by

### the workhouse

the justices of the peace and any labourer found wandering without such a letter was to be put in the stocks until he found surety to return to his home area. The hundred was made responsible for the support of their own "impotent poor".

Inevitably communities would look for another community to pay the costs of caring for those who could not care for themselves.

Once the population had recovered from the Black Death, the vagaries of weather and harvest meant there were frequent periods when employment was hard to find, leading to workers moving away to find better prospects. There was no clear distinction between a work-seeker and a vagrant.

In 1494 the Vagabonds and

Beggars Act threatened "vagrabonds, idle and suspected persons" with three days in the stocks on a diet of bread and water. It did allow beggars too infirm to work the ability to beg.

In 1531 a distinction was made between the impotent poor and their able-bodied compatriots, the latter being subjected to brutal punishments (loss of an ear in 1536).

Problems with this regime led to the 1547 Statute of Legal Settlement, which provided for the banding or enslavement of sturdy beggars. It did decree that the impotent poor were to receive relief and have cottages erected for their use.

Within 30 years an Act for Setting of the Poor on Work, and for the Avoiding of Idleness stipulated that every town was to provide stocks of materials for the poor to work on,



Workhouse image: *Oliver Twist* asks the Beadle for more

## Boys' exploits come home to roost

THIS letter came to light among papers being cleared out of Hilltop Farm as George Alderson prepared to leave.

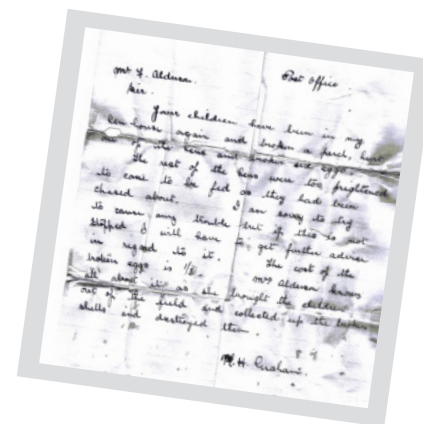
It was sent to his father Frederick in the early 1930s by Robert Graham, who ran the village post office and shop.

"Sir," it read, "Your children have been in my hen house again and broken a perch, hurt one of the hens and broken six eggs.

"The rest of the hens were too frightened to come out to be fed as they had been chased about. I am sorry to try to cause any trouble but if this is not stopped I will have to get further advice in regard to it.

"The cost of the broken eggs is 1/3. Mrs Alderson knows all about it as she brought the children out of the field and collected up the broken shells and destroyed them."

The children were George and his brothers



John and Ritson. What their father did after he received the letter we don't know, but we could make a pretty good guess.

### letters & emails

## Courses for family historians

DURHAM County Record Office is running family history courses during May and June.

It's a really good chance, not only to get started on your family tree, but to learn how to use CRO sources.

Each course, run by education and outreach activist Dawn Layland, will consist of three two-hour sessions. They take place on: May 8, 15 & 22 (9.30–11.30am); May 6, 13 & 20 (6–8pm); June 19 & 26 and July 3 9.30–11.30am; and June 16, 23 & 30 (6–8pm).

Places must be reserved and cost £25 each. To book, call 03000 267626 or email: record.office@durham.gov.uk

MARGARET HEDLEY  
Wheatley Hill



### 'Wish you could see the moors'

HISTORY group member Mark Watson was browsing eBay when he came across this postcard of Barningham, not one we'd seen before. It was posted to a Miss Robson in Stockton some time, we think, in the 1920s and the message reads "We are on the whole having nice weather, get out every day. The air is fine and on the moors. I wish you could see them, they are grand. Love to both from both R & B and H & B."

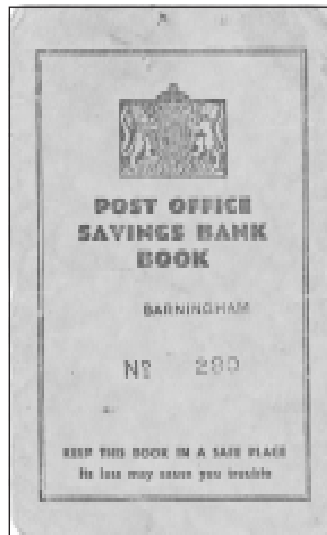
### Does Taire Wall mean anything to you?

AT Durham County Records Office there's a document relating to a 1649 Swaledale Land transaction, one of the parties being "Brian Kiplinn of Taire Wall, Barnagam". If 'Barnagam' is Barningham (there was Brian Kipling there at the time), I wondered if "Taie Wall" sounded at all familiar to you?

MIKE KIPLING, Horsham



Mary Hutchinson at Saunders House, c1925



Mary's savings book recording the fund contribution

## Mother's memories of life at Saunders House

RICHARD Bunker emailed us from Southend to say how delighted he'd been to come across the Barningham history website.

"Oh, what memories!" he said. "My grandparents are buried in the churchyard, and my mother was born at Saunders House in 1909. I have many happy stories of her being on the farm before the war.

"The first picture I saw on the website was the one of the cookery classes on wheels – my mother told me lots about it."

Richard's grandfather was George Walton Hutchinson, born at Staindrop in 1866. He was a blacksmith, as were his father and grandfather before him, married Kate Lyon of Aldbrough in 1893 and moved to Saunders House. "My mother said the name was later changed from Sanders House on the suggestion of her sister because she thought it sounded posh," says Richard.

George and Kate had nine children: Maud (a victim of the 1919 influenza epidemic), Graydon, Beatrice, George, Percy, Sydney,

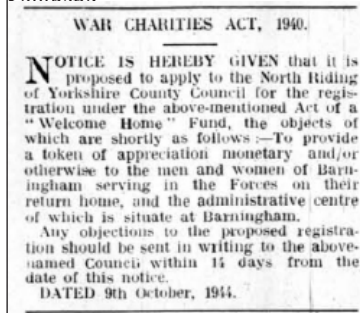
### cover story

Charles Frederick, Kathleen (who died of TB in 1923) and Mary, Richard's mother.

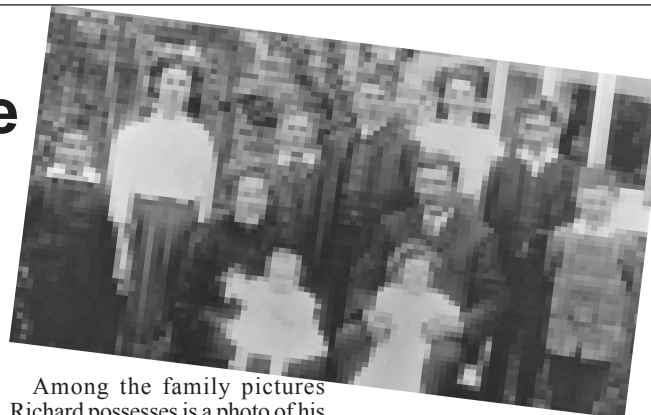
The photo on the cover of this *Archive* shows Mary on her mother's knee at a family gathering at Saunders House after the baby's christening in July 1910.

Kate died in 1923, aged 54; George 13 years later. "I think my uncle Fred took over the farm until the 1950s before moving to Barnard Castle, where he died in the 1980s," says Richard.

Mary married just after the war at the age of 36. "I think she was engaged to a man in Barningham but he died in the late Twenties or early Thirties and this had a big effect on her. It's a complicated story but she joined the Wrens during the war and ended up in



Teesdale Mercury ads: the fund creation and one of many fund-raising dances



Among the family pictures Richard possesses is a photo of his aunt's wedding in 1919, showing many Barningham villagers of the time, which we hope to bring you in the next *Archive*.

He's also sent us copies of his mother's Post Office Savings Bank book, inside which are details of a payment of £7 16 6d made to her from the Barningham Welcome Home Fund at the end of the war.

We hadn't come across this fund before, but a quick browse of the internet and the *Teesdale Mercury* archives revealed that this was one of hundreds of similar funds set up throughout Britain at the time.

The purpose was to raise money for men and women who had been members of the armed

forces during the conflict "as a token of appreciation" of their service.

Barningham's fund was set up in November 1944 and over the next 18 months a number of money-raising events were held to swell its coffers.

There's no record that we can find of how much was eventually raised or who got what. Curiously, the parish magazine of the time makes no mention of the fund, although the Rector, the Rev David Cook, was its chairman (and Mary's brother Charles Frederick – Richard's uncle Fred – was secretary).

Can anyone tell us more about other recipients?



## Barningham History Group Publications

Where Lyeth Ye Bodies\* Guide to Barningham church, graveyard map, memorial details and list of all known burials. Barningham Baptisms\* Listed by date, name and parents. Vol 1: 1580-1800; Vol 2: 1800-1950.

Barningham Brides\* All marriages 1580-1950, listed by date, groom and bride.

Counted\* A-Z of census returns 1841-1911, arranged so that families can be tracked through 70 years.

Vol 1: Barningham, Scargill, Hope; Vol 2: Newsham, New Forest. Vol 3: Brignall, Rokeby. Vol 4: Dalton, Gayles & Kirby Hill.

Jam Letch & Jingle Potts\* History of Barningham farms, fields and field-names.

A Child of Hope\*\* Journal of Mary Martin, born on a local farm in 1847.

A Fleeting Shadow\* The diaries of young Newsham schoolmaster James Coates, 1784-85.

A Farmer's Boy\* Memoirs of life in the area in mid-Victorian days.

Aback to Yuvvin\*\* 1849 Glossary of Teesdale words & customs.

Barningham Vestry Minutes 1869-1894, Parish Minutes 1894-1931\*\* Transcripts of meetings, with background history, index and lists of named parishioners.

The Archive\*\*\* Group newsletter. Back issues available.

Barningham Memories 1 & 2\* DVDs of cine film of Barningham in the 1960/70s.

\* £10 each + £1.50 p&p

\*\* £5 each + £1 p&p

\*\*\* £2 each + £1 p&p

Discounts for history group members

We can also supply copies of *As Time Passed By*, a history of Barningham by Meryne Watson. Contact us for details.

More information on our website [www.barninghamvillage.co.uk](http://www.barninghamvillage.co.uk)