



Entries invited for this year's awards

ENTRIES for this year's *Archive Awards* for local history projects should be in by Sunday August 31st.

The awards will be presented at the village show on September 6th and the best projects may be featured in future

issues of the *Archive*. Entries should be original work produced during the 12 months up to the deadline. Previous winners are eligible to try again.

Send entries to *Archive* editor Jon Smith at Heath House, Barningham.

from the parish mag

120 YEARS AGO: The Rev W P Buncombe, Missionary from Japan, will preach in our church on Sunday August 12th, morning and evening, when no doubt we shall have large and appreciative congregations. The collections will be given to the Church Missionary Society. —July 1894

100 YEARS AGO: The Dowager Lady Milbank invited all the children of the parish and their parents and friends to tea and amusements at the Hall. The terraces were very gay with the merrymaking of all gathered there, and games of all kinds were indulged in, for which prizes were provided. Eash child received at the gates packets of buns and sweets, and went home well pleased and grateful. —August 1914

90 YEARS AGO: The report on Barningham Church Day School by the Ripon Diocesan Inspector was, as it has been always without exception for the last 36 years, excellent: "The children are intelligent and the teaching thorough. The tone of the school is admirable." —August 1924

85 YEARS AGO: At a Garden Meeting of the Mothers' Union, held at the Rectory, Lady Cunliffe-Lister gave a deeply spiritual address dealing with the duty of patient methodical prayer on the part of all mothers. It was a pity that only eleven out of twenty-nine

James B. MacLean

MOTOR ENGINEER

REPAIRS TO
Petrol, Gas and Oil Engines, Tractors &
Barn Machinery
Fourteen Years Practical Engineering Experience.

Greta Bridge.

Ad from August 1914

members attended. —July 1929

80 YEARS AGO: A party of 31 Girl Guides who were camping in the parish attended Even-song. It was a great pleasure to see so many young people in church. —August 1934

60 YEARS AGO: A bring and buy sale will take place in the yard of the village hall on August 7th in aid of church funds. Organ tuning, done once a year, cost £2 2s in 1939. Now it is £5 5s. We forbear to harrow your feelings further by adverting the price of coke. We plead therefore with you all to buy something for the good of your Church. —July 1954

20 YEARS AGO: The WI were entertained by the Black Sheep Morris Men (three of whom turned out to be women), who performed their energetic, noisy, colourful and exuberant clog dancing. Supper was provided by Pam Watson, Mattie Usher and Judith Galilee. Jennifer Jones won the dressed wooden spoon competition. —July 1994

Footballers' who's who

THE football stars pictured on the front page were: back row: manager Sam Turner, Harry Robinson, Newby Brunskill, Dennis Lowes, John Nicholson, Don Carter, Tom Temple, A Lee, John Maughan; front row: Ray Evans, Sid Carter, Harry Woodhams, Bob Preston, Ken Carter, Pop Anderson and Bert Carter.

Unlike some of today's soccer super-stars, they were a tough lot: Bob Preston played in the final of the cup competition despite breaking his wrist in a semi-final only days earlier.

Barningham appears to have had a flourishing football team from the early 1900s until at least the 1980s: can anyone tell us more about it? We have a faint recollection of them playing on a field near Wilson House. And are any of the 1947 team still with us?

Dorothy Preston dies, aged 77

FORMER Barningham resident Dorothy Preston died in Morris Grange care home on May 11 at the age of 77.

Dorothy was the younger daughter of Bill and Doris Preston (leader of a wellknown local dance band – see *Archive* 39) who lived at Hawsteads from around 1930 until the 1950s.



Archive 42

THE NEWSLETTER OF BARNINGHAM LOCAL HISTORY GROUP
B. A. L. H. LOCAL HISTORY NEWSLETTER OF THE YEAR 2012
www.barninghamvillage.co.uk



INSIDE: THE DAY THE SUN WENT OUT OVER TEESDALE



Barningham football team pose for a celebration photo outside the Milbank Arms in 1947 after winning the Swaledale League Medal Competition. Who were they all? See back page. Picture from Neil Turner's collection.

contents

LAST MINUTES : Page 2

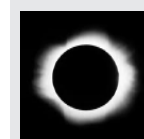
TRYING TO GIVE THE
PLAQUE BACK: Page 3

WHO'S BEEN HERE
THE LONGEST? Page 4

THE TRANSATLANTIC
CLOCK RIDDLE: Page 4

MORE ON THE LATE
SOWERBYS: Page 5

LANDLORDS OF THE-
BLACK HORSE: Page 5



DARKNESS
AT DAWN

Pages 7-8

GRANDMOTHER AT THE
VILLAGE SCHOOL: Page 6

OUR VISITORS FROM
NEBRASKA: Page 9

STUDY GROUP TOURS
THE VILLAGE: Page 9

1919 WEDDING PARTY
LINES UP: Pages 10-11

MODEL HOME FOR THE
PAUPERS: Pages 12-15

ARKENGARHTHDALE
KIPLINGS: Pages 16-18

GALA FUN AT THE HALL
IN 1865: Page 19

DEADLINE FOR THE
AWARDS: Page 20

PARISH MAG: Page 20

NEXT BLHG MEETING : TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 16th 7pm



The Archive

WHAT with holidays, gardens, grandchildren and the World Cup, it's been a bit of a struggle to get this *Archive* out on time.

But here it is, another assortment of historical bits and pieces ranging from the globally important (World War One) to the locally trivial (donkey-racing at the hall).

We've got a mystery medallion, a tale of the great eclipse, scores of faces from a century-old wedding, details of what the workhouse inmates ate for breakfast, and, as usual, stories about people and places all over the world with links to Barningham.

This issue includes a clock collector in California, a family who emigrated to Australia, and a man whose ancestor left the village for a new life in Nebraska.

Few days go by without someone, somewhere on the planet, sitting down to email the history group for information about a long-lost ancestor.

Who's next? See *Archive 43*, which will be with you in September – garden, grandchildren and the new football season permitting.

JON SMITH

Battle of the Somme: a disaster for the army

Minutes of the meeting held on Tuesday June 17th 2014:

Present: Phil Hunt (vice-chairman), Ann Orton (secretary), Elizabeth Carrick, Janet Wrigley, John Hay, Tony Orton, June Graham, Linda and Alan Sherwood, Chris Robin-son (speaker).

Apologies: Cate and Harry Collingwood, Eric and Kay Duggan, Jane Hackworth-Young, Janet Paterson, Jon Smith, Sheila Catton.

Minutes of the meeting on April 15th were approved.

Financial report: Income in May/June was £48.70. expenditure £170.70, leaving a balance of £1181.07.

Publications: Archive 41 had been circulated.

WW1: John H told us about a WW1 plaque he bought from a jumble sale – see Page 3.

Next meeting will be on Tuesday 16th September at 6pm.

Any other business: Phil reminded the group about the visit by the Yorkshire Vernacular Building Study Group on June 28th.

Speaker: The meeting concluded with a very interesting talk by Chris Robinson of Gayles about The Battle of the Somme.

He explained that the Somme, starting on July 1st

minutes

1916 and continuing until 18th November, was more of a campaign than a battle. However, the first day was the worst day in the history of the British Army which had about 60,000 casualties.

The generals thought that the continuous bombardment by British and the French would have significantly reduced the fighting capacity of the Germans, but they grossly underestimated the German defences and when the soldiers went “over the top” they were met by a barrage of machine gun fire. Barbed wire which was supposed to have been destroyed by the shells had only been thrown into the air and fallen back to the ground intact. Unfortunately, there was no change of tactics, resulting in more and more casualties.

There were some positive things that came out of it, argued Chris. The offensive meant that the Germans had to divert soldiers from Verdun where they were fighting the French, thus enabling the French to win. It also showed the French that Britain was very serious about its part in the war. The Germans also suffered heavy casualties, but not as great as the allies.

ANN ORTON, Secretary

Aunt Sally, donkeys and a dance

From the Teesdale Mercury of August 23rd 1865:

cuttings

THE Grand Gala at Barningham came off on Thursday last, and in spite of the weather was well attended, and appeared to give pleasure to all who were present.

Early in the morning a number of willing hands, who gave their services on the occasion, might be seen erecting a large marquee on the village green.

This tent was most beautifully decorated with ferns, laurels, other evergreens, and artificial flowers made by the ladies of the Hall, to whom much credit is due, not only for their exertions in making the flowers, but also for the taste they displayed, and the pains they took in superintending the decorating. The afternoon was spent in athletic pastimes,

such as a game at quoits for a copper kettle and a tobacco urn, foot-racing, leaping, donkey racing, &c, for various prizes; and whilst there was a fair sprinkling of ‘prime pop’ and gingerbread stalls, the never-failing Morton, with his nut-basket and Aunt Sally at ‘three sticks a penny,’ carried on a ‘roaring’ trade.

About 5 o’clock, between seven and eight hundred commenced to partake of a very excellent and substantial tea.

Among the guests were the Lady Augusta Milbank, the Misses Milbank, Mark Vane Milbank, Esq, Sussex Milbank, Esq, the Earl of Suffolk, the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, and the Marquis of Carmarthen; all of whom

appeared to enjoy the scene, and so mix familiarly with their humbler neighbours.

After tea, dancing began, and was kept up with much spirit till one o’clock; and it is pleasing to remark that during the day not an angry word or deed marred the proceedings.

The music was performed very creditably by the Barningham Brass Band.

Wayward shot hit the vicar

From the Teesdale Mercury of September 14th 1870:

ON Friday afternoon last, the Rev W F Wharton, Vicar of Barningham, after making his daily inspection of the Parish School, was riding across the Moor, when he was accidentally hit in the shoulder by the shot from a gun discharged by a sportsman near at hand.

The reverend and respected gentleman, we rejoice to say, was not seriously hurt, but this occurrence may serve as a caution to those who carry firearms.

Farmer fined for burying child

From the Yorkshire Gazette of December 23rd 1899:

FARMER’S MISTAKE: At Greta Bridge, on Wednesday, a respectable farmer, named William Patterson, living near Stone Stoops, Newsham, was charged with burying the body of dead child.

The Bench said they were sorry for the defendant, and only fined him £2, including costs.

Dog blamed for spate of mad sheep deaths

From the York Herald of February 3rd 1876:

A STRANGE cross-bred dog, supposed to be suffering from hydrophobia, attacked and bit a number of sheep belonging to Mr John Alderson, of Kex-with.

A day or so afterwards one of the sheep became mad, and died from the effects. Subsequently, upwards of a dozen sheep belonging the same flock have died from madness, having dropped dead whilst grazing in the pasture.

Mr Robert Hillary, of West House, also had a number of sheep attacked by the same dog, four of which have ex-

pired from the disease. At Newsham another sheep belonging Mr Coates died from a bite with the same dog.

Towards the centre of Swaledale, a calf and a quantity of sheep have also succumbed to the disease. Half-a-dozen dogs suffering from hydrophobia have been shot, the animal which has played so much destruction having also been destroyed at the same place.

A notice, signed by two of the Gilling West magistrates, has been issued under the Dogs Act of 1871, stopping, under a heavy penalty, all dogs from roaming at large in the townships.



The Archive

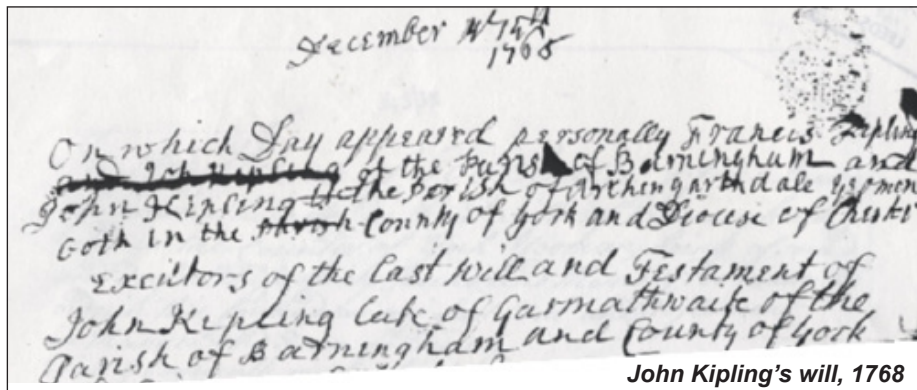
Barningham Local History Group, Heath House, Barningham, Richmond, North Yorks DL11 7DU

email: jon@smithj90.fsnet.co.uk website: www.barninghamvillage.co.uk

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



John Kipling's will, 1768

Elizabeth, whose first husband had died and who had married farmer Israel Almond in 1867. William married Catherine Bramley in 1873 and by 1881 they had children Maria and William. Catherine died in 1883 and William senior in 1889. The orphaned Maria then went to live with her cousin Joseph Place and William with his aunt Elizabeth, both still in Normanby.

James's family

In 1841, James and Hannah (nee Liddell) Kipling, with son William (1), were also living at Spence Intake. A decade later, they had added sons John Liddle (1843) and Jonathan (1845).

James Kipling died of bronchitis in 1855 and in the 1861 census widow Hannah was recorded as farming the seven acres of Spence Intake with sons William and Jonathan, who are shown as lead miners.

In 1881, Hannah is still farming at Spence Intake and son Jonathan is shown as a farm labourer. Later that year Jonathan married Mary Jane Peacock. Hannah died in 1886 and Jonathan was an Overseer of the Poor for the parish in 1888, the same year as the

kiplings

great flood which just spared Spence Intake (see Page x).

By 1891, Jonathan was farming at Bowland Forest in Lancashire. He and Mary Jane had no children. After his wife's death in 1915 Jonathan returned to Arkengarthdale, where he died at Spence Intake (the house in which he had been born) the following year.

In 1871, John Liddle Kipling reappears, working at Low Faggergill as shepherd for his uncles William and Christopher Liddle, who farmed 100 acres there (most probably of moorland).

In 1881, his brother William joined the farm as a labourer. John married Mary Metcalf in 1887. By 1891, John and Mary Kipling had taken over the farm, her longer-surviving uncle, Christopher, having died in 1885. William is still with them, "living on his own means".

In 1897, John and William are both recorded as Methodist trustees. William died in 1900, John in 1913: he was buried in Arkengarthdale parish churchyard. On her death in 1927, Mary was the last Kipling in

the dale.

Other connections

More than one Kipling line had Arkengarthdale connections.

As I mentioned in *Archive 39*, there was a memorandum of indenture in 1763 between John Kipling of Scargill and John Walton of Farewell concerning "a dwelling at West-houses or Arkengarthdale head now in possession of John Kipling".

Also as mentioned in *Archive 39*, the will of John Kipling of Barningham was proved in 1768. John, his son, 'yeoman of Arkengarthdale', was one of the executors.

Finally, James Kipling, possibly the son born 1754 of Thomas Kipling of Bowes, married a Sarah Brown in Arkengarthdale in 1777. A son John was born in Arkengarthdale the same year. They then moved to Cragg Farm in Romaldkirk parish. Sarah Kipling received £10 in the will of her father Thomas Brown of Arkengarthdale when he died in 1781. By 1785, the family was living at Waterknott in Baldersdale.

A descendent of James and Sarah moved to Scargill in the mid 20th century, where the family remains to this day.

Seeking the soldier whose name's on this plaque

WHILE growing up in Leytonstone in the Fifties, when I was about ten, I found at a jumble sale this WW1 bronze memorial plaque for Albert Edward West.

From 1919 onwards these were issued to the next of kin of men and women of the Army and Navy who had died in the war or later as a result of their wounds. 1,355,000 were made. They were accompanied by a letter and a scroll from King George V.

Unfortunately my family were not enthusiastic about my keeping it as it was felt to be bad luck to bring a "dead man's penny" (how I dislike that name) into the house.

AEW has sat on my mantle shelf, in whichever house I have, for the last 57 years and always with a poppy on Remembrance Day.

I have done some background investigation and it looks like Albert grew up just across the High Street from me. The High Street was a continuation, via Stratford, into the Mile End Road, running west into the City of London.

Albert was born in 1896 or 1898 (the 1901 census is not clear; the 1911 census lists him as 13) to Charles and Emily West of Trinity Street, Leytonstone, London, Essex. They had a family of five children, including Albert.

I assume he left school in 1912 at 14, because his job was listed as butcher's boy when, in 1914, he enlisted at

mystery memorial

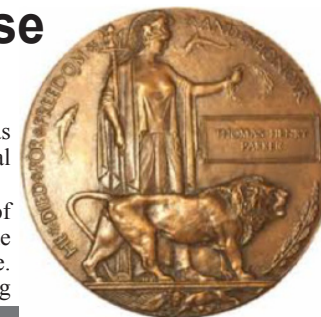
JOHN HAY has been trying to track down the family of a first world war victim

Stratford at the age of 16 into the 7th (Service) Battalion of the Norfolk Regiment as Private 9125.

The battalion was formed in August 1914 at Norwich, as part of the Kitchener First New Army (K1) and moved to Shorncliffe, joining the 35th Brigade of the 12th Division. In May 1915 they mobilised for war, landed at Boulogne, and engaged in various actions on the Western Front, including the Battle of Loos.

It did not go well for the first major battle that involved "Kitchener's Volunteers". They suffered 50,000 casualties, killed and wounded; 3,600 of these were under the age of nineteen – an age when they should not even have been in the trenches.

Doubtless Albert was issued with the 'Smelly' 303 (Short Magazine Lee Enfield rifle .303) but the Germans, who



were well entrenched, had the Spandau machine gun, capable of killing at a mile range.

On September 25th the initial bombardment of the German positions, designed to break the wire, was ineffective, in part because of the lack of heavy artillery shells and the number of dud shells.

The advance across No Man's Land to the German wire would have been "at the walk" rather than risk a rush of relatively untrained troops.

By December 1915, Charles West was advised that Albert was missing and then in March 1916, Albert was officially listed as "killed in action, 13 October 1915, place unknown".

Albert is listed on the memorial to the Norfolk Regiment in Loos Cemetery, also known as Dud Corner Cemetery.

I am trying to find if there are any descendants of the West family. As Charles's daughter Ellen married a Mr Rogers and had a son Thomas, perhaps their descendants still live in Leytonstone.

It would be good to reunite Albert and his family in this centenary year of the outbreak of WW1 and especially by October 2015.

If not, he stays on the mantle shelf, polished and remembered.

Thousands of old maps go online

THE National Library of Scotland has put thousands of maps covering England and Wales between 1842 and 1952 on a free searchable website.

The address is www.maps.nls.uk/os/england-and-wales/info1.html.



Putting names to the Lowes

LAST *Archive* we published this photo of a Lowes family reunion some 30 years ago, asking if anyone could name them all.

Peter Lowes has the answer. Back row: Adrian, Syd, Dennis, Kath, Peter himself, Bob; Middle: Nancy, Milly, Cath, Grace, Molly. Front: Heather, Carol, Joyce, Eva.

Anthony stakes claim to 'oldest family'

I WAS most interested in your very nice piece on the Alderson family in *Archive 41*. As suggested, I will attempt to stake our claim to the family with the longest continuous history or the longest local tenure in the village.

The Milbank family goes back almost exactly 100 years earlier than the Aldersons when Acclom bought Barningham Park and a considerable amount of land in the years 1689/90. He, his two wives and 11 children are buried in the churchyard and his son Mark was living at Barningham in the 1750's before becoming Lord of the Manor of Barningham, a position (rather

letters & emails

quaintly) I still hold to this day. Ever since we have had a close connection with the village.

Inevitably over such a long span there have been periods when a member of the family was not living permanently in the house, but I have evidence of management of their property – the main house, land and cottages – throughout each of the ensuing centuries to the present day.

The family association with the village includes a major contribution to the rebuilding of the church in 1816 and its arched entrance in memory of Lady Augusta Milbank in

1874. My great-grandfather made a gift to the village of the school/hall in 1855 and that of the reading room some years later. Sussex Milbank, my great-great-uncle, created a model farm at Hawsteads in 1860, including the deer park, its walls and trees. My grandfather had a noted pedigree herd of Aberdeen Angus cattle at Hawsteads in the 1920s and pure bred Swaledales at Park House. The very necessary 'Rules for Stinting' on Barningham Moor were drawn up in 1842 by my great-great-great-grandfather.

And I hope that our family will be here for many years to come to contribute to Barningham and its surrounds for which so many of us hereabouts have such a great affection. I rest my case!

ANTHONY MILBANK
Barningham Park

● *Anthony makes a very plausible case and we concede that the Milbanks have the longest association with the village. But, as he admits, they haven't actually lived here all the time, unlike the Aldersons and others with continuous occupation. A draw, perhaps? – Ed.*

Californian clock confusion

WE got an email from a Californian antiques collector called Scott Zellerbach, enclosing this photo of a miniature clock.

It was signed, he said, by Thomas Binks of Barningham (see *Archives 1, 2 and 5* among others). Could the history group tell him more?

Yes, but it wasn't good news. Our careful examination of the photo revealed that some of the letters of the place name had been defaced, and the original name was in fact Birmingham. Scott agrees, and is now trying to track down some other Thomas Binks.

We'll let you know if he succeeds.



kiplings

adults in 1825.

In 1839, James and Thomas were signatories to a petition from the parish to be removed from the Richmond Poor Law Union and to form a separate union with similar Swaledale mining parishes to improve poor relief in these remote areas. The Reeth Poor Law Union was duly formed in 1840.

I have not been able to discover what happened to John, but the other four brothers' families can be traced.

Jonathan's family

Jonathan was the first to leave the dale. He had married a Margaret Rutter in 1811 and had sons Robert (1812) and Jonathan (1825). They then moved to Middleton-in-Teesdale. The 1841 census shows Robert Kipling being a lead miner at Hoodgate, Middleton-in-Teesdale. With him are his father Jonathan Kipling (mason) and his brother Jonathan Kipling (joiner).

Curiously, the two Jonathans also appear in the 1841 census at South Shields, where Jonathan senior had moved in 1832. Jonathan senior (warehousman) is accompanied by his second wife Elizabeth (nee Horn, whom he had married at Middleton in 1832). The two Jonathans may have been visiting Robert in Middleton on census night but also included incorrectly by Elizabeth at their home. Jonathan junior later emigrated to Tasmania, dying in 1872 at Hobart. He was a trustee of the local Wesleyan chapel, to which he donated a box pulpit. His only child was a daughter, Isabella Sarah, who was the mother of Rudyard Noel Kipling Beedham, KC, solicitor-general of Tasmania

from 1939-1944.

Robert Kipling of Middleton had one son, another Jonathan, who by 1891 had settled at Ilfracombe in Devon.

William's family

The 1841 census showed William Kipling, lead miner, and Ruth Kipling living at Swallow Home with their seven children John, Ann, Dinah, William Harker, Jane, George and Jonathan.

Swallow Home still stands today, its gate a few hundred metres up the dale from the Stang road turn-off. In 1851 William and Ruth were still there with sons William Harker (18), George (13) and Jonathan (10), all miners. Son John (24), also a miner, had married Eleanor Hillery and had sons William (3) and John (1). He was living at Plantation nearby.

A few years later, John moved his family to Cockfield to work in the coal mines, the pay being better than that from the declining lead mines in Arkengarthdale. Sadly, both he and Eleanor died in 1858 from typhus, leaving six children.

The two older boys returned to Arkengarthdale to work but the younger siblings found themselves in the workhouse at Reeth. William senior died of "miners' asthma" in 1862, leaving widow Ruth to manage their nine acre smallholding, with sons Jonathan and George, also still mining.

George subsequently moved to the Durham coalfield, where he was killed in a roof-fall at Railey Hall colliery in 1874. His young son Ralph returned to the dale, where in 1894 he was convicted of an early traffic offence – having no control over his horses on the road to Reeth. Ralph, who had fallen

asleep at the reins, was fined a shilling with five shillings costs.

William Harker Kipling had emigrated to Australia. In 1876, he married in Bendigo, Victoria. He worked there as a carpenter, dying in 1910.

Ruth died in 1877 and by 1881 son Jonathan was the sole family member still at Swallow Home, farming eight acres and also still mining lead. He died in 1889.

Thomas's family

In 1841, Thomas was living at Spence Intake, a little further up the dale and also still standing today.

His children were Elizabeth (2) and William (1) but his wife Maria (nee Robson) had died the previous year. Thomas later remarried, to Ann Hunt, moved even higher up the dale to Whaw and had a further son, Thomas in 1848.

By 1861 Thomas had moved to Bowes, still working as a lead miner. His wife and two sons were with him. Next door lived his daughter, who had married William Place in 1869.

A decade later, Thomas was working as a labourer in an iron works at Darlington. Ann and son Thomas were with him, the latter being noted as being an 'imbecile'. Thomas sen. died in 1877 and the 1881 census shows Ann still in Darlington with Thomas and a lodger. Ann died later that year and it is likely that Thomas junior became a patient at the Yorkshire Asylum in York. Certainly a Thomas Kipling of the right age died there in 1886.

Other son William, meanwhile, was in 1871 working as railway platelayer in Normanby near Middlesbrough. He was living with his sister

Spreading out from Arkengarthdale

THE first mention of the Kipling family in Arkengarthdale is in the 1615 Richmondshire muster role, where an Ambrose Kiplin is listed. He appears to be linked to the Kipling families in Swaledale at the time, as his name appears in several wills.

Next, John Kipling of 'Archengarth dale' married Elizabeth Carter at Grinton in 1664. Also, a John Kipling of Arkengarthdale is noted as serving on a quarter sessions jury around this time. In the hearth tax of 1673, a widow Kipling paid tax on three hearths in the parish, implying some degree of wealth.

Moving on half a century, Jonathan Kipling of Scar House, yeoman and miner, married Mary Milner at Startforth ("both of Ark'dale") in 1730 and they had children Elizabeth (1738), Mary (1744) and Joseph (1746, d1748) baptised at Arkengarthdale.

They also had daughter Hannah and Jane and a son William (possibly baptised in 1733 at Bowes, 'son of Jonathan Kipling of Hanby Slack'). I have not been able to trace Jonathan's ancestry.

Jonathan carried out the inventory of the will of George Hammond of Scar Houses in 1746. The North Riding quarter session of 1748 note that "Jonathan Kipling, of Arkengarthdale, is appointed gamekeeper by Will. Turner and Will. Sleigh, Esquires, for their manor of Arken-garthdale".

Jonathan was a bondman in the administration of several local wills and his wife Mary witnessed the will of Joseph Barningham of Scarhouse in 1756.

Daughter Elizabeth married William Longstaff in 1766 and Hannah married George Milner (a relative?) at Grinton in 1768. A witness was William Kipling (brother, presumably).

Wife Mary died in 1769 and Jonathan in 1773, mentioning in his will daughters Hannah Milner, Jane Kipling and Mary Kipling and grandchildren Sarah, Jonathan, Elizabeth and William Kipling and Hannah and William Longstaff. Wit-

kiplings

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

nesses to the will were William and John Kipling (William may be his son but it is not clear who the John is).

Shortly before he died, Jonathan gave evidence that he had been present at the Heights of Pinseat (above Arken-garthdale) when Charles Bathurst and Thomas Lord Wharton met to try to settle a boundary dispute concerning lead mining rights. He said he had seen a boundary cairn moved

by one of Bathurst's men. As this dispute was in 1710, this would imply that Jonathan had been born around the turn of the century at the latest. There was also a lead mining 'level' (a tunnel into the hillside) midway up Great Punchard Gill on the north side called the 'Kipling level'.

William had two sons, Jonathan (1762-1778) and William (1768). William junior was a schoolmaster in the dale, marrying Ann Jackson in 1789. Their sons were Jonathan (1791), William (1798), John (1801), James (1804) and Thomas (1809). James and Thomas, along with two sisters were all baptised as

GREAT FLOODS IN YORKSHIRE

INMENSE DAMAGE

On Wednesday night one of the most destructive summer floods ever known swept down Swaledale. It passed Richmond with tremendous fury, greatly alarming the inhabitants nearest the river. Hundreds of people went round the Castle Walls, anxious to witness the numerous articles of furniture, huge trees, and old sheep and pigs floating down the rapid stream. The wild scenes at the Force Head was very grand, and crowds of men and boys thronged the river banks to catch what they could. In Upper Swaledale considerable destruction was wrought. Gannet Bridge was swept down, and other bridges were seriously damaged. Most of the walls on the flats were landed down, and great injury was done to the meadows, which were completely under water. The wooden bridges at Panchard, Seal House, and Escliffe were all destroyed. The cottage gardens and walls in front of the houses were completely swept away; the furniture was floating about in the houses, and it was only with considerable difficulty the inhabitants and their stock were rescued. The house of Mr Jonathan Kiplin, which stands much higher than the others, was a complete harbour of refuge, and in his eagerness to render assistance to his neighbours, on visiting his own stable Mr Kiplin found his horses over the heads in water. £1,000 will not cover the damage in this small place. Mr

Shields Daily Gazette, July 27 1888

Mercury picks up our 35-year-late letter

OUR story in the last *Archive* about John Sowerby's 35-year wait for a reply to his letter about Barningham family links won a wider audience when it was reproduced in the *Teesdale Mercury*.

John's come back to us with more information, including this story about his great-great-grandfather Jeremiah Sowerby (1822-93) who lived in the village all his life.

"The Sowerbys were very anti-Church, that is the Church of England. Instead they were all chapel-folk.

Their contempt for the Church was typified by a chance meeting between Jeremiah Sowerby and the vicar of Barningham one summer's afternoon.

Jeremiah was walking down a lane looking at his grandsons running about in a nearby field when the vicar came up to him.

"Good afternoon, Mr. Sowerby", he said. "I see that you have three fine boys there. What will you make of them?"

"Jeremiah thought for a while, then answered, 'Thomas is a strong, hard-working lad. I will make a farmer of him.

"Jack is clever and a good scholar. I will make a teacher of him". He then paused and the vicar interrupted, 'But what about Bill?"

"Jeremiah looked him in the eye and proclaimed, 'He's a bloody fool, so I'll make a parson of he!"

Jeremiah's grandmother Sarah (1766-1858) had moved to Barningham in 1801, when she married local labourer John Richardson. She brought with her an illegitimate son Coulson, and then had two more children by her husband.

One, Sarah, died at the age of four in 1815 but the other, Christopher, survived.

By the time of the 1841 cen-

sus, Coulson was married and living in his own cottage with a wife and children. Christopher, now a 34-year-old agricultural labourer, was still living with his parents.

John Richardson died in 1843, aged 81, and was buried on Christmas Day.

In the 1851 census, Sarah was listed as an 84-year-old pauper sharing a cottage with Christopher in Barningham.

My grandfather was landlord of the Black Horse inn

SOME more information on George Daniel Leggett, my grandfather:

The electoral rolls held at Northallerton Record Office show that in 1894 George was living at Richmond, tenant of a house at Castle Hill. Between 1895 and 1898 he was at the Black Horse Inn, Barningham, listed as an innkeeper and tenant.

An article in the *Teesdale Mercury* of Wednesday, May 30th, 1894 reports that "George Leggett, fishmonger,

She died in 1858, aged 92. Poor Christopher ended up in the Teesdale Union Workhouse in Barnard Castle.

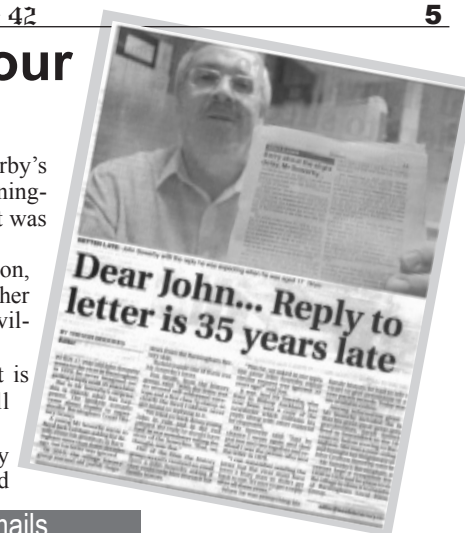
He was listed as being there in both the 1861 and 1871 censuses. Presumably he was there continuously – for more than ten years.

He died in the workhouse in 1872, aged 65, and was buried in a pauper's grave in Barnard Castle.

Richmond, applied to have the licence transferred from the Black Horse Inn, Barningham, lately in the occupation of Thomas Rowe, to himself.

"The Bench agreed upon a temporary transfer of licence till the Brewster Sessions, and in the meantime applicant's character will be ascertained. It should be stated that several recommendations were handed to the magistrates, signed by men of position who had known the applicant."

I have not yet had time to



letters & emails

search the Teesdale Mercury Archives further to see when the Brewster Sessions sat and approved George's permanent licence if, indeed, it was recorded in the newspaper.

It would seem that George took over the licence later in 1894.

From 1899 the new licensee was George Armstrong. I am assuming George Leggett left either late 1898 or early 1899. Does anyone know who would be the owner of the Black Horse Inn, later Elim Cottage?

It has occurred to me that George's stepson Henry Adamson Thompson (Harry), son of his wife Jane's first marriage, would be aged 4 or 5 years when they arrived in Barningham and would have attended school in the village (George's other children with Jane being too young). Is there a list of names of children who attended the local school?

Incidentally, Vera Smith's grandfather Joseph Leggett, butler, arrived in Barningham in 1898 so one would assume they would know each other. If they were related is still to be verified.

Hope this information is of use to you and any further help you can give would be appreciated.

JEAN ASHLEY
Ledbury, Herefordshire

Grandmother was the village schoolmistress

I WOULD like copies of the Archives 3 and 13 which mention Muriel Currie who was a schoolmistress in Barningham around 1920.

My family connection is through my mum, who grew up in Barningham; she was born in 1923. She was called Barbara Brown and was the eldest daughter of Muriel Currie and Edward Brown.

He was a farmer and they lived at the Hollies. I'm not sure when they left Barningham. I think my grandfather gave up farming during the 1930s and went as a farm manager to Sedgfield and then Cotherstone.

I have one auntie left who grew up in Barningham and went to school there. We held her 80th birthday party in the old school house a couple of years ago. I know various ancestors are buried in Barningham churchyard.

The photograph you have of Susanna and George Brown, who are my great-grandparents, is very interesting and I would very much like a copy of it [*The photo, taken around 1898, appeared in Archive 3 – see above – Ed.*].

Susanna-Louisa Knight came to Barningham as a



Photo from Archive 3

ladies' maid to one of the Milbanks. She and her sister came from Kent and originally worked at Thorpe Perrow for the Milbanks. George Brown died in a riding accident soon after the photo was taken and Susanna took their son back to Kent and only returned to Barningham later (I don't know what date) and I presume someone managed the farm in their absence.

They look very prosperous and the little boy, who must be my grandfather, looks like Little Lord Fauntleroy.

I have cousins who know much more about our family history than I do and who may be able to tell you more; they may already have contributed to the website.

CHRISTINE BRAYSHAW
Northallerton
tkb.07@tiscali.co.uk

Trying to trace the Stoddarts and Cherrys

I AM researching to find details of my great-great-grandfather John Stoddart who lived in the Barningham area circa 1835-51. He was a lead miner. He married a Mary Cherry in Grinton in 1837 and moved to Bowes by 1861 where he was a mining overseer. One of his sons John Stoddart was born in Barningham

in 1854. Can anyone help please? Many thanks.

ALISTAIR WATT alistairwatt@bigpond.com

● *We've sent Alistair details from our records of the Stoddarts, who lived at High Barn, Scargill, in the 1850s, and a family named Cherry from Grinton who lived in Gayles at the same time. – Ed.*

Census snapshots of workhouse occupants

1841

Staff: Robert Lyon, 65, master; Ann Lyon, 65, matron; William Gassingham, 70, porter. Inmates: 98 (53 female, 45 male; 62 born in Co Durham). Scholars: 17 boys, 11 girls. Under-fives: 14. Occupations listed for 43 inmates: 19 servants, 7 weavers, 5 labourers, 4 factory hands, dressmaker, baker, innkeeper, farmer, housekeeper, comber, tailor, school mistress.

1851

Staff: John Yarforth, 64, born Cambs, master; Jane Yarforth, 64, born Cumberland, matron; Elizabeth Kalunson, 28, born Durham, servant; Thomas Newsham, 50, born Wycliffe, porter. Inmates: 56 (32 female, 24 male; 28 born in Teesdale). Scholars: 11 girls, 9 boys. Pre-school: 4. Occupations: 12 agricultural labourers, 5 domestic servants, 2 dressmakers, nailor, potter, wool-worker, soldier, leadminer, stonemason, cordwainer.

1861

Staff: John Garforth, 73, born Bedale, master; Elizabeth Garforth, 38, born Weardale, matron; their children Mary, 5, Anna, 1, both born Barnard Castle; Mary Dent, widow, 64, born Weardale, deputy matron; Thomas Neesham, 73, born Wycliffe, porter. Inmates: 100 (53 male, 47 female; 65 from Teesdale, others included one each from Prussia, London, Liverpool, Cambridgeshire and Lancashire.). Scholars: 20 boys, 12 girls. Pre-school: 8. Occupations: 16 agricultural servants, 5 coal or lead miners, 3 domestic servants, 3 carpet weavers, 2 iron trade, tailor, dressmaker, nailor, cattle driver, schoolmaster, earthenware dealer, bricklayer, wife of cab driver, confectioner, painter, plumber & glazier, factory worker.

1871

Staff: Henry Bainbridge, 36, born B/C, master; Jane Bainbridge, 35, born Little Newsham, matron; James Robinson, 49, born Temple Sowerby, porter. Inmates: 137 (67 men, 70 women; 102 from Teesdale, others included five from Ireland). Imbeciles: 11 incl. 1 blind, 1 deaf. Scholars: 26 boys, 9 girls. Pre-school: 5 boys, 9 girls. Occupations: 32 farm labourers, 10 domestic servants, 7 flax factory hands, 3 railway labourers, 2 nailors, 2 tailors, 2 labourers, blacksmith, quarryman, gardener, joiner, groom, leadminer, mason, plumber, butcher, milliner, housekeeper, bricklayer.

1881

Staff: Thomas Dalkin, 41, born B/C, master; Eleanor Dalkin, 39, born B/C, matron; their children Thomas, 8, and Eleanor, 2, both born B/C; Elizabeth Plews, 23, born Copley, assistant matron; Alexander Little, 57, born Longtown, porter. Inmates: 163 (62 female, 101 male); Imbeciles: 6 lunatics, 6 idiots, 6, 1 deaf. Occupations: 13 farm labourers, 8 flax factory hands, 7 laundresses, 5 miners (lead & coal) 4 iron trade labourers, 4 blacksmiths, 4 mason's labourers, 2 joiners, 2 plumbers, 2 plasterers, 2 nailors, 2 railway labourers, surgical instrument maker, solicitor's clerk, saddler, butcher, baker, miller, wheelwright, carter, drover, carpet weaver, quarryman, mason, innkeeper, hawker, bricklayer, drainer, tailor, sailor, charcoal burner, seamstress, woolsorter, telegraph boy, 6 labourers in assorted trades.

1891

Staff: Robert Mitchinson, 28, born Penshaw, master; Georgina Mitchinson, 25, born Manchester, matron; their son Stanley, 6m, born B/C; Thomas Mitchinson, 38, born Penshaw, coal weighman, brother to Robert; Elizabeth Darnley, widow, 32, born Yorks, nurse Mary A Harland, widow, 33, born Richmond, cook; Henry Gamont, 46, born Northumberland, porter. Inmates: 86 (48 male, 38 female; 60 from Teesdale, 10 Irish). Scholars: 9. Pre-school: 6. Occupations: 16 general labourers, 13 domestic servants, 3 gardeners, 2 coalminers, 2 flax dressers, 2 weavers, groom, publican, fletmaker, sweep, painter, plumber, ostler, hawker, carpet weaver blacksmith, choemaker, rope maker, basket maker, colliery overman.

1901

Staff: John W Sisson, 40, born Crosby Ravensworth, master; Anna Sisson, 41, born B/C, matron; their son John, 4, born B/C; Maria B Fryer, 35, born Wakefield, nurse; Thomas Whittington, 72, born Staindrop, porter. Inmates: 84 (51 male, 33 female; 56 from Teesdale). Scholars: 6. Pre-school: 4. Imbeciles: 12 incl 2 deaf, 1 blind. Occupations: 11 domestic servants, 9 general labourers, 6 farm labourers, 4 mason's labourers, 4 housekeepers, 3 coalminers, 2 dock labourers, 3 hawkers, 2 cotton weavers, tailor, schoolteacher's clerk, bricklayer's labourer, railway labourer, gas fitter, blacksmith, drainer, quarry labourer, butcher, flax mill worker, joiner, basketmaker, brickyard labourer.

1911

Staff: Arthur Charles Hunt, 31, born Hunts, master; Laura Kemp Hunt, 34, born Camberwell, matron; Anne Hunter, 28, born Tyne Dock, nurse; John Denham, widower, 26, born Darlington, porter; Sarah Brunskill, 22, born Romalldkirk, asst nurse; Margaret Jackson, 28, born Tyne Dock, cook; Dorothy Robinson, 28, born Cotherstone, children's assistant. Inmates: 93 (58 male, 35 female; 48 from Teesdale). Scholars: 5 boys, 4 girls. Pre-school: 4. Imbeciles: 18 incl 2 deaf & dumb, 1 blind. Occupations: 10 farm labourers, 7 miners, 5 domestic servants, 3 shoemakers, 3 general labourers, 2 housekeepers, 3 mason's labourers, 2 farmers, schoolteacher, sailor, tailor, butcher, flaxthread puller, quarryman, charwoman, joiner, painter, hawker, claypipe maker and assistant, mason, dressmaker, coal driller, engine driver, loco fireman, crane driver, railway platelayer, iron moulder, coke drawer, draper's warehouseman.

Bread and broth on paupers' menu

THE Governors of the Richmond workhouse agreed the following diet for male inmates in 1837:

Sunday: Breakfast: 8 oz. bread, pint & half oatmeal porridge; Dinner: 8 oz cooked meat, ¾ lb potato or quantity of green veg; Supper: 8 oz. bread, pint & ½ broth.

Weekdays: Breakfast as Sunday; Dinner : 8 oz bread, pint & ½ broth or 8 oz bread, 5 oz cooked bacon; Supper: 7 oz bread, 1 pint

good rice milk or 8 oz bread, pint & ½ broth.

Saturday: Dinner: 16 oz suet pudding with melted butter.

Women to get one ounce less bread or meat than men. Old people upwards of 60, in lieu of breakfast, allowed 1½ oz tea with milk and sugar and 7 oz butter per week. Paupers to be allowed salt where necessary.

The Master & Matron to be treated as four paupers for the purpose of food rations.

the workhouse

girls and 5 boys, out of 28, had passed in all three subjects of reading, writing and arithmetic.

Mr Hunt said that he was a manager of the school, and he could say, from what he had observed, that the Union children were quite as good, if not better scholars than the town's children.

Mr Nicholson remarked that this was owing, no doubt, to the regularity with which the children attended school, as the master made no distinction between one child and another.

The Clerk read a letter from Mr Mosley, Inspector of Schools, suggesting that each of the children who passed the examination should be presented with an illuminated card.

The Government Inspector for the North East Division (Mr Culley), expressed his approval of this idea. Mr Helmer thought that it was a good way of stimulating the children. The Clerk was instructed to get some of the cards.

The Clerk read a letter from Mr Hunt, who offered to give, as usual, a barrel of beer for the use of inmates at Christmas. This offer was accepted, and Mr Hunt was warmly thanked for his kindness.

From the Teesdale Mercury Archive

Excused from the poor rate

THE overseers of a Township in the Teesdale Union, called at a certain house for the rate. The house looked clean and tidy, and was not ill-furnished, but the occupier pleaded poverty.

"Why, Willy," said one of the overseers, "how is't ye cannot pay ye're rate?"

"Why's aw's varry badly off; an' nut yabble te ran much."

"Ye're married doughter lives wi' ye, an' her husband's same hard working man?"

"He sartainly is," said Willy; but in a tone of voice intended to preclude any further argument, he added, "but, ye know, he's nobbut an Irishman!"

This last explanation was considered sufficient, and the rate was entered as "excused". — *Teesdale Mercury*, May 18th 1859

Labourer ordered to support wife

THOMAS Watson, labourer, Ingleton, was charged at Barnard Castle Petty Sessions with refusing to maintain his wife, Phillis Watson, who is a lunatic, and who has become chargeable to the Teesdale Union. Ordered to pay 2s. per week towards his wife's maintenance.

— *Teesdale Mercury*, February 2nd 1859

Newsham man refused to pay up

WILLIAM Etherington, late of Newsham, was charged at Greta Bridge Petty Sessions by the Overseers of that Township, with having refused to pay the rate assessed upon him for the relief of the poor, which amounted to £4 10s 10½d. The defendant did not appear, and an order was therefore made for payment of the rates and 14s costs. A distress warrant to be issued if not paid forthwith.

— *Teesdale Mercury*, April 6th 1864

Band 'progressing creditably'

THE Teesdale Workhouse Band (composed of boys living in the house) is progressing very creditably under the able and patient tuition of Mr. Nixon, Bandmaster of the 3rd Battalion Durham Light Infantry. It is said that some of the boys are displaying great musical talent, which probably may be of benefit to them in after life.

— *Teesdale Mercury*, June 6th 1883

The day that the sun disappeared

JON SMITH explains why all eyes were on the skies above Teesdale as dawn broke one summer's day in 1927.

BY three in the morning there were hundreds of people on the road, tramping their way from Barnard Castle to Cross Lanes and up onto the moors.

Some headed south for Cart-er House, high above Barningham; others made their way west to Kilmond Scar.

"Men and women, young and old, children in arms and in perambulators, all enjoying, as many of them had never enjoyed before, the sight of the sunrise and the breath of morning air," reported the *Teesdale Mercury*.

The date was Wednesday June 27th 1927, and the cause of the mass exodus was the first total eclipse of the sun visible in England for 193 years. For almost everyone it was a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity: there wouldn't be another one until 1999.

Only this bit of England was fortunate enough to see it. The shadow of the eclipse touched just a thirty-mile strip across the country, stretching south-west from Middlesbrough to the Lancashire coast. Teesdale was bang in the middle of it, and people flocked here from far and wide. Hotels and boarding houses were packed; every bus and coach in the area was fully booked; the LNER ran special trains from the south.

The eclipse was due a little before 6am. By one o'clock in the morning, said the *Mercury*, "Barnard Castle was alive with motor vehicles, from two-seaters to the biggest motor



the great eclipse



Spectators watching for the eclipse through tinted glass

of Barnard Castle School were astir and preparing for the sight of sights. Three of the giant cars of the United Automobile Services were chartered for their purpose."

The *Mercury's* reporter decided to make his way to Kilmond Scar, where he found early campers "cooking their matutinal rashers and eggs on wood fires by the roadside and making tea in gipsy fashion."

As dawn broke, more than fifteen hundred people were gathered on land near Hundah farm, whose occupier, Reuben Metcalfe, put a brave face on the invasion. "Men mercenary-minded might have exacted a toll of sixpence a head – and got it – but Mr Metcalfe was content to know that he was affording pleasure to so many," said the *Mercury* man.

"Westward we saw the hills of Westmorland, and further to the north-west the castle of Bowes gaunt and grey in the morning mistiness. Beyond Bowes a whisk of smoke

charabancs, laden with folk anxious not to miss a sight not obtainable since 1724. The cars racing though the town as early as three o'clock were an incessant reminder of the occasion. In the market place cars from distant places waited to pick up townsfolk. In one sat two fair-haired demoiselles freshening their faces and with pocket combs and mirrors completing their toilet much as mermaids are supposed to be seen doing.

"Out of the King's Head emerged the guests who had come there in such large numbers that the place was full. In the gymnasium of the militia barracks between 40 and 50 boys from Keswick School were sheltering, and the boys

the great eclipse

told of the approach of a train bringing observers from Kirby Stephen and beyond. But so far the sun himself was still invisible. He seemed to be shining in other places, but not on Kilmond Scar, which was rather disappointing."

Then, just after half-past five, a south-westerly breeze arrived, the clouds thinned, and for a moment the sun was seen. "In that moment we can clearly see how on the top right corner there has come some arc-shaped object hitherto unviewed, and it is palpably advancing," said the awed reporter. The crowds watched, praying for another break in the clouds.

"Suddenly, over the landscape came a strange grim shadow, and although we had all expected it and knew it would come, few realised how awful it would seem. On this stretch of earth the sun had cast the shadow of the moon in a great circular patch of blackness, and we were in the shadow.

"None of us spoke, for gloom unspeakable seemed settled on us... but away it went to the north-east, and light came again."

And that was that. The crowds gradually dispersed and trudged back home, tired, hungry and many of them very late for work or school.

The *Mercury* reporter was even more eloquent than usual. "The weird appearance of the

Reynard foxed by the darkness

THERE were crowds of watchers, too, at Brignal, Bowes, Richmond, Kirk Carrion near Middleton-in-Teesdale, and Butternknowle, where at the height of the eclipse a fox, apparently thinking evening had arrived early, left his lair and ran unperturbed through the gathered throng.



LNER poster for trips to see the eclipse, below



dale during the moments of totality will long live in the memory of those who witnessed the phenomenon," he enthused. "Astronomers judged the time of the passing of the shadow to within a second. What a testimony to the accuracy of scientific anticipation and reckoning.

"The immutability of time and space was never more clearly demonstrated, and those who teach and believe that the shadows that sometimes cross our path are but the precursors of the light beyond could not have wished for a better way of pointing the moral."

Local names featured in the Gazette

A TRAWL through the records of the official Government *Gazette*, which has just gone online, produces many references to local people over the past 200 years.

Here are some which may be of interest to anyone trying to trace local ancestors: BINKS, Henry: farmer, insolvent debtor's court, Richmond, 1829.

BROWN, John George: farmer, bankruptcy, 1902.

CANSICK, Nathan: woodcutter, prisoner in Richmond jail, 1801.

CLARKSON, William: butcher, bankruptcy, 1871.

COATES, John: grocer, tailor & draper, insolvency, 1850.

GIBBON, Anthony: Newsham hardware dealer, bankruptcy order, 1843.

METCALFE, James: woolstapler & cattle drover, insolvent debtor's court, Richmond, 1828.

SPENSLEY, Robert: innkeeper & tailor, bankruptcy, 1844.

WALTON, John: butcher & innkeeper, bankruptcy, 1844.

WESTMARLAND, Mark: in York jail, insolvent, 1860.

Other items of interest include William Todd listed as a director of the London and River Plate Bank in 1876, the Wesleyan chapel being certified for marriages in 1873, and the sale of Broughton House, Newsham, following a court case in 1918.

Find out more at www.TheGazette.co.uk.

the workhouse

Little spare time for the inmates

ALAN Wilkinson's account of the old workhouse had inmates growing food in the garden in the old workhouse as well as working on the roads and weaving on the workhouse looms.

Under the Teesdale Union there was clearly laundry work for women within the workhouse.

"The establishment lived up to its full title of the Teesdale Union Workhouse," says Wilkinson, "for able inmates worked in and about the building; the women performed kitchen and labour duties, and scrubbed the long stone-flagged corridors; and the men worked in the large kitchen gardens, chopped wood, carried coals, cleaned outside windows and presumably emptied the twenty earth closets and attended to the pigs which were kept near the kitchen gardens and whose effluent ran into the drain known as Bartholemews Dyke, which flowed down beside the Back Lane.

"Children who attended the National School could be apprenticed for seven years to learn a trade, and some children worked in the textile mills in Bridgegate.

"The children were not necessarily related to the inmates of the workhouse, for part of the duties of overseers of the poor was the care of illegitimate children if they were not otherwise adequately

Case study: Betsy Newby

BETSY Ann Newby was born in Barningham in 1836, her parents Richard, a butcher from Rokeby who later became the village post office messenger, and Mary, born in Gayles. There were four other children in the family.

In 1851 Betsy was listed in the census as a scholar and a decade later was working as a servant in Marske in the household of William Milne (her uncle? His nephew William Newby was also in the household).

By 1871 Betsy was living in Ovington with her parents. However, her father died in 1876 and five years later she was in the Teesdale Union Workhouse, recorded as a lunatic.

Her mother died in 1888 and within a couple of years Betsy was back in Barningham, listed as a spinster, aged 54, living "on her own means". She was still here in 1901, living at No. 3, two houses from the Black Horse (now Westoe).

She died, aged 69, in 1906 and was buried in Barningham.

cared for. The reduced amount of outdoor relief and the frugal lifestyle within the workhouse helped to satisfy contributors to the poor rate, whatever it did to the needy."

The only evidence discovered so far for further work comes from a reference in the *Teesdale Mercury* of April 17th 1861 to breaking stones from the river.

"The other day," it reported, "while breaking stones at the Union Workhouse, Barnard Castle, an iron screw-nail was found in the centre of a rounded piece of freestone, picked, with other pebbles from the bed of the River Tees, at the Waterman Island.

"The nail was firmly embedded in the stone, without any apparent means of determining as to how it had come there.

"Mr Garforth, master of the Workhouse, has the stone in his possession, and willingly submits it to the inspection of the curious."

The following edition gives a plausible explanation, but clearly stone-breaking was an activity.

Lessons at school for the children

THE children in the workhouse were a mix of orphans and children whose parents were inmates.

All children attended the National School in Barnard Castle, and the *Teesdale Mercury* carried regular references to their performance there.

Here's an example, from its issue dated June 6th 1883:

THE usual fortnightly meeting of the Board of Guardians was held in the Board Room at the Workhouse, on Wednesday last. Mr C. Wilson occupied the chair.

It was decided, on the motion of the Middleton Guardians, to appoint Dr J. C. Neligan as district medical officer in place of Dr Lowe, resigned.

The education of the pauper children was then discussed. From the Master's return of the late Government Examination of schools, it was seen that 6

A model home for Teesdale's poor

Part Two of PHIL HUNT's
history of the Poor Law and
Teesdale workhouse

TEESDALE Poor Law Union formally came into existence on February 18th 1837, presumably in the old workhouse as the new building was not completed until 1838.

Its operation was overseen by an elected Board of Guardians, 52 in number, representing its 44 constituent parishes. Of these 23 were in County Durham, 21 in the North Riding including Bowes, Cotherstone, Hutton Magna, Barningham and Scargill.

In 1831 the Union area had a population of 19,839; parishes ranged in size from Morton Tinnmouth (population 19) to Barnard Castle (4,430). The average annual poor rate expenditure for 1834-36 was £7,730, or 7s 10d per head of the population.

The Union workhouse was erected at Barnard Castle in 1838, designed by the architect John Green and based on the Poor Law Commissioners' '200-pauper' model workhouse plan, published in 1836.

It was at the edge of town when built. The late local historian Alan Wilkinson says the only nearby buildings were two newly constructed thatch cottages on the other side of Galgate. Later additions included a separate infirmary and infectious ward. It is the one remaining building, known as Clare House and currently used by Durham County Council to house social services staff.

Wilkinson describes the area between Galgate and the



1892 OS map of the workhouse at the top of Galgate

the workhouse

entrance block as being pleasant gardens with trees. It was common practice to give the workhouse an attractive face for the public to see; the internal aspect was usually a great deal grimmer.

The workhouse was a series of rooms, based on a plan of four quadrangles, included a room for 'old men', another for 'boys' and two sitting-rooms for 'able men'. On the opposite wing, in a different quadrangle, were equivalent rooms for women. Even husbands and wives were segregated from each other.

In the remote corners of the two larger quadrangles were rooms known as the men's and women's 'refractory rooms' where inmates were imprisoned for breaches of discipline. Another room, situated against the outer wall of the buildings, was the mortuary or 'dead room', and there were also two rooms for, respectively, female and male vagrants.

These, says Wilkinson,

"were people who 'tramped' on a more or less predetermined circuit through the northern countryside and either slept rough or took refuge overnight in workhouses."

In the very centre of the complex was the master's residence (his wife was usually the matron), and at the front of the building was the board room in which the Board of Guardians periodically met and made decisions about policy and practical issues at a local level.

The workhouse system for the whole country was controlled by a team of commissioners and regional officers.

The collection of poor rate continued to be organised by parish, now collected by the poor law guardians for the parish. Although parishes were often grouped into unions, each parish could be set a different rate depending on the expenditure.

The role of parishes and guardians in the setting and collection of rates was abolished by 1930.

Barningham to Nebraska – and back

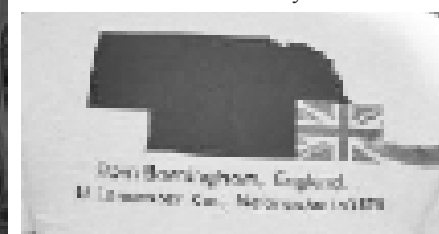


JIM Jones, descendant of Thomas Lee who emigrated from Barningham to Nebraska in 1878, came back to the village on June 28 to see where his forbears were born.

He met members of the history group, toured the village and had a look round the Milbank Arms – thanks, Neil and Brenda!

Jim (pictured left with a friend who made the trip with him) sported a tee-shirt showing the Nebraska family a century ago and, on the back, a mention of Barningham.

We featured the Lee family in *Archive 16*.



Study group tours village buildings

THE history group welcomed members of the Yorkshire Vernacular Buildings Study Group who came to Barningham for the day on June 28.

After a presentation and lunch in the village hall they toured the village, viewing a number of properties of particular historical interest.

History group members accompanied them and were much impressed by the deductions the visitors were able to make about the origins and development of houses and other buildings – though some features had them baffled.

The YVBSG is preparing a report on the visit, and we hope to publish their findings in a future *Archive*. Many thanks to Phil Hunt for organising the day, and to Kay Duggan and Ann Orton for providing the excellent lunch.



Members of the YVBSG ponder mullion windows on a former dwelling behind Newby House

Putting names to (some of) the 1919 Saunders House wedding party

THE bride was Beatrice Hutchinson, 22-year-old daughter of George and Kate Hutchinson of Saunders House; the groom a young man called Will Duncan, of whom we know very little.

They were married in 1919, and the picture shows them gathered with their wedding guests – family and friends from Barningham and neighbouring villages – after the ceremony.

It was sent to us by Richard Bunker of Southend, whose mother Mary was Beatrice's sister and one of the young bridesmaids sitting in the front.

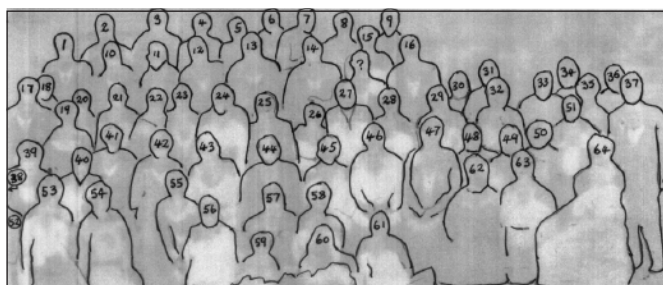
We don't know where the wedding took place, but as the photo includes a minister it may well have been at a methodist chapel, in Barningham or elsewhere. We're not sure where the photo was taken, either – is that Saunders House in the background?

"About 30 years ago my mother sat down and named as many of the people in the photo as she could, and what relation they were to the bride and groom," Richard tells us.

"Remember that these are the memories of a ten-year-old bridesmaid about 70 years after the event, so there are some gaps – but how many would we remember after 70 years?"

Here's the list (see the key on the right):

1 ? (friend); 2 ? (friend); 3 George Lyons (bride's uncle); 4 Sydney Hutchinson (bride's brother); 5 Friend; 6 George Tarn (friend); 7 George Hutchinson (bride's brother); 8 ? (friend); 9 ? (friend); 10 ? (friend); 11 Percy Hutchinson (bride's brother); 12 Joe Walker (bride's uncle); 13 Mrs Wilson (bridegroom's cousin); 14 "Pa"



Duncan (bridegroom's father); 15 Carrie Lyon (bride's aunt)*; 16 ? (friend); 17 George Lyons (bride's uncle); 18 Rev Bowman (minister); 19 ? (friend); 20 ? (friend); 21 ? (friend); 22

? (friend); 23 Mary Hutchinson (bride's sister-in-law, married to Percy); 24 Lillian Lyon (bride's aunt); 25 ? (friend); 26 ? (friend); 27 ? (bride's cousin); 28 Dorothy Lyon (bride's cousin); 29 ? (friend); 30 ? (friend); 31 Jean Lyon (bride's cousin); 32 Eva Lyon (bride's aunt); 33 George Lyon (bride's uncle); 34 ? (friend); 35 Mabel Hutchinson (bride's cousin); 36 ? (friend); 37 Harry Walker (bride's cousin); 38 Mrs Bainbridge (friend); 39 Mrs Atkins (neighbour); 40 ? (friend); 41 Kate Lyon (bride's great-aunt); 42 George Walton Hutchinson (bride's father); 43 Kaye Hutchinson (bride's mother); 44 Will Duncan (bridegroom); 45 Beatrice Hutchinson (bride); 46 Mrs Wilson (bride's cousin); 47 Ida ? (bride's aunt); 48 Ida Dun-

can (bridegroom's sister); 49 ? (friend); 50 Carrie Lyon (bride's aunt)*; 51 ? (friend); 52 ? (friend); 53 Myra Bainbridge (friend); 54 Mrs Bowman (minister's wife); 55 Mrs Shepherd; 56 Kathy Hutchinson (bride's sister); 57 ? Adams (best man); 58 Mildred Bowman (minister's daughter); 59 Mrs Wilson's son (page boy); 60 Mrs Wilson's daughter (bridesmaid); 61 Mary Hutchinson (bride's sister); 62 ? (friend); 63 ? (friend); 64 Polly Walker (bride's aunt); 65 ? (bride's uncle). * Duplication.

Can anyone remember any of these or tell us more about them?

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 Merryne Watson. Contact us for details.

More information on our website www.barninghamvillage.co.uk