from the parish mag

125 YEARS AGO: Those who attend our Church on wet Sundays find a strong incentive to do all they can to expedite raising money for the Church restoration when they see the rain coming through the roof in many places, and in some instances flooding the pew-seats! *~ April 1890*

100 YEARS AGO: Miss Coates held in the School-room a Sale to start a Sick Fund to contribute towards the expenses of a nurse (travelling, board, etc) from the Nursing Association when required in the Parish. There was a fair attendance and the result, £10, was most satisfactory. Miss Coates wishes to thank Mrs Robinson and Mrs Lowes for undertaking the Tea Room and all who gave generous contributions. *~ May 1915*

90 YEARS AGO: The following is from a letter from Canon Gough: "I wish I could put down in words all I and my daughter felt on receiving the very beautiful massive silver inkstand the Barningham, Scargill and Newsham parishioners sent us in remembrance of the '35 happy years' the inscription rightly calls them. I am also most grateful for the very handsome and generous cheque. Forty-two pounds is a large sum; I do thank them all so much and want them to know it." *~ May 1925*

80 YEARS AGO: At a meeting of the School Managers, attended by Lady Milbank, Sir F Milbank, Mr J Atkinson, Mr Edward Brown and the Rector, it was proposed and unanimously agreed that if the non-smoking rule in the school is not strictly kept at all dances, the Managers will seriously consider the question of refusing to let the school for dances at all. *~ April 1935*

Ad from 1935

60 YEARS AGO: In Memoriam: Joseph Charles Clarkson of Dyson House. He had farmed there for forty years. His forebears came from Scotland and had settled at Greta Bridge. He was a quiet, friendly man and was liked by all. *~ May 1955*

50 YEARS AGO: The No Small Change discussion groups have all made a good start in spite of the snowstorm on the evening of the first meeting. Many interesting points have been raised, each of which will provide us with material for constructive thinking in the future. Wee very grateful to Mrs Bayley and Mrs Cuthbertson for lending their private equipment and special knowledge of projectors and record players. *~ April 1965*

25 YEARS AGO: Hearty congratulations to Mrs Usher of Barningham, who celebrated her 80th birthday. We all agree that she has the looks and vitality of someone 20 years younger! May she continue that way. *~ April 1990*

Rector came back – and sat in court

A POSTSCRIPT to our stories about the Rev William Wharton and his salver (see *Archive 45* and Page 3 of this issue).

The rector left Barningham on his retirement in 1873 to live in the south of France, and we'd wondered if he ever returned to this area.

The answer is yes, at least once: we've just found a *Teesdale Mercury* report of July 28th 1880 that the Rev Wharton was visiting Teesdale that week, and had been invited to sit in as one of the four magistrates hearing cases at Greta Bridge Police Court.

Plans for tour of a lead mine

FOLLOWING our talk about lead mining in the area, there are plans for members of the history group to tour the old lead mine workings at Slei Gill in Arkengarthdale.

We plan a two-hour evening tour, with a provisional date set for Tuesday June 23rd. More details at our next meeting, and we'll be emailing local members to see who's interested.

Mill Hill project

JOHN Hay is researching Mill Hill, the disused farm north of Barningham House. If you've got memories of it being occupied, please get in touch with him: his email's john.hay1@mypostoffice.co.uk or phone him on 01833 621378.

Next Archive

SHOULD be out in June. Contributions welcome – let's make it another 28-pager or bigger!

BLHG
Archive 46
THE NEWSLETTER OF BARNINGHAM LOCAL HISTORY GROUP
B. A. L. H. 2012 LOCAL HISTORY NEWSLETTER OF THE YEAR
www.barninghamvillage.co.uk
iv
MMXV

INSIDE: **MR TOOTLE AND THE TURNPIKE TUSSLE**

This is what the bright young things of the 1860s were dancing to at The Morritt Arms – The Rokeby Polka. See Page 15

contents

NEXT BLHG MEETING : TUESDAY MAY 19th, 6pm

Barningham Local History Group

www.barninghamvillage.co.uk

Covering Barningham and surrounding area: Newsham, Dalton, Gayles, Kirby Hill, Whashton, Kirby Ravensworth, Hutton Magna, Greta Bridge, Rokeby, Brignall and Scargill

Chairman: Phil Hunt
Ivy Cottage, Barningham, Richmond, N/Yks DL11 7DU
Tel: 01833 621253
philhunt99@aol.com

Vice-Chairman: John Hay
Fairview, Barningham, Richmond, N/Yks DL11 7DW
Tel: 01833 621378
john.hay1@mypostoffice.co.uk

Secretary: Ann Orton
The Old Chapel, Barningham, Richmond, N/Yks DL11 7DU
Tel: 01833 621024
ann.orton@hotmail.com

Treasurer: Eric Duggan
Braeside, Barningham, Richmond, N/Yks DL11 7DW
Tel: 01833 621455
erickayd@gmail.com

Archive editor: Jon Smith
Heath House, Barningham, Richmond, N/Yks DL11 7DU
Tel: 01833 621374
jonxxsmith@gmail.com

Member of the British Association for Local History, County Durham History & Heritage Forum, Yorkshire Vernacular Buildings Study Group

Good turnout to hear Jim talk about the lead mines

minutes

Minutes of the meeting held on Tuesday March 17th 2015:

Present: Phil Hunt (Chairman), John Hay (Vice Chairman), Ann Orton (Secretary), June Graham, Janet Wrigley, Jane Hackworth-Young, Margaret Stead, Jon Smith, David and Margaret Taylor and guest speaker Jim McTaggart. Visitors: Martin Walker, David Raw, Peter Hughes, Tom Hay, John Blackburn, William Marwood, Doug Anderson, Chris and Gordon Thomson, Nicholas Perkins, Angus Forsyth, Tony Lewis.

Apologies: Sheila Wappat, Janet Paterson, Linda Sherwood, Cate and Harry Collingwood, Mark Watson, Eric and Kay Duggan.

Minutes of the meeting on January 20th 2015 were agreed.

Matters arising: The secretary said that she had been making enquiries about a guided tour of the lead mines and also the possibility of someone coming from the Richmond museum to talk to us. It was agreed that we would discuss this at the May meeting.

Correspondence: Kiplings and DNA; Janet Baker re Mrs England; Caroline Smith re Geoffrey Smith; Barbara Harris re Lodge family; Pat Allison re Allisons; David Sawyer re court rolls.

Financial report: not available as Treasurer was away.

Publications: Archive 45 was out and 46 on its way.

Transcriptions: Ann reported that she was reaching the end of the Reading Room minute book.

WW1 & 11: John Hay's and Jon Smith's research into the men on the memorial has been passed to the Bowes museum and was much appreciated.

Next meeting: May 19th at 6pm.

Guest speaker: Jim McTaggart, who gave a fascinating talk about the life of lead miners in the Dales. See this issue.

ANN ORTON

Our biggest issue so far

THIS *Archive* has 28 pages – the most of any of the 46 issues since we began in 2009. It's largely thanks to more contributions from members than usual, for which we're very grateful.

We hope we can repeat (or even increase) the number of pages in future, but, as with this issue, much depends on your input. Do put pen to paper or fingers to keyboard, even if it's just to send us a brief comment on something you've read here. Every little helps!

The Archive
Editor: Jon Smith
Heath House, Barningham, Richmond, North Yorks DL11 7DU
Tel: 01833 621374 email: jonxxsmith@gmail.com website: www.barninghamvillage.co.uk
Back issues of The Archive are available at £2 each (£1 for members)
Full index of contents on our website

cuttings

Stone mason rewarded for perseverence

From the Yorkshire Gazette, April 19th 1845:

THE Richmond Agricultural Society have awarded to George Scrafton, of Barningham, the sum of one pound.

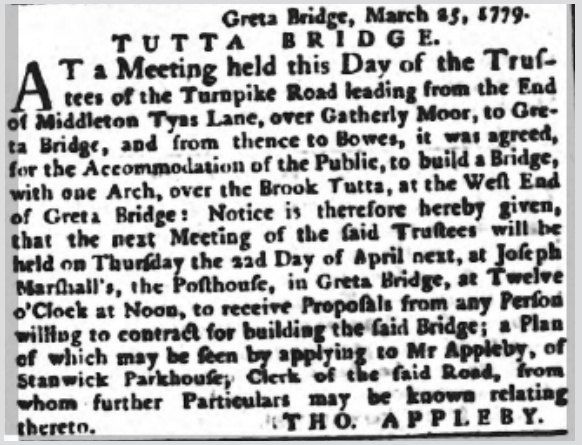
Scrafton was not strictly eligible, being a stone mason, but his extraordinarily meritorious zeal and almost unprecedented perseverence caused the committee to step out of the strictness of their rules.

Scrafton's father died some years ago, leaving a widow and six children unprovided for, Scrafton being the eldest, and at that time scarcely twenty years of age.

Through his perseverence and uniform good conduct, the whole family have been reared without any parochial relief, and are now out at service, except one that has paid the debt of nature.

● *George's father, Cornelius, had died in 1839 aged 43; his mother Isabella died in 1859; George himself married dressmaker Jane Spooner in 1846, had three children, but also died young, aged 46, in 1862. Jane lived on until 1878.*

The child who 'paid the debt of nature' was Hannah, who died in 1841, aged eleven. Most Scraftons died fairly young: George's sons Cornelius and Frederick died in Stockton in their fifties.



Greta Bridge, March 25, 1779.

TUTTA BRIDGE.

AT a Meeting held this Day of the Truftees of the Turnpike Road leading from the End of Middleton Tyas Lane, over Gatherly Moor, to Greta Bridge, and from thence to Bowes, it was agreed, for the Accommodation of the Public, to build a Bridge, with one Arch, over the Brook Tutta, at the Weft End of Greta Bridge: Notice is therefore hereby given, that the next Meeting of the faid Truftees will be held on Thurfday the 22d Day of April next, at Joſeph Marſhall's, the Poſthouſe, in Greta Bridge, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, to receive Propoſals from any Perſon willing to contract for building the faid Bridge; a Plan of which may be ſeen by applying to Mr Appleby, of Stanwick Parkhouſe, Clerk of the faid Road, from whom further Particulars may be known relating thereto. THO. APPLEBY.

– The Newcastle Chronicle, April 3rd 1779

DIED, at Brignal, on the 18th ult., Mr John Thompson, mason. He worked on the Brignal and Rokeby estates upwards of 50 years, and was the builder of that beautiful bridge over the river Greta, called Greta Bridge.

– Durham County Advertiser, February 9th 1822

Jilted widow took her life

From the Durham County Advertiser, February 25th 1842:

AN inquest was held on Monday last at Greta Bridge before W Dinsdale Esq, coroner, and a respectable jury, on view the body of Mrs Hobson, who had committed suicide by hanging herself.

It appeared from the evidence that the deceased had received a promise of marriage from a person who had afterwards deserted her, and married another woman, which circumstance had preyed on her mind and induced her to commit the fatal act in an outbuilding. Verdict: insanity.

● *She was Mrs Ann Hobson, 49, of Cross Lanes, mother of four children aged between nine and 20.*

Tragedy on the mail coach

From the Sheffield Independent, June 22nd 1822:

ON Tuesday last, as the Glasgow mail was passing through Hatfield on its route to London, Mr Ullathorne, one of the outside passengers (from the neighbourhood of Greta Bridge) whilst noticing the Leeds mail change horses, was, by a sudden jerk, precipitated between the wheel and splinter bar, and killed on the spot.

Quadruple tulip at the pub

From the Teesdale Mercury, May 13th 1953:

A four-in-one tulip has been raised in the garden of the Milbank Arms, Barningham. A unique happening has resulted in four flowers appearing on one stem. Three of the flowers are at the top while the fourth is on a small stem branching out about halfway down the main stalk.

cuttings

A 1716 list of convicted recusants

From papers held by the Historic Manuscripts Commission:

THESE persons were convicted as Popish recusants att the general Quarter Sessions of the Peace holden at Thirske the tenth day of April in the second year of the reigne of his Sovereigne Lord King George in pursuance of an Act of Parliament passed in the first year of his Majestie's reigne intitled an Act for the further security of his Majestie's Person and Government and the Succession of the Crown in the heirs of the late Princess Sophia being Protestants and for extinguishing the hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales and his open and secrett abettors:

Newsham: Robert Shaw, Henry Thompson, Robert Smithson, John Thompson, William Appleton, Christopher Hamon.

Kirkeby Ravenswood: Thomas Wiseman, Anthony Richardson.

Kirkby Hill: Thomas Wilson.

Barningham: Mr Robert Collingwood.

Hutton: Robert Dale, Robert Atkinson, John Kipling.

Dalton: Gabriel Appleby, Paul Maltus, Matthew Pattison, William Chappelow.

● *Recusants – Catholics who refused to attend Anglican services – were subject to wide-ranging restrictions from Elizabethan days to emancipation in 1829. We've only listed local recusants here: there were many more elsewhere.*

Barningham Moor grouse butts, 1910: A shooting party member discusses his options with a gamekeeper as a beautifully-millinered young lady looks on. One of many evocative photographs from the early 1900s, donated by the Milbank family to the Parkin Raine collection in the Fitzhugh Museum.

The oxy-hydrogen limelight show

From the Teesdale Mercury, October 10th 1882:

ON Tuesday evening, Mr J Raine of Richmond gave a lecture in the Mechanic's Institution, Barningham, on behalf of the Wesleyan Sunday School. The subject of the lecture was "From Richmond to Rome", and it was illustrated by a series of large photographic pictures shown by the oxy-hydrogen limelight. The chair was taken by James Todd jun Esq, and the attendance was large. A most hearty vote of thanks was given to the lecturer.

● *We presume the 'Mechanic's Institute' was the Reading Room.*

Costly cards for the innkeeper

From the Yorkshire Gazette, October 29th 1844:

AT Greta Bridge Police Court, Ralph Hind of Newsham, innkeeper, was charged with knowingly permitting card-playing in his house. The arresting officer gave Hind an excellent character for general good conduct up to this time. He was fined, with costs, 12/6d.

History group members watch David and Judith handing over the salver to the village. Picture courtesy of the Teesdale Mercury.

Rector's salver returns to village

THE silver-plated salver presented to the Rev William Wharton on his retirement in 1873 has come home to Barningham.

It was found at a car boot in Milton Keynes and its owners, David and Judith Britton, thought it deserved to return to the village.

Grateful residents met at the village hall to greet David and Judith when they travelled up from Buckinghamshire to deliver the salver. It is now on display in the hall. "It's not worth a great deal financially, but a great link with the past that we're delighted to welcome home," said parish chairman Jon Smith.

Where the salver vanished to after its presentation in 1873 remains a mystery.

See *Archive 45* for more.

Janet outside Gillbeck House, her father's home in the 1930s

Janet tracks down village school link

WE met Janet Baker when she came to Barningham last month on a mission to find out more about her family links to the village.

Her grandmother, Mrs Bertha England, was headmistress of the village school between 1930 and 1933.

Bertha came here from Wakefield with her husband Tom and sons Jack and Norman, and lived at South View (now called Gillbeck House). She took over as headmistress from her daughter Nellie, who had been in charge since 1927 but had left to get married (see *Archive* 13).

Bertha (maiden name Widdop, a wonderful West Yorkshire surname from an Old English word meaning wide valley) was 51 when she took over, and not in the best of health. She battled

headmistress

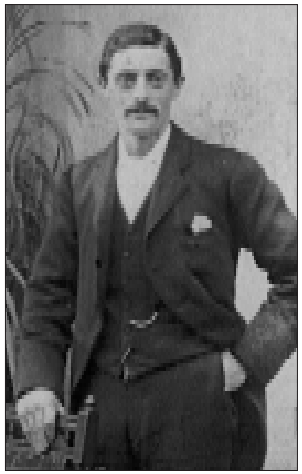
on here for three years, but in 1933 had to resign; the parish magazine at the time said she was finding it difficult even to walk across to the school.

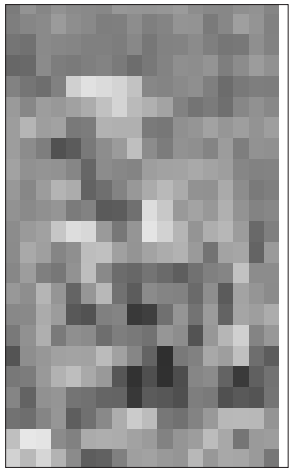
She and Tom, who had been badly gassed in the first world war and never fully recovered (we think he served with the Royal Warwickshire Regiment), returned to Wakefield. He died there in 1941, Bertha in 1944.

Son Jack – Janet Barker's father – was a pupil at Barnard Castle School. His place there was in doubt after his parents left the village, but Janet says he was able to remain at the school until 1936 thanks to the generosity of someone "at the big house" in Barningham who helped to pay his way. It may well have been Sir Frederick Milbank, a governor of the school at the time.

Jack went on to become a senior administrator in Kenya, picking up an MBE for his work and, says Janet, probably coming into contact with Barack Obama's grandfather who was a tribal chief there in the 1950s.

Barningham schoolmistress Nellie England





Tom England, pictured about 1899 (possibly on his wedding day) and his wife Bertha 40 years later, four years before she died

Norman became an inventor and pioneered microscopy photography at Leeds University, while Nellie founded a very successful school in Wakefield which she ran until her retirement in the 1960s.

Janet followed in her aunt's and grandmother's footsteps by working as a teacher until her retirement in 2009. Now living in St Neots, Cambridgeshire, she came to Barningham keen to see the house where her family lived and the village school, now, of course, the village hall. We showed her round and told her that we'd found mention of her father on the *Teesdale Mercury* website, with stories about him winning local music tournaments in 1930 and 1931.

To her surprise, we also told her that there have been more Englands than she thought in the village. History group records show that there was a Robert England at South View in 1939 and he was still there in 1950, with a wife called Mary. A boy called John England was baptised at the village church in 1946, the son of a soldier called Sidney England and his wife Vera. And in 1964 an 86-year-old called Wilson England of South View was buried here.

Janet had never heard of any of them, and we tried to work out what family connection there was, if any. The first clues came from Greta Carter, who remembered Robert (Bob) and Mary England in the 1950s. Mary, she said, was the daughter of John and Sarah Brown, who had retired to South View in 1930 from Park House farm.

South View, owned by the Todd family, was clearly divided into more than one dwelling at the time, with Browns in one part and Englands in another. The Browns are recorded living there until at least the 1950s, with another daughter, Ada.

From Greta we moved to the Milbank Arms, where Neil Turner proved to be his

kiplings

However Ann and Ambrose made things right by marrying in 1711.

Thomas died in 1724 and his will was proved at the Manor Court of Bowes. He left most of his estate to his "onely Daughter Alice", the wife of John Wilson, and small sums to his three grandchildren by his daughter Ann, late wife of Ambrose Dearham. A bond was provided by John Wilson of Mellwaters and Thomas Kipling of Bowes.

However he also left 10s per quarter to "my Daughter Dorothy Kipling". Who was Dorothy? Her origins are obscure (possibly she was adopted) but she is reported as having three illegitimate children: 1703, "Hannah the supposed daughter of John Langstaffe and Dorothy Kipling"; 1714, "Mary, supposed daughter of Dorothy Kipling of Mellwaters and Charles Bailey of Bowes"; and 1718, a son Thomas, again with Charles.

Dorothy's son Thomas married Ann Pinkney in 1743. They had children including John (1744), Joseph (1746; d 1755), Thomas (1749; d 1749), William (1750) and James (1754).

Dorothy later moved to Cragg Farm in Romaldkirk parish, most probably to live with grandson James. She died there in 1772 and was buried at Bowes, as was James's son Ralph in 1781.

James's descendents still live in the local area and a male-line DNA test recently carried out on one of them shows common ancestry with a number of Baileys, supporting the link to the father of Dorothy's two later children, Charles Bailey. James's brother John left Bowes, most probably in the 1780s, to work as a mason near Ripon.

A descendant of his now living in South Africa took the same DNA test and was a close match. This family included 1930s Springbok hooker, Bert Kipling.

Third brother William probably also left Bowes, his descendents possibly settling later in Long Newton.

John Kipling

QUAKER records show a John Kipling of Drygill, Bowes, marrying an Esther Willson in 1685 and the births of Mary (1686), Thomas (1688), George (1691), John (1693) and William (1696).

The Bishop's transcripts for Bowes also record a son Anthony in 1699 ("born") and the registers in 1701 record "James, son of John Kipling, a Quaker, born". The implication of 'born' is most probably that the child was not baptised. William is reported in the Quaker records as dying in 1719.

In 1723, Thomas Raylton of London, a Quaker formerly of Bowes, left in his will "To John Kipling of Bowes, formerly living at a place called Drygill Bent, £2".

I am not sure where Drygill Bent is, although I have found a further reference to it in document of 1753, "a messuage and all the lands and tenements called Drygill Bent, forty acres, abutted and boundered round with the common of the manor of Bowes."

Son Thomas was later a woolcomber in Darlington. He was persecuted for his beliefs, as the *Darlington Mercury* recorded on his death in May 1773 "Died, in the Quakers' Almshouses in this town, Thomas Kipling, Woolcomber, aged 84, a sober, industrious, honest man, who left a widow, a few years older than himself.

"They were married near 59 years and supposed to be the oldest couple here. He lay near two years a prisoner in Durham gaol, at the suit of Mr Hall, then Curate of this place, for his marriage fees, though they were married at the Quakers' Meeting."

Apart from William and Thomas, I have not been able to trace the fate of John and Esther and their other children.

Pews Commission

IN 1703, a commission which include Jonathan Low, the Rector of Barningham, investigate the rights of occupancy of the pews in Bowes church.

Charles Kipling and Thomas Kipling, tailor, each have two seats in different parts of the church, William has two together towards the front and Thomas of Melwaters and a widow Kipling one each towards the back.

Charles cannot be the same Charles who was recorded in the 1605 survey, although might be the son of Thomas born in 1682. Thomas being described as a tailor possibly suggests a link to Anthony and Leonard (another brother?). It is also notable that Leonard no longer has a pew, neither that much disputed in 1671 or another!

In my next article, I will look in particular at William Kipling of Bowfields and his descendents, who include Dr Thomas Kipling, the controversial Dean of Peterborough.

in Goodramgate in 1690 which still stands today.

It is also possible that other Kiplings who arrived in York around this time also hailed from Bowes, including an Anthony Kipling who was admitted as a freeman bricklayer in York 1708. However, an Anthony Kipling was also buried at Brignall in 1718.

In 1674, James Kipling of Brough left small legacies to "his cousin" William Kipling of Bowes and also to Leonard and Anthony. It's quite possible that Anthony (the Quaker) was also a brother of Leonard.

Thomas Kipling

IN 1673, the Hearth Tax was paid by Anthony, Charles, Leonard, William and two Thomases, each on one hearth only; a "widow Kipling" and a third Thomas were excused payment.

Sorting out the three Thomases is tricky. One, Thomas Kipling of Mellwaters, is covered below. The first reference to another Thomas is to the death of Ailse (wife of "Thomas Kipplin of field") in 1671 ("field" is probably a shortening of Bowfield, a farm close to where the Stang road crosses the Greta).

Sarah, daughter of Thomas Kipling, was baptised in 1674. In 1676, she died on 6 January and another daughter was baptised Sarah just eight days later. In 1676, Thomas the son of "Thomas Kipling junior" had died. 'Junior' would have been the above Thomas, to distinguish him from Thomas 'of field' or some other Thomas.

Further children followed including James (1678–1682), Charles (1682) and Christian (1688). In 1686, the burial of Henry, young child of Thomas

kiplings

Kipling, was recorded.

In 1697, a Thomas Kipling was indicted at the quarter sessions along with other brewers of Bowes for "keeping common tippling houses without the approval of two Justices of the Peace".

A Thomas Kipling died in 1699, possibly the elder, as a Thomas Kipling was allocated a church pew in 1703 (see below).

William Kipling

1662 saw the death of "old" William Kipling (possibly of the 1605 survey and maybe even the 1588 will). 'Old' implied that a second adult William was alive at the time, most probably a son.

Little appears to be recorded about this second William, although he is probably the William who paid the Hearth tax and was churchwarden in 1673. In 1677 Elizabeth the wife of William Kipling senior died. "Old William Kipling of Bows" died in 1698.

It was therefore probably a third generation William who married Margaret Laidman in 1676. They had children William (1679) and Thomas (1680).

There was probably also another William Kipling around at the time, as a William Kipling "of Tuthil" had a son John in 1681 (who most probably died in 1683). He was most probably also the father of Thomas (1682), there being no record of the death of the Thomas born in 1680. In 1691, William Kipling of Tuthill's wife had a son still-born and she is probably the Mary, wife of William Kipling, who died two months later.

A Barbary Kipling, widow, of Tuthill, died in 1684.

It is not clear which William was churchwarden in 1679 and 1681, which received the legacy from James Kipling of Brough and who was the William Kipling of Stoney Keld who has a daughter Elizabeth in 1678.

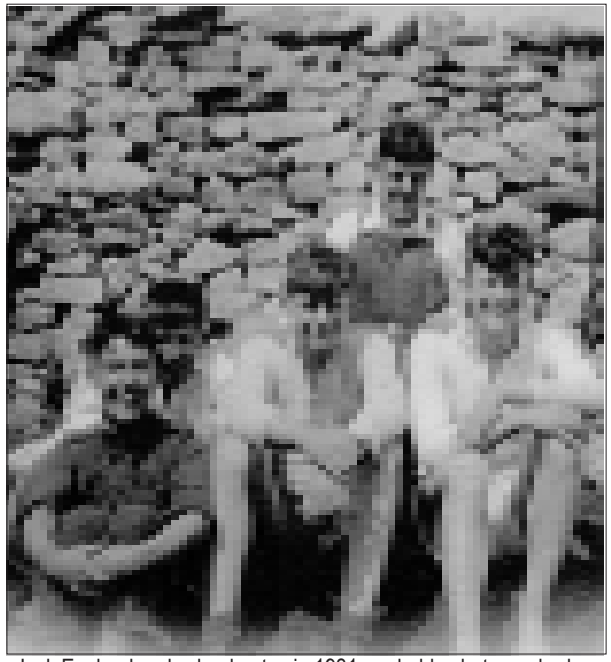
In 1682, widow Mary Copeland of Hunday gave her daughter Mary £10 "in the hands of William Kipling of Bowes". In 1686, a William Kipling acted as executor of a will together with Maria and Christopher Copeland and in 1692 as an administrator of another estate together with Thomas Laidman and John Hullock.

Thomas Kipling (2)

THOMAS Kipling of Mellwaters served on a North Riding quarter session jury sometime between 1657 and 1677. A daughter Alice was baptised in 1676 and a second daughter, Ann, in 1681. In 1684, he was involved in a legal dispute over cattle.

In 1697, at Newcastle, the death of Quaker Elizabeth Kipling, daughter of Thomas and Grace Kipling of Bowes, is noted. She was "buryed in our burying yard". Grace died in 1704 and a few months later daughter Alice married a John Wilson.

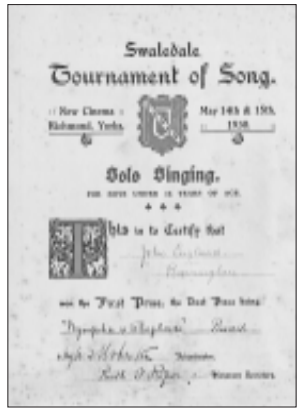
Also in 1705, Thomas was mentioned in the will of Henry Wrightson of Bowes, remitting his debts, and in 1709, he was executor of the will of Thomas Ladyman. The next year, daughter Ann had an illegitimate child ("Elizabeth, supposed daughter of Ambrose Denham and Anne Kipling").



Jack England and schoolmates in 1931, probably photographed on Barningham moor. Below, the Swaledale Music Tournament prize certificate awarded to Jack in 1930.

usual mine of information. In 1939, he recalled, three brothers called England – Arthur, Robert and Sid – arrived in Barningham from the Wakefield area as part of a workforce cutting timber in the area. It seems too much of a coincidence not to guess that they knew of Barningham because of some family connection with Tom, Bertha and Nellie.

Robert met Mary Brown, married her and stayed in the village (the *Mercury* mentions Mary England baking a cake as a raffle prize for a Barningham whist drive in 1953). Sid married the girl called Vera (Neil racked his brains in vain for her maiden name) and they had the infant John. We don't know what happened to Arthur. Wilson England, the 86-year-old, is still a mystery, but perhaps


Swaledale
Tournament of Song.
Solo Singing.

he was the widowed father of the three brothers who had come here to live with his son Robert?

Janet would love to establish the family links between all these Englands. Can any of our more senior members add any information?

Mr Tootle's battle to close road

WHEN they dualled the carriageway east of Smallways a few years back, they closed off a road leading from the top of Browson Bank north to Hutton Lane End.

It was called the New Road, even though it was built almost 250 years ago after a ferocious row between local land agent Hugh Tootle and people living in Newsham, Barningham and other nearby villages.

Tootle, agent for Wycliffe landowner Marmaduke Tun-stall in 1773, wanted the road to replace the turnpike running directly from Lane End to Smallways. Cutting the corner to the top of Browson Bank, he reckoned, would make it a lot easier (and cheaper) for him to get to Ravensworth and beyond.

Hang on, said the villagers. That would mean they'd all have to haul their wagons up the hill every time they wanted to get coal and lime from the Lane End quarries – "a grievous oppression", not least because it meant they'd have to pay extra turnpike tolls on the costlier main road.

It ended up in front of a jury, who travelled to view the various roads and then declared they were astonished at Mr Tootle's claim to have power to close the existing road.

They warned that if he did he'd have to pay two guineas a year to the local surveyor of roads to compensate for extra repair works.

Mr Tootle built his new road, but left the old one alone. We're still using it today.

Looking for Lodges of Eastwood Hall

I FOUND your contact details on the internet after searching East Wood Hall, Barningham.

My name is Barbara Harris, descendent of Robert Lodge of East Wood Hall, my great-great grandfather, who died on 14 August 1915 and is buried in Barningham churchyard.

I have recently been given marriage and death certificates confirming that the Lodge family of East Wood were farmers and horse trainers.

My grandfather was William Gladstone Lodge, who married Ethel Mary Rickerby and lived at Church Farm, Girsby, after leaving East Wood Hall, where my dad grew up. They left when the landlord wanted the farm back, but I don't know when this was. I have seen Church Farm but it is nothing but a ruin now, quite upsetting to see.

I have sent you images of Willam and Ethel, and also a press cutting relating to Robert's funeral in 1915.

William Gladstone Lodge and his wife Ethel

letters & emails

I have one brother who has two sons and one grandson so we are keeping the Lodge name going. My brother and I were brought up as townies in Darlington. I married Stewart Harris from Stainton Village and moved to Sedgefield to farm in 1990. We have one son Matthew who is as interested in tracing my dad's family tree as I am.

I haven't done any research really as yet, I was just looking at the background of East Wood Hall and found your details. I will be visiting Barning-ham Church before long to see the graves and delve a bit deeper. I should be grateful if you are able to shed any further light on my heritage.

BARBARA HARRIS
Sedgefield
barbara-harruison@btinternet.com

● *We've sent Barbara details from our data base which might help. Robert, who married Margaret Alderson in Barn-ingham in 1864, farmed at Eastwood Hall from the 1860s. A son, also Robert, remained there into the early 1920s. He died in 1949.*

Our records list 15 Lodges baptised between 1868 and 1896 and 14 people called Lodge who were interred in Barningham graveyard between 1873 and 1949. We've had four Lodge brides (in 1772, 1810, and a joint wedding in 1912) and three bridegrooms (in 1785, 1864 and 1934).

There's also a W H Lodge named as a WW1 soldier on the war memorial in Newsham. A family called Lodge lived there from the 1870s until at least 1920 – see Archive 28.

Geoffrey Smith on cricket film

I HAVE a very short sequence of film, transferred onto DVD, of Barningham Cricket club in action, probably from around 1948. I guesstimate this date as my dad appears in it with his brother, and dad looks about 20 years old.

My dad was Geoffrey Smith, born at The Laurels, Barningham. He was the famous gardener/author/broadcaster, very proud to be born and bred in Barningham, a place he classified as heaven on earth and returned whenever he had a free day to roam the moors, as he had done as a youngster.

I'll have to look through the box of pics I have stored from my parents (my mum, who was born in Startforth, died just over two years ago) to see if there are any of interest to your group. In the meantime I will try to see if it's possible to copy the DVD and send it to you.

CAROLINE SMITH, Nidderdale
caroline.smith46@btinternet.com

● *We've told Caroline we'd love to see the film – Ed.*

Kipling family who settled in Bowes

kiplings

MIKE KIPLING continues the story of his family, in our area for more than 400 years.

BOWES parish suffers from not having surviving registers before 1701 for births and marriages and 1670 for deaths.

Some bishop's transcripts cover 1615, occasional years between 1660 and 1675 and from 1676 to 1700, but for a large part of the 17th century we must rely on other records to find out about the Kiplings who lived there.

The first reference to them is actually from the previous century when William Kipling of Bowes is mentioned in the 1588 will of Robert Kipling of Fryerhouse in Baldersdale.

Next, the survey of the Lordship of Richmond of 1605 reports Charles and William Kipling as tenants in Bowes and John or Jenkin Kipling at Stonikeld or Spittle. The first mention in the bishop's transcripts is of the death of James Kipling in 1615 and the baptism of James, son of Anthony Kipling, a few months later (possibly named after a recently deceased brother?)

Charles Kipling

CHARLES, along with wife Grace, acquired a number of pasture gates (cattle grazing rights) in the Cow Close and Ox Close at Bowes in 1618. He was also party to a dispute in 1619 in the Exchequer Court over enclosure of part of Bowes Common. Having contributed £5 to the cost of fencing, Charles's cattle and those of others who had carried out the enclosure were driven off by "a mob of people armed with Pitchforks, staves and daggers", presumably those excluded from access to the land.

In 1657 Charles purchased "a house and land called Mirekelds" of which he had been tenant. Myre Keld farm may still be found today just outside Bowes on the road to Barnard Castle. The following year, Charles passed the property to another Charles Kipling, described as "second son of Charles Kipling of Newhouses in Baldersdale". Charles of Bowes was probably the great uncle of Charles of Newhouses.

The same property formed part of the marriage settlement of the younger Charles, by then a hosier in London, to Elizabeth Stevenson in 1681. The property later passed to Charles' children Hannah and John, who sold it in 1711 to Charles' brother, John ("of St James, Westminster, gentleman"). John was involved in other Bowes property transactions between 1703 and 1708, together with barber surgeon Leonard Laid-man, originally from Bowes.

The elder Charles was a churchwarden in 1671 and paid the Hearth Tax in 1673.

Anthony Kipling

ANTHONY Kipling's son William was baptised at Bowes in 1664. However, his subsequent children, all daughters, seem only to be recorded in Quaker records; Jane in 1665, followed by Ann (1667), Alice (1669) and Mary (1671). Anthony's wife was Ann (nee Peacock). William died in 1676 and was buried in Bowes churchyard. Anthony was a churchwarden in 1689 (presumably his beliefs did not excuse him from this civic duty). He died in 1690 and was also buried in Bowes churchyard. In 1693, the North Riding Quarter Sessions granted permission for "the house of Anne Kipling of Bowes" to be used for Quaker worship. The Quaker records show daughter Mary dying in 1696.

Leonard Kipling

LEONARD featured in a dispute over pew ownership in 1671, heard in the Archbishop's Court in York. Several witnesses refer to an Anthony Kipling " a poore taylor" and his son Leonard "a poore distracted taylor" as living in a dilapidated house called Woodcock Hall.

It is said that Anthony sat in the disputed pew "both before and in the time of rebellion" and Leonard "in the late rebellion and since", implying perhaps that Anthony died around the time of the Restoration (1660).

Leonard and his wife Ann had a son Anthony in 1663. Ann died in 1673 and Leonard married Francis Peacock in 1676. A son John was born the same year and a third son William in 1678. Frances died in 1698 and Leonard himself died in 1715.

It is likely that the James born in 1615 was Leonard's brother. A James Kipling, tailor, was made a freeman of York in 1664 and it is possible this was the same James. James prospered as a master builder and leased and rebuild a house

Sussex paid for soldiers' clothes – and readers' rent

AUGUSTUS Sussex Milbank, founder of Hawsteads model farm in the 1860s, has featured in these pages on several occasions, and our reports suggest that he was a man with a strong and generous sense of public duty.

Two newspaper cuttings have come our way bearing this out.

The first, from *The Times* of November 30th 1855, is of a letter sent by Sussex from the Milbanks' main residence at Thorpe Perrow. It was spotted by Kathleen Horner of Snape local history society, who has been trawling Victorian newspapers for reference to the Milbank family.

The letter, written at the height of the Crimean War, reads:

'Sir, I see many suggestions in your paper from patriotic correspondents relative to our soldiers wintering in the Crimea.

'I think it is better to give expression to one's patriotism in works instead of mere words.

'Acting on this principle, as far as I am able, I have ordered 100 wash-leather waistcoats, with sleeves, to be work over the shirt, as a donation to the Guards, being a most comfortable clothing during the winter months.

'A tailor has contracted to make them for me, of course without profit to himself, at the rate of 5s 6d each. They will be double across the chest, to button down the right breast, and to be 31 inches long, so as to cover the stomach. The order will be completed within a week. I have two reasons for asking you to give insertion to my letter – hoping that others may follow my example, and to ask you, by what means can I insure the delivery of these waistcoats at their proper destination?'

We've no idea whether the clothing ever reached the Guards.

THE second cutting is from the *Teesdale Mercury* 25 years later, on September 29th 1880.

It reports a special meeting of the Barningham Reading Room, held in the Institute and chaired by Sussex, its President and founder (see *Archive 19*.

The *Mercury* said the meeting was called by Sussex 'to consider the financial condition of the society, which was not all that could be desired.

'Mr Milbank made proposals for a new efficient organisation for its better management, and named a chairman, Rev R Tilbury, and a working party to pay all bills quarterly.

'Members to pay up their shilling every quarter, and Mr Mibank took upon himself to pay off the debt himself, that the society should start fair, and he engages also to continue to pay the rent for its premises.'

The Reading Room survived for another 70 years.

● *The Rev Robert Tilbury was rector of Brignall.*

On the trail of Elliotts who lived here 200 years ago

letters & emails

I WAS fascinated to find so much information on Barningham on your website.

The furthest back I have been able to trace back on my own name is to Robert Elliott, born 1790 presumably in Barning-ham but certainly an agricultural labourer at The Hall.

He married Elizabeth Appleby circa 1820 and they had three or more children in the village. I would be pleased to learn more.

I notice one of your *Archives* mentions "Elliott family1841" – possibly not mine as it's a common North-eastern name and he was a mere agricultural labourer!

Robert was my great-great-great-grandfather and my line comes down through his son Thomas to a Thomas Appleby, Elliott, then two Edward Elliotts to myself. Thomas senior was married in Stockton and the family was there and Hartlepool until between the wars. Typical migration to the Industrial Revolution I guess.

Interestingly my grandmother's family, Riddles, were Darlington based and I have one of the first drivers on the first railway as an ancestor.

Thanking you in advance for any help.

JOHN ELLIOTT
jeelliott31@yahoo.co.uk
(born Whitley Bay 1938, now in Surrey)

● *Our records don't show Robert being born in Barningham, but we do have his marriage to Elizabeth in 1820 and the baptisms of six of their children between then and 1833: Anne, Isabella, Thomas, Elizabeth, John and Robert.*

There's also a Sarah, who might have been Robert's sister; the marriage of Robert junior in 1848; and the marriage of a Ruth Elliott in 1843 – she seems to be an eighth child though her baptism wasn't recorded.

Our burial records list six Elliotts buried between 1819 and 1882, including Elizabeth 1834, Robert (another one, the father of the Robert we started with?) 1848, Elizabeth 1833 aged 8 months, Ellen 1819 aged 40 (Robert and Sarah's mother?), and Frances aged 16 in 1824 (his sister?).

The 1841 census lists Robert living in Barningham with daughters Isabella aged 12 and Anne, 10. In 1851 Anne was a servant living with the Walton family; all the others had gone.

Our correspondent John has joined BLHG and is now poring over our births, marriages and burials books. We wish him luck.

Is this our Johnny the farmer – or the postman on his rounds?

IN my quest to find all photographs postal relating to Teesdale I came upon a Yeoman print in the Parkin Raine collection. The print (above) is captioned "Yeoman 5020 FPR 336 a 3 Barningham looking N West (butcher John Bainbridge)".

The caption has been further annotated "or is it a Postman?" Looking closely the figure would appear to be in a postman's uniform with a mail gig. With further research, low-and-behold, I find "Johnny Bainbridge" posted to your website.

I should be grateful if you would let me have any more details you may have on this Yeoman print.

DAVE CHARLESWORTH
dave.charlesworth@btinternet.com

● *We've printed this photo in the Archive before, and assumed the original caption was correct – ie, it's local farmer Johnny Bainbridge. Now we're not so sure. Dave Charlesworth is the Teesdale postal service history expert, and he should know a postman's hat and gig when he sees it. Anybody got any ideas?*

A short, hard life for men in the lead mines

Jim McTaggart engrossed our last meeting with the story of Teesdale's Victorian lead miners. ANN ORTON reports

Lead miners at Rookhope

lead mining

THE men lived at the mine during the week and only returned home at the weekend.

Tools, boots, gunpowder and candles were all provided by the company but had to be paid for by the men in instalments. The miners would work in groups of about six and every three months would have to bargain with the London Lead Mining Company over targets for the amount to be mined and prices paid.

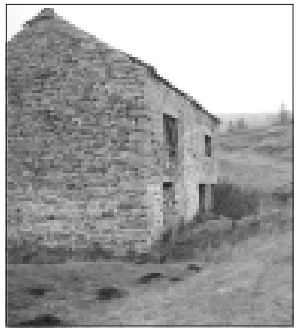
If the men were working a profitable part of the mine they could possibly exceed their target and perhaps earn a bonus; if they didn't meet the target they could end up owing money to the company.

The work was hard and caused the men to suffer from many different kinds of respiratory diseases. Many died young, not many living beyond their thirties, and it was said that Middleton had an unusually high number of young widows.

They lived in a 'mine shop' about half the size of the main room in Barningham village hall, with sleeping accommodation upstairs. There were no windows in the sleeping quarters, just a trapdoor from the room below. There would usually be seven bunks with four men sharing each bunk – fortunately due to the hard work and meagre rations the miners were not very fat – but sometimes this would increase to six men in a bunk, with 42 men sharing the sleeping quarters as well as six to eight washer boys.

They would sleep in their work clothes on mattresses made of canvas or hessian and stuffed with straw and chaff. Cast-iron buckets were provided as toilets. One doctor who came to test air quality in the mines ventured into the sleeping quarters of a mine shop, declared it disgusting, and said he would far rather be down the mine.

There was a fire in the living quarters with a large cauldron of hot water for the men to make coffee or cocoa (tea was too expensive.) A huge frying pan could be used by six men at a time.



Marl Beck mine shop and mine at Hudshope, Middleton in Teesdale

Some men would bring boots back with them to repair, whilst others would knit baby coats for their families. They also did embroidery and made wooden toys and walking sticks. Draughts was played and tournaments were held between the best players in each mine. The strict rules were upheld by one of the men who they called "The king". Swearing earned a fine of 1d and a subsequent offence 3d. Punching another man cost a shilling. They would have serious debates about such subjects as to why one man could own all the rabbits and pheasants and each man was allowed to have his say: hecklers were fined 2d.

Alcohol was strictly prohibited and was a sackable offence with no possibility of reinstatement.

The company, owned by Quakers, provided a garden for each man at his home and competitions would take place with prizes for the best flowers and crops. Schools and teachers were provided for the children. It cost 1d a week if your father was a miner but 2d if not. Pupils had to work hard, and if they misbehaved their father could lose his job. They also had to attend Sunday school twice on a Sunday and

courts & crimes

In 1845 the Greta Bridge justices were given a detailed breakdown of cases heard by the court in the prevous year, a rare analysis that deserves repeating here.

A total of 128 offences were dealt with, including nine of vagrancy, 35 poaching, 29 minor misdemeanours, 29 damage to property, 11 illegal hawking, and one offence by an innkeeper. Nine people were sent for trial; five were 'reprimanded and discharged'.

Five of those convicted were under 16; one was over 80. Only four could read and write well; 59 could do neither. The accused included 15 labourers, eight colliers, six blacksmiths, three farmers, three shoemakers, one gamekeeper and 37 travellers without a trade.

Things changed slowly as the 19th century moved on. By 1880 the clergy's dominance of the justices' bench was beginning to decline. The chairman that year was Morley Headlam of Gilmonby Hall, and by 1890 the post was held by Robert Morritt of Rokeby. At the turn of the century it was in the hands of a Colonel Wilson, and other magistrates included two majors, a captain,

Olive Field JP

a doctor and landowners such as James Todd of Barningham, but not a single vicar appears on the court lists.

It was a long time before a woman magistrate sat in judgement at Greta Bridge, but it happened eventually, and in 1950 the chairman was the formidable and somewhat eccentric Mrs Olive Field of Lartington Hall (still, however, referred to in court reports as Mrs Norman Field).

The nature of crime changed over the years, too. Poaching remained popular, but new offences appeared. People were taken to court in the 1880s for failing to get their offspring vaccinated, in the 1900s for defrauding the railways and not sending their children to school, and in the 1920s for motoring offences including riding motorcycles without a licence, endangering pedestrians by failing to ring their bicycle bell, and going poaching from motor cars. Some ancient crimes were still prosecuted, however: a man was jailed for a fortnight in 1920 for begging in the area.

Petty sessions were abolished nationally in 1949 and replaced by magistrates courts. Hearings continued to be held at Greta Bridge, but they seem to have been few and far between. A trawl through the *Teesdale Mercury* pages finds only a handful of cases heard there in the early 1950s, the last in 1953 when a van driver admitted helping himself to bottles of wine while making a delivery to the Morritt Arms.

Greta Bridge continued to operate as a licensing court (it announced proudly in 1954 that there hadn't been a single prosecution for drunkenness in five years) but most cases were transferred to Barnard Castle and we believe the last hearing at Greta Bridge was probably in the 1960s – can anyone offer a closure date for us?

We may be able to discover more when the next batch of *Mercury* archives, covering the years 1955 to 2000, goes online. This is in the pipeline, but don't hold your breath.

'Numerous' JPs never turned up in court

ONE of the problems with magistrates in Victorian days was that many were appointed as a matter of prestige rather than for their ability or willingness to fulfill their duties. Some lived far from their appointed area of jurisdiction.

The result was that, while a number conscientiously attended courts on a regular basis, many played their part very rarely. Getting rid of them was difficult: once appointed, they kept the job for life regardless of how well they had served, or whether they had served at all.

Towards the end of the 19th century there were several attempts to introduce laws to remove JPs who neglected their duties.

The *Teesdale Mercury* commented upon one such attempt in 1890, saying that while there were few problems with attendance by magistrates on the Durham side of the Tees, those in the North Riding were frequently absent.

Their chairman – Robert Ambrose Morritt at the time – was praised for his attendance record, but there were, said the *Mercury*, "numerous other magistrates who never attend the Greta Bridge sessions".

The main priority: protecting property

which reported the APPEARANCE before magistrates was the first step in the prosecution of most crimes.

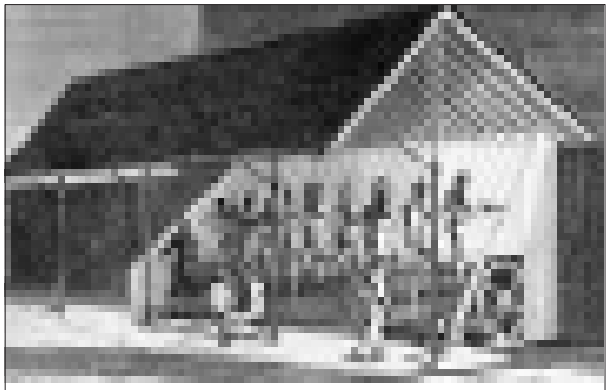
Suspected criminals were brought before the justices (who would issue warrants for the arrest of anyone on the run or thought likely to abscond) and the facts of the case would be examined in detail, with witnesses called and defence arguments aired.

If the alleged crime was a serious one – and in the 18th and 19th centuries that could mean merely stealing a loaf of bread or setting a trap for hares – the defendant would be sent to the next quarter sessions or assizes. In 26 of the 177 Greta Bridge cases reported in the *York Herald* between 1840 and 1845, the defendants were sent for trial before a higher court.

The rest were dealt with on the spot. The bulk of cases were about violation of property: 44 – almost a third – were prosecutions for trespass, poaching, damage to fences or removal of timber; another half-dozen involved minor thefts (mostly of food – apples, oats, turnips, for example).

Most of these offenders were fined, with the warning that failure to pay meant a month or two in jail. We don't know how many this applied to, but some fines were equal to many months' wages that it seems unlikely the average poacher would be able to raise.

The next largest category – 27 cases – involved people



Treadmills and the Crank

MOST prisons had a treadmill or tread wheel installed. Some provided flour to make money for the jail, from which the prisoners earned enough to pay for their keep. Most, however, had no end product and the treadmill was walked just for punishment. It became loathed by the prisoners.

Another equally pointless device was the Crank, a large handle that a prisoner would have to turn thousands of times a day. It could be tightened by the warders, making it harder to turn – hence their nickname of 'screws'. These punishments were not abolished until 1898.

courts & crimes

accused of being "incorrigible rogues", "idle vagabonds" or simply "idle and disorderly". Magistrates were determined to deter unemployed travellers, hawkers and other unwanted visitors who might help themselves to local game or end up making claims on parish resources, and those brought before them got short shrift. The sentence was usually a month or more in jail, with or without hard labour; the worst offenders were condemned to three months on the prison treadmill.

Only half a dozen cases involved offences against the person – assaults on neighbours, brawls outside public houses – and these were usually regarded more lightly. One man who admitted beating up a girl in 1842 escaped with a fine of £2 10s; a similar assault in 1845 merited a fine of £3 1s. Assaults on the police seemed to be deemed even less serious, with most offenders being merely bound over to behave in future.

Eight shopkeepers were fined for using false measures, a handful of people were fined for drunkenness (five shillings was the usual penalty), and the odd innkeeper ended up in court for allowing drinking out of hours (fined £2).

Missing, of course, were the kind of crimes that would later became the staple of magistrates courts: driving offences. But there is at least one report as far back as 1844 of someone being summoned for "furious driving" – a coachman who endangered life on the road and was fined the then enormous sum of £10.

needed a certificate to prove this if they wanted a job at the mine. Children as young as 10 were employed as washer boys.

The company also provided a sick pay and a pension scheme. After some negotiation the age for retirement was brought down from 75 to 65 but still not one miner lived long enough to draw a pension!

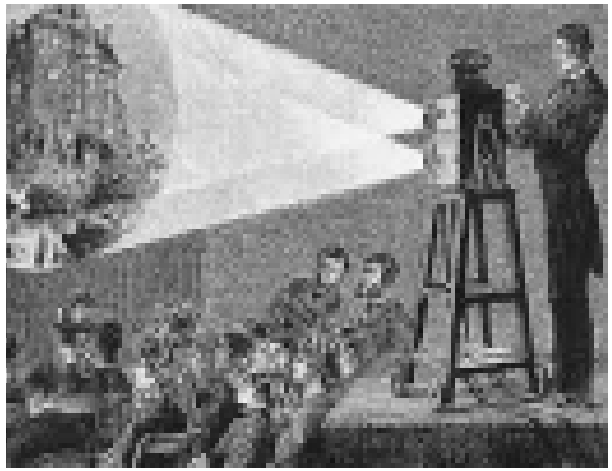
In Middleton a reading room was built and filled with books. Brass bands were formed to keep the men out of the pubs and improve their lungs. A washhouse with boilers and mangles provided a social life for the wives! Housing was built for the company's best workers and a doctor was appointed to look after the miners and their families. He became very popular when during an outbreak of typhus, he prescribed wine, which had to be supplied by the company.

The mines had a very good safety record with only 21 fatal accidents in 60 years, nearly all the victims teenage boys. These were always investigated thoroughly but invariably with the same verdict: "his own fault."

The directors of the London Lead Company paid annual visits to the mines. When Octavius Wigram, governor company, came to Middleton in August 1861 there was more excitement than if the Queen was coming.

A feast was laid on for 1,225 men and was served in two sittings. Carpenters made special long tables and brick ovens were built for the local publicans to cook in.

There were pigs, deer, mutton and vegetables but no alcohol, only fruit juice. Five brass bands played. After complaints from the women



Moving pictures: a dissolving views show

lead mining

another feast was provided the next year for 700 wives who enjoyed sandwiches, cakes, scones and tea and coffee.

As well as dishing out free tea and cakes to the miners in 1861, Octavius Wigram also laid on a picture show for their children (they had been allowed to watch the feast but not partake).

The show what the T*eesdale Mercury* called "an exhibition of dissolving views", using a form of magic lantern with two lenses that created what were, in those days, amazing scenes on the display screen.

One slide could be made to dissolve into another creating startling effects – day becoming night, for example, or one person turning into another.

The novelty of the peformance mean that quite a few adults went to see it, too. Attending the show, said the Mercury, "was a considerable number present of a 'larger growth' who appeared to be as highly interested as the more juvenile portion of the audience. The subjects exhibited embraced scenes in Egypt, Turkey, Switzerland, France, Arctic regions,etc., which the worthy exhibitor accompanied by short explanatory remarks."

But it was not all serious and educational. "There was also thrown upon the canvas a variety of subjects of a more ludicrous character; one of which called forth the hearty plaudits of the youngsters; being that of a Frenchman represented as being asleep with his mouth widely opened, and an uninterrupted ingress afforded to a number of rats, after which the man awakes, and finding himself sick, raises himself up and begins, amid groans of a most pitiable nature, to vomit the little rascals up again."

By 1890 imports made the mines no longer viable and the London Lead Company folded after 200 years in business.

The Dales are littered with the remains of the lead industry and remind us of the many men who worked so hard to earn a living in them.

Doug's family bible from 175 years ago

Our guest speaker JIM McTAGGART told Northern Echo readers about meeting Doug Anderson. This is his report

FARMER Doug Anderson has every reason to cherish his family bible – it was presented to his great-grandfather John Anderson back in July 1840.

An inscription shows it was a gift from the London Lead Company when he left the company's school at Forest in Teesdale. He was 18 years old at the time, so it is possible that after being a pupil he stayed on as an assistant teacher for a while.This could happen with the brightest scholars.

It is known that he later became a farmer at Widdybank. Others in the family also farmed there as well as being blacksmiths and lead miners. Family details written in the back of the bible show that John's wife was Alice. He died in 1869 at the age of 47, but she lived into her 80s.

They had a large family. Mark was born in 1849, Mary in 1851, Sarah in 1853 (sadly she died aged five), Jane in 1856, William in 1862, John in 1864 (he was Doug's grandfather) and Thomas in 1866. Another boy, Charles, who was born in 1879, may have been the son of one of the girls.

The family moved down to a farm at Mickleton for some years before going to Moor House Farm at Brignall in 1865.

Doug still farms there, following in the footsteps of his grandfather John and father Arthur, who was born in 1903 and died in 1977. Arthur also had two other sons, Wilfred and Albert, and three daughters, Minnie, Ettie and Elsie.

Doug, whose wife Hazel died in 1999, is now the last of the line at the age of 78, as he has had no children. He brought the bible to the March meeting of Barningham History Group, where it intrigued other members. "My ancestor received it 175 years ago, so it is a valuable piece of family history," said Doug.

Doug shows the bible to history group members Phil Hunt and Jon Smith.

It has obviously been well thumbed and regularly used over the decades. Senior family members probably sat reading passages to younger ones as they huddled round the fireside on winter nights long ago.

- *Doug's great-uncle Mark farmed at Moorcock on the moors above Barningham in the 1880s before moving to Park House farm and later to Newsham Hall. He married a girl called Mary from Hurst and had at least seven children; the eldest, John, was at Park House in the 1920s. Mark died in 1911.*
- *Jim McTaggart's Dales Diary appears each Saturday in the Northern Echo's Memories supplement. Doug Anderson published his evocative memories of farming life, One Field at a Time, in 2007. Copies are still available.*

Start planning that prize-winning project!

A TROPHY, cash prizes and glory await the winners of this year's Archive Award, presented by Barningham Local History Group for the best local history project.

Entries can be in any format and are judged on originality, research, local interest and readability, and there is a separate prize for entrants under the age of 18. Winning submissions are printed in the *Archive*.

The deadline for entries is Friday August 28th and winners will be announced at Barningham Show on September 6th. It sounds a long way away, but it's never too early to start planning your project. More details nearer the time.

courts & crimes

prosecution of a schoolmaster and an innkeeper for shooting on land at Bowes without a certificate (the schoolmaster was fined £20, a huge sum at the time; the innkeeper got away with £5).

The next mention we can track down was in the *York Herald* of February 2nd 1839, when, again, two men were accused of poaching (a man from Eppleby was fined £20 for killing game without a certificate; a Ravensworth man convicted merely of trespassing in search of game got away with a £1 penalty).

After that press reports became more frequent, encouraged by the growth of local newspapers, the creation of rural police forces, and a greater public interest in how public money was being spent in the fight against crime.

A trawl through the British Newspaper Archive copies of the *York Herald* suggests that from the mid-1800s formal sessions were taking place at least once a month, and often more frequently. There are reports of petty sessions at Greta Bridge on 14 occasions in 1844 and on 18 the year after, and there were almost certainly others that went unreported.

Until 1849 individual magistrates could hear petty criminal offences almost anywhere, though it seems likely that sessions were held in one of the local inns. We can only find one reference to a venue before 1850: on March 30th 1841, said the *York Herald*, William Cant was ordered at the petty sessions held at the Morritt Arms to pay three shillings a week for the upkeep of a bastard child of Margaret Bottoms.

JPs' chairman: the Rev John Headlam

Eight years later the Petty Sessions Act dictated that two or more local magistrates must sit in a petty sessional court house, and it is probable that from then on they met at Thorpe Grange, site of the police house and local lock-up.

Although Durham and York-based newspapers gave increasing coverage to our area, it was the arrival of the *Darlington and Stockton Times* in 1847 and the *Teesdale Mercury* seven years later that introduced extensive coverage of all local courts, and from then on almost every case heard at Greta Bridge appears to have been reported.

The area covered by courts at Greta Bridge seems to have varied over the centuries. The earliest known local administrative area was the Gilling West wapentake (an Old Norse word meaning a meeting place, possibly derived from 'weapon take', where people entitled to bear arms gathered to vote). Greta Bridge appears to have developed as a subdivision of this area, and in the 18th century courts there covered cases from Bowes in the west to Newsham in the east, Mickleton to the north and Barningham to the south. Later it extended as far as Gilling West and the pit villages of south-east Durham.

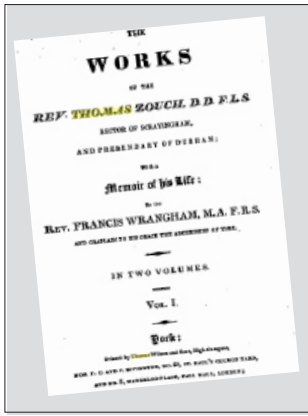
Until the end of the last century the majority of magistrates were local aristocracy, landowners and clergy. A report of those attending North Riding quarter sessions at Northallerton on 1803 lists two JPs with titles, six 'Esquires' and five clerks in holy orders. A similar list from 1830 shows the Rev John Headlam as chairman, accompanied by the Earl of Tyrconnel, Lord Dundas, Sir John Johnstone, the Hon Thomas Dundas, ten 'Esquires' and no less than thirteen clergymen.

Headlam was rector of Wycliffe from 1793 (taking over from the Rev Zouch mentioned earlier), became archdeacon of Richmond in 1826, and served as a magistrate for over half a century. He chaired the Greta Bridge bench for most of the first half of the 19th century, often sitting alone.

His deputy was Rokeby estate owner J S Morritt; other magistrates in the 1840s included Barningham rector William Wharton (who eventually took over as chairman), Headlam's son Morley of Gilmonby Hall, Henry Witham and John Michell of Forcett Hall. Mark Milbank of Barningham attended once, in 1843. It was well into the 20th century before 'ordinary' people began to be appointed to the bench.

courts & crimes

High Constable's Sessions held at 'Greatay Bridge'



THE Rev Thomas Zouch, one of Greta Bridge's early JPs, was a well-known theologian and naturalist whose collected works were published after his death in 1815 (available on Google Books). The accompanying biography suggest that he was profoundly deaf most of his life. How this affected his ability to sit in judgement on those appearing before him in court isn't clear.

JPs divided themselves into local groups to deal with minor matters such as vagrancy and poor relief, and in 1605 they were ordered to hold local sessions to handle urgent business not requiring a jury: the fore-runner of petty sessions which continued well into the 20th century.

From 1671 JPs were given the right to hear cases alone, on the report of a single witness. Not surprisingly, convictions soared. As demands upon the justices grew, quarter sessions dealing with more serious matters were held more frequently, and towards the end of their existence were often sitting in continuous session.

The rise of local authorities in the 19th centuries meant that JPs lost some of their administrative responsibilities, and many municipal corporations took over their appointment. The property qualification was reduced and then abolished in the early 1900s and the first woman magistrate was appointed in 1919 (today 50 per cent of JPs are women).

The Justices of the Peace Act of 1949 introduced magistrates' courts, with support staff, legal advisers and training for JPs. Assizes and quarter sessions vanished in 1971, replaced by crown courts.

Magistrates' courts and magistrates are still with us, dealing with 98 per cent of all cases brought to court.

THE first reference we can find to a court at Greta Bridge comes from the Yorkshire Quarter Sessions records of 1605, which report that on April 11th that year Richard Pyburne of Awdburghe (Aldbrough) and Geoffrey Hehnsley of Marrick were dealt with "for non-appearance at the High Constable's Sessions, held at Greatay Bridge".

How often such sessions were held is unclear, but they appear to have taken place with increasing frequency in the 18th century. In 1785 Newsham schoolmaster James Coates recorded in his diary that applicants for a licence to run an inn "went to Greata-Bridge, where the Justices met on Monday", which sounds as though these meetings were a regular event. However, magistrates were allowed to deal with minor cases on their own and a lot of JPs' business appears to have been done from home.

In another entry from 1785, Coates describes a woman going to Wycliffe Rectory, home of the Rev Thomas Zouch, a prominent local magistrate, to complain about being ill-treated at a local inn, and her alleged assailants were subsequently summoned to the rectory to be given "very great reprimands" by the clergyman. Most of the time magistrates appear to have chosen one of two courses of action: if the case was serious enough, they commited defendants on bail or in custody to quarter sessions; if the offence was minor, they dealt with it on the spot.

There are few records of petty sessions proceedings before the 1840s (record keeping wasn't compulsory until 1880). The first press report we can find of a case at Greta Bridge is in the *Durham County Advertiser* of August 24th 1822,

Out-numbered by JPs

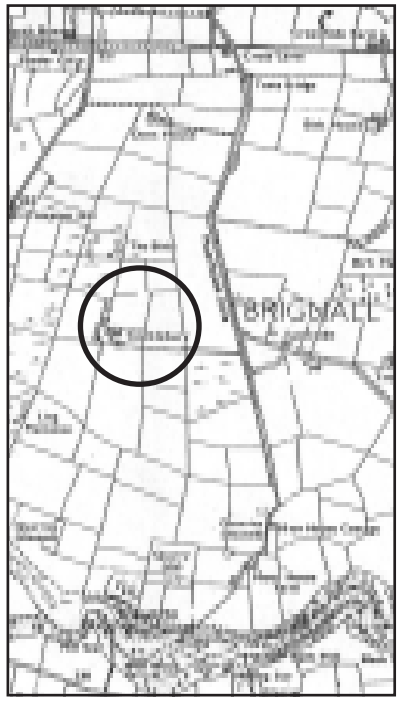
SOME magistrates appear to have had so much time on their hands (and perhaps enthusiasm for claiming expenses) that they called sessions for the slightest reason, holding court when there was only one case to be heard, and that often a very minor one. On January 26th 1845, for example, they had only a single poacher to deal with.

Watch the past online

THIS is a still from a two-minute Pathe News film of Barnard Castle cycle meet in 1929 – one of 90,000 news clips from the past 100 years and more, now available to browse free on line.

Log in to see the parade at www.britishpathe.com – watch the lady on the lower left when her baby wakes up!

Ever wondered why it's called Cocklebury?



IT'S a farm just south of Cross Lanes, and a long way from the sea. But they called it Cocklebury because of the shellfish that flourished nearby.

It surprised us, too, when we chanced upon the proceedings of a group of early 19th century naturalists calling themselves The Wernerian Society. Among them was Henry Witham of Witham Hall fame, an ardent biologist who delivered a paper to the society's meeting in November 1826 in which he described how he had discovered a thriving colony of cockles in a moss bed near the farm.

They had obviously been there for centuries, he said – hence the name Cocklesbury (it's lost an S since then). He gathered some of the creatures, cooked them and found they tasted good, though (not surprisingly) less salty than the coastal variety.

It was the first time, said the Society, that cockles had been found in a freshwater environment, and members got quite excited about it.

Since then scientists have discovered that there are more than a dozen species of cockles that live happily away from the sea. How they got so far inland as Cocklebury isn't clear, but the most popular theory is that seaside cockles' eggs stuck to the legs of waterbirds, who then flew inland before dropping them off.

We can't find anyone living near Cocklebury today who's ever come across cockles in the area.

Modern farming methods may have wiped them out, but they could still be there. Anyone for a cockle hunt?

Tories, Whigs, Liberals, Labour: we've had them all down the years

ON June 23rd 1903 the Liberal MP Sir Joseph Pease died at the age of 75, having been MP for Barnard Castle since 1885 and before that one of the two MPs representing South Durham.

The by-election in July 1903 brought international attention to the town. The Liberals, then a major party alternating government with the Tories, were represented by Hubert Beaumont, who had unsuccessfully fought Kings Lynn in 1895 and Buckingham in 1900.

The Tory was William Lyon Vane, standing as a Unionist. He had fought the seat in both 1895 and 1900, each time head to head with Pease.

The third candidate, standing for the new Labour Representation Committee was Arthur Henderson, a 39 year-old Glaswegian iron-worker and trades unionist, who had been a founding delegate of the LRC in 1900. He'd been elected Mayor of Darlington earlier in 1903, and had been Pease's agent at the 1900 election.

constituencies

General Election looming, PHIL HUNT looks at our area's past MPs

The result was announced from the upper windows of the Witham Hall to a crowd of about three thousand. On an electorate of 11,234, with an 85 percent turnout, Henderson beat Vane by 57 votes, with the Liberal trailing 500 votes behind.

Arthur Henderson

Arthur Henderson became only the fifth ever Labour MP. He held the seat until 1918 when he stood in east London but lost. But he returned to parliament later, becoming Home Secretary, then Foreign Secretary and winning the Nobel Peace Prize.

He returned to Parliament for the last time after winning a by-election at Clay Cross, achieving the unique distinction of being elected a total of five times at by-elections in constituencies where he had not previously been the MP. He holds the record for the greatest number of comebacks from losing a previous seat.

Barningham, of course, watched this with interest but no direct involvement, because it was at that time still part of the North Riding of Yorkshire.

Sir Joseph Pease

The areas north and south of the Tees had very different histories of parliamentary representation.

The Durham side

UNTIL 1675 County Durham, alone among English counties, had no representation in Parliament, a consequence of its status as County Palatine. The Bishop of Durham possessed sovereign power over the county, a power that did not exist elsewhere in England. Thus, in Parliaments from 1430 to 1675, while English counties had two MPs Durham had none.

In 1621 Parliament passed a law to enfranchise Durham in the same way as other counties, but Charles I refused to

Crime and punishment at Greta Bridge

Justice has been meted out at Greta Bridge for centuries. JON SMITH reports

Early Victorian petty sessions court: the one at Greta Bridge was probably better run

courts & crimes

FOR hundreds of years, if you were caught breaking the law in the Barningham area you ended up being hauled before magistrates at Greta Bridge.

Courts dispensing justice of one kind or another were held there for as long as records exist, and probably a lot longer.

The role of magistrates goes back as far as 1195, when Richard I – the Lionheart – appointed knights to uphold the law and keep the peace in troubled areas of his realm.

First known as 'keepers of the peace', they were renamed 'justices of the peace' by Edward III in an Act of 1361 that gave them the power to bind over unruly persons to be of good behaviour. JPs were ordered to meet four times a year to conduct their business – the origin of quarter sessions, which continued until the 1970s. The alternative name of 'magistrates' – a term for legal officials in Roman times – dates from the 16th century.

From the days of Elizabeth I to the end of the 18th century, JPs were a major component of the squirarchy that formed the backbone of the English governmental system. They were local aristocrats, gentry, clergymen and merchants who belonged to the same social class and shared the same values as Members of Parliament. They had a vested interest in upholding the law, particularly the rights of property owners and the pursuit of poachers, and held social positions and economic power so strong that their authority went largely undisputed.

All had to be property owners, "men of substance" who needed the recommendation of the county's lord lieutenant before they could be appointed by the Crown. They had to be able to read and write. Many were members of the Inns of Court, studying there to equip themselves for the prudent administration of their estates, though few had expertise in criminal law.

The office of JP was voluntary and unpaid. An Act of 1389 had given them the right to claim four shillings a day subsistence, but this lapsed, presumably because most JPs were so well off they couldn't be bothered to claim expenses.

Becoming a JP confirmed the office-holder's position and authority in society, and most places found enough people willing to undertake the job without pay, though some larger towns supplemented them with paid (stipendiary) magistrates.

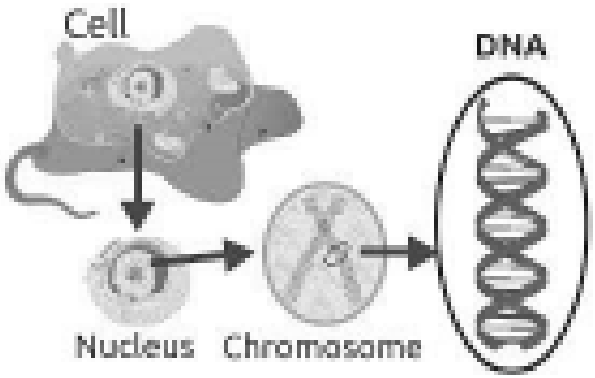
On assuming office, JPs swore an oath to enforce all laws with respect to robbery, murder, felony, riot and disturbance of the public peace. They conducted arraignments for all criminal cases, tried misdemeanours and dealt with infractions of local regulations and by-laws.

They attended major trials at county assizes (presided over by judges) and administered the county, fixing wages, regulating food prices and supplies, licensing premises for the sale of alcohol, building and controlling roads and bridges, running houses of correction where rogues and vagabonds were detained, and generally providing local services thought by the Crown and Parliament to be necessary for the welfare of the country. From highways to hue and cry, toll bridges to the price of turnips, JPs were involved. They were a powerful lot.

As early as the 16th century

Mike's guide to checking your DNA

History group member MIKE KIPLING has been using his DNA to check family links. We wondered how it works.



FIRST, what *is* DNA? The full name is deoxyribonucleic acid, and it's the hereditary material in humans and almost all other organisms. Nearly every cell in a person's body has the same DNA, most located in the cell nucleus.

The information in DNA is stored as a code made up of four chemical bases: adenine (A), guanine (G), cytosine (C), and thymine (T). Human DNA consists of about three billion bases, and more than 99 per cent of those bases are the same in all people.

The order, or sequence, of these bases determines the information available for building and maintaining an organism, similar to the way in which letters of the alphabet appear in a certain order to form words and sentences.

DNA bases pair up with each other, A with T and C with G, to form units called base pairs. Each base is also attached to a sugar molecule and a phosphate molecule. Together, a base, sugar, and phosphate are called a nucleotide.

Nucleotides are arranged in two long strands that form a spiral called a double helix. The structure of the double helix is somewhat like a ladder, with the base pairs forming the ladder's rungs and the sugar and phosphate molecules forming the vertical sidepieces of the ladder.

An important property of DNA is that it can replicate, or make copies of itself. Each strand of DNA in the double helix can serve as a pattern for duplicating the sequence of bases. This is critical when cells divide because each new cell needs to have an exact copy of the DNA present in the old cell.

Mike tells us there are three types of DNA tests for family history purposes. "The main one for tracing common ancestors with the same surname are 'Y-chromosome' tests, which traces back up the male line (ie father's father's father, etc) and is good for as many generations as you want.

"Another, 'autosomal DNA' finds common ancestors anywhere in the family tree but dilutes in effectiveness by 50 per cent every generation, so is only good for about five or six generations back.

"The third, 'mitochondrial DNA', traces back up the female line (mother's mother's mother etc). Generally it's not so useful but this was used to identify the body of Richard III.

"Each test starts with buying a kit which is mailed to you, then rubbing the inside of your cheek with a spatula and sending the spatula tip back to the laboratory. After a month or two, a result emerges and the lab tells you if there are any matches. It's then a matter of luck whether any close relatives are amongst the millions already tested.

"If you're really keen, you can then try to recruit others with the same name to see if you are related or not, as I have been doing for the Kiplings for several years.

"A test from one of the ex-Arkengarthdale Kiplings reached the lab recently, for example, so in a couple of months we may know if they are related to the Barningham Kiplings or to the Baldersdale ones (or neither)."

The lab Mike uses is www.familytreedna.com and there's a lot more information (and prices) shown on their site. This one is based in America, and prices start at around £50 a test.

"I would be happy to advise any member who would like to explore things further," says Mike, who lives in Horsham, West Sussex. His email address is mike@kipling.me.uk.

● *Latest Kipling research: see Page 23*

constituencies

give Royal Assent, arguing that there were too many MPs and he wanted reform of the decayed boroughs.

Under Cromwell Durham was allowed representation to the first and second Commonwealth Parliaments, but not to that of 1658, which reverted to the earlier electoral arrangements. Durham's rights were recognised in 1661 under Charles II and were finally confirmed in a statute of 1675. The same Act recognised Durham City as a parliamentary borough with its own two members.

As in other county constituencies, the franchise between 1430 and 1832 was defined by the Forty Shilling Freeholder Act, which gave the right to vote to every man who possessed freehold property within the county valued at £2 or more per year for the purposes of land tax; it was not necessary for the freeholder to occupy his land, nor even in later years to be resident in the county at all. He (all parliamentary electors were men) had as many votes as he had £2 properties.

The Durham electorate was quite small; in 1790 5,578 votes were cast and in 1820 only 3,741. This contrasts with the population in 1832 of about 250,000, suggesting that only about one person in 25 had a vote, all of them men.

The names of the 66 members returned in the 33 elections between 1654 and 1832 come from just 16 families, mostly names easily recognised now, including Tempest, Vane, Eden, Lambton, Bowes, Shafto, Milbanke and Barnard.

In 1768 party labels appeared: in 1812 the first seat was held by Tory Sir Henry Vane-Tempest, Bt., but the second by Whig Viscount Barnard.

Hugh Dalton

The 1832 Great Reform Act, brought in by the Whig Earl Grey, changed some things radically and divided the county into North and South divisions, each returning two members.

The South Durham division voted in Darlington. There were no parliamentary boroughs enclaved in the area of the South division, so no non-resident 40 shilling freeholders voted in the county constituency.

In the eight elections between 1832 and 1885, Liberals won 13 seats to the Tories' three. Liberal names included Pease, Vane, Bowes and Lambton.

In 1885 the seats were redistributed in a major re-organisation that also saw an increase in the male franchise. The four MPs representing North and South Durham were replaced by eight county constituencies, including Barnard Castle, Bishop Auckland and a further seven boroughs.

The Barnard Castle seat of 1885 covered the western side of Durham from the Tees to boundary with the Hexham constituency. In 1918 boundaries were redrawn and it comprised Barnard Castle and Teesdale, Stanhope and Weardale and Lanchester: a mix of rural and mining areas.

In the ten elections over 65 years, Liberals won the first, Labour won six and the Conservatives three.

In 1950 the Barnard Castle seat disappeared and was split between several adjacent seats. Barnard Castle and Teesdale north of the Tees became part of the new Bishop Auckland seat. In 1974 Teesdale south of the Tees was added; in the 1980s parts of Newton Aycliffe and Ferryhill were transferred to Sedgefield while Spennymoor was gained from Sedgefield. Before 1974 the electorate was just under 50,000 before increasing to around 70,000. In 1910 it was 68,332.

It now comprises Spennymoor, Bishop Auckland, West Auckland, Shildon and all of the former Teesdale District Council area.

It has returned a Labour MP in each of the 17 elections from 1950. The first was Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequor, who had held the Bishop seat from 1929. He stood down in 1959 to be followed by Jim Boyden until 1979, Derek (now Lord) Foster until 2005, and lately by Helen Goodman.

The Yorkshire side

THE whole county of Yorkshire was a parliamentary constituency from 1290, returning two MPs until 1826 when this was doubled. 14 boroughs were excluded, including Richmond, each returning two members of

constituencies

their own. Voting was in public and the candidates' expenses included the treating of voters, often with food and drink; landed gentry often agreed the representation to avoid a poll with its consequent expense. William Wilberforce was a Tory member from 1807.

The Reform Act of 1832 divided the county into thee division with two members each. The second member for this North Riding from 1865 to its abolition in 1885 was Frederick Milbank, Liberal.

In 1885 the North Riding was split into four constituencies : Cleveland, Richmond, Thirsk & Malton, and Whitby. Richmond was held by Milbank, but went Tory in 1886, and apart from 1906-1910 has been Tory ever since.

In 1974 Ted Heath's local government reforms transferred the areas of Teesdale south of that river to County Durham to become part of the Bishop Auckland constituency.

William Hague is only the

Frederick Milbank

Leon Brittan

fifth Richmond MP since 1918 when Lt Col (later Sir) Murrough Wilson (Unionist) beat the candidate for Agriculture. In the elections of 1922, 1923 and 1924 he was returned unopposed.

In 1929 Thomas Dugdale won the seat and held it until 1959, being unopposed in 1931. Timothy Kitson (later knighted) held the seat from 1959 to 1983. Leon Brittan (later knighted) held the seat from 1983 to 1989, when young William Hague won the by-election by a mere 2,634 votes, polling just 37 percent of the vote. It was the period before the merging of the Social Democrats and the Liberals, whose joint vote would have won the seat.

That election apart and excepting the 1997 Labour landslide, the Tory vote ranged from 57 to 75 percent of the vote. At 62.8 percent in 2010 it became the safest Conservative seat in the country.

letters extra

Allison search draws a blank

I AM researching the Allison/ Allinson family of Birkdale. I know that John Allison was buried at Dufton (parish church for Birkdale) and the inscription states that he died at West Hope 1802 age 43. Was there an accident at a mine there then?

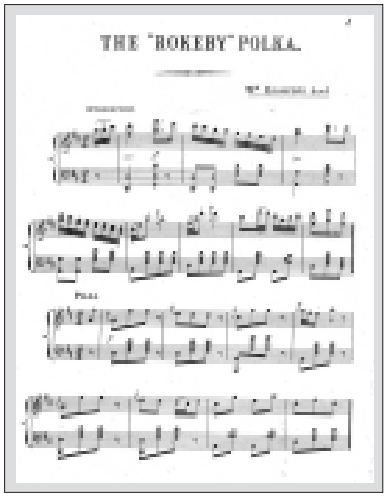
I'm also looking for evidence of a birth in Barningham parish 28 June 1800 of Henry Allison or Allinson, son of John Allison and Ann.

PATRICIA SMITH
pat.paddockhaugh
@btinternet.com

● *We've searched in vain for any information that might help Patricia. Sorry! – Ed.*

Polka composer with railway link to my gt-gt-grandfather

JANE HACKWORTH-YOUNG discovers her ancestor's favourite dance music



TIMOTHY Hackworth, my great-great-grandfather, was the first superintendent engineer of the Stockton & Darlington Railway, responsible for the line, engines, wagons and employment of personnel.

On giving a local historian my address when I moved to Rokeby five years ago, he told me that The Rokeby Polka was Timothy's favourite piece of music.

I was unconvinced, but was aware that although a strict Methodist Timothy loved music, encouraged his children to dance and his daughters played the piano and harp.

cover story

A few weeks ago I asked Sir Andrew Morritt of Rokeby if I could have a copy of the score for the Polka.

I was stunned when I received the music to find that it was composed by William M Crawford, station master of Bishop Auckland Station.

He is listed in the 1851, 1861 and 1871 censuses as living in the station house with his wife and family. He had eight children and in the 1861 census one son, William, is listed as a music teacher and another a cabinet maker's apprentice. In the 1871 census, another son is listed as 'booking clerk'. So perhaps the connection between William Crawford and Timothy Hackworth led to Timothy particularly appreciating William's music. It is a strange coincidence that I should move to Rokeby!

Timothy Hackworth

Timothy (1786–1850) was born at Wylam on the Tyne, became foreman of the Smiths and built the Puffing Billies and Wylam Dillies. In 1824, he went as a 'borrowed man' to the Newcastle Stephenson Works which was constructing the first locomotives for the Stockton & Darlington Railway (Robert had left his father, George, to work in South America).

Timothy became superintendent Engineer of the S&DR in 1825, forming in 1833 his own Soho Works which he put in his brother Thomas' charge. The first engine for Russia and the first three for Nova Scotia were built there.

Timothy resigned from the S&DR in 1840 to concentrate on Soho, and Thomas set up Fossick & Hackworth in Stockton which built locomotives and ship engines.

Timothy became a Methodist preacher and on many a Sunday would ride from Shildon to Barnard Castle and surrounding villages to take services. His biography will be published shortly and *Timothy Hackworth & the Locomotive* is in its third edition.

● *A locomotive named Rokeby was built by the Shildon Works Company in 1847.*

● *The score for the polka was published: it cost three shillings.*

● *Have we got a piano player who would like to play the polka for us? Get in touch!*