

## from the parish mag

**120 YEARS AGO:** Miss Gough has begun her winter sewing meetings in aid of the Waifs and Strays Society. There were very encouraging results last season, when a large basket of garments were presented to St Chad's Home. — November 1896

**100 YEARS AGO:** The following have all been sworn in as Special Constables for Barningham, Scargill and Newsham: the Rev Canon Spencer Gough (Group Leader), Messrs Richard Alderson, Wm Coates, John Hillary, W G Johnson, R T Lamb, J G Nicholson, James Peacock, W F Thomas, J T Bainbridge\*, J J Crowther\*, C Smith\*, Ed J Brown\*, Wm Anderson\*, John R Wilkinson\*. The six marked with an asterisk may be called upon specially as Despatch Riders. The Defence of the Realm regulations give all Special Constables power to search vehicles, to question, and to act regarding lights, clocks and in general assist the police in any way and all ways as called upon, and to act in protection of all law and order. — November 1916

**90 YEARS AGO:** We deeply regret to record the death at Tutta Beck Farm of Mrs Jackson, the oldest tenant on the Rokeby Estate. A large number of mourners gathered to show their regard for one who had resided among them for half a century. — November 1926

**75 YEARS AGO:** The Rev W Oliver, acting Priest-in-Charge at Startforth, has accepted the offer of the benefices of Rokeby-with-Brignall. — November 1941

## MARTHA TALLON

**Bespoke Boot & Shoe Maker & Repairer**

BEST VALUE IN BOOT, SHOES, LEGGINGS, etc

**24, BANK BARNARD CASTLE**

*Ad from November 1926*

**60 YEARS AGO:** Congratulations to Anne Nicholson, who has attained her certificate as Registered State Nurse at Guy's Hospital, London; to Ann Cowell on gaining her School Certificate; and best wishes to Mr and Mrs Lancelot Hodgson of Dalton, on their marriage. — November 1956

**55 YEARS AGO:** A very special word of thanks to the members of the congregation who ran two Whist Drives for the Church funds: Miss Thompson, Mrs Lawson, Mrs Bulmer, Mrs Maughan, Mrs Etherington Snr, Mrs Cowell, Mrs Railton, Mrs Atherton, Mrs Barker, Mrs Cuthbertson, Mrs Etherington Jnr, Mrs Usher and Mrs Lerigo. The Whist Drives were highly successful and most enjoyable. The first Whist Drive raised £19, the second one £19/0/3d. — November 1961

**25 YEARS AGO:** Congratulations to Miss Hayley Turner of Barningham who has passed her final nursing examinations and gained the status of fully qualified nurse. We wish her every blessing in her nursing career. — November 1991

## Barningham Local History Group

[www.barninghamvillage.co.uk](http://www.barninghamvillage.co.uk)

Covering Barningham, Newsham, Dalton, Gayles, Kirby Hill, Whashton, Kirby Ravensworth, Hutton Magna, Greta Bridge, Rokeby, Brignall, Scargill, Hope & beyond.

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



# Archive 53

THE MAGAZINE OF BARNINGHAM LOCAL HISTORY GROUP  
NATIONAL AWARD-WINNING LOCAL HISTORY NEWSLETTER

[www.barninghamvillage.co.uk](http://www.barninghamvillage.co.uk)



## INSIDE: COALMAN WILLIAM'S MIRACULOUS ESCAPE



### What the well-dressed killer was wearing

The murder of Thomas a Becket: one of the illustrations painted by Archive Award finalist John Hay for his project on mediaeval currency and costume. Find out more on Page 7.

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**NEXT BLHG MEETING: TUESDAY NOVEMBER 29th, 6pm**

## The Archive

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR  
LOCAL HISTORY  
NEWSLETTER OF THE YEAR  
2012

AFTER seven years and 53 issues of the *Archive*, we've got colour on the front page.

The main reason we've not done it before, of course, is that 99 out of 100 pictures we use are black and white, taken before — often long before — the everyday use of colour cameras.

On top of that, colour ink cartridges cost a fortune and it's a truth universally acknowledged that halfway through any colour printing operation one or more of them will run out at a critical moment.

However, we thought John Hay's illustration was just too good not to reproduce in all its cyan, yellow and magenta glory.

We hope you think it was worth waiting for.

A YEAR ago I gave notice that I wanted to hand over the *Archive* production to somebody else. A couple of our members made a valiant attempt to find out what was involved, but nothing came of it and I've done another year as editor.

But I'm definitely calling it a day at the end of this year. It's been great fun, but I think I've just about done all I can and there are too many other projects and problems demanding my time.

I'll still contribute when I can if a new editor can be found. Have any volunteers?

JON SMITH, Editor

## Speakers and visits the highlights of a quiet year

**Minutes of the AGM held on Tuesday September 20th 2016 at 7.30 at the Milbank Arms.**

**Present:** Margaret Stead (Treasurer), Ann Orton (Secretary), Phil Hunt (Chairman), John Hay (Vice-chairman), Jane Hackworth-Young, Jon Smith, Linda Sherwood, Cate Collingwood, June Graham.

**Apologies:** Sheila Wappett, Doug Anderson, Sheila Catton.

**Minutes** of the meeting on October 13th 2015 were approved.

**Chairman's report:** Phil said that last year was our quietest yet. Our last speaker was Jan Deadman who told us about various farm buildings in and around Barningham.

Several members had provided material for the *Archive* covering subjects such as mediaeval deeds, Observer Corps posts, the WI, Snowden's last case and Inspector Robson's death by horse. We had a very stimulating tour of Reeth and the Swaledale museum guided by Dr Helen Cilford. She kindly agreed to judge the *Archive* award, which was won by Linda Sherwood for her exploration of links between Gayles and Sydney.

We sadly lost a keen member with the death of Sir Anthony Milbank and also that of Percival Turnbull who spoke in the village hall last

### minutes

winter. They would both be missed.

Phil thanked John Hay for his usual high standard of exhibition in the Green Room Gallery. In conclusion he said that we needed to consider what mix of activities was best going to continue our interest in local history.

**Treasurer's report:** Income for the year £752.50, expenditure £883.28; current balance £331.75. Jon had published *A Shadow of Doubt* for Gainford history society, who had donated £100 to the Barningham group.

**Election of officers:** Chairman: Phil Hunt, Vice-Chairman: John Hay, Treasurer: Margaret Stead, Secretary: Ann Orton.

**Any other business:** Trevor Brooks, editor of the *Teesdale Mercury*, wanted to know about availability of our information. It was agreed to put this on the agenda for the next meeting. Ann would meanwhile investigate the possibility of a lottery grant to help set up a local archive.

There was a discussion about speakers for future meetings. A visit to Kiplin Hall was also suggested.

A New Year celebration was set for January 8th at the Milbank Arms.

**Next meeting:** Tuesday November 29th at 6pm in the village hall.

ANN ORTON, Secretary

The  
Archive

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## Miraculous escape of a Rokeby coal haulier

*From the Teesdale Mercury, November 8 1882:*

William Barry, a coal haulier in the employ of Mr Blenkinsop of Rokeby Close, met with a narrow escape from death on Tuesday.

Upon seeing some children on the road as he approached the Roman Catholic Church at Wycliffe, he jumped from the shaft and, his foot slipping, he got under the wheel of the cart, itself weighing 8½ cwt, and containing 18½ cwt of coals.

He imagines that the wheel passed diagonally over his back from the right shoulder to the left side of his neck. Whether this were possible without causing death is doubtful; anyhow, he was very badly crushed, his face forced into the ground, and he bled profusely.

Although much bruised and lacerated, he appears to be recovering.

Marvellous to relate, he actually assisted afterwards in tipping the coals, and directed the horses for Hutton.

## No 'big feed' at Barningham

*From the Teesdale Mercury, May 6 1896:*

Thomas Kirby, a strong-looking tramp, was charged at Greta Bridge Police Court with begging in Barningham.

Sergeant Slack had apprehended the accused at nine o'clock that morning. The prisoner said that he was told, when he left the Teesdale Workhouse, to go straight to Barningham, where he would

### press cuttings

get a big feed.

The Bench was unanimous in giving the prisoner the full penalty of one month with hard labour, saying they were determined to put an end to this kind of nuisance.

## 'Black sheep' at Academy

*From the Teesdale Mercury, April 28 1875:*

A meeting of the friends of Mr Thomas Hough, late Principal of Barningham Academy, was held in the reading room for the purpose of making a presentation to that gentleman on his retiring from the office of schoolmaster.

The Rev Hales made the presentation, which consisted of a purse of gold and an address.

Mr Hough said that though the majority of the parents of his pupils were most honourable, and did everything that was right and just, "there were some black sheep wearing the cloak of respectability who when they sent their children to school neglected to meet their obligations."

This, together with the difficulty he had with assistant masters, had greatly spirited him.

## New licensee for village pub

*From the Teesdale Mercury, April 27 1910:*

Mr Robert Henry Dobson, late of the Queen's Head Hotel, Barnard Castle, had the licence of the Milbank Arms, Barningham, transferred to himself from Mrs George Reed (nee Alice Goldsborough). Inspector Calvert told the magistrates: "Mr Dobson has splendid testimonials."

## £1,175 offer not enough to buy farm

*From the Teesdale Mercury, September 30 1908:*

There was a fairly large audience in the County Court Room, Barnard Castle, when Messrs G Tarn Bainbridge and Son offered for public competition the freehold farm called the "Manor House", situate at Barningham, and containing 25½ acres or thereabouts.

The farmhouse contains on ground floor drawing and dining rooms, kitchen, scullery and dairy: on first floor, three good bedrooms, while in front of the farmhouse is a lawn tastefully arranged.

Mr Bainbridge said there was a capital outlet for all kinds of farm produce at the excellent market at Barnard Castle, not only for the sale of cattle and sheep but they had this day inaugurated a most excellent horse sale.

The farm was well watered, a most important consideration as one farmer in the neighbourhood had spent £30 a year in carrying water to his holding.

The Manor House was started at £550 and withdrawn at £1,175, the last bidder being Mr William Todd, son of Mr James Todd of Fairview. The vendor was Mr R W Todd, the occupier.



family remained resident there until 1958 when Mosman Council approved alterations for Gayles to become a private hospital.

Further confirmation of the property Gayles being the residence of the Shaw family comes from the service record of John Lindsay Shaw who died after the Second World War and is commemorated on the *Doing Our Bit, Mosman 1914-1918* website as follows:

Born: 21st December 1893 in Mosman. Died: 4th June 1948 in Normanhurst, NSW, Ranks: Lieutenant and Captain.

Address: Gayles, 62 Raglan Street, Mosman.

Father: Archibald George Yeatman Shaw.

### Conclusion

I have established to my satisfaction that in part the contents of the Australian letter are indeed true.

However, Archibald Shaw's inheritance of the Manor House, Gayles, was not from a Mr Thomas Head directly and should be in the plural rather than singular, being wealth from his second great-grand-uncle William and also William's nephew John Head.

The source of William's wealth was clearly his 'London School' establishment in Wanlass. Marion Moverly's research will no doubt subsequently confirm how lucrative financially this business was and hence why this extended family went into the same business.

John's un-inherited wealth may be rather "grubbier" based on the numerous records of taking children from workhouses to work in the mill at Masham and may become over time an offshoot of this project. John

### the Sydney link



**John Lindsay Shaw**

did however, through his father Thomas Head, inherit property in Newsham which was passed to his father from his grandfather, also named Thomas Head.

The Australian letter confirmed that Archibald (the writer's grandfather) built Gayles on Sydney Harbour circa 1895. I have proved that whilst that date could be the start of the building works Archibald Shaw did not live there until 1898.

It would therefore seem that the money he inherited through the Shaw family was probably rental income from Gayles property and land following the death of his father Bowyer Edward Shaw in 1896, as the Manor House and other property in Gayles were not sold to the Duke of Northumberland until 1910.

My research has proved that the property built at 62 Raglan Street, Mosman, was indeed called Gayles, but the name seems to have been dropped for the number once

further development started on Raglan Street.

The Manor House has been shown to be owned by the Head family in 1821 to 1839 and I suspect William Head may have lived in the property before his death in 1809 with his nephews John and Samuel Head.

I have also established that the Rev John Shaw, Vicar of Stoke Poges, inherited the Manor House although I doubt he lived there. The property was tenanted by various farmers.

Following Rev John Shaw's death in 1866 his widow and four of her sons definitely emigrated to Australia and it was Bowyer Edward Shaw and then his eldest son Archibald Shaw, together with George Shaw of Cheshire who was the son of Archibald Shaw's half-cousin Rev George Shaw (died in Torquay in 1845) who inherited the Manor House etc in Gayles and subsequently sold them in 1910 to the Duke of Northumberland.

Researching on the internet I have found information which appears to suggest that 62 Raglan Street, which Archibald Shaw called Gayles and is where he died, is a very exclusive address, being the second most expensive street in Australia.

In conclusion, the contents of the Australian letter were in part fact and in equal measure fiction, which is often the way with anecdotal information. However, I have enjoyed researching the validity of the contents of the letter and hope to pass on my findings to ancestors of Archibald Shaw and others in the Shaw family who may be interested to know the truth as I see it.

Publication in the *Archive* may well assist me with this task.

## Linda wins our award trophy



THIS year's Archive Award for the best local history project was won by Linda Sherwood for her research into 19th Century links between Gayles and Sydney, Australia.

Runners-up were Jon Smith for his project on the Victorian detective Ralph Snowden and John Hay for his beautifully-illustrated work on mediaeval costume and currency.

Judge Helen Bainbridge of the Swaledale Museum said she was incredibly impressed by the three entries, which showed "tenacious and imaginative research and professional presentation."

Edited versions of both Linda and John's projects appears in this *Archive*; Jon's entry was published earlier this year.

## Percy, the cat in the Front Line

I HAVE been asked why a black cat is sitting in with the Somme display in Barningham's 'Green Room' telephone box.

The answer is that it refers to a black cat that used to go to war in a World War One tank with its owner. Both owner and cat survived.

After the opening few weeks of battle, the war became a stalemate as both sides dug in and trench warfare was to dominate the field of battle in the years that followed. In order to break this stalemate on the Western Front, tanks were developed, and used for the first time by Allied Forces on 15th September 1916 during the battle of Flers Courcellette.

It is a little-known fact that one of these tank crews included a black cat named Percy. The little black cat joined the crew of tank number D20, the vehicle's call sign being Daphne.

The tank's commander, Second Lieutenant Harry Drader, was filmed holding Percy before the big battle. The film *The Battle of Ancre* reveals a small fearless black cat being held by the officer. They pose outside the tank before the lieutenant carefully passes Percy into the vehicle before they all set off for the front line. The battle, like all battles, was fierce with many casualties on both sides. However, Percy and the crew of Daphne survived to fight



**From the film: Lieutenant Drader with Percy**

### JOHN HAY explains the feline in the phone box

another day. Lieutenant Drader was mentioned in dispatches for bravery and received many medals and the family history recounts that every time the tank went into battle, Percy was by the crew's side.

When the armistice was

signed in 1918, Percy the tank cat returned to England and lived with the Drader family at Colney Hatch, England.

As the world commemorates those who fell during this terrible conflict, let us remember Percy, the tank cat.

Whoever said black cats were unlucky?

## Hutton Magna's garage owner Bob was my uncle

I SAW the advert for Robert Jackson in the last *Archive* and thought you might like a bit more information about him.

Bob was my uncle by marriage (he married my dad's sister) and was in the first world war but very badly gassed so was dismissed from the army on health grounds. His brother Wilfred was killed in the war.

Their father worked in the quarry at Forcett and his mother was often called on to act as midwife. He started his business at Hutton in 1922, with a garage doing repairs and cars for hire plus a shop that sold everything from cycles to kitchen equipments — pots, pans, dusters and cleaning materials, clocks, cake stands, paraffin, ovens, and even a baby's wooden push-chair. He also sold paint and had a book for you chose your wallpaper, was an agent for car and household insurance, and filled batteries with acid for the old radios which



The ad in Archive 52

### letters & emails

he sold. The garage and shop were the first house on the left when you come into Hutton from the A66.

Uncle Bob moved with the times and put a generator in before we got electricity, and ran the electric off it to the church to save his father from having to light the old paraffin lamps and also to the village hall for which he was a trustee for many years.

After we got electric he started selling TVs and put one in the village hall (a 14-inch black and white) for us



Bob Jackson, 1977

to watch the Queen's coronation (we had only got electric to the village the year before and only two other people in the village had a TV).

He sold petrol for many years, did car testing when that became law, and sold tyres.

He employed a full-time mechanic who also did some taxi driving and a part-time blacksmith. His first mechanic was George Hodgson, who left to start up his own garage at Whorlton. The next was John (always known as Jack) Alderson of Hutton, who went to work for him after serving in the second world war in the mechanical engineers.

The blacksmith was Oswald (Ossie) Corner, who lived at Ravensworth and had served in the first world war with him.

Uncle Bob taught me to drive in a 1936 big Austin



Bob Jackson outside his garage in the 1940s with John Robert Jackson, Elsie Siddon, Jack Alderson and Christopher Siddon

Street, Mosman, with an external photograph which bears a remarkable resemblance to the picture of "Gayles" in the letter.

I contacted Mosman Council local studies centre, which emailed me rating records and extracts from *Sands' Sydney and New South Wales Directory* provides the names of those who lived in a particular house, its name and any business carried out there, together with other material. This revealed the following:

*Sand's Directory 1894:* Shaw, A G Y, solicitor, Post Office Chambers, 114a Pitt Street, private residence Gladstone Avenue, Mosman.

*Sand's Directory 1895 & 1897:* Shaw, A G Y, notary public, Exchange, Bridge Street, private residence Gladstone Avenue, Mosman.

*Sand's Directory 1898:* Gayles, Mosman Street, Mosman — A G Y Shaw; Shaw, A G Y, notary, Exchange Street, Private residence Raglan Street, Mosman.

*Sand's Directory 1900, 1905, 1910 & 1915:* Shaw, A G Y — Solicitor, notary public & commissioner for affidavits for NSW, Holts Chambers, 121 Pitt Street. Private residence Raglan Street, Mosman.

*Sand's Directory 1900:* Mrs Bowyer E Shaw, "Ely", Raglan Street, Mosman.

*Department of the Valuer General NSW, Valuation Lists:* 6/4/1938 — "Gayles" 60/62 Raglan Street, Mosman — owner John Lindsay Shaw & the estate of the late Sir A J Gould c/o A G Y Shaw, 62 Raglan Street, Mosman (House, Garage & Tennis Court).

*Extract of a Plan for Harnett & Stuarts Various Es-*



Photograph of the house in Sydney called Gayles which accompanied the Australian letter

### the Sydney link

*tates in Mosmans Bay & Vicinity dated 1885:* This shows no property built in the vicinity called Gayles.

*Extract from particulars for auction on 19/4/1902 by Hugh Duff & Co:* Properties to be auctioned are shown on the plan Musgrave Street and the last one abuts a property on a very large plot on Raglan Street which is noted to be owned by Archibald Shaw — see below.

From the foregoing information I have concluded that Archibald Shaw built a house he called Gayles on Raglan Street, Mosman, on land he bought from what was referred to as the Harnett & Stuart Estates in which he lived from 1898.

It is not possible to check Mosman Council building records to further verify the date and person building in Mosman as these do not start until 1910. It is interesting to note that Shaw's mother Mrs Bowyer E Shaw is also listed in the *Sands' Directory* in 1900.

Also included with the

Mosman Library email were handwritten notes made by Marylou Bryne in May 2004. They do not contain sources for verification. Information includes:

Archibald Shaw married Ethel Raymond in 1893;

Archibald and Ethel had four children — John born 1893, Gwendoline born 1896, Archibald born 1903 and Robert born 1905;

Archibald was an alderman on Mosman Council from February 1898 to January 1901;

In 1947 subdivision plans were submitted to build flats and in 1950 60/62 Raglan Street was subdivided. Flats were built becoming 60a, 60b, 60c & 60d Raglan Street. The original house Gayles remained;

Gayles was left to Archibald Raymond Shaw and Robert Edward Shaw (Archibald's two younger sons). In 1949 Robert sold his share to Archibald's wife Esner Eileen Shaw of 33 Raglan Street, Mosman. From 1949 Archibald and Esner (who had married in 1935) lived in Gayles and the Shaw



will of John Head who died 1839 in London. John Head made Rev John Shaw the main benefactor of his estate and sole executor of his will.

The parish records at North Yorkshire County Record Office reveal that John Head of Middlesex was buried at Kirby Ravensworth on 19th June 1839 aged 72. In his will he had stated he desired to be buried there.

In the *Morning Chronicle* dated 21st June 1839 it was announced in the deaths column: "On the 7th instant John Head Esq of Cumming Street, Pentonville late of Gale, Richmond, Yorkshire aged 72yrs."

I also noted further deeds at NYCRO that in 1768 and 1780 a W Head bought various lands and houses. In 1770 W Head bought a house and Waite Gate from Henry Kilburn. It seems likely that Archibald Shaw inherited Waitgate through Rev John Shaw who ultimately had inherited property owned by William Head of Gayles which was left in his will to his nephew John who subsequently died in 1839. John in turn left the property to Rev John Shaw who died in the UK in May 1866, when his wife inherited his property, as per the Probate Index, along with her son Rev Frederick Shaw. His widow Elizabeth then left for Australia with four of her sons John, Thomas, Bowyer and Archibald. Edward Bowyer Shaw was her only surviving son who, I have assumed, then in turn left his mother's inheritance to his son Archibald Shaw. I have yet to obtain these wills.

At NYCRO I found a deed of sale dated 10th September 1910 in which Ethel Annie Maynard Shaw, Archibald George Yeatman Shaw, George Shaw and others sold Waitgate Farm (367a), Manor

## the Sydney link

House Farm (143a), and fields 120, 122, 188, 282, 202 in Gayles for £8,000, which approximates to just under £800,000 today.

I have researched this other party to the deed, namely George Shaw of Mottram, Cheshire. He is the great-great-grandson of Mary Head who was also the mother of Rev John Shaw (died 1866). Until I find proof to the contrary I have assumed George Shaw inherited a share of John Head's property and therefore The Manor House and Waitgate, in Rev John Shaw's will or that of Bowyer Edward Shaw, as no such inheritance came to George's branch of the family direct from John Head on his death in 1839. I have yet to find either of these wills.

I did however find the probate record for George's wife who died in 1943 at Dial House, Mottram, leaving £2795 8s 5d to her two unmarried daughters.

I was able to add to the basic tree Head family tree through research on the internet and checking information locally whenever possible and produced a detailed family tree showing the descendants of William Head, too large to be reproduced in the *Archive*.

I even travelled to Waltham on the Wolds and established the Rev Thomas Shaw was indeed a former Vicar of that parish. I also visited Melton Mowbray local studies centre to find further details of Thomas and his family.

On the family tree John Head (died 1839) is the person who really fascinates me. He was clearly a man of considerable wealth and very

mysterious. I found records of him taking many apprentices from a Lambeth Workhouse to work in Burton Mill at Masham which he "ran" with his brother Samuel. In all the deeds I have read at NYCRO that potentially name John Head as a party, his occupation is not stated and yet he was clearly a wealthy man having inherited wealth and property from his uncle William who was childless.

Despite pursuing various lines of enquiry I have yet to establish John's profession or trade; his death certificate merely states his occupation as "gentleman".

Having confirmed with Marion Moverley that William Head had run a 'London School' at Wanless she also confirmed that the extended family were heavily involved in these schools, one of which was run in Gayles House, Gayles, near my home.

## Searching in Sydney

The Australian letter quoted that Archibald Shaw built, circa 1895, "a large house which he called Gayles in Mosman on the north side of Sydney harbour. The photo on the opposite page was included with the letter and said to be a photo of this house."

I found a death notice for Shaw in the *Sydney Morning Herald* dated 27th March 1943: "Archibald George Yeatman Shaw aged 77yrs at his residence 62 Raglan Street, Mosman. He was the beloved husband of the late Ethel Annie Maynard Shaw & beloved father of John, Gwendolin, Peter & Robert".

I needed to establish if 62 Raglan Street, Mosman was the same property as "Gayles" and found the particulars for rent for 62 Raglan

## letters & emails

taxi which you had to double de-clutch to change gear. This car was once stolen when he had taken a car-load from the village to go to the pictures at Barnard Castle and from then on you could never lock it up so when you went out in it and parked it up you took the rotor arm out to disable it.

Uncle Bob was "the old school" and always wore a tie. He took children from Ovington to Wycliffe school and later, when he got the contract to take children to Eppleby school, he purchased a mini-bus which he never drove himself but left to his mechanic (then my uncle, my mother's brother) because he would have had to get a PSV licence.

He sold petrol for over 50 years and only stopped when new regulations came in. He also stopped doing repairs but the shop was stocked till he died in 1984 aged 89.

MARIAN LEWIS  
Hutton Magna

## Who took over the Academy after Newby?

I AM researching a series of articles on 19th century Yorkshire schools, and I wonder if you know of anyone who can answer a question or two about the academy at Newby House, Barningham.

I know, from newspaper advertisements, that the school closed in 1827, following the death of Mark Newby (the pupils were

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,  
BARNINGHAM, NEAR BARNARD-CASTLE,  
DURHAM.  
MR CHAPMAN  
MOST respectfully announces that he has opened an Academy for Young Gentlemen, on the Premises formerly occupied by the late Rev. E. Monkhouse, and trusts, from assiduous Attention to the Education and domestic Comforts of his Pupils, to obtain the Public Confidence and Patronage.

TERMS.  
Pupils under 12 Years of Age, 20 Guineas per Annum.  
Above Do., 22 Do.  
No Vacations.  
These Terms include Instruction in the Classics, Mathematics, Geography, &c., Board, Washing, and Books. A Prospectus, with full Particulars, may be had from the Establishment, by a return of Post.

## The Newcastle Courant, July 9th 1841

moved to a new school at Dunnington, run by Newby's son-in-law), and the house and school were put up for sale by auction. The next reference I can find isn't until 1840, when it was acquired by Thomas Grainger Coates, and again used as a school.

Does anyone know what happened to the place between 1828 and 1840? And what happened to it after Coates's death in 1854?

ROBERT KIRKPATRICK  
Hanwell, London W7  
[We replied to Robert, with a copy of our article in *Archive 47* about the Academy ownership at the time and asking about his research project. Part of his reply is below. — Ed]

VERY many thanks for getting back to me. To cut a long story short, I have been, on and off, writing a history of the boys' school story up until 1857, and having neared the end I was writing up the chapter on the schools in Charles Dickens.

I found I had written too much, so I was on the point

of whittling it down when it occurred to me I shouldn't waste some the material (which included stuff on William Shaw and Bowes Academy and some of the other Yorkshire schools) so I thought I'd look it into all this a bit further and write it up as booklet for the Children's Books History Society.

I soon realised that I had far too much material for a booklet, so I'm now aiming at a book. I am a bit surprised that while a lot has been written about the Yorkshire schools, no-one seems to have brought all the material together. And, I think, a lot has been missed.

The Academy wasn't the only school in Barningham in the mid-1800s: John Chapman, who had previously been running a school at Tudhoe, opened another school at Barningham [see the ad above] although it only survived for a year or so, if, indeed, it ever opened.

A lot of my research has

been via newspaper adverts (using the online British Newspaper archive and the Teesdale Mercury website) and in doing so I have come across several articles about schools other than Bowes Academy (such as the “kidnapping” case at Barningham).

I’ve seen photos of Newby House on the net – it’s surprising, and perhaps gratifying – to see that so many of these old schools are still standing and are Grade II listed.

ROBERT KIRKPATRICK  
[The kidnapping case Robert refers to was featured in Archive 26. The Chapman school was news to us, though: has anyone else heard of it? —Ed].

## A pit fall tragedy, and a lady of the night

I AM researching my great-grandmother’s family, the Alsops, and other families from the Barningham, Reeth and Marrick area.

My ancestor Thomas Hodgson Alsop, who married Mary Ann Hawkes, was the son of Francis Alsop and Jane Sowerby, married at Barningham in 1848 and both buried in the village churchyard.

Thomas and Mary Ann had a large family including my great-grandmother Annie, born at Burnthouses in 1878. The family later moved to Radcliffe in Northumberland as the men were colliery workers.

Thomas Hodgson Alsop was sadly killed at Broomhill pit by a huge fall of stone in 1915, aged 67.

Radcliffe is just about a mile south of Amble, where I

EDUCATION.  
AT WHASHTON LODGE ACADEMY,  
NEAR RICHMOND, YORKSHIRE.  
SUPERINTENDED BY T. WALLER,  
BOYS are instructed in the Classics, Mathematics, &c., for 20 and 25 Guineas per Annum, according to age, including Board, Washing, and Books.  
Music, French, German, Drawing, and the Use of the Globes, on the usual charges.  
No Extras. No Vacation, unless desired by Parents.  
T. W. begs to thank abundantly those Parents who have hitherto befriended him, and trusts he will merit their future support.  
T. W. will be at Mr Miller’s Half-Moon Inn, Bigg-Market, Newcastle, on the 6th of July, where he will attend daily till the 18th.  
N.B. Attendance between the hours of eleven and one o’clock.  
Three months’ notice previous to the removal of a pupil.

Serendipitously, while looking for the Barningham school ad in the Newcastle Courant, we came across this notice in the issue dated July 1st 1841. We remember, some 40 years ago, going round the Whashton house which once housed this school and seeing the attic dormitories much as they were in Victorian days. Are they still there?

### letters & emails



Sgt Thomas Alsop

have always lived.

One of Annie’s brothers, John Hawkes Alsop, lost his son Sgt Thomas Alsop in the First World War in 1917. He was 19, fighting with the Tyneside Scottish, and had been awarded a military medal.

Mary Ann Hawkes was from Sunderland. Her mother Grace was a “lady of the night” living in the city’s notorious Golden Alley and died in the workhouse.

She served time in prison for various offences, including violence towards her husband, who we think was a bigamist and left her and married another woman!

JUNE STANLEY  
Amble

[We’ve sent June information about Alsops that has appeared in various issues of the Archive, and put her in touch with David Alsop of North Shields, who contacted us a few years ago and is also descended from Francis and Jane. Distant relatives of June and David include history group members Dani Miles and Mark Watson. — Ed]

### the Sydney link

and had come to Australia in 1865 with his mother and brothers Thomas M, Bowyer and Archibald. All four brothers became Church of England ministers in Newcastle Diocese in Australia. In 1904 only Archibald survived.

The death announcement column of the *Maitland Mercury & Hunter River General Advertiser* dated 10th May 1881 reported the following death: “7 May 1881 – Elizabeth Shaw widow of Rev John Shaw formerly Fellow of Jesus College Cambridge and Rector of Connington, Cambs and Vicar of Stoke Poges, Bucks.”

I decided to start my search for the proof I needed to establish the ownership chain for the Manor House passing from Mr Head by looking for information on Rev John Shaw as the link between facts to date and the Australian letter which stated that Archibald Shaw had inherited the Manor House from a Mr Thomas Head before selling it to the Duke of Northumberland.

There is a useful database (theclergydatabase.org.uk) which lists “Rev John Shaw — Sizar aged 18 yrs. Admitted St John’s Cambridge 6/2/1821. Re-admitted 4/3/1822. Son of late Rev Shaw of Leics. School Grantham. Priest 10/6/1827, Curate of March, Cambs, Rector of Connington 1830-41, Vicar of Stoke Poges, Bucks 1841-66. Married 22/7/1828 to Elizabeth Batson of Grantham, Died 23/2/1866 at Fen Drayton, MI at Stoke Poges. Father to Rev John Shaw.”

I continued to search this database and noted the following entry: “Rev Thomas Shaw (Clerk 1782-1820) Curate 27/5/1782 Croxton Kerrial, Vicar Stonesby

15/9/1793, Stipendary Curate Waltham on the Wolds 31/1/1814. Died 21/4/1820.”

The Cleveland FHS CD of Memorial Inscriptions for Barningham has an entry that reads: “Here lieth the body of Thomas Head of Newsham who d 11 Dec 1760 aged 75yrs & also the body of Mary his wife who d 9 Aug 1762 aged 75yrs”.

Archive 17 published the will of Thomas Head, written just before he died in Newsham in 1760. It lists numerous legacies including to his son Thomas Head (and in the absence of the heirs of Thomas Head to the son of John Head), his son William of Wanlass and his brother William of Street House, Barningham. This will helped to establish a basic family tree confirming that there was indeed a local Head family. I continued to research this family using the will of William Head (son of Thomas who died in 1760) who was living in Gayles in 1809 when he died.

I know Marion Moverly, a local academic and lecturer who has been researching the ‘London Schools’ in North Yorkshire and we were able to exchange information as our research had the names Head and Shaw in common and, whilst obtained for different reasons, overlapped. I thank her for sharing with me common information and hope the information I have given her has also assisted her to further her own research.

I was able to confirm through various extracts from newspapers that William Head had run a ‘London School’ at Wanlass and was

therefore the “Wm Head of Wanlass” in Thomas’ will.

William retired to Gayles and his nephew (Rev John Johnson) took over the school at Wanlass. William left many legacies which added to my embryonic Head family tree but importantly named his nephew John Head as inheriting his estate subject to the legacies, one of which was to “Mary” said in the will to be “the wife of Rev Shaw now in Leicestershire”.

The will of Thomas Head of Sorrowsikes, which I obtained from *transcribed-wills.co.uk*, is that of yet another master of a London School. Clearly Thomas died an untimely death and made provision for his young family and their guardianship. His eldest daughter Mary was married and living away from home and of his three youngest children John, the eldest, was only 16; he and Samuel aged 13 lived with their uncle after their father’s death.

Whilst not passing on vast sums of money, Thomas (died 1783) did pass down his father’s property to his son John (died 1839) along with monetary bequests his children had received from their aunt Mary Fossick who predeceased him without issue.

A monumental inscription in Aysgarth Churchyard reads: “Under this stone lie the remains of that much lamented and once amiable woman Sarah, the wife of Thomas Head schoolmaster of Sorrowsikes who died in childbed on 30 June in the 38th year of her age and our Lord 1777. Here also lies the ashes of her husband. He died on 11 June in the 55th year of his age and Our Lord 1783.”

The link between Shaw and Head was confirmed when I obtained a copy of the

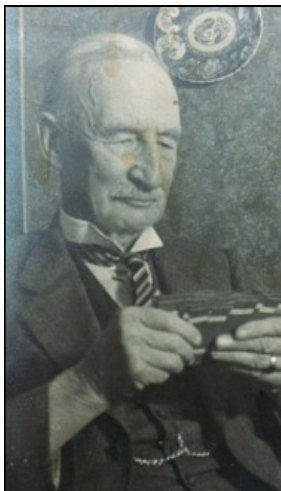
on the deed to be Messrs Marwood and Ramsden.

This deed also includes Waitgate Farm which was also in the ownership of the Rev John Shaw in the 1841 Tithe Apportionment for Gayles. This property was therefore also passed down to Rev John Shaw through the will of John Head (died 1839).

However, in the 1910 deed another party to the sale is George Shaw of Mottram, Cheshire, described as a mechanical engineer. Through checking probate records on Ancestry I have established that he was the great-grandson of James Shaw, born 1783 in Waltham on the Wold, who was brother to Rev John Shaw who inherited the Manor House and Waitgate from his Uncle John Head on John's death in 1839. It would appear therefore that either Rev John Shaw or Bowyer Edward Shaw restored the inheritance to the descendants of Rev John Shaw's brother James at some point before 1910. To date I have yet to establish this. Checking a copy of the Schedule of Property sold in Gayles in 1921 by the Duke of Northumberland (which was another find in the Parish Meeting Box) I noted that the Manor House is shown in the Schedule for Sale as a building "in hand" and was not included for sale at that time. No occupant was given for this property at the time.

The Manor House was bought more recently, I am led to believe by locals, by the Major and Mrs Martell and their family (of Martell Brandy fame). Mrs Martell was born into the Ropner family, well-known local landowners. The property was subsequently sold to the pre-

## the Sydney link



**Photograph of Archibald George Yeatman Shaw contained in the Australian letter**

sent owners, David and Anabel Burchnall, in 2000.

### Shaw to Head

The link between the Mr Head and Rev J Shaw needed to be established. I therefore undertook research into the Shaw family and their ancestors. The photograph on this page is one included with the Australian Letter and is of Archibald Shaw. I quickly established from the Ancestry website that he was born in Wollobi, New South Wales, Australia, and died in 1943 in Mosman, Sydney. In the *Sydney Morning Herald* dated 27th March 1943 his death at the age of 77 was announced to have been at "his residence at 62 Raglan Street, Mosman. He was the beloved husband of the late Ethel Annie Maynard Shaw and father of John, Gwen, Betty, Peter and Robert." Could I assume that 62 Raglan Street was the

house called Gayles?

The *Singleton Argus* on 29th March 1943 reported Archibald Shaw "was the son of the late Canon E B Shaw... he followed the profession of the law and was a senior partner in Gould & Shaw Solicitors of Sydney." His surviving brother was Mr A B Shaw of Singleton, Australia.

The *Argus* of 17th August 1911 reported that "John L Shaw son of A G Y Shaw of Messrs Gould & Shaw solicitors, Sydney, had qualified in Law at Sydney University and was serving his articles with Mr A B Shaw of Singleton" (his uncle).

I proved that Archibald Shaw was the son of Edward Bowyer Shaw and Mary A Scott who married in New South Wales, Australia. Edward Bowyer Shaw was born on 20th August 1930 in Connington, Cambridgeshire, England, and died on 4th March 1896 in Singleton. He was one of a number of children of Rev John Shaw who in the 1851 census is resident as the vicar of Stoke Poges with Edward Bowyer being one of his sons. The Australian letter stated that Edward and three of his brothers were ministers who went out to Australia as young men in 1850-1860s. I established one brother remained in the UK. From Ancestry's immigration records I found Archibald Shaw and Rev J Shaw (Jnr) arrived on 3rd October 1865 in Melbourne from London on the *Roxburgh Castle*.

The *Sydney Morning Herald* dated 21st January 1904 reported that Rev John Shaw (born 1829) had died on the previous Monday. He was one of four sons of the late John Shaw of Stoke Poges



**Mediaeval workers' attire: one of John's award project illustrations**

## Dressing up for a good knight out

MY daughter Abigail recently explored the lower part of our paddock with her metal detector. The finds were less than encouraging; two ring pulls, a few buttons and the remnants of a shotgun cartridge.

More rewarding have been her recent trips with the club she has joined, especially the number of silver pennies. These can date to the 14C and some were minted in York, although the silver penny, originally a coin of 1.3 to 1.5g pure silver, was introduced around the year 785 by King Offa of Mercia.

As part of the history project this year I wanted to look at the silver penny and to compare the life-style of a knight with that of the labouring classes.

The 5,000 knights that enabled the Normans to prevail in the establishment of new kingdoms came under the leadership of William the Bastard. His guardian was

*Archive Award finalist  
JOHN HAY takes a  
sartorial trip back to the  
Middle Ages*

Count Alan of Brittany and, as Domesday records, the Bretons gained the Earldom of Richmond in Yorkshire as their reward for the loyal service. Count Alan Rufus of Brittany was created Tenant in Chief of what became Richmondshire and built his castle in Richmond.

The mention of Count Alan in the Domesday Book and the list of knights mentioned in the deeds below as witnesses, point to a small military aristocracy who instigated a new technique — at least to the Anglo Saxons — of fighting from horseback.

The Yorkshire Deeds, translated from the Latin/Norman French by C T Clay, contain a number of other deeds that list a who's who of the people of influ-

ence in the Barningham area in the 12th, 13th and 14th Centuries.

Of particular interest are the names of the witnesses to the deeds, particularly the knights, who assign themselves a geographical location as part of their title:

William de Skargiile Knt  
Hugh de Ask Knt  
Robert de Wiclif Knt  
John de Herteford  
Peter Greuede  
Harquill de Clesby  
John de Coutona in Cal-dewelle

(Scargill, Aske, Wycliffe, Hartforth, Cleasby and Caldwell.)

Witnesses to other grants through this period are usually a given name and an attachment of the style *de Thorpe* or *on Neusum* (Newsham), giving the clue as to where the witness had his lands or seat; Henry de Middleton (Middleton), Richard de Scirewit who later becomes Skyrewyth and then



Schyrewyt, Brian Picoti on Neusum, Sir William the chaplain of Berningham, John de Mortham, Michael de Thorpe, Walter Musheye who becomes Musey, William of Parva Hoton (Hutton Magna).

We are not dealing with the later plate-armoured soldier astride a destrier with lance and shield, nor the mail-coated Norman riders shown in the Bayeux Tapestry, but with a mail-coated, sword-carrying soldier wearing a pot helm and small additions of plate armour, establishing himself in the country, which he had helped to conquer, by taking as part of his title the village or location of his lands.

So what is the well-dressed knight of the period wearing when not girded for war?

In terms of the social hierarchy, the knight is ranked alongside the mayors of cities, canons of cathedrals and archdeacons. This status is below that of a baron and the abbot of a lesser abbey but above the esquire, gentleman, rich merchants, higher clergy and wealthy rectors.

The Sumptuary laws of 1363 relate to the status of an individual and what they may wear (see table opposite). The monetary amounts are difficult to relate to present values but comparison of the incomes shows the gap between the richest and the poorest.

If it helps, £1 in 1279 was equivalent to about £600 today. The real problem is long-



Silver groat

### knight wear

term inflation. A chicken in 1391 costs 5d whilst a pound of saffron cost 10s; today saffron costs about £1,000 per pound. If we inflated the chicken at the same rate it would cost nearly £40 today. If we took the carpenter's wage in the table above at 2<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d per day (plus ale) and compared it with a carpenter's wage today of, say, £100, the chicken has inflated to £154.

Rather than try to compare the relative cost of living, it is more useful to remain with the highs and lows of the time.

Money in the Middle Ages is recognisable with the basic bullion unit being the £1, equivalent of the value of a pound of silver. The £1 is broken into 240 silver pennies and there are 12 pennies to the shilling. The main problem is that except for the silver 1d the other coins do not actually exist. Edward

111 introduced the gold noble with a value of 6s 8d, which together with the mark (13s 8d) formed the bulk of the useful coinage, unless of course you are at the lower end of the wage scale, when your purse contains small silver coins, groats (4d), pennies, half-pennies and farthings.

The mason alone can buy a chicken for his dinner from his daily wage. Or two gallons of average wine or six-gallons of the second best ale.

Only in the years following the Plague (1348-49) do prices start to fall as there is so much food and livestock available. A horse valued at £2 was now worth half a mark (6s 8d).

When asked to render service to the king the knight needs to dress appropriately.

When Henry II declares "What miserable drones and traitors have I nourished and brought up in my household, who let their lord be treated with such shameful contempt by a low-born cleric?" the four knights who set out to capture in Thomas Becket in 1170 are not dressed so very differently to the 1066 style.

According to Edward Grim who witnessed the murder, Reginald fitz Urse, Hugh de Marville, William de Tracy and Richard le Breton wore thick cloaks to disguise their

dren to be baptised at Aysgarth when the Parish Register records his father as "of Sorrowsikes". William Head had ceased teaching at Wanlass by 1800, according to an advert in *The Times* of 19th August 1800 that states: "At Wanlass Hall near Richmond in Yorkshire Youth are boarded and clothed in a neat and pleasant manner, & expediently and perfectly instructed in the English, Latin, Greek & French Languages, by Rev Richard Johnson, (Nephew & successor to Mr Head)..."

After his uncle William's death in 1809 I suspect that John Head may have lived in the Manor House for a short time as the description of his abode is "of Gayles but then Halifax" in an indenture I found at the North Yorkshire records office dated 8th November 1810 of a lease of the mill at Masham between (1) John Head of Gayles but then of Halifax, executor of the will of William Head of Gayles; William Allen of Leyburn, executor of the will of Thomas Allen of Leyburn; Samuel Head of North Cote, Masham; William Dunn of Newsham; Richard Holmes of Linton on Ouse (2) John Swale and Thomas Prest, both of Knaresborough.

John Head appears to have stayed in Halifax at least until 8th September 1814 when "of Halifax" he bought land from Ralph Cummins "in Gailes". In 1828 he was in London where he appears to have remained until his death in 1839. He would certainly have had a substantial income from the rents on land and property which he bequeathed to Rev John Shaw on his death in 1839. Shaw, whose late mother Mary was sister to John and Samuel Head,

### the Sydney link

was Mary's only surviving offspring as all his siblings had predeceased him.

The 1841 Gayles Tithe Apportionment shows the Manor House as its typical L shape on Plot 27 and is coloured green along with all the other land which was owned by the Rev John Shaw. He is stated on the Tithe Apportionment Schedule to be the owner of Plot 27 and the occupier of that plot is Thomas Heslop. Plot 27 is described as "House Garden Orchard" having an area amounting to 3 roods and 38 perches. Shaw is listed in total as owning 499 acres 3 rods and 34 perches and was therefore a substantial land owner in Gayles. A lot of the land holdings are agricultural, described as arable or pasture, and his ownership also extends to Waitgate (which is mentioned later).

Thomas Heslop also rented other property adjacent to the Manor House from Shaw, namely Plot 26 (buildings and yards) to the north, and Plots 28 and 32 (both described as garths used as meadows) to the east. He also rented stables and a garth opposite the Manor House (Plot 13) and Plot 24, an adjacent garth.

The Australian letter refers to a Thomas Head as the benefactor. He was not an owner of the Manor House but there were ancestors of that name. It seems therefore that the writer of the letter had the facts reasonably correct save for that fact that a John Head was the owner in 1821 and by 1839 he was the benefactor

who had passed ownership to the Rev John Shaw.

Referring to the available censuses from 1841 to 1911 the Manor House is only specified by name in 1911. Between 1841-1901 there is no property on Middle Street named as the Manor House. However, in 1841 there are two families described as "farmers" who could be the likely occupants of the Manor House - Samuel Coates and family or Thomas Heslop and family. This ties in with the information from the map and schedule which states Heslop occupied the Manor House. By 1851 Thomas is no longer recorded other than as a retired farmer in Middle Street and thereafter it is not possible to define the occupants of the Manor House other than in 1891 and 1901. *Bulmer's Directory* of 1890 lists George and William Henderson as farmers at the Manor House.

In the 1911 census the Manor House is occupied by George Ramsden, a 65-year-old farmer living with his wife Dora, his niece, nephew and a servant in what is listed as a nine-room property. They had no children.

Further research at the Record Office in Northallerton revealed that it was actually in 1910 that Ethel Annie Maynard Shaw, Archibald George Yeatman Shaw, George Shaw and others sold the Manor House to the Duke of Northumberland. This again ties in with the mention in the Australian letter of the building of the property called Gayles on Sydney Harbour by Archibald Shaw; however, the source of capital to do so may not have been the sale of the Manor House in 1910. The occupant at that time was stated

### Daily wages of hired workers

Worker	1301-10 (silver d)	1391-1400 (silver d)
Carpenter	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Labourer	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Thatcher	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Thatcher's mate	1	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Mason	5	6



texture has an extended lintel with tripartite keystone and jewelled corner motifs, and its jambs are enfolded by bands of chamfered rustication. The ground-floor ceilings show that a passage originally crossed between the front and back doors.

"A date in William and Mary's reign (1688-1703) is suggested by the window shutters and matching internal doors, their six fielded panels being smallest in the centre. The bolection-panelled first floor saloon has a cornice which breaks forward around the front window-heads. An early-18th century dog-leg staircase has elaborately-turned balusters, and a round-arched landing window in keyed ashlar surround with large cornice capitals. It was added to the north end of an east service wing, which was given a tripartite sash window in keyed architrave of hollow-bolection section on each floor."

The Grade 2 listing from Richmond District Council uses similar description to support its listing but also adds information as follows: "Projecting forward from left end of building a two storey wing most of which is a twentieth century remodelling of an older single storey range and not of special interest but the bay nearest the main range, containing the staircase, is of special interest and on its right return has a tall round arched staircase sash window with radial glazing bars in keyed architecture with large cornice capitals."

#### Owners & occupiers

The earliest record of ownership of the Manor House that I have found to date is on a

### the Sydney link

plan of the Duke of Northumberland's Estates dated 1821.

The L-shaped outline of the Manor House is shown on this plan located on Middle Street. Written on that plot is the name "Mr Head" which is the assertion of Thomas Bradley, of Richmond (Lord Prudhoe's cartographer) as to the ownership at that time of the plot and buildings thereon (see extract of map below).

Unfortunately there is no separate written schedule to support the map. There is no Thomas Head noted as was quoted on the Australian letter" to be Archibald Shaw's benefactor.

The Manor House was dated by Jane Hatcher as very late 17th Century or early 18th century so presumably built approximately between 1690 and 1710. However the Georgian period lasted from 1715 to 1820 and the building is generally described as a Georgian Manor House. Who built it, therefore? Which Mr Head had bequeathed the Manor House to the Shaw family? I sus-

pect William Head may have lived in the Manor House before his death in 1809 as in a lease of Masham Flax Mill dated 1/3/1793 enacted between "(1) Rev Christopher Wyvill of Constable Burton and (2) William Head of Gayles, and William Allen the younger and Thomas Allen both of Leyburn and John Head and Samuel Head both of Gayles, William Dunn of Newsham and Richard Holmes of Linton in Craven."

This deed states William and his nephews John and Samuel, whose parents had both died by 1783, were all living in Gayles. Thomas Head, who died 11/6/1783 at Sorrowsikes, Wensleydale was the father of John and Samuel and left them money and some property. He had a "London School" at Sorrowsikes whilst his brother William operated at Wanlass. Dying early, he may not have made as much money from his enterprise as I suspect his brother William did from his school at Wanlass Hall. Thomas probably started his school circa 1767 as John his son was the first of his chil-



### The Sumptuary list

Status	Income from lands worth (per annum)	Approved apparel
Lords & their families	£1000	No restrictions
Knights	£266 or 400 marks	No restrictions except no weasel fur, ermine or clothing of precious stones except jewels in women's hair
Knights	£133 or 200 marks	Fabric only to the value of 6 marks (£4), no cloth of gold or cloaks or mantles lined with miniver; no sleeves of ermine. Women no ermine or weasel fur or jewels except in their hair jewels
Carters, ploughmen, dairyherds and others not having 40 shillings of goods	Daily income 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> d	No cloth except blanket and russet at 12d per ell and a rope belt.

chain mail and left their swords outside the Cathedral.

The medieval manuscript shows the mail and a more substantial helm than the conical nose guard style. The shape of the lower mail suggests that the mail wrapped around the legs at least to the knees. One of the knights has strapped mail to his lower leg as his red trews show.

Again the value of what the knight is wearing is only useful if one compares the amount against the wages of the lower orders. This period covers the reigns of Henry 11, King John and the sealing of Magna Carta in 1212, Henry 111 and the Plantagenets, Edwards 1,11 and 111, through various plagues to

### knight wear

Richard 11 who died in 1399.

The basic kit would consist of a helmet, hauberk of chain mail, leggings of chain mail, shoulder protection (ailettes now epaulettes), lance, dagger, shield and importantly a sword. This latter item could be bought for 6d but a more serviceable blade would cost one to two shillings plus another shilling for scabbard and belt.

The padded jacket needed to support the chain mail and soften the blows is an aketon. This basic outfit would cost £5-£6.

By 1320 greaves, knee

coverings, elbow protectors, gauntlets and arm plates were required with the addition of reticulated gauntlets, foot armour, thigh pieces and a gorger to protect the throat. By 1390 the average knight was carrying 80lbs of protection.

The latter production of plate armour; breast and back plate, costing £3, a shield at 18s and a helmet at £2 meant an outlay of some £20 — over 10% of the annual income from land. This still needs to be augmented with the warhorse, plus armour and the attendants to dress the knight.

Income from land (£10) or the value of household goods (20 marks) placed a statute on every man, up to the age of sixty, to have at least a breast plate, hauberk, sword and knife. Lower incomes or goods value required at least an aketon, breastplate, sword and knife.

The peasants would have at least a 6d sword, more likely a knife, whilst the overseer, probably the landowner as he carried a hunting horn, would probably be at the £10 per year level.



A silver penny, halved and quartered

# I hereby give & devise & bequeath...

**MARK NEWBY**

1750-1827.

Will dated 10 April 1827.

Mark founded Barningham Academy and made this will shortly before his death. He clearly had problems persuading his son Thomas to repay the money he'd borrowed...

THIS is the last will and testament of me Mark Newby of Barningham in the County of York, Schoolmaster. I direct my earthly remains to be interred in as plain a manner and as moderate an expense as decency will admit of.

I give and devise and bequeath all my real and personal estate and effects whatsoever and wheresoever... except such part of my personal estate as are herein specifically bequeathed, unto and to the use of my three sons George Newby, Mark Newby the younger & Francis Newby upon trusts... that is to say upon trust to sell and dispose of my real estate by public auction or private contract either together or in parcels for the best price... and to sell collect receive and convert into money all my personal estate and effects, except as aforesaid.

And by and out of the monies arising... my said trustees shall pay all of my just debts and funeral and testamentary expenses.

And I declare that the said George Newby, Mark Newby the younger & Francis Newby... shall be possessed of the surplus... upon trust to divide the same into 6 equal shares and to pay 2 such shares unto my daughter Mary Newby... and 2 sixth shares unto my daughter

*TWO very different local wills we found while browsing the internet*

ter Jane Tabois and to divide the remaining 2 sixth shares equally amongst my four sons Thomas Newby, George Newby, Mark Newby the younger and Francis Newby.

And I direct that the said share to which my said son Thomas Newby shall become entitled of and in the said monies shall not be paid or be payable to him... until he... shall have paid to my execs all such sums of money I have already advanced or paid to my son Thomas Newby within the last 7 yrs...

And in case my son Thomas Newby shall omit or refuse to pay off such sums of money I direct and authorise my executors to apply his share of the monies above mentioned towards the payment and satisfaction thereof in such manner as my said execs in their discretion shall think fair and proper...

I give and bequeath unto my two granddaughters Mary Elizabeth Monkhouse and Mary Elizabeth Johnson the sum of £10 each.

I give and bequeath to the said George Newby my Gold Watch with the chain and seals and key and also the landscape which hangs in the staircase of my present dwelling house and I do hereby nominate and appoint my said sons George Newby, Mark Newby the younger & Francis Newby executors.

Witnesses Wm Watson, Thomas Hird, John Thompson.

**ELEANOR COATES**

17??-1803

Will dated 29 April 1803.

*We know nothing about Eleanor, who died a few weeks after making this will, except that she was sufficiently well off to employ a servant and couldn't spell...*

IN the Name of God Amen I Ealener Coates weadow of Thomas Coates deceased of Newsham parish of Kirkby Ravensworth...

To my servant Mary Harker £10 a year that is to say £5 a year during her natural life to be paid at two payments out of my house and land situate in Newsham and £5 a year out of my annuity from London so long as the same shall become due which will be for the term of 14 years...

Mary Harker have out of my furniture a Bed and Bedding with reasonable necessities proper to furnish a room for her accommodation after my deceased... the remainder of my household goods be disposed and two half year annuities after my decease to pay the following legacies: to my Cousin Robert Pearson £15 p.a., Elizabeth daughter of Robert Pearson £5, Thomas son of Robert Pearson £10, Ann Pearson weadow of Mikel Pearson and her two daughters Ann Pearson and Frances Pearson £10, John Firby, Elizabeth Marley and Jane Dobson £10 each, Elizabeth Chisman and Adam Lodge £5, Peter Fraser of Richmond and Ann Baker and Ralph Pinkney of Newsham 2 guineas each which whole sum £86 - 6s.

And I do hereby make nominate and appoint my neighbour James Graham my sole executor.

# Tracking down the Gayles in Sydney

*LINDA SHERWOOD won the 2016 Archive Award for this research into links between Gayles and Australia.*

GAYLES hamlet consists, atypically, of just three streets. It has a number of fine Georgian Houses, one of the most interesting buildings being The Manor House on Middle Street, a substantial property and very handsome.

Being interested in local history I was invited to look through a box of papers that were held by the then Chair of Gayles Parish Meeting. Amongst the various old

records and minute books was a letter which had been received by a previous Chair in 1994 ("the Australian Letter") which included two photos.

The first was of a property named Gayles and "built circa 1895" on the north side of Sydney Harbour in Mosman; the other was of a person who had the rather grand name of Archibald George Yeatman Shaw, taken in his home named Gayles in the 1930s, and it was said he had built the property shown in the other photograph.

The letter with these photos went on to explain that the writers, living in Australia, were interested in Gayles because "the Manor House had been owned by their grandfather who had received it as a bequest from a Mr Head... In about 1895 he sold the property to the Duke of Northumberland and built a large house which he called Gayles which was located in Mosman."

The writer went on to say that their great-grandfather, Bowyer Shaw, was educated at Sedbergh School and another of his brothers at Durham University. Four brothers of that generation came to Australia in the 1850s to



*The Manor House, Gayles, UK*

## the Sydney link

1860s and three of them were ministers. Their father was John Shaw, vicar of Stoke Poges 1840-1866. The Mr Head was thought to have the forename Thomas.

I was intrigued by the Australian letter and knowing that myths in family history do not always have a basis in fact I decided to base my project for the Archive Award on verifying or disproving the understanding of the people who had written the letter and at the same time extending my knowledge about the history of the Manor House and its ownership. In addition I hoped to determine the connections of the Head and Shaw families with Gayles.

## The Manor House

This is one of two significant buildings in the hamlet, a finely-detailed classical house set in a formal garden arrangement, flanked by outbuildings to the north side with a stone retaining wall.

The formality of the house underlines its high status and the quality of its stone mouldings and window de-

tails illustrate the expense undertaken to create one of the finest houses in Gayles. It sits in a group of buildings that to some degree screen its presence in views through the village. The important front elevation (see photo above) of the house is a hidden gem in the village, only being clearly seen in views directly from the west of the building.

Jane Hatcher in her book *Richmondshire Architecture* describes the Manor House as very late 17th century and "a very early local example of classical architecture although an end stack is still stepped and external. The coursed rubble sandstone walls have fine ashlar dressings, including plinth, rusticated quoins, first floor bands, cyma reversa cornice, shaped kneelers and coping. Sadly for such an important house, it has been re-roofed in artificial stone slates.

"Five bays of sash windows have 24 very small panes of crown glass, thick glazing bars, keyed architraves and moulded sills. The central eight-panel door, with original wrought-iron fittings and four-pane overlight, has an architrave of bolection section. The rear door archi-



stop the children swinging on it.

## Rights retained

September 25 1962: The proposition was put to the meeting to ask the Freeholders of Newsham to renounce any rights they may have over the Village Green, which will be vested in the Newsham Parish Council. Three voted for the proposal and seven against.

## More damage

May 20 1963: Damage to Council Property: Mr. Lowes suggested that it should be publicly known that the litter bins and Bus Shelter were public property, and that it is an offence to steal, damage or destroy such things. If it continues, the Police will be informed, and action taken. The litter bins have been replaced near the Council House, and near the Pipes Tavern -- they had been taken away, together with the stakes. The spout has been deliberately broken off the Bus Shelter. It was the general opinion of the Meeting that we should do the repairs.

Vehicles on Village Green: A letter of complaint was read from the Richmond Rural District Council, following a complaint by Major L.A. Fitzroy-Smith, of 'Foxgrove', Newsham. The Rural District Council have informed the Police to take action to cause parking of lorries and derelict motor cars to be moved.

Proposed Caravan Site: Mr. Lowes explained the position re the Caravan Site behind the Pipes Tavern, and Mr. Bray read a letter on the matter from the Chief Public Health Officer. All agreed that it would be properly run, and no harm to the amenities of the Village. The licence has already been granted for five caravans.

## parish notes

### Blind eyes

September 12 1963: Continual Parking of Motor Vehicles on the Village Green: Mr Hartley Maude regrets he cannot find a suitable place park his bus, and that it is mostly on the Green during the hours of darkness, also that it would jeopardize his employment if he could not keep it there. It was unanimously agreed to close our eyes to this matter.

### Kerbs success

February 18 1965: It was unanimously agreed that the kerbing of the Village Green had greatly improved the tidiness of the Village and prevented a great deal of water running down towards the Post Office.

### Died at sea

August 10 1965: Sincere condolences were expressed for Mr. K. Lowes and family for the loss of Captain R. Lowes who died at sea. Naming the Council Houses: The suggestion that they should be called 'Barningham Road' is confirmed. Mr. H. Maude had complained that cars belonging to customers of the Pipes Tavern stand in front of his house blocking the entrance.

### Garden seat

May 23 1966: The Garden Seat was officially presented to the Village by Miss Hopper on behalf of the Women's Institute to commemorate their Golden Jubilee.

### Frozen off

March 17 1969: Britain in Bloom: This was on the agenda, but with feet of snow all around the matter was not very suitable.

## 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 fieldnames.

**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 + £1.50 p&p

\*\*\* £2 each + £1 p&p

Discounts for group members.

We can also supply copies of **As Time Passed By**, a history of Barningham by Merryne Watson.

More information on our website:

[www.barninghamvillage.co.uk](http://www.barninghamvillage.co.uk)

# 120 years of parish deliberations

SORTING out old files from the days when her late husband Michael was a local councillor, history group member June Graham came across notes of the proceedings of Newsham Parish Meeting and its successor Parish Council dating back to its creation in 1896.

The *Archive* has been busy transcribing these records. Apart from giving information about various events and activities in the village over the past 120 years, they also list the names of everyone who at-

tended meetings, which may be of interest to local residents researching family history. They are by no means a complete record of all the early meetings, which presumably exists somewhere in the form of original minutes books: does anyone know where they are?

Below is a selection of excerpts from the *Archive's* transcriptions. Copies of the full version are available, in digital or hard copy form, for anyone who wants to see them.

## parish notes

### First meeting

October 12 1896: At a Meeting of the Electors held in the School Room, it was proposed... by Robert Hind, Jnr, and seconded by George Westmorland, Jnr, that no horses or cattle are allowed on the Village Green — Carried.

### Bulls and Trees

March 25 1897: Thomas Blenkinsopp was elected Chairman for the ensuing year. Proposed by John Allen, seconded by William Pattison, that George See has the bull for two years. Proposed by Robert Hind, Jnr, seconded by James Kirtley, that William Guy has it — Carried that George See has the bull.

Proposed by Robert Hind, Jnr, seconded by William Pattison, that permission be granted to plant a tree on the Village Green to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of the Queen — Carried.

Proposed by S. Shippen, seconded by W. Wilkinson, that the Village Cross be restored — Not carried.

### Jubilee tea

August 26 1897: The Queen's Jubilee. Miss M. Milbank planted a tree on the Village Green. A free tea was provided for the deserving poor,

and the children of the Village. There was also present Prince and Princess Radziwill and Princess Margueretta, Sir Frederick and Lady Milbank, Lady Dale, General and Mrs. Herbert, Rev. P. Hales, and Rev. E.S. Gough, etc.

### Piped water plan

August 18 1899: Proposed by Anthony Shippen that water be brought into the Village in pipes from Butterwell — Carried unanimously. It was proposed by Robert Hind Jnr and seconded by Jeffrey Martin that the village green be drained and covered to convey the day water and water from the taps.

### Dangerous gutter

December 10 1901: Proposed by John Allen and Wm Milbank seconded that the Beck Lane be widened, the cost of same to be defrayed by District Rate. Proposed by Geo. Ogden, and seconded by Jas Anderson that it remains as it is. Two votes for the amendment, a large majority in favour of widening.

R. Hind proposed and T. Elgey seconded the covering in of the dangerous open

gutter which runs nearly the length of Newsham. Pipes to be put down large enough to convey the surface water — Unanimously carried.

Jas Anderson wished to know who was going to fill in drains that were opened out in search of water on land in his occupation. He put in a claim of 2/6d for surface damage, and he likewise wants it put in its former condition.

### Damage to tree

March 29 1909: The Annual Parish Meeting was held in the Mission Room, Newsham. The attention of the meeting was drawn to the damage done to Jubilee Tree and surrounding rails, and on the proposition of John Allen, seconded by Henry Dent, a committee was formed to look to the protection of the tree.

The sum of one shilling and a halfpenny was collected and handed to Mrs Garthwaite for heating, lighting and cleaning the Mission Room.

### Coronation fete

April 15 1911: It was resolved that a Fete be held on Coronation day to commemorate the crowning of their Majesties, King George V and Queen Mary. The following ladies were appointed as a Committee to look after the

tea: Mrs Anderson, Johnson, Paterson, Pearson, Lowes, Wilkinson, Brown, Cole, Temple, George Ogden.

## Wild weather

June 22 1911: Coronation Day. An excellent repast was partaken of by old and young numbering about 200. Games were indulged in on the green, when money prizes were given. His Majesty's health was proposed by the Chairman, Mr W.G. Johnson, Earby Hall. The weather, though wild, was not at all a detriment, as everyone was holiday bent, and made the most of the good things provided.

## War Memorial

August 28 1921: Newsham War Memorial placed on the Village Green in memory of the fallen, and in Honour of those from this parish who served in the Great War, was raised by the willing help of the parishioners, assisted by many closely connected with the parish. Cost of War Memorial £128.10s, cost of railing, etc £45.10s.

The Memorial was unveiled in the afternoon by Sir Frederick Milbank, and dedicated by the Rev Canon Spencer-Gough, rector of Barningham, the Rev H. Straker, vicar of Kirby Ravensworth, making an introductory speech, in the presence of a large gathering of parishioners and friends.

## Footbridge repair

March 29 1922: Annual Parish Meeting. Attention was called to the bad state of Cotton Mill footbridge, and to the repairing of Seurbran Style. The District Councillor promised to call the attention of the District Council to the matter.

A discussion arose to the ownership of the forms, organ, etc, in the Mission Room, and it was decided that they be taken possession of by the

## parish notes

parish meeting to be held for the use of the parish. Owners of the Mission Room stated that any ownership of the articles they might have, they handed over to Parish Meeting. It was agreed that an inventory of the articles be taken, and that they be stored in the Band Room, Newsham for the use of the Parish, and that 1/- a year be paid to Mr Cole the owner of the Band Room, for such storage. Harmonium stored with Mrs. Jamieson.

## Green byelaws

May 13 1923: A special meeting for the parish was held in the Band Room to consider whether or not the meeting adopt Byelaws for control of the Village Green. Ben Cole proposed and I. Allen seconded that an application be made the North Riding County Council to confer on the Newsham Parish Meeting the powers of a Parish Council for the purposes of regulating the Village Green.

## Bull upkeep

March 31 1924: I. Allen proposed and F. Graham seconded that Ben Cole keep the bull for the next ensuing two years. Ben Cole raised the question that the amount received for keeping Bull was too little and ought to be increased. Carried unanimously "that Sir F. Milbank, Bart, should be asked to increase the amount now paid by 20%."

## Moving the Cross

May 18 1935: A special meeting was held to discuss a letter the Chairman from the County Surveyor re some alterations they wished to make on the Village Green,

also the road sides leading through the Village, viz, opening out a piece of new road, opposite Newsham Hall, leading to Dalton, also filling in three pieces of existing roads. The Surveyor said that it may be necessary to remove the Cross and Stocks about six feet nearer the Villa Wall. The Cross was taken down, moved and rebuilt by E. Adamson, Gainford. It was found on a stone on the Cross that it had been renovated in the year 1828. *[Pencilled note: "Now on a wall in the garden of The Green"]*

## Telegraph poles

June 16 1936: A Freeholders Meeting was held in the Dun Cow after notices had been posted on the 10th inst, to discuss an application from the GPO to erect three telegraph poles on the Village Green. It was proposed by Mr. R. Graham, Seconded by Mr. J. Butler, that the GPO be asked if they would put the wire underground. Failing that, to ask for an annual rent of 1/- per pole.

## Two-shilling service

17 March 17, 1938: Proposed by J.E. Dunn, seconded by W. Watson that I. Patterson have the Bull for two years – carried unanimously. Proposed by R. Etherington, seconded by J.R. Dunn, that I. Patterson be paid 2/- per cow for one year. Afterward 1/- per cow.

## Electric poles

October 17 1938: Proposed by W. Lodge, seconded by I.W. Cole that Mr Watson be allowed to erect three poles on the green for the conveying of electric cable wire. and to pay one shilling per annum per pole.

## Kiosk deal

January 12 1939: A meeting was held in the to discuss the

proposal of GPO to establish a 'kiosk' at Newsham. It was agreed subject to them paying 2/- per annum rent. On January 17 the Chairman received a letter from the GPO saying they were not prepared to pay 2/- per annum, but would pay a 1/-. This letter was laid before the same persons who attended the meeting, they agreed to accept the offer.

## Churned up 1

March 16 1939: The Chairman read a letter received by him from Mrs E.H. Hopper, of Horden, owner of Central House, Newsham, complaining of the waggons ploughing up the Village Green near Central House, also boards lying about the Village Green which were dangerous, especially on dark nights. Agreed, to send a letter to the Highway Surveyor, asking if they could see their way clear to curb *[sic]* sides of roads through the Village at an early date, also could the snow ploughs be removed from the green when not in use, and the large heaps of chippings be removed.

## Churned up 2

June 29 1948: A long discussion arose about the Notices being sent out, asking any people or their drivers of cars, or Wagons to keep off the grass on the Village Green, also hope the so-called Freeholders of the Village originate when and where from, no satisfaction was explained or arrived at and handed to Secretary of Hut for the use 2/6. *[This is as written by Mrs Graham, Acting Chairman, but we've no idea what she's on about. — Ed]*

## Lighting up

March 31 1955: It was explained that Village Lighting would cost approximately £120 and first of all we

## parish notes

should decide whether the meeting were in favour of Village Lighting. Mr. Parr proposed that we should have Village Lighting, and Dr. Clay seconded this, it was unanimously passed.

The next question was whether the money should be borrowed through the R.D.C. under the Lighting and Watching Act, 1833, or raised locally by various efforts. Dr. Clay proposed, and Mrs. Graham seconded that it should be borrowed at 4% over 25 years. Five voted for, and a large majority against. Miss Hopper proposed, and Mr. Maude seconded that the money should be raised by Voluntary efforts, which was carried by an overwhelming majority.

Mrs. Parr proposed and Mrs. Braithwaite seconded that the old dump in the road off Silver Street should be done away with, it was infested with rats and full of rubbish.

## New Council

September 28 1961: The first meeting of the Newsham Parish Council was held in the W.I. Hall. All members were present: Messrs K. Lowes, J. Bonsfield, C. Gibbons, J.W. Watson, Jnr, and E.W. Bray. Also present Messrs Holdsworth (Treasurer for the Richmond R.D.C.) and Holland also of the R.R.D.C. Mr E.C.W. Bray was unanimously elected Chairman.

The preservation of the Village Green was fully discussed and it was proposed by Mr. J.W. Watson Jnr., to have a few Scorial Blocks or a kerb should be placed from the corner of the

Villa to stop the flow of water during showers coming down Silver Street on the Green. Also that a kerb should be placed along the Main Road from about the Cross to join the kerb opposite Messrs Cole Ptnrs Garage, preventing the rainwater running down and flooding, opposite the Post Office.

Mr. K. Lowes proposed that a letter should be sent to Messrs. Prospect Coaches asking them not to park their vehicles on the Village Green. This was seconded by Mr. J. Bonsfield and passed unanimously.

## Bus shelter

March 20 1962: A second plan of the bus shelter to be erected on the Village Green was put before the meeting; this plan had the same dimensions as the first one, but the part was covered in by stone at the bottom half, and glass at the top half. All present agreed that it would cost more than the first plan, and it would be a continual expense, because the glass would most certainly get broken. It was unanimously agreed to defer a decision.

## Speed limits

May 24 1962: Bus Shelter: Copies of the plans were examined and approved. 50 mph Speed Limit or other sign: The Council have fear that a 'Drive Slowly Please' sign would not be approved by the responsible authorities. All present regretted this decision, because in point of the Council House is a most dangerous place, especially when the children are not away at school. Litter Bins: It was agreed to have three at Newsham. Gate into Allotments: Questions were asked as to when this gate would be repaired with a suggestion that it should open inwards to



