

**WELCOME TO THE E-NEWSLETTER**

**OF THE**

**NORTHUMBERLAND & DURHAM**

**FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY**

**ISSUE 18 – NOVEMBER 2020 EDITOR: JOYCE JACKMAN**

Hello everyone,

Well, we are in a lockdown again hopefully this will end on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of December, what a year. Our centre in Percy House is closed, and will remain so. Our Library and Research Centre will re-open in the new premises. This gives us time to prepare the centre for the move. Various functions are still being carried out. Sales and Research are being carried out remotely, Membership post is being collected once a week, our Treasurer is accessing and dealing with the Society's accounts.

There will be more information in the Winter Journal about our new premises on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor at MEA House in Newcastle upon Tyne.

Pat Franklin, our Membership Secretary for the last 13 ½ years resigned her position on the 02.10.2020 and she has been very efficient in her role, we will miss her. The Trustees wish Pat all the very best for the future. Because of the present situation, suitable leaving gifts were sent to Pat in gratitude and appreciation for the role she has taken in the life of the Society for the past 13 ½ years.

We have a new Membership Secretary, Kevin Johnson who is recently retired, but has been involved in activities within the Society for a number of years. Kevin has been involved with the format of indexes, so that they can be submitted to FMP, via the Family History Federation.

The Society is to be an exhibitor at the Virtual Family History Show on Saturday 14 November 2020, this is being hosted by the Family History Federation. Gerry Langley and I will be present in the booth to answer queries. Hopefully the show will bring a boost to sales and raise the profile of the Society.

At a recent Zoom Trustee's meeting it was agreed to buy one Zoom licence each for the Branches to ensure that members who attend branch meetings can be kept in touch with during this time. Some branches welcomed the initiative others consulted with their members and decided not to go ahead with purchasing a licence and preferred to wait until face to face meetings resumed again. The Alnwick Branch is very active in providing Zoom presentations. Others are getting up to speed with this.

**Wills project** once the co-ordinator can gain access to the wills, the project will progress.

Will of **William Milne** of Alnwick, Bread Baker. Proved 25 September 1843

Nephew **William Milne** of Alnwick son of my brother **James Milne**, six nieces daughters of my brother **James** £60.00, Nephew William Milne of Alnwick, Michael Patterson of Alnwick, Draper, John Leithead of Alnwick, Attorney at Law. All my ready Money, Money in the Funds Bonds. Except William Milne,

bequeath residue unto all my nephews and nieces respectively of my brothers, **John Milne, James Milne** and **Robert Milne** deceased.

**Know Your Parish: XV1      Volume 10 no.1   Spring 1985   June Watson**

### **Hetton-leHole, County Durham**

Though a superficial glance at the Hetton-le-Hole of today might lead one to think that it is a place with little or no history, this is not in fact the case: the history of the area can be traced back a thousand years. Hetton-le-Hole derives its name from two Anglo-Saxon words which were spelt together: 'Heppedune' or Bramble Hill. Various spellings were 'Hepdon', 'Hepden' and 'Hepton'. The name was taken by a local landowning family, the Le Hepdons, who owned part of the manor in early medieval times. The parish comprises the small townships of Hetton-le-Hole, Great Eppleton and Little Eppleton, including the hamlets of Easington Lane, Downs and Lyons. It is situated 5 ½ miles East-North-East of Durham and is bounded on the South and East by the parishes of Pittington, Dalton-le-Dale and Seaham. The parish was formerly part of the extensive parish of Houghton-le-Spring, from which ten new parishes were formed between 1830 and 1884, these being Penshaw (in 1830), Rainton (1838), Hetton (1847), Newbottle(1865), Burnmoor (1866), East Rainton (1866), Lyons (1869), Chilton Moor (1882), Eppleton (1883), and Herrington (1884).

The ancient manor of Hetton was divided into two parts known as Hetton on the Hill and Hetton in the Hole, the second and more sheltered part being that in which the present village ultimately developed. Until the early 17<sup>th</sup> century however the two sections formed on integral estate. Records exist of many holders of the manor of the manor right back to the 14<sup>th</sup> century. William de Hepden held half of the Manor by Deed in 1363, and in 1380 William de Dalden held the other half. At some early period the de Hepdons sold part of the estate to the de Latons of Sedgefield, ancestors of the Musgrave family much of the land from about 1600 onwards. In 1390 William de Latons' daughter Elizabeth married Piers Tylliol and from the descendants of this marriage may be traced to the Colville, Morsley and Musgrave families all of whom were landowners in the parish. The part of the estate held by the Musgraves was later purchased by the family of Bishop James of Durham and subsequently passed to John Spearman, Gentleman, who lived at Hetton Hall. In 1746 the estate was again sold, this time to the Countess Dowager of Strathmore – whose sons and grandsons lived at Hetton Hall – finally passing to the Hon. Frances Bowes-Lyon, the Queen Mother's Uncle.

For nearly three centuries the manor of Eppleton was held by a family of that name, from whom it passed in 1391 to the warlike family of Heron. William Heron of Ford, Captain of Berwick, Governor of Norham and twice Warden of the East March, sold the estate to a tenant named Todd, from whom the larger part of it passed in 1592 to Sir Cuthbert Collingwood of Dalden. One half of the manor afterwards belonged to the Shadforths, of whom Thomas Shadforth, brother-in-law to John Blakiston, was a zealous supporter of the Parliament during the Civil War. In 1692 the estate was purchased by Frances Mascall, gentleman of Durham.

Coal mining in the Hetton district began in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, mostly from drifts rather than deep mines, but none of the early collieries were very successful. However in 1819 the Hetton Coal Company was formed and three new pits were developed; Eppleton Hetton pit (the only one still working), Elemore pit and Hetton Lyons pit, where the first sinking began in 1820. The first shipment of coal from Hetton Lyons was loaded at Sunderland Staithes in November 1822. Hetton Lyons Colliery suffered few explosions, though one occurred in 1836 and another in 1860, both resulting in the loss of 22 lives. The success of the new pits and improved transportation attracted miners from other areas and the growth of Hetton through industrialisation is evident from the census returns. The first census in 1801 gave the population as 212; in 1811 it was 264 but by 1821 it stood at 919 and was growing at an enormous rate. It was interesting to note that despite its modest population Hetton has in 1821 no less than 30 public houses and 5 breweries.

During the year 1852 great numbers of the mining community emigrated, perhaps as a result of the many serious strikes at the time. On Sunday, 21 August 1852, nine families left the village, followed on the next Tuesday by another nineteen families, most of them sailing for America. The exodus caused a sensation and large numbers witnessed the departures. During the following week seven more families left for Australia.

The parish church of Hetton-le-Hole is St Nicholas. The original church was built in 1831, but owing to the rapid expanding population and the amount of repairs needed, it was rebuilt on the same site in 1901 with the help of generous donations. The present curate tells me that the story is that they built the new church around the old one and when it was finished pulled the old one down. Parish Registers for St Nicholas begin in 1832 and exist to the present day; the early registers are deposited with County Durham Record Office.

Websites; Ireland

[www.nationallibraryofireland.ie](http://www.nationallibraryofireland.ie) free to use, Census Returns for 1901 & 1911 and fragments from other census years. Roman Catholic Registers, digitised images of baptisms & marriages, it is helpful to know the name of the parish. There are no digitised burial registers.

[www.nationalarchivesofireland.ie](http://www.nationalarchivesofireland.ie) free to use On the Home Page scroll down to Genealogy – click sources of family history. Click on online catalogue, put your research surname in the search box. It came up with 150 for mine.

[www.irishgenealogy.ie](http://www.irishgenealogy.ie) Links into websites, Civil Reg. Indexes, Church Records, Census Records, Property records ( a click on this will lead you to the Family Search Site where you can view the digitised records online. Migration records, Graveyards, Military and Police records.

As you click each button look to the left of the page, there will be other links to click on.

[www.rootsireland.ie](http://www.rootsireland.ie) This is a pay site, but quite a good one, it incorporates the records from the Genealogy Companies based around Ireland.

There are many more websites for Ireland some free and others you pay.

Joyce Jackman, e-Newsletter Editor

Feedback is welcomed and do not be shy, if you wish to contribute please get in touch.

A Reminder:

The deadline for submission of items for inclusion in the newsletter will be 1st January 2021

Items must be in form of WORD RTF or ODT file, to be attached to an e-mail and sent to:

[ndfhsnews@ndfhs.org.uk](mailto:ndfhsnews@ndfhs.org.uk)

Photographs and other images should be attached separately as JPG files.

