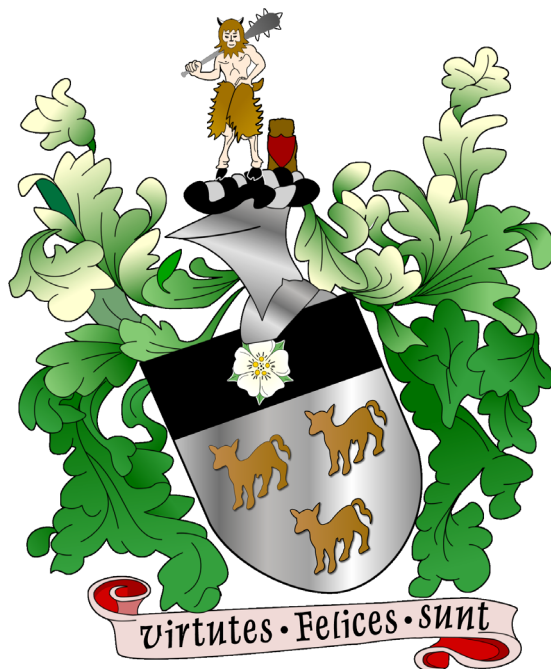


MECCA NEWS

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CONTENTS

Article & Contributor	Page
<i>Editorial Musings : Mike Pope</i>	4 - 5
<i>Three Brothers Go To War : David C. Metcalfe</i>	6 - 13
<i>Chairman's Jottings : David Lambert</i>	14 - 18
<i>The Borthwick Archive York : Jo Heron</i>	18 - 19
<i>PC Matthew Metcalfe Grandfather & Grandson : Michael Peel</i>	20 - 23
<i>Archivist - Report & Birth Briefs : Margaret Hodgson</i>	24 - 27
<i>Archivist - New Members : Margaret Hodgson</i>	28 - 29
<i>Archivist - Wills Project : Margaret Hodgson</i>	30
<i>York Family History Fair : Jo Heron</i>	31
<i>Charles & Mary Metcalf my Grandparents : David C. Metcalfe</i>	32 - 35
<i>Back Cover : Threatening weather brewing over the Buttertubs twixt Swaledale and Wensleydale.</i>	

AUGUST 2019 ISSUE No 118

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Editorial Musings by Michael Pope M1919

My very best wishes to Metcalfes around the world for this summer 2019 edition of Mecca News. We are now looking forward to our annual Muster in October and by the time you read this editorial, the final details will have been agreed at our committee meeting in Hawes, Wensleydale at the end of July.

The Muster is an excellent way of maintaining old friendships and making new acquaintances, as well as, hopefully, of learning new facts and connections within our Clan. My wife and I have just returned from a holiday in deepest France in the Loire region in temperatures of 40 Degrees C, which many of our members will experience regularly, but our discomfort was tempered by meeting and speaking with, in our not quite perfect French, many kind and helpful people. Amongst those Gallic acquaintances, every one of whom expressed dismay and surprise at the British intent to leave the EU, were our hosts Valerie and Frederic in whose beautiful gite we stayed. They invited us round to their house for drinks one evening and we sat in their garden and spoke about the many cultural similarities between our nations and laughed at the amusing differences.

During this tete a tete over a glass or two of Loire Rose we came also to discuss our family histories and each gained a most agreeable insight into our various histories and family origins. We talked of the disgraceful burning by the English of Joan of Arc as a witch, in retribution for losing battles to the French on "their own" territory and what would have happened at Waterloo if the Prussians had not turned up, just in the nick of time, to bolster Wellington's forces. The first world war too was an interesting topic and I spoke of my grandfather's experiences in the Royal Dragoons, having just visited a couple of days before, the French Cavalry School and museum in the fine town of Saumur, and Frederic talked of the horror and huge death toll on both sides at the almost continuous Battle of Verdun, about which many British seem ignorant.

Churchill's "jaw jaw, is better than war, war" statement seemed as always most appropriate and picking up some news of President Trump's apparently unplanned meeting with Kim Jong-un of Korea reminded me of a meeting last November at a Lloyds Register Marine meeting, after which was a dinner where I sat with five South Korean marine architects and ship owners. The Koreans were excellent company and as usual we laughed a lot and exchanged cultural and personal experiences, but then the conversation turned to family origins - I cannot understand how that happened!

I was astonished and very much educated to hear that each Korean family keeps a genealogy book called the Jokbo, which is passed down through the generations and by primogeniture every firstborn son inherits the original book, copies being passed to other siblings. There was much mirth on their part when I explained proudly that my earliest family record on my wife's Littlefair line was a marriage in St Michael's Bishopwearmouth, County Durham in 1582, in my grandmother's Sturdy family, a marriage in St Mary the Virgin's Parish Church Masham, Wensleydale in 1616 and in my Pope line a marriage in St Giles' Church Ickenham, Middlesex in 1621.

There was uproarious laughter as they expressed, in perfect English of course, that these records were only "yesterday" and that they could take their family lines back up to, and in many cases over, a thousand years. Such meetings and conversations are an excellent source of learning about culture and history and very frequently a reality check that our culture is, comparatively, not as sophisticated, nor superior in all respects, as we have been led to believe by our empire past.

I am sure that most Metcalfe Clan researchers will like me, whilst poring myopically over dusty parish records, have fumed at the inability of the churches to implement promptly the instructions of the crown or government to record BMDs; to ensure a standard and consistent recording procedure, that the incumbent actually did his job, that he had not diluted his ink tenfold and consigned the entries to fade within 50 not 250 years; that he did not scrawl illegibly, miss off the bride's name in marriages and the mother's name on births, and be quite clearly under the severe influence of fine port whilst attempting to perform his duties. Need I go on?

But as in all life, isn't it the frustration of not being able to do it immediately, the challenge of solving the problem, that makes us all love genealogy so much, and we at least can always go crying to Joan Metcalfe or Margaret Hodgson, those two ladies who "know" to solve our conundra!

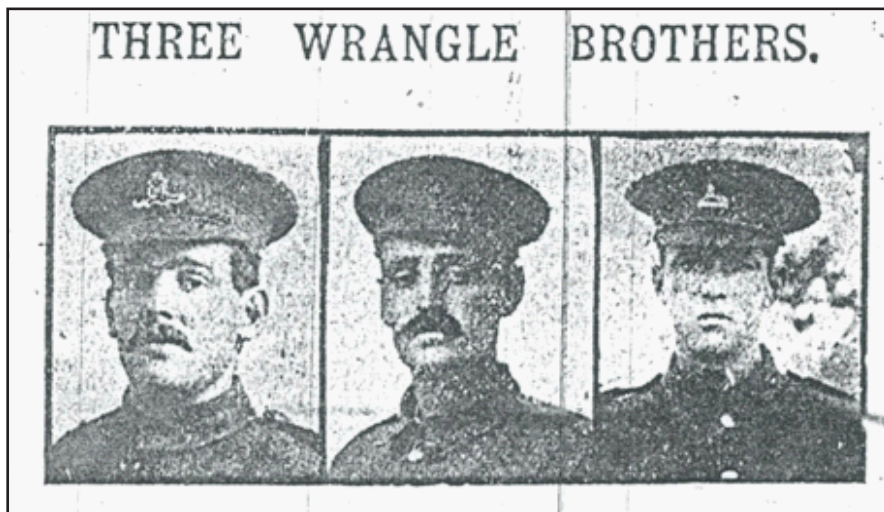
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Three Brothers go to War by David Charles Metcalfe M983

On Saturday, 27 May 1916 the Boston Guardian newspaper included a short article entitled "Three Wrangle brothers". The article gave brief details of the brothers' enlistments, and was accompanied by the following photograph.



The three brothers George Wilson Metcalf, Ernest Metcalf and Leonard Metcalf were my great uncles, being three of the sons of my great grandparents, Charles and Mary Metcalf, who lived in the Boston, Fishtoft and Wrangle area of Lincolnshire.

George Wilson, the oldest of the three, was born in 1887 and had already served in the Royal Field Artillery (RFA) for several years, before he left the army and then became a police constable in Derby. George was courting a young lady from Boston called Lizzie Coe. He had remained in the Reserves, and so on outbreak of war was immediately called back to his Regiment.

Ernest was born in 1894, he had just started married life with Elizabeth (nee Harrison) and was working on a farm in Wrangle, Lincolnshire. Leonard born in 1895, had left home and been working on the land since the age of 15 or 16. He was a good looking, single young man.

The following are their stories as far as I know them: they are all too brief and I wish I knew much more.

George Wilson Metcalf

George W was recalled to the R.F.A. 41st (XVI) Brigade in 1914 (he had been in the reserves for a couple of months prior to outbreak of war). He served on the French Front, and was twice slightly wounded.

The 41st Brigade RFA comprised three batteries each with several guns of varying sizes. The Batteries were the 9th, 16th and 17th and whilst they were often separated, they did also spend long periods alongside each other – so the 41st Brigade did also fight as a co-ordinated unit.

The Brigade had received orders to mobilise in August 1914 and mustered at Bordon, Hampshire in early August. From Bordon they were entrained to Southampton on 15th, and immediately embarked on SS Saturnia bound for Le Havre, arriving there as part of the British Expeditionary Force on 16th August. They were attached to I Corps under General Douglas Haig and operating in the 2nd Division commanded by General Sir Charles Carmichael Monro. Within a week all the Batteries 9, 16 and 17 were in action at the front in the Battle of Mons and the subsequent retreat during which casualties and losses became extremely severe.

Their baptism of fire continued in a summer and autumn characterised by marching, bivouacking, setting up the guns, and firing on directed targets in support of the infantry. They were heavily engaged in the counter attack at the Battle of Petit Morin on 6 September and by October were embroiled in the great battle of Ypres. In this early war of movement in Flanders and France they were constantly in motion and occasionally, they arrived at a location to find they weren't needed or the orders were cancelled!

Telephone communications were very difficult, especially as wires were often broken and had to be re-laid. Invariably they would arrive at their overnight bivouac at the rear of a column of infantry and would have to wait at least an hour for the infantry to be billeted, and then would have to tend to the horses before they could settle for the night.

At the end of October 1914 the 41st were involved in the defence and loss of Gheluvelt in the front line near Ypres, all three batteries firing in support of the infantry in the intensive fighting into November and the last engagements of what came to be known as "First Ypres".

On the morning of November 11th they were near Nonne Bosschen (Nun's Copse) and having been shelled, were then surprised to see the British troops of the Camerons, Black Watch and Scots Guards all retreating past them in a very disorganised manner.

This was followed by sight of the enemy advancing towards them – it seemed the 41st Brigade were now in the front line! The 16th Battery were in the front, with the 9th in the rear and the 17th to the left rear. The commanding officer of the 16th Battery, realising the seriousness of the situation, promptly turned out all his men – including cooks, officer's servants, and other non-fighting personnel - and formed a firing line with weapons each side of the gun position.

In this way he fooled the enemy into thinking that they had advanced towards a new and full line of British troops. Whilst the enemy came to within 100 yards of the Battery they held the line and bore the brunt of the fighting well into the afternoon, at which time they were relieved to be supported by much needed reinforcements. They had won the day and the enemy retreated back to the Nonne Bosschen where further action saw them take many casualties.

The success of the 16th Battery (and to a lesser extent by the 17th and 9th) was clearly recorded in dispatches to HQ, as by the end of the day when a communique was received from Major General C C Monro as follows: "My best congratulations to the splendid 41st Brigade, R.F.A. They have behaved today as they have on every occasion in this war. I am very proud to have the honour of serving with them".

Soon after this on the 19th November the Brigade were finally relieved, and able to pull back to Meteren for a well-earned rest. A few days later on 3rd December they received a visit from no other than His Majesty, George V who duly presented medals to deserving troops.

On 10th December the Brigade were also honoured by the visit of General Sir Douglas Haig, the General Officer Commanding First Army who also presented medals to two "drivers" who had distinguished themselves at an earlier incident at Villers Cotteret.

In early 1915 George W returned home on leave and married Lizzie Coe in Q1 of that year. A little while later he then returned to France to re-join his Battery, and served through to the end of the War in 1918.

Thus George W survived the war, and was awarded the 1914 Star and bar, which was also known by the troops as The Mons Star with clasp and roses, having been in action under fire at the front between 5 August and 23 November 1914 (and in the going having also been wounded), and also the British and Victory medals. Afterwards he returned to family life in Derby and his policing work, soon becoming a police sergeant.

George W and Lizzie had four children. The first was a boy, Ernest Leonard born in 1922, and named after George W's two brothers, but sadly died in infancy. This must have been quite devastating for them. Later they had three girls, who all survived to adulthood.

George W died in Derby in Q3 of 1961 aged 74. His wife Lizzie passed away in Q4 1967 also in Derby, aged 76.

Ernest Metcalf

Ernest and Elizabeth Harrison were married in Q1 1915; at the time Ernest was working on a local farm in Wrangle, and then of course the War intervened.

Ernest enlisted in the R.G.A. (Royal Garrison Artillery) in April 1916 at the age of 22 years, and trained with the 135th Siege Battery in Tyne-mouth before moving on to Horsham in Sussex on 4 June. Further training, and some mobilisation leave, took place in Bristol in July and early August before the Battery received embarkation orders and made its way by train via London to Folkestone. On 19 August 1916 they embarked for France on a ship called the "Golden Eagle". They arrived in Boulogne and marched to an overnight stop two miles inland. It was their turn to take their place in the firing line!

Ernest by now had graduated to become a Number 2 gunner in the Battery. The 135th Siege Battery was part of the 32nd Brigade, 4th Northern Division of the British Army. On 25 August the Battery were attending to two of their 8 inch Howitzers at La Houssaye – and were photographed twice on that day. The excellent photographs of the guns being serviced appear in the book "The Somme – the day by day account" by Chris McCarthy (pub Greenwich Editions) and the one here courtesy of the Imperial War Museum.



At first the Battery was split into two – a right half and a left half – the right going to support the 57th Siege Battery and the left half (including Ernest) went to join up with the (famous) 19th Siege Battery. The idea was to initiate them gradually into the “gentle art of war”! The left half were soon in action just outside the village of Mametz, on the Mametz to Carnoy road.

This continued for about a month, and then on September 21st the two halves were re-united at Viviers Mill. But that same night they were to be split again – the left half were posted to the 47th Siege (the right half to 67th Siege). This meant transporting men and equipment to new and advanced positions – a logistically challenging and very tiring exercise.

During the rest of September both halves would be involved in supporting some famous infantry attacks – at Delville Wood and High Wood, and the villages of Flers, Guillemont and Guinchy, and also the first tank attack at Guedecourt.

By end of September the two Battery halves were re-united, and at beginning of October made their gun emplacements on the Longueval to High Wood road. On the night of 3rd October the Battery was quite heavily shelled. One of Number 3 gun's dugouts was hit and a Gunner killed.

The heavy shelling was repeated on the night of 8th October, and another dugout was blown in by a shell – the two occupants being Gunners Ernest Metcalf and Senior who were both killed. These three were the first casualties of the 135th and their loss was “keenly felt by everybody”.

In a very moving letter from E Gilbert Richardson (Lieutenant – RGA) to Ernest's bereaved wife Elizabeth, he wrote: “Dear Mrs Metcalf, it is my most painful duty to inform you that your husband Gnr. Ernest Metcalf was killed in action at 9.30 last night. I must say this is an awful blow to my Section as he was the best No. 2 in the whole Battery, and was one of the very best gunners I had, and I personally feel his loss very keenly. Fortunately, he was killed instantaneously by a fairly large shell, which burst in his dugout, and also claimed one other victim. Please accept my deepest sympathy, Yours sincerely, E Gilbert Richardson, Lieut. R.G.A.”

Ernest was 23 years old, and left a young wife Elizabeth who would have received Ernest's two medals: The British War Medal and the Victory Medal. He had not been married long enough to start a family.

Ernest's grave is in Longueval Road Cemetery, Somme, France.

Leonard the youngest of the three brothers who went to war, was born in Fishtoft in 1895.

He enlisted with the 6th Lincolns in March 1915 and assembled with the mass of volunteers at Belton Park, near Grantham. He was soon in training and found himself en route to Liverpool at the end of June 1915. The battalion boarded the "Empress of Britain" and embarked for the Mediterranean. They were escorted by no less than three destroyers and after passing Gibraltar, Malta and Alexandria, they reached Mudros on the island of Tenedos.

On 19 July they changed ship and set sail for the Gallipoli Peninsula arriving in the middle of the night on 20 July 1915 at Cape Helles. That same day they moved into the reserve trenches, and the following day into the first line, and straight into action at Achi Bara.

A key feature of the fighting on Gallipoli was the rifle fire, because although the shelling was very dangerous too, the enemy would keep up continual rifle fire (often just up into the air) and our soldiers were always at risk of being hit by falling bullets even as far away as down on the beach!

For the rest of July and early August they remained in this section, and gained valuable experience of engaging an enemy, being under fire, and taking and overcoming the loss of comrades. It would be a great help for what was to follow.

On 1st and 2nd August they were relieved by fresh troops, and pulled back to Imbros. On 6 August they embarked on a destroyer and headed for Suvla Bay, to join in the landings alongside the New Zealanders and Australians. Immediately the Battalion were involved in the taking of "Chocolate Hill". It was 7th August, and the British advance had stalled on this crucial objective, whilst the Royal Dublin Fusiliers had been halted half way up. "B" and "D" companies (supported by "A" and "C") prepared for the assault, leaving the Dubliners behind. They advanced to a point just short of the hill crest, rested, and then made the final assault. Casualties were heavy on both sides, and once over the top there was some hand to hand fighting as the enemy quickly retreated. The Hill was taken but at a price - the casualties were five officers and 164 men dead or wounded.

Chocolate Hill was a remarkable achievement – a whole Brigade had failed where the lesser 6th Battalion Lincolns had simply gone straight at it and taken the Hill.

On 9th August another hill (Hill 70) was the objective and again there was stiff opposition from the enemy. As the weather had been warm and dry, the gorse and bushes on the hillsides caught fire from the shelling and so the Battalion had to pull back. Several wounded had not been evacuated, and were now in danger of being burnt alive. Captain Hansen took a small number of volunteers and they risked their own lives under heavy enemy fire, and in the burning scrub, to rescue six wounded. For his actions that day Captain Hansen was awarded the Victoria Cross.

The next few weeks saw much more fighting in and around this hill, and others nearby. It was a difficult time, with the men badly affected by the heat, lack of drinking water, and lack of cover as the ground was very rocky and only allowed shallow dug outs with a mere sheet over for cover. Dysentery was rife. And then, to make matters worse in late November the weather changed overnight, there was a storm with heavy rains causing flash flooding leading to significant losses to drowning, and this was followed during the night by extremely cold weather which caught many men with frostbite and killed more with exposure.

Between 18 to 20 December they were ordered to pull out and returned to ship bound for the island of Imbros. Here they camped and spent a few weeks recuperating and training.

On 30 January 1916 the Battalion sailed to Egypt aboard the ship *Tunisian*, disembarking at Alexandria. They were stationed in Sidi Bishra Camp, spent the next few months training, where they were preparing fortifications to protect the Suez Canal from potential enemy attack, and also enjoyed the warm climate and limited leisure facilities (mainly swimming). They would no doubt have seen camels for the first time in their lives!

Their time in Egypt soon came to an end and on 2 July 1916, the 6th Lincolns embarked on the HM Transport ship *Huntspill* bound for Marseilles in France. Apparently everyone was keen to be going to re-join the War in France – except those who had been there before! From Marseilles they were transported by train through lovely French countryside northwards until they were close to the Western Front. The orders were to relieve a battalion of Oxford & Bucks Light Infantry at a section on the Arras-Beaurain-Bapaume Road, which they did on 21 July.

By the end of August the 6th Lincolns were relieved and moved to Bereville, and then in early September moved forward again to Bouzincourt just four miles from Thiepval, the enemy's great stronghold on the Somme.

The Lincolns were now embroiled in the follow on from the infamous "Big Push" the fierce fighting for the northern end of the Somme battleground. Attacks and counter attacks continued at now well known places such as Ovillers, Pozieres, Mouquet Farm, Courcellette and Constance Trench, in the allied drive to conquer Thiepval, and casualties were heavy on both sides.

The Canadians captured Courcellette on 16th September, and The Lincolns supported this success by clearing the Constance Trench, and fending off a fierce counter attack. Over the next 2 days they were engaged in much fighting and always under threat of enemy shelling. Casualties were high, including the loss of D Company's commander.

In the midst of all the action on 18th September Leonard Metcalf received severe wounds and was evacuated from the front and taken to the 16th Canadian Hospital in Le Treport. The Battalion were relieved on 19th September and moved back in support at Donnets Post.

On Wednesday, 20 September 1916 Leonard Metcalf died of his wounds. He was 21 years of age and unmarried. After the War his parents Charles and Mary – would have received Leonard's medals: the 1914-15 Star, the British War Medal, and the Victory Medal.

Leonard's grave is in the Mont Huon Cemetery, Le Treport, Saint-Maritime but he is remembered on the Wrangle Parish Church War memorial below.



On Saturday, 14 October 1916 the Boston Guardian reported the death of Leonard Metcalf. Two weeks later they reported the death of Ernest Metcalf. Thank goodness that the cycle was then broken, and although he had been injured twice George Wilson Metcalf managed to survive the war and returned home to family life. Three brothers had gone to war, but only one had returned. They heroically served their country and we will never forget their personal sacrifice.

David Charles Metcalfe M983

Chairman's Jottings

Gloom, some despondency and undoubted frustration, can best summarise the feelings of the members of our committee, given that none of you has approached us offering to join the body which runs our Society.

I must repeat the message previously given: unless we can find 3 new committee members (minimum) at this year's Muster, the Society is unlikely to be able to continue when it reaches its 40th anniversary next year. The remaining committee members will have no chairman, treasurer or editor. The latter two being fundamental to the running of the Society and in the case of the Mecca News a major reason for you being a member. The number of members of the existing committee is very tight, not really adequate, and does not allow for one or more of us to step down before 2020 due to ill health or family reasons.

This has very recently been brought home to me as I have been diagnosed with cancer and also cardiac heart disease. I hope that I can carry on after surgery and treatment but presently don't have a date.

I mention this purely to remind us all that the unforeseen can and does happen and that with only a small committee, losing one member will impact adversely on the remainder, putting them under greater pressure.

With this in mind I again urge you to consider joining us on the committee. We can provide full details of what this will entail especially the roles of treasurer and editor. The committee is meeting shortly to consider proposals which we will make to you at the AGM regarding the future of the Society and potential changes to the constitution.

We are continuing to work on proposed plans to celebrate the 40th anniversary next year but that could well be the Society's swan song. We have some great ideas for the future of the Society, so I would find it very disappointing, as I believe will you, if the Society cannot continue as a membership body due to the fact that there are insufficient committee members to manage and administer it.

It's down to you.

Details of this year's Muster appear with this edition and I look forward to meeting you in large numbers to consider the future of the Society as well as to enjoy our usual Muster activities. Jackie Depelle has agreed to pay a return visit which I am certain you will enjoy.

My recent ill health has made me ponder how I would have fared if I was living in earlier centuries. Certainly, no X rays until 1895 (discovered by Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen (1845-1923) in Germany). Ultra sound images were first used medically by John Wild during the year in which I was born: 1949. CT scans are much more recent, they being invented in 1972 by Godfrey Hounsfield and by South Africa-born Allan Cormack. MRI scans were invented later still in 1978.

Interestingly, the stethoscope was invented by a Frenchman in 1816 but the equipment to check blood pressure was much later 1905.

I should count myself lucky that I was not living in the 17th century when Galen's principles still held sway, as they had for some 1,500 years. His ideas were approved by the Church: ill-health was taken to be divine punishment and healing was disapproved of as this was considered to be interfering with God's plan. My 'humours' (blood, phlegm, yellow bile and black bile) would be 'out of balance' if I was ill and treatment would have entailed re-balancing the humours. Blood-letting was commonly carried out to reduce an excess of blood. This occurred up to the end of the 19th century. Leeches might be used in place of a barber's razor or a fleam.

The 17th century medical practitioners were separated into 3 classes: (1) Barber Surgeons; (2) Physicians and (3) Apothecaries.

Barber /Surgeons carried out surgery since they had the sharp implements required. In London the Barber Surgeons' Company was founded in 1540. Thereafter, barbers who wanted to cut hair were not allowed to carry out operations and vice versa. Guilds of Surgeons were established too in Norwich, Exeter, Bristol and York, which regulated and licensed their members. Elsewhere in the country there was no regulation.

Physicians tended to be 'gentlemen' unlike the apothecaries who were 'merchants', and surgeons the 'craftsmen' who used the tools. Physicians would be trained at Oxford or Cambridge Universities or in European Universities. The College of Physicians was established in 1518 and London physicians were expected to belong to the College, or else have a licence from a bishop. The physicians would charge for their services and usually only the wealthy could afford the fee.

Apothecaries were supposed to prepare and dispense medicines prescribed by the physicians. These would usually be herbal remedies. A bit like today, Apothecaries would diagnose and treat patients, where there were no physicians, as was commonly the case away from the larger cities.

1617 saw the establishment of the Worshipful Society of the Art and Mystery of the Apothecaries of the City of London. This regulated them and required candidates to sit examinations. An Adrian Metcalfe was deputy apothecary to the household of King Charles I. Adrian died in 1658. He claimed expenses in 1635 which have survived and are held in the Wellcome Library.

Diagnosis in 17th century relied upon astrology, and the examination (and tasting!) of urine was a method of diagnosis. I am glad I was not a 17th century apothecary! The pulse might be taken and a check on 'imbalance of humours' would be considered.

Treatment relied upon ways to re-balance the humours. This could be achieved by remedies (usually herbal) or surgery such as trepanning. Superstition, especially in rural areas, played a large part in treatment. Strange folk cures and charms were widely used. Treatment involving mercury sounds to our ears more likely to kill rather than cure. Surgery was carried out without anaesthetic of course. Surgeons would re-use bloodied bandages and not wash their hands. It has been estimated that only 30 % of those who underwent an operation survived!

I am fortunate that medical care has moved on.

I can recommend the book by Janet Few entitled "Coffers Clysters, Comfrey and Coifs" published by The Family History Partnership (now owned by the Federation of Family History Societies), on which I have based the above. (I acknowledge their copyright). For those who like to know more about diseases or sicknesses that afflicted our ancestors, or to check the causes of death recorded on certificates, I would suggest you read Joan Grundy's excellent "Dictionary of Medical & Related Terms", published by Swansong Publications 2006.

Where might you locate archives of medical ancestors? Ancestry has transcripts of the medical Register from 1859 onwards. Details of physiotherapists and masseuses from 1895 until 1980, extracts from the nurses Register 1898-1968 and some details of midwives are also on the website under Occupations. A general search against Metcalfe under the general heading of Occupations (not limited to medical entries) resulted in 217 pages or over 4,000 results.

Findmypast has sections on 'Professions' under Education and Trade. This section includes over 50 Metcalfe asylum records for Metcalf(e)s from 6 asylums in Hampshire, Kent, Surrey, Northampton, Manchester (Prestwich) and Derby.

The Genealogist Website also has a section on Occupations and Medical entries: 67 for our family.

To see if your ancestors were surgeons you might like to consider checking the archives of The Royal College of Surgeons. They have a good Website to be found at <https://www.rcseng.ac.uk/museums-and-archives/archives/using-the-archives/family-history/>. They do however make a charge for consulting the archives. The index is free and it has 4 references to METCALFE, including one to a Mr Pollock who in 1843 was appointed to the post of Resident Physician to Lord Metcalfe, Governor-General of Canada. Metcalfe suffered from 'rodent ulcer of the cheek' which destroyed an eye, and he returned home in December, 1845, to die on Sept 5th, 1846. The online search facility makes available Plarrs' lives of Fellows and there are a handful of Metcalf(e)s referred to. See https://livesonline.rcseng.ac.uk/client/en_GB/lives/search/results?qu=metcalfe&te=ASSET

Several surgeons were trained in Edinburgh. The Royal College of Surgeons website permits searches here: <https://library.rcsed.ac.uk/archives/search-the-catalogue-adlib>. I could not find any references in the Scottish records to Metcalf(e)/ Medcalf(e).

The Society of Apothecaries have an archive and the email address of the archivist is: archives@apothecaries.org. The archives are run by volunteers. Microfilm copies exist for many of the major series of the Society's pre-20th-century records. These microfilms are on open access in the search room of the Manuscripts Department in Guildhall Library, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 7HH (tel: 020 7332 1868/1870 email: manuscripts.guildhall@cityoflondon.gov.uk). The Guildhall Library is open to the general public six days a week and no appointment is necessary. [extracted from the website]. The Wellcome Library on Euston Road opposite the mainline station is particularly helpful for any queries on matters medical. A search of the library catalogue online reveals 172 Metcalfe (all spellings) entries. The website address is <https://wellcomelibrary.org/>. Well worthwhile a look!

One of their books is one entitled "Two native narratives of the mutiny in Delhi translated from the originals by the late Charles Theophilus Metcalfe" 1837-1892.

The reference to India permits me to divert to the recent ITV series Beecham House which several of you may have seen. This is said to have been inspired by the book "A Golden Calm: an English Lady's' life in Moghul Delhi: reminisces of Emily, Lady Bayley and her father Sir Thomas Metcalfe about life in India prior to the Indian mutiny (edited by M.M. Kaye). The hero Beecham is based upon Thomas Metcalfe

Don't forget our Metcalfes in India publication based on the records researched by the late George Buxton in the East India Company archives. Jo Heron will happily sell you a copy if you have been enthused by the series. I am certain copies will be available at the Muster too.

I hope to be there and to seeing as many as possible of you as some important decisions will have to be taken in the next 15 months.

David Lambert

Chairman

The Borthwick Archive, York by Jo Heron.

This archive does have a lot of material concerning Metcalfes, and is well worth a visit.

The archive was formed in 1953, originally in St. Anthony's Hall, which had been a Guildhall, then a hospital and finally a school, before being taken over to house the archive being collected from both the Archdiocese of York. Their holdings include wills, probate documents, court records and Church documents such as Bishops Transcripts.

Church records are for the Established Church – so include Catholic records and Church of England records post Reformation. The collections relate to industry from Rowntree's and Terry's companies, to Yorkshire generally from the Raymond Burton Trust, and encompass Health and Well-being including mental health records, Politics, Wildlife, Architecture, music, film and tv. Two large depositions include the Sir Alan Ayckbourn and Barry Took collections. Many date to the Medieval period, but increasingly, later material is being added, including tithe maps and apportionments where available from 1839. Many items are indexed online, but there is still a good, old-fashioned card catalogue available.

The Medieval material includes the Church Court records from 1300-1858, many in Latin and so difficult to read, but which encompass moral offences as well as details of placements of clergy and parish records. There are also the Archbishops' Registers, recording activities across the archdiocese from 1225-1650s, which include church business, information about the parish, ordinations, disciplining of clergy and relations with the State – many of which have been published through the Surtees Society, and Canterbury and York Society. All of the registers from 1225 to 1660 have been digitised, and have either already been indexed or are being indexed.

Probate records form a useful part of the collection, dating from 1389 to 1858 (York Probate Index covers 1267-1500), and many of these are indexed on Find My Past. Although they may be in Latin, it is very formulaic so once you are used to the terminology, they are easier to read. There are also inventories from 1570 to the present, with one or two earlier ones – useful for detailing the contents of properties - Deeds and Land Tenure documents from the 12th century and some fragmentary music sheets dating back to the 11th century.

There is an easy to search index – either by subject, name or place, an A-Z of the 10,195 records, and those that have already been digitised have zoom facilities for ease of reading. Names do not necessarily include all variants of a name – so it is worth remembering to check variations on names.

Categories which may be of interest:

- The Northern Way on the political role of the Archdiocese of York in Church and State politics, from 1304 -1405, in collaboration with the National Archives – including details of excommunications and divorce proceedings. Where a reference is underlined, the document can be accessed online without a visit to the archive.
- Cause Papers – sorted by date and type are available through Google. The York Cause Papers 1300 – 1858 are also available, and can be searched by place, subject, name, date range, etc.
- The Yorkshire Historic Dictionary based on the work of David Hey and George Redmond was launched recently and a publication will be available in 2020. The online version can be added to or amended by completing an online slip, but it could be a very useful tool when trying to transcribe texts from the distant past – what does this work mean?

The archive is open 24 hours per day, 7 days a week for staff and students at York University, and 8.00 am to 10 pm for the public, Monday to Friday, though original documents can only be consulted 9:15-4:45 Mon-Fri. Car parking is free after 6.00 pm and at weekends. For more information, contact borthwick-institute@york.ac.uk, tele: 01904 321166.

THE FUTURE OF THE METCALFE SOCIETY

Please note - within the next 6 weeks, all members will receive a letter by post from the Chairman David Lambert on the future of the Metcalfe Society and an outline of some potentially far reaching proposals which will be discussed at the Muster.

**PC Matthew Metcalfe
Grandfather and Grandson
by Michael Peel M1698**

The title refers not to one Constable Metcalfe who was at the same time a grandfather and a grandson; it refers to two constables, one the grandfather of the other, the grandson. The elder Matthew was a parish constable, the younger a police constable.

We start with the senior Matthew Metcalfe (1788-1871), a great great grandfather of the author, represented in the History of the Clan as a twig 63 among the branches, page 216 (unique record number 76380). He was a farmer in the area around Kirkby Malzeard, his last farm being Lawnwith on the edge of the village.

I first found out that Matthew was a constable from an article in the Yorkshire Gazette May 29th 1841:

“RIPON COURTHOUSE.—Friday, May 21st.

Present. The Mayor (for the city and borough) and C. Oxley, John Dalton, jun., and R Paley Esqrs for the Liberty of Ripon and West Riding.

West Riding cases - Betty Iddeson, an aged unmarried woman from Kirby Malzeard was the informant against William Gill, of the township of Grewelthorpe, and Matthew Metcalfe, of Kirby Malzeard, for an alleged trespass. The two defendants are farmers, and the latter of them is a constable. From the evidence elicited from Ann Wood and Mary Wood, wife of Henry Wood, the real complainant, it appears that Gill is the son-in-law of Henry Wood, and that there exists some little family disagreement among the parties about the ownership of some articles of furniture in the house of the old people, which Gill claimed in right of his wife.

On the 15th inst. he accordingly proceeded to remove a chest of drawers, and some chairs from Henry Wood's domicile, which he affected under the protection of the constable, whom he prevailed upon to accompany him, to prevent, as he pretended, any disturbance. Mr Wise, solicitor, appeared for Gill, and contended that the case was not within the jurisdiction of the magistrates, but that an action might lie for special damages. The defendant he said was quite ready to refer the adjustment of their differences to any neighbour. The complaint was therefore at an end, and the parties paid the expenses between them.”

How can we know that this refers to my great great grandfather? The 1841 census reveals just two possible Matthew Metcalfes in Kirkby Malzeard.

One (unique record number 76504) was an agricultural labourer married to Hannah, both age 75, and not likely to be a constable going round the area keeping the peace. He was an uncle of the other, a farmer age 50, also married to Hannah age 45 with several children, my ancestor's family (other Matthew Metcalfes in the Ripon area: a 14 year old living at Aldfield, Ripon, a 12 year old at Grewelthorpe as well as our Matthew's 10 year old son named Matthew). Looking for further evidence I obtained a copy of a volume of minutes of the Vestry Meetings of the parish of Kirby Malzeard from the County Records Office, Northallerton (County of North Yorkshire) covering 14th July 1847 to 9th January 1852 (the only volume available there). The meetings were mainly concerned with the granting of aid to the poor of the parish. There were also meetings at which constables, overseers of the poor and surveyors of the highways were appointed or nominated.

There were 122 meetings recorded. Matthew Metcalfe was the most prolific in attendance, turning up 101 times, chairing 32 of the meetings. On page 22 overleaf is shown Matthew signing off the minutes of the Vestry Meeting on 6 September 1850.

He was appointed overseer of the poor on 8th March 1848. Later overseers of the poor were appointed by magistrates. The most memorable minute from 23rd March 1849 orders that "Alice Spence be engaged to Brice Smith of Ripon for the term of one year commencing at May Day, 1849 and ending at May Day 1850 under the following condition viz. that he, Brice Smith find Alice Spence with Board and Clothing and the Overseer to allow him Brice Smith 10/-."

Nowhere in the document is there any personal information about the members of the Vestry committee to link with their families, occupation or home. There is just one Matthew Metcalfe in the 1851 census for Kirkby Malzeard, farmer of Lawnwith (the son Matthew was working for farmer Robert Imeson in Masham). This is the only evidence suggesting that my great great grandfather is the Matthew Metcalfe who played such a large part in the Vestry meetings.

The grandson **Matthew Metcalfe** (unique record number 76424) was baptised 7th December 1861 in the parish church of Kirkby Malzeard (parish register) parents William (unique record number 96391) and Mary. His birth certificate dated 4th November 1861 provides his mother's maiden name Richmond. William Metcalfe and Mary Richmond were married 18th June 1861; the marriage certificate shows that William was a son of the above Matthew Metcalfe.

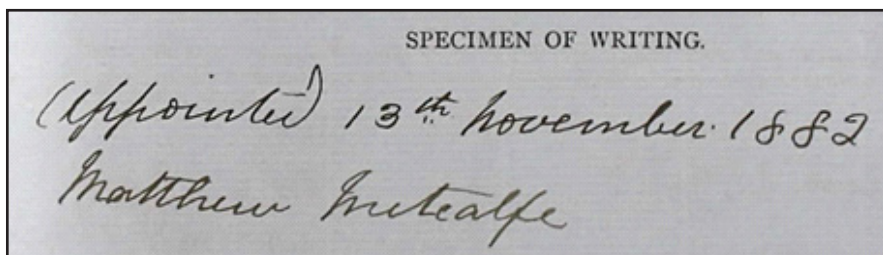
At a Select Vestry Meeting held
in the School House on Friday Even-
ing the 6th of Sept 1850. Present James
Bent Cooke, Timothy Cornwell, Matthew
Metcalf, J^r. Kelliwell, George Barker
Chas. Hammond & Thos. Proctor
Agreed that Mary Milner have the
Bed which John Shepherd used and
which is now in the possession of
John Swiers. Agreed that Mary Uni-
pleby's relief be advanced 6 per
week. Agreed that George Barker
shoot or cause to be shot the horse
owned by John Raynard and now strayed
on the High-ways and supposed to be
glandered and that the Township will
defend the shot. Agreed that Mr. Ann

strong be engaged to Vaccinate those chil-
dren whom the Select Vestry Agree
to, and that he be allowed 1/6 per
head to paid out of the Poor rate Also
that Agreed that the Overseers relieve
George Thirkill be relieved at their
discretion

Matthew Metcalf

Matthew senior signing off the Vestry Minutes on 6 September 1850.

In 1871 Matthew jnr was with his parents at Lawnwith age 9. William took over the farm soon after 1861 (the senior Matthew's last entry in the electoral register at Lawnwith was dated 1861; according to the 1871 census, he was living in the "register office" in Kirkby Malzeard, farming 10 acres). In 1881 Matthew junior was age 19, blacksmith's apprentice working for John Elerby at Great Ouseburn. This connects to police records which show that he was appointed to the force 13th November 1882, warrant number 4388. It names his last employer, occupation and place of residence in agreement with the 1881 census. He was age 21, 5 feet 9½ inches, fresh complexion with blue eyes and dark brown hair and below is the record of him signing on to the Force.



Matthew served first in Sheffield, then Upper Agbrigg (from 1885), West Morley (from 1891), Todmorden (from 1901) and finally Dewsbury (from 1908). He made good progress being promoted to sergeant in 1892. He lost his good conduct merit award in 1897 and got it back again in 1899, only to lose it 1900, receiving it again in 1906. He was reduced from sergeant in 1903. He left the force 1st December 1908. His pension was £56.15.6 per annum. In 1911 he was living in Morley near Leeds with his wife Mary Elizabeth, one unmarried daughter and three unmarried sons. He died 30th September 1923 (age 61 from GRO death certificate reference). He was buried 3 Oct 1923 in Bruntcliffe Lane Cemetery, Morley (NBI). Administration of his affairs left £171 8s 9d to his widow Mary Elizabeth (probatesearch.service.gov.uk).

The Metcalfe Society 39th Mecca Muster & AGM 2019

The 2019 Muster will again be held at the Garden Rooms at Tenant's, Leyburn on Saturday 5th October 2019. The day will include a variety of talks on issues relevant and of interest to members, details yet to be confirmed at the next Committee Meeting. There will be a chance to look round the auction house and most importantly, to renew old acquaintances with members of the Clan and meet new friends and perhaps relatives and assistance for members in tracing their ancestors. Admission to the AGM is free, but there will be a charge to attend the Muster events. More information on the Muster will be available soon on the Metcalfe website: www.metcalfes-online.co.uk/ **Jo Heron**

ARCHIVIST'S REPORT

Thanks to all who have sent in details. As you will see, this edition's updates include my own 'tree', as I have found another Metcalfe link, this time on my mother's side. Identifying the correct Thomas (c1737), proved difficult, as there were several possibilities. However work on my Ancestry DNA results and also those of my sister, especially 'distant cousin' links connected to these have allowed me to have some confidence in the Thomas who was the son of Joseph & Ann (Atkinson) Metcalfe in Hudswell. Therefore this is an update too for the other Members who link to this line. Using DNA results proves a fascinating, if time consuming, activity as I am sure many of you are finding out!

Margaret Hodgson M515

archivist@metcalfe.org.uk

Postal address on front inside page of this magazine

BIRTH BRIEFS FROM EXISTING MEMBERS (INCLUDING UPDATES – shown in bold)**M515 Ms Margaret Hodgson**

27 Middlethorpe Drive, York YO24 1NG

bromptonpatrick@btinternet.com

Grd d.o. Francis Swainston & Harriet Pratt (Mte) Hodgson m 9 Sep 1912 Patrick Brompton. Harriet bpt 5 Oct 1878 Patrick Brompton d.o. Matthew & Catherine (Pratt) Mte m 24 Nov 1877 Patrick Brompton. Matthew b 24 Jan 1856 Patrick Brompton s.o. Thomas & Elizabeth (Wray) Mte m 15 May 1841 West Tanfield. Thomas bpt 22 Apr 1813 East Witton s.o. Matthew & Ann (Sadler) m 19 Jan 1807 Topcliffe. Matthew bpt 8 Mar 1775 East Witton s.o. Matthew & Elizabeth (Topham) Mte m 2 Apr 1759 East Witton. Matthew bpt 15 Jul 1733 Masham s.o. Thomas & Mary (Askwith) Mte m 10 Apr 1720 East Witton. Thomas bpt 13 May 1693 Healey s.o. Thomas & Jane (Thorpe) Mte m 2 Feb 1690-91 Healey. Thomas bpt 11 Mar 1659-60 Masham s.o. John Mte of Sourmire.

Conn: M9 et al

Also 3× gt grd d.o. William Metcalf & Elizabeth (Jaques) Corner m 15 May 1813 Bolton on Swale, Yks. William bpt 1 Sep 1785 Hauxwell natural s.o. Elizabeth Mte & William Corner (William was previously married to Elizabeth's sister Ann). Elizabeth bpt 3 Jul 1763 Hauxwell d.o. Thomas & 1st wf Elizabeth (Plews) Mte m 13 Nov 1757 Hauxwell.

**Thomas bpt 24 Jul 1737 Hudswell s.o. Joseph & Ann (Atkinson) Mte m 5 Nov 1722 Hudswell. Joseph bpt 2 Sep 1694 Hudswell s.o. Joseph & Margaret (Kilbourne) Mte m 1 May 1681 Hudswell
Conn: M624 M645 M898 M991 M1134 M1275 M1522 M1567 M1620 M1691 M1956 M1967**

M1366 Mrs Debrah Goss

153 Forest Street, Westbrook, Maine 04092, USA

debgoss@hotmail.com

Grd d.o. Adelbert Sargent & Laura Grace (Mt) Lewis m 12 Dec 1914 Porter, Oxford, Maine. Laura Grace b 10 May 1893 Diamond Hill, Rhode Island, USA d.o. James & Ida Annie (Brown) Mt m USA. James b 16 Jun 1861 Wrentham, Massachusetts, USA s.o. Silas Horatio & Rebecca (Adams) Mt m USA. Silas Horatio b 3 Dec 1823 Wrentham s.o. Silas & Nancy Lovett (Sherburne) Mt. Silas b 6 Oct 1798 Wrentham s.o. Lewis & Elizabeth (Winsor) Mt. Lewis b 29 Oct 1773 Wrentham s.o. Sergeant Silas & Miriam (Ray) Mt. Sergeant Silas b 19 Apr 1746 Wrentham s.o. Pelatiah & Hepzibah (Mann) Mt. Peletiah b 28 Mar 1714 Wrentham s.o. Michael & Abiel (Colburn) Mt m 23 Dec 1712 Massachusetts. Michael b 25 Jan 1686-87 Wrentham s.o. Eleazer & Meletiah (Fisher) Mte m 9 Apr 1684 Wrentham. Eleazar b 20 Mar 1653 Dedham, Massachusetts d.o. Michael & Mary (Fairbanks) Mte m 2 Apr 1644 Norwich, Nfk. Michael b 29 Aug 1620 Norwich, Nfk s.o. Michael & Sarah (Ellwyn) Mte m 13 Oct 1616 Tatterford, Nfk. Michael b 17 Jun 1586 Tatterford s.o. Leonard & Amy (Thurston/Thursby) Mte m 1582 Tatterford. Leonard b c1545 Tatterford s.o. Brian & Joanna Mte. Brian b c1519 Tatterford.

Conn: M283 M455 M456 M571 M585 M944 M968 M1009 M1010 M1104 M1152 M1175 M1251 M1366 M1627 M1771 M1971 M2100

Ex-M1700 Mr Ian Scott (see M2104 below)

S.o. Peter & Olive (Mte) Scott m 1948 Scarborough, Yks. Olive b 7 May 1922 Hull d.o. James & Emily (Nicholson) Mte m 21 Apr 1917, St James's Hull. **James b 2 Dec 1889 Hull s.o. Thomas & Martha Jackson (Wray) Mte m 11 Aug 1884 St Mark's, Hull. Thomas b 1861 Hull s.o. Henry & Jane (Cross) Mt m 27 Feb 1860 Sculcoates. Henry b 1838 Hull s.o. George & Ann (Quarton) Mt m 23 Apr 1820 Hull. George bpt 10 Oct 1796 Hull s.o. George & Mary (Thompson) Mt m 30 May 1790 Hull. George bpt 24 Oct 1766 Appleby, Lin s.o. George & Mary (Wharton) Mt m 26 Jan 1762 Appleby. George bpt 15 Feb 1740 West Halton, Lin s.o. John & Ann (Leedham) Mte m 1738. John bpt 25 Sep 1715 Alkborough, Lin s.o. Peter & Elizabeth (Tomlinson) Mt m 12 Apr 1702 Appleby. Peter bpt 26 Feb 1675 Appleby s Peter & Ann (Williamson) Mt m 5 Jun 1672 Appleby. Peter bpt 23 Apr 1648 Appleby s.o. Peter Mt.**

Conn: M67 M168 M1416 M1900

M2102 Mr Scott Metcalfe

11 Union Street, Jamestown, Rhode Island 02835, USA
scottmet11@aol.com

S.o. Earle Sanderson & Patricia Cecelia (Tatten) Mte m 1954 New Hampshire, USA. Earle Sanderson s.o. Walter Beckwith & Lucy (Sanderson) Mte m 15 Apr 1914 Chelmsford, Mass, USA. Walter Beckwith b 14 Sep 1891 Bradford, Yks s.o. Albert Beckwith & Martha Ellen (Farr) Mte m 21 Dec 1890 Bradford Cathedral. Albert Beckwith b 15 Oct 1867 Bradford s.o. William Beckwith & Charlotte Idonia (Blay) Mte m 16 Jan 1865 Bradford Cathedral. William Beckwith b 1844 Dent s.o. Robert & Sarah (Beckwith) Mte m 25 May 1844 Dent. Robert bpt 15 Jul 1823 Dent s.o. John & Isabella (Parrington) Mte m 11 Apr 1807 Dent. John bpt 22 Sep 1782 Dent s.o. Philip & Margaret (Lindsey) Mte m 26 Nov 1768 Dent.

M2104 Miss Ann Ward

22 Red Scar Drive, Newby, Scarborough, North Yorks YO12 5RQ
missannmichelleward@hotmail.co.uk

Grd d.o. Peter & Olive (Mte) Scott m 1948 Scarborough, Yks. Olive b 7 May 1922 Hull d.o. James & Emily (Nicholson) Mte m 21 Apr 1917, St James's Hull. James b 2 Dec 1889 Hull s.o. Thomas & Martha Jackson (Wray) Mte m 11 Aug 1884 St Mark's, Hull. Thomas b 1861 Hull s.o. Henry & Jane (Cross) Mt m 27 Feb 1860 Sculcoates. Henry b 1838 Hull s.o. George & Ann (Quar-ton) Mt m 23 Apr 1820 Hull. George bpt 10 Oct 1796 Hull s.o. George & Mary (Thompson) Mt m 30 May 1790 Hull. George bpt 24 Oct 1766 Appleby, Lincs s.o. George & Mary (Wharton) Mt m 26 Jan 1762 Appleby. George bpt 15 Feb 1740 West Halton, Lincs s.o. John & Ann (Leedham) Mte m 1738. John bpt 25 Sep 1715 Alkborough, Lincs s.o. Peter & Elizabeth (Tomlinson) Mt m 12 Apr 1702 Appleby. Peter bpt 26 Feb 1675 Appleby s Peter & Ann (Williamson) Mt m 5 Jun 1672 Appleby. Peter bpt 23 Apr 1648 Appleby s.o. Peter Mt.

Conn: M67 M168 M1416 M1900

M2110 Mrs Laurie Forbes

17 Webbs Mills Rd, Raymond, Maine 04071, USA
rforbes1@maine.rr.com

D.o. Everett Arnold & Amy Ida (Lewis) Bent m 2 Mar 1946 Penacook, Mer-rimack, New Hampshire USA. Amy Ida d.o. Adelbert Sargent & Laura Grace (Mt) Lewis m 12 Dec 1914 Porter, Oxford, Maine. Laura Grace b 10 May 1893 Diamond Hill, Rhode Island, USA d.o. James & Ida Annie (Brown) Mt m USA. James b 16 Jun 1861 Wrentham, Massachusetts, USA s.o. Silas Ho-ratio & Rebecca (Adams) Mt m USA. Silas Horatio b 3 Dec 1823 Wrentham s.o. Silas & Nancy Lovett (Sherburne) Mt. Silas b 6 Oct 1798 Wrentham s.o. Lewis & Elizabeth (Winsor) Mt. Lewis b 29 Oct 1773 Wrentham s.o. Sergeant Silas & Miriam (Ray) Mt.

Continued overleaf

Sergeant Silas b 19 Apr 1746 Wrentham s.o. Pelatiah & Hepzibah (Mann) Mt. Peletiah b 28 Mar 1714 Wrentham s.o. Michael & Abiel (Colburn) Mt m 23 Dec 1712 Massachusetts. Michael b 25 Jan 1686-87 Wrentham s.o. Eleazer & Meletiah (Fisher) Mte m 9 Apr 1684 Wrentham. Eleazar b 20 Mar 1653 Dedham, Massachusetts d.o. Michael & Mary (Fairbanks) Mte m 2 Apr 1644 Norwich, Nfk. Michael b 29 Aug 1620 Norwich, Nfk s.o. Michael & Sarah (Ellwyn) Mte m 13 Oct 1616 Tatterford, Nfk. Michael b 17 Jun 1586 Tatterford s.o. Leonard & Amy (Thurston/Thursby) Mte m 1582 Tatterford. Leonard b c1545 Tatterford s.o. Brian & Joanna Mte. Brian b c1519 Tatterford.

Conn: M283 M455 M456 M571 M585 M944 M968 M1009 M1010 M1104 M1152 M1175 M1251 M1366 M1627 M1771 M1971 M2100

M2113 Mr David Metcalfe

23 Derwent Road, Meltham, Holmfirth HD9 4HD

dav-

emetcalfe6@googlemail.com

S.o. William Parkin & Alice (Wightman) Mte m 10 Oct 1951 Hutton Roof, Wes. William Parkin b 3 Jul 1915 Kendal district, Wes. s.o. Thomas & Esther Elizabeth (Ridding) Mte m 23 Nov 1911 Carnforth, Lan. Thomas bpt 25 Oct 1891 Over Kellet, Lan s.o. Parkin & Agnes (Staveley) Mte m 31 Dec 1878 Lunds. Parkin b 19 Apr 1858 Scale Farm, Garsdale, Yks s.o. Thomas Jacob & Frances (Jackson) (a) Mte m 2 May 1850 Hawes. Thomas Jacob bpt 13 Sep 1824 Mallerstang, Wes s.o. Joseph & Isabella (Blades) Mte m 20 Sep 1823 Kirkby Stephen. Joseph b c1803 Appersett (bpt 19 Mar 1843 Lunds age 40) s.o. Thomas & ? Ann (Blades) Mte m 16 Jun 1788 Hawes.

Conn: M155 M908 M998 M1036 M1081 M1352 M1371

(a) Frances Jackson b c1824 Appersett d.o. James & Mary (Mte) Jackson m 10 May 1823 Hawes. Mary bpt 5 Apr 1800 Mallerstang d.o. Alexander & Jane (Mte) (b) Mte m 8 Mar 1794 Hawes. Alexander bpt 12 Jun 1764 Hawes s.o. John & Eleanor Mte of Widdale.

Conn: M62 M155 M317 M423 M577 M591 M769 M824 M897 M908 M1036 M1585 M1837 M1838 M1980

(b) Jane bpt 5 Mar 1771 Hawes d.o. Ninion & Ellen (Mte) (c) Mte m 17 Nov 1766 Hawes. Ninion bpt 22 Mar 1739 Hawes s.o. Thomas & Margaret (Lambert) Mte m 29 Aug 1734 Hawes. Thomas bpt 25 Mar 1694 Askrigg s.o. Richard & Alice (Stockdale) Mte m 4 May 1678 Askrigg. Richard b c1660 s.o. Thomas & 2nd wf Elizabeth (Rucroft) Mte m 1640. Thomas b c1610 s.o. Thomas Mte. Thomas b c1580.

Conn. M33 M62 M141 M155 M317 M322 M423 M449 M577 M591 M623 M654 M769 M824 M897 M908 M1036 M1122 M1150 M1455 M1563 M1585 M1837 M1838 M1922 M1980

(c) Ellen bpt 8 Apr 1739 Askrigg d.o. Christopher & Jane (Dent) Mte m 10 May 1738 Aysgarth. Christopher bpt 10 Apr 1717 Askrigg s.o. James Mte of Bainbridge.

Conn: M705

NEW MEMBERS

M2101 Mrs Tina Pruitt

218 E 2nd Street, Berwick, Pennsylvania 18603, USA

tinapruitt2015@gmail.com

D.o. Neil Price & Betty Phyllis (Gensel) Mt m 26 Dec 1959 Reayburn, Luzerne, Pennsylvania, USA. Neil Price b 9 Jan 1941 Harveyville, Luzerne s.o. John William & Catherine Elizabeth (Price) Mt m 10 Jul 1924 Luzerne County. John William b. 30 Dec 1899 Harveyville, Luzerne s.o. William Reuben & Loretta Maude (Rimer) Mte m. 1885 Luzerne County. William Reuben b. 21 Jan 1867 Harveyville, Luzerne s.o. John William & Christiana (Keiser) Mte m. 22 Apr 1866 Luzerne County. John William b. 14 Aug 1841 Mount Carmel, Wabash, Illinois s.o. Rev Richard & Mary (Moister) Mte m. 13 Mar 1834 Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. Richard b. 29 Dec 1809 Garsdale, Yorkshire s.o. Richard & Mary (Harper) Mte m. 5 Dec 1799 Garsdale. Richard b. 16 May 1777 Garsdale s.o. John and Emma (Sedgewick) Mte m. 11 May 1773 Garsdale. John bpt 3 Apr 1748 Garsdale s.o. Thomas & Mary (Archer) Mte m. 25 May 1746 Garsdale.

Conn: M106 M321 M353 M883 M1122 M1288 M1645 M1685 M1721

M2114 Mr Ken Sparks

Unit 36, 116 Pitt Road, Burpengary, Queensland 4505, Australia

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M2115 Mrs Carol Driver

Post Office Box 27, Athens, Georgia 30603, USA

cdriver@drivercc.com

M2117 Mr Stephen Midkiff

315 Boone Rd, Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania 17815, USA

midkiff4205@hotmail.com

M2118 Mr Terry Metcalf

3520 Myersville Road, Uniontown, Ohio 44685, USA

terrymetcalf@mac.com

M2119 Mrs Lisa Bartlett

P.O. Box 3111, Burnie, Tasmania 7320, Australia

lisabart44@gmail.com

Grd d.o. Samuel & Annie Rebecca Maria (Mt) Dudfield m 15 Apr 1908 St Mary's Plains, Tasmania, Australia. Annie Rebecca Maria b 20 Aug 1888 Mersey, Tasmania d.o. Edward Joseph John & Caroline Selina (Watts) Mt m 13 Jan 1886 Deloraine, Tasmania.

Continued overleaf

Edward Joseph John b 1861 Port Sorell, Tasmania s.o. Charles Ford & Anne (Thorn) Mt m 1854 Northdown, Tasmania. Charles Ford b 21 Aug 1823 Launceston, Tasmania s.o. James & Maria Ann (Canny) Mt m 20 Mar 1819 St Luke's, Chelsea, London. James b 1 Feb 1789 Middlesex s.o. James & Elizabeth (Keen) Mt m 27 Jul 1783 St Luke's, London. James b 1754 Shoreditch, London s.o. William & Mary (Brooks nee Blaksley) Mt m 1 Oct 1749 Westminster, London. William b 16 Aug 1720 Westminster s.o. Henry & Ann Mt.

Conn. M903 M1468

M2120 Ms Jane Kierans

P.O. Box 841, 6 Settlers Court, Niagara on the Lake, Ontario L0S 1J0, Canada

pjkierans@gmail.com

D.o. Earl & Margaret (Judd) Bretzlaff m Oct 1944 Shawville, Quebec, Canada. Margaret d.o. Robert Wilson & Elizabeth Amy (Mt) Judd m 24 Oct 1916 Greenmount, Quebec. Elizabeth Amy b 29 Feb 1889 Liverpool, Lan d.o. Charles Henry & Ellen (Midgley) Mt m 13 May 1878 St Mary's, Edgehill, Lan. Charles Henry b c1857 Liverpool.

M2121 Mr Barry Easton

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S.o. Graham Charles & Stephanie Ada (Parry) Easton m 10 May 1958 Grahamstown, South Africa. Graham Charles b 6 Aug 1932 Lusaka, N Rhodesia s.o. Norman Jarvis & Madge Ferguson (Campbell) Easton m c1930 Bulawayo, S Rhodesia. Norman Jarvis b 4 Sep 1903 Grahamstown, SA. s.o. Arthur Jarvis & Annie (Mte) Easton m 24 Dec 1902 Grahamstown. Annie b c1869/70.

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WORLD WAR II RECORDS & STORIES

Please send your contributions to Jo Heron.

WILLS PROJECT REPORT

As ever, I wish to thank the transcribers for their sterling work.

In particular some of the early wills have proved most useful in building detail of families at a time when parish records were only patchily made or have subsequently been lost.

Margaret Hodgson (Project Coordinator)

Wills newly transcribed and now available to view in the Members Only section of the website

The date here is the date of probate. Wills are often earlier than the year of probate so it is best to use the search + or – 2/5/10/20 years if not found immediately by name or place.

- 1651 Thomas Metcalfe of Leeds, Yorkshire
- 1667 Richard Metcalfe of Hardraw, Yorkshire
- 1718 John Metcalfe of parish of St Margaret, New Fish Street, London
- 1722 William Metcalfe of Islington, London
- 1724 Ellen Metcalf of Darley, Yorkshire
- 1725 Thomas Metcalf of Burtersett, Aysgarth, Yorkshire
- 1729 Ralph Metcalfe of parish of St John's, Wapping, Middlesex
- 1730 John Metcalfe of parish of St Giles, Cripplegate, London
- 1736 Christopher Metcalfe of parish of St Giles in the Fields, Middlesex
- 1738 Bennett Metcalfe of Queen Street, London
- 1743 Jane Medcalf of parish of St Andrew, Auckland, Durham (administration)
- 1768 James Medcalf of Barnard Castle, County Durham (administration)
- 1777 George Metcalfe of Mossdale, Aysgarth, Yorkshire (administration)
- 1784 Thomas Metcalfe of Gunnerside, Grinton, Yorkshire (administration)
- 1785 Thomas Medcalfe of Osmotherley, Yorkshire (administration)
- 1789 Robert Metcalfe of Intake, Grinton, Yorkshire (administration)
- 1811 Richard Metcalfe of Menwith, Hampsthwaite, Yorkshire

Editorial Apology

As editor, I would like to express my profound apologies to David Charles Metcalfe M983 contributor to edition 117 April 2019 of the article "Charles & Mary Metcalf my Great Grandparents" for the twin inexcusable errors of referring to them as his grandparents in my editorial, thus depriving him of a generation, and also missing two excellent photographs. This editorial shambles is corrected for those taking the pdf copy by a replacement article in a 36 page pdf commencing on page 32 below.

Society News

The York Family History Fair The Racecourse York 20 June 2019

Three committee members of the Society pictured below, left to right, David Metcalfe, Margaret Hodgson and Jo Heron, attended the Fair with a publicity stall, welcomed a number of members and helped several visitors with Metcalfe connections to establish that link. If you are thinking of visiting Yorkshire next year, then this would be a very good event around which to time your visit, unless you are planning on coming to our 40th Anniversary Muster (date to be announced, but probably October).



Regulars to the stall included Jackie Depelle (who is our speaker at the Muster this year), Rosemary Netzel and Marion Moverley, but we were also able to sort out membership and connection problems for some other members. We even managed to surprise some people by giving them details of Metcalfes in their line and where to find them.

We were especially pleased to see Pearl & Roy Tebbs – all the way from Australia - pictured below right - and we also helped some members and visitors from America.

It was a fine day and the stall was generally busy most of the time talking to visitors, but did leave David, Margaret and myself time to look round the other stalls. During these 'wanders', we were able to make contact with a number of other organisations, such as the various archive staff, the Dalesman and our printer Patrick Horgan.



These contacts, which are always beneficial, also allowed us to leave copies of our leaflet with other groups. The York Fair continues to be a useful event for us as a Society and also enabled several members to update their information as well as to trace new connections.

Jo Heron

DEADLINE for the **December 2019 Mecca News**
is **27 October 2019** for articles, comments or snippets to the **Editor**

Charles & Mary Elizabeth Metcalf – my great grandparents by David Charles Metcalfe M983

Charles Metcalf, my great grandad, was born in Fishtoft, near Boston Lincolnshire in 1855. He was the youngest son of John Johnathan Metcalf and Charlotte (nee Gower). Charles worked the land like his father, and at the time of the 1871 Census he was employed as a farm servant for the Sykes family located on the outskirts of Boston.

Mary Elizabeth Smith was born in 1857 in Sutterton Fen, near Boston. Her father, Robert Smith, was a labourer, who must have been short of work and so in 1861 the family are recorded in the Census that year residing in Doncaster, where Robert was employed as a railway labourer.

Ten years later the family were back in Lincolnshire, at a village called Donnington.

Charles Metcalf and Mary Elizabeth Smith were married at a small chapel at Holland Fen on 21 September 1877. They made their home in Fishtoft, although also lived for a while in nearby Wrangle, and later in life moved into Boston itself.



The Chapel in Holland Fen – now converted to a house

Charles and Mary had twelve children – six boys and six girls. Two children died in infancy. Three sons enlisted during World War one, and two of them lost their lives on the Somme in 1916. A daughter Alice Maud emigrated to Canada, married, but sadly lost her life within a year or two (cause unknown at this stage).

Another daughter, Jessie, emigrated to Australia. Charles became sexton and bell ringer at St Guthlacs church in Fishtoft, as his father had also been. He was a very strict man, and even kept a stick hung on the wall above a picture which was for disciplinary purposes!

He didn't particularly get on with his son's (Charles William) wife, Alice, and one day he was going to use the cane on his young grandson (Leonard) but was stopped in his tracks by Leonard's mother Alice, who said "If you hit him then I will use it on you!". I guess he had never been challenged like this before - well done Alice!

Charles continued to work as a farm labourer and also acquired a smallholding. They later moved into a nice terraced cottage on Willoughby Road, Boston just along from the Maud Foster windmill (which is one of the tallest windmills in the country and is still operational today. See <http://maudfoster.co.uk>.

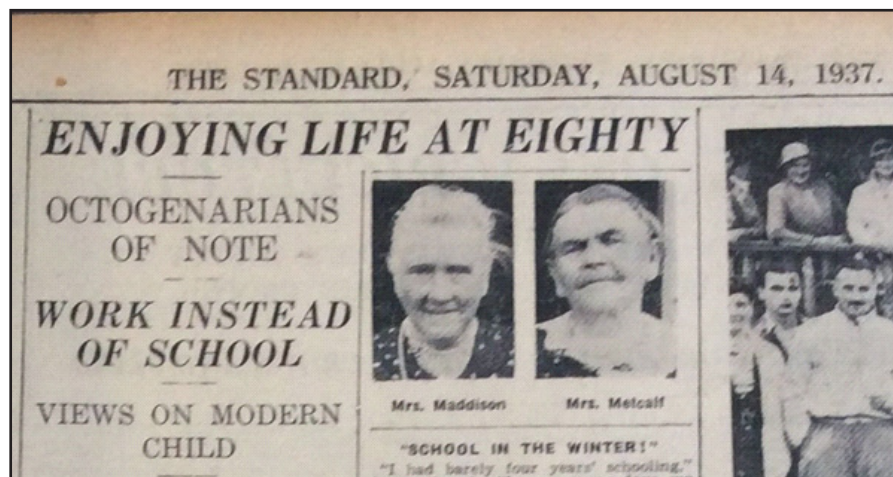
Sadly, Charles passed away on 22 June 1934 at the age of 77 years.



The Maude Foster Windmill, Boston in January 2017 with Mary Elizabeth's Cottage in the centre of three.

In August 1937 Mary Elizabeth (along with a neighbour Mrs Maddison) were featured in an article in the Boston Standard newspaper, entitled "Enjoying life at eighty".

In the article, Mary Elizabeth and Mrs Maddison give their views on the "modern girl" who they considered didn't wear enough clothes! The newspaper quoted Mary Elizabeth as saying: "If we had dressed our children as people dress them now, others would have cried shame on us"!



Heading in the Boston Standard article
Courtesy of the Boston Standard

But the two ladies did think that today's children were better behaved than in times past! They partly attributed this to more education and so the children knew how "better to go on".

Regarding her own life Mary Elizabeth confirmed that she had left home (to go into service) before 9 years old and never lived at home after that. She had about four years of schooling, and mostly then in the winter time when there was nothing else to do. Once in service Mary Elizabeth's only form of education was by attending Sunday School.

She married at the age of twenty and told the Boston Standard reporter that she had given birth to twelve children, and now had twenty-six grandchildren, and six great grandchildren (more were to follow!)

Mary Elizabeth also explained how she had learnt to play the American organ at age 65, and recently had taken up needlework.

Both ladies were not tied to their homes and found time to get out and about. Mary Elizabeth had recently been on a fortnights holiday to Skegness with some friends, and was planning to go on another holiday to Yorkshire with her daughter Emma (Gostelow). They both went to the cinema sometimes, but Mary Elizabeth thought there were better things to do with your money than that!

Apparently, Mary Elizabeth had once said that the best years of her life were after her husband Charles had died!

Concerning her health, Mary Elizabeth said that she had never needed to see a doctor except for her times in confinement, and she partly-attributed this to a hard-working life, but also to having plenty of clothes on!

About a year after the newspaper article was published Mary Elizabeth moved a short distance to live with her daughter Emma (Gostelow) at the age of 81.

Mary Elizabeth lived to be 91 when she died in 1948.

Both Charles and Mary are buried close to each other in a peaceful corner of the main Boston Cemetery.



David Charles Metcalfe M983



Threatening weather brewing over the Buttertubs twixt Swaledale and Wensleydale