

## 1 Introduction

Of all the families associated with the farms around Dikes Lane, the Hutchinsons have the most records in the Parish Registers<sup>1</sup> and Census Returns<sup>2</sup>. Even so, it is by no means easy to trace them back in time, not least because the Great Ayton Parish Registers are not complete following the floods of 1840, and some of the information can appear slightly incompatible. In the case of the Hutchinsons, as with so many other families, the same forenames were used generation after generation, which can be confusing.

There were also two families of Hutchinsons in Great Ayton by the latter half of the nineteenth century; the agricultural Hutchinsons (of Bank House Farm) and the shoe-making Hutchinsons (who lived in the village). This article deals with the Hutchinsons of Bank House Farm. The farm was situated on the road to Gribdale Gate and Lonsdale, on the right just before Gribdale Terrace. In the latter part of the twentieth century, the farm became two private houses: the farmhouse retaining the name Bankhouse Farm and the converted barn becoming Red Roofs. Bank House Farm should not be confused with Ayton Banks Farm, further up the hill and farmed by the Bradley family for many years.

Over four generations, the Hutchinsons were to rise from farm labouring to substantial property owners, having purchased both White House Farm and Bank House Farm from the Cleveland Lodge estate.

## 2 Local Hutchinsons in the eighteenth century

The Hearth Tax List for Michaelmas 1673 records Fran Hutchinson and Jo Hutchinson both at Hutton juxta Rudby<sup>3</sup> but no Hutchinsons in Ayton. This doesn't necessarily imply that there were no Hutchinsons in Ayton at this time, since the tax was only paid by the owners of larger houses.

However, we know that there were Hutchinsons living in Great Ayton early in the seventeenth century. In 1631 the curate Thomas Hardye recorded the burial of *Johannes Hutchinson 10 Janu.*

Seven years later, in 1638 and under the magnificent heading *Ayton Magn Anno Dmni 1638 et Regs Charolj 14<sup>th</sup> Vera Copia et Extracio Libri Parochialis de Ayton Magn in Archimat' de Cleaueland Anno supradict*, the same Thomas Hardye recorded the burial of *Elizabetha vxo<sup>r</sup> Edwardj Hutchinson 3 Julij*. Parish Register entries after 1635 are more orderly, since the four old Ayton churchwardens were required to appear at Thirsk on 17 April 1635 to answer charges of neglect of the copying of the Register. They were obviously found wanting and two new churchwardens were appointed.

The Ayton Parish Registers show details of a Hutchinson family in the second half of the eighteenth century. John Hutchinson, an Ayton farm labourer, had married Elisabeth Mewburn of Ayton, on 19 May 1768, and they had four children:

- John Hutchinson, baptised on 23 October 1768. John, born just five months after the marriage, would have been called a *barley-bairn*, barley being an early crop!
- Mary, baptised on 29 September 1771, but died just after her second birthday and was buried on 6 October 1773
- Mary, baptised on 31 July 1774, presumably named in memory of the first daughter.
- Joseph, baptised on 25 June 1780.

Around this time a different John Hutchinson, also a farm labourer, was living in Nunthorpe with his wife Margaret. It is probable that they were married in 1778. They had a daughter, who died in 1784 and Margaret died in 1812. The Parish Register takes care to refer to them as Hutchinson of Nunthorpe, to distinguish them from the Ayton family, perhaps wishing to avoid a repeat of the charges of 1635.

### 3 William Hutchinson I

The Parish Register records that curate A Hastwell married William Hutchinson married Elizabeth Robson in All Saints Church on 14 May 1782. Since we now start a succession of William Hutchinsons, we will distinguish them numerically, calling this one William I. Both William and Elizabeth had been born in the village, and although there is no record of William's baptism we do know that Elizabeth was born in 1759, the daughter of a weaver called Robert Robson. William's parents remain a mystery – he is too old to have been a son of the Ayton farm labourer John Hutchinson, yet he could have been in the Nunthorpe Hutchinsons, perhaps a brother or son of the Nunthorpe farm labourer John Hutchinson. Whatever the circumstances, it seems likely that his family and relations were mainly agricultural labourers.

William I was working as a manservant, probably on a farm. They had several children and their baptism dates are recorded in the Parish Register. Each entry describes the father as a labourer or a day labourer (day labourers were engaged and paid by the day, a less secure form of employment than farm servants hired for a six-month or year term).

- Robert (22 June 1784)
- Elizabeth (1 July 1787)
- Mary (21 August 1789) who married a farmer, John Garbutt, in 1808.
- Joseph (24 September 1797)
- John (17 October 1800) who went on to be a farm labourer. He married Margaret from Nunthorpe, and the 1841 Census shows they had three children at that time: William age 9, John age 7 and George age 3. We know from the 1851 Census that the middle son John was working as a farm labourer in Ayton, the third generation to be so employed. He had probably died by 1871, since he is not recorded in the census, but his father was still recorded as a farm labourer at the age of 70!

### 4 William Hutchinson II

From the evidence of the birth dates of William I's six children, one might have thought that his wife Elizabeth would have been pregnant in 1791 or in 1792, and again in 1803. Although the Parish Registers are complete up to 1812, there are no other baptisms recorded for William and Elizabeth in Great Ayton.

However, the Ayton Census Returns for 1841 to 1861 refer to a 'William Hutchinson' who had been born in Ayton, but unfortunately quote inconsistent ages, which translate into birth dates of 1791, 1803 and 1801 respectively. We know that in the 1841 census the enumerators rounded ages down to the nearest five years<sup>4</sup>, but even so it appears that there were probably two William Hutchinsons born about this time. It would seem a distinct possibility that the elder, William II, was born around 1791 to William I and Elizabeth, but for some reason was baptised outside the village. Elizabeth died in 1803, only aged 43, and was buried at Ayton on 8 June. Given her age and the birth date of her last son, it is probable that she died in childbirth; no child burial is recorded suggesting that she died before her pregnancy was completed.

William II, presuming his birth date was nearer to 1791, could well be the William Hutchinson recorded as marrying Elizabeth Stevenson from Great Ayton on 1 December 1811. He would then be about 20 years old. Elizabeth Stevenson was five years older than her new husband, and she seems to have had a chequered past. Eight years previously, in 1803, there are two very unusual entries in the Great Ayton Parish Register. On 24 May it records the baptism of her son John, but with no mention of the father, the entry simply being written as *John son of Elizabeth Stevenson, Little Ayton, May 24*. Also in 1803 the same year, sometime between January and May, there is a cancelled entry of a planned wedding between Thomas Hind and Elizabeth Stevenson.

At that time illegitimate births were fairly common, and of course there were many so-called "barley-bairns" soon after the marriage, just as the barley was the early crop in the farming year. In 1803 there were 27 baptisms in the village, three of which do not have both father and mother recorded. Apart from Elizabeth Stevenson's case, the other two mothers are described as spinsters. Yet in the previous year there were 6 births clearly described as

illegitimate and in the following year 3 more. The curious change of practice in 1803 may have been due to the change of curate.

Until about 1730 it was the usual practice to include the term “bastard” in illegitimate births, for example the 1704 entry of “a basterd child of Rachel Buttrie May 1. Thomas Oswen ye reputed ffather”. The language then changed to “illegitimate” or the kinder “natural child”.

Comparing the records of illegitimate births in Great Ayton for a similar three-year periods separated by fifty years, illustrates the social changes taking place at the time.

	Baptisms	No father	Illegitimacy rate
1702-04	30	1	3 in 100
1752-54	55	0	0
1802-04	81	12	15 in 100

In the 1841 census, William II was described as an agricultural labourer aged 50, married to Elizabeth and with a son Thomas aged 25. They were living on the west side of Ayton. William’s wife, Elizabeth, died in her sixties leaving her husband a widower. By the 1861 census, William, now 60, was living in Front Row near Gelder Garth with 25 year-old Elizabeth Spink as his housekeeper. He was still working as a farm labourer.

There was a Mary Hutchinson recorded in the 1871 census as a 60 year-old widow working as a charwoman.

## 5 William Hutchinson III

The other William, let us refer to him as William III, was born in 1802 or 1803. He would have started working as a farm labourer around 1816, perhaps after attending the Postgate School in the village. The Napoleonic Wars had prevented England importing corn from Europe. The result was a huge rise in the price of wheat, from 43 shillings a quarter in 1792, the year before war broke out, to 126 shillings in 1812, when Napoleon marched on Moscow<sup>5</sup>. This encouraged farmers to increase the amount of land under cultivation, leading to a demand for additional farm labourers. Until then farm workers had usually lodged at the farm, a way of life that was to continue in the larger farms, such as Aireyholme, up to the end of the nineteenth century. But the additional hands needed could not all be accommodated on the farm, and so some would live in the village. William Hutchinson II would have been working as a farm labourer throughout this period, with increasing demands for day labour as farm incomes increased and more land was brought under cultivation.

However by the time the younger William III started work Napoleon had just been defeated at Waterloo in 1815, thus enabling food imports to resume. In a clear demonstration of basic economic laws the price of grain fell and farm profitability fell. Farmers dispensed with the extra hands they had employed in the boom times, and probably the labourers living away from the farm, with a less-personal relationship with the farmer, would go first. Times would have been hard for both the farm labouring William Hutchinsons.

Around 1831, William III also married an Elizabeth, but one from Upleatham. She was twelve years older than him. Perhaps William had needed to go to Upleatham to find work, and met his future wife. It was a custom in some rural areas to take an older wife as a way of limiting family size, important if the husband was poor<sup>6</sup>. In the 1851 census William is described as a labourer aged 48 and his wife Elizabeth as aged 60.

## 6 The Philbricks

Someone called John Hutchinson was born about 1859 at Easby. In the 1861 census, at the age of two, he was living with John James Philbrick (aged 30) and his wife Hannah Philbrick (aged 27) at White House Farm, Dikes Lane, Great Ayton. Young John is described as Philbrick’s nephew, thus his wife Hannah, who was born in Ayton, must have been a Hutchinson. It is quite possible that Hannah Philbrick (née Hutchinson), born in 1834 or early 1835, could have been a daughter of either William II or William III.

White House Farm was then owned by Hannah and Sarah Smith, spinsters and Quakers, who lived opposite at the White House. Both properties were later purchased by John Pease in 1865 and became part of the Cleveland Lodge estate. John James Philbrick was mysteriously described in the census as an ironstone miner. However there were no working ironstone mines in Ayton at that time (Roseberry started after its railway was completed in 1880, Ayton Monument started in 1908 and Ayton Banks in 1913). Mining of ironstone elsewhere in Cleveland began in the early 1850s, and at this time the ironstone deposits at Roseberry were being explored. Samples of Roseberry ironstone were being assayed at the Ayton School laboratory in 1851<sup>7</sup>. Thus it is possible that Philbrick was involved in these early mining trials at Roseberry, and met Hannah Hutchinson. He had been born at Woodham Walter in Essex, and could easily have travelled to Yarm or Whitby on a coastal sailing ship. Philbrick is not a North Yorkshire name, and after this census record there is no further trace of John and Hannah Philbrick in Ayton, indeed there are no Philbricks in the entire North East in the 1891 census. Census records for 1881 show the Philbricks to be very numerous around Woodham Walter in Essex.

## 7 Another William and Elizabeth Hutchinson

Illustrating the difficulties of tracing families from Parish Registers, Census Returns and Directories we find a fourth couple called William and Elizabeth Hutchinson living in the Great Ayton in the nineteenth century. The 1891 Census records William, age 60 and from Cotherstone, and his wife Elizabeth, age 54 and from Sunderland, as living at Roseberry Villa<sup>8</sup>. They are described as living on their own means, and Roseberry Villa would be a substantial house, so clearly this William and Elizabeth Hutchinson had considerably greater wealth than their three previous namesakes. Even in those days Ayton was a favoured place for retirement.

## 8 Thomas Hutchinsons senior and junior

The Hutchinsons associated with Bank House Farm begin with Thomas Hutchinson senior, born in 1817. The 1841 census records him as aged 25, living with his parents, William and Elizabeth, and working as a farm labourer. His parents would have been must have been William II and his wife Elizabeth.

We loose track of Thomas senior until 1871. In the intervening years he must have seen his prospects improve. Agriculture was once more enjoying prosperity; there was the ever-increasing demand for food from the voracious infant Hercules of Middlesbrough<sup>9</sup>, and the arrival of the railways had made it possible to sell farm products, even milk, in the London market. Thomas had married Hannah from Castleton, and by 1871 they had four children: William, Thomas junior, Charles and Hannah. All four had been born in Great Ayton between 1853 and 1867, but there is no record of their parents living in the village in the 1861 census. Thomas senior had taken over the tenancy of Bank House Farm when George and Hannah Breckon retired from farming.

Evidently Thomas senior's abilities must have impressed George Binks<sup>10</sup>, the owner of Bank House Farm. Landlords were highly dependent on the abilities of their tenant farmers if the farm was to be productive and, as with George Binks, the landlord did not live locally. Bank House Farm consisted of 20 fields, about 100 acres in total, and would have involved a lot of work. Fortunately Thomas had his three sons, William, Thomas junior and Charles.

Although chiefly occupied as a farmer, Thomas senior had a thriving business breeding Cleveland Bay horses<sup>11</sup>. His son, Thomas junior, shared his father's interest in horses, and in 1885 (when he would have been 29) he was advertising the services of *Young Recruit*, a rising 2 year old pure bred Cleveland Bay with an impeccable pedigree<sup>12</sup>. *Young Recruit* served mares for one pound and ten shillings, with an extra half crown for the groom. Prospective customers were to note that no business was done at Great Ayton Banks on Sundays. From a study of the information on the advertising card it seems possible that Thomas senior had worked at Aireyholme Farm for James Pierson, and had got into breeding horses. We know that horses were bred at Aireyholme for the 1881 census shows James Foster, a horse breaker, lodging at the farm. Thomas's experience in horse breeding could have been a reason why he was able to secure the tenancy of Bank House Farm. On the heavy clay and steep slopes of some of the fields of Bank House good horses would have been a essential. Incidentally the advertising card prints the Bay's name as *Young Recruit*, clearly an error that Thomas junior has had to correct. However he has changed it to *Young*

*Recruit*, another mistake as the horse is named *Young Recruit* in press articles of the time. It would seem that Thomas junior was only semi-literate.

**Some of the Cleveland Bays owned by Thomas Hutchinson junior**

Source: Incomplete set of *The Cleveland Bay Stud Book* from 1880 onwards<sup>13</sup>.

Name	Date foaled	Bred by	Property of
Fan (mare)	4 June 1873	George Pickering Summer Hill Farm	Thomas Hutchinson jun
Yorkshire Lass (mare)	10 June 1881	George Pickering Summer Hill Farm	1) Thomas Hutchinson jun 2) William Hutchinson
Young Volunteer (stallion)	6 June 1882	George Pickering Summer Hill Farm	Thomas Hutchinson jun
Young Recruit (stallion)	14 June 1883	Thomas Hutchinson jun	Thomas Hutchinson jun
American Friend (stallion)	20 May 1884	Thomas Hutchinson jun	1) Thomas Hutchinson jun 2) William Hutchinson, Gunby, Selby 3) W M Fields & Brother, Cedar Falls, Iowa, USA*
Grace Darling	18 May 1885	Thomas Hutchinson jun	Thomas Hutchinson jun
Diamond Merchant (stallion)	4 April 1887	Thomas Hutchinson jun	Thomas Hutchinson jun
Tradesman (stallion)	15 May 1887	Mrs Webster Commondale	Thomas Hutchinson jun
Yorkshire Tyke (stallion)	14 June 1887	Thomas Hutchinson jun	Thomas Hutchinson jun
American Queen (mare)	29 April 1888	Thomas Hutchinson jun	Thomas Hutchinson jun
Plantagenet (stallion)	27 June 1888	Thomas Hutchinson jun	Thomas Hutchinson jun
Ayton Lad (stallion)	1895	Thomas Hutchinson jun	Thomas Hutchinson jun

The Americans W M Fields and Brother owned other Cleveland bays; Egton Boy and Prince Albert Victor are both mentioned in the *Cleveland Bay Stud Book*.

## 9 Cleveland Bays

The Cleveland Bay is Britain's oldest breed of horse. Throughout the Middle Ages the Monastic Houses bred horses suitable to act as pack animals transporting goods between abbeys and monasteries. These were known as Chapman horses, after the name given to packmen and itinerant pedlars. During the 17<sup>th</sup> century Barb stallions, imported from North Africa, were bred with Chapman mares. During the 18<sup>th</sup> century the weight and size of these horses increased to become the Cleveland Bay. Then some Cleveland Bays were crossed with strong thoroughbred horses to produce the Yorkshire Coach Horse<sup>14</sup>.

Both types of horse, the Chapman and the Yorkshire Coach Horse seem to be referred to as "Cleveland Bays". They gained a reputation for fast times between London and the North pulling mail coaches. They were used to pull gun carriages for the British Army. Dealers travelled from all over the country to buy Cleveland Bays. Their clean legged quality was supposedly important because of the predominantly clay soils of Cleveland didn't stick to their legs, but in fact on the heavy soils a pair of Shires or Clydesdales were needed to pull a plough<sup>15</sup>. Certainly Cleveland Bays were used on the smaller hill farms, where only one horse would be kept. The Cleveland Bay was capable of doing most farm jobs; ploughing (on the sandier and hence lighter land

higher up towards the hills), hay making, pulling carts, and for riding and hunting<sup>16</sup>. Bill Cowley, the famous farmer of Goulton Grange at Potto, relates the tale of his neighbour Arthur Bell who was ploughing with his Cleveland Bay<sup>17</sup>. The Hunt swept past in full cry, and the Cleveland was off after them, plough and all, so Arthur cut the traces, jumped on its back and went off after the fox. He was presented with its brush, and then returned to the ploughing!

Sir Alfred Pease noted in his Cleveland bay Stud Book that one did the 202 miles from York to London in three days, while another took its rider the 40 miles to Newcastle and back at night, swimming the Tees on each journey!<sup>17</sup>

The Cleveland Bay was a superior coach horse, noted for their stamina and even temperament and was much in demand both in Britain and Europe, even Queen Victoria owned several of these distinguished animals<sup>18</sup>. Interestingly while English buyers only wanted bays, Europeans were not so fussy about colours and would pay good prices for the greys. They were a great favourite in Vienna, a city more usually associated with the famous Lipizzaner horses<sup>19</sup>.

Of course there are still many pubs in the area named after the Cleveland Bay. There are Bay Horses at Stokesley, Hutton Rudby, and Great Broughton, and Cleveland Bays at Middlesbrough, and Eaglescliffe.

## **10 Thomas Hutchinson senior**

Thomas Hutchinson senior and his wife Hannah had several children<sup>20</sup> including:

- William was born in 1853 at Great Ayton. William was to remain unmarried and living, working and eventually passing away at Bank House Farm. He ran some sheep on the open moorland.
- Thomas junior, born in 1856 in Great Ayton, see below.
- Probably Hannah E Hutchinson born in 1857, see below.
- Probably Eliza J Hutchinson born in 1860, see below.
- Charles was born in 1863 in Great Ayton. Charles, like William, was to remain unmarried and living, working and eventually passing away at Bank House Farm. He kept sheep and cows.
- Hannah E Hutchinson was born in 1867 in Great Ayton.

The 1861 census includes two small children, Hannah E Hutchinson aged 4, and Eliza J Hutchinson aged 1, being nursed by an elderly couple in the village, John and Ann Davison. From their dates of birth it would seem that they were daughters of Thomas Hutchinson senior, born between his sons Thomas junior and Charles. It is possible that they had some disease from which they did not recover. In such circumstances, it was usual to name the next daughter in their memory. Sure enough, there was another Hannah E Hutchinson born in 1867.

Hannah, the wife of Thomas Hutchinson senior, died sometime between 1881 and 1891, leaving Thomas like his father William before him, a widower. Thomas senior continued to live at Bank House Farm, along with his sons William and Charles, and daughter Hannah.

## **11 Thomas Hutchinson junior**

Thomas Hutchinson junior was born in 1856 in Great Ayton, but not at Bank House. He married Sarah Ann from either Guisborough or Ormesby (there are different locations in different census years), who was eleven years younger him, probably in 1887. At first, Thomas and Sarah rented Cockshaw from the Emersons of Easby, whilst his father continued to live in Bank House Farm. The house later known as Cockshaw Cottage is 'semi-detached' with farmhouse of Bank House Farm. Although their construction differs, it seems that the two properties share the same

foundation stones. It is possible that they may have been built on the plan of the old alum works boil house believed to be on this site.

The name 'Cockshaw' appears in several versions, including 'Cocia' on the 1846 Tithe Map, when it was owned by John Young and occupied by the redoubtable Horatio Tweddell. Thomas and Sarah Hutchinson rented it from the Emerson family of Easby. Earlier there had been 57 acres of land associated with Cockshaw, but when Horatio Tweddell had retired from farming at Cockshaw its lands seem to have been amalgamated with Bank House Farm. Census returns show that the tenant farmer at Bank House Farm, George Breckon, had his lands increase from 100 acres in the 1851 census to 150 acres in the 1861 census. The other seven acres was probably Cockshaw Quarry, which had supplied the stone for building of Cleveland Lodge in 1843, and the site of the old alum works lower down the hillside, neither suitable for farming purposes. At the time of Thomas and Sarah Hutchinson the quarry was worked by Dick Sayers, who lived in the cottage at the junction of Thief Lane and Newton Road. Dick would blast out stone and then take it in a cart drawn by two horses down to the station. He supplied sand, rather than sandstone, to the iron works in Middlesbrough. The quarry was known as "Dick Sayers' Quarry" at least until Second World War, when there was a searchlight battery above it on Ayton Moor<sup>21</sup>.

When Thomas Hutchinson senior took over the tenancy of Bank House Farm, the 1871 census return showed him as farming 90 acres, suggesting that the Cockshaw fields were being worked by someone else. In the 1891 census Thomas junior was described as a woodman living at Cockshaw, implying that he was not farming the Cockshaw fields. His father, by then a widower, was living at Bank House Farm next door with his grown-up and unmarried sons William and Charles, all three being described as farmers. Thomas junior could have used his Cleveland Bays to haul the timber from the woodlands above Cockshaw. George Dixon had said that there were large spruce firs around the Leven towards Kildale, and a fine collection of Scotch firs at Lonsdale<sup>22</sup>. There was a steady demand for timber, both for building purposes and for the props used in the ironstone mines.

Confusingly, in the 1901 census there is no specific entry for Bank House Farm, only one for 'Cockshaw Farm' with all the Hutchinsons, although by now old Thomas Hutchinson, who would have been 84, is absent, presumably having died. It is likely that the two properties, Cockshaw and Bank House Farm, were both included in the census entry for Cockshaw. In 1901, Thomas junior was described as a farmer aged 45, living with his wife Sarah Ann aged 34 and from Guisborough. Their children were listed as Charles Albert aged 13 and Maude, aged 9. The head of Cockshaw was Thomas's brother William, described as a farmer aged 48 and single.

Thomas and Sarah had two children:

- Charles Albert Hutchinson was born in 1888 at Bank House Farm. He left farming to work as a gamekeeper on the Lowther estate of Lord Lonsdale. His son Bill Hutchinson was born in 1922, and after leaving school went to work for his Auntie Maude at the farm. From the age of twenty-one Bill worked for his Auntie Maude at Bank House Farm, walking up Station Road and Dikes Lane to the farm each morning. When he began working at the farm, there were three generations of Hutchinsons at Bank House: old Thomas Hutchinson senior, his sons William and Charles and daughter Maude, and his grandson Bill.
- Maude Hutchinson was born in by 1891 at Bank House Farm. See below for more details.

In the 1891 they have the 16 year-old Susanah Thompson from Middlesbrough as a servant.

## 12 Longevity at Gribdale

The Darlington & Stockton Times of 2 June 1939 carried a short article titled '**LONGEVITY**' about two families at Gribdale<sup>23</sup>. Their long life may have been ascribed to the qualities of their drinking water, collected on the moors just above Gribdale and piped to Gribdale, Bank House, Cleveland Lodge and other properties on the Cleveland Lodge estate.

"A remarkable instance of longevity is provided at Gribdale, Great Ayton, where the combined ages of six inmates of two houses totals 477 years. At Banks Farm are Mr Thomas Hutchinson aged 83 years, his wife aged 76 and his

brother Charles Hutchinson also aged 76, and Mrs Drew who has reached the age of 85 years. The ages of their neighbours Mr and Mrs George Bailey total 157 years, Mrs Bailey being an octogenarian and her husband three years younger."

Thomas Hutchinson saw four more years after the publication of the above piece, passing away in 1943.

### 13 Death of Thomas Hutchinson

The Darlington & Stockton Times of 18 September 1943 reported the funeral of Thomas Hutchinson junior<sup>24</sup>, which had been held on Monday 13 September, under the heading '**77 YEARS ON ONE FARM - GREAT AYTON FUNERAL OF MR. T. HUTCHINSON**'.

"The funeral took place at Great Ayton on Monday of Mr Thomas Hutchinson, aged 88, of Ayton Banks Farm, Great Ayton, to the tenancy of which he succeeded on the death of his parents. His association with the farm was of 77 years duration.

For many years Mr Hutchinson acted as local bailiff to the Thornhill and Darlington Hodgkin families and a striking testimonial to his tact and personality lay in the goodwill which he established and maintained between the tenants and owners of the two estates.

The name of Thomas Hutchinson appears with regular frequency in the earlier volumes of the Cleveland Bay Horse Society's Stud Books. Mr Hutchinson had lived in an age when, almost without exception, every farm in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire had one or more Clevelands as part of their economy. When these horses were annually exported in their hundreds to the States, Mr Hutchinson's stock was eagerly sought after by American buyers. Amongst those which he exported were the appropriately named American Friend, American Queen and Young Recruit, Young Volunteer and Diamond Merchant. In the is connection, Mr Hutchinson was offered by a prominent American breeder an important position as manager of his considerable stud, but devotion to his then ageing parents led to his declining the offer.

Mr and Mrs Hutchinson celebrated their golden wedding seven years ago. Their only son has been for thirty years on the staff of the Lowther estate of Lord Lonsdale, and their only daughter, Mrs Powell, with her husband, are living at Ayton Banks Farm with Mrs Hutchinson, who survives her husband.

Chief mourners were: Mr and Mrs Powell, son-in-law and daughter; Mr and Mrs J Shone, Mr T Shone (Kirkby Stephen), Mrs Shone (Dormanstown), brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law; Messrs T Hutchinson, A Hutchinson (Coxwold), W Hutchinson (Easingwold), and Trooper C Hutchinson, grandsons; Mrs Close (Baysdale), Miss Shone, nieces; Mrs Toogood, Mrs Howe, Mrs Wells (all of Middlesbrough), Mr J W Fletcher (Little Ayton), Mrs T G Liverseed, Mrs Ackroyd, Mr W Featherstone (all of Great Broughton), cousins; and Mrs Whitbread (Darlington).

Owing to the indisposition as the result of a recent accident, the widow was unable to be present at the funeral, which Mrs Hutchinson's son was also unable to attend.

Other mourners included Mrs Hood(Cherry Hill), Mrs G Johnstone, Mrs T F Cumbor, Mrs J Briggs, Mrs T Bottomley (Middlesbrough), Mr Wilson, Mr and Mrs Thomas Pearson, Mr T H Dixon, Mr and Mrs Thornhill (London), Mr and Mrs Dawson (Middlesbrough), Mrs H Sedgwick, Miss E Pearson, Mr A Shaw, Mr W H Martin, Mr and Mrs J Grayson, Mr T Wilson (Guisborough), Messrs N and E W Bailey, Mr R Chapman, Mr C Fawcett, Mr W H Sills, Mrs A Martin, Mrs Sissons, Mr J Fletcher, Mr and Mrs T Robinson, Miss H Bottomley, Mrs Tiplady, Mrs J Bickerton, Mrs J Brown, Mrs R Bailey, Mrs L Featherstone, Mr J Suggitt, Mr W Hopper, Mrs A Rolfe, Mrs Johnson (Commondale), Mrs Proctor, and Mrs Flintoff (Ormesby).

Messrs T F Cumbor, R Robson, A Martin and H Fletcher acted as bearers."



## 14 Maude Powell (née Hutchinson)

Maude Powell was the only daughter of Thomas Hutchinson junior, and was born at Bank House. She married Henry Powell from Middlesbrough, usually known as Harry, a tradesman joiner and 'a town lad' according to Bill Hutchinson<sup>11</sup>. After marrying Maude, he worked on the farm, but may have worked at Ayton Mine at some stage since a list of the Pease mine employees, who enlisted for the First World War, included a Henry Powell as a sapper in the Royal Engineers<sup>7</sup>. Harry kept stock in the field behind what is now the house at 3 Dikes Lane, at which time the building was used for farming purposes. There was also a large wooden barn in which hay and fodder were stored. The space between White House Farm and The Barn (numbers 1 and 3 Dikes Lane respectively), was enclosed by a wall to form a yard where chickens were kept.

After Maude's marriage to Henry Powell, they both lived at Bank House and became the principal occupants. Bank House Farm had previously become part of the Cleveland Lodge estate. John Pease lived at Cleveland Lodge after the death of its builder, Thomas Richardson, in 1843. He died at Cleveland Lodge on 29 July 1868. He had two daughters, Sophia born in 1833 and Mary Anna born in 1840. Mary Anna married Jonathan Backhouse Hodgkin on 24 April 1873. She inherited Cleveland Lodge and its estate when her father died<sup>25</sup>.

Mary Anna continued to live in Darlington, but her husband apparently spent some time in the village, occupying Cleveland Lodge immediately before its sale in 1921. In 1921, when she was 81, Mary Anna sold several properties from the Ayton estate, including Neatstead Farm at the foot of Station Road, the White House (2 Dikes Lane) and Cleveland Lodge itself. Cleveland Lodge was bought by her nephew John Pease Fry<sup>26</sup> and White House was bought by Charlotte Hood<sup>27</sup>. Both White House Farm and Bank House Farm remained within the estate. Jonathan Backhouse Hodgkin died on 26 April 1926, leaving his properties to Mary Anna in his will. Mary Anna died on 25 December 1928 and her will was executed by her sons Jonathan Edward Hodgkin and Ronald Hodgkin<sup>28</sup>. In her will Mary Anna had instructed that the estate be sold and the proceeds, together with other funds, be given to her four sons and one daughter. Accordingly three areas of land, one including White House Farm and the other Bank House Farm, were put up for sale, although the Hodgkins were to retain ownership of the water supply.

Maud Powell purchased the four fields (13 acres) including White House Farm and the White House coach house (later known as The Barn, 3 Dikes Lane). She completed this transaction on 27 November 1929, paying £850 with an additional £1 per year for the water supply<sup>29</sup>. On 30 November she completed the purchase of Bank House Farm with 30 acres of land for £900<sup>30</sup>.

Bill Hutchinson, Maude Powell's nephew, said "I don't know where Maude got the money to buy White House Farm and Bank House Farm. It may well have been Hutchinson family money that Maude would have inherited. It would be hard to see where her parents Thomas and Hannah might have saved up much since tenant farmers didn't make much although land was relatively cheaper then".

Maud Powell continued to rent out White House Farm to Frederick and Ann Buckton who had been living there for some years. Here a second Hutchinson lodger appears at White House Farm; the first had been the John Hutchinson living with the Philbricks in 1861. Now we have a Charles Hutchinson living with the Bucktons for many years, or at least from 1918 to 1930<sup>31</sup>. This may well be Thomas Hutchinson's brother, who had been living at Bank House Farm. After Fred Buckton died the property was left empty for a while, then "done up" as Bill Hutchinson put it, and sold to Ronald William Cavill in 1958 for £2500<sup>32</sup>.

In 1935 Maude had sold some of the land between Dikes Beck and Aireyholme Lane to William Whale Sills, an accountant from Middlesbrough, for £125<sup>33</sup>. He built Tall Trees. Some time later she sold the land for Aireyholme House to George and Eileen Wilkinson.

Certainly Maude saw the remaining fields around White House Farm as an investment, and sought permission to build houses. Bill Hutchinson said that she always paid extra rates to keep the field next to White House Farm classified as building land. She had applied for planning permission in 1957, 1960 and 1964, but all three applications were rejected<sup>34</sup>. The North York Moors National Park had been established in 1952 and clearly planning permission for houses was going to be extremely difficult to obtain. By 1967 Henry Powell had died, and there was clearly no prospect of planning permission. Maude sold some of field OS 24 to Charles and Valerie Smith, who had purchased

White House Farm from the Cavills in 1966, to allow them to extend their garden<sup>35</sup>. Then in 1969 she sold the remainder of the field to the Smiths for £834<sup>35</sup>.

When Maude died there was some family resentment that she left most of her estate to an evacuee who had lodged with the Powells during the war. This woman settled in the area and latterly lived in Old Nunthorpe village.

## 15 Bank House Farm

In the census records for 1841-1861, George and Hannah Breckon are living at Bank House Farm. By 1851 they have six children, a house servant and a farm labourer. Neither were local people, George being born in Lackenby and Hannah in Rosedale. George is farming 100 acres in 1851 and 150 acres in 1861.

Other farmers used to bring their sheep for dipping in the sheep dip behind the main farm buildings.

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## Appendix One: Relevant Hutchinsons in the census returns for Great Ayton

1841 census for Great Ayton: Hutchinsons							
Address	Name	Forename	Relation	Age	Single or married	Occupation	Where born
	Hutchinson	John	Head	40	M	Agricultural labourer	Yorks
	Hutchinson	Margaret	Wife	37	M		Yorks
	Hutchinson	William	Son	9			Yorks
	Hutchinson	John	Son	7			Yorks
	Hutchinson	George	Son	3			Yorks
	Hutchinson	Robert	Head	55	M	Shoemaker	Yorks
		Hannah	Wife	55	M		Yorks
West side	Hutchinson	William	Head	50	M	Agricultural labourer	Yorks
	Hutchinson	Elizabeth	Wife	55	M		Yorks
	Hutchinson	Thomas	Son	25	U	Agricultural labourer	Yorks
Ayton	Hutchinson	Henry	Servant	13	U	Servant at Dr Loy's	Yorks

1851 census for Great Ayton: Hutchinsons							
Address	Name	Forename	Relation	Age	Single or married	Occupation	Where born
Village	Hutchinson	John	Head	50	M	Agricultural labourer	Gt Ayton
	Hutchinson	Margaret		47	M		Broughton
	Hutchinson	Robert	Head	64	M	Shoemaker	Gt Ayton
	Hutchinson	Hannah	Wife	64	M		Yorks
	Jackson	Robert	Grandson	15	S	Apprentice shoemaker	Gt Ayton
Village	Hutchinson	William	Head	48	M	Agricultural labourer	Nunthorpe
	Hutchinson	Elizabeth	Wife	60	M		Upleatham

**1861 census for Great Ayton: Hutchinsons**

Address	Name	Forename	Relation	Age	Single or married	Occupation	Where born
Eldon's Square	Hutchinson	John	Head	60	M	Agricultural labourer	Gt Ayton
	Hutchinson	Margaret	Wife	57	M		Broughton
	Hutchinson	Robert	Head	77	Widower	Shoemaker	Gt Ayton
	Jackson	Robert	Grandson	26	M	Shoemaker	Gt Ayton
	Jackson	5 others					
Gelder Garth	Hutchinson	William	Head	48	Widower	Farm labourer	Gt Ayton
	Davison	John	Head	67	M	Agricultural labourer	Rudby
	Davison	Ann	Wife	73	M		Durham Norton
	Hutchinson	Hannah E	Nurse child	4			Gt Ayton
	Hutchinson	Eliza J	Nurse child	1			Stokesley
Hall Farm	Hutchinson	John	Servant	16	U	Agricultural labourer	Durham Morden

**1871 census for Great Ayton: Hutchinsons**

Address	Name	Forename	Relation	Age	Single or married	Occupation	Where born
	Hutchinson	John	Head	70	M	Agricultural labourer	Gt Ayton
	Hutchinson	Margaret	Wife	67	M		Broughton
Bank House Fm	Hutchinson	Thomas	Head	54	M	Farmer of 90 acres	Gt Ayton
	Hutchinson	Hannah	Wife	46	M		Castleton
	Hutchinson	William	Son	18	U	Farm Labourer	Gt Ayton
	Hutchinson	Thomas	Son	15		Farm labourer	Gt Ayton
	Hutchinson	Charles	Son	8			Gt Ayton
	Hutchinson	Hannah E	Daughter	4			Gt Ayton
Aireyholme	Hutchinson	Archibold	Servant	14	U	Farm labourer	Durham Greatham

**1881 census for Great Ayton: Hutchinsons**

Address	Name	Forename	Relation	Age	Single or married	Occupation	Where born
64-5 Bridge St	Hutchinson	Margaret	Head	77	Widow		Broughton
Bank House Fm	Hutchinson	Thomas	Head	64	M	Farmer of 96 acres	Gt Ayton
	Hutchinson	Hannah	Wife	56	M		Castleton
	Hutchinson	William	Son	28	U	Servant indoors	Gt Ayton



Later Parish Registers were in English:

Jane, daughter of Rob<sup>t</sup> Hutchinson was born or baptised on 3 February 1715.

John Ivinson and Mary Hutchinson were married in 1735.

John Hutchinson of Ayton, husbandman, married Elisabeth Mewburn of Ayton, on 19 May 1768

John Hutchinson, son of John Hutchinson, labourer, was baptised on 23 October 1768

Mary, daughter of John Hutchinson, labourer, was baptised on 29 September 1771.

Mary, daughter of John Hutchinson, labourer, was buried on 6 October 1773

Mary, daughter of John Hutchinson, labourer, was baptised on 31 July 1774.

Joseph, son of John Hutchinson, labourer, was baptised on 25 June 1780.

Margaret, daughter of John Hutchinson, labourer of Nunthorpe, was buried on 2 September 1784

Margaret, wife of John Hutchinson, Nunthorpe, was buried on 17 February 1812



### William

Born Ayton in 1853  
Ran sheep on the moor.  
Remained unmarried and  
died at Bank House

### Thomas

Born Ayton in 1856  
Married **Sarah** (born at  
Ormesby in 1867)  
Rented Cockshaw from  
the Emersons of Easby.  
Described as a woodman,  
employed Susanah  
Thompson as a servant.

### Charles

Born Ayton in 1863  
Farmer of sheep and a  
few cows. Remained  
unmarried and died at  
Bank House

### Hannah E

Born Ayton in 1867

### Maude

Married **Henry Powell**,  
tradesman joiner from  
Middlesbrough.  
Bought Bank House Farm  
and White House Farm in  
1929. Henry worked at  
Ayton Mine and enlisted as  
sapper in Royal Engineers  
in First World War.

### Albert

Gamekeeper to the  
Cleveland Lodge estate  
Married

|  
Charles A born 1888