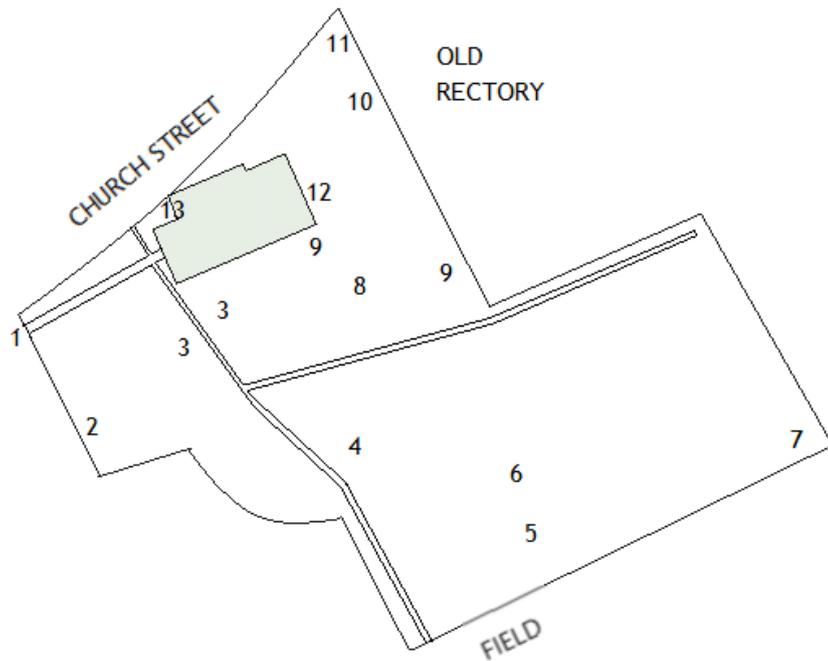


# Churchyard Trail

Follow the numbered features to explore the churchyard Explanatory notes are available



## 1 GATES

The gates were installed in memory of John King and his wife, a farming family who lived at Hoofies Farm.



## 2 GRIND STONE



Can you spot this small grind stone embedded in the wall of the churchyard?

## 3 MASON'S PRACTICE MARKS



If you look carefully at some of the slate graves that have been laid flat you can see some practice letters and patterns on the part of the headstone that would have been sunk into the ground.



## 6 CATASTROPHE

This elaborate monument is the tallest in the churchyard. You can't miss it. Joseph Cartwright was killed in the Heathcote Pottery disaster in January 1921. He was the contractor erecting a large shed at the jam pot factory to house a new gas kiln when a strong wind caused the structure to collapse, crushing him under a steel girder. Cartwright was responsible for erecting many structures for the pottery industry around Swadlincote, including the Tall Chimney.



## 4 SMALLEST HEADSTONE

This tiny headstone is the smallest in the churchyard.



## 5 WAR GRAVES



There are two war graves in the churchyard. They are surprisingly small and simple in appearance. The North Staffordshire Regiment

emblem is engraved on this grave belonging to Serjeant Albert Webster.

# Churchyard Trail



www.hartshornechurch.org

Follow the numbered features to explore the churchyard Explanatory notes are available

## 7 OAK TREE

To commemorate the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Hartshorne Primary School the children planted an oak tree with help from Justin Welby, the Archbishop of Canterbury.



## 8 YEW TREE



There are three yew trees in the churchyard and this one is a 'notable' female yew, between 300

and 700 years old. It is inside a large circular stone wall about 6" high.

## 11 RECTOR'S GATE

This wooden gate leads to what used to be the rectory



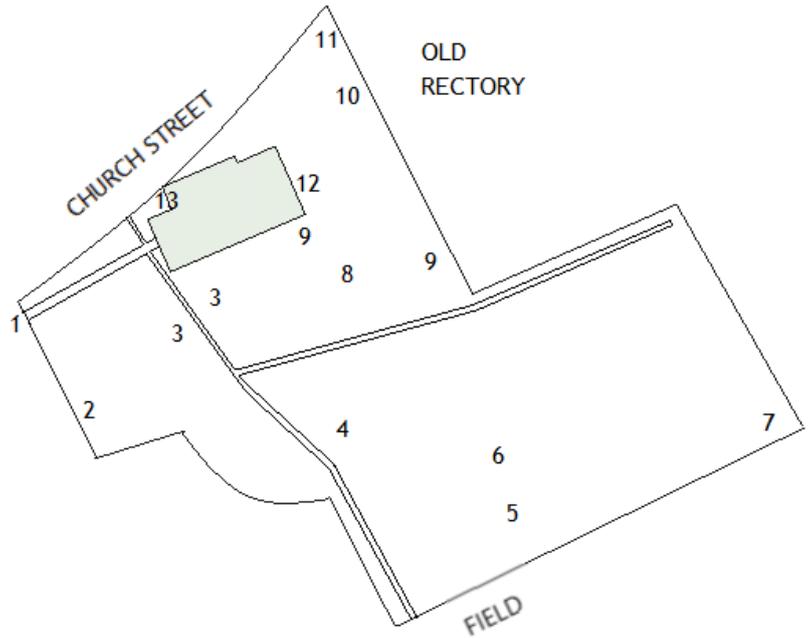
(built in 1830s). The area was recently cleared to reveal the stone edged pathway.

## 12 MUSKET BALL DAMAGE

On the buttresses against the east wall of the chancel there is evidence of musket ball damage



thought to date back to the English Civil War, possibly 1643. One suggestion is that a group of Roundheads hid out at Greysich Farm.



## 9 SPOT THE MISTAKES



Was anything said about this error? Truelove Kendrick left a large sum of money to be used to help the poor of the parish. There is also a mistake in the lettering on the slate headstone of Elizabeth Morris.

## 10 EARLIEST DATE ON MONUMENT IN CHURCHYARD



SACRED  
to the Memory of  
WILLIAM TAYLOR, Gent  
Who died April 1683

1683  
x Will: Taylor was created April the twenty fourth 83  
was left 1000 for aiding to have the Bodies of some Men

## 13 CARVINGS ON TOWER

A few feet above the west doorway is a row of five sculptured stones. The first and last bear a dog or talbot passant; on the second and fourth are the usual monograms of the name of Our Lord (Ihc and Xpc) and on the third is a shield with the maunch or sleeve of Hastings. The arms of Hastings, between two talbots passant, may also be seen sculptured on the castle at Ashby-de-la-Zouch.



# Churchyard Trail



www.hartshornechurch.org

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### 1 GATES

**MR. JOHN KING**  
**FUNERAL OF HARTSHORNE**  
**FARMER**

The funeral of Mr. John King (81), of "Sandeliff," Lower Midway, who died on Friday, took place at Hartshorne Parish Church yesterday.

Mr. King was a farmer at Hartshorne and afterwards at Midway for 47 years. His wife died 11 years ago, one son was killed in the war, and two sons and four daughters are bereaved.

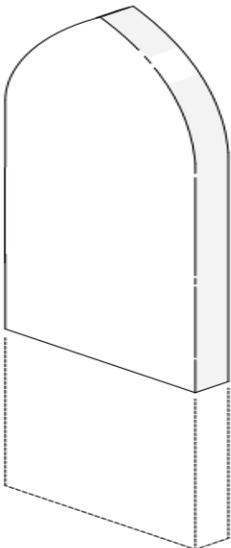
The Rev. S. W. Bazelgette (rector) officiated.

Son Thomas King is named on the War Memorial. Read more about men of Hartshorne who died in the Great War on the Family History page on our website.

### 2 GRIND STONE

We know that the wall round the churchyard was built in 1796. This fact is mentioned in Thomas North's account of the Parish Records for Hartshorne, Derbyshire. Originally this grindstone was probably used for sharpening knives and tools. It's a round piece of sandstone with a hole in the centre where a metal bar would have been slotted connected to a handle. The hole would have originally been square to allow a tight fit with the metal bar but has been gradually worn away over time. The stone would have been mounted in a wooden or metal frame so that it could be turned by the handle with one hand, while pressing the blade against it with the other to sharpen it. It's a technology which dates from the early middle ages. Can you decipher the lettering on the stone?

### 3 MASON'S PRACTICE MARKS



Slate is a metamorphic rock, which is naturally found in several regions within England. At one time the midlands contained many slate quarries - these are now redundant. It is extremely durable and fine in texture, which makes it particularly suitable for incised lettering and detailed carving.

Victorian monolithic (made of only one stone) headstones were often set well into the ground to provide stability. At least a third of the total weight of a monolith monument should be below the ground for stability.

In Burton-on-Trent in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries monumental masons produced memorials in both stone and alabaster for the local market. James Brunt had a stoneyard in Horninglow Street by 1834 until the late 1840s, as did James Parker also from the earlier 1830s; Parker's family entered partnership with another mason, Frederick Stamp, in the 1880s, and the firm continued in business at a yard in Dallow Street until at least 1928. Richard Kershaw opened a stonemason's yard in Princess Street in the mid 1870s; the family firm survived in Edward Street until at least the late 1950s. You can see the mark of PARKER & STAMP on several monuments in the churchyard.



### 4 SMALLEST HEAD STONE

Henry "Harry" Jaques was born in 1879. At the time of the 1881 census he was living with his mother and grandparents in "Hartshorne Turnpike Leading To Woodville" (next to the Bull's Head). We know that in the 1901 census Henry Jaques was living in Woodville Road, Hartshorne with his mother and stepfather. He was working as an agricultural labourer. He was recording as having "Epileptic fits at times".

### 5 WAR GRAVES

Find out about men of Hartshorne who died in the Great War on the Family History page on our website.

### 6 CATASTROPHE

THE COLLAPSE OF JAM-POT FACTORY AT SWADLINCOTE A view of the wrecked building which fell into a neighbouring field; Inset (left) Mr Samuel Swindle, of East Street, Winshill, who had a leg and ribs broken; (right) Mr. Cartwright, the contractor, of Swadlincote, who was found dead beneath one of the iron girders.



Burton Daily Mail  
 FRIDAY JANUARY 14 1921

# Churchyard Trail



www.hartshornechurch.org

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### 7 OAK TREE

In 2015 a faculty was obtained allowing the removal of five large Leylandii trees. Part of the faculty included the planting of a more suitable replacement tree. We decided that an English Oak would be appropriate. When we heard that the Archbishop of Canterbury would be visiting the diocese we thought that this was a wonderful opportunity to fulfil this promise.

### 8 YEWE TREE

The Ancient Yew Group include this in their list of yews considered to be the most significant to be found in churchyards in the Diocese of Derby, and should be fully protected. We are advised not to remove dead branches.

### 9 SPOT THE MISTAKE

Thomas Truelove Kendrick by will in 1873 left the sum of £1,800, today's value £136,835, the interest of which was distributed on St. Thomas' day in various sums to the poor of the parish, and to other needy persons. St. Thomas's Day falls on 21<sup>st</sup> December and customs associated with the day reflect its proximity to Christmas. In past times in rural England children, the poor, and the elderly might go "Thomasing" on that day. The most typical participants in this old customary practice, however, were poor, elderly women. Also known as "mumping," "doleing," "corning," or "gooding," the custom permitted these folk to go door to door asking for small handouts in order to enjoy good things to eat at Christmas time. The words to an old English Christmas song describe this custom:

*Christmas is coming and the geese are getting fat, Please spare a penny for the old man's hat, If you haven't got a penny, a ha'penny will do, If you haven't got a ha'penny, God bless you.*

### 10 EARLIEST DATE ON MONUMENT IN CHURCHYARD

**1683** *Will Taylor was buried Aprill the Twenty fourth and was certified for by law the 30 day of y<sup>e</sup> same month.*

Extract from Parish Register

Between 1678 and 1814 an affidavit was required to be sworn that when buried, the deceased was buried in wool or a fine of £5 was given. Its aims were "for the lessening the importation of linen from beyond the seas, and the encouragement of the woollen and paper manufacturer of the kingdom."

*"No corpse of any person (except those who shall die of the plague) shall be buried in any shift, sheet, or shroud, or anything whatsoever made or mingled with flax, hemp, silk, hair, gold, or silver, or in any stuff, or thing, other than what is made of sheep's wool only."*

### 11 RECTOR'S GATE

*"The living is a Rectory, worth 540 pounds, in the gift of the Earl of CARNARVON. The Rectory House is a substantial stone residence, built in 1835 by the Rev H.W. BUCKLEY, MA, who died 23rd November 1892, having held the Rectory for 59 years."* Extract from: History, Topography and Directory of Derbyshire, by T. Bulmer and Co, 1895.

The pathway was cleared ready for a wedding in 2014 so that the bridal party could walk through the churchyard to the Old Rectory where the reception was being held, owned by the groom's grandmother, Mrs Lindsey.

### 12 MUSKET BALL DAMAGE

There were two types of musket; the matchlock and the flintlock, which could be as long as five feet and had a firing range of up to 300 yards. They were both loaded in the same way; gunpowder was poured into the barrel and packed in hard with a stick. Then the lead ball would be put in followed by wadding to hold the ball in place.



### 13 CARVINGS ON TOWER

The Talbot was a type of white hunting dog, now extinct. It is thought to be an ancestor of the modern beagle and bloodhound. The term *talbot* is used in heraldry to refer to a good-mannered hunting dog.



The symbols *ihc* and *xpc* are derived from the first three letters of the Greek name of Jesus (IHΣΟΥΣ).