

DETHICK LEA AND HOLLOWAY



# TIME LINE

GEORGE WIGGLESWORTH

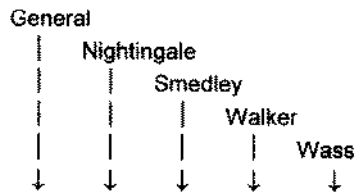


Queen Victoria's Jubilee

## Dethick, Lea & Holloway time line by George Wigglesworth

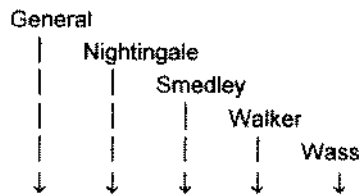
- 700 BC Latest date for Bronze Age Burial Cairn near Five Lane Ends sometimes shown as old quarries
- 249 AD Date of most recent Roman coin found in a hoard under Shuckstone Cross
- 1087 Lea (as Lede) features in Domesday survey
- 1087 Shuckstonefield in Domesday survey
- 1200 Robert de Alveley identified with Lea (also known as [aka] Lehey)
- 1200 Dethick mentioned in Cartulary Documents of Wakebridge. These are record books of the Chantry
- 1200 Ralph of Wakebridge granted, in Holloway, a toft, Longlands and Morro at an annual rent of 20d
- 1202 The Lord of Lea Manor reputedly gave Peter Deseth land at Dethick
- 1202 The Manor of Dethick is thought to exist from this date
- 1202 Documentary agreement between Robert de Alvely & Alice concerning land & a mill pond in Lehey
- 1210 William de Suckthorne living in that area ( Shuckstonefield)
- 1210 One document says an application was made to King John to build a domestic chapel at Lea
- 1228 Sir Geof. Dethick licenced to hold divine service & receive sacraments in the chapel by the Bishop
- 1278 Dethick Chapel dedicated to St John the Baptist although one directory gives 1220 for its inception
- 1279 Dethick Chapel endowed with 5 marks a year by Sir Geoffrey Dethick and Thomas, Prior of Fellay
- 1279 Thurston Palfreyman first priest at Dethick
- 1280 Wildemarsiche was granted to Geoffrey of Holloway and Amicia his wife at an annual rent of 1/2d
- 1285 Land called Hannefeld and Hanneleigh granted to Geoffrey of Dethick and still referred to in 1360
- 1285 An area of land called Alveley was mentioned in the area of Lea Green
- 1286 Shukethorne' (aka Shuckstonefield) mentioned in Cartulary Documents
- 1286 Robert, son of Ralph of Holloway, hanged for felony
- 1289 Lord Priest Johannis was incumbent at Lea
- 1290 Overholwey and Netherholwey mentioned in Cartulary Documents of Wakebridge
- 1290 2 acres in le Holdeton, le Puttemedue and Hungerhyll in Lea were granted by Thomas de Ferrers
- 1293 An "assart" (land claimed from woodland) by the river Derwent was in the fee of Lea
- 1293 Le Holte, le Smehtcroft and an assart called Heye (aka Hay) mentioned at Oldeton in Lea
- 1295 Le Sparth in Lea rendered to Robert, son of Geoffrey of Holloway, in return for a rose annually
- 1299 Late in this century land called Wodewalleker provided 1/2d for a lamp in Dethick Chapel
- 1300 Two mills existed at Lea before this date (netherleemilne and overleemilne) still mentioned in 1360
- 1325 Le Leeholte held by Raph, son of Anker de Freshville
- 1327 Robert de Dethick released two moieties of Lea Manor to John de Kynardsleye and his sister
- 1327 Two Chaplains at Lea (St Mary's) Chapel
- 1331 Geoffrey de Holloway, the Chaplain of Lea, granted rent to Peter of Wakebridge
- 1350 Lea Brook referred to as Redebrook
- 1350 Richard le Clerk of Lea licensed his "mesne lord" on the 4th October
- 1352 John de Babington was knighted by Edward III
- 1357 John, son of Geoffrey of Dethick, allowed to mill his corn free of "mulcture" (penalty/payment)
- 1370 Wm of Wakebridge stipulated poor received "dole" of one farthing on St Catherine's day (25 Nov)
- 1370 Lower mill at Lea rebuilt by William of Wakebridge
- 1403 Robert and Thomas Dethick killed in Battle of Shrewsbury
- 1412 Dethick Chapel had a chantry founded by Roger de Wingerworth to the value of 20/- per annum
- 1412 Roger de Wingerworth founded Lea Chantry with 20/- per annum from 40 acres at Ilkeston
- 1430 4 properties in Holloway and 4 in Lea listed for rent and repairs, one at "Hongreclyffe Legh"
- 1430 7 debtors from Lea and Holloway listed on death of the chantry cantarist Henry Coke
- 1460 4 properties at Holloway listed in the fragment of a Wakebridge Chantry rental
- 1464 Thomas Babington was buried at Ashover, his sword and bow used at Agincourt were displayed
- 1478 Lea (St Mary's) chapel rebuilt (it no longer exists), Thomas Roughbottom was priest
- 1485 Sir John Babington (son of Thomas), killed at the Battle of Bosworth Field, former Sheriff of Derby
- 1505 The Lords and Owners of Dethick Manor paid 4 marks yearly as tythes to Ashover Church
- 1507 Ann daughter of John Babington wife of James Rolleston of Lea died having produced 13 children
- 1530 West door date stone of Dethick Chapel "Anno verbi incarnati" (Year since word was made flesh)
- 1530 Dethick Chapel restored by Sir Anthony Babington who raised the walls and built the tower
- 1534 Sir Anthony Babington was Sheriff of Nottingham and Derby
- 1535 Humphrey Mader was Chantry Priest at Lea getting tythes of 20/- and 10/- from Dethick Mill
- 1540 Lead cost £5 10s for about a ton (a fother) of which 77% were production costs at a bole

## Dethick, Lea & Holloway time line



- 1541 Thomas Babington shut off the path along Green Lane through Coneygreave at Cross Lanes
- 1544 Thos Babington and his servants assaulted a Lea cortege going to Ashover with bills & swords
- 1545 Francis Rolleston was plaintiff in Star Chamber Proceedings over wood removed to clear stream
- 1546 Thos Babington confessed there were old stoney crosses [now aka gibbet stone] at Conygreave
- 1547 Both chapels suppressed by King Henry VIII
- 1547 Thomas Rowbotham and Richard Sandall were the last priests at Lea and Dethick
- 1549 All chantries were closed by Act of Parliament, Lea Chapel having an income of 47/- per annum
- 1555 The former priest at Dethick, having been dispossessed received a pension of £2
- 1561 Dethick Manor passed by Anthony Babington to his son and heir, Henry
- 1569 Flower's visitation records a memorial in glass at Dethick Chapel to Thomas Babington & 15 children
- 1571 Two alehouses in the villages [including Tansley] were those of Wm Johnson and Leonard Bacon
- 1573 Anthony Babington appointed page to Earl of Shrewsbury as which he met Mary Queen of Scots
- 1577 Francis Rolleston and his wife Mary were listed as "recusants" (Catholics in a Protestant Kingdom)
- 1581 Francis Rolleston, of Lea, & his son were convicted of conspiring to free Mary Queen of Scots
- 1584 "Fraunces Rowlson" with others accused of infringing Lead Smelting Patent (Exchequer Court)
- 1586 Anthony Babington executed age 25
- 1586 Smelting Mill owned by the Babingtons
- 1587 16 fothers of lead from the Babington estate shipped in the "Manuel" of Hull to London
- 1587 13 fothers of lead sold by Babington's steward to Thomas Woodward at Bawtry for shipment
- 1587 Robert Greensmith, Thos Mather and John Statham mustered against the Spanish
- 1588 Francis Rolleston died at home having been incarcerated in the Tower of London
- 1590 Lead cost £7 for about a ton (a fother) of which 84% were production cost at a smelting mill
- 1590 Mention of lead at Leigh mill
- 1590 Francis Babington, Anthony's brother, was forced to mortgage his half of Dethick Manor for £460
- 1590 Rowland Eyre bought the lease of Dethick from Ed. Stafford whose wife had been a Babington
- 1590 The Earl of Shrewsbury was urged to revive the lead business and use 'leigh mille'
- 1599 Four horsemen were the county's required contribution to the Irish war
- 1601 Raufe Blackwell and Wm Bradboure paid 15/- & 35/- to furnish 3 horsemen for the Irish war
- 1624 Wendesley Blackwall proved his right to Dethick Manor House, appurtenances and water mill
- 1627 Robert Haughe and ffrancis Burton were taxed 48/8d to fund Charles I
- 1630 The Spateman family were involved in smelting lead at Cowhay
- 1633 Francis Alleyn left 10s to the poor & 40s a year to Dethick Chapel from his messuage at Lea
- 1633 Elizabeth, the daughter of the Earl of Shrewsbury, sold the Nether Corn Mill
- 1635 A mill at Sodom, fields named Halliwell Carr, Large Worthing and The Storth shown on Dethick map
- 1635 Thomas Blackwall sold the Lordship of Dethick to Nathaniel Hallowes of Derby
- 1648 Hodgkin & Giles Cowley bought the Manor of Lea from Sir John Pearshall, conveying it to Spateman
- 1650 The Church Rate paid to Ashover was a penny a plough, a ha'penny a cottage
- 1655 Sir John Dethick was Lord Mayor of London, the family having left Derbyshire
- 1657 Richard Hodgkinson asserted at an enquiry that there was no lead mined in the parish
- 1662 The Hearth Tax assessment found 72 hearths and 53 entries in the three villages
- 1663 Dethick Chapelry endowed with 40s a year for a minister by the will of Francis Allyn
- 1663 Also the poor of "Howay and Lea" received loaves to the value of 10s on St Thomas's Day
- 1666 Thomas Nightingale (TN) baptised at Ashover
- 1670 John Statham, Sam Haugh and Richard Marshall each were taxed on five hearths
- 1671 Date stone on what is now the Chapel Keeper's Cottage and may be the date of Lea Chapel
- 1671 The Nightingales maintained Lea Chapel for their practice of the Unitarian Creed
- 1676 The River Derwent froze
- 1679 Feoffment conveyed Lea Hall from Sir Gilbert Clarke of Chilcote to Robert Allen
- 1679 John Wigley passed Hollins lead smelter to Hugh Bateman, one of 4 smelters on Lea Brook
- 1687 A cross in High fields was located in "land before Mr Flint's" [now lost but seen in 1722 and 1777]

## Dethick, Lea & Holloway time line



- 1692 Date stone on Cowley Cottage (aka Lea Manor, 1900 ) with the initials WAR
- 1693 Four each paid 3/4 d for their stalls at Ashover Church but three did not
- 1694 John Wigley of Cromford sold the Hollins Lead Smelter to Samuel Wood of Holloway
- 1698 Sketch map of Mrs Hodgkinson's land at Lea showed "Hungerhill" adjacent to the "Chappel Yarde"
- 1704 Peter Nightingale [i] (PN[i]) born the son of Thomas
- 1707 Half Lea Manor bought by a Nightingale (probably by Thomas)
- 1719 Ashover Church Rates were threepence ha'penny a house.
- 1719 Guide Stoop placed on Parish Boundary (near Scotland Nursey) in response to Act of Parliament
- 1722 Titus Wheatcroft referred to a cross in High Field Fence (maybe the one in 1687)
- 1731 Date stone on High Croft, once the Three Horse Shoes. The initials SF probably relate to a Flint
- 1734 TN died
- 1735 Lea Chapel endowed by TN through his will for Protestant dissenters
- 1736 Peter Nightingale [ii] (PN[ii]) born the son of PN[i]
- 1738 PN[i] introduced "cupolas" into Cowhay Lead Works
- 1743 Elizabeth Gorton date stone on Gorton Cottage (aka Garton Cottage) (or 1745)
- 1753 PN[i] roasted an ox for the poor and hungry
- 1754 Lea Manor given Georgian front by PN[i]
- 1755 Local notables advertised desire to change Wakes Week to the Sunday before All Saints Day
- 1757 PN[i] gives Ox, Cow and corn to poor neighbours
- 1758 Anthony Wood, the elder, sold Hollins Smelter to PN [i] and [ii]
- 1761 Date stone bearing initial PN found at Cowhay lead smelter
- 1761 The sale of Lea Green by Geo Marshall to Francis Cooke was the first extant factual record
- 1763 PN[i] died
- 1766 Cromford-Langley Mill Turnpike built
- 1768 Window seen by R Reynolds stating St Mary's Chapel was built in 1478 (still to be seen in 1817)
- 1775 Meeting advertised at Sarah Radford's house (3 Horse Shoes) to initiate the Enclosure Act
- 1776 Lea and Holloway Enclosure of the Common Land Act
- 1777 Parish boundary dispute with Tansley
- 1777 Holywell in Highfield, Coldwell and Stones below Coldwell Bank shown by name
- 1777 Land at the Green, Lea owned principally by Peter and Henry Nightingale
- 1781 PN[iii] builds a row of 6 cottages called Weavers Street & workshops by the Jug & Glass
- 1781 Date stone on the Jug and Glass bearing the initials PN
- 1782 Date stone on the Jug and Glass bearing the initials SSE
- 1783 PN[iii] engaged Benjamin Pearson @ £50/annum, previously a trusted employee of Arkright
- 1784 PN[iii] built cotton mill at Lea Bridge to spin cotton and make a little muslin
- 1784 PN[iii] advertised for good calico weavers
- 1785 PN[iii] and Ben Pearson separated
- 1785 PN[iii] sued finally unsuccessfully by Arkright for infringement of his carding machine patent
- 1785 The Great Flood and break in Dam Wall destroyed some of PN[iii]'s mill to about £400 value
- 1785 £1000 bequests were made over the next 25 years to Dethick Church
- 1788 Copper Roman Coins found under Shuckstone Cross
- 1789 Date on the stile in Town Street, from Lea to Upper Holloway bearing the initials JC, John Cowley
- 1789 Cromford Canal Act passed
- 1790 PN[iii] offered a reward of 5 gns for a "crow, hack and mallet" stolen from him
- 1790 Mill appreciably enlarged
- 1792 PN[iii] leases land to James Daniels for the Hat Factory & land for a water supply to power it
- 1792 Wigwell aqueduct carrying the Canal over the Derwent first built, the 2 date stones giving this date
- 1793 PN[iii] builds Woodend
- 1793 PN[iii] pays for inoculation of poor children
- 1793 Joseph Smithurst was accused of stealing one oak rail, value 2/- from PN[iii]

## Dethick, Lea & Holloway time line

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	General	Nightingale	Smedley	Walker	Wass
1832	James Platts & William Sims operated 4 barges from Lea Wood Wharf carrying stone and coal				
1833	JS[iii] + others met over the Factory Act requirement to safely fence rotating shafts				
1834	J W[iii] bought Lea Green estate from A Wheatcroft				
1835	JW[i] leased the Lead Works				
1835	JS[iii] rented The Poplars but he lived at The Homestead				
1836	Date on bell in Dethick Church				
1838	JW [i] died				
1838	Weslyan Methodist Chapel built by JW[iii] at £1000, near Common End				
1840	JS[i] died				
1844	JS[iii] rebuilt The Poplars (aka Lea Holme) for his mother				
1845	Lea Bridge post office opened, to be closed in 1999				
1845	Lea Chapel became part of the Matlock Methodist Free Church Circuit of Churches				
1846	JS[iii] married Caroline Ann Harward				
1849	Map shows fields such as Pearle Flat, Round Meadow and Lea Leys at Dethick				
1849	Derby-Matlock railway established				
1849	Lea Wood pump house built				
1851	JS[iii] established hospital at Lea Bridge				
1852	JS[iii] built Trinity Chapel as part of Cromford Wesleyan Reform Circuit				
1852	JS[iii] started hydrotherapy				
1852	JW[iii] died and Ann his wife took over				
1852	First Primitive Methodist Chapel built on Chapel St on land given by WEN				
1853	WEN and Wm Walker exchanged land in Smith's Pingle and Hob Hay to build a house (1870)				
1853	Connection made between main line and High Peak Junction				
1854	Three cheers applauded a council meeting decision to pay no more Church rates to Ashover				
1854	Florence Nightingale left for Scutari in the Crimea				
1854	Of coal coming to Lea Wood Wharf 2080 tons was for the Lead Works, 1300 for Smedley's				
1856	Florence returning from the Crimea, walked home quietly from Whatstandwell Station				
1856	A further £500 spent on the Wesleyan Chapel by the Wass family				
1857	Thomas Hallowses of Glapwell, Lord of Dethick Manor and patron of the living				
1857	Dethick living valued at £90 augmented by £1000 Queen Anne's Bounty and £400 benefactions				
1857	Parents paid 2d a week for school pupils complementing support from Florence's father				
1858	Hat Factory closed or soon after				
1859	New School built				
1860	Holloway Cooperative Society established				
1862	JS[iii] began work on Riber				
1863	JS[iii] presented by patients with an illuminated address showing the Church St Chapel				
1866	Battlements of Dethick Church renovated				
1868	Wm Walker dies				
1870	Leawood Hall completed for Wm. Walker's heirs by architect W E Nesfield				
1871	Burial Ground discussed, 1 acre given by W E Nightingale, the mortuary to be built by Mrs Wass				
1872	JS[iii] involved in lengthy correspondence with the Manchester Guardian				
1872	Dethick Church roof gutted by fire				
1874	Methodists acquired Lea Chapel and John Smedley presented new hymn books				
1874	Dethick Church roof restored to the original design				
1874	The first dates on tombstones in the burial ground laid out in 1872				
1874	WEN died				
1874	JS[iii] died aged 71 and John T Marsden took over, adopting the name Smedley				
1874	Robert Lowe leased Hat Factory to be wool warehouse				
1875	JTMarsden-Smedley died				

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Lea Wood Hall completed

Typhoid epidemic in Holloway

Trinity Chapel enlarged

John B Hayward headmaster of "The British School" and Secretary of the Reading Room

Ann Wass died

Zion Chapel enlarged on land bought from the Nightingale family including Florence

EM Wass died

John Dawes was secretary and Joseph Buxton sexton of the cemetery

School becomes a Board School

JBM-S came of age and took charge at Lea Mills

Mortuary chapel enlarged to seat 60 by Robt. Wildgoose JP and cemetery enlarged to 1 1/2 acres

Mr & Mrs JBM-S welcomed home with Flags, Cannons and an Address

Inauguration of the Lea Mills Band which lasted 21 years until the strike

Alice Jane Taylor (aka Alison Uttley) enrolled by her mother at Lea School

Request by the Clerk of Parish Council that a station be built at High Peak Junction was rejected

Dethick, Lea and Holloway formed into a Parish separate from Ashover

The school's Shrovetide concert, "The Mandarin", was thought the best of the series 1889-1906

Butterley Tunnel collapsed limiting use of canal

169 residents were transferred from Crich to Dethick, Lea & Holloway ecclesiastical parish

Bob Else of Lea Wood played cricket for Derbyshire, once when "WG" celebrated his 55th birthday

Lea Mill's band won first prize at Nottingham winning £20, a trombone and medals

Boer War ended in which Pte Jack Dawes of Hollins Sq was killed

Holloway church opened

First known reference to a "Parish Nurse"

Thomas Conquest started 18 years as organ blower at the church

Original Vicarage built, now residence of the Bishop of Repton

The Victoria County History recorded Dormice in Lea Valley being found by W Boulsover

Nurse Crooks, the Parish Nurse, was paid £36 and £1 towards the renewal of her uniform

Holloway Football Club won the Matlock and District League a feat repeated in 1907

The Nature Study and Garden exhibition was opened by GH Grindrod Esq, HM Inspector of Schools

A committee was set up to administer the services of the Parish Nurse, Nurse Crooks

JBM-S gave evidence to the House of Lords of the effect of closing Butterley Tunnel

TA Glazier was Auctioneer, Estate Agent, Hotel & Inn Keeper, Probate Valuer, rent & debt collector

Lea Green extended by JBM-S

Tower added to Church

Florence Nightingale died

The United Methodists received £8-5-0 at Harvest Thanksgiving more than collections in any quarter

Five month strike at Smedleys

Lea Mill's Band ended

Mineral Water Factory ceased working

Great War, 137 enlisted, 19 died, six Military Medals awarded before the end in 1918

During the war the Gunst and Parrien families from Belgium came to the village as refugees

Fee for Parish Nurse attending confinement & 10 days after 10/-, a miscarriage & 10 days 5/-

H S Oliver was secretary of the Holloway Conservative Club

Parr's Bank opened for two hours on Thursday lunchtime

Women's Institute formed, the annual subscription proposed was 2/-, meeting on the 3rd Thursday

There was a lantern lecture on "Consumption, its spread and prevention" for the Mother's Union

Charles Gregory ran "The Empire Club" at "The Rise"

The WI room below Lea School was to be hired for badminton two nights a week

Lea Chapel withdrew from the Methodist Movement to be an Evangelical Independent Chapel

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	General	Nightingale	Smedley	Walker	Wass
1921	500 Derbyshire Girl Guides held a rally at Lea Green				
1921	Lea Wood Hall sold				
1922	A bazaar in their schoolroom raised £102 for the United Methodist Church				
1922	The Westminster Bank was open for two hours on Thursdays				
1922	The church organ was improved by installing a 4 HP Lister gas engine to blow it				
1922	Village War Memorial unveiled by the Duke of Devonshire				
1923	£256 were raised by a "Bazaar & Fancy Fair" at Lea Green towards debts for the church organ				
1924	Burst of Derwent Valley Water Works pipeline led to alarming noise and flooding four feet deep				
1925	The total rateable value of the three villages was £7,613				
1929	Cowhay Lead Smelter 'Haystack' condenser collapsed				
1930	Trustees of Wm Shore Nightingale sold Cowhay Lead Works and Lea Wharf to Mill Close				
1932	Florence Nightingale Memorial Hall opened by Edward, Prince of Wales				
1932	By amalgamation, the Methodist Church was formed of which Trinity became part				
1933	Frederick Grainger at the Three Horse Shoes paid £30 (£22 nett) as Poor Law Rate				
1933	The Duke of York (later to become George VI) visited Smedleys				
1933	WI reconvened				
1934	HE Betts paid G Peach £31-16-6d to refurbish the Smoke Room at the Yew Tree after a fire				
1935	Lea Lead Works closed				
1936	Nightingale Arm of the canal closed, Cromford Canal in 1944				
1936	Lead Smelter site used as iron foundry for a short time				
1940	Louis Hilary Shore Nightingale died				
1945	Second World War ended in which seven villagers died				
1946	Lea Hurst Estate sold piecemeal by auction				
1948	Cowhay Lead Works demolished, the Calcite hill being levelled in 2003				
1951	Lea Hurst presented to the Royal Surgical Aid Society to be a home for the elderly				
1955	Disused Hat Factory collapsed in a storm				
1957	40th Year of "The Friendly Touch" (aka "Cheery Chat") written by Rev 'Bert' Bunting				
1959	JBM-S died				
1960	The lands at Dethick were bought by the Turbotts of Ogston Hall				
1960	Lea Green sold to Derbyshire CC to become a residential Sports Centre, its 1st course 2 years later				
1965	Queen Elizabeth visited Lea Mills				
1966	Church organ extensively restored				
1967	High Peak Railway closed				
1974	The Vicar's stall was to the memory of Miss Ethel Gregory, long time organist				
1978	Coop Shop burnt down				
1979	Vietnamese Boat People at Lea Wood House				
1982	Princess Anne lays foundation stone for extension to Village Hall				
1983	Wharf Shed became a study centre for Lea Green				
1991	4 times the number of houses (450) compared to 1801 but only twice the population, now 1136				
1996	Mvumi school, Tanzania, first supported by the Church				
2000	The forth-coming millenium was celebrated by a Mystery Pageant compiled by Dennis Brook				
2003	The 1710/19 guide stoop moved from its correct place to 5 Lane Ends by Holymoorside Hist Soc				
2003	The pageant "Aaron's Lot", by Dennis Brook, celebrated the 100th anniversary of the church				
2003	Dormice re-introduced into the County in this Parish				
2004	The PC opposed development at Lea Hurst; the Age Care home closed as uneconomical after 50 yrs				