

1892 – *'Herbert Wade: Away to help his father who is in the cornfield.'*

1904 – 27 June: The school had been closed on account of measles. Deep sympathy was recorded following the death of the late head teacher, Mrs Harriet Webb, aged 61, who had been head teacher for about forty years. It is poignantly noted that the school children sang at her graveside.

Harriet was born in nearby Eydon and in 1870 she married Charles Webb, a carpenter from Culworth. Sadly he died in 1875, aged 32, leaving Harriet with three young children to support. She lived in the end-terrace stone cottage by the school gate, where her mother ran the village shop. Eventually her daughter Annie was employed as a school assistant. Annie and her sister Carrie continued to run the shop for some years after Harriet's death. Harriet's son, Samuel, was a carpenter and general builder based in Thorpe. He lived with his two sisters. None of the three children married. The graves of Harriet and her husband lie side-by-side, unmaintained, by Thorpe's main churchyard path.

1914 – Reference was made to acceptance of Belgian refugees.

Apparently the Roman Catholics of Northampton were the first in the county to invite Belgian war refugees, providing homes free of cost. Most towns and villages in the county extended the welcome as the influx became so great.

1914 – *'William Preedy: Absent to go to Moreton fatstock show.'*

1914 - A boy (who is better unnamed) *'Sent home to make himself clean and never returned.'*

Parishioners' memories of school days in the early twentieth century include kneeling for prayers and the older children being expected to assist with the teaching of the younger children. Girls had black stockings with long black boots, either laced or buttoned if from a wealthier family. The children knew the well-recounted village saying, which has now lost its meaning, if any existed:

*Chacombe where you make 'em,
Thrupp where you bring them up,
S'grave where you bury 'em.*

But not all memories are rose-tinted, particularly those of winter days. Heating in the two rooms was by inadequate coal fires with iron-rod guards. In February 1919 the school record states that 'all ink was frozen and the children were so cold that part of the arithmetic lesson was taken around the fire.' Wintertime lighting would have been poor, being provided by oil lamps; electricity was not laid to the village until relatively late, in 1949.