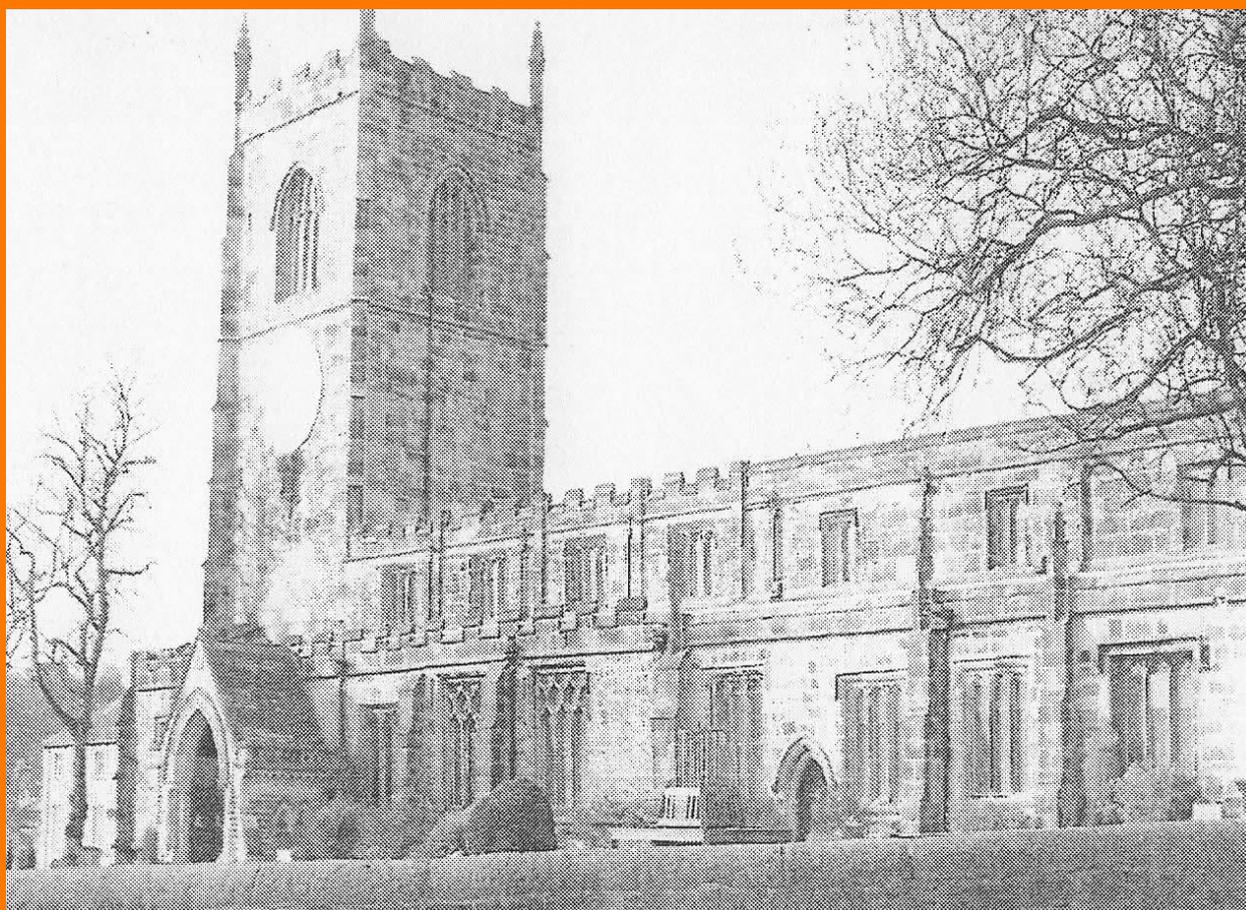


AIREDALE & WHARFEDALE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY



AIREDALE & WHARFEDALE JOURNAL

December 2019

Issue 4

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Deadline for articles for the Journal are 10th of the month of February; May; August and November.

We always appreciate articles of family or local interest. Without your articles the Journal would not be viable.

Please send them to Betty Hardaker :- editor@awfhs.org.uk

Front cover illustration: Skipton Holy Trinity Church

Programme of Meetings 2019/2020

Burley in Wharfedale

5 Dec	Annual Christmas Quiz	
9 Jan	Research with internet access	
6 Feb	Getting the best from our website	Stan Merridew
5 Mar	Bermuda, Berlin & Brill - 2 Wars, 2 Wives	Jackie Depelle

Keighley

9 Dec	Grave Concerns	Steve Miller
6 Jan	Family Treasures - Bring a piece of memorabilia and tell us about it	
3 Feb	Unusual Scottish Records	Sylvia Valentine
2 Mar	Violet's Story	Denise North

Threshfield

15 Feb	Leeds-Liverpool Canal	Norman Simpson
21 Mar	Getting the best from our website	Stan Merridew

Apologies.

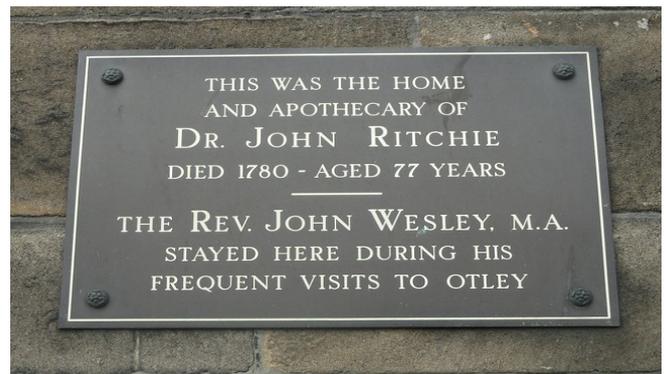
My sincere apologies to Cumbria Family History Society for not acknowledging them in the article "The 1939 Register", which was first published in their November 2017 Newsletter. I had started an article which I called the 1939 register and then found the Cumbrian one which was ideal. Unfortunately I did not remove my name from the piece when I copied it out. The piece about Rationing is what I intended the article to be. Once again my sincere apologies to Cumbria. Betty Hardaker

Burley Meeting Report **3 October 2019 by Susanne Young**

The Airedale & Wharfedale Family History Society met 3 October and community historian Robert Schofield presented his talk 'The Early Methodists of Wharfedale'.

Preacher Benjamin Ingham, from Ossett, came to Wharfedale in 1738 and married Lady Mary Hastings, sister in law of the Countess of Huntingdon. His son founded the Inghamite societies of West Yorks. and Lancs. John Nelson, a stone mason from Birstall who was not on good terms with Ingham, developed societies around Bradford, Keighley and Otley and introduced John Wesley to the area. William Darney, a wandering pedlar and shoemaker known as Scotch Will, was a powerful Calvinist preacher who set up societies in Calderdale and Rossendale. He fell out with the Wesleys. John Bennett took over Darney's societies and founded Methodism in the area. He fell out with John Wesley when he married Wesley's 'intended' Grace Murray. William Grimshaw, Haworth curate and close friend of John Wesley, established the large Keighley Circuit which extended from Elland to the Scottish border. He converted Jonathan Maskow from Burley in Wharfedale who became a preacher. Thomas Colbeck, a grocer from Keighley, was a preacher in the area and married Sarah Flesher of Otley. On 30 April 1748 Bennett and Colbeck were entertained in Ilkley by Ellis Cunliffe and his wife Elizabeth Lister.

When Grimshaw died in 1763 William Fugill compiled records of the Keighley Circuit which provide a fascinating account of early Wharfedale Methodists and are currently held at Keighley library. These records include societies in Otley, Burley in Wharfedale, Addingham, Askwith, Grassington, Keighley and Haworth. Members' names, occupations and addresses are recorded and their commitment or otherwise to the cause is noted on four separate occasions, ranging from 'pure' to 'asked to leave'.



John Ritchie and his wife Beatrice Robinson were prominent Otley Methodists and John Wesley stayed in their home there. Wesley conducted Ritchie's funeral in Otley Parish Church indicating the inclusive nature of the established and non-established churches at that time. The Ritchies are buried in Otley churchyard together with often forgotten preacher John Bretell. The Ritchies' son became a preacher and their daughter Elizabeth became Wesley's companion and house-keeper and nursed him before his death.

The Society's next meeting will take place 7.30pm Thursday 7 November at the Salem Church Hall, Burley when Phil Judkins will present 'Confusions Masterpiece: The D Day Deceptions'. Members and non-members welcome.

Burley Meeting Report

7th November by Susanne Young

Dr Phil Judkins presented his talk 'Confusions Masterpiece'.

Numerous deceptions were put in place to ensure the success of the Allies' D Day landings on 6 June 1944. Whilst the enemy anticipated a second front it was imperative that they did not know where or when this would happen. False information was intended to make Germany believe the attack would take place later and further east than actually planned. Scientist Bill Tutt successfully de-coded top-level Nazi communications so that the Allies could discern whether their false information had been taken seriously.

A number of double agents fed false information to the enemy. These remarkable individuals included: Popov (code name Tricycle), Chudoir (Bronx), Garcia (Garbo) and Johann Jebson (Artist) who was arrested and ultimately murdered by the Gestapo.

False plans regarding a second front ensured German divisions were spread far and wide, away from the actual planned invasion, code named Bodyguard. Fortitude Deceptions suggested the presence of a fictitious 4th Army in Scotland and a planned invasion of Norway. Dummy oil depots and inflatable tanks were located near Dover to suggest an invasion of Calais (code name Rosebud). This option of crossing the shortest distance of the Channel was what Hitler believed to be the most likely scenario. Intriguing methods were invented by British radar scientists to replicate the positions of non-existent aircraft and ships in this area of the Channel. Rommel correctly assumed Normandy would be the intended target but his colleagues discounted this due to the absence of a port there. Meanwhile transportable Mulberry harbours were being constructed for this purpose.

Those who knew the correct invasion plans were referred to as Bigots but many leading figures including De Gaulle were kept in the dark. Not everything ran smoothly, D Day documents were returned by a London taxi driver after they had been left in his cab and the American practice invasion in Devon ended in tragic loss of life. In the event poor weather postponed D Day but ultimately the assault was successful mainly due to the absence of German reserves in Normandy. Stalin described it as the greatest military operation of all time.

The Society's next meeting will take place 7.30pm Thursday 5 December at the Salem Church Hall, Burley when we shall be holding our general knowledge Christmas Prize Quiz. Members and non-members welcome.

Keighley Meeting Report September - Liverpool Cow Keepers.

How Pennine & Dales Farmers became City Cow Keepers by Dave Joy

We had several visitors to our meeting this evening some were descendants of cow keepers. It was very nice to welcome them all. This talk resembled a play in 3 acts representing a milking stool.

In the mid 1900's the suburban milkman was a key part of the British way of life. In the early 1800's the Industrial revolution was in full flow there were lots of jobs and lots of industry. Within a century 80% of the population who were living in the country became 80% living in the city. Economic depression became the norm in the countryside.

Cows were brought into the city of Liverpool from Cumbria, (then Westmorland) Lancashire and West Riding of Yorkshire. This was due to the milk from the cow going sour very quickly, Farmers built end of terrace houses with access to the back yard where the cows were kept and milking took place. The family lived upstairs and downstairs was the shop. Milking took place at 5am and was out for delivering by 7am, this process was repeated at 2pm and out by 5.30pm. Muck from the cows was all part of the business plan, In 1882 muck was sold at 5 shillings a ton which brought in £1600 per year around a £1million today hence the saying "Where there's muck there's brass."

In 1865 The Liverpool & District Cow Keepers Association was formed and continued till 1975. It was a hectic social life, cow keeping families inter married. City cow keepers made enough money to be able to return to the Dales. The milk houses passed down the generations producing 1700 gallons of milk a day. Railway milk became big business, in 1882 37% of railway milk was sold in Liverpool becoming direct competition with the cow keepers. The Cow Keepers Association held an annual show at Christmas this was a big event and very popular.

The Joy family originated in Hebden a village in the Dales. There were 2 families both had several children who all inter married. Daniel lived at Bolton Abbey and worked at the Devonshire Inn now the very popular Devonshire Arms Hotel. He and his wife had several children, many did not survive and his wife committed suicide. There is more about this on Dave's website, address at end of this report.

It was a common site to see the cows being taken to pasture through the suburban streets. A Joy & Sons had Wellington Dairy in Garstang a suburb of Liverpool. Cow keeping was not a reserved occupation in the War, so Dave's grandad had to go to war and served as a cook. Relatives came from the Dales to help out and keep the business going. In WW2 many of the milk houses were bombed by the Germans as from the air they looked like factories. After the war many of the cow keepers went

back to the Dales but some stayed in Liverpool. The Milk Marketing Board came into being and in 1955 they dispensed with keeping cows and bought in bottled milk from the corporation dairy. By the end of the 60's the business came to an end. The last Cow keeper was Joe Capstick who carried on till 1975.

In the Joy family all the sons of sons had the first name Anthony up to Dave's son who is now Dad to a girl!!!! I have only scratched the surface with this report as was busy listening!! For more information go the website.

Dave has written 2 books, one is "Liverpool Cowkeepers" and the other is "My Family and Other Scousers", (for those unfamiliar with "Scouse" this is a nickname for Liverpudlians). This had been a very interesting account of an occupation that many of us were unfamiliar with.

Website: www.davejoy-author.com Email: davejoy-author@hotmail.com

Susan Daynes

Keighley Meeting Report

October - Richard III The Forgotten Northerner by Graham Mitchell

Graham is a member of the society and also a member of the Yorkshire Branch of the Richard III Society. He is very knowledgeable about this misunderstood monarch. He was the most northern of monarchs in our history having been raised at Middleham Castle in Wensleydale and lived through some of the most violent times in our history. It is alleged that he was responsible for the deaths of the "Princes in the Tower" but even though they were in the tower it was a royal palace not like a prison of the time, they lived in comfortable apartments. Edward, 12 years old was seen daily by a doctor and was described as melancholy. Richard, 9 years old was merry in contrast. They did not know one another as had not grown up together. In the of 1483 they disappeared but there were no records of their deaths although some bodies were shown to the public, a normal procedure for the time. The bones that are reported to be the princes are kept in Westminster Abbey, permission for the bones to be analysed has to come from our present Queen, so far permission has not been granted. It was also thought that the princes were secreted away to Suffolk or could have been sent to Burgundy to the Burgundy royal families.

Richard was a sound military commander but he was vilified far more than the Tudors who were despotic and murderous. He was the last to be fully English all the others were a mixture of Scottish, Welsh and German. He is the only northern king we have ever had.

When Edward IV died in 1483 Richard was named the Lord Protector of the realm for Edward's son his successor the old Edward V. His coronation was set for June 1483 but before this the marriage of his parents was declared bigamous and invalid. Now the children were barred from inheriting the throne. An assembly of Lords and

Commoners endorsed a declaration to this effect and proclaimed Richard as the rightful king and he was crowned in July 1485.

In 1485 Richard was killed in the Battle of Bosworth Field and taken to nearby Leicester and buried without pomp or circumstance, his original tomb monument is believed to have been moved during the English Reformation and his remains were lost believed to have been thrown into the River Soar. In 2012 an archaeological excavation was commissioned by Richard III Society on a previous site occupied by Greyfriars Priory Church a skeleton was found one with curvature of the spine due to Scoliosis. There were injuries to his skull showing that he was struck from behind!! He was identified by radiocarbon dating. There was much heated debate as to where he should be buried as he was Richard of York but was found in Leicester. This last Plantagenet King, bringing to end the Middle Ages, was finally buried in Leicester Cathedral in March 2015 and not in his native Yorkshire.

Susan Daynes

Keighley Meeting Report

November - Photos of Old Keighley by Kevin Seaton

We had a very good attendance at this meeting after what had been an awful wet November day! We were pleased to welcome Rod Moulding a member who is a regular contributor to the Journal.

He had travelled up from the South to do some research so had timed it well. There were also 5 visitors all interested in the subject of the meeting.

There was a lot of interaction from the audience as many of the scenes were very familiar, there were scenes of how Keighley was and is now. Many trams, some horse drawn and trolley buses, and even a horse drawn fire brigade wagon. I wonder how long it took them to get to where a fire was!!! A steam wagon belonging to J Walker Haulage.

Many scenes showed how busy the town was with people milling about all over the road, children curiously looking at the camera and always a dog in the picture. No road safety you just got out of the way when a tram was coming!!

A rare postcard was a sketch of the Courthouse on North St which has changed little but this was done before the Mechanics Institute was built further along. The hills beyond were clear to see as they are now since the demolition of the college buildings.

The Goats Head public house at Steeton Top looking very rural but advertising "Good Stabling". Horses would be changed here on the horse drawn coaches. At Kildwick there was a gathering of many people already to watch as children swam in the river and further down the river there were nets in which to catch the children so they didn't get swept downstream towards Skipton!! Health and safety at its best!!!

Lots of postcard scenes of processions, many of children and floats. There was a

procession to celebrate Pension Day and a lovely float with all these very old looking men, they would have reached 65, all with white hair and beards. They would feel as though they had won the lottery!!!

Kevin could have gone on for another few hours as he has quite a collection, but we had to draw the meeting to a close. There were several questions and some of the audience were able to give extra information to Kevin about the various pictures. A very good evening.

Susan Daynes



Long Preston School Orchestra 1906

Any Ideas? Help Wanted

From: John Stoney johnstoney@btinternet.com

Subject: Kettlewell Parish Transcripts

Membership No. 1423

Hi, Could anyone suggest an explanation for this,

Elizabeth Stona baptised 7 July 1716 daughter of Austin Stona.

Elizabeth Stona buried 22 Jun 1716 daughter of Austin Stona.

A person baptised after they were buried. As far as I can tell there is only one Austin in the area at the time. It does say daughter in each case not wife

Dockroyd Graveyard, Oakworth.

This graveyard was transcribed by Keighley FHS many years ago and it was in a dangerous state then. It has now been bought by Andrew Heaton and he hopes to transform it *'into a place where families and the general public can pay their respects to the people buried there.* He says, in a letter to Susan Daynes, 'The graveyard can make an important contribution to the Oakworth conservation area and as an area of historical significance, the preservation of the gravestones and their setting will be a priority. A balance will be made between heritage and wildlife, safe access to the public and the needs of butterflies, birds and wild flowers.'

Andrew is asking that anyone who has an interest in the graveyard – stories, family history, photos or obituaries and is willing to share them to get in touch with him. He has also written a book '**Heatons of Worth**' which tells of the Heaton family involvement with the Worth Valley including the Dockroyd graveyard. Any help would be gratefully received. Andrew can be reached through www.heatonfamilyonline.co.uk



Cononley CC 1936

Can you name anyone?

From the Hodgson Collection at Skipton Local Studies Library

Notes From An Exile

SETTING THE RULES by Rod Moulding

In this series I have tried to provide some guidance on genealogical good practice, illustrated by examples from my own family history. This article is about rules - the implicit rules that we use when constructing our own family trees (“databases”), and the impact on others when we exchange tree data with other family historians.

First, what do you aim to include? All your current and past relations? Or just a limited set? Personally, I maintain three databases: one for paternal relations (about 4200 individuals), one for maternal relations (about 2000), and another for my wife’s families (about 2300). You’ll need to think about spouses; I include them together with their parents but not siblings of spouses or of spouse parents. Wives whose maiden name is unknown are listed with their husband's surname in square brackets. I include the offspring of females of my core families but not (in general) any further generations. This “rule”, like many others, is not strictly adhered to.

Next, names. In all cases I use the names that individuals acquired at birth i.e. not at marriage. Like many others I have to contend with name changes (e.g. Moulding/Moulden) and find that I have to “normalise” some names, always retaining the original as an alternate. Dates are obviously critical. Some will be clear, others more obscure. If there’s no evidence to the contrary I assume that England & Wales post-1837 events happened in the quarters they are recorded for. You should make it clear which dates are calculated (e.g. birth date based on age at death), and which dates are approximations. Places are important, too. I’m frequently surprised to see trees that don’t record where a birth or marriage or death happened, yet this data can be essential in tracing relationships. I’ll cover place names in a future article.

Some family historians like to include media data such as photos or document facsimiles. I don’t do this, preferring to maintain separate indexed files; if you take this route, watch out for interchangeability. All facts (names, dates, attributes, etc) should be supported by citations referring to named sources. These citations provide demonstrable proof of the facts, and should assist with access to public data sources such as archives. Many facts are often supported by multiple citations.

Finally, plagiarism - the genealogist’s bugbear. Setting and publicising your rules should discourage the importunate data scavenger. I’ve even started to include deliberate small errors in database copies to track copying.

These “rules” are only guidelines; they are your choice, but thinking them through to ensure consistency will help you to communicate effectively and to create a tree that has lasting value.

Rationing in the War

By Betty Hardaker

After the 1939 Register was made there then followed identity cards. These cards had to be carried at all times and it wasn't until February 1952 that this was stopped. I can say that I can never remember carrying mine! There was much discussion in Parliament as to who could ask to see your card as it was felt that only authorised people should be able to ask for it (not a free for all for the officious and power crazy) and that people should have 48 hours to produce the card at the police station if they did not have it on them when asked for it.

Ration books then followed – beige coloured for adults, blue for children and green for babies and pregnant women. Inside were pages of coupons for butter, sugar, cheese, tea and meat for which you had to register with a local supplier. Other pages had A, B and C coupons and these were to enable you to buy tins of goods i.e. baked beans, fruit or biscuits. Yet another page had E and D coupons and these were for sweets. All these coupons were cut out of the ration book by the shop keeper and religiously counted every month and sent to the local food office. The shop keeper was then allowed to buy from the wholesaler up to the number of coupons that he had in the food bank. Rationing began on January 8th 1940 when bacon, butter, and sugar were rationed. By 1942 many other foodstuffs were included – meat, milk, cheese, eggs and cooking fat.

My father kept a few hens and we were given a hen meal ration instead of eggs and this was mixed with hot water and gave off a funny smell.

This is a typical weekly food ration for an adult:-

Bacon & Ham	4oz	Other Meat value	1shilling & 2pence (2 chops)
Butter	2oz	Cheese	2oz
Margarine	4oz	Cooking Fat	4oz
Milk	3pints	Sugar	8oz
Tea	2oz	Preserves	1lb every 2months
Eggs	1 + dried egg	Sweets	12oz every 4 weeks

There were a few exceptions to this amount as some required extra rations like underground miners, Women's Land Army and the Armed Forces but everybody else managed on what we were given. Those who had a bit of land could have that little bit extra. The only things that were not rationed were fruit and vegetables, but it mustn't be forgotten that fruit and vegetables are seasonal and you could not buy tomatoes in winter! Bread was not rationed until after the war. The flour used during the war was not as white and tasty as the normal flour. *However by the end of the war my Dad had a ration of white flour and made a batch of white bread on Saturday morning for a few good customers.* This was what the previous baker had started and was not our doing! Petrol was the first thing to be rationed in September 1939 and on 1st July 1942 the basic civilian petrol ration that had been announced on 13th March

1942 was abolished and then only emergency services, bus companies and farmers could get petrol coupons.

Clothes were also rationed and a separate book was given for these. This included bed linen and towelling. Because of the need for cloth for uniforms, restrictions were made so that no frills were used and the number of buttons was also restricted. In the beginning 66 clothing coupons were given in 1942, but by 1945 this had dropped to 24. Each article of clothing needed a certain number of coupons depending on how much material was needed and also how much time was taken to make the garment. A dress could take 11 coupons and a man's suit 26-29. Children aged 14-16 got 20 extra coupons. Linen was also rationed and when a young couple got married they were given coupons to buy bedding and towels etc. They were also able to buy a few pieces of furniture that all had the CC mark on them – this was a utility mark on all furniture and linen.

Rationing on clothing was one of the first to be stopped in March 1949. Gradually things started to come off the ration. Sweets came off the ration in February 1953 but people were going into big stores such as Woolworths and coming out with boxes full of sweets so they had to go back to rationing again for a short time. Sugar was free from the ration in September that year, but it wasn't until July 4th 1954 that rationing was finally abolished.

Moving to the bakehouse in Cowling at the end of July 1945, I remember vividly counting A, B and C coupons each month. The amount that they bought was fairly static but the D and E ones, for sweets, were always changing their value. The dreaded Bu's, bread units, when they arrived in summer 1946, were awful and we were all thankful when these were stopped in 1948. These tiny bits of paper, about 5mm by 10mm, all had to be counted individually – it made a difference to the amount of flour that you could buy from the wholesaler.

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Horsforth Football Team 1920s

Friendly Societies
By Stanley Merridew
(continued)

Records at Bradford Archives related to our area:

Addingham Friendly Society 1798-1845

The Rules & Orders state, "The Society is for the purpose of affording relief in the time of sickness, old age & infirmity. Members shall be between the ages of 16 and 32 upon joining of fair character, in perfect health and not subject to any chronic or periodic disorder." The Society was not open to seafaring men or soldiers. Subscriptions were 2/- per quarter and on paying their subscriptions were entitled to a free pint of ale! On reaching the age of 65 members received 2/- per week and at death a sum of £3 was paid to widows. The officers in the early years were:

President	Stewards	Committee
22 Dec 1799 Ellis Cunliffe	John Booth Anthony Fentiman	Wm Booth, Robert Cockshott Martin Atkinson, Timothy Mitchell
1 Sept 1800 John Cunliffe	Geo Whittaker Thos Horner	John Sidgewick, Timothy Judson James Medcalf, James Bradley
7 Sept 1801 Ambrose Dean	Robert Cockshott Wm Booth	Jno Booth, Anthony Fentiman Geo Whittaker, Thos Horner
6 Sept 1802 Anthony Fentiman	Martin Atkinson James Bradley	Isaac Bland, Joseph Benson John Whitham, Martin West

Independent Foresters Society – Baildon Membership Register 1835-1957

Here is one page of the list of new members:

All show residence as "Baildon." In later years from the 1880s more specific addresses are given.

Candidate		age	Occupation	date joined
George	Tomlinson	34	Twister	22 Dec 1849
John	Hodgson	28	Weaver	22 Dec 1849
Abraham	Marshall	26	warp dresser	5 Jan 1850
John	Holmes	26	Bookkeeper	19 Jan 1850
Samuel	Fieldhouse	29	Weaver	19 Jan 1850
Oliver	Heaton	21	Woolcomber	2 Feb 1850
Joseph	Holmes	23	Woolcomber	2 Feb 1850
William	Crabtree	23	Woolcomber	2 Feb 1850
William	Leach	20	Woolcomber	30 Mar 1850
Matthew	Wray	25	Weaver	27 Apr 1850
John	Goldsborough	21	Butcher	27 Apr 1850
Charles	Dawson	32	Carpenter	15 Feb 1851

Halliday	Hodgson	29	Weaver	15 Mar 1851
Benjamin	Hutton	23	Woolcomber	21 Apr 1851
William	Brook	27	Chandler	13 Sept 1851
William	Birks	27	Stonemason	11 Oct 1851
Christopher	Teal	25	Overlooker	25 Oct 1851
John	Heaton	29	Woolcomber	25 Oct 1851
Mark	Lund	20	Butcher	8 Nov 1851
James	Halliday	21	Weaver	31 Jan 1852

The register also shows proposer and seconder for each candidate.

Independent Order of Royal Foresters Lothersdale branch

A large amount of material including:

List of members and contributions 1917-1965

Register of rents collected from tenants of the society 1888 to 1966.

Record of sickness payments to members 1917-1966. Held by Keighley Local Studies.

Records At Leeds Archives:

Horsforth Woodside Burial Society - Register of members 1924-1949

West Yorkshire Archive Service - Hold a large number of records associated with friendly societies particularly in the Halifax, Huddersfield & Keighley areas.

What Can Dubb Mill Teach Us?

(continued from the September 2019 issue)

Derek Barker

Speight also describes the construction of an 'early worsted mill' with an attached residence by Joseph and Samuel Moulding. This would certainly be an accurate description of the building on our plan in all respects except for the type of mill involved. Speight writes that about 1825 William Anderton took part of this mill but soon began building premises of his own in Dubb Lane for wool combing and spinning. These later buildings, he writes, were later occupied by 'the Ellises' who raised and enlarged them for cotton spinning, and a new mill was built on the opposite side of the road which for some years (in the late nineteenth century) was occupied by Samuel Rushforth JP. We seem then to have four mills to explain: the old Dubb corn mill, an early worsted mill constructed by the Mouldings, the Anderton-Ellis mill, and the Rushworth new mill which is perhaps the 'new' Dubb Mill.

I'm not claiming that they all were in operation simultaneously, nor that they retained one function during the full periods of their existence. I cannot see that the brothers Ellis took on 'our' corn mill since Speight describes their mill as old in 1818 when ours was spanking new: and if our mill was constructed for textile manufacturing is it likely that the building would subsequently have returned totally to grain processing?

The best evidence that touches on this point is the 1865 Smith Gotthardt plan of Bingley where it can be clearly seen that twelve years after the 1853 sale our mill is still present and is unquestionably named as Moulding Mill and the cotton processing units as Dubb Mill. It seems likely then that Speight's second statement is correct and some members of the Ellis family actually moved to the Anderton worsted mill. I tried to obtain further information about these mills from the on-line nineteenth-century copies of the *Bradford Observer* and *Leeds Mercury*. Unfortunately many entries simply mention 'commodious mills at Dubb' providing neither name nor owner, nor did trade directories provide simple answers.

I know that William Anderton (1793-1884) came from Cullingworth. His Bingley enterprise featured in the Factories Inquiry Commission of 1834. His premises were described as steam powered and undertaking worsted yarn spinning. There were 56 people employed (16 under 12 years of age) which seems reasonable for a small mill. The employees' hours of work were 6.00am - 7.30pm. The machinery was stopped for a dinner break of 45 minutes at noon. There were six holidays per year (8 days in total) when the whole factory 'stood' and no wages were paid. Anderton's mill is described as Dubb Mill, Bingley 'a mill erected in 1819' so I am reasonably sure this is the mill in our plan.

Inconveniently White's *Directory of Leeds, York and the Clothing District of Yorkshire* of 1842 does not record any corn millers working in Dubb, but William Anderton and Joseph Moulding are given separate entries as worsted spinners and manufacturers. Helpfully there is a small item in the *Bradford Observer* from 1848 to the effect that assignees of John Robinson, a Moulding tenant, were trying to sell power looms and machinery but this attempted sale would be prevented by 'executors of the late Joseph Moulding'. It seems unlikely that such a building would have been re-equipped as a corn mill before being sold five years later but I cannot think of another explanation that fits. A Joseph Moulding (1775-1843) of Dubb was buried at Bingley All Saints' Church.

Meanwhile life at William Anderton's mill was not without incident. In 1850 the *Bradford Observer* recorded an assault on one Fanny Broadly which arose from a 'dispute over bobbins' at Dubb. In the census of 1851 William Anderton is living at Wellington House, Wellington Street. He describes himself as a worsted spinner & manufacturer employing 240 males [and] 265 females. This sounds like a reasonably large operation and must surely indicate new premises. By 1881 William Anderton was still alive, at the age of 88, and living with his daughter Mary in Keighley. As

noted, Anderton's mills were taken over by the Ellis's of Castlefields Mill for cotton spinning, and their operation presumably represents the cotton mills shown on the first OS map of the area. At the end of the century the name Dubb Mill is associated with Samuel Rushworth JP, wool spinner and manufacturer. Rushworth was a famous teetotaler who died in 1896. His mill must have been the new construction mentioned by Speight: I assume that this is the new Dubb Mill on the 1889 OS map.

I have tried to pull this together. There must have been an old corn mill in Bingley, possibly close enough to the river Aire to use water as a power source. Castlefields Mill was constructed in the late eighteenth century and by 1805 was run by Lister Ellis who stayed until 1829. In 1818-19 Messrs Joseph & Samuel Moulding constructed the first Dubb Mill. If it was a worsted mill then hand-combing and weaving would have been employed. William Anderton may have later been involved with this mill but by 1825 he was building his own nearby in Dubb Lane for wool-combing and spinning. William and James Ellis took this over for cotton spinning and Anderton must have found other premises. In the later nineteenth century Samuel Rushforth, who had started life working for Anderton, adapted the cotton mills and rebuilt a new Dubb Mill. My guess is that once steam power was introduced at the old Dubb mill it could function either as a corn mill or worsted mill and performed as both at various times. It clearly survived until 1865 but by 1889 had become a warehouse.

When I first wrote this article, I knew that interest in local history was very strong in Bingley and I was hopeful that somebody would be able to put me right on aspects of this complicated story. I was exceptionally fortunate that Rod Moulding, a member of Airedale & Wharfedale FHS, noticed my contribution. He confirmed that Joseph and Samuel Moulding were brothers and were the sons of Andrew and Martha (née Draper) Moulding of Cow House, Cullingworth, who are also buried at All Saints', Bingley.

Joseph Moulding was born about 1775 and married Elizabeth Lund in 1822, dying in 1843. They had six daughters and three sons, the last of whom died as a child. The eldest son (John) spent time in Lille, France, probably in connection with the worsted business. Samuel Moulding was born about 1780 and married Alice Garforth in 1821, dying in 1832. They had two daughters and one son (who died young).

Samuel Rushforth was Rod's great-uncle who after his parents' early death was brought up by an aunt and uncle in Dubb Lane. His successful career as a mill-owner is well documented, but he died in 1896 at the early age of 52. Rod has always understood that Joseph and Samuel Moulding were the first men to establish a worsted mill in Bingley, but he told me that he has no proof (other than Speight's comment). Even if uncertainties remain, I hope this account illustrates that family and industrial historians can have a valuable partnership and inform each other's researches.

Memoirs of Ella Feather nee Craven

Dated 8th April 1976

When I was 4, the first World War began, and Dad went to enlist but was pronounced unfit; he had a double hernia. He was only a small man, weighing 8st 4lbs. He tried again, twice, to get into the army but was refused. Then soldiers began to come home on leave and advised him to stay out of it as long as he could and he settled down a bit better after that. The men who were medically unfit were given badges to wear and when we children used to stand at the end of the street to meet him coming home from work, we could pick out Dad way down the road with his badge. The war lasted 4 years and my Mother's 2 brothers, my Father's 3 brothers-in-law were all in it and all came home. We three girls used to say our prayers together aloud, in the bedroom, praying for the safe return of each Uncle by name. We learned afterwards that visitors would stand at the bottom of the stairs to listen to us and we always believed it was prayer that brought them safely home.

As the war went on, Dad was earning good money; £7 a week was a good wage in those days and he began to talk about getting a piano. He had high hopes for his children, we were all to learn to play the piano and, of course, we would all go to the Grammar School. Poor Dad, he didn't know what hard times were to come! We never did get a piano. Shortly after that the war ended and wages dropped almost overnight. Rationed food came off rationing immediately, with the result that those who had the most money got the most food. People thought we were well-off because Dad didn't drink and we were always clean and tidy. Mother used to make all our clothes and she hardly ever got anything new herself. There were often people singing in the street for coppers in those days and, although we were so poor, I've frequently known Dad go out and fetch them in to share our meal. He said they wouldn't be singing in the street if they didn't have to.

If Dad had had a little capital, he could have been in business. He used to make toy mangles and could get orders for a gross at a time. He made them in the cellar and I used to help by painting them. The farmer who delivered our milk lent him £5 to start with; it was enough for the first two orders or so then he was waiting for the customers to pay before he could get castings to supply the next order. Mr. Marsden was willing to lend more but Dad was afraid to borrow more. (This Mr. Marsden is Grandfather to our David Marsden so our families have been known to each other for many years!) Dad worked hard to support his family, starting work in the foundry at 6 in the morning, then after tea working in the cellar until he went to bed tired out. Mother never went to work, in any case she had plenty to do at home with a family like ours. Sometimes she would sew for people and earn a little that way and on one occasion she washed for someone and was given 2 loaves in payment. As she baked her own bread, using a stone of flour twice a week, 2 loaves seemed no payment at all, so she never did it again.

When I was 8 my Grandma Craven died and I vaguely remember the funeral to which we children went, as far as the gates, then were left in the cab (they had horses and cabs then) while the grown-ups went to the actual burial.

Mother's sister lived quite near us and when her husband Uncle Percy, was sent to work in a Nottingham munitions factory, I went to sleep with her for extra company. My Aunt, cousin and I all slept in one big bedroom and Auntie was so nervous she would light a candle and each night the three of us made a tour of the house to make sure there were no intruders before we settled down. When the air raids began, and the news-boys called 'Lights Out' we would return to my parent's house. We four girls (my sisters and cousin and myself) would all sleep in one double bed whilst my Auntie shared with Mother, and Dad sat in a chair. I used to suffer very seriously with chilblains and, after bathing them at night, I could not get my shoes on so Dad would have to carry me across to Auntie's

The war ended when I was 9 and to me it seemed that war was the normal state and peace was something special. *Part 3 to follow.*

The Gott Surname in Cowling By Dorothy Holmes

This surname goes back centuries in Cowling. They mostly owned land and farms. They are first mentioned in the Hamlet of Cowling Hill on the old Coach Road – now still called York Road.

Early in the 1900's, one of the Gott family became head of a school in a North Dales village. He had two sons and a daughter. When the sons were 10 years old they came to live with family in Cowling in order to attend Bradford Grammar School. One son studied medicine and became Dr. Gott of Ilkley and Airedale Hospital. The eldest studied music and qualified as organist and became resident at Giggleswick School. Their sister was also musical – a soloist, violinist and vaudeville artiste!

The Giggleswick organist, Mr. Gott, put together a very extensive and neat scrapbook of events that they appeared at in the Northern Dales and Craven. Miss Gott, the revue artiste appeared in Paris and other continental cities.

The scrapbook was passed to me by Dr. Gott when he was moving from Ilkley – he did not want it destroying or taken away from the area. We attached a note to the front requesting that it had to 'lodge in Cowling and so it has been passed to The Moonrakers Group (*Cowling local history group*). It is on their website and can be viewed. All events in the book are indexed so it is easy to look up a village and a long gone event that could interest you and maybe add to your family tree.

This family were very talented and by sharing their passions and appearing in entertainment and health gave pleasure to many of our ancestors

From the Craven District to the Big City

by Rod Moorhouse.

Based upon some brief handwritten notes by my father John Moorhouse.

In a previous article I explained how my great grandfather, James moved to Burnley but eventually came back to his native Skipton. This article continues the theme about the southward movement of my branch of the Moorhouse family. It also describes the opportunities for further education which my grandfather was able to access in order to attain a professional career. He and his family eventually moved south – but not too far south!



John William Moorhouse was born in 1874 in Burnley Lancs., the fourth child and second son of James and Elizabeth Moorhouse. He was a delicate child who suffered from Bronchitis and a doctor advised the family should move to Blackpool. He and the family stayed until he was six years old and he left in better health when the family moved to Skipton. He remembered the fields and a stretch of sand down to the sea and his older sisters taking him to see wrecks washed up on the shore.

After moving to Skipton, he was educated at the Wesleyan school [6d per week – now 2.5p]. He proved to be a clever child who was recommended by his headmaster to take the entrance exam for a free place at the grammar school. His father refused to allow this to happen as it meant staying at school after the usual leaving age was reached. His father insisted that he should make his own way in life and so he left school at thirteen and followed his elder brother, William into Dewhurst's cotton mill where he would remain for the next 25 years. In later life he often spoke about his disappointment at not having the chance of a grammar school education – he said he would have liked to have been a doctor. He had to get what education he could through his own efforts of reading, attending chapel, from Sunday school classes, Mechanic's Institute Lectures and following his father in working for the Liberal party and the Rechabite and Temperance movement. At the local Liberal party headquarters, he had access to newspapers and periodicals.

In 1898 John William married Margaret Jane Peacock, a local girl who worked in the thread room at Dewhurst's mill. As assistant foreman overlooking the work of 40 women and girls, he had plenty to choose from! Dissatisfied with a wage of £1.00 per week he left the mill soon after he was married and went to work in the Leeds and Liverpool canal office in Skipton for £1.50. He and another young man were responsible for all the clerical work connected with the barge traffic up and down the canal. He found the work very interesting and easy to do and this allowed plenty of time to enjoy the comradeship of his workmate. Although he was able to supplement his income with a 3d charged [1.5p] for weighing farmer's calves etc. after 18 months away from the mill he accepted Dewhurst's offer to return to his old job at £1.50 per week.

Like his older brother James he might have stayed at the mill for the rest of his working life but in 1912 a very important event occurred which was to change his whole life. He received the news that he had passed the examination for entrance to the Civil Service department of Health. With the passage of the Lloyd George Health Act in 1911 many more Civil servants were urgently needed to administer the new act. Preference was given to men who had held high office in the temperance movement; my father had held high office in the Independent Order of Rechabites, as is known from a medal presented to him in 1915. But despite this qualification all applicants had to take written exams to test their ability in handwriting, spelling etc. for which he had prepared himself. The first four years in his new profession was centred on Skipton but 1916 brought a significant move which was to change the life of the whole family. After refusing a move to Devon on the grounds that there might not be sufficient work for his daughters, he was offered a move to the Health department office in Leeds. Although he received call up papers towards the end of the war he was never asked to serve.

His work as an inspector in Leeds lasted until he retired in 1935. He was asked to return for a period during the 1939-45 war to help out the depleted staff. The significance of his move to Leeds was that apart from his eldest daughter, Zoraida, the remaining children were educated and found work in Leeds and benefitted from being a Leeds family rather than a Skipton family. He and Margaret spent their retirement living in a bungalow at Adel. Following a stroke and a short illness, John William passed away at the house of his oldest daughter Zoraida in Scott Hall Road, Leeds in the spring of 1947– the year after the death of his wife. William and Margaret's only son, John was born in 1912. Although he remembered some events during the early years of his life in Skipton he was mainly brought up in Leeds. He will be the subject of part three of this saga of southerly drift!



Otley Cubs 1930

Website Update

Yes - we are getting there! Some of you may have experienced some complications over the summer, sincere apologies. Our provider was less than helpful, so we chose another which meant reinserting all our posts, including the 600 plus War Memorials!

For of you who haven't been brave enough to log on so far – go to front page, click on log in and enter your membership number and click the link to enable you to create a password.

Work your way across the top:

Events: Includes all branch meetings and dates. We will be encouraging other local groups particularly those we have links with to use this facility.

Places: Here you have two options -places which shows our area map and below it a list of the places. By clicking on any of the places you will be able to see all the articles and photographs for that particular place. . Almost magic!

When completed this will be a tremendous easy source to use.

Below Places is the list of War Memorials where you can enter a place and the War Memorial(s) for the place will appear.

Members Area: You are given the following options-

- Delves Collection – This is a huge collection of photographs mainly from around the Long Preston area.
- **E journals – Click here and the current issue will appear.**
- Exchange Journals – This shows electronic copies of some of the societies with who we exchange journals.
- Forum – Where you can paste queries, exchange ideas etc.
- Members Interests – This shows all the names registered by members. By clicking on a name our coordinator will send an email to the member concerned requesting they respond to the enquirer.
- Schools in photographs – The many and increasing series of school photos are shown here.

Our publicity, such as our “Find Your Heroes” leaflet, has brought forward some excellent donations of photographs but we will always welcome more. Libraries, local history societies, churches, sports clubs etc are sources well worth approaching. Anything you can unearth which will be of interest to the members please email to us.

General Information

- Airedale & Wharfedale History in pictures – A series of historic photographs of our area.
- Research Notes – A collection articles on various topics to aid your research.
- Useful Links – A really useful tool. Here is a list of Archives, Libraries, Local History Societies etc all with clickable links to their websites. This saves you searching the internet for possible sources of research. A very useful tool.

- Lost Password: Most important to remember this one! Click here to regain your sanity!
- Contact us: Gives you a form to fill in any questions you may want to ask.

Publications and Membership

Your opportunity to spend some money! At the time of writing many of our publications have not been listed but will soon appear, many in downloadable format.

At the time of writing we have well over a hundred posts, including photographs of people from several towns and villages, school logbook extracts, sports teams, research articles and hopefully plenty more to come. In the near future three major searchable resources will appear –

- The Craven Muster Roll
- Wesleyan Roll, William
- Ackroyd's Mill Employee lists 1845, 1914 & 1918.
- War Memorial names database

It has been quite a slog but we are getting there. Our aim is to give our members sources of information on every parish, town and village we cover in our area of interest thereby fulfilling our tagline "Finding New Routes for Your Old Roots."

Go on, give it a try. You cannot spoil anything by trying.

HENRY BAYLEY of Grindleton, etc, 1628-1695

Introduction

May I first say that I am particularly pleased at the merger, forming the Airedale and Wharfedale society, especially as it covers parts of Ribblesdale! Henry BAYLEY, my ancestor, and the subject of this piece, lived in Grindleton in his later years, preceded by West Bradford and Waddington. In fact, in these times all three of the villages were in Mitton parish, along with Mitton itself (where I also have a different ancestral line, in the Lancashire part of the parish, Little Mitton), and Bashall Eaves. Waddington was a chapelry of Mitton, and has (printed) registers from 1599. Researchers in these villages do need to keep an eye on Lancashire records, partly because Mitton straddled the county boundary and is often regarded as a Lancashire parish, and partly because of the proximity of Clitheroe.

Henry is of interest mainly on two accounts. He was a Quaker, or Friend, and much can be discovered from various Quaker sources, particularly registers and meeting records. Secondly he was much involved in land and property dealings, documented in the Slaidburn court rolls and other miscellaneous records.

I will deal with these in turn: they do not overlap much. However many Quakers belonged to the reasonably well-to-do yeoman class, and certainly in rather later times

were often involved in business affairs of some sort: one thinks of their involvement in the lead mining industry, and chocolate companies!

I have not kept things to chronological order, preferring instead to group matters of similar type together. The surname is most often spelled BAYLEY, sometimes BALEY, with other occasional versions: BAILEY is not often met with.

Part 1 Quaker life: Family, Meetings, Responsibility, Sufferings

Family

Henry was baptised at Waddington in 1628, parents Thomas and Jane. Thomas and Jane (JACKSON) married at Waddington in December 1625, and there may have been a daughter, Ellena, baptised before the marriage, in August. No other children have been found. Thomas died, probably, in 1629, and Jane remarried in 1632/3, at Mitton, to Giles PARKER. Giles may belong to a branch of the PARKERs of Browsholme. Jane died in 1649/50. No children of Giles and Jane have been found.

Henry's marriage to his wife Isobel has not been found. It is likely to be around 1650. There are no marriages recorded at Waddington or Mitton for the years 1647 to 1650. Seven children are known. One of these is my ancestor Ann, but there is no record of her birth or baptism. The first baptismal or birth record found is for Thomas in 1651, at Waddington (and 'of Waddington'). The other five births are all to be found in the register of the Bolland (Bowland) Quaker Meeting, as follows.

Sarah 1656, Henry 1658, Rebecca 1662, Robert 1665, all 'of West Bradford' ; John 1668, 'of Waddow', which was in Waddington township.

The first birth for any family in the Bolland register is in 1654, so it seems likely that Ann was the second child, fitting in between Thomas and Sarah, and perhaps born 1652-4 after Henry and Isobel had converted ('been convinced'), but before the register started. Many of the Meetings in the north west were set up in the 1650's ; George Fox the Quaker leader journeyed into the Dales of Yorkshire after his vision on Pendle Hill in 1652.

John died at the age of three months, and was buried in the Quaker ground at Newton in Bowland. All the other children attained adulthood. Two of the sons who achieved adulthood died young, without marrying. Thomas was buried in 1682 in the Quaker ground at Bickerstaffe ('Bickersteth') in south west Lancashire, but is described as 'of The Hill near Sawley' (Sawley is an adjacent parish to Grindleton, and indeed The Hill was not far from the dividing boundary). Robert died in 1690, and was buried at Newton, 'of The Hill, Grindleton'. The remaining son Henry survived his father, and was his heir. Detail for him will be presented later.

Both Ann and Sarah married at the family home The Hill, Ann to James TENNANT of Scarhouse in Langstrothdale in 1679 [I wrote about the TENNANTs in the Wharfedale

Newsletter, March 2018], and Sarah to Isaac ASHTON of Clitheroe in 1684/5. The registers (Scarhouse Meeting for Ann, Bolland for Sarah) record the events and their preliminaries (declaration of vows and the like) in great detail, this being usual in Quaker registers. There are also long lists of attendees, including of course many family members.

Rebecca's marriage has not been found, but the Minutes of the Settle Monthly Meeting in 1687 give notice (twice) of intention of her marriage to John THOMPSON of Sedbergh : not unlike Anglican banns. Two children are known of the couple. (There is more from the Settle MM below.) Henry the elder died in 1695 at his home at The Hill, Grindleton, and was buried at Newton. Isobel's date of death is not known.

Meetings, Responsibility, Sufferings

The Minutes of the Settle Monthly Meeting are held in the Carlton Hill collection in the Quaker archive at Leeds University [1]. They start in 1666 and cover a number of individual Meetings such as Bolland and Scarhouse, already mentioned; the names of the Meetings changed from time to time, either a simple name change for a location, or an actual change of location. In 1686 for example, there were six Meetings under the Settle Monthly Meeting, namely Settle, Bolland, Rylstone, Scarhouse, Bentham and Salterforth, a wide spread. Henry appears regularly with a variety of roles. It is possible that his son Henry is being referred to in some of the later items, though for the most part substantial responsibility is involved. Henry represented Bolland at times, explicitly or implicitly: for example in 1675 he was a signatory to the renaming of Scalehouse Meeting as Rylstone Meeting.

The Minutes contain regular accounts. Disbursements were made to Henry from time to time, often in connection with book sales, the books being obtained from York. In 1671 or thereabouts, he received 12s, '*which he had laid down to a friend*': this sounds like a response to financial difficulty of a fellow Quaker, with reimbursement made by the Meeting as a whole. Another example is found in 1687, for a sum of 20s jointly to Henry and another. It is possible that these moneys provided were for fines incurred by the Friends concerned. These fines and punishments of other sorts usually handed down by the Quarter Sessions are referred to as 'Sufferings'. More is presented later on the financial and other deprivations that Henry himself endured.

Generally the Meeting would from time to time 'indemnify' members who were willing to lay out their own money, or indeed had already done so, for Friends in trouble with the authorities as a result of their beliefs. The following extract from the Minutes in 1683 is of interest.

It being this day Queried whether friends of this Monthly Meeting were willing to Contribute towards the Charge of prosecuting (the) Indictm(en)ts ag(ains)t ye 2 Informers of Gisburne, upon Willyam Moorhouse(s) account it is this day agreed to, that they are willing to bear ye one half of ye Charges, (and)

*it is agreed (that) Asquith Monthly Meeting bear ye other halfe / The Charges
already Lay'd down by Hen : Bayley is 2l 1s 9d*

Now in Nightingales' work on early Lancashire Quakers, there is under date of 13 Feb 1682/3 reference it seems to these informants, naming Henry (husbandman) and others for the local magistrates, as being present at a 'conventicle', that is an unlawful religious gathering, at Twiston, just over the Lancashire border [2]. Quite how this relates to the dates for 1682/3 in Besse, below, is uncertain.

The very next item in the Minutes in fact shows that Henry, and John MOORE, were '*concerned*', i.e. given responsibility in the Meeting, for Sufferings of members, and should this prove too heavy a responsibility, others would be found to fill their place.

Quakers intending to marry had to be 'vetted' by two senior trusted members of the Meeting. Henry performed this role on a number of occasions, from 1677. Sometimes this request might come from another Monthly Meeting, Brighthouse as an example. The enquirers had to be satisfied of the '*cleerness*' of one or both of the parties. In 1686 there was a case where the character of one woman, Mary CARR, had to be appraised it would seem in some depth by as many as four, including Henry. The outcome was to refer the case to the Quarterly Meeting at Lancaster. Henry and three others, if available, were to accompany her.

In a somewhat similar manner, in 1685 or a little earlier, Henry and another were tasked with looking into the characters of two brothers wishing to emigrate to Pennsylvania with their families. Being satisfied, they then were to draw up a certificate for the emigrants to take with them to present to Quaker groups across the Atlantic.

Most of the time one can admire Henry for his contributions to Quaker life. However in 1687 there is record of an 'accusation' against him by Margrett ACKRINLEY. A key witness for this did not turn up, so nothing was settled. We are not told what the accusation was about!

Overall then it can be seen that Henry was very involved at the Monthly Meeting level, and no doubt within his own Bolland Meeting. There is actually little in the Minutes to suggest that he himself was much under pressure from outside the movement. However we know from other sources that Henry was himself a 'Sufferer'.

There is a major source from the mid 18th century for Quaker Sufferings, by Besse. His second volume [3], under Yorkshire, makes mention of Henry on four occasions, as follows.

In January 1682/3, eighty-one people were jailed at Wetherby Quarter Sessions for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance, following an indictment for absence from church. Henry was one of these. The imprisonment was in York Castle. The length of the sentence was not noted.

Two months later, in March, the Quaker prisoners in York sent a letter to the (Quaker) Meeting for Sufferings at London, reporting on their fate, but indicating that they would remain steadfast. This was signed by five prisoners, including Henry.

About July 1688, Henry was again committed to York, '*at the Suit of Charles Nowel and Edward Hornby, Trustees for Richard Sherburne, Esq; Impropiator, a Roman Catholick.*' SHERBURNE was head of the Stonyhurst family, and would no doubt be due to receive the tithes for Mitton parish; he was in fact himself imprisoned at Manchester the next year for his Jacobite sympathies, and died there; the irony is stark.

In his concluding pages on the county, Besse provides an alphabetical list of Friends who had '*Tithes taken in kind from 1683 to 1690*'. This involved '*Corn, Hay, Lambs, etc*'. For each the monetary value is given, in Henry's case £9 10s. Most entries are much lower, a few much higher. The grand total is just over £1963, from just over 350 people.

The Toleration Act of 1689 gave religious freedom to all nonconformists, though Quaker Sufferings in respect of tithes were to continue for many years. But Henry's last years would be spent in a much less restrictive regime.

More to follow in the next Journal



World War One Research - Another Source Vad.redcross.org.uk

This gives the researcher the choice to search by place name or individual who volunteered to help with those returning with injuries. In the case of individuals, it gives the period of their engagement, home address, hospital where they served, pay, rank and duties.

Most would have served relatively close to home but some may have travelled and then stayed in the area. Thus explaining why they cannot be found at their assumed home address when the 1921 census finally arrives.

Fierce and Awful Grandeur of Edwardian Mill Fires By Ian Dewhirst

On a Saturday night at the end of March 1906, flames engulfed all three stories and a garret at Airedale Mills, Kildwick, spectators travelled by train from both Keighley and Skipton to view it. There were a few motor cars! The Edwardians seemed to have elevated mill fires into a rousing entertainment and a fitting subject for purple prose.

‘something grand and gloriously exciting in the lurid glow, the millions of shooting sparks, the palpitating of the three fire engines, and the countryside bathed in blood – red light.’

Worsted spinner S.D. Watson and his wife, who lived in an adjoining house, would scarcely have agreed with this assessment. Their home was in fact saved, but over-enthusiastic bystanders, under impression that it was doomed, wrecked its contents under the pretence of trying to save them.

Spectators came in many guises and their antics were varied. When Keighley joiners and cabinet-makers Messrs. Verity and Shuttleworth Ltd. lost their moulding and planning departments and part of their timber shed one night in 1908 – the ‘Yorkshire Evening Post’ thought no other Keighley fire had ever been *‘more fierce or awful in its grandeur’* – members of a visiting French *‘entente cordiale’* delegation, who at the time were being entertained to a concert and dance, trooped out to watch the fire instead. Spectators could read the small print of their newspapers by *‘the lurid light from the burning wood.’* Though it is still not clear why, under the circumstances, they should want to. A summer evening blaze at the Bocking Mill of worsted manufacturers Ernest H. Gates and Co. in 1911 was deemed *‘a fine spectacle from the neighbouring hill-sides.’* and attracted thousands. Boy Scouts obligingly marched up from Ingrow and Wesley Place to help the police keep them back. The Bocking Mill fire demonstrated how local mill-owners supported one another. Messrs. Merrall sent their own fire brigade to reinforce those from Haworth, Keighley and Bingley, whilst the Grove Mills traction wagon hauled Keighley Brigade’s heavy steam engine from Ingrow *‘the horses at the end of a hot day’s work had great difficulty in dragging it up the hill.’*

Ian, himself, saw similar crowds invade his garden, when in 1945 Stells Tube Mills burnt down not far from his home. He says that the garden looked more like a football pitch than a garden.



Ghyll Royd School 1929

NEW MEMBERS SEPTEMBER 2019

We welcome these new members and wish them happy hunting

3607: Mrs M Street
 3608: Mrs L Scarfe
 3609: Ms J Dawes
 3610: Mr M Sullivan

3611: Ms G Speight
 3612: Mr & Mrs. A Turner
 3613: Ms V Simpson

IN MEMORY of

148: Mrs Rita Berry of Grassington
 255: Mrs V Child of Sutton Coalfield
 Mr D Johnson of Sutton in Craven
 923: Mrs B M Mawson of Leigh on Sea

Useful Addresses

Local Studies Libraries

Leeds	0113 2478290	localandfamilyhistory@leeds.gov.uk
Ilkley	01943 436275	ilkley.library@bradford.gov.uk
Skipton	01756 792926	skipton.library@northyorks.gov.uk
Keighley	01535 618215	keighleylocalstudies@bradford.gov.uk

Local Record Offices (Appointments always necessary)

North Yorkshire	01609 777078	archives@northyorks.gov.uk
Wakefield	01924 305980	wakefield@wyjs.org.uk
Leeds	0113 3939788	leeds@wyjs.org.uk
Bradford	01274 435099	bradford@wyjs.org.uk
Preston	01772 533039	record.office@lancashire.gov.uk

National

Society of Genealogists 020 7251 8799 website www.sog.org.uk

Guild of One-Name Studies website one-name.org

The National Archives website www.nationalarchives.gov.uk

Airedale and Wharfedale Family History Society Website:

<https://awfhs.org>

**AIREDALE & WHARFEDALE
FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY
AREA OF INTEREST**

