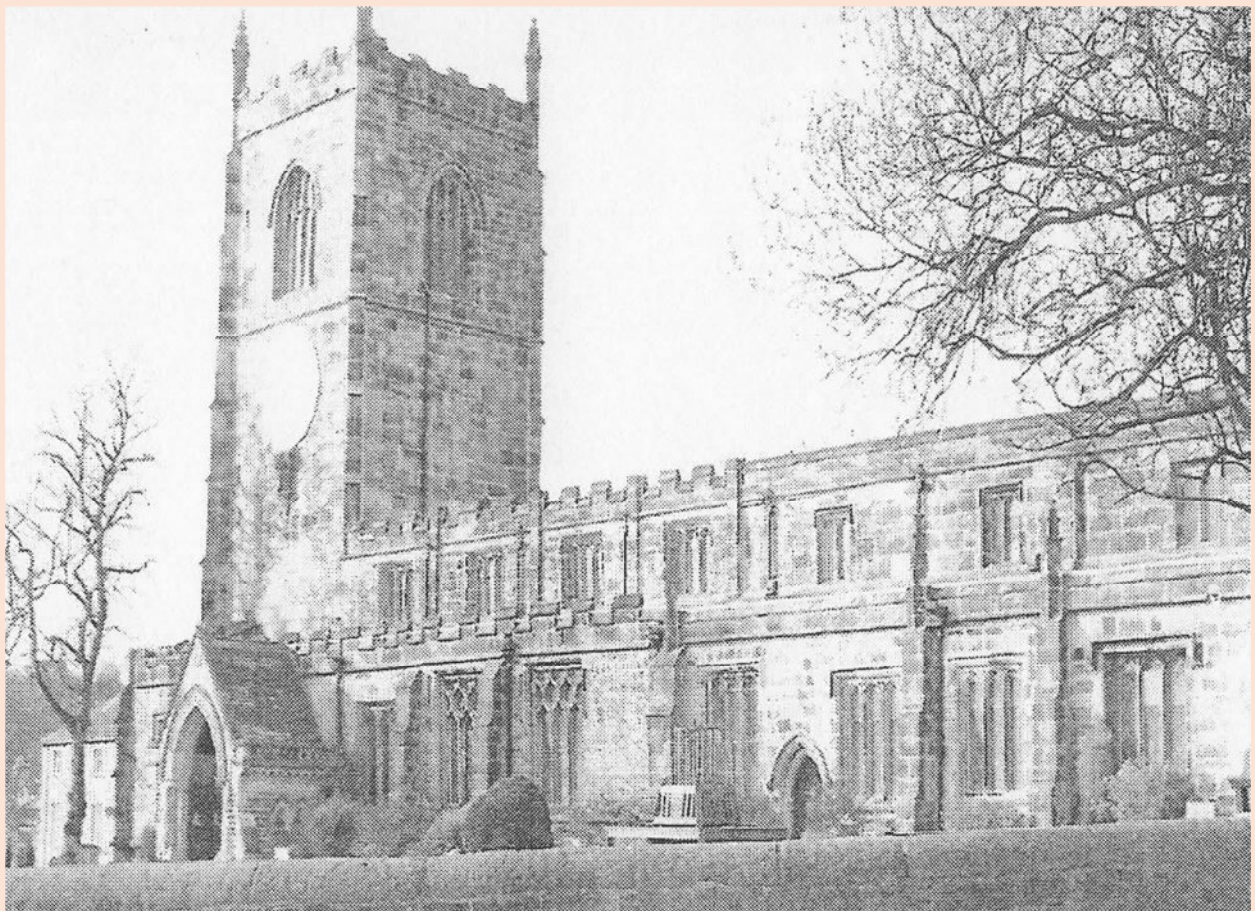


AIREDALE & WHARFEDALE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY



AIREDALE & WHARFEDALE JOURNAL
September 2019
Issue 3

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Useful Addresses

Airedale & Wharfedale Family History Society Journal

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Deadline for articles for the Journal are 5th of the month of February; May; August and November.

Please send to either Betty Hardaker or Graham Firth:- editor@awfhs.org.uk

Programme of Meetings

Burley in Wharfedale meetings

5 Sept	Hardy v North. The Yorkshire Jarndyce v Jarndyce court case.	Mary Twentyman
3 Oct	Methodist Pioneers in Wharfedale.	Bob Schofield
7 Nov	Confusions Masterpiece: The D-Day Deceptions	Phil Judkins
5 Dec	Annual Christmas Quiz	

Keighley meetings

2 Sept	Liverpool Cow Keepers. How Pennine and Dales farmers became city cow keepers.	David Joy
7 Oct	The Forgotten Northerner, Richard III	Graham Mitchell
4 Nov	More Rare Postcards of Keighley	Kevin Seaton
2 Dec	Grave Concerns	Steve Miller

Threshfield meetings

21 Sept	An Elderly Persons guide to Nostalgia	Peter Watson
19 Oct	Putting the Meat on the Bones in Family History	Lynda Balmforth
16 Nov	Grave Concerns	Steve Miller

From The Dalesman 1941

On the road side between Addingham and Bolton Bridge there is behind a high wall, a tiny Friends Meeting House with its God's Acre. Hundreds of people will pass it without knowing that there is such a place. I wonder if any of your readers can inform me why some of the dates vary from ours by 2 months. Here are some examples from the grave stones.

29th of the second month called April, 1688

9th day of the 12th month called February 1697

18th day of the 4th month called June 1789

Another variation is to be found in the Washburn Valley, where the following are found on one gravestone. February 29th 1823 & February 30th 1802

I have known people who keep Old Christmas Day on Jan 6th, but this is only a variation of 12 days and does not conform with the above.

Burley Branch Meeting Report

June 6th 2019

by Susanne Young

Chairman Lynda Balmforth welcomed speaker Eric Jackson who presented an excellent illustrated talk 'Remembrance – War Memorials & the Unknown Warrior'.

War memorials are a common sight throughout Great Britain with the exception of 54 (5 in Yorkshire) Thankful Villages where all the men returned home from the Great War. Prior to WW1 there was little or no commemoration of war dead; monuments such as Nelson's Column & Wellington Arch celebrated victory but did not include names of the dead. By the end of C19th commemorative memorials began to appear for those who fought & died in the Boer War (one such plaque can be found in Queen's Hall, Burley). The hitherto unknown enormous loss of life during WW1 prompted widespread commemoration of the dead.

Major General Sir Fabian Arthur Goulstone Ware 1869 – 1949 who joined the Red Cross in 1914 was struck by the lack of system for marking graves of the dead & founded the graves registration system, later Imperial War Graves Commission, now Commonwealth War Graves Commission. Government policy was not to repatriate bodies home & it was not practically possible for most families to visit overseas graves. Commemorative war memorials therefore provided a focal point for remembrance.

The blueprint established by most places was to establish a committee to oversee the raising of funds & commission of designs & construction. Memorials took many forms from plaques, crosses, statues of soldiers to more practical construction of village halls.

Military chaplain Rev David Railton 1884 -1955 conceived the idea for the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior in Westminster Abbey, the burial place of kings. One body was anonymously selected & escorted to London (Victoria Station) via Arras, Bologna & Dover. Burial at the Abbey took place 11 November 1920 using soil from the main French battlefields. The black marble tombstone is the only one there that it is forbidden to walk upon. Among the guests of honour were 100 women who had lost both their husbands & all their sons during the war.

The poppy has become symbolic of remembrance since Moina Michael 1869 – 1944, American War Secretary, inspired by McCrae's poem 'In Flanders Field' first sold poppies in aid of war veterans in 1918. The idea was adopted by Haig's Fund & the British Legion & continues to this day.

Report of Keighley Branch May Meeting 2019

Keep it in the Family - Preserving your Research - Sue McGeever

Beginning your research – be organised, yes we all are, aren't we?!!! Pay attention to basic recording and develop a system for storage and preservation. Box files are a good option and label items such as photos and who is on the photos if possible.

Photo books are very good to give as presents to the family these can be ordered online or are available from High St stores like Boots or Dixons.

Family History Diaries are a good source for writing a history of relatives.

Loose leaf binders are also good for recording events etc. Photographing documents and letters will cut down on unnecessary handling. Use a traditional photo album for original photographs to show off the photos.

Sue showed pictures of a family wedding dress dating back to 1870 when it was first worn, then in 1927 and then worn by Sue herself in 1970 it had been kept in a cardboard box all this time and still looked good.

Colour code box files for different categories of your research and label them, include an index of box contents and where possible enclose a pedigree.

How to provide access and share your research - Write a narrative history of your family; Compile a scrapbook; Arrange a family get together to share the information; Make a family tree folder for each line; Use a spring binder so that you can add information later; Include charts and certificates.

Writing a Narrative History; Don't over complicate it, include Church/place where married and where children were baptized. Places where ancestors lived.

Scrapbooking; these appeal to non - historians because it is a pictorial representation of an individual family. A scrapbook project can sit amongst your other family records. A digital flip pad which is a portable scanner is a good device as it will transfers information to computer.

Trees online; You can create your family tree on the following commercial sites Ancestry, Family Search or findmypast. Develop a website or write a blog. Consider having a DNA test. Record sources where you obtained your information so that others can follow these sources.

Interactive programmes work well for family historians, ZOOMPAST was developed by the Imperial College London for medical research of inherited diseases. It is free and you can share your family history.

Remember to safeguard your work in the event of accident or loss. Let people know where the information is stored and how to access it – e.g. passwords. Pass it all down the family line or donate to your local Family History Society or Library.

We all know what we should do and we are all going to do it probably when winter sets in!!!! Most of us will have made a start but not many of us will have all our research fully organised. Sue had given us food for thought and hopefully the enthusiasm to get it done!!! *Susan Daynes*

Report of Keighley Branch June Meeting 2019

Family Myths and Legends

Barbara Matley

What are the true facts that are handed down through the generations? There are always tales about various members of our families that get exaggerated down the generations.

Barbara's Great Grandfather Benjamin Cole was born in 1850 in North Yorkshire on the 1881 census he was a Licenced Hawker in Gainford. By 1891 he was still listed as a Licenced Hawker and there was a total of 11 in the household not unheard of at this time and some of those were probably lodgers.

In 1894 he was living in Smallways Inn which he rented but later bought it for his son and family. In 1906 Barbara's Grandparents married and on the 1911 census Great Grandad Benjamin was living with them but in 1915 his son removed him from the farm as he was a drunk!! Ben's eldest son died leaving a pregnant wife and 6 children. He had already lost 2 sons and a grandson who had been killed in WW1.

In 1920 he bought the Black Bull at Newshome, the following year he bought the Shoulder of Mutton pub plus another one next door. He also bought various pieces of land for daughter Alice. From humble beginnings he had risen to a property owner and farmer so would have been worth quite a tidy sum. In 1929 Benjamin died intestate. Two daughters had to administer the his affairs and one wanted it all for herself.

Hannah contested it all as there was doubt as to whether she was Benjamin's child because she was born before her parents married!!! She had to prove she was his child and in 1931 she took her claim to court and had 4 barristers!!! She did not win as she couldn't prove paternity. All the assets had to be sold.

Elizabeth Cole murdered her 2 year old son and was one of the earliest residents in Broadmoor which would be then a secure mental asylum, She was an inmate for the rest of her life - 54years in total. She was probably suffering from postnatal depression, a treatable condition today.

A lot of research to find all these facts much of the information from censuses, but a lot of it was from newspapers which are an excellent source for Family Historians.

Susan Daynes

What is Rootstech?

This year has seen two large family history events, FamilyTreeLive in April at Alexandra Palace, London and THE Genealogy Show in June at the NEC Birmingham. Both events follow a similar format, a line-up of excellent speakers and an exhibition area where attendees can browse offerings from family history societies and retailers of family history related products. Here in Yorkshire, we are familiar with the York Family History Event too. A new-comer to the UK will be the RootsTech event taking place in October 24 to 26 which is being held at ExCel London.

But what is RootsTech and what is the difference with the family history shows we are familiar with? Hopefully this article will explain the difference. I am both a speaker at RootsTech London and an Ambassador for the event. The Ambassador role is that of helping to promote publicise and occasionally guiding the organisers to appreciate differences between US and UK cultures! In return I am given a free admission ticket and a second 3 day ticket to use in a competition, so watch this space.

RootsTech is organised by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, but it is not just for members of the church, everyone is welcome. RootsTech originated in the USA and has taken place annually at the Salt Palace Convention centre in Salt Lake City since 2010. The writer has attended RootsTech on three occasions. One of the key things to remember is that this is a “conference type” of event. Delegates will need to register and collect their identity badges, and quite possibly, goody bags. There is a wide choice of talks to attend, but these do not need to be pre-booked, and it is based on a first come first served basis. Admission to the talks is included in the overall admission charge.

In addition to the usual talks, on all aspects of family history and DNA for example, there are Keynote speeches delivered by well-known personalities. The first of these has been announced, Donny Osmond. He spoke in Salt Lake City in 2015 and went down a storm. Other keynote speakers remain to be announced at the time of writing. Whilst that might not appeal to everyone, I have heard some great keynote speakers who tell their stories which emphasise the importance of family.

And of course, there is a very large exhibition area, and an area where attendees can book a slot with an experienced family historian to get some help with your brick wall. There are also classes, (as they like to call them) called Computer Labs. These are where attendees can, for example, learn something about new software, how to use existing software or something about a new gadget to help you with your research, or with the preservation of your family archive.

The days are quite long, starting at 9.00 a.m. and going on until the evening. The days often conclude with some form of entertainment too. Whilst the admission charge will undoubtedly seem steep for UK, particularly when travel and hotel costs are included. In Salt Lake City this year, organisers sold Virtual Tickets, which meant it was possible to watch presentations and some classes in the comfort of your own home in real time. I have been advised that the same option will be available for the London event. Some talks and the Keynote speeches will be recorded and become available online too. All this means that those unable to attend in person will have an opportunity to get a taste of the excitement that is RootsTech.

Sylvia Valentine
RecoverYourRoots

All the Fun of the Fairs! **Stanley Merridew**

We exhibited at the Genealogy Show at the National Exhibition Centre on 7th and 8th June. Our stand was manned by myself and our Chairman Lynda Balmforth. The fair was short on exhibitors and visitors unfortunately. However we did meet a number of our members and enrolled five new members. There were a large number of talks during the two days which probably made the footfall less than we would have liked. Evidently the talks were excellent. Next year this event will be on 26/27 June.

Then on 22nd June we appeared at the Yorkshire Family History Fair at York Racecourse, now recognised as the largest event of its kind in the UK. There were more exhibitors than for a few years and the attendance was very good. Consequently, Mikki, David, Betty, were kept fairly busy and welcomed four new members and a lot of old friends. Next year the fair will be held on 20th June and this will be the 25th annual show at this location so perhaps something special is planned?

More from The Dalesman 1941

In 1700 William Ellis of Airton one of the early Quakers then in the dales, built the Friends meeting House at Airton.

In 1941 Airton Meeting House is to be a safe home for little children from a bombed city. And at Settle and Bentham the Society of Friends have other homes for evacuees who could not otherwise find safety and peace.

These are some of the 40 country evacuee centres run by the Friends War Victims Relief Committee. They also provide medical and social welfare in over 100 London shelters. Birmingham shelters and London rest centres. It keeps a Mobile Relief Unit ready to give aid to the victims of raids all over the country.

VISUAL MEMORIES

***Notes From An Exile* by Rod Moulding**

We all wish to remember our own youth, and those who came before us - parents, relatives, guardians. We try to preserve those memories in photographs, as have generations before us. Today's generations may leave a potential legacy such as social media and videos as well as photos. Earlier generations have less and less to call upon, to the point where the only legacy may be a register entry or a grave, or even less. As family historians, we try to use the material we have to throw light on the bare outline of our descent; formal black-and-white photos of stilted family groups, stiffly-posed photos in best frocks or suits, even photos of graves.

All these are valuable, of course, and can spur the imagination into visions of how these ancestors or other relatives looked and behaved in life. Yet our memories are shaped by our physical environment as well as our family relationships. The subjects of our individual photos lived in surroundings that may be as memorable as they were.

Your own childhood memories will be prompted by such mundane things as the shape of the kitchen table, the pattern on the stair carpet, the way the bedroom window opened, the street or road outside, the view over the landscape - all manner of non-human factors, equivalent to those that shaped the memories of your ancestors. You don't just remember faces, you remember the setting for those faces as well.

The houses that our ancestors lived in are clearly important contributors to ancestral memories. Whether large or small, grand or humble, rural or urban, they influenced the development of those who lived in them over the years. Making a record of these dwellings is therefore an integral part of documenting our ancestors' lives, just like births, marriages and deaths.

This is why I have embarked on a programme of photographing houses. The main problem, unsurprisingly, is that so many have disappeared, some to be overtaken by new housing developments, some simply demolished. But enough buildings remain with connections to my paternal or maternal families, whether in Airedale, Lancashire, Devon or London, to be very much worthwhile. Unfortunately, none of these is close to where I now live.

I've found that locating and photographing houses gives me a better idea of my relatives' lives. The size of a house, its surroundings, its location with respect to town centres or factories or railway stations or churches - all formed part of the environment in which my relatives, near or distant, lived.

I am accumulating a small library (or gallery) of photos of houses associated with various family branches. I use these to illustrate written material relating to these branches, complementing the usual pictures of individuals and graves, and find them very effective.

JAMES MOORHOUSE

by Rod Moorhouse

It has been suggested that my family's drift southwards might be of interest to other members. It is a long and complicated story, partly influenced by historic events as well as social and economic factors and so this article should be regarded as part one.

I am very fortunate to possess a family history document written by my Grandfather, John William Moorhouse. His beautiful handwriting is easy to read although the account of his relatives does become complicated, especially as there is no family tree to refer to. The first part of this document is a transcript of a conversation with his father, James Moorhouse before his death in 1899. He said he was anxious to pass on his life story to future generations and so asked my grandfather to write it down. Extracts from John William's transcript are printed in italics

Born in Bradley in 1822, James Moorhouse grew up in Skipton where, from the age of eight he worked at Sedgwick's cotton mill. Tragedy struck in 1842 when he lost his job,

"Owing to the introduction of new machinery I was thrown out of work along with others. I received from Mr Sidgewick £10 when I finished, some of this I had saved myself and some he had added. My parents were so poor; I had to get work, so I left Skipton and walked to Burnley, Lancs. where my brother, William had a pot shop. I worked for him for a short time and then I took a cellar and started for myself, selling pots and buying rags and bones etc. I was then about twenty-two years of age."

Soon after James started his business, he decided to get married but seems to have set about it in a most unusual way,

"I thought I would look for a wife I had noticed two young women living opposite my cellar, one of them in particular was a very good worker, who had smiled at me once or twice, but we had never spoken. One night as she came home from the mill, I was emptying a crate of pots and as she passed me I said to her, 'Does ta want a husband lass?' she replied, 'I don't want a fool making of.' No more was said, but next day or so I went to the Parish church to put the askings in. When I was asked for the girl's name, to my dismay, I did not know it. So I returned and called at a shop in the same street and asked the owner the name of the girls. The owner said their names were Ann and Sarah Tillotson but she did not know which I required. So back I went to the Vicar and gave Ann as the girl I wanted to marry. Luckily it turned out right. Imagine the two sisters' surprise when on going to church next Sunday the names of Ann Tillotson and James Moorhouse were called out for the first time. However this led to our acquaintance and we were married soon after. We were married in 1842"

The 1851 census records James Moorhouse, aged 29 and born nr. Skipton with his wife Ann, also aged 29, living at 25, New Market Place, Whalley, a district of Burnley. James is an 'Earthenware Dealer'.

By 1861 there had been a dramatic change in their circumstances. According to the census record James Moorhouse, born in Skipton is living with his wife Ann in Providence Terrace, Habergham Eves, in Burnley. They have no children. James is now described as a 'bilder'. In the transcript of his life story he explains how they progressed,

"After six years in the Glass and china trade we sold out and went into the building trade in Burnley. The town was growing fast and workman's houses were wanted. Later I commenced on my own and erected some two hundred houses in Burnley, Padiham and Accrington Road district, selling them as they were finished....."

As a builder James prospered so that at the age of 40 he had made enough money to retire, *"... and I did so. We had no children and for the next four years we lived quite comfortably...."*

But then in 1866 an awful tragedy occurred, *"Suddenly to my great sorrow, my wife died after twenty four years of marriage. I fell ill after her death and my life was despaired of."*

James eventually recovered from this illness and the loneliness caused by the death of his first wife and so *"... after twelve months ... I remarried Elizabeth Ellen Robinson, who had helped me during my illness, along with others. She was twenty one years younger than myself...We lived in Burnley [Accrington Road] for eight years after our marriage and during this time I started building again ..."*

James and Elizabeth soon had a family *"... my wife had four children, Sarah Ann, Olive, James and John William. The latter was a delicate child and because of this we removed to Blackpool ..."*

So James and his family left Burnley and never returned. He worked as a builder in Blackpool and then decided to retire once again,

"After six years in Blackpool, during which we had two more children born, Currer and Elizabeth Ellen [Nellie], I decided to return to Yorkshire, the County of my birth. I returned to Skipton in 1880, with my wife and family and remained there for the rest of my life."

1891: The census for this year records James Moorhouse, aged 70 and born in Bradley, living at 27, Gargrave Road, ['Peace Villa'] Skipton with his wife Elizabeth who is now 47 years old. They have five children living at home including my Grandfather, John William who at 17 years of age is a cotton twister.

So the course of James's life had gone full circle on three levels; following his early life in Skipton he moved to Burnley, then to Blackpool and finally back to Skipton. During that time he was happily married but then widowed followed by a second marriage and a large family. Through hard work and with the support of his wives he progressed from poverty to prosperity.

James Moorhouse, my Great Grandfather died in Skipton in 1899 at the age of 77. I have recently been informed that he is buried with his first wife Ann and second wife, Elizabeth in Burnley Cemetery.

Originally published in Burnley and Pendle Family History Society Journal, 2010

Dear Ancestor

Your tombstone stands among the rest; Neglected and alone.
The name and date are chiselled out, on polished, marble stone.
It reaches out to all who care, it is too late to mourn.
Yet each of us are cells of you, in flesh, in blood, in bone.
Our blood contracts and beats a pulse, entirely not our own.

The place you filled, one hundred years ago
Spreads out among the ones you left, who would have loved you so.
I wonder if you lived and loved, I wonder if you knew
That someday I would find this spot, and come to visit you.

With thanks to Selby & District FHS.

History of the Deanery of Craven 1812

1665: Matthew Lister MD was born at Thornton in Craven, and became physician in ordinary to Queen Anne of Denmark, by the recommendation of the illustrious Anne, countess of Pembroke, and afterwards to King Charles I, from whom he received the honour of knighthood in 1636. He attained to the summit of medical honours by being appointed president of the College of Physicians. He died in 1657, at Burwell, in Lincolnshire, aged 92 years.

100 Years ago in Skipton

The sum of more than £50 was collected by the several local residents of Steeton with Eastburn who kindly interested themselves on behalf of the householders whose homes suffered by the recent thunderstorms. The amount included collections at the mills.

The workers at Bairstow's Sutton Mills had a pleasant surprise when wage time came round. All the workers, apart from the weavers, received double wages, and the weavers received in addition to their wage, the sum of 35 shillings. James Bairstow, owner, was celebrating 50 years connection with Sutton Mills.

Friendly Societies

By Stanley Merridew

Friendly Societies are mutual aid organisations designed to help people protect themselves against hardship. Their emergence can, in some cases be traced back to the seventeenth century. However, the onset of the French Revolution and industrialisation, meant that the government became very nervous of groupings of the working classes. One could also argue they were brought about by the factory system. Many families had moved away from their traditional occupations and the support of the estate village and craft industries and were suddenly working at the behest of the industrialists. The Gilbert Act of 1782, introducing a more regimented system of workhouses must also have created some concerns among the less well-off. Often it was a case of work or enter the poorhouse. Living in towns and cities the accommodation frequently came without gardens in which to produce their own food. All industries were liable to trade fluctuations which could cause seasonal unemployment. The operatives were also using unfamiliar machinery with little or no protection and many accidents occurred.

By the late 1800's there was in the order of 27,000 registered Friendly Societies with around five million members. Members paid a small amount each week to give them something to fall back on in times of hardship. Many were locally based, some related to certain industries or trades. Probably the best known are those who became national bodies such as Ancient Order of Foresters, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Independent Order of Rechabites. The records of the Independent Order of Rechabites seem to have survived better than most societies. Many of their records are held by the University of London. Much of this appears to relate to the overall running of the society.

Some met in public houses, hence the names "Oddfellows Arms", "Gardeners Arms", "Foresters Arms". Later some aligned themselves to the Temperance Movement and were associated to Methodist & Baptist chapels. For example the Rawden branch of the Rechabites met at Micklefield Lane Baptist Chapel. Members were usually presented with a certificate or badge and where they have survived provide a handy keepsake for families. A few also sported regalia similar to Freemasons. The death knell began for Friendly Societies with the Workmen's Compensation Act 1906 and the National Insurance Act of 1911. One could argue that the strength of the Friendly Societies became the basis for this Act.

Any surviving records will not extend your tree but will add to your knowledge of your ancestors. Membership records may give you addresses pre-census or later registers may give addresses between census years.



Otley "Tent" (branch) of the Rechabites c1928

More of this research will be in the next Journal.

Haworth News!

The following is a copy or Transcript of such part of the Register of Haworth (from the Year 1645 to the Year 1727) as can be made out; done in the Year of our Lord 1786 by me - John Shackleton – School master.

The Reason of this Copy being made out and transcribed from the Original, is because the Old original Copy is in very bad Condition, some Leaves in Part and others being entirely lost; as also the Words of the remaining Part almost defaced through Length of Time.

1647 Nov 08

HARRISON ?? a Taylor who died an untimely Death being drunk he fell into the North Beck in Oxenhope which together with the frost Air starved him to Death on the Night of Sunday the 15th November Let all Drunkards that know it take Warning and avoid profaning the Sabbath Day.

Sic invonitua per Jusiad Doronosiv. (*Hard to read & doesn't look right*)

1648. Notable in this Year.

On the 18th Day of in this Year, a Battle was fought between the Armies of England and Scotland. Lord Cromwell and Major General Lambert being at the Head of the English Army and Duke Hamilton and Sir Marmaduke Langdale at the head of the army made up of fugitive English and Scots. The Latter were (by God's assistance) foiled, routed & pursued and the said Duke Langdale taken with many great Lords and Gentlemen of the Scottish Nation besides 10,000 Common Soldiers, and many more slain they being by their own Confession & as it appeared by the Muster Rolls 25,000 at least of Scots, and 600 more of fugitive English and Vagrant or Vagabond Souls.

A great snow fell about 7Forten. Even, the week following being the 2nd week of the 7new Year which continued till the last week of this same winter.

1648/9

GLOVER Robertus de Halton supra Montem & Sara WADE de Midgley intra Parochium Halifax *or rather Halifaxix*.

1649. Notable this Year.

As it was known Carolum Regnum mag. Brit et Hyber der.....

There was a continual frosty winter and the Spring though not violent not soothing.

James SMITH of Holme House, my kinsman, buried at Keighley the .. Day of November an. Dom. 1649; slain accidentally by the forking of an Ox, with a Butcher's Knife in his own Hand which violently glided off the said joint, stabbed and run into the sinews and loins of hiswhere of (by the excessive Bloodings, festering and swelling of the wound) he died within a month after the mischance.

On the 25th Day of February (1649) this Year being Monday there two suns appeared on either side of the real sun in the firmament which made three suns in all. They were seen betwixt nine and eleven by the Country People assembled at the great fair of Cattle kept in Colne, situate in the County Palatine of Lancaster.

On the 3rd Day of Sept there was a bloody Battle at Worcester by Cromwell

December 1650. Timothy DIXON & the Relict of Michael PIGHILLS late of Oldfield, Keighley Parish before her first marriage called Martha JUDSON

These were in the Haworth Registers when we copied them out earlier and I thought that they were interesting, educational and sometimes amusing.

Betty

Farnhill Primitive Methodists

By Stanley Merridew

Readers of both the Wharfedale and Keighley journals may recall my previous articles regarding the Primitive Methodist movement in both Addingham and Eastburn. In both I referred to "Silsden Primitive Methodists" by WJ Robson published in 1910. This gives a detailed history of the churches and chapels within the former Silsden Primitive Methodist Circuit.

Farnhill was also part of the Silsden Circuit with evidence of a chapel from the early part of the nineteenth century, although it may have spent sometime in the Keighley Circuit. This is apparent from the Keighley PM Circuit Roll Book dated 1833 which shows the following as being members at Farnhill:

John Todd (leader), Mary Todd William & Rachel Law, Henry, Elizabeth, Ann, Martha, Hannah, Peter & Holdgate Green, Jane Dinsdale, Jane Wilson, Martha Hewett, James & Henry Harrison, George Laycock, Robert & Sarah Lightfoot, Ann, Margaret & Isabella Wilson, Isaac & Mary Overend, Elizabeth Bannister, Jacob & Thomas Lilley, William, Margaret & Thomas Spencer, Hannah Day, Judith Parkinson, John Hill, William Shuttleworth, Lambert Smith, John Sutton, Peter Pedley.

A later entry in the same book for 1839, shows the congregation considerably reduced:

John Todd, James Harrison, Judith Parkinson, Mary Overend, Jacob Lilley, William Spencer, Thomas Spencer, Edmund Tempest, Margaret Todd & Robert Townsend.

The reason for the downturn is not apparent but could have been due to a reduction in employment in the village. These early services would, according to the 1851 Census of Religious Worship, taken place preaching room was erected in Starkey Lane about 1830. (I understand this was next door to the Wesleyan Chapel.) This was enlarged on a number of occasions before being replaced c1899 by the building shown below on Main Street, backing onto the Leeds/Liverpool Canal. This was still in use until very recently. However a planning application for conversion into apartments is currently under consideration.

According to WJ Robson the superintendents of the Sunday School up to 1910 had included John Hill, Isaac Overend, Smith Laycock,



Heaton Mosley, John Green Mosley, Anthony Spencer, Robert Mosley and Jabez Birtwhistle. He gives some biographical detail and photographs of those involved with the chapel for example:-

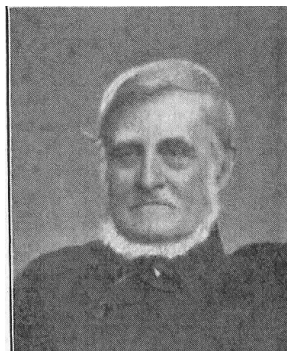
John Todd, born at Lothersdale, died 2 May 1854

Judith (wife of the above) died 17 October 1829 aged 39

Matthew John Barron, local preacher, founder of the Sunday school at Farnhill, died aged 80, 23 December 1898 at the home of his daughter, Mrs Cooper of Ash Street, Crosshills. Jacob Lilley, local preacher for 39 years.



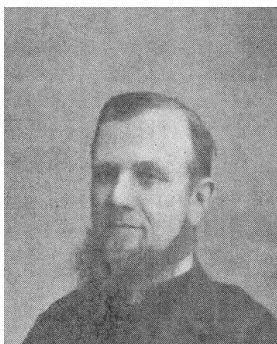
Smith Laycock



Matthew J Barron



Mrs Mosley



Heaton Mosley



**Sarah Mosley
(mother of Heaton)**



John Green Mosley

West Yorkshire Archives at Bradford hold many records concerning Farnhill chapel. The following may be of most help to family historians:

Seat Rents 1864-1957, Sunday School Record Books 1926-1941, Attendance Registers 1936-1971, Roll Books 1939-1945, Choir Attendance Register 1923-24

What Can Dubb Mill Teach Us?

Derek Barker

I am not a family historian although periodically I employ resources such as census returns, trade directories or local newspapers which will be familiar to everyone. My own interest is the industrial history of the Bradford district, and in particular the way in which maps and plans can contribute to our understanding of that history. If you knew, for example, that your ancestor was an eighteenth century coal miner in Shipley I will probably not be able to help you to identify him, but I should be able to explain where coal mines were located and what mining involved.

I am currently a volunteer at the Bradford Local Studies Library (BLSL) which is situated at the base of Margaret McMillan Tower in a space also occupied by West Yorkshire Archive Service (Bradford). The BLSL has a reserve collection of maps which I have catalogued and which staff have always encouraged me to share with interested members of the public. One method of sharing that we employ are 'map of the week' submissions to the BLSL Blog, which is full of interesting articles and images. If you would like to read my original article on Dubb Mill you can find it here: <https://bradfordlocalstudies.wordpress.com/tag/dubb-mill/>

Our current project is to make the reserve collection of Bradford district maps available on-line using a dedicated website. I can post one new map or plan weekly and you can see how far we have progressed so far at: <https://bradfordlibrariesmap.wordpress.com/>

To complete this project would take me more years than I probably have available: even one map weekly means I have only have a day or two to work on its interpretation before passing on to the next. Hopefully even a limited collection should prove of value.

Sale plans are a significant source of material, and the buildings or property surveyed are naturally displayed in far greater detail than in contemporary Ordnance Survey maps.

The illustration on the next page is a plan featuring a site at Dubb Lane, Bingley adjacent to the Leeds - Liverpool canal. It was drawn by a surveyor, E.S. Knight, in 1853 when the freehold property was advertised in the *Leeds Mercury* to be sold by auction at the Fleece Inn.

The main building is clearly labelled Dubb Mill and shows a steam powered corn mill with an adjoining residence. The mill was apparently three storeys high and the house, stables, mechanic's and blacksmith's shops were also listed for sale. The corn grinding was undertaken by six pairs of 'French stones'. The benefits of the location, close to the canal and railway, were made clear.

E.S. Knight was a land surveyor of Queensgate in Bradford. Particulars concerning the property are said to be obtainable from George Beanland of Great Horton. George Beanland of Becksides, is perhaps most likely to be the man involved. Unfortunately no owner or vendor of the corn mill is mentioned by name. At the time of the sale the yearly tenants were William England & Son, and the under-tenant



one Jonathan Cryer. According to the *London Gazette* in the following year the partnership of William England & Son of Bingley was dissolved and the assets were transferred to brothers Abraham and William England. Interestingly the newspaper advertisement promotes the idea of converting the corn mill to cotton or worsted spinning, which is very pertinent to my subsequent analysis.

We can be sure of the earliest possible date of construction since the mill is so closely aligned on this section of the canal, which was completed by 1774. The shape of the site, and its position adjacent to a canal bridge, makes it easy to identify in other maps even if the buildings are subsequently unnamed. There is no doubt that the mill is included in the earliest source available to me, the 1819 Fox plan of Bingley, but if Dubb Mill was always powered in the same way it cannot have been as old as the canal since the first steam-powered corn mill was only built in Bristol five years after the date that the canal was opened. Moreover the 1819 building block plan does not seem to allow space for the engine and boiler house, yet what other power supply could there have been? It was by no means unknown for corn mills to be converted to textile mills, although it was rare for conversions to move in the opposite direction.

Some 35 years after the mill sale, in the OS 25 inch map of 1889, there is simply a warehouse at this situation which appears to be part of Britannia Mills. At that date, if you crossed the bridge and walked along the towpath on the opposite side of the canal in the direction of Bingley town centre, you would pass Ebor Mills (worsted) to reach a second worsted mill, by then itself called Dubb Mill. A few years before our plan, in the first OS map (surveyed in the late 1840s), the older Dubb Mill is present although no indication is given of its function. At the position where in 1889 there was to be situated what I might call 'new' Dubb Mill there are three buildings identified as cotton mills.

A later map suggests that these units were also called Dubb Mills, which must surely have caused confusion.

It may come as a surprise that cotton is being processed in an area so strongly associated with worsted but in fact nearby Keighley seems to have been a centre for the cotton industry in the early nineteenth century.

Trying to establish the history and ownership of the Dubb corn mill up to the time of sale in 1853 was the problem I set myself. Harry Speight ('Chronicles and Stories of Old Bingley', 1898) mentions a man called Robert Ellis, who seems to have been the brother of Bradford Quaker James Ellis. Robert took 'the old Dubb corn mill' about 1818 and was joined there by James in 1822. I assume that this was the same Quaker James Ellis who was so active in famine relief in Connemara in the late 1840s: Ellis & Priestman were partners in corn milling at Queen's Mill, Mill Bank, Bradford.

(to be concluded in the December issue)

Yorkshire Snippets

Some years ago I bought a booklet by Brian Jones & Jean K. Brown. It is a collection of personal announcements taken from the 'Leeds Mercury and General Advertiser'. Some are funny, some are sad but they do make you think.

14th March 1795 – a man named GOSLING is committed to Norwich Goal for stealing ducks from Mrs. DRAKE. *You couldn't make it up!*

21st March 1795 – Married at Chesterfield, Mr. John BULMAN, lusty, hale and vigorous bridegroom aged only 86yrs, to the lovely blooming and adorable widow of the late Mr. Norris NADIN, now in her 79th year, both residents of that place; the nuptials of this happy couple had been put off for many dangling years, through the many doubts they entertained relative to the mode of bringing up their expected offspring! *Hope springs eternal!*

16th May 1795 – married at Lutterworth, Mr. Thomas FOX, to Mrs. STAPLES, after a courtship of nearly half an hour.

17th January 1795 – a few days since the wife of John BEUACHAMP of Wrington in Somerset was safely delivered of her 20th child. Before they had been married 8 years she had 13 children. The sole dependence of the family is on the husband who is a labourer and has but a shilling a day. Those who roll in the tide of affluence may usefully reflect on the subsistence of such a family.

28th October 1815 – on the night of Saturday last, James SMITH of Keighley, woolcomber, fell over a bridge in that town and was found dead upon the spot. He leaves a wife and five children.

10th June 1820 – Died on Wednesday week at Market Weighton, near Bradley, Mr. BRADLEY, the Yorkshire Giant. When dead he measured nine feet in length and three feet across the shoulders. *They breed 'em big in Yorkshire!*

30th January 1830 – died on the 15th Mr. John COLTON of Embsay, Skipton. He was a man of considerable opulence, the augmentation of a long life of rigid economy; and the robbery of his house of 19 sovereigns a few days before his death is supposed to have hastened that event

15th January 1831 – ABSCONDED and left his wife and family chargeable to the township, John SUGDEN, woolcomber; in person about middle size, rather thin, but a good complexion – last heard of in Bradford a few weeks ago. Whoever will lodge him in any of his Majesty's goals and give notice of the same to the Overseer of Morton, near Bingley, shall have all reasonable expenses paid.

Not all from around here but an interesting insight into life in earlier years.

Betty



Some cheeky young lads in the Otley Cubs 1930. Can anybody name them?

ADDINGHAM OPEN DAY

Report by Lynda Balmforth

Well, it's back, with a new format and hopefully enjoyed by all who attended. Addingham Open Day goes back many years, at first, annually and then every two years when we hoped it might attract more visitors. But attendance continued to fall and a great deal of time and effort was put in by all committee members with arranging a caterer and speakers and we felt the time had come to have a break and a big re-think!

But last September we decided at a committee meeting to bring it back into our programme but to simplify the day as much as possible. Hence the 'please bring your own lunch' idea which worked well as we could then adjust the cost accordingly.

Addingham village hall is a perfect venue for our needs and we were all there bright and early setting up tables and chairs and getting the kitchen ready to provide unlimited tea, coffee, biscuits and, wait for it, cakes to accompany the afternoon tea break.

Stanley Merridew and Steve Miller were our first speakers in the morning telling us all about our website and how to get the best from it with our searches. Then we had a quick tea break while our second speaker of the morning, Mary Twentyman prepared her talk on 'The Lloyd George Domesday Survey of 1910'. This is an extra source of information just before the 1911 census concerned with ownership of land and although the whole country is not yet covered, parts of West Yorkshire are so we are the lucky ones! Then we had our lunch break with a chance to chat over tea or coffee and maybe some research before we had our last speaker. Steve Miller again.....and a very interesting talk on the work he does with the Leeds Indexers.

And now came tea and cakes! And a funny incident to add! Julia and Susan from our Keighley branch had brought two wonderful homemade cakes so we decided to serve these first but we were all hoping to cut into what we imagined was a tray bake lemon drizzle cake which was all carefully covered in cling film. We had had conversations amongst ourselves over who could accommodate it in a freezer if there was some left! But it was not to be.....suddenly a couple appeared who had not been at our event and when I asked if I could help the lady announced that she had mistakenly left a cake in our kitchen for another event! You've guessed it...it was the lemon drizzle! So the freezer problem was solved!

All in all we had a lovely day. More people attending would have been a bonus but I must just mention Dorothy from York who e-mailed me the previous evening to say she was unwell and would not be able to attend. She was actually the first to e-mail months ago to say how much she was looking forward to the day. And Mary from Chelmsford who planned her trip to Yorkshire to coincide with our Addingham day which she enjoyed so much. We had a lovely chat over lunch about family history. And a big 'thankyou' to

Rita and Sheila who took over in the kitchen, serving teas and coffees to everyone. Not forgetting Jennie who organised a raffle and sold the tickets! So a big thank you to all the committee. speakers and everyone who came to share our day.

Our Website

www.awfhs.org.uk

You may have noticed there has been a problem accessing some sections in recent weeks. However, I am sure by the time you read this Stephen, our webmaster, will have solved the problem.

Several new war memorials have been added during the summer months and a large number of photographs related to the war memorials have been included. A large number of posts related to schools have also been posted. These include Ghyll Royd School, Horsforth St Margaret's National School, Horsforth Woodside National School and Aireborough Grammar School. All include several photographs of school groups. From Horsforth Woodside is a list of those children who passed the County Minor Scholarship examinations for the early part of the last century.

A contact from Cononley gave us access to the Hodgson Collection now housed at Skipton Local Studies Library. Trevor Hodgson was a local historian who amassed a large archive during his lifetime and this has been deposited at the library. There are several lists of former tradesmen, notes on the mills in the village and plenty of photographs of family groups. Many items have been posted to the website with more to follow. If you have Cononley forebears you are indeed in luck. A database of employees 1845-1918 of William Ackroyd's Mill of Otley will also appear soon.

We have also made contact with several local history societies and you can access their sites directly from ours. Go to "Links" and click on the name. As a reminder to gain access to the "members" section, log on by entering your membership number then create a password. The Craven Muster Roll 1803 is particularly helpful in placing your ancestor in a parish before the census. Old articles from previous journals are also on the site, perhaps of particular interest to newer members.

We want our website to truly represent the area we cover, so it is our intention to give every parish, town, village and hamlet some representation on the site. If you have any items that will be of interest to the members please email them to webmaster@awfhs.org.uk or president@awfhs.org.uk.

The 1939 Register

Betty Hardaker

Due to the Second World War, the scheduled 1941 census wasn't taken. Preparations for it had been made early as fears of conflict increased. In the event the organisation was used to create the National Register. The Register listed the personal details of every civilian in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It was used to coordinate the war effort at home, to issue identity cards, organise rationing and so on. The German invasion of Poland triggered the setting up of the Register and it was announced that National Registration Day would be 29 September 1939.

Forms were issued to each household in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the enumerators visited every household and institution to collect the name, address, marital status and other key details of every civilian in the country, identity cards were issued there and then. Because of the extra time taken to issue identity cards on the spot, the enumeration districts were smaller than those used in a census. The cards were in use from the time they were issued until 1952, when the legal requirement to carry them ended. Until then every civilian member of the population was required to show their card at the request of an official, or present them at a police station within 48 hours.

The Register was introduced for a number of reasons: it was essential to know who everyone was and to track their movements as they moved house or were evacuated; to monitor the population as babies were born and people died; the wartime need for complete manpower control and planning in order to maximize the efficiency of the war effort, including controlling the call-up into the armed forces; the implementation of rationing (introduced in January 1940); and population statistics – the last census had been held in 1931 so there was little accurate data on which to base vital planning decisions. After the War, in 1948, the information on the Register was used in the founding of the NHS – identity card numbers became the original NHS numbers – and it was updated as people were born, died, or changed their names (either on marriage, adoption, or for other reasons) until 1991.

The 1931 census was destroyed during an air raid on London and, of course the 1941 census was never taken. Therefore the 1939 Register, is the only listing of the civil population between 1921 and 1951, so it is one of the most important documents for family history research in twentieth century Britain.

The Register consists of the details of around 40 million individuals. It is available only on-line at Ancestry and Findmypast The information given for these individuals is: Name; Sex; Date of birth; Occupation, profession, trade or employment; Residence; Condition as to marriage; Membership of Naval,

Military or Air Force Reserves or Auxiliary Forces or of Civil Defence Services or Reserves. This last information appears on the right hand page, which has not been reproduced.

The main difference from the censuses is that details of place of birth was not asked for, nor was relationship to the head of the household.

The Register was not meant to record members of the armed forces, so the records do not feature: Army barracks, Royal Navy establishments, Royal Air Force bases, or members of the armed forces billeted in homes, including their own homes. It does however, include: members of the armed forces on leave and civilians on military bases. Men who avoided the register in order to dodge conscription subsequently had to register to obtain ration books.

Redacted records are those that are obscured because the person is recorded as having been born less than 100 years ago, and their death has not been confirmed. Generally information on those dying before 1991 is not redacted. However the deaths of people who died outside the UK, including many WW2 deaths are not likely to have been notified. On a rolling programme Findmypast and Ancestry will be releasing entries for people as they reach the age of 100. It is possible to open redacted records of people younger than 100 by submitting a death certificate, but you need to know where the individual was living in 1939, or their identity card number.

Identity card numbers are composed of three parts: a four letter code for the enumeration district; the schedule number followed by a slash; and the schedule sub-number which indicates the place of the individual within the household. In the Register the enumeration district Code is to be found at the top of each page (although in some cases it has been cropped off in the scanning process, (you will need to look at the page before or after to find it). The schedule number and sub-numbers are in the columns immediately before the name of the individual. For instance my parent's numbers were KNYA 16/1 and KNYA 16/2 and my number was KNYA 16/3. My brother had an entirely different number as he was born after the Register was drawn up. The number is included on the front of ration books. In 1948 the identity card numbers became the original NHS numbers and were in use until 1996 when the completely numeric numbers we use today were introduced.

National Registration Act, 1939 (2 & 3 Geo VI c.91).

A similar register had been compiled in August 1915 for WWI, but, with only a few exceptions, the records were destroyed after the War on government instructions. Those that have survived are held locally.

Memoirs of Ella Feather – nee Craven

Dated 8th April 1976

It is a fact that the last fifty years have seen greater strides in science and consequently the standard of living, than any other period of the same duration. This set me wondering what my Grandparents would think were they to come back now. I find myself wishing they had kept diaries for us to compare their lives with

ours. Then I think 'Would my Grandchildren wish for the same?'

I have four grandchildren. A girl and a boy in the USA, my son's children aged 15 and 13. My daughter's, 2 boys aged 9 and 10, live in Settle. My daughter is expecting another baby in September (it was a girl). We have recently moved into a cottage at Settle to be nearer to her. Not too near but near enough to be of help in the event of illness. She wants to have her baby at home, but the doctors will only allow it if she can be sure of one good cooked meal a day. Well, I can attend to that!

I haven't kept a diary so I shall have to rely on my memory and what I have been told. My paternal Grandmother, **Mary Ann Craven**, died before my parents were married, leaving my Father aged 23, my Uncle **Billy** 20, Aunties **Beatrice** and **Eveline** 12 and 10 and Uncle **Harry** only 5. My parents, who had been courting for 5 years, got married so that my Mother could look after the family. I was born 10 months later, and my sister **Maud**, 3 months after me. Then came Ivy when I was 4. By now the house wasn't big enough and my parents got a house to rent. Dad thought his sisters would be able to run the home by now if he just kept an eye on them, and we weren't too far away. Dad had always shouldered a lot of responsibility, his Father being a heavy drinker, going straight to the pub when he got his wages and spending the bulk of his pay there. I suppose that was the root cause of Grandma having poor health and dying age 47. I've heard Dad tell how, when he was small, they never had enough to eat and his Mother had picked up crusts people had thrown away in the street, taken them home and scalded them for the children to eat. This was in the 1890's and if you had nothing, well you had nothing and that was that, there was no 'Social Security'. Dad started work at 11 years old and his Mother ran up a bill at the local 'tick' shop in a desperate effort to feed them. She couldn't pay and eventually the shop refused her any more credit. That was when Dad took over. He went to the shop and told them that they would only but what they could pay for and he would pay 6d a week (2p) until he had cleared his Mother's debt. When he was 19, he had 1s.10d pocket money and he spent 10d on a bottle of Scott's Emulsion for his Mother to try to keep her strength up. That left him with 1 shilling to take his girl-friend out!

When Mother was 19 she became pregnant. I think this was the only irresponsible thing Dad ever did, but one must remember birth control was

unknown then, except for elementary methods and they could not afford to buy contraceptives. My Grandmother was bedridden, going through the menopause, and my Mother was kept at home to look after her. So, when Mather was expecting a baby and wanted to get married, her parents wouldn't give their consent because she was needed at home. One could not marry before the age of 21 without parental consent. Mother gave birth to her first baby, a boy, at home but, when he was 6 weeks old he was taken to hospital with stoppage of the bowel and he died there.

I record this for comparison. My parents had 7 children after they were married and more often than not were very hard up but Father would never let Mother buy any food she couldn't pay for and he never touched alcohol in any form until we were all grown up and then he would sometimes have half a pint of beer.

My Mother's childhood was very different to Dad's. When they married, **Grandma Birkett** was 26 and so anaemic that her own brother told Grandad he was a fool to marry her and she wouldn't live a month. In fact, she outlived Grandad by 6 months and died aged 81. Grandad was a teetotaler all his life but Grandma took to whisky and became a secret drinker. Her eldest son used to bring her whisky to the front door – they only used the front room on very special occasions.

When my parents moved into the own home with 3 daughters, they had very little money and could only buy the bare necessities; two double beds, a table and chairs, then added to that as and when they were able. The living room and kitchen had stone floors which Mother used to scrub and scour. The two attic bedrooms, attic and staircases were wooden, with no carpet or anything. In the cellar Mother washed and Dad made things such as toy engines, wheelbarrows, doll's houses, wringing machines (I had one!) to make a little extra money.

In those days we could go to school at three and a half, but I was kept at home until Maud was old enough and then we could go together. Soon after we started school, we contracted measles and were away for a month. When we returned I was put into a higher class to start learning (the first class was more like a nursery). My first recollection of school is of the teacher writing the alphabet on the blackboard, pointing to the different letters and saying 'hands up if you know what that letter is'. It was very nearly 12 o'clock and each child was allowed to home when he or she answered a question. I remember becoming tense, thinking I would be there all dinnertime. However, once we got used to school, as a family we did comparatively well. I only once remember being caned – for being 2 minutes late. I never thought school was fun, we were too afraid of punishment if we did anything wrong, but I did enjoy learning. Ivy had a different teacher to Maud and myself and she came home one day with the back of her hand all swollen and bruised by the cane. My Mother took her straight back to school and showed the Headmistress who

was a very nice person. I believe the teacher responsible was ticked off and it never happened again.

We all settled down nicely in our home and we girls were followed by 3 sons, **Jack, Fred and Cyril**. I was 7 when Jack was born and I was delighted. He was really named John – the name chosen for each previous child had it been a boy. As I got older I used to rush home from school every day to play with the babies and nurse them but when one of the boys was born and a neighbour said to Maud ‘I hear you’ve got another baby at your house’ she answered ‘Yea, but we had enough!’

Jack became ill with bronchial pneumonia when he was a baby and one day, the doctor said that he couldn’t do anymore for him and he was afraid he wouldn’t live through the night. My parents were heartbroken and decided to use their own initiative as they had nothing to lose. They gave him a mustard bath then wrapped him in a blanket and held him in their arms all night, rocking him in a rocking chair next day, the doctor was amazed at the improvement. My brother grew to manhood and fought in the second World War.

I am sorry, but Ella was my mother Maud’s sister and therefore my aunt. It was first published in the Keighley Journal in 1995. I just feel that it is an insight into the lives that our families had to contend with. Another piece will be in the next Journal Betty

SUBSCRIPTION RENEWAL

Please note that subscriptions for the year 2019/2020 are due 1st September. The rates are as follows:-

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Also, will members please ensure that we hold your up-to-date postal and email addresses.

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IN MEMORY - 767 Mr C Shaw

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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 www.one-name.org.uk

The National Archives website www.nationalarchives.gov.uk

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AIREDALE & WHARFEDALE Family History Society

Incorporating: Keighley & District FHS and Wharfedale FHG

Area of Interest

Capitals denote ancient parished

ADDINGHAM	Conistone	Langbar
ADEL	Cookridge	LEATHLEY
Appletreewick	Cracoe	Lindley
ARNcliffe	Cray	LINTON
Arthington	Dent	Linton
Askwith	Denton	Liton
Baildon	Drebley	LONG PRESTON
Barden	Dunkester	MARTON IN CRAVEN
BARNOLDSWICK	Earby	Menston
Beamsley	Eccup	Middleton
Beckermonds	Farnley	MITTON
Ben Rhydding	FEWSTON	Nesfield
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BINGLEY	GARGRAVE	North Ripton
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BRACEWELL	Grassington	Pool in Wharfedale
Bramhope	Grindleton	Rawdon
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BROWSHOLME	Haltom East	SAWLEY
Buckden	Haltom Gill	SEDBERGH
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BURNSALL	Hawthorn	SKIPTON
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	KILDWICK	Weston
	Kilnsey	WESTON
	KIRKBY MALHAM	Whitwell
		Yeadon
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