

AIREDALE & WHARFEDALE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY



AIREDALE & WHARFEDALE JOURNAL

June 2021

Issue 10

Contacts

President	Stanley Merridew 206 Moseleywood Gdns Leeds LS16 7JE president@awfhs.org
Chairman	Lynda Balmforth, 28 St Clair Road, Otley LS21 1DE chairman@awfhs.org
Hon. Secretary	Susan Daynes, 2 The Hallows, Shann Park, Keighley BD20 6HY hon.secretary@awfhs.org
Treasurer	Cathy Kane cash@awfhs.org
Membership Secretary	Susanne Young, 39A Southfield Road, Burley in Wharfedale, Ilkley. LS29 7PB membership@awfhs.org
Members Interests	Susanne Young members.interests@awfhs.org
Editor	Betty Hardaker 18, Meadow Lea, Sutton-in-Craven, Keighley. BD20 8B betty.hardaker148@btinternet.com
Exchange Journals	Liz Penny 23 Belmont Avenue, Baildon, Shipley, BD17 5AJ exchange.journal@awfhs.org
Webmaster	Stephen Miller webmaster@awfhs.org

SUBSCRIPTIONS Payable 1st September

Individual membership UK £12.00 Overseas membership £16.00

Joint family membership £14.00 (at same address receiving one journal)

E Journal membership (UK & Overseas) £10.00

Airedale & Wharfedale Family History Journal

JUNE 2021

Number 10

ISSN1369-5355

Contents

Programme	2
Burley February Meeting	3
Burley March Meeting	4
Keighley February Meeting	6
Keighley March Meeting	8
Keighley April Meeting	11
Threshfield February Meeting	12
Threshfield March Meeting	14
Members Data Base	15
Unusual Names in the MI's	16
Topographical Dictionary of England 1849	16
Book Offer	17
Notes from an Exile	18
Parish Registers	19
Valentine Names	23
A Cravendale Scrapbook	24
New Members	25
Members Interests	26
Subscriptions	27
Utley MI Stories	28

Deadline for articles for the Journal are 10th of the month of February; May; August and November.
Please send to Betty Hardaker

Programme of Meetings

Burley in Wharfedale Meetings

June 3 rd	Wives and Widows Women did make Wills	Anna Watson
July 1 st	In the Name of Family History <i>A new talk by Jackie. We are the first to hear this talk!</i>	Jackie Depelle
Sept 2 nd	Registration – past present & future	Barbara Dixon

Keighley Meetings

June 7 th	Ravenscar – Industrial Seaside Town	Stuart Hartley
Sept 6 th	After You're Dead	Eric Jackson

Threshfield Meetings

June 9 th	Link between Smith & Fareys of Skipton	Richard Smith
Sept 18 th	Using Church & Chapel Records In Family Research	David Riley

These meetings will all be on Zoom!

Addingham Family History Day

Unfortunately, once again our Addingham Family History Day has had to be cancelled. We are hoping to be able to renew this day in 2022 when, hopefully, this dreadful virus will not be as virulent, and we will be able to all meet up again

Burley Zoom

February 4th

Lady Arbella Stuart the Queen that never was

by David Templeman

Notes by Susanne Young

David entertained a good number of members yesterday evening with his illustrated presentation about Lady Arbella (the name she was known by, rather than Arbella as she was later referred to).

Arabella was the granddaughter of Bess of Hardwick, and her story has largely been forgotten until recently. She had a greater claim to the throne of England than James 1 as she was born here but was most likely passed over by the Privy Councillors at Elizabeth I's death simply because she was a woman. After two Queens, the Privy Council opted for a King rather than a third Queen.

Arabella's parents were Elizabeth Cavendish (Bess of Hardwick's daughter) and Charles Stuart (son of Mary Countess of Lennox and brother of Henry Stuart, spouse of Mary Queen of Scots). Both of Arbella's parents were descended from Henry VIII's sister Margaret Tudor, hence Arbella's claim to the throne.

Grandmothers Bess and the Countess engineered the marriage, and Elizabeth I was furious but later relented and welcomed Arbella to her Court as a young girl. Arbella (born 1575 at Chatsworth) was brought up by her grandmother Bess following the early deaths of her parents. She was also very close to her aunt and uncle George and Mary Talbot. Raised to be a Queen, she was well-educated and highly accomplished but very spoiled.

Arabella was popular at Court and like Elizabeth I became close to the Earl of Essex. Perhaps her popularity was her undoing as Queen Elizabeth later exiled the teenage girl from Court after which she was effectively kept under house arrest by her own grandmother Bess. A furious Arbella rebelled, tried to escape and refused to eat or drink for a time.

When James I succeeded to the throne in 1603, Arabella was released, and she returned to Court. She disliked the frivolous Court of James I but met and fell in love with William Seymour. They were secretly married against James' wishes due to the threat to his own dynasty. William Seymour was descended from Henry VIII's sister Mary Tudor so any children born to him and Arabella would have a strong claim to the throne. James reaction was to arrest the couple, sending William to the Tower of London and banishing Arabella to Durham.

An escape plan was hatched with the help of the Gilberts and Arbella, dressed as a man, made her way to the coast of France. Unfortunately, William's planned escape from the Tower was delayed and before they could be reunited, Arabella was apprehended and returned under guard to England. Her physical and mental health deteriorated rapidly and she effectively starved herself to death in 1615.

She is buried in Mary Queen of Scots tomb in Westminster Abbey. Her husband William returned to England to become the first Duke of Somerset in 1660. He married the daughter of Arabella's old flame the Earl of Essex and the couple named their own daughter Arabella.

Lynda Balmforth gave a vote of thanks at the end.

Burley Meeting March 4th

Liverpool Cow Keepers
Zoom talk by Dave Joy
Notes by Susanne Young

A rare treat featuring a fascinating account of social history delivered by a most entertaining speaker.

The early C19th Industrial Revolution led to a massive removal of people from the countryside into Britain's towns and cities. Amongst these were a number of farming families who relocated from Yorkshire to Liverpool. This was in response to prevailing economic circumstances as milk producers found their market for fresh milk shifted from rural to urban areas. Mid C19th

introduction of the rail network provided some solution to the problems of transporting milk from the countryside to towns and cities. Despite this city cow keepers prospered as milk did not travel well by train and by providing fresh milk locally these businesses were also able to cut out the 'middle-man'.

Cows were kept in back yards behind terraced housing which became known as City Milk Houses. Short horn cattle were initially the preferred breed as good milkers combined with their suitability to be sold as fatstock. The turnover of city cows was fairly rapid, optimising the herd for milk production, hence the term 'flying herd'. Muck was stored in a midden pending removal. The whole family were usually employed in the business, keeping and milking the herd, delivering milk and running a shop for the sale of milk on the premises.

Milk was delivered by horse and cart in metal churns – referred to as 'kitting out the milk' – and dispensed into housewives' jugs along route. In the absence of suitable grazing pasture, cows were fed a diet of bran, grain, molasses, oil seed cake and hay purchased from farmers who brought their hay to an area still known today as Haymarket in Liverpool (alternatively manure muck was exchanged for hay). Overall, these milk houses became most profitable businesses.

The Liverpool & District Cow Keepers Association was formed in 1865 providing insurance and an active social calendar amongst members which in turn led to many inter-marriages amongst cow keeping families. By 1900 there were some 500 registered cow keepers in Liverpool. Fresh cattle regularly arrived by train into Lime Street Station on what became known as 'Cow Fridays'. 'Railway milk' was also transported into the city by corporate dairies who sold milk in shops. Fierce competition arose between providers of 'railway milk' and the city's cow keepers, the latter making much of their high standards as business operations were inspected by the City Corporation and the doorstep freshness of their milk. The cow keepers took part in the annual Liverpool Cattle Show and advertised their prize winning to customers.

WW2 saw the loss of many cow keeping businesses in Liverpool due to bombing raids and business generally declined due to improved transportation of milk from rural areas by road. Some cow keepers became suburban milkmen and some families migrated back to their Yorkshire roots. Liverpool's last cow keeper left the city in 1975.

Dave Joy's personal interest in the Liverpool Cow Keepers arose from his own family history. His ancestors migrated from Hebden to Liverpool mid

C19th. The family's successful cow keeping business passed down through the generations to Dave's own father and his early childhood recollections of the Wellington Dairy in Garston feature in his book 'My Family & other Scousers'. This publication led to his subsequent book 'Liverpool Cow Keepers' and both books are available on his website www.davejoy-author.com which features other families who undertook similar migrations. The Joy family milk business stopped cow keeping in 1955 and was eventually sold to a suburban milkman.

Lynda Balmforth gave a vote of thanks at the end

Keighley Zoom Meeting February 1st

Raikeswood Prisoner of War Camp

By Alan Roberts

Originally a training camp for Bradford Pals and other Regiments (January 1916). Huts were given names like "Buckingham Palace" and "One Step Nearer", pathways were given familiar names like "Downing Street" and some were given derogatory names. The camp was built to hold 1200 people. When it later changed to a Prisoner of War Camp, at it's height, it held 564 officers and 137 orderlies (686 Prisoners of War); total number of admissions was 989.

Alan gave thanks to Rob Freeman who created and provided animation for the talk. So special was the Skipton camp that some of the prisoners wrote a book of their memories "Krieggefangen in Skipton". 60 different officers contributed, illustrated by Doppelkopf. A copy of the book is available online. It is currently being translated by Leeds University.

Alan showed a map of the camp, which was surrounded by a double row of barbed wire. British guards lived outside the camp. The plan showed a theatre, library, vegetable garden, showers rooms, barbers, a tailor and a cobbler. They had all the comforts of home.

A 1907 map of Skipton, showing Raikes Wood showed a housing estate now occupies the site (off Raikes road). Germans in their memories detailed how huts were constructed on concrete bases. These drawings were later used during an archaeological dig to locate the huts.

The German Officers who occupied the camps were young men, with an average age of 26-28 years. They were always optimistic that they would win the war. When they finally left. They decided "Together let's go build the Fatherland"

Activities on the camp included a choir, an orchestra (which even performed at the local Catholic Church) and a theatre group, which held weekly productions. They had an education system, as a small number were of 6th form age and hadn't finished their education. This allowed them to study and complete A levels. Everything was properly endorsed and allowed them to gain recognized qualifications. Other activities included sports and exercise, which even allowed visiting the local football ground, if they promised to return.

Alan displayed a number of photographs of the camp throughout his talk. Very few have survived, but a number taken by George Crowther, who at the time was a photographer for the Keighley News, were kindly supplied by Ian Dewhurst.

Spanish Flu. Arrived in 1918 -1919 and a large number died from it, including 47 died from the camp. 5 prisoners died in the actual camp, the rest at Keighley war hospital. Their names being recorded in the Keighley Hospital register which is now held at Keighley Library.

Germans later paid for a memorial for those who died. It was one of the 1st War memorials to be constructed in Keighley. The German victims of the flu were buried at Morton Cemetery, just inside the main entrance. The coffins being stacked five high to maximize space. However, they were later exhumed.

In 1936 the Hindenburg flew down the Aire Valley and whilst over Keighley, the brother of one of the victims, dropped a letter, bunch of flowers and a silver cross. The letter requested that the flowers and cross be placed on his brother's grave. Two boys' scouts abided by his request.

Alan went on to explain how he traced some of the prisoners from the camp and how the treatment of one particular prisoner may have saved the lives of countless people in the 2nd World War. Karl Plagge – the Nazi who saved Jews – 'The Good Nazi'

Alan took us on a tour of the World, including the prisoner's backgrounds, ranging from U-boat captains to airmen.

Unfortunately, a large number of Prisoners of War lists were destroyed in 1940 bombing raids, in which the National Archives in London was hit. However, through extensive research Alan has managed to piece together a large proportion of the puzzle. Alan had provided a plethora of information to the 'Craven Herald' and the 'Keighley News' which together with his name 'Alan Roberts' you can Google. The story is continually unfolding which I am sure he will tell us about on his next visit.

Report by: Stephen Miller

Keighley Meeting March 1st

1939 Register

by John Hanson FSG

What is it?

At the outbreak of World War II, the government urgently needed to know everything it could about the civil population of England and Wales. This information would be key in the issuing of identity cards and ration books as well as organising conscription and, after the war, creating the N.H.S. To gather this information, they took a National Register. On September 29th, 1939, the personal details – including names, dates of birth, occupations and marital status - of 41 million individuals were recorded

There are in fact three different registers

The Main register (which is the one that we see)

The next covers those who were serving in the forces (this one they are trying to see if they can release). It didn't matter if they were home on leave, in barracks or overseas they were not included in the household books as they were in the military one.

The last covers those who were born after 29 September 1939 – which is not likely to see the light of day in our lifetime. This book also has those pieces that are missing from the original books

What we see covers only England and Wales

For those living in Scotland at the time you need to contact the National Records of Scotland www.nrscotland.gov.uk
For Northern Ireland the Public Records Office of Northern Ireland www.proni.gov.uk

Its initial use was the issue of ID Cards and ration books and if you were born before 29th September 1939, you might well still have your card or maybe you have your parents or another family member.

The register was kept up to date with name changes and deaths during the war

In the late 1940's it was used for the creation of the national health service And stopped being updated in 1990! But changes begin to tail off near the end

Why is it so significant? We need to look at the others records from the time and also bear in mind the information that it contains

Currently we have the 1911 Census

The 1921 will not be released till the early in 2022 and will be on the Find-MyPast only and pay-per-view to begin with.

The 1931 was destroyed in a fire during WW2

The 1941 wasn't taken

What does it contain?

The records list the following information for each person:

address, schedule number, sub number, surname, first name(s), sex, date of birth, marital status and occupation and on the right-hand page any Civil Occupation.

Additionally, for institutions only: OVSPi - (Officer, Visitor, Servant, Patient or Inmate)

However only those people who were born more than 100 years ago or have a proven date of death are open for viewing.

How was it transcribed?

The National Archives set the transcription standard and owing to privacy concerns the transcription was carried out in the UK by Findmypast where it was originally available.

The FMP transcribers did not see the whole page as is normal but each transcribed a single column

The resultant 11 data files for each page were then stitched together – sadly it appears that certain checks, like how many lines in each, were not made

Why can't you find them?

Think about the armed services

Did they always make the changes?

Where they were you thought?

Was the date correct or are you working from a certificate If you use FMP normally try Ancestry (but remember its limitations)

NHS Numbers in England and Wales

1. The numbers were ID Numbers until 1848, ID & NHS Numbers until 1952 and NHS Numbers from 1952 onwards
2. After 1939 it became the responsibility of the local registrar to issue the number for the individual when a birth was registered. Each Registrar was given a sequence of letter and number related to the entry in their register. Anyone who returned from the Military, came in on a ship or was an immigrant into Britain was given a Miscellaneous Number by the Central National Registration Office usually with a Y(NNSA) and then a series of numbers e.g. YNNA 215689.
3. Anyone born 1939 – 1947 had a 4 letter code e.g.: JDDH242
4. Anyone born 1947 – 1957 had an M code eg:MMYD446
5. Anyone born 1957 – 1964 had a P code eg:PQEN187
6. After 1965 – 1991 five letter codes came in e.g.: JZBWE194 where JZB = Croydon W=1985 E=Dec quarter 194=Registrars Ledger.
7. NHS Numbers can usually be found at the bottom of a short birth certificate
8. In 1992 everybody registered in the NHS in England and Wales was issued with a 10 digit number and anyone registered later is issued with a computerised number.
9. None of the later registers are currently available
10. In Scotland and Northern Ireland there was a similar system – in Scotland the numbers start with S and in Northern Ireland they start with U
11. The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man have their own systems.

Keighley Zoom Meeting April 12th

Rate Books & Tithe Maps

Mary Twentyman

Rate books and Tithe Maps are a very useful source for family historians and can give us a glimpse into the lives of our ancestors.

Why were they made, mainly for Taxes. The first part of the 18c it listed the heads of households. From 1841 onwards there were more questions asked regarding civil registration, BMD's. In the late 1830's the local churches kept records of people they knew.

When Henry VIII was king and was responsible for the dissolution of the Monasteries who then looked after the poor.

The Poor Law amendment Act of 1834 parishes had poor houses administered locally. After poor law there were union workhouses.

Tithing consisted of a tenth part of a person's produce if a man was too poor to pay the standard price, "he shall bring the person to the priest and the priest will set a lower price according to the ability of the man to pay." Leviticus verses 27 to 30.

East Riddlesden Hall in Keighley has a very good example of a Medieval Tithe Barn.

Tithes went to the Rector, Vicar or lay preacher. Originally tithes were paid in kind there were four sections;

Predial Tithes – grain, wood and vegetables.

Mixed Tithes – sheep and ducks

Mixed – eggs.

Personal – Fishing and flour.

Great Tithes went to the Rector while the Vicar had the smaller ones.

The Enclosure Act was passed so as to get rid of the obligation to pay tithes.

There were 3 copies of Tithe maps;

1 sent to London, 1 sent to the Vicar of the parish and 1 deposited at the Diocesan Registry these were referred to for land sales etc.

There are paper copies of tithe maps at Keighley Library, also available at West Yorkshire Archives Leeds Office, Nephshaw Lane Morley. National Archives at Kew.

Websites;

www.wyithemaps.org.uk

www.thegenealogist.co.uk

U Tube – Mark Bailey.

Quote by Benjamin Franklin; “In this world nothing is certain but death and taxes.”

Susan Daynes

Threshfield Meeting February 20th

Humour in Genealogy

Zoom presentation by Mr Chris Broom

This was our first Saturday afternoon meeting by Zoom. Usually our meeting at Threshfield, but about 29 members and non-members enjoyed linking up with Chris who lives in Suffolk to hear his amusing talk.

Chris had only taken an interest in genealogy about 10 years ago when his father, Trevor, towards the end of his life, felt he would like to know more about his family so Chris began to research and was surprised to take note of many amusing items he came across in different sources and decided he could put together an interesting talk about them.

He decided to have separate headings for his sources which were as follows;

Parish Registers, National Census, Wills, Diaries Journals and Newspapers, Court Registers and Miscellaneous.

He found an amusing baptism entry for two children baptised on the same day, Jan 10th 1813 at Spilsby in Lincolnshire.

Thomas, bastard son of Dymoke Ward, joiner and Liddy Day, whore
Lucy, bastard daughter of John Goodrick, publican and Liddy Day, whore.
Oh, and the officiating minister was Rev Trollope!

An early baptism in 1632 at Berkhamstead had the infant entered as 'name him what you please', I do hope they decided on a more usual name!

On the 6th May 1776 in Chester, George Harding aged 104, married Jane Darlington, aged 75. Believe it or not, George lived another 8 years!

A poignant note had been added to the marriage register when Christopher Newson married Charity Morrell. 'Charity Murrell, being entirely without arms, had the ring placed on her 4th toe on her left foot and wrote her name with her right foot'

A mother wanted a note added to the register of marriage of her daughter Dorothy Perkins to Joseph Tracy which took place in Dedham, Essex in 1787. They had apparently married in London but mother thought they should be married again!

Burial registers could also be amusing... John Clark, who was buried in Suffolk in January 1739, was said to be 'an old miser' and who can forget Spike Milligan's epitaph in Ireland 'I told you I was ill'

Looking at the different census brought us 'Robert Goodman aged 52, International Playboy' (Chris thought this a spurious entry on a page full of servants, gardeners, ladies maids and cooks!) There was Howard Benney aged 1yr listed as 'The Boss', Catherine Cudrey who occupation was listed as 'does as she pleases' and on the 1911 census John Underwood listed each person of his family as greedy or vain or quarrelsome and even of 'long tongue'! Rose Bloom was living at The Gardens with her daughter, also Rose Bloom aged 20, who was a florist! Some animals even found their way onto the census.....Peter Tabby, servant, a mouser and Tom Cat, fathered 16 children, a mouse fetcher!

A search through newspapers had found an advert 'Wanted, a Wife for Widower aged 56 years. Must Possess a Fortune. Age not important.'

There were many amusing names that Chris had come across.....Morris Dancer, Al Fresco, Eileen Dover, Donald Duck, Gladys Friday, Anna Gram, Easter (Esther?) Bunny, Olive Branch and Minnie Skirt!

Chris played us excerpts from television that had made him

laugh...Tommy Cooper, who only had to stand there, hands in position and the famous red fez on his head and everyone was laughing. He had come across a photo of a scene from Dad's Army where Captain Mannerling was showing the platoon a piece of paper which was supposed to be from the census....and of course, the caption would have to be...'don't tell him Pike'!

Chris had obviously enjoyed researching his family tree for his father and in doing so had found many amusing items which made an excellent talk. Well, I'm sure it made us all smile at least and was a real tonic on a Saturday afternoon in lockdown.

Threshfield Meeting Saturday March 22nd

Victorians to Elizabethans Tracing our English Ancestors 1901 – 1952 By Janet Few

Janet made us realise just how much we were missing by not exploring the twentieth century sources. We tend to think that we know it already and it can be difficult to research with rules of enclosures, such as the 100 year rule for releasing a census, also we think of it as 'history' but it is a vital part of our family history with the advantages of concentrating on a time period, a time of great change and therefore interest, especially with the subject of DNA . Janet gave us an in depth list of C20 sources available today.

Birth, Marriage & Death Certificates. Remember to look at www.gro.gov.uk/gro/content/certificates for mother's maiden names & ages at death from 1837.

Census – 1911 census – check Enumerators Book List

Church and Non-conformist records. Methodist Historic Roll 1898 – 1908

Cemetery Records – Gravestones – www.deceasedonline.com;

www.findagrave.com; www.gravestonephotos.com

Wills – www.probaterearch.service.gov.uk

Newspapers – www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk

Oral Evidence & Living Relatives. Photographs. Various Film Archives

Electoral Registers - <http://electoralregisters.org.uk>

School Records – Log Books; Admission Registers; Teachers Registration Certificates. Teachers in service between 1914 – 1948

1910 Valuation Office Survey Lloyd George's Domesday

World War 1 – memorials – www.ukniwm.org.uk. Commonwealth War graves Database – www.cwgc.org. 'Soldiers Died in the Great War' 1921 gives lots of details in 81 volumes

1939 Register. 1941 Farm Survey

This talk was full of information for everybody new-comers or seasoned researchers. More details can be found on our website.

Lynda Balmforth

The April meeting at Burley on April 8th was cancelled as the speaker was ill and the Threshfield Meeting on April 17th was cancelled because of the funeral of HRH The Duke of Edinburgh.

Member's Database

by Stanley Merridew

Our Member's database continues to grow at pace, thanks to those who are helping by volunteering. It is our intention to put all our former publications and much more, on the database, which is free to members. So, in future members will not have to purchase research aids such as our booklets and cds. They will be free on the database as part of your annual membership.

Some of our publications, particularly the former Wharfedale items, are low or even out of stock and will not be available in book or CD in future. If the item you require is not yet on the database please let us know and we may be able to move it up the pecking order.

Before placing an order (either directly or via Genfair) please contact me, president@awfhs.org to avoid disappointment.

As shown on the adjacent list, the database already includes many items not previously published, including occupation records, school records, rate books. Many more will follow and will be shown as updates in each journal.

To access the database –

- Log on to the website, using your 4 digit membership number and create a password.

- Go across the top row and click on “Members Area” and then scroll down to “online database” and click.
- Then scroll down to “CLICK HERE TO ACCESS THE DATABASE”
- You are then given a choice of records. Select your choice, then enter a surname in the panel at the top and click on the adjacent small circle with a tail.

If you feel you would like to be involved in the project please contact me. Basic computer skills are needed but help is available.

Additions to the database are regularly shown on our Facebook page, a good way to keep up to date with our news. Please bear in mind this is a private group and you will not be plagued by unnecessary messages.

Unusual Names in MI's

While transcribing some MI's I found these unusual names. Mephibosheth -how do you pronounce that? Anglo Chaucer – I wonder if he had read all Chaucer's works. Ahinoam was a girl born in 1916. Cateora died in 1932 aged 70. Pharoah died in 1866 aged 85 – he must have been the last of the Pharoahs. I did also find Ham, Shem and Jephtha – not all in the same family!

Extracts from The Topographical Dictionary of England 1849

BOARDLEY, with HETTON, a township, in the parish of BURNSALL, union of SKIPTON, E. division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EWCROSS, W. riding of YORK, 8 miles (N. N. W.) from Skipton ; containing 191 inhabitants. It comprises about 4980 acres, stretching in a northern direction on both sides of a rivulet to its source; a great portion of the soil is open moorland. At the time of the inclosure, 15a. 2r. 3p. were allotted to the poor in lieu of right of commonage.

Books on Offer

Here is a list of books that are being offered by David Bowden to anyone interested in them for only the cost of postage.

Maps:- Old Ordnance 6" map of Skipton 1907
Reprints of 3 first editions of OS1" maps of Skipton & Bradford, Doncaster & Wakefield & York and Leeds.

Books, Booklet & Pamphlets

Domesday Book of Yorkshire – transcript with translation 2 Volumes

Bolton Abbey Parish Register 1689 – 1812

WFHG Bolton Abbey register 1813 – 1837

WFHG Whereabouts of Yorkshire records

Addingham Wesleyan burials 1844 – 1995

Addingham & Bolton Abbey 1901 Census Index

A Wharfedale Miscellany Vol 1. 1193 – 1997

Kith & Kin of Nidderdale Families 1500 – 1750

The Battle of Towton, pamphlet & map

From Wakefield to Towton by Philip A Haigh

3 Volumes of Niclaus Pevsner 'Buildings of England' all 3 Ridings

Pontefract Castle

Tracing your Ancestor by D M Field

Guide for Family Historians with map of parishes

Wharfedale by Ella Pontefract & Muriel Holtby

Ilkley in the Victorian Era by David Carpenter

Yorkshire maps & Mapmakers by Arthur Raistrick

The Old Hand Knitters of the Dales by Hartley & Ingilby

Census returns 1841 to 1881 directory of local microfilm holdings

Using The family Records Centre by Audrey Collins

Beginning your Family History by George Pelling

Ackworth Heritage Walk

Old Ackworth in Pictures

Ackworth, Images from a Much Loved Village

Miles around Ackworth.

I am sorry but I do not have an address for David Bowden. If anybody does could you please let me have it. Thank you. Betty Hardaker

Notes from an Exile Where There's a Will.... By Rod Moulding

So many family historians think “my forebears were too poor to think of making a will” or believe that their relatives left everything to their offspring. In fact, many people in humble circumstances in the 19th & 20th centuries made wills. A surprising number of wills record estates of only £25 or so. The testators had few possessions so it was doubly important that their assets were safely passed on to the right legatees. Today, wills are vital tools for genealogists, and can be remarkably revealing.

Let's look at a local example. Many Mouldings (but not me) have traced their ancestry back to William Moulding (b about 1764, a cordwainer of Bingley) and his wife Hannah Jackson (b about 1765) who had at least eight children including William b. 1796, James b. 1801 and Thomas b. 1804. All were baptised at All Saints, Bingley. William junior is listed in several public trees as marrying Elizabeth Waterhouse in 1816, fathering at least six children including William b. 1829, and dying at Harden Hall, Bingley in 1847. There are many present-day descendants of this line. Of the other children of William senior and Hannah, James and Thomas both moved to Horbury near Wakefield and had copious families,

However, a couple of years ago I acquired a copy of the 1873 will of James Moulding the elder of High Gilstead near Bingley. In this he clearly refers to 'my dear sister in law Elizabeth Moulding' and to 'my nephew William Moulding' both of Bents House Farm near Cullingworth. The William Moulding who married Elizabeth Waterhouse can not therefore be the same William who was the brother of James and Thomas (later of Horbury) but must instead have been the brother of Joseph, James, Thomas and Alice Moulding, all of Gilstead and from a different Moulding branch – a classic case of mistaken identity, a trap which is so much easier to fall into when dealing with an unusual surname like Moulding.

Earlier this year – 2013 – I discovered that James Moulding of High Gilstead is buried in Bingley Cemetery. His gravestone records him as being the brother in law of Elizabeth and the uncle of William b. 1829. Same conclusion, but two years late *and requiring a 320-mile round trip to Bingley). Not so convenient for a remote-control genealogist like me!

Do look at wills. POost 1858 wills are public documents; they are simple to investigate through the National Probate Calendar via Ancestry of your local Probate Office and are cheap to obtain.

They can tell you so much, so easily – fantastic assets for the remote researcher.

Beginners Tips – Locating Parish Registers

Most of us will have delved into Census returns, but do we make use of all the available data?

Below is a sample from the 1851 Census for Kildwick. It is useful to note the 'Parish' and 'Ecclesiastical District' in which the chosen abode resides. Generally, in Towns and Cities the name of the Church is mentioned.

Parish or Township of <i>Cyfarburn, Kildwick</i>		Ecclesiastical District of <i>Kildwick</i>	
No. of Householder's Surname	Name of Street, Place, or Road, and Name or No. of House	Name and Surname of each Person who abode in the house, on the Night of the 30th March, 1851	Relation to Head of Family

Also look at the County and 'Where Born' of the persons of interest.

Borough of		Town of		Village of <i>Crosshills</i>	
Age of	Rank, Profession, or Occupation			Where Born	Whether Blind, or Deaf-and-Dumb
Sex	Occupation			Where Born	Whether Blind, or Deaf-and-Dumb
	<i>Bookkeeper of a Public House</i>			<i>York, Cononley</i>	

Locating the Church?

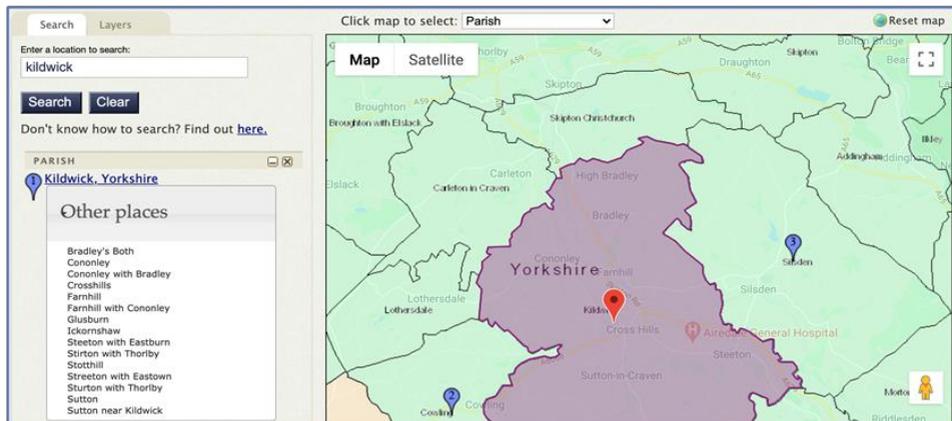
The 'Family Search' website provides 'Historic Maps', that can be used to search for 'Parishes' at the following URL:

<https://www.familysearch.org/mapp/#search>

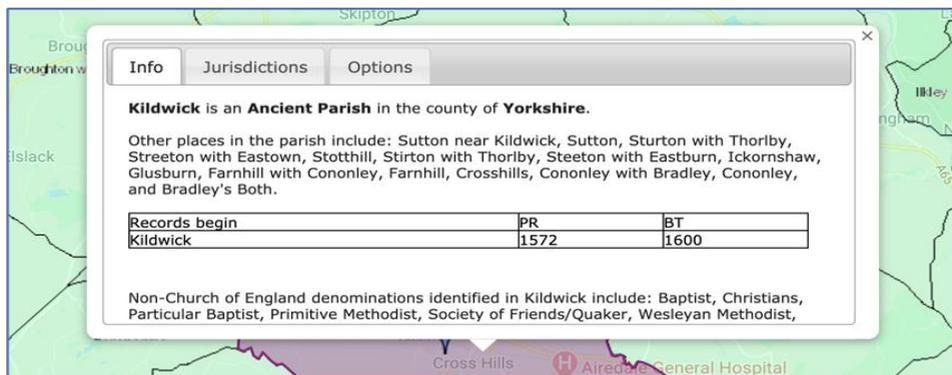
Entering a location in the left-hand panel and pressing the search button will display to the user a list of matches.

Clicking on the 'Other Places', under the match will detail other places within the parish

Clicking on the place name, will display the area in the right-hand map panel.



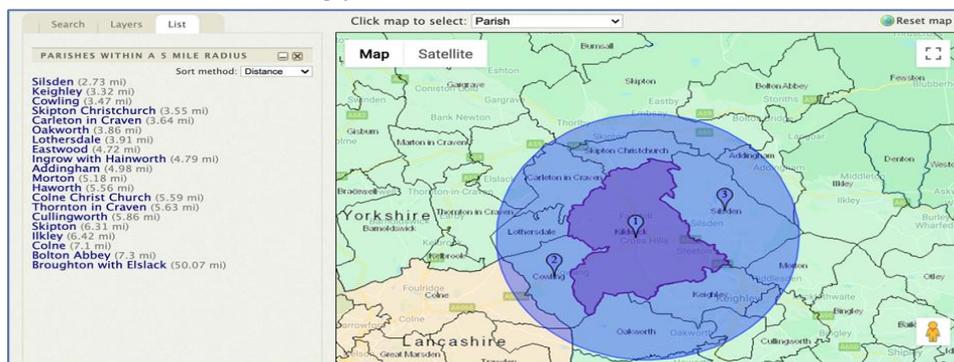
Clicking on the map pin, will display a popup dialog box that contains information about the Parish, including when the Parish Registers (PR) and Bishops Transcripts (BT) commenced. It also lists other Non-Church of England Denominations in the area.



Clicking the 'Options' tab provides a facility to search for nearby parishes within a chosen radius. The 'Options' tab also includes the facility to search the 'Family History' Records and Catalogue.



Once a radius has been searched, a list of Parishes within the range are displayed. This assists when extending your search area.



Locating the Records:

Family History Societies normally transcribe and index records in the area they cover. Some sell them in the form of a publication or provide the information online in a database.

'Family History Federation' (<https://www.familyhistoryfederation.com/>) hold a list of all the UK societies.

The 'Yorkshire Group of Family History Societies' hold a list of places in the Yorkshire area and which society covers them:

<https://yorksgroup.org.uk/parishes-a-to-z-index/>

Visit the GENUKI Website and search for the chosen parish, it may provide details of where the records are stored: <https://www.genuki.org.uk/>

Visit FREEREG, the records may be available online: <https://www.freereg.org.uk/>

Yorkshire BMD provide an online search facility:

<http://www.yorkshirebmd.org.uk>

Yorkshire Burials (formerly Yorkshire Indexers) <https://yorkshireburials.uk>

Use a search engine, such as Google, to locate the records. Some parishes may have their own website, so a direct approach to the Church could be made.

Remember, not everything is online, you may have to make a direct approach to a local family history library or archives. Some provide a list of the records they hold in an online catalogue of downloadable PDF list.

Archives

North Yorkshire Archives:

<https://archivesunlocked.northyorks.gov.uk/CalmView/default.aspx>

West Yorkshire Archives Service:

PDF Downloads:

<https://www.wyjs.org.uk/archive-service/our-collections/guides-to-our-collections/>

Online catalogue:

<https://www.wyjs.org.uk/archive-service/our-collections/search-our-catalogue/>

Borthwick Institute Catalogue:

<https://borthcat.york.ac.uk>

Subscription Services

A number of companies now provide records online for a subscription cost

- Ancestry (<https://www.ancestry.co.uk>)
- Find My Past (<https://www.findmypast.co.uk>)
- The Genealogist (<https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk>)
- My Heritage (<https://www.myheritage.com>)

Once you have located a parish of interest and a person cannot be found, it is often worth manually trawling through the records as they may not have been transcribed correctly. In the below example, clicking on the persons icon shows the transcriptions. This page is from the 1813 burial register for All Saints, Bingley

(Ancestry). We can see that the names have not been fully transcribed or are incorrect.

Name.	Abode.	When buried.	Age.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
<i>Susannah second Wife of Johnson Atkinson Busfield Esq? No. 1.</i>	<i>Cononley in the Parish of Kildwick</i>	<i>January 4th 1813</i>	<i>58 years</i>	<i>Re. Hartley, Vicar.</i>

Name	Age	Birth Year	Burial Date	Burial Place
Susannah Second	58	1755	4 Jan 1813	Bingley, All Saints, Yorkshire, England
David Cawood	0	1813	5 Jan 1813	Bingley, All Saints, Yorkshire, England
Alice	38	1775	6 Jan 1813	Bingley, All Saints, Yorkshire, England
Grace	40	1773	8 Jan 1813	Bingley, All Saints, Yorkshire, England

Hopefully some of these brief tips will get you started in locating Parish Registers. It is important to remember that not everything is online and wherever possible always try and view the original and don't forget to document your sources!

Stephen Miller

As read in Family Tree Magazine

Valentine Births

Cupid Rhodes, born in 1886 in Staffordshire

Love Buckley, born in 19113 in Middlesex

Valentine O'Connor, born in 1913 in Dublin

William Brewster sailed on the Mayflower and named two of his children:

Love Brewster and Wrestling Brewster

A Cravendale Scrapbook By Dorothy Holmes

This is an interesting account of the Gott surname in Cowling. The name goes back centuries in the Colne area. It is believed that the family came over with William the Conqueror and were given land in the Lancashire area. The name is first mentioned in the Hamlet of Cowling Hill on the Coach Road Route.

Early in the 1900's, one of the Gott family became head of a school in the northern dales village. He had two sons and a daughter. When the sons were 10 years old they were sent to live with family in Cowling so that they could go to Bradford Boys Grammar School. (*That must have been a difficult journey at that time*). One son studied medicine and became Dr. Gott of Ilkley and Airedale Hospital. The eldest studied music and qualified as an organist and became resident at Giggleswick School. Their sister was also musical. She was a soloist violinist and a vaudeville artist.

The Giggleswick organist put together a very extensive and neat scrapbook of the events that they appeared in in the northern dales and Craven area. Miss Gott the violinist 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 to be destroyed or taken away from the area. He attached a note to the front of the book requesting that, eventually, it had to be 'lodged in Cowling'. I have passed it on to the Moonrakers and can be seen on their website. All the events are indexed so it can be easy to look up a village event from long ago and could perhaps add interest 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.

York Family History Fair

This year the fair will take place on June 19th and we will be attending. It will be an on-line event. Get the address through Genfair.

New Members

We welcome the following new members to our Society and hope that we can help them with their research.

3650: Judith Mason	3651: Mark Gilby
3652: Philip Riley	3653: Michael Hough
3654: Valerie Slater	3655: Di Miles
3656: Shirley Philips	3657: Belinda May
3658: Michelle Wolfenden	3659: Miriam Coe
3660: Kate Lunt	3661: Mary Morgen
3662: H.L. Birch	3663: Linda Chapman
3664: Mark Dodgson	3665: Peter Hannam
3666: Catherine Rowland	3667: Sara Smith
3668: Miss M.A. Carter	3669: Michael Burrowes
3670: Stephen Flesher-Clark	3671: Erika Johnson
3672: Maggie Lund	3673: David Knox
3674: Julian Holmes	3675: Dawn Marshall
3676: Phyllida Scrivens	3677: Trevor T. Littleton
3678: Rosemary Allen	3679: Susan Walkington
3680: Julis Kerr	3681: Robert Templar
3682: Susan Blanchard-Williams	3683: Christine Chandler
3684: Lorraine Caddy	3685: Ian Metcalfe
3686: Lee Halliday	3687: Mrs. B Leach
3688: Susan Dennison	3689: Judith Young
3690: Agnes Gunn	3691: Anne Clarke
3692: Mary Khonji	3693: Suzanne Duffy

**Come and join us on Facebook –
keep up to date with the news and views**

New Members' Interests for June 2021

- 3656 Merrall, Benson, Phillip, Hargreaves, Towne
- 0573 Dacre, Sexton, Richardson, Bentley, Walker, Mason, Taylor, Webster, Oates, Archer, Haldenby, Denby, Robertshaw, Shaw
- 0916 Metcalf, Medcalf
- 3650 Smith, Hudson, Hope, Winfield, Cox, Pollard, Burrows, Barnes, Webb, Bellarby, Renton, Holdsworth, Rawson, Hardisty, England, Senior, Pickard, Bland, Walker, Fawcett, Clayton, Scarborough, Umpleby, Harper, Wardrop, Brown
- 3664 Dodgson, Bailey
- 3669 Maude
- 3672 Pickard, Waite, Walker, Holmes
- 3674 Holmes, Conyers, Pickles, Stansfield, Thompson, Hawkins
- 3683 Hey, Akeroyd, Wilkinson
- 3671 Nutter, Cairns, Fawcett, Lund, Benson, Metcalfe, Shutt, Riley, Attwood, Shaw, Simpson, McKie
- 3690 Bailey, Cheakley, Curtrer, Hartley, Hustler, Mason, Moorhouse, Morgan, Parker, Riddiough, Scarborough, Scott, Slater, Smith, Turner, Whiteoak

Please help our new members with their research if you can. It is always exciting when you find a new member of your family

SUBSCRIPTION RENEWAL

Please note that subscriptions for the year 2021/2022

are due 1st September The rates are

Single UK Membership with Posted Journal	£12
Joint UK Membership with Posted Journal	£14
Single Overseas Membership with Posted Journal	£16
Single/Joint UK Membership with E – Journal	£10
Single/Joint Overseas Membership with E – Journal	£10

Payment can be made in the following ways:-

- a) Via Bank Transfer on our website at <https://awfhs.org>
- b) Via PayPal on our website at <https://awfhs.org>
- c) Via Genfair Online Bookstore at www.genfair.com
- d) Via Internet Banking to TSB 77-71-49 a/c no 14477168
- e) Via Standing Order to TSB 77-71-49 a/c no 14477168
- f) By Cheque. Please post to Susanne Young – address on inside front cover

PLEASE ENSURE PAYEE'S NAME IS AIREDALE & WHARFEDALE FHS

N.B. WILL ORIGINAL KEIGHLEY MEMBERS PLEASE ENSURE THAT THEIR STANDING ORDERS ARE IN FAVOUR OF THE TSB ACCOUNT (details above) AS THE YORKSHIRE BANK ACCOUNT IS NOW CLOSED

For members receiving E – Journals this is your only reminder. For members receiving Journals there is a renewal slip inside the Journal as well

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

Utley MI Stories

While transcribing the Utley MI's I came across these two stories. The first one amazing and the second one tragic

In memory of the late CHRISTOPHER INGHAM land lord of the reservoir Tavern, Keighley who died September 9th 1866 in the 80th year of his age. He was one of the Heroes of the Peninsular War having served in the 95th Regiment of Foot for which he received a silver medal with 9 clasps for the engagements at Toulouse, Orthes, Pyrenees, Vittoria, Salamanca, Badajoz, Ciudad Rodrigo, Fuentes D'Onor and Busaco. He also received the Wellington Medal for Waterloo dated June 15th 1815.

This second one tells such a different story.

In affectionate remembrance of Dinah wife of William MITCHELL of Keighley who died April 2nd 1857 in the 40th year of her age. Also the above William MITCHELL born May 17th 1814 died March 17th 1879 and of three children of William & Sabina MITCHELL who met a lamentable death at Wennington on the 11th day of August 1880.

Reading about a train accident at Wennington on August 11th 1880 I found that the Leeds to Lancaster train had completely derailed at the junction where the line to Furness leaves the Morecambe line and had crashed into a bridge. It was found that the braking power of the train was grossly inadequate. Although the Midland Railway were fitting continuous brakes to the passenger trains the enquiry into the accident said that though these braking systems had been in force for 20 years they still had not been completed. As a result 8 people were killed and a further 23 were injured.

Things are no different today. People still get killed because repairs etc. are not done immediately

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
Bradford	01274 433 688	bradfordlocalstudies@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 www.one-name.org.uk

The National Archives website www.nationalarchives.gov.uk

Airedale and Wharfedale Family History Group Website:- <https://awfhs.org>