

# EARBY CHRONICLES

EDITION 21

SUMMER 2001

£1 free to members  
of the society



**The Society aims:**  
to raise awareness,  
foster an interest and  
facilitate research  
into the heritage of  
Earby and district  
including Thornton  
in Craven, Sough,  
Kelbrook, Harden,  
Hague and  
Salterforth.

**OFFICIALS**  
Chairman :  
Bob Abel  
phone 01282 843850

Secretary :  
Margaret Brown  
phone 01282 843932

Treasurer :  
Helen Horner  
phone 01282 843850

Programme Secretary  
Sue Janion  
phone 01282 843992

Liaison Officer:  
Trevor Tattersall  
phone 01282 842819

Archivist:  
Margaret Greenwood  
phone 01282 843394

NRCC & Parish Rep:  
Lucille Mitchell  
phone 01282 841325

Committee:  
Squire Firth  
phone 01282 817126

## TWO HUNDRED YEARS OF THE NATIONAL CENSUS

2001 sees the two hundredth anniversary of the Census in England, Wales and Scotland ( in Ireland the census started in 1821). The census is one of the most important primary sources of information for both local and family historians. So what is the census and why is it held?

The census is carried out to gather population statistics and provides planners with vital information to help in decision making. It has been taken every ten years since 1801 except 1941 when World War II disrupted normal life.



The original 1801 census was initiated when there was a fear that the increasing population of the country would not be sustainable and that people would outstrip the production of food. The early census enumerations were interested mainly in the population purely as a number and from 1801 to 1831 and statistical information in each area of the country was sent to central government for analysis and, sadly, the original data was usually destroyed. The census information was not envisaged to be of such use to genealogists and local historians but has subsequently proved to be invaluable.

From 1841 onwards the data becomes more useful to historians ; the names of individuals were recorded with an indication of their ages (to the nearest 5 years), a record of their county of origin and their occupation is documented and family relationships are registered. From 1851 the place of birth and the age is also recorded.

Many people were suspicious of the motives for gathering such data and in order to encourage people to co-operate it was decided that information gathered on individuals would be kept secret until 100 years had elapsed. Nevertheless, in 1841 some census enumerators

### *recent talks & features*

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requested police protection when collecting the information.

Census returns from 1841 to 1891 are now widely used for family and local history and for population studies. Statistics on families, migrations and occupations can all be gleaned from the returns. As has been stated the records were not kept with historians in mind and much work has to be done to extract the required information. However, the work is made easier by family history and local history groups throughout the country, transcribing and indexing these records. An important work in this field was the complete indexing of the 1881 census returns for the UK, in a major project initiated by the Church of Jesus Christ and the Latter Day Saints (Mormons), which involved the input of many family history organisations. The results were initially published on microfiche, but have since been put into CD Rom form, for easy access via computers.

So where can the census information be accessed? The main repository of census records is the Family History Centre in Myddleton House, London, but copies of local records are usually kept at the main public libraries in that particular area. For example the records for Thornton-in-Craven, Earby and Kelbrook can be found at Barnoldswick Reference Library on microfilm and film readers are available to enable the records to be read.

To prevent duplication, the census was carried out on a specific day and was recorded by household and the name of every occupant of the house on that particular night was written down. The head of the household, generally the husband and father and the relationship of the other occupants e.g. wife, son, granddaughter, servant or lodger. If a member of the family was away that night he or she would not be recorded, they would be recorded where ever they happened to be on that night.

Researchers eagerly await the publication of the 1901 census records which will be available on the internet as well as in the usual microfiche format. The computer form will be indexed, much simpler to access and use, where internet facilities are available. Unfortunately there will be a charge for using the service as the Public Record Office (PRO) have contracted out the job on a commercial basis. But a search of the index will be free, the charges will be made to look at the full transcription of the returns of an individual. A mailing list has been started for up to date information.

Contact via e-mail [1901\\_census@pro.gov.uk](mailto:1901_census@pro.gov.uk)  
or write to the PRO (Kew), Richmond,  
Surrey, TW9 4DU.

### DR. WHITAKER'S HISTORIES 1801 TO 2001

an exhibition at Townley Hall, Burnley  
8th July - 26th August 2001

To commemorate the 200th anniversary of  
**"A history of the Original Parish of  
Whalley and the Honour of Clitheroe"**  
by Thomas Dunham Whitaker.

It focuses on the development of East Lancs. from the Celts to just before the Industrial Revolution. Making use of original sources it puts Whitaker's work in the context of other local historians from 17th to the 20th centuries. *NOT TO BE*



## PROGRAMME FOR THE NEXT THREE MONTHS

Tuesday 17th July 2001 (outside visit)  
Dr Heather Beaumont takes us on a  
**historical tour of the township of Hebden.**



### Surnames

Tuesday 18th September 2001  
John Nairne Director of Lancashire branch of  
**Council for the Protection of Rural England**

Tuesday 21st August 2001  
Peter Watson talks on the **Origins of**



## CHRISTOPHER BRACEWELL OF GREEN END EARBY

In the following article Ann Battersby traces her ancestry around the world to Christopher Bracewell who belonged to a family of textile industrialists and who built the first textile factory in Earby, Green End Shed, situated on New Road opposite the former Johnson and Johnson weaving mill. His business in Earby fell on hard times and he emigrated to America to take up ranching, selling the company to his son-in-law Sir Dyson Mallinson.

### WHAT'S IN A NAME ?

My father chose my Christian names, Jacqueline for my two John grandfathers and Ann for his mother but on his way to register my birth he had a pang of conscience and decided that he had too big a say in naming me and so to the two names he added Bracewell thinking that it had been my mother's mother's maiden name. When he arrived home and told my mother and her sister what he had done he was greeted with silence. They knew that their mother had been Florence Bradley but at some point they had led him to believe that she was named Bracewell.

My father had a slight suspicion that something didn't ring true as he once saw the name Florence Bradley written on the fly leaf of a book but he had dismissed the fact.

At the age of eleven I asked my mother who her grandmother was to which she replied, "Oh she was Ann, a beautiful redhead who sang in the church choir" and I remember saying "Was that all?" to which she said meaningfully, "Oh yes, and she had been brought up by her grandparents who spoiled her".

I also knew my grandmother had been to Australia, that she had been to boarding school in

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Bowden, Cheshire and that her mother had visited the family in Cheshire and that she had sent two gifts of £500 which my grandfather John had wasted. Any more of my enquiries were off limits.

So I dropped the name Bracewell; Jacqueline was quite enough. However when family history takes hold there is no going back. My mother died in May 1988 and so in about 1995 I felt I could begin to find out who I was named after and my father encouraged me.

My grandmother, Florence Bradley's, birth on April 8th 1870 had not been registered and she told her five daughters that she had been born on the Isle of Wight, but by 1875 when her brother was born a fine was imposed if a birth went unregistered. So on June 15th 1875 Reginald Bracewell Bradley's birth was registered in Liverpool.

On the 1891 census returns my grandmother, aged 21, was a nurse to Sir Philip Brocklehurst's daughter Mabel at Swythamley Hall on the Staffordshire - Cheshire border. Florence stated that she had been born on the Isle of Wight.

She married John Clowes on 24th October 1898 and said her father had been William Bradley, a miller, deceased. Reginald was no where to be found. I then started a search of the St. Catherine's House marriage index covering a 25 year period to try and find an Ann Bradley, who perhaps had been married to a Bracewell because of Reginald Bracewell Bradley's name. There was nothing.

I knew Reggie had gone to Australia and married there. Had his mother, Ann Bradley, lived and died there too; had she ever married? I decided to approach the problem from that end and I wrote to an Australian member of a family history society to which I belonged. Could she help?

It was discovered that Reginald Bracewell Bradley married Amy Messinger on 3rd April 1901. He stated that his father was Christopher Bradley a manufacturer and his mother Ann Bracewell. Another clue, a bit warmer and more cover up. They live in Perth, so had Ann died there?

She had, her death certificate was very revealing. She had died at Gosnells, Western Australia as Ann Bracewell on 5th December 1913, a widow of 74 years, was buried in the Karrakatta Wesleyan Cemetery and did not leave a will. Her parents' names and father's occupation were unknown, she had been born in Liverpool and had married Christopher Bracewell in Grudy, Colorado when she was 51 and she had lived in Western Australia nine years and in Victoria for one year. As her son Reginald had died the previous year, this information must have been given by Amy his widow, who had repeated what she had been told.

However, on the 1881 census returns the family was in Manchester, Ann 41 years old and born in Skipton (not Liverpool as recorded on her death certificate). Her children Florence,

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11 years old, born in Manchester; and Reggie, 6 years old, born in Liverpool and Mary Jones, their servant for 18 years and born in Rhyl.

I traced the family in October of the same year sailing on the steamship the Cotopaxi to Australia. All their ages were incorrect on the passenger list. The journey took 40 days and this must have been the stay in Victoria for one year. Christopher Bracewell must have financed the trip as everything else in their lives.

So where was Grudy and who was Christopher Bracewell?

Back to the records. I contacted an Eric Crewdson, living in Denver, whom I had found was researching a family of Bracewells, so would he help me? Another appeal went out and on a memorable Saturday morning I received a photographic record of Christopher Bracewell and Ann Bradley's marriage certificate. They had married on June 15th, their son's birthday, in 1893 in Greeley, Colorado, when he was 75 and she 54.

Christopher Bracewell with his wife Mary and his children Christopher William, Caroline and Edgar emigrated to the United States from Earby in 1885. They arrived at the Oasis Hotel in Greeley, bought a ranch from Sharon Atkinson for \$17,500 and established themselves as valued members of the community. The name of the place in which they lived was changed from Hotchkiss, to Bracewell and there was a Bracewell School and other associated businesses.

Christopher Bracewell's wife Mary died in 1891. I like to think that a telegram arrived in Manchester, from Christopher in Colorado, with a marriage proposal and that Ann set out to travel alone to America where they married in 1893.

When Christopher Bracewell died on 26th October 1904 he left Ann very well off and referred to her in his will as "My beloved wife Ann".

It now becomes more apparent that Christopher Bracewell was having an affair with Ann Bradley who was the nurse to his children at Green End House. This affair eventually led to the birth of two of his children to Ann, Florence and Reginald Bracewell Bradley. Following the death of Christopher's wife, he had the chance to marry.

With the help of Dorothy Crowther's splendid research I have traced the Bracewells back to 1574. Eric Crewdson's Bracewells turned out not to be mine, but I was able to help him in return for his kindness.

Ann Bradley had been born to Elizabeth Bradley on March 19th 1839 and was baptised at Thornton-in-Craven. Her parents Elizabeth Bradley and John Speak were married 3 years later on May 30th 1842, when they were both "of age". They sadly died of consumption (Tuberculosis), Elizabeth on November 29th 1844 and John on July 15th 1847.

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Ann had lived with Betty Bradley, Elizabeth's mother until she died when Ann was three and a half and then with Mary Speak, her other grandmother who in old age lived at the almshouses in Thornton until her death at 80 years on January 21st 1867. So Ann had been brought up by her grandparents (which confirmed one of the few facts my mother had told me) two grandmothers who lived next door to each other. In 1851 Ann was a nurse living with Mary Speak and working at Green End House looking after Christopher's children. Ann Bracewell also chose the names of four of her daughter, Florence's, children and my mother was Edith Helen named after Christopher Bracewell's daughter born on 3rd August 1838. Ann's fifth granddaughter arrived after Ann's death.

In 1990 before I knew any of this my own granddaughter Emily was born, a beautiful redhead and in August 1992 she had a brother who was called Christ-opher just because his parents liked the name.

So Ann Bradley should have been Ann Speak, Florence Bradley should have been Florence Bracewell and I now know the answer to my Bracewell name and ancestry.

If anyone had been standing around the font in Thornton-in-Craven Church in March 1839 when Ann was baptised the daughter of two unmarried consumptive underage parents and had forecast that this baby would travel the globe, marry a wealthy Earby man in Greeley, Colorado, have two children to him whilst he was married to his second wife, would die and be buried in Australia would they have been believed; I think not.

I now have Christopher's and Ann's photographs here. They were brought to me by Reggie's descendants this year in a never to be forgotten meeting. I had written to 'The Editor, The Perth Newspaper, Perth Australia with an appeal for contacts which was answered by Reggie's grandson John Andrew.

Ann Battersby 2001

## FROM THE PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION

A further update on the Winter 2000 article and photo "Who's Santa". This certainly seems to have stirred a lot of memories. Thanks to all of you who have contacted me. Especially Gwen Fisher who has loaned a programme of the mount Zion Operatic Society from one of their concerts given around the same time as the one featured in the photo. Also I received a letter from a Bernice Clough an old Earbyite living in Wetherby, who wrote giving some names. She also appeared in some of the shows.

We are receiving more and more requests involving old photographs, we can't include them all this time, but keep them coming in for future editions.

Member Lesley Ormerod of East Grinstead has a collection of old photographs based around Thornton-in-Craven, formerly belonging to Mrs Edith Ellen King (nee Wilkinson)

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who was born in 1899 and lived at "Southview" in Thornton-in-Craven. Lesley is hoping some of our readers will be able to identify some of those photographed. Eventually Lesley hopes to write some articles about the Ormerods in Thornton and Earby in the nineteenth century, we look forward to that. In the meantime can you identify anyone on the photo on the next page.



Lesley can be contacted on 01342 327545

This next photo shows Earby Cricket Team. It has been lent by

Mr. Edgar Wormwell who gives some of their names as follows:-

### WOOPS! - A case of foot IN mouth ?

Apologies are due to the two Teds. In the Spring edition I said Ted Welsh was from Newark when of cause I should have said Harrow. Ted Harrison of Newark was equally puzzled. The F&M outbreak has been of great concern locally, and it seems to have got the Editor too!.

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Back Row from left:- ? Tom Woolridge ? ? Joe Newell (in suit), Alf Duxberry ? Lonzy Hartley.

Front row from left:- William(Billy) Eastwood, Tom Nutter, Jim Hartley, John Turner, Fred Smith

Can you fill in the gaps, or do you have any memories or good stories about the cricket club? If so let Edgar or Margaret Brown know.

### **WARDLE STOREY & GROVE MILL - PHOTO SHOOT**

On 17th November 2000 the society's Bob Abel and Margaret Brown and Dave Sedman of Earby Photographic Society, recorded the passing of Grove Shed.



During the Demolition of Grove Mill

The reason for the photographs was the imminent demolition of the Northern Lights

building the original Grove Shed, scheduled for 23<sup>rd</sup> October 2000. The shed was first built as a weaving shed in the late 1800's. They were given a guided tour by Mr. Metcalfe, a long time employee of Wardle Storeys and its predecessor Armoride.

During the second World War the premises were taken over by Rover Car Company who produced armoured cars for the war effort. To ensure that production was not stopped by power failure caused by German bombing knocking out the supply, there are two electric supplies, one from Lancashire and the other from Yorkshire. Part of the site to be demolished

included the former decontamination showers and Gas proof area. This was a room with sealable vents in the roof and walls and the roof was supported by very strong girders, to prevent bomb damage. There was also a shower area for any employees who became contaminated by mustard gas. Although the threat was a very

great one, no mustard bombs or bombs of any kind were dropped on the site. After the War the site was turned into the canteen and later used as a joiner's shop.

Of the looms and other weaving equipment, nothing was left in the mill. In one wall, there was the old pay window where the weavers would go each week for their wages. After the War the firm turned to producing plastics mainly for the car industry and for bedding, at one time employing 2,000 people, but now only 400.

Margaret Brown

Sadly Dave Sedman died suddenly in March. His great photographic talent will very much be missed and the society's condolences go to his family.

## AN ESSAY ON THE ENGLISH CIVIL WARS - PART I

### A FAMILY DIVIDED

by **BOB ABEL**

The first half of the seventeenth century saw a gradual increase in strain between parliament and the Crown culminating in the attempt by Charles I to arrest five members of parliament on January 4th 1642. James VI of Scotland had become James I of England in 1603. He was an autocratic monarch and believed in his Divine right to rule England. James often annoyed Parliament with his arrogant behaviour but he managed to avoid serious crises. In 1625 when James died parliament thought it would be able to get its own way but Charles I was as autocratic as his father.

In 1642 Charles entered Parliament to arrest Henry Pym and four other parliamentary leaders but the five had been spirited away after a tip off, "the Birds had Flown". Londoners refused to give these men up and there followed a



John Lambert (Courtesy of the National Portrait Gallery)

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polarisation of allegiances and the Civil War was inevitable. The war officially began in August 1642 when Charles raised his standard in Nottingham.

During this period of unrest a young man was growing up in what we now call the Yorkshire Dales. John Lambert was born at Calton in the Parish of Kirkby Malham on 7th September 1619. Not much is known of his early life but at the age of thirteen his father died. It is claimed that John Lambert studied law at one of the Inns of Court in

London but there is no direct evidence to corroborate this. It is probable that in the years of the 1640s the law would be the last thing on his mind as the Civil War became ever more inevitable.

On 10th September 1639 John Lambert came to Thornton-in-Craven to marry Frances the daughter of Sir William Lister. Frances was described as a lady “ most elegant and accomplished”. The marriage brought Lambert into contact with other landed gentry of Yorkshire, who had increasing leanings towards the Parliamentary cause and Lambert joined the Parliamentary camp at the outbreak of the Civil War in 1642.



John Belassyse, Baron Belasyse  
(Courtesy of the National Portrait Gallery)

The first hostility of the Civil War is said to be the King's march from York to Hull in April 1642 to take the port and the stock pile of ammunition left over from Charles's previous abortive attempts to subdue the Scots.

The town's gates were locked against the King and he withdrew to York where he summoned the gentry of Yorkshire to attend. The King addressed the assembled Yorkshiremen, which included John Lambert and his father-in-law Sir William Lister, and only managed to alienate them further. The outcome was a petition from the gathering urging the King to talk to Parliament.

As has been said many times, not only did the Civil War divide the country, it also divided families and this is



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time. One such publication, *The Kingdomes Weekly Intelligencer*, which Spence considers more plausible, is the account of how Lambert placed hats on the walls of Thornton Manor House, which the royalists shot at “and at the falling of every hat the enemy shouted, as if so many had fallen, yet durst not approach neere the wall, as to discern the truth”. The royalists withdrew thinking they had killed many Roundheads. The newspaper gives a different claim, that the roundheads killed more than fifteen royalists, with the loss of only one of their own men.

Nearly all of Lancashire was now in Parliamentary control and this prompted the royalist Earl of Newcastle to counter attack in the West Riding. The Parliamentarians strengthened their positions at the strategic places of Blackstone Edge near Rochdale and at Thornton. Mallory, at Skipton Castle, was already preparing for another assault on Thornton, where the garrison had been reinforced by three or four companies of soldiers made up men who had escaped captivity, or had fled from other battles. Spence gets this information from *The Autobiography of Captain Hodgson*, who recounts the events. He was one of those taken prisoner at Bradford and after his release made his way to Rochdale where he fell ill. On his recovery “I was sent for to Thornhall in Craven , where we gathered together three or four companies of such as had fled away and got out of prisons.” The second assault took place in July of the same year, when Major Hughes and Lord Darcy attacked the manor house at Thornton-in-Craven again. This time they succeeded in taking it from the Parliamentarians and church burial registers show the consequences:

### SKIPTON

1643 July 26th William Gill, a souldier, slaine at Thornton

### THORNTON-IN-CRAVEN

1643 July 26th Thirteen Soldiers (Tredecim milites)

### WHALLEY

1643 July 27th Captain Braddyl of Portfield

Captain Braddyl, a Parliamentary officer, died from a gun shot wound in the shoulder, inflicted at Thornton. The Braddyl family were staunch parliamentary supporters from the Whalley area. The entry in the Whalley parish register, recording Captain John Braddyl’s demise, does not reflect the tragedy. “Joh’es Braddill f Joh’nis Armiger Sepult in Eccla. (*John Bradill son of John Bradill, esquire buried in the church*).

In August of the same year the Royalists were driven out of Thornton Manor, but shortly afterwards, the manor house was burnt down. Whether this was a result of further military action, is not told. However, a letter from Lord Fairfax to parliament was presented to the house regarding “the condition of Sir William Lister a member of that house, whose estate and effects had been plundered and nearly ruined and undone by Prince Rupert’s army.” It appears that an award of £1500 was made to Sir William “....that he should have a convenient allowance, a house, furniture and money to the amount of 1500 L for his support.”

By 1644 things began to improve for the Parliamentarians. In January a Scottish force with

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allegiance to Parliament crossed the border and John Bellasis, Lambert's relative by marriage was ordered to march from York to confront the advancing Scots. He found himself sandwiched between the Scots and a Parliamentary force to the rear and asked for reinforcements.

In the meantime Lambert had returned from Cheshire, where he had been with Fairfax. The royalists had been able to occupy Bradford (June 1643) and Lambert was determined to throw them out. The garrison at Bradford sent for reinforcements and John Bellasis set off from York, with a force which far outnumbered Lambert's men. The two met not far from Bradford, where a fierce battle raged for the whole day. Just when Lambert's men were running short of ammunition, a final cavalry charge turned the tide and the Parliamentarians re-took the town.

Following the action at Bradford the royalists regrouped at Selby, but were again put to flight and now only York held out as a Royalist stronghold. Prince Rupert's force arrived to break the siege of York and the Parliamentarians withdrew to Marston Moor. The following day there took place the largest single battle of the campaign where Cromwell, Leslie, Fairfax and Lambert eventually overcame the Royalists under Newcastle and Prince Rupert. The remains of the battered Royalist army retreated to York from where Newcastle fled to Holland.

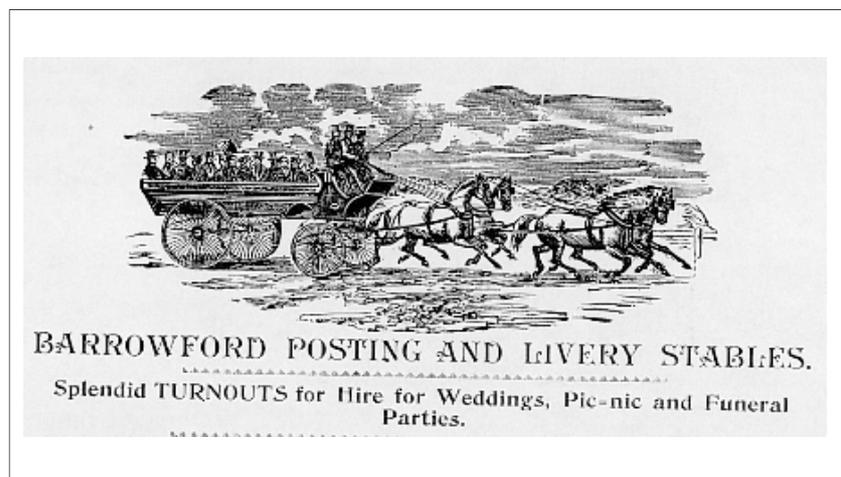
Lambert's military and political career continued to progress at Naesby and in campaigns in the south and west, until he reached Oxford with Fairfax. The city eventually surrendered and Lambert was made temporary governor of the King's former stronghold. The king fled in disguise to surrender to the Scottish army.

By the age of 28, Lambert had attained the rank of Major General and had distinguished himself in many encounters with the Royalist enemy.

*Part 2 will follow in the Autumn 2001 edition of Chronicles*

### COACHING IN CRAVEN

At the April meeting Nick Harding keeper of the Social History Museum Blackburn came to tell us about coaching in Craven.



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The golden era lasted from the early 1820s to the late 1830s. During this period a network of fast mail coach and connecting stagecoach services operated between the market towns of the region. They represent the first real attempt to provide affordable public transport on a nation-wide scale, and in their heyday ran to incredibly tight schedules. This sudden flowering of effective road transport was only made possible by the conjunction of three factors - the improvement of roads, coach design and the ongoing Industrial Revolution.

We heard about the development and demise of the Turnpike roads system. The local one being the Skipton and Colne road, via Broughton, Thornton etc. now the A56. How since guide posts such as the 'porridge stoop' above Carleton & Elslack, and that at the Thornton to Marton road junction, provided direction for travellers "where intelligence is difficult to be had" according to the Act of Parliament calling for them. Then we heard how the name 'turnpike' came about. It describes the pole swung between two pikes or posts, which was turned to let the traveller through on payment of the fee, of course. The keeper being on duty 24 hours a day. Tolls became a source of income, they were 'farmed' or sold off.

Stage and Mail. Posting and livery stables were many and the advertisement on the previous page is one from nearby Barrowford. Initially accommodation for passengers was cramped and those unfortunate enough to have booked seats outside were obliged to sit directly on the roof with their legs dangling over the sides. Some shunned the roof and paid extra to travel in the parcels basket slung between the rear wheels. By the end of the 18th century coach design greatly improved. Sprung axles, lighter bodies secure luggage boots and more comfortable seats. The main catalyst for this improvement was the introduction by the Post Office of fast coach services in the 1780s, designed specifically to improve the distribution of the Royal Mail across the country. By the 1840s the stagecoach declined abruptly in the face of new railway competition.



## THE HUMOROUS SIDE OF CLERICAL LIFE

At the May meeting we were entertained by the very very funny Reverend Alan Reed retired vicar of Whalley, who took us through everyday life with a laugh. To even try to repeat any of his stories would be impossible, so if you find him speaking elsewhere in the district do go along, you're guaranteed a good night.

What Alan did do, is remind me of the items we were sent for the Spring edition, taken from some 'comical parish notice boards' .... here are some more:-

- Thursday at 5 p.m. there will be a meeting of the Little Mothers Club. All ladies wishing to be "Little Mothers" will meet the vicar in his study.

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- Next Sunday a special collection will be taken to defray the cost of the new carpet. All those wishing to do something on the new carpet will come forward and do so.
- The ladies of the church have cast off clothing of every kind. They can be seen in the church basement on Saturday.
- Next week the preacher will be found hanging on the notice board.

## FAMILY HISTORY SEARCH

Eveline Dinsdale wants to know if anyone can give her information regarding her mother. She was born in 1910 in Earby, her name was Annie Tuley. Annie's mother was also called Annie, her maiden name was Spencer.

Annie Tuley's grandparents William Spencer and his wife lived on Aspen Lane, Earby (*known then as Muck Street*). Annie's father was Fred Tuley, her cousins were Laura and Doris Tuley (both of Earby). Annie had two sisters called Edna and Sally, Edna died of diphtheria at the age of 14, a week after drawing her first week's wage. Sally died at the age of 49. "Mother told me she attended New Road School, Earby, then became a weaver and subsequently at the age of 31, left Earby for the Burnley area when she married my father John Burrows. My grandmother Annie Spencer and grandfather Fred Tuley were married at Thornton-in-Craven church in 1906. Annie Tuley (nee Spencer) died around the age of 26, when my mother was only 6 weeks old, her father Fred Tuley was killed in the War aged 30. My mother also had an uncle called young Tuley, who was the Barber in Earby".

If you can help, Eveline can be contacted on 01282 813680 or write to :-  
Mrs E Dinsdale, 3 Park Close Cottages, Salterforth, Barnoldswick BB18 5SW.

## EARBY, THORNTON & KELBROOK BRANCH OF THE ROYAL BRITISH LEGION

Earlier this year it was arranged that the Earby, Thornton & Kelbrook Branch of the Royal British Legion would become a sub-branch of the neighbouring Barnoldswick Branch. People who have attended various events in the Legion's rooms over the years may remember that there were a number of cases displaying a large collection of regimental cap badges. As part of the Branch's reorganisation it was decided that this collection should be donated to the Eden Camp army museum near Malton, North Yorkshire, and a formal presentation took place on 11 March 2001 at Eden Camp with various members of the British Legion in attendance.

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### THE SOCIETY

Meets at the Community Centre, New Road, EARBY on the third Tuesday of the month at 7.30 p.m. (except for outside visits).

**SUBSCRIPTION  
£3.00 or (£5.00 out  
of town; & £9.00  
overseas members)**

### Contents:

Whilst every effort is made to ensure accuracy of information in this edition, this cannot be guaranteed.

### DATA PROTECTION ACT

Members details are held on computer for mailing and compilation of a membership list.

The details will not be used for any other purpose without the express permission of the member. If you do not wish your details to be held on computer please inform the Treasurer

Produced & printed by Earby & District Local History Society.

The Earby, Thornton & Kelbrook Branch was formed in the mid 1950's and in 1960 a Women's Section was also formed under the chairmanship of Mrs. Alice Clough, whose husband Lloyd was Chairman of the Men's Section. Originally meetings were held in rooms above shops which then existed on the site of the Edward Street surgery; the St. John Ambulance Brigade rooms in New Road were then used for a time, until the Spiritualist Church building between Green End Road and Green End Avenue became available, at which time it was acquired by the Legion and has been occupied by the Earby Branch until this year. Many hours were spent re-decorating and re-organising the building so that it could be used for a variety of functions.

Fund-raising was a very important part of the Branch's activities and various events were organised on a regular basis: weekly whist drives, a monthly jumble sale held in the hall above the Brass Band Club (now known as the Earby Sports & Social Club) in New Road, a dance each month at the Albion Hall, and an annual field day which took place on the Parish Hall Field. Funds were needed to help support Legion headquarters, the Ex-Servicemen's Association, the Benevolent Fund and rest homes such as the one which used to exist at Queensmead, Thornton-in-Craven. Local cases of hardship would also be given financial help where appropriate. Organising the annual Poppy Day Appeal was also one of the Branch's functions. The Poppy Day Appeal in Earby was originally established and organised by Jo Boydell before the Earby Branch of the Legion was established. When illness prevented him from carrying out this work one year, he contacted his cousin, Joseph Henry Cowgill, who took the task over from him and as a result his daughters, Alice and Florence, became Earby's first poppy sellers.

The collection of some 150 regimental cap badges presented to the Eden Camp Museum was initially based on badges collected by Walter and John Greenwood when serving with the army during the First World War and was subsequently augmented by donations from Welbury Holgate, Peter Dawson, Edgar Wormwell and, it is believed, other

### AND FINALLY A NOTE FROM THE EDITOR

**Don't forget** this is your newsletter. We're always keen to hear from members, if only to put them in touch with relatives and friends from the past. Do send in articles, photos and any other anecdotes, so that we get as wide a flavour of Earby & District, yes that means Thornton in Craven, Kelbrook, Sough, Harden and Salterforth as well. **Look forward to hearing from you.**



Editor  
Bev Parker  
High Gate Farm  
Gaylands Lane  
Earby  
BARNOLDSWICK  
BB18 6JR  
01282 843226

BevParker.Highgate@tesco.net