

Earby Chronicles



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www.earbyhistory.co.uk

SUMMER 2015

SOCIETY AIMS:
to raise awareness,
foster an interest
and facilitate
research into the
heritage of Earby &
district including
Thornton in
Craven, Sough,
Kelbrook, Harden,
Hague and
Salterforth.

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GINNY'S WELL, SALTERFORTH

Ken Ranson



Oil painting said to be the work of Hervey Syers of Salterforth

Named on the Ordnance Survey map as Boothman's Well, said to have been named after the owner of Broadstones farm which originally stood to the side of it, it is situated in the village car park next to the old cotton mill.

Known in the village as "Ginny's well" from the character in folklore called Ginny Greenteeth. A river hag, she would pull children or the elderly into the water and drown them. She was often described as green-

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Ginny's Well in the Car Park at Salterforth

skinned, with long hair, and sharp teeth. Mothers would tell the story to their children to make them refrain from going near the well with the fear of drowning.

FROM EARBY TO THE ENDS OF THE EARTH : THE STORY OF ELIZABETH CROOK

Mary Slater

The year 1795 was a hard one to survive. The previous year's harvest had failed due to drought, a severe winter followed, then floods and a cold, wet, spring. Grain and flour were in short supply and very expensive, and the war with France meant that much was bought by the Government for the army and navy. Some millers hoarded stocks hoping for even higher prices instead of selling it to the local population. There were bread riots in parts of England. So it is no surprise that hunger led to crime, and a number of suspects from the Earby district were committed to the Castle of York and appeared at the 1795 Summer Assizes. Three men, Thomas Wilson, a weaver, William Reddihough, a hatter, (both of Foulridge) and Stephen Reddihough, a weaver from Thornton, were charged with a strong suspicion of entering a dwelling-house in Thornton, and stealing various items, including a Bible, bellows, brushes, table cloths, towels, aprons, knives and forks. Also forwarded to York by the local Justices was John Crook, a labourer of Earby, charged with breaking into the Earby corn-mill and stealing 30 lbs of wheat flour about a year previously. In Crook's confession he listed other substantial thefts from the mill and many opportunistic thefts in the locality (a sheet from a hedge, poultry, a shovel from a coal heap, a pan from outside a cottage, meal and worsted yarn from carts in barns etc.), committed with a variety of accomplices, whom he named—Thomas Bulcock, John Hartley (cordwainer), Richard Wilkinson (weaver), and Richard Shaw (labourer) who were also sent to York. In addition John Crook said that on one occasion that he went to the mill he took a quantity of flour which his sister, Betty Crook of Earby, described as a single woman, received out of a door there, and they divided the flour between them. Betty also appeared at the Assizes charged with theft of flour.

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The hearing was on 18 July. John Crook, Richard Wilkinson, Thomas Wilson and William Reddihough were found guilty of Grand Larceny, and sentenced to be transported beyond the seas for the term of seven years. In practice for them this meant transfer to the hulks off Portsmouth where they were to provide convict labour rebuilding Cumberland Fort, which guarded Langston Harbour east of the town and the dockyard itself. And there their record trail goes cold. John Hartley, Thomas Bulcock and Richard Shaw were found not guilty and Stephen Reddihough was also discharged.

However Betty Crook (also found in records as Elizabeth and Crooke), found guilty of feloniously receiving goods knowing the same to have been stolen, was for some reason sentenced to be transported for the longer term of fourteen years – and we can follow her subsequent life through a number of records. She was put on board the "Indispensable", an early all-female convict transport to New South Wales (where an Australian convict colony had been established on the arrival of the First Fleet in 1788), which began embarking prisoners at Portsmouth in October 1795 and sailed on 11 November. She may well have been taken there in chains by cart or carriage and was one of 133 women embarked. The ship indent states she was 36 years old at this time – not young by the standards of the day. One call was made for provisions at Rio de Janeiro before arrival at Port Jackson (later named Sydney) on 30 April 1796. Two women died en route. Betty may then have been one of the 60 women sent to work up at Parramatta, a better farming area several miles upstream from Sydney which was established a few months after the main settlement. In due course she was assigned as a convict servant to a man named Isaac Tarr.

Isaac Tarr was a Marine Private who had travelled to Australia in 1787-8 on board the "Sirius", the flagship of the First Fleet which carried the newly appointed Governor, Arthur Phillip, who was to find a site for the new colony. On arrival Tarr was discharged to the Marine detachment on shore, and in 1790 was sent to Norfolk Island, the penal settlement off the coast, on the "Supply" (another of the First Fleet ships which was subsequently used to transport convicts and stores between Sydney and the island). He decided to settle and in 1792 was granted 60 acres of land there. The island soil was on the whole very productive, and in fact produced more grain in 1794 than Government authorities were willing to buy from settlers. As a result several Marine settlers including Isaac Tarr sold up and returned that year to Sydney where he enlisted in the New South Wales Corps. This regiment (containing many rough elements gleaned from English military prisons) had been sent out in the Second Fleet in 1790 to replace the original British Marines, many of whom had themselves proved extremely troublesome – defiant, thieving and involved in alcohol trafficking – and it also incorporated some of the original Marines who wished to stay in the colony.

At this time Britain's Secretary of State was promising a land grant to the Marines, as an inducement to settlement and to good behaviour, free for five years and a low rent afterwards. On final discharge they were also to get clothing, a year's provisions, seed-grain and tools, and assigned convict labour.

In 1797, Isaac married Betty at Parramatta. In 1799, now a "late Marine", he was granted 40 acres of land by Governor Hunter, in an area known as the Field of Mars near Parramatta. He would soon have been expected to be self-sufficient and not a drain on Government stores.

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Betty and Isaac had a daughter, Elizabeth, in 1799. Payments were made by the Government to Isaac in 1807 and 1808 for boat hire and labour. Isaac was later assigned a convict servant named William Monk or Monks, described as a labourer, who had arrived on the "Earl Spencer" in 1813 with a life transportation sentence and had been sent to Parramatta, but by 1814 a muster recorded Isaac as being on charity. In 1818 the younger Elizabeth and Monks were granted permission to marry by the then Governor of New South Wales, Lachlan Macquarie. It is clear from the records that by this time the whole family was involved with the production of lime. A constant stream of convicts was arriving in the new colony, so much building construction was going on – there was plenty of brick clay, but lime for mortar was desperately short. Some limestone was sent out from Britain as ballast in ships, but locally ancient aboriginal shell middens were used to supply the lime kilns. As early as 1799 four men in Parramatta were occupied in burning shells into lime. Later, shells were even dredged from the sea, and the problem was not solved until the coming of railways later in the century brought stone from the Australian interior. In 1819 (by which time Betty would have been aged about 59) she was being paid at frequent intervals for lime for Government use. The same year Monks, her son-in-law, the "Government man of Isaac Tarr the limeburner", was petitioning Macquarie for mitigation of "the awful sentence he at present labours under", supported by a recommendation from the local Superintendent for this "sober and industrious man", and was given a Ticket of Leave, meaning he was trusted and on parole. In 1822 he was appointed Constable at Parramatta for a year. He too was paid by the Government for lime.

1822 saw a General Muster in the Colony and Betty was listed as Free by Servitude (her 14-year term would have been completed in 1809), but that year she was petitioning the new Governor Sir Thomas Brisbane to be put on the stores at Parramatta, which meant she no longer felt able to be self-sufficient. She said she was 69 (though probably more like 62), aged and infirm, and her husband Isaac had lost the use of his limbs and was unable to feed himself, needing attendance day and night. She said he had been in a deplorable state for the last eight years (which goes back to 1814 when he was said to have been on charity). She sought help as the wife of a soldier long in the service of the crown. She was then given permission "to be victualled from the Parramatta stores as an object of charity". Isaac eventually died in 1828 aged 66 and was buried in Parramatta. A census the same year showed that Betty now had three grandchildren under 7 years old, her son-in-law Monks still being on Ticket of Leave.

Betty's daughter died in 1836 aged 37, Monks was granted a Conditional Pardon in 1838 and (after re-marrying) died in 1857 aged about 63, but unfortunately we don't know what finally happened to Betty. She undeniably had a tough life, but we are left wondering whether it would have been any better had she had not received that flour from her brother through the mill door in Earby – I rather doubt it.

Principal references

A Calendar of Felons in the Castle of York and the General Gaol Delivery, July 1795

The National Archives ASSI 45/38/3/31-32A, 105

Leeds Intelligencer, July 1795

A FAMILY BUSINESS – BAILEYS 46/48 WATER STREET, EARBY

The shop where you could buy almost anything

Text Stephanie Carter, Illustrations Ken Ranson

Baileys – grocers, drapers and complete house furnishers was established in 1842, and was owned and managed by three generations of the Bailey family – John, Thomas and Albert.

John Bailey was born at Bawhead, on the hillside between Earby and Kelbrook, in 1819, into a family of hand-loom weavers. His parents were Miles Bailey and Margaret née Ridihough. From the age of four he began to wind bobbins and as soon as he was big enough, he had to carry woven pieces on his back to Colne, returning with warps for the looms. For his wedding to Alice Turner, he had to borrow trousers, shoes and a hat, but by the end of their first year of marriage the couple had saved twenty golden sovereigns. Their first home was Birk Hall at the Brigstones, from where they moved to Hodge Syke, Mill Brow. From there he started business as a grocer and general dealer in Stoneybank Road, taking two cottages and using the cellars as storage. He started travelling round the countryside seeking orders, and was so successful that in 1860 he built the store in Water Street. Baileys shop was the first building to be erected in the central part of Water Street, to be followed by the Baptist Chapel and two rows of terraced houses. As the business flourished, John built further houses in the vicinity. As well as provisions and drapery, cattle provender was also sold at the shop.

John Bailey was a man full of energy, often brusque in manner but a shrewd business man. He was instrumental in the formation of the Earby Shed Co. which led to the construction of Albion Shed. This was built on land in Seal Croft which belonged to School Farm, which was also owned and farmed by Mr Bailey. In 1896 Mr Bailey built Spring Mill, and Spring Terrace, again on his own land in Stoneybank Road.

John's eldest son was Harrison Bailey who was a farmer in Stoneybank Road. The management, and eventually ownership, of the store in Water Street passed into the hands of John Bailey's second son, Thomas. His third son William was once a pupil at Tunnicliffe's School at the Hague and was a man of eccentric ways. John's daughters were Martha and Elizabeth (Betty), the latter marrying William Nehemiah Berry. John Bailey lived to the age of 90, dying in March 1909; the workmen of Spring Mill carrying his coffin shoulder-high to his resting place in Wheatlands cemetery.

A 1908 notice for Bailey's shop advertised it as "grocers, drapers and complete house furnishers; all the newest designs in carpets, linoleum and oil cloth; sewing machines, wringing machines, washers."

Thomas Bailey had been born in 1845 and was working in the mill at the age of 15, but soon followed his father in the shop. The 1871 census describes him as "draper's shopman" and in 1881 as "grocer's assistant". He and his wife Ann had five children, Charles Watson, Albert, John, Ernest and Jane. Thomas was a director of Earby Water Co., the Earby Shed Co. and the firm of Bailey, Watson & Berry, as well as being the chairman of the company that built Spring Mill. He was also a very successful business man and very respected in the town. During his last short illness, bulletins on his health were posted out-

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side his house at East View. He died prematurely, aged 56, in March 1900. His funeral was impressive, with mourners from many organisations and walks of life following the cortege to the Wesleyan Chapel. Many people drew their blinds as a mark of respect, and many beautiful wreaths were sent.

John Hartley wrote of Thomas Bailey: "He was the ideal of a shopkeeper. Possessed of a fine, portly frame, with a genial face and jet black hair, he was a striking figure behind the counter, and his bearing and disposition was that of a true gentleman. He obtained a seat on the Thornton-in-Craven School Board and the education sub-committee, and he was a Baptist lay-preacher".

Albert was the third generation of the Bailey family to take over the running of the Water Street store. Born in 1867, he was the second son of Thomas and Ann Bailey and from the age of 14 worked with his father as a draper's assistant. He was associated with the business for over sixty years and extended the stock to include house furnishings.

The pages from an account book belonging to Mrs John Bell of Colin Street Barnoldswick, give an insight into the prices of household furnishings in 1934; the account was settled by Albert Bailey.

Albert had married Grace Ellen Widdup in 1893 and the couple had three surviving daughters, Hilda, Maud and Sylvia May.



Albert Bailey with wife and children

Mrs John Bell
9 Water Street
Barnoldswick.
An account with
Albert Bailey
Home Furnisher
- Earby.

July 30. 1930
Terms 10% per week.

3 Br. Oak Suits - in Blue Revere with loose cushions	18 10 0
2 Chairs @ 2/6	2 19 0
1 Oak Bedstead	4 19 6
1 Fine Spring Mattress	2 7 6
1 Wool Mattress	2 13 6
1 Mirror	1 9 6
1 Chest	1 2 6
1 Tidy	10 6
1 Small Table	19 6
2 Oak B. Room Chairs 2/6	1 5 0
1 Cylinder Basket	1 10
1 Porcupine Handle	2 3
1 R. Lead Brush	1 11
1 Carpet	2 4
2 Shoe Brushes	3 5
1 Curtain Pole	4 11
1 Table Cover	1 14 0
balanced forward	39 12 2

13/000	55 10 0
Feb 17 Cash 5/0	10 0
	55 0 0
March 31. Cash 1/3	10 0
	54 10 0

54/1- Settled
A. Bailey
With Thanks May 5th. 1934.

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Like his forebears, he was director of Earby Shed Co., Earby Water Co., and chairman of CW Bailey Ltd., formerly Bailey, Watson and Berry, cotton manufacturers. He was also connected with Mount Zion Baptist Church. He was described as having “an unassuming disposition” and “a genial personality”. Albert died aged 78 in December 1944.

The property in Water Street was bought by Ouzledale Firemaster; people were improving their houses after the War and the firm did very well with the sale of fireplaces.

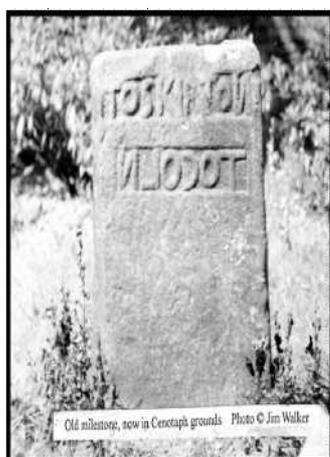
GUIDE STOOP – FURTHER RESEARCH

Trevor Tattersall

Readers with long memories may recall how in 1997, soon after our inception, we were embroiled in a disagreement over the location of a “milestone”, more properly a guide stoop, which was amicably resolved by its location in the grounds of our Mines Museum for safe custody.

To recap briefly, these guide stoops were by statute of 1697/8 “set up in cross highways for the guidance of travellers”. A second statute of 1738 required the distances to the next market towns to be displayed on the stoops.

Our guide stoop is very unusual in several respects – it has no mileages, one destination is in mirror writing to indicate direction, and it is carved in relief rather than incised in a distinctive style virtually identical to that over the door of the White Lion (1681) and probably by the same stone mason – note the reversed “N’s”. This would date our stoop to very close to 1700.



Guide Stoop and White Lion Sign

At the time, a considerable time was spent on research to establish the original location of our guide stoop and it was eventually concluded that this could be at the junction of the Colne-Skipton road (the current A56) and Salterforth Lane, on the basis of the 1856 O.S. map showing a milestone bearing the three destinations and the appropriate mileages at this site - a replacement for our guide stoop at later date(s).

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Other evidence considered was a recollection by the late Ivy Baldwin (born 1903) in her youth of a stone set in the wall at the junction of Langroyd Road and Rostletop Lane, but no detail.

Also in the minutes of the Earby UDC was a reference to the offer of a garden seat and a milestone by Ben Hindle, but neither of these were considered to be of great significance.

Of possible greater significance was an article in the Craven Herald of 12th. June 1931 reporting the removal of a milestone from near Barnwood Houses where it formed one side of a stile – however I recall from my youth at least four stiles in this area which could be a potential old site.

The correspondent (thought to be Welbury Holgate) then suggested an original location “on the old pack horse track” running from Kelbrook above Moor Hall Farm to just above Banks Farm on Stoneybank Road, but at the time we could not define where Blackburn could be proven as a potential route.

We also had a recollection from the late Gordon Wilkinson (born 1927) of having seen in his youth a milestone thought to be our guide stoop in the garden/ orchard of Cowgarth Farm.

And there the matter rested until recently when further evidence came to light:-

A photograph was found in our archive, copyrighted by the late Jim Walker, of our guide stoop in a garden and annotated “Old milestone, now in Cenotaph grounds”.

A quick check showed that Ben Hindle who, on his retirement as clerk to Earby UDC, donated a milestone to the council, lived at Cowgarth from 1929 to 1935.

One of our members, Peter Dawson, who spent most of his working life with EUDC from the early years of WWII, clearly remembers a conversation he had with Dick Sprout, who also worked for EUDC while they were working on replacing the benches on Bawhead Bank, Dick talked about being one of a work gang which removed a milestone from beside the track above Moor Hall Farm somewhere between Bawhead cottages and Moor Hall farm. Peter remembers the cottages when he was a boy being in a very ruinous state but the mullion windows were still visible but a lot of the stone work had been removed. The guide stoop was removed and stored in the council yard before WWII.

This recent evidence seems to be pointing clearly to the EUDC, which provoked a detailed review of the EUDC minutes in our archives. Unfortunately our archive is incomplete, only those from 1915 – 1918, 1926 – 1942, and final ones from 1974 being in our collection.

Having spent many unhappy hours poring over these minutes I can only wonder at the detailed management of the urban district and the complete lack of information I was able to extract on the guide stoop. However I was able to extract enough information to outline the situation wherein our guide stoop was brought down from its original location to finish up in a position in the grounds of the Cenotaph, from which the council was about to give it away.

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It appears from the minutes that in 1930 the council were erecting a very substantial fence along a line above the track along the Banks to a point above Moor Hall Farm, so substantial indeed that in our youth we could not scale it. The final minute on this subject refers to the need for a stile over the fence. We will return to this subject later to explain the need for this fence, but we now appear to have a trail of information to explain the wanderings of our guide stoop from its removal by Dick Sprout's gang from its putative original site on this track from Kelbrook to Stoneybank. This would give us a position of the track where it joins another track "Shuttleworth Lane" which leads down through Moor Hall Farm past Barnwood to Rostle Top Lane and on up Salterforth Lane towards Barnoldswick and eventually to Blackburn. The old salters route. An early and very important route.



Track in snow and track

Whether it was our guide stoop that formed half a stile at Barnwood and which stile is uncertain but it was certainly stored in the council yard after its removal from the track. However we can assume that the stoop was "borrowed" by the council clerk Ben Hindle to beautify his garden at Cowgarth and returned when he left the council's service. Peter remembers it being stored under a pile of other stones in the council yard.

Eventually, after the end of WWII, it was installed in the paving in the grounds of the War Memorial at Sough Park where it remained until it became a nuisance during the Remembrance Sunday services and it became a subject of controversy in 1997 and its removal to the grounds of the Mines Museum by the old Grammar School.

Having established the potential route to Blackburn indicated on the guide stoop we need to find the potential route from Colne to Skipton – take your choice of the current Skipton Old Road from Foulridge via Kirk Bridge to Kelbrook or more likely via Castle Road, Cockhill Lane to Noyna End and Cob Lane to Kelbrook.

From Kelbrook, Heads Lane or Thick Bank / Paris Farm takes us to our track along the Banks via Bawhead to Stoneybank Road.

Here the track crosses Stoneybank and carries on along Mill Lane, now cleared and drained but impassable in my youth, to the top of Mill Brow and a choice of potential routes:- down the hill past the site of an early mill – currently being investigated by the society, the

research will be published hopefully next year. - to Red Lion Street and its associated public house where a lane leads off to the north. In our archive we have a map on a farm sale notice dated 1880 which labels this lane "To Skipton" through Batty House Farm where a footpath leads down to Booth Bridge Mill and carries on along the becks side to Elslack Hall Farm. There are no indications that this was other than a footway and tends to be very muddy.

From Batty House a possible route carries on to meet Hawber Lane, an old hollow track winding up the hill towards The Mount, formerly Mount Pleasant Cottages, then turning north along the hillside through Wood House and Park House Farms to Clogger Lane above Elslack.

Crossing this road, the track passes Cooper House and enters the forestry around Elslack Reservoir. Through the forestry the track passes the remaining ruins of Aldersley House and Elslack Moorside Farms before trending up the hillside to join the current Pinhaw road just before the crossroad (with another guide stoop) and the road down to Carleton and across the valley to Skipton. The only other valley crossing to Skipton lies three kilometres upstream at Inghey Bridge, which carried the old Keighley – Kendal Turnpike over the River Aire.

Returning to our track at the top of Mill Brow, a further possibility leads up Birch Hall Lane, Dark Lane (an overgrown hollow way last passable some half a century ago) and up Dodgson Lane to meet the Pinhaw road directly above Earby.

These appear to be the main possibilities for the "Colne/Skipton" destinations on our guide stoop with the junction above Moor Hall Farm as the common location, however there are other local variations which do not affect the main concept e.g. a track from Birch Hall Lane up Standridge Clough Lane past the ruins of Higher Verjuice Farm to join Dodgson Lane to the Pinhaw road.

To return to the subject of the substantial fence mentioned earlier, my researches into the Council minutes revealed a protracted history of problems of considerable importance to our town, but that is another story – to be continued !
Article to be published at a later date watch this space!!

The slide show from the "Bygone Byways and Highways" talk given at the AGM in February will be available to view on the web site. These show more of the ancient routes mentioned in the above article.

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THE ENGLISH CIVIL WARS IN YORKSHIRE

At our March meeting we welcomed back Gillian Waters whose talk was about the English Civil Wars. To illustrate the devastation the Civil Wars wrought on the country, Gillian compared the casualties of WWI with the 17th century conflict. In WWI, 1% of the population was killed, in the civil wars it was a significantly higher proportion at 4%. Many lives were lost not just in large set battles but also the many skirmishes which occurred around the country. Families were split apart brother fighting against brother. William Lister of

Thornton-in-Craven Manor was a Parliamentarian but his wife's family supported the King.

Space precludes Gillian's detailed explanation of the causes of the Civil War and all its ramifications for Yorkshire but suffice it to say a combination of religious and political grievances flared up and Yorkshire was soon to be swept up into the conflict.

Yorkshire was a melting pot of Royalist and Parliamentarian supporters, the Listers of Thornton-in-Craven Manor having sympathies for Parliament. Civil wars have the unhappy consequence of splitting families and the Listers were no exception in that William Lister's wife's family, the Bellasys's, went on to support the King.

Skipton Castle, like many of the Yorkshire castles, supported the King while Thornton Manor became a Parliamentarian stronghold under General John Lambert of Calton. Thornton was important in that it controlled the route into Yorkshire from Clitheroe and Lancashire and was probably a well fortified house with ditches and earth ramparts.

In 1642, the Listers were hit by tragedy. During an intense and vicious battle in the streets of Tadcaster, William Lister's son, William, was shot and killed.

In 1643 a raiding party from Skipton Castle attacked Thornton Manor. It is said that the defenders placed hats on the walls to make it look as if there were more defenders in the house than there actually were. The Manor was taken and retaken. The parish registers for July 1643 record the burials of 13 unnamed soldiers.

In 1644 the Royalists were under siege at York and Prince Rupert, nephew of Charles 1st, was despatched to relieve the siege and take back the North from the Parliamentarians. Travelling through Lancashire via Liverpool, Preston and Clitheroe he approached Skipton. The defenders at Thornton Manor were no match for his forces and the Manor was razed to the ground. Rupert and his men succeeded in relieving the siege at York but were to be defeated at the battle of Marston Moor.

Skipton Castle was the last Royalist stronghold in Yorkshire to yield to the Parliamentarian army in 1645 and Cromwell ordered the ramparts to be "sighted", that is rendered useless as a defensive fortification.

In 1646, Parliament granted the Listers a payment of £1500 as compensation for their losses during the conflict including the destruction of their manor house at Thornton.

Thanks to Gillian for her account of the Civil War in Yorkshire and particularly for the local interest she highlighted.

INDUSTRY AND WORKING LIFE

At the April meeting, the Colne Library Volunteers presented a slide show depicting industry past and working life.

A few years ago the volunteers helped in a joint project between the Lancashire Record Office and Colne Library. This was a Lottery funded project involving the community in recording and archiving the Wilfred Spencer Collection.

Once the project was complete a few volunteers remained with the library and were given the task of digitising the large collection of old photographs held there. The group began putting on slide shows both in the library and at various other places in the area based on these photographs.

The slide show naturally began with images of the textile industry and the people who worked in the mills. One particular picture showed a tackler dozing over his newspaper with the thought that a good tackler's looms were working well and he had done a good job and so could afford to relax.

Related to the textile industry is engineering particularly loom building. There were also many small engineering companies whose total work force would have been quite considerable. Local mills would put out jobs to these firms who had specialist equipment and experienced operators. We saw several photographs taken inside their workshops.

Other industries depicted were joinery and plumbing and there were pictures showing bank employees.

Coal had been mined in Colne for several centuries up to the 19th century at Fox Clough. The mining took advantage of the out-cropping of the coal seam and hence mining was either open cast or by drift mine. The photographs of the mine site showed a vast area of disturbed and churned up land. The coal was brought up into Colne via a tramway part of it passing through a tunnel.

One overriding impression from the images was the lack of basic health and safety measures. It is to be wondered why there were not many more injuries and fatalities than there were in the work place.

The photographs were only a small proportion of a large collection and we are fortunate that someone at the time had the foresight to have the photographs taken.

The volunteers are to be found in Colne library every Wednesday morning helping people with their family history research and assisting with local history queries while putting together slide shows & talks based on old photos of the area.

EARBY 1965 - 50 YEARS AGO

April

The Earby Rose Queen, Miss Joan Duxbury, and her retinue visited Raikeswood Hospital taking gifts of flowers to a number of the patients.

Earby St. John Ambulance held their dinner at the Coronation Hotel. One hundred and twenty three guests were present, including Dr. & Mrs D G Dick.

A memorial plaque was unveiled at Earby cricket ground in memory of Billy Brown, former captain, whose untimely death was mourned by sport's lovers all over Craven.

May

Miss Gillian Birkett of Linden Road was crowned anniversary queen at George Street Methodist Church.

Sunshine and variety at 19th Earby May Day

May Day clashed with Rolls Royce Sports Day and one Earby firm had organised an outing for its workers to Blackpool and "several coaches were seen leaving the town". In past years crowds had lined the streets to watch the procession, but this year "there was a strange hush about the main street. The procession itself was shorter than usual, with only one troupe of Morris Dancers. Various Sunday Schools had arranged tableaux, including an impressive one entitled "Feed the Minds" by St Mary's Church Kelbrook. The Kelbrook Women's Institute also entered a tableau featuring the Women's Institute Jubilee Year.

Again there was poor organisation reported on the recreation ground, with maypole dancers

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and a display by the Boys Brigade in competition with shouts and screams from the tug-of-war. Yet again Nelson Morris dancers, who provided a display "unequaled to that ever seen in Earby", were performing at the same time as Accrington Pipe Band. The May Queen Margaret Jonkajtys was crowned by retiring queen, Dorothy Bowker. Much interest was shown in the baby show.

In the evening a dance was held in the Albion Hall, with music provided by the Ambassadors Dance Band.

June

The old custom of singing hymns in the street was continued by Riley Street Methodist Sunday School, who to celebrate their anniversary had a procession through the streets.

Kelbrook Young Farmers held a barn dance at Moor Hall Farm.

Earby British Legion held a Gala on the Parish Church field.

Mr Herbert Whitaker Hogg, aged 79, of 35 Rostle Top Road, died. A native of Scarborough, he lived in Earby for over 40 years. A painter and decorator by trade, he had been unable to work since receiving serious injuries in action during the 1st World War. In later years too his eyesight had been failing, but despite these infirmities he remained an active and cheerful man. A keen gardener, Mr Hogg was an enthusiastic footballer in his younger days. He was very much a man of habit. Every morning for 30 years he had visited Earby Conservative Club for a chat, for he seldom drank and never smoked. He was a member of Earby Old Age Pensioners Association. He is survived by his wife, 3 sons and 2 daughters.

Editor

Mr Hogg was also an artist of distinction, producing many water-colour paintings, including those depicting horses in the 1st World War, seascapes and humorous pictures.



FRED LORD – MUSICIAN AND ENIGMA

By Morris Horsfield

He was born November 15th 1882 and named Fred, but more often known as Frederick (with or without the 'K'), a son of Benjamin and Mary Lord of Bingley, (as attested by his birth certificate).

Whilst still a child the family removed to South View Terrace, Embsay, where the April 1891 census recorded Fred as being eight years old. By the age of ten Fred had given an organ recital and when just eleven years old, by then considered by many a child prodigy, he became the organist at the Primitive Methodist Church, a position he occupied until the family moved again.

By 1896 Benjamin Lord was in business at 31, Colne Road Earby, as a baker and grocer. (Barrett's directory of 1899 lists Benjamin as a confectioner, of Granville Terrace, Earby).

Fred's reputation had preceded him and he was invited to become the organist at St. James' Church, Barnoldswick, a position he held for three years until he was offered the position of organist at the Barnoldswick Wesleyan Church, where the organ was reputed to be one of the finest in the district.

Around the turn of the century Fred travelled to Switzerland for a year of study at a conservatoire and during that year he played the organ at the 'English' Church at Vevey near Montreux.

Returning home Fred reverted to being organist at the Barnoldswick Wesleyan Church taking on the added responsibility of choirmaster. The census of March 1901 records that Benjamin Lord was a shopkeeper/grocer of 31, Colne Road Earby and that Fred, aged 18, of the same address, was styled as Professor of Music. Another son, Herbert, at the same address, was a baker of bread and cake.

In 1905, along with his other commitments, Fred spent a year as pianist with the Colne Orchestral Society and in 1907 the founding members of the Barnoldswick Glee Union invited him to become their first conductor. He accepted with the proviso that the choir spend their first year in practise before appearing before an audience. Fred's brother Herbert became a member of the choir (always fondly referred to as '*The Glee*' in Barnoldswick) and he too became well known throughout the district as a fine bass soloist.

Both the Wesleyan choir and '*The Glee*' enjoyed successes at musical competitions and the Wesleyan choir added 'Prize' to its name becoming the Barnoldswick Wesleyan Prize Choir. As the Wesleyan choir's reputation grew it attracted singers from Earby and Colne and before long was able to muster more than sixty voices, and was thought to be one of the finest mixed voice choirs in the country.

The Mayor of Grimsby, a renowned preacher, was invited to speak at Barnoldswick and after hearing the choir invited them to Grimsby, offering to offset much of the expense himself. The choir accepted the invitation and during a weekend spent in Grimsby several concerts were given and the choir was entertained to a civic reception and given a tour around Grimsby's extensive docks.

By 1911 Benjamin Lord had retired and was living at White House, Earby where Fred continued to give music lessons, advertising himself as a Professor of Music .



Fred Lord

Earby Chronicles

Notice of an International Music Competition, to be held in Paris, France, reached Barnoldswick and Fred Lord managed to persuade the Wesleyan choir to enter. The competition was held during the Whitsuntide weekend of 1912 and a 64 voice party departed from Barnoldswick on the Friday evening travelling via Skipton to Newhaven and onwards to Paris.

Sixteen choirs from around Europe contested the class for mixed voice choirs. The Barnoldswick choir was adjudged the winner and the medallions awarded were brought back to Earby by Fred Lord where they can still be seen today—if you know where to look..

In August 1913 the position of organist and choirmaster at Settle Parish Church became vacant and Fred decided to take the position when it was offered. It was at Settle that Fred met his wife, Dorothy May Wilson, an accomplished violinist, the youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs George Wilson of Anvil House, Long Preston. They married on Monday April 19th when, according to the registrar's records he was 35 years old. If Fred was born in 1882 his age would have been 37

Prior to WW1 the Barnoldswick Glee disbanded but in 1919 members returning from the war decided to reform the choir and invited Fred to become conductor again. Even though it would mean travelling from Settle to rehearsals, Fred accepted.

In 1923 the position of organist and choirmaster at the First Baptist Church at Brantford, Ontario, Canada, was advertised. Fred applied and was accepted and Mr and Mrs Lord set out for Canada in June 1923. When they had settled in both accepted pupils for musical subjects

During a North American tour, in 1926, the famous Glasgow Orpheus Choir conducted by Mr Hugh S Robertson (he did not become Sir Hugh until 1931) gave a concert in Brantford at the invitation of the Brantford choir. Arising from this meeting was born the idea of forming a Canadian choir with the intention of travelling to England to compete at the prestigious Blackpool Music Festival. Fred enthusiastically set about organising a choir and fund raising was started. It took until 1930 before the Canadian choir managed to make the trip, setting out in the October and arriving in Glasgow aboard a Canadian Pacific vessel. Concerts were given in Edinburgh and Glasgow before the choir headed for Blackpool via the lake District. Arriving in Blackpool the Canadians were astonished with the extent of the competitions which lasted a full week. The Canadian ladies contested in the competition for ladies choirs and were placed eighth and the full choir contested the class for mixed voice choirs and were placed fourth. Fred said that they had hoped to win but were satisfied and pleased with the experience.

Then on to Manchester and Leeds before completing their trip with a final concert in London, part of which was broadcast by the BBC. On arriving home, Mr Lord declared, "we've had a great time". The Canadian choir continued to flourish, giving concerts in Toronto and New York and Fred carried on with his composing, some of his works being published by Schirmer of New York and some by Novello of London. One of Mr Lord's works, a hunting song entitled "Tally Ho" is included in the repertoire of the Colne Orpheus Glee Union.

Both Mr and Mrs Lord became involved with the Ontario Society for the Blind. Fred died suddenly while on holiday, at a resort on Lake Huron, on August 18th 1945 at the age of 62. Again strange, his grave headstone records his birth year as 1886, and it was reported locally that he had died aged 58.

In 1976 the National Library of Canada in Ottawa were attempting to collect all Fred's music, even that still as manuscript, and to complete a biography. Fred also features in a Canadian Broadcasting Corporation publication entitled Catalogue of Canadian

Composers.

There is no doubt that Fred (Frederic) was an accomplished musician yet the mystery remains about his age given at his marriage and his death.

Mrs Lord should have been aware of the true dates as she had been married for 25 years, 1920 -1945 and if Fred was, as declared at their wedding, 35 years old then he must have been at least 60 when he died. Surely she had a marriage certificate.

And if you seek him via Wikepedia you will discover that the Canadian Encyclopedia can be found wanting.

Did he just cod them all?

For more on Fred Lord see "One Man and His Music", copies of which are lodged in the reference departments of Barnoldswick and Colne public libraries

TOUR OF BRITAIN CYCLE RACE

With the Tour de France in 2014 and the Tour of Yorkshire this year, cycling has had a tremendous boost to its popularity.

In September this year the Tour of Britain will take place with the second leg passing through Earby. The route from Clitheroe to Colne will enter Earby down Salterforth Road pass along Victoria Road and up Stoney Bank onto the old road to Colne. The proposed route for Monday September 7th will be Clitheroe – Nick O’Pendle -Whalley – Longridge – Dunsop Bridge—Slaidburn—Barnoldswick—Earby—Clitheroe—Whalley—Nelson—Colne.

The previous time a major cycle race passed through Earby was in 1987 when the Newcastle to Manchester leg of the Kelloggs Tour came to Earby.

The Tour of Britain cycle race has been around in various guises since the end of the Second World War, when the Victory Cycling Marathon ran from Brighton to Glasgow. The current Tour of Britain is a reincarnation (no pun intended) of the Milk Race which many people will remember. The cycle race was sponsored by the Milk Marketing Board from 1958 until its demise in 1993 when the Milk Marketing Board was abolished as a result of European Law on monopolies.

In 1987 the Milk Race saw competition with the Kelloggs sponsored race for professionals only but this only lasted until 1994.

The event seems to have lapsed for a number of years until 2004 with the birth of the Tour of Britain. Not very well known at the start, it has seen its status increase in the last few years with the upsurge in the popularity of cycling in general.

The Society has been approached by Anthony Tomlinson for help in putting together a small exhibition about the Kelloggs race coming through Earby in 1987. Did you watch the race that year, do you have any photographs, press cuttings and memories of that day which you could share?

Anthony is hoping to put up a display at Riley Street Methodists to coincide with the Tour of Britain coming to Earby.

Can you help? If so please contact Bob Abel on 01282 843850.

MAGNA CARTA– 800th ANNIVERSARY

Monday June 15th was the 800th anniversary of the sealing of the Magna Carta when

the barons forced King John to accept a series of demands reducing the rights of the king. The document was a series of written promises between the king and his subjects that he, the king, would govern England and deal with its people according to the customs of feudal law. Magna Carta was an attempt by the barons to stop a king – in this case John – abusing his power and causing the people of England to suffer. Although now considered more of a symbolic act (the first version was actually annulled by the Pope) this laid down the foundations for the British legal and political system in place today. One of the main clauses accepted that no free man should be seized or imprisoned or stripped of his rights or outlawed or exiled except by the judgement of his equals or by the law of the land.



One of the 25 barons in attendance at Runnymede in 1215 was William de Forz—a former “Lord of the Honour” of Skipton Castle, giving our local area a connection with history.

As part of the celebration the government asked local communities across the UK to take a moment to celebrate, debate or reflect on those rights which we very often take for granted.

Earby Town Council organised a “Liberteas” event combined with their annual open day at the council Offices. The Society was asked to contribute a small display for the event which was expertly undertaken by Margaret Brown and Wendy Faulkner

NEW EDLHS PUBLICATION

Diary Date Book Launch and Society's 20th Anniversary Celebration

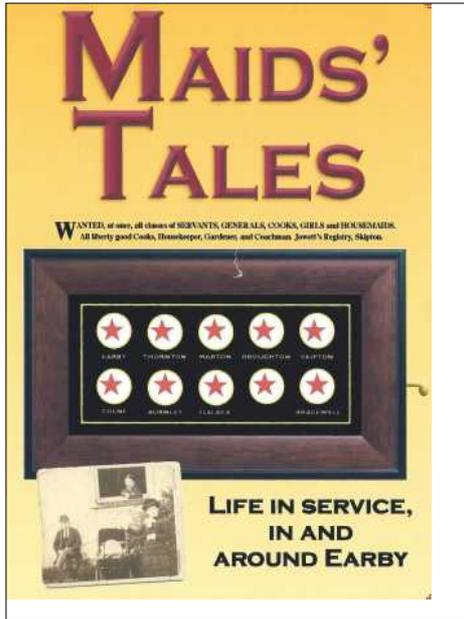
On Saturday 12th of September the Society will be hosting a combined event at New Road Community Centre in Earby. This year your Society is twenty years old, the first ever meeting having been held in January 1995 when six people attended to discuss the viability of setting up a local history society for Earby.

At the same event we shall be launching Stephanie Carter's latest book “Maids' Tales” (see page 18)

Cakes and scones with tea and coffee will be served and we hope to give the event a veritable “Downton Abbey” theme.

The event takes place of Saturday 12th September from 10-30 to 1-30 in the New Road Community Centre.

So do come along with family and friends, we'll be pleased to see you.



Stephanie Carter's new book, available in September, explores the long vanished days of domestic service. Tales are told of local maids-of-all-work, housekeepers, nursemaids, cooks, agricultural workers, gardeners, gamekeepers, and the local servants who worked inside and outside as Broughton, Gledstone, Bracewell and Towneley Halls and other large houses in the locality.

Local hiring fairs, servant's registries and "wanted" columns are examined, and insights given through wills and memorials

into the master/servant relationship. Love stories and tales of dishonesty are re-told, and glimpses given into upstairs and downstairs in the larger houses and estates in and around Earby and the old parish of Thornton-in-Craven.

Although not quite Downton Abbey, we hope you will want to purchase a copy and find our Maids' Tales interesting.

THE SOCIETY

Meets at the Community Centre, New Road, EARBY on the 3rd Tuesday of the month at 7.30 p.m. (except for outside visits).

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION
£7.00
UK £9.00
Overseas £13.00

Contents:

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

NOTE FROM THE EDITOR

Don't forget this is your newsletter. 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.

EDITOR

Stephanie Carter
 01756 794099

PROGRAMME

12th September (Saturday) 10-30 to 1-30—20th anniversary celebration and Book Launch

15th September—The Communities who said no—new thoughts on war resisters during WW1—Cyril Pearce

20th October—Local Railways—Robin Higgins

17th November—Trouble at t'Mill—Dr. George Ingle

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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 immediately.