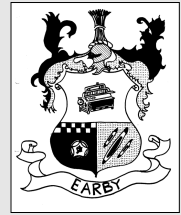


Earby Chronicles

Edition 45

SUMMER 2007



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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LOCAL ENTRIES IN THE NORTHWRAM (OR COLEY) REGISTER

By Bob Abel

The Northowram Register is described as a supplement to many West Riding of Yorkshire church registers, (Northowram and Coley are north east of Halifax on the road to Bradford). It was compiled by the Revs. Oliver Heywood and T. Dickenson between 1644 and 1752. *"Some hundreds of sudden deaths are recorded and, which is very exceptional, the ages of the deceased persons are generally given. The whole is spiced with remarks on character or possessions, notices of runaway marriages and incidents too numerous to mention."* Also included are extracts of information regarding religious dissenters in the county.



REV^d OLIVER HEYWOOD .

Oliver Heywood was born in Little Lever near Bolton (Lancashire) in 1629 the second surviving son of Richard and Alice Heywood, and was baptised at Bolton Church. Richard is described as a yeoman of Little Lever.

He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge where he obtained a BA before being ordained into the ministry at Bury Church in 1652 and was later appointed Curate at Coley Chapel in the parish of Halifax.

Religious intolerance was rife for most of the seventeenth century. In 1662 the Uniformity Act deprived all ministers of their livings if they would not "assent and consent" to everything contained in the common book of prayer. The "great ejection" followed when hundreds of ministers were excluded from their parishes. Oliver Heywood was one of those who

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were ejected.

Following his expulsion from the established church, Oliver became an ardent Non-Conformist and in 1685 he spent 11 months in York gaol, presumably for his non conformist preaching.

However, in July 1672 he was granted a licence to preach under the Declaration of Indulgence. *"We do hereby permit and licence Oliver Heywood of ye Presbyterian persuasion to be a teacher of the congregation allowed by us in a room or rooms in the house of John Butterworth in ye parish of Halifax With further licence to teach in any other place licenced by us"*.

Oliver Heywood travelled widely in the West Riding and Lancashire visiting non conformist congregations, preaching and teaching at many of their homes. He was also a prolific writer and diarist; his autobiography, diaries, anecdote book and event book being edited by J. Horsfall Turner and published in 1882.

Oliver Heywood made numerous visits to the Craven District of Yorkshire and several to Thornton-in-Craven in particular, ministering to the needs of the local nonconformist parishioners.

He was a particular friend of Rev Edmund Hough, the Rector of Thornton-in-Craven, and records several visits to dine with him. Edmund Hough must have had some non conformist leanings as he also fell foul of the "great ejection" and was deprived of his fellowship at Cambridge University. Later he recanted and conformed to the requirements of the Anglican Church.

Oliver Heywood died in 1702 and was buried in Holdsworth's Chapel in Halifax Parish Church.

There are several references in the Coley Register to religious dissenters in the Thornton-in-Craven area.

In 1664 the Conventicle Act made illegal all religious gatherings which did not conform to "natural worship" (i.e. they did not follow the formal Anglican form of religious worship) *Note- Conventicle was a term used in the late 17th century for a meeting of religious dissenters.*

In 1689, after the Catholic James II was ousted, the Toleration Act was passed whereby nonconformists were allowed to worship openly provided that they licensed their meeting houses at the court of quarter session.

There are several references to Quaker activity in the Thornton-in-Craven area.

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December 31st 1682 (i.e. before the Toleration Act) a Sabbath day - *"meeting at the house of Benjan. Parker of Thornton, butcher, where besides the family were Thomas Higson of Kelbrooke, hatter, Joseph Higson of Easeby (probably a misspelling of Earby), linnen webster, John Parker of Acronley in Lancashire, Rich. Boothman of Salterforth, husbandman, William Ellis of Broughton, husbandman, all of them reputed Quakers, silently sitting in ye house, not a speaker amongst them."*

Joseph Higson confessed before Justice Assheton that he was present, but would not tell who else was there neither would he subscribe to his confession.

Benjn. Parker confessed there was a meeting at his house but who were there and what it was about would not confess and would not sign the confession respecting himself. (page 133)

At the Leeds Quarter Session - October 1689 - Certification of Quaker meeting houses. One each of the houses of Richard Boothman of Salterforth, Thomas Wood of Marton Parish, Margaret King of Marton, William King of Stainton, William Ellis of Broughton, James Walton of Earby in Thornton (page 146)

At the Pontefract Quarter Session - April 1699- Houses of Sarah Coates and Daniel Parker of Earby, Quakers, are licensed meeting houses. (page 156)

There are several other entries relating to our area as follows :-

Mr. Wm Drake, Justice of the Peace in Craven, was buried at Thornton on March 13th 1678 aged 53 (Page 55)

Mr. Wentworth of Empsal, a young heir of £3000 p.a. came to Thornton with his half brother Lister - died of small pox on August 8th 1689 aged 18. (page 76)

Mr. Hanson, parson of Thornton-in-Craven, buried there Jan 26th 1698/9 - was grown exceeding fat. (page 94)

Mr. Lister of Thornton-in-Craven esq. dyed in the south unmarried - left Sir John Kaye's youngest son 1500 a year- brought to be buried at Almonbury - 1698. (page 106)

Mr Allison, parson of Thornton-in-Craven and Mary Langley of Hipperholme were married April 27th 1709. (page 202)

Mr. Allison, parson of Thornton-in-Craven buried his wife on February 16th 1710/11. She had born 4 children in less than a year - died in child bed. Mr. Langley's daughter (page 254)

Mr. James Allison, parson of Thornton-in-Craven, buried at Halifax November 29th 1730. (page 307)

Mr. John Walker, curate of Thornton-in-Craven, buried 26th June 1730.

A copy of this interesting volume "The Northowram Register" can be found in the local studies section of Colne Library.

The page references in the text refer to the above publication

A HISTORY OF ANAESTHESIA Talk by Dr Chris Wright

Our speaker at the March meeting gave a most interesting talk on the History of Anaesthesia. Dr Wright has spent the bulk of his working life as a consultant anaesthetist at St. James' Hospital Leeds (more fondly known as Jimmy's). He has also worked in Edinburgh and in Africa.

Chris started by relating that for centuries pain was a normal factor of life and it wasn't until more enlightened times from the late 18th century that the relief of pain was considered worth pursuing. This also coincided with major developments in chemistry.

Early attempts at dulling pain included alcohol, opiate drugs, nerve compression and Anton Mesmer's hypnotism.

Although ether had been discovered in 1540, the start of modern anaesthetics begins in 1777 when a Yorkshireman, Joseph Priestley, prepared nitrous oxide. At first the effects of nitrous oxide, otherwise known as laughing gas, were used as entertainment and it wasn't until 1800 that the eminent chemist, Humphrey Davy, realised its potential as an anaesthetic.



Opium Poppy

Chloroform was first made in 1831 but it wasn't until 1844 that the first demonstrations to a sceptical public were carried out. The first, using nitrous oxide, ended in failure but in later years it did come into use.

The first successful demonstration of chemically induced pain relief was in 1846 at Massachusetts General Hospital when John Warren operated on a jaw tumour, the anaesthetist William Morton administering chloroform.

In the 1840s ether was also being used by dentists and after 1846 developments with all three chemical agents carried on apace. James Young Simpson began using anaesthesia in Edinburgh, firstly using ether in 1847 and later in the same year began his experiments with chloroform. Also in 1847 John Snow developed a regulating inhaler for chloroform.

To some, the pain of childbirth was considered God-given until, in 1853, Snow administered chloroform to Queen Victoria during the birth of Prince Leopold and she declared it "most

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beneficial.”

The administration of the anaesthetics was somewhat crude at first but into the twentieth century improved techniques were being developed with pressurised systems and the apparatus became more and more sophisticated

On the chemical side, what was formerly ICI Pharmaceuticals led developments with agents such as halothane.



Replica of an ether inhaler 1846

Anaesthesia gradually took its place besides the other medical sciences and in 1937 the first chair in anaesthesia was founded at Oxford University, funded by Lord Nuffield and held by Professor Sir Robert Macintosh who developed many well know procedures and equipment.

Much of the equipment used for administering anaesthetics was made in the UK, predominantly by Yorkshire companies but most is now imported.

So next time you go into hospital for an operation just remember how far pain relief has come over the centuries.

BROTHERS IN ARMS

by Bob Abel

Alfred and Jane Smallwood lived in Barrowford before they moved to Earby about the time of the first world war and they had three sons, Alfred, William and Stanley. Although there was no family tradition of military life all three sons were to join the army. Following the war memorial exhibition which the Society displayed at the VE/VJ day commemoration in 2005, the society was contacted by a daughter of Stanley and a daughter of Alfred with more information about their respective fathers, William we do not know much about.

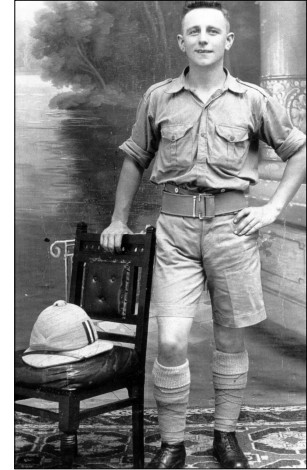
All three brothers enlisted as regular soldiers and joined the Loyals North Lancashire Regiment in the 1920's. Both Alfred and Stanley were so keen to join up that they were "economical with the truth" about their ages. The 1920's were difficult years of economic depression and a military career would probably have seemed a good option at the time.

Alfred Smallwood was the elder brother and he enlisted in the Territorial Army, 6th Battalion of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment, in January 1924 and in September 1925 joined the regular army with the Loyals North Lancashire Regiment. His enlistment record gives his trade as poultry farmer, (he probably worked on a local poultry farm).

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Alfred spent the first two and a half years of his army career in the UK. 1927 was a bad year for Alfred as he had two spells in the glass house at Chelsea Barracks for refusing to obey orders. Alfred was a man of very firm views and although it is not specified which orders he disobeyed, it must have been quite a decision and there must have been some conflict with his strongly held principles.

In January 1928 he was posted to India where he spent just over five years and spent some time in Afghanistan and Assam. In 1933, after an eight year career as a regular soldier he returned to England having completed his service and he left the forces and was placed on the army reserve list. He also got married to Hannah Goode in the May 1933. Two children, Shirley and Betty, were born in 1934 and 1937.



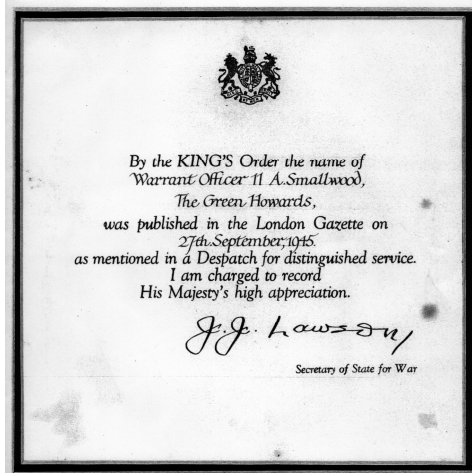
**Alfred Smallwood in
India in 1932**

In 1937 he rejoined the colours with the Green Howards and was again posted to India and took his family with him. He was to remain in India and the far east until after the war, seeing service in Burma and Java. Alfred must have witnessed some horrific events in Burma and was reluctant to recall his time there although he did say a Japanese platoon surrendered to him. As was the custom the Japanese surrendered their ceremonial sword which his daughter has in safe keeping today.

On 27th September 1945 Alfred was mentioned in dispatches, the citation follows:-

*By the KING'S order the name of
Warrant Officer 11 A. Smallwood
The Green Howards
was published in the London Gazette on
27th September 1945
as mentioned in a dispatch for distinguished service.
I am charged to record
His Majesty's high appreciation*

J. J. Lawson Secretary of State for War



London Gazette 37284

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The King has been graciously pleased to approve that the following be mentioned on account of gallant and distinguished service in Burma.

....., A. SMALLWOOD W.O.

Perhaps this was something to do with the capture of the Japanese platoon, we may never know. By now he had reached the top of the promotion ladder for non commissioned officers as Warrant Officer II.



Stanley Smallwood

In 1947 Alfred and his family returned to Britain and he finally left the army. His next posting would have been Iraq but he wanted to spend more time with his family.

His military record at the end of his service did not reflect the 1927 blip in his military conduct his testimonial reads:-

"A very capable W.O. who has carried out his duties in a very satisfactory manner. Reliable, honest, trustworthy and conscientious. Should do well in civil life"

Stanley Smallwood enlisted in 1927 and after two years training in England he was also posted to India where he remained for 6 years and during this time he started on the promotion ladder. In 1932 he was promoted to Lance Corporal and in 1935 to full Corporal. He then spent a year in Palestine before returning to England in 1937. More promotion followed to Lance Sergeant in 1938 and full Sergeant in 1939.

When the Second World War broke out in September 1939 he was sent to France with the British Expeditionary Force (BEF). In January 1940 he was granted 10 days leave during which he married Constance Davies in Cardiff but five days later he was back in France.

In the May of 1940 the German Invasion of France began and the BEF was forced back to the English Channel. During this retreat Sergeant Smallwood suffered a gunshot wound to the leg but managed to escape with the evacuation from Dunkirk (Operation Dynamo).

When he recovered from his wound he was posted to the Infantry Training Corps. More promotion followed to Acting Quarter Master in October 1940, acting Sergeant Major the following month and in April 1941 he was appointed as Colour Sergeant.

His army record declares that :-

"He did so well in the ranks that he was recommended to receive a commission"

In May 1941 he was transferred to the Officer Cadet Training Unit at Sandhurst and

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obtained the rank of Lieutenant in September of the same year.

After his discharge from Sandhurst he was posted back to the Loyals to the 7th battalion and then to the 2nd battalion when it was reconstituted. On 5th July 1942 his battalion was dispatched to Gibraltar and a week later he was promoted to Acting Captain, gaining full Captain in the October.

A brief entry in his records says that he *"died as a result of an accident, 16th May 1943"* in Gibraltar. His daughter says that the incident seems to be shrouded in mystery and she has never been able to find out what happened. It seems strange also that the Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC) gives his place of burial as the French Cemetery of Le Petit Lac in North Africa not Gibraltar.

The CWGC also records that Stanley was seconded to the Somerset Light Infantry but there is no mention of this in his army record papers.

Two mysteries to solve !

As stated before not much information has yet been discovered about the middle brother **William Smallwood**. He also joined the Loyal Regiment North Lancashire in September 1925. It is thought he came out of the army at the end of his time in 1933 and it is not known whether he was called up for the war in 1939.

Quite by chance all three brothers met up in Calcutta, probably in 1928, on their way to various postings in India.

I am indebted to Sandra Dench and Betty Gilbert for the service record information and personal memories of these three Earby brothers who all joined the Loyal Regiment, North Lancashire.

Note on World War II army service records :-

Army service records covering the 2nd world war and beyond are subject to a 75 year closure which means that WW II records will not be generally available for a few years yet. However if you are the service person to whom the record relates, you or someone with your written permission, will be able to obtain the record. Also if you are the official next-of-kin to that service person you may also apply for the record.

The address for Army Service Records is
Army Personnel Centre,
Historic Disclosures,
Mail Point 400,
Kentigern House,
65 Brown Street,

Glasgow,
G28 EX

An official form must be obtained and the necessary proof for next of kin may be necessary. There will usually be a fee which was £25 when I used their services and you may have to wait several months for a reply at busy periods e.g. at the time of anniversaries etc.

HOW MUCH RETAILING HAS CHANGED IN EARBY
by Stephanie Carter

In the space of four decades many of the thriving, family owned, small shops in Earby have been replaced by chain stores and supermarkets in neighbouring towns. This, with increased car ownership and, more recently, the escalating use of the internet for 'on line' purchasing use, has caused a vast array of skills demonstrated by the specialist retailer to be lost as supermarkets obliterate independent retailers.

Most people want to shop in a way that is convenient and affordable and who can resist as supermarkets advertise: "£1 off"; "Every little helps"; "The very best for less"; "Everyday low prices"; "Quality food attractively priced"; "Half price fruit and veg"; "2 for the price of 1"; "Buy one get one free"?

In the days when Earby retained a myriad of small shops, the advertisers used words such as "respect", "obedient", "satisfaction guaranteed", "a trial order solicited", "orders delivered" and concentrated on promptness of service, individuality and personal service and most local people shopped in the town. Looking at some of the adverts is a journey back in time.

Varley's Butcher - 9 Victoria Road (1948/1955)

"A trial solicited – orders delivered daily"
"All orders promptly attended to"

Maynard's Gents Outfitter - 21 Victoria Road (1937)

"Now while we're on the dazzling stuff we'd really like to say,
That Maynard's winter fashions form a dazzling display,
Exclusiveness in style and cut, you won't find every day,
Is stamped on everything you buy from his unique display,
The city shop that's known to all, Oh yes – and by the way,
You won't find city prices there its less you're asked to pay,
So go to Maynard's city shop and why not right away?...
Maynard's the fashion centre"

Smith's Chemist - 29 Victoria Road (1937)

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"Your doctor's demands accurately and quickly fulfilled with drugs of tested purity."

Emmott's Jewellers - 39 Victoria Road (1932)

"The workpeople of Earby are noted for being always "on time" and "all there". They rely with confidence on the Perfect Timekeepers supplied by Emmott's the Jewellers"

Hodgson's Shoes - 58 Victoria Road

"Kiltie carefully fitted shoes"

Garlick's Electricals - 41 Victoria Road (1973)

"To most of us the Telly is law, opinion, conversation, home, life itself. But when your TV is out of action your world collapses. Adults quarrel, children run wild, teenagers leave home. We know that sometimes a TV set can go wrong. So we take a lot of trouble to keep your family happy by going to extremes to give an excellent after sales service. You won't thank us for it - You'll be too busy watching TV. Harry Garlick - the TV Centre"

Evans Clogger - 62 Victoria Road (1909)

"Clogs made to measure. Repairs neatly done"

Hutchinson Electrical - 62 Victoria Road (1932)

"All workmanship by skilled labour and guaranteed in writing...modern radio sets in stock which we will demonstrate free without obligation"

Mosley's Tailors - 64 Victoria Road

"Mourning orders promptly attended to"

"Are you prepared for the winter? Is your attire all that is to be desired? Are you quite at ease on ordinary or special occasions? If not visit S Mosley & Son ladies and gents tailors"

Taylor & Cowgill Greengrocer- 67 Victoria Road (1937)

"Say it with flowers...flowers tell what the heart wants to say"

John Smith Newsagent & Tobacconist - 11 Water Street (1937)

"Try John Smith - well known throughout the district to hold largest variety of cigarettes and tobacco and in good condition"

Morgan's Newsagents & Tobacconist - 11 Water Street (1969)

"A good range of pipes and smoking requisites...visit our modern shop"

Timpson's Confectioner - 33 Water Street (1951)

"Quality cakes. Good health is a sweet away"

Miss Sturdy Milliner - 25 Colne Road (1900)

"I have now pleasure in announcing that I have a choice selection of Spring Millinery. The

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favour of your patronage and recommendation is respectfully solicited
Yours obediently - A Sturdy"

Harrison's Grocers - Water Street (1909/1950)

"Goods of the best quality and reasonable prices always in stock...Goods delivered to any part of the town"

"Housewives, place your confidence in us"



Bethel's General Store - 1 Chapel Street (1951) (Picture right)

"You require it, we sell it"

Yates General Store - 2 Salterforth Lane / Road

High class grocer...service with a smile"

READ MORE ON THE SHOPS OF EARBY IN THE SOCIETY'S NEW PUBLICATION TO BE LAUNCHED AT THE AUTUMN FAYRE.

COLNE TO SKIPTON "THE MISSING LINK"

By Bob Abel and Helen Horner



The current end of the line at Colne

On Sunday 1st April a special train departed from Colne station en route for Skipton. You might be forgiven for thinking this was an elaborate April fools day joke as the track between Colne and Skipton via Earby was dismantled 37 years ago. But no, 300 passengers who had booked on the trip were no fools, the journey was to take a round about route via Nelson, Burnley, Blackburn, Clitheroe and Hellifield with a reversal in direction at Settle Junction. It seemed bizarre to say the least to be able to see both sides of Pendle Hill on the same train journey. (Some 100 or so would be passengers were disappointed, so quickly were the tickets snapped up.)

The trip had been organised by the Skipton and East Lancashire Rail Action Partnership (SELRAP) which is actively campaigning for the reinstatement of the Colne to Skipton line via Earby

The four carriage class 156 diesel multiple unit glided out of what purports to be Colne Station with the Mayor of Pendle, Councillor George Adam, travelling with us as far as

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Nelson during which time he spoke to the passengers in support of SELRAP's aims and wished all a pleasant journey.

From Colne to Blackburn we passed scenes of industrial dereliction, evidence of the demise of the once proud Lancashire textile industry and litter strewn embankments, back alleys and yards not normally seen from the road. However, beyond Blackburn as we coasted through the Ribble Valley and the southern end of the Yorkshire Dales the landscape changed. Embankments were sprinkled with daffodils and primroses and the lush green meadows were alive with new lambs. The sun shone and the sky was blue for the whole journey. It felt good to have left the car behind, settled into a comfortable seat in front of a picture window watching the world slide by.

We arrived at Hellifield, once an important junction on the route to Scotland, but had to journey on to Settle Junction to reverse on to the Skipton line and then through the valley of the River Aire to reach our destination. The train was greeted at Skipton by the Mayor, Councillor Mike Doyle, and Derek Jennings of SELRAP read out a letter from the Mayor of Pendle for all to hear. The Mayor of Skipton also commended SELRAP's aims citing the problems with commuting by car into Bradford.



Awaiting the return departure

At Skipton two guided walks had been organised, one through Skipton Woods and another led by Skipton local historian Peter Bewes looking at Skipton's railway heritage.

Others, like myself and Helen, feeling less energetic, sauntered round the monthly farmers' market drooling over the Yorkshire delicacies on offer before retiring to a canalside hostelry for refreshment.

The return journey took the same route with the blue skies and sunshine continuing and we arrived back in Colne just after six o'clock, an enjoyable day having been had by all.

This was not only an outing but also a means of bringing SELRAP's cause to the attention of the public. The local and national press were in attendance with reporters from the Daily Mirror, Lancashire Telegraph and the Colne Times and Alan Whitehouse, the BBC's northern transport correspondent, who spent the journey compiling a film and interview report for the Monday's Look North programme from Leeds. Members of Pendle Movie Makers were also on board filming and interviewing and a commemorative DVD is planned for release later this year.

SELRAP is a very active group striving firstly to save the Colne to Skipton line track bed from encroachment, with a view to seeing the line reopened by 2012. For details of how to join the membership secretary, Derek Jennings, can be contacted by e-mail at

derek_trains@hotmail.co.uk

VICTORIAN AND EDWARDIAN LEISURE

At the April meeting we welcomed Ian Dewhirst, one of our most popular speakers as demonstrated by the size of that evening's audience.

In his unique style, Ian provided us with a glimpse of the way that our Victorian and Edwardian ancestors entertained themselves.

It wasn't until the latter years of Queen Victoria's reign that leisure as we know it started to be indulged in by the working classes. A combination of improved working conditions with shorter working hours, more disposable income together with the development of more efficient gas lighting, meant that there was time, even on long winter nights, for activities other than work.

Drawing on examples from his native Keighley, Ian described some of the activities indulged in during the years of Queen Victoria's and Edward VII's reigns.

Cycling became a very popular pursuit. Keighley Cycling Club had its own building and had several hundred members. One of the more crazy episodes was trying to be the fastest to cycle backwards from Skipton to Keighley, a marvel impossible to behold with today's traffic.

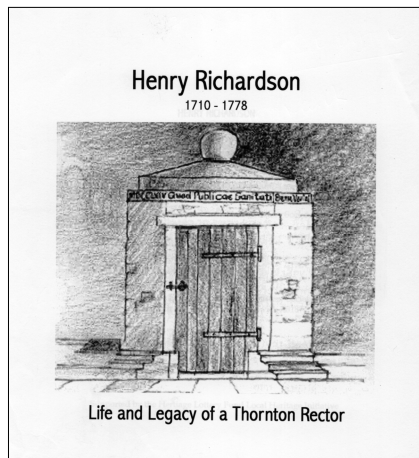
Ian drew on the writings of local people for other examples of leisure activities including entertainments at the theatre and music hall.

Among the entertainments of the day was display parachuting, obviously not as we know it today. The intrepid parachutist was sent aloft dangling from a hot air balloon. At the requisite height he would let go and parachute down to the admiring throng below. On one such occasion in Keighley disaster struck. The parachutist became tangled in his balloon and was soon being swept away on a westerly breeze to descend, rather the worse for wear, to the east of Pontefract. Undaunted he returned to Keighley the following day to the acclaim of the crowds.

Parks, public gardens and playing fields began to appear, usually due to the benefaction of local manufacturers and business men and were very popular, particular on Sundays.

From 1848, allotments were becoming established and gardening became another pastime.

Pig keeping became a characteristic pass time and in one village at weekends men were seen proudly grooming their pigs, much as twenty first century man would be washing and polishing his prized motor car.



All Ian's examples were drawn from local sources, including minute books of various organisation and recalled the social history of the ordinary person in his own surroundings not, as Ian explained, the history you find in the glossy history books.

NEW PUBLICATION

Part of the project to restore and provide access to the Church Well in Thornton churchyard is to produce a book about the life of the Rector who was responsible for the covering of the well in 1764. That rector was Henry

Richardson and during the research for the book we have discovered an interesting yet enigmatic figure in Thornton's parish history. The research has also highlighted a number of tangible legacies he has left to the village.

The research was carried out by a team of members led by Derek Clabburn, under the Chairmanship of Bev Parker, which has culminated in a book written by Derek with contributions from other members and a section by Architectural Historian, Susan Wrathmel, on Henry Richardson's Rectory.

The book, titled "*Henry Richardson 1710 -1788, Life and Legacy of a Thornton Rector*", is currently with the printers and it is hoped to launch it at the Thornton Sitooterie (open gardens) event over the week end of June 16th and 17th.

The production of the book, as well as the rest of the project, is being funded by the Lottery Heritage Fund (LHI) and it will therefore be very reasonably priced at £5-00.

If you cannot get to the Sitooterie weekend it is hoped that the book will be available from the Council shops at both Earby and Barnoldswick. It will also be available at Society meetings or by post, at £6-00, from :

The Treasurer, EDLHS, 22 Salterforth Road , Earby, Barnoldswick, Lancs , BB18 6ND
Cheques Payable to Earby and District Local History Society.



WELBURY HOLGATE EXHIBITION

Many readers will at least have heard of Welbury Holgate (right) and some will have known him personally.

Welbury was what would have been known in times past as an antiquarian and today as a local historian. However he was more than that, he was interested in Geology, Archaeology and Nature. To compliment this he was an avid collector of local material from prehistoric

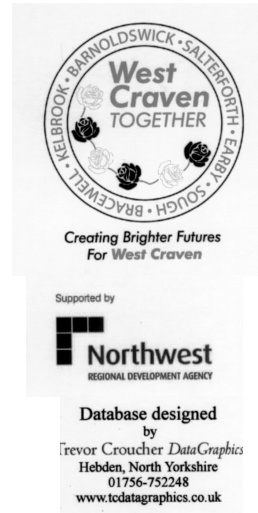
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arrowheads to pamphlets and much of his collection was on display in the family bakery shop in Water Street.

Following Welbury's death in 1961, the bulk of his collection was sent to Craven Museum where it has lain ever since with very few items seeing the light of day. However, museum staff are now cataloguing the collection and it is to be used in an exhibition at the museum.

The exhibition runs from 11th July to 18th September and will include not only as much of the collection as possible but also Welbury Holgate's story. It is open from 10-00 am to 4-00 pm except Tuesdays so there is plenty of chance to visit.

Anna Bowman, Collections Co-ordinator at the Craven museum, has asked that thanks be passed on to all those who helped to build up the portrait of Welbury Holgate and it is hoped that copies of the material gathered will be donated to the Society's archives



SOCIETY ARCHIVES PROJECT UPDATE

As reported in the Spring 2007 Chronicles, funding was being sought to purchase computer hardware and software to enable the archive cataloguing project to start. It can now be reported that funding has been generously provided by West Craven Together (WCT) in association with the North West Regional Development Agency, under their Community Chest scheme. The cash grant from WTC will be £ 2468 with the total project cost, including a cost for volunteer time, amounting to at least £3607.

A new laptop computer with the required software has been purchased and Trevor Croucher Data Graphics was commissioned to set up the data base which is now up and running. Data entry has begun and if you would like to help with this project please contact the Society Archivist, Margaret Greenwood.

SOCIETY ANNUAL DINNER 2007

Superstitions were put on one side when the Society's annual dinner was held at Auntie Emily's on Friday 13th of April.

Guests gathered in the conservatory for pre dinner sherry. As the dinner was later in the year than usual it was still daylight and we looked out on to a field of new born lambs and scurrying rabbits enjoying the evening sunshine.

Janine Bowker produced an excellent roast beef dinner with all the trimmings and a convivial evening was enjoyed by all.

WHAT'S INN A NAME?

Earby Chronicles

At the May meeting the guest speaker was Cliff Astin a retired teacher who has been on the public speaking circuit for many years. His talk was about pub names and their origins and we had a virtual pub crawl round Lancashire. Cliff cited many examples of intriguing and unusual hostelry names only a few of which are related here.

The Scotch Piper is reputed to be the oldest pub in Lancashire. Situated between Liverpool and Southport it is said to have been originally built in the 14th century. However a recent archaeological survey dates the current building as 16th century. There is a legend that pubs were built around an oak tree and this is said to have been the case here.

Originally called the Royal Oak legend tells that the change of name to Scotch Piper came about because a wounded Scottish Piper from one of the Jacobite Rebellions (1715 or 1745) took refuge at the inn and later married the inn keeper's daughter. Interesting explanations were given for two pub names referring to bulls. The White Bull at Ribchester has its name origin not in the animal sense but is derived from Papal Bull or edict. The Bull was

**Deadline for items to be considered for the
September 2007 Chronicles is
AUGUST 15th**

PROGRAMME

Saturday 14th July (evening)
Strawberries and Wine Trip on the Embsay Steam Railway

Tuesday 21st August
Jean Ingham - "Hatches, Matches and Dispatches"
Family history talk

Tuesday 18th September

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Local History
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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.

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
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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.

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