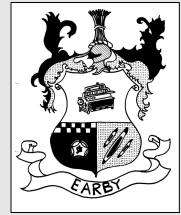


# Earby Chronicles

Edition 39

WINTER 2005



## 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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**£1.50**  
Members of  
Society free

## TENTH ANNIVERSARY YEAR

### CONGRATULATIONS

Bev Parker the Society Vice Chairman and Margaret Brown the Society Secretary were both awarded "Certificates in Local History" by Lancaster University in October.

Bev and Margaret undertook the three year part time course working with tutors at the University. The first year covered both local and national history relating to a particular topic, the second year concentrated on the access to and the use and interpretation of historical

archives and the third year required the writing of a 10,000 word dissertation. Bev's final year dissertation was on "the Highway Records of the Settle Rural District" showing how these records have developed over the years from the 18th century. Margaret chose "How Industrialisation Affected the Health of the Population of Burnley in the 19th century"

"Both agreed that the course was both enjoyable and well worth while. Bev commented that " It was a fabulous course and really interesting. It was academic yet not too heavy. Both recommend the course with Margaret commenting "that although they got tremendous support from the tutors they needed the commitment and self motivation to carry it through"



Margaret Brown and Bev Parker proudly display their awards.

### Recent talks & features

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### EARBY CO-OP PART III

By Stephanie Carter

In 1886-88 the Central Co-op store in Earby stocked all the grocery needs of the working class population of Earby. Much of the food was basic and plain and most of it had to be weighed out, cut and bagged up in the shop. Flour came by the sack. "Bags of Sankey's sugar", "Tate's cube and granulated sugar", "Demerara sugar", "raw sugar", "40 loaves of Day's sugar" were ordered and "white sugar sold at 2lbs for 4½d." American white cheese was sold and "tierces of lard" and "barrels of lard" were sliced up and sold at 5½d per lb. Butter came in "kegs" or "firkins", "firkin of finest oak old butter" and "Irish butter" and "Kiel butter".

Eggs were sometimes purchased locally, but also "lease 600 Irish eggs" and also egg powders were frequently used. "2 cwt of Japan neat rice" was ordered from Liverpool and "best rice sold at 2½d per lb". Barley and Indian meal were also available.

Great prominence was given to pork, with pigs bought locally and rolls of American bacon and "1 bale Irish roll 12/- and ½ doz hams at 53/-" and "1 bale Irish bacon at 16/-." As well as bacon, "5lbs pig tails from Chester Co-op" were obtained. Lunch tongue was available in tins.

On one occasion the order included "2 boxes of bloaters and 1 of kippers from Manchester". Crown brand salmon was bought in cases and also "flat tins Ewens



A Co-operative society procession in Victoria Road

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salmon".

All ingredients for home baking were available: arrowroot 1/- per lb, currants, sultanas, "80 lbs hemp seed", syrup and "Mother Seigel's syrup", pearl tapioca and flake tapioca; white sago, Duff baking powders, candied peel, lemon peel, ground rice and "cinnamon from Skipton".

Flavourings included "tin of Colman's mustard to weigh out", barrels of vinegar, white pepper, mace and cayenne pepper, and Yorkshire Relish.

Biscuits were popular including Bath biscuits, tea biscuits sold at 3½d per lb, ginger snaps, chocolate biscuits, coffee biscuits and coconut biscuits.

Drinks included tinned milk, Cadbury, Van Holtens and Epps cocoa, Frank's coffee from London, green packet tea and liquor tea from London, bean and ground coffee and coffee essence. Ceylon tea was bought at 18lbs for 1/4.

Fruit included boxes of oranges, barrels of apples from Goole, "valencias", grapes and figs. Potatoes were ordered by the ton "1½ tons carrots and 1½ tons of Selby magnum potatoes to be sold at ½d per lb" (Jan 1888). Brown onions and black eyed and green peas were also stocked.

Other items available for purchase included twist, fancy tobacco and boxes of cigars; and for the sweet tooth boiled sweets, Fry's chocolate and lemon kali.

### A SOUVENIR OF ST. PETERS METHODIST CHURCH

This year, Walter Nuttall, the proprietor of the Riley Street Motor Mechanics D Wilkinson, decided to retire and the garage was put up for sale. The Building is on the site of the former Riley Street Methodist Church and a part of the church building had been incorporated into the garage building. The site will probably be demolished for a residential development.

Walter invited the history society to look round the premises and Margaret Brown took a series of photographs of what was previously her father's business. One room of the church actually survived almost intact even with its stained glass windows.

Walter organised for one of the windows to be taken out and sent to local joiner, Stephen Turner, for him to construct a wooden frame to contain the window. The framed window was then presented to the Society to keep as a memento of one of the disappeared buildings of Earby.

There were a number of memorial stones incorporated into the garage structure and one was recovered. It is hoped that the others can likewise be saved.

Thanks to Walter and Stephen for their generous gesture.

## **ORIGINS AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE CRAVEN HERALD**

Our September guest speaker was Ian Lockwood, editor of one of our local newspapers, the Craven Herald.

In January 1853 John Tasker, a book seller and printer, launched a monthly publication, the "Craven Herald". He was not the first by one month as in the previous December John Garner commenced publishing the short lived "Skipton Advertiser and Monthly Recorder". Garner outraged the local paper buying population by printing information about the eligible local single ladies and his journal never recovered. In 1854 a third journal, "The Home Visitor" was launched by the Skipton Temperance Movement.

Ian explained why this sudden upsurge in interest in journals; Skipton was beginning to expand, the railway from Leeds had been opened, education was improving (more people could read) but most importantly stamp duty on papers was reduced in 1846 from 4d to 1d and was abolished altogether in 1853 thus making the publications more affordable.

These early papers were not as we know modern broadsheets and cannot really be called newspapers as there was very little if any news in them. They were principally advertising sheets and when Tasker's 1p Craven Herald was first published he described it as a "Journal of Literature and Science".

The only competition to the Craven Herald was the "Home Visitor" now run by John Dawson. Robert Tasker, son of John, became post master of Skipton and for whatever reason ceased publication of the Herald which was dormant for some 7 years. The "Home Visitor" changed ownership in 1865 and was now called the Craven Pioneer with a very Liberal / Gladstone political leaning.

To balance this, the local Conservatives revived the Craven Herald under the Craven Conservative Newspaper Company. They bought Tasker's business lock stock and barrel.

The rivalry between the two newspapers is well illustrated by a notorious libel case of 1911. The re-elected Liberal MP, William Clough, was accused of striking a woman who he thought had knocked off his hat. The Herald claimed he had actually hit the woman; the Pioneer was equally adamant that Clough had merely remonstrated with her. The case went to the High Court where the Craven Herald was acquitted of libel, not so much on what was printed, but more on the deflation of Clough's reputation. Clough was trying to make out how considerate a man he was but transcripts of his parliamentary speeches proved otherwise. He rather shot himself in the foot.

Other significant dates in the Herald's history include the first use of pictures in 1905 and the merger of the two bitter rivals the Herald and the Pioneer in 1936. In 1987 potential capital expenses forced the company to be sold to Westminster Press part of the Pearson



group. Subsequently they were sold to Newsquest who more recently have gone into American ownership. 1995 saw the first colour being introduced.

Today The Craven Herald prints some 22,000 copies a week and is the 72nd largest of 2000 UK local papers

**THE BRITISH FIRE SERVICE AND THE  
POST WAR AUXILIARY FIRE SERVICE**

**by Bob Ayrton (AFS 1958-1969)**

A service to communities has been available in the form of a fire brigade since the mid to late 1800s. Prior to this little more than ladders, buckets of water and sand were available in town and village squares, maintained initially by church wardens and later by local councils.

The fire brigades were formed by local councils and had teams of firemen using horse drawn steam water pumps. In the early 1900s motor fire engines replaced the horses.

In the years leading up to the World War II a need was seen to be able to provide an area emergency service in addition to the town service and the local brigades were increased in size and trained in wartime requirements in addition to providing a peacetime service. Also the Auxiliary Fire Service (AFS) was formed to assist the normal brigades and to cover outlying areas.

In 1941 the fire service was nationalised and all sections were then called the National Fire Service (NFS). The service remained nationalised until the war ended in 1945. It then reverted to local authority control until 1946, when control in small towns etc. was transferred to County Councils with large towns and cities retaining their own control.

By this time new threats existed in the form of the "Cold War" and the possibility of nuclear attack. New equipment was obtained to form Mobile Fire Columns again called the Auxiliary Fire Service (AFS).

Having been too young for service in the Second World War I decided to join the AFS in my late teens. I joined the Colne branch; Barnoldswick had an AFS branch but Earby did not and most of the Earby AFS personnel joined at Barnoldswick.

At Colne there were usually about 10 men in the AFS, all volunteers and from a wide cross section of professions. We didn't get paid except for a £10 annual "bounty" which was eventually stopped. Our employers usually gave us time off work for training courses with the Home Office paying for lost time.

We did our local training with the Colne Fire Brigade in Dockray Street on Thursday evenings and Sunday mornings. We had our own self propelled emergency pump (more familiarly known as a Green Goddess) which was garaged lower down Dockray Street. We also attended training courses every year at our national training centre in Gloucestershire and full scale exercises took us with mobile columns as far away as Glasgow, London,

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Grimsby and South Wales. One training course was on the use of all terrain motorbikes which could also be used for riding over collapsed buildings as well as rough terrain.

The most memorable exercise was to commemorate the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the formation of the London Fire Brigade. This involved mobile columns from all parts of the country providing jets of water all around London docks

As I have said the AFS was re-formed in 1949 to deal with major emergencies which might have arisen out of the cold war. It was 1962 with the Cuban Missile Crisis when the Cold War was on the brink of heating up into all out nuclear war.

The first priority of this service was to be able to move large numbers of personnel and equipment from various parts of the country to one affected area. To this end the AFS was grouped into self contained "fire columns" which consisted of up to 144 vehicles including Green Goddesses, Land Rovers, motorcycles, rescue equipment, and all manner of vehicles adapted as pipe carrying trucks, communications vehicles, and catering trucks etc. The central AFS storage depot for Lancashire and Cheshire was based in Warrington where the fleets of vehicles were stored and maintained. In those days women were not employed as fire fighters but they were involved with the communications and catering elements of the AFS.

The fire columns had capability of moving large quantities of water from where it was clean into affected areas where drinking water may have been contaminated. They were also equipped for fire fighting and rescue and the self propelled emergency pumps (Green Goddesses) were a familiar sight at local fire stations.



Bob Ayrton admires a beautifully restored 1952 4 x 2 self propelled emergency pump (one of the famous Green Goddesses) belonging to Graham Wilkinson of Brierfield

We responded to the fire siren on many occasions to assist the local brigade if needed. I remember several occasions when we had to help out at large fires, in particular the massive fire at Riddihough's Timber yard at Valley Saw Mills in Colne and at Pressed Felts at Spring Garden Mill.

On one particularly bad night in West Craven there was a spate of barn fires caused by an arsonist and we had to pass several fires on the way to the one we were sent to.

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This service remained until 1969 when Harold Wilson's government decided that the threat from the Cold War had thawed sufficiently to disband the AFS.

The equipment was kept in reserve on a care and maintenance basis for use in extreme emergencies and we can recently remember the army being called into action during the firemen's strike of 1977 and 2002 and using the old green goddesses.

However, technology has overtaken these vintage green goddesses and this year (2005) the government commenced selling them off, replacing them with vehicles with up to date equipment and speed.

From 1969 to the present day the fire service has seen many changes. It is now called the "Fire and Rescue Service", catering for modern needs such as the increase in road traffic accidents and motorway situations. Equipment and training has been improved to meet the needs of industry, chemical and bio-hazard spillages etc. and the service now plays a vital role in dealing with acts of terrorism.

How the Fire and Rescue Service develops from here we can observe with interest.

### UP THE DALE SLOWLY

This was the title of Dennis Cairn's talk at the October meeting. Dennis has been a voluntary warden for the Yorkshire Dales National Park for over twenty years and has much experience of taking parties on guided walks. We had a virtual stroll up Malhamdale with Dennis's well illustrated talk.

Starting with a view of Malham Cove from Barnoldswick, we followed the Leeds - Liverpool canal to Gargrave with its Eshton Hall. Then up the dale via Winterburn, Friars Head and St Helen's Farm to Airton and Kirkby Malham with slides of some of the historic houses along the way.

At Malham Dennis showed some slides taken forty years ago and the same scene taken more recently to highlight the changes which have occurred.

We saw an example of an old mediaeval cross, one of a series of ancient way markers which guided pack horse trains across the wild moors. Bygone moorland farmsteads were seen, some abandoned and some in the safe keeping of the National Trust.

Amongst all this history Dennis included natural history with beautiful slides of wild

### ANNUAL DINNER

The society annual dinner is being held at Aunt Emily's Tea Room on Stoney Bank Road, Earby on Saturday February 25th at 7-30 for 8-00.

A Booking form is attached to this Chronicles and should be returned as soon as possible as places are limited

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flowers, some of them quite rare, and views of traditional pasture, a sea of wild flora.

Some of the most striking and ancient relics of the dale are the still visible, Viking and Celtic field systems dating from the times when some arable farming had to be done despite the poor soils.

Dennis certainly rekindled an interest in this historic Malhamdale.

### FRANK WADDINGTON

The Society has recently been contacted by the wife and daughter of Frank Waddington who were here on a visit to the UK from Israel and who were hoping to learn something of his family and earlier life.

It is hoped that some members may remember Frank and his brother Arthur from when they lived at Fiddling Clough and were involved with Earby Brass Band. Frank subsequently left Earby eventually becoming known as the "Gutter Parson" (He ministered to the down and outs) in Manchester.

According to his family he then spent some time travelling the world doing missionary work. At some stage he converted to Judaism, adopted the surname Golding and settled in Israel where he died earlier this year.

His wife, Debbie, and daughter Shaharit would be delighted to receive any information about Frank and his Family and can be contacted at the following e-mail address at goldbash@013.net.il. Alternatively details can be passed on to the Society archivist, Margaret Greenwood, who will pass them on to the family.

### NEW PUBLICATIONS

The Society launched two new publications this Autumn

#### **EARBY OF YESTERYEAR**

In 1984 the late William Shuttleworth of North Holme Farm, Earby, made a tape recording of reminiscences. He recalled not only the "old style of farming" but also Earby of yesteryear including memories of some of the characters of the village. He also has fond memories of the Skipton to Colne railway which passed along the edge of the farm.

His daughter, Stephanie Carter, made a transcription of the tape which was used as a basis for the book.

#### **EARBY IN WAR TIME by Peter Dawson.**

Following the VE/VJ day commemorations in June this year it was decided that Peter ought to commit his memories of Earby during World War II to paper and the result is this book. Peter, like many others of his generation, had to grow up quickly during the war years and he still has vivid memories of those difficult times.

**EARBY WEATHER**

The following item was discovered by Squire Firth in a copy of the Chronicles of Ermysted dated Spring Term 1947. If this years long range winter weather forecast is correct this could be an omen.

During the seven week period from January 25th to March 16th, Earby, in common with the rest of Britain, suffered some of the worst Winter weather ever experienced.

It started on Saturday January 25th with a light snowfall and a strong east wind and there was a further fall on the Tuesday evening. All that week the temperature did not rise above 34 degrees Fahrenheit and on Wednesday January 29th a minimum air temperature of 6.5 degrees F. (minus 14 degrees C or 25.5 degrees F. of frost ) was recorded.



**Snow Drifts at the junction of New Road and Green End Road**

The first weekend of February saw a slight thaw, but on the Sunday evening the wind shifted from south-east to east and it brought with it more snow. Early Tuesday morning there was a heavy snowfall accompanied by a strong east wind, which caused bad drifting and deep drifts blocked the Earby-Skipton road at the top of the notorious Wysick Hill. The road was reopened on the Friday but the strong east wind, sweeping across the exposed fields at the foot of Pinhaw Beacon blocked both the road and railway early on Saturday morning but it was possible to restore single line working during the afternoon and the

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road was freed on Sunday evening. On Monday February 10th the wind continued its fell work by again blocking one railway line and the Skipton road but both were reopened on the Wednesday morning. On the 16th there was a slight change for the better, for the sunshine returned after a complete absence of nearly three weeks but temperatures sank even lower. Saturday 22nd had 2.5 hours of sunshine with a minimum temperature of 5.5 degrees F (-15 C). The following day the wind veered from east to south-west bringing six hours of sunshine and higher temperatures the minimum being 33 degrees F. But this was short lived, for though Monday had 4.5 hours of sunshine it also had the lowest temperature recorded during the cold spell - 4 degrees F (-16C). Wednesday February 26th had a further heavy snow fall which blocked both road and railway, but during the morning the snow turned to rain and the highest reading for the month (37 degrees F) Was recorded. The daytime thaw with keen overnight frost continued to the end of the month, the last two days having 2 hours of sunshine each.

February 1947 created many records. Snow fell on fifteen days, there were 25.7 hours of sunshine and on only one day was the minimum temperature above freezing point. In fifteen days the temperature never rose above freezing point.

March dawned sunny, the first day having eight hours of sunshine: the first four days had an aggregate of 23.3 hours (the minimum temperatures for those four days were 10, 5, 7.5 and 23 degrees F. Snow fell on the Friday and Saturday but there followed a partial thaw. On Wednesday March 12th an east -south-east wind brought the worst blizzard of the Winter. Commencing about 3 PM all road and rail transport was halted by 7 PM .The equivalent of 0.98 inches of rain fall but by midnight the snow had turned to rain.

Although further low temperatures were recorded, the thaw now got well under way, accompanied by much rain but many minor moor roads are still blocked and will remain so for some time. Concern was at first felt as to the danger of flooding when the streams rose rapidly with the thaw, but the township was, luckily, spared the dreadful experience it suffered twice last year.

I am deeply indebted to the Surveyor of Earby Urban District Council, who has kindly supplied all the figures mentioned above.

D.T. Lower VI (Ermysted's Grammar School, Skipton).

Editors Note - It would be interesting to find out who D.T is, presumably a resident of Earby.

Squire Firth has donated the Edition of Chronicles of Ermysted to the society Archives

## **CONVICT TRANSPORTATION TO AUSTRALIA**

At our November meeting we welcomed back Fred Holcroft from Wigan as our guest speaker. His talk was on Convict Transportation to Australia.

Fred began with a look at the way criminals were generally dealt with. During the 18<sup>th</sup> century huge social changes were taking place particularly with industrialisation and the move from rural to urban life. The methods of dealing with crime did not keep pace with the changing circumstances. The old system of the village constable did not work any more.

One of the consequences was draconian measures which included the death penalty for what we would today call minor crimes. There was a reluctance to use this ultimate sanction and consequently the prisons began to over flow.

Transportation was not a new idea, "banishment" had been used centuries earlier and transportation to the West Indies and Southern American States had been used. The British jails were mostly in private ownership and the prisoners were sold on to shipping contractors who then sold them on again to plantation owners for the term of their sentences.

However the American War of Independence ended this sanction.

Australia was seen as a suitable alternative not only could these criminals be removed but at the same time they could be a source of people to settle and populate this vast country.

William Richards put in a bid to transport prisoners to Australia and a first fleet was assembled in 1786. Richards was able to undercut his competitors by obtaining a contract to carry tea from china as a return cargo.

Contrary to popular myth Fred explained how well the prisoners were treated. The ships were quite modern and new and both crew and inmates were well fed with fresh food and sources of vitamin c and in fact the death rate on the prison ships was less than for normal passenger carrying vessels.

The average age of the prisoners was 27

The fleet left in May 1787 and 8 months later arrived at Botany Bay having voyaged via the Canaries and South Africa and then used the prevailing winds (the Roaring Forties) to carry them to Australia.

A second fleet left in 1789 but these prisoners were not as lucky since Richards did not get the contract and many died en route. This fleet also had a higher proportion of women prisoners again with a view to permanent settlement and colonisation of Australia.

Fred concluded his talk with some examples of prisoners whom he had been able to research and gave us some tips on researching transportees ourselves.



### ALL'S WELL AT ST. MARY'S

In 2004 it was realised that the building covering the ancient well in St Mary's churchyard in Thornton-in-Craven was in urgent need of restoration. It was 240 years old and was certainly showing its age.

The well was covered by in 1764 by the then Rector, Henry Richardson, who had the well inscribed as follows.

**Fontem hunc salutiferum et per antiquum Tecto munivit Anno Æræ  
Christianæ MDCCLXIV Quod Publicæ Sanitati bene vortat  
H. RICHARDSON RECTOR**

Which translates as

**This Health Giving and Ancient Well, H. RICHARDSON Covered in the  
Year of the Christian Era 1764 May it Prove to be a Blessing to Mankind**



Since the well building was to be restored to prevent it from collapsing it was decided that it would be beneficial if access to the well could be improved (The well is situated at the foot of a steep grassy bank making access difficult even for able bodied people). It was



resolved to set up a project to raise funding not only to restore the well building but also to provide a pathway, of suitable incline and design, down to the well and provide a paved viewing area.

Funds were procured from North Yorkshire County Council and Craven District Council through their Listed Building Repair scheme and from St Mary's Church and St Mary's 100 club to renovate the well building. The Local Heritage

**The completed pathway to the well**



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Initiative (LHI) were applied to for the money to provide the new "access for all". The LHI is funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund and administered by the Countryside Agency with additional money from the Nationwide Building Society. The criteria for obtaining this financial support is that the project should be led by local people to investigate, explain and care for their local landscape, landmarks, traditions and culture. Also there must be active involvement of volunteers from local groups and individuals; that is the local community should be drawn in.

The original scheme as envisaged was to require a grant of £25,000 with an almost equivalent value of volunteer time. However just as we had finalised the grant application the funding criteria were altered and the maximum grant allowed was reduced to £12,000. This obviously delayed the application as a complete rethink was necessary and the project had to be cut to fit the new funding situation.

It was decided to divide the project into two phases and after completion of phase I to apply for a further slice of funding to complete the project.

In February this year we finally heard that we had been awarded £9990 from the LHI plus and extra £2000 from the Nationwide Building Society, followed by a further £1600 from LHI for the archaeological work. The Skipton Building Society also chipped in with £100.

Phase I is now completed and the pathway has been installed with part of the viewing area. It is hoped that phase II can be completed by spring/early summer of 2006, providing that the funding is available. This will be to complete the paved area and enclose it with a low wall which will also be used for seating and to put a more durable surface on the pathway.



**A birds eye view of the dig taken from the church tower  
by Nick Livsey**

Architects, Wales, Wales and Rawson from Skipton were employed to oversee the project and an excellent job was done by them and the contractors Enoch Harrison & Son.

Before any work could commence an archaeological survey had to be carried out to establish that the building work would not destroy any important archaeological evidence and to this end a professional archaeologist, John Buglass, from Harrogate was employed to advise the committee. During the weekend of 27th and 28th

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August a team of volunteers, under John's supervision, carried out an archaeological dig round the well. Some fragments of mediaeval stained glass and a few old coins were among the few interesting items discovered. John also had a watching brief at the excavation work for the pathway foundation in case any unexpected archaeology was unearthed; as it turned out there was nothing to report.

Bev Parker, the Chair of the project committee, persuaded several local businesses to donate material for the project. These include Tarmac Ltd of Swinden Quarry for 40 tonnes of hard core, Wolseley UK Build Centre, Earby, for wood edging for the path and Raygill Fisheries for offering the stone to build the wall in phase II.

Another aspect of the project has been to set up a research team, led by historian Derek Clabburn, to investigate the history of the well and the Rev. Henry Richardson who covered the well in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

The result has been the publication of a small leaflet but with the main aim of producing a book to be published towards the end of 2006.

Thornton School is also being involved with the project and the children will be producing their own web site based on the project.

Other events during the year included an Easter Garden Competition with the well as the theme and a presence at Thornton's Summer Fete and exhibitions have been mounted at the Thornton Sitooterie event and in Earby Library. All these activities have been to get the community involved and to publicise the project.

It has been a long slog for the steering committee to get the project so far and they are confident of completing the job next year and thanks are due for all the effort they have put in. However, all that effort would have come to nought had it not been for the enthusiastic response from a large number of volunteers to whom the committee extends grateful thanks.

The application for the second phase funding has now been submitted and we eagerly await the outcome.

As an additional bonus, Archaeologist John Buglass was also interested in some of the features of the church itself, particularly some ancient grave slabs situated in the floor of the church under the tower. These are inscribed with a cross with a carved sword on one side

### **DONATIONS TO THE ARCHIVES**

Thanks are due to Howard and Mary Smith for donating "Dolly- Logues" by Katherine Bruce Glasier. The book bears the inscription "Mr John Smith, with kindest Christmas and New Year greetings from his old friend Evaline Challis Conway, Dec 25th 1926". Evaline Conway is believed to have been Katherine Bruce Glasier's sister.

Also to Elizabeth and Neville Blackburn for donating a copy of "Granny's Village", by Roger Mason, the village in question being Thornton-in-Craven.

of the cross. They are quite rare and John is hoping to publish an article on them in one of the archaeology journals.

## **RESEARCH PROJECTS**

### **Earby and District Nursing Association**

Margaret Brown is currently researching Earby's District Nursing Association from 1938, when it was first formed, to 1948 when the National Health Service took over. Margaret would be grateful for any memories, stories or photographs of the nurses and the role they played in the community.

Margaret can be contacted at  
69, Red Lion Street,  
Earby  
Telephone 01282 843932 e-mail [margaret.brown2869@tesco.net](mailto:margaret.brown2869@tesco.net)

### **Earby's War Memorial**

For Earby's VE/VJ Day commemoration in June of this year, the Society mounted a display based on the World War II names on our local war memorials at Earby, Salterforth and Thornton-in-Craven. In the limited time available quite a lot of information was unearthed about local men who were killed in the service of their country. Sources included the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, the local papers from the war period and from local people. However there is still much to discover with the intention of perhaps compiling a book of remembrance.

Do you know anything about the men honoured on our war memorials? Were you related to them? We would like to try and get a photograph of each one of them to be included with their individual stories.

If you can help please contact Bob Abel on 01282 843850

### **Do you have a research project you would like to start?**

The Society is willing to help and guide anyone who may be thinking of delving into any aspect of our local history. This might be the history of your house, the account of a particular mill, the textile industry in Earby, the development of the fire brigade or whatever your pet subject may be.

If you are interested but don't know where to start then contact Bob Abel on 01282 843850 or any member of the committee.

### **Chronicles**

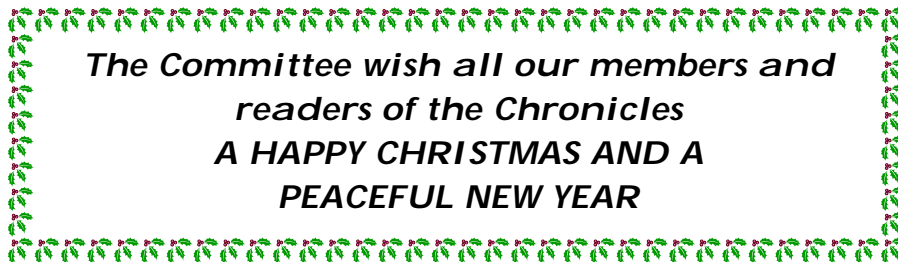
**AUTUMN FAIR**

The Society was represented at the New Road Community Centre's Autumn Fair at the beginning of October. Two tables were booked, one for use as a publications stall and one as a cake stall.

The cake stall was run by Doreen Turner, Gwen Fisher and Anne Marie Cornwell and their takings for the morning were £86-50 towards Society Funds. Thanks to Doreen, Gwen and Anne Marie for their help and all those who donated cakes to sell.

On the publications stall we were selling not only the Society's publications but also some from Victor Laycock, Dennis Cairns and Barnoldswick History Society. (see the publications list attached to this copy of the Chronicles). £196 worth of books were sold, a great effort!

Thanks to Squire Firth, Sue Janion, Helen Horner, Margaret Brown and Bev Parker for their help on the book stall.



<b>PROGRAMME</b>	
Tuesday 17th January	- Ron Bolton "The Clatter of Clogs"
Tuesday 21st February	- AGM plus Bev Parker & Derek Clabburn "Rev. Henry Richardson and the holy well at St Mary's, Thornton-in-Craven"
Tuesday 21st March	- Brian Halliwell "The Golden Age of Comedy"
Tuesday 18th April	- Chris Helme "Legends of the Brass Band"

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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 SUBSCRIPTION**  
**£5.00**  
**UK £7.00**  
**Overseas £11.00**

**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.

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