

ILKLEY MUSEUM AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NEWSPAPER CUTTINGS OF LOCAL
HISTORICAL INTEREST

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G-8

ACROSS THE YEARS

No compunction over dogs suspected of Rabies

100 Years Ago

The dreadful effects from a bite by a dog suffering from rabies was well known 100 years ago, and animals apparently suffering from the disease were put down without compunction. Sometimes there were mistakes and valuable dogs were destroyed before there had been time to ascertain the cause of its troubles. Better safe than sorry was the attitude adopted. The columns of the Gazette frequently referred to dogs being put away and one of these was at Oliver, the farm cottage at Langbar where a dog kept on the premises was seen to be suffering. The occupant escaped a bite by shielding herself with a chair and the animal escaped and ran towards Nesfield. There it was seen by Mr. Harrison Dean and Mr. Thomas Kendall who despatched it with pitchforks with which they had armed themselves as the news spread of the dog being in the area.

A few weeks after winning second place at a Brass Band contest at Bingley, the Ilkley Brass Band carried off the first prize at a similar contest held at Eccleshill. The result known, a large number of people made their way to the Railway Station to welcome the bandsmen home. They played in front of Sedbergh House the home of their president, and then marched down Brook Street, and included the test piece with which they won at Eccleshill. The Middleton Hotel along the Skipton Road was expected to be opened in a short time, announced the Gazette, giving a full description of the place. It was expected to provide further attractive accommodation to that already provided by that at Ben Rhydding and the large hotels built in the last score years on the moor edge.

75 Years Ago

The failure of the tenant of the Ilkley Laundry and the Victoria Hall to maintain his business caused local schools who used the baths associated with those buildings some considerable difficulty. Writing to the Gazette at the time, Messrs F. Swann and A. H. Davis offered some explanation for the position in which users of the baths found themselves. The owners Messrs. Dean Bros., had succeeded in letting the laundry for its original purpose but without the baths, stated a letter to the Gazette, and as a result there was a danger that the baths might be diverted from their proper use and with the Victoria Hall used for an entirely different object. The Swimming Club approached Dean Bros in vain. To save the baths instant action was imperative and until something more lasting could be effected it was agreed with the owners that the baths should be the responsibility of the writers until the end of July when the school years ended. There were several difficulties. The new lessee of the laundry refused to fill the bath through his meter, and the only way of filling it was to secure the services of the Ilkley Council's men to use a fire hose from the street. However, although kept aware of the intentions, the owners arranged to let the Victoria Hall and baths to Ward and Co as a furniture repository.

The action of the Ilkley Council in placing notice boards on the moor warning people that they should keep to the footpaths because a large portion was reserved for grouse breeding, led to letters of protest locally and the newspapers published in nearby cities. The Gazette pointed out that letting a portion of the moor for grouse shooting brought in over £300, the equivalent of a 14d. rate. "This is of course no little consideration but if the residents think it worthwhile to forego this income rather than the public should

the moor without let or hindrance, they will soon have an opportunity of making their voices effectively heard on the subject, as the lease of the shooting expires at the end of 1902. The restrictions, it should be mentioned, do not apply to any portion of the moor below the skyline, and on the other portions there are numbers of footpaths intersecting the moor in every direction which the public have a right to use at will."

50 Years Ago

Teachers in secondary and elementary schools assembled at Ilkley from all parts of England and Wales, for a vacation course in physical training, which was organised by the West Riding County Council, and held at the Grammar School.

The Otley Show had been postponed from May owing to the general strike and was held on the first Friday of August—but nevertheless it rained as usual.

Ilkley Council were faced with the problem of bus services along Bolling Road and Wheatley Lane, which residents in the past had stated were totally unable to withstand the traffic.

The Highways Committee sent a recommendation to the Ilkley Council that such heavy traffic should be diverted from Station Road along Bolling Road to the main road on the grounds a) that it was dangerous to permit such heavy buses to travel along Springs Lane owing to its extreme narrowness, and b) that with regard to the fact that Springs Lane, Bolling Road, and Wheatley Lane were not constructed to carry such heavy traffic, it added to the cost of road maintenance.

25 Years Ago

A record attendance of about 10,000 people was noted at the ninth annual Ilkley Agricultural Show, held on the new 17 acre show ground at Wheatley Holmes, Ben Rhydding. Previous shows had been held on the six acres of ground at the Ilkley Rugby Union Football Club. In the future it was hoped that the new grounds would earn the show the distinction of being one of Yorkshire's best one-day displays.

Fourteen members of the 1st Ben Rhydding Senior Scout Troop were to leave Ilkley for a fortnight's camp in Holland where they would be the guests of the 33rd Group, The Hague, with whom they had been linked for several years. It was hoped during the holiday to visit many places of interest including Haarlem, Amsterdam, The Hague, the docks of IJmuiden and the smelting works at Brederode.

Ilkley Players presented "Ma's Bit O' Brass" at the playhouse, a comedy which dealt with simple Northern folk. The play was described as a "delightfully funny play made into a screaming farce by neat touches of stagecraft." The players included—Joan Wade, Dorothy Fenwick, Edgar Paley, Mabel Harrison, Marian Ingle, Allan Stead, Dennis Thorp, John Smith, John Atkinson, Bert Baxter, Geoffrey Ingle.

Ilkley Youth Club held their second annual garden party at "Ewood" by kind permission of Mr. and Mrs. N.

Skating rink provided answer

to long felt want 6.5.76

100 Years Ago

The provision by a "gentleman from Bradford, a Mr. Underwood, who seeing the need for such a place boldly came forward and built a skating rink, first on a temporary basis, and then permanently, on a part of the old cricket field in Cunliffe Road, has supplied a much felt want," said the Gazette. The "Ilkley Celebrated prize band" had been engaged for three nights a week.

The quarterly meeting of the Yorkshire Association of Change Ringers was held at the Rose and Crown Hotel, Ilkley, with Mr. J. W. Snowdon, the president of the Association, in the chair. It was agreed that Mr. J. C. Gill of Ilkley and Mr. Elliott of Birstall be appointed auditors for the Association, Low Moor was preferred to Leeds as the meeting place for the next quarterly meeting.

Sedbergh School which owned several properties in the district was indicating its intention of selling some of them. This included the Station Hotel in Brook Street occupied by William Dobson, with the warehouse, stable yards, and outbuilding subject to a lease of £2 10s. for the ground rent. Three cottages with gardens belonging and in the occupation of James Dobson, Phoebe Calvert, and John Bishoprick, a shop in the occupation of George Holliday, and a croft called Lambert's Croft in the occupation of William Dobson were also offered together with closes of land, Crabtree Land, Home Ings, and West Holme, Reed Grass, and a part of Little Holme close.

The Hare and Hounds Inn, and Menston Low Hall were included in the sale of land at Menston put on the market by the trustees of the Fawkes family. The Low Hall, used as a farm for some years was knocked down to Mr. John Hartley, solicitor, Otley, for £3050, and the Hare and Hounds Hotel was bought by Mr. Thomas Rushworth, plumber, Shipley at £2525. Several Ilkley people were purchasers of lots in the sale which was regarded as one of the most successful held in the district for many years.

75 Years Ago

Provided a satisfactory price could be obtained for the Town Hall site in Station Road, Ilkley Urban Council decided in the summer of 1901 to offer it for sale. It was suggested in the Gazette that the Council was eager to buy the Ilkley Hall estate in its place. The sale was never effected, however, and the opportunity provided by the Carnegie Trust to gain help in building a library resulted in the municipal buildings, a library and a winter garden being built in Station Road. It was said during the Council debate that the Town Hall site in Station Road was considered by many people in the town to be a "white elephant". Some Councillors would be opposed to the money obtained for the site being used to buy the Ilkley Hall and its grounds, and another thought at least the purchase of the former Sedbergh House as a Town Hall site had enabled the Council to carry out "a magnificent street improvement." There were those, however, who were prepared to support the purchase of the Hall. Mr. J. W. Benson thought whilst they were unlikely to require public offices for the next 20 years, he could conceive of no better idea than of disposing of the Station Road site and obtaining the Hall gardens. The Hall gardens could provide an ideal place, a miniature Hyde Park indeed, one that could easily be converted into a charming resort for visitors.

The debt on the Ilkley Primitive Methodist Chapel at the end of Wharfe View Road with a frontage to Leeds Road was cleared in July 1901. The chapel was built in 1877 and the total cost was £2100. There had been a debt of £1650 when the services began and they had paid in interest alone a little over £900. A special effort had cleared the debt of £110 16s. but this had caused the cur-

£14 to have a clean sheet all round.

A fence was to be set back and a footpath formed across the Riddings from Queen's Road to Princess Road to make the footpath continuous with a proposed path on the north side of Princess Road.

50 Years Ago

His Majesty the King, following a long established custom, again visited Wharfedale as guest of the Duke of Devonshire for the opening of the grouse shooting season.

A large crowd of visitors assembled at Bolton Hall and at Bolton Abbey station to witness his arrival.

The Duke of Devonshire and the Marquis of Hartington drove up to the station in an open car to welcome His Majesty, followed by the Kings crimson Daimler.

The King arrived scheduled to time on the Royal train, with its two engines and six cream and white coaches.

The public schoolboys' cricket week, saw a series of well-contested games. The games were arranged largely for the pleasure of the public schoolboys who were home on holiday, and had become quite a feature of Ilkley's social life.

There was mention of the Milk and Dairies Order 1926, which was to come into order the following month. It required every cowkeeper to be registered by the Sanitary Authority for his district. His premises, including cowsheds, milk stores and any buildings which were used for the sale or manufacture of milk had also to be registered.

The Order specified certain requirements for the lighting and ventilation of cowsheds and dairies, for the provision of a water supply and for the flooring and drainage of the cowsheds.

25 Years Ago

One of the first conditions imposed by Ilkley Council when they indicated that they were prepared to fence Ilkley Moor to prevent sheep from straying, was that the moor graziers should form an association and make an annual contribution towards the upkeep of the fencing.

But this was only one step towards the completion of the final scheme. The council had yet to announce the confirmation of their legal right to erect the fence and also to spend money out of the rates on its provision.

The scheme was by no means settled but it was felt that at last after many years of just talking some effort was being made to prevent the sheep from wandering—taking every advantage of the opportunities for eating garden produce.

Twenty-two members of the Burley Parish Church Youth Fellowship set out on the first stage of a journey to Soest in Germany—where they were to stay for a fortnight as guests of young German Fellowship members, five of whom were entertained at Burley at Whitsuntide.

The chocolate and sweets ration for period No. 4, which began on August 12, remained at 26 ounces.

Water trough was a gathering place for teamsters and for gossips in those far off days

Just beyond the end of Little Lane on the upward climb into Ilkley, there stood many years ago at the bottom of what is now Victory Road a water trough filled naturally by one of the underground streams which abound in this area. There, the teamsters used to rest and to water their horses and exchange gossip. Possibly the state of Little Lane was often a suitable subject, for its quagmire condition had made it known as the "mucky loin" over the centuries in times when wet weather was about. Just across Leeds Road from the trough was to be built Holly Bank house which was to concern three people who were listed in the survey of 1838 which is the principal subject of these articles.

When the survey was taken Hezekiah Dobson was a 12 year old boy, John Dobson registered 26 without indicating his occupation, and Robert Collyer at the age of 15 is apprenticed to a blacksmith.

Hezekiah Dobson built Holly Brook house which stands on the left side of the present Leeds Road moving towards Otley. It had an ample garden with an orchard to the east side and outside the garden and west of it he put up a building which was declared when the plans were submitted to be a coach house. It had not been up long before there were complaints that it was being used as a slaughterhouse.

Accuracy over planning details was apparently slight in those days and there were misleading appendages to plans as to the future use of the building. The credulity of the Local Board was evidently stretched to its extreme at one time when it received plans for a cattle shed and storehouse containing two ground floor rooms, two rooms above with chimneys and fireplaces in each room. The Board said seriously that they intended to keep an eye on this building.

"RASCALLY"

There was a row also about buildings erected in Lister Street. Mr. Marshall Hainsworth disagreed with the decision of a Planning sub-Committee that no bye-laws had been broken. He was prepared to back his opinion with a £1,000 for he was certain the plans were "as rascally a set of plans as ever were passed," and "must have been smuggled into the Board somehow and passed, but nobody knows how."

Hezekiah in the early 1870's built the Royal Hotel in Wells Road and went to live there. Holly Brook House was occupied by John Dobson, a man of some stature in the village, greatly respected, a Primitive Methodist local preacher, who was ready and willing to give youths who were eager to learn the benefit of his not inconsiderable learning and gift of argument. Robert Collyer was one of those young men who learned a great deal from John Dobson, by reading with him, sitting and arguing about the foremost writers of the day, studying the Bible, analysing Shakespeare, and giving thought to the choice of words.

In Ilkley: Ancient and Modern Collyer speaks of those who owed so much to John Dobson. "Their life has been greatly worth living because he helped them so nobly at the start and directed them so wisely, and loved them as few fathers ever loved their sons, and this attempt at a history of old Ilkley could not be complete in the writer's mind, as indeed it could not have been made with John Dobson left out, who rests now by the river whose waters made music for him in summer and winter all his life."

TRAGEDY

The story of the 1838 survey has temporarily been put slightly on one side in the hope of adding some significance to the occasion when John Dobson and Robert Collyer met in the house built by Hezekiah Dobson and which still stands in 1976. There seems to be a hand guiding Robert Collyer's career because when he completed his apprenticeship to become one of the best blacksmiths in Wharfedale, the Lord of the Manor thought him too young and appointed another with Collyer staying on to work for him. Then to his great grief his wife died in childbirth, and Collyer found no solace, not even in the kindly help of John Dobson until he heard a sermon preached either at Ilkley or at Addingham by a noted Methodist preacher of Addingham, the Rev. Flesher Bland. He decided to try his fortunes in the United States and there became himself a famous preacher. His congregation eventually thought he needed a holiday and paid the expenses of a visit home.

LETTER TO CANADA

He writes to Flesher Bland, who had emigrated to Canada, of his visit, tells how he saw the view of Wharfedale from the top of the Chevin after the Dobson's coach had left Bramhope. Collyer wrote that William Dobson was the whip but Dobson did not know Robert Collyer and Collyer did not tell him who he was. As the coach approached Ilkley "I saw the places where I used to wander, reading and dreaming. I saw a field I helped to drain, the tower of the old church, and the town. As we rode into the Village at a new house I saw a man, and said at once, 'That is John Dobson'."

"When we had got away from the coach I went back to that house and asked the man if I could have lodgings.

"Nay," he said, "we are full."

"Then he looked at me, and I at him. Then he caught at his heart and said, 'I feel faint, but I know you.'"

"You may be sure he was glad to see me."

Collyer found lodging at the home of Michael Dobson and his visits brought great pleasure to the many villagers he sought out and to him too.

The land immediately to the south of Leeds Road, now Nile, Victory and Trafalgar Roads and once Ilkley's Cricket ground was known as Scafe Croft; Sheffield Croft was alongside on the east, and then Longlands just before Golden Butts, Longlands stretching some distance to the north.

Where the old Co-op buildings are was Nooking Meadow and across the road at the end of Castle Road was Backside. The gas works land and a large amount of it stretching across to Burley Thwaites was all Longlands, and Side Ing and

Monk Flatt were to the east of them towards Backstone Beck Beyond Golden Butts on the Wheatley side were Smith Close, a part of Monk Flatt, Little Acre and Cross Flatt. New Field was a large area to the west of Backstone Beck. William Bolling occupied a great deal of this land, much belonged to William Middleton, and Richard Lister of the Corn Mill had his fair share. The blacksmith, Jackie Birch, Joseph Beanlands, John Marherison, Francis Dobson, Nicolas Cunliffe, Henry Roundhill and John Rigg were names familiar in other parts of the township.

Moving up towards what is now the railway were Townend Close immediately south of Golden Butts, and over the Mornington Road, Brewery Road areas were the Great and Little Wayfits with a Reynard Ings up the Backstone Beck. At the east side of the present railway was Little Parks, Petty Parks and Duffin Ridding. Moving back somewhat to the land between the river and Leeds Road was Quickwoods meadow following on from Backside, and then round the river bend were Pearbus of Pybus land which became the cemetery, Bendy Holmes which became the sewage works, and in between Hall Ings, Great Hall Ings, and Little Hall Ings. Cowriding and Mill Hill and, south of these, Four Day works meadows, has a somewhat anticipatory trades union touch about it. There were very few buildings with nothing to indicate their use. Thomas Barnes had one which could have been the Grange in later years.

Adopting the railway line as a useful means of identifying the land which immediately lay to the south of it and starting at the village end there is first of all Calf Croft which lay approximately where the present platforms end under the footbridge. A large area to the east of this taking in what used to be the goods yard is a part of Great Wayfits which was then occupied by William Bolling and nearer Backstone Beck a part of Raynard Ing and then a piece of land known as Backstone Beck before the water course is actually reached. Beyond Back Stone beck are pieces of land known as East Springs, Near Springs, Far Springs, Low Springs, and Upper Springs. Nicolas Cunliffe, Thomas Barnes, James Lister and Joseph Ramsden were the occupants but some of the land was owned by Wm. Middleton, and some was part of the large holding in the Ilkley area by the Sedbergh School governors.

Moving up the hillside to the south of the present Bolling Road the principal tenant was Joseph Ramsden with William Middleton the owner Ramsden's house was on an accommodation road. Close by were areas known as Bartlett's, Ing, Upper Ing, Busky close, Bush close, nooking close, Westfield, Fair Intake, Nether intake, upper nooking, Low stones, John Lister, James Lister and Joseph Stead being occupants.

ACROSS THE YEARS

No Cabs to ply in Ilkley Station Yard without a licence

100 Years Ago

An Addingham cab proprietor who was seen to ply for hire in the Ilkley station yard was summoned for doing so without having taken out a licence. The matter of licensing the cabs had apparently proved to be a controversial subject for some time but the magistrates found the charge proved and imposed a fine of sixpence and the defendant had costs to pay.

The smallest attendance ever seen at an Ilkley property sale was present when Mr. Daere offered for sale four cottages in Lower Wellington Road and a dwelling house and shop adjoining. Only £1,250 was offered and the property was withdrawn. There was no more success when the shop and house was offered separately and this was withdrawn at £535. The four cottages put up as one lot produced only a bid of £700 and were withdrawn. A plot land, 3,621 square yards in Bolton Bridge Road, failed to find a bidder.

The Middleton Hotel on the Addingham Road was officially opened at the end of July, 1876. It had 36 bedrooms and a great future was predicted for it.

75 Years Ago

After a debate of an hour and a half Ilkley Urban Council in August, 1901, accepted a resolution declining to purchase the Ilkley Hall estate. There had been expressions of opinion that too much was being asked for the property and that until the vendors were prepared to reduce the cost to 2s 8d per yard or £4,500 and had the sanction of the ratepayers nothing should be done in the matter. It was suggested that the empty houses in the town should be filled before money was spent on the Ilkley Hall and Mr. G. H. Smith said those who supported its purchase did so partly in the hope that it would cause people to come into the town and fill the houses.

A detachment of the Prince of Wales' Own Yorkshire Hussars was formed at a meeting held in St. Margaret's Hall, with the Rev. Irton Smith, Vicar of St. Margaret's in the chair. Captain Rupert Beckett and Quartermaster Nuckley of the Leeds Troop addressed the gathering. Recruits were required to join for three years and in each year they had to put in 16 days permanent duty, and two separate days for musketry practice. While on permanent duty they received 5s 6d per day pay, and an additional £5 was allowed to any man who brought his own horse. For the two days they were engaged in musketry practice each man was allowed 3s 6d a day and railway fare up to a maximum of 6s. Thirteen young men were sworn in.

Ghyll Royd school held its annual prize distribution. A report on the past year was given by the Principal, Mr. A. G. Godby, and the prizes were distributed by the Rev. Irton Smith.

The next article will deal with Wheatley, and the small places on the north side of the river—Nesfield with Langbar, Middleton, Moorhouses and so on and with the completion of the 1838 survey a look can be taken of the sudden spurt which Ilkley made after gathering its strength for the growth which followed the coming of the railway and the Middleton land sales.

R. M. Green

50 Years Ago

The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire visited the Church of England School at Barden, and the Boyle and Petit School at Beamsley to present prizes to the scholars. Each child was also presented with a bank book bearing the entry of one shilling made on their behalf by Mr. W. Hoffman Wood of Addingham.

Mr. George Eaton, the enthusiastic secretary of the Ilkley Rugby Union Football Club, said that the coming season was bound to be a good one for the Ilkley Club as the spirit amongst the players was so high. Their entry to the Ilkley Workshops Cricket competition had kept them together all through the summer months, and the team would be much the same as that of the previous season. The Captain, C. F. Tetley had proved himself to be one of the most popular captains the club had had for many years.

A big increase of traffic was reported along Bolling Road. Over 500 buses a week were now using this route compared with 17 in 1922. Only 323 horse drawn vehicles used Bolling Road compared with 3,414 motor vehicles. These figures were a result of a census taken over a period of seven days.

Burley brass band had an excursion to Blackpool, and played at various villages such as Gisburn, Mellor Brook, High Gate and Park Gate on the way, after this they enjoyed four hours of pleasure in Blackpool.

25 Years Ago

After months of work, the new Burley Scout hut was ready for occupation and was to be opened by the Scout County Commissioner, Mr. J. C. Scott. The old hut in Peel Place had been destroyed by fire in February, 1950 and since that date the scouts had a struggle to keep the troop together.

The first Addingham Horticultural show was held at St. Margaret's Hall, Ilkley in August, 1951. There was an entry of 200 and 300 people attended. There were special prizes in the flower classes, which were won by Mrs. F. M. Stapleton of Addingham, Mrs. Hillbeck of Ilkley and Mr. R. Craggs of Addingham. The diploma of merit for the most points in the show was won by Mrs. F. M. Stapleton.

Ilkley was to have ornamental lighting as part of the local Festival of Britain celebrations. The Town Hall, Memorial Gardens, the Fountain at the top of Brook Street, and Canker Well Gardens were to have spot lights and strings of coloured lights.

Yorkshire Electricity Board were advertising for experienced staff. A rate of 2/7 per hour was offered for Transport Drivers, and 3/3 per hour for contracting Electricians.

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29.8.76
**NORWOOD CHAPEL WAS
OPENED 50 YEARS AGO**

Situated in one of the most picturesque parts of the Washburn Valley, Norwood Bottom Methodist Chapel celebrates its 50th Anniversary this weekend. Events will include a flower festival and special musical items.

Before the Chapel was built and opened in August, 1926, services were held in various houses in the district. In the early days, Sunday evening services were held at Elsing-bottom Farm by courtesy of the Smith family. Afternoon services were in a house near Washburn, and later in the banqueting hall at Norwood Hall. When the Smith family moved to Norwood Hall in 1877, all the services were held there.

When it was decided to build a chapel Major F. H. Fawkes gave the site, together with £100 towards the cost, which totalled about £2,000. The foundation laying ceremony took place on August 26, 1925, the treasurers of the Building Fund at that time being Mr. John Grange, of Yew Tree Farm, Farnley, and Mr. A. H. Hopcraft, of Wood View, Otley.

The opening ceremony took place on August 25, 1926, and was performed by Mr. W. B. Moss, of Hitchin. The opening service was conducted by the Rev. Arthur Rudman, secretary of the Leeds District. The Chapel was full to overflowing, and the service was amplified for the great number of people unable to get inside. Special buses ran from Otley for the ceremonies following which teas were served in a marquee for 1/3d.

At the time the Chapel was

opened there was £500 outstanding, but by the following April there was a debt of only £290.

When the Chapel was opened the minister in charge was the Rev. T. S. Welbourne.

Anniversary celebrations commence tonight (Friday) with a flower festival. The festival will continue on Saturday when there will also be bring and buy stalls and a buffet tea. In the evening, Mr. Philip H. Moss, of Shaw Mills will be the chairman at an anniversary meeting at which speakers will be the Otley Circuit Supt., the Rev. W. Stanley Rose, of Menston, and the minister in charge, the Rev. Neil Dixon. Musical items will be given by the Harrogate Male Voice Choir. Two anniversary services will be held on Sunday conducted by the Rev. W. Walker Lee, chairman of the Leeds Methodist District. At the evening service items will be given by the Menston Youth Choir.

8.10.76
**MUSEUM SOCIETY
SEE VICTORIAN
LANTERN SHOW**

A Victorian lantern show given by Mr. and Mrs. Ambler, of Shibden, opened the Olcana Museum and Historical Society's winter programme.

For his lecture Mr. Ambler used a genuine old optical lantern and a selection of slides from his large collection. The programme followed the same pattern as it would have done in Victorian and Edwardian times, and interspersed in the entertainment were sing-songs of popular songs of the time.

There was a short comedy series, views of towns and cities and the first attempts at movement in pictures.

The second half of the programme was a typical Victorian story in three chapters of drama and misfortune, with a happy ending.

Miss Hilda Holmes thanked Mr. and Mrs. Ambler on behalf of the audience.

10.9.76
ACROSS THE YEARS

**Ilkley was "the meadow among
the rocks," said ancients**

100 Years Ago

The name "Ilkley" came down to the inhabitants from Roman times, explained the Gazette in September 1876, or even earlier, it added. "It is called by Ptolemy (in Greek letters) Olecanon which word was written by the Romans Olcana. "o" is the Greek article; lecanon" is the Greek and "licana" is the latinised form of the Celtic or British word "lecan" meaning rock. Ilkley is etymologically the meadow among the rocks, and a more correct description of the place could not be given.

Otley Fire Brigade with their engine were the guests of the Ilkley Fire Brigade, the visitors being under command of Captain Dawson of Weston Hall. The engine was drawn by four horses and its arrival in Ilkley caused some commotion as many persons were soon labouring under the apprehension that there might be a fire somewhere. "Driving at a smart trot up Brook Street the brigade was met at the bottom of Wells Road by the Ilkley men and the engine was taken by way of West View to the lawn in front of the Wells House. A great deal of water was played with great force on the establishment and it was not long before the "patients" (as they were described by the Gazette), turned out wondering what was going on. The engine was next wheeled to the bottom of Wells Road where a large crowd awaited it. Similar exercises were carried out there and also at the Crescent Hotel. "We see no reason why Ilkley should not possess a fire engine," lamented the Gazette, asking if there were not "plenty of gentlemen in Ilkley who would not willingly subscribe towards getting one."

Another sale of Middleton property took place in August 1876. Most of the land was in the Grove and Parish Hill areas with other lots in Bolling Road, Margerison Road, Ben Rhydding Road and Clifton Road.

75 Years Ago

Mr. E. P. Arnold-Forster, Chairman of the Brewster Sessions, had some pointed comments to make in 1901 about some applications from Ilkley. Mr. Albin Firth sought a full license for a hotel to be erected on land in Leeds Road adjoining Leamington Road. Mr. Firth was the occupier of the beer house in Leeds Road known as the Wharfedale Hotel and which was planned to be demolished as part of the New Brook Street scheme. Whilst this argument was being developed with information as to Mr. Firth's preparedness to give up this licence when the Brook Street scheme was completed, Mr. Arnold-Forster intervened to say acidly that they were not there to discuss the opening out of Brook Street.

Mr. Harold James, opposing pointed out that before the Brook Street scheme could be completed there would still be the Star to remove, and Mr. Samuel Jackson, architect, agreed this was so. Mr. C. J. F. Atkinson and Mr. F. Mudd also opposed the application.

One of the magistrates observed that granting a license to an unbuild place was giving a bonus to a

person to build a public house. This should not be done unless the people in the neighbourhood urgently demanded it. He objected to granting a license to a piece of ground.

The application was refused as was also an application by the Troutbeck Hydro for a full license instead of a beer and wine license. Refused also was an application by Mr. William Honman Wood for a new hotel to be built in Lees Road at the corner of Cemetery Road to be named the Salutation Hotel. Granted was an application to sell intoxicating liquors at the canteen for the workers engaged in building March Gill Reservoir and a license to Mary Ann Cunningham to allow a room to be used as a billiard room at the Highfield Residential Hotel.

50 Years Ago

The virtues of the syllabus for evening classes in Ilkley were extolled by Mr. F. J. McDonald, clerk to the Ilkley Evening Classes Committee. He said that when there were so many counter-attractions in the town, it was a sacrifice for a boy or girl to go to an evening school. The syllabus included business and commercial courses, an industrial course, mathematics, drawing, woodwork, applied art, millinery, dressmaking and cookery, also physical training and country dancing. School leavers were to be enrolled for the classes free of charge and in view of the industrial situation following the General Strike arrangements could be made for the fees to be payable at any time during the season for other students.

Despite showery weather, the annual tennis tournament was held at Ilkley Wells House Hotel. This was followed by a very successful and enjoyable fancy dress ball followed in the evening, at which Miss Twells acted as M.C.

25 Years Ago

Mrs. Florence S. Hampshire was elected chairman of the Ilkley Education sub-committee at the annual meeting in succession to Mrs. A. L. Davidson who had held the position since 1937, and had been the Committee's first woman chairman.

A party of New Zealand Rugby League Tourists arrived at Ilkley, which was to be their headquarters for the coming season, and they were to stay at the Stoney Lea Hotel. They were given an official dinner and reception at the hotel where they were welcomed by Mr. Basil A. Smith, Chairman of the Council, and Mr. B. E. Townsend, Clerk to the Council, on behalf of the town.

The start of the dancing season was very much in evidence in the Ilkley Gazette with classes advertised at Craiglunds Hotel, and the Assembly Hall, Wells Road, and regular dancing was to take place at the Essoldo, the Lecture Hall, Burley, as well as the local Hotels. The Grove Cinema and the Essoldo Cinema offered a change of programme twice weekly and the Evening Institute and the Worker's Educational Association offered full and varied programmes for the autumn evenings.

October 22nd 1976



Denton Church.

F. Morrell 1976.

DENTON CHURCH WAS OPENED 200 YEARS AGO

By Frederick Morrell

The present small church at Denton dates from 1775, superseding a 17th century chapel. In a Parliamentary Survey after the Civil War, Denton is described as being a Donative in the parish of Otley, "the chapel seats 160, the town of Denton was held by the Archbishop, by Walter de Vavasour, by suit of court to the Archbishops' manor of Otley, now held by the Lords Fairfax". A year or two later it was recommended to be made a separate parish, with Scales and Carrhouse in Weston parish to be annexed thereto.

It would appear the first chapel was built at the expense of the Lords Fairfax, the minister being appointed and paid by him, not unlike the chapels at Burley and Bramhope, where trustees appointed the incumbent and paid his stipend.

This seems to be borne out by an entry of 1645, as follows — "Thomas Clapham, incumbent of Denton, one of the three executors of the will of Ferdinand, second Lord Fairfax, who received £100 from his will in 1647. He was retained at the charge of General Lord Fairfax".

The living of Denton ceased to be a Donative in 1867 (February) and made a distinct parish taken from Otley.

A Donative was a benefice directly given by a patron without Presentation to, or Institution by the bishop, which also meant that the patron had the power to eject or dismiss the incumbent at his whim. Such an occasion occurred in 1720, when the Rev. Jonathan Jackson was expelled by Samuel Ibbetson of Denton Hall, for preaching a sermon from the text, "What shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?"

The old chapel was closed on Jan. 5, 1773, the present church being opened on July 14, 1776, but not dedicated to St. Helen until 9 June, 1890. It is said the earlier chapel was on another site, but there seems evidence of an earlier building below ground level on the north side. The church tower over the west doorway, is topped by an octagonal open turret containing the bell.

The interior of the church is neat and clean, with the unusual feature of a small musician's gallery at the west end. The glass in the east window is well worth notice, depicting David playing a harp, with reference to Psalm 148, and is said to have come from the old hall. It is by Giles of York, dated 1700. The windows on either side have glass containing the arms of Fairfax and Ibbetson, dated 1776. Other glass refers to the Wyvil and Hill families.

The small vestry is in the south-west corner of the nave, and in the corresponding north-west angle, a stone stairway leads to the small gallery. The registers begin in 1754 (Marriages), 1766 (Baptisms), and 1772 (Burials).

The list of ministers dates from 1645 to 1867, continued by vicars to the present incumbent, the Rev. J. J. Clack. From 1699 to 1708 the minister was Henry Humphrey, M.A., who on being ordained priest in 1709, became vicar of Otley. Recently I have been in touch

with a descendant of the Rev. Bulleine Knight, B.A., incumbent of Denton 1733-65, and Headmaster of Otley Grammar School, 1735-65.

The Rev. George Fenton (Denton 1821-1834) was a business-like character and supporter of the Tories, was recommended to be vicar of Otley in 1834, but as Otley was decidedly Whig, local feeling was against his appointment, and the Rev. Ayscough Fawkes chosen instead.

There have been seven Parish Clerks at Denton, the first being Jonathan Groom at the age of 13, and served until his death in 1809, age 83. He was succeeded by Joshua Tazzyman, who, as opposed to his predecessor, was 76 when he was appointed, yet served ten years.

The Anglo Saxons in Yorkshire 1976

The Elsie Fletcher Memorial lecture was given this year by Mrs. Margaret Fyall, of the West Yorkshire Archaeological Unit, to seventy five members and visitors at the October meeting of the Olicana Museum and Historical Society. Her subject was "The Anglo-Saxons in Yorkshire" and Ms Fyall described how the earliest Saxon settlements could have been established by mercenaries brought here to defend strategic points after the departure of the Roman legions.

Saxon artefacts were found by archaeologists almost exclusively with pagan burials, but names of the kingdoms, such as Elmet (which was a British Kingdom over-run by the Saxons) and other place-names which survive today gave further evidence of the location of Saxon villages.

Many of these names indeed with the sound "ley" and Ms Fyall reminded her audience that contrary views were expressed by experts on whether Ilkley could have been derived directly from the Roman name "Olicana". This point was of particular interest to Ms Fyall's audience, whose sincere thanks were expressed by Mr. T. Suthers.

October 22nd 1976

ACROSS THE YEARS

Prominent Ilkley families helped with Athletic Sports

100 Years Ago

Much of the business of the annual meeting of the Ilkley Athletic Club in 1876 was concerned with expressions of gratitude to people in the village who had contributed to the success of the event that year. The Middleton family, the Fisons, a number of officials all received high praise in turn. It was reported there was a balance in hand of £92. It was agreed to invite Mr. W. Middleton to be president again and names of prospective vice-presidents were put forward. Mr. W. Mitton was elected treasurer with Messrs. R. and W. Tuke hon. secretaries.

Scholars attending the Greenholme Mill School at Burley-in-Wharfedale had their annual tea and entertainment. They marched in procession from the school-room to the home of the Right Hon. W. E. Forster where they had games in the park and then marched on to the home of Mr. Wm. Fison. Finally they went to the Lecture Hall where under the leadership of "their esteemed master, Mr. T. Clark, whose excellent arrangements assured the success of the occasion." Mr. Forster made some comment on the progress of the school and spoke on the working of the Education Act. James Breare (First) and W. Peddley (Second) were winners of the prizes offered to the history class and received their prizes from Mr. Forster who also presented certificates to E. Newbould, T. Newbould, H. Flesher, W. E. Marriott, A. Saville, W. Abbas, J. E. Bell, G. Thorne, J. Hodgson, A. Slater, M. A. Calvert.

75 Years Ago

Ben Rhydding Cricket Club had enjoyed a most successful season in 1901 it was reported at the annual meeting. Out of the 23 matches played, 14 had been won, six lost, three drawn. The total income amounted to £36 9s. and after handing over £9 9s. from the special match to the Children's Holiday Home there was a credit balance of £4 16s. Mr. J. E. Dove presided, and the

25 Years Ago

Col. Malcolm Stoddart Scott, Conservative Candidate was returned as MP for the Ripon Division, with a majority of 12,420 over his Labour opponent, Mr. S. J. Andrews. The overall results were being awaited eagerly on the radio.

Ilkley Rugby Club retained its unbroken record for the season by defeating Bradford, for the first time in its history at Lidget Green.

On the property market, "Highcroft," The Drive Ben Rhydding, a freehold bungalow was sold by auction for £3,100 and Litton Hall Farm was sold for £4,700.

A successful year of racing, and an increase in membership was reported by the secretary of the Ilkley Cycling Club, Mr. C. Lancaster. Mr. A. E. Pocklington (Treasurer) pronounced it a good financial year. It was decided to promote the Yorkshire Dales Road Race again next year, an event which increased annually in popularity. In addition there would be an open road race for Juniors and time trials of once a month during the forthcoming summer. Mr. G. C. Watkinson was made the club's first life member, as an appreciation of his past two years in office as President.

financial statement was presented by Mr. J. R. Conyers. Thanks for his great assistance during the season were expressed to the captain, Mr. W. E. Conyers.

An old document setting out the names for 1807 of the voters in local villages for the County of York named ten at Ilkley—George Benson, clerk (Silsden), John Margerison, butcher; John Bolline, yeoman; John Margerison, yeoman; Thomas Beanlands, schoolmaster; Anony Myers, carpenter; Nicholas Cunliffe, Yeoman; John Rushworth, farmer; Ingram Holmes, yeoman; John Yates, yeoman. Addingham had 25 voters including Edward Brumfitt, John and William Cunliffe and Joseph Smith all described as gentleman; Burley had 24 and Otley 64. The document had come into the possession of Mr. W. Hoffman Wood of Ben Rhydding in 1901.

Mr. W. H. Breach of Yew Bank Terrace, Ilkley, who for four years had been Bradford representative of the Aire and Calder and the Leeds and Liverpool Companies had been promoted to a higher position with the Aire and Calder Company at Leeds.

Three freehold dwelling houses with frontages to Leeds Road and Cemetery Road, Ilkley, were withdrawn at £1200.

50 Years Ago

What was described as the "Overseers' Swan Song" was presented at the meeting of Menston Parish Council in October, 1926. Under the new rating and valuation act the overseers were to cease to exist in March 1927 and rating would be in the hands of the rural council.

The rates for the following six months were reduced by 9d. for the year and were to be 4s. 8d. in the pound. Progress was also reported with regard to a Council Housing scheme for the village with the price for land under arbitration and tenders being sought for the building.

A memorial service was held at St. Margaret's Church following the death of a former vicar, Rev. H. J. Glennie who was vicar of the Church from 1908 to 1922.

A two day sale of work was held by members of the Burley Congregational Church which raised the sum of £216. By this means a debt of £100 was cleared on the new organ blower. The sale was opened by Mrs. Hutchinson of Burley with Mr. J. H. R. Renwick in the chair. Stalls were attractively decorated with evergreens and flowers and refreshments were served in a cosy little cafe in one of the schoolrooms. The financial and general secretary was Mr. B. Mann.

CROSS THE YEARS

Wells House had best bonfire and best fireworks

100 Years Ago

Monster bonfires were lighted to celebrate "Plot Night" in various parts of the district, reported the Ilkley Gazette in November, 1876. "The principal fires were in connection with the boys' schools, and rockets, squibs, Jacks in the box and to us other nameless missiles were in constant and rapid effusion — the fairer sex taking no inconsiderable part in the work. If we draw a comparison all must yield to that of Wells House. There they had not only the advantage of situation but expense did not seem to have been any deterrent. The spot selected for the purpose was the small rustic retreat, on the south side of the pond in front of the house; and from the gently sloping lawn a capital view was obtained. Some of the fireworks which floated upon the water had a most pleasing effect, looking like fountains of golden fire, mirrored in the placid surface of the lake. Others, whilst darting out their showers of fire, would jump about as if in a frenzied state and like some terror-stricken aquatic inhabitant. Perhaps the most pleasing and artistic effect of all was that produced by putting numerous bright lights behind the trees, shining through the remaining foliage, sometimes appearing to be of the brightest green."

75 Years Ago

The adjourned annual meeting of the Ilkley Cricket Club brought only a poor attendance in November 1901. The Rev. Irton Smith, Vicar of St. Margaret's presided, and the Secretary, Mr. A. E. Dean presented the reports. Moving their adoption, Mr. W. Pott thought the prospects for the coming year were better than they had been for some time. He emphasised the necessity for encouraging the formation of a second team. It was agreed to ask Mr. John Bealands to be president, Mr. F. Hall was elected treasurer, Mr. A. E. Dean secretary, and Mr. S. B. Wheldon treasurer for the new ground fund. A Committee were elected Messrs. A. Duckworth, G. W. Hamshire, J. H. Dean, H. Sutcliffe, W. Tasker, Joe Bealands, C. Stephenson, W. Pott, E. C. Hood, Jas. A. Dean, H. Dean, J. Lowe and F. Clemons.

A tea and social was held at the Ilkley Liberal Club as part of the billiard match arranged between teams captained by Mrs. F. Molesley and Mr. W. Mennell. An excellent programme of songs, recitations and character sketches was gone through, reported the Gazette.

A start with the scheme to extend Brook Street depended

on the provision of a new bridge over the river, commented the Gazette, and there were high hopes that progress would be made in the immediate future. In anticipation a sketch was being prepared illustrating the appearance of Brook Street when the scheme was completed and was available for residents to examine through the Gazette which distributed copies of it. It was brought home the extent to which a destruction of many trees was feared to be inevitable.

50 Years Ago

Trade and unemployment figures had been improving during the late summer months of 1925. Local housing schemes and road improvements would provide employment for men of the unskilled type. There was a shortage of weavers in the worsted section of the textile industry, and people were being found from outside the area to fill the vacancies.

An inquiry was arranged to discuss the proposal of the Ilkley Urban Council that the residential portion of Middleton should be transferred to the urban district of Ilkley for the division of the Urban District into new wards. Negotiations had been under way for some years even before the 1914-18 war. Middleton residents had decided that they did not want to amalgamate, but seemed to have completely changed their attitude, it was hoped therefore that the inquiry would settle the matter.

25 Years Ago

Under new regulations pedestrians, for the first time apart from at traffic lights would have priority over vehicular traffic on the new "zebra crossings" marked by black and white stripes in addition to studs and beacons.

A "Burley Feast" organised by St. John's Methodist Church, Burley raised £96 for the Manse repair funds. The opener was Mrs. E. Wood of Burley Woodhead, and Miss M. Summersgill of Burley St. John's was in the chair. Solos were sung by Mr. M. Myers of Victoria Road, Burley.

Mr. C. S. Jones, secretary of the Burley Cricket Club, reported a successful year. He said that improvements were being continued to the ground and long-awaited score-box.

Mr. J. H. Bowes put forward the suggestion at an Ilkley Urban District Council meeting that an ambulance should be stationed in Ilkley with a local driver who knew the district. The Council came to the decision however, that the service provided from Guiseley was excellently organised.

POTTERY COULD SOLVE MANOR HOUSE MYSTERY

A small piece of medieval pottery found wedged between two foundation stones at the eastern end of the Ilkley Manor House this week may eventually help to solve a mystery about the building's history.

Historians have for many years wondered whether the present building was the first house to be built on the site, and if the pottery is found to be of an earlier period than the eastern part of the Manor House their theories could be proved correct.

The arched doorway and surrounding stones, together with three arches inside the building, are clearly different from the rest of the structure, and from their positioning are generally regarded as being incorporated from a previous house on the site. However, it could reasonably have been expected that any previous structure would have been of wood.

The medieval pottery was found by Mr. Stephen Kerry, of Bradford Metropolitan Council's Art Galleries and Museums, and Mr. Arthur Saul, a Bradford Council Conservation Officer.

Mr. Saul explained that the lack of guttering on the roof of the Manor House meant water ran down the walls and caused a problem with damp. As the building was listed and protected as an ancient building it was not possible to provide guttering, so a system of "soakaway" trenches around the walls had been decided upon.

As the trenches were being dug Mr. Kerry and Mr. Saul had decided to do two jobs at the same time and investigate the foundations at the eastern end of the building, to see if they were built on to the Roman fortifications as they were at the western end.

Mr. Kerry said the eastern foundations consisted of two layers of stones, stepped outwards from the wall and resting on a soil base. In one of the cracks they had found a small piece of medieval pottery.

The building itself was classified as late 16th Century, but the eastern end was probably early 17th Century and the western end later 17th Century. There was no evidence of the actual dates of the building, but if the pottery was found to be of an earlier period they could reasonably assume there had been another stone building on the site before the present Manor House, said Mr. Kerry.

**25 June 1976
75 Years Ago**

There is a reference in the Gazette of 1901 to an article in the Bradford Observer about the Ben Rhydding Hydro. The local newspaper spoke of the growing tendency to refer to the hamlet of Wheatley as Ben Rhydding which was the name given to the Hydro, now no more. The Bradford Observer article said the name Ben Rhydding had nothing of the old British flavour about it people would naturally imagine, the term "riddings" being one commonly applied in Yorkshire to a hillside clearing or sheep run, "and the extensive grounds in which this palatial establishment now stands were simply the 'Bean Riddings' or common open pasture land of the then very small hamlet of Wheatley.

VILLAGE OF WHEATLEY REMAINED UNCHANGED FOR CENTURIES

Century after century the village of Wheatley remained unchanged. It was little more than a hamlet for most of that time and the area was dominated from a long period by Wheatley O'd Hall and one or two large farmsteads until the coming of the Ben Rhydropathic Establishment towards half-way through the last century. What other changes were involved, and there were not a great many of them, were mostly represented by the sale of property, and an occasional new building introduced by the incoming owner, perhaps a cottage to house an agricultural labourer, and bring about a change hard'y noticeable to the overall picture.

When the 1838 survey took place it was probable that it showed very little difference from the position as it obtained some 300 years previously. There were the changes in ownership of property, other farm buildings had made an appearance, but the hamlet nestled quietly as it always had done on the slope down to the river below the Cow and Calf Rocks. For a great many years the Bolling family who were owners of much property in the Ilkley district had representatives of the family living at Wheatley Hall. Robert Collyer refers to "its gables and mullioned windows telling of its reconstruction in Tudor or Stuart days."

Recently there has been a revived attempt to link Oliver Cromwell with a stay at the Hall, but Collyer thought this unlikely. The home of Fairfax one of its generals, or the Hall at Menston which had similar associations with the Puritan army, are much more likely to have provided more acceptable opportunities for a stay of a night or two. It is worth noting perhaps that the Wheatley Old Hall will shortly be in the market.

METHODISM

The Bollings were followed in the Hall by the Mawsons, a family which numbered strong Wesleyan Methodists in its ranks and in its associations. It was in the kitchen of Wheatley Hall when the Mawsons lived there that the first organised meetings of the Methodists took place in this area. A description of those meetings by one who took part in them speaks of old fashioned oatcake suspended from the ceiling hanging over the heads of the worshippers. Later with the provision of a building the Methodists found a solution for their growing accommodation problems in this before they built themselves a church.

Across the accommodation road which is now Wheatley Lane only a few yards away from the Hall was Wheatley Grange Farm, which was pulled down and rebuilt near the Turnpike Road and which since the closing years of the last century has had easy access to the villages north of the river by way of the iron bridge. It was the coming of the railway which caused the change of site for Wheatley Grange Farm, an introduction which had its influence on the future of the village and together with the building of the Hydropathic Establishment was to lead to the name of the Hydro becoming accepted as that of the whole district.

TRACKS

John Lister was the farmer who occupied the farm at the time of the 1838 survey & there were other Listers in the vicinity at the time, owners of an amount of land about. The Bollings, the Listers, William Middleton (of course) Richard Ellis and Wm. Ramsden were other landowners, some of them moving up to the moor. There were at the time little more than tracks up to the farmsteads which were nearer to the moor, and this also applied to the contacts between Wheatley and Ilkley. The main road was the Turnpike Road which followed the line of the present main road between Ilkley and Burley in Wharfedale. There were various fords to reach places such as Denton, Askwith, Middleton, Nesfield with Langbar. One crossing was the ford to Denton near the toll bar, which stood approximately where is now the caravan centre and which as Denton Bog was the subject of much controversy as to the responsibility for its repair. What was said to be the lodge for the man who controlled the river ferry near to the stepping stones stood at the junction of the present Wheatley Lane with Leeds Road. There was a ford between Beanlands Island and stepping stones. The road to the ford still exists today as an alternative way to the stepping stones and is recorded on a map published at the time of the Middleton land sales as "Mann's ford".

INVESTMENT

Many people invested their money in land at the time and so we had the Gringleton Chapel as owners of quite sizeable areas of land around Wheatley. The Chapel, the Listers and the Bollings appeared to share the land to either side of the accommodation road (Wheatley Lane) and a large portion of it on the Ilkley side was known as Westfield Meadow. Nearby were Low Meadow, Little West Close, West Ing, Little Croft, High Meadow, the last two being just below the farm occupied by John Lister.

William Bolling and E. C. Lister were shown as owners or tenants of much of the land to the Burley side of Wheatley Lane. Great Goose Acre and Little Goose Acre were the first two acres of land to the east of Wheatley Lane and to the south of them were "Wide lands". Moving towards Burley were Dan Ridding, Stone Ridding, Cow Pasture and Dodingrings, Gringleton Chapel, let off its land to various tenants. The footpath which still passes between Wheatley Hall and the railway line on its south side was one of the few tracks linking Wheatley with Ilkley.

The Bollings and E. C. Lister were the main land owners up the moor, but Richard Ellis had a few fields tenanted from John Booth in the main, and Wm. Ramsden had others.

Running along what is today the railway line towards

Burley and what would have been its south side was land known by such names as garth croft, new meadow, Howard hills, steep pasture, old wife close, ten days work. Towards the moor were Winny close, longlands, Lawson plain, Little field and alongside Bog-gard Wood (still identifiable today was Garforth pasture.

In the hamlet itself were houses and gardens occupied by Thomas Kettlewell, W. Slater and Thomas Walker (one of these cottages was the subject of an article towards the end of last year) Richard Lewis and others. Close to the moor Abraham Brogden had Gib Field and such pieces of land as Back-of-house close, middle pasture, upper wood. The Bollings were also in evidence up here with Parson close and other plots of land.

It was an area with an agricultural existence, and remained so until the Middleton land sales had an effect, the influence of the Hydropathic establishment began more and more to be felt, and the mansions began to appear on Ben Rhydding Road, and Clifton Road. Yet even so there still remained many years to come before the fields between Ben-Rhydding and Ilkley began to be occupied, this starting between the two wars and spreading more rapidly after the second world war.

Middleton

Over the river at Middleton Lodge, William Middleton had reached the age of 75. He appeared to have no family with him at the time. Thomas Constable (35) who was his solicitor, John Marsh (39) the Catholic priest, Thomas Crook (35) the organist and George Smythe (39) who was independent and six servants were those registered.

At Low Hall were Thomas Alderson (77), Joseph Alderson (42) as farmers; Jane Wright (81), appears to have been the mother of William Wright (57) and Nathan Wright (57), and Elizabeth Wright (49), may have been the wife of one of them. The Wrights were farmers, probably employed by the Aldersons. There were also some children and some servants.

John Kendall, a 45 year old farmer, Mary Kendall (40), and Nancy Kendall (75) are shown at Middleton but there is no name provided for their home. Tivoli is occupied by William Burgess described as a bailiff and with him is Jane Burgess (44), Hannah Teal, a servant, and William Swarbrick a ten year old agricultural labourer.

Beckfoot seems to have been a name covering more than the farm it does now, though alternatively the people in possession and those who worked there had large families. John Hudson Richard Pullan and John Westwood were the farmers, Samuel Kettlewell (30) was an agricultural labourer, James Teal (56) a gardener. There were seven Hudson children and four Pullan, the two boys—Matthew and Joseph which have a familiar association with the Pullan name.

Paradise and Pomona were also well occupied, and were communities in themselves. Paradise had a family of cotton weavers named Holmes, a blacksmith named Sampson Speight, a schoolmaster and schoolmistress, John Steel (55) and his wife (Ann). The farmers were Christopher Holmes (70) Emmanuel Teal (64) and Peter Harrison (55). There were in addition agricultural labourers, servants and a pauper.

The Breareys were farmers at Pomona and John Hudson (65), John Smith (60), William Hudson (40), and Andrew Hardwick are also classed as farmers. There are the usual agricultural labourers and servants.

Moorhouses had William Netherwood (35) and John Stead (80) classed as farmers. They too had their share of the labourers and the servants. Ling Park was occupied by the Kendalls, Andrew (35), Michael (30) and apparently their wives and children, and by the Watkinsons, William (40) and John (35).

Nimrod Stephenson (50), his wife Isabella (40), their family and William Kendall (20) described as a farmer were at Windsor.

In the area classed as Middleton together with the other places it was recorded that there were 30 inhabited houses, one uninhabited, and 97 men and 89 women.

John Renton (25) and Elizabeth Renton (20) were at West Hall. They had a three months old baby, George. At Highfield House there is quite a long list. The farmers so designated are William Howden (50), Major Pullan, William Anderson (55), Richard Glover (50), James Pickard (45), John Vickers (30). There are several wool carders, a joiner, a worsted weaver, a tanner, some agricultural labourers and servants. Lane Head House provides the Pedleys and the Hardwicks, High Austby. William Emmott (70) a cartwright, Thomas Watkinson, Peter Hawkeworth and John Swarbrick as farmers, William Hawkeworth (game-keeper) and a dressmaker among the Swarbrick family. The Hauxworths were farmers at Low Austby.

Brass Castle

Brass Castle had John Smith (40), Lionel Williamson (25) as farmers, Thomas Smith (20) a worsted weaver, James Harkness (35) a wool carder and the usual groups of children. Ten years after the survey

Mr. Benjamin Briggs Popplewell was to build Beacon Hill House on the site of Brass Castle and it was said of him that every working day before the railway to Ilkley was opened he walked from his home to Steeton station and back again in the evening, a total distance of 14 miles through Addingham and Silsden, fair weather or foul. He was even known to reject the carriage and horses sent by a considerate wife when the weather was bad to Steeton station. One of the rooms at his home was fitted up so that services could be held there in conjunction with the Ilkley Parish Church.

At Wards End were Joseph Denby (55), Thomas Williamson (60), and Thomas Robinson (65) as farmers, Isaac Cooper (20) was a grocer and Mary Robinson (25) a dressmaker. Wards End is a little distance east of Beacon Hill House, reached by way of Badger's Gate.

FIELD NAMES

Robert Collyer and J. Horsfall Turner in "Ilkley: Ancient and Modern" point out that the old names of fields are often very suggestive of former events and conditions. "Thus we have in the Ilkley township — Ben Rhydding, Duffin Riddings, Dan Ridding, Cote Close, Dodingrings, Howarth Hills, Low Shroggs, Severhill, Cocken Kirkhouse field, Nest Egg, Chapel Close, Pearbus Lane, Goose Acres, Elsin Head, Cockbusks, Bog-gard Wood, Gibhead, Mondat, Breary Wood, Kill-lands, Priests Riddings, Hollings, East Junk Intake, Hollin Hall Gill, Silverwell farm, Churn-milk hall, Sour Ing, Linsywoolsey (arable field), Cocken Butts, Far Thatchgarth, Panorama Close, Reynard Ing, Busks, Parish Gill, Castle Hill, Rockery, Snipe close, Golden Butts, Common Pound, Sedbergh lands.

"A Ridding is a clearing and we have many of them. Cote, busks indicate woods; butts may have been either to shoot at in archery days, or banks or boundaries of lands; howarth is an enclosed hill; boggards were very common before the introduction of gas; silverwell was probably a holy well; knolls are rounded hills, kil indicates a fountain or spring, the pinfold is kept in mind still, the goose greens or commons are well known." R. M. GREEN

LET OUR PEOPLE GO!

LARGER PART OF WHEATLEY PETITIONS TO LEAVE AREA OF ILKLEY LOCAL BOARD

A group of 20 ratepayers and property owners in the village of Wheatley, together with the Board of the Ben Rhydding Hydro Establishment, tired of having their complaints ignored that they were not receiving value for the money they spent in rates, petitioned the Local Government Board in 1879 for permission to leave the area of the Local Board and to join with the Rural Sanitary District of the Wharfedale Union. The move was stoutly resisted by the Ilkley Local Board. It affected 389 acres of Wheatley.

The petition was signed by over 20 ratepayers and property owners in Wheatley and a second petition was sent from the Board of the Ben Rhydding Hydro Establishment. It pointed out that the area of 389 acres immediately adjoined the Rural Sanitary District of the Wharfedale Union and asked that it be included in this area. Reasons given were that the Ilkley Local Board had executed works of sewage, water supply, lighting and other public improvements for the exclusive benefit of the village of Ilkley and from which the petitioners did not and could not receive any benefit whatever.

It was suggested that the Ben Rhydding Hydro Establishment had at their own cost executed the necessary works for supplying water and gas to their establishment and works had already been constructed by the land owners in the part proposed to be excluded for supplying water to any houses which might be built upon their estates. Further the petitioners and the Ben Rhydding Hydro Establishment had at considerable cost executed works of sewage.

RURAL CHARACTER

The area proposed to be excluded was more than a mile from the centre of the village of Ilkley and was entirely of rural character and unsuitable for local government by an Urban Sanitary authority. The petitioners were unfairly taxed for the sewerage, water supply, lighting and improvement of the village of Ilkley while they received no benefit whatever from such works.

Ben Rhydding Hydro indicated that they had made application to the Ilkley Local Board for some relief but without success and the point was emphasised that the rural character of Ben Rhydding Hydro and the neighbourhood was one which was essential to both, greatly affecting the position of the establishment as a sanatorium as well as the residences of any persons who might build villas there.

Names appended to the petition were W. H. Conyers, Wm. Ingham, D. Boothman, Geo. Radford, Jno. Armitstead, Thomas Emsley, M. Wyvill, E. Armitage, Thomas Mills, John Umpleby, John Walker, Thos. Wiseman, R. Walker, W. Willan, Ellis Margerison, Wm. Fison, G. Adkin, E. Priestman, Charles Mills, J. A. Ambler, W. P. Wood, George Hewison, John Ramsden, John Town, Joseph Halliwell.

BOARD'S EXCEPTION

Examining this petition when it was sent to them by the Local Government Board, the members of the Ilkley

Local Board felt there were parts of it to which they could take exception. Mr. J. Milner said there was about half the area of Wheatley as indicated in the petition which could not, as it was claimed, make arrangements to receive its own water. If that was indeed a fact why was it that the Local Board was repeatedly being asked to make arrangements to provide a water supply and was doing so at the cost of several hundred pounds?

Ben Rhydding Hydro had first drawn attention to their position in 1878 asking for some reduction or allowance in the matter of rates, and recognising the legal difficulties this might bring about had suggested that it might be regarded as an allowance for work done on behalf of the Ilkley Local Board.

ANOTHER PLEA

To this letter the Local Board had not replied. It was then decided to make a further application in 1879.

In this they pointed out that the Ben Rhydding Hydro Estate "does not abut upon any highway repairable by the Ilkley Local Board but is approached from the turnpike road by a private lane. Visitors to the Establishment when arriving from the railway station, as is most commonly the case, or from Leeds and Bradford by road, make no use of any highway for the repair of which the rate is paid. "Not only have the Company little or no advantage from the highways within the district of the Ilkley Local Board but they are necessarily at considerable expense to repair roads used by the public. For instance, that leading to the Wharfedale Mount, that at the base of the Wheatley Rakes, and Mr. Middleton's new road at Eastmoor, besides being obliged for neighbourly considerations to allow carriages and carts going to Rakes to use their private road through their own ground since it is impossible to ascend the steep road to the Rakes, and further they cannot, nor can anyone else residing in the neighbourhood, reach the road under Cow and Calf unless they repair the road leading thereto which is now nothing else but a watercourse.

LIGHTING

"With regard to the lighting the Company, owing to the distance from Ilkley, are compelled to make their own gas and this at a much greater cost than if they were supplied from large works. The roads in this neighbourhood are not lighted and hence they derive no benefit whatever from the works executed by Ilkley Local Board for the purpose of lighting the district and in respect of the costs of which, and of the

lighting of the streets of Ilkley, no doubt the rates are levied.

After making other points the Hydro statement said the directors were not asking the Local Board to do anything beyond their powers and they asked that the district should be divided by the cutting off of the township of Wheatley, in which the Hydro was situate, from the area of the Ilkley Local Board.

CURT REPLY

A "curt reply" having been received to this communication the Board felt they should join with other petitioners in making a direct plea to the Local Government Board.

WHEATLEY

The picture of Wheatley as it was three parts of the way through the 19th century is contained in the reply from the Ilkley Local Board to the two petitions.

Signed by the Chairman, Mr. William Hartley, it began by asserting that Wheatley had no defined boundary and that it had never been considered other than a portion of the Ilkley Township for parochial purposes. "There is no place of worship, school, burial ground or public building of any kind at Wheatley, the inhabitants of which have to go to Ilkley for religious worship, the education of their children, the burial of their dead."

"No sewerage works except those of a most temporary character have been executed by the proprietors of the Ben Rhydding Hydro, and much nuisance has at times been caused by the refuse from their gas works. In fact there is no proper outlet for any of the sewerage of this part of the district. The Local Board intend to deal with this part of the district by a separate system. It will be necessary to make the tanks and other provisions for dealing with this at the very point which it is now sought to exclude from the Local Board near to the River Wharfe. This intended scheme is important and will before long have to be executed seeing that nearly the whole of the land between Ilkley and the Ben Rhyding Estate is laid out for building purposes with roads, streets and drains made, and some buildings already erected.

"A road called Ben Rhyding Road has lately been made from Ilkley village in a direct line to Ben Rhyding which is a great boon to and very much used by the residence at that Establishment and nearly the whole of that portion to the east of Ben Rhyding which it is sought to have excluded is either being built upon, laid out for building or on sale for that purpose, some main roads having been made already.

A unique Sixteenth Century Detached Residence



WHEATLEY OLD HALL, BEN RHYDDING, ILKLEY

Reputed to be the oldest house in the district, it is said Oliver Cromwell slept there. Sympathetic modernisation has been carried out retaining the old world charm of the residence and many original features. The sale provides a unique opportunity to acquire one of Wharfedale's most interesting houses. Accommodation on two floors only with oil fired central heating. Hall with old oak panelling, superb through lounge with fine stone fireplace, dining room with Ingle Nook fireplace, concealed cocktail bar, study, cloakroom large breakfast kitchen, laundry, sun room Principal bedroom with en suite bathroom, 3 double bedrooms, single bedroom, second bathroom with pastel blue suite Permanent garaging for two. Private old world gardens of $\frac{1}{2}$ of an acre. Very convenient for local shops, schools and transport services to Leeds and Bradford. FOR SALE BY AUCTION ON FRIDAY the 17th of SEPTEMBER 1976 at 7.30 p.m. at THE CRAIGLANDS HOTEL, ILKLEY. (Subject to conditions.) Unless sold privately. APPLY ILKLEY OFFICE. Ref. D.H. Solicitors: Mossmans, 39, Well Street, Bradford 1.

AUG
1976

ARCHITECT OF DENTON HALL AND CHURCH

Rain, wind, thunderstorms and bitter cold marred the June meeting arranged by the Ilkley Civic Society as part of the Literature Festival.

Before Dr. R. B. Wragg, of the Department of Architecture in the University of Sheffield took the party (by kind permission of N. G. Bailey and Co. Ltd.), to visit Denton Hall he gave an illustrated lecture on the architect of both church and hall.

John Carr was born in 1723 at Horbury. He came of a long line of masons but his father was also surveyor of bridges for the West Riding and probably something of a travelling clerk of works. Carr left the Grammar School to learn his father's trade while his brother went to Cambridge and became a doctor of divinity. Although he never lost his "shocking" Yorkshire accent he was never a common workman. By the age of 29 he was sufficiently established as an architect to move to York and was already called "Mr." when he gained the contract for repairs to Lord Burlington's Assembly Rooms and was in a position to employ his own clerk of works when his design for the Race Course building at York was accepted.

IN DEMAND

Carr's friendship with the Marquis of Rockingham, a future Prime Minister, and his association with a sport which was the chief source of recreation in the North led to his becoming a fashionable architect throughout the north of England and his designs were increasingly in demand as growing wealth in the towns led more and more manufactures to wish for a country home.

Dr. Wragg showed slides depicting the development of Carr's work from the elaborate rococo detail of the embellishment at Heath Hall (1753) which is redolent of the past to the spare ornamentation of the ceiling at Denton Hall in 1778. Carr was a practical man by upbringing and training, he was not dogmatic in the fashion of Burlington's Palladian school. At Denton Hall he brought the chief room to the front of the house, leaving symmetry of the Palladian villa. By placing the main rooms on the ground floor he was able to make a grand entrance without an elaborate and expensive outer staircase and the effect of a portico is achieved by means of simple almost two dimensional pillars such as he had used at Heath more than twenty years before.

It was not merely a change of taste which caused the departure from the "York" school of decoration which featured dead rabbits, guns, powder flasks, game bags and foliage in an almost sculptured effect. This work needed the hand of the individual artist. In the upsurge of new building a means of mass production was required. From the 1760's onwards the restrained, nearly flat plaster work designs under the influence of Robert Adam could be carried out as required in multiples by craftsmen. Always Carr showed consideration for the needs of his clients and also for their desire for economy. Not for him the house that was better viewed from the other side of the street than lived in.

TWO WINGS

The familiar front of Denton Hall as seen from Ilkley comprises a third only of the building. The two wings, set so far back that they are out of sight separate the service quarters from the main reception rooms allowing three sides to be warmed by the sun. The distance between dining room and kitchen would not seem an inconveni-

ence in the days of many servants. The secondary staircase and cupolas are other typical Carr features. This way of placing the wings gives an agreeable variety of shape to the back. The entrance through the park gates, past the stable block and round to the front of the house from the side is an interesting departure from the formal Palladian approach through an avenue from a distance.

By 1780 Carr kept to his thesis of a two storied house with the chief rooms on the ground floor and was perceptibly moving into the Regency manner. He did not confine himself to domestic architecture. Denton Church can be attributed to him on grounds of style and the Crescent at Buxton by him is a piece of early town planning, competent in scale and honest in design. One of his later works, built in 1792, was the church at Horbury where he was buried after his death in 1807. His work might be summed up in a phrase from a letter of his to patrons where he says that "he would arrange the necessary conveniences with some degree of art".

Dr. Wragg showed slides of many other houses of John Carr explaining the characteristic points of detail which confirmed their attribution to Carr. He showed the development of his style from the simple typical Yorkshire stone house, before the use of the hipped roof, from his very early days at Horbury, to the more elaborate halls such as Ingleby Arncliffe, Burton Constable, Tabley and Lytham.

Mr. J. J. Gaunt, Vice-Chairman of the Civic Society introduced the speaker and thanked the Rev. J. J. Clack, Vicar of Denton, for allowing the meeting to take place in the Church.

WORST AREA OF MOOR EROSION



Consultants reporting in March on erosion on Ilkley Moor described the area around the Cow and Calf Rocks as the worst.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES TO ADMINISTER £50,000 LEGACY FOR ADDINGHAM

A board of five trustees is to be appointed to administrate the £50,000 given to Addingham by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Leeds from the estate of James Clarke and Sarah Foley.

A public meeting at Addingham Memorial Hall on Wednesday decided the five trustees should be the local Roman Catholic priest in office, a representative of the village's Parish Council, a doctor practicing in the village, appointed by the Parish Council, a representative of the National Federation of Old Age Pensioners living in the village and appointed by the Parish Council, and a representative of one of the voluntary organisations concerned with the care of the elderly, appointed by the Parish Council.

In addition it was suggested a Management Committee should be formed of the five trustees with five representatives of local organisations for the elderly.

At the start of the meeting, attended by about 70 villagers, Cr. A. H. Jerome, who was in the chair, explained that the Roman Catholic Bishop of Leeds, the Rt. Rev. William G. Wheeler, had come to Addingham in December and met with representatives of the Parish Council and voluntary organisations.

No Strings

The Bishop had said the bequest of £250,000 had been to him, and he was to decide how it should be used. He had decided to support a scheme to provide a centre for the elderly at Ilkley, which would cater for the elderly of the whole district. This was not at the exclusion of Addingham, however, and he had made a separate bequest of £50,000 to Addingham, with "no strings attached." The Bishop had handed over a cheque for £5,000 there and then, the balance to be paid when the estate had finished going through the American courts.

At that meeting and a further one of the same people in January, suggestions had been made that the money be used to provide a purpose built community

room for the elderly, attached to the Memorial Hall but completely independent of other facilities offered there. In addition it was suggested that the £5,000 debt incurred by the Memorial Hall Committee during alterations to the hall could be paid off and the rest of the money be invested to provide additional services for the elderly from the interest.

Interest Free

Cr. Jerome said no decisions had yet been made, but the £5,000 advance had been loaned interest free to the Memorial Hall, to be repaid when a decision was reached.

The question was asked whether the money was solely for the benefit of the old people of the village.

Cr. Jerome said the legacy had been left for the Bishop to decide on its use.

Mr. Kenny, solicitor to the Bishop, said the Bishop had wanted to do something for the elderly of Addingham, so he had made provision of the £50,000. He then wanted to leave the rest of the decisions to the trustees, but he had said he would like the Memorial Hall debt to be paid off, benefitting the entire community.

The Rector of Addingham, the Rev. D. A. A. Shaw, expressed some concern that an interest free loan had been made to the Memorial Hall, which did not really cater for the old people of the village. It was a commercial, undertaking, so he thought a low interest rate should have been applied.

Mr. Kenny pointed out that the Bishop had been in favour of paying off the debt, and he had left it up to the Parish Council how the £5,000 advance was used.

Very Proud

Cr. J. Rundle said the village was very proud of the Memorial Hall, but he

thought it was of more benefit to the young and middle aged rather than the elderly. There was no reason the money should not be loaned to save the Committee paying crippling overdraft rates, but they should pay some interest.

The interest could be used in many ways to benefit the elderly, for example in providing a telephone for an old lady recently released from hospital who needed some means of contact in case of emergency.

Cr. J. Hadley explained that the Memorial Hall was used by the whole of the village, not just the younger generation, and he thought it only right that the money should be used to pay off the debt.

A vote taken as to whether the money should be donated to the Memorial Hall showed 31 for and 27 against. As a result it was not thought necessary to vote on whether it should be loaned, either with interest or interest free.

The question of whether or not a community room should be built onto the Memorial Hall solely for the use of the elderly produced a variety of opinions.

Well Endowed

One villager pointed out that Addingham had a population of about 3,000 and for a village of that size was already well endowed with meeting places like the Memorial Hall, two church halls, the old schoolroom and various others. It was questioned whether a purpose built meeting place was the best way to spend the money.

After some discussion it was decided a questionnaire be sent to the elderly of the village, asking them if they would use such a building if it were provided.

7-1-77

Addingham demolition site suggested as car park



Bradford Metropolitan Council's leader, Cr. John Singleton, has promised Addingham Parish Council he will look into the possibility of the demolition site at the junction of Bolton Road and Main Street, pictured above, being left as a car park.

When the leader and Chief Executive Mr. Gordon Moore attended the Parish Council's December meeting Mr. Moore said the site was to be levelled and grassed over, and a footpath was to be provided at the side.

Members of the Parish Council explained that a far better use of the land in their opinion, now that the houses had been demolished, was as a car park. The village was said to be desperately short of off street car parking facilities, and it was felt that if the area was left as it was it would be used as a car park.

Cr. Singleton agreed that that would be the easiest and probably cheapest solution, and promised to investigate the possibility.

FRI., 21 JANUARY, 1977—ILKLEY GAZETTE 7

VILLAGE CLOCK FOR CENTRE OF ADDINGHAM

The installation of a village clock at the Old School in Main Street, Addingham, (pictured below) has been appreciated by many of the residents.

The clock, a gift from someone who wishes to remain anonymous, has been well chosen and befits this historical building. Passers-by

have remarked this week: "I like its appearance. The Roman numerals make it very clear, and its installation has been a marvellous gesture to the village."

Others have commented that the clock would be much appreciated and was something Addingham had needed quite a while.

Mr. T. Ridley, of Southfield Villas, Mr. E. Roe, of Jubilee Terrace, and Mr. F. Wall, of Laurel Bank, Addingham, in a letter to the "Gazette" say:

"Please put on record our sincere thanks and appreciation to the donor of the clock installed on the face of the Old School, Addingham.

"The clock face is beauti-

ful, in keeping with the surroundings in this, the centre of the village, and its quiet simplicity has given rise to much appreciation.

"We are unaware of the name of the person responsible for this addition to our village amenities but whoever he or she may be, accept our very sincere thanks."



28-1-1977

ANGRY VILLAGERS AND DOBSON FAMILY QUARREL OVER WAY CRAIG TARN WAS CONSTRUCTED

The quarrel between Ilkley villagers and members of the Dobson family which began in September 1874 after the newly constructed Craig Tarn on the moor had burst its banks was marked by a use on both sides of invective which added to the hostility. When the Tarn scheme had been first mooted the Dobsons expressed concern that their Craiglunds Hydro some little distance down the moorland slope was in a vulnerable position if anything happened to the Tarn. They maintained their anxiety had been increased by the apparent lack of expertise among those responsible for the construction.

The action of the Dobsons in sending a squad of men to pull down a part of the Tarn bank after a part of the Craiglunds premises had been flooded, their arrogant attitude as they did so, and the apparent destruction of all that had been done, roused the villagers to fury. There were demands for court action against the family to recover an amount equal to what had been raised by public subscription. After a meeting of the Tarn Committee there was a public gathering of villagers and there were harsh things to be said about people who were believed to have put an end to something the villagers had supported throughout its construction and admired on its completion.

In a statement whilst feeling was 'on the boil' Mr. Jabez Dobson denied there had been any hostility to the Tarn scheme. It had always been the view of the Craiglunds management that it would be an asset for Ilkley and a step towards the general ornamentation of Ilkley. From what he had first been told there had been a change of plan with subscriptions coming in freely and it was then decided to enlarge the old Tarn. This was to be done by forming a considerable embankment, facing north. That procedure had been watched "narrowly by us, it being patent that in the event of the embankment giving way, the whole of the water would be precipitated into our grounds and buildings."

Mr. Dobson said they paid their subscription of five pounds and promised a further £5 "providing the work should be finished to our satisfaction", but later they declined to pay the second subscription "on the ground that we were thoroughly dissatisfied with the work." They had repeatedly objected to the way in which it was being executed but no attention had been paid to their complaints. There had been an altercation on one occasion when they discussed work which Craiglunds management thought should be done.

COLLAPSE

Describing the collapse of the embankment Mr. Dobson said that one wet September afternoon "little leakages" had been seen in the embankment. Suddenly they enlarged and joined and a stream began to flow towards Craiglunds. It entered their grounds and covered the croquet lawn to several inches, all the croquet materials floating about. It ran along the walks and into the gardens leaving mud. Mr. Dobson described work which went on after the Committee had stopped the major leak in the embankment and said with the aid of lanterns they were enlarging the outlet until well past midnight. Two days later they found the outlet had been patched up and so they gave instructions for it to be re-opened again. "Many of our visitors were greatly alarmed," said Mr. Dobson. They had been advised to pull the whole thing down and then to expose the amount of money spent or better wasted."

Mr. Dobson went on "Will any subscriber now believe that we acted before it was high time to do so, or can any person knowing the facts credit the assertion that the embankment is perfectly safe and that we are awkward in the matter merely from personal animosity or any other such rank twaddle as is bandied about." Mr. Dobson said that instead of procuring the services of a professional man and having the Tarn properly made the managing committee had done its best "but that best had been a wretched exhibition. The production of a Tarn which, when six inches deep in some places is thirty-six in other, and which is so unsafe as to imperil the property, if not the lives, of those who unfortunately happen to reside in the immediate neighbourhood is wrong." Mr. Dobson had references to make to "a large quarry hole at the east end of the Tarn. Tons and tons of earth were got out here and used to strengthen the embankment whereas it might just as well (and more cheaply) have been taken from the opposite side of the Tarn to the embankment, and at the same time be enlarging the embankment—an object we had understood to be desirable."

"ALMOST USELESS"

At a meeting of the Tarn Committee Mr. James Milligan reported on the current position, and had some criticism to make of the action taken on behalf of Craiglunds Hydro. This had made the Tarn "almost useless either as an artificial pool or a skating rink."

There was a good deal of personal bitterness displayed at this meeting and it was agreed to hold a public meeting at which the comments of the subscribers could be heard. In appearance, it was stated, "the Tarn is absolutely wretched: as a place for

skating it is far from flattering if not totally unavailable for the purpose and it is a matter for regret that any mis-apprehensions should have arisen between the hardworking committee of improvement and Messrs. Dobson.

BAYING FOR BLOOD

A well attended meeting of subscribers called to receive a report of the Craig Tarn Committee had not been long in progress before many of them were baying for the blood of the Craiglunds Management. They regarded the action of the Dobsons in ordering men to pull down a section of the embankment as "unwarranted interference" and demanded that steps be taken to institute legal proceedings to recover damages.

Mr. J. Milligan, chairman of the committee, recounted the history of the Craig Tarn proceedings, spoke of the enthusiasm with which it had been received in the village, and said there were 400 subscribers which they reckoned represented something like 1200 to 1400 persons. The work had been carried out under the instructions of Messrs. Mark Robinson, W. Hartley and M. Hainsworth. They had set a fine example physically and had gone through "severe bodily labour."

Mr. Milligan spoke of the censure they had received whilst the work was in progress. He spoke particularly of his meetings with Mr. Jabez Dobson and said on the first occasion he was given a £5 subscription but Mr. Dobson appeared hesitant about the matter and Mr. Milligan was uneasy about it. The second occasion was at the Tarn when the water was being poured in. Mr. Dobson was most critical of what had been done and said it was not safe. This was discussed at the next Committee meeting. "It was the most unpleasant Committee meeting we had," reported Mr. Milligan. "Mr. Hainsworth gave his resignation and it was accepted."

DEAL OF SNARLING

He had a further interview with Mr. Dobson from whom there had been "a great deal of snarling, as there had been on previous occasions." Mr. Dobson was just the same when he met him yet again and said that a professional man should be engaged. The Committee had authorised further work to be done and trusted that the Dobsons would make a contribution towards covering the cost. When water infiltrated Craiglunds Mr. Jabez Dobson called to tell him about it. They went to the Tarn, Mr. Hainsworth following with a wheel-barrow and spade, and found there, Mr. John Dobson, senior; Mr. Henry Dobson and some men. They were cutting away the embankment and letting out the water. Questions were asked of them but no answers were received. Next day the Committee caused the embankment to be repaired "but no sooner was this done than the Dobsons sent up men who cut the outlet and it remains in that condition to this day".

Mr. Milligan spoke of a further meeting with the Dobsons. He had delayed his visit with a view to allowing the Dobsons to cool their tempers. "They had received authority from the Lord of the Manor to put up a notice board saying anyone damaging Craig Tarn would be prosecuted by him. They had received £226 in subscriptions and the expenditure amounted to £235.

AN ADVANTAGE

When it was suggested that the Committee should look into the possibility of taking legal action, a speaker said that Craig Tarn was to the advantage of Craiglunds Hydro and he thought it would be better for the Dobsons to cooperate with the Committee and get something done. This would be better than going to law.

Mr. Jabez Dobson, who attended the meeting, complained that some of Mr. Milligan's statements were entirely false but Mr. Milligan said he had taken great care to repeat exactly what Mr. Dobson had said in so far as it was possible for him to do so.

As the row developed there was an appeal for a lack of personalities, but these kept

creeping in, and after some pointed comments by Mr. Dobson Mr. Milligan said all through the Committee had tried to please the Dobsons "but the fact of the matter was that they would use no reason."

Mr. Mark Robinson said the reason for the overflow was that in order to please the skaters the water had been let in too quickly and it had gone over the embankment.

PERSONAL FEELINGS

Mr. G. Gaunt, after further discussion regretted the way in which personal feelings appeared to be allowed to enter discussions at public meetings in Ilkley. "I have never been to a public meeting in Ilkley where I have not seen that feeling existing. I think personal feelings in Ilkley should be done away with. All should do what they can to benefit the town."

It was agreed that the Committee should seek a meeting with the Dobsons.

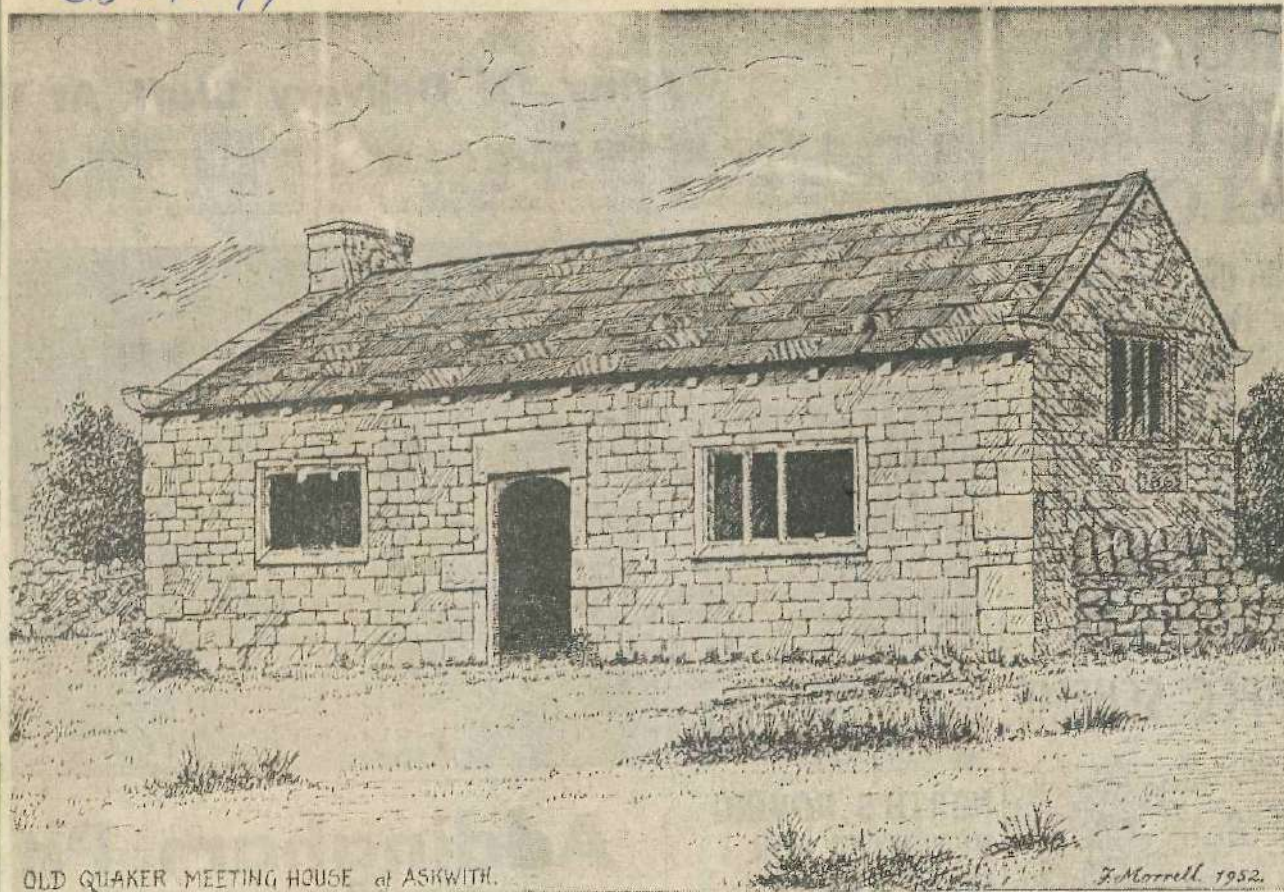
The report ended with the singular paragraph, "Mr. Taggart wanted to know how they were going to obtain funds to employ a competent engineer and on hearing this several gentlemen left the room."

A meeting between representatives of the Committee and Mr. Jabez Dobson was arranged to be held at Craiglunds. It did not make much progress.

Mr. Dobson agreed that he had said previously at the public meeting that they would be prepared to accept the terms of a qualified engineer but "we are not prepared to stick to that now". He added that since the meeting they had consulted a solicitor and their present attitude was a result of the legal advice they had received. Mr. Dobson was equally vague in answering other questions. He said they would be hearing from the Craiglunds solicitors in due course as to what they were willing to do.

There was no report of any further meeting between representatives of the villagers and the Dobson brothers though obviously a good deal of further work was carried out towards the end of 1875 an account of a visit to Ilkley was published and this referred in most flattering terms to the appearance of the Tarn.

R. M. Green



OLD QUAKER MEETING HOUSE at ASKWITH.

F. Morrell 1952.

ASKWITH WAS ONCE A CENTRE FOR QUAKER MEETINGS

By Frederick Morrell

In the 17th century Askwith was a well known centre of the Quakers or Society of Friends. In 1671 the names of the following who "were harried and suffered in divers ways for their faith"—Henry Thompson, Edmund Greenwood, John and Thos. Crook, Francis Kendall, Wm. and Robt. Smith, Mary Bradley and George Darwin, all names which appear time and again in the records.

In 1682 the constable of Askwith in his Returns stated that "these persons absent themselves from ye church Henry, Elizabeth and Edward Thompson, Christopher and Edmund Greenwood, Thos. Crook, Francis Kendall, Robt and Jane Smith, Geo. Darraine, Dorothy and Elizabeth, Isabel Thackwray, and Thomas Pawson; all these called Quakers".

All meetings were held at the different houses of the Friends, and it was not until after the Declaration of Intolerance of 1687 and the Toleration Act of 1689, that the Quakers erected their own austere Meeting Houses. The oldest in the district seems to be at Rawdon which from their Deeds of 15 Feb. 1687 implies their buildings to have been erected at that time.

The old Quaker Meeting House at Askwith, built as a place of worship, has also served as a barn, a cow shed and is now a residence, but I am unable to find the date of erection. It is certainly after 1689, as in that year three houses in Askwith were registered for the holding of meetings for the Friends, those of Henry Thompson, Robt. Smith and Edmund Greenwood who were "harried" in 1671.

The building has a stone mullioned window on each side of the doorway, with another similar window high up in the east wall, also a blocked up doorway at the west end alongside a very large stone open fireplace some 12 feet wide.

Outside, beneath the east window is a stone with the words "Friends Burial Ground 1665", which refers to the small grass plot, behind the wall on the right of the illustration. How many burials there are is not known, but it is evident it was the burial place of the Quakers before the Meeting House was built, which is situated in Old Lane on the outskirts of the village—incidentally this was the original road linking Askwith with Weston.

Some years ago the old

building was sold, and permission granted to convert it into a residence. This has been accomplished in very good taste. The alterations and extensions necessary to bring it up to modern standards have been added at the rear, the frontage being little altered, with the addition of stone paving, and a new garden lawn in place of the rough grass of the former paddock.

It would be interesting to know at what date the building ceased to be used by the Quakers, but it was last in use for public worship by the Primitive Methodists in the mid 19th century. The Wesleyans were formed in Askwith about 1770, their first local preacher being named Crook probably a descendant of John Brook, a Quaker of 1671-1689, but there is no evidence they used this old Meeting House.

Incidentally I find that many of the families of Askwith and Weston who have been ardent Friends in the 18th century, are listed as churchwardens of Weston church in the 18th and 19th names such as Thompson, Crook, Greenwood, Kendall, Smith, Thackwray and Gill.

Menston parents debate education

At a debate on Primary Education held by Menston Association of Parents in Kirkstons Community Centre the guest speaker was Mr. R. Selby, Principal Advisor to Bradford M.C. Education Service.

He opened the debate outlining the need for change in educational practice, referring to recommendations in the Plowden Report and said that which ever changes were adopted, the primary issue remained that the most important factors were the need of the children.

Questions raised in the debate ranged from issues directly concerning the parents and children of Menston in connection with the parity of educational levels between Menston and comparable schools in the vicinity, to the attitudes of teachers, training establishments, and local and national educational philosophy.

On the platform were other representatives of local government and education: Mrs. E. B. McEvoy, Primary Advisor for Infant and Junior Education; Miss J. Towler, Headteacher Menston Infant School; Mr. T. D. Bamforth, Headteacher, Menston Junior School; Mr. E. L. Huffadine, tutor, Ikley College of Education; Mr. G. H. Taylor, tutor, Bingley College of Education; Mr. Mike Hinde, chairman of Menston Association of Parents, presided and thanked were by Mr. Brian Loy, secretary of the Association.

MIDDLETON LODGE AND THE MIDDLETON FAMILY

Father Bentley of the Passionist Fathers Order was the speaker at the meeting of the Ikley Leisure in Retirement Group. He talked about 'Middleton Lodge and the Middleton Family'.

According to the Domesday Book there were Middletons at the Lodge before that date. It was a shooting lodge used by the Percy family of Northumberland, and the Middletons married into the Percy family. All the north side of Ikley belonged to them, as also did much of the south-side where the Lord of the manor provided free wells for the hamlet of Ikley to bathe in.

Later, land was made available for retainers to farm. The Middletons being Catholics were stripped of their lands at the Reformation, and a secret room was built to enable them to carry out Masses. At the top of the tower a light was shown when the priest came to say Mass, so that the people on the hills and in the valley could make their way there to hear the Mass.

In 1825 the Relief Act was passed allowing faiths other than the Protestant to be worshipped more openly. A church was made at Middleton which was used until the present church was built in Stockeld Road in 1903.

The Middletons dissipated their money and had to sell off lands, until they had to sell Middleton Lodge to a wool merchant, Mr. Kellet, said Father Bentley.

In 1932 The Passionist Fathers bought the Lodge and moved in and still carry on their missionary work throughout the country. It was discovered that four

sculptures found in a wood on the North side were erected by Peter Middleton. The sculptor was an Italian. The sculptures depicted Calvary and were now known as the stations of the Cross.

A stone altar was found in the grounds, originally used by travellers using the ford across the river to express their gratitude for safely crossing. This was of Roman origin and bore the legend that Claudius Francis installed it for that use. The Altar was now in the Museum. Whilst building excavations were being carried out a stone slab believed to have been an altar from Bolton Abbey was discovered depicting a man, woman and child and was believed to be of pre-Roman times. It could date back to the days of Saint Paulinas.

Middleton Lodge now known as the Monastery, houses the Order of the Passionist Fathers. Further buildings have been added to provide a Retreat for people of all denominations.

Mrs. J. M. Kendall, Vice-Chairman, thanked Father Bentley for a very informative talk was was sure that his audience had learned more of a subject which interested all who lived in Ikley.

Built in 1934

carried across the Wharfe to be treated in the Ilkley works. The bridge, which is of steel, was built by Messrs. David Rowell and Co. Ltd., of Westminster. Its span is 156 feet, and its width is five feet between the parapets. The bridge is slung on overhead cables of the suspension type, the cables passing over towers 25 feet high to anchorage blocks 80 feet further back.

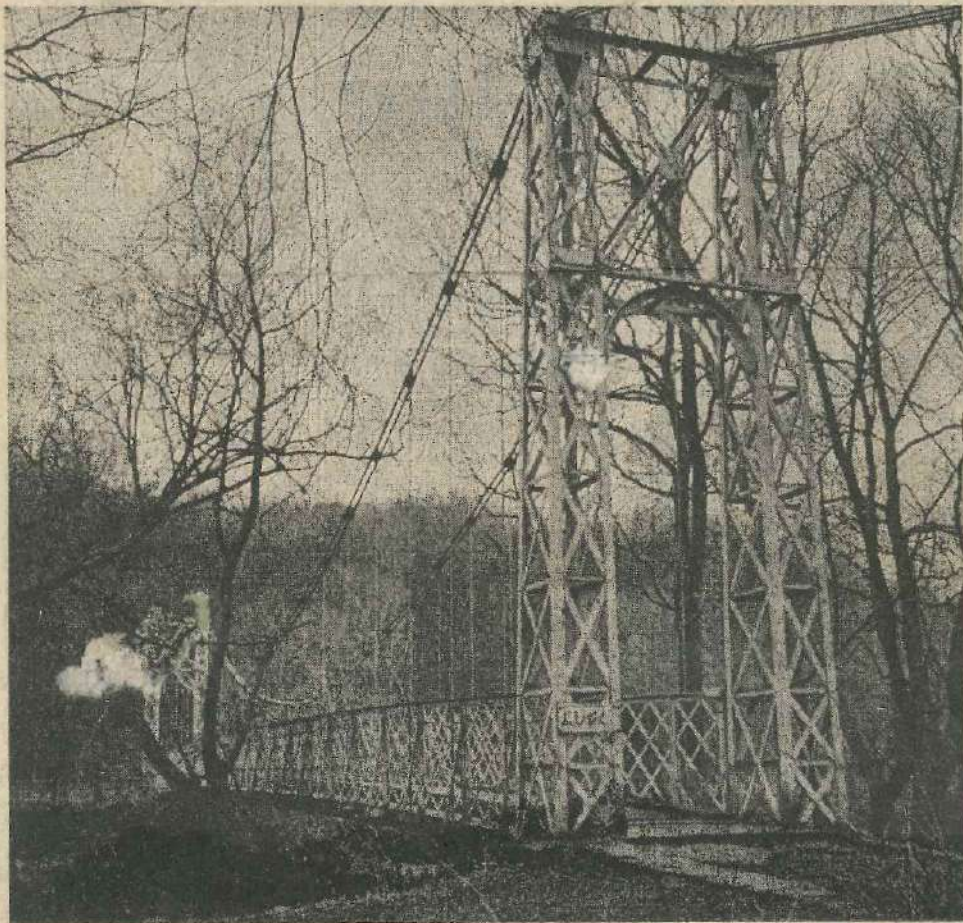
These anchorage blocks are of concrete, 14 feet by eight feet six inches by seven feet. The towers themselves are sunk 12 feet deep on concrete foundations. The concrete work both for the towers and the anchorage blocks was carried out by Ilkley Urban District Council.

The floor of the bridge has transverse girders to serve as wind-bracers, the timber foot-walk being laid on the steel. Underneath the bridge there is an eight inch sewer pipe. After the bridge was completed it was tested to bear a load of 84lbs to the square foot. By the January of 1935 the bridge was open to the public.

The year 1934 also saw a start made on the provision of an outdoor swimming pool and towards the end of that year much progress has been made. Editor.

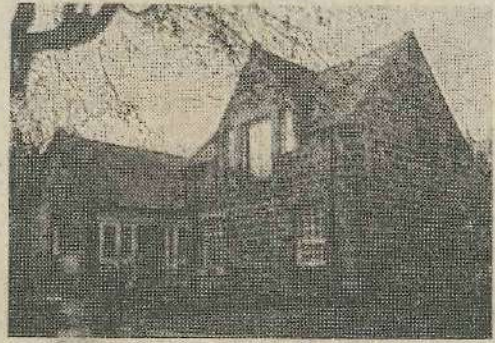
The bridge was due for re-painting about the time of

4-2-77



THE COACH HOUSE, CARRCROFT, ILKLEY
An imaginative conversion, ideal for retirement or the business couple

4-3-77



Stone built, with gas fired central heating, the development has been carefully planned to give Hall, dining room with patio window, opening into fitted kitchen area. Two ground floor bedrooms and bathroom with coloured suite. An open tread staircase leads to the first floor, with storage off the half landing, comprising a 19ft. sitting room, with feature stone arch, double opening floor length windows to wrought iron balcony, roof lights. Car port. Immense potential for a delightful and completely individual home for those with flair. £19,975.

THE OLD FARM, CHELTENHAM AVENUE, BEN RHYDDING, ILKLEY

8-3-77



A CHARMING PERIOD HOUSE

Situated in a delightful, secluded position adjoining the Green Belt within a few minutes walk of local shops, schools and frequent transport services to Leeds and Bradford.

Originally known as Wheatley Old Farm, the residence is one of the oldest houses in Ben Rhydding. It has been extended and sympathetically modernised, providing compact, easily managed accommodation, whilst retaining the old world charm.

The well planned accommodation, comprises briefly:— Hall; Cloakroom; Pleasant lounge; Dining room; Study; partly tiled kitchen; Pantry; Laundry; Large porch. Spacious through bedroom and communicating dressing room. Double garage. Attractive old world garden with stream and rustic bridge, well screened by mature conifers.

To be offered for Sale by Auction at

The Craiglunds Hotel, Ilkley

on Friday, 6th May, 1977 at 7.30 p.m.

Subject to conditions.

Solicitors: Turner & Wall, Arcade Chambers, North Street, Keighley.

Addingham's Best Decorated Street

18-3-77

On Coronation Day



Heavy rain on Coronation Day, 1953, did not deter residents of Parkinson Fold, Addingham, pictured above, when they were winners of the "Best Decorated Street"

Local Government Re-organisation but it had been left so long it needed more than a coat of paint, said Cr. Wilson. "It is going to cost hundreds of pounds to put right," he continued.

"What do they use the bridge for?" asked Cr. H. Bell.

"To cross the river", replied Cr. Wilson. "In the past it had provided a short cut for people working at Middleton Hospital and was much used by riverside walkers and people walking to the bathing pool and Middleton Woods," said Cr. Wilson.

Surely the authorities responsible for the bridge had a department to keep a check on maintenance, etc., said Cr. Peter A. Williams.

"If we had not brought it to their notice would the bridge have fallen down?" asked Cr. Williams. "It seems a bad state of affairs," he said.

Footnote: The erection of the bridge in 1934 formed part of a scheme by which the sewerage from Middleton was to be

25-3-77

FORMER CHILDREN'S HOME FOR SALE AT £35,000

Wheatley Lawn at Ben Rhydding, built as a private residence but later used as a children's home, is to be sold by Bradford Metropolitan District Council because it is "surplus to requirements." The asking price for the detached house in about one and a half acres of ground is £35,000, with an option to buy the lodge house, garages and additional land for a further £17,000.

Wheatley Lawn became a children's home after the Second World War, run by the West Riding County

Council. In later years it was used as a residential nursery for children between the ages of six months and seven years, until it was closed down late in 1972. One of the reasons given for closing down Wheatley Lawn was the difficulty of finding staff in the Ilkley area.

For a short time after 1972 it was used to provide temporary accommodation for children up to sixteen years of age while other homes were being improved.

Mr. Ronald Harris, Chief Administration Officer with

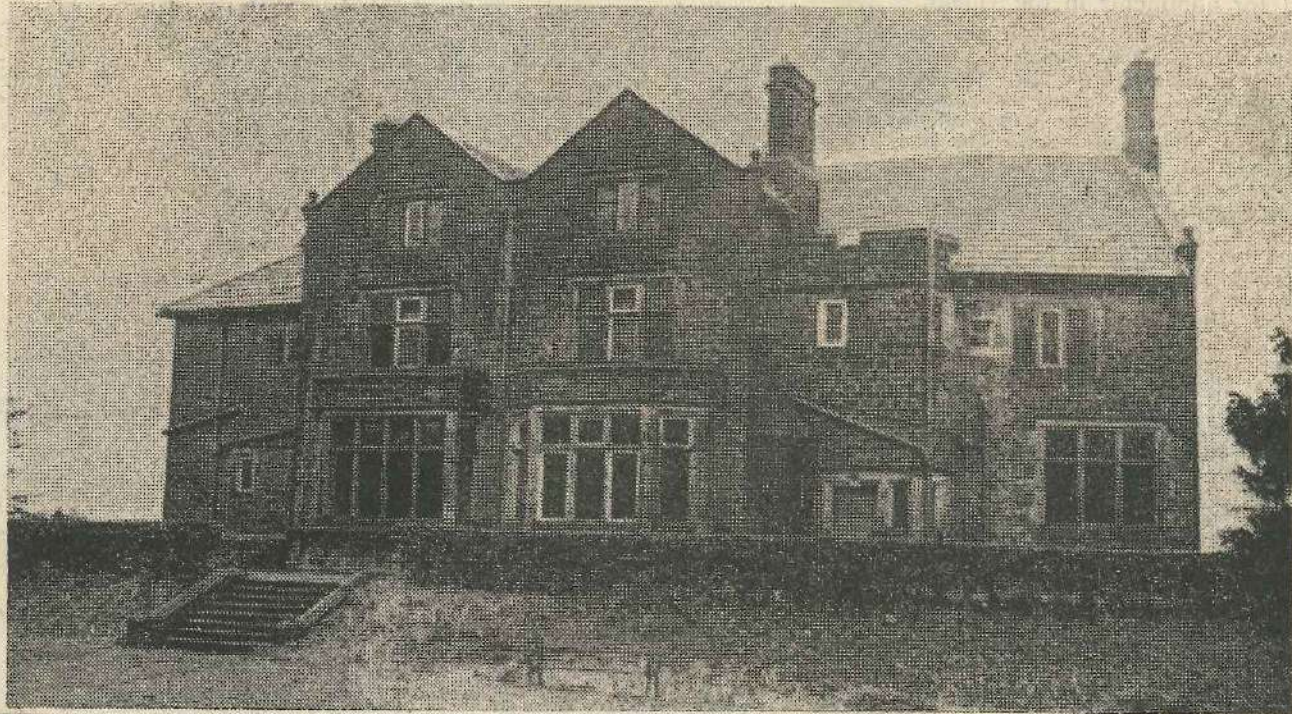
Bradford Metropolitan District Council's Social Services department, said the decision to sell Wheatley Lawn had come after a number of attempts to use it for various purposes, including as a training centre for the authority's staff.

He stressed that when Bradford took over responsibility on local government reorganisation Wheatley Lawn had been empty for some time. It was an old building, and not really suitable for use as a children's home. In addition it was a listed build-

ing of architectural or historical interest, and as such could not be altered very much.

Mr. Harris added that the need for residential nurseries did not really exist anymore, and where necessary the children were sent to smaller community homes.

The building had been used occasionally since reorganisation by community service volunteers working in the area. It consists of four reception rooms, domestic offices, nine bedrooms and a billiards room.



25-3-77

First Pupils At Ilkley Infants School In 1953

Pictured are the first pupils and staff at Ilkley Infants School in Leeds Road, which was opened in April 1953.

The school was formally opened by Mrs. E. M. Stoddart-Scott, who congratulated all concerned, especially the

County Architect who had evolved so many new ideas in the design of the school.

The school was built at a cost of £36,000, £3,554 more than the original estimate because of increased costs of

labour and raw materials. It provided accommodation for 160 pupils from five to seven years of age, and all classrooms and the assembly hall had a southern aspect.

All the classrooms were

separated from the noise of traffic on Leeds Road by a circulation space connecting the classrooms and other small rooms such as toilets and stores.

It was of special design in

that the County Architect, Mr. H. Bennett, had given unusually large space to classrooms and the assembly hall as a result of research into American planning principles.



25-3-77



This is what Otley's main street looked like at the turn of the century, with horse-drawn vehicles wending a leisurely way over the stone setts in Kirkgate — a far cry from today's busy motorised scene.

The picture, from a photograph of 1903, is loaned by a reader. It shows the junction of Kirkgate and Bondgate, looking towards the Manor House. In the foreground is the old shop of Robert Richardson, grocer and cab proprietor, which was apparently one of the few businesses in the town to be on the telephone at that time — the notice outside his shop announcing 'Telephone No. 52'. Further along the street, on the right, on premises which have since been a cinema, a supermarket and a multiple store, can just be seen the sign of Scales and Son Ltd., boot dealers and makers. In the foreground on the left is the protruding sign of Thomas Brown, newsagent, stationer and toy dealer.

The posters on the outside wall of Richardson's shop are advertising a sale by Messrs. Dacre and Son, of freehold properties, furnishings — and horses.

RIDER OF RECUMBENT BICYCLE DIES IN HOSPITAL



The rider of the only recumbent bicycle in Ilkley, Mr. Horace Thornton (66), of Wharfe View Road, Ilkley, died in hospital on Saturday. Mr. Thornton was born and educated in Ilkley. After leaving school he was apprenticed to an Ilkley electrician. After completing his apprenticeship Mr. Thornton worked from his own home in Wharfe View Road in his capacity as an electrician.

In his early days Mr. Thornton was regarded as one of the most knowledgeable electrical engineers in the area. When wireless was first introduced locally he caused a great deal of interest by making his own set. For many years until the early 1960's Mr. Thornton ran an electricians shop in New Brook Street and two features displayed in his window on different occasions created much interest and curiosity. They were a lighted electric light bulb on a dish and a running water tap — both without any visible connections.

Mr. Thornton, who was the eldest of four brothers, was a keen and long serving member of the former Ilkley Cycling Club and on a number of occasions held the position of either secretary or treasurer. He covered thousands of miles taking part in races and runs on his recumbent bicycle.

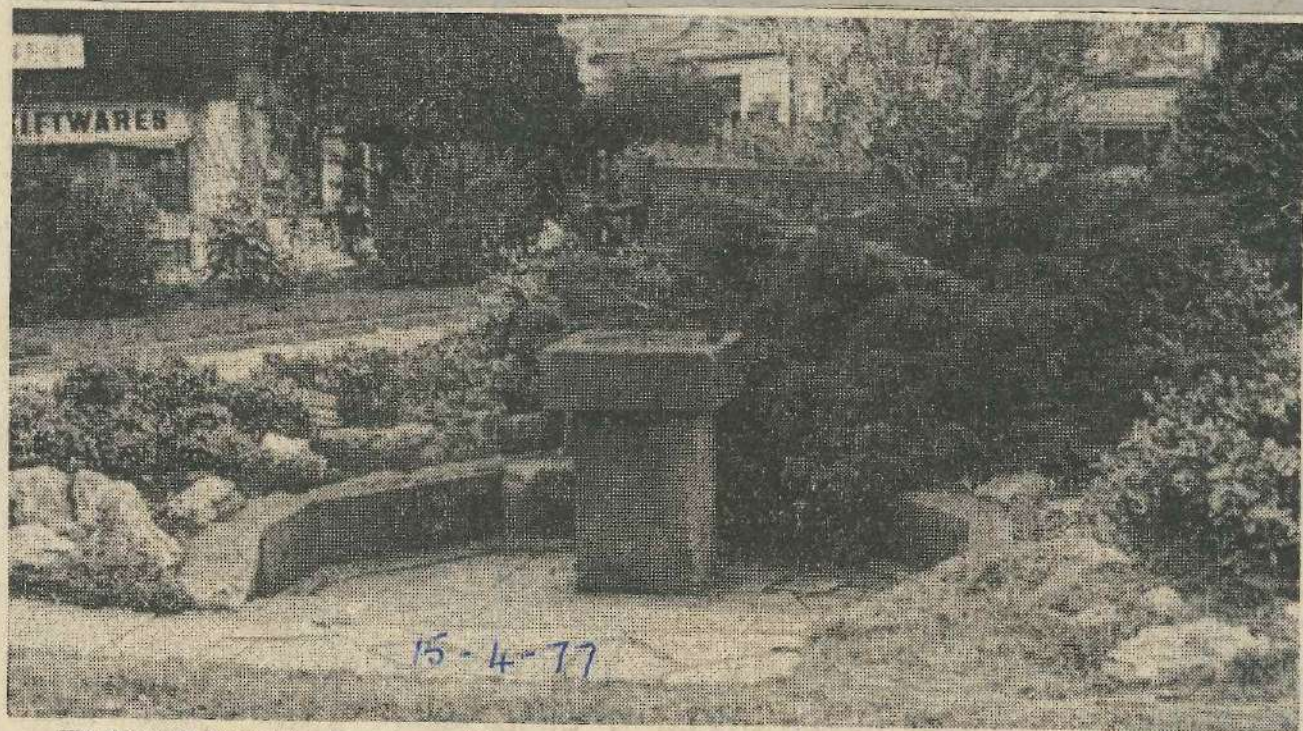
Mr Thornton was for some time during the 1930's Assistant Scoutmaster to Mr J. C. Scott with the 3rd Ilkley Rover Scout Crew at St. Margaret's Church. He was also a devout member of the Church during this period. In addition he was a very active scouter in the Wharfedale district.

Mr. Thornton served with the R.A.F. during the Second World War.

An inquest on Mr Thornton took place at Leeds (yesterday) Thursday morning.

A recent picture shows Mr. Thornton cycling across the Ilkley New Bridge on his recumbent bicycle.

20-5-77



15-4-77

The Steering Committee for Silver Jubilee celebrations in the Ilkley area is to be asked to consider a suggestion that improvements be made to the Canker Well on The Grove.

Ilkley Parish Council feels that this could serve as a useful improvement to the town and be one of the projects to mark the occasion of the Silver Jubilee.

Cr. A. E. Turner, putting forward the idea that improvements should be made to the well, said a little money spent there would do Ilkley some good. He thought the Canker Well was beneficial to the town but did not think it was publicised enough. Improvements could be made particularly to the drainage, he said.

20/5/77.

SCHOOLCHILDREN AND STAFF MAKE HISTORY AT PARISH CHURCH

In their presentation of 1350 years of Christian history, the children of All Saints School under the direction of the Headmaster, Mr. A. C. Hes'op and his staff, have themselves made history.

The performances were held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings in Ilkley Parish Church, presenting in drama, music and movement how the Gospel came to Wharfedale and how it has been handed down to people today. It was an important part of the celebrations and thanksgiving for the coming of Christianity to the north of England around the year 627.

Masterpiece

Full use was made of the Church as a setting, with the stage at the front of the Nave and effective lighting. The children all played their parts superbly with vigour and enjoyment. Each one knew where to go after a scene to be in the right place for the next, and some must have had several changes of costume. All this, as well as unobtrusive property and scene changes, showed the whole event to be a masterpiece of planning. So well blended were the different means of presentation—use of commentary, acting, miming and dancing, backed by the choir and instrumental accompaniment, with a procession to the hymn "Christ is made a sure foundation"—that the interest of the audience was held the whole way through.

The initial impact came by telling of the command of Christ, "Go ye into all the world." There were scenes of Roman times, Augustine sent here by Pope Gregory, the early Christians and their fights with the pagans. The coming of Bishop Aiden from Iona, the writings of Bede and the destruction of Lindisfarne continued the story and then came the Vikings.

The Norman doorway, which is the oldest part of Ilkley Parish Church, was used to go on with the history here. A model of the Norman arch ingeniously devised was erected on the stage by the children and from then on used by the actors entering and leaving the Church during the scenes following. The living granted to Hexham Priory, the Middle Ages, the Reformation, reconstruction of the Church, the bringing of the new Bible in English, Cromwell's soldiers putting an end to gaiety, and the giving of money to the poor spanned the years.

In the final scene the children in Victorian dress worshipped in Church after it had been mainly rebuilt. They sang the 150th psalm and then everyone joined in singing the hymn "Now thank we all our God".

After the blessing, on Friday, the Vicar, the Rev. R. Cleland, thanked all who had helped: Mr. Klepper for his research, script and conception of the presentation and its production, with Mrs.

Klepper; Mrs. Grey, helped by Mrs. Wilson, for the mime and movement; and Mrs. Rishworth for the music. Lighting and sound equipment was by Mr. T. Hearnshaw. Mr. M. Wilson and Michael Klepper; Mrs. Waugh and Mrs. Lambert were in charge of costumes and dressing. Thanks were also due to Mrs. Spencer for typing the scripts, and Mr. J. Jeffreys for help in early planning, and to Mr. Bowes and Mr. and Mrs. Watson and other Church people. Other work behind the scenes and practical help was given by the ladies who had made the costumes, by Ilkley Playhouse and Ilkley College. But it was the children themselves who had been a constant inspiration. Their enthusiasm and the simplicity of their portrayal had made a remarkable impact on all who watched and all who worked with them. The children and everyone else would have lasting memories in their hearts—"thank you indeed for what you have set before us."

Miss N. Saunders Hon. Member

I. M. H. S. 13. 5. 77

Heraldic Display For Parish Church's 1,350th Anniversary



Members of the first Heraldic Class to be organised in Ilkley by the further education department at Ilkley College are to have their work displayed at Ilkley Parish Church to mark the church's 1,350th Anniversary Celebrations this year.

The 15 shields drawn and

painted by the six members of the class represent some of the ancient families of Ilkley, namely— Clapham, Cunliffe, Currer, Clifford, Bolling, Ferrand, Heber, Hawkesworth, Keithley, Lister, Middleton, Percy, Plumpton, Swire, Watkinson. They will be displayed around the walls of the

church for posterity.

Pictured left to right, front row— Mrs. R. I. Bytheway, Mrs. N. Saunders, Mrs. S. P. Platais. Back row, left to right— Mr. D. Caygill (course Tutor), Mrs. M. Osler, Mrs. J. Prior, Mr. A. J. Franks.

1952 — SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

In Challenge Match



Mrs. Jean Stockham, of Beandlands Parade, Ilkley, is pictured with the world and olympic champion archer, John Williams, when he visited Perris Archery last year. Mrs. Stockham and her husband, George, will be taking part in the challenge match between darts players and archers on the East Holmes field at 5 p.m. on Jubilee day. The award for this event has been donated by Perris Archery Products, of Leeds Road, Ilkley. The firm is hoping to stage a jubilee archery competition later this year.

ABOUT 500 TO TAKE PART IN ILKLEY'S GRAND JUBILEE PARADE

Over 500 people are expected to take part in the Jubilee Parade through the streets of Ilkley next Tuesday. The Lord Mayor of Bradford Metropolitan District, Cr. Paul Hockney, will lead the parade which will include a band, vintage motor vehicles and decorated floats.

The parade will assemble in the Mayfield Road area and Brewery Road so that individual entrants can learn of their positions.

The entrants for the children's fancy dress, and the swimming club are to report to Wilnot Road. Girl Guides, Brownies, Scouts, Cubs, Its a knockout teams, and army cadets etc. are to report to Morningside Road. All floats and vintage cars etc. will be parked in Mayfield Road, after they have reported to control. Drivers of all vehicles are asked to arrive via Little Lane or Valley Drive and not via Railway Road. They are asked to approach with care and watch out for children.

The Lord Mayor will be followed by the Guiseley Music Centre Band and local guides and scouts. They will be followed by the Jubilee Queen and the Jubilee Princess, Dr Keith Hampson, Ripon MP, the Chairman of Ilkley Parish Council, Cr. Frank W. Harms and Metropolitan District Councillors, who will all be riding in vintage cars loaned by Mr. Peter Black, of Keighley, who will also be taking part in the parade.

Other Entrants

Other entrants taking part include the Ilkley Methodist Youth Club, Ilkley Regent Road Youth Club, Ben Rhyding Venture Scouts, Air Cadets, Army Cadets, Findlay Cubs Litter Caterpillar, Sea Scouts, Ilkley Music Centre, Mr. World, Portlink Freight Services, Bradford, Craiglunds Hotel, Greenwoods, of Guiseley, Millers Mobile Street Party, Tunncliffe's Garage, Station Garage, Central Driving School, Ilkley Round Table, Not Three Bad, Spooners, Otley Jubilee Queen, Ilkley Homemakers, Ilkley British Legion, Ilkley Tennis Club, Denton Fire Brigade, Queens Drive Fire Brigade, Ilkley Rangers, Ilkley Players, Peter Black (Ilkley Factory) and many others.

The parade will move off along Mayfair Road, into Railway Road and up Brook Street to join The Grove, turning right into Cunnliffe Road and around the car park to rejoin Brook Street via West Street, before marching down New Brook Street to the East Holmes Field.

Rosettes will be awarded for the best decorated floats

and for the best vintage cars prior to the start of the parade. Prizes will also be awarded for the best fancy dress in the following age groups under 5, 5-8, 9-11, 12-14 and over 14.

The judging of the fancy dress competition will take place as soon as the Parade arrives at the East Holmes field. All entrants are asked to report to their age control table in the marquee, where Councillor Mrs. Joan Lightband, Chairman of the Bradford Metropolitan District Council Jubilee appeal committee will lead the judging.

In addition to the fancy dress competition, there will be a competition for the best dressed Jubilee doll in each age group. This will be held immediately after the judging

of the fancy dress competition. Prizes will be awarded by the Jubilee Queen Miss Jane Chapman, assisted by the Jubilee Princess Miss Sally Rishworth.

The vintage cars and floats will be parked on the East Holmes field during the afternoon.

Entertainment All Afternoon

So that all children in Ilkley can take part, there is no charge to enter the children's sport, the fancy dress competition or the Jubilee doll competition. In addition there will be no charge to enter the Gala field where there will be non-stop entertainment all afternoon.

QUEEN'S MESSAGE EMPHASIS ON YOUTH

Her Majesty, when giving her consent to the Prince of Wales for the Queen's Silver Jubilee appeal and celebrations, indicated that she would like the celebrations, to focus on young people.

In addition Her Majesty requested that opportunity and encouragement be given to young people to play a useful and active part in the community, for the benefit of others of all ages. Her Majesty also requested Local Authorities not to spend excessive amounts on the Jubilee Celebrations.

After a public meeting in the Ilkley Council Chamber, the Ilkley Silver Jubilee Celebrations Committee was formed. In line with the Queen's wishes it was decided at the first meeting that no request would be made to the Bradford Metropolitan District Council for funds. It was also decided to ask local youth organisations to help with the Jubilee Celebrations. All of the youth clubs, and youth organisations have played an active part in preparing for Jubilee Day.

PROGRAMME

MAIN ARENA — EAST HOLMES

- 9.30 am Children's Sports at Ilkley Rugby Club ground.
- 1.30 pm Jubilee Parade assembles in Mayfield Road
- 2.00 pm Jubilee Procession through Ilkley
- 2.30 pm Childrens Fancy Dress
- 2.45 pm Motor-Cycle Display Team
- 3.15 pm Army Demonstration
- 3.30 pm 'Its A Knockout'

OTHER MAJOR EVENTS

- 2.45 pm Trampoline Display
- 3.15 pm Mr. World— Demonstration of Body Building
- 3.30 pm Football Match
- 4.15 pm Tug-of-War
- 4.45 pm Darts Match
- 6 pm to 8 pm Junior Disco.
- 9 pm to 1 am Disco Dance

During the day a cricket match will be held on the Denton Road field and there is to be a supper dance at the Craiglunds Hotel.

LETTER TO QUEEN

A letter of congratulations and greetings on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee is to be sent to the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh by Ilkley Parish Council.

The Council's Chairman, Cr. Frank W. Harms said their meeting on Monday was the nearest one to the official date of the Queen's Silver Jubilee and he suggested that a letter be sent.

Winner of the 1935 Fancy Dress Competition



Master G. H. Smithson, winner of the Children's Fancy Dress Competition, marching in the Silver Jubilee of George V in 1935, at the age of nine years. Master Smithson, pictured above, is ably assisted by his father, the late Mr. Charles Smithson, who was an active member of the local St. John's Ambulance Brigade and later became the Commandant of the Skyrack

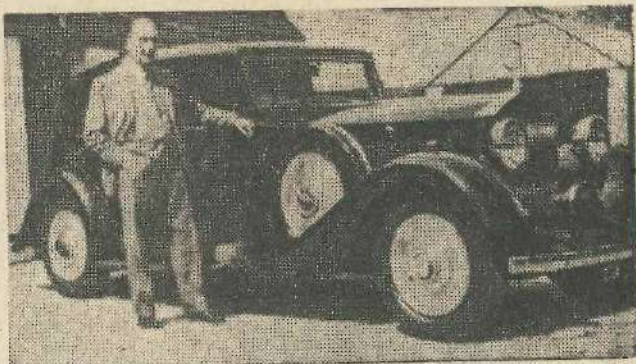
Ambulance Service stationed at Bridge House, Ilkley.

Mr. G. A. Smithson is now the Officer Commanding the Ilkley Army Cadet Detachment, which will be taking part in this year's parade.

It is hoped that as many Ilkley children as possible will take part in the Jubilee Parade in Fancy Dress. In addition to the fancy dress competition, there will be a special prize awarded to the best dressed Jubilee doll.

CELEBRATIONS — 1977

Returning For Celebrations



This 1935 Rolls Royce, owned by Mr. David Cotterill, of Southport, will be returning to Ilkley to take part in the Jubilee Parade, after an absence of 25 years when the Cotterill family came to Ilkley to celebrate the Coronation.

The car was also in Ilkley at the time of the last Silver Jubilee that of King George V and Queen Mary in 1935. Then it was owned by Mr. David Cotterill's father who is pictured with the car.

LORD MAYOR IN ILKLEY'S PARADE

The Lord Mayor of Bradford, Councillor Paul Hockney is taking part in the Jubilee Celebrations in Ilkley and will lead the Parade through the town, which starts at 2.00 pm. He will be accompanied by the M.P. for Ripon, Dr. Keith Hampson and other members of the Bradford Metropolitan Council, including the Chairman of the Bradford Jubilee Celebrations Mrs. Joan Lightband, of Ilkley.

The Ilkley Jubilee Celebrations are the premier event in the Bradford Metropolitan area on the day.

The Lord Mayor will also be attending the Landini Concert at the King's Hall, and will then go on to the Jubilee Supper Dance at the Craiglands Hotel, escorted by local civic dignitaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE ILKLEY COMMITTEE

The Celebrations in Ilkley will be the largest in the Bradford Metropolitan District on Jubilee day.

I do hope that everyone will come along and enjoy themselves, and that all children will take part in the celebrations by entering the children's sports, or by taking part in the parade etc. In addition to the main events on the field, there will be numerous side shows, manned by local organisations. Please support them, as part of the proceeds from the stalls will go towards the cost of providing prizes for the children. A special picnic area has been set aside for family teas by the river, whilst Hammonds Sauce Works band will play.

This will I hope be a day for us all to remember in the years ahead.

C. H. SCAIFE
Chairman of the Ilkley Jubilee Celebrations Committee.

JUBILEE WEEK IN ILKLEY

Jubilee Celebrations start at the United Church Service at All Saints Parish Church at 3 p.m. on Sunday 5 June.

During the week starting 6 June, the Ilkley Museum and Historical Society will be presenting a display in the Skipton Building Society window, of previous Jubilee souvenirs, photographs and items as well as those of Queen Elizabeth II Coronation.

There will be a full programme of events on Jubilee Day, from children's sports in the morning to the Jubilee Parade, Cricket Match, Football Match, events on the East Holmes Field. The Ilkley Literature Festival is this year putting emphasis on the Silver Jubilee and the Ilkley Art Club are to hold a Jubilee Arts Exhibition on Saturday 11 June.

DEMONSTRATION BY "MR. WORLD"



Pictured above is the current "Mr. World," Mr. Tony Emmott of Ilkley, who won the Title in New York in September 1976.

Mr. World will take part in the Jubilee Parade on a float entered by the Olicana Health Studios of Ilkley. He will also give a demonstration of body building and weight lifting on the East Holmes field.

Mr. World will lift a 500 lb. weight and has offered prizes for the best three competitors in a weight lifting competition organised by Olicana Health Studio.

SPONSORED NON-STOP TABLE TENNIS

As part of the contributions to the Jubilee fund, the Ilkley Regent Road Youth Club organised a sponsored non-stop table tennis competition



starting at 9.00 p.m. on Friday. Each competitor had to play non-stop, apart from a five minute break each hour.

The entrants who were attempting to play for forty eight hours were Robert Nelson, Kevin Dowker, Trevor Copping, Nick Fiddler, Stephen Mitchell, Kevin Gardner, Brian Powell and Peter Robertson. Their average age was seventeen years.

The first competitor retired at 3 a.m. on Saturday and the three remaining players at 8.30 a.m. on Saturday were Robert Nelson, who retired at 1 a.m. on Sunday, Stephen Mitchell, who retired at 7 a.m. on Sunday, and Kevin Dowker, who completed the full forty eight hours. Michael Woodhead joined Kevin Dowker on the Sunday morning, and played against him until the finish.

The match was organised by the adult youth leaders, who took it in turns to supervise the event. They were ably assisted by youth club members, who provided refreshments and support for the competitors.

This was just one of the events that the youth of Ilkley have been involved in during Jubilee year.

Kevin Dowker is pictured above after thirty eight hours non-stop playing.

THE OLICANA MUSEUM & HISTORICAL SOCIETY



One of the many street parties held in the district was this one in West Parade, Ilkley.

10-6-77



The Star Ladies "Tug O War" team in Ilkley's grand Silver Jubilee Parade enter Brook Street. They were later successful in beating their opponents the Gateway Hotel.

24 - 6 - 77

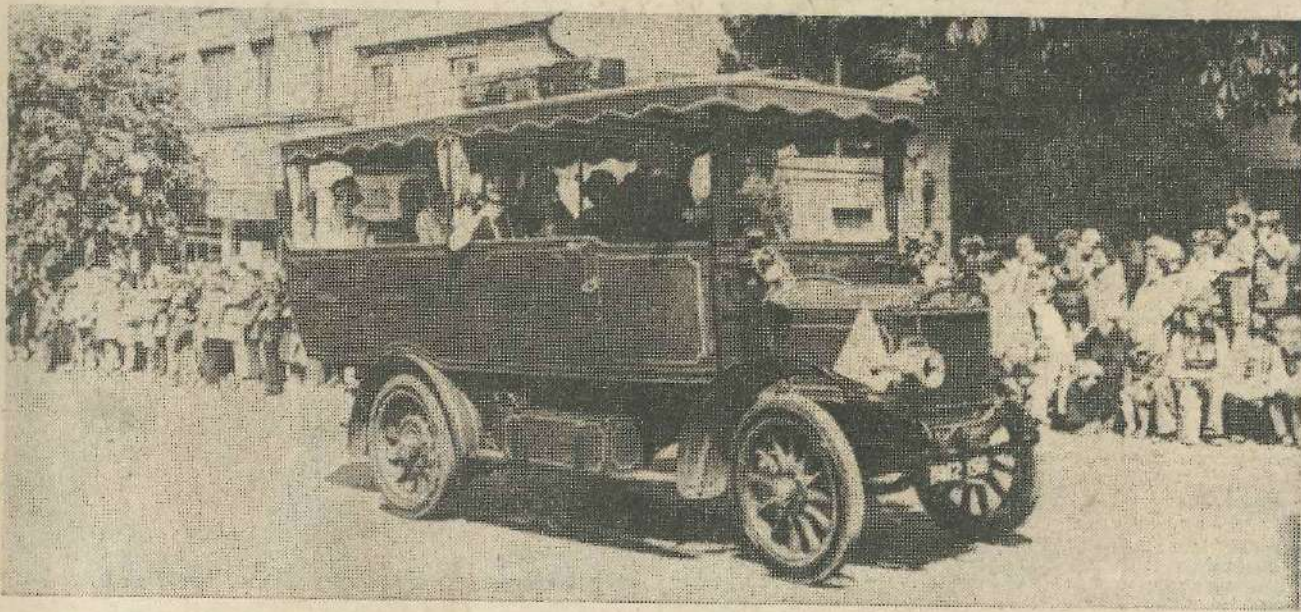


Princess Anne stops to talk to some of the cubs of the 3rd Ben Rhydding Pack who formed a guard of honour between the rugby ground and the East Holmes field.

24 - 6 - 77
LARGE CHEERING CROWDS WELCOME PRINCESS ANNE TO ILKLEY AT START OF SILVER JUBILEE TOUR

Hundreds of flag waving and cheering schoolchildren and adults gave Princess Anne a rousing welcome to Ilkley on Wednesday morning as she started her one day Jubilee tour of the Bradford area by watching a gymkhana at the East Holmes field.

The Princess arrived on time in a bright red RAF Wessex helicopter of the Queen's flight, which landed in glorious sunshine on Ilkley rugby field before crowds which had been waiting expectantly for some time.



This Commer charabanc, owned by Mr. Peter Black, of Keighley, came first place in the vintage car awards



On the East Holmes field where the gymkhana took place Princess Anne is pictured with Mr. Keith Halstead, Chairman of Ilkley and District Riding Association (right of picture), and Cr. Paul Hockney, Lord Mayor of the Metropolitan Council.

10-6-77

THOUSANDS PACK ILKLEY'S STREETS TO SEE BIGGEST JUBILEE PARADE IN YORKSHIRE

Thousands of people filled Ilkley's town centre on Tuesday to watch the Silver Jubilee Parade, said to be the biggest in Yorkshire. A poor weather forecast and heavy rain only hours before the event brought some anxious moments but as the parade reached Brook Street there were blue skies and sunshine which was to last for most of the day.

Jubilee Day was well celebrated in Ilkley with children's sports in the morning leading to the spectacular parade through the town to the East Holmes field where there proved to be entertainment for all ages. The organisers and those taking part in the parade could feel well pleased with the size of the crowds which poured into Ilkley's main streets to cheer and follow the procession to the East Holmes field for what was to be an afternoon of varied entertainment and celebration. The parade, which formed in the Mayfield Road area, was so long that by the time the head of the procession had reached the East Holmes

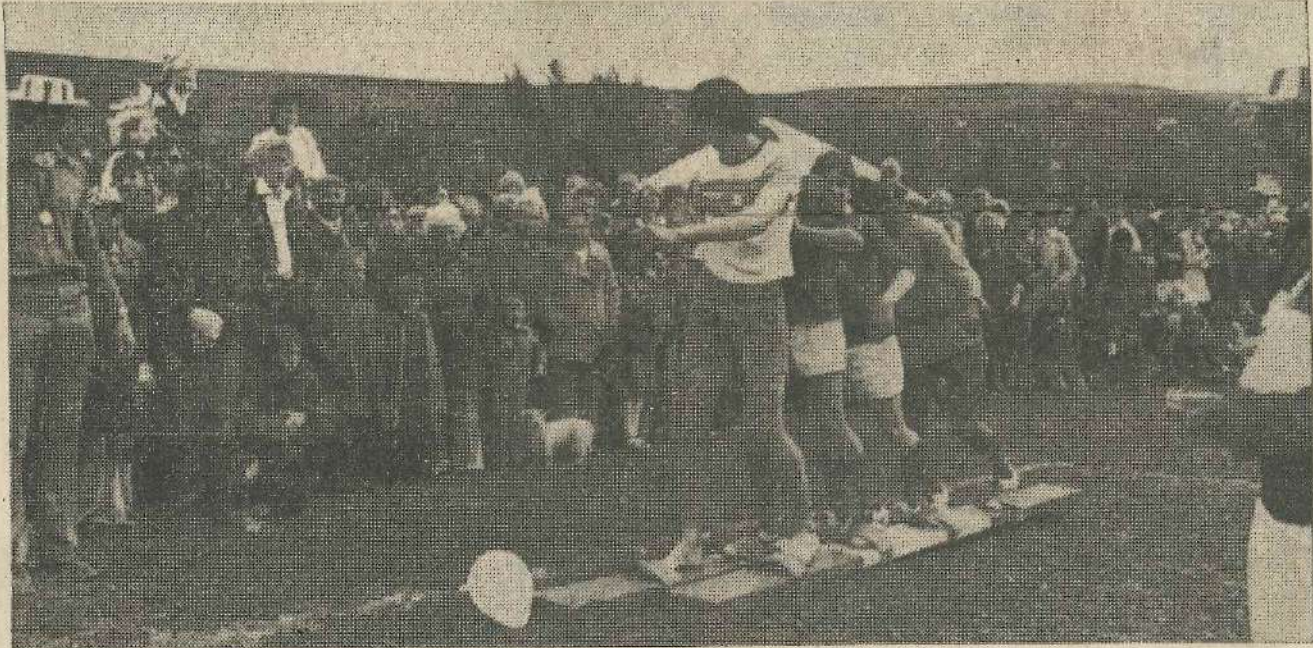
Jubilee Day. They were followed by the Findlay Cub litter caterpillar and "its a knockout" teams. The procession, in which over 500 people took part, was complete with the follow up of over thirty gaily decorated floats and other vehicles. The winners of the competition for floats were: Commercial—
1, Greenwood's Menswear.
2, International Wool Secretariat.
Joint 3, Craiglands Hotel and Tunncliffe's Garage.
Others: 1, Miller's Mobile Street Party.
2, 1st Ben Rhydding Scouts.
Joint 3, Ilkley British Legion and Ilkley Methodist Youth Club.
Vintage car awards were

Emmott, of Ilkley), music by the music centre, archery by Mr. and Mrs. George Slookham, of Beanlands Parade, Ilkley, and a tug-of-war with a team from the Star Inn beating the Gateway Hotel. To round off the day there was a junior disco in the marquee in the evening and this was followed by a disco-dance. Both were well supported as was the supper dance at the Craiglands Hotel.

STREET PARTIES

Ilkley's street party celebrations got off to a warm, sunny start on Saturday afternoon with one in Ash Grove. Others to follow were less

churches participated. The occasion was to praise and thank God for the Queen's 25 years of faithful service to the nation, to pray for her and to make an act of dedication. The Vicar, the Rev. R. Cleland, conducted the service and welcomed everyone, especially Father Patrick Roche, the new Priest of Ilkley Catholic Church. Lay members of local churches and representatives of organisations were present. A number of councillors attended the service, including an Assistant Lord Mayor of Bradford, Cr. RENNISON and Mrs. RENNISON and other members of Bradford Metropolitan Council. Representing Ilkley Parish Council were Cr. Frank W. Harms (Chair-



"It's A Knockout" competition attracted 72 competitors making up a total of six teams. The contest was won by the Ilkley Swimming Club and the Ilkley Methodist Youth Club who were awarded a shield.

field the end of the parade was still in Brook Street. As it reached Brook Street on its entry into the town centre cheers went up and headed by a float "The Silver Jubilee Crown" it moved along The Grove, down Cunniffe Road and around the car park to rejoin Brook Street and then New Brook Street on its way to the East Holmes. At the head of the procession was an Assistant Lord Mayor of the Metropolitan District, Mrs. Thackray, followed by the Guiseley Music Centre Band and civic dignitaries including the Chairman of Ilkley Parish Council, Cr. Frank W. Harms and the Ripon MP Dr. Keith Hampson. The dignitaries along with Ilkley's Jubilee Queen and Princess were carried in vintage vehicles loaned by Mr. Peter Black, of Keighley. The vehicles gleaming in the June sunshine were a reminder of yesteryear. Twelve of these were owned by Mr. Black whilst another six belonged to local residents. There was a detachment from the Army Cadets, entrants in the tug-of-war competition, Ilkley Swimming Club members wearing swimming costumes from the ages and many competitors in fancy dress wearing costumes which had been carefully

presented as follows.—
1, Commer Charabanc—Mr. Peter Black, Keighley.
2, Model T Ford—Mr. M. Whitaker, of Gargrave.
Joint 3, Clyno—Mr. Bourgeois, of Ilkley, and the Renault by Mr. Peter Black, of Keighley. Traffic on the main roads was halted and as the end of the procession passed the traffic lights the crowds surged forwards and completely filled New Brook Street. They slowly made their way to the East Holmes where there were refreshments and side-shows besides the major events of the day. The first major event of the afternoon was given by a group of young Ilkley motor cyclists, under the direction of Mr. Eric Earle. This was followed by a demonstration of security at a vehicle check point by the Army Cadets. For the "Its a Knockout" competition there were 72 competitors making up six teams with the joint winners being the Ilkley Methodist Youth Club and Ilkley Swimming Club. They received a shield donated by the International Wool Secretariat and presented by Mr. Alan Thompson, the Secretariat Establishment Officer at Ilkley. During the afternoon there was a football match, tram-poline displays, a demonstra-

fortunate as the weather deteriorated and some of those planned for Monday had to be transferred indoors. Two of these were for the Sunset Drive area which moved into the Ben Rhydding Methodist Church Hall and the St. John's Road area which moved into the 1st Ben Rhydding Scout Hut. On Jubilee day itself street parties continued with those in West Street, Heath Park and other areas.

Flag disappeared from Town Hall

First Ben Rhydding Scouts came to the rescue on Tuesday morning, after the Union Jack had disappeared from the flagpole on Ilkley Town Hall. An unsuccessful attempt was made to find a replacement, and then Mr. Jonathan Wright, of First Ben Rhydding Scouts, scoured the district with Mrs. G. Sugden, Town Hall administrator. By noon a flag was flying again.

CELEBRATION SERVICE

A large congregation met in Ilkley Parish Church on Sunday afternoon for the Silver Jubilee celebration ser-

mon) and Mrs. Harms, Cr. E. Turner (Vice-Chairman), and Mrs. Turner and other councillors. Mr. D. de M. Guilfoyle of the Catholic Church read the first lesson from St. Matthew and the second, from the First Epistle to Timothy, was read by Mr. A. L. Laycock of the Society of Friends, Non Nobis Domine, the anthem by Quilter, words by Kipling, was sung by the choir. Canon Levesley, Vicar of St. Margarets, took the prayers. For his sermon the Rev. R. J. Bradwell, Minister of Wells Road Methodist Church, chose the text from Zechariah "Rejoice greatly . . . behold thy King cometh unto thee." Mr. Bradwell said that quietly in heart and mind they gave thanks to God for the Queen and her family; royalty claimed their allegiance, loyalty and service by right, but the Queen made a more personal appeal through her selfless service. Their devotion to her bound them together and to keep this a link would be needed after the pageantry of the celebration was over. Christian faith was the transforming element and their Queen stood for this. "Today," concluded Mr. Bradwell, "Jesus has a kingdom to which the Queen swears her allegiance."

IN "JOYOUS MOOD" FOR 1897 CELEBRATIONS

June, 1897 found Ilkley and the surrounding district in "joyous" mood, with a desire to mark for posterity the diamond Jubilee of H.M. Queen Victoria.

The real observance of the Jubilee in Ilkley started with services of Thanksgiving in St. Margaret's Church and the Parish Church, the Non-conformist churches and the Church of the Sacred Heart. Special hymns and anthems were sung together with the National Anthem. The town was decorated with flags and bunting, flowers and banners, and fairy lamps, the most noticeable being those of Mr. Shuttleworth in Brook Street. The procession was by far the largest and the best ever held in the town. It marshalled at the fountain, where thousands stood to sing "God Save the Queen," and the parade moved off in the following order.—

A contingent of Crimean veterans; "Britannia" supported by her colonies; clergy and ministers; the Idle and Thackley Brass Band; the United Schools and young people; Ilkley tradesmen; representation of Her Gracious Majesty, the Queen, in Coronation robes with attendant page; Ilkley cyclists members of the Ilkley Rom-balds Moor Friendly Society (headed by "the Hairy Man"); Ilkley Fire Brigade; Branch of the Rational Sick Association; Young Men's Friendly Society; Ilkley Hand Bell Ringers; Ilkley St. John's Ambulance.

When the procession disbanded at Mr. Wray's Recreation Ground, teas were served to children and young people in a large tent. This was followed by athletic sports with special prizes.

There was a bonfire on the Moor, which was lighted soon after 10 p.m., but a display of fireworks was the main event of the evening, and this took place near Wells House and attracted crowds of onlookers. It culminated in a show of jubilee rockets discharging "a cloud of royal colours" and diamond fire proclaiming the monster ribbon in "God Save the Queen and Emire." The Ilkley Free Press said that the day would "live long in the memories of those who were fortunate to witness it."

1935 SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS IN ILKLEY DISTRICT

The last occasion when Ilkley took part in Royal Silver Jubilee festivities was in May, 1935

It was royal weather for the last week-end when Wharfedale celebrated the silver jubilee of the reign of George V. At Ilkley it was a day such as even those with clear memories of the jubilee celebrations of Queen Victoria and of the Coronation celebrations associated with King Edward and King George declared they remembered nothing like it.

HIGHLIGHTS

The highlights of the celebrations were the carnival procession with nearly 400 entries, over 200 of which were children in fancy and comic costumes; the swimming sports in Ilkley's new bathing pool which had at one bound sprung into the position of the most popular attraction in the town; the happy sports for children in the Rugby Union playing field and free teas for all of them; the united thanksgiving services at the Parish Church which opened Monday's proceedings; and the lighting of the Beacon Fire on Beamsley Beacon at night, the signal for which was given by a novel chain of rockets from the Ilkley Tarn to the Beacon itself.

But, outstanding all over was the remarkably fine weather which enabled the whole proceedings to be carried through from start to finish without a moment's anxiety and made it a jubilee which was to be remembered by those who took part as long as they lived.

The Monday morning celebrations opened with a rousing peal on the bells of the Parish Church. This was followed by a special thanksgiving service conducted by Canon C. J. Hamer, Vicar of Ilkley.

PROCESSION

The carnival procession formed up in front of carefully marked stands in front of the Town Hall, up Chantry Drive, along Whitten Croft Road and up Wells Road extending as far as the Royal Hotel (now the site of Wells Court flats). They paraded behind the Idle and Thackley Band and followed a route around the centre of the town finishing at the Rugby Union playing field.

Amongst the awards given for fancy dress and decorated vehicles were.—Decorated hand cart, Mr. J. F. Elder; Children's Fancy Dress (walking), Gordon Smithson (Silver Knight); 2. Ronald Lambert (Zulu); 3. Betty Ellum (Nell Gynn). Children's Fancy Dress (Vehicle), 1. Cedric Woodrup (sailor); 2. Kathleen Brown (Jubilee Trust Fund); 3. W. Cawkwell (Silver Herald). Children's Fancy Dress (Comical), 1. Margaret Horton and Pauline Skillington (Bisto); 2. Cynthia Molsley (Old Woman in Shoe); 3. Joan Marshall (County Jubilee). Children's Fancy Dress (Original), 1. Betty Woolley (shepherdess and kids); 2. John Wardell (Beefeater); 3. Eric Chapman (Belisha Beacon).

The judging was followed by children's sports, and then a "free tea," with a choice of three kinds of "pop," a jubilee

bag of food, and ice-cream. Adults were catered for in a marquee behind the football grandstand.

During the afternoon Ilkley Gas Department organised a long distance gas filled rubber balloon race.

SWIMMING SPORTS

Every seat was occupied and spectators were standing three deep on the pebbled surround of the new bathing pool to watch the organised swimming sports and exhibition. All the prizes for these events were given by Mr. Ernest Waddilove who was also responsible for arranging swimming and diving displays and the mannequin parade. The prizes were presented by Mrs. Waddilove. A competition for the smartest, modern swim-suit was won by Kathleen Mawson with Kathleen Denby and Mary Menell as runners up. Music was played by means of a gramophone and broadcast by loud-speakers.

The next feature of public interest was the lighting of the beacons on the hills in the district. The Ilkley Scouts were responsible for lighting the fire on Beamsley Beacon, and for weeks had been hard at work hauling fuel to the top of the hill. The signal for the lighting was a chain of rockets from near the Tarn to the Beacon itself.

A large crowd of spectators gathered in the darkness to watch the proceedings, with Major Glynn taking charge. At 10 p.m. Dr. M. R. Dobson, Chairman of Ilkley Urban Council fired the first rocket and immediately there was seen a chain of rockets from Paw Pots, and then in turn from Windsover Farm, Moor-gate and a point on the moors near Miss Pullan's farm, the chain being finally acknowledged by two rockets from the point of the beacon. After the conclusion of the swimming gala people had begun to make way on foot to Beamsley Beacon, followed by crowds on cycles, motor cycles and cars. When at the summit the crowds joined together they spontaneously joined together in the singing of patriotic songs, but towards 10 p.m. they began to select vantage points which would give a view of almost every hill around the beacon.

BEACON FIRES

There was an eager watch for the rockets from the Tarn, then a fire in the direction of Rawdon was noticed, and the beacon on Otley Chevin was fired, and then below the floodlit White Wells the three rockets burst into coloured stars, the chain was completed and then the scouts set the bonfire alight and everyone joined in the singing of the National Anthem. It was possible at this point to count at least a dozen beacon fires on the surrounding hills.

Until nearly midnight Ilkley had the appearance of a long golden serpent as the hundreds of cars made the return journey. It appeared as though thousands of torch bearers equally spaced moved like a long snake from Beamsley Beacon according to viewers at the Cow and Calf.

Each unemployed man in the town received a jubilee gift of five shillings. Mrs. E. C. Woodman had a busy time distributing to nearly 1,000 children the Jubilee mugs which had been given by her husband. The shop window competition for the best Jubilee display was won by the Misses A. and L. Brownhill, with the Flower Box in second place. The Ilkley Players gave a free performance to all who could not afford tickets of "The Cat and the Canary" in the King's Hall and had a crowded audience.

The elderly, a total of 150 over the age of 70 years, were entertained to a party in the Winter Gardens which was lavishly decorated in red, white and blue, and Mr. Ernest Waddilove presented a Jubilee brooch to each of them, and the party was concluded by an entertainment organised by Mr. F. B. Lund.

To wind up the festivities there was a united Jubilee Ball and whist drive in the King's Hall and Winter Gardens which was attended by over 700 people. Mr. H. Glover's Delaware Orchestra played the music for the dancing.

24/6/77

CONTINUED FROM
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RAILWAY EXTENSION SCHEME WITHDRAWN AFTER VILLAGERS REVERSE A DECISION

Hand to mouth, as it were, in the supposedly traditional gesture of dismay, the villagers of Ilkley reflected ruefully in January and February of 1874 and regretted their decision of the beginning of the year not to support an extension westward of the railway system. They saw endless opportunities in the idea. It would open out a route to Lancashire and Cheshire, and the North West and to Scotland. Even more advantageous would be the situation in reverse. From those counties could be expected a greatly increased number of visitors for the hotels and boarding houses, and daily excursionists.

The villagers' initial opposition had been due to their dislike of the suggested bridge across Brook Street and the provision of an embankment to the west of this through the village centre; it would be unsightly and there would be too much interference with property. There was some preference for a line which ran nearer to the river. It was thought the matter should be reconsidered and 40 men were easily found to make the requisite approach to the Churchwardens, as was then the custom, to arrange a meeting of the inhabitants. This came about in the National Schools at the beginning of March, 1874. There was a lively meeting with some pertinent comments and some remarks which left the sagacity of the particular speaker something of a mystery. However the previous decision was reversed only for the railway companies to withdraw their proposal. It was not until 1881 that the proposals were resumed and progress made.

Reports of two and a half columns length appeared in the Ilkley Gazette and the Ilkley Free Press. At the start, apparently, there were views expressed that certain people, especially those associated with the railway companies, should not be allowed to speak. Against this it was felt the more accurate information that could be obtained the better the decision of the meeting should prove to be. It was also suggested that only ratepayers should be allowed to vote and here again there were feelings that owners of property had much at stake. These matters cleared out of the way, Mr. E. Sewell gave the business a start by moving "that this meeting, fully appreciating the importance of increased railway accommodation for the township of Ilkley, hereby recommends the Local Board to take action at once in reference to the scheme proposed by the Ilkley and Skipton Railway Company, thereby to obtain such deviations, alterations, etc., as appear to them to be objectionable to the appearance and best interests of the place especially with regard to the proposed bridge over Brook Street, and the embankment between the said street and Yew Croft Terrace so as to preserve as intact as possible the interests of property owners and the natural beauties of the principal parts of Ilkley."

SO VAGUE

After Mr. James Barker had seconded the motion, Mr. Dymond protested it was so vague he did not know what it meant and he could not vote for it for that reason. He objected to the bridge and was of the opinion the scheme would not promote the interests of Ilkley. He thought the railway would mean loss of trade for the post-men and the cab-men. He moved as an amendment that "this meeting authorises the Local Board to petition against the project of the

Skipton and Ilkley Railway Company as at present laid out, and to support the petition in parliament by such means as they may be advised."

Mr. A. Davy, seconding the amendment, said they had firstly to ask themselves whether the line was being constructed for the good of the people of Ilkley or for that of the promoters. Had it been for the good of Ilkley he doubted whether the promoters would construct it as they now proposed to do.

Mr. Thos. Fletcher of Bradford was strongly challenged when he rose to speak but after some argument and uproar was permitted to do so because he owned a fair amount of property in the town and expected to pay rates very shortly. He saw great advantages in the railway scheme which would enable the people of Ilkley to reach places in Lancashire much more cheaply than they could then. He moved a rider, amid cheers and hisses, "that the Local Board take no action whatever in the matter."

QUESTIONS

There were questions concerning the necessity of lowering the road to accommodate the bridge, and said there might be an arrangement with the Midland and North Eastern Companies to raise their line a little but the gradient could not be interfered with. The Duke of Devonshire would not hear of the line going by way of Bolton Bridge and in order to avoid that the Company had decided to take it higher up and thus prevent such a calamity to Ilkley as the closing of Bolton Woods. The present railway line from Apperley to Guiseley was one in sixty—as was intended to the west of Ilkley.

Mr. Nelson of Leeds said the railway company was willing to do all they could to prevent any damage to Ilkley and would be glad to fall in with any reasonable arrangement but they objected to the Ilkley Local Board interfering with them in Parliament as it would require all their efforts to carry the Bill through without that.

Mr. J. J. Cooke detailed the proposal for the centre of the village and said if they did what they proposed to do then the village centre would be completely ruined. There

resist the scheme to the utmost. Following interruption, Mr. Cooke contended that many of the inhabitants of Ilkley were dependent on the beauty of the place for their commercial prosperity.

Mr. John Gaunt thought it should be possible to extend the railway on a much lower line, and Mr. Wilde said the injury to property would be considerable yet it was a serious matter to oppose a scheme like that. There was laughter and confusion when he suggested that the Local Board oppose the scheme but that they do so without incurring any expense.

Mr. Sewell thought that if the opportunity to have an extended line to Skipton was not taken, they would not in their day see an extended line. Amid cheers and applause he said he would give power to the Local Board to obtain alterations but he would not give them power to spend a shilling. If the people of Ilkley rejected the present scheme he believed they would reject something which would prove of great advantage in the future.

The proposal put by Mr. Fletcher that the Board take no action in the matter was subsequently carried "by a large majority" to the accompaniment of prolonged cheering.

The next meeting of the Local Board had a memorial presented to it by the Rev. J. Greenbury in which it was alleged that the vote at the meeting was not the vote of the ratepayers and owners of property in the township and accordingly protested against the decision in question.

The Chairman of the Board Mr. J. Thompson, was subjected to some criticism by Mr. E. Sewell who was surprised the Chairman had not taken advantage of the opportunity to set out the Board's attitude.

Speakers at the Board meeting were concerned that the villagers were of the opinion apparently that the Board was against the extension of the railway to Skipton and did not realise that it was not the extension but the scheme for bringing it about that the Board disliked. Several members spoke to this view.

SPECIAL MEETING

A special meeting of the Local Board was called in March to consider a petition which it was intended to send to Parliament in connection with the proposed extension of the railway to Skipton. It set out the Board's objections to the line suggested by the Railway Company and made again the point that the line should be below the one suggested "so as not to interfere with the principal part of the town of Ilkley." This would mean that the railway would have all the advantages of the Company's line and in addition "the summit level would be low, the gradients would be improved, and it would afford accommodation to the town of Addingham which the railway as proposed by the Bill fails to do. It would make the formation of a junction with the existing Ilkley line at such a point and in such manner as to render the crossing of the streets in Ilkley as proposed by the Bill unnecessary and thus avoid the objectionable interference with the town and depreciation of property

bankment between Brook Street and Cunliffe Road was reported to be filled up and the following week it was said that the engine employed on the new line had passed over Brook Street for the first time. The permanent way had now been laid from near the signal box to the Brook Street bridge. The engine was then running the full length to Lob Wood. The permanent way between Ilkley and Addingham was making much progress. February 1888 brought the first passenger carriages over the new track with a party comprising officials of the railway who regarded everything as satisfactory. The Gazette announced with a column description on 12 May, 1888 that the railway would be officially opened on the following week and thereafter would be carrying passengers. There was little enthusiasm on the route, reported the Gazette. "As the train entered the Addingham station it was surrounded by a motley assemblage of men, women and children of all sorts of conditions, sizes and ages who stared in almost open mouthed astonishment at the iron monster puffing and snorting before them... There was no enthusiasm of any kind manifested, in fact for Addingham people they were remarkably quiet, and appeared, if anything, to be a little bit dazed."

The festivities in 1865 when the railway to Ilkley was first opened were in striking contrast to those of the Skipton railway opening, recalled the Gazette. "On the former occasion the whole of the day was given up to festivities of one kind or another. The town was gaily decorated with banners and flags, bands were engaged, volleys were fired by the volunteers from Burley, tea fights, dancing, and sports were indulged in and towards evening a number of small balloon ascents were made; in fact everything was done that could be done to make the day one of lasting remembrance."

R. M. GREEN

WITHDRAWN

In mid-April it was announced that the Bill had been withdrawn. Commented the Ilkley Free Press, "and so we have heard the last of a measure about the utility of which there was such diversity of opinion among the inhabitants of Ilkley, and which, as it appeared to us, would, by the service it would have undoubtedly rendered to the progress and development of the town, have repaid tenfold for any injury it was suspected its construction would inflict." The Free Press was critical of the Board's action in forwarding a memorial to Parliament. It was anything but consistent with its dignity; the text of the petition pretentious and false.

From beginning to end the conduct of the Board had been in opposition to the will of three-fourths of the ratepayers."

The Gazette contented itself with a paragraph giving the news of the withdrawal and concluding "consequently those who were opposed to the scheme and who imagined all sorts of ill would befall Ilkley if the line were made, can now rest contented and quiet after the excitement which a short time ago ran so high.

The resumption of the idea and completion of the scheme will be the subject of a third article.

AFTER VEHEMENT ARGUMENT THE RAILWAY EXTENSION TO SKIPTON IS STARTED AND CARRIED OUT

The extension westward of the Ilkley railway to Skipton had begun almost before the Ilkley villagers were aware of it, or ready for it for that matter. The bridge across Brook Street, the embankment and the viaduct on the west side of the village—they were all there in the finally accepted plan; all the things the residents and the visitors had complained so bitterly about seven and eight years previously and had said would prevent permission being granted for the particular line.

So the warning bell came in the year 1881 with permission to build, sought for land along the old line and negotiations entered into for the purchase of land and property. The village was filled with busy men moving about with an air of purpose, and the purpose was the cause of further argument, vehemently put forward by some and argued carefully by others. The first train ran to Bolton Abbey in 1888 and the announcement of the closure of the line came in 1965, the work of removing the various bridges and demolishing the viaduct a year later.

It was reported in September, 1881, that preliminary arrangements for the construction of a Skipton-Ilkley railway were reasonably well advanced following the resumption of talks. An article in the Yorkshire Post felt that the residents were much more amenable to the idea and would welcome a change from the quiet atmosphere to the bustle of trippers. What the article did not point out was that the townspeople all along were taken with the idea of an extension of the railway westwards but were much concerned about the effect a bridge over Brook Street would have and the building of a high embankment and creation of a substantial viaduct.

In October a deputation from Skipton (presumably from the railway companies) arrived very late for an appointment with the Ilkley Local Board. The purposes of the discussion was to discover which route the inhabitants of Ilkley would prefer: one crossing Brook Street, or a lower route at the bottom of the town. Not unexpectedly after all that had been said before when the railway extension was mooted, representatives of the Board preferred the lower route.

It was indicated that the lower line would strike the low side of Addingham, pass Farfield Hall and skirt the hill-side, missing the Devonshire Hotel and Bolton Abbey and entering Skipton by a curve.

A writer to the Bradford Observer recalled a scheme of 1845 from Otley to Skipton in which £65,770 was "swallowed up as detailed expenses and never a sod was out."

ACTIVITY

At the end of October there was considerable activity over the railway proposal. Plans were available, the Local Board held special meetings and there was a meeting of the inhabitants.

An interesting situation was provoked. The Local Board produced one of those occasions when the decision of the previous fortnight was rescinded threw away the decision of a few years previously and approved the line across Brook Street. The inhabitants maintaining their belief that the members of the Local Board were mentally afflicted expectedly inconsistent in whatever they did, approved the idea of a westward extension, received the Local Board decision in favour of the higher line with hearty laughter and supported a proposition for the line to pass on the low level.

The plan exhibited at the Local Board-Room said that from Wheatley "the proposed line runs passed the footpath at the bottom of Ilkley Grange gardens, thence passed the old barn and through the bottom of Mr. Solomon Kay's garden, through Mr. E. H. Wade's allotment gardens and between Mr. Wedgwood's house and Wharfe View Houses where it is supposed the road will have to be tunnelled. At the bottom of Castle Hill the line runs close to the river, then between Mr. Dove's house (Bridge House) and the river, and under the bridge, the river being diverted a little on the south side. A slice will have to be taken off the Middleton Hotel gardens, but as the line runs here at such a low level, no detriment to the property will ensue. The line then proceeds on the bottom side of the villas, and enters the open country, running under the road on the north side, near Netherwood Gate, and afterwards close to the south side of Lumbgill farm. At Addingham the route seems to be nearly in the centre of the township, crossing the road by the premises of Mr. J. Wade, cabinet maker. A jutting corner of the Farfield Hall estate is travelled over; Lob Wood Scar is skirted on the south and the line runs forward about a quarter of a mile distant from Bolton Bridge and the Devonshire Hotel keeping to the south side of the highway passed Hamilton Rock, thence on the north side of Draughton and the south side of Embasay, crossing the Otley and Embasay turnpike about a mile from Skipton. At the Ilkley end no house property is interfered with, and the only difficulty to be combated seems to be the danger of being flooded at times near Ilkley Bridge."

TWO MEETINGS

The special meeting of the Local Board was held in the afternoon before the inhabitants met at night. It was by eight votes to five that the Board voted in favour of the upper line across Brook Street. The Board was told that the lower line would mean two separate stations, it would bring the Skipton line into direct communication with the present railway and would save the Companies £30,000. A further scheme was in preparation, a Skipton meeting

was told in November but when this was published it was shown not to affect the Ilkley position at the lower end of the town. Addingham inhabitants supported the idea of the railway extension between Ilkley and Skipton saying it would be of immense value to the manufacturing industry in the village.

One of the two schemes revealed towards the end of November, 1881, spoke of contacts with Bolton Abbey, Beamsley, Netherwood, Addingham, Nesfield, Langbar and Middleton—an ambitious idea which the future showed lacked support. Addingham too showed a reluctance to accept a scheme which provided a level crossing over their main street and the inhabitants decided to press for a bridge.

ALL THROUGH 1881

The two schemes continued to be debated all the way through 1882 but in December the scheme adopted was evidently the one that crossed Brook Street by an iron bridge and went westwards with an embankment and a viaduct, the very proposals which Ilkley inhabitants had set themselves strongly against. Interference with shops and other thoroughfares notably Railway Road were being emphasised in December, 1882 and notices were being served on land owners who would be affected. There had been no report in the two local newspapers of meetings where and when it had been decided to abandon the lower route though it was indicated in May, 1882, that the second scheme had been withdrawn without indicating whether this meant the withdrawal of the lower route. By January of the following year the whole question of the effect of the route over Brook Street appeared to erupt again and a special meeting of the Local Board was followed by "a great meeting of ratepayers."

The Local Board had been asked to press for the lower route but faced by a series of technical questions had decided not to do this. The public meeting, called to the vestry and then adjourned to the Working Men's Hall, came about through a letter from the Vicar of Ilkley, Dr. A. C. Downer, objecting to the proposed route over Brook Street. The meeting overwhelmingly supported the Brook Street scheme.

The Local Board communicated with the directors of the Midland Railway Company, whose reply was considered "unintelligible and unsatisfactory" and it was agreed to ask for an explanation. The company had said that it might be possible to lower the level of the route. The Company considered that it was not being requested to adopt a lower route. A special meeting of the Local Board in March, 1883, had certain legal questions explained to it and it was finally agreed to call a public meeting.

PARLIAMENT ASSENTS

Owners waited upon the Chairman of the Midland Railway Company to ascertain if the Railway powers would be varied to permit the line to pass under Easby Drive and Addingham Road rather than over it. It was agreed to consider the request. The decision of the directors, however, was to take no action in the matter. Assent to the Bill was given in parliament in July, 1883. Yet there was to be further argument followed by fears that the whole idea might fall through. At the end of January, 1885, it was reported that the Midland Railway which had agreed to take over the scheme from the private company had now decided to abandon that idea. This proved to be untrue and in February it was known that owners of property in Brook Street had been asked to send in claims for compensation. The news brought the Gazette to complain in an editorial article of the "lethargy or indifference exhibited on the part of our local authority... for it has not come to our knowledge that they have in any way moved in the interests of the residents and the ratepayers. That Ilkley will be seriously affected by the change, either for good or bad, must be generally admitted, and in this respect much depends as to what extent the new line will be permitted to disfigure the place, which in any case it must do to some extent." The article went on to refer to the bridges, viaducts and embankments, and most important of all the Brook Street bridge. It was high time said the editorial, the local authority "were taking into their recognition the responsibility which devolves upon them in protecting the interests of all those of whom they are the representatives. And it may be hoped that no time will be lost in passing resolutions calling upon the Railway Company to satisfy them by submit-

ting plans thereof so that such may be revised in accordance with their wishes ere it be too late."

"RUDE BRIDGE"

Concern was expressed at the meeting of the Local Board that some sort of "rude" bridge was to be placed over Brook Street, but it was felt this was unlikely. An article in the Gazette reprinted from the Bradford Observer said the viaduct carrying the line into Ilkley from the west side would be 340 yards in length of varying height and the bridge across Brook Street could not be more than 16 feet high. Railway Road would be diverted and property in Brook Street interfered with.

Great excitement was caused in the village by the arrival of several carts belonging to contractors. Negotiations were started with quarry owners for stone for the construction of the bridges.

In mid-May, 1885, it was announced that "the shops occupied by Messrs. Beanlands and Sons, Mr. Chapman, and others along Railway Road are to be given up on 1 June, some have already been vacated, "so there was every probability that the work on Railway Road will soon begin. The second crossing of the highway on the west side of Hollin Hall would necessitate the lowering of the main road by six feet. It was indeed indicated that in the middle of June demolition work "goes on apace". Arbitration proceedings were opened at the Middleton Hotel. In October the Gazette was reporting that new Railway Road was in course of formation, the buttresses of the Brook Street bridge had been built, the bridge over the highway on the west side of Hollin Hall had been completed and the high embankment to the east of Hollin Hall was soon to be started. Houses were being pulled down at Addingham in preparation for the bridge across the street.

NEW PREMISES

The review of 1885 referred to the business which the coming of the railway had forced to seek new premises. The year 1886 began with the arbitration case affecting the Station Hotel in Brook Street. The claim was for £10,119. The property had been bought in 1876 for £4,600 but included some land not taken over by the Company. The Company through Mr. Gott, Surveyor, claimed that £5,764 was a reasonable price. The decision by the arbitrator, Sir Henry Hunt was for an amount of £7,320.

Slow progress with the railway was reported at the end of January, 1886. There was not a hundred men employed in the neighbourhood, navvies were driven to straits and tradesmen had to suffer because of the irregular work. The situation had brought a number of impecunious persons and the begging fraternity were particularly abundant, said the Free Press. There is something only too familiar to us in these days about a strike of seventy to eighty men on the Hollin Hall, Lumb Gill stint over the number of waggons to be filled. Four men in the winter months had filled fifteen waggons in a day of nine hours. With the change to summer four men were expected to fill seventeen waggons in a day of ten hours and this they refused to do. The places of the dissatisfied men had been almost filled up and the work was proceeding, it was stated.

The building materials in 17 houses, two workshops and several stables in Railway Road which had to be pulled down for the purposes of the Skipton-Ilkley railway extension resulted in some brisk bidding at its sale. The total realised £265. Some of the houses were rebuilt in Leeds Road on the Ilkley side of Holly Bank House (where they still stand today) and four at Addingham (March 1886).

In June 1886 there was increased activity after the hold-up caused by the adverse weather of the winter. Six of the 14 viaducts across the old cricket field at Ilkley (Cunliffe Road) were completed. One side girder of the Brook Street bridge was brought into position just before Christmas 1886 and in January, 1887, it was said the two main girders were in position, "and the real work of construction is now being rapidly proceeded with." At an inquiry held at Ilkley and twice adjourned the arbitrator found that the Ilkley Local Board was due to £350 of the £400 claimed from Messrs. Mousley contractors to the Skipton-Ilkley Railway. The claim was for damage caused to local roads, more especially in transporting rocks and stones from the Ilkley quarries.

MEN KILLED

Two men were killed and several injured when the top of a tunnel they were digging for the new railway collapsed. Towards the end of July the progress of the railway was said to be more marked, an engine crossing the viaducts for the first time during the week. Parapet walls were being built, the coal stiths on Railway Road almost completed and progress made with the subway. When a length of deep embankment from Churn Milk Laith to Hollin Hall was filled up there would be an uninterrupted run to Lob Wood. At the beginning of September the em-

(Continued at foot of next column) TOP OF FACING PAGE

Part Of Roman Fort Wall Uncovered



Gas-Board workmen have uncovered part of the west section of the wall which surrounded the Roman fort of "Olicana" 1,700 years ago. The section exposed is only a few yards away from the entrance to the Manor House on the top side of the rough road which leads from Bridge Lane and up to the Manor House.

For the last few weeks men from the North Eastern Gas Board have been rectifying a fault in the gas-mains near to Castle Hill. They had planned to start the work from Church Street but decided that it would cause too much of a traffic hold up and moved their working to the junction of Bridge Lane and the approach to the Manor House. The trench which has opened up this particular section of the wall surrounding the Fort is alongside the centuries old cottage opposite the Manor

House. It is a continuation of the wall 30 yards long at the back of the Manor House which has been exposed since 1965. Bradford's Keeper of Archeology, Mr. Stephen Kerry, who is based at Ilkley said this section was a conservation area. "As we expected when the North Eastern Gas Board dug the trench they hit masonry. It is hoped we can keep this trench open and also be granted permission to excavate with the object of uncovering more which runs towards the museum."

Mr. Kerry said the wall, which altogether is about six feet high from its base, was in an excellent state of preservation. According to plans of the fort which have been drawn up by archeological experts the wall, which surrounds the fort continues under the disused cottage

opposite the Museum across Church Street and turns in an easterly direction towards the Rose and Crown, down New Brook Street to a point between the site of the former Wheatsheaf Inn and the Star Hotel and back along the west end of Castle Road.

Two local historians who have a wide knowledge of Ilkley's past, particularly in Roman times, Mr. Ronald M. Green, the former editor of the Ilkley Gazette, and Mr. John Reeves, of Lister Street, Ilkley, have taken a keen interest in this latest archeological discovery.

Pictured from left to right are Mr. Stephen Kerry, Gas Board engineer working on the site, Mr. Stephen Kerry, Bradford's Keeper of Archeology, Mr. Ronald M. Green, Arthur Sain, Bradford Metro Conservation Officer and Mr. John Reeves.

22-7-77

Roman Fort Wall

Sir,—I read with great interest your article on the discovery of part of the Roman fort wall. When excavating by the Gas Department began my wife and I were examining the trenches on the chance of finding some relic from the past.

It is to be hoped that this section of the wall be preserved.

During the construction of the Old Bridge Mews development many sheer faces have been cut into the strata. I have found pockets, about 12 feet deep of burnt limestone with traces of charcoal. Would this be where the Romans made their famous cement? Using timber to burn limestone into quicklime and there mixing with gravel and water?

The Romans were a remarkable people, they even had a solution for the traffic problem. Quote.—

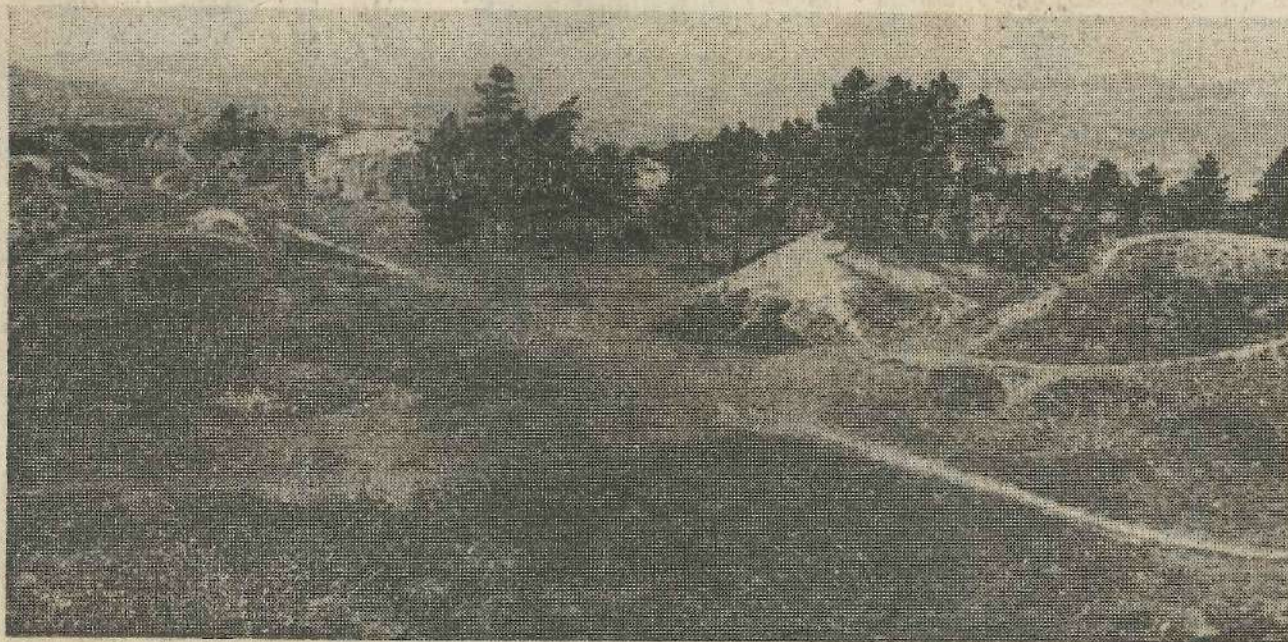
"Henceforth, no wheeled vehicles whatsoever be allowed within the precincts of the city from sunrise until the hour before dusk. Those which shall have entered during the night, and are still within the city at dawn, must hold and stand empty until the appointed hour..." from Senatus Consultum of Julius Caesar 44 B.C.

"It is absolutely impossible to sleep anywhere in the City. The perpetual traffic of wagons in the narrow winding streets—is sufficient to wake the dead"—from Satires of Juvenal A.D. 117.

LESLIE FLECK

31 Linden Court,
Old Bridge Mews, Ilkley. 29-7-77

Moorland Quarry As Site For Mini-Motor Cycling?



The old quarry behind the Cow and Calf Rocks, on Ilkley Moor which is being suggested as a suitable site as a recreation area for the young riders of mini-motor cycles.

5-8-77

DUTCH ELM DISEASE MAY HAVE STRUCK TOWN CENTRE TREE

Officers of the Parks Department of Bradford Metropolitan Council were today (Friday) investigating reports that one of the two large trees near the Flower Box at the approach to Ilkley Railway Station might have been struck by Dutch Elm disease.

Concern has been expressed this week since leaves on some of the topmost branches of the three on the east side of the Flower Box have

turned yellow, changing to orange.

This is one of the first signs of the disease but a spokesman for the Parks Department at Bradford told the "Gazette" yesterday there was a possibility this could have been caused by the dry weather.

If the tree—believed to have been there since the turn of the century—is affected in any way by the disease there is no hope at

all of saving it. It will have to be completely removed, said the spokesman.

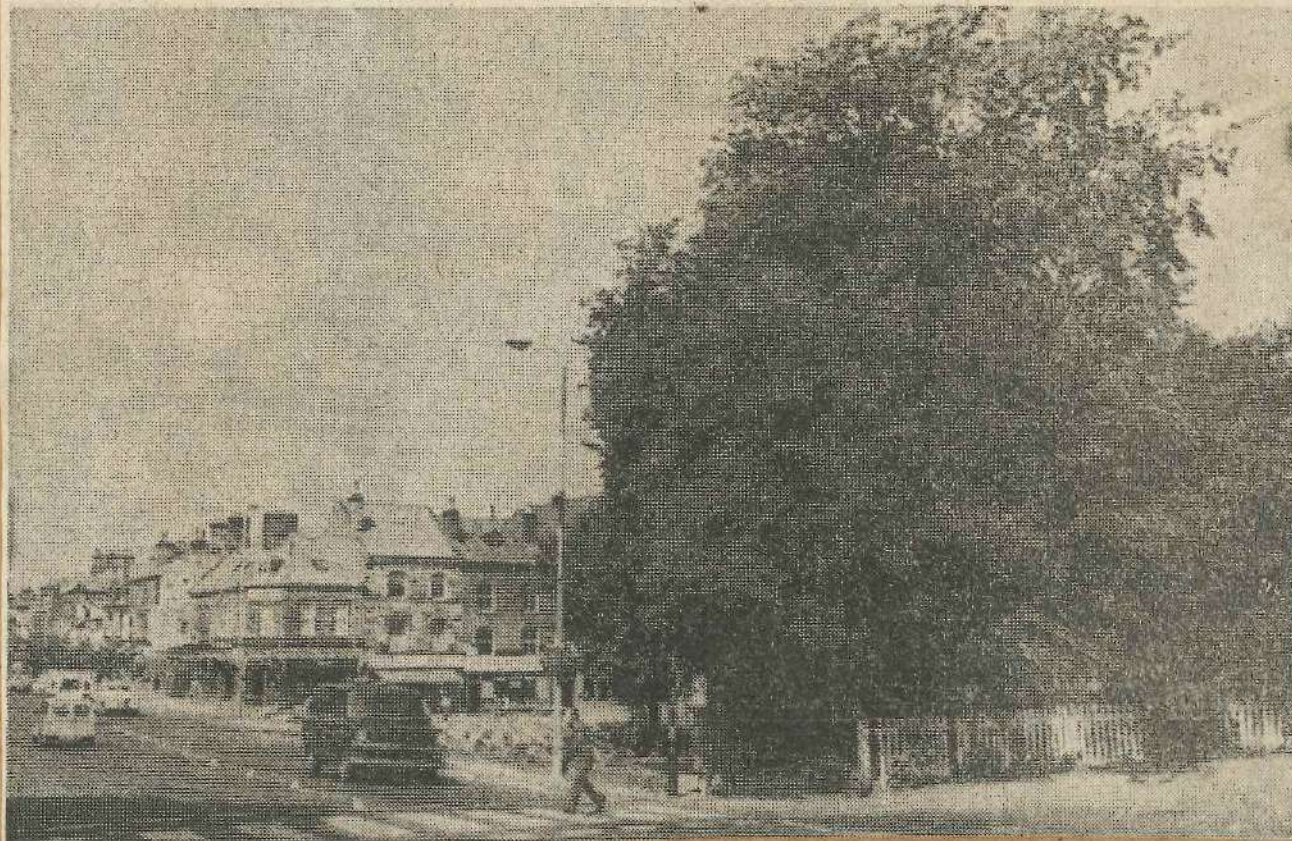
The Ilkley area together with Bingley were the two worst hit districts in the whole of West Yorkshire, he said. Reports about suspected Dutch Elm disease were received almost daily from residents living in the Ilkley area.

During the 1976-77 season a total of 80 trees in the Ilkley district were affected by the

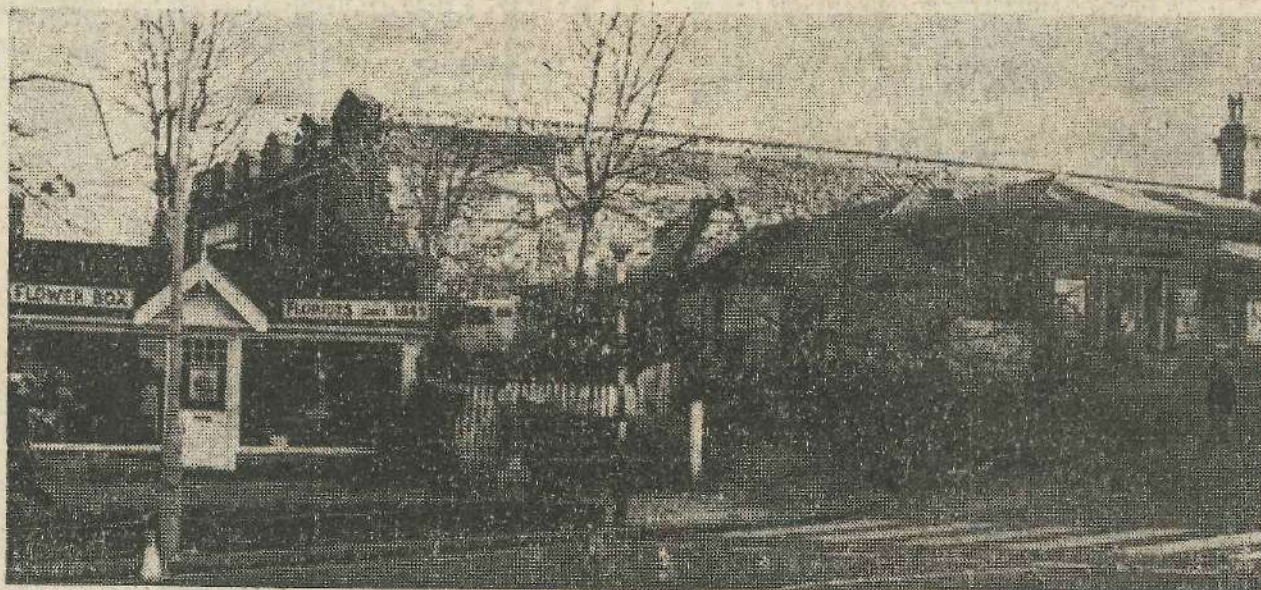
disease and had to be removed.

This season was expected to be as bad with already 20 trees having been removed. The removal of trees in the Ilkley area including Addingham and Burley did not include the area north of the River Wharfe which was under the North Yorkshire County Council.

Picture illustrates the tree this week.



Ilkley Tree Felled Due To Dutch Elm Disease



The large elm tree near the Flower Box on the approach to Ilkley Railway Station—believed to have been there

since the turn of the century — was felled on Friday morning because it had Dutch Elm disease.

The disease was suspected in August when the topmost leaves of the tree turned to yellow and then orange.

Picture shows the scene now opened up by the felling of the tree.

2-12-77

Site Of New Middle School At Addingham



Picture shows the site of the new middle school being built at Addingham, with Back Beck Lane in the foreground and Beamsley Beacon in the distance.

19/8/77

NEW LOOK FOR OTLEY'S WEIR



The familiar appearance of Otley's weir in Wharfemeadows Park will take on a new look in the coming weeks as it receives a facelift, in the form of a layer of reinforced concrete.

The old stone work on the down-stream face began to disappear last week, when workmen started work which is necessary to strengthen the weir.

A workman said the weir has stood up well for hundreds of years but sections are now beginning to show wear, and is suffering from subsidence.

Work is scheduled to continue for about three weeks during which time the water level above the weir will be lowered and about half of the weir will be treated and coated with a one-and-a-half ft. thick layer of concrete.

26-8-77

9-9-77 **ENCOURAGING START TO CHURCH'S 1,350TH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL**

Celebrations to mark the 1,350th anniversary of the foundation of the Christian church in Ilkley had an encouraging start at Ilkley Parish Church at the weekend, with people from Leeds, Bradford, Harrogate and Skipton joining the local congregation for services on Sunday.

"This year we celebrate not just the beginning of the Parish Church but the foundation of the Christian Church in Ilkley," said the Vicar, the Rev. R. Cleland in his message for the 1350th Anniversary. In the special services on the two Sundays of the festival other denominations were involved through their representatives as guest preachers and lesson readers, helping to make this a period of thanksgiving and celebration by all local Christians.

On Sunday the Vicar conducted both services. In the morning the guest preacher was the Right Rev. Gordon Wheeler, Roman Catholic Bishop of Leeds, and lessons were read by Mr. R. Whittaker of the Baptist Church and Mr. T. Hearnshaw of St. Margaret's Church. The choir sang the anthem "Non nobis Domine" by Quilter.

In his sermon, the Bishop described how the Faith came from Rome through men sent by Pope Gregory to convert this country. It was Paulinus who brought the Gospel to these parts when in 625 he came as chaplain to Ethelberga, a Christian princess of Kent who was to marry Edwin, pagan King of Northumbria.

Two years later Edwin and many of his court were baptised in the Church of St. Peter, York. Paulinus stayed in the north only seven years, yet it was a wholehearted apostolic mission of wonderful dedication, said the Bishop. There were many traditions of baptisms in Yorkshire rivers including most probably the Wharfe. When, with the death of King Edwin in battle, the mission ended, there remained a legacy that would not die.

Constant Challenge

"We are not proud of ourselves," said Mr. Lewis, but, he continued, as Paul was proud of the Gospel, so we could be proud of the Church, that was the company of people. The building was a constant challenge to Ilkley people in all walks of life; it was raised to the glory of God and would be a blessing to his people until its work was done. Christians must be proud of the whole family of God and there was room in that family for all who would come. They must be proud of the Gospel and be its messengers.

The Church in Ilkley was founded in a missionary age; "We are living in another missionary age—let that pride carry us out to speak of the Lord Jesus Christ who makes us his own." Paul's message was to the Romans, concluded Mr. Lewis, but it was also a message for us now.

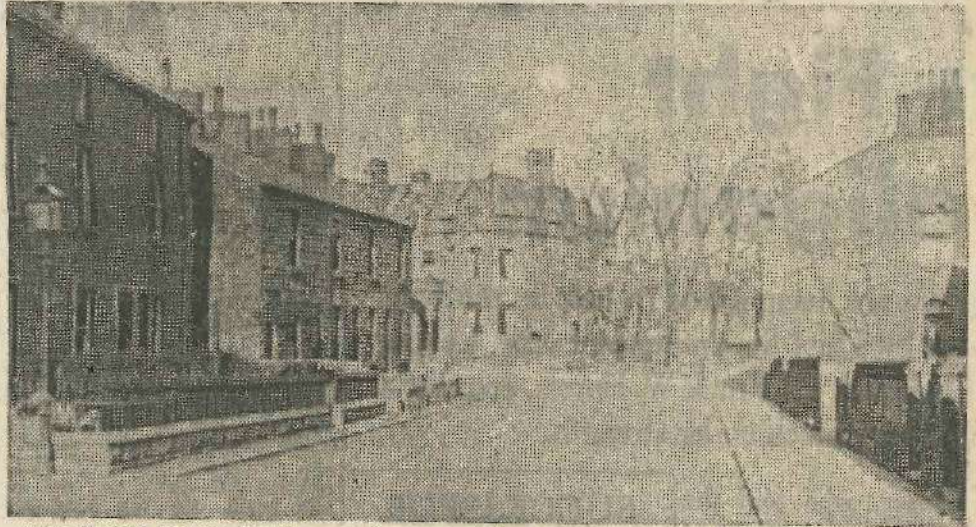
Tradition

There was tradition in the Parish Church building in that stones from the Roman Fort had been used, but the people of the church were the living stones. Paulinus had begun the Faith here and people like him had renewed it. Christian must care for each other and remember that prayer and worship were precious and essential; it was the contribution of Christians of every kind to join together in the things they could do together to bring the love of Christ to all. In conclusion the Bishop showed what the Christian should do in return for the gift of Faith, and called for personal re-dedication.

At Evening Prayer the guest preacher was the Rev. Tasker R. Lewis, Superintendent of the Northern Area of the Baptist Union, and the two lesson readers were Mr. L. Laycock of the Society of Friends and Mr. J. Lund of the United Reformed Church.

Mr. Lewis used as his text the words of St. Paul from the Epistle to the Romans where he wrote that he was not ashamed of the Gospel, or, to use the Moffat translation, St. Paul was proud of the Gospel. In Ilkley Parish Church, with some stones coming from Roman times, Mr. Lewis had sensed an atmosphere. The present celebrations, he said, were taking place in an unbelieving world, just as Paul was writing in an unbelieving world.

30-9-77 **Malt Shovel Corner At The Turn Of The Century**



Malt Shovel corner, Burley today a scene of traffic held up as major road reconstruction work takes place, is pictured here in the days when the pace of life was much slower and there was little traffic on the main trunk roads.

Believed to have been taken

at the turn of the century the picture reveals there has been little alteration to the line of the road but shows that other changes have taken place. The houses on the left of the picture have long since disappeared along with the gas lamp which probably provided sufficient illumination for

trunk road traffic in those days.

Today parts of the road between this corner and Leather Bank have been described as unsuitable for present and future demands and is being reconstructed over the next three months at a cost of about £40,000.

First Full Peal By Ilkley Bellringers Since 1898



On Sunday afternoon eight members of Ilkley Parish Church bellringers successfully rang 5,040 changes of Plain Bob Triples in three hours exactly, as part of the festival to celebrate the coming of Christianity to Ilkley 1,350 years ago. The peal was also in honour of the

visit of His Grace the Archbishop of York, who preached at the evening service at the church.

The last time an Ilkley band rang a full peal was in 1898, when 5,040 changes of Plain Bob Triples were rung to a different composition.

Taking part on Sunday were

three members of the Bean family, Trudy (treble), Nigel (No. 2 bell) and their father, Mr. Victor Bean (tenor). The last time three members of a family took part in a peal was in 1872 when the three sons of the F-v. Snowden were part of the team who played a peal on the old ring of six bells.

• Pictured after their successful peal on Sunday are Nigel, Trudy and Victor Bean at the front, with (from left to right) Mr. Roger Waddington (No. 4), Mr. Ian Hobson (No. 5), Mr. John Moore (No. 7), Mr. Roy Crabtree (No. 6) and Mr. Geoff Featherstone (No. 3).

16-9-77

ILKLEY LECTURERS IN THE DAYS OF LANTERNS AND SLIDES (1)

As the growth of Ilkley began to increase in momentum there started to appear in the closing thirty years of the last century and the early years of the present, Sunday speakers who commented on the changes which had taken place and illustrated their descriptions with lantern slides. Soon after the first world war these slides, picture post-cards and photographs were beginning to be rare and now they are in the possession of a few local collectors. Many of the places they identify have ceased to exist; only a few people, except where names are provided, are able to identify them.

Probably the most outstanding of these lecturers was John Dobson, a bachelor member of the family which had so much to do with the development of Ilkley and its rapid transformation. He was a Primitive Methodist local preacher, mentor of Robert Collyer and other young men of the village who were introduced to the Bible, to William Shakespeare, and to outstanding works of literature. By discussion and study they promoted an extension of vocabulary which taught them to be more articulate than most. John Dobson was a boarding house keeper and his lecture delivered in the 1870's dealt with Ilkley at the beginning of the last century before the village had lost its thatched roof cottages and had started to become a town.

John Jackson was born at the end of the first quarter of the last century in a thatched cottage which stood in Brook Street on the site of what is now Tipping and Lee's offices. John Dobson had seen the hotels, the large houses grow in number, the filling in of the Brook which ran down the village centre, and John Jackson had seen as the younger man the same transformation. He had not John Dobson's standard of education but he was a shrewd little man, had powers of observation and learned much from his constant meeting with hirers of his donkeys throughout the 38 years he lived in a thatched cottage in Bridge Lane and previously occupied by a William Rigg who also kept donkeys.

DONKEY

This, of course, was how he came to be known as "Donkey" Jackson. His father was a woolcomber and John Jackson was put to this trade as soon as he was able. An additional job of his father's who lived until he was 93 was that of sexton at the old parish church. John Jackson attended the old Grammar School, still standing along Skipton Road. The only other school in the area was up at Middleton, still easily recognisable. The old Grammar School had two teachers, John Robinson and John Hobson. Robinson was a strong disciplinarian but Hobson suffered from the fact that he was knocked-kneed and the children were merciless, calling after him at every opportunity "knocking Johnny". Festivals of the church were rigorously observed, the children taken to church every week-day, the entrance to the church yard at that time being by stone steps alongside the wine and spirit stores. Hobson lived at the old Vicarage in Church

Street where it joined Hawksworth Street. For many years up to quite recently it was a newsagents and a barber's shop and hairdressing establishment.

When John Jackson was a young man, Church Street, Brook Street and a part of Skipton Road were in the main the shopping and working areas until the Middleton sales made land and property available. Some of the names of that time were the Beanlands, the Dobsons, Ushers, Ickringill, Lister, Hudson, Jackson, Robinson, Hodgson, Hartley, Parratt, Stephenson, Stevenson. Regarded as the principal family were the Bollings whose farmhouse was replaced first by Sedbergh House and then by the Municipal buildings. Each cottage in Castle yard was occupied by woolcombing families and hand-loom weavers.

GARDENS

Children of the village had to rely on simple but homely fare. In its early days Ilkley had a reputation for its oaten cakes. It was just the stuff, John maintained, to impart stamina to a young lad's frame, and he and his brothers and sisters thrive wonderfully on it. Children were not above helping themselves to the contents of some of the excellent gardens in the area of Church Street and most gardens had a fair stock of fruit. John Margerison who lived retired had a marvellous garden and in summer it was an overwhelming attraction for the village urchins. His fruit trees suffered a great deal and his gooseberry bushes especially.

Though he was well-to-do, John Margerison was a careful man—perhaps that was why he was well-to-do. John Jackson had a story to tell of Margerison frequently being seen running half-dressed after the Friday morning butter carts on the way to Otley market so he could save the shopkeeper's half-penny profit.

Bridget Parratt lived in Church Street and owned a mangle. As a lad Mr. Jackson had to go there with the clothes not only for his own family but for others and earned a few coppers as a result. There were several shoemakers who were also shoemakers—a different situation from today where modern conditions and the price of leather has led to the number of shoemakers being reduced to just two or three.

Job Senior, the Romblalds Moor hermit, had a brother called John who kept Box Tree Cottage at the bottom of Church Street and enjoyed a

fairly reasonable existence. Nor far away in Bridge Lane lived the Beanlands family. Grandfather of those who lived there when Mr. Jackson was talking about the old village was Joseph Beanlands who was a farmer in a very large way of business.

THE RANTERS

On the site of the Crescent Hotel was a cottage occupied by William Bell and the upper room became known to the village as "t'Ranter Chamber" because a noisy group of Methodist persuasion occupied it and sang most fervently. They made so much noise on one of their evenings that William Bell rushed into the room and announced dramatically that the floor was giving way. There was a rapid evacuation.

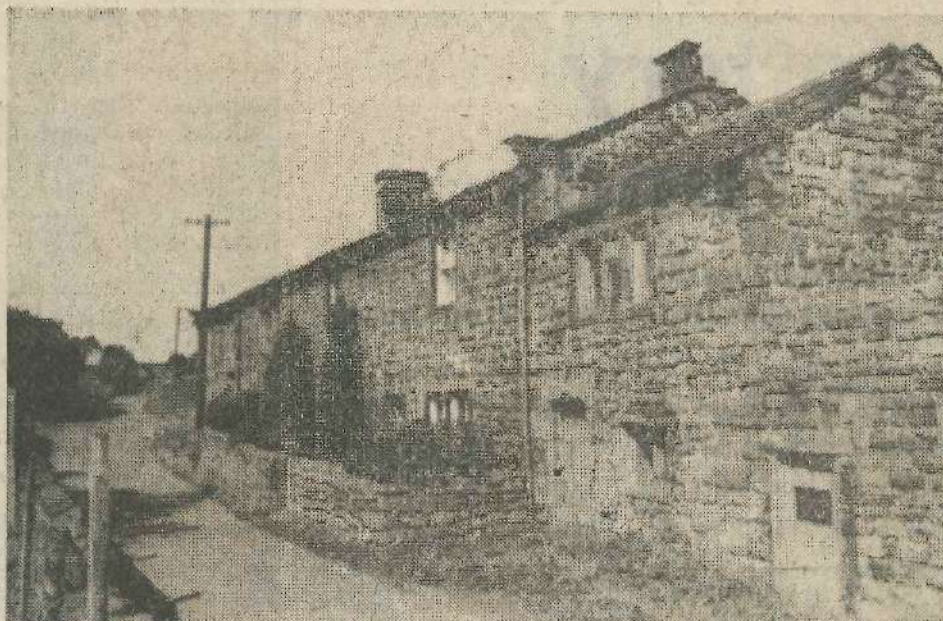
John Lister kept the Listers Arms, Thomas Barnes the Wheatsheaf and Mrs. Dale the Rose and Crown. In the bottom half of the west side of Brook Street was "a quaint old house" occupied by Henry Roundell and after him by Billy Hawkesworth. When the property came into the market during the Middleton sales, it was bought by Mr. Shuttleworth who later established his printing press there. He published the Ilkley Gazette, sold books, and picture postcards to the visitors.

John Dobson had never lived in a house with a slated roof until his thatched cottage was pulled down in 1904. To be continued.

R. M. Green

→ continued across

7 Oct 1977
Addingham Property Sold For £28,000



An old cottage at Addingham Moorside has been sold by auction this week for £28,000.

Lane House, with 21 acres of grassland, is the sort of property constantly in demand these days. Almost certainly dating from the late 17th Century, the cottage has splendid views as far as Wharfedale and is one of a dozen or so houses and cottages of similar vintage which together form the hamlet of Addingham Moorside — one of the oldest

period house — with some land, is much in demand from those whose daughters have ponies, those who wish to cultivate their land for home produce, or simply those who wish to ensure lasting seclusion combined with a good long term investment.

Lane House requires almost complete renovation. There is mains electricity, but no drainage at the moment.

An interesting and rare feature of the property is a

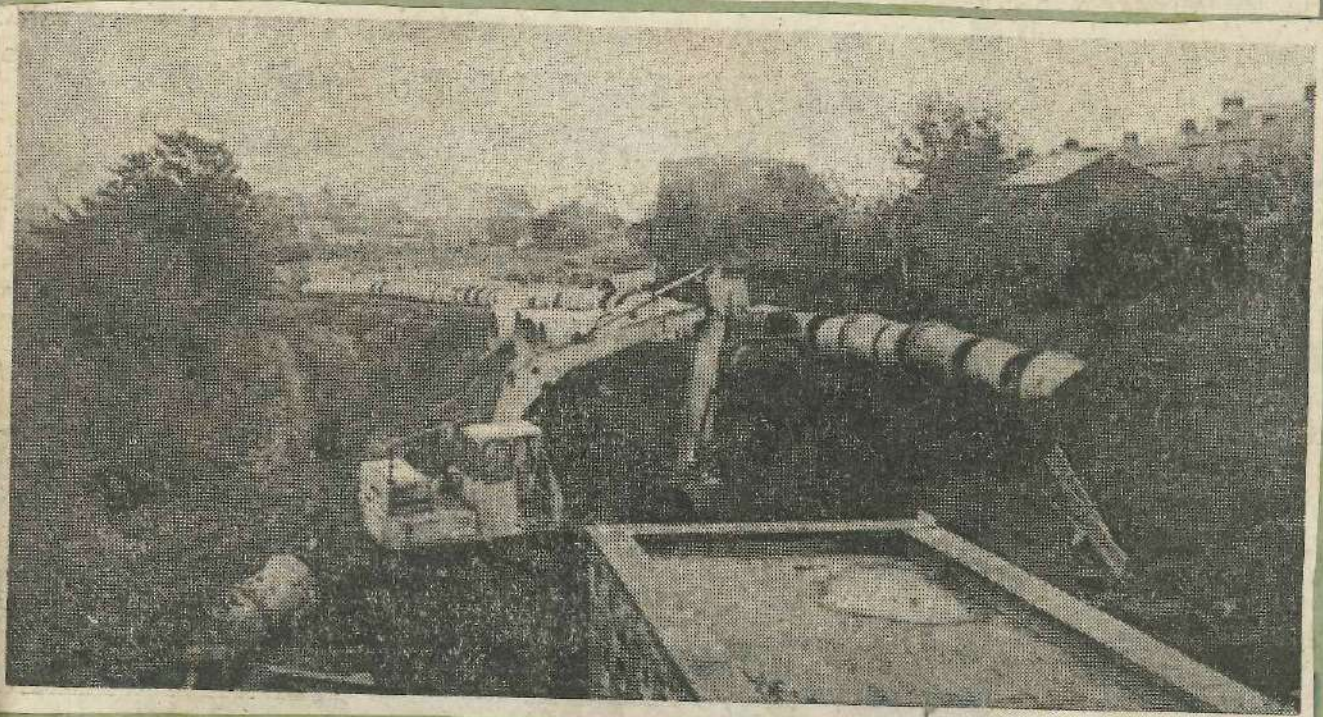
picture. These troughs were installed to collect the animal's urine which was then used in the finishing of home-woven cloth.

There was widespread interest in the property and several bidders at the auction, which was conducted by Hepper Watson and Sons of Ilkley. The property was sold to a local farmer, who purchased it for his retirement.

28-10-77

Contractors Make Steady Progress On £716,000 Main Drainage Scheme

Work is progressing steadily with the £716,000 Ilkley West main drainage scheme, which involves the construction of a new main sewer between Ashlands Road and Stourton Road.



THE OLCANA MUSEUM & HISTORICAL SOCIETY

DONKEY JACKSON 2

4-11-77

Dry Rushes kept feet of wealthy warm, while poor stayed cold

Dry rushes around the stove in the church centre kept the feet of the wealthy worshippers dry in wet weather at All Saints in the middle of the last century. The poor had to accept the cold and the wet through the period of the service and be content to let their cold clothes dry on them. John "Donkey" Jackson was able to say before the half-way stage of the 19th Century that the appearance of the Parish Church was little different at the end of the century from the time he knew it as a boy, but there had been considerable improvement to the interior.

Mr. Jackson said structurally the church had altered little from the time he was first aware of it to the present time of his comment in 1904 though inside its appearance had changed most remarkably. High box pews were in existence when he was a lad, and the only heating apparatus was a stove in the centre of the church.

"The better class folk in the village occupied the pews nearest the stove. The pews generally were absolutely bare of cushions or covering of any kind. Those occupied by the better class were upholstered in plush and green cloth, and had cushions and hassocks. When the weather was wet, straw was strewn in the aisles. There was no choir, the singing being led by the school children who sat under the tower."

At that time there were only three bells in the tower. Two of them were cracked so their sound was anything but musical. They were simply rung in succession. "It was just a case of 'ding dong bell' 'ding dong bell', said Mr. Jackson. The little bell at one time was rung by Mr. Jackson and the others by Thomas Stephenson and Phoebe Brown. Phoebe Brown lived at Mousehole cottage which was in the hollow by the stream off Lister Street. She was appointed a ringer at the death of her husband who had previously

FIRST PEAL

It was many years before a proper peal of bells was secured, and the first peal only consisted of six, another two being added some years later though in Mr. Jackson's estimation by no means to the improvement of the other six. The first organist he could remember was Emma Ickringill who became the wife of Mr. William Barker. She had played the organ "for many a year, and first when she was no so old at that," recalled Mr. Jackson.

When Mr. Fenton was Vicar old Joseph Smith was clerk and he occupied a desk under the pulpit.

Mr. Jackson spoke of an old custom when a marriage took place at the church. A ribbon was tied to a jug of beer which was served to the individual who first touched the bride after the marriage and then was first to reach the home of her parents. The ribbons were much prized. John Hudson who was a boot and shoemaker and who lived in Brook Street succeeded in

winning three ribbons at the marriages of the daughters of Robert Brown who lived handily at the entrance to the Wheatshaf yard. Robert Brown was joiner to the Middleton's. The ribbons were secured on three different occasions "John Hudson in them days wor game for 'owt," said Mr. Jackson. "He wor t'best sprinter in t'country-side." He spoke also of the time when two septuagenarians, David Lister and Betty Ickringill were married. Each walked with the aid of two sticks.

Many stories had grown about the Saxon crosses, that they had been used as gateposts, and one as a sun dial, but Mr. Jackson could remember them only as being in the porch of the Church and in their position as they were then which was the same as in 1977.

FEAST WEEK

The feast week was regarded as the outstanding week of the year, said Mr. Jackson, and each one was eagerly looked forward to and remembered. When he was first married he and his wife occupied a cottage opposite the Listers Arms Hotel and one Feast Sunday he counted 190 gigs and traps behind the Wheat Sheaf Inn alone. His wife sold 50 pounds of beef for dinners and sandwiches. He could recall the trees being planted in front of the church and he said the big tree in front of the

BAND

One of his vivid memories was of the instrumental band which gained some renown. John Jackson was the drummer and his association with the band provided him with some of most pleasant recollections. It was in great demand for club feasts around Ilkley and the surrounding dales.

When the number of bandsmen was brought up to full strength they entered a period of full prosperity. At one election they were engaged to stay at Knaresborough for a week. They lived "like fighting cocks" said John Jackson. They had free bed and board, 10s a day, and after each meal had one shilling for spending money, plus tobacco in abundance. One man brought home five ounces out of his allowance and most came home with money to spare. There were no elections like those in 1904, said John Jackson. "Votes in them days were worth summat. I can

tell yer. Treating voters I remember one chap spending £9 in less than an hour." The band practice room was an old building in the Wheat Sheaf yard. It had stone steps outside."

FINEST MAN

The band included two brothers Beanlands, and one of them, Richard in John Jackson's estimation was "by far the finest man of his day in the village. He stood two yards high and was as grand a feller as yin ever set ees on. He wor chock full of music and composed lots of pieces for t's band and also wer reckoned as good a bass singer as ever could meet around t'dales." One or two members getting married, leaving the district, and for other good reasons the numbers dwindled and were difficult to replace and eventually it came to an end altogether. There was no band for twenty odd years and then Mr. E. H. Wade who lived at Sedbergh House came forward with generous help to start another.

R. M. Green

To be continued.

continued over

DONKEY JACKSON

FOR 38 YEARS DONKEY JACKSON
TENDED HIS DONKEYS

John "Donkey" Jackson earned his nickname over the 38 years he was a familiar sight maintaining and tending the animals whose use he offered to visitors as a convenient way of reaching the higher points of the moor. When the weather was suitable he used to make use of the Riddings as his grazing ground. In the late summer evenings he would be seen taking donkeys along to their nightly place of rest. His mounting stoop was found in Wells Road when the First Church of Christ, Science, was built and was removed to the triangle of ground where Wells Road, Wells Walk and Wells Promenade meet.

The first stage coaches, their drivers and owners, John Jackson could remember running from Ilkley, were in the charge of William Walker and Francis Dobson. He recalled that shortly these coaches were run by Henry Kettlewell from the Wheat Sheaf and William Kendall from the Rose and Crown.

The fare to Leeds and Bradford was 4s inside and 2s 6d outside, though as competition between the various coaches, especially those running from Leeds and Bradford became keener, the prices were lowered and eventually became as low as 1s and 1s 6d. Ilkley coaches ran three days to Leeds and three to Bradford but the proprietors so arranged it that to either place there was a service every day.

Harry Speight who published a book entitled "Upper Wharfedale" in 1900 had more to say about these coaches. They were known as the Wharfedale Bee, the Ilkley Defiance, the Eclipse, the Hark Forward, Speight describing them as busy and pushing names, vying and competing with each other.

CAME TO GRIEF

The Hark Forward, a Leeds coach, came to grief in the autumn of 1832 soon after it had left the Rose and Crown at Ilkley, he wrote. "The driver was tightening the reins in turning a corner, and he himself seems to have been a bit tight" when the heavily passengered vehicle was upset and one aged female named Hannah Allerton of Farsley was killed; others were more or less injured.

Soon afterwards the Commerce took its place and in 1835 this had been succeeded by the British Queen which ran between Leeds and Ilkley through Kirkstall, Yeadon, Guiseley, Menston and Burley taking two hours each way."

LETTERS

In the first days letters had to be sent via Arthington, the nearest point to the railway. They were carried by a man named George Hickman who put up with his trap at the Listers Arms Hotel and had to remain in Ilkley all day in order to take the letters from Ilkley back with him, leaving for Arthington at about five o'clock.

LEEDS MERCURY

One newspaper reached the village by the same route. This was the Leeds Mercury which cost sevenpence to send. It reached Tommy Wharton's; the Wheat Sheaf by noon on Saturdays and cost sevenpence for the paper itself. The buttermilk was the carrier. The half-penny subscribers got their hour's reading by Monday or Tuesday.

In the very early part of the last century Francis Dobson was the carrier to Otley and to Leeds on Friday each week. The Roads were difficult and the climb put great stress on

the horses. There are blood-curdling stories of the poor horses being flogged up the old Roman road outside Addingham as they attempted the climb through thick mud and with a heavy load. Some, alas collapsed as they tugged, and died on the spot.

The coaching system continued until the arrival of the railway in August, 1865, when the coaches began to lose their appeal and were gradually withdrawn.

DOG WHIPPER

There was a reference by John Jackson to the dog whipper at the Parish Church and the most interesting reference to this position which was included with that of Sexton is given by Collyer and Turner in their "Ilkley: Ancient and Modern."

Dated May, 1833, it speaks of the appointment of William Brown to the position which had the following obligations—To be decently attired on the Sabbath day and to be ready to hand company to their seats in the church according to their condition, and to preserve decency and order during Divine service in the churchyard and street adjoining. To commence ringing for divine service at 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. (this was before the introduction of gas). To chime 15 minutes each turn. To keep the gates of the church-yard locked when no service is being held. To have 2s for making a grave four feet deep, 3s for five feet, 4s 6d for six feet. To preserve decency and order (if possible) at funerals. To use his best endeavours to persuade relatives of deceased persons to bury the corpse on the North side of the church. (There are many proofs in Yorkshire of strong, superstitious prejudices as to the quiet repose of those so buried. The North side was reserved for heretics, suicides and similar cases). To toll the bell 15 minutes on the death of a parishioner. (A few strokes, say six, betokened the death of a child, eight the death of a woman, 10 the death of a man. Then after 15 minutes tolling, the age of the deceased was rung out in scores, thus: 49 would be two scores, with a slight rest between, then nine). For making fires the Dogwhipper (so called from his ancient duties when dogs frequented the churches) had £1 yearly, for sweeping the church, 18s; for winding up the clockwork 25s.

COTTAGES

John Jackson and his wife went to live in a cottage opposite the Listers Arms on their wedding. John gave up his job as a woolcomber and bought a mule and a carriage and stood for hire. When William Rigg, established with his donkeys in Bridge Lane, was unable to continue business John Jackson bought it and maintained it for 38 years, indeed handicapped by failing sight he kept two or three donkeys for hire to within a few weeks of his death

BLEW OUT GAS

He was small but lithe and fleet of foot and much to the fore in physical events. When events were held which in any way bordered on the fancy dress he would get into costume, usually depicting some type of hunter he would so be dressed and mounted on his favourite donkey would be a distinctive member of the parade. He had to leave his cottage in Bridge Lane because the roof fell in and when he moved into a cottage in Castle Yard it was the first time he had ever slept under a slate roof and his first experience of gas. All his life it had been his custom immediately before retiring to be bed to blow the candle. So on the first night in his new home he blew out the gas. Had not his wife, who had some experience of these matters, not become alerted by a smell of gas and went downstairs to open a window and turn off the gas as the immediate measure, John Jackson's first night in his new home could have been his last.

He died on 17 January, 1907 in the village where he was born. He was 81 years of age and left a widow, four sons and three daughters, and memories of himself which have lasted for many decades.

R. M. Green

ILKLEY DURING THE
YEARS OF THE
SECOND WORLD WAR

A glimpse of Ilkley readjusting to a different way of life following the outbreak of the Second World War in September, 1939, and its magnificent response to appeals made by the Country is given in the following article.

The Home Guard

From the middle of 1938 the prospect of war in the near future resulted in the delay and then the suspension of projects such as the erection of a new hospital and nurses home and the building of a senior school, near to where the middle school now stands. One suspension which caused relief to many residents was the proposal, only confirmed a few months later, of a new trunk road through Wharfedale. Attention was turned to preparing for war. An appeal for air raid precaution personnel was launched and appointments were made of leading officials. September brought the crisis (only temporarily ended by the Munich agreement). There was much activity in the King's Hall and other public buildings during the winter of 1938-9 as volunteers assembled gas masks. These were fitted and supplied to residents.

Grammar School Girls

The international situation steadily escalated and the outbreak of war overshadowed all other events in Ilkley in 1939. In spite of the suspension of some building plans there were developments outside war activities of local importance. After alterations the Grammar School admitted girls for the first time and had an unexpected demand on its accommodation arising out of the transfer to it as a war measure of 300 pupils from Leeds Modern School.

Owing to call up and other wartime duties, Ilkley Council had difficulty in finding new members to fill vacancies. This problem also applied to the rugby, cricket and football clubs. During September and October many evacuees arrived from Leeds—661 to Ilkley, 150 to Burley and 63 to Menston. Within three months, however, many had decided to return to their own homes. The evacuees were housed in church and chapel schoolrooms and large houses, while these people were arriving, the blackout had been introduced and a communal feeding centre set up in Wharfe View Road.

Despite these rapid preparations, the declaration of war had been treated with quiet soberness in Wharfedale. There was a sense of readiness as shown by the quick setting up of numerous organisations. Residents realised this was a major way in which they could help the Government.

The big response to serve on organisations continued into 1940. The Home Guard was created under Major R. A. Fawcett with Colonel H. S. Duncan as Battalion Commander and Major P. C. Petrie as Group C Commander, while the 24 to 35 age group was called up for registration. There was, moreover, increasing demand on house accommodation from the WVS and evacuees from bombed London areas.

A total of £6,000 was raised for a Spitfire fighter plane in less than a month in the summer. The Communal Feeding Centre increased in stature under the WVS. They were helped by food gifts from the United States Red Cross and Allied Relief Funds—eight 60lb. drums of dried milk, 273 tins pork and beans, 62 tins fruit juice, 191lbs. split peas, 213 lbs. dried fruits, 45 cartons baby food, 332 cartons crushed wheat, 182lbs. rice and 5,306 bags of rice. These latter two bodies also provided a 30 h.p. ambulance. In addition to these, over 4,000 garments had been knitted by Ilkley ladies. Furthermore, war rationing operated smoothly. Although the overall military situation deteriorated and some children went overseas to Canada, the weather was very good in the second half of 1940. In December unlike the first Christmas of the war, there were no bells and this remained until the end of hostilities.

1941 was characterised by increasing money raising efforts. Over £1 million was raised in the War Weapons Week in spite of the initial task being £220,000 for four Motor Torpedo Boats. In addition there were generous gifts to the Red Cross and the YWCA. The Salvage Campaign week was going well and the Home Food Production Corps achieved much success. Total savings were £101,000 from a membership of 6,357. Garments knitted doubled to 8,000 in 1941. A total of 800 men and women were in the forces compared with 500 in 1940 and coincidentally there were 800 blood donors. Nevertheless the military situation had improved in 1941, so that by the end of the year, Leeds Modern School pupils were able to return to the city.

By 1942, Ilkley was united in common purpose and many local services shared the burden. There was an increase of 200 in the armed services. War savings were £21 million, an improvement on the previous year's figures. This worked out to £130 per head of population. Special Constabulary, ARP, First Aid Post and Ambulance the WVS, the CFC, Drill Hall meals, evacuee care, Report Centres and NF services, messenger corps, the ATC, the Army Cadet Corps and the Girl's TC's were all flourishing and increasing in numbers.

Warships Week 77

In Warships Week £1million was raised or £38 per head of population. Help of a financial nature, for Ikley's adopted submarine, Osiris, was developing well. War weapons Week finances showed an increase of 48 per cent to buy two Churchill tanks. The improvements in financial aid were welcome, as they occurred at the height of Axis successes in the war. Ikley's casualties at this time were the highest of the war: 16 dead, 12 POW's and three missing. In spite of the grave situation, Ikley Council managed to give consideration to non-war matters such as a nursing centre which was set up, rates reduced and replanning of Castle Hill was sought.

The following year saw a wide spread helping of the war effort by Ikley's town-folk at home and abroad. Planning was widespread, giving was generous and there was an ability to look ahead to victory and after. Casualties unhappily were still high. The Poppy Day collection was thriving while the Council of Christian Citizenship was doing well. In the field of education, the Grammar school celebrated its jubilee and the unprecedented war-time figure of 304 persons were attending evening classes.

Home planning while building up for victory and after continued throughout 1944. People, as victory approached, reawakened their interest in party politics. There was concern however over new education schemes due to start in April 1945 and the provision of houses. £1million was the target for Salute the Soldier campaign, yet a further £40,000 was raised or £233 per head, enough to buy two regiments of 25 pounders. For St. Dunstan £1million was raised to help with the care of war victims and £782 was raised on Poppy Day. Merchant Navy comforts and the Hull air raid committee increased in importance. Duties of Civil Defence eased considerably and at the end of the year the Communal Feeding Centre was planned to be handed over to the County Council in 1945. New houses and post war planning concerned the Council from the last winter of the war.

By early 1945, the Home Guard and ARP stood down. German POW's were helping on the housing estate. The Citizen's Advice Bureau was disbanded and the Semon Convalescent Home, an emergency hospital since 1939, returned to its original use. The war ended in Europe and Asia in May and August respectively, with the highest number of awards being won by local servicemen.

The need for wartime reconstruction, however, meant that Wharfedale people looked to the future with a certain amount of apprehension. Nevertheless they could be proud in what they had achieved in their own small way for the overall war effort. May their labours and sacrifices never be forgotten during the coming years.

Richard Thackrah

ANGLO-SAXON MEDICINE AND MAGIC

This year's Elsie Fletcher Memorial Lecture was given to members of the Olcena Museum and Historical Society by Dr. Richard Bailey, of Newcastle University. His theme was 'Anglo-Saxon Medicine and Magic'.

Dr. Bailey presented a profusely illustrated and documented insight to the period and its approach to medical problems. The mediaeval world had great respect for 'the book'. Medical literature was shot through with muddled transcriptions from the classical world. Such books were one source of their knowledge about the medical problems of the time as were penitentials.

Analysis of bones from graves also showed up problems faced whether they were fractures, arthritic condition dietary inadequacies or the effects of warfare. Lacking diagnostic techniques and with little idea of how disease spread or of research, it was not surprising that sin, elves the balance of elements, and worms and dragons were seen as ways of spreading disease. The remedies were legion and illustrate the involvement of the Church in the medical process. Use was made of miraculous cures, relics, charms, amulets, sympathetic magic blood letting, surgery, cauterisation and concoctions. One concoction of ale, raw eggs and sheep dung was accompanied by the expression "with God's help he will soon be well". The last part of the lecture, which looked closely at herbs and their use in the mediaeval world, summed up not only the mixture of sound knowledge and nonsense then relied on, but also the light and humorous way in which Dr. Bailey wore his knowledge throughout an enjoyable and instructive evening.

16-12-77

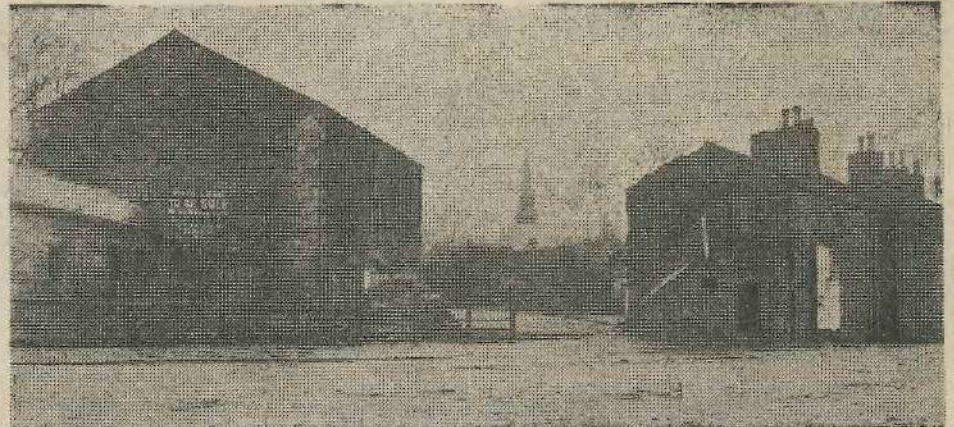
• Picture shows children crossing Leeds Road this week unaccompanied by an official crossing warden



4-11-77

11-11-77

Can You Identify This Picture?



The site pictured above is difficult to identify today. It is the site of the present Town Hall buildings in Station Road. The garden is that of Sedbergh House, where the Town Hall now stands.

PAINTING OF ANCIENT PROPERTY FOR CHRISTMAS

33-12-77

Mrs. B. J. Kirwan received a surprise Christmas present when she was presented with a commissioned painting from her husband John.

The painting a water colour is a view of their restaurant The Queen Anne's table in Church Street. The building along with the Old Grammar School and the Manor House is one of the oldest dwelling houses in Ikley. The building sits snugly below the level of the road. The stonework, mullioned windows, open fireplace general structure and timbers, and the Cow hair, Cow dung and lime plastering suggests a structure that pre-dates the inscribed 1709 and the initials GHA above the door. The walls are several feet thick in places and although two storeys in height, it is dwarfed by the two later buildings on either side.

The building, originally a dwelling house, has since served several functions in the 1860's

when the road outside ran level with the building's entrance. T. Clarkson had a coal dealer's business there, then later when the road outside had been raised to the level of the windows a family called Waddington's ran a high class boot and shoe repair business there. Since that time in the 1890's it has been a dwelling house, A Diary and now a restaurant.

The water colour painting was executed by Leslie Simpson the Ikley artist, who since coming to live in Ikley a year ago has had his most successful year so far. Specialising in 'House Portraits' he has completed in the year nine commissions of large local country houses in oils, as well as a commissioned water colour of Neville's wine bar, and a 42in. by 36in. view of the moors in oils for the Cow and Calf Hotel as well as several other commissions outside the area.

WASHBURNDALE'S
TERROR MILLS

ROBERT COLLYER'S EARLY YEARS
BEFORE HE BECAME A BLACKSMITH
AND THEN A FAMOUS DIVINE (1)

Six year old orphans with their tiny supple fingers as their most important commendation formed the junior working age group in the linen mills of the smaller dales at the beginning of the last century. Washburndale before the mills gave way to huge reservoirs to serve the city of Leeds was found with its slopes and its waterways ideally placed for building by flax manufacturers and the employment of young people. These small children were recruited with few to say them nay or to care for them. The long working hours affected their physical status and no sooner had they toppled wearily into bed than they were being roused to resume work again. In Washburndale, a great many, physically crippled from their labours died before they had reached twenty years and others not long after them. Some relief in their time at work was brought by Government intervention yet it was continued hard work and still too much for many of the youngest.

The abundant water power available led to the establishment of several factories alongside or near to the Washburn. It was reckoned that in the early days of the industrial epoch there were several thousand factory workers there living in terraces of stone wall cottages with thatched roofs. West End itself had a population of two thousand. These fathers were lost at sea or died at an early age leaving widows with the impossible task of caring for young families. These children were put into asylums as they were then called. Robert Collyer's father at the age of ten, his mother at the age of nine, answered this call to Washburndale. Robert once recalled that the working hours of his parents and of himself when he first started were 13 a day. The wages were two shillings per week. At 5.30 a.m. the factory bell sent its hideous call clanging through the valley, and at six o'clock the children some of them mere tots, were tending the whittling spindles.

TILL NOON

"Here they stood till noon-time with never a moment for rest and recreation. They were not even allowed to sit down at their work and if they were caught by the overseer easing their weary limbs for a moment on some stray box or barrel they were brought instantly to their feet by the stinging lash of a heavy leather strap across their shoulders. Each day brought its burden of exhaustion to even the strongest among the children so that when the work stopped in the evenings (on Saturdays at six) they were tired beyond all the telling. The crippling of the children in their arms and backs, and especially in their legs, was inevitable."

For Robert Collyer there was some relief at the age of ten after two years at the factory, the 1833 Factory Act provided that children between 9 and 13 should not work more than 48 hours a week, and so his working hours were reduced from 76 to 48. It was also decreed that night work (between 8.30 p.m. and 5.30 a.m.) for persons under eighteen in cotton, wool, worsted, hemp flax, tow and linen spinneries and weaving mills, should be prohibited; that children from nine to 13 should work not more than 48 hours per week, and that young persons from 13 to 18 should be restricted to 68 hours per week.

TO BE A SMITH

As Robert Collyer reached and passed his 14th birthday the question of his future became of even greater concern to his parents. Collyer years later was to write of it in this way "There was one article in our home creed that would

admit of no doubt or denial; the boys must learn some craft better than those we were taught in the factory, and this would cost money because they must find us in clothes through our apprenticeship when we had no money. If I stayed on in the factory this would be a step down from the rank my father had attained as a smith.

"So it was ordained by the fireside Council of which I was a member that I should be a smith too and the money to clothe me would be found somehow, while my mother would stand true to her colours and her counsel—'childer, no matter how poor you be, when you have to do for yourselves don't look poor and don't tell.'—The smith who had taught my father was still living and kept his forge six miles over the moor. He agreed to take me as an apprentice. I was then turned 14 and was bound till I was 21, he giving me house, room and food, week day shirts and leather aprons. So in this way I came to work at the anvil, the utmost limit then and for many a year after of my ambition."

He was then, in August, 1837, bound to John Birch and started work at Ilkley for him in that month. He always reckoned he never became as good a smith as his father but when Birch died suddenly in 1846 Collyer was named by him as successor. The Lord of the Manor however thought him too young and let the smithy to Sampson Speight of Middleton for whom Collyer remained in charge at 18 shillings a week.

Many years later he told how his legs in his mill working years became twisted and bowed like those of his companions. It was his belief that only his later work as a blacksmith which required a firm grip of a horse's hoof between his knees ever straightened them out again. He was big and strong for his years, but he was so tired when he left the factory each day that he was scarcely able to drag one aching limb after the other. On those days, he remembered, it seemed that the hours of release would never come "and when at last the spindles ceased their turning and the doors flew open to the clear night air, nothing was wanted but home and bed." He said later that the darkness of this period of his life was never lifted from him.

It was the fear of his young life that his work as a doffer to the Blubberhouses factory would make him bowed and misshapen like the older children he knew. The parish register for the period at Fawcett contains a long list of the deaths of young people from the age of nine and ten to 18 and 20 years.

He was convinced that it was his escape from this Washburn factory that rescued his physique and contributed to his long life. He thought when he moved to Ilkley and made headway as a smith his future was assured. There was however still a new life and great distinction to come his way.

To be Continued

R. M. Green