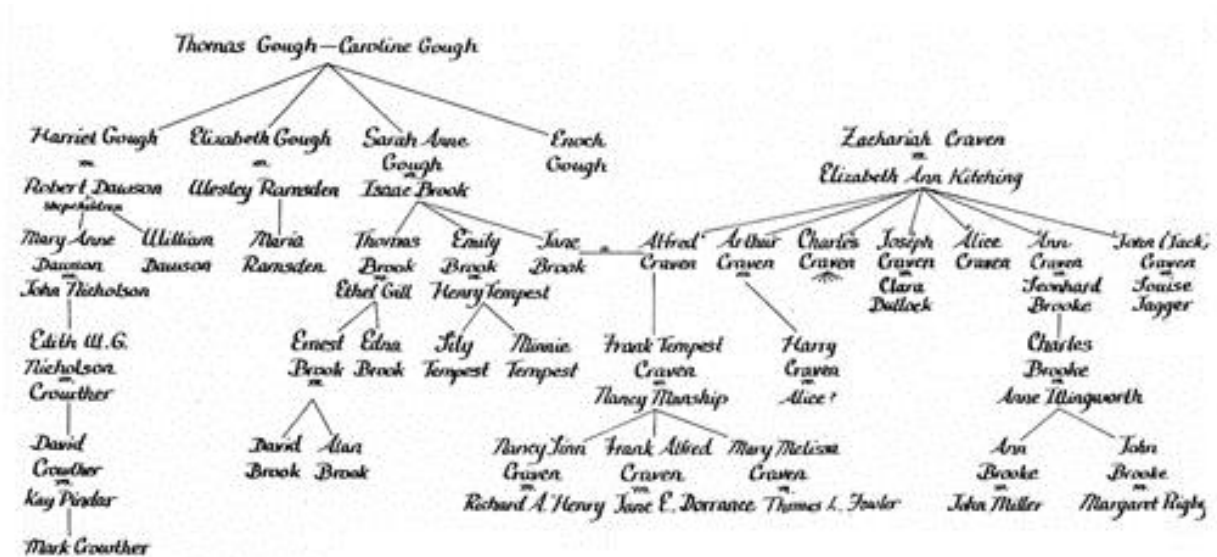


The Ancestry of Frank T. Craven and Nancy Manship Craven From Craven, Brook, Kitching, Gough, Manship, Kirkham, Durden, Murray, Diven, Linn, Junkin, Gettys, and Ramsey Surname Lines

The Cravens and Kitchings

This is only one chapter of the author's family history. Please see also <http://www.melissacravenfowler.com> (Choose Melissa's Ancestry tab) where you can link into chapters about other lines in this family, access descendant outlines and genealogy reports, as well as the Forward, which explains the premises and format of all of these "chapters".

--- Melissa Craven Fowler



Hand-drawn tree of the Craven side of the family, as understood in 1977, long before this research was begun. (calligraphy by Melissa Craven, 1977)

Our father, Frank Tempest Craven (1914-1962), was born in Greystone (North Providence), Rhode Island, where his British-immigrant parents were working in the Greystone woolen mill. His father, Alfred Craven (1873-1929), and mother, Jane Brook Craven (1878-1955), were both raised near Bradford, Yorkshire, England and harkened from multiple generations of farmers, miners, and textile workers in increasingly industrialized Yorkshire.

In this Craven and Kitching chapter, we will discuss some of our ancestor families living mostly in Clayton and Horton, southwest of Bradford, Yorkshire, in what was known as

“Yorkshire West Riding”¹. In order to understand how those place-names relate to the Yorkshire of today, we will provide some background on the wool industry and on the area itself, the same as that in the Brook chapter, plus a map.

The manufacture of woollen cloth has for centuries been an important occupation of Yorkshire men and women. From the twelfth century onwards there is abundant proof of the existence of the industry, and since that time generation after generation has worked at the spinning-wheel, loom, and dye-vat. The industry has been the architect of the social structure in each epoch, and has been the motive power of the county's progress....

... York was an important port and market long before A.D. 1000, trading in wool, and possibly in cloth to a small extent. Of the great mass of the Yorkshire rural population it is safe to surmise that they were dressed in cloth produced by the distaff and primitive hand-loom in the cottages scattered throughout the county.

With the twelfth and thirteenth centuries comes more documentary evidence relating to York, from which we can gather that the textile industry was firmly rooted in town and country alike long before 1300. The first traces are to be found in the two great ecclesiastical centres, York and Beverley, where the industry appeared early under gild organization. The weavers of York are first mentioned in the Pipe Roll of 1164..... by 1300 there was in town and country alike a big element of textile labour, which was supplying domestic needs and also a wider market.

[in the fourteenth century] Wool was to be obtained almost everywhere, and weaving might be either a person's staple occupation, or merely an auxiliary industry, carried on by the man in his spare time, or by the members of his household.

[fifteenth and 16th century] many spoke of the parish of Halifax, with its 'very mounteynous and barreyn soyle and its poor people who, making every week a coarse kersey, and being compelled to sell the same at the week end, and with the money received for the same to provide bothe stuffe wherewith to make another the week following, and also victualls to susteyne themselves and their families till another be made and sold ', supported themselves only by dint of frugal living and ceaseless toil. Such clothiers were not peculiar to Halifax, but formed the lower grade of independent workers throughout the Riding.

....the closing years of the seventeenth century and the whole of the eighteenth century were marked by the rapid growth of two new branches of the textile industry in the north.... the woollen area of Yorkshire received new vigour by the institution of the worsted industry, which quickly found a congenial home in the West Riding, and therefore allowed Yorkshire to develop along dual lines, as a woollen and also as a worsted manufacturing county.... Yorkshire was developing very rapidly by appropriating to herself a larger proportion of the cloth manufacture of the nation, and was preparing for the still greater progress which the Industrial Revolution was to bring. For this assumption of supremacy the West Riding was peculiarly equipped, both before and after the advent of steam. The facilities which existed for the use of water had been of great value from the earliest times in influencing the settlement and progress of the industry in the valleys of West Yorkshire. The legion of fulling mills could never have existed but for the abundant supply of water. Now, in the eighteenth century, when water power was being utilized for grinding logwood and working machines of various kinds, even the most insignificant little mountain brook was of service, and the ubiquity of water was a

¹ Unlike most English counties that were divided into hundreds, Yorkshire, being so large, was divided first into *thriðjungar* (an Old Norse word meaning 'third parts'), which were called the three ridings (East, North & West) and, later, the City of York (which lay within the city walls and was not part of any riding). Each riding was then divided into wapentakes, a division comparable to the hundreds of Southern England and the wards of England's four northern-most historic counties. The wapentakes of the West Riding were Agbrigg and Morley, Barkston Ash, Ewcross, Claro, Osgoldcross, Skyrack, Staincliffe, Staincross, Strafforth and Tickhill. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/West_Riding_of_Yorkshire

valuable natural asset to the industry. Then, when the Industrial Revolution came along, a giant of iron and coal, all the materials for the new machinery and for the power to drive that machinery were found near the existing seat of the industry. The West Riding had water power at hand so long as water power was needed; but when steam came to be the motive force, and iron the material of which machines were made, iron and coal were at the very door. ²

Bradford

Historically a part of the West Riding of Yorkshire, Bradford rose to prominence during the 19th century as an international centre of textile manufacture, particularly wool. It was a boomtown of the Industrial Revolution, and amongst the earliest industrialized settlements, rapidly becoming the "wool capital of the world". The area's access to a supply of coal, iron ore and soft water facilitated the growth of Bradford's manufacturing base, which, as textile manufacture grew, led to an explosion in population and was a stimulus to civic investment.

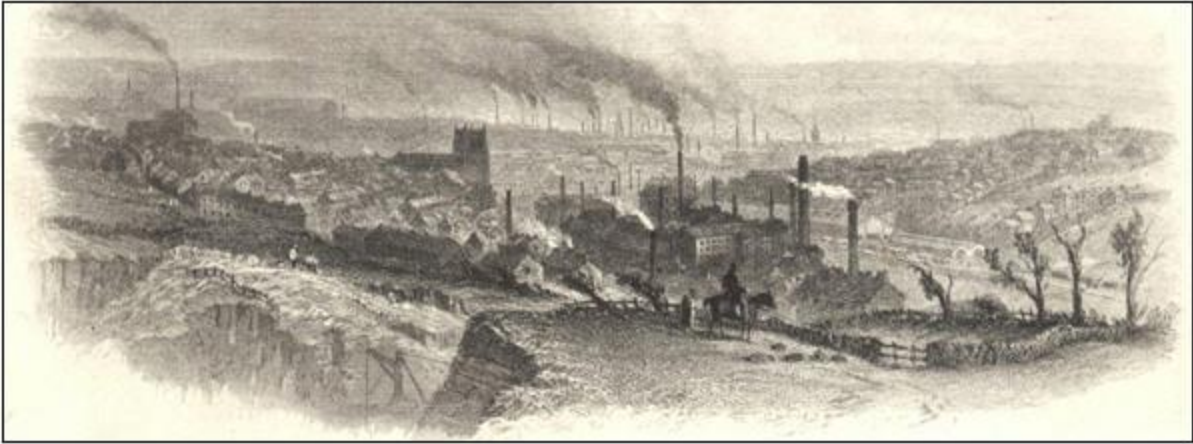
At the turn of the 19th century, Bradford was a small rural market town of 16,000 people, where wool spinning and cloth weaving was carried out in local cottages and farms. The Industrial Revolution led to rapid growth, with wool imported in vast quantities for the manufacture of worsted cloth in which Bradford specialized, and the town soon became known as the wool capital of the world. Yorkshire had plentiful supplies of soft water, which was needed in the cleaning of raw wool, and locally mined coal provided the power that the industry needed. Local Sandstone was an excellent resource for the building of the mills, and with a population of 182,000 by 1850, the city grew rapidly as workers were attracted by jobs in the textile mills. Such unprecedented growth did create problems, however. With over 200 factory chimneys continually churning out black, sulphurous smoke, Bradford gained the reputation of being the most polluted town in England. There were regular outbreaks of cholera and typhoid, and only 30% of children born to textile workers reached the age of fifteen. Life expectancy, of just over eighteen years, was one of the lowest in the country. ³

...Bradford. Only very slowly did the worsted manufacture establish itself there... In 1752 it began the construction of the canal which joined it to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal ; in 1773 it obtained a Piece Hall, and in the nineties one or two mills were erected there. Its expansion had been considerable between 1740 and the end of the century, but it was still only a small town, with a population in 1780 of about 4,200.... It was not until the last years of the eighteenth century, and the advent of steam power and machinery, that Bradford really began to make rapid progress. In the adoption and improvement of machinery, and in the manufacture of new types of wares, men of Bradford showed great enterprise, and enabled the town to outstrip Halifax. Further, the linking up of Bradford with the Leeds and Liverpool Canal gave to the town greatly improved means of communication. This ease of access was further developed to Bradford's advantage when the railway, especially the Midland Railway, brought Bradford almost on to the main line, whilst Halifax remained more or less isolated. Halifax was then left wide of the main arteries of traffic, its importance diminished, and Bradford rapidly assumed the position of metropolis of the new industry. ⁴

² Heaton, Herbert. The Yorkshire Woollen and Worsted Industries: from the Earliest Times up to the Industrial Revolution. 1965 <https://archive.org/details/yorkshirewoollen00heatiala>

³ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bradford>. Also see: <http://midgleywebpages.com/bradford.html>

⁴ Heaton, Herbert. The Yorkshire Woollen and Worsted Industries: from the Earliest Times up to the Industrial Revolution. 1965. <https://archive.org/details/yorkshirewoollen00heatiala>



[ABOVE] A 19th Century Panoramic View of Bradford. In 1801, the township of Bradford, Yorkshire had a total population of 6,393. By 1861, the town's population had risen to 48,648.

19th Century Panoramic View of Bradford ⁵

Horton (Great Horton), a town about 2 miles WSW of the center of the city of Bradford, Yorkshire. It

.....stands on a gently sloping elevated plateau which overlooks the urban Clayton Beck valley to the north. The township of Horton was made up of Little Horton and Great Horton and was originally one of the twelve townships which made up Bradford Manor. Great Horton was a scattered farming settlement loosely spread along the earliest route between Halifax and Bradford. In 1740 a more direct and better surfaced turnpike between Halifax and Bradford was laid and also happened to pass through Great Horton. This turnpike is Great Horton Road and was known as the High Street as it passed through the village. Although farmers and their families had been supplementing their income by manufacturing textiles since perhaps the early 17th century, it was not until the late 18th century that the industry became more important to the local economy as workers employed by clothiers or farmer clothiers were housed in cottages erected along the turnpike and on the village's two agricultural commons, Upper Green and Low Green. Coal miners and quarrymen also built cottages on the Greens around this time.... In this year [1806] the first textile mill was built in Great Horton and as steam technology advanced was accompanied by Cross Lane Mill (1821), Lane Close Mill (1839), before it was demolished and replaced with the present day Harris Court Mill (1861). While cottages were built up until c.1850, the larger and expanded mill premises required terraces of workers' housing to be built, expanding the village significantly.

The local textile industry shifted from cotton to worsted during the first half of the 19th century. Cotton calicoes were made by most of the early textile manufacturers in Great Horton, but by 1821, 47 worsted manufacturers in Little and Great Horton traded at Bradford Piece Hall, although some of the larger concerns, such as the one owned by the Knights manufactured cotton goods, as did a number of smaller concerns. The cotton industry in Great Horton was run by a number of small scale firms which were forced out of business in 1845

The textile manufacturers employed the bulk of the population of Great Horton and between them owned most of the cottages and houses. ⁶

⁵ <http://www.photohistory-sussex.co.uk/EastbnVielerRW.htm>

⁶ Great Horton Conservation Area Assessment, January 2006, <http://www.bradford.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/B9A559B8-B1B1-46DE-B7A4-7D79E6165E40/0/GreatHortonConservationAreaAssessment.pdf>

Cannon Mills, Horton, built in 1826 by Samuel Cannon, a worsted stuff merchant, was another early room and power mill.⁷

A gazetteer created during a survey of textile mills by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments lists over 25 mills and associated businesses, such as dyeworks, in Horton, not distinguishing between Great Horton and Little Horton.⁸

Paradise Green, Horton

It was not simple to determine where Paradise Green actually was; that is where the homes whose residents claimed to live at Paradise Green were located. The Green itself (as in “grassy area set aside for common use”) remained “green space” between more urban Horton and more village-like Clayton until recent times and is now occupied by the sprawling Chesapeake Packaging plant. A member of the Bradford Family History Society told us that Paradise Green was a very old confluence of footpaths and pack-horse routes used by farmers and weavers to take products to be milled or marketed in Manchester, Halifax, or Bradford.

“So the really old places named 'Green' are the original hamlets of population, between these original hamlets people found partners, exchanged goods and some hamlets grew sometimes swamped by larger neighbourhoods and some didn't but retained through its name its 'ancestry' of original community.”⁹

That information, together with the address of the Paradise Green Post Office at 168 Clayton Road in current-day Great Horton, leads us to conclude that Paradise Green was indeed the neighborhood around the triangle formed by Clayton Rd. and Hollingwood Lane, Horton.



Panorama view of street intersection, nearby the Paradise Green Post Office, Horton, Bradford, Yorkshire, England. Now considered Clayton St. (Google maps street view 2011)

⁷ Giles, Colum. Yorkshire textile mills: the buildings of the Yorkshire textile industry, 1770-1930. 1992. Page 108.

⁸ Giles, Colum. Yorkshire textile mills: the buildings of the Yorkshire textile industry, 1770-1930. 1992. Page 236-37.

⁹ Personal communication

Also, Paradise Green was not terribly close to any working mill of the era, but many were willing to walk to their workplaces if their living conditions were nicer than typical millworkers' housing.¹⁰

Lidget Lane, Lidget Place, and Lidget Green¹¹, Horton

There are three Lidget thoroughfares nowadays: Lidget Terrace, Place, and Avenue, all close together along the Great Horton Rd. No current dwelling on any of these current streets has a number as high as 137 which was reported in one of our ancestor's census records. However, Lidget Lane was the earlier name for what is now Bradford Rd¹², a main thoroughfare. And a street number of 137 puts the family in question right in the heart of worker's housing.

"Lidget Green [was and still is] a Bradford neighborhood close to Joseph Benn and Company's Beckside Mill at Great Horton"¹³, an area of concentrated housing for mill workers, such as the Cravens. In the 1911 census, the Craven's address was listed as "58 Harlow Road, Lidget Green, Horton, Yorkshire, England". Keep in mind, however, that there were more mills than Beckside nearby. (See map below.)

Grafton St., Little Horton, about 2 miles east of Paradise Green

¹⁰ in 1865 some 300 to 400 people would walk daily from Clayton to mills in other settlements. many Claytonians worked in mills in other settlements, but "did not exchange their dwelling for one elsewhere."

<http://www.bradford.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/35F3D3BF-0C5C-48ED-8875-84D41204EC9F/0/ClaytonConservationAreaAssessmentFinal.pdf>

¹¹ one of Bradford's most populous districts-Lidget Green.Lidget has its origin in the remote past. The name is by no means uncommon; in etymology it indicates loud water, or roaring-water, the peoples' well or the gateway to the peoples' well. Places so named are usually located near to an ancient highway where, probably from time out of mind, there could be found in all seasons a plentiful supply of water.... The suburb of Lidget Green grew out of old Lidgete....

First published in 1962 in volume 8, pp. 30-38, of the second series of *The Bradford Antiquary*, the journal of the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society.

<http://www.bradfordhistorical.org.uk/antiquary/second/vol08/lidget.html>

Lidget or Lidgate Green has been supposed to be derived from the Saxon Leodgate, signifying a gate leading to the adjoining land, and we have abundant evidence that the land to the west was formerly waste or common land. In olden times Lidgate Green would be a quiet place upon the old road leading from Bradford to Halifax, the principal indication of its existence being a blacksmith's shop at the corner of the "Green," and two or three substantial farmsteads close at hand.

Cudworth, W. Rambles Round Horton, 1886. Page 190

<https://ia600309.us.archive.org/24/items/ramblesroundhort00cudw/ramblesroundhort00cudw.pdf>

¹² Clayton Conservation Area Assessment, February 2006

<http://www.bradford.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/35F3D3BF-0C5C-48ED-8875-84D41204EC9F/0/ClaytonConservationAreaAssessment.pdf>

¹³ The Yankee Yorkshireman – Migration Lived and Imagined. Mary H. Blewett, University of Illinois Press, 2009, Page 44.

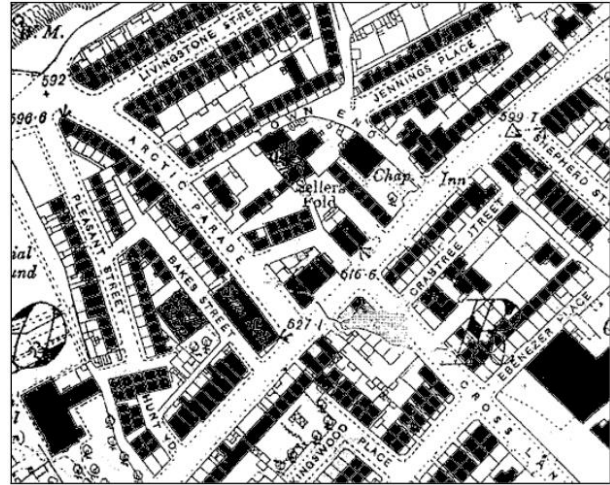
Greenfield Lane and Livingstone St, Horton

The part of Greenfield and all of Livingstone no longer exist.

Some areas of 19th century development, notably Cragg Dye Works, Blacksmith Fold, Town End/Livingstone Street, Havelock Street, Sellars Fold and part of Greenfield Lane have been demolished and redeveloped or landscaped since 1950... In the 20th century two changes took place. The first was the widening of Dracup Road and the construction of 1-17 and 34-40 Dracup Road. This occasioned the demolition of a row of four cottages. The second, more dramatic change was the clearing of all of the east side of Upper Green / Greenfield Lane and all of Havelock Street in the 1970s. ¹⁴

The area around Cross Lane and Arctic Parade in 1890, long before the extension of Becksid Road. Livingstone St is at the top left of this map.

From Great Horton Conservation Area Assessment, January 2006 ¹⁵



Harrington St, Horton

Has not yet been located but our best guess is that, like Livingstone and parts of Greenfield, the road no longer exists.

High Street

Great Horton Road was known as the High Street as it passed through the village of Horton.

Clayton, a village about 3 miles WSW of the center of the city of Bradford, Yorkshire.

Until the late 19th century Clayton was almost all green land with very few buildings. Maps from as late as 1893 show mostly fields. Between then and 1912 quite a lot of development seems to have taken place, but there was still much green land

In common with Bradford, Clayton's main industry in the 19th and early 20th centuries was worsted manufacturing, the principal manufacturers being Alfred Wallis and Asa Briggs, at Oak Mills, Station Road; Joseph Benn & Sons (Alfred & Harrison Benn), at Beck Mills (the Benns also built Becksid Mills at Lidget Green and a mill in the USA to which several Clayton families emigrated before the First World War); also Briggs & Hirst, at Highgate Mills, Clayton Heights, and there was a burling and

¹⁴ Great Horton Conservation Area Assessment, January 2006,
<http://www.bradford.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/B9A559B8-B1B1-46DE-B7A4-7D79E6165E40/0/GreatHortonConservationAreaAssessment.pdf>

¹⁵ Great Horton Conservation Area Assessment, January 2006,
<http://www.bradford.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/B9A559B8-B1B1-46DE-B7A4-7D79E6165E40/0/GreatHortonConservationAreaAssessment.pdf>

mending shed on Cobden Street. Before mechanisation, Clayton's textile industry was already well-established, having been noted since the 18th century for hand-loom weaving, hand spinning and other processes carried on in the homes of the village.

Stone-quarrying was another quite large industry in Clayton, there being several quarries in the township, which had high quality stone. Coal was also mined in small quantities, mainly in the second half of the 19th century. There were six shafts located at Cockin Lane, Low Lane, Brow Fields, Hole Bottom and Dale Field. There were, of course, also several farms in the area...

That Clayton in the 19th century was a healthy place to live... a Ministry of Health report published in the Bradford Observer of 15th July 1898....congratulated the District Council on the very healthy state of Clayton. ... The population at this time [1897] was about 6,500 and the average density of population was 3.4 persons per acre. ... every home in Clayton except three cottages was supplied with excellent water. ... Clayton's first school was built in 1819, by public subscription on land given for the purpose by the then Lord of the Manor, ... The National School was built in 1859 The children received a basic education and great emphasis was placed on religious education... ¹⁶

Clayton's textile industry was established in the 18th century, when hand loom weaving and spinning took place in the cottages of villager's. Finished pieces would be sold in Bradford and at Piece Hall, Halifax. At the beginning of the 19th century Clayton had over 1500 hand loom weavers working from home. With the advent of the industrial revolution and mechanisation, the work was transferred into a mill environment. The first mill to be built in the Clayton area was Brow Top Mill..... The impact of mills on the population of Clayton can be seen by the following table of numbers employed. John Milner 1850 317 employees. Samuel Barsdorf 1868 168 employees. Joseph Benn 1881 876 employees. ¹⁷



Mill buildings in Clayton: Oak Mills, Clayton (left) ¹⁸
and Black Dyke Mill, Clayton (right) ¹⁹

A gazetteer created during a survey of textile mills by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments lists six mills in Clayton and West Clayton: Beck Mills, Highgate Mills, Oak Mills, Park Mills, Spring Grove Mill, and Kaye's Mill. Undoubted

¹⁶ "Clayton Then and Now", Margaret Dalgety, A Countryside Publication, 1985
<http://www.communicate.co.uk/brad/claytonhistorygroup/page35.phtml>

¹⁷ Clayton Mills, Clayton History group.
<http://www.communicate.co.uk/brad/claytonhistorygroup/page5.phtml>

¹⁸ <http://www.claytonvillage.janandrich.me.uk/images/g2/clayton3.jpg>

¹⁹ <http://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/39557>

the names of these mills may have changed over the decades they were used, as they changed hands.²⁰

Fall Top Farm, Bailey Stile, and Brook Lane, Clayton

Bailey Stile, was a small area of Clayton consisting of a few buildings about where current-day Brook Lane, Baldwin Lane, and Clayton Lane converge. We believe the three place names may have represented the same location in census records cited for our Brook ancestors.

Nab End, Clayton/Great Horton

Nab End is a large hill and not, currently at least, an address. A census record listing Nab End was likely referring to a cluster of homes near its flank.

Clayton stands to the south of the brink of a relatively flat shoulder of land on the south side of Clayton Beck Valley at approximately 220 metres above sea level (ASL). The valley side starts to steeply slope upwards again to the south, southwest and southeast and at the top of the valley side Clayton Heights is 310m ASL to the southwest of Clayton, Nab End is 300m ASL to the south of Clayton and Horton Bank is 250m ASL to the southeast of Clayton. These built-up areas can be seen along the horizon when looking to the south and therefore the urban setting of Clayton never seems far away.²¹

Town Bottom and Back Fold, Clayton

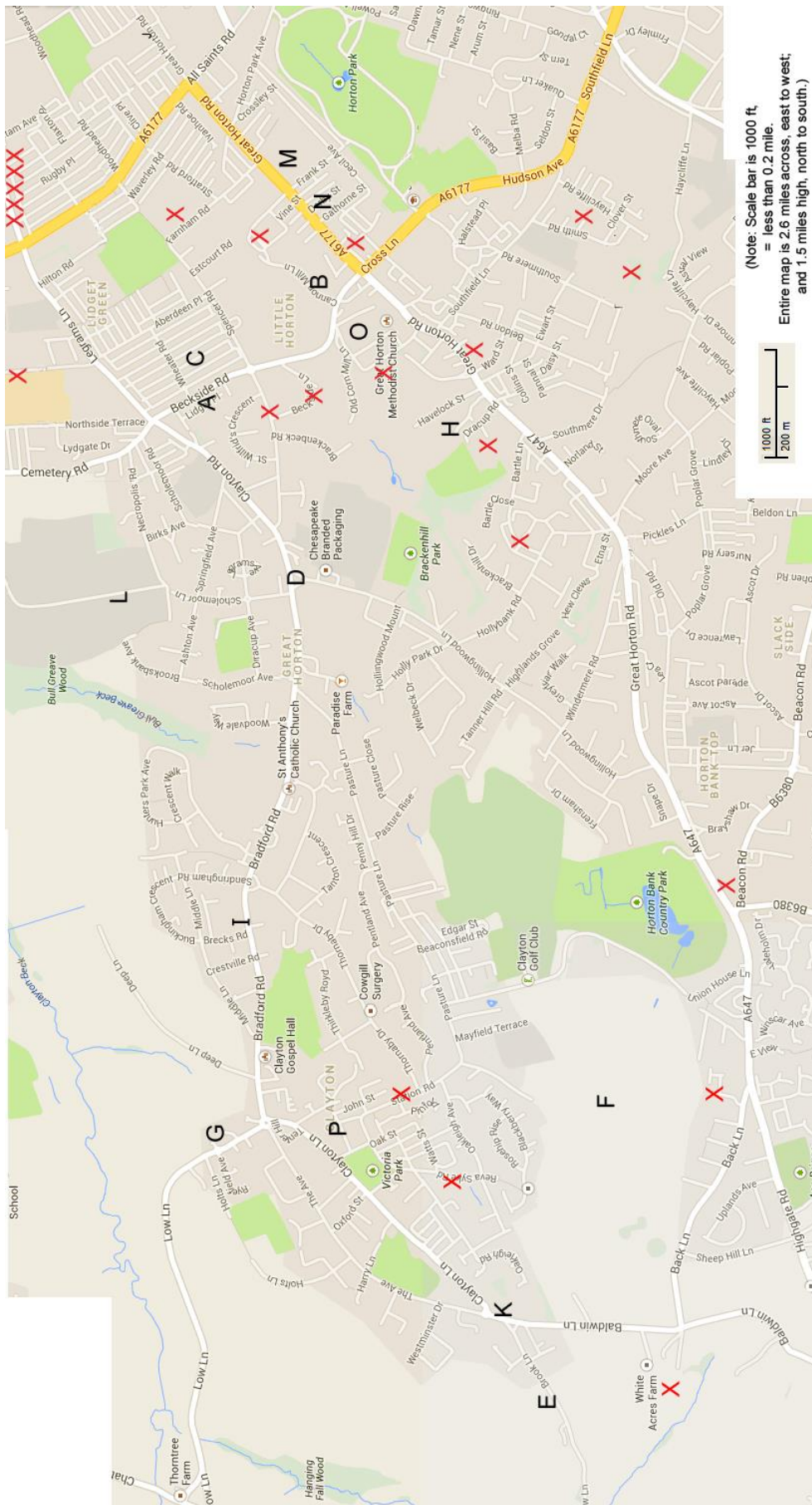
Pretty much the same place

To the southeast of Ramsden Place, there is a group of buildings arranged around a yard ... constitute Town Bottom Farm..... Across the farmyard from 17-19 Town End Road, Town Bottom Farmhouse.... Back Fold is another organic development of cottages which creates a very interesting street scene. There is a mixture of single and two-storey cottages and offshoots, development steps down from Town End Road in stages and the street space doglegs around 4-8 Back Fold ...²²

²⁰ Giles, Colum. Yorkshire textile mills: the buildings of the Yorkshire textile industry, 1770-1930. 1992. Page 229.

²¹ Great Horton Conservation Area Assessment, January 2006,
<http://www.bradford.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/B9A559B8-B1B1-46DE-B7A4-7D79E6165E40/0/GreatHortonConservationAreaAssessment.pdf>

²² Clayton Conservation Area Assessment, February 2006
<http://www.bradford.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/35F3D3BF-0C5C-48ED-8875-84D41204EC9F/0/ClaytonConservationAreaAssessment.pdf>



Map of Great Horton/Clayton area (Google Maps)

- A = 4 Lidget Place
B = Livingstone St
C = Harlow Rd
D = probable location of homes listed as "Paradise Green"
E = Fall Top Farm and Brook Lane
F = Nab End, Clayton
G = Town Bottom and Back Fold, Clayton
H = Greenfield Lane
I = 137 Lidget Lane (Bradford Rd)
J = 152 High St (Great Horton Rd)
K = Bailey Stile, a small area of Clayton consisting of a few buildings
L = Scheldemoor Cemetery
M = approximate site of former Horton Independent Chapel
N = Derby St
O = Great Horton Methodist Church Cemetery (Brow Hill)
P = Clayton Baptist Church and Cemetery
X = Clayton and Horton mills
XXXXX = five more mills just NE of map edge
(see <http://yorkshire.u08.eu/?t=horton>)

Heaton, a village about 2.5 miles NW of Bradford.

In old documents, the village of Heaton is described as "Heaton-on-the-Hill," a by no means inappropriate description. The general contour of the land comprised within the township is pleasing, abounding as it does in gentle undulations, interspersed with streams and woods. The almost entire absence of manufacturing premises will in the future, as in the past, tend to preserve the township as a residential neighbourhood. Until the year 1781, Heaton township was largely moorland and unenclosed. It still remains in great measure open country, although the tendency is distinctly towards absorption for residential purposes, especially in the direction of Emm Lane and Frizinghall.²³

Heaton has long been famous for good stone. The area of one bed of good stone was nearly in the centre of the village proper, and was about 400 yards long and 300 yards broad. The greatest portion of it was in Lord Rosse's land. The following families were interested in working these quarries about seventy years ago, viz. : Burnleys, Sowdens, Cravens, Milnes, and later on Abraham and John Hill. The whole of this large area of stone was finished a short time ago....

The only manufacturing premises are at the eastern and western extremities of the township. At Sandy Lane are the extensive works of Messrs. Charles Sowden and Sons, which were enlarged in 1891. Dumb Mill at Frizinghall is also in Heaton township. The old mill now belongs to the Bradford Corporation. Before the power-loom era many of the inhabitants wove dobbies, camlets, and other heavy goods, either for the Cravens or Messrs. Hargreaves of Frizinghall.²⁴

From an enumeration of the population of the township of Heaton, taken in 1801, we learn that there were 181 houses occupied, and eight empty, the former housing 195 families, comprising 951 persons, i.e., 474 males and 477 females. Of these persons, fifty-four were employed in agriculture, 213 were engaged in trade, and the large number of 684 were classed as "Gentry."²⁵

²³ Cudworth, W. 1896 Manningham, Heaton, and Allerton (Townships of Bradford), Treated Historically and Topographically. Pages 171-172.
<https://ia700409.us.archive.org/21/items/manninghamheaton00cudwuoft/manninghamheaton00cudwuoft.pdf> also see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heaton,_West_Yorkshire

²⁴ Cudworth, W. 1896 Manningham, Heaton, and Allerton (Townships of Bradford), Treated Historically and Topographically. Page 175-176
<https://ia700409.us.archive.org/21/items/manninghamheaton00cudwuoft/manninghamheaton00cudwuoft.pdf>

²⁵ Cudworth, W. 1896 Manningham, Heaton, and Allerton (Townships of Bradford), Treated Historically and Topographically. Pages 194.
<https://ia700409.us.archive.org/21/items/manninghamheaton00cudwuoft/manninghamheaton00cudwuoft.pdf>

Craven Name Meaning

English: regional name from the district of West Yorkshire so called, which is probably 'garlic place', from a British word, the ancestor of Welsh *craf* 'garlic'. ²⁶

Craven is a local government district in North Yorkshire, England. The name *Craven* is Celtic (Cumbric) in origin and is related to the Welsh word *craf*, or "garlic". In the Middle Ages, the area was known for its wild garlic.

Craven or Cravenshire has been used as a name for the area around Skipton for centuries, although the boundaries have differed. Occasionally Craven has included the local towns of Keighley (now part of the City of Bradford) and Barnoldswick (now part of the Lancashire borough of Pendle). ²⁷

The Craven Lineage

We are not totally certain of the parentage of Joshua Craven, the earliest Craven in our lineage whom we can identify with certainty ²⁸. There were quite a few Craven families around Heaton, as well as Frizinghall, Great Horton, and Manningham in the 1600's and some in Eccleshill and Allerton by 1740 ²⁹.

Looking only at Heaton Cravens who were buried at the Bradford Cathedral ³⁰, and based on corresponding "wife of" records and/or "child/son/daughter of" records, possible adult males in Jasper/Joseph/Joshua's lineage were Robert (d. 1694), John (d. 1705 or 1708), Joseph (laborer, d. 1713), Joseph (collier, d. 1732), Josiah (d. 1739), Michael, William, and Thomas who buried children in the 1770's and who would have been too old to be any of the Cravens about which we currently know, but may have been of the correct age to have been siblings of Jasper's. However, in his marriage banns, Jasper Craven claimed to have been from Bingley Parish. So this information may be moot.

²⁶ <http://www.oneworldtree.com/facts/Craven-family-history.ashx>

²⁷ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Craven>

²⁸ The 1841 Census was the first to intentionally record names of all individuals in a household or institution. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Census_in_the_United_Kingdom

²⁹ Bradford Parish Church Burial Registers 1681 – 1837. Bradford Family History Society, 2009.

Also Cudworth, W. 1896 Manningham, Heaton, and Allerton (Townships of Bradford), Treated Historically and Topographically. Pages on Cravens: in Heaton, Pages 175 -176, 183, 193, 204, 206 - 207, 228 – 229, 252 – 256, 265 – 267; Frizinghall (the largest of the outlying hamlets of the township of Heaton), Pages 261, 265 – 267; Allerton, Pages 300, 331.
<https://ia700409.us.archive.org/21/items/manninghamheaton00cudwuoft/manninghamheaton00cudwuoft.pdf>

³⁰ Bradford Parish Church Burial Registers 1681 – 1837. Bradford Family History Society, 2009.

We use the name "cathedral" throughout this chapter, but what had been known as the Bradford Parish Church or the Church of St. Peter's only officially "became a cathedral when the diocese was formed in 1919". Bradford Cathedral Archives, in Bod-Kin, Journal of the Bradford Family History Society, Vol 10, no. 7, September 2014.

Bingley parish records don't seem to be available for the period in which Jasper may have been born there. The only reference we found to Craven baptisms in Bingley was two children of a Joshua Craven baptized in the Congregational Church in 1764 and 1769 ³¹.

British family researchers who contacted us and records from Ancestry (baptism, burial, other people's family trees) helped us construct the following hypotheses:

- Hypothesis: **Jasper Craven** (1744 – 1813) “of Bingley Parish” ³² married **Rebecca Child** (1745 - 1823) of Heaton at the Church of St. Peter, Bradford, aka “Bradford Cathedral”, February 16, 1764.

A drawing of Bradford Cathedral,
(undated but perhaps produced
in 1902 or 1903 ³³)



We don't have records for Jasper before 1764, such as baptism records, but Rebecca was the daughter of Joseph Child and Ruth Broadley of Heaton ³⁴ and was baptised at Bradford Cathedral in 1745, the same church in which her parents had been married in 1742.

³¹ England & Wales, Non-Conformist and Non-Parochial Registers, 1567-1970

³² Bingley is about 3 miles from Heaton and 5 miles northwest of Bradford

³³ http://www.jowitt1.org.uk/prbrad_index.htm

³⁴ Joseph (farmer) and Ruth were buried in Bradford parish church, Bradford Cathedral in 1797 and 1766, respectively. Bradford parish burial records do not provide any earlier information on Child families from Heaton. There was a Samuel Child in Shipley (3 miles from Heaton) and an Abraham in Bradford, both in the right timeframe to have been Joseph's father. Burials of people named Child from Heaton at Bradford Cathedral began about 1744. Ruth may have been the daughter of Isaac ("Clor" = clothier?) and Ann Broadley of Heaton, who were buried 1718 and 1723 respectively. Bradford Parish Church Burial Registers 1681 – 1837. Bradford Family History Society, 2009.

Rebecca D. of To: Child of Heaton

West Yorkshire, England, Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1512-1812

Here are Rebecca and Jasper's marriage record and the banns from Bradford Cathedral. (Note a mistake in this record of the banns read in Bradford says 1763 in error. All the other banns on the same page say 1764, as does the second line.) Neither bride nor groom was literate.

Banns of Marriage between Jasper Craven & Rebecca Child were published on the 22^d 6th 1764
of January to the fifth day of February in the Year 1764.
N^o 244. Jasper Craven of Bingley Parish Husbandman and Rebecca Child of this
Parish Spinster were
Married in this Church by Banns
on the 12th Day of February in the Year One Thousand Seven
Hundred and Sixty Four by me W^m Runcy Curate
This Marriage was solemnized between Us { The man of Jasper Craven
the maid of Rebecca Child
In the Presence of
Joseph Poole
Robt. White

West Yorkshire, England, Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1512-1812

16 Jasper Craven of the Parish of Bingley &
Rebecca Child of this Parish

West Yorkshire, England, Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1512-1812

In various records, Jasper was described as a husbandman, a labourer, or a banksman (employed on the surface of a coal mine ³⁵). In one record by the Lord of the Manor of Heaton, Joshua Field, Jasper Craven was hired in 1799 and made supervisor of one of the coal pits in 1802. ³⁶

It was challenging to separate the christening records for children of Jasper and Rebecca from those of which were probably for their grandchildren (since they had a son Jasper), the latter of which probably began happening in 1791 after son Jasper's marriage to Betty Patchet (Padget).

³⁵ <https://www.mininginstitute.org.uk/library/definitions/Bank.html>

³⁶ Joshua Field's dated notebook, page 123.

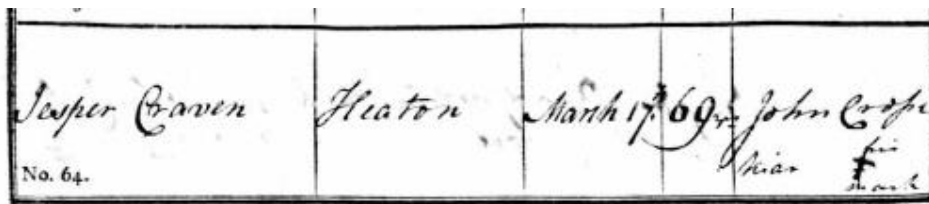
Here are the children we think were born to Jasper and Rebecca, all in Heaton and baptized at Bradford Parish Church (aka Cathedral):

Mary (1764 – 1767)
 Thomas (1769 - ??)
 Joseph (1771 - 1847)
 Joshua (1773 – before 1785)
 Jasper (1775 - ??)
 Rebecca (1777 - ??)
 John (1780 - ??)
 David (1783 - 1855)
 Joshua (1785 - ??)
 Polly (1788 - 1790)

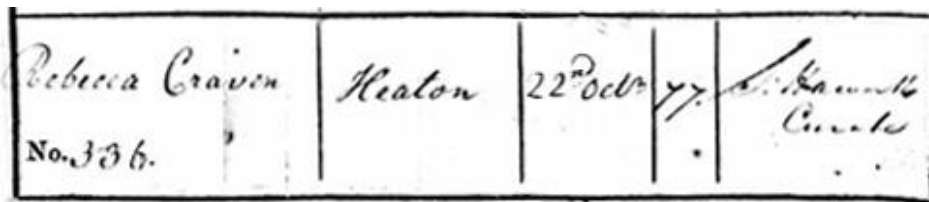
Polly was born when Rebecca was about 43 and another possible son Samuel, attributed in our scenario to son Jasper and Betty, *might* be Rebecca's. But Jasper, Jr. and Betty Patchett had been married just a month before Samuel's birth in 1791, so it is possible that Samuel was Jasper, Jr. and Betty's son.

Both young daughters Mary and Polly were buried at Bradford Cathedral, but we have not found a burial record for a first Joshua (b. 1773) who, if he existed, must have died before the second one was born in 1785.

Jasper died in 1813 and Rebecca in 1823 and they were buried at St Peter's churchyard, Bradford. There is no record of them in the Blackburn Registers ³⁷, nor the later monument inscription records.



Bradford Cathedral records, 1813
 West Yorkshire, England, Deaths and Burials, 1813-1985



Bradford Cathedral records, 1823
 West Yorkshire, England, Deaths and Burials, 1813-1985

³⁷ <http://www.bradford.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/A9D2AC01-EAF4-4290-AE65-E7B4843359ED/0/W26418memorialinscriptions12.pdf>

- Hypothesis: **Joseph Craven** (1771 Heaton– 1847) married **Sarah/Sally Normington** (1770 - 1838)

Joseph Craven, son of Jasper, was christened on June 30, 1771 at Bradford Cathedral:

30 | Joseph S. of Jasper Craven of Heaton

West Yorkshire, England, Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1512-1812

A few months before his brother Jasper Jr. married, Joseph married Sally/Sarah Normington (13 June, 1791) at Bradford Cathedral. This record states that Joseph was a weaver at the time. Later records, such as Heaton children's christenings or burials show him as a collier or coal miner, or again in 1807, weaver. He may have switched back and forth or we may be combining the records of two different men with the same name. Neither Sarah nor Joseph was literate.

Annals of Marriage between Joseph Craven & Sarah Normington were published
on the 15th 2nd 29th Days of May 1791
The said Joseph Craven of this Parish Weaver
and Sarah Normington of this
Parish Spinster were
Married in this Church by Banns
this Thirteenth Day of June in the Year One Thousand Seven
Hundred and Ninety one by me John Hope Vicar
This Marriage was solemnized between Us { Joseph Craven Mark
Sarah Normington Mark
In the Presence of Samuel Gordon
Martha Knickerby Mark 487

West Yorkshire, England, Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1512-1812

Sarah was the daughter of Luke Normington (about 1726 – 1788), coal miner of Heaton and Hannah Padget (Patchett) of Thornton (1732 – after 1770) who married at the Bradford Cathedral in 1752. (Luke had a short previous marriage to Ann Akeroyd which explains some of his children born before 1752).

West Yorkshire, England, Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1512-1812 for Luke Nor
Bradford, St Peter (Bradford Cathedral) > 1752
of Worsley 22 Joseph Smith & Ann Smith
Wood of Thornton 22 Geo: Wright & Faith Blackburn of Bierley
of Calverley 20 Luke Normington & Hannah Padget of Thornton
12 W: Shackleton
12 Dav: Mitchell
14 In: Mitchell

West Yorkshire, England, Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1512-1812

Coalmining, which was not a large occupation, was concentrated in Bowling, where by the late 1770s it provided employment for 13% of the sample examined. There were some miners in Bradford and Horton but hardly any in Manningham. Some men with other occupations, especially those who owned land, had connections with mining. The will of Jeremy Thornton of Horton, woolcomber, for example, refers to a close in Bowling owned by him and including 'coals, mines, veins and quarries of coal'.⁸

The presence of coal in the area was to have considerable significance when steam was introduced and coal became an industrial fuel, supplies of which could be cheaply transported by barge after the opening of the Bradford Canal in 1774. The preamble to the Keighley Wakefield Turnpike Act of 1753 refers to heavy carriages, laden with coals, using the roads in the Bowling area, but until about 1775 coal seems to have been mined on fairly small scale for use mainly as a domestic fuel.³⁸

The coal-mining Normingtons, Abraham and Luke, (both sons of Abraham Normington, Sr. and Mary Hoyle) were memorialized in "Heaton, the Best Place of All"³⁹:

Coalmining remained a small scale operation at the Shay Pit and the neighbouring Millston Hill colliery: "September 5th, 1772. There has been got 22 tons of coal at the Shay Pit this week, which comes to £4-8-0d.

March 23rd, 1776. Weekly wages at Millstone Hill: colliers James Greenwood 10s, John Greenwood 10s, Luke Normington 7s 6d, William Clayton 10s, Richard Longbottom 10s, and the banksman William Atkinson 7s.

On April 14th, 1786, Mr. Field noted that he had "..... agreed with Abraham Normington to sink me a coal pit in Ambrose Padget's Allotment at 8s a yard for every yard if the Pit requires Boaring in order to get rid of the water, but if there is no occasion to boar it, 7s 6d a yard only, to be about 7½ feet long and 5 foot wide"

In 1792:

"William Clark says they give their colliers 22½ d (i.e. 1s 10½ d) per dozen and 1 week load only, if they find (i.e. provide) their own candles and have no coals for this; they also find their own picks. For driving strate work 3d per yard for ending and 2d per yard for boarding"

October 13th, 1796: "I hired James Greenwood and gave him £1-2-0d and agreed with him for 2 guineas to superintend my colliery in the bottom for a year, and do any trifling work."

And on April 12th 1812

"Let a coal pit to sink to Elijah and Abraham Normington –

To pay them 18s a yard for sinking and boaring;

To find them tools (they to sharpen);

To allow them 12s subsistence a week;

To allow them 6s subsistence for Abraham's son.

Work began April 27th"

Luke was one of a number of Normingtons (Normintons) buried at Bradford Cathedral ⁴⁰, all from Heaton (until after 1810 and then some from Bradford; and after 1830, from

³⁸ Elvira Willmott, Occupations in Eighteenth Century Bradford, First published in 1989 in volume 4, pp. 67-77, of the third series of *The Bradford Antiquary*, the journal of the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society.

<http://www.bradfordhistorical.org.uk/antiquary/third/vol04/occupations.html>

³⁹ John Stanley King, Heaton, the Best Place of All, 2001

⁴⁰ Bradford Parish Church Burial Registers 1681 – 1837. Bradford Family History Society, 2009.

Manningham), and when an occupation was listed, all colliers/miners. We have not yet found a death record for Hannah Padget Normington.

Joseph and Sarah Craven's (possible) family includes 7 children born and baptized at St. Peter's while they lived in Heaton (1793 – 1807), and then 2 or 3 more children in non-conformist records after they (may have) moved to Baildon ⁴¹ about 1808. Mother Sarah is named in the two Baildon-born children's baptism records and in that of Heaton-born Hannah; also in Heaton-born daughter Sarah Craven Fox's *burial* record at Scholemoor Cemetery ⁴². The two eldest daughters were named for their grandmothers.

Rebecca (b. Heaton) 1793 - before 1801
Hannah (b. Heaton) 1796 -1854; married Thomas Sugden
Thomas (b. Heaton) 1799-1866
Rebecca (b. Heaton) 1801-1803
Sarah (b. Heaton) 1804-1884; married Charles Fox
Benjamin (b. Heaton) 1807-1807 (twins)
Joseph (b. Heaton) 1807 - ?? (twins)

⁴¹ Baildon is about 5 miles north of the center of Bradford

Coal is known to have been dug in the Baildon area as early as 1387, when John Vavasour, the Lord of the Manor, complained that several people had dug coal on the moor to the value of 100 shillings. Coal pits on the edge of the moor west of Low Hill are shown on Saxton's map of 1610, with a 'colepithowse' on or near the site of the village. Coal was extracted by various methods, open workings, day holes, which were horizontal shafts into rising ground, bell pits and from deep mines. Bell pits were sunk where the coal was not far below the surface. When the coal was reached the shaft was broadened out, so forming the shape of a bell. On both the 1737 map of the enclosures and the 1845 tithe map land across the Hawksworth road from Low Hill is named Colepit Close. The workings here, together with those dotted along the edge of the hill towards and beyond Sconce, below Acrehowe Hill and all over the lower slopes of Baildon Moor were all described as old coal pits on the 1852 Ordnance Survey map. The hollows left by these workings are vivid reminders of the extent of the mining. Although the coal dug from shallow pits was used for household fires it was not of good quality. The main use for coal from the 18" thick seam worked from shafts on the higher parts of the moor in the nineteenth century was in the newly installed steam engines in the mills, particularly at Baildon and Eldwick, though it was carted as far as Burley and Otley.

Joyce W Percy, *The Lost Villages of Baildon Moor*, First published in 1999 in volume 7, pp. 19-46, of the third series of *The Bradford Antiquary*, the journal of the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society.
<http://www.bradfordhistorical.org.uk/antiquary/third/vol07/baildonmoor.html>

Baildon town is located in West Yorkshire England about 6 miles north of the city of Bradford. It originated as a village located on the south-eastern shoulder of a flat-topped hill overlooking the River Aire. The Baildon Hill covers about six square miles and has an elevation of 927 feet above sea level at the summit....

Baildon probably means 'the hill of pits or mines'. In 1852 there were still numerous old coal pits on the flanks of Baildon Hill. The mining of them possibly started during the occupation of the Roman Legions about 200 AD. The first evidence of mankind in the Baildon area is in a period previous to 2500 BC. They were a tribe of hunters and artifacts of their period have been found on Baildon Moor.

<http://www.ralstongenealogy.com/yorkshr.htm>

⁴² Personal communication from another Craven descendent

Joshua (b. Baildon) 1809-1868
 Isaac (b. Baildon) 1811- 1890
 William (b. Baildon) 1815 – after 1881

We believe son Joshua, was our ancestor, born in 1809 in Baildon. It fits with “our” Joshua’s age at his death, and with his later claiming to have been born in Baildon. Repetition of the names Thomas, Joseph, Joshua, and Rebecca provides some evidence for this hypothesis about Jasper’s and Joseph’s families being our ancestors, albeit weak evidence, as they were common names of the era. One hundred years later, a descendent of Joshua “followed a cousin”, a descendant of his brother Thomas to New Zealand: another small piece of evidence which strengthens the hypothesis.

Fast forward to 1841: in the first British census in 1841, a Joseph Craven censused on High St., Horton with son Isaac and his family (the ONLY Joseph Craven in Horton during that census). This means that wife Sarah must have died before the 1841 census was collected. And indeed, here is the death certificate for a Sarah Craven (1838) and then also for Joseph (1847) Craven, both from Lidget Green, Horton, whom we believe to be our ancestors.

REGISTRATION DISTRICT		BRADFORD UNION WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE							
1838	DEATH in the Sub-district of	Horton	in the County of York						
Columns:-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No.	When and where died	Name and surname	Sex	Age	Occupation	Cause of death	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar
103	Tenth of November 1838 at Lidget Green Horton	Sarah Craven	Female	67	Wife of a Coal Carter	Palpitation of the Heart	The Mark of Joseph Craven Husband Lidget Green	Fifteenth of November 1838	George Wright Registrar

Death certificate for Sarah Craven of Lidget Green, wife of Joseph, “a coal carter”, 1838
 UK General Registry Office

REGISTRATION DISTRICT		BRADFORD UNION WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE							
1847	DEATH in the Sub-district of	Horton	in the County of York						
Columns:-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No.	When and where died	Name and surname	Sex	Age	Occupation	Cause of death	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar
Two 112	Seventeenth of May 1847 at Lidget Green Horton	Joseph Craven	Male	77	years Collier	Old Age Not certified	X The mark of Hannah Sudgen in attendance Lidget Green	Seventeenth of May 1847	James Pearsy Registrar

Death certificate for Joseph Craven, collier, of Lidget Green, Horton -- with Hannah Sudgen in attendance (daughter?), 1847
 UK General Registry Office

The Mystery of the Betty Cravens, part one:

Here is a confusing piece of evidence: we found a "Bettey wife of Joseph Craven of Lidget Green" (abt 1770-1839) in the Horton Methodist Cemetery records ⁴³, as well as in the non-conformist records:

Date	of Burial	Name	Residence	Age
1839	April 30	Betty Craven	Horton	69

Betty Craven in West Yorkshire, Non-Conformist Records, 1646-1985

Betty's/Bettey's death date means she could not have been "our" Joseph's first wife; and her age range means she would not have been his daughter-in-law. She may have been the wife of *another* Joseph, but in the 1841 census, "our" Joseph is the only one in Horton.

Another Craven researcher pointed out that the Bettey in the Methodist Cemetery was buried next to two daughters of Heaton-born son-of-Joseph, Thomas Craven ⁴⁴. This introduces another wrinkle. It is possible, then, that this Bettey Craven, wife of a Joseph of Lidget Green, may have been a late-in-life second wife for "our" Joseph. That would mean that Thomas' daughters were buried alongside their step-grandmother.

We have seen transcription errors in these cemetery and non-conformist records, so we ordered what we thought would be her death record from the Government Office (GRO) to see if it would shed any light on this mystery. But what we got solved a different Betty Craven mystery. This one is still unsolved. Read on.

Back to Joseph:

We have not yet located a burial site for Joseph or Sarah Craven. The records for Horton Methodist, Bradford Cathedral, Horton Primitive Methodist, and Horton Lane Congregational did not reveal their whereabouts. Horton Independent Chapel, Horton St. John's, and Bowling are possibilities.....

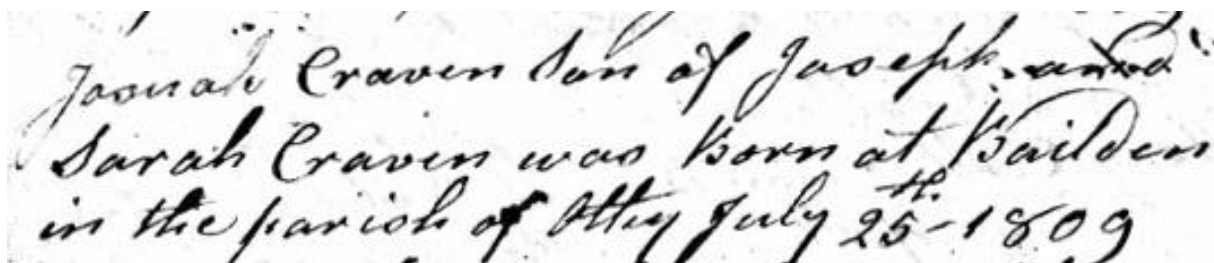
Without earlier census records for the period having been collected, and with so many Craven families with overlapping given names, we cannot prove these two generations

⁴³ Great Horton Methodist Circuit, Bradford. Burial Records and Memorial Inscriptions from 5 Churches. Bradford Family History Society, 2010

⁴⁴ Both son Thomas and family and son Joshua were buried in the same cemetery, but much later and not near Bettey and children.

of family for Joshua. If anything at all of this holds up to scrutiny, the birth record (below) along with his parents' names, is the most likely to be accurate.

- **Joshua Craven** (1809 – 1868) married **Betty Cockroft** (1811 – 1839) and later **Priscilla Holdsworth** (1810 – 1872) in June of 1840.



West Yorkshire, Non-conformist Records, 1646-1985

As has been stated, we believe this birth record represents Joshua, our ancestor. It fits with “our” Joshua’s age at his death, and with his later claiming to have been born in Baildon. So, therefore, we also believe his parents were Joseph and Sarah. By the time Joshua (also found mis-spelled Josua and Josuah) and brothers Isaac and William were born in Baildon, their family was not Church of England. They may have been Methodist, Independent, Congregationalist, Baptist, etc. We suspect Methodist, as that is the churchyard in which Joshua was much later buried.

In the baptism records for his children, a death certificate for his first wife (1839), and in the British census records in which we were able to locate him (1841, 1851, and 1861), Joshua was a collier or coal miner in Great Horton, Bradford, Yorkshire.

Joshua married Betty Cockroft at Bradford Parish Church (Cathedral) in 1830. Her marriage record states she was a minor at the time. She was the daughter of William Cockroft, a comber⁴⁵ of Allerton, and was baptized in the Bradford parish church in December 1811.

⁴⁵ The essential difference between woollens and worsteds lies therefore in the character of the yarn used. For the woollen, the wavy and serrated properties of the fibres must be utilized to the utmost in making the fibres into yarn and in fitting the yarn for interlacing with neighbouring threads. For the worsted, the fibres must be made into a strong thread, whose felting proclivities are ignored or actually repressed. Before the Industrial Revolution, differences in the character of the yarn depended partly upon the character of the wool used and partly upon the processes through which the wool passed prior to spinning. Short-fibred wool was used for woollen yarn, long-fibred for worsted; the former was carded, the latter **combed**. Shortfibred wools were more curly than long, and therefore were more easily entangled. This cohesive faculty was accentuated by carding, in which the fibres were converted into a maze by being worked between two boards covered with wire spikes. The fibres were crossed and doubled over each other in every possible direction, and the handful of wool was thus held together by the interlocking of the serrations and the curling of one fibre round another. When the carded wool was spun, the twist given increased the cohesiveness of the tangled material, whilst the loose ends of fibres which protruded offered further facilities for the rough yarn to interlace itself with adjacent weft and warp.

Marriages solemnized in the PARISH CHURCH of BRADFORD, In the County of YORK, in the Year <i>One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty Third</i>	
<i>Joshua Craven</i> Minor	of the Parish
and <i>Betty Cowcroft</i> Minor	of the Parish
were married in this Church by <i>Banns</i> with Consent of <i>Parents of the Minor</i> this <i>eighteenth</i> Day of <i>June</i> in the Year <i>One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty Third</i>	
By me <i>Robert Heap Curate</i>	
This Marriage was solemnized between us <i>Joshua Craven</i> and <i>Betty Cowcroft</i>	
In the Presence of <i>Thomas Hirst</i> and <i>James Cowcroft</i>	
No. <i>709</i>	

Marriage record for Joshua Craven and Betty "Cowcroft", 1830
 West Yorkshire, England, Marriages and Banns, 1813-1935

The Mystery of the Betty Cravens, part two:

So here is a second curious entry in the Horton Methodist Church graveyard records: Betty, age 27, "wife of Joshua Craven of Lidget Green", was buried in the Great Horton Methodist Cemetery on June 23rd 1834, the same graveyard where Joshua and other members of his family were much later buried ⁴⁶, and side-by-side-with or on-top-of a daughter, Sarah (1834-36, "daughter of Betty and Joshua Craven") in the back chapel corner, row 2 (no monument apparently). This Betty would have been born about 1807 and would not have been a minor in 1830. This Betty also died months before Joshua and Elizabeth's daughter Sarah Ann was born in October 1834.

The GRO (when asked for the death record for mystery Betty #1, wife of **Joseph** Craven, who died **at age 69** in 1839) sent *instead* a death record for Betty Craven, who died in 1839 **at age 27**, wife of **Joshua** Craven of Lidget Green.

.... Combing required a considerable measure of skill, and the necessary body of skilled wool-combers could only be obtained gradually.

Heaton, Herbert. The Yorkshire Woollen and Worsted Industries: from the Earliest Times up to the Industrial Revolution. 1965
<https://archive.org/details/yorkshirewoollen00heatiala>, Pages 260-263

⁴⁶ Great Horton Methodist Circuit, Bradford. Burial Records and Memorial Inscriptions from 5 Churches. Bradford Family History Society, 2010

Twenty first 282 of June 1839 at Lidget Green Horton	Betty Craven	Female	27 years	Wife of Joshua Craven Coal Miner	Brain Lover	The mark of Joshua Craven Husband. Occupier Lidget Green	Twenty Second of June 1839	George Wright Registrar
------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------	--------	-------------	----------------------------------------	----------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------	-------------------------------

Death certificate for Betty Craven of Lidget Green, age 27, wife of Joshua, coal miner, 1839
UK General Registry Office

Mystery solved? We believe there was a transcription error on the part of the Methodist records: the difference between 1834 and 1839. Then this woman, buried at the Methodist Cemetery 5 years after their records say she was, was Betty Cockroft Craven, minor in 1830, first wife of Joshua, and mother of John, Sarah Ann, and Phebe.

Back to Joshua and children:

Joshua and mother Betty (or Elizabeth) were named in the baptism records for the first 3 children:

John (August 1832 - ??) baptism record stated parents were Joshua (collier) and Betty of Horton.

Sarah Ann (October 1834 - 1836) baptism records clearly stated her mother was Elizabeth. This daughter was likely the one buried in 1836 at the Methodist Cemetery with the Betty described above.

Phebe (1836 – 1875) Phebe's baptism register clearly stated her mother was Elizabeth. She was also found with Joshua and Priscilla in census records of 1841 and later.

Sarah Ann (abt 1839 – 1904) We found no birth or Horton baptism record for a second Sarah Ann Craven. (But she was born only a year or so after they started having to register births - perhaps not everyone knew they had to....) She was found with Joshua and Priscilla in census records, and in each, her name was Craven and her birth year was consistent with a birth year of 1838 or 1839 (NOT 1834), as was her name and age at death on her gravestone. It is possible that Sarah Ann was Priscilla's illegitimate child who took the name Craven after her mother married Joshua. We have not been able to substantiate this with birth or baptism records for any Sarah Ann Holdsworth either.

William (1841 – after 1901) son of Priscilla, baptized at Horton Independent.

Joseph (1843 – before 1851) baptized at Horton Independent

Zechariah ⁴⁷ (1846 – 1912) no baptism located

Elizabeth (1846 – 1885) no baptism located

Eliza (1850 –1858) baptized at Horton Independent and buried at the Horton Methodist Cemetery with her father and grandparents ⁴⁸.

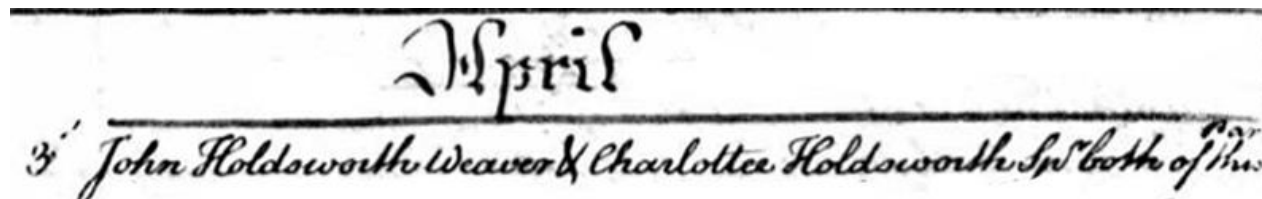
⁴⁷ We found Zechariah spelled with several variations: "Ze...", "Za...", "...rias" and "...riah" in a variety of records. Even on his gravestone, it is spelled two different ways! We have used his birth record spelling throughout this document for simplicity.

⁴⁸ 1859 John Holdsworth Paradise Green 72 row 22 grave 34 2nd

Monument: In Remembrance of ELIZA the beloved daughter of JOSHUA & PRISCILLA CRAVEN of Paradise Green died Jun 24 1858 in her 8th year

Also of JOHN HOLDSWORTH Grandfather of the above ELIZA CRAVEN died Aug 7 1859 in his 74th year
Also of CHARLOTTE his wife died Jan 4 1867 in her 83rd year

Joshua's second wife, Priscilla Holdsworth, was the daughter of John Holdsworth (about 1787 to 1859) and Charlotte Holdsworth (1785 to 1867). John and Charlotte (daughter of William and Betty Holdsworth) were married at Bradford Cathedral in 1808.



All West Yorkshire, England, Baptisms, Marriages and Burials, 1512-1812

Holdsworth was a relatively common name in the Paradise Green area and represented a large family. Some John Holdsworths were some of the earliest worsted manufacturers in Horton (ca. 1821) ⁴⁹, and several were buried in the Methodist Cemetery in the 1800's ⁵⁰, but it's not known if or how "our" John Holdsworth was related, if at all, to others of the family name. In fact, we have not located *any* information about John's parentage because of the commonness of his name. Charlotte was the daughter of William and Betty Holdsworth, based on the baptism record below, but that is as much as we know about her before her marriage to John.

		December 1785.		
13	Charlotte.	the Daughter of William Holdsworth, and Betty.		
	his Wife.	Great Horton Dec 11 th 1785.		

West Yorkshire, Non-conformist Records, 1646-1985

John and Charlotte lived on Paradise Green, Horton in 1841: John a stuffweaver ⁵¹; Caroline and Elizabeth, hand loom weavers; and Sarah, a dressmaker; young Zilla,

Also of the above JOSHUA CRAVEN died Jun 23 1868 in his 59th year
Great Horton Methodist Circuit, Bradford. Burial Records and Memorial Inscriptions from 5 Churches.
Bradford Family History Society, 2010

⁴⁹ Cudworth, W. Rambles Round Horton, 1886. Pages 32, 161, 191
<https://ia600309.us.archive.org/24/items/ramblesroundhort00cudw/ramblesroundhort00cudw.pdf>

⁵⁰ Cudworth, W. Rambles Round Horton, 1886. Page 227-228
<https://ia600309.us.archive.org/24/items/ramblesroundhort00cudw/ramblesroundhort00cudw.pdf>

and Great Horton Methodist Circuit, Bradford. Burial Records and Memorial Inscriptions from 5 Churches.
Bradford Family History Society, 2010

⁵¹ "Stuff" – a coarse cloth <http://rmhh.co.uk/occup/s.html>
Worsted cloth, archaically also known as stuff, is lightweight and has a coarse texture.
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Worsted> and [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stuff_\(cloth\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stuff_(cloth))

Jonathan and Hannah not working. In 1851, still on Paradise Green, they lived next door to Priscilla and Joshua; John, 67 at the time, was a hand loom worsted weaver, and Charlotte and three girls living with them were all power-loom worsted weavers.

An aside about Power-looms:

Power-looms came into more common use in the worsted industry before they did in the “woolen” industry, “worsted” and “woolen” being two different types of wool material made with longer- and shorter-fiber strands of wool, respectively. Take note of the distinction:

The essential difference between **woollens** and **worsteds** lies therefore in the character of the yarn used. For the **woollen**, the wavy and serrated properties of the fibres must be utilized to the utmost in making the fibres into yarn and in fitting the yarn for interlacing with neighbouring threads. For the **worsted**, the fibres must be made into a strong thread, whose felting proclivities are ignored or actually repressed. Before the Industrial Revolution, differences in the character of the yarn depended partly upon the character of the wool used and partly upon the processes through which the wool passed prior to spinning. Short-fibred wool was used for **woollen** yarn, long-fibred for **worsted**; the former was **carded**, the latter **combed**. Shortfibred wools were more curly than long, and therefore were more easily entangled. This cohesive faculty was accentuated by carding, in which the fibres were converted into a maze by being worked between two boards covered with wire spikes. The fibres were crossed and doubled over each other in every possible direction, and the handful of wool was thus held together by the interlocking of the serrations and the curling of one fibre round another. When the **carded** wool was spun, the twist given increased the cohesiveness of the tangled material, whilst the loose ends of fibres which protruded offered further facilities for the rough yarn to interlace itself with adjacent weft and warp.

Whilst the aim of carding was to arrange the fibres in as confused a manner as possible, **combing** was intended to lay all the threads in the same direction. The long-fibred wool could more easily be kept straight than the short, and combing increased this straightness. **Combing** achieved two things. It extracted from amongst the long fibres any short ones which might be present, the latter by reason of their greater curl twisting round the teeth of the comb: at the same time it gave all the long fibres a similar parallel direction. There were now no crossed fibres, no fibres running contrary ways, and therefore scarcely any interlocking. The combed wool when spun therefore depended for its strength upon the natural firmness of the fibres, plus that given by twisting them altogether....

The difference in treatment of the material continued after weaving. With one or two exceptions, all **woollen** cloths were fullled, in which process the fibres of warp and weft, under pressure and moisture, interlocked still more thoroughly, giving a compact piece of material. **Worsteds** needed no such treatment.

The establishment of a worsted industry in Yorkshire therefore meant the introduction of one new process in the existing woollen industry, i.e. **combing**....all that was required was to replace carders of that wool by combers -- by no means an easy task. Combing required a considerable measure of skill, and the necessary body of skilled wool-combers could only be obtained gradually.

...the adoption of factory organization and the introduction of machinery came very slowly. There were scarcely twenty factories in Yorkshire in 1800; the power-loom was not introduced into Bradford till 1826, when it was the cause of fierce strife and riots; **combing** was done by hand until well into the forties, and many technical difficulties rendered it undesirable to use the power-loom in the **woollen** industry until about 1850. Writers in the middle of last century speak of the widespread existence of the cottage system, and the memories of people still alive reach back to the days when the hand-loom was to be found in almost every cottage. Thus we come to the conclusion that the Industrial Revolution had little more than its beginnings in the eighteenth century. The great change came first in the cotton industry, then in the manufacture of **worsteds**, and lastly in the making of **woollen** cloths. In the Yorkshire branches of the textile industry, the revolution did not actually take place until the nineteenth century; the face of Yorkshire had been little altered by 1800, and half a century had still to elapse

before it could be claimed that the factory and the power-driven machinery had displaced the old hand methods....

How long then did the cottage industrial system survive? The popular view is that the change was accomplished and that the domestic system had vanished before the end of the first third of the nineteenth century. This is far from being correct, especially with regard to Yorkshire and its textile industry. The migration to the town and the factory was a much slower process than we suppose it to have been, and was not complete at the middle of the century. The cause of this slowness of decay was that the factory system was a long time in gaining an all-round advantage over the older method of production. It required many improvements to make the eighteenth-century inventions really serviceable. The new looms could throw the shuttle from side to side with much greater rapidity than the hand-loom had done. This meant an increased strain upon the yarn which was used in the shuttle, and therefore steps had to be taken for producing a stronger fibre. The **worsted** yarn fibre was naturally stronger than that of the **woollen**, and the power-loom therefore made more rapid progress in the **worsted** industry than in the neighbouring trade. And still the power-loom did not really capture the **worsted** industry till 1836 to 1845, as the following figures show:

1836: 2768 worsted powerlooms in West Riding

1841: 11458

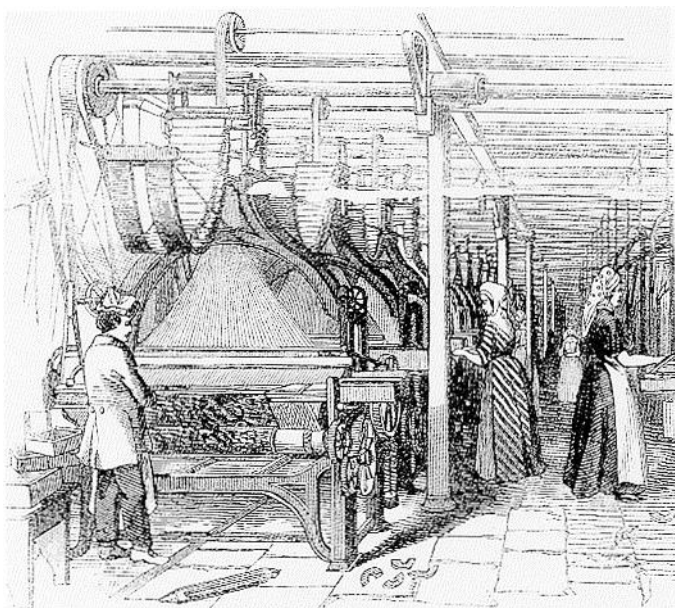
1843: 16870

1845: 19121

By 1845, the **worsted** handloom was practically a thing of the past, and the power-loom was now able to weave both plain and fancy goods. Similarly, **combing** did not become a machine industry until the forties. The necessary machinery required much adaptation and improvement before it could produce finely combed wool. In 1838, the better qualities of wool were combed by hand and only the coarser grade done by machinery. With improvements made about 1840 hand **combing** quickly vanished. In the **woollen** industry, progress was still more slow.... The factory was still the centre where the wool was **carded** and spun, or the cloth milled and finished. The women and children worked at the mill, but the male weavers remained in the loom-shop at home.... After 1851, and the great display of textile machinery at the exhibition of that year, the hand-loom steadily lost its hold upon the **woollen** trade. The number of power-looms increased rapidly, the building of mills and the institution of steam plant became general, and weaving, the last of the processes, eventually passed within the mill-gates. ⁵²

⁵² Heaton, Herbert. The Yorkshire Woollen and Worsted Industries: from the Earliest Times up to the Industrial Revolution. 1965

<https://archive.org/details/yorkshirewoollen00heatiala>, Pages 260-263, 283-84 and 356-59.



Power looms in a Yorkshire worsted mill. ⁵³

Paradise Green hosted a large number of Holdsworth households, as well as that of John and Jane Brook (whose line would merge with theirs a few generations in the future, when Alfred Craven married Jane Brook in 1909 and whose daughter Sarah Brook had the surname Holdsworth in that census, even though she was still living with her parents.)

John Holdsworth died in 1859:

HOLDSWORTH John.	9 November.	Letters of Administration
Effects under £20.		(with the Will annexed) of the Personal estate and effects of John Holdsworth late of Paradise-green Great Horton in the Parish of Bradford in the County of York Weaver deceased who died 7 August 1859 at Paradise-green aforesaid were granted at Wakefield to Charlotte Holdsworth of Paradise-green aforesaid Widow the Relict of the said Deceased she having been first sworn.

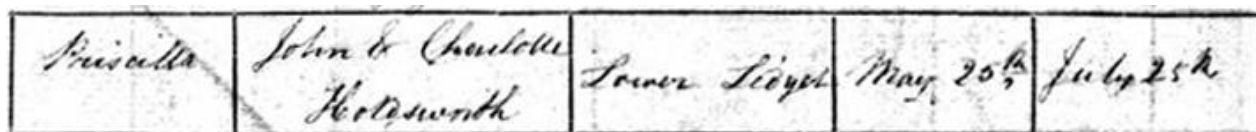
England & Wales, National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administrations), 1858-1966

Son Jonathan is harder to research than the unmarried daughters, as there were at least two men of that name with about the same birth year in Horton through 1891.

⁵³ The Penny Magazine, 27 January, 1844, 33. In Giles, Colum. Yorkshire textile mills: the buildings of the Yorkshire textile industry, 1770-1930. 1992, page 11

Charlotte and daughter Zilla Holdsworth lived next door to the Cravens in the census of 1861 as well, before Charlotte died in 1867. Both John and Charlotte Holdsworth were buried in Great Horton Methodist Church Cemetery (Brow Hill), along with Joshua Craven ⁵⁴. Zilla died in 1901 and was buried in Scholemoor Cemetery, a municipal cemetery which opened in 1860 ⁵⁵, with sister Priscilla Craven and their sister, Elizabeth Holdsworth Northrop and brother-in-law Jonathon Northrop. ⁵⁶

Like her husband's, Priscilla's birth, too, was listed in the non-conformist records: she was baptized in the Horton Lane Independent Church ⁵⁷, as would be several of their children.



West Yorkshire, Non-conformist Records, 1646-1985

⁵⁴ 1859 John Holdsworth Paradise Green 72 row 22 grave 34 2nd. See previous footnote.
Great Horton Methodist Circuit, Bradford. Burial Records and Memorial Inscriptions from 5 Churches.
Bradford Family History Society, 2010

⁵⁵ Scholemoor Cemetery stands in a beautiful position just beyond Lidget Green, the ground lying upon a gentle slope overlooking the Thornton Valley. An estate of more than thirty acres was purchased by the Corporation at a cost of £4750. Twenty acres have been laid out, ten acres being reserved in fields and meadows for future appropriation. The principal works were begun in the latter part of 1858, ...
Cudworth, W. Rambles Round Horton, 1886. Page 198
<https://ia600309.us.archive.org/24/items/ramblesroundhort00cudw/ramblesroundhort00cudw.pdf>

also <http://www.parksandgardens.org/places-and-people/site/2921/history>

A Table of Fees and Charges of 1876 shows the cemetery plan was divided into six colour coded areas with a single grave space varying in cost from 21 shillings (£1.05p.) in the white area to £8.10s. (£8.50p.) in the pink area. For those unable to purchase a plot there was a charge of 10 shillings (50p.) for an adult, in a grave not to be filled in after interment - reduced to 7 shillings and 6 pence (35.5p.) if the interment was at the expense of the Parish. A covering of earth between coffins cost a further half-crown (12.5p.). The burial of a stillborn child also cost a half-crown. These charges applied to residents of the borough. Non-residents paid an extra 25%.
Ken Kenzie, Bod-Kin, March 2000, Bradford FHS

⁵⁶ Area H. Grave Number H341
Priscilla wife of the late Joshua Craven of Paradise Green
Elizabeth Northrop
Joshua Northrop
Zillah Holdsworth
Scholemoor Cemetery, Bradford, Memorial Inscriptions. Bradford Family History Society, 2009

⁵⁷ http://archiveswiki.wyjs.org.uk/index.php?title=Nonconformists_in_Bradford#Horton_Lane_Chapel.2C_Independent

Also see Cudworth, W. Rambles Round Horton, 1886, pages 50, 65, 67-69, 74, 152, and 212-222 for more on non-conformist groups in Horton.
<https://ia600309.us.archive.org/24/items/ramblesroundhort00cudw/ramblesroundhort00cudw.pdf>

As we saw above, Priscilla may have had an illegitimate daughter, Sarah Ann, when she and Joshua married in June 29, 1840 at Horton Lane Independent Chapel. (Note that Priscilla and her father were both literate. Not so: Joshua and incorrectly named Charlotte.)

1840. Marriage solemnized at Horton Lane Chapel in the District of the Bradford Union in the County of York								
No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the Time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
144	Twenty ninth of June 1840	Joshua Craven	full age	Widower	Coal Miner	Horton	Joseph Craven	Coal Miner
		Priscilla Holdsworth	full age	Spinster	Weaver	Horton	John Holdsworth	Weaver
Married in the said Chapel according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Independents by me, Jonathan Glyde Minister								
This Marriage was solemnized between us,		The master of Joshua Craven		in the Presence of us,		William Holdsworth		
		Priscilla Holdsworth				Caroline Holdsworth who herewith sets her mark		
						George Wright Minister		

Certified copy of marriage registry from UK General Registry Office.
Note that Joshua was listed as a widower.

The couple was listed in the 1841 census, on Beckside Rd., a few short blocks away from Priscilla's parents, with three small children at home, the oldest 3 years old in 1841. In that census, Joshua was described as a coal miner. Priscilla was not listed as working outside the home; however, in 1851, she was employed⁵⁸ as a worsted power-loom weaver and some of the children as spinners, and the couple was living next door to her parents on Paradise Green.

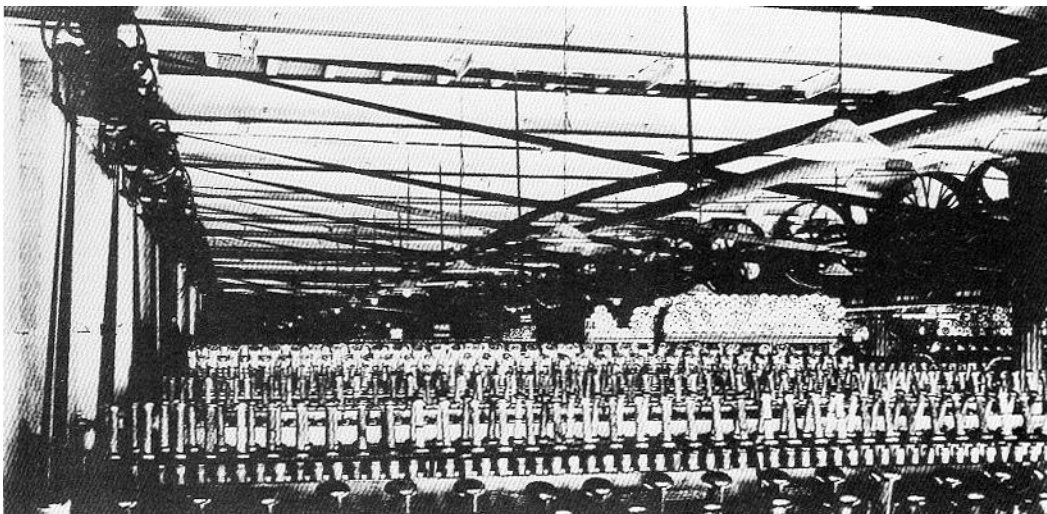
⁵⁸ Despite the condemnation of working wives by the middle class and trade unionists, older married women weavers in Yorkshire forged a direct connection between family limitation and their return to the workforce. In response to declining wages and depression in the worsted industry beginning in the 1870's, a generation of working class wives who had found the means to control fertility generally through abortion returned to weaving....In 1851, 29 percent of married women over thirty-five worked in textiles, while thirty years later, in 1881, 63 percent of women working in textiles (presumably largely as weavers) were over thirty-five....

The Yankee Yorkshireman – Migration Lived and Imagined; Mary H. Blewett, University of Illinois Press, 2009

Parish [or Township] of		City or Municipal Borough of		Municipal Ward of		Parliamentary Borough of		Town of		let. or
Bradford		Bradford		Great Horton		Bradford		Horton		Grea
No. of Schedule	Road, Street, &c., and No. or Name of House	HOUSES		Name and Surname of each Person	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of		Rank, Profession, or Occupati	
		In- habited	Un- inhabited (U.S. or building, &c.)				Males	Females		
22	2 Paradise Green	1				Mar	32	1	Quarry man	
	4 do	1		Charlotte Holdsworth	Head	Mar	76		Housekeeper	
				Zilla do	Daughter	Un	37		Worsted weaver	
	5 do	1		Joshua Craven	Head	Mar	50		Coalminer	
				Priscilla do	Wife	do	50		do Wife	
				Sarah A do	Daughter	Un	22		Worsted weaver	
				Wm do	Son	Un	19		Stuff worst houseman	
				Elizabeth do	Daughter	Un	15		Worsted spinner	
				Richard do	Son	Un	15		Coalminer	
				Calvin Craven	Grandson	Un	1			

Portion of 1861 census page for 4 and 5 Paradise Green, Great Horton, Bradford, Yorkshire, England. In all the years Joshua and Priscilla show up in the British census records, they lived on Paradise Green, next door to Priscilla's parents.

...by 1835 in the mills of Bradford and Halifax 60% of the labour force was composed of women of whom 70% were under the age of 21. Even the male labour force in these mills was largely juvenile, some 82% being under the age of 21.⁵⁹



A spinning room at Legram's Mill, Horton
60

1851 is late for these children to be spinning worsted yarn by hand. Perhaps they were capable of working with the hand-jenny or spinning for a hand loom weaver, such as their grandfather:

The hand-jenny, when it became popular in the third quarter of the eighteenth century, did to some extent oust the spinning wheel, being of such a size that it could be kept and worked in a room of the

⁵⁹ Giles, Colum. Yorkshire textile mills: the buildings of the Yorkshire textile industry, 1770-1930. 1992, page 84

⁶⁰ In Giles, Colum. Yorkshire textile mills: the buildings of the Yorkshire textile industry, 1770-1930. 1992, page 60

ordinary dwelling-house. Later inventions, which involved a larger machine or the use of power, were of no avail in the domestic workshop, and with their improvement and adoption the factory system grew apace.

[Earlier] When the inventions of Wyatt and Paul were introduced about the middle of the century they met with some little favour, but until the 'nineties the bulk of the yarn for the Yorkshire looms was prepared by the spinning wheel. The work was largely carried on by the female members of the family or by the children. The employment of the youngest children was general, the parents being only too pleased to get their children to work, augmenting the family income by one or two shillings a week. Industrial schools and workhouses throughout the century devoted much of their time to teaching children the arts of 'scribbling' or mixing wool, and spinning. Defoe, Young, and other writers noted with pleasure and satisfaction the prevalence of the practice of employing small children in these branches of the industry.... the employment of young children was open to grave abuses. 'Scarcely anything above four years old, but its hands were sufficient for its own support', said Defoe, and the part played by children in the eighteenth-century industry was quite important. The gross earnings of children under ten years of age must have been very considerable, and formed an integral part of the family income. But at what a cost !

The methods of spinning employed during the early part of the century were still primitive, and involved a great proportion of manual labour. Progress was slow, and the spinner could do little more than 1 lb. per day. Hence, although the industry was so widely scattered and every available person employed at the work, the supply of yarn was inadequate to meet the needs of the weavers. The proportion of spinners to weavers was now greater than in the sixteenth century, due apparently to some acceleration in the speed of weaving. In 1715 it was stated that 7 combers and 25 weavers employed 250 spinners, i.e. 1 comber to 35 spinners and 1 weaver to 10 spinners! Other estimates allowed 9 spinners to each weaver, and even when spinning had been accelerated by the use of hand jennies in the latter part of the century, the work of one weaver consumed the yarn produced by four spinners. The early figures may include a number of children, but even if this was so it would be very difficult for the clothiers to procure a steadily increasing supply of yarn as the industry grew in size. Old and young were employed, and yet the supply of yarn was inadequate....

Although worsted yarn proved relatively adaptable to roller spinning by water power, one must be careful not to exaggerate the speed of transition to the factory spinning, even in this sector. The first factory was built in 1787 at Addington on the Wharfe, but there were less than a dozen by 1800. Two factors retarded development. First, the relative supply of underemployed labour, particularly female labour, in local agriculture meant that domestic spinners were available at a low wage. Secondly, at the same time as the first mills were opened in the West Riding the hand-operated spinning mule or throstle came into common use. It had ... eighteen to twenty-four spindles and thus could be integrated into the domestic structure avoiding the need for costly outlays on specialized building... However, by the 1820's hand spinning of worsted yarn in the West Riding was rare.⁶¹

Joshua died in 1868 and was buried at Great Horton Methodist Church Cemetery (Brow Hill) with his parents-in-law, the Holdsworths and his daughter Eliza⁶² (as was his probable brother Thomas and family). Priscilla was then listed in the 1871 British census as head-of-household, living in Paradise Green with daughters Sarah Ann, Elizabeth,

⁶¹ Heaton, Herbert. *The Yorkshire Woollen and Worsted Industries: from the Earliest Times up to the Industrial Revolution*. 1965

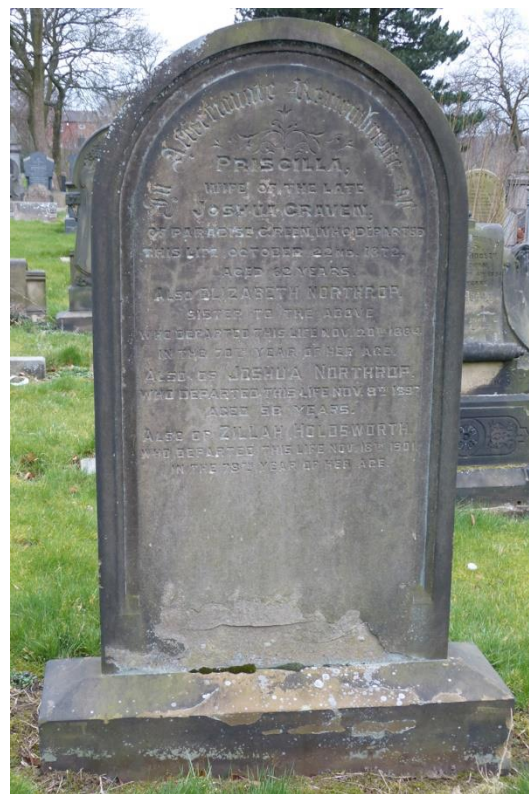
<https://archive.org/details/yorkshirewoollen00heatiala>, pages 43-44, 336-9, 354

⁶² 1859 John Holdsworth Paradise Green 72 row 22 grave 34 2nd. See previous footnote.

and a grandson Calvin Craven. Priscilla died in 1872, and was buried at Scholemoor Cemetery, along with two of her sisters and a brother-in-law ⁶³.

Scholemoor Cemetery,
Grave Number H341
"Priscilla wife of the late Joshua Craven of Paradise
Green
Elizabeth Northrop
Joshua Northrop
Zillah Holdsworth."

(Photographs courtesy of Tony Naylor
and Linda Corry)



Of their children, son Zechariah Craven followed his father Joshua into the coal mines by the time he was 15 (1861), while siblings Sarah, William, and Elizabeth were working as weavers, spinners, and warehousemen in the textile industry. Phebe had married by 1861. Other children appear to have died young: John [b1832], a first Sarah Anne [1834-36], Joseph [1843 – before 1851] and Eliza [1850-58].

Children of both sexes under the age of seventeen represented the vast majority of industrial workers in Bradford in 1833-50. Factory owners and overlookers believed that children and young females could be easily subordinated to the rules of mechanized factory life. The great reservoir of cheap labor would be replenished with migrants, a rising birth rate, and early marriage. Working-class family income depended on the pooled wages of low-paid children, adolescents, and married women with children who often returned to the mills. ... The employment of both boys and girls under the age of fourteen had become regulated by the 1874 Factory Acts. Mandatory education meant that "short-timers" under fourteen split the day between the factory and school. ⁶⁴

The early textile factories employed a large share of children, but the share declined over time. In England and Scotland in 1788, two-thirds of the workers in 143 water-powered cotton mills were described as children. By 1835, the share of the workforce under 18 years of age in cotton mills in England and Scotland had fallen to 43%. About half of workers in Manchester and Stockport cotton

⁶³ Area H. Grave Number H341. See previous footnote.

⁶⁴ The Yankee Yorkshireman – Migration Lived and Imagined; Mary H. Blewett, University of Illinois Press, 2009. Pages 24.

factories surveyed in 1818 and 1819 began work at under ten years of age. Most of the adult workers in cotton factories in mid-19th century Britain were workers who had begun work as child labourers. The growth of this experienced adult factory workforce helps to account for the shift away from child labour in textile factories.⁶⁵

Zechariah and Elizabeth were twins, born in the early hours of February 25, 1846, Elizabeth about 40 minutes ahead of Zechariah.

Twenty fifth of February 1846 at 7h 40m am at Paradise Green Horton	Elizabeth 7	Girl	Joshua Craven	Priscilla Craven formerly Holdsworth
Twenty fifth of February 1846 at 2h 20m am at Paradise Green Horton	Zechariah	Boy	Joshua Craven	Priscilla Craven formerly Holdsworth

Certified copies of birth registries from UK General Registry Office

Son William lived in Little Horton, a community near the mills of Horton just south of Lidget Green, with his wife Elizabeth in 1881 and in Listerhills (less than a mile outside Bradford) in 1901, working in a “stuffwarehouse”⁶⁶ as a salesman and later manager; they may not have had any children -- at least there was none living with them in 1881 when they were both age 39.

Daughter Phebe married Jonathon Bairstow (a boot- and shoe-maker in Horton) in 1857; her one child Albert was born about 1858. Phebe died in June 1875, and Jonathon remarried before 1881.

Elizabeth and Sarah were still living with Priscilla in 1871, and Elizabeth married John Binns in 1872 (the same year her mother died) and died in 1885 after giving birth to 5 children.

Elizabeth may certainly have been taking care of her mother, but also her decision to postpone marriage, if that is what she did, may have been a financial one:

⁶⁵ <http://www.statemaster.com/encyclopedia/Textile-manufacture-during-the-Industrial-Revolution>

⁶⁶ “Stuff” – a coarse cloth <http://rmhh.co.uk/occup/s.html>
Worsted cloth, archaically also known as stuff, is lightweight and has a coarse texture.
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Worsted> and [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stuff_\(cloth\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stuff_(cloth))

In early modern England new households were created by marriage ... and creating a new viable household as an expensive business involving the investment of a substantial sum of money, feasible only when the parental generation made over a part of its wealth or after a decade of saving while out in service.⁶⁷

Grandson Calvin, born about 1860 and shown living with the family in 1861 and 1871 censuses, was Sarah Ann's son. Sarah Ann and Calvin lived together on Paradise Green in Horton through 1891, even after Priscilla died in 1872. Sarah was always listed as single, and in 1901, she was shown living with Calvin, a wool warehouseman, his wife Elizabeth, and sons on Harrington St, Horton. Sarah Anne, who died in 1904, Calvin and two of his sons (who predeceased him) were buried together in Scholemoor Cemetery⁶⁸.

Scholemoor Cemetery,
Area O, Grave number O90
Gilbert Craven son of Calvin &
Elizabeth Craven.
David Barker Craven son of the
above
Sarah Ann Craven
Also the above named Calvin
Craven."

Calvin's wife Elizabeth and one
of their sons, William, are
unaccounted for on this
monument.

(Photograph courtesy of Tony
Naylor)



○ **Zechariah Craven** (February 1846 – January 1912) married **Elizabeth Anne Kitching** (1847 – January 1922). We found Zechariah spelled with several variations: “Ze...”, “Za...”, “..rias” and “...riah” in a variety of records. Even on his gravestone, it is spelled two different ways! We have used his birth record spelling throughout this document for simplicity.

⁶⁷ E. A. Wrigley. Population Growth in Eighteenth-Century England. *In* The Industrial Revolution in Britain I, Hoppit and Wrigley, ed. 1994. Page 505

⁶⁸ Area O Grave number O90
Gilbert Craven son of Calvin & Elizabeth Craven.
David Barker Craven son of the above died
Sarah Ann Craven
Also the above named Calvin Craven
Scholemoor Cemetery, Bradford, Memorial Inscriptions. Bradford Family History Society, 2009

We can find baptism records for only three of Joshua and Priscilla's children on line (Joseph, Eliza, and William), all at Horton Independent ⁶⁹. Zechariah appears in the BMD records, but not in the Horton Chapel records.

As we saw, Zechariah was a fraternal twin with his sister Elizabeth.

83	Twenty fifth of February 1846 at 2 1/2 pm at Paradise Green Horton	Zechariah	Boy	Joshua Craven	Priscilla Craven formerly Holdsworth	Miner	The mark of Priscilla Craven Mother Paradise Green	Twenty seventh of February 1846	Samuel George Harrison Houghton Deputy Registrar
----	--------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------	-----	---------------	--------------------------------------	-------	----------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------

Certified copy of birth registry from UK General Registry Office

After starting in the coal mine at (or before) age 15, Zechariah became a “stuff warehouseman” ⁷⁰ by 1871 and was listed as such in his 1868 marriage records, and in the 1871, 1881, 1901 and 1911 censuses (although retired in 1911).

Cravens may have been non-conformists, but Zechariah and Elizabeth Anne Kitching were married in Bradford Cathedral in December 1868:

1868. Marriage solemnized at <i>the Parish Church in the Parish of Bradford</i> in the County of <i>York</i>								
No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
263	<i>11 October 1868</i>	<i>Zecharias Craven</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>Bachelor</i>	<i>Warehouseman</i>	<i>Horton</i>	<i>Joshua Craven</i>	<i>Miner</i>
		<i>Elizabeth Anne Kitching</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>Spinster</i>	<i>Weaver</i>	<i>Bradford</i>	<i>John Kitching</i>	<i>Weaver</i>
Married in the <i>Parish Church</i> according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by <i>W. Dyer, Curate</i> or after <i>Private</i> by me,								
This Marriage was solemnized between us,		<i>Zecharias Craven</i>		in the Presence of us,		<i>William Holmes</i>		
		<i>Elizabeth Anne Kitching</i>				<i>Christopher Gimson</i>		

Provided in association with West Yorkshire Archive Service
West Yorkshire

⁶⁹http://archiveswiki.wyjs.org.uk/index.php?title=Nonconformists_in_Bradford#Horton_Lane_Chapel.2C_In_dependent

⁷⁰ “Stuff” – a coarse cloth <http://rmhh.co.uk/occup/s.html>
Worsted cloth, archaically also known as stuff, is lightweight and has a coarse texture.
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Worsted> and [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stuff_\(cloth\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stuff_(cloth))

All West Yorkshire, England, Marriages and Banns, 1813-1935

Zechariah and Elizabeth were literate and signed their names to the document above.

Zecharias Craven
Elizabeth Anne Kitling

West Yorkshire, England,
Marriages and Banns, 1813-1935.

In 1871, the family was living at 18 Paradise Green in 1871, nearby Zechariah's mother.

<i>Zecharias Craven</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>Mar</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>Staff Warehouseman</i>
<i>Elizabeth Anne do</i>	<i>Wife</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>House duties</i>
<i>Arthur do</i>	<i>Son</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>do</i>

Portion of 1871 census page for 18 Paradise Green, Great Horton, Bradford, Yorkshire, England.
Son Arthur, less than one year old

They moved to 4 Lidget Place between 1871 and 1891, where they lived through at least 1901.

<i>Zecharias Craven</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>Mar</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>Staff Warehouseman</i>
<i>Elizabeth Anne do</i>	<i>Wife</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>do</i>
<i>Arthur do</i>	<i>Son</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>Blacksmith</i>
<i>Alfred do</i>	<i>Son</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>Cartwright & Twister</i>
<i>Joseph do</i>	<i>Son</i>		<i>11</i>	<i>Solder</i>
<i>Charles do</i>	<i>Son</i>		<i>9</i>	<i>"</i>
<i>Annie do</i>	<i>Daughter</i>		<i>6</i>	<i>"</i>
<i>Mae do</i>	<i>Daughter</i>		<i>4</i>	<i>"</i>
<i>John do</i>	<i>Son</i>		<i>8 mos</i>	<i>do</i>

Portion of 1891 census page for 4 Lidget Place, Great Horton, Bradford, Yorkshire, England

Name and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	Condition as to Marriage	Age last Birthday of		PROFESSION OR OCCUPATION	Employer, Worker, or Own account
			Male	Female		
Zechariah Craven	Head	M	53		Stiff Warehouseman	Worker
Elizabetha do	Wife	M		53		
Alfred do	Son	S	24		Warp Dressmaker	Worker
Joseph do	Son	S	23		Shoe (Mason)	Worker
Charles do	Son	S	20		Joiner	Worker
Annie do	Daughter		16		Weaver (Washed)	Worker
Alice do	Daughter		14		Spinner (Washed)	Worker
John do	Son		10			

Portion of 1901 census page for 4 Lidget Place, Great Horton, Bradford, Yorkshire, England



4 Lidget Place (on the right with the brown door), Horton, Bradford, Yorkshire, where the 1891 census listed the Craven as living. (Google maps street view 2011)

In 1911, with a smaller family, the census recorded them at 58 Harlow Rd., Lidget Green, in what looks to be a smaller home.



Approximately 58 Harlow Road, Bradford, West Yorkshire (Google Maps, Street View 2013)

Rather surprisingly, the Cravens *owned* this property on Harlow Rd. By 1910, it was in the name of the oldest son Arthur, although the record (below) was corrected to John Craven.

No. of Assessment	No. of Piece Rate	Christian Names and Surnames of Occupiers.	Christian Names and Surnames of Owners, with their Residences.	Description of Property—If an Inn, &c., the name or sign by which known.	Street, Place, Name and Precise Situation of Property.	Piece Rate				Reference to Map	Extent as determined by Valuer				Determination of				Commissioners of Inland Revenue, as ascertained on Appeal (if any).																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
						Estimated Extent.	Gross Annual Value.	Ratable Value.	Acres		R.	P.	Y.	Original Gross Value.	Deductions for				Original Full Site Value.	Deductions for																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
															Value of Land and Buildings.	Value of Machinery.	Value of Stock.	Value of Plant.		Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	Value of Plant.	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1910 Tax record for Zechariah and owner Arthur (Corrected to John) Craven at 58 Harlow Rd.

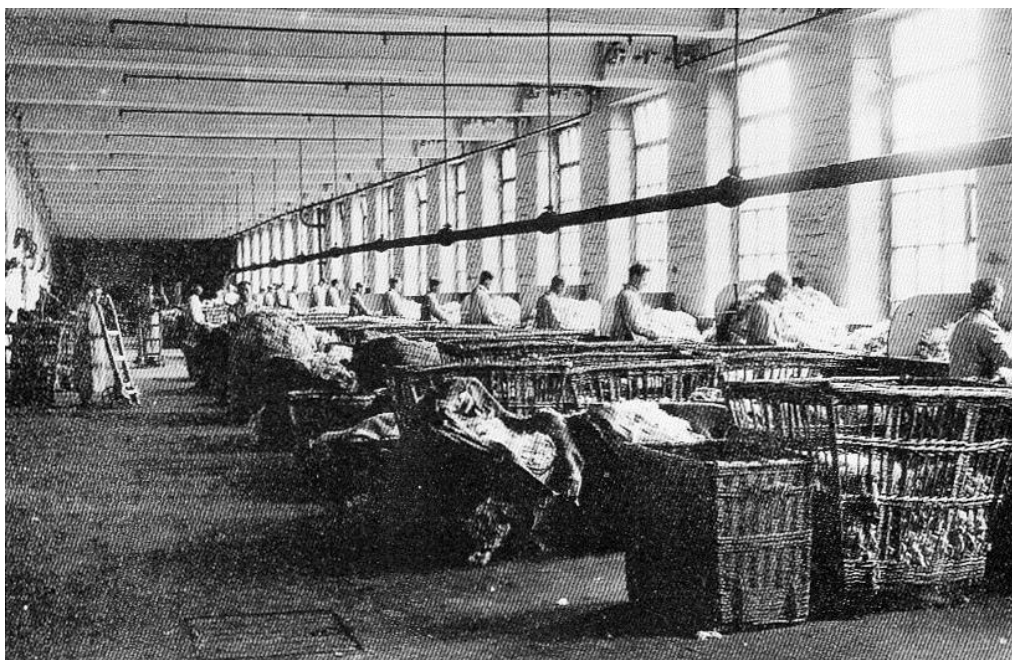
Elizabeth had three children who died young, and who, therefore, did not appear in census records. These were Harry (1869 - 1870), Helena (1875 – 1875), and Walter (1877 – 1878). Harry was first-born and Arthur (born 1871, the first-born son who lived to adulthood) named *his* son Harry (born 1898) for this brother whom he never met.

Census records tell us that Alfred, our grandfather, was working as a warp twister at the age of 14 or before. “Alfred went to work to support the family”, is the story his youngest brother John (aka Jack) told us in the 1960’s. In 1891, both Arthur as a blacksmith (age 20) and Alfred (14) were bringing money into the household, as was pretty common for the times. The five youngest children were all in school or at home.

Ten years later, 1901, everyone but mother Elizabeth and 10-year-old John, was working. Alfred emigrated to the U.S. in 1905 and Charlie to New Zealand in 1903, plus

Annie married in 1905. So, depending on whether the emigrants sent money home to England, the family income probably dropped precipitously between 1901 and 1905.

In 1911, Zechariah was within a year of dying and was not working; Alice (24) was still living with them and working as a weaver of dress goods; John/Jack (20) was a wool sorter; and Annie had returned from the U.S, widowed, with her son Charlie and was also working as a dress goods weaver. So three people were working in the local area to support their parents.



Wool sorting in a Shipley warehouse ⁷¹

Zechariah died a year later and Elizabeth in 1922. The couple was buried at Scholemoor Cemetery, a municipal cemetery close by their home, along with the three infant children, adult daughters Annie and Alice, and adult son Arthur. ⁷²

⁷¹ In Giles, Colum. Yorkshire textile mills: the buildings of the Yorkshire textile industry, 1770-1930. 1992, page 124

⁷² Area XX. Grave number XX353

Harry son of Zechariah and Elizabeth Ann Craven of Paradise Green

Helena daughter of the above

Walter son of the above

The above named Zachariah Craven

Annie wife of Leonard Brooke daughter of the above

The above named Elizabeth Craven

Arthur husband of Hetty Craven

Alice Craven

Scholemoor Cemetery, Bradford, Memorial Inscriptions. Bradford Family History Society, 2009

Memorial Inscription at
Scholemoor Cemetery:

"Harry son of Zechariah ⁷³ and
Elizabeth Ann Craven of
Paradise Green
Helena daughter of the above
Walter son of the above
The above named Zachariah
Craven
Annie wife of Leonard Brooke
daughter of the above
The above named Elizabeth
Craven
Arthur husband of Hetty
Craven
Also of Alice Craven."

(Note Alice's inscription on the
base of the stone.
Photograph courtesy of Tony
Naylor)



⁷³ Even on his gravestone, Zechariah's name is spelled two different ways!



C. H. Burrows 98, High St.
GT HORTON, BRADFORD.



C. H. Burrows 98, High St.
GT HORTON, BRADFORD.

Zechariah and Elizabeth Anne Kitching Craven

Why the U.S. for Alfred?

The British government at the urging of textile manufacturers forbade by law the emigration of skilled machinists and technologically advanced machinery to discourage competitors throughout the developing world. Still in the 1790s, English immigrant Samuel Slater copied the Arkwright water frame for spinning. American textile industrialization began at Slater's spinning mill,

By 1820 Paul Moody of Waltham, Massachusetts, copied the English power loom in the Boston Associates' machine shops....

In 1860 New England dominated American cotton textile production with fifty-two percent of the largest mills and seventy-five percent of the spindles. Massachusetts and Rhode Island remained the centers of regional production located in Lowell, Fall River, and the Blackstone River Valley. Manchester, New Hampshire, was developing rapidly, while Philadelphia was the largest cotton-manufacturing center outside of New England. Woolen production also flourished in New England, but cotton centers usually had a diversified product as in Lowell and Lawrence, founded by the Boston Associates in 1848. After the Civil War, Lawrence became the New England center of worsted production.

By the 1850s, immigrant labor from England, Scotland, and Ireland had transformed the workforce in many northeastern cotton factories. Lancashire immigrants in Fall River and New Bedford, Massachusetts, "abounded as nowhere else", while other British workers crowded textile mills in Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

Between 1860 and 1910, total employment in American cotton manufacturing tripled...

The New England workforce in the woolen and worsted industry represented experienced industrial workers from Belgian, France, and Yorkshire, England....⁷⁴

Of Zechariah and Elizabeth's 7 children who lived to adulthood, here is what we know:

1. Arthur (1871 - 1925) married Hester/Esther Doncaster (1871 - 1931) in 1896, was a blacksmith and farrier, and had one child, a son named Harry (born 1898). The 1901 and 1911 census records listed the three of them in Horton, Bradford. Harry was working as a spinner at age 13, married Alice Mais in 1921, was a WWI and WW2 veteran, and was still alive and part of the reunion when our parents visited England in 1956. Arthur, but apparently not Hester, was buried at Scholemoor Cemetery with his parents and siblings⁷⁵.
Son Harry and Alice Mais had a daughter named Margaret, who married Desmond Johnson in 1942 and had two children in Yorkshire. We have not yet been able to get in touch with this line of Craven descendants
2. Alfred (1873-1929). Read more about him in the next section.
3. Joseph (1880 - 1927) married Clara Bullock (1877-1954) in 1899. In 1901, he was living with his parents, sans Clara, and working as a stone mason. In 1911, he and Clara were in Thornton, Yorkshire: Joseph a stonemason and Clara a worsted setter. They had no children. In 1923, Joe stood as "guardian" for his nephew Charlie (son of Annie Craven Brooke) to become a chartered accountant. Oddly enough, Joe did not leave his estate to his wife, who did not die until 1954; instead, he left it to his brother John (Jack). When Clara died, she left her estate to a friend.

CRAVEN Joseph of 77 Spring-gardens Thornton **Bradford** died 1 October 1927 Probate **London** 27 October to John Craven woolsorter. Effects £570 18s. 2d.

CRAVEN Clara of 77 Spring Gardens Thornton **Bradford** widow died 26 October 1954 Probate **London** 15 November to Marjorie Widdop married woman. Effects £370 7s. 6d.

England & Wales, National Probate Calendar

4. Charles (1882 - 1965). In 1901, Charles was listed as a "joiner" (= carpenter or woodworker) in the British census, and he worked as a carpenter all his life. He

⁷⁴ Textile Workers in the American Northeast and South: Shifting Landscapes of Class, Culture, Gender, Race, and Protest, Mary H. Blewett, Professor of History Emerita University of Massachusetts Lowell National overview USA, Textile conference IISH, 11-13 Nov. 2004

⁷⁵ Area XX. Grave number XX353. See previous footnote.

moved to New Zealand about 1903, following cousins who may have been sheep ranchers on the Ngnamatea Station in Taihape, in the Hawkes Bay area of the North Island, according to his daughter.

Note: About the cousins that Charlie followed to NZ, Charles' daughter Florence claimed "this might have been Winnie Roberts". We had no idea who this would have been for quite a few years until a woman in Yorkshire sent us a scrupulously researched tree for her 3rd great-grandfather whom she believed might have been Joshua Craven's brother, Thomas. In it were two descendants who emigrated to NZ. So, assuming Thomas and Joshua *were* brothers, then these emigrants were second cousins to Charlie Craven: Ramoth (wife and daughter *Winifred*) Craven went to NZ in 1903; and Ramoth's brother Alfred, in 1905. According to NZ electoral rolls, they both lived in the Hawke's Bay area. We cannot locate marriage records for NZ. But Winifred Craven (born 1900 in Great Horton) was in electoral rolls in Hawke's Bay only until 1935 and then there was a record for Winifred Roberts in Hawke's Bay in 1938, along with a male adult named Lawrence Harper Roberts. Therefore, we believe she married Lawrence Harper Roberts, a sheep rancher, between 1935 and 1938. Lawrence traveled to Sydney in 1950 with his wife whose first initial was captured on the ship's manifest as "W". The NZ cousins agree that this, and all the information we have been able to find about Lawrence and his son John *Ramoth* Roberts, is consistent with their distant memories of family lore and the area of NZ in which they ranched.

Charles returned to England after 10 years in NZ, apparently to see if England was more to his liking after that time had passed. Zechariah died in January 1912, we do not know when Charlie arrived back in England or how long he stayed. But he returned to NZ in November 1914, literally hearing the war guns from France as he left England, and meeting his future wife, Minnie Parkin (1889-1966) on the ship. (Minnie's father and brother had preceded the Parkin women to NZ by 2 years.) In 1916, he was enumerated in army reserve lists, which was more like a list of those they MIGHT call up. But Charlie was a Quaker, like his brother Jack, and probably would not have served. In addition, he had weakened lungs from influenza and did not pass the physical to serve in the war, according to one of his daughters. Charles and Minnie married in 1916.



Charles
and Minnie
Craven at
the
wedding of
one of their
daughters,
1947
(Photo
courtesy of
Ian
Craven)

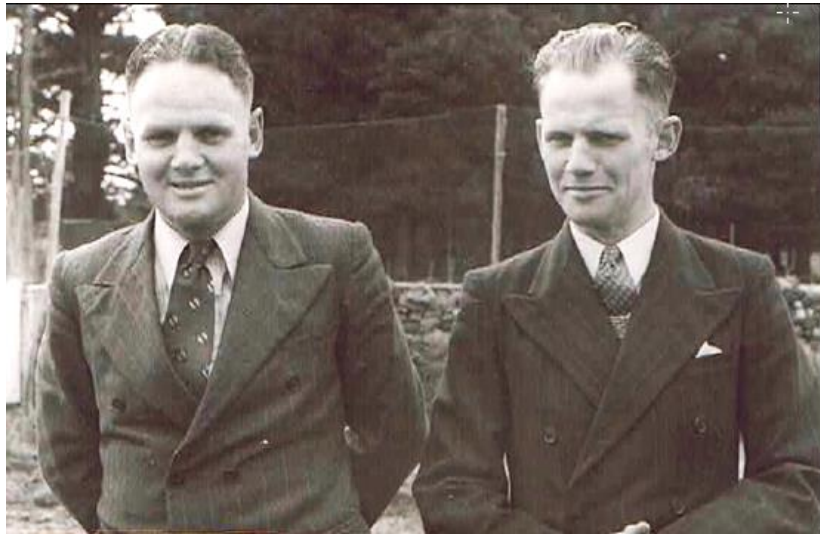
The couple lived in the Waipukurau region until their first child, Jack, was born when they relocated to Whangarei, where the Parkins farmed and Charles built a home for his family at what is now 42 Otaika Road.



The house at 42 Otaika Road, Whangarei, New Zealand, hand-built by Charles Craven.
(Photo courtesy of Ian Craven)

Charles died in 1965 and Minnie the following year, survived by their four children: Jack (1917 – 1990) and wife Gwendoline had two sons and two daughters; Charles Norman (1921 – 1986) and June had one son and three daughters; Gladys (1919 – 2000) never married; and Florence (1924 - 2013) married Edwin John Patton and had two sons and a daughter.

Jack (left) and
Charles Norman
(right) Craven
(Photo courtesy of
Ian Craven)



5. Annie (1885 - 1918) married Leonard Brooke (1884 Yorkshire, England – 1910 Holyoke, MA) in June 1905 and had one son who lived to adulthood, Charles. Leonard Brooke emigrated to the U.S. in October 1906, headed, according to the ship's manifest, to brother-in-law (Alfred) in Sanford, ME. Leonard's occupation was wool sorter. He did not stay in Maine long, if indeed he went there at all, because when, Annie and young Charles "Charlie" arrived in September 1907, they were headed to Holyoke, MA (per the ship's manifest). When Leonard returned from a trip to England in November 1909, he claimed to have been heading for Lawrence, MA, another textile center.

The (April) 1910 U.S. census placed Leonard and Annie with two sons (John Arthur having been born in Massachusetts Nov 6, 1909) in Holyoke Ward 7 -- 311 Elm St to be exact. Leonard died of tuberculosis June 30, 1910 in the Westfield, MA Sanatorium and was buried in Holyoke's Forestdale Cemetery -- in a plot owned by the "Pioneer Lodge 21 of the Sons of St. George", an



ethnic fraternal benefit society for Englishmen residing in the United States of America, and their sons and grandsons ⁷⁶ -- also termed an organization dedicated to "Englishmen in distress". ⁷⁷

Little John Brooke died in August of that same year, but not in Massachusetts, rather in North Providence, RI. He was buried in Pocasset Cemetery, Cranston RI (lot 1212) ⁷⁸ about 5 miles from the home of Alfred and Jane Craven, which tells us that Annie went to stay with her brother and sister-in-law after Leonard died.

Annie returned to England in November 1910 (accompanied by her son and aunt Emma Kitching Farrand) and lived there until her death. She and son Charles were living with her parents, Zechariah and Elizabeth, in the British census of 1911, Annie working as a dress goods weaver. She died in 1918 at age 32 and was buried with her parents in Scholemoor Cemetery. ⁷⁹

Her son Charlie was raised by his grandparents and Craven aunts and uncles, became a C.P.A., married Anne Illingworth in 1932, and raised two children, Ann (adopted) and John Brooke who grew up in Blackpool, Lancashire where Charlie had his accounting firm. Charlie died

Monument in Section M and Lot #540 at Forestdale Cemetery, Holyoke, MA. Pioneer Lodge No. 21, Sons of St. George.

(photos courtesy of Paul Murray, superintendent Forestdale Cemetery, 2016)



Grave marker for John Arthur Brooke (1909-1910) at Pocasset Cemetery, Cranston, RI

(photo courtesy of George Daigneault)

⁷⁶ http://www.phoenixmasonry.org/masonicmuseum/fraternalism/st_george.htm

⁷⁷ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._George_Society_of_Philadelphia

⁷⁸ Many thanks to Find-A-Grave volunteer, George Daigneault. <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=124916249&ref=acom&ftm=1>

⁷⁹ Area XX. Grave number XX353. See previous footnote.

December 1964 and wife Annie Illingworth Brooke in 1979.



Annie Craven Brooke (1885 - 1918) and her son Charles "Charlie" Brooke (1906 – 1964), taken about 1913.

(Photo courtesy of John David Brooke)



Frank T. Craven (left) and Charles Brooke (right), 1961. First cousins. Everyone exclaimed how much alike they looked. Was it just (what we now call) the "Craven head" shape??

6. Alice (1887 - 1950) did not marry. We know so little about this great-aunt except for her listings in British census records as a worsted spinner in 1901 (age 14) and weaver in 1911. She died, unmarried, at the age of 63, in 1950 and was buried with her parents at Scholemoor Cemetery.⁸⁰ The front of the stone we have pictured does NOT bear her name but the published cemetery inscriptions include her, so her name must be on the back or side. Her estate went to her nephew Charles, son of sister Annie; although our family remembers also sharing in her estate.

⁸⁰ Area XX. Grave number XX353. See previous footnote.

CRAVEN Alice of 41 Brandfort-street Lidget Green **Bradford**
spinster died 31 August 1950 at Northern View Rooley-avenue
Bradford Probate **London** 16 October to Charles Brooke
chartered accountant. Effects £889 0s. 4d.

England & Wales, National Probate Calendar

7. John ("Jack" born 1890) married Louisa Jagger (1892-1977) in 1918, but was childless. Jack, a Quaker, registered as a non-combatant/conscientious objector in WWI and for that reason, no one would give him a job for the rest of his life. We were told that they survived on the income from "Louie" teaching piano. Jack died between 1961 and 1968, probably in 1966; Louie, quite a few years later.



Jack Craven, date unknown.
(Photo courtesy of Ann Brooke Miller)

John/Jack's enlistment in a Non-combatant Corps, 1916.

(British Army WWI Service Records, 1914-1920)

Special No. (2294) *Bradford*
 Army Form B, 2013.

DUPLICATE

RECORD OF SERVICE PAPER
 For men deemed to be enlisted in H.M. Regular Forces for General Service with the Colours or in the Reserve for the period of the War, or Ex-Soldiers recalled for Service with the Colours, under the provisions of the Military Service Acts, 1916.

No. *222* Christian Names *John* Surname *Craven*
 5th NORTH BRITISH Corps *Non-combatant Co. 100 to 199*

Questions to be put to the Recruit on Joining.

1. What is your Name? ...	1. Christian Names <i>John</i>
2. What is your full Address? ...	2. Surname <i>Craven</i>
3. Are you a British Subject? ...	3. <i>Yes</i>
4. What is your Age? ...	4. <i>42</i> Years <i>10</i> Months <i>10</i> Days
5. What is your Trade or Calling? ...	5. <i>Woodworker</i>
6. Are you Married? ...	6. <i>No</i>
7. Have you ever served in any branch of His Majesty's Forces, naval or military? If so, which?	7. <i>No</i>
8. Have you any preference for any particular branch of the service, if so, which?	8. <i>No</i>
9. Are you desirous of serving in the Royal Navy, if so, state your qualifications.	9. <i>No</i>

I, *John Craven* do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true.

Christian Names *John* Surname *Craven* SIGNATURE OF RECRUIT.
 Date *10 NOV 1916*
 Place *HALIFAX* Signature of Witness.

EXEMPTION FROM COMBATANT SERVICE ON CONSCIENTIOUS GROUNDS.
 If the Recruit has been exempted by a Tribunal on conscientious grounds from serving as a combatant it should be so stated here.

MEDICAL CLASSIFICATION AS TO FITNESS FOR SERVICE ON JOINING.
 Classification.

* To be filled in by the Recruiting Officer after Classification by the Medical Board.

† Certificate of Approving Officer.
 I approve the acceptance of the above-named man, and appoint him to the *Non-combatant Co. 100 to 199*
 Date *10 NOV 1916* 19
 Place *HALIFAX* for O.C. 33rd RECRUITING AREA Approving Officer.

‡ The signature of the Approving Officer is to be affixed in the presence of the Recruit.
 § Here insert the "Corps" to which the Recruit has been appointed.

* If so, the Recruit is to be asked the particulars of his former service, and to produce, if possible, his Certificate of Discharge and Certificate of Character which should be returned to him subsequently endorsed in red ink, as follows, viz. (Name) _____ with the (Date) _____

- **Alfred Craven** (1873-1929) married **Jane Brook** (1878-1955). There will be more on Alfred later on.

- **Frank Tempest Craven** (1914 – 1962)

Meanwhile, let's examine the linages of Zechariah's wife Elizabeth Anne Kitching.

The Kitching Lineage

Kitching Name Meaning

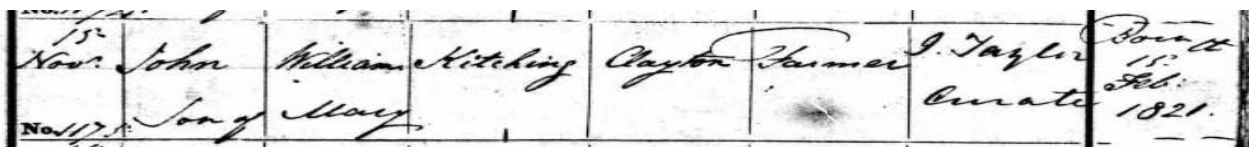
English and Scottish: variant spelling of Kitchen.

(<http://www.ancestry.com/facts/kitching-family-history-uk.ashx>)

Zechariah's wife, Elizabeth Anne Kitching (1847- January 1922) was born into another mill family, in Clayton ⁸¹, just a few miles southwest of Great Horton. Her parents were:

- **John Kitching** (1821 - 1890) married **Elizabeth Greenwood** (1821 - 1898) in 1845 at St. Peter Church, Bradford (Bradford Cathedral), Yorkshire.

Elizabeth Anne Kitching's father, John Kitching, was born in Clayton in 1821 and baptized at Bradford Cathedral in 1826. We know of his parents only what we found in the baptism record: son of William Kitching ⁸², farmer, and (presumably wife) Mary.



West Yorkshire, England, Births and Baptisms, 1813-1910

In 1841, John was farming in Clayton and living at Nab End with two brothers Samuel and Richard (ages 14 and 13, respectively). In 1845, John married Elizabeth Greenwood, daughter of Jonas Greenwood (about 1771 – 1839, farmer/weaver) and Mary Kershaw Greenwood (1783 – 1851). The Greenwood clan was large and complicated and beyond the scope of our research abilities ⁸³.

⁸¹ This conservation assessment is a wonderful description of the older buildings in Clayton, the history of the area, and pictures of period buildings!

<http://www.bradford.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/35F3D3BF-0C5C-48ED-8875-84D41204EC9F/0/ClaytonConservationAreaAssessmentFinal.pdf>

⁸² We found two marriages of men named William Kitching at Bradford Cathedral in 1817, one to Hannah Gledhill and the other to Alice Clark. Too tenuous to publish.

⁸³ About Greenwood genealogy, a Greenwood cousin wrote us:

The Greenwoods are a complicated lot. In the 19th century there were 5 completely separate Greenwood families living in Heaton, and William Cudworth could not unravel them in 1900..... They doubtless fit together somehow but it is all but impossible to sort them into sensible families, because the parish records just couldn't cope in the industrial north, and a huge proportion were non-conformists where the records are even worse. There were dozens of potential burial places just to give one example. It is not always possible to be sure about families in villages in rural England where relationships were a lot stabler, but in Bradford during that century it is barely worth trying. The best we can do often is to hope for a document, which says that ancestor x came from village y. Even today Greenwood is the fifth commonest name in the Halifax telephone book!

These Greenwoods were Baptists, based on the birth registry of their children. Here is Elizabeth's:

No. 24
These are to certify, That *Elizabeth Greenwood*
the Daughter of *John Greenwood*
and *Mary Greenwood* his Wife, who was Daughter of
Isaac Kershaw was born in *Clayton*
in the Parish of *Bradford* in the County
of *York* the *twenty-seventh* day of *January* in
the Year one thousand *eight hundred & twenty-one*
at whose birth we were present.
Ann Robertshaw
Hannah Kershaw
Registered at the General Baptist Meeting-house, *Clayton*
Register.
July 31st
1837
The above should be signed by Two or more Persons, who were present at the Birth; and, if each Witness cannot write, their Marks should be attested by Two credible Persons. The date of the Birth should be in words, at length, and not in figures.
[LOUGHBOROUGH: Printed and Sold by J. F. WILKINSON, Stationer-Gate.]

Elizabeth Greenwood's birth registry
England & Wales, Non-Conformist and Non-Parochial Registers, 1567-1970

The Greenwoods may have been Baptists, but Elizabeth Greenwood and John Kitching were married in the Bradford Cathedral, as their daughter Elizabeth Ann would be 20-some years later:

1845. Marriage solemnized at *St. Peter's Church* in the Parish of *Bradford* in the County of *York*

No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the Time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Surname.	Rank or Profession of Father.
59	<i>25 March</i>	<i>John Kitching</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>Bachelor</i>	<i>Deaver</i>	<i>Clayton</i>	<i>William Kitching</i>	<i>Farmer</i>
		<i>Elizabeth Greenwood</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>Spinster</i>	<i>Maicer</i>	<i>Clayton</i>	<i>Isaac Greenwood</i>	<i>Maicer</i>

Married in the *Parish Church* according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the *Church of England* by banns by me,
John Kitching
This Marriage was solemnized between us, *Elizabeth Greenwood + March* in the Presence of us, *Charles Hemsworth*
Joseph Smith

West Yorkshire, England, Marriages and Banns, 1813-1935

John Kitching
Elizabeth Greenwood + March

John was literate but and Elizabeth apparently was not.

West Yorkshire, England, Marriages and Banns, 1813-1935

In 1851, John and Elizabeth were living in Town Bottom, Clayton, Yorkshire. John (31) was a grocer and they had 4 children: Albert, Sam, Elizabeth and Nancy. Albert was born before the couple's marriage and hence was known at Albert Greenwood in many records, including his marriage record to Sabina Mitchell in 1867 and in John's will (below), but excluding census records.⁸⁴

In 1861, they were living at 24 Back Fold, Clayton Yorkshire. John was a warehouseman, and the children (ages 14 to 18⁸⁵) were working in the industry also: Albert was a warpdresser, Sam was a "Jobber in a factory"⁸⁶, and our great grandmother Elizabeth Anne (age 14) was a worsted spinner. By then there were four younger children.

⁸⁴ It seems to have been the norm for children born before their mother's marriage to a step-father to use the mother's maiden name for the records of some life events but all. Albert Greenwood is a good case in point, with Greenwood used in his marriage record and in his step-father's will. On the other hand, in census records, including those after his marriage, he used Kitching and gave the name Kitching to his children.

Emily Gough was named as a Brook in census records but not (obviously) in her baptism record, or later in her marriage record. Sarah Ann (Holdsworth?) Craven, whom we met some pages back and suspect was illegitimate, did not marry and so we cannot see whether she would have used the Holdsworth name in her marriage records.

⁸⁵ See previous endnote on children and women

⁸⁶ There are several definitions for "jobber", the most likely one is someone who does odd jobs. In wool mills, though, this is the likely job description:

Person who lubricates machines, fixes belts and generally assists the overlooker. Has usually progressed from being a bobbin ligger.

"Textile Voices - Mill Life This Century", Bradford Libraries & Information Service, 1989



Two views of Back Fold, Clayton, Yorkshire ⁸⁷

In 1871, the family was at “137 Lidget”, (probably Lidget Lane which is the current Bradford Rd.), Clayton, Yorkshire. John at 50 was still a warehouseman; daughters Nancy (20), Matilda (18), and Emma (16) were alpaca and worsted power-loom weavers, which means they would have been working in the factories to use the power equipment, unlike earlier days when spinners might have been working in “cottages”; Lydia (14) was a worsted spinner ⁸⁸, and John (12) was still in school.

In 1881, John, Elizabeth, daughters Nancy (29), Matilda (27) and Lydia (24) and son John (22) were still at a Lidget Lane address. The young women were all worsted weavers; John Sr. was a warehouseman and John, Jr. was a wool sorter.

Elizabeth and John died in 1898 and 1890, respectively, leaving their estates to their sons Albert and Sam. They were buried at the Clayton Baptist Chapel Cemetery along with their son John, who had died in 1886. ⁸⁹

Kitching Elizabeth of Lidget Clayton Bradford widow died 19 April 1898 Probate Wakefield 26 July to Albert Greenwood Warpdresser and Sam Kitching woollsorter. Effects £121 10s 2d . England & Wales, National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administrations), 1858-1966

⁸⁷ Clayton Conservation Area Assessment, 2006 <http://www.bradford.gov.uk/NR/ronlyres/35F3D3BF-0C5C-48ED-8875-84D41204EC9F/0/ClaytonConservationAreaAssessmentFinal.pdf>

⁸⁸ See previous endnote on children and women

⁸⁹ Monumental Inscriptions, Clayton and Clayton Heights, Yorkshire England. British Mission Genealogical Board. Typed by the Genealogical Society, Salt Lake City, Utah. 1947. https://dcms.lds.org/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps_pid=IE105571
The church has removed a number of headstones, according to the Clayton Conservation Area Assessment (<http://www.bradford.gov.uk/NR/ronlyres/35F3D3BF-0C5C-48ED-8875-84D41204EC9F/0/ClaytonConservationAreaAssessmentFinal.pdf>)

KITCHING John.
Personal Estate £35.

4 July. The Will of John Kitching late of Lidget Clayton in the Parish of Bradford in the County of York Warehouseman who died 23 June 1890 at Lidget was proved at Wakefield by Albert Greenwood of Clayton Warp Dresser and Sam Kitching of Great Horton in the said Parish Woolsorter the Son the Executors.

England & Wales, National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administrations), 1858-1966



Clayton Baptist Church graveyard, where a large number of grave stones have been removed for aesthetic reasons. (photos courtesy of Stuart Downey of the Clayton History Group)

The stories of the Kitching children, aside from that of our great-grandmother Elizabeth Ann, are interesting for many reasons, primarily because some of them were involved in our grandfather's arrival in the United States, and so are worth elaborating here:

❖ John's and Elizabeth's son Albert Kitching married Sabina Mitchell before 1868, and censused with wife and 5 children in Clayton through 1901 and alone in 1911 with daughter Clara. He worked in worsted and then cotton mills and died in 1912 in North Bierley (about 3 miles east of Clayton). There is no indication he ever left Yorkshire.

❖ Son John died in 1886, at age 28 and was buried in the Clayton Baptist Chapel Cemetery.⁹⁰

❖ Matilda's and Lydia's stories intertwine: Lydia married Wandall Watkin, a baker, in 1885 and had 5 daughters and one son before dying in 1898; she was buried in the Clayton Baptist Church graveyard. In 1891 and again in 1901, the Watkin family was

⁹⁰ Monumental Inscriptions, Clayton and Clayton Heights, Yorkshire England. British Mission Genealogical Board. Typed by the Genealogical Society, Salt Lake City, Utah. 1947
https://dcms.lids.org/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps_pid=IE105571

living in Clayton – but in 1901, sister Matilda Kitching, was listed with the family, as a servant (probably she was keeping house and raising her sister's children).

WATKIN Lydia of Deep Lane Top Clayton Bradford (wife of Wandall Watkin) died 7 April 1898 Administration **Wakefield** 26 July to the said Wandall Watkin breadbaker Effects £127 1s. 7d.

England & Wales, National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administrations), 1858-1966

In 1903, the Watkins, plus Matilda, and minus eldest daughter Lena, emigrated to Sanford, Maine, USA where Wandall continued his work as a baker, per his death certificate. We found them in on Harrison St, Sanford in the 1910 census, with lots of mistakes in the sexes of the children, and with Matilda listed as a servant.

Harrison St	147 1/3	Watkins Wandall	Head	M	W	46	M	
	-	Mabel	Daughter	F	W	23	S	
	-	Hilda	Daughter	F	W	21	S	
	-	Myra	Daughter	F	W	19	S	
	-	John	Son	M	W	16	S	
	-	Albert	Son	M	W	14	S	
		Kitching Matilda	Servant	F	W	48	S	

1910 United States federal census

Wandall died in 1912 and left some of his estate to a nephew and some to children. Interesting that Lena was still alive and teaching school in Yorkshire but did not inherit from her father's estate.

WATKIN Wandall of The Village of Springvale Sanford York county Maine **United States of America** died 6 July 1912 Administration (with Will limited) **London** 11 September to Herbert Watkin Robinson woolsorter the attorney of Michael Watkin Hilda Watkin and Myra Watkin. Effects £368 10s.

England & Wales, National Probate Calendar (Index of Wills and Administrations), 1858-1966
We suspect that the name "Michael" was an error in Wandall's will, that Mabel, Hilda, and Myra were the only three of the children over 21 and therefore the ones who could legally inherit.

(Form R-3)

RECORD OF A DEATH.

No. of Record.

Name, *Wandall Watkin*

Place of Death, *Springvale, Me.*

Street, _____ No., _____ Ward, _____

Date of Death: Year, *1912* Month, *July* Day, *6th*

Age: Years, *49* Months, _____ Days, _____

Place of Birth, *Halifax, Eng.*

Sex, *M* Color, *W* *Wid.*

Occupation, *Baker*

Name of Father, *William Watkin*

Maiden Name of Mother, *unknown*

Birthplace of Father, *Halifax, Eng.*

Birthplace of Mother, *do*

Occupation of Father, *Baker*

Decedent was wife of _____

Widow of _____

Cause of Death, *Cancer of Stomach*

Wandall Watkin death certificate.
Maine, Death Records, 1617-
1922

Matilda stayed on to take care of the children. In 1920, we found Myra living with her cousin John F. Kitching; we don't know where Matilda was at this time. In 1930 Matilda was enumerated properly as "aunt" with three of the 6 adult Watkin children, Ida, Albert, and Myra. Matilda died in 1936 and was buried in Maine with the family ⁹¹.

Of the 6 Watkin children, only one ever married:

- In the 1940 U.S. census, Myra Watkin was living alone, age 50, working as a weaver in a worsted mill; she was the last of the Watkin children to die -- 1962 ⁹².
- Mabel/Mable died in Sanford in 1920;
- Hilda married Arthur Wightman, lived in Sanford at least through 1930 and died in 1950; Arthur remarried two years later and died in 1960 in Florida ⁹³;
- Ida, unmarried, died in 1959;
- Albert, unmarried, died in 1961 in Maine.
- Lena died in Bradford, Yorkshire in 1933; her name is inscribed on the family stone in Springvale, ME but her body, like that of Lydia and perhaps Wandall, is not buried there.

⁹¹ <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=117449378>

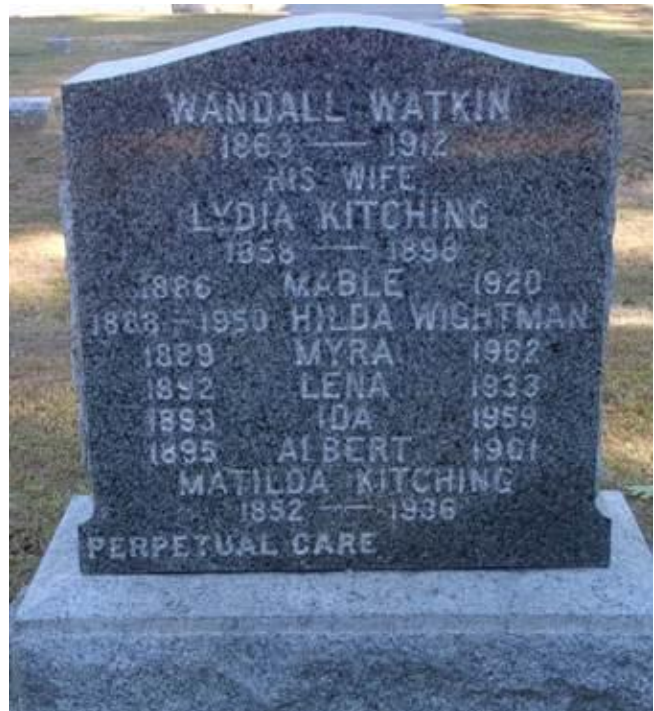
⁹² Myra phoned our home once or twice in her very late life to tell us we might inherit some money from her when she died. She was a first cousin once removed to my father. To my knowledge, we did not inherit anything.

⁹³ <http://findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=78836267>

Watkin gravestone at Riverside Cemetery,
Springvale, York County, Maine.
(Photo courtesy of Find-A-Grave ⁹⁴)

The first thing that we noticed was that Lydia was listed there -- she had died in Yorkshire before the family immigrated. The second thing was that the family is listed in order of birth instead of death, leading us to believe that the all engraving happened all at the same time.

Cemetery records tell us that Hilda bought the spacious plot in 1920, presumably when Mabel died. Both Lydia's and Wandall's names are listed on the same grave plot (actual square footage) as is Mabel's, telling us that neither is actually buried there with her. There are actual burial records in the cemetery for Mabel, Ida, Albert, Myra, Hilda, and Matilda only. We have no idea where Wandall might have been interred in 1912.



There are also four names on a stone in Clayton Baptist Church graveyard, Yorkshire: Wandall, Lydia, Lena, and Mabel. ⁹⁵ We suspect that Wandall bought that plot when Lydia died and put his own name on it before the family emigrated, assuming he would also be interred there. Perhaps Lena, who stayed in England, had both her own name and that of the sister who pre-deceased added, as well as her father's death year.

They may all have worked in one of these mills:



Old mill buildings extant in Springvale-Sanford, Maine.
Left: Mill Street, Springvale, ME. Right: River Street, Sanford, ME (Google street view 2010)

❖ Emma Kitching married Stephen Farrand, a warp dresser, in 1879; they lived in Great Horton in 1881, Clayton in 1891 with daughter Ruth (born 1881), and Bradford in

⁹⁴ <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=117449378>

⁹⁵ Monumental Inscriptions, Clayton and Clayton Heights, Yorkshire England. British Mission Genealogical Board. Typed by the Genealogical Society, Salt Lake City, Utah. 1947
https://dcms.lds.org/delivery/DeliveryManagerServlet?dps_pid=IE105571

1901. In 1903, Emma and Ruth too emigrated to Maine, travelling with her brother-in-law and children (the Watkins) and her sister Matilda Kitching. Stephen had preceded them to the U.S. in June 1903 aboard the S.S. Commonwealth (Liverpool to Boston). Here is the ship's manifest for the Farrands and Watkins in October 1903:

16

LIST OR MANIFEST OF ALIEN PASSENGERS FOR THE U. S. IMMIG.

Required by the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, under Act of Congress approved March 3, 1903, for the purpose of securing a full and complete knowledge of the immigration into the United States of all alien passengers on board of any vessel having such passengers on board upon arrival at a port of arrival.

S. S. *Columbus* sailing from *Liverpool* *Oct 1st, 1903* Arriving

NAME IN FULL	Age	Sex	Married or Single	Calling or Occupation	Able to		Nationality (Country of last permanent residence)	Race or People	Last Residence (Province, City, or Town)	Final Destination (State, City, or Town)	Whether having a ticket to such final destination	By whom was passage paid?	Whether possessed \$10, or less, here the
					Read	Write							
<i>Wendell Watkins</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Booker</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>England</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Bradford</i>	<i>Bradford</i>	<i>Y</i>		
<i>Mabel</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>Child</i>									
<i>Matilda</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>Child</i>									
<i>Myra</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>Child</i>									
<i>Ida</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>Child</i>									
<i>Albert</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>Child</i>									
<i>Emma Farrand</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Wife</i>									
<i>Ruth</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>Child</i>									
<i>Matilda Kitching</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Single</i>	<i>Housekeeper</i>									

List or Manifest of Alien Passengers for the U.S. Immigration Officer at Port of Arrival, S.S. Columbus, Liverpool to Boston, 1 October 1903, detail

❖ On the same ship as Stephen Farrand (June 1903) was John's and Elizabeth's son Sam Kitching, his wife Sarah Ann Barraclough and *their* son Charlie and wife Lily. Sam lived until 1930 (returning to Clayton to live with his sister Nancy before 1909, probably after his wife Sarah died in Maine in 1905); whereas Charlie and Lily lived in Sanford, Maine until their deaths in 1938. Their children also stayed in the U.S.

Stephen Farrand's sponsor in the U.S. was Sam's son John Francis Kitching in Sanford, Maine, who had shipped out to the U.S. in March of 1897 on the Germania (Liverpool to NY), headed for Philadelphia, PA (no person's name was needed on that manifest), and was listed as an "overlooker"⁹⁶. He was married in Sanford, Maine in November 1899 and living there in 1900 with his wife, Ethel Murdoch, and Ethel's parents and sister. The Murdocks had arrived in the U.S. in 1897 and 1898.

Stephen Farrand died of heart failure in Sanford Maine in 1904 and their daughter Ruth in 1905 of typhoid fever. In June 1909, Emma returned to visit in England until the

⁹⁶ Overlooker: Usually male. Supervises workforce and keeps machinery running. "Textile Voices - Mill Life This Century", Bradford Libraries & Information Service, 1989

following September when she returned to the U.S., naming her “friend John F. Kitching” as her contact in the US. In 1910, the U.S. census recorded Emma living with her nephew John F. Kitching and his two sons, Harry and Norman in Sanford, Maine, along with boarder Lillian Hanson ⁹⁷, who had arrived in the U.S. from England in 1904. She returned to Yorkshire for good in November 1910, accompanied by her niece (Annie Craven Brooke) who had recently been widowed. We found a voter record for her in Clayton in 1915 and 1919, and Emma died in May 1922 in North Bierley, Yorkshire, leaving her estate to Joe Craven and Fred Kitching (nephews), stonemasons, £519.

In 1920, John F. Kitching was listed as head-of-household, with sons Harry and Norman, as well as boarders Myra and Harry or Henry C. Watkin ⁹⁸ and (now) housekeeper Lillian (Lily Ann) Hanson. No mention of Matilda in this census year.

So by the time the 1930 and 1940 censuses were collected, there were still several households of Kitchings in the U.S., by then, not all in Maine. The take-home lesson here is that a whole passel of Kitchings came to the U.S. in the late 1800’s and early 1900’s, probably following the deaths of parents John and Elizabeth, the latter in March of 1903. They obviously lived nearby one another, helped each other survive the deaths of young mothers, and lived together as they aged.

Why all this detail on this side of the family? It is clear that when Alfred Craven arrived in the U.S. (assuming he actually *went* to Maine in 1905), he wasn’t sailing off into nowhere by himself. He landed in the midst of a huge contingent of Yorkshire migrant mill workers, possibly folks he had known in Horton, and members of his mother’s family.

By the 1890’s foreign tariffs to protect emerging industry in the United States and Germany, both key export markets for Yorkshire, cut into the worsted and silk trade....The “infamous” McKinley tariff in 1890...cut in half worsted and silk imports into the United States...a long-term regional crisis of industrial depression in the Yorkshire worsted and silk trades that created the conditions for transatlantic labor migration. Large numbers of Lancashire cotton textile workers and Yorkshire worsted workers had already left their districts for the United States in the late 1860’s.

Although quantitative measurements indicate that English, Scots, and Welsh people arrived in the United States in significant numbers prior to 1850, the peak periods of English migration occurred between 1851 and 1913....Between 1906 and 1911 British immigration shifted away from the United States to British North America.....Australia and New Zealand. ⁹⁹

❖ Back in Yorkshire, Nancy Kitching lived at home with her parents, then we lost track of her until 1911, when the British census enumerated her, unmarried and head-of-

⁹⁷ An Emma Hanson (28) had been a live-in servant of Stephen Farrand’s father while he was living in Wyke in 1881. Another Hanson, Esther Ann (30) was a live-in servant of Stephen’s brother Fred in Wyke in 1901. We suspect that Lily Ann (45 in 1910) was a member of this family which had served and lived with the Farrands for decades.

⁹⁸ We are not sure who this was? Possibly Albert. On his 1917 draft card, he wrote that he was the support of one sister, and we found no other census record for him in that year.

⁹⁹ The Yankee Yorkshireman – Migration Lived and Imagined; Mary H. Blewett, University of Illinois Press, 2009

household, in Clayton with her brother Sam, who had returned from Maine after 1905. There is no evidence that Nancy travelled to the US at any time in her life. She worked as a charwoman, and died in 1939, leaving her effects of £1233 to two of her British nephews.

- **Elizabeth Anne Kitching** (1847 – January 1922) married **Zechariah Craven** (February 1846 – January 1912) in December 1868.

We've seen that Elizabeth Anne was working in the mills by the time she was 14. She married in 1868, and she and Zechariah had their first son who lived to adulthood, Arthur in 1871. Our grandfather, Alfred, was the next-born, in 1873.

Zechariah Craven	Head	Mar	25	Staff Warhouseman
Elizabeth Anne Craven	Wife	do	24	House Duties
Arthur Craven	Son	do	1	

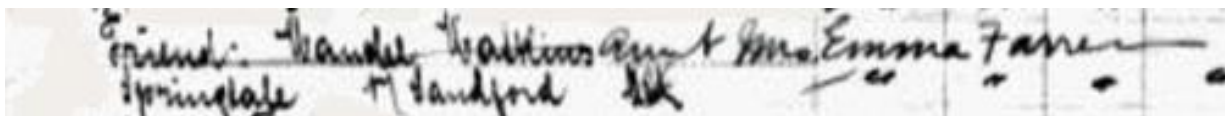
Portion of 1871 census page for 18 Paradise Green, Great Horton, Bradford, Yorkshire, England

The remainder of her story is above, in the Craven section.

- **Alfred Craven** (1873-1929) married **Jane Brook** (1878-1955)
- **Frank Tempest Craven** (1914 – 1962)

Alfred, Jane, and Frank Craven in the USA

Alfred emigrated in 1905, arriving in the USA April 21, 1905 aboard the S. S. Saxonia (Liverpool to Boston). The ship's passenger manifest listed him as a "warp dresser" ¹⁰⁰ and his destination as Springvale-Sanford, Maine". The people he named in the U.S. as friends or relatives were "friend Wandel Watkins and Aunt Mrs. Emma Farrand", his mother's sister Emma Kitching Farrand, who had emigrated before him and his Aunt Lydia Kitching Watkin's widower. As we have seen, above, he had quite a few other Kitching relatives in Maine as well.



List or Manifest of Alien Passengers for the U.S. Immigration Officer at Port of Arrival, S.S. Saxonia, Liverpool to Boston, 21 April 1905, detail

Following the Civil War, Sanford developed into a textile manufacturing center, connected to markets by the Portland and Rochester Railroad. Factories were built at both Springvale and Sanford villages. Products included cotton and woolen goods, carpets, shoes and lumber.

In 1867, British-born Thomas Goodall established the Goodall Mills at Sanford.... His factory beside the Mousam River first manufactured carriage robes and blankets. It would expand to make mohair plush for upholstering railroad seats, carpets, draperies, auto fabrics, military uniform fabric and Palm Beach fabric for summer suits. The company's textiles were known for brilliant and fast colors, and found buyers worldwide. From 1880 to 1910, the mill town's population swelled from 2,700 to over 9,000, some living in houses built by the company and sold to workers at cost. ¹⁰¹

Skilled textile workers were attracted to Sanford from the woolen centers of England, the French-speaking provinces of Canada, and from other foreign countries. ¹⁰²

In October 1906, Alfred's brother-in-law arrived in the US citing Alfred in Sanford, Maine as his contact, so this suggests that Alfred actually *might* have stayed in Maine for a

¹⁰⁰ Draws warp yarn through loom parts to arrange warp for weaving specified pattern, following pattern chart: Reads pattern chart to determine information, such as type warp to be drawn, number of harness frames, and type of reed required for pattern. Positions warp, harness frames, drop wires, and reed on or in proximity of drawing-in frame or loom to facilitate drawing-in process. Selects warp yarn according to lease, color, and sequence indicated by pattern chart. Pulls yarn through drop wires, heddle eyes, and reed dents, using reed hook. May repair warp yarn on loom when numerous threads are broken May be handed warp yarn by coworker, during drawing-in process. May be designated according to type of loom on which drawing-in is performed, as Drawer-In, Dobby Loom (textile); Drawer-In, Jacquard Loom (textile); Drawer-In, Plain Loom (textile).

<http://www.occupationalinfo.org/68/683684014.html>

¹⁰¹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sanford,_Maine

¹⁰² History Of Sanford-Springvale

http://www.sanfordmaine.org/index.asp?Type=B_BASIC&SEC={6247E9B7-8F42-4658-8EFB-40972E9C27A5}

while. However, his petition for naturalization in 1910 cited him as arriving in the US on April 21, 1905 and *living in Rhode Island* since April 25, 1905. Also his papers of intention for becoming a U.S. citizen in late June of 1905 placed him in North Providence. So it seems more certain that he went directly to R.I. to begin work at the Greystone mill, or at one of the mills in the Greystone area -- Greystone itself did not commence operations until 1906.

The economic situation in Bradford was severely depressed, causing many mill workers to leave for the U.S., Canada, or other British countries. One of Zechariah's cousins, Sarah Craven Midgley (paternal cousin through Joshua's brother Isaac), and her family had left for Massachusetts in 1886, and as we have seen, the Kitchings began immigrating to Maine in the late 1890's.

Alfred, as well as Thomas Brook, may have been recruited from England to work in the U.S. This was especially true in the case of the Greystone Mill in Rhode Island, where Harrison Benn personally invited families to emigrate. Good working conditions, a manufactured Yorkshire village, and good wages were undoubtedly promised the migrants.

Elisha [Campbell], sold the [Greystone] site and the building, as a storehouse, to Joseph Benn and Company in 1904....The Joseph Benn Company of Bradford, England, manufacturers-of mohair and alpaca, planned to relocate here, to escape the heavy British import taxes on wool. They spent over two and one-half million dollars establishing a model industrial community with a new mill, mill housing, a social club and the White Hall Building, where an auditorium, shops and quarters for overseers were located. Greystone became a community of over 1500 people, many recruited from Lancashire and Yorkshire to work as mill hands and wool sorters. The village is intact and is an excellent example of an early 20th-century company-owned industrial village. ¹⁰³

Harrison Benn, head of Joseph Benn Ltd. of Great Horton, Bradford, began to rebuild the decayed Rhode Island mill village of Greystone in the town of North Providence....Benn intended to manufacture English-style worsteds: "the same goods made in our mills at Bradford, England". Greystone and the surrounding mill villages of Esmond, Graniteville, Centredale, and Georgiaville, clustered along the Woonasquatucket River that flowed eastward toward Providence harbor.....

...the Benn operation in Greystone sought a niche in black mohair and alpaca coat linings,... Once built, the Greystone Mill produced fine alpaca and mohair linings for custom-made men's coats,The initial complex for the village featured fifty semidetached rental cottages for 100 operative families, but the company expected to hire more than a thousand workers and quickly built wooden, Bradford-style back-to-back tenements....

In February 1906 Harrison Benn personally supervised the starting up of mill operations, delayed for months by his insistence on importing English machinery. Benn used new textile machinery but insisted that it all be run in the Bradford mills to qualify as lower-taxed used machinery for importation into the United States....An initial contingent of twenty-nine Yorkshire men and women had arrived in the summer of 1904 to help set up operations. Three experienced wool sorters trained local men in English methods for judging color and texture in imported alpaca and mohair. They favored Yorkshire immigrants. No American supplies would be used in production, even to the soap for scouring dirt from the fleeces.....It is doubtful that Yorkshire workers who came to Greystone from Bradford had

¹⁰³ Historic and Architectural Resources of North Providence, Rhode Island: A Preliminary Report, Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission, April 1978

http://www.preservation.ri.gov/pdfs_zips_downloads/survey_pdfs/north_providence.pdf

ever worked in such a setting. Benn had constructed for his own purposes an idealized version of a Yorkshire mill village.....

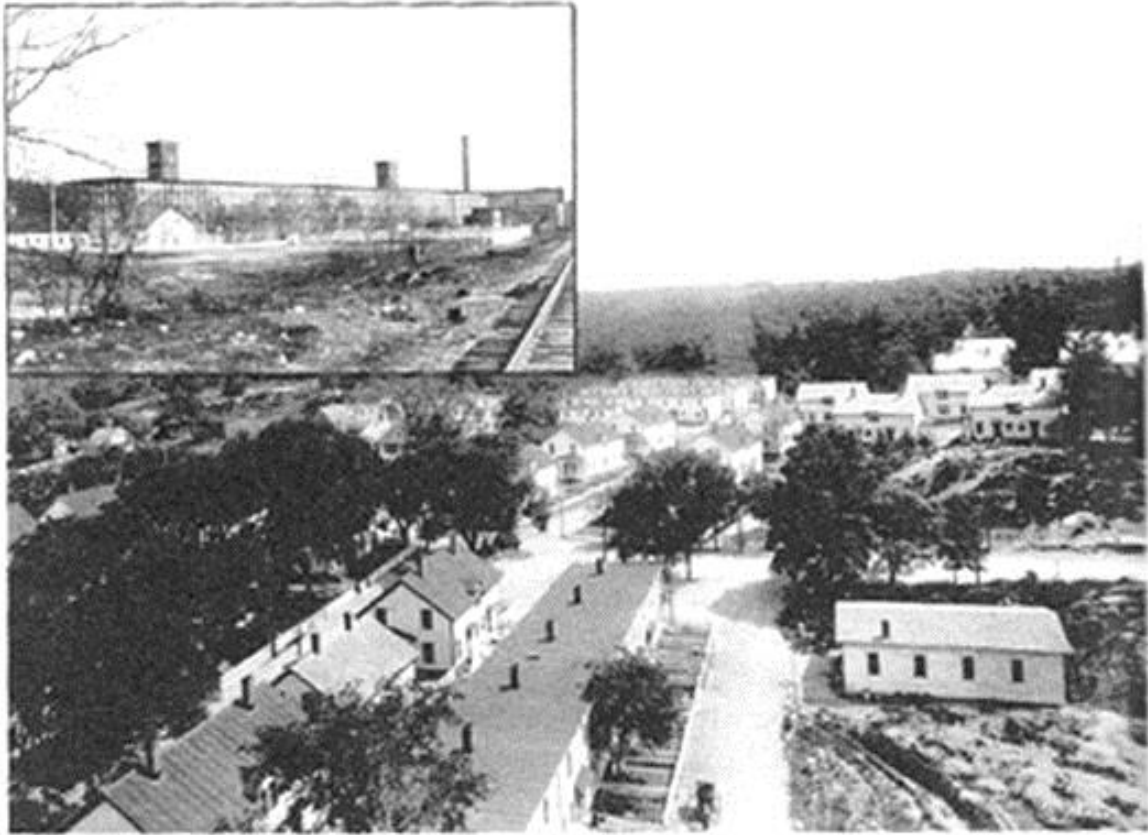


Figure 2. Greystone Village, North Providence, Rhode Island, n.d., courtesy the Rhode Island Historical Society. Inset: The Greystone Mill, 1925, courtesy of Sam Smith and Portia Thompson. Thanks to Bruce Lepore.

Benn carefully avoided American anticontract labor laws by personally recruiting a workforce, family by family, in Bradford.... After worsted production began, the village grew quickly as the company laid out a pattern of streets, one named Beckside Road after the Benn mill in Great Horton, Bradford. Hundreds of dwellings were built, provided with both running water and electric light by the mill. Most were multiple-family attached rowhouses with a few single and semi-detached or double residences. A large, very utilitarian boardinghouse provided housing for single male and female workers.... Greystone itself was overwhelmingly populated with English-born people who worked in the local worsted mill....Of the total population of Greystone village in 1910, which was 842 people living in 166 households, the English-born represented well over three-fourths or 84 percent of the residents.The village was indeed an enclave of English immigrants (no doubt from Yorkshire) and their immediate families. ¹⁰⁴

According to an article written by Harrison Benn, mill owner in Yorkshire and Rhode Island, Alfred may have [initially at least] been able to save more in the U.S. than he would have been *making* in Yorkshire – *assuming* he had a job at all in Yorkshire.

¹⁰⁴ The Yankee Yorkshireman – Migration Lived and Imagined; Mary H. Blewett, University of Illinois Press, 2009

However, as soon as his R.I. mill became operational in 1906, Benn began cutting wages and changing working condition in order to undercut New England competitors, prompting labor strikes at Greystone as early as 1906 and 1907. He wrote such articles as the one below, to lobby Congress for the preservation of high protective tariffs on American-made worsted, and NOT necessarily to lure new workers to immigrate. He warned in 1911 that he would close his R.I. mill if tariff reductions in the Underwood Bill became law. But he was also not above using a clumsy hoax in the form of a dialect letter to the “Yorkshire Factory Times” about how fine the conditions and pay were at Greystone to bring more workers to R.I. ¹⁰⁵

Which is the better off? --- Cost of living a little cheaper in England but wages less than half of the American scale – Mr. Harrison Benn, owner of woolen mills in England and also in Rhode Island, and therefore well informed on the subject of cost of living and wages in both countries, has written the following letter:

....As chairman of a company with mills in Clayton and Bradford, England, and president of a corporation with mills in Greystone, near Providence, Rhode Island, America, I am in a practical position to weigh the advantages and disadvantages of Free-Trade and Protection. The English and American mills comb, spin, and weave exactly the same classes of wool, alpaca, and mohair, and the same qualities of yarns and cloth are interchangeable. The machinery in all the mills are identically the same. **Many of the work-people at Greystone worked in our Bradford mills.** At Clayton and Greystone are cooperative stores managed entirely by the workingmen, and it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to obtain fairer conditions for comparing the cost of living in two countries.....

...I have ascertained the quantities of the ... “every-day necessary articles of food” consumed by families, ranging from two to thirteen persons, and find the average cost to each Greystonian is 3 ¼ d. more per week than the Clayonian. A family of five persons will jointly have to earn 16 ¼ d. more per week to be equal to a Clayonian.

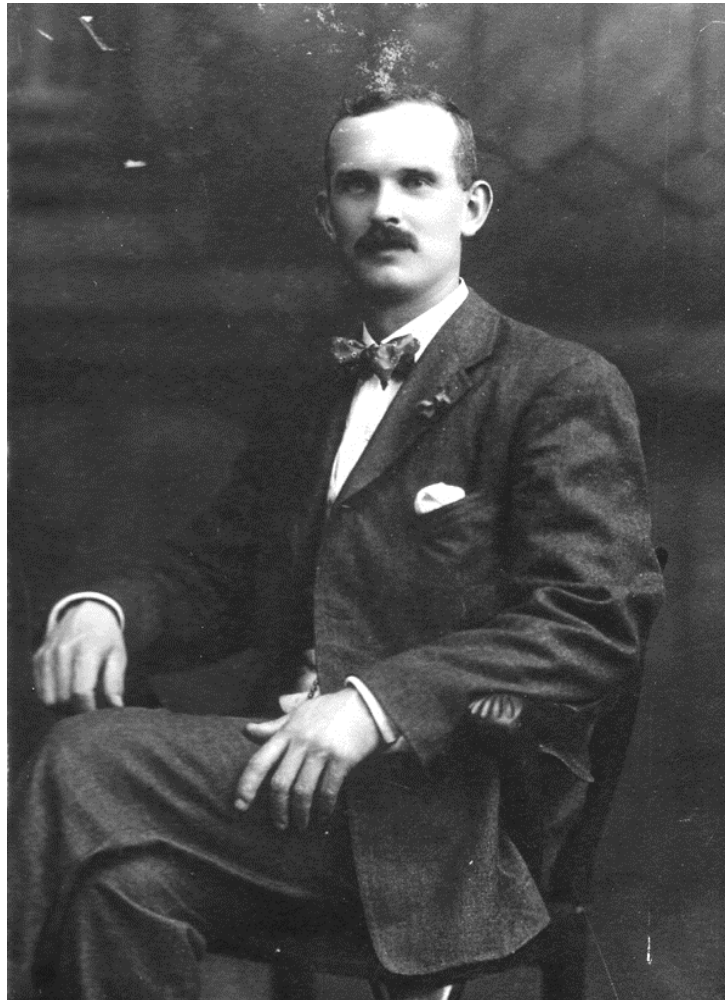
Having arrived at the cost of living, as shown above, I give below the wages paid at Clayton for 55 ½ hours per week and at Greystone for 56 hours.

	Clayton, England.		Greystone, Rhode Island.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Woolsorters (day work) per week	32	0	66	8
Men box-minders	17	6	33	4
Noble comb-minders	20	0	39	7
Can gill-minders	12	6	29	2
Drawers	12	6	29	2
Rovers	11	0	29	2
Spinning overlookers	30	0	62	6
Girl spinners (according to number of spindles).....	11	3	23	6
Doffers	9	0	18	9
Girl twistors	11	0	29	2
Girl warpers	13	0	33	4
Weavers	15	10	46	9
Weaving overlookers	36	0	66	8
Joiners	31	10	62	6
Mechanics	30	0	62	6
Stokers	25	0	50	0

When the extra cost of living is taken into consideration with the high wages received, can the Greystone workingmen's oft-repeated assertion be questioned, viz. **—that they can “save more in America than they could earn in England”?**....

¹⁰⁵ The Yankee Yorkshireman – Migration Lived and Imagined. Mary H. Blewett, University of Illinois Press, 2009, Pages 68-70.

I know it is most difficult for anyone who has not visited the States to realize how well off the working classes are out there. A family who lived in very straightened circumstances in Bradford went to America, and at Greystone mills, earned £17 9s. 4d per week. I have never I have never known a workingman return to live in England except for family reasons, poor health, homesickness, or through being a wastrel. Even then, I doubt if a percent return....¹⁰⁶



Alfred Craven (1873-1929). Presumably taken in 1909 at the time of his marriage.

Jane Brook came to the US in April 1906 aboard the ship “Saxonia”, with her US contact brother Thomas in “Greystone, Centerdale, R.I.” At that time, she listed her occupation as “woolen weaver”.

¹⁰⁶ Harrison Benn, Becksides Mills, Great Horton, Bradford, American Economist, October 4, 1912; The Tariff review, Volumes 49-50; American Tariff League
http://books.google.com/books?id=SnnnAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA541&lpg=PA541&dq=woolen+mills+Horton+Yorkshire+England+Clayton&source=bl&ots=cbwg9HK28w&sig=tePAB6-W8_KozQzM8FeJAXaXphw&hl=en&ei=DnEITMyQIIOC8gblozPDw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=3&ved=0CCIQ6AEwAg#v=onepage&q=woolen%20mills%20Horton%20Yorkshire%20England%20Clayton&f=false

LIST OR MANIFEST OF ALIEN PASSENGERS FOR THE U. S. IMMIGRATION OFFICER AT PORT OF ARRIVAL.

Required by the regulations of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor of the United States, under Act of Congress approved March 3, 1903, to be delivered to the U. S. Immigration Officer by the Commanding Officer of any vessel having such passengers on board upon arrival at a port in the United States.

S.S. *Saxonia* sailing from *Liverpool* April 17th 1906, arriving at Port of *Boston* April 26, 1906

No.	NAME IN FULL		Age	Sex	*Color or Description	Date of Birth	Nationality	Place of Birth	Last Permanent Residence	The name and complete address of nearest relative or friend in country whence alien came.	Final Destination
	Family Name	Given Name									
1	Brook	Jane	1841	F	English	England	England	England	England	Thomas Brook, 17 Southfield, Brighton, S. England	England
2	Brook	Annie	1841	F	English	England	England	England	England	Thomas Brook, 17 Southfield, Brighton, S. England	England
3	Brook	Charles	1841	M	English	England	England	England	England	Thomas Brook, 17 Southfield, Brighton, S. England	England

List or Manifest of Alien Passengers for the U.S. Immigration Officer at Port of Arrival, S.S. Saxonia, Liverpool to Boston, April 26, 1906, detail

Was Jane just visiting the US? Or moving here in 1906? We suspect that the 1906 trip was a visit and not an immigration because she listed 1907 as her immigration date on the 1910 census record. We also do not know how long Jane was in R.I. before returning to England because we have not located her U.S.-to-England steamship passenger manifest.

In September 1907, Jane once again arrived in the U.S. (her mother had died in March 1907), probably with an intent to stay, and on this passenger manifest, she was listed as a “domestic”. Her contact in the U.S. was again Thomas, but this time she listed him as living in Graniteville, R.I., which was within easy walking distances of Greystone housing. Did she live with her brother and sister-in-law a block from the Greystone mill? Or did she live elsewhere, the dormitories for instance, or as a boarder? Thomas Brook possibly already worked for Benn and lived in company housing. Undoubtedly Jane’s first job in the U.S. was in one of the local mills, probably Greystone.

On the 1907 ship’s manifest, she was listed on a line adjacent Alfred’s sister Annie Craven Brooke and toddler Charles Brooke ¹⁰⁷, her future sister-in-law and nephew.

NAME IN FULL		Age	Sex	*Color or Description	Date of Birth	Nationality	Place of Birth	Last Permanent Residence		The name and complete address of nearest relative or friend in country whence alien came.	Final Destination	
Family Name	Given Name							Country	City or Town		Name	City or Town
Brook	Jane	1841	F	English	England	England	England	England	Thomas Brook, 17 Southfield, Brighton, S. England	England	England	
Brooke	Annie	1841	F	English	England	England	England	England	Thomas Brook, 17 Southfield, Brighton, S. England	England	England	
Brooke	Charles	1841	M	English	England	England	England	England	Thomas Brook, 17 Southfield, Brighton, S. England	England	England	

List or Manifest of Alien Passengers for the U.S. Immigration Officer at Port of Arrival, S.S. Saxonia, Liverpool to Boston, September 17, 1907, detail

We tend to think that, because they were listed on adjacent lines, they might have been travelling together. So we needed to ask whether Jane already *knew* Annie Craven Brooke? Were Alfred Craven and Jane Brook acquainted or even engaged before they left England? The families probably lived within a short walk of one another in Horton.

¹⁰⁷ The Brook family (no E) is our paternal grandmother’s family. The Brooke’s (with an E) were the family into which Alfred’s sister Annie married, and it mis-spelled without an “e” in this passenger manifest. As we followed Annie’s family in the US, it was variously mis-spelled Brook and Brooks.

They may have worked side-by-side in one of the area's many mills or worshipped together in the parish, non-conformist church, or meeting house. There is ample reason to believe that the Cravens and the Brooks may have been acquainted with one other, living as they did about 0.3 miles apart (Lidget Lane to Livingstone St.).

However, the 1.5- or 3-year lag between Jane's first arrival, or even her second arrival and her marriage in March 1909 doesn't support the idea that she and Alfred were engaged in England. Jane may not have been traveling with Annie Craven Brooke, her future sister-in-law, but rather their surnames may simply have appeared on adjacent lines on the ship's manifest page, which was in alphabetical order.

We have also tended to believe that Jane stayed in Rhode Island from 1907 to 1909, and yet her 1921 passport application claimed she lived continuously in R.I. from 1908 to 1918.

One way or another, Alfred and Jane met in Greystone. And were married in North Providence, R.I. on March 20, 1909 by Rev. John Singleton, pastor of the Primitive Methodist Church in Greystone ¹⁰⁸. Most likely, the ceremony took place at that church.

¹⁰⁸ Primitive Methodist was a group Alfred and Jane would have recognized. It might even have been the church in which their families worshipped in Great Horton:

Great Horton was a centre for dissenting religion, despite a chapel of ease to Bradford Parish church (the Old Bell Chapel) being erected in the village in 1806. The large Methodist Church building of 1814 (rebuilt in 1862) replaced a chapel built in 1766, the first place of worship in Great Horton. Other dissenting places of worship included a Primitive Methodist chapel (1825, since demolished), and a Wesleyan Reform Chapel (1851, later the Congregationalist and then United Reform Church). The Parish Church of St John the Evangelist was built in 1871, replacing the Old Bell Chapel and making Great Horton a parish in its own right. Each place of worship had its own Sunday school and week day school

<http://www.bradford.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/B9A559B8-B1B1-46DE-B7A4-7D79E6165E40/0/GreatHortonConservationAreaAssessment.pdf>

see also https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Primitive_Methodism

Alfred's and Jane's marriage certificate
(Incorrectly cited is Jane's birthplace)

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND & PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

COPY OF CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE

FULL NAME OF GROOM	DATE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH
Alfred Craven	XXXXXXXXXX	England
NAME OF BRIDE	DATE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH
Jane Brook	XXXXXXXXXX	Ireland
MAIDEN NAME OF BRIDE (if different)	PLACE OF MARRIAGE	
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	North Providence	Rhode Island
DATE OF MARRIAGE	BOOK & PAGE NUMBER	FILING DATE: FOR YEAR ENDING
March 20, 1909	Vol. 1909, p. 158	December 31, 1909
RESIDENCE OF GROOM	Greystone	
RESIDENCE OF BRIDE	Greystone	
AGE OF GROOM	35	
AGE OF BRIDE	30	
COLOR OF GROOM	White	
COLOR OF BRIDE	White	
OCCUPATION OF GROOM	Beamer	
PARENTS OF GROOM	Zachariah & Elizabeth Craven	
PARENTS OF BRIDE	Isaac & Sarah A. Brook	
NUMBER OF MARRIAGE	GROOM (1 st) BRIDE (1 st)	
NAME & OFFICE STATION OF PERSON BY WHOM MARRIED	Reverend John Singleton, Primitive Methodist	
WITNESSES	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	

I hereby certify that this is a true and exact copy of the document officially registered and placed on file in the issuing office.

Issuing Office: Rhode Island State Archives Date of Issuance: August 6, 2010

Signature of Registrar: *[Signature]*

This copy valid only with raised seal and signature of registrar

State Archives Form VS-18a (1/2009)



The Primitive Methodist Church, 1 Oakleigh Avenue, North Providence (Greystone), Rhode Island.¹⁰⁹ The church was built in 1904: A 1-story, rectangular church building with a 3-part steeple tower with a weather vane, remodeled in more- or- less Federal style in 1926. The addition dates from 1934.¹¹⁰

¹⁰⁹ http://www.projo.com/projohomes/neighborhood/slideshow/2010/greystone/pages/GREYSTONE_2_GO.htm

¹¹⁰ http://www.preservation.ri.gov/pdfs_downloads/survey_pdfs/north_providence.pdf

The 1910 federal and 1915 Rhode Island State censuses both documented the couple living at 5 Langsberries Avenue in North Providence, a short street, one-tenth of a mile from the Greystone Mill. In 1910, both Alfred and Jane were employed in the woolen mill, as a beamer and weaver, respectively. ¹¹¹

Name	Relation	Sex	Race	Marital S	Years Ma	Children	Birthpla	Father's	Mother's	Immigra	Naturali	Speaks E	Occupat	Industry
Craven, Alfred	Head	M	W	36	M	1	Eng - English	Eng - English	Eng - English	1875	Pa	English	Steamer	Woolen Mill
Craven, Jane	Wife	F	W	22	M	1	Eng - English	Eng - English	Eng - English	1897		English	Weaver	Woolen Mill

Portion of 1910 U.S. federal census for Alfred and Jane Craven

Craven, Alfred	Head	m	w	41	England	England	37	England	ms	Wool Beamer	Woolen Mill	w.
Craven, Jane	Wife	f	w	26	England	England	35	England		none		
Craven, Frank T.	Son	m	w	15	U.S.	England	39	England		none		

Portion of 1915 Rhode Island state census page for Alfred, Jane, and Frank Craven



LANGSBERRIES AND LARCHMONT AVENUES Row Houses 1904-1910:

Two streets, no more than two blocks long each lined with several blocks of 10-unit, 2-story row houses lining both sides of the street. Each unit is two bays wide with separate entrances with simple bracketed doorways. They were built to house mill hands and wool sorters, according to the 1910 city directory. This picture of Langsberries, 1908. ¹¹²

¹¹¹ For more about Greystone, see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greystone_Historic_District and https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greystone_Mill_Historic_District

¹¹² http://www.preservation.ri.gov/pdfs_downloads/survey_pdfs/north_providence.pdf



The 700'-long Greystone Mill, along the Woonasquatucket River in North Providence, R.I., renovated in recent years into upscale apartments. ¹¹³

In historical accounts of this era, it is frequently stressed that experienced mill workers were recruited from England to work in the US. This was especially true in the case of the Greystone Mill in Rhode Island, where Harrison Benn personally invited families to emigrate. Thomas, Alfred, and Leonard Brooke (and many others) were enticed to start new lives in the New World, most likely because, as we read in the tariff article written by one of the Benn brothers, above: they could “save more in America than they could earn in England”. We have no reason to believe, however, that any of our family came specifically to Rhode Island to work in this particular mill. Although Alfred coming directly to the area in 1905 points to that conclusion.

Occasionally one or more of them made the voyage home to visit:


- Jane in 1907 and again in 1949;
- Leonard Brooke in 1909;
- Thomas Brook in 1924 and his wife and two children in 1911;
- Alfred in 1912 -- returning the same month Zechariah died and so probably because his father was ill or had just died. The passenger manifest recognized Alfred's citizenship, but we have not found a passport application;
- Jane and Frank in 1921 (Elizabeth Kitching Craven died in January 1922 so perhaps because she was ill);
- Thomas in 1924 (per passport application).

And in 1910, both Alfred and his brother-in-law Thomas Brook petitioned for U.S. citizenship.

¹¹³ <http://www.greystonelofts.com/amenities.html>

By 1910 English-born immigrants living in Greystone could have become naturalized citizens, if they had filed their papers as a declaration of intent, waited five years, and then filed a petition for naturalization..... The filing of first papers was indicated in the census by the mark "PA"... in the 1910 census..... Even if British-born men became U.S. citizens, they did not cease to be British subjects. They would have to formally renounce their allegiance in a declaration of alienage before British authorities. The rights of dual citizenship were valuable to English men if they chose to return to Yorkshire with their families. ¹¹⁴

Alfred had filed his intention on June 24, 1905,



State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

PROVIDENCE, SC. SUPREME COURT,—COMMON PLEAS DIVISION,
Clerk's Office.

Be it Remembered, That on the 24th day of June
Anno Domini, one thousand nine hundred and five

Alfred Craven

personally appeared before Walter S. Reynolds, Clerk of the Common Pleas Division of the Supreme Court, within and for the County of Providence, in the State aforesaid, being a Court of Record, and on oath made the following declaration :

I, Alfred Craven of North Providence in the County of Providence and State aforesaid, on oath declare that it is *BONA-FIDE* my intention to become a

CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES,

and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, State or sovereignty whatever, and particularly to Edward VII King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of whom I am a subject; so help me God.

(sgd.) Alfred Craven

Subscribed and sworn to before me,
[Sgd.] Walter S. Reynolds Clerk.


State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

PROVIDENCE, SC. Supreme Court,—Common Pleas Division,
Clerk's Office.

I Certify that the above is a true copy of the Record of the Intention of Naturalization of Alfred Craven as appears of Record in this Office.

In attestation whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of said Division of said Court, at Providence, this 24th day of June A. D. 1905 .

Walter S. Reynolds Clerk.



¹¹⁴ The Yankee Yorkshireman – Migration Lived and Imagined. Mary H. Blewett, University of Illinois Press, 2009, Page 67-68.

and his 1910 census record had the “PA” mark (none was shown for wives, only heads of households). His petition for naturalization, below, was made a month after the 1910 census had been collected:

ORIGINAL 65

No. 1965

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Department of Commerce and Labor
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
DIVISION OF NATURALIZATION

PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT of the District of Columbia

In the matter of the petition of Alfred Brown to be admitted a citizen of the United States of America.

To the District of Columbia, of the County of Middle Islands.

The petitioner of the age of Alfred Brown respectfully sheweth:

First, My full name is Alfred Brown.

Second, My place of residence is number 101 Langhorne Ave. Langhorne Pa. and also at 1010 Connecticut

City of Philadelphia State of Pennsylvania.

Third, My occupation is Business.

Fourth, I was born on the 23 day of April, anno Domini 1870, at Bristol, England.

Fifth, I resided in the United States from London, England on or about the 11 day of April.

sixth, I am 28 years of age, and arrived at the port of London, Maine in the United States on the 11 day of April, anno Domini 1891.

seventh, I have no wife, N. S. in the State of N. S. County of N. S. City of N. S. State of N. S.

eighth, I am married, My wife's name is Anna Brown. She was born

on 10 day of January, anno Domini 1875 and her name is Stephen M. Connors N. S. I have one child.

and the same date and place of birth, and parental consent of each of said children of the petitioner.

I declare, I am not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons tending disorder in organized government. I am not a participant nor a holder in the practice of polygamy. I am attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and it is my intention to become citizen of the United States and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to the Emperor of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, of which at this time I am a subject, and it is my intention to reside permanently in the United States.

I am able to speak the English language.

I have resided continuously in the United States of America for a term of five years at least immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since

the 23 day of April, anno Domini 1891, and in the County of Middle Islands for one year at least

preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since the 23 day of April, anno Domini 1911.

Therefore, I have not heretofore made petition for citizenship in any court.

I am a person of good moral character, and of good reputation for citizenship to wit, since the 23 day of April, anno Domini 1911, and the

same was sworn to by the said Court, for the following reasons, to wit, cause, fact:

and the cause of each said fact has either been sworn or returned.

Attached hereto and made a part of this petition are my declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States and the certificate from the Department of Commerce and Labor acquired by me. Therefore your petitioner prays that he may be admitted a citizen of the United States of America.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21 day of May, anno Domini 1911.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21 day of May, anno Domini 1911.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21 day of May, anno Domini 1911.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21 day of May, anno Domini 1911.

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Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21 day of May, anno Domini 1911</

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF
Alfred Brown } Filed *May 21, 1900*
 TO BE ADMITTED A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

MEMORANDUM OF CONTINUANCES

REASONS FOR CONTINUANCE

Continued from _____ 19_____
 to _____ 19_____
 Continued from _____ 19_____
 to _____ 19_____

NAMES OF SUBSTITUTED WITNESSES

_____, occupation _____, residing at _____
 _____, occupation _____, residing at _____

ORDER OF COURT DENYING PETITION

Upon consideration of the petition of _____ and the motion of _____
 for the _____ District of _____ United States Attorney _____
 day of _____ 19_____, it appearing that _____ in open Court that _____

THE SAID PETITION IS HEREBY DENIED.

Petitioner _____
 Wife's age _____
 Height *5 ft. 9 in.*
 Color *White*
 Complexion *[Fair] - Dark*
 Color of eyes *Blue-gray*
 Color of hair *Dark brown*
 Distinguishing marks _____
 Address _____

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

I hereby declare, on oath, that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to _____ the _____
 of which I have heretofore been a _____
 I further renounce the title of _____ an order of nobility, which I have heretofore held;
 that I will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States of America against all enemies foreign and domestic; and that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same.

Alfred Brown
 Subscribed and sworn to before me, in open Court, and the seal of the Court affixed this *21* day of *Sept.* A. D. 19*00*
Thomas H. Brown Clerk

ORDER OF COURT ADMITTING PETITIONER

Upon consideration of the petition of *Alfred Brown* and affidavits in support thereof, and further testimony taken in open Court, it is ordered that the said petitioner, who has taken the oath required by law, he, and hereby is, admitted to become a citizen of the United States of America, this *21* day of *Sept.* A. D. 19*00*.

(It is further ordered, upon consideration of the petition of the said _____ that his name be, and hereby is, changed to _____ under authority of the provisions of section 6 of an act entitled "An Act to establish a Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, and to provide for a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States," approved June 20, 1900.)

By the Court: *Alfred Brown, Jr.*

Certificate of Naturalization, No. *42973*, issued on the *21* day of *Sept.* A. D. 19*00*.

[LOCAL OFFICIALS FOLLOWING LINE: MARSHALLS AND DEPUTIES OCCURRING AFTER PETITIONERS AND BEFORE NATURALIZATION.]

Alfred Craven's 1910 petition for U.S. citizenship

Alfred's petition was granted in September of that year.

Family name Craven	Given name or names Alfred
Address 5 Langburie Ave., Creystone	
Certificate no. (or vol. and page) Vol.9 P-65 C-150673	Title and location of court U.S.Circuit,Prov.
Country of birth or allegiance Bradford,England	When born (or age) Apr. 25,1873
Date and port of arrival in U. S. Apr.21,1905 Boston,Mass.	Date of naturalization sept. 21,1910
Names and addresses of witnesses John W. Hussey, 263 Mineral Spring Ave., Centredale Luke Armitage, Fruit Hill, N.Providence	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, Immigration and Naturalization Service. Form No. 1-IP. 14-3202	

Rhode Island, Indexes to Naturalization Records, 1890-1992

We have not been able to find any naturalization documents for Jane, but both her 1921 passport application, the passenger list in 1921, and a 1949 passenger manifest said she had naturalized in "in 1912 by marriage" or in 1915.

Thomas Brook had filed his intention in 1907, and his 1910 census record also had the "PA"; he made his petition in June 1910 and it was awarded in September of that year. We do not know if Alfred or Thomas declared their "alienage" before British authorities or retained dual citizenship. We DO know they both remained in the U.S until their deaths.

And our father, Frank Tempest Craven, was born to Jane and Alfred in March 1914.

State of Rhode Island.

CHAPTER 121, GENERAL LAWS, 1909. OF THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES

* Sec. 20. The clerk or registrar of each town and city shall on the first day of each and every month make a certified copy of all births, marriages and deaths recorded in the books of said town or city during the previous month, whenever the parents of the child born, or the bride or the groom, or the deceased person, were resident in any other town or city in this State or in any other state at the time of said birth, marriage or death; and shall transmit such certified copies to the clerk or registrar of the town, city or state in which such parents of the child born, the bride or the groom, or the deceased, were resident at the time of said birth, marriage or death, stating in case of a birth, the name of the street and number of the house, if any, where such parents resided, the place of birth of such parents and the maiden name of the mother, whenever the same can be ascertained; and the clerk or registrar so receiving such certified copies shall record the same in the books kept for recording births, marriages and deaths. Such Certified copies shall be made upon blanks to be furnished for that purpose by the secretary of the state board of health.

COPY OF THE RECORD OF A BIRTH.

recorded in the books of the Town of North Providence, R. I.
(Town or City)
during the month of March 1914.

1. Date of Birth	<u>March 31st.</u> 19 <u>14</u>
2. { Full Name of } { the Child }	<u>Frank Tempest Craven</u>
3. Sex	<u>Male</u>
4. Color	<u>White</u>
5. { No. of Child } { of Mother }	<u>1st</u>
6. Place of Birth	<u>Greystone, R. I.</u>
7. FATHER'S Name	<u>Alfred Craven</u>
8. Father's Age	<u>41</u>
9. Father's Occupation	<u>Mill Operative</u>
10. { Father's Birth } { Place }	<u>England</u>
11. MOTHER'S Name	<u>Jane Craven</u>
12. { Mother's Mai- } { den Name }	<u>Jane Brook</u>
13. Mother's Age	<u>36</u>
14. { Mother's Birth } { Place }	<u>England</u>
15. Color of Parents	Fa. <u>White</u> Mo. <u>White</u>
16. Remarks	

Name of Informant A. D. Rose, MD.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy

Attest,

Louis G. Sweet
Clerk.
(Town or City)

July 3rd. 1923.

Frank Tempest Craven's Registration of Birth, the copy used in his naval enlistment application

It is not known exactly why -- probably a better job and working conditions, Alfred and family moved from R.I. to Philadelphia between 1915 and 1918.

By 1920 75 percent of Greystone's residents (excluding boarders and children under ten) in 1910 had left the village. One hundred and forty-eight residents were traced in the 1920 censusnearly half (41%) resided in neighboring towns or mill villages, Another half (49%) stayed in Rhode Island, moving to mill operations in places such as Pawtucket, Smithfield, Woonsocket, and Providence. **Nine former residents moved to Pennsylvania**, and the rest scattered to Maine, Massachusetts, Oregon, Michigan, and Connecticut....The movement of three-quarters of Greystone residents between 1910 and 1920 marks the failure of the Benn project. One by one families appeared to abandon the village for better jobs and working conditions in larger communities or left the industry entirely. If they could not change their working lives at Greystone, they chose geographical mobility or return migration.¹¹⁵

In 1918, Alfred, aged 45, registered for the draft. He was described as tall, medium build, grey eyes and gray hair. The address on the document is 245 West Birch St, Philadelphia, PA.

REGISTRATION CARD									
SERIAL NUMBER 3366		ORDER NUMBER 223							
1 Alfred		Craven							
2 PERMANENT HOME ADDRESS: 245 W. Birch St. Pa. Ph.									
Age in Years 45		Date of Birth April 25 1873							
RACE									
White	Negro	Oriental	Indian						
5 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	6	7	8						
U. S. CITIZEN									
Native Born		Naturalized		Citizen by Father's Naturalization Before Registrant's Majority		Declarant		Non-declarant	
10	11 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	12	13	14					
15 If not a citizen of the U. S., of what nation are you a citizen or subject?									
PRESENT OCCUPATION					EMPLOYER'S NAME				
16 Beamish					17 Stead + Miller Co.				
18 PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS: H. H. St. + Cambria Phila. Pa.									
19 June Craven Wife									
20 245 W. Birch St. Pa. Ph.									
I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE									
P. M. G. O. Alfred Craven									
Form No. 1 (Red)									

REGISTRAR'S REPORT 37-720 C									
DESCRIPTION OF REGISTRANT									
HEIGHT		BUILD		COLOR OF EYES		COLOR OF HAIR			
Tall	Medium	Short	Slender	Medium	Short	21 Gray	22 Gray		
23 1	24 1	25 1	26 1						
27 (Does person have scars, leg, hand, eye, or is he obviously physically disqualified? Specify.)									
Mr									
28 I certify that my answers are true; that the person registered has read or has had read to him his own answers; that I have witnessed his signature or mark, and that all of his answers of which I have knowledge are true, except as follows:									
John J. Schuch									
Date of Registration Sept 12/18									
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> NO. 31 PHILA. PA. SEP 12 1918 (STAMP OF LOCAL BOARD) </div>									
(The stamp of the Local Board having jurisdiction of the area in which the registrant has his permanent home shall be placed in this box.)									
45-6071 (OVER)									

Alfred Craven's 1918 Draft registration card

¹¹⁵ The Yankee Yorkshireman – Migration Lived and Imagined. Mary H. Blewett, University of Illinois Press, 2009. Page 91.



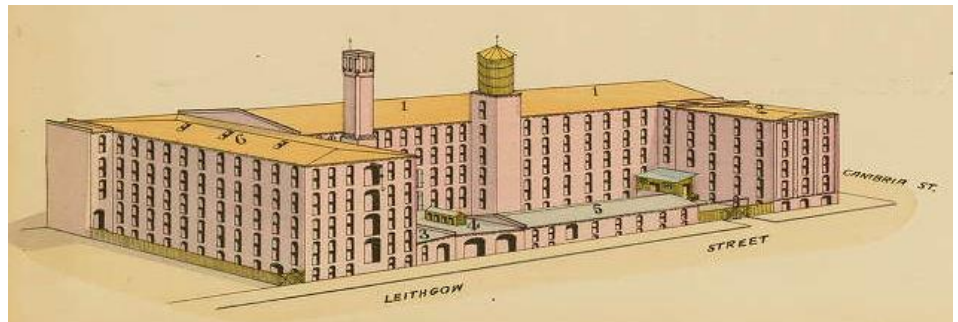
245 West Birch St,
Philadelphia, PA
(Google maps street
view 2011)

In Philadelphia, Alfred was occupied as a “beamer” at Nepaul Mills (aka Stead & Miller Co), upholstery goods weavers, an employer of 550 workers earlier in the decade ¹¹⁶. Alfred worked 55 hours a week. In 1902, the owners of the company lobbied their Representative in Congress NOT to reduce federal workers’ hours to 8 per day because “it will bring discontent among other factory workers” and they would either have to reduce wages, increase tariffs or close factories. ¹¹⁷

Nepaul Mills, owned by Wesley Stead and Theodore F Miller.
Built 1892.

4th St and Cambria St (NW corner; 25th Ward), Philadelphia, PA

Hexamer General Surveys, Volume 27 (Map Collection, Free Library of Philadelphia ¹¹⁸)



¹¹⁶ "The Blue book" textile directory of the United States and Canada. 14th edition, 1901-1902. Davison Pub. Co, NY

<http://books.google.com/books?id=nyMqAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA151&lpg=PA151&dq=Nepaul+Mills+of+Stead+%26+Miller&source=bl&ots=qrfHazILMY&sig=zL6dw4dv7FnLQ340RBBR09o6DO4&hl=en&sa=X&ei=0mKWUqHLOOmqSQSP1IHQCg&ved=0CF8Q6AEwCQ#v=onepage&q=Nepaul%20Mills%20of%20Stead%20%26%20Miller&f=false>

¹¹⁷ United States Congressional Serial Set, Issue 7943, U.S. Government Printing Office, 2011

http://books.google.com/books?id=uAUdAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA756&lpg=PA756&dq=Nepaul+Mills+of+Stead+%26+Miller&source=bl&ots=U1t_Vmdv9r&sig=SODmXtmesbaY238Vj5M2SzOh02c&hl=en&sa=X&ei=0mKWUqHLOOmqSQSP1IHQCg&ved=0CF0Q6AEwCA#v=onepage&q=Nepaul%20Mills%20of%20Stead%20%26%20Miller&f=false

¹¹⁸ <http://www.philageohistory.org/rdic-images/view-image.cfm/HGSv27.2597>



The Industrial Directory of Philadelphia, 1922 ¹¹⁹ listed Stead & Miller as a manufacturer of “curtains – other than lace” on 4th and Cambria Street, Philadelphia. Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, Circular of the textile Dept., 1926-27 ¹²⁰ listed the company as drapery and upholstery manufacturers. “The History of Collins & Aikman Corporation” ¹²¹ mentioned “Stead & Miller, a subsidiary acquired in 1952 that emphasized furniture damasks and novelty weaves”.

Ad for Nepal Mills, Stead & Miller: in “Tales of the trades; a presentation of facts concerning the making of articles in everyday use.” The Merchants and Travelers Association (Philadelphia), 1906. ¹²²

In Google maps street view, the corner of 4th and Cambria is now a large vacant lot, while other industrial sites within a few blocks are enjoying new construction.

¹¹⁹ http://books.google.com/books?id=WIQmAQAAIAAJ&pg=PA215&lpg=PA215&dq=Stead+%26+Miller+Co+Philadelphia&source=bl&ots=1j1RwZgdht&sig=8VjC8ISkzUSeUj-XXg1RsvIIUDo&hl=en&ei=jzgUT17JCsGC8ga3x53CCg&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=1&ved=0CBIQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Stead%20%26%20Miller%20Co%20Philadelphia&f=false

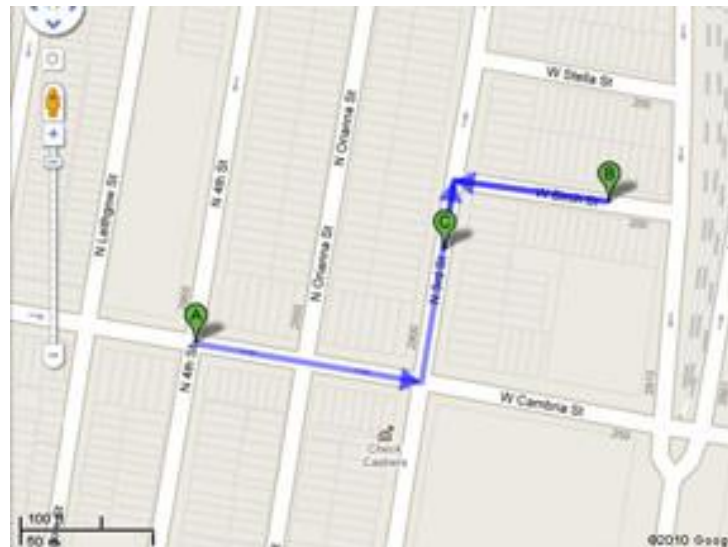
¹²⁰ http://www.cs.arizona.edu/patterns/weaving/other/pts_catlg_1.pdf

¹²¹ <http://www.fundinguniverse.com/company-histories/Collins-amp;-Aikman-Corporation-Company-History.html>

¹²² <https://archive.org/details/talesoftradespre00mercials>



4th and Cambria Streets, Philadelphia, PA (Google maps, street view 2013)



Map of Philadelphia. Pin A is at 4th and Cambria, the site of Stead & Miller (now a large vacant lot).

Pin B is 245 West Birch Street (residence of the Cravens in 1918 and 1921).

Pin C is 2920 North Third St. (Craven residence in 1930 and 1942). (Google maps)

In 1920, the US federal census found the family of three (Alfred, Jane, and Frank) still on West Birch St, in the 33rd Ward of Philadelphia, PA where Alfred was listed as a “textile worker”.

In 1921, Jane and young Frank applied for a passport to travel to England to visit relatives. The reason for the trip: “sick relative” is crossed out and “visit relative” is inserted. Jane’s sister Emily had died on February 4th of that year. At the age of 42, Jane was described as 5’4” tall, grey-blue eyes, straight nose, fair complexion, and oval face.

Jane Brook Craven and Frank T. Craven,
passport application, 1921

Frank T. Craven, 1921 in Blackpool

142794

The original and each copy of an application for a passport must have attached to it a copy of the applicant's photograph.
A loose signed photograph of the applicant must accompany the application.
The photographs must be on this paper, should have a light background, and be not over three inches in size.

24 This blank must be completely filled out. The legation of consular, in currency or postal money order, and the certificate of naturalization of the person through whom citizenship is claimed must accompany the application.
The rules should be carefully read before mailing the application to the Department of State, Division of Passport Control, Washington, D.C.

[REVISION OF 1919.]
[FORM FOR PERSON CLAIMING CITIZENSHIP THROUGH
NATURALIZATION OF HUSBAND OR PARENT.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
PASSPORT
FEB 17 1921
WASHINGTON

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

STATE OF Pennsylvania
COUNTY OF Philadelphia
I, Jane Craven, a NATURALIZED AND LEGAL CITIZEN OF
THE UNITED STATES, hereby apply to the Department of State, at Washington, for a passport.

Jane Craven and Frank Craven
a minor, born March 3 - 1914 at Rhode Island
I solemnly swear that I was born at Bradford England
on or about the 31st day of March 1878
that my husband Alfred Craven was born in England
that he emigrated to the United States, sailing on board the Saronid
from England on or about April 1905
that he resided 15 years, uninterruptedly, in the United States, from 1905 to 1921
at Providence R. I.; that he was naturalized as a citizen
of the United States before the United States Court of Providence
at Providence September 21, 1906
as shown by the accompanying Certificate of Naturalization; that I am the wife of the person
described in said Certificate; that I have resided in the United States, uninterruptedly, for 13
years, from 1908 to 1921, at Providence R. I. that I am domiciled in the
United States, my permanent residence being at Philadelphia, in the State
of P. A., where I follow the occupation of housekeeper
My last passport was obtained from never had one (Date.)
and was (Disposition of passport.)

I am about to go abroad temporarily; and intend to return to the United States within 12
months with the purpose of residing and performing the duties of citizenship therein; and that I
desire a passport for use in visiting the countries hereinafter named for the following purpose:
England visit relative
(Name of country.) (Object of visit.)
BT (Name of country.) (Object of visit.)
(Name of country.) (Object of visit.)

I intend to leave the United States from the port of New York
sailing on board the Celi (Name of vessel.) on Feb 26, 1921 (Date of departure.)

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.
Further, I do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United
States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same;
and that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion: So help
me God.

Jane Craven
(Signature of applicant.)
Sworn to before me this 11th day
of February, 1921
Greene D. W. Ludwig
Clerk of the Court at (Place.)

SEE ALSO, FEB 16 1921
5809

DESCRIPTION OF APPLICANT.

Age: 47 years. Mouth: medium
 Stature: 5 feet, 4 inches, Eng. Chin: round
 Forehead: medium Hair: gray
 Eyes: gray blue Complexion: fair
 Nose: straight Face: oval
 Distinguishing marks: none

IDENTIFICATION.

I, Adelaide Ahlby, solemnly swear that I am a [native] citizen
 of the United States; that I reside at Phila. Pa; that I have known
 the above-named Jane Craven personally for 5 years and
 know [her] to be [her] of the person referred to in the within-described certificate of natural-
 ization; and that the facts stated in [her] affidavit are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Adelaide Ahlby
Housekeeper
245 W. Birch St. Phila. Pa
(Address of witness.)

Sworn to before me this 11th day
 of February, 1921
Quentin W. Ludwig
Clerk of the Court, U.S. District Court

Applicant desires passport to be sent to the following address:
245 W. Birch St.
Philadelphia
Pa.

(97.4)

Jane and Frank Craven's Passport Application, 1921

Alfred died in 1929, of a heart attack. Young Frank kept and treasured a nickel which was in Alfred's pocket the day he died and passed the coin on to his son, Alfred's namesake, Frank Alfred Craven.

In 1930 and 1940, Jane and Frank appeared in the federal censuses, still in the 33rd ward of Philadelphia, but now on North Third Street, Jane with no occupation and Frank, age 16 in 1930, an errand boy for a grocery store, supporting his mother while still attending school; and age 26 in 1940 an office clerk in a wire factory (John A. Roebling's and Sons). Frank A. Craven also remembers him saying he had also "handled chintz for a decorator" during those years.

Jane lived with her son until she died in 1955, in both Philadelphia and Yardley, PA after Frank married.

Both Alfred and Jane were buried at Lawnview Cemetery, Rock Ledge, PA, north of Philadelphia.¹²³



Alfred and Jane Brook Craven,
were buried at Lawnview Cemetery,
Rock Ledge, Montgomery Co, PA.

In this picture: Frank Alfred Craven and
(Mary) Melissa Craven Fowler,
grandchildren of Alfred and Jane
(Photo by Tom Fowler, 2009)

¹²³ Genealogists ask such questions as: how did they choose this lovely place in 1929 when Alfred died? Firstly, the cemetery was less than 5 miles from where they lived in North Philadelphia. Secondly, Lawnview “was purchased in 1904 to provide affordable burials to Northeast Philadelphia and the surrounding areas.” (<http://www.cemeteryco.net/history>). So it would have been somewhere they could afford.

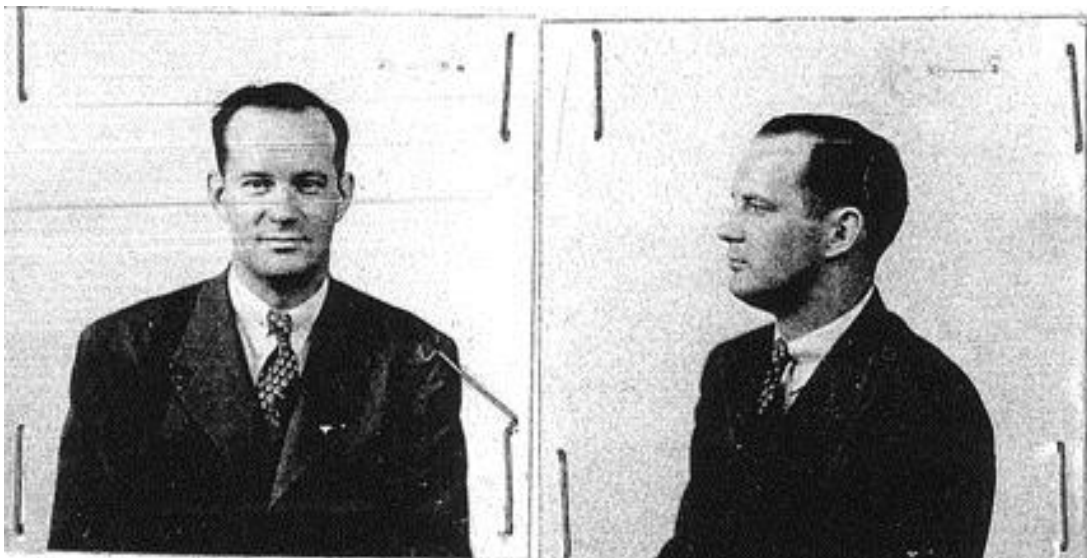
Now About Father:

Thanks to Veteran's Administration, we were able to obtain Frank's records, copies of every piece of paper generated by or about Frank during his time in the Navy. It allows us a much clearer picture of Frank and his young adulthood than we previously had.

Frank's application for a Commission in the U.S. Navy in 1942 listed his street address as 2920 North Third St, Philadelphia. He was graduated from Northeast High School in 1931. The only high school still with this name is at 1601 Cottman Avenue, about 6 miles from his home ¹²⁴. We remember being told that he attended an "honors" high school. He was also graduated from Drexel Evening School (in electrical engineering, course work from 1931-1942) with a very good cumulative average. After Alfred died, Frank was the sole support of his mother. His employers included:

- RCA Victor Co (Camden NJ) around 1933;
- Arthur Lee and Sons, Co, 1933 -1936;
- John A. Roebling's and Sons in Philadelphia (starting in July 1936 through 1961), who stated they would like him to return to their employment after the war and at that time, they transferred him to their Trenton, NJ office to which he commuted until 1948, when he moved to an adjacent town;

Frank was a member of the YMCA and various engineering associations. Interesting to a select few descendants: he was missing several lower molars, had scarlet fever as a child (1922), broke his right wrist and left elbow in 1927, suffered with "hypertrichosis" (excessive body hair – the bane of his female descendants!!), was 5'8" and weighed 164 pounds, deemed "stocky". His vision was then 20/20.



Frank T. Craven, on his application for an officer's commission in the Navy, May 1942

¹²⁴ This might be the root of the stories (doesn't every family have these??) of walking miles through the snow to get to school, although we are certain there were trolleys and/or buses available to him.

A letter of recommendation (from his pastor, Charles Bratten Dubell, rector of the Church of Saint Simon, Lehigh Avenue and Ninth St, Philadelphia) mentioned his “splendid character”, “devotion to his mother”, and his “high moral character”, all echoed by colleagues throughout his life.



The former Church of Saint Simon, Lehigh Avenue and Ninth St, Philadelphia.
About 1 mile from the Craven residences (Google maps, street view 2011)

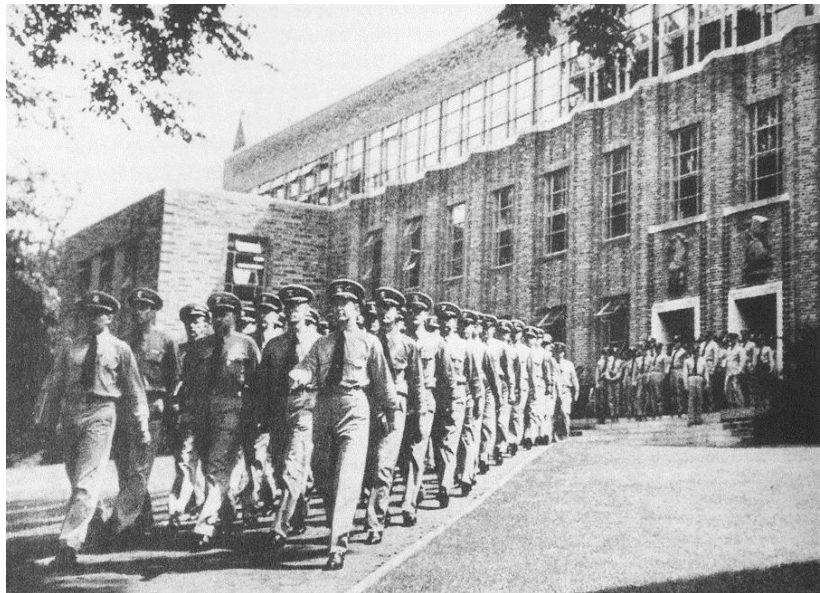
Frank received his commission as an officer in the naval reserve, was promoted twice during his service, and was released from both active duty and reserve service in 1946 with the rank of Lieutenant.

- He was trained at the Commanding Officer Naval Training Center, Cornell University, in Ithaca NY from September 1 to October 30, 1942.

Frank might have been one of these fine young men? Except perhaps he was there the year before this photo was taken.

Caption: "Officer candidates leaving class at the U.S. Naval Schools of Indoctrination and Training at Cornell University, 1943."

125



- He served in the Navy Yard, Mare Island CA (Nov 1942) and at
- Moffet Field CA (January 1943);
- Naval Advance bases on Ebon in the Marshall Islands (Jan 1943);
- Espiritu Santo, New Hebrides in the Pacific region of Melanesia (1943), and
- Tulagi in the Solomon Islands, (December 1943);
- returned to the States (June 1944), first to San Francisco, then to the
- Philadelphia Navy Yard (July 1944) and
- Brandywine Shoals, Lewes DE (1945)
- Separated from active service (Jan 3, 1946).

In all cases, he was associated with degaussing and compensation of ships' compasses. At no time did he serve any "sea duty" or come under fire.

¹²⁵ From Karl D. Hatzell, *The Empire State at War*, State of New York, 1949
As reprinted in *Empire State: a history of New York* / edited by Milton M. Klein ; with the New York State Historical Association, Cooperstown, New York. 2001.



Frank Tempest Craven, between 1942 and 1946

Returning to Philadelphia and his job at Roebling's after the war, Frank was invited to dinner by a high school friend named Gray, who introduced him to a neighbor, Nancy Manship Banks.....

For the continuation of this story, see <http://melissacravenfowler.com> -- Choose Melissa's Ancestry tab and look for the Cravens after 1948.