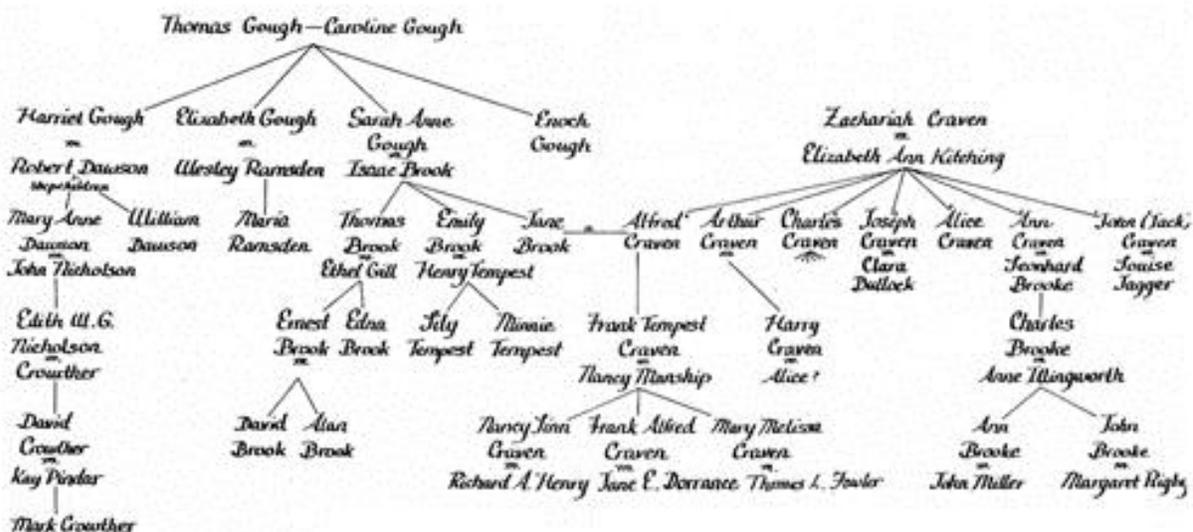


*The Ancestry of Frank T. Craven  
and Nancy Manship Craven  
From Craven, Brook, Kitching, Gough,  
Manship, Kirkham, Durden, Murray, Diven, Linn,  
Junkin, Gettys, and Ramsey Surname Lines*

**The Brooks and Goughs**

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 Brook and Gough 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”<sup>1</sup>. 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 Craven 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 16<sup>th</sup> century] .... many spoke of the parish of Halifax, with its 'very mounteynous and barreyne 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

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<sup>1</sup> Unlike most English counties that were divided into hundreds, Yorkshire, being so large, was divided first into *thriþjungar* (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](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. <sup>2</sup>

## 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. <sup>3</sup>

...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. <sup>4</sup>

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

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

<sup>4</sup> 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.

### 19<sup>th</sup> Century Panoramic View of Bradford <sup>5</sup>

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 17<sup>th</sup> century, it was not until the late 18<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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. <sup>6</sup>

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

<sup>6</sup> Great Horton Conservation Area Assessment, January 2006, <http://www.bradford.gov.uk/NR/rdoonlyres/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. <sup>7</sup>

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. <sup>8</sup>

### 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.” <sup>9</sup>

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)

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

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

<sup>9</sup> 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.<sup>10</sup>

#### Lidget Lane, Lidget Place, and Lidget Green<sup>11</sup>, 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 Rd<sup>12</sup>, 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 Becks Mill at Great Horton"<sup>13</sup>, 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 Becks nearby. (See map below.)

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

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<sup>10</sup> ..... 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/ronlyres/35F3D3BF-0C5C-48ED-8875-84D41204EC9F/0/ClaytonConservationAreaAssessmentFinal.pdf>

<sup>11</sup> ..... 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 Lidgate....

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>

<sup>12</sup> Clayton Conservation Area Assessment, February 2006

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

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

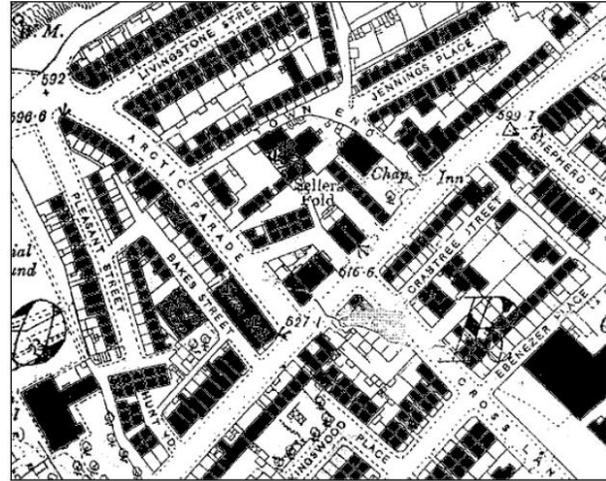
## Greenfield Lane and Livingstone St, Horton

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

Some areas of 19<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>15</sup>



## 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

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

<sup>15</sup> Great Horton Conservation Area Assessment, January 2006, <http://www.bradford.gov.uk/NR/rdoonlyres/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... <sup>16</sup>

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. <sup>17</sup>



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

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

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

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

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

<sup>19</sup> <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. <sup>20</sup>

#### 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. <sup>21</sup>

#### Town Bottom and Back Fold, Clayton

Pretty much the same place

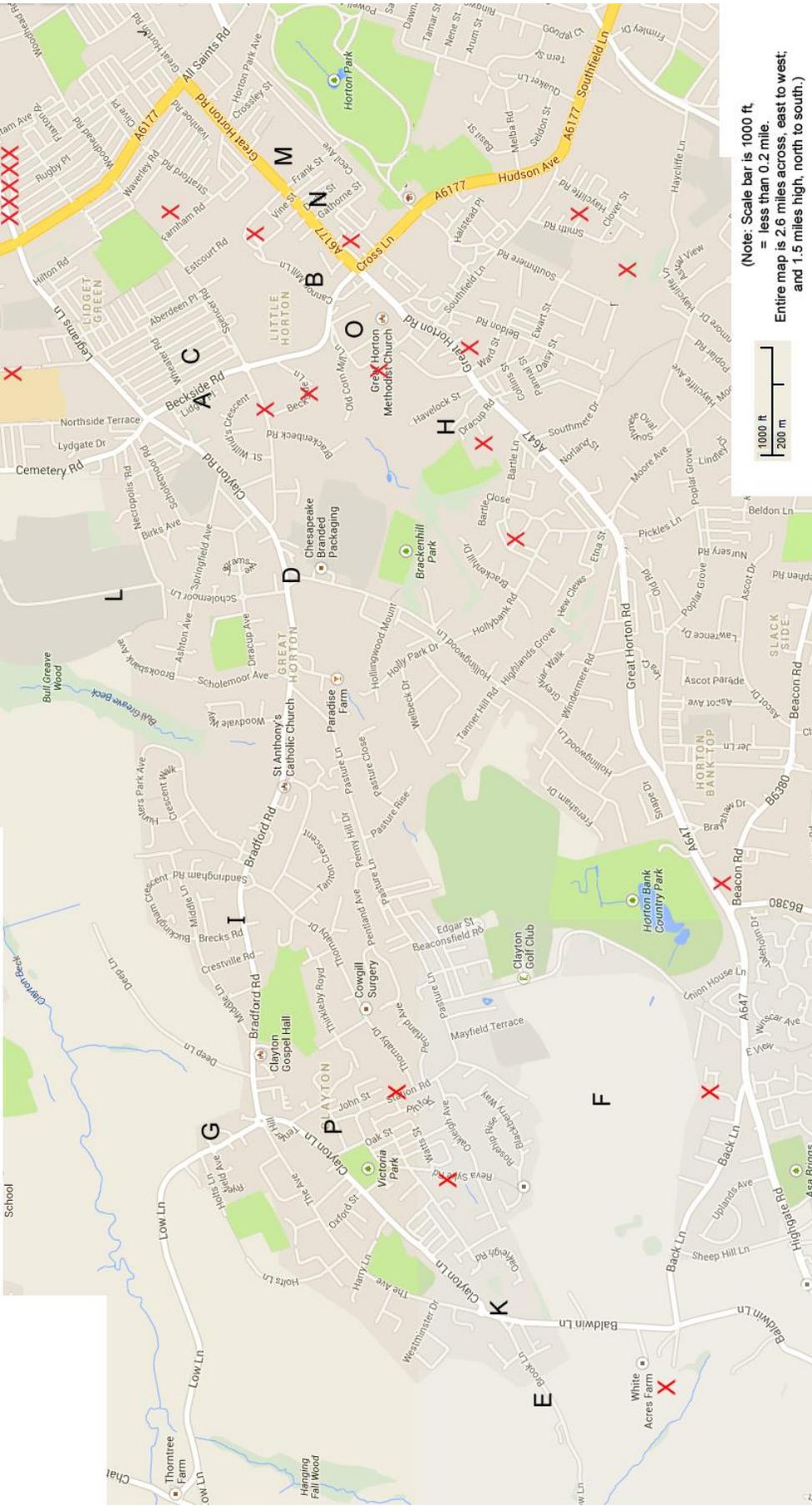
To the southeast of Ramsden Place, there is a group of buildings arranged around a yard ... constitute Town Bottom Farm..... Across the farmyard from 17-19 Town End Road, Town Bottom Farmhouse.... Back Fold is another organic development of cottages which creates a very interesting street scene. There 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 ... <sup>22</sup>

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

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

<sup>22</sup> 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 and Back Fold, Clayton and Greenfield Lane (Bradford Rd)
  - G = Town Bottom
  - H = Greenfield Lane
  - I = 137 Lidget Lane (Bradford Rd)
  - J = 152 High St (Great Horton Rd)
  - K = Bailey Site, a small area of Clayton consisting of a few buildings
  - L = Scholdmoor Cemetery
  - M = approximate site of former Horton Independent Chapel
  - N = Derby St
  - O = Great Horton Methodist Church Cemetery (Brow Hill) and 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.<sup>23</sup>

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.<sup>24</sup>

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."<sup>25</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> 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](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heaton,_West_Yorkshire)

<sup>24</sup> 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>

<sup>25</sup> 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>

## The Brook Lineage:

Jane Brook, our paternal grandmother (1878 - 1955), was the youngest of three children of Isaac Brook (b. 1829 – 1903) and Sarah Ann Gough Brook (b. 1838 – 1907). Here is her lineage:

- **Isaac Brook** (1757 or abt 1760 – 1852) married **Ruth Jowett** (1766 – 1839)<sup>26</sup>. Isaac may have been born and christened in Birstal (6 miles SE of Bradford and equal distance SW of Leeds) in 1757 (although this record is several years earlier than we would expect based on later census data), and if so, his father's name was John, according to the baptism record. There were two possible marriages for a John Brook of Birstal: to Hannah Richardson 16 Oct 1759 Birstal by banns (both signed with X's; and to Susannah Jackson 4 Feb 1760 Birstal (by license, both signed their names). Here is Isaac's baptism record from Morley Chapel:

*Baptisms 1757*  
*Isaac Son of John Brook of Morley was Born Oct 8<sup>th</sup> 1757*  
*and Baptized November 5<sup>th</sup> 1757*

West Yorkshire, Non-Conformist Records, 1646-1985

Almost 20 years later, Isaac and Ruth Jowett were married in the Bradford Cathedral April 17, 1786. At the time, Isaac was a weaver.

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<sup>26</sup> We were not able to determine Ruth's parentage, and the genealogy of the enormous Jowett family was way out of the scope of this research. "From an old survey and other documents we gather that the Jowett family, of Horton, were considerable owners of land and tenements in the higher parts of Horton during the latter half of last century."

Cudworth, W. Rambles Round Horton, 1886. Page 162

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

Banns of Marriage between Isaac Brook & Ruth Jewell were published  
 on the 26<sup>th</sup> day of February & the 5<sup>th</sup> & 12<sup>th</sup> days of March 1786  
 No. The said Isaac Brook of the Parish Weaver  
 5085 and Ruth Jewell of the  
 Parish Spinster  
 Married in this Church by Banns  
 this Seventeenth Day of April in the Year One Thousand Seven  
 Hundred and Eighty six by me Samuel Thedinger of Wilsing  
 This Marriage was solemnized between Us { Isaac Brooks  
 Ruth her mark Jewell  
 In the Presence of Joshua Horn  
 Samuel Treadon

Isaac Brook & Ruth Jewell both of the Parish

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

Isaac was literate but and Ruth  
 apparently was not.  
 Interesting to see Brook spelled  
 with an "s" on the end.

Isaac Brooks  
 Ruth her mark Jewell

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

The couple had 10 children between 1789 and 1808: Hannah, Isaac, John, Samuel, Mary, Nancy, Thomas, Joshua, Martha, and Betty. Many of the children born to Isaac and Ruth were christened in the Kipping Independent Church, Thornton by Bradford and several were buried there, as were Ruth and Isaac.

Quite a few years later, Isaac was a farmer<sup>27</sup> in Clayton. In 1841, he was listed in the first census as an 80-yr-old farmer, by then a widower, on "Barley Stile" (perhaps Bailey Stile, a small area of Clayton consisting of a few buildings about where Brook Ln., Baldwin Ln., and Clayton Lane converge), with Thomas (35), Nancy (40), Betty (30), and

<sup>27</sup> Few farmers relied on that alone for income. Even as late as the 1840's Isaac may have been weaving pieces of wool for sale to supplement income.

One master clothier testified that in Armley there was 'not a farmer who gets his living by farming without trade besides', and one of his neighbors in Wormley agreed that there was 'not one I know of who lives by it'.  
 Derek Gregory, Regional Transformation and Industrial Revolution, a Geography of the Yorkshire Woolen Industry, 1982. Page 84.

Ruth (15) living with him. All four of the children and (probably granddaughter) Ruth were stuff<sup>28</sup> weavers. Wife Ruth had died in 1839.

In 1851, Isaac was listed as a 90-yr-old *blind* “farmer of 6 acres” in Clayton, on “Bayliffe Stile” (probably Bailey Stile<sup>29</sup>), with these children living with him: Isaac, 62, cattle dealer; Nancy, 51, farmer’s daughter; Thomas, 49, farmer’s son; Betty, 42, power-loom weaver; Ruth Brook, 29, and Hannah Driver, 17, granddaughters, and power-loom weavers. Hannah was the daughter of Martha Brook and Thomas Driver, and Ruth was son Isaac’s daughter (both Isaac and Ruth were also buried at Kipping Chapel<sup>30</sup>).

New Inhabitants	Name of Street, Place, or Road, and Name or No. of House	Name and Surname of each Person who abode in the house, on the Night of the 30th March, 1851	Relation to Head of Family	Condition	Age of		Rank, Profession, or Occupation	Where B
					Males	Females		
	Bayliffe Stile	Isaac Brook	Head	Widow	90		Farmer of 6 Acres	Worsted
		Isaac	Son	Widow	62		Cattle Dealer	Do
		Nancy	Daughter	Widow	51		Farmer's Daughter	Do
		Thomas	Son	Widow	49		Farmer's Son	Do
		Betty	Daughter	Widow	42		Power Loom Weaver	Do
		Ruth	Grand Daughter	Widow	29		Do Do	Do
		Hannah Driver	Grand Daughter	Widow	17		Do Do	Do

Census Returns of England and Wales, 1851. Kew, Surrey, England: The National Archives of the UK

<sup>28</sup> “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))

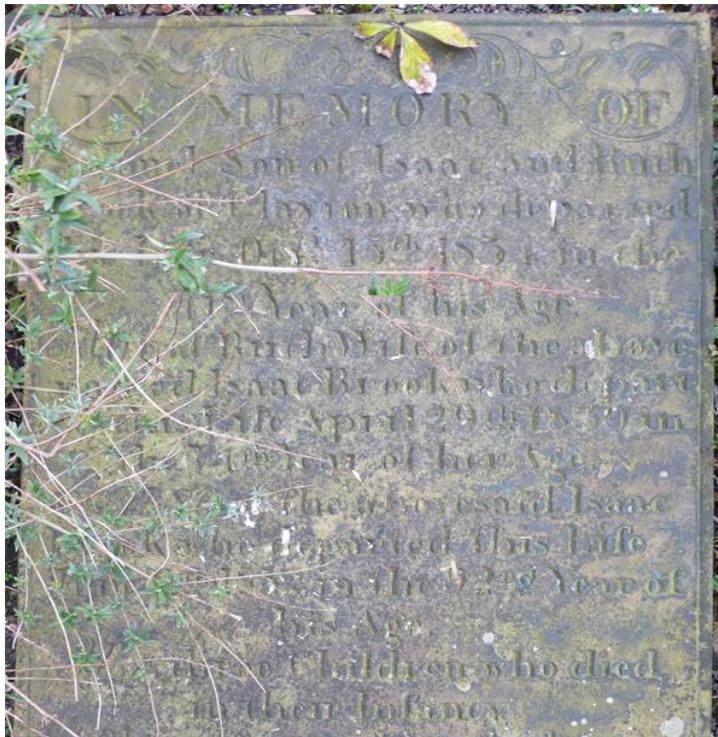
<sup>29</sup> Although the memorial marker at Kipping churchyard also says “Bayliffe Style Farm” about son Thomas. “Also of THOMAS BROOK, brother of the above, of Bailiff Style Farm Clayton”

Thornton: Kipping and New Road Chapels - Transcriptions of chapel records, memorials and monumental inscriptions. Bradford Family History Society, 2012

<sup>30</sup> 5 W (west side) In memory of SAMUEL, son of ISAAC and RUTH BROOK of Clayton, who departed this life Octr 15<sup>th</sup> 1854 in the 41<sup>st</sup> year of his age. Also of RUTH, wife of the abovenamed ISAAC BROOK, who departed this life April 29<sup>th</sup> 1839 in the 74<sup>th</sup> year of her age. Also of the abovesaid ISAAC BROOK who died June 11<sup>th</sup> 1852 in the 92<sup>nd</sup> year of his age.

Also three children who died in their infancy.

Thornton: Kipping and New Road Chapels - Transcriptions of chapel records, memorials and monumental inscriptions. Bradford Family History Society, 2012



Memorial Inscription at Kipping Independent Chapel

“In memory of Samuel, son of Isaac and Ruth Brook of Clayton, who departed this life Octr 15<sup>th</sup> 1854 in the 41<sup>st</sup> year of his age.

Also of Ruth, wife of the abovenamed Isaac Brook, who departed this life April 29<sup>th</sup> 1839 in the 74<sup>th</sup> year of her age.

Also of the abovesaid Isaac Brook who died June 11<sup>th</sup> 1852 in the 92<sup>nd</sup> year of his age.

Also three children who died in their infancy.”

(photo courtesy of Stuart Downey of the Clayton History Group and Tony Naylor of the Bradford Family History Society)

Following Isaac’s death in 1852, some of his children continued to live at the farm. In 1861, Isaac’s son Thomas was listed as head of household with sisters Nancy and Betty still living with him; in 1871, the census page listed Thomas and Betty as living at “Fall Top Farm”; and in 1881, Thomas, 79, was a farmer of 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> acres on Brook Lane with sister Betty still with him. Was this the same 6 acres his father was farming in 1851? We believe so, because Thomas’ grave memorial says he was of “Bayliffe Style Farm”.<sup>31</sup>

..... Going along Brook Lane we pass on the right a row of cottages. Then a small farm building behind a high wall and gate.... At the end of the last century the old farm was occupied as a small holding and cottage by Tommy and Betty Brook who both lived to be over 90. ....<sup>32</sup>

<sup>31</sup> Thornton: Kipping and New Road Chapels - Transcriptions of chapel records, memorials and monumental inscriptions. Bradford Family History Society, 2012

<sup>32</sup> A Walk Round Clayton in 1961 looking for 18th Century buildings. Clayton History Group. <http://www.communigate.co.uk/brad/claytonhistorygroup/page25.phtml>



Brook Lane, Clayton, Yorkshire, England. Perhaps this pasture on Brook Lane is part of what was Thomas' and Betty's farm, and Isaac's before that? (Google street view 2013)

Nancy, Thomas, and Betty were all buried at Kipping Graveyard.<sup>33</sup> Son Samuel committed suicide at age 40 and was buried at Kipping.<sup>34</sup> Martha married Thomas Driver and gave birth to several children before dying in 1847. We have not located any information on Hannah, Mary, Joshua, other than baptism records; however, the memorial marker at Kipping Graveyard, Thornton, reads:

"5 W In memory of SAMUEL, son of ISAAC and RUTH BROOK of Clayton, .... Also of RUTH, wife of the abovenamed ISAAC BROOK, .....Also of the abovesaid ISAAC BROOK ... Also three children who died in their infancy"<sup>35</sup>

So we assume those were Mary, Joshua, and Hannah who died in infancy.

- **John Brook** (1790 – 1853) married **Jane Scholes** (1790 – 1852) in 1811.

Like all the Brook children, John was baptized at the Kipping Independent Chapel.

*John son of Isaac and Ruth Brook was born July 25 and Baptized August 9*

England & Wales, Non-Conformist and Non-Parochial Registers, 1567-1970;  
Thornton, Bradford Kipping Chapel (Independent), 1786-1834

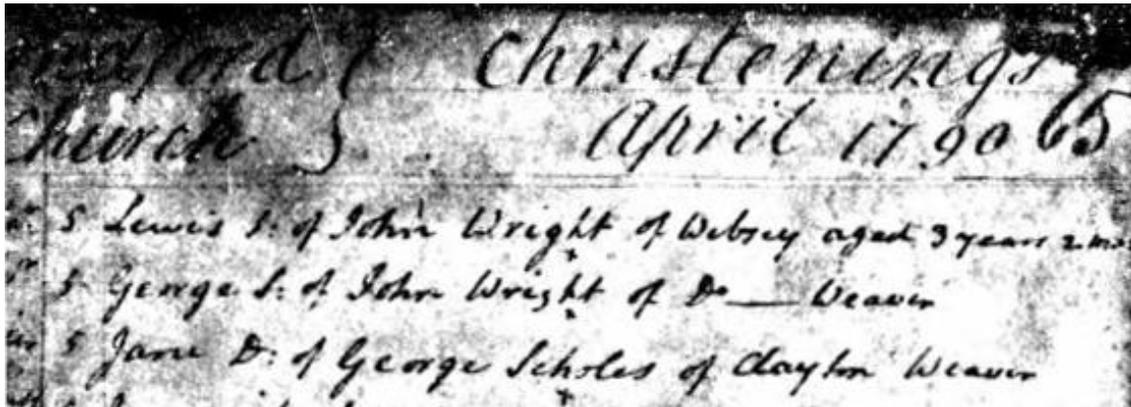
<sup>33</sup> D24 In affectionate remembrance of NANCY BROOK of Clayton who died Sep 17th 1870 aged 71 years. Also of THOMAS BROOK, brother of the above, of Bailiff Style Farm Clayton who died July 12th 1886 in the 85<sup>th</sup> year of his age. Also of BETTY BROOK sister of the above, who died Dec 27th 1890 in the 83<sup>rd</sup> year of her age.

Thornton: Kipping and New Road Chapels - Transcriptions of chapel records, memorials and monumental inscriptions. Bradford Family History Society, 2012

<sup>34</sup> 5 W (west side) In memory of SAMUEL, son of ISAAC and RUTH BROOK. See previous Footnote.

<sup>35</sup> 5 W (west side) In memory of SAMUEL, son of ISAAC and RUTH BROOK. See previous Footnote.

Jane, daughter of George and Sarah Scholes of Clayton, on the other hand, was baptized at Bradford Cathedral:



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

Of George Scholes, there is some doubt as to his antecedents: there were 4 different George Scholes born in the right time period (between 1753 and 1766) to have been Jane's father. We lean toward the son of Joshua Scholes, baptized 13 May 1753, at St John the Baptist Halifax, Yorkshire, because "our" George named his son, Jane's brother, Joshua in 1788.

John Brook and Jane Scholes were married in Bradford in 1811 at St. Peter's Church (Cathedral):

A photograph of a handwritten marriage record. The text reads "John Brook Weaver & Jane Scholes sp<sup>rs</sup> both of this Parish". The names are written in cursive and appear to be signed by the couple.

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

Neither John nor Jane was literate enough to sign their banns.

A photograph of two handwritten signatures. The top signature is "John Brook Weaver" and the bottom signature is "Jane Scholes". A large cross symbol is written between the two signatures.

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

The couple had six children, between their marriage and 1829, who lived long enough to appear in a British Census, all of whom worked in the Bradford mills during the industrial boom of that city and in the Great Horton area.

In 1841, John and Jane lived at 8 Paradise Green, Horton, Bradford; John (50), Jane (50), Sarah (25) and Thomas (15) were all listed as stuff<sup>36</sup> weavers, Hannah (15) and Adah (13) were power weavers (meaning they worked the power-looms in the factories), Isaac (12) was a dyer; living in Paradise Green, Horton, Bradford. They lived several doors down from John and Charlotte Holdsworth, whose line would merge with theirs in a few generations when Alfred Craven married Jane Brook in 1909, and possibly knew the young Joshua Cravens as well. (Actually, perhaps their line merged with that of the Holdsworths sooner – read on....)

The couple had an older son, John (b 1815) who lived separately with his wife and children, but also on Paradise Green, in the 1841 census and at other numbers on Paradise Green throughout the 1881 census. He married Martha Sharp<sup>37</sup>, with the same surname as Adah and Hannah's husband<sup>38</sup>. John was a shopkeeper in 1841, but a warpdresser in later records.

By 1841, daughter Sarah had apparently been married, to a man named Holdsworth, the same name as neighbors on Paradise Green. She and her 2 daughters were, however, living with her parents.<sup>39</sup>

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<sup>36</sup> "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))

<sup>37</sup> Martha and the other Sharps who married into our line may have been descended from Thomas Sharp of the fourteenth century. See Cudworth, W. Rambles Round Horton, 1886, page 94 -134 for a history of this family.  
<https://ia600309.us.archive.org/24/items/ramblesroundhort00cudw/ramblesroundhort00cudw.pdf>

<sup>38</sup> Martha and Seth did not appear to be siblings.

<sup>39</sup> This may have been a financial decision on the parts of Sarah and her husband, as we have seen that:

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.

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

City or Borough of Bradford  
 Parish or Township of Horton

1	John Brook	50	Stuff Weaver
	Jane Do	50	Do   Do
	Thomas Do	15	Do   Do
	Hannah Do	15	Power Weaver
	Adah Do	13	Do   Do
	Isaac Do	12	Do
	Sarah Holdsworth	25	Stuff Weaver
	Hannah Do	5	
	Isaac Do	10	

Portion of 1841 census page for Paradise Green, Horton, Bradford, Yorkshire, England

John (at 8 Paradise Green) was listed in the Horton Parliamentary Polling lists for 1848. What does this say of his “substance”? This means John was a tax payer (“rate payer”), although he may have been renting his property.

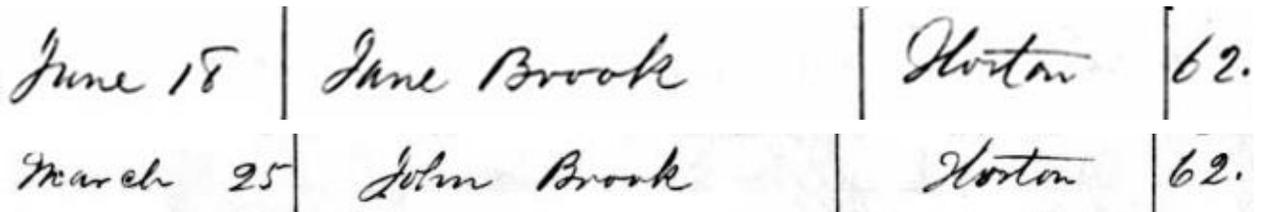
The Reform Act of 1832, apart from redistributing parliamentary seats so as to give better representation to the industrial towns in the north, did not greatly increase the number of those who had a right to vote. They remained in two categories: the county and the borough voters....

In the boroughs the old voting rights [described in the article on Poll Books] were retained for the lifetimes of those concerned. To their number were now added householders paying a rent of at least £10 a year, provided that they had been in occupation for at least 12 months, paid poor rate and assessed taxes, and lived within seven miles of the borough.<sup>40</sup>

In 1851, John Brook (61) was a cotton warpdresser, Jane (61) was not working, Sarah Holdsworth (35) and sister Hannah (25) were worsted power-loom weavers. Isaac (22) was a cotton warpdresser, still living with his parents at 58 Paradise Green, Horton, Bradford. With them were Sarah’s two daughters and two other grandchildren, William (son of deceased Adah or Hannah, 3) and Isaac (son of John, 16).

<sup>40</sup> [http://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Electoral\\_Rolls\\_or\\_Registers\\_in\\_England](http://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Electoral_Rolls_or_Registers_in_England)

Jane died in June 1852 and John the following March, both buried at Great Horton Methodist Church Cemetery (Brow Hill) <sup>41</sup>. We've been unable to locate a will for either.



June 18 | Jane Brook | Horton | 62.  
March 25 | John Brook | Horton | 62.

West Yorkshire, Non-Conformist Records, 1646-1985

Daughter Adah had married Seth Sharp in 1848 in Bradford Cathedral; the Brooks may have been non-conformists, but the Sharps were likely not. Six months after the marriage, Adah died, and four years later, Seth married Hannah Brook, Adah's older sister. Seth, a stone mason, Hannah and at least 5 children and one grandson, censused together until 1891; with Isaac Brook in 1861 (after the death of John and Jane Brook); Seth in 1901 with no Hannah and just two adult daughters remaining at home. William Brook, who censused with John and Jane in 1851 as a 3-year-old grandson may have been Adah's or Hannah's son, born before marriage to Seth. We suspect Adah, based on the birth date of abt 1848.

In the census records of 1861 and 1871, daughter Sarah Holdsworth was head of household on Lidget Place, with one or two of her daughters Hannah (b 1836) and Naomi (b. 1841), and son Castor (b.1852). In no census, however, did she appear to be living with the father of her children, despite an increase in the number of those children. (OPD records a marriage to a Henry Holdsworth, but that couple appears together in distinct census records which differentiate that Sarah from "our Sarah".)

John and Jane's son Thomas Brook married a woman named Sarah and stayed in the area, in Horton 1861 (Grafton St, Little Horton), 1871 (Grafton St with wife and son Isaac Stephenson Brook), 1881 (Grafton St with wife, son and daughter-in-law Alice and 3 grandchildren), and 1891 (East Bradford, Butler St. <sup>42</sup>, with daughter-in-law Alice, one granddaughter and one grandson).

Sons John (on Paradise Green), Thomas (at his Grafton St, Little Horton address), and Isaac Brook (on Paradise Green) were all listed in the Horton Parliamentary Polling lists for 1868, although they may not have been as prosperous as their father was.

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<sup>41</sup> John Brook Paradise Green 62 row 17 grave 44 2nd entered. Jane Brook Paradise Green 62 row 17 grave 64 Walled grave. Monument: In Memory of JANE wife of JOHN BROOK of Horton who departed this life June 14 1852 aged 62 years

Also of the above JOHN BROOK who departed this life March 20 1853 62 years

*They died in Jesus and are blessed, how calm their slumbers are*

*From suffering and from woes relieved and freed from every care.*

Great Horton Methodist Circuit, Bradford. Burial Records and Memorial Inscriptions from 5 Churches.

Bradford Family History Society, 2010

<sup>42</sup> a couple miles east of current center-city Bradford.

An Act in 1867 greatly increased the numbers eligible to vote, particularly in the boroughs where the right was given to all householders (owners and tenants) who paid rates and to lodgers in unfurnished accommodation paying at least £10 a year. In the counties all males with freehold, copyhold or leasehold property worth at least £5 a year and occupiers of lands or tenements who paid a rent of at least £12 a year now became eligible.<sup>43</sup>

- **Isaac Brook** (1829 - 1903) married **Sarah Ann Gough** (1838 – 1907). We have seen that Isaac lived with his parents on Paradise Green as long as they lived. In 1861, still-unmarried Isaac (32) was working as a cotton warpdresser and was a lodger at 14 Greenfield Lane in Horton, with his sister and brother-in-law, the Sharps.



One block of period houses still remaining on Greenfield Lane, Horton, Bradford, Yorkshire, England. (Google maps street view 2010)

In 1868, as we have seen (above), he qualified to vote.

Isaac and Sarah Ann Gough were married in Feb 1869 in Bradford Cathedral, 4 years after the birth of their Sarah Ann's elder daughter. We have seen elsewhere in this chapter that it was certainly not unusual for a woman to have children and continue to live with parents and siblings in this Yorkshire society. Emily was known as "Emily Gough" in her marriage record (although Brook in census records)<sup>44</sup>. If Emily was the biological daughter of Isaac, perhaps Sarah Anne stayed with her father until his death in 1869 before she married.

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<sup>43</sup> [http://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Electoral\\_Rolls\\_or\\_Registers\\_in\\_England](http://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Electoral_Rolls_or_Registers_in_England)

<sup>44</sup> 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.... See previous footnote.

1871 Marriage solemnized at <u>Horton</u> in the Parish of <u>Bradford</u> in the County of <u>West York</u>								
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.
233	6 February 1871	Isaac Brook	39	Worsted	Worstedresser	Horton	John Brook	Worstedresser
		Sarah Ann Gough	31	Spinster	Worstedresser	Horton	Thomas Gough	Worstedresser
Married in the <u>Horton</u> according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by <u>J. Robinson, Gent Curate</u> or after <u>Death</u> by me,								
This Marriage was solemnized between us,		<u>Isaac Brook</u>		in the Presence of us,		<u>William Gough</u>		
		<u>Sarah Ann Gough</u>				<u>Christopher Wilson</u>		

Yorkshire Parish Records. West Yorkshire Archive Service: Leeds, England

Isaac was literate but Sarah Ann was not.

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

Isaac Brook  
Sarah Ann Gough

In 1871, Isaac (40) was a cotton warpdresser, wife Sarah Ann (32) was a worsted weaver, and daughter Emily (5) was a scholar, at 152 High St, in Horton. Along with them at the same address were Sarah Ann's sisters Elizabeth and Harriet Gough.

In 1881, Isaac (52) was a cotton warpdresser, Sarah (43) was not working, and daughter Emily (15) was a worsted weaver. Thomas and Jane were 4 and 3 years old, and they were living at 19 Livingstone St. in Horton, Bradford.

In 1891, Isaac (61) continued as a cotton warpdresser, Sarah (53) was not working, with Emily (25) a worsted weaver, Thomas (14) and Jane (13) spinners<sup>45</sup>, still at 19 Livingstone St. in Horton Bradford. Jane might still have been in school part of the day:

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.<sup>46</sup>

<sup>45</sup> See previous endnote about children in the textile industry.

<sup>46</sup> The Yankee Yorkshireman – Migration Lived and Imagined; Mary H. Blewett, University of Illinois Press, 2009, Pages 20-24

Municipal Ward		Urban Sanitary District		Parish or Hamlet		Rural Sanitary District	
of <i>Great Horton</i>		of <i>Bradford</i>		of _____		of _____	
6	7	8	9	10	11		
NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON-DITION as to Marriage	AGE last Birthday of	PROFESSION or OCCUPATION			
<i>Isaac Brook</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>Cotton Warden</i>			
<i>Sarah do</i>	<i>Wife</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>63</i>				
<i>Emily do</i>	<i>Daughter</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>Worsted Weaver</i>			
<i>Thomas do</i>	<i>Son</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>do Spinner</i>			
<i>Jane do</i>	<i>Daughter</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>do do</i>			

Portion of 1891 census page for Horton, Bradford, Yorkshire, England

In 1901, Isaac (then 72) remained a cotton warpdresser, but “Out of employment”; Sarah (63) was not working, Jane (23) a worsted weaver and Thomas (24) a “clerk in the stuff warehouse”<sup>47</sup>, at 19 Livingstone St. in Horton Bradford. Emily had married Henry Tempest in Jan 1892 in Bradford Cathedral.

Isaac died in 1903 with an estate of £372, and Sarah in 1907. We have not yet located their burial place. The records for Scholemoor (where Emily and family were buried), Horton Methodist (where both sets of parents were buried), Bradford Cathedral, Horton Primitive Methodist, and Horton Lane Congregational did not reveal their whereabouts.

**BROOK** Isaac of 19 Livingstone-street Great Horton Bradford died 13 January 1903 Probate **Wakefield** 23 March to Thomas Brook commercial-clerk Effects £372 7s. 6d.

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

Emily Gough (Brook) (1865-1921) was baptized at St. John’s, Great Horton, and married Henry Tempest in 1892 in Bradford Cathedral.

<sup>47</sup> “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))

1841 Marriage solemnized at <i>St. Andrew's Church</i> in the Parish of <i>Bradford</i> in the County of <i>West Yorkshire</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.
258	<i>Second Anniversary</i> <i>1841</i>	<i>Henry Tempest</i> <i>Emily Gough</i>	<i>25</i> <i>24</i>	<i>Widower</i> <i>Spinster</i>	<i>Stuff</i> <i>Warehouseman</i>	<i>66 Derby Street</i> <i>Leeds</i> <i>17 Livingstone Street</i> <i>Leeds</i>	<i>Henry Tempest</i>	<i>Stuff</i> <i>Warehouseman</i>
Married in the <i>Parish Church</i> according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by <i>John Bentley</i> after <i>Banns</i> by me,								
This Marriage was solemnized between us, <i>Henry Tempest</i> and <i>Emily Gough</i>			in the Presence of us, <i>William J. Dawson</i> and <i>Wm. A. Dawson</i>			<i>John Bentley</i>		

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

Henry had followed his father, Durick (an Irish name, also found spelled Derrick, Derroe, Duroc, Ducroc in various records) Tempest (1834-1896) into the Bradford mills by the time he was 18, as Durick had done before him, his father Abraham Tempest (1810-1879) having been a dyer<sup>48</sup>. In 1901, the Henry Tempest family appeared in the British census for Manningham, on the north side of Bradford. Henry was a stuff<sup>49</sup> warehouseman; Emily, with daughters Lily and Minnie (age 7 and 5), was not working, as was the custom for wives. Emily also had one child who died, a son, Lily once told me.

In 1911, the Tempest family was living at 19 Livingstone St, Great Horton, so perhaps in the intervening 10 years, and when Thomas and Jane emigrated to the US, the Tempests moved in with Isaac and Sarah Ann (who died in 1903 and 1907 respectively), and then stayed at that address. Henry was still a stuff warehouseman; Lily and Minnie, were working as a pattern card maker in the textile industry<sup>50</sup> and baker, respectively.

Henry died in 1913, and Emily in 1921:

<sup>48</sup> 1841 British Census of Stone Chair, Northowram, Halifax, Yorkshire.

<sup>49</sup> "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))

<sup>50</sup> The Jacquard loom is a mechanical loom, invented by Joseph Marie Jacquard, first demonstrated in 1801, that simplifies the process of manufacturing textiles with complex patterns such as brocade, damask and matelassé. The loom was controlled by a "chain of cards", a number of punched cards, laced together into a continuous sequence. Multiple rows of holes were punched on each card, with one complete card corresponding to one row of the design. Several such paper cards, generally white in color, can be seen in the images below. Chains, like the much later paper tape, allowed sequences of any length to be constructed, not limited by the size of a card. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main\\_Page](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page)

**TEMPEST** Emily of 2 Derby-street Great Horton **Bradford**  
widow died 4 February 1921 Probate **London** 5 May to  
Lily Tempest and Minnie Tempest spinsters.  
Effects £531 13s. 11d.

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

Neither of their daughters married, mostly because so many of the young men who were their suitors died in WW1. They were beloved “aunts” to my family until their deaths in 1970 and ‘71. <sup>51</sup>



Lily Tempest, Frank Tempest  
Craven, and Minnie Tempest,  
1962

There is a strong resemblance  
between Frank and Lily!!

Tempest is an historic name in the Clayton/Horton area <sup>52</sup>, which may explain Jane Brook Craven’s reasoning for saddling our father, Frank, with this heavy middle name, his uncle-by-marriage’s name.

The Tempests were buried at Scholemoor Cemetery.

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<sup>51</sup> In 1968, I paged through old photo and scrap books with Lily. What stands out for me in remembering that day were the beautiful young soldiers, probably suitors who were killed in WWI, and other family photos. What I wouldn’t give to have those albums now.

<sup>52</sup> Clayton was initially established as a Saxon farming settlement, the name literally meaning ‘farmstead on clay’. ... one of the 150 manors in the region granted to Ilbert de Lacy by William the Conqueror. ... c.1550-1620 – Sir Richard **Tempest**, Lord of the Manor, granted freeholders in Clayton the right to enclose the land they farmed. ...

Summary of Origin and Historic Development [of Clayton, Yorkshire]  
<http://www.bradford.gov.uk/NR/rdoonlyres/35F3D3BF-0C5C-48ED-8875-84D41204EC9F/0/ClaytonConservationAreaAssessmentFinal.pdf>

Tempest gravestone at Scholemoor  
Cemetery, Area Y 225

Henry Tempest d Jly 5 1913 50Y  
Emily his wife of d Feb 4 1921 55Y  
Alfred brother of the above Henry  
Tempest d at Germiston Transvaal Aug  
24 1920 44Y  
Minnie daughter of the above Hy. & Ey.  
Tempest d Feb 4 1970 74Y  
their daughter Lily d Apl 5 1971 77Y <sup>53</sup>



Jane's brother, Thomas Brook (1876 – 1941), was the first of the Brooks to emigrate to the US that we know of, arriving in 1903 (per his application for US passport and census records). We do not have the ship's manifest and so cannot say where he was headed in the U.S. or whom he knew here. His wife-to-be Ethel M. Gill arrived in the US in October 1904, headed to her "friend T. Brook" in Jersey City, NJ. They were married in 1904 in New Jersey, so that suggests that Thomas was working probably in a mill in NJ and that they were likely engaged before he left England in 1903. By the time the 1905 Rhode Island state census was collected, the couple was living in Greystone, North Providence, R.I.

Thomas Brook's future wife, Ethel Gill's, arrival in the US from England, unchaperoned, 1904. The person listed under "Whether going to join a relative or friend, and if so, what relative or friend, and his name and complete address", she listed "friend T. Brook".  
List or Manifest of Alien Passengers for the U.S. Immigration Officer at Port of Arrival, S.S. Lucania, Liverpool to New York, 15 October, 1904, detail

<sup>53</sup> Scholemoor Cemetery, Bradford - Memorial Inscriptions, Bradford Family History Society, 2009

In 1910, the Thomas Brooks, plus Ethel Gill Brook's brother, Percy Gill, were living at 25 Greystone Avenue, around the corner from Thomas' sister Jane and her husband Alfred Craven in Greystone. Thomas was a bookkeeper in the woolen mill, Percy a machinist in Tool Manufacturing.

Thomas and Ethel Brook with children Edna May (born 1906) and Thomas Earnest (born 1907). Circa 1910

(Photo courtesy of Allan Brook and Robert Liptrot)



Thomas was still living at the same address in North Providence in the 1915 R.I. state census, the 1920 federal census, in 1924 when he applied for a passport, and in the 1930 and 1940 federal censuses – with Ethel and both children, Edna M. and Thomas Earnest.

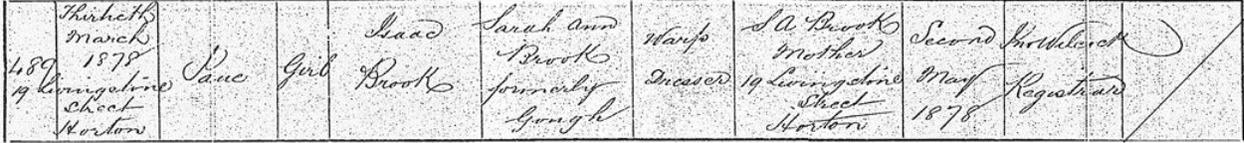


Thomas Brook's passport application photo, 1924

In 1952, Frank T. Craven and Nancy Linn Craven drove Jane Brook Craven to visit some of Thomas' family in Rhode Island, at least one son/daughter and grandson. Nancy does not remember that there were any other "older people" there, so probably Thomas' wife had passed away by then; we have not located their burial site, nor does any of the grandchildren we contacted know of it. According to Thomas' grandson, Thomas bought the house he had been living in when the mill owners sold them all, perhaps in 1938. Daughter Edna and family lived in the other half of the duplex at 25 Greystone Ave,

inherited the house from Thomas, and after about 1965, Thomas' grandson, Robert Liptrot, owned it. Robert also remembers traveling to Philadelphia to visit Edna's relatives, perhaps in the late 1930's or 1940's. That would have been the Cravens!

Jane Brook was born March 31, 1878:



Certified copy of birth registry from UK General Registry Office

And she was working in the mills by the time she was 13 years old<sup>54</sup>. When she came to the US in 1906 and 1907, her U.S. contact was her brother Thomas in Greystone. More about Jane in later sections and <http://www.melissacravenfowler.com> (choose Melissa's Ancestry tab and the document about the Cravens after 1948)

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

<sup>54</sup> See previous endnote about children in the textile industry.

A quick diversion to discuss the Goughs.....

### The Goughs:

### Gough Name Meaning

Welsh: nickname for a red-haired person, from Welsh *coch* 'red'.

Irish: reduced form of McGough

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

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### McGough Name Meaning

Irish: Anglicized form of Gaelic Mag Eochadha, a patronymic from the personal name *Eochaidh*, variant *Eachaidh*, 'horseman', a derivative of *each* 'horse'.

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

- **Thomas Gough** (1802 - 1869) married **Susanna Leeming** (about 1809 – 1855). Our great-grandmother Sarah Ann Gough was one of four children born to Thomas Gough (b. 1802 in Ireland) and his wife Susanna Leeming (b. about 1809 in Wibsey outside Bradford). Gough has been found spelled "Gooff" and "Goff" in various records, as it is here, in their marriage record, Bradford Cathedral, July 18, 1831.

Thomas Goff	of this Parish
and Susannah Leeming	of this Parish
were married in this Church by <u>Blunson</u> with Consent of	
this <u>eighteenth</u> Day of	
<u>July</u> in the Year <b>One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty Three</b>	
By me <u>Henry H. ...</u>	
This Marriage was solemnized between us	{ Thomas Goff <sup>his</sup> X
	{ Susannah Leeming X
In the Presence of	{ James ...
	{ James ...
No. 225	

Thomas Goff <sup>his</sup> X  
 Susannah Leeming X

Neither Thomas nor Susanna was literate enough to sign the marriage certificate -- which might explain why the spelling of the name Gough is incorrect in the document.

Thomas was born in Ireland, circa 1802.<sup>55</sup> The most likely record for his birth was from County Meath, baptized 7 Dec 1802, the same day as his brother Stephen, with parents Richard Goff and Mary Lynch Goff. Mary does not necessarily match up with the mother who appears in later census records as Sarah. The second most likely record for Thomas was from Westmeath, baptized 18 Oct 1797, parents Pat Goughf and Mary Seery Goughf. Again the mother's first name does not match later records, but women's names can be deceiving in such records. Many a Mary may actually have been a Mary Sarah and used their middle name later in life.

Susanna Smith Leeming was the daughter of Charles Leeming (1784 – 1847) and Betty Smith Leeming, both of Horton, who were married in Bradford Cathedral in June 1805, where her father Charles had also been baptized.

No. 317	Charles Leeming	of this Parish
and Betty Smith of this Parish Spinster		
were		
Married in this Church by Banns		
this Twelfth Day of June in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred		
and Five		
By me		
This Marriage was solemnized between Us		
In the Presence of		

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

Neither Charles nor Betty was literate enough to sign the marriage certificate.

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

Charles Leeming  
Betty Smith

Susanna Smith Leeming was baptized in Bradford Cathedral on January 22, 1806. The occupation of Charles Leeming at that time was listed as "Husb." (husbandman) and in

<sup>55</sup> In 1851, Bradford had the highest proportion of Irish-born people in Yorkshire - around 10% of the city's population. [http://www.bbc.co.uk/bradford/content/articles/2006/05/12/bradford\\_irish\\_katie\\_feature.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/bradford/content/articles/2006/05/12/bradford_irish_katie_feature.shtml)

the baptisms of other children in later years, as carter or husbandman. As Charles had married Betty Smith in June of 1805, it may or may not have been that Susanna was Charles' biological child. The recorded middle name of Smith is unusual for the time and may actually have been a surname if she had been born before the wedding and there had been a lag between birth and baptism. However, her marriage record uses the surname Leeming.

22 | *Susannah Smith D. of Charles Leeming of Wibsey Rusb.*

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

Thomas' and Susanna Gough's first child, Elizabeth/Betty, was listed in a census record as having been born in in Allerton (west of Bradford) about 1834, the remainder in Horton.

Thomas and his mother Sarah, wife Susanna and three daughters were living at various addresses on High St., Horton in 1841 and 1851 (with son Enoch). He and the four children (sans mother Sarah and wife Susanna, who both died in 1855) were at 14 High St <sup>56</sup>, Great Horton in 1861. Thomas worked as a tailor in 1841; a twister in 1851, and in the cotton mill in 1861, as did all the children, unless they were still in school.

Page 4] The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the

Parish (or Township) of		Municipal Borough of		Municipal Ward of	Parliamentary Borough of	Town of	Hamlet or Tything, &c., of	Ecclesiastical District of		
<i>Bradford</i>		<i>Bradford</i>		<i>Great Horton</i>	<i>Bradford</i>	<i>Horton</i>	<i>Great Horton</i>			
No. of Schedules	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 Occupation	Where Born	Whether Blind, or Deaf and-Dumb
		Inhabited	Uninhabited (No. of Inhabitants)							
14	<i>High St</i>	1		<i>Susanna Gough</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>Wid.</i>	59	<i>Cotton Mill's Weaver</i>	<i>Worcestershire</i>	
				<i>Elizabeth G.</i>	<i>Daughter</i>	<i>Wid.</i>	27	<i>Worsted Weaver</i>	<i>Yorkshire</i>	
				<i>Sarah G.</i>	<i>Daughter</i>	<i>Wid.</i>	23	<i>Do Do Do Do</i>	<i>Do Horton</i>	
				<i>Harriet G.</i>	<i>Daughter</i>	<i>Wid.</i>	20	<i>Do Do Do Do</i>	<i>Do Do</i>	
				<i>Enoch G.</i>	<i>Son</i>	<i>Wid.</i>	15	<i>Worsted Weaver</i>	<i>Do Do</i>	

Portion of 1861 census page for 14 High St., Great Horton, Bradford, Yorkshire, England

Son Enoch Gough (1846-1917) and wife Mary Maria Naylor Gough (married 1869) were listed in 1871 and 1881 the British censuses in Great Horton, with no children, working as worsted weaver and warehouseman. In 1891, Enoch alone was a lodger in Great Horton but still working as a stuff <sup>57</sup> weaver. He lived until 1917.

Elizabeth Gough was living with sister and brother-in-law Sarah Ann and Isaac Brook, as well as sister Harriet Gough at 152 High Street, in Horton in 1871, father Thomas having

<sup>56</sup> The current 14 High St (or Great Horton Rd) is deep in the actual city of Bradford. We suspect they lived closer to current 414 or 514 High St, although the census page is quite clear!

<sup>57</sup> "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))

died in 1869. Elizabeth married in 1873; the census recorded her in Horton with husband David Wesley Ramsden, a warpdresser, 3 step-children, and daughter Maria in 1881; with husband and daughter Maria in Halifax Yorkshire in 1891. In 1901, she was living with Maria and her family in Halifax (Maria's husband Wilson Feather and two daughters). Elizabeth died in 1905 and Wesley in 1908.

In 1873, Harriet Gough married Robert F. Dawson, a builder/contractor with two children from an earlier marriage; we found the couple together in each of the 1881 and 1891 census records. Robert died in Lancashire in 1900 and Harriet in March 1901 in Bradford. We met Harriet's step-daughter's daughter, Edith Nicholson Crowther, and son David in Yorkshire in the 1960's.

Harriet's step-son, William Seaver Dawson and wife came to the U.S in 1908 and was listed in the 1910 census as living in Providence R.I., Ward 4. He was listed as a builder in 1910 (his wife Jessie as proprietor of a boarding house) at 129 Weybosset St; in 1920 as "proprietor of a hotel" in another building on the same street; and 1.5 miles away at 130 Moore St. in 1930. He and his wife, Jessie Cockcroft Dawson died in Rhode Island in the 1950's. William was a first (step) cousin to Jane and Thomas Brook who were living near Providence. We have no idea if Jane and Thomas kept in touch with this cousin.

Thomas, Sarah, and Susanna Gough were all buried in Great Horton Methodist Church Cemetery (Brow Hill).<sup>58</sup>

- **Sarah Ann Gough** (about 1838 – 1907) married **Isaac Brook** (1829 - 1903). It is frustrating that we cannot locate birth or baptism records for Sarah Ann (or her older sister). She is oddly listed as Susanna (3 yrs. old) in the 1841 census with her family. Even with all the variation in names and surnames, there is no trace until 1841.

As we have seen, she lived at home, even with her first child, probably until her marriage in 1869, not coincidentally perhaps, the same year her father died. Her story continues above with her marriage to Isaac Brook.

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

To read more about Alfred and Jane and their life together, as well as their son, my father Frank Craven, head back to the Craven chapter at <http://www.melissacravenfowler.com> (choose Melissa's Ancestry tab).

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<sup>58</sup> Sarah Gough High Street 78 row 16 grave 52 Walled 1<sup>st</sup>  
Susannah Gough High Street 51 row 16 grave 52 Walled 2<sup>nd</sup>  
Monument:

SARAH GOUGH mother of THOMAS GOUGH of Horton died Nov 3 1855 aged 78 years  
SUSANNAH wife of THOMAS GOUGH died Nov 18 1855 aged 51 years  
The above named THOMAS GOUGH died May 10 1869 aged 67 years  
Great Horton Methodist Circuit, Bradford. Burial Records and Memorial Inscriptions from 5 Churches.  
Bradford Family History Society, 2010