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Appendix A

The full version of 'A History of Brighouse, Rastrick and Hipperholme' by J Horsfall Turner is available on line at <https://archive.org/details/historyofbrighou00turn> or on the online version of 'The Anglican and Methodist Church of St Matthew's Rastrick, A History' at

<http://www.stmatthewsrastrick.org/599102199077.htm> and following the link to Appendix A.

The book was digitised by the Internet Archive in 2008 with funding from the Microsoft Corporation.

On page 4 the book is inscribed thus: "Hanson Ormerod Boothroyde Park, Rastrick, Yorks." and in a different hand " This belongs to Hanson Ormerod Junr. Junr." *[Email from Valerie Sadler of 1 June 2018]*

The following are Extracts from 'A History of Brighouse, Rastrick and Hipperholme' by J Horsfall Turner

Petition for the enclosure of some few acres of ground 'from the waste and commons' for the 'use and benefit of those who should celebrate divine service'

Manorial Rolls pp164

1599

Turn, Oct. 16. Robt. Ramsden of Rastrick is dead since last court, Robt. is his son and heir, John Hanson of Wodehouse, senr., is dead, John is his son and heir. Under Hipperholme, John Roydes, Wm. and Jasper Brighous fined 20d. each for affrays. Ric. fiiather, of Brighouse, dug and led away slatestones from Rastrick Common. Thomas, Arthur, Ric, Joseph, sons of Thomas Hanson, and Robt. s. Nicholas Hanson of Ealand, take lands in Brighouse lately held by John H., senior. Roger s. and h. Thos. Hanson of Rastrick, deceased, surr. lands to John Hanson of Wodliouse junr., and Thos. Hanson of Totehill. Robt., John, Thos., brothers of Roger, obtain land also. Edward s. Arthur Hanson, deed., ditto. Thomas Hanson and his nephew John s. John Hanson of Netherwodhouse, deed., the nephew being 51 at the time of his father's death, ditto. Robt. Romsden of Rastrick being dead, Henry his son, gent., paid Gd. heriot for a house called the Chappell *, and gardens.

* (Footnote by J.H Turner) Restored to its proper use afterwards, see 1605.

Manorial Rolls pp167,168

A Deed, dated June 11th, 1605, recites that, whereas John Thornhill and others, had petitioned Sir John Fortescue, Chanc. of the Duchy of Lancaster, showing that there had time immemorial been an ancient Chapel within the township of Rastrick, called St. Matthew's Chapel, within which Divine Service had been celebrated, and also a school for the education of youth above 50 years ago, which chapel, for want of due maintenance for keeping a curate there, had for the greatest

part of 50 years last past been profaned and converted into other uses, till it was reformed by the Stat, temps. Eliz. for reviving of things given to charitable uses; since which time the said John Thornhill and others, had bestowed great sums of money in repairing and enlarging the same, and maintaining divine service therein for a year last past; and that every Sunday and holiday a great number of people did resort thereto, and were likely so to do if divine service were continued, for that a greater part of the inhabitants of the said township were two miles distant from their " Parish Church of Eland," the ways foul in winter, and the causeways decayed for want of repairing, by reason whereof many who were willing to be present at divine service at Eland twice a day, were enforced in the afternoon to be absent; and many of the younger sort had taken occasion thereby to occupy themselves on Sundays and holidays in the afternoons at unlawful games; which abuses had been greatly reformed during the past year, and were likely to continue so, if divine service might be provided for. And for that the said township of Rastrick was very small, consisting of not above 24 families, and the whole township not containing above 12 oxgangs of land, and therefore unable to bear the charges of celebrating divine service or instructing youth in the said Chapel, and therefore, humbly intreated his Honour to grant licence to enclose and improve from the waste and commons in the said township, some few acres of ground as might be least hurtful to the inhabitants there, and to convert the same to the use and benefit of those who should celebrate divine service, and keep a School in the said Chapel, for which grounds they were willing to pay yearly to His Majesty 4 pence of new rent for every acre. On perusal of which petition, and conference had with Sir John Saville, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, who lived within 2 miles of the said Chapel and affirmed the contents of the said petition to be true, and that by means thereof the inhabitants of the Manor of Brighouse, who are more remote from the Church (of Eland) than the inhabitants of Rastrick, may likewise resort to the said Chapel.

Appendix B

Photographs of

1. William Morton Shaw, Verger 1890 - 1936
2. Joseph Travis Clay, one of the founders of Rastrick Church School, 1804-1892
3. Robert Gill Irving, the first vicar of St Matthew's in 1881



William Morton Shaw

Verger at St Matthew's 1890 - 1936



Joseph Travis Clay

8 March 1804 to 31 January 1892

by kind permission of Janet Williams

Appendix C

Grass-root Unity at Rastrick by Dudley Akeroyd

Building is shared



Methodist Minister the Rev. Frank Smith (left) and the Rev. Ian Knox, Vicar, in the beautiful Georgian parish church of St. Matthew, Rastrick, which they share with their different congregations.

AROUND THE CHURCHES

'Grass-root' unity

'Grass-root' unity at Rastrick

By DUDLEY AKEROYD

The Week of Prayer for Christian Unity began yesterday and all over Britain congregations will gather in each other's churches – or in a neutral building – to pledge themselves towards achieving one Christian Church. If that ultimate is ever going to be attained then grass-root development will have to begin as it has been at Rastrick where the Georgian parish church of St. Matthew is being happily shared by Anglicans and Methodists. True Anglicans outnumber Methodists by about four to one and true the dangerous conditions of Crowtrees Methodist Church precipitated prompt action. But nevertheless a deeply satisfying way of worshipping and working together under one roof has been reached. Co-operation has gone about as far as it is legally can as long as the Church of England and the Methodist Church remain apart.

DOUBTS

Even robbed of the leading personalities who brought it about, the Vicar, the Rev. Ian C. Knox, and the Methodist minister, the Rev. Frank Smith, the union would survive. Both are agreed on that. Mr. Smith, who is also responsible for Park Methodist Church, Brighouse, heads a membership of 58. "I think doubts and misgivings have gone. Methodists now regard St. Matthew's as their church," he said. St. Matthew's was built in 1798, the third church to stand on the site since the 14th century. Its graceful open architecture might have been the original for the design of hundreds of Methodists chapels built in the West Riding in the half century after its construction. It even has a gallery and a remarkably tall pulpit, installed in a modernisation of 1880.

WORSHIP

Methodists came to worship at St. Matthew's in the first place out of necessity. The roof of Crowtrees Chapel opened in 1877, was found to be so dangerous in July 1969, that the Methodists had to leave – almost overnight. Mr. Knox who has been vicar since 1960, and his church council offered them hospitality. The co-operation that had gone on before then took on a more tangible form and soon both churches agreed to take advantage of the Sharing Church Buildings Act 1969, to legalise the agreement. When the documents were

signed on July 23rd 1970, St. Matthew's became the first established parish church in England to be shared with Methodists.

FINANCE

They have set an example which has been widely followed, though not yet in the Bradford Diocese. A joint council, with the Vicar as chairman, supervises the arrangements. Finance still remains the province of the parochial church council and at the end of the year the Methodists pay a quarter of the bills.

A new parish centre across the way from the church was financed about equally by both churches and control is exercised equally. It was opened and dedicated jointly in May 1971, by the Bishop of Wakefield. Dr. Eric Treacy, and the chairman of the West Yorkshire Methodist District, the Rev. T. M. Morrow.

SERVICE

A well timed "shift system" operates at St. Matthew's on Sunday mornings. Anglicans have Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and Parish Communion at 10 a.m. And as they leave by one door the Methodists enter by another for morning service at 11.15 a.m.

At first the Methodists had their own evening service at 4 p.m., but now both congregations worship together at 6.30 p.m. A form of evening service has been agreed, which either the Vicar or the Minister leads. Sidesmen and society stewards arrange between them who takes the collection.

Mr. Smith who is also secretary of the West Yorkshire Methodist District, sometimes helps the Vicar at Communion. Sometimes the Vicar assists Mr. Smith.

COMMITMENT

While the General Synod of the Church of England makes up its mind in May about union with the Methodist Church, the Rastrick arrangement seems ideal and both Mr. Knox and Mr. Smith agree that it is. The Vicar said: "The only snags have been administrative ones, getting the legal side of things tidied up." The whole thing would be self-defeating if both churches merely grew into one another and forgot about the other Anglican parish in the area and the Roman Catholics, Congregationalists and Baptists of Rastrick. They do not – and a sign of their commitment is their work for CROSS – Christian Responsibility for Social Service – which operates in the district. While the two churches helping each other neither can claim at the moment their coming together has helped Rastrick people outside the influence of any Christian church. That is their next and bigger objective.

From the Brighouse Echo around 1973

Appendix D

'Long Engagement - Happy Marriage' by John Mothersdale

Appendix E

Long engagement - happy marriage

John Mothersdale

In 1969 the Crowtrees Methodist church building in Rastrick was declared unsafe. Not having sufficient funds to repair the building, the Methodists were invited by the then Vicar of St Matthew's, Revd Ian Knox, to use St Matthew's church for their services. Crowtrees Methodist church building was subsequently demolished.

In the following year a formal Sharing Agreement was entered into - one of the first in the country. The year after, the Anglican "Sunday School" building was demolished and a new Parish Centre was erected, on the same site, at a cost of around £20,000. This was a joint Anglican/Methodist initiative. The new Centre was dedicated in May 1971 and extended some ten years later using legacy money.

During the 1970's, through the 80's and early 90's, the pattern of separate Anglican and Methodist services continued. Around six joint services were held annually, at main festivals,

Methodist anniversaries etc. Over the years, the church magazines and most social events were combined, and a United Ladies' Group was formed from two formerly separate groups.

In January 1991 a Local Ecumenical Project was agreed and a Declaration of Intent and Constitution was signed at a special service. At this stage the commitment to Joint Worship was still only "at least six times during the year".

During 1993 joint monthly "all age worship" services commenced. This proved to be a major step forward.

A mission visit by the then Bishop of Pontefract, John Finney, took place in 1994. The visit report noted that the Anglicans had "been engaged to the Methodists since 1969 and there comes a time when you have either to decide that the marriage is not on or that you are going to go forward into marriage". We were encouraged to "take the opportunity while it exists".

Early in 1999, congregational meetings were held and it was agreed that a changed pattern of worship would be tried from Easter. All main Sunday services would be united and would alternate weekly between eucharistic and non-eucharistic, with involvement of both ordained and lay ministry from each denomination. The monthly all-age worship service, now well established, would continue as part of the pattern.

In 2001 another mission visit took place and the report noted that "apparent slow progress had produced sustainability".

Today the worship pattern commenced at Easter 1999 has continued largely unchanged with locally produced liturgies to suit both Anglicans and Methodists. We are currently drawing up a revised LEP agreement to define where we are now and hope to move forward into united finance and church council decision-making arrangements.

Details of the St Matthew's Organ from the National Pipe Organ Register

churchwarden/History of St Matthews/church history η

See <http://www.npor.org.uk/NPORView.html?RI=H00120>

Appendix F

Details of St Matthew's Church Grade II* Listing

See www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/en-338806-church-of-st-matthew-brighthouse

BRIGHOUSE CHURCH STREET, RASTRICK
SE 12 SW (south side)

3/57 Church of St. Matthew

3.1.67

G. V. II*

Church c.1796. Ashlar, rusticated to sill band and slate roof. Auditorium and west tower. Nave facade of 5 bays. Sill band to windows and again to clerestorey and modillion cornice all of which continue round tower. (The outer have doorways with architraves and cornice on consoles). Above each door is a blank tablet. The 3 central bays have windows with architraves set in blind arches the heads of which are occupied by clerestorey windows in the form of lunettes. The east end is of 3 bays, with semi-circular apse which has Venetian window with blind tablet over. South nave facade has similar arrangements of windows but with simpler treatment and is of hammer-dressed stone. Tower has arch headed staircase window in blind arch. A low pedimented stage above the cornice carries the clock and this is surmounted by a circular cupola with Doric columns, entablature, and dome. Over all is a decorative weathervane.

Interior: Plain rectangular flat ceiled with sanctuary in semi-circular apse.

Modillioned cornice. Raking galleries on 3 sides, supported by wooden Tuscan columns. East window is Venetian with freestanding columns with acanthus capitals. Most windows have Victorian-stained glass except those lighting gallery. Staircase in base of tower has wrought iron balustrading.

Furnishings: Victorian pews and choir stalls. High pulpit, probably Victorian in C18 style. The sanctuary is similarly panelled and has paintings of Christ, Prophets and Apostles. Octagonal Gothic Revival font. Galleries retain original box pews except at west end. Monuments at west end include John Armitage, Greek Revival tablet with figures, by Waudby and Sons of Hull and Huddersfield.

Listing NGR: SE1385421578

Appendix G

1. Details of Saxon Cross Listed Building

See www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/en-338807-cross-base-in-churchyard-of-st-matthews-

BRIGHOUSE CHURCH STREET, RASTRICK
SE 12 SW

3/58 Cross base in Churchyard
of St. Matthew's Church

3.1.67

G. V. II*

Anglian cross base. c10 or C11. Solid large stone block with 4 tapering sides and indented head for cross shaft (now gone). Each of the 4 faces have moulded edges and carving in relief with foliated vine scroll to 2 sides, one side blind. That fronting street is divided into 2 panels of interlace of geometric character. A rare survival, possibly in its original position when it would have been used as a preaching cross. Of similar character to Walton cross, Hartshead, Spenborough, Kirklees District (q.v.)

Listing NGR: SE1383121596

2. Details of Saxon Cross Ancient Monument

See <https://www.calderdale.gov.uk/environment/conservation/ancient-monuments/monuments-full.jsp?propno=HSKHG0DWL2000&lbrefno=23376&address=Cross+Base+In%250DChurch+Yard+%250DChurch+Street%250DRastrick%250DBrighouse%250DWest+Yorkshire%250D>

Register of ancient monuments

Reference number 1012874

Anglican High Cross In Churchyard
St Matthews Methodist And Anglican Church
Church Street
Rastrick
Brighouse
Calderdale

DESCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT

The monument includes the remains of the Anglian high cross in St Matthew's churchyard and comprises the socle or socket stone of the cross. Originally a stone shaft and cross head would have been set into the socle but these components are now missing.

The socle consists of a roughly dressed gritstone block measuring c1.06m high and tapering asymmetrically from c75cm square at the base to c52cm square at the top. In the top there is a rectangular socket hole measuring c30cm by 25cm by 15cm deep. A single line of roll-moulding extends round the base of the socle while all four corners are edged with what seems to be eroded cable- mouldings. Roll-moulding also extends round the top of the socle, c. 5cm

below the rim, and there appear originally to have been knots where these mouldings intersect with those on the corners, but these knots are now very eroded. On each face of the socle, further fine lines of roll-moulding form panels framing carved ornamentation. On the south face, this ornamentation takes the form of a so-called 'Tree of Life' comprising scroll-like branches emerging sideways from a central stem. This design is repeated in a different and not so well-preserved form on the east face and also on the west face which, in the past, has been mistakenly described as blank. On the north face the panel is divided by a vertical rib flanked by differing forms of interlace. This design may also represent a form of the 'Tree of Life'.

Although the present Church of St Matthew is a modern foundation and not directly associated with the cross, the latter is nevertheless considered to be in its original location because it stands on the projected line of a Roman road. This suggests that the cross may have marked an ecclesiastical or territorial boundary, or it may alternatively have been a cenotaph marking a grave within a larger cemetery. If so, the buried remains of this cemetery will survive around the cross, but they are not included in the scheduling as their existence has not been verified. In addition to being scheduled, the cross is Grade II* Listed.

ASSESSMENT OF IMPORTANCE

High crosses, frequently heavily decorated, were erected in a variety of locations in the eighth, ninth and tenth centuries AD. They are found throughout northern England with a few examples further south. Surviving examples are of carved stone but it is known that decorated timber crosses were also used for similar purposes and some stone crosses display evidence of carpentry techniques in their creation and adornment, attesting to this tradition. High crosses have shafts supporting carved cross heads which may be either free-armed or infilled with a 'wheel' or disc. They may be set within dressed or rough stone bases called socles. The cross heads were frequently small, the broad cross shaft being the main feature of the cross.

High crosses served a variety of functions, some being associated with established churches and monasteries and playing a role in religious services, some acting as cenotaphs or marking burial places, and others marking routes or boundaries and acting as meeting places for local communities. Decoration of high crosses divides into four main types: plant scrolls, plaiting and interlace, birds and animals and, lastly, figural representation which is the rarest category and often takes the form of religious iconography. The carved ornamentation was often painted in a variety of colours though traces of these pigments now survive only rarely. The earliest high crosses were created and erected by the native population, probably under the direction of the Church, but later examples were often commissioned by secular patrons and reflect the art styles and mythology of Viking settlers.

Several distinct regional groupings and types of high cross have been identified, some being the product of single schools of craftsmen. There are fewer than 50 high crosses surviving in England and this is likely to represent only a small proportion of those originally erected. Some were defaced or destroyed during bouts of iconoclasm during the 16th and 17th centuries. Others fell out of use and were taken down and re-used in new building works. They provide important insights into art traditions and changing styles during the early medieval period, into religious beliefs during the same era and into the impact of the Scandinavian settlement of the north of England. All well-preserved examples are identified as nationally important.

The example in St Matthew's churchyard is important for being in its original location and for the art-historical importance of its carvings which, although not well-preserved, survive sufficiently well to illustrate the influence of Scandinavian art-forms on this type of monument. In addition to this, the cross is an important indicator of further surviving Anglo-Scandinavian remains in this locality.

Selected Sources:

Book Reference - Author: Cookson, N. - Date: 1986 - Type: PHOTO - Description: In SMR
 Book Reference - Author: Faull, M and Moorhouse, A (ed) - Title: West Yorkshire: an Archaeological Survey to AD 1500 - Date: 1981 - Page References: 205 - Type: DESC TEXT
 Book Reference - Author: Shackleton Hill, Angela - Date: 1994 - Type: PHOTO - Description: On EH file
 Unpublished Title Reference - Author: Williams, J.I - Title: Township of Rastrick... - Date: 1983
 - Type: ILLUSTRATION - Description: BA Dissertation, Univ. Birmingham

3. Details of Saxon Cross Base on Historic England website

See <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1012874>

Anglian high cross fragment in the churchyard of St Matthew's Church, Rastrick Reasons for Designation:

High crosses, frequently heavily decorated, were erected in a variety of locations in the eighth, ninth and tenth centuries AD. They are found throughout northern England with a few examples further south. Surviving examples are of carved stone but it is known that decorated timber crosses were also used for similar purposes and some stone crosses display evidence of carpentry techniques in their creation and adornment, attesting to this tradition. High crosses have shafts supporting carved cross heads which may be either free-armed or infilled with a 'wheel' or disc. They may be set within dressed or rough stone bases called socles. The cross heads were frequently small, the broad cross shaft being the main feature of the cross. High crosses served a variety of functions, some being associated with established churches and monasteries and playing a role in religious services, some acting as cenotaphs or marking burial places, and **others marking routes or boundaries and acting as meeting places for local communities**. Decoration of high crosses divides into four main types: plant scrolls, plaiting and interlace, birds and animals and, lastly, figural representation which is the rarest category and often takes the form of religious iconography. The carved ornamentation was often painted in a variety of colours though traces of these pigments now survive only rarely. The earliest high crosses were created and erected by the native population, probably under the direction of the Church, but later examples were often commissioned by secular patrons and reflect the art styles and mythology of Viking settlers. Several distinct regional groupings and types of high cross have been identified, some being the product of single schools of craftsmen. There are fewer than 50 high crosses surviving in England and this is likely to represent only a small proportion of those originally erected. Some were defaced or destroyed during bouts of iconoclasm during the 16th and 17th centuries. Others fell out of use and were taken down and reused in new building works. They provide important insights into art traditions and changing art styles during the early medieval period, into religious beliefs during the same era and into the impact of the Scandinavian settlement of the north of England. All well-preserved examples are identified as nationally important.

The example in St Matthew's churchyard is important for being in its original location and for the art-historical importance of its carvings which, although not well-preserved, survive sufficiently well to illustrate the influence of Scandinavian art-forms on this type of monument. In addition to this, the cross is an important indicator of further surviving Anglo-Scandinavian remains in this locality.

Details:

The monument includes the remains of the Anglian high cross in St Matthew's churchyard and comprises the socle or socket stone of the cross. Originally a stone shaft and cross head would have been set into the socle but these components are now missing. The socle consists of a roughly dressed gritstone block measuring c.1.06m high and tapering asymmetrically from c.75cm square at the base to c.52cm square at the top. In the top there is a rectangular socket hole measuring c.30cm by 25cm by 15cm deep. A single line of roll-moulding extends round the base of the socle while all four corners are edged with what seems to be eroded cable-mouldings. Roll-moulding also extends round the top of the socle, c.5cm below the rim, and there appear originally to have been knots where these mouldings intersect with those on the corners, but these knots are now very eroded. On each face of the socle, further fine lines of roll-moulding form panels framing carved ornamentation. On the south face, this ornamentation takes the form of a so-called 'Tree of Life' comprising scroll-like branches emerging sideways from a central stem. This design is repeated in a different and not so well-preserved form on the east face and also on the west face which, in the past, has been mistakenly described as blank. On the north face the panel is divided by a vertical rib flanked by differing forms of interlace. This design may also represent a form of the 'Tree of Life'. Although the present Church of St Matthew is a modern foundation and not directly associated with the cross, the latter is nevertheless considered to be in its original location because it stands on the projected line of a Roman road. This suggests that **the cross may have marked an ecclesiastical or territorial boundary, or it may alternatively have been a cenotaph marking a grave within a larger cemetery.** If so, the buried remains of this cemetery will survive around the cross, but they are not included in the scheduling as their existence has not been verified. In addition to being scheduled, the cross is Grade II* Listed.

Appendix H

Details of Ecclesiastical Boundary Stone

BRIGHOUSE CROWTREES LANE HD6 3LZ

SE 12 SW (east side)

3/79 Stone built into west face of wall to No. 15 Crowtrees Lane

Details of Ecclesiastical Boundary Stone

Much weathered gritstone monolith, probably 10th century, built in to hammer-dressed stone wall, bearing spiral motif incised into the stone. This extends down the left-hand side before running out to the left. This is reminiscent of a Bishop's crozier and may mark an earlier ecclesiastical boundary.

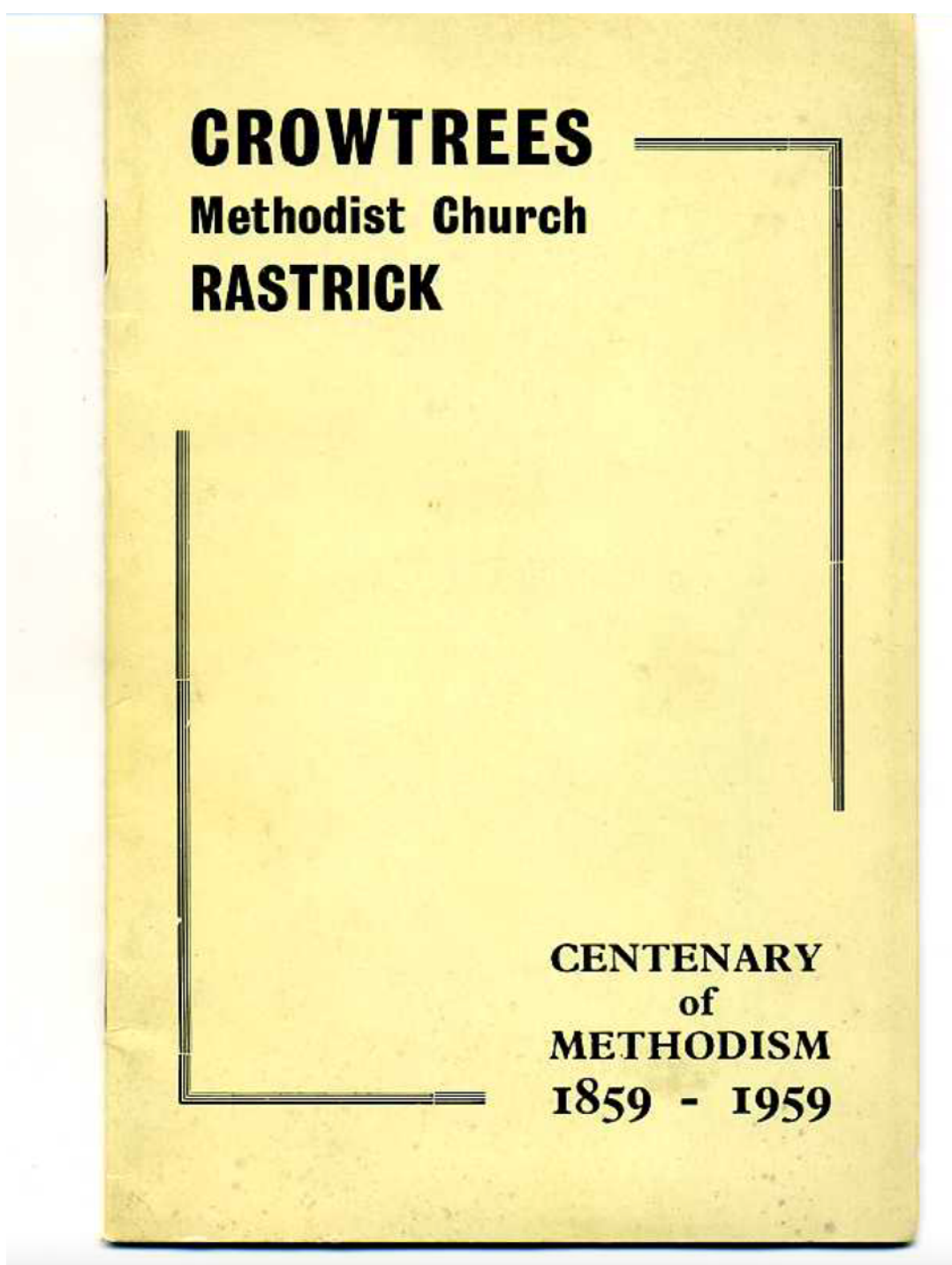
It is of similar character to the cross-base in St. Matthew's Churchyard (q.v.) some 200 m to the north and may be contemporary with it. This would place it in the 10th century.

Listing Nat Grid Ref: SE1373321448

English Heritage Grade II Listing ID: 338822

Appendix I

Centenary of Methodism in Rastrick 1859 - 1959



Crowtrees Methodist Church
RASTRICK

Celebration of Centenary
of Methodism

1859-1959

Tea & Reunion

Saturday September 12th, 1959

4-0 p.m. RECEPTION BY HOST AND HOSTESS—
MR. ARTHUR REEVE, J.P. and MRS.
REEVE.

TEA FROM 4-15 P.M.

6-30 p.m. INFORMAL GATHERING—
Reminiscences, — Tree of Memories, —
Musical Items.

CHAIRMAN: REV. G. J. R. JENKINS.

Centenary Services

Sunday September 13th, 1959

10-45 a.m. and 6-0 p.m.

PREACHER: REV. G. J. R. JENKINS.

FOREWORD

The following pages give a brief outline of a century of Methodist Worship and Service in Rastrick. I commend it to you, with a word of thanks to the compilers and with a reminder of the sacrifice, prayer, heartache and joy that lie beneath its bare facts.

As an "itinerant preacher" doing his "Circuit round" (a Centenary seems to prompt Methodist phraseology of former years!) I can know nothing in personal experience of the past; and I can only share a little of the future; but of the present I do know something. We at Crowtrees are a comparatively small band of willing workers who are serving their Lord as they are able, and we rejoice in some small signs of progress. The days when it was contemplated that the Church might have to close are well behind us, and we owe a great deal to those who, in faith, held firm in difficult times. This is a debt which we are bound to pay now in our own faithful service, and in our resolve to build worthily for the future upon the foundation of the last 100 years.

I, personally, have found a great deal of happiness in the fellowship of the Crowtrees folk, and am privileged to be able to share in this Centenary. Let us give thanks to God for the past; pray His blessing upon our present celebrations; and beseech Him that the Holy Spirit may enthuse our future witness.

GORDON JENKINS,

Minister.

REVIEW

One hundred years ago the Church that we now know as Crowtrees Methodist Church came into being—a small body of devoted men and women meeting in a cottage in New Road.

As the years passed their enthusiasm grew and the faithful few increased in number, so that larger premises were needed and a move was made to a building in Delph Hill. Again, after a few years this proved inadequate and there came the need to "Arise and build".

A site was procured in Crowtrees Lane and so our Church—almost as it is to-day—came into being in 1877.

Through the ensuing years the Church has experienced joy and satisfaction when the work has flourished, sorrow and disappointment when apparent indifference has made the work difficult for the few who have carried on.

A few years ago serious consideration was given to the idea of closing Crowtrees Church as a place of worship. Much prayerful thought was given to the problems facing the Church and after much discussion it was resolved to go forward into the future trusting in God's guidance. It was realised that there was no other Methodist Church within a radius of two miles, and that the original Church had been born out of this geographical fact.

Renewed efforts were made to increase the size of the congregation and to improve the financial position. The Envelope System of regular giving was introduced, and has brought a good deal of financial relief.

In September 1957 the long hoped for union with the Brighouse Churches took place. Crowtrees was released from the Elland Circuit and given a warm welcome into the Brighouse Circuit, where it now comes under the pastoral care of the Minister of Park Methodist Church.

The building and subsequent visitation of the Field Lane Estate has resulted in some new members of the Church and an influx of children into the Sunday School.

As this Centenary booklet leaves the hands of the compilers it goes out to all those who love Crowtrees and have a deep desire to see the work of the past hundred years carried on, under God's guidance into the future.

4

Milestones in the History of the Church

- 1859 June 19th. Opening Services of the Cottage Church in New Road. Preacher: Mr. Sammy Hoyle. Collections £3.2.0d. This beginning was an offshoot from Southgate Church (now St. Paul's), Elland, which was then part of the Wesleyan Reform Union. Rastrick was also part of this body for some years, but later joined the United Methodist Free Church Denomination.
- 1860 First Church meeting recorded in the Minute Book.
- 1862 Sunday School established. Six scholars at first meeting, but numbers rapidly increased. First Sunday School Anniversary—June 29th. Held in open air.
- 1864 Larger premises in Delph Hill secured. Cost—£600.
- 1865 Purchase of harmonium. Organist: Mr. Chas. Helm.
- 1868 Debt on building reduced to £440.
- 1874 Bazaar raised £600—thus debt was finally cleared.
- 1875 Premises found inadequate. Resolved to build a new Chapel.
- 1876 "Arise and Build." Site acquired in Crowtrees Lane. Architect: Mr. R. F. Rogerson. Cost—£3,000. Corner stone laid by Ald. R. Thornton.
- 1877 September 3rd. Opening of new Chapel. Seating accommodation for 300. October 18th. Church registered for Public Worship.
- 1878 August. Church registered for solemnisation of marriages. Formation of first Board of Trustees. Secretary: Mr. Walter Ramsden.
- 1880 Church redecorated. Organ purchased from Messrs. Conacher & Co., Huddersfield. Cost—£500, which was fully realised by a Bazaar and other efforts.

5

MILESTONES (cont)—

- 1881 Organ opened by Dr. Peace.
- 1887 Debt on premises reduced to £800. Appointment of new Board of Trustees.
- 1892 Rev. George Hill became Pastor of the Church.
- 1893 Bazaar—Easter Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Realised £400 which reduced debt on building to £400.
- 1894 December. Severe gales—Upper Edge Baptist Chapel totally wrecked. Use of Crowtrees granted to Deacons of the Baptist Chapel.
- 1896 School premises loaned to Rastrick School Board during alterations to New Road Day Schools.
- 1898 Bazaar again reduced debt by £200.
- 1902 Adoption of new Marriage Act. Final debt of £200 cleared.
- 1903 Building of Caretaker's house and vestries—Cost £450.
- 1907 Crowtrees United Methodist Free Church now became Crowtrees United Methodist Church, following the union made between the United Methodist Free Church, the Methodist New Connexion and the Bible Christians.
- 1908 Mission week held. Sister Minnie and Sister Ruth of London.
- 1909 Gift of individual Communion Service by the Nornington family in memory of the late Mary Sheard, a member of the Church for 40 years. Similar gift by Mr. and Mrs. Dyson Robinson. October 9th and 10th. Golden Jubilee. Chapel redecorated.
- 1910 Further gift of Communion Service and Plate by Ald. and Mrs. W. Smith. Note—Ald. and Mrs. Smith, founder members of Crowtrees, were the first Mayor and Mayoress of Brighouse.
- 1911 Rev. Chas. Hibbert due to commence ministry as Pastor of Crowtrees in April. Serious illness prevented Mr. Hibbert from taking up the Pastorate. Crowtrees continued to be served by the Minister of St. Paul's, Elland.
- 1915 Unveiling of Roll of Honour by Rev. J. E. Wolstenholme.

6

MILESTONES (cont)—

- 1917 Debt on building reduced to £300. Appointment of a new Board of Trustees.
- 1919 Diamond Jubilee Celebrations. Final debt on the Church Building of £300 cleared.
- 1920 Resignation of Mr. Hanson Haley as Organist after 29 years service. Appointment of Mr. Wm. Gledhill in his place.
- 1921 Purchase of new piano for Sunday School.
- 1922 Question of Methodist Union discussed.
- 1923 Formation of new Trust Board.
- 1926 Church wired for electricity. Cost—£75.15.6d. Renovation of Chapel, inside and outside. Cost—£95. Carpet seating in pews and choir seats. Cost—£47.10.0d. Choir seats extended and pulpit moved forward.
- 1927 Discussion re dancing in Sunday School Hall—Agreed that no dancing be allowed. Special services in November to celebrate 50th Anniversary of opening of Church in Crowtrees Lane.
- 1930 Re-decoration of schoolroom and all ground floor premises. Cost—£44.7.6
- 1932 Crowtrees Methodist Church became a member of Brighouse Free Church Council. Formation of new Trust Board. Further special meeting to consider question of Methodist Union. (This was effected in 1932 by the fusion of the Wesleyan Methodist, United Methodist and Primitive Methodist Churches).
- 1933 First application made to leave Elland Circuit as from October, 1934.
- 1934 Death of Mr. Wm. Gledhill—Organist for 14 years. Succeeded by Mr. J. Gledhill, Mr. E. Edwards, Mr. R. Dawson and Mr. G. H. Harrison, who all served the Church for short periods until 1942.

7

Appendix J

Details of the St Matthew's soldiers who died during the Great War 1914-18, and whose names are recorded on the War Memorial or whose remains are buried in the Churchyard

The numbers after the date of death are cross references in the Biographical Index of the War Memorials in Calderdale. (Hornshaw and Fowler) e.g 410 indicates the list of names for the Rastrick St Matthew's War Memorial, 409 indicates the Rastrick War memorial outside Rastrick Library and 401 indicates the Brighthouse War memorial in Rydings Park.

Pte. **Harry Ambler** 10th Battalion Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment, Died of Wounds 25 March 1916 401/409/410

Middleton, Manchester or Bury (SD38); formerly of Rastrick. **Rastrick Church Sunday School**. Rastrick Conservative Club. Enlisted Aug 1915 No 17354. Wounded in chest and right arm by grenade on 22 March 1916. Died in casualty clearing Station. Buried Lille Cemetery. Aged 40. (BEcho 7April 1916{p} SD38) ¹⁸

Pte. **John Aspinall** Army Service Corps Died 9July 1916 401/409

Lived at 141 Thornhill Rd, Rastrick. Married to Ada. Rastrick Cricket Club. No SS/20986. 28 Lines of Communication Company. Died of dysentery at Salonika.

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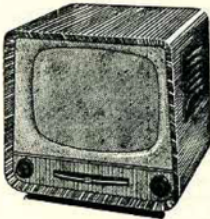
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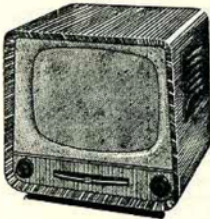
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20

churchwarden/History of St Matthews/church history η

Graves British Empire Greece 7)¹

Pte. **Dixon Berry** of the West Yorkshire Regiment was killed in action on the 2nd November 1916 at the age of 40 years. He was the son of John Henry and Emma Berry of Cliffe Buildings, Rastrick. Dixon worked as a tailor for the Brighouse Co-operative Society and was a Yorkshire Champion crown-green bowler. Dixon enlisted in the Spring of 1916 with the Yorkshire Regiment No. 29082, West Yorkshire No. 43566. He was buried in a dug-out by a shell while he slept on the 2nd November 1916. A memorial service was held for him in **Rastrick Church** on the 3rd December 1916

Pte **John Royston Booth** No. 202976 of the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) killed by shellfire on the 6th March 1916, aged 17 years. Third son of Frederick William and Isabella Booth of 15 Brook Grain Hill, Rastrick. Born in Huddersfield 1899. Sometimes known as John Rawlston Booth. Commemorated on the Loos Memorial (Dud Corner Cemetery).²

Pte **Norman Booth** 10th Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment. Reported missing Wednesday 15th November 1916 401/409/410

Son of Robert and Mary Anne Booth of Dewsbury Road, Rastrick,³ lived at 112 Rastrick Common. Married to Eliza Jane (later Mrs McIlwaine) on 25th May 1901; they had four children. Worked with Brighouse Co-op Coal Dept. Active in Carters' TU. Enlisted September 1914 in King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry No 18431. York and Lancaster No 19730. Wounded, treated at Field Dressing Station. Disappeared with ambulance carrying him to rear.

Commemorated Thiepval Memorial Grave Ref. / Panel Number : Pier and Face 14A and 14B . will be found on the D73, off the main Bapaume to Albert Road (D929) ⁴, Aged 34. (BEcho 4Jan1918{p} SD61 WMBE Reg 21 p5).

Brother Tom (below) Reported Missing under similar circumstances

18

Lance Corporal **Tom Booth** No. 5863 of the 2nd Battalion Duke of Wellington's Regiment was born and educated in Rastrick. He was married to Anni Booth and employed as a warehouseman. Tom was captain of the Rastrick AFC. Anni and Tom lived at 10 Folly Road, Cowcliffe. Tom enlisted on 5 May 1914, but was sadly killed in action near Ypres on the 8th November 1914 aged 36 years. He has no known grave, but is commemorated on the Menin Gate Memorial to the Missing.⁵

Pte. **Frank Bottomley** 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment Died of wounds 22 August 1917 401/409/410

Lived at 08 Thornhill Rd, Rastrick. Married to Martha Eleanor née Sutcliffe at **St Matthew's Church** Rastrick on 31st May 1911, later of 21 Tofts Grove. Mason with Lister, Brook & Co, Brighouse. Enlisted York and Lancaster Regiment No 41925.

¹ Calderdale War Dead A Biographical Index of the War Memorials of Calderdale
by T. R. HORNSHAW M. W. FOWLER

² Alan Flux 'The Lost Sons of Rastrick'

³ ³ Grandson Ronnie Booth (R.A.F.A)

⁴ Grandson Ronnie Mann (R.A.F.A)

⁵ Charles Hinchcliffe of 60 Tofts Grove (according to Charles Squire 11 Nov 2020)

Middlesex Regiment No 52447. Died of gunshot wound in abdomen at Australian Casualty Clearing Station in France. Buried Lyssenthoek British Military Cemetery. Aged 32. (BEcho 14Sep1917{p} SD56 WGBE Belgium 11) ⁶

Pte. **Cecil Brewer** 24th Battalion Royal Northumberland Fusiliers Killed in Action 14th October 1916 401/409/410

Son of Denis & Lizzie, of 7 Delf Place, Rastrick. Unmarried. Rag grinder for Helm & Sons, Spout Mills, Rastrick. Enlisted in Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment April 1916 No 19918.

Royal Northumberland Fusiliers No 41516 (Tyneside Irish). In France 3 days before death by gunshot. Buried Cite Bonjean British Military Cemetery, Armentieres. Aged 19. (BEcho 20 Oct 1916{p> SD10 WGBE France 922) ²⁰

Pte. **Allen Briggs** 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Regiment (The Green Howards, 19th Foot) Killed in Action 31March 1917 401/409/410

202 Thornhill Rd, Rastrick. He was connected with **Rastrick Church**, Sunday School & Institute. Worked for T Collinson & Sons, Brighouse. Enlisted June 1916. Commemorated on Arras Memorial. Aged 19. (BEcho 20Apr1917{p> WMBE Reg 20 p3) ²⁰

Pte. **WALTER Henry Churchman** 2nd Battalion Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment, Killed in action 15th April 1918 401/409/410

124 Highbury, Rastrick; native of Southowram. Married Mary Anne Stott at **St Matthew's Church Rastrick** on 25th January 1904, with whom he subsequently had 4 daughters.

Worked for T Helm & Sons, Spout Mills, Rastrick. No 300178. At first Reported Missing. Aged 35. (BEcho 17May1918{p> SD38) ²⁰

Pte **Ernest Clay** Highland Light Infantry (City of Glasgow) Died of wounds 13 April 1918 401/409/410 Lived at 4 Common, Rastrick. Worked in father's business; Clay & Sykes, painters & decorators. Rastrick Constitutional Club; notable billiard player. Enlisted April 1916. Once wounded. Died of wound to abdomen in New Zealand Hospital in France.

Death notice came in same post as brother James Arthur (below). Aged 22 (BEcho 26Apr1918{p>) ²⁰

Pte **James Arthur Clay** 10th Battalion Worcestershire Regiment Killed in Action 22 March 1918 401/409/410

Lived at 4 The Common, Rastrick. Motorman for Goodwins, Bradford. Enlisted Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment October 1917 No. 32980. Transferred to Worcestershire Regiment on Western Front No 42245. Commemorated on Arras Memorial. Aged 19. (BEcho 26April 1918{p> SD34 WMBE Reg 20 p5) Brother Ernest (above). ²¹

⁶ Calderdale War Dead A Biographical Index of the War Memorials of Calderdale
by T. R. HORNSHAW M. W. FOWLER

Capt. **Lionel Pilleau Clay** Queen's Own Yorkshire Dragoons, Killed in Action 18 February 1918 211/401/409/410

Married with 3 children. Parents at Rastrick House. Educated Harrow, head of school, Borfield Scholar to Balliol College, Oxford. Graduated B.A. Member of Inner Temple. Barrister on Northern Circuit. 1906 joined Dragoons. Served at HQ on court-martial service. Killed by bomb while sleeping. Aged 38 (OD) Cousin of HC Pileau ²¹

Pte. **Kaye Farrar** 2/7 Battalion Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment Died 17 July 1915 409/401

Lived in Rastrick. Worked as a Dyer's Labourer at Brookfoot Dyeworks. Service No. 4380. Died in training at Henham Park, Suffolk. Buried **Rastrick Churchyard** 21 July 1915. Aged 33. WGBE Yorks 585) ²¹

Lance Corporal **Arthur Garlick** was baptised at St Matthew's on the 20th June 1897. He served as a Lance Cpl. in the West Riding Regiment. The son of Mr & Mrs W. Garlick of 425 Lytham Road Blackpool, he lived at 15 Castle Terrace, Rastrick. He was educated at Rastrick Grammar School from 1909 to 1911, and later worked as a clerk in the offices of the Brighouse Co-operative Society. Arthur enlisted in February 1915 as No. 201505. He suffered from multiple wounds on 19 November 1917 on the Anzac Ridge near Ypres, and sadly died 36 hours later after an operation. He was buried at Lyssenthoek Military Cemetery aged 20 years. His family gave its name to Garlick Street in Rastrick.⁷

Pte **Frederick Haley** 9th Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment Killed in Action 10th April 1917 401/409/410

Lived at 12 Field Lane, Rastrick. Married. Formerly quarryman for Bentley & Kaye. Working at Barnburgh Colliery when he enlisted at Mexborough April 1916 No 25074. Killed in France. Aged 27. (BEcho 27Apr1917 SD61) ²¹

Pte. **Charles L. Hinchliffe** 6th Battalion Gordon Highlanders Died of wounds 20th July 1917 401/409/410

Son of Henry & Clara Annie, 60 Tofts Grove, Rastrick. Fastbowler, rep Yorks Council, Rastrick Cricket Club. Member Rastrick Conservative Club. Worked for J T Clay & Sons Ltd, Crowtrees Mill. Enlisted Cameron Highlanders (Queen's Own) December 1915. To France with Gordon Highlanders No 266676 July 1916. Wounded Beaumont Hamel November 1916. Returned to Unit, April 1917 Reported Missing. Died as Prisoner-of-war. Buried Niederzwehren Cemetery, Cassel. Aged 29. (BEcho 10Aug1917{p} says 30Jul1917 SD65 WGBE Germany 3) ²¹

Gnr **John Gordon Hollingsworth** Royal Garrison Artillery WWI 401/409/410 ²¹

Pte **Leonard Kershaw** served with the Northumberland Fusiliers Killed in Action 23rd November 1916 401/409/410

⁷ Calderdale War Dead Vol 3 by CR Hornshaw & M W Fowler and also Alan Flux

He lived at 124 Crowtrees Lane, Rastrick and played for the Rastrick Association Football Club and Cricket Club. Leonard was employed as a spinner by T Helm & Sons of Spout Mills, Rastrick. Service number 40471, he was killed at the Battle of Warlencourt, Somme aged 25. (BEcho 8Dec1916 {p} SD10)

Pte. **Edward Knapton** was born in 1882, the son of Abraham and Elizabeth Knapton. Edward lived at 6 Thomas St, Rastrick and worshipped at Bridge End Congregational Church. He was a dyer's labourer working at Brookfoot Dyeworks.(cotton dye-works). [1911]. Edward enlisted in 'Brighouse Chums'

October 1914 No 201159. He was a member of RAOC Royal Army Ordnance Corps. During World War 1, he served as a Private with 6th Battalion Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment). Invalided home September 1917. He died 10th October 1918, killed by an exploding grenade in an accident on a bombing range in the North Riding of Yorkshire and later buried in **Rastrick Churchyard** on 15th October 1918, aged 36. (BEcho 18Oct 1918{p} SD38 WGBE Yorks 585)^{8, 23}

Guardsman **George Allan Margerison** of the 1st Scots Guards was killed in action on 15 September 1916 401/409/410

He lived at 120 Brooke Street, Rastrick and was a spinner for J Crowther & Sons Ltd, Broadhouse Mills, Brighouse. Service number 13795, he was killed at the Somme. Commemorated on the Thiepval Memorial aged 23 (BEcho 20 Oct1916 {p} SD5 WBE Reg 21 p 29)

Pte **Leonard Marshall** of the 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers was killed in action on 5th October 1918 aged 26. Private 44367.

Born on 29th September 1892, son of Henry and Martha Marshall, he was baptised at St Matthew's Church, Rastrick on the 6th November. Employed at Thomas Helm & Sons, Spout Mills, Rastrick he was a prominent rugby footballer and a member of the Rastrick Cricket Club. He is commemorated on the Vis-en-Artois Memorial (Vis-en-Artois British Cemetery).⁹

Pte **Herbert Pamment** served with the 10 West Yorkshire Regiment (The Green Howards 19th Foot) was killed in action on the 20th October 1918 401/409/410

Son of Mr and Mrs W. Pamment, Herbert lived at 12 Brick Terrace, Gooder Lane, Rastrick. He was unmarried. He was a member of St John's Church choir and later at **St Matthew's Church** and was connected with the Rastrick Church institute. He was apprenticed to J Blakeborough & Sons. He enlisted in June 1918 with service number 77686, but was killed in an attack on Neuville, Selle River (about 3 weeks before the Armistice). He is commemorated on the Vis-en-Artois Memorial, aged 20. (BEcho 15 Nov 1918 {p} Sd19 wMBE Reg 16 p 5)

John E. Riley WWI 410 (*Ed. This sole reference is to the listing on the St Matthew's War memorial, and therefore most likely an error in reading the name on the eroded stone see 'John Earnshaw Rider' below*)

Sgt. **John Earnshaw Rider** of the 9th Battalion Duke of Wellingtons West Riding Regiment was killed in action on the 25th April 1916 401/409

⁸Source Malcolm Bull's Calderdale Companion

⁹ Alan Flux - "The Lost Sons of Rastrick"

Formerly of Redmire, Wensleydale, he lived with his Aunt and Uncle at Stott Field Lane, Rastrick. He worked for John Smith & Sons, Badger Hill Mills, Rastrick. John enlisted in September 1914 with service number 11455; he was killed by shellfire aged 22. (BEcho 5May 1916 {p} SD38) He is commemorated on the Ploegsteert Memorial, Berks Cemetery Extension.

Pte **John Willie Skitmore** of the Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment, Service no. 20043 died on the 12th October 1916.

In 1911 he was living with his two brothers and sister at the house of Jesse and Alice Mitchell, 5 Raynor Road, Rastrick and worked as a dyer's puddler, employed at Messrs Thornton, Hannam and Marshall, at Brookfoot Dyeworks

John Skitmore married Florence Mary Holmes at **St Matthew's Church Rastrick** on the 21st August 1915 and moved to 11, Castle Terrace.

With no known grave, he is commemorated on the Thiepval memorial.

Pte **Charlie Smith** 9th Battalion Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment Killed in Action 4th November 1918 401/409/410

Lived at 51 Rastrick Common. Unmarried. Apprentice wiredrawer for Ramsden Camm & Co He was formerly connected with **Rastrick Church** Sunday School¹⁰
Enlisted May 1918 No 52101. Aged 19. (BEcho 29Nov1918{p} SD38)¹¹

Pte, **Harry Smith** 2/4 Battalion Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment Killed in Action 29th September 1918 401/409/410

Brighouse. No 306801. Military Medal *'for gallantry and devotion to duty in the field, it being stated that, he along with others, held a position, which was being stormed by the enemy, until reinforcements arrived'* in the attack on Marcoing on 30th December 1917. ¹² (BEcho 6Dec 1918 SD38)²³

2nd Lt **William Henry Smith** of the Royal Field Artillery was killed in action on the 23rd April 1917.

He was the only son of Albert Edward and Mary Emma née Crossley Smith. In 1911 the family lived at Ridge House 100 New Hey Road. He was employed as a wool sorter. William Henry was buried in the Cojeul British Cemetery.

Pte **Herbert Southern** of the 1st/4th Battalion Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment was killed in action by an explosive shell on 16th October 1915, aged 20 years. Before enlisting he was employed at the Oaks Green branch of the Co-op grocery in Rastrick.

Born in 1895, he was baptised at **St Matthew's Rastrick** on 1st October 1898

He was one of the sons of William Henry and Kate Southern, living at 134 Thornhill Road, Rastrick, when he enlisted. He is buried in Bard Cottage Cemetery, Belgium.

Pioneer **William George Stannard** Royal Engineers was killed in action on the 9th July 1918 401/409/410

¹⁰ Alan Flux "The Lost Sons of Rastrick"

¹¹ Calderdale War Dead A Biographical Index of the War Memorials of Calderdale
by T. R. HORNSHAW M. W. FOWLER

¹² Alan Flux "The Lost Sons of Rastrick"

He lived at 5 Raw Hill, Rastrick and was married with 2 children. He was a member of the Foresters Friendly Society and employed as a silk dresser for Wood Bros & Sons of Thornhill Briggs, Brighouse. He enlisted in August 1914 with service number 192832. Serving with the Special Company (gas) in the Royal Engineers, he was gassed and wounded in 1917. Then he was hit by a shell fragment at night, aged 29 (BEcho 19Jul1918 {p} SD4)

Pte George **Ernest Stirzaker** of the 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Regiment (K.O.Y.L.I.) was killed in action on the 24th April 1917 401/409

He lived at 7 John Street, Birstall, but his parents, Mr & Mrs. G. Stirzaker, were at Bowling Alley, Rastrick. He was married on the 24th January 1910 at **St Matthew's Church** Rastrick, to Martha Elsey, daughter of local shepherd John Elsey. Employed as a farm labourer by J. Jowett, Woodhouse, he enlisted in October 1916 with service number 38187. A Lewis-gunner, he was killed by shell-fire aged 33. He is commemorated on the Arras memorial. (BEcho 11 May 1917 {p} SD24 WMBE Reg 20 p 21)

Pte **Herbert Sutcliffe** 1/4 Battalion Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment was killed in action on 3 September 1916.

His mother lived at 25 Unity Street Hebden Bridge, being a native of Heptonstall. With service number 20259, he was killed in an unsuccessful attack on the Schwaben redoubt on the Somme. He is commemorated on the Thiepval memorial, Aged 36 (SD38 WMBE Reg 21 p 43)

(Ed. I believe that Herbert Sutcliffe is an error in reading the West face of the memorial. See Herbert Southern above)

John W. Sutcliffe WWI 410 *(Ed. No details other than name in Hornshaw & Fowler Calderdale War Dead. This sole reference is to the supposed listing on the St Matthew's War memorial, and therefore an error in reading the name on the eroded stone. See John Willie Skitmore above for the actual listing)*

2nd Lieut. **Oswald Sutcliffe** was born in Halifax in 1896 the son of Frederick and Mary Anne Sutcliffe of Croft Hollow, Rastrick. He was baptised at **St Matthew's Church**, Rastrick on 15th September 1896. He was educated at Rastrick Grammar School from 1904 to 1910, Sedbergh College and Wadham College, Oxford University and intended to become a clergyman. Oswald also lived with his aunt, Miss Sutcliffe, in Far Headingley. During World War I, Oswald enlisted and was attached to the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry. He was killed in action on the 3rd November 1916, aged 20 and buried at the Hébuterne British Military Cemetery in France. Oswald is commemorated in a memorial tablet placed by his aunt on the west wall of **St Matthew's Church** and in a memorial window in St Chad's, Far Headingley.²³ and St Matthew's memorial.

429/401/409/410 (RGS BEcho 10 Nov1916 p OD)

Lt. **William Sutcliffe** WWI 410 *(Ed. No details other than name in Hornshaw & Fowler Calderdale War Dead. This sole reference is to the supposed listing on the St Matthew's War memorial, and therefore an error in reading the name on the eroded stone. See 2nd Lt William Henry Smith above for the actual listing)*

Pte **William Sutcliffe** WWI 410 (*Ed. No details other than name in Hornshaw & Fowler Calderdale War Dead. This sole reference is to the listing on the St Matthew's War memorial, and therefore possibly an error in reading the name on the eroded stone See LC William R Sutcliffe below for the actual listing*)

Lance Corp **William Richard Sutcliffe** of the Highland Light Infantry was killed in action 19th August 1917 aged 23. Although he was living with Mrs Stannard at Calder View, Sunny Bank Road, Brighouse before enlisting, his mother lived at 8 Walker Square, New Hey Road, Rastrick. Before joining up he was employed at Messrs. Smith's Dyeworks, Huddersfield.¹³

Pte **Arthur Thornton** of the 10 Battalion Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment was killed in action on 20th September 1917 401/409/410

He lived at 29 Gooder Lane , Rastrick. Married, he worked as a bootmaker for his father at Birds Royd, Rastrick. He enlisted in December 1916 with service number 29969. He was killed in the Ypres salient. Buried at Amar Communal Cemetery later at the Bedford House British Military Cemetery Aged 32 (BEcho 12 Oct1917 {p} SD38 WGBE Belgium 167)

Pte. **Sam Thornton** 1/4 Battalion Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment was killed in action on the 17th October 1918 402/409/410

Sam was the son of George E. and Edith Thornton and lived at 3 Bottom of Town, Rastrick. He was unmarried and a member of the **Rastrick Church** and Sunday School. He worked as a farm labourer for Pearson Marsden. With Service number 34787 he was killed by a sniper on Gordon Wood, west of La Selle river. He was buried at St Aubert British Military Cemetery aged 19 (BEcho 8Nov1918 {p} SD38 WGBE France 270)

Gnr **James Walker** of Royal Field Artillery was killed in action on the 8th August 1917. 401/409/410.

Son of Mr. & Mrs. James Henry Walker, he lived at 18 Toothill Bank, Rastrick and worked for W Wood & Sons, Holme Farm, Toothill. James enlisted in June 1915 with service number L/28110. He suffered a gunshot wound to the head in September 1916. He was killed while unsuccessfully trying to put out a fire in an ammunition dump, Aged 19 (BEcho 24 Aug1917 {p} SD2)

Ed. Note : There are two possible **Arthur Thorntons** - Alan Flux told me on 12/4/2016 that Carol Spencer of Redruth, who is related to the Thornton family, will point towards Pte Arthur Thornton of Gooder Lane, which she did. The second Arthur Thornton, also from Rastrick was :

Arthur Thornton Regimental Sergeant Major with RAMC died 25 Jan 1917 401/405/409 (*Ed. Note not 410*)

Arthur lived at 40 Thornhill Road Rastrick, and was married to Hannah Maria with 2 children. St John's Ambulance Brigade for 12 years. Enlisted September 1914 with service number 36701. Arthur served on Hospital ship "Oxfordshire" throughout. He died of cerebral haemorrhage at sea off Durban. Commemorated on the Hollybrook

¹³ Alan Flux : "The Lost Sons of Rastrick"

Memorial Southampton. and a memorial service at Park United Methodist Church on 11 February 1917, Aged 43 (BEcho 9Feb1917 {P} SD79 WGBE Hants2)

Appendix K

Brief History of the Church of St John the Divine, Rastrick

In 1874 the **St John's Mission Room** with a new day school and Sunday School were built on St John's Street, Gooder Lane. The opening service at the Mission Room took place on the 14th August 1874. This was a daughter church to St Matthew's, Rastrick.

Later in 1893 the whole building of the Mission Room was refurbished with the addition of an organ. The building was re-dedicated for worship on the 26th April 1893, serving the growing population on Gooder Lane, with Victoria (day) School being opened on Aire Street.

In 1899 (Easter) the endowment fund stood at £324 14s. 10d.¹⁴

In 1907 the present church hall was opened as a place of worship, after compulsory purchase of the Mission by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, who paid very generous compensation, to allow for railway widening.

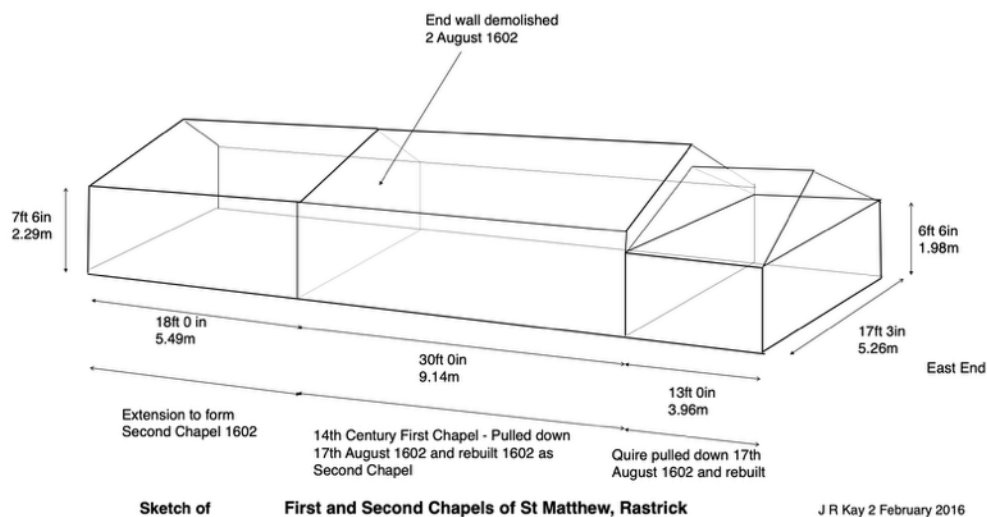
In 1913 the first sod was cut for the present church building on the 5th April. The first service was held in the new church on Christmas Day 1914, and on the 27th November 1915 the building was dedicated by the Bishop of Wakefield.¹⁵

In 2015 St John's Church celebrated their centenary.

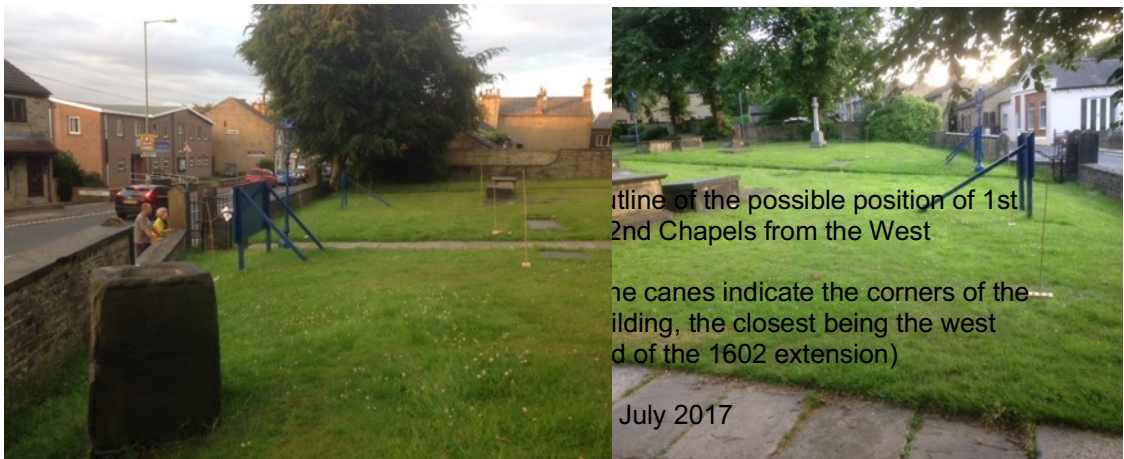
¹⁴ The History of Brighouse and its Co-operative society.

¹⁵ Documents on display in St John's Church, Rastrick

Appendix L



Sketch of the First and Second Chapels of St Matthew, Rastrick



Appendix M

The Apse Figures on the East Wall

