

The Saltaire Journal



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Our Mission
To document the history of the UNESCO World Heritage Site of Saltaire, by providing a means for historians to publish findings on that history, and on topics which relate to that history.



TRACES OF SALT IN LONDON

By Barlo and Shaw

The legacy of Sir Titus Salt has been long lasting. His achievements in Bradford and Saltaire are well known in both Yorkshire and the wider world. Several accounts of his life and works exist, most notably those of Holroyd,¹ Balgarnie² and Reynolds³. His most famous legacy – Saltaire – is now a UNESCO-designated World Heritage Site. Most accounts focus, understandably, on his activities in the West Riding, where his life was largely spent, and where his ambitious industrial township was successfully established in the 1850s.

Without detracting from that regional focus, this paper explores some of the many links that Salt and his family had with London. His family is included in this account for two reasons. Firstly the majority of his family who outlived him, including his widow the Dowager Lady Caroline Salt, lived out their lives in London and the south-east, and it is interesting to consider why they quit Yorkshire. Secondly the majority of the streets in Saltaire are named after members of his family, and it is important to know something of these people.

The account is presented as a travelogue, rather than a chronology – should the reader have occasion to visit London, and would like to spend a few hours visiting the haunts of Salt, his family, and some of his close associates, we hope you will find this format helpful. We present four different

areas of London – North London; Central London (Westminster and the City); West London (Knightsbridge and Kensington); and Clapham, which is now part of South London.

Let us identify the characters featured in our story. Sir Titus and Lady Caroline Salt had in all 11 children, born between 1831 and 1853. Only eight of the children lived to maturity. Like their mother, five of the eight – George, Amelia, Herbert, Helen, and Ada – lived out their later lives not in Yorkshire but in the south east of England.

Other characters who are also part of this London story include Henry Lockwood, the senior half of the outstanding partnership of Lockwood and Mawson – the architects of Saltaire; and Rev Robert Balgarnie, biographer of Sir Titus.

Readers may want more detailed information about the locations in question. Rather than presenting street maps of the metropolis, we provide postal codes for the vicinity of the sites. Armed with this information, web sites such as www.streetmap.co.uk can be used by readers to view relevant maps. Alternatively, an AtoZ street atlas of London will be helpful. The more technically enthused reader may also wish to use online facilities such as Google Earth to find individual sites of interest.

INFORMATION

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¹ Holroyd, A. Saltaire and its Founder, Saltaire, 1871.

² Balgarnie, R. Sir Titus Salt, Baronet, His Life and its Lessons, London 1877.

³ Reynolds, J. The Great Paternalist, Maurice Temple Smith, London 1983.

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By Barlo and Shaw

North London

Our London tour starts with a school and three famous places of death – a crematorium and two cemeteries. Each has its own distinctive atmosphere. All four are rich in their evocations of our national history and identity.

Mill Hill School (NW7 1QS)

Mill Hill School, first established in 1807, had, by the mid 19th century, a good reputation for educating the sons of well-to-do Dissenters. So it was that all five of the Salt sons who lived to school age were sent there for periods from 1847 onwards.

The School stands in magnificent grounds, 10 miles northwest of Central London, being located on the ancient Ridgeway route. The locality may well have influenced some of the sons in their later determinations to live their lives in the south of England; certainly the gentleness of the countryside and weather would have contrasted with the harsher climes of West Yorkshire.

For further information on the school's heritage, visit www.millhill.org.uk.

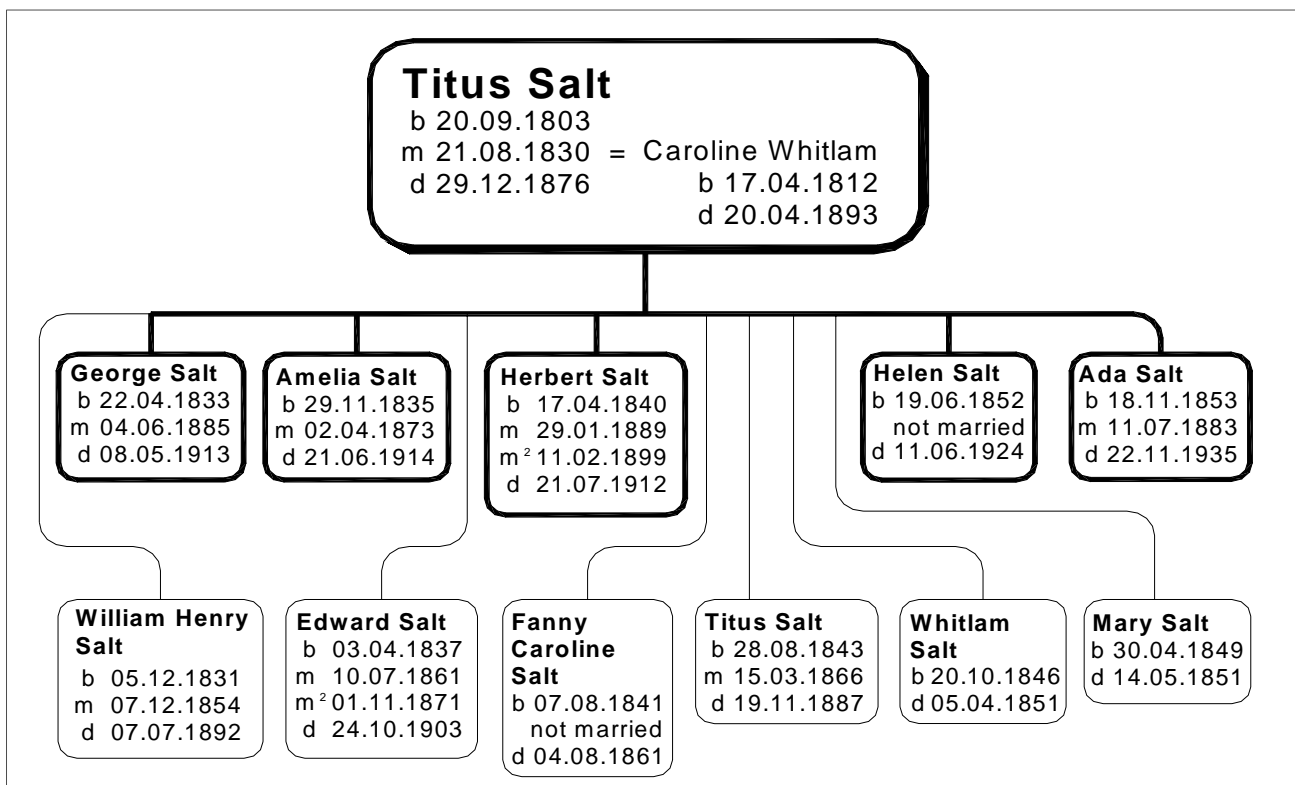
Salt Family Tree, arranged to highlight the children who lived out their later lives in London and the South East. (The other children, whose lives we do not address in this article, are shown in the bottom tier)

Golders Green Crematorium (NW11 7NL)

The Salt family mausoleum, attached to Saltaire United Reformed Church (previously Saltaire Congregational Church) was constructed in the early 1860s, shortly after the building of the church. The remains of Sir Titus and Lady Caroline are deposited there, together with those of four of their children and two daughters-in-law. One of those interred in the mausoleum, Titus Jr, had been a strong supporter of cremation. However cremation was still a highly radical procedure at the time of his death, and it was not until the 1900s that we find members of the Salt family actually embracing the practice. All three of Salt's daughters who lived to maturity (Amelia, Helen and Ada) were cremated at Golders Green Crematorium.

Amelia, who died in 1914, was the first member to move to London from Yorkshire and was also - we believe - the first family member to be cremated. Her ashes were brought north to Harrogate, where they were interred alongside the buried remains of her husband Henry Wright, who had died in the town in 1893. Their grave can still be seen today in Grove Road Cemetery, Harrogate.

Helen and Ada were also to be cremated, in their turns, at Golders Green Crematorium. Helen never married. She lived out the last few years of her life in Eastbourne, where she died aged 71, in 1924. Following her cremation, her ashes were spread in the Garden of



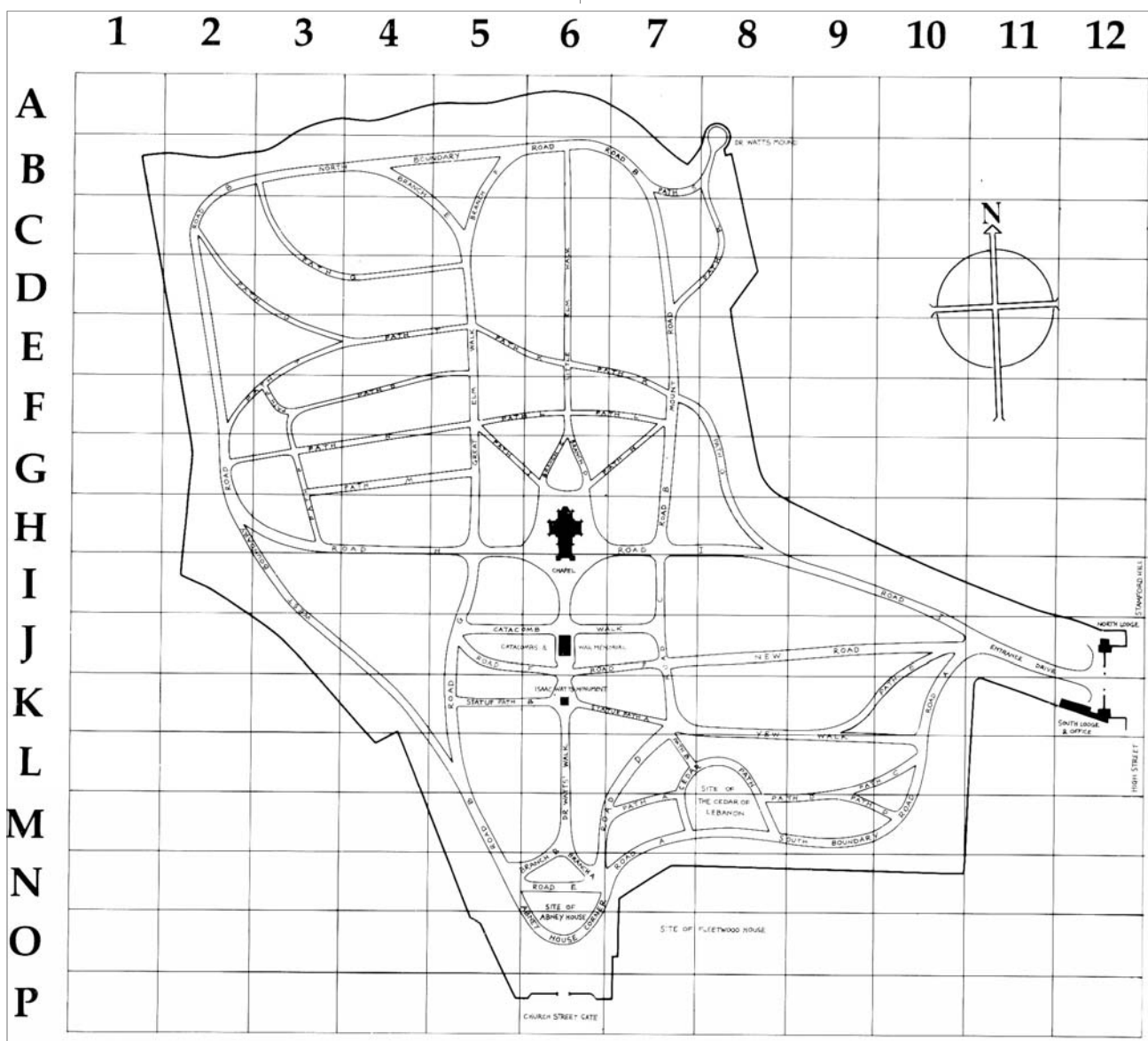
Rest at the Crematorium. Ada was the longest lived of the Salt children, eventually dying in London, aged 82, in 1935. Her husband Edmund Stevenson had died in 1918, and he too had been cremated at Golders Green. Ada's ashes were also spread in the Crematorium's Garden of Rest. Further account of the sisters' London lives follows later.

Although there is no visible evidence at the Crematorium recording the passing of the three sisters, it is worth a visit – not least to reflect on their shared belief in the practice of cremation, an act far more commonplace today than it was in their day. A great many national identities of the 20th century have also been

cremated at Golders Green, and many are recorded in various ways in its beautiful grounds – the only listed crematorium gardens in the country. For further information, visit www.barnet.gov.uk.

Abney Park Cemetery (N16 0NL)

In the 19th century the Nonconformist movement was extremely active, and became increasingly influential. Sir Titus was, in his own words, “ a Nonconformist from conviction, and attached to the Congregational body”. During his life, he and his family had many close links with like-minded Nonconformists. The role of the stalwarts of Horton Lane Congregational Chapel in the



Plan of Abney Park Cemetery (courtesy of Abney Park Trust).

The pink granite family grave of Rev R Balgarnie is in Square N7, between the path and the boundary wall. It is best approached via the Cemetery's southern entrance (Church Street Gate).

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development of Victorian Bradford is renowned. Salt's biographer Robert Balgarnie was himself a Congregational minister, who became a close family friend of the Salts in the last 20 years of Sir Titus' life. The biography reveals that several of the leading Congregationalists of the age were associates of Titus Salt – e.g. Christopher Newman Hall, Thomas Binney and Thomas Guthrie were all entertained at Salt's Crow Nest home in 1871, as had been David Livingstone and his father-in-law Robert Moffat in 1857. These preachers and missionaries were capable of drawing huge audiences to their sermons, and sold books and pamphlets by the million. Abney Park Cemetery, opened in 1840 in London's Stoke Newington, has a special place in the heritage of the Nonconformist movement. Unlike the majority of other newly created cemeteries of that time, no special Act of Parliament was sought for its creation; no consecration of the ground by a bishop of the Established Church took place; no discrimination by religious order was permitted. In an age when it was common practice to segregate the burial areas of Jews, Catholics, Anglicans and others, the cemetery was to be a "silent assembly of equals". Inevitably it was a popular place for the interment of Nonconformists and Dissenters, be they Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterian or – later in the century – members of the Salvation Army.

No member of the Salt family is buried in Abney Park, but it is the final resting place of several of Salt's associates, including Balgarnie, Newman Hall, Binney, and the parliamentarian and textile magnate Samuel Morley, who Salt also entertained at Crow Nest. Balgarnie's role in the evolving story of Saltaire should never be forgotten - without Balgarnie's biography of Sir Titus, we would today know far less of Salt's life and times than we do.

The now partly-derelict cemetery has a unique atmosphere. Over the years it has become heavily wooded. Indeed the grounds, now oddly placed in the middle of north London's urban sprawl, is as much a dense wood as a cemetery, and is managed as such. Visitors can spend an interesting hour or two not only searching out the graves of Salt's associates, but also those of General William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, and many other (particularly Congregational) ministers.

For further information on Abney Park, visit www.abney-park.org.uk.

Kensal Green Cemetery (W10 4RA)

Kensal Green Cemetery holds the mortal remains of Henry Lockwood (1811 – 1878). By 1874 Saltaire had been largely completed, and Lockwood moved to London to pursue his architectural interests. Living close by Richmond Bridge, Lockwood lived only four more years, but in that short time stamped his presence on the London scene. The best known of his London projects that is still to be seen is the City Temple (EC1A 2DE) on Holborn Viaduct. Although badly damaged in the war, it has been carefully restored.

Lockwood's modest grave is a few metres behind that of the more elaborate one of Blondin, the trapeze artist of Niagara Falls fame. For further information, visit www.kensalgreen.co.uk.



An old photo of the Steps at Richmond Bridge, SW London. The architect Henry Lockwood lived out his final years in buildings (now demolished) to the left of the Italianate tower. The tower itself (which remains) is strongly reminiscent of Lockwood's Saltaire buildings, but in fact is not attributable to him, being built some years after his death.

Central London (Westminster and the City)

Salt's most public time in London was that associated with his career as a member of parliament for Bradford. This career was not distinguished – having been elected to represent Bradford in the election of April 1859, he resigned in January 1861 due to ill health, having never spoken in the House. He was, however, an assiduous attendee, and his voting record is consistent with published accounts of his relatively radical political beliefs.

During his stays in London as an MP, Salt took apart-



A recent photo of Westminster Chapel

ments in Fenton's Hotel in St James's St (SW1A 1EE). The street links Pall Mall with Piccadilly, and was conveniently close to the Palace of Westminster, which lies less than a mile away across St James's Park. In Salt's day the streets of the area were thronged with carriages; St James's St has the distinction of being the first London street to feature a traffic island in its middle. Fenton's Hotel, now demolished, stood on the west side of the street. A second hotel, which Salt used on occasions, was Thomas's Hotel in Berkley Square, 200 yards northwest of St James's St. The 1871 census reveals Sir Titus, Lady Caroline and daughter Amelia to

be in residence at a third location: 1, Regent St, at the opposite end of Pall Mall to St James's St. At the time of the census, which took place on 2nd April, the Salts may have been in town for a great social occasion – the opening of the Royal Albert Hall by Queen Victoria on 29th March 1871 (see below).

The short journey from St James's St to parliament could be taken by carriage, or on foot, and the latter is readily retraced in the present day. In the 1860s St James's Park was already laid out with its ornamental lakes, much as it is today. The Palace of Westminster in 1860 was one of the new architectural wonders of the age. Following a fire in 1834 which destroyed most of the existing buildings, the Palace was rebuilt over the next 30 years under the direction of architect Sir Charles Barry and his assistant Pugin. It is this 19th century rebuild which gives us today's Palace.

For his spiritual needs in London, Salt usually attended Westminster Chapel (SW1E 6BS), which stands at the junction of Little James St and Castle Lane, a few minutes walk from St. James's St.

The walk takes one past the front of Buckingham Palace, the appearance of which in Salt's time was somewhat different to that of the present day - the enclosed forecourt of the Palace, and Brock's magnificent Queen Victoria Memorial statue were yet to come. Salt would no doubt have gained spiritual strength sitting in the Chapel's large interior, overfilled with fellow Congregationalists listening to the charismatic Rev Martin (1817-1878).

During Salt's time in parliament, the Reform Club is given as his club address in the Parliamentary Section of the 1860 London Directory. The Club, at No 104, Pall Mall (SW1Y 5EW) - a two minute walk from Fenton's - was created in the 1830s by parliamentary supporters of the 1832 Reform Act.

Another Salt presence in Central London was that of George, second son of Titus. Although George worked in his father's textile mills for many years, the later part of his long life was spent in London. In 1885, around the time of his early retirement from the Saltire works, George's bachelor life ended when, in his early 50s, he married Jenny Louisa Fresco (34) at Westminster Register Office. For many years they lived at 8, Welbeck St, St Marylebone, where the 1901 census describes George as head of household and a "lodging house keeper". The setting in which the house stands, in a 19th century development south of Regents Park, remains attractive today. This was their central London home, al-

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though from the end of 1900 they also rented a substantial house (The Hermitage) in East Molesey, south west of London, across the Thames from Hampton Court, which they perhaps used as a weekend retreat. It was at this latter property where George eventually died, aged 80, in 1913. It is possible that George was laid to rest in a London cemetery; at the time of writing, there is uncertainty surrounding the arrangements.

Before ending this section on Central London, let us briefly travel east from Westminster to another area of interest in the Salt saga. Many London tourists will be familiar with the capital's most famous church, St Paul's Cathedral. As one approaches the magnificent church along Fleet St, it is easy to miss another beautiful church, also built by Wren, lying to the left, off Fleet St. St Bride's Church was the venue for Herbert Salt's first marriage. The magnificently restored interior of this church is now more faithful to the original Wren design that it was when Herbert married there, and indeed the site's longer religious history has only been uncovered following bomb damage in the Second World War.

Further east still, and we are in the City, where a small plaque is all that remains to remind us of the site of an early business meeting of Titus Salt in London. Garraway's Coffee House was a fashionable 19th century meeting place in Change Alley, on the south side of Cornhill (EC3V 3QQ). It was here that the young Titus Salt, meeting with business associate John Hammond, declared his commitment to alpaca production. The famous coffee house no longer stands, but a plaque in the Alley locates the spot, and Saltaire historians cannot help but stand and applaud what followed that declaration of intent.

West London (Knightsbridge and Kensington)

Often regarded as the most fashionable of London areas, Knightsbridge remains today what it has been for the last 130 years – the capital's home for the Arts and Science. The area is a thicket of museums, art galleries, concert halls, universities, colleges and other seats of learning and culture. In 1851 the Great Exhibition was held in the district's Hyde Park, to the south of the Park's Rotten Row (SW7 1LN). Its aim was to bring together in harmony art and industry from around the world. Sir Titus ensured that his products were well represented, at a time when he was preparing to consolidate his several Bradford mills into one major enterprise in Saltaire. Salt's interest in the exhibition went

beyond the promotion of his magnificent textiles. The exhibition hall – the original "Crystal Palace" – was to be dismantled at the end of the exhibition, and Sir Titus considered re-erecting part of it in Saltaire to serve as a weaving shed. On-site inspection by Salt and his architect Lockwood led to the conclusion that the structure was incapable of bearing the strains that machinery would place on it, and the idea was abandoned.



A recent photo of No 22, Upper Phillimore Gardens, home of Amelia and Henry Wright.

The successful exhibition's chief patron was Prince Albert; its chief executive Henry Cole (1808 – 1882). Cole was to spend much of his remaining life on the prestigious arts and science projects that flourished in Knightsbridge. Outstanding among these was the Royal Albert Hall (SW7 2AP), a little way west along Kensington Gore from the site of the Great Exhibition. Funding of the RAH was realised by the selling of seats to supporters of the venture, on 999 year leases. Salt was an



A recent photo of Broadoak, the Clapham home of the Dowager Lady Caroline Salt, and for a time of daughters Helen and Ada.

early supporter, and in 1866 he subscribed £1000 for a grand tier box at the Hall “to be endowed for the use of his firm, and persons employed at Saltaire when they come to London”. As mentioned earlier, the Hall was opened by Queen Victoria; it seems likely that Sir Titus would have attended the ceremony.

Following the death of Sir Titus, ownership of the box passed to his son-in-law Henry Wright who, together with his wife Amelia, lived a short walk from the Hall (see below). Ownership of the box passed out of the family in 1895, when Amelia left London for Tunbridge Wells.

Hiring specific boxes at the RAH for specific shows is sometimes possible, so for those readers wishing to really tread in Sir Titus’ footsteps, and celebrate in a grand way, the box to ask for is Grand Tier Box 23.

However it was neither the Great Exhibition nor the RAH that was closest to Salt’s affections in this part of West London. In 1873 his eldest daughter Amelia, who for many years had been his private secretary, married a widower, Henry Wright. Salt approved of the match,

Wright having impeccable business and religious credentials. The Wrights lived at 22, Upper Phillimore Gardens, part of the fashionable Holland Park area of Kensington which was being developed around this time.

In the last years of his life, this family home in London was Sir Titus’s preferred place of residence when in the capital. The social and religious values of the Wrights were much to Salt’s liking. The London Missionary Society and the building fund for the Congregational Church’s Memorial Hall (now demolished) in Farringdon St were two major ventures that father and son-in-law supported.

The house in Upper Phillimore Gardens in which the Wrights lived until Henry’s death in 1893, stands today, a ten-minute walk west from the RAH along Kensington Road, at the back of Kensington Town Hall (W8 7NX). The gentrified air of Victorian London’s high society lingers in these elegant streets, especially on a summer’s day.

Clapham, South London

The fourth of our London accounts is perhaps the most interesting. South London was the area to which several members of the family moved after the death of Sir Titus.

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The main focal point for this migration was Clapham. In the present day Clapham is, for the most part, a hectic, crowded suburb of London, but in the 1870s it was still a fashionable country retreat, with substantial mansions gathered in the areas around the large Common and its ponds. Following the death of Sir Titus in 1876, the Dowager Lady Caroline sold Crow Nest, the family estate near Halifax, and moved, in 1878, with her two unmarried daughters, Helen (24) and Ada (23), to Broadoak, a mansion overlooking Clapham Common at its south eastern corner (SW12 8EN). Why the move was made is not presently known, but further research may provide an answer. One interesting possibility is that Sir Titus had at some time a property in the area. Whatever the reason, Broadoak was to be the home of Lady Caroline for the remaining 15 years of her life, and the home from which Ada would later marry.

The threesome stayed true to their religious roots, and worshipped at the Grafton Square Congregational Church (SW4 0DE), near the north eastern corner of the Common. The minister at the church, Rev J. Guinness Rogers, was an outstanding preacher of his time, and an associate of Balgarnie. The church was the venue for the 1883 marriage of Ada to Edmund Herbert Stevenson, a civil engineer of nearby Streatham. Guinness Rogers would eventually be called upon to officiate at the Saltaire funeral of Lady Caroline in 1893, subsequent to which the Broadoak home was disposed of, Helen apparently moving to a property in Elms Rd, on the south east side of the Common (this latter side of the Common is, confusingly, called South Side).

Clapham was to become the home of another member of the Salt family – Herbert. The circumstances that brought this about were quite different to those that had brought Lady Caroline and her unmarried daughters to Clapham. Herbert, unlike his several brothers, had not chosen a career in the family business. Until he was in his middle forties, he had instead pursued the life of a gentleman farmer latterly in the Yorkshire Dales, for many years living at Carla Beck House, a mansion outside Carleton, two miles south of Skipton. In the mid 1880s Herbert's bachelor life took an abrupt turn. He moved to Brixton (approx one mile east of Clapham), in due course marrying Elizabeth Farrell, a lady more than 20 years his junior. Brixton in the late 19th century was a very different place to present day Brixton. Being somewhat closer to the heart of the metropolis, it was not as gentrified as Clapham, but still had substantial properties for the rich. Herbert and

Elizabeth initially set up home at 5, Villa Road, Brixton, subsequently moving to 160, Brixton Rd, a short distance away. At some stage in the mid-1890s the family moved to Clapham, firstly to 4, Apsley Villas, Clapham Rd, and subsequently to Clapham Common South Side, to a house (No 50) just a few hundred yards from Broadoak, and very close to the house in Elms Rd where Helen was living. It seems likely that Herbert's move to South Side did not occur until after his mother's death. Helen, however, was to shortly quit the metropolis for Tunbridge Wells, where in due course she was reunited with her sisters Amelia and Ada.

Sadly, Herbert's life with Elizabeth had more than its fair share of tragedy. One daughter, Dorothy Clarissa, died when only 13 weeks old, in 1889. Eight years later Elizabeth herself died, aged only 35, leaving Herbert, now 58, with a household of four children. Help was at hand, however, and a few months after the death of Elizabeth, Herbert married her elder sister, the widowed Margaret de Lacey.⁴ This second marriage ended with the death of Margaret in 1910, by which time the family was living not at No 50 but at No 49. Herbert's son Douglas (born 1890) died, it is reported, in early 1911. Herbert lived on in the house until 1912, when he died suddenly, aged 72. His death brought to a close the presence in Clapham of Sir Titus' immediate descendants. Research continues on the fates of Herbert's descendants.

Herbert lies buried in West Norwood Cemetery (SE27 9JU), in the same plot as his two wives and the infant Dorothy Clarissa.

It is seen from the foregoing that the life of Herbert and those of Lady Caroline, Helen and Ada had in a sense re-converged in Clapham years after the days of unity at the family home of Crow Nest, near Halifax. However the convergence was not full, and in at least two important aspects there was divergence. Firstly Herbert embraced the families of his two wives rather than sustaining his links with most of his surviving Salt siblings; so much is evident from his will and a newspaper report of his funeral, which apparently was not attended by his three surviving sisters. Secondly there was the religious dimension. As discussed, the female side of the Salt family adhered to the Congregational Church of its older generations; not so Herbert. He had married his first

⁴ There is overwhelming evidence that Margaret de Lacey was the elder sister of Elizabeth, but final/formal confirmation of that – from their two birth certificates – has yet to be found.



A recent photo of the first known London home of Herbert Salt (No 5, Villa Road, Brixton)

wife Elizabeth in an Anglican Church, but she was a committed Catholic, her will requiring her children to be brought up in that faith. In due course Herbert too became a follower of the Roman Catholic faith. A newspaper obituary records that Herbert, for the last 20 years of his life, was a supporter of St Mary's Catholic Church and the church was the venue for his marriage in 1899 to Margaret. St Mary's stands at the eastern end of Clapham Common, just a two-minute walk from the Grafton Square Congregational Church of his mother and sisters. It seems that for a few years the different members of the Salt family would have attended churches in Clapham which while being closely adjacent were at opposite ends of the religious spectrum. Grafton Square, once a grand and gracious place, was by the end of the 19th century in decline, as larger

properties were sublet in numerous tenancies. The fate of the 19th century Congregational church building was finally settled when it was demolished following war damage (a new building was erected, but 24th Nov 2002 saw the final service at the renamed Clapham United Reformed Church in Grafton Square).

Despite the changes of the last 100 years, a quiet stroll over the Common helps to imagine the Salts' lives in the late 19th century. Broadoak still stands today, within the grounds of St Francis Xavier College, in Nightingale Lane, west of the very nearby underground station of Clapham South. After admiring the grandeur of the mansion's Georgian style frontage, one can turn one's back and walk along the south eastern side of the Common, arriving in due course at the more modest dwellings of Herbert Salt (49/ 50 South Side). Shortly after Herbert's death, part of one of the properties was occupied by the family of a young and yet to be famous Noel Coward. Continuing to the eastern end of the Common one arrives at the busy junction marked

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A recent photo of the final London homes of Herbert Salt (Nos 49, 50 South Side, Clapham).

by Clapham Common tube station, where the tall spire atop St Mary's Catholic Church is readily seen. Turning left at the junction, Grafton Square is soon reached. Some grand buildings still remain, recalling a gentler age before suburbia swept through Clapham and beyond.

The Brixton homes of Herbert can be visited via Clapham Park Road, running alongside St Mary's, or on foot from Brixton underground station. West Norwood Cemetery is approx 2 miles south east of Clapham. Sadly the gravestone of Herbert and his family members has been badly damaged, although the heritage and fabric of the cemetery is being ably supported by the Friends of West Norwood Cemetery.

In conclusion

This brief account of the Salt family's connections with London is hopefully informative, but it is not fully comprehensive. A few known haunts have been omitted. Later generations of the family also settled in London, and no attempt has been made to document such migration. Nor do we know what prompted the Dowager Lady Caroline to leave West Yorkshire. Several possible reasons occur to us; readers may have their own views on the likely cause.

News Snippets

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OTHER RESEARCH PROJECTS

Research into Saltaire's history is advancing healthily on several different fronts, and it is planned that future issues of the Journals will reflect that diversity. Subjects currently undergoing research by various members of Saltaire History Club include the early years of Caroline Salt (nee Whitlam); the Saltaire Conversaziones; early education in Saltaire; the Salts Mill centenary works outing of 1953 to Blackpool; and the Salt's North American ventures.



The Saltaire Journal
adopted logo

BRADFORD ANTIQUARY JOURNAL

*Earliest
known
benevolence of
Titus Salt...*

A paper in the most recent issue of the Bradford Antiquary journal reports what may well be the earliest known benevolence of Titus Salt - the Woolsorters Baths and Gardens, in Frizinghall, Bradford. The venture, which also attracted the support of Queen Victoria, opened on 20 May, 1846. Details of the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society, which publishes the journal, can be had by contacting the Membership Secretary B.H.A.S., 9 Keighley Road, Cullingworth, West Yorks, BD13 5JA.

HERBERT SALT AND THORNS FARM

An odd report has come to light while researching the life of Herbert Salt, fourth son of Sir Titus. One of his early farming ventures was the tenancy of Thorns Farm, on the Beaulieu Estate in Hampshire's New Forest in the late 1860s. When the tenancy passed into the hands of a Mr Lever, correspondence records that *"(the latter) was.... very much pleased with the House . . . but should like to have the Dining Room re-papered which is not only soiled but he thought much too dark and not at all a nice paper; Mr Salt selected it"*. The report, held in the official archives of the Beaulieu Estate, does nothing to diminish the particular mystique surrounding Herbert.

News & Announcements

INTERESTED IN SALTAIRE'S HISTORY?

There is an encouraging variety of ways of learning about - and contributing to - Saltaire's documented history.

Saltaire History Club was established in September 2006 to further the knowledge and awareness of the history of the village. The club is open equally and freely to all and holds quarterly meetings in the village. The best way to learn about Saltaire's history is to come along to the Club's meetings, which are advertised locally, and chat with others

with the same interest. For those who can't get to meetings, news is also posted on the Saltaire Village History Club website Chat Board. [www.saltairevillage.info/forum] The site also has a section devoted to Saltaire history.

Salts Mill, Victoria Road, Saltaire has an excellent permanent exhibition, providing a chronology of the village's history. The Mill's bookshop stocks various local history books. A second book outlet is David Ford's Saltaire Book-

shop, Bingley Road, Saltaire. The detailed study of online census returns and of births, marriages and deaths, is now an invaluable way of improving our knowledge of early Saltaire society. Fresh news of archive holdings continues to become available online at a rate that is difficult to keep up with.

Anyone who is thinking of pursuing specific aspects of Saltaire history are invited to contact us - mutual help provides the best means of making progress.



Salts Mill

ABOUT THE AUTHORS



Philip Barlo

Barlo and Shaw have worked together on Saltaire's history since the late 1990s. They first became known to each other through visits to Clive Wood's shop, Falcon Books, in Victoria Road, Saltaire. In those days the shop was a favourite haunt for people interested in Saltaire's history, and Clive's enthusiasm for the subject rubbed off on them. Their friendship led to the establishment in 2003 of the not-for-profit partnership of Nemine Juvante (Saltaire) Publications. Their major publication to date has been the biography "Balgarnie's Salt", a reprint of the 1877 biography of Sir Titus Salt, with Commentary and Additions. Barlo and Shaw welcome the opportunity of being involved in The Saltaire Journals venture, and hope it proves a major means of documenting new findings on Saltaire's history in the coming years.



Dave Shaw

ABOUT THE WEBSITE

Production of the Saltaire Journals has only become feasible with the development of the Saltaire Village website. In the last two years the site has developed into an extremely valuable facility, not only for documenting Saltaire's history, but for a great diversity of other interests. The site is the brainchild of Pamela Reynolds, who writes:

"I came to live in Saltaire in 2003 and was surprised it didn't have an interactive website. I cobbled one together at the end of 2005 - a few insignificant files. The site has grown in stature because its ethos is inclusive. James Duncan, editor of The Saltaire Sentinel agreed to have the Sentinel published on the website from January 2006, and Roger Clarke, tourist guide and local historian, began writing for the site from an early date. The Saltaire History Club has a presence on the Chat Board. Everyone's contribution is voluntary and unpaid. The website has become a trading platform for information at a local and international level. Denys Salt, great grandson of Sir Titus, visits the website! UNESCO links to it. People email us from all over the world. The ethos is open, inviting contributions and, to date, the website is around 3.5 Gb in size and will grow exponentially. The latest and exciting addition to the website is the on-line publication of The Saltaire Journals. I'm excited and proud to be involved with facilitating this publication. I'm humbled to work alongside such generous and friendly people."

The Saltaire Journal

WELCOME TO THE INAUGURAL ISSUE OF THE SALTAIRE JOURNALS

SALTAIRE JOURNALS are being produced in order to provide a means for historians to publish findings which relate to Saltaire, the UNESCO World Heritage Site in Yorkshire, England. The spirit of the venture is to make The Journals freely available on a world-wide basis to non-commercial parties such as local historians, and research and educational bodies. The facility is free to contributors and readers alike.

AVAILABILITY OF ISSUES

Each Journal issued will consist of a single topic by an author or group of authors. The Journals will be published not at regular intervals, but as new research is written up, and will be freely available to download from the Saltaire Village website www.saltairevillage.info/journal. This is the main means by which the Journals will be issued, with the reader free to print off the articles as they wish. Any copyrights attached to an article will be made known in its issuing. A limited number of copies will be printed centrally, for deposition in libraries, archives and other outlets.

EMAIL ALERTS

Anyone wishing to be placed on the emailing list, alerting them to the availability of a new issue, is invited to register by completing the form on the website.

HOW TO CONTRIBUTE

Anyone with findings that relate to Saltaire, its community and its environs, are warmly invited and encouraged to have their researches published in The Saltaire Journals. This will guarantee that their work not only reaches the widest possible audience, but also will be formally and permanently deposited at the British Library. The series carries appropriate ISSNs (International Standard Serial Numbers).

It is hoped that articles will lead to commentary and discussion. Provision for that is made within the Chat Board of the above website. Similarly; corrections and additions to articles can be made in this way. Such commentary, corrections, etc will not be formally deposited.

Articles are designed for A4 printing. Contributions should be a minimum of 2 and a maximum of 12 pages.

Contributors are asked to adhere to a house style in their articles, so as to best maintain the readability of the Journals. Details of the house style are available, and this first issue provides an example. An informal editorial board exists to ensure a minimum quality of writing and presentation; contributors are asked to work co-operatively with the board and follow its advice on editorial matters.

BELWARP LOGO

Some words about our logo are merited. The logo is an adaptation by artist Katy Clarke (www.katydiddesigns.co.uk) of the famous Belwarp logo, which was used by Salts Mill throughout much of its long life as a manufacturer excelling in textile production. The original trademark of the company is etched into the very fabric of the building, and can be seen today on the mill's south-facing front. We hope our modest venture serves as one reminder of the mill's great heritage.

It is hoped that the Saltaire Journals add to our readers' enjoyment and appreciation of our World Heritage Site.

PUBLISHING: Formal publishing and deposition is done by Nemine Juvante (Saltaire) Publications, a not-for-profit partnership dedicated to the publishing of works relating to the UNESCO World Heritage Site of Saltaire.

If you would like to see your work published in this way, please contact Nemine Juvante Publications.

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The Saltaire Journal

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