

CARTWORTH MOOR CC

DOWN YOUR WAY

Farming, football and filming



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Cartworth Moor lies within the Upper Holme Valley close to Holmbridge, Hade Edge and Holmfirth.

Cartworth was mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 – a survey commissioned by William the Conqueror to assess the extent of land and resources in England at that time. The Domesday Book described Cartworth as the ‘largest settlement in the Forest of Holme’.

There is no actual village of Cartworth and the name is used to describe a collection of villages just outside Holmfirth, within ‘Summer Wine Country’.

In Saxon and Medieval times much of the Holme Valley was a hunting forest used by the medieval lords of Wakefield.

By 1200 there was certainly some settlers in the area and records show that there was a corn mill together with a few houses.



At that time and until the advent of the Industrial Revolution residents built their homes higher up the valley rather than in the valley bottom.

This was certainly the case in the 1700s when, although increasing, the population remained overwhelmingly rural, living and working on the farms and cottage industries higher up the slopes.

The people of Cartworth, like many in the West Riding of Yorkshire, found their livelihood in the textile industry: first of all in the cottage industry, the whole family being involved in weaving cloth at home and then later, employees at one of the local mills.

Several mills were built in the area in the early to mid nineteenth century – the Industrial Revolution had arrived in the Holme Valley.

Ironically, the one thing that brought the mills to the area – the abundant supply of water in the area which was needed to power the mills – would also cause tragedy: the 1852 Flood.

And Cartworth, like many areas in the Holme Valley, suffered as a result of this flood. Jonathan Sandford (whose family had a

business which operated in Perseverance Mills) and some of his family perished in the flood.

From the late eighteenth century until the twentieth century the textile industry was dominant.



Cartworth Moor FC

It should not however be forgotten that Cartworth is also a quarrying and farming area. Hillhouse Edge Quarry was first worked in 1897 and is still in operation today.

Today, Cartworth, like Holmfirth and many other villages in the surrounding area, benefits from the success of the BBC's long-running TV series *Last of the Summer Wine*.

For the last thirty years Compo & Co have been filming in the area and Cartworth manages to attract many tourists and walkers eager to seek out Compo, Clegg and Foggy's haunts.

Farmhouse On **Cartworth Moor**

There is no roof to Elysium.
Under the elms, stone slabs
thick as a man's fist arch the spring,
roots split by their falling.

Stone stairs lead to nowhere in the barn:
rooftimbers crack in the drying wind
and the house aches
in the shelter of numbered trees.

Limed and lidless windows do not look
to where water blinks in the valley,
or across the skyline firs approach,
massing silently to march down the fields.

Sue Papworth

[From *The North* poetry magazine]



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Killer and khaki

5 FACTS ABOUT CARTWORTH MOOR

1. Cartworth is one of 13,418 places mentioned in the Domesday Book – William the Conqueror’s taxation-motivated survey of 1086. According to this survey, Cartworth Moor was ‘at the head of 5 carucates’ (which was a measure of land) belonging to King Edward the Confessor.
2. ***Cheleuurde* was the early Saxon name for Cartworth.**
3. Swan Bank Mill was gutted by fire on 24 October 1924.
4. **In 1916 a new weaving shed was added to Washpit Mill for the making of khaki uniform cloth for British soldiers.**
5. Brian ‘Killer’ Kilcline used to manage Cartworth Moor Football Club. Kilcline, who played for Notts County, Coventry City (captain), Oldham Athletic, Newcastle United (captain), Swindon Town and Mansfield Town in his career, now lives in the Holmfirth area.



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Settlers, strikers

CARTWORTH MOOR BEFORE THE CRICKET CLUB WAS FOUNDED

1000-1200 First settlers in the area.

1086 Cartworth is mentioned in the Domesday survey.

1651 Holmfirth becomes separate parish.

1738 First recorded flood. Fortunately, no loss of life.

1776 First Spinning Jenny is introduced in the area.

1777 Thunderstorm causes Holme to burst its banks.

1812 Luddite activity begins in Holmfirth.

1820 Mill known as Perseverance Mill was built in this decade, run by the Sandford family.

1821 Heavy rainstorms cause yet another flood. Again there was no loss of life. The population of Cartworth was recorded as being 1,211.

1830 Dover Mill is built. This mill was used by J. Bower & Co. until the end of the nineteenth century.

1852 ‘The Great Flood’ claims 81 lives.

1872 Thousand weavers go on strike in the area.

180 not out!

KEY DATES IN THE EARLY HISTORY OF CRICKET IN KIRKLEES

1825: Lascelles Hall Cricket Club founded.

1842: Dalton play Sheffield for £30.

1867: *Huddersfield Examiner* publishes scores or reports on 209 matches featuring 107 different teams.



1868: Fartown ground leased by Huddersfield St. Johns C.C.. Savile Ground, Dewsbury, hosts game between All England XI and United All England XI.

1873: Batley legend Louis Hall makes Yorkshire bow.

1883: Lumb Cup and Heavy Woollen Cup born.

1886: Huddersfield Cricket Association is formed.

1887-9: Dewsbury Savile C.C. win hat-trick of Heavy Woollen Cup titles.

1892: 10 Clubs take part in inaugural Huddersfield & District Cricket League competition.