

Bilton Historical Society Newsletter

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All contributions and comments should be sent to the Editor:

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The First Three Lectures of the Season

If you did not attend these three lectures, you certainly missed fascinating and informative sessions. It was pleasing that audiences were good and their response was a delight to the three speakers.

In October Andy Wilson, the Engagement Manager for Yorkshire Cancer Research, which is based in Harrogate. He introduced us to Isaac Berenblum, who made an inadvertent discovery that helped to change medical history in developing chemotherapy to deal with some cancers. He also covered the bombing of a top-secret cargo ship in Bari, an Italian harbour, and a discovery made in field hospitals behind the French front line. Some of these discoveries were shelved and their significance only rediscovered later. There was a collecting tin ready to receive donations after the lecture and Andy was very pleased to take a significant sum back with him to further the work of the charity.

Ken Shaw, who works part-time in the ceramics research department at York Archaeology took us to the Lost City of Pompeii in November. Following the eruption of Vesuvius in the 1st Century AD, Pompeii was completely buried and over the next 1600 years completely forgotten. A farmer when digging a well made an accidental discovery in 1709. The search for the whole city was started and over many years has brought some incredible finds to the surface - some to disappear into the private collections, many more to be preserved for us to see in museums or in situ, if we are lucky enough to visit the site and its neighbourhood. The searchers included the Bourbon kings - hoping to find treasure, Mozart, Napoleon - also hoping for treasure but also interested in antiquity, Mussolini - looking for the glorious past of Italy and Rome, and RAF bombers whose bombs rained down on the area in 1943. Recent discoveries have included a fast-food street restaurant - MacDonaldi's presumably.

The December lecture was a return visit by Graham Mitchell to tell the Tale of the King's Nephews. Graham is the membership officer and treasurer of the Yorkshire Branch of the Richard III Society. His lecture covered the background to the life and times of Richard III as Duke of Gloucester. He presented some of the evidence recently discovered by Philippa Langley and others which lead them to conclude that Richard was not responsible for the deaths of the *Princes in the Tower* and that they in fact outlived him. A recent television show looked at the evidence and there was some doubt expressed about its authenticity so this is still a case to be worked on. Did Richard III order or connive at the boys' deaths or was it a case of the victor, Henry V, rewriting history to discredit his predecessor and so to make his taking over the kingdom "a good and righteous act". Who knows? - not me, but there was plenty to think about and more research to be done.

Don't forget the three remaining lectures on the first Wednesday evening of February, March and April - the latter one including the Annual General Meeting and an opportunity to question the Officers or perhaps for you to put yourself forward to help the running of the society.

We are sorry to report that Bill Williams, one of the society's founders, died peacefully in the evening of 13th December. He was always a strong supporter and produced the first History of Bilton in modern times. We send our condolences to his family.

Did you take part in the Summer Quiz?

The questions are reproduced below, also the answer and the letter corresponding to the photograph which you had to link to the question.

- 1 Inside the Bilton and Woodfield Library there is a wooden bench with a plaque. What event is commemorated and in which year? *Diamond Jubilee of Queen Elizabeth II 2012* **G**
- 2 Who painted the artwork on the parapets of the Nidderdale Greenway footpath and cycle path bridge over the railway between Woodfield Close and Claro Way? *@emmagarnessartist*
J
- 3 At the Bilton Junction on the Nidderdale Greenway, when was the blue post restored by Sustrans Rangers? *2017* **P**
- 4 Where the Nidderdale Greenway crosses Bilton Lane, what colour is used to identify the route of the Harrogate Gasworks Railway 1907-1956 on the small plaque fixed to the side of the old tar dock? *Pinky-red* **A**
- 5 Copy down the exact wording and spelling of the motto on the Gardener's Arms pub sign in Old Bilton? *In the sweat of thy brows shalt thou eat thy bread* **K**
- 6 Who are the three people represented in this metal sculpture on the Nidderdale Greenway between Bilton Lane and the viaduct? *Young girl, Keith Wilkinson MBE, Malcolm Margolis*
M
- 7 On King Edward's Drive Post Office's pillar box, its black base has the name "Handyside" plus which two cities? *Derby & London* **C**
- 8 On the information board at Woodfield Millennium Green, what did the Bilton Gala Fund help to provide? *Tools and equipment* **E**
- 9 On St John's Churchyard's 'Haven for Creation' information panel, who presented the millennium yew on behalf of the Diocese to St John's Church? *David Bellamy* **L**
- 10 The tallest monument in St John's Churchyard is topped by an angel. What is the Christian name and surname of the young girl buried here? *May Aspinall Parr* **D**
- 11 As you enter St John's Churchyard from Crab Lane, there are three Commonwealth War Graves on your immediate left-hand side. Whose grave is the middle of the three? *14812 Private A Barclay, East Surrey Regiment, 19th December 1916* **N**
- 12 Copy the shape that has been chiselled into the lower right-hand part of the small stone wall



between 100 and 102 Crab Lane

F

- 13 On the information board at Bachelors Field, how many circular photographs are there of different birds? *20* **H**



- 14 On the Nidd Gorge information board at the bottom of Old Barber, how far is it from 'Milners Fork' to Bachelor Gardens? *1 mile* **O**

- 15 What year is on the plaque of the Knox Valley Residents Memorial Seat on the approach to Spruisty Bridge at the bottom of Knox Lane? *2000* **B**

- 16 On the brown plaque fixed to the Spruisty Bridge over the Oak Beck at the bottom of Knox Lane, in approximately which year was the bridge keeper's house demolished? *C1900* **I**

The winning entry drawn out of the Chairman's top-hat was that of Jacquie and Iris Mumford. Many congratulations to them and all those others who submitted correct answers.

The winners attended the first evening talk of the 2024-25 season to receive their prize and certificate.- also from the hat!

Bilton rocked by several explosions at a WWI Leeds munition factory

During WW1, Britain's premier shell factory, National Filling Factory No.1, was built at Barnbow, between Cross Gates and Garforth, in Leeds, to meet the huge demand for munitions on the Western Front. Construction of the factory started in August 1915, with shell filling work beginning in December 1915. Production ran continuously, 24 hours each day of the week, without a break until the end of the War in November 1918, during which time the nearly 17 000 strong work force, almost 93% women or girls, on the 400-acre site had produced a staggering output of;

- Almost 47 000 000 shells produced
- 36 150 000 breech loading cartridges of all sizes completed
- 24 750 000 shells filled
- 19 250 000 shells with fuses completed and packed
- 566 000 tons of finished ammunition dispatched overseas.

Working conditions were barely tolerable with toxic fumes and the munitions workers, whose job was filling shells, were prone to suffer from TNT poisoning. The cordite shell propellant induced jaundice, turning the skin and hair yellow and as a result the women were called the 'Barnbow Canaries'. The only known antidote at the time was milk. Therefore, the Barnbow factory even had its own herd of cows producing 300 gallons of milk per day for consumption by the workforce. Although the visible effects usually wore off, some women did die from prolonged exposure and others suffered from other serious work-related illnesses, including rotting teeth.

Working with munitions was also high risk and very dangerous. Sadly, there were three explosions at the Barnbow site;

- 5th December 1916. An explosion at 10:27pm in Fusing Room No. 42, whilst fitting fuses and capping loaded 4½ inch shells, killed 35 women including Martha Alderson from Leeds and Harrogate's Ada Glassby and Emily Sedgwick. This accident resulted in the single largest loss of life in the history of Leeds.
- 21st March 1917. An explosion killed 2 women
- 31st May 1918. An explosion in a mixing shed just after noon killed 3 men, including James S Thompson from Harrogate.

The work of the Barnbow factory is now well documented, though censorship at the time meant that there was a news blackout during the War on the site's activities and these explosions.

Interestingly, the vast majority of the deaths in the three explosions were registered at Tadcaster. Why Tadcaster and not Leeds? Was this part of an attempt to limit the release of information and prevent the Germans from learning about the existence of a large munitions factory in Leeds? A number of the deaths that were not registered in Tadcaster appear to be have been women who had been seriously injured in the initial blast, who had then died a few days later. Many detailed reports can be found on the internet, e.g. the Barwick in Elmet Historical Society's Newsletter, Barwicker No. 47, September 1997. (<http://www.barwickinelmethistoricalociety.com/4746.html>).

This article, therefore, will focus solely on the four above named explosion fatalities who had links to Harrogate and, in particular, with the Bilton area.

Martha Alderson (c1888 – 1916)

Martha Alderson, nee Kidson (though some records spell it as Kitson), was born in Harrogate shortly after her parents and older siblings had arrived in the town. She was baptised at Christ Church on 6th March 1888, whilst the family were living at Prospect Cottages, New Park. Her father John Charles Kidson was a labourer at Harrogate's Gas Works. No record of the families whereabouts has been found in the 1891 Census, but in both the 1901 and 1911 Censuses, the Kidson family were living in New Park's Rock Terrace. By 1911, 22-year-old Martha was working as a laundry maid, presumably at the New Park Laundry.

Martha married Samuel Alderson, who was a 25-year-old coal miner living in Liversedge, towards the end of 1911 and the couple moved to Leeds. In 1914, the couple were living at 34 Townsgate in Holbeck.

Tragedy was to strike in 1915. Their first child, a boy named Charles, who was born in early 1915, died when he was only about 6 months old. At around the same time, in August 1915, Martha's

husband Sam volunteered for military service. He joined as a Private in the 8th Battalion Prince of Wales Own West Yorkshire Regiment and went off to serve in France. Martha was already pregnant with her second child and a daughter, Margaret, was duly born in Holbeck in the third quarter of 1916.

Sadly, 27-year-old Martha, who was working at the large Barnbow munitions factory, was killed by the explosion in Fusing Room No. 42 on 5th December 1916. She was buried in an unmarked grave in St John's Churchyard, Bilton, a few days later on 12th December 1916. Holbeck's death records also reveal that her daughter Margaret also died in late 1916. It is not known if Margaret died before her mother, or if she lost her life as a result of her mother's death. [The Roll of Honour identifies Martha as coming from Leeds.](#)

Martha's widowed husband Samuel Alderson continued to serve in France. He endured severe fighting in various sectors, including the Somme and Cambrai Fronts. He was wounded and gassed in action and was awarded the Military Medal for bravery in the field;

"when all his party were killed and he himself wounded in the arm and leg, he continued to fire with his Lewis Gun until relief arrived".

Samuel Alderson was eventually demobbed in February 1919 and lived until the age of 75 years, passing away in Leeds in early 1961.

Martha's older brother, Private Sam Kidson (c1884-1920) of the Yorkshire Regiment (Service No. 62340), is one of the Commonwealth War Graves in St John's Churchyard.

Ada Glassby (c1886 – 1916)

There appears to be some confusion in the records over the correct spelling of Ada's surname 'Glassby'. The Barnbow records all refer to Ada 'Glassby', whilst the census and death records use the spelling 'Glasby'. There is therefore some degree of uncertainty regarding the exact identity of Ada.

The Barnbow Roll of Honour indicates that Ada was from Harrogate and her death record states her age as being 30 years old. This would give Ada a birth year of about 1886.

However, no birth record has been found for Ada has been found in 1886. An Ada Glasby was born in Hunslet in the third quarter of 1881, but the records also suggest that this individual died as a 6-year-old girl in 1887.

The 1881 Harrogate and Knaresborough Census, which would be before Ada's birth, records an unmarried 19-year-old Lilian Glasby from Rotherham who was working as a domestic servant at Belmont Villas in Starbeck and

a Glasby family, also with an association with Rotherham, living on Albert Terrace, Starbeck.

The next local Census in 1891, does not have any Ada Glasby, but there is

another and different Glasby family living on Mount Parade and

a Thomas Glasby, the head of the 1881 Albert Terrace family, living on his own at Forest Lane Head.

Harrogate's 1901 Census does record a 24-year-old, Harrogate born, Ada Glasby working as a chambermaid at the Crown Hotel.

The 1911 Harrogate Census has a 27-year-old Harrogate born Ada Glasby employed as a domestic servant and living at 8 Park Place, in the house of two spinster sisters Annie and Fanny Dalton. This 1911 record would appear to be a good fit with the Ada Glassby killed in the Barnbow explosion of 5th December 1916. Harrogate's 1916 Electoral Register also records an Ada Glasby living at 20 Butler Road, Bilton.

Nothing further has been discovered about Ada, but it would appear that she was from Harrogate and most likely unmarried.

Emily Sedgwick (1878 – 1918)

The Barnbow Factory's Roll of Honour indicates that Emily was from Harrogate. However, no record of her living in the Harrogate area has yet been found.

Emily was from a relatively wealthy middle-class family. Her father, William Varley Sedgwick, was a master wireworker employing several men and on his death in 1897, his estate was valued at £3829, around £0.5M in today's money. His Will distributed the estate between his children and

therefore, at the relatively young age of only 18 years, Emily would have been reasonably well off. Emily was born in Headingley in 1878 but she was only 2 years old when her 32-year-old mother Elizabeth died following child birth. For the rest of her childhood, the Sedgwick family lived in Burton Crescent, a well to do middle class area of Headingley, with woollen merchants, solicitors and bank managers as neighbours. Her father, who was 26 years older than his wife, was supported by his sister Sarah Ann Sedgwick in bringing up his young family, together with a succession of nurses, cooks and servants.

Following the death of her father, by 1901, Emily had moved to 16 Oakfield Terrace, Headingley, where her older sister Ethel was the identified as the head of the household. Emily's oldest sister, Helena, emigrated to Canada in 1901, followed in 1908 by her younger brother Henry. The records suggest that Emily made several trans-Atlantic journeys between 1911 and the outbreak of the First World War in 1914 to see her relatives in Canada, travelling on board the White Star-Dominioine's vessel, 'S.S Canada'.

Emily was working at the Barnbow factory at the time of the explosion on 5th December 1916. She was not injured in any way by the explosion, and continued her work for a few days afterwards, but later on she became ill and nervous. She died in June 1918 from bronchial pneumonia following a long illness. It may have been that Emily stayed or lived in Harrogate for a period of time between 1916 and 1918 in an attempt to recover from her illness. Emily was buried in Hunslet Cemetery.

At her inquest, held in Leeds on 14th June 1918, peculiar circumstances were revealed relating to her death. Miss Elizabeth Proctor, Emily's cousin, with whom Emily was living at 6 Manor Terrace, Headingley, said that Miss Sedgwick's nearest relatives were sisters who lived in Canada. Death, she thought, was due to shock following an explosion at the Barnbow factory, where the deceased was employed, in December, 1916. Dr. Bibby said that when Miss Sedgwick was admitted to Leeds Infirmary on 8th May 1918, she was in a very wasted condition, and complained of an inability to use her legs. There was no paralysis, no injury, and nothing to account for shock. The actual cause of death was bronchial pneumonia, but he admitted there was a point where it might be suggested that death had been accelerated by shock. The jury returned a verdict of "*Death from bronchial pneumonia following a long illness, attributed to having suffered from shock following an explosion, but there is no definite evidence on the point.*"

James Swale Thompson (1885 - 1918)

James Swale Thompson was born in late 1885 to Chatsworth-Place-based boot maker and grocer Joseph Thompson, aged 56 years, and his 42 year old wife, Christiana. James was baptised in Christ Church on 27th June 1887 and had a surviving older brother Tom. According to the 1901 Census the family was still living at Chatsworth Place and 15 year old James was now working as a joiner, whilst his brother Tom had entered the family run boot making business.

James married Norfolk-born Alice Amy Warren in the second quarter of 1909. Alice gave birth to her first child, a son called Jack Swale Thompson, in late 1910 but the youngster sadly passed away before his first birthday and is buried in Grove Road Cemetery. The 1911 Census records the young family living at 30 Regent Terrace. Three more children were to follow at approximately two-year intervals; James Warren Thompson (1912), Dorothy Maud Thompson (1914) and Robert Swale Thompson (1916).

The 1918 Electoral Register records that the Thompson family had moved from Regent Terrace to live at a house named "Throstle Nest" (now number 139) on King Edward's Drive.



James was killed with two other men in an explosion that occurred just after noon at the Barnbow munitions factory on 31st May 1918, the same day on which King George V and Queen Mary were visiting Leeds. The explosion occurred in a

The Thompson family at Throstle Nest, 139 King Edward's Drive, Summer 1917.

From Left to right,

Adults - Christiana Thompson (James' mother), James Swale Thompson. Alice Amy Thompson (wife), unknown lady, **Children** - James Warren Thompson, Robert Swale Thompson, Dorothy Maud Thompson.

mixing shed during a shift change, whilst experimental work was being carried out. If the explosion had been at a slightly different time the number of casualties could have been greater. One account states that a roller on a grinding mill skidded whilst material was being fed into it. Following regulations, the operator stopped the machinery to clear the pan and instantly there was an explosion. The machine operator received serious injuries but miraculously survived, while three men working twenty feet away lost their lives. James was buried with his infant son Jack in Grove Road Cemetery. He left £207 13s.

This paragraph is purely speculation by the author.

Why was James working at the Barnbow factory? We know that James was a joiner and that many of the buildings on the site were of light-weight timber-framed construction. (This was to facilitate speed of construction but was also particularly important in the high risk "danger areas" of the works, where the buildings were designed to be "frangible", i.e. to blow apart easily rather than concentrating the effects of a blast in the event of an explosion occurring.) James may therefore have been initially involved in the construction of the factory and then he had either continued in construction or maintenance, or else he had transferred to another production task.

His widow Alice, with three young children, remarried in 1920 and had another daughter, Alice Nancy, with her second husband Clifford Ainsley. They lived on Albany Road. Alice Amy Ainsley passed away in 1956, aged 72 years.

As to James' surviving children;

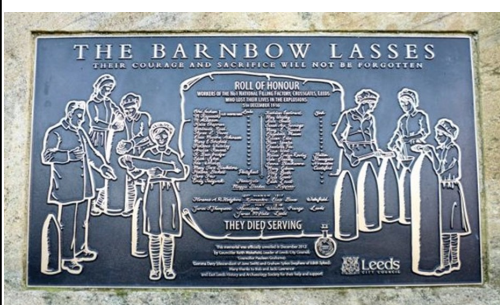
James Warren Thompson (1912 – 1985) married in 1934. After living on Kendal Road, Harrogate, he moved to Wayside Avenue and died aged 72 in 1985.

Dorothy Maud Thompson (1914 - ?) married in 1935 and initially lived with her mother and step-father on Albany Road before moving to a newly built property on St John's Drive in 1938 until the mid-1960s.

Robert Swale Thompson (1916 – 1978) married in 1951 and went to live at Spofforth. He passed away in 1978 aged 62 years.

Memorials

Beside all four individuals being included on the No. 1 National Filling Factory's Roll of Honour, the three women fatalities of the 1916 explosion connected with Harrogate are named on York Minster's wooden screen memorial honouring the many "Names of Women of the Empire who gave their lives in the War".



There is also a recently erected Memorial Plaque in Manston Park, Leeds and on the Cross Gates Road, by the roundabout at the Ring Road, where there are three small stones with a simple inscription and around them on the ground are metal tiles, each bearing the name of the women.

Apart from setting up the dignified Manston Park memorial, in 2012 the people of Leeds named a number of parks, buildings and streets in memory

of the "*Barnbow Lasses*". Ada Glassby has been honoured by having a street, Ada Glassby Court, named after her on a newly-built housing estate that now occupies part of the Barnbow factory's site. Nine of her other female casualties have also been honoured by having either a street or small apartment block named after them.



Alan Gould

"OBKNOXIOUS" AND A "BLACK BEAST" AT KNOX

For about half a century I had at the back of my mind something I had read in a guide book but not understood - that in Knox Lane Knox Bleach Works had been the *bête noire* of Harrogate. A few years ago members of our society had told me that they could not find out where the Works had been. In one day, the answers to both were revealed to me. Other members may have already found out, but I have yet to read it in the *Newsletter*, so here goes.

I had searched in vain through all my old books on Harrogate for this reference. Then I recollected that I had read that William Grainge had written *Walks & Footpaths Around Harrogate*. Having an hour to spare in Harrogate on the way to an event at my old school, I went into the Reference

Library in Harrogate, where an assistant quickly found that book. Sure enough, on page 20 of the 3rd & Revised Edition (undated), after discussing the origin of the *Red Cat* (at the top of Bachelor Gardens), Grainge wrote, “From this hill we obtain a fine view of the valley of Oakbeck directly before us, and of the junction with the Nidd on our right hand. We pursue the road which turns to the left, winding down the hill. . . . The millstone grit rock here frequently comes to the surface; it will be frequently seen in descending the hill. . . . On the right stood the Knox Bleach Works, the unbleachable *bête noir* of Harrogate.” He then goes on to write about Spruisty Bridge. Shelved next to this book was *Some of the Walks & Footpaths around Harrogate* (also undated) by Forester, “extracted from the *Harrogate Herald & List of Visitors*”. This also contained on page 26 the wording just quoted.

Returning home, I idly “googled” on “Knox Bleach Works” and found excerpts from *The River Pollution Dilemma in Victorian England: Nuisance Law versus Economic Efficiency* by Leslie Rosenthal (not my usual topic of bedtime reading!).

This told me that in the 1860s William Wood was the tenant of 13 acres and the owner of Knox Bleach Works on Knox Lane on the south side of Oak Beck, from which he used vast quantities of water in his process. In 1866-7 he discovered that the quality of his bleached linen was impaired by impurities in the water, caused by sewage in the beck. At that time the sewage of most of Harrogate was discharged untreated into Coppice Beck, a tributary of Oak Beck. Knaresborough was complaining about the effect on the Nidd downstream too. Wood sued Harrogate Improvement Commissioners, who by then were building a sewage farm at Jenny Plain (off Ripon Road near where one now enters Jennyfields), which, they believed, would sufficiently purify the discharge into Oak Beck. The case was settled out of court, the Commissioners agreeing that after 31st May 1869 no sewage matter or foul water would be discharged into Oak Beck or its tributaries. However, the new sewage farm proved inadequate and some sewage flows by-passed it, and in 1871 Wood closed the Bleach Works. In a fresh court case in 1874 evidence was given that at Knox Mill (which Wood was also operating) after cleaning out the dam its fecund contents were sold as agricultural manure and the beck around Knox was “filthy, offensive and stinking”, although other witnesses denied this. In 1875 Richard Ellis, the Chairman of the Commissioners, declared Coppice Beck below the sewage works outfall “perfectly innocuous, clear as crystal and fit to drink” and the Bleach Works “a little small business in a shanty”.

Whatever the truth of those matters, the Commissioners were in breach of contract and Wood obtained an injunction requiring them to stop discharging sewage into these watercourses. After more court hearings, the Commissioners realised that they were about to be in contempt of court and have their assets seized. Having already bought the freehold, in 1876 the Commissioners finally reached a settlement under which they paid him £5000 (equivalent to £530,000 in today’s money), plus his legal costs, to buy out his lease and for him to drop his case.

What happened afterwards?

- When the articles were published in the *Harrogate Herald*, local readers would have been familiar with the story, but what did fashionable visitors to Harrogate as a health resort, buying either book, make of it – or of the omission by the author (or the proof-reader) of the final “e” of *bête noire*?
- The Bleach Works never re-opened, but Rosenthal wrote in 2014 that the decomposition of chloride of lime bleaching powder in use could “be a serious environmental nuisance” and “the site of Wood’s bleachworks at Knox even today displays abnormally poor vegetation.”
- Despite the way that Ellis and the Commissioners he chaired conducted the dispute (described politely by Rosenthal as “incompetence”), he went on to become Mayor of Harrogate – and at my old school I was in the house named after him.
- In the first decade of the 20th Century Harrogate Corporation replaced the sewage farm at Jenny Plain by building the Northern Outfall Works (now Yorkshire Water’s Harrogate North at the bottom of Bachelor Gardens). An exhibition in 1959 on the Borough’s 75th anniversary included a live fish swimming in a tank of the discharge, to show the efficacy of the sewage treatment there (there were also live worms eating the sewage).

I hasten to add that the pun in my title is from the *Harrogate Advertiser* of 11th December 1875 and not mine!

John Fletcher

Lost Buildings of Old Bilton

Several buildings depicted on very early maps of the Old Bilton area no longer exist. Some have disappeared within living memory. What was known as "Smith's Cottage" just below the former level crossing was demolished in the 1950s. There remain signs of it visible from the footpath on Bilton Lane.

About the same time the cottages at the back of what is now the Gardeners Arms car park were knocked down. I was told that the lady who lived in one of them was a bit miffed when told that her home was not fit for human habitation and that she would be rehoused. It was the time that new housing estates were appearing in the area, the first real building activity after the war. Elsewhere, a lot of Smithy Hill, now occupied by the fire station, disappeared at the time. There are others.

Particularly fascinating is a building depicted on the 1854 OS map. Up the hill from the Gardeners Arms, past the entrance to the long lost Surr Lane and about opposite Bilton Dene Lodge there appears what seems to be quite a substantial building. There is no sign of it on early 1900s and subsequent OS maps. Today there are a few undulations in the field alongside the drive to Prospect House but that is all.

Many of the buildings on the 1854 OS map we can identify today. They have survived. What was this building that did not and why?



Geoff Deighton

The Old Money Quiz

Think back to before 1971 when money was money and measured in £sd and take the Old Money Quiz.

Make these phrases up to £31 15s 2d

1. Part of a Royal Hat.
2. A Leather Worker
3. A Type of Transport
4. Venus, Jupiter and Mars
5. A Kind of Pig
6. A Poorly Octopus
7. Part of Ladies Underwear
8. A Curtsy
9. A Singer
10. A Stone

Now I know that for those less than 60 years old there are a few problems but a bit of research should help and don't forget that 1 shilling (s) came from 12 pence (d) and 20 shillings made a pound.

5 A Guinea	=	£1 1s	10 Fourteen Pounds	=	£14
4 Three Far Things	=	3 ⁴ / ₃ d	9 Tenor – tenner	=	£10
3 Penny Farthing	=	1 ⁴ / ₄ d	8 Bob	=	1s
2 Tanner	=	6d	7 Half a (k)nicker	=	10s
1 Half a crown	=	2s 6d	6 Sick squid – six quid	=	£6