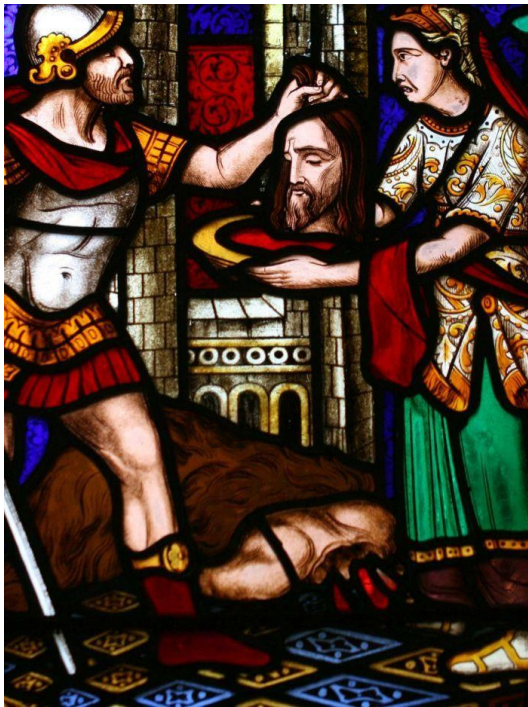


Although much of Halifax's wealth came from the Victorian Woollen industry, weaving was a skill perfected way back in Anglo-Saxon times when France's William The Conqueror defeated King Harold at the Battle Of Hastings in 1066. Flemish weavers arrived in England and helped perfect the textile craft in Halifax.

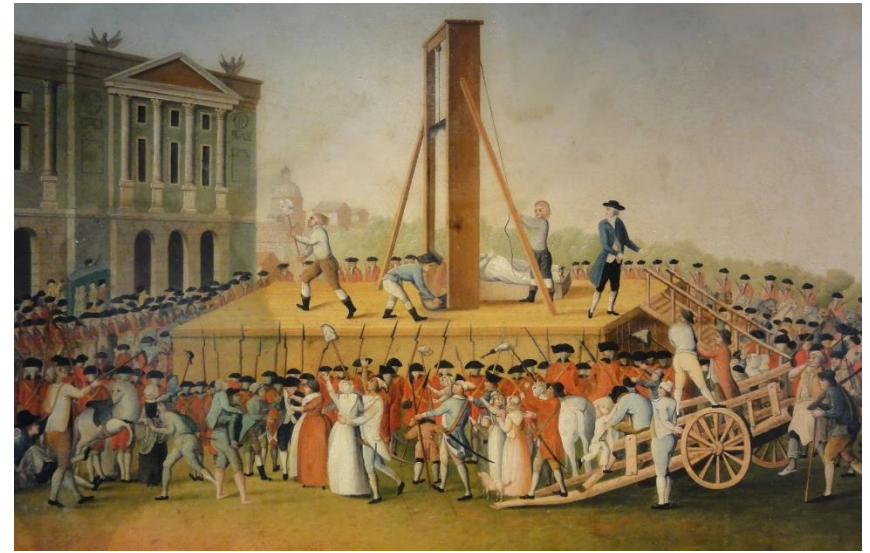
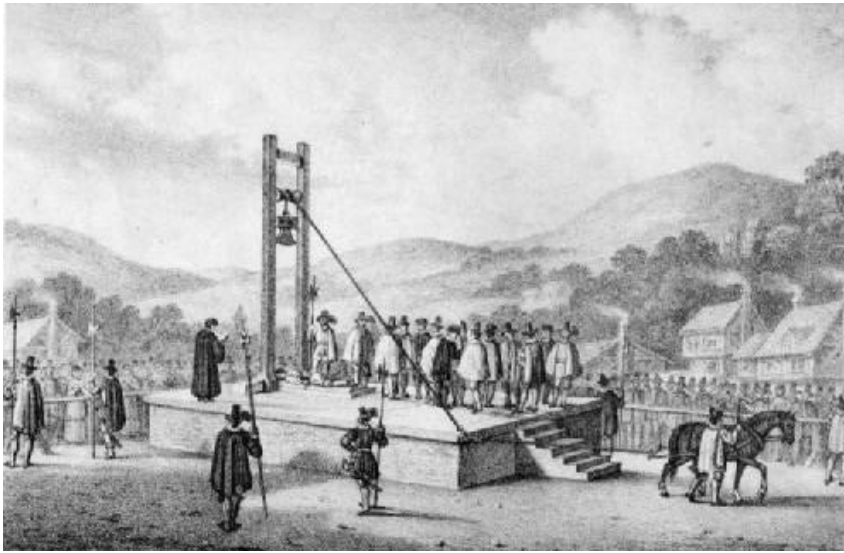


The greatest quantity of woollen goods were produced in Halifax during the Middle Ages. The town grew because of the cloth trade and even its name comes from Haly Flex Field meaning the place where holy banners were made from flax. In 1175 Halifax was called Haliflex.



There is, however a conflicting story that says that the name derives from 'Holy Face', meaning that of John The Baptist. In 1314 King Philip IV of France crushed the Knights Templar, a Holy order, who hid religious treasures around the world. Including the head of John The Baptist which was said to be buried in the grounds of the Halifax Parish Church, now the Minster of John The Baptist, completed around 1438. There is, though, evidence of earlier buildings going as far back as the 12th Century.





Halifax was notorious for its Gibbet used to execute criminals by decapitation and was last used in 1650. The French modelled their Guillotine on it . However, Halifax is more famous for giving world famous products...four of which are...



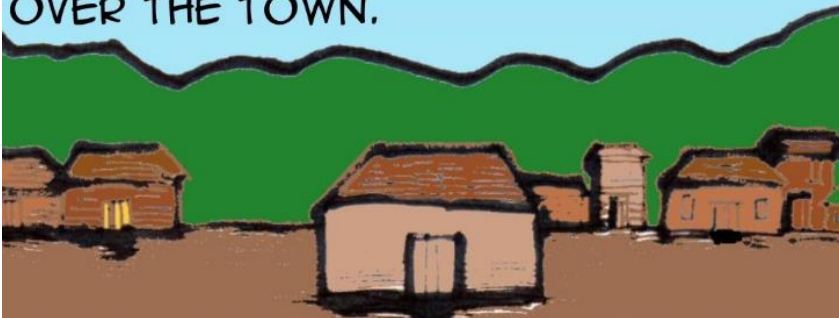
THERE HAD BEEN CLOTH HALLS IN HALIFAX BEFORE THE PIECE HALL WAS BUILT...



BUT THEY WERE TOO SMALL OR WERE NO LONGER THERE.



AND THE PEOPLE WHO WANTED TO SELL THEIR CLOTH WERE SPREAD ALL OVER THE TOWN.



THIS WAS NOT A GOOD WAY TO DO BUSINESS...

AS THE PEOPLE WHO WANTED TO BUY IT MIGHT NOT ALWAYS SEE THE PEOPLE WHO WANTED TO SELL IT.





A GROUP OF PEOPLE DECIDED TO MAKE ONE BUILDING WHERE CLOTH COULD BE BOUGHT AND SOLD.



THEN EVERYONE COULD BE THERE AT THE SAME TIME.

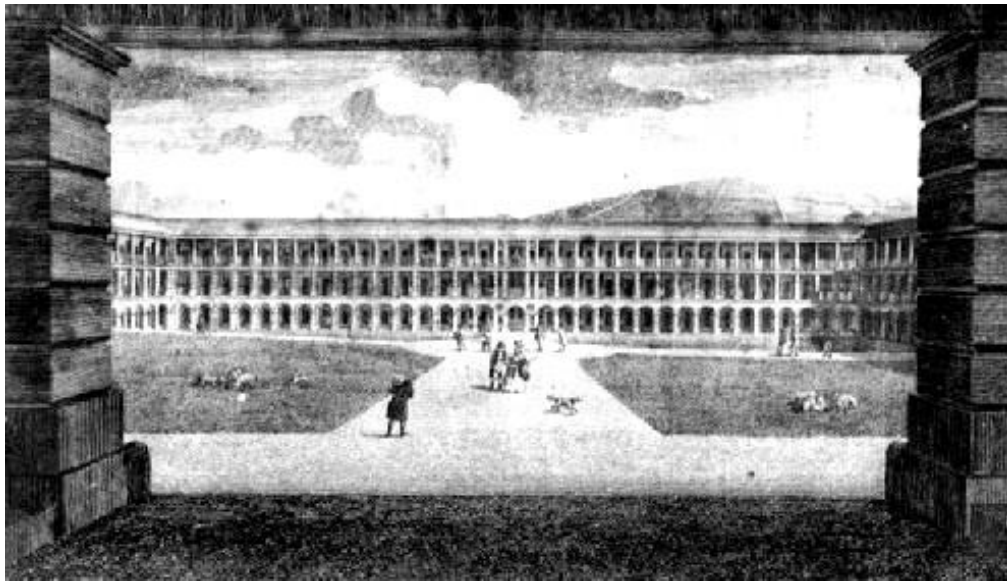
JOHN CAYGILL GAVE THE LAND AND SOME MONEY TOWARDS THE BUILDING FUND FOR THE PIECE HALL.



THE LAND WAS HIGHER AT ONE END SO WHEN JOHN HOPE PLANNED THE BUILDING HE MADE IT FIT THE SHAPE OF THE LAND.



IT HAD 3 FLOORS AT THE EAST END AND 2 AT THE WEST SIDE.



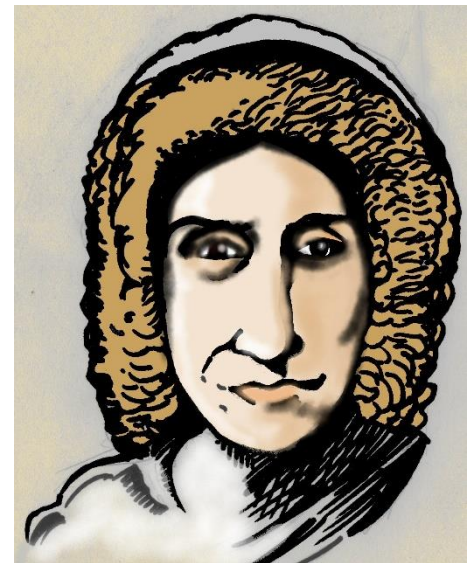
The Piece Hall opened 240 years ago on January 1st, 1779 with 315 separate rooms arranged around a central courtyard. Over the years it has seen many changes including being used as a wholesale Fruit and Vegetable market. It is the only remaining Cloth Hall in Europe and was saved from demolition by one vote in the 1970's.



In 1812 parts of the West Riding saw major outbreaks of violence by people called Luddites. Mainly cloth finishers, who feared new machinery would put them out of work. A clash between Luddites and the Army took place on North Bridge.



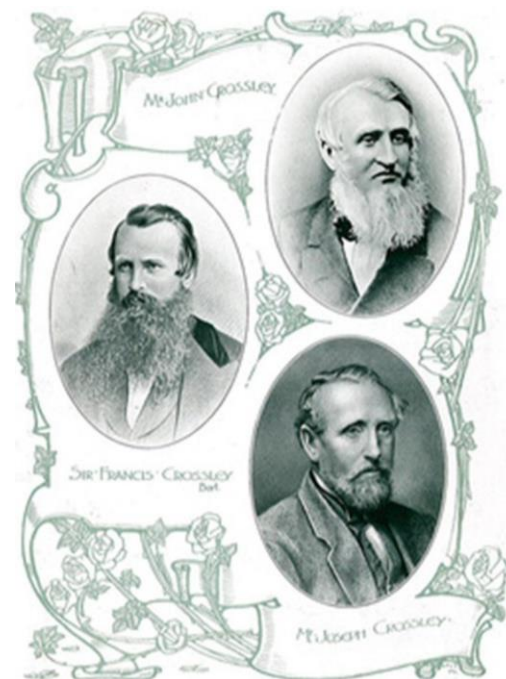
New steam powered textile factories spread rapidly though and by 1850 there were 24 mills in Halifax. The largest of which were James Akroyd & Sons at Boothtown and down the road at Dean Clough was John Crossley & Sons, where Martha Cossley, John's wife, started carpet weaving in a cottage by Hebble Brook.



JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS, Limited.



CARPET MANUFACTURERS,
DEAN CLOUGH MILLS, HALIFAX, ENGLAND.
 LONDON: 15 Silver Street. MANCHESTER: 57 Portland St.
 NEW YORK: 109 & 111 Worth St.



Before the railway Halifax has an open air swimming bath.



Colonel Edward Akroyd, son of James, created the first Working men's College outside London at Haley Hill



...and as the Crossley family was doing was keen to change the social conditions of the workers.

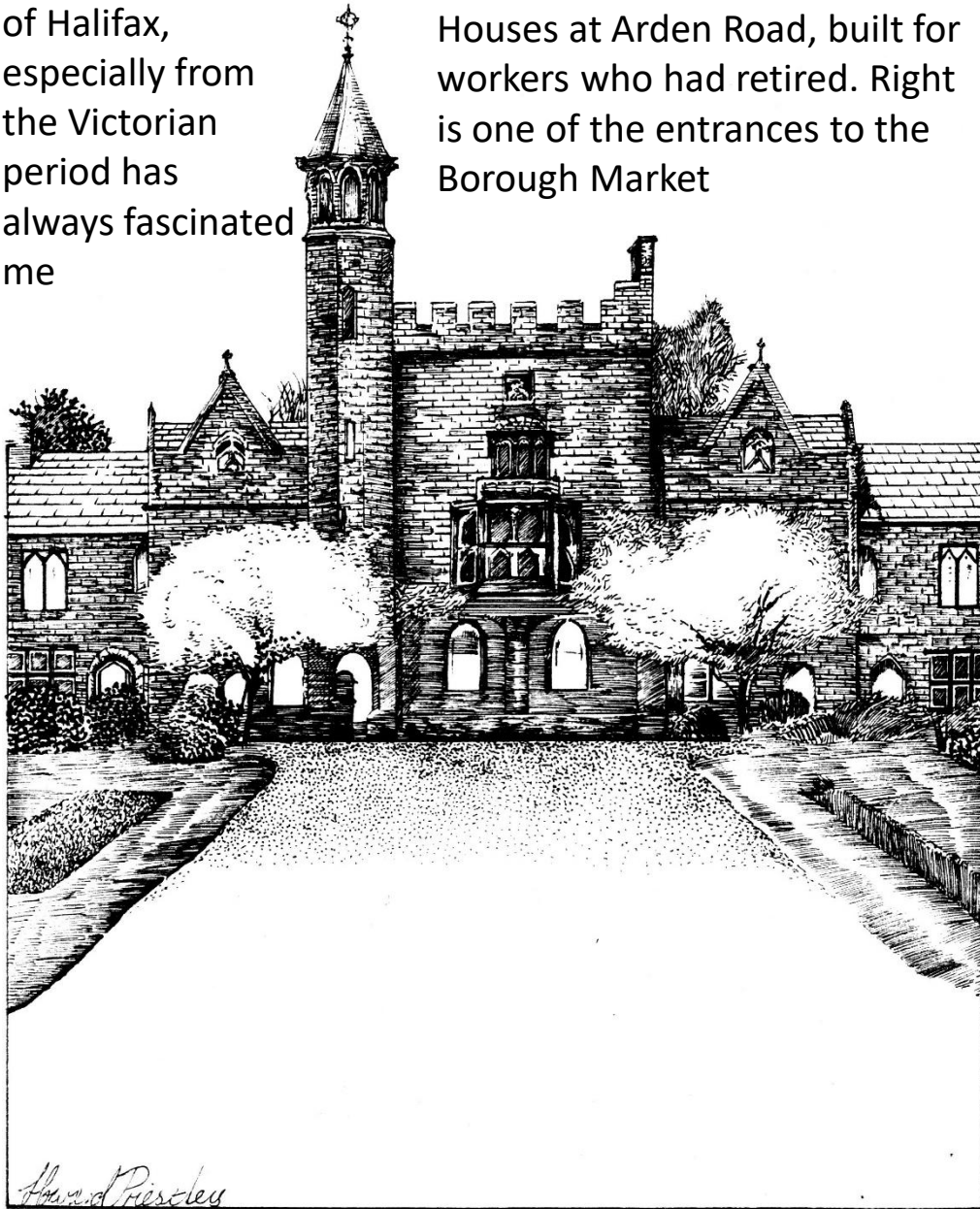




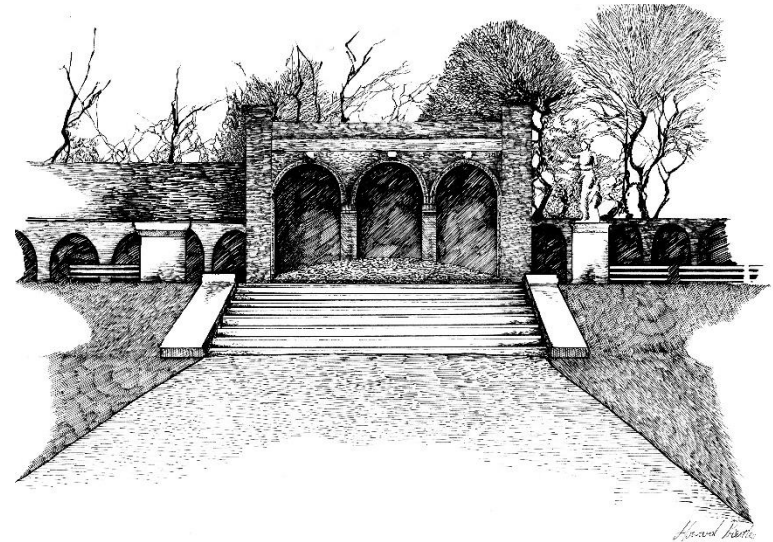
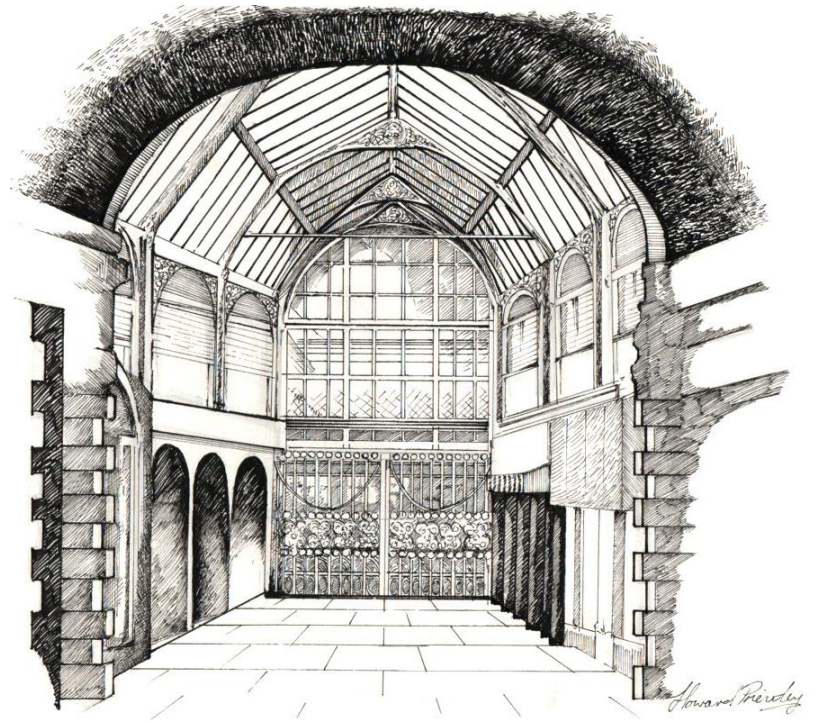
Francis Crossley created Peoples Park so that workers and their families could enjoy a relaxing stroll when they weren't working. It was designed by Joseph Paxton who also designed Crystal Palace.



The architecture of Halifax, especially from the Victorian period has always fascinated me

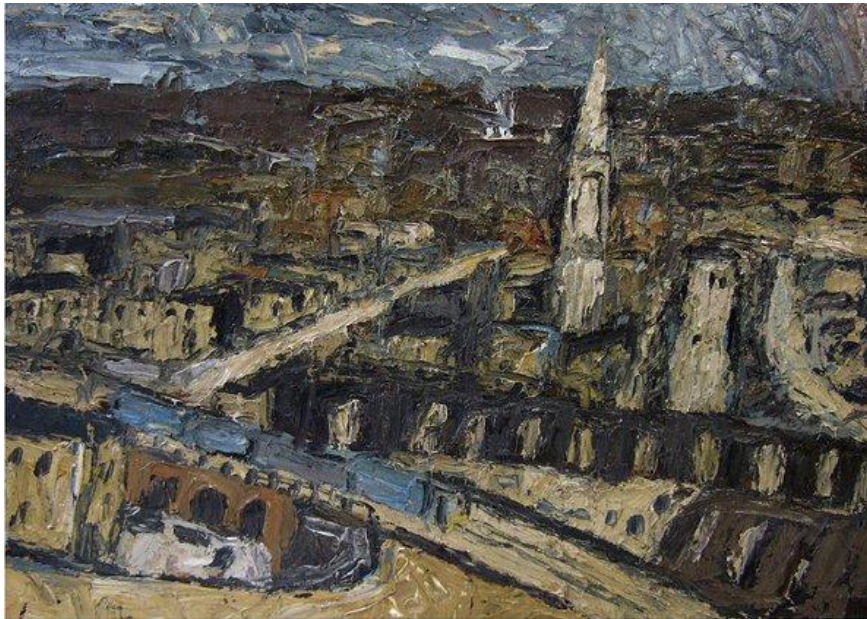


Below are the Crossley Alms Houses at Arden Road, built for workers who had retired. Right is one of the entrances to the Borough Market





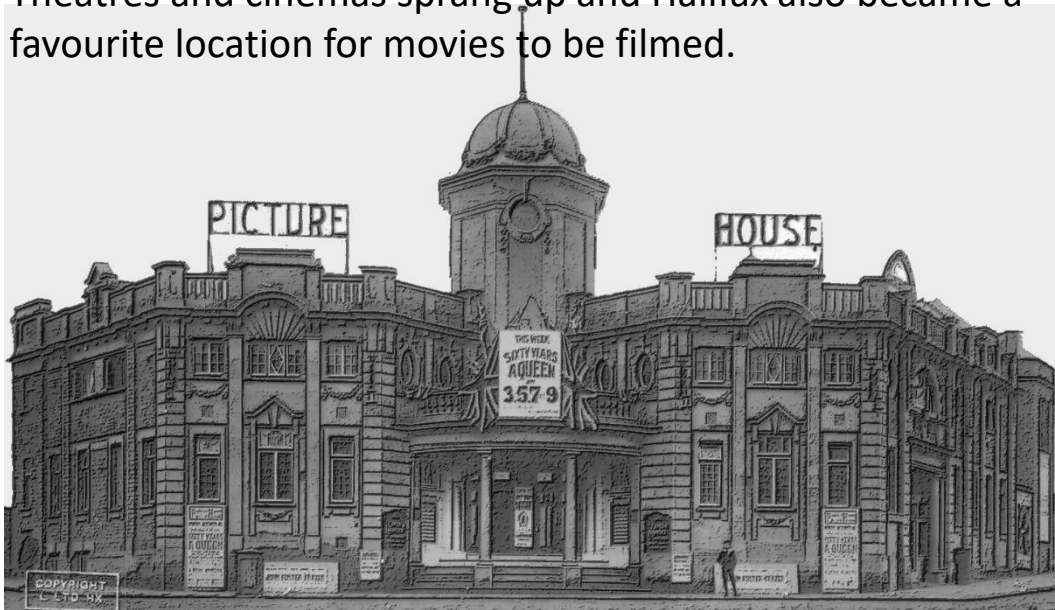
Contemporary artist, Barry De More draws inspiration from the town



As the town grew, so too did the need to be entertained and to spend money.



Theatres and cinemas sprang up and Halifax also became a favourite location for movies to be filmed.





HALIFAX

AN N.G.R.C. PERMIT RACECOURSE



HALIFAX GREYHOUND RACING PROMOTIONS LTD.

OFFICIALS

GENERAL MANAGER & RACING MANAGER : *Mr. J. Wardman*
 ASSISTANT RACING MANAGER : *Mr. D. Tidswell*
 STEWARDS : *Messrs. J. Wardman, D. Tidswell, R. Richmond*
 JUDGE : *Mr. J. Wardman* TIMEKEEPER : *Mr. D. Tidswell*
 HARE CONTROLLER : *Mr. J. Hutchison* STARTER : *Mr. D. Greenwood*

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS RACE CARD

GOING - (G) . good (H) . heavy (S) . soft (VS) . very soft
 (QA) . quick away (SA) . slow away (CR) . clear run
 (EC) . every chance (FW) . finished well (BD) . bumped or baulked
 (FD) . faded (OP) . out paced (W) . wide runner

HALIFAX STADIUM - TELEPHONE HALIFAX 61918



4th TEST MATCH ENGLAND AMERICA

AT
THE SHAY, HALIFAX
ON

Thursday, 18th August, 1938

PITCH OFF 6.45 P.M.

SOUVENIR PROGRAMME - - 2d.