

North Craven Heritage Trust



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North Craven Heritage Trust

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Chair's Report

A couple of years ago the NCHT coffers were looking very low and as Trustees we were concerned that our important work helping with grants to both historic buildings and to those undertaking research about North Craven was going to have to be seriously curtailed. However, that position changed dramatically when we discovered that the late Patricia Joan Crompton had left us a substantial bequest in her Will. Joan, who was a member of the Trust, worked as a well-respected health visitor throughout North Craven for many years. We are very grateful that her bequest means that we can carry on helping to preserve this beautiful part of the world which Joan so loved. This year we have awarded a grant to help restore the Rose Window at The Church of the Epiphany, Austwick and we are also able to help Dr David Johnson who is due to lead an archaeological excavation at Gauber Cow Pasture soon. It is only with bequests such as Joan's that grants like this are possible. If you know of any restoration projects in your own area of North Craven do have a look at the website to see the sort of funding we are able to award, and the eligibility criteria required.

We have had another interesting programme of talks and events this year and this is another excellent edition of the Journal. However, these activities, with ever increasing costs, are funded from membership subscriptions, so we are grateful for donations at meetings and for the advertisers who have been willing to take space in this publication.

Mike Slater undertook a revision of Rita and Phil Hudson's book *Take a closer look at Giggleswick* which the Trust published last autumn. It's well worth getting a copy and having a stroll around the village! Copies of our other recent publications are also still available and make good gifts.

Organisations need a good Secretary to function properly and the NCHT has been blessed over the last 6 years to have Anne Webster looking after matters. Anne sadly had to resign for health reasons a few months ago and it would be remiss of me not to use this opportunity to mark our gratitude to her for a job well done. We continue our search for a worthy successor!

Pamela Jordan
Chair

Cover: Illustration by Richard Clapham

Editorial

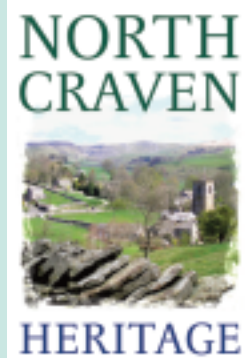
I must admit that I rarely read newspaper editorials so I had considered dropping this part of the Journal. Space is at a premium and, if I skip that part of a paper, do I know whether anyone reads this? I now have proof that some do. Last year I asked whether anyone would be interested in helping with the production of the Journal. As a result David Johnson offered to assist with the proof reading of the current issue. I am most grateful for his help, which goes beyond checking spelling, grammar and punctuation. If you spot any errors they are not his but mine! Also Maureen Street, who is a new contributor, has offered her help from next year. So she will join David and myself on the editorial team.

Sadly, Anne Webster has had to retire as the Trust's secretary and I will miss all the support she has given me over the last five years. She has worked wonders with our sponsors and has efficiently organised the distribution of the Journal with her network of volunteers. Of course, her contributions to the Trust go well beyond this.

Once again John Cuthbert has been responsible for putting the printed Journal onto the Trust website and kept the indexing up to date. The on-line version is only available at the end of the year, but is important in highlighting to the rest of the world the richness of our heritage and the work undertaken to record it.

Finally I must thank all our contributors who have worked so hard in producing such interesting articles. Much of my time, as editor, is spent encouraging others to write for the Journal and to record their researches for others to read. Encouragement is often not enough so I hope some of our authors will forgive the occasional nagging. This bumper issue demonstrates that interest in our local heritage in North Craven is thriving. I hope you enjoy reading the Journal as much as we have.

I think that my aversion to newspaper editorials might be because I consider them to be too opinionated. So if you have got this far, would you be interested in writing a guest editorial for 2025? You can be as opinionated as much as you like about the heritage of North Craven but you must be concise and amusing. If you are up to the challenge do get in touch. Does the editorial survive another year?



The Ancient Parish of Giggleswick:

a case study in social and demographic history with special reference to Rathmell

David S. Johnson

In the NCHT Journal for 2015 I examined aspects of social and demographic history in the valley of Chapel-le-Dale (Johnson 2015), especially the area around Scales and Weathercote, using documentary sources like probate wills and inventories (generally available from 1603-1750), deeds (1591-1846), parish registers (1558-1837) and census data (1841-1921) as well as Tudor assessments. The same types of resources have been consulted for this article to enable comparisons to be made between The Chapel-le-Dale and Giggleswick areas. Analysis of early documents requires a degree of circumspection as it was rare for those assessed to be identified to particular tenements: out of the total number of wills or inventories for the Ancient Parish of Giggleswick, namely 109, only 13 can be ascribed to named tenements (Table 1). Parish registers, listing baptisms, marriages and burials, have the same essential drawback. Land Tax registers (1798-1914, TNA. IR 23; WYAS. QE13) similarly do not identify tenements; neither do Hearth Tax returns (1662-89, YAS), Window Tax returns (1696-1851), and the Craven Muster Roll of 1803 (NYCC 1976).

The Ancient Parish of Giggleswick included the townships of Giggleswick, Settle, Rathmell, Langcliffe and Stainforth until it was split up into five discrete civil parishes in the mid-nineteenth century. Given that the Ancient Parish was geographically much larger than the Chapel-le-Dale area, it might seem logical that there would be a positive correlation between area and the range and number of extant records: as will be seen, this is not necessarily the case. Whereas this article discusses all five townships, the main focus is on Rathmell township: historically, the term 'township' referred to an administrative unit smaller than an ecclesiastical parish.

Taxation sources

To finance endless wars against the old enemy, France, a lay-subsidy levy – a Poll Tax – was imposed in 1378-79 on anyone over the age of 14 (TNA. E179/206/49). The scale of tax was graded according to social status with a basic rate of 4d (1 groat) per household. Settle's residents paid a total of 17s 10d, Giggleswick's 21s 8d and Stainforth's 32s. The fact that Stainforth was taxed at a far greater level than the other two townships more likely reflects relative wealth and economic prosperity than population size.

The Tudor court, especially under Henry VIII and Elizabeth, was forever short of revenue and a series of lay subsidies were levied by parliament based on the value of land held and of moveable assets (Hoyle 1987). Arguably the earliest of relevance was the Lay Subsidy of 1332 (TNA. E179/206/47) which listed how many households were liable to taxation: Giggleswick had seven, Settle six and the other three townships five each. Despite sharp differences in total population across the Ancient Parish, there seems to have been



Figure 1. Footprint of Hanover farm



Figure 2. Bullhurst farm, now a field barn

broad equity in terms of individual economic status.

In 1539 a Muster Book was compiled for the whole country listing the number of men on a township basis along with the proportion whose total assets rendered them liable to assessment (Hoyle 1987). Within the Ancient Parish the relationship between the total number and those actually levied varied considerably (Table 2): Settle had the second highest total and the highest taxed percentage whereas Rathmell with the second lowest total had the second highest proportion, and Langcliffe had by far the lowest total but the third highest proportion. Of the men named in this muster, 75 per cent of Rathmell's tenements were included contrasting with Giggleswick at only 40 per cent. As with the 1378 poll tax, this suggests that Giggleswick as a whole was less prosperous than other components of the ancient parish at that time. In 1524, however, a further lay subsidy contradicted this conclusion: in Giggleswick 13 men were taxed compared to seven in Rathmell, seven in Stainforth, nine in Settle and only two in Langcliffe. Set against this, though, are the individual and aggregated amounts levied. In Giggleswick all but one of the men/households were taxed at

40s, in Stainforth all were taxed at that rate, in Settle four of the nine were similarly taxed as well as both in Langcliffe. In Rathmell two of the seven were taxed at the 40s rate while one was levied at £6 and one at £10 suggesting that averaged out per head of population Rathmell was the more prosperous of the five townships.

Yet another lay subsidy, imposed in 1543, showed a marked increase in the number of households assessed and in total wealth across all five townships. The data for Stainforth are largely illegible. In Settle 14 of the 51 liable households were charged at over £3 each, in Langcliffe four of the 20 also over £3, in Giggleswick seven of the 42 at that level, but in Rathmell none. Of Rathmell's 27 taxable households eight were levied at 40s and the rest at 20s. Four years later (1547), yet another lay subsidy showed a very different picture from 1543 and 1524. Of Settle's ten taxed households one paid £20 – a very considerable sum – and seven £5; in Giggleswick one of the nine paid £20 and seven £5; in Stainforth one of the 13 paid £12 and nine more than £3; and in Langcliffe all three paid over £3. In Rathmell three of the five were levied at £5. Overall, it is clear that the larger townships enjoyed proportionately higher wealth but less-populated Rathmell and Langcliffe had none assessed below £5. Caution is needed here, though: these figures say nothing about the number of households in each township that fell below the taxation threshold.

Muster rolls

In the past when war loomed censuses were taken to ascertain on a township basis how many men were available to be (effectively) pressganged into military service. In the lead up to the battle against the Scots at Flodden Field in 1513 censuses were organised including what has become known as the Clifford Muster Roll (Hoyle 1987, 114-19) held across Craven. Most of those mustered were foot soldiers drawn from the tenantry but landed men were listed as able to bring a horse so the muster roll has something to say about social status and general economic prosperity. The more men who came with horse, the greater was the overall prevalence of higher levels of prosperity. Rathmell was not listed but the other four townships each had one man with horse. Not every eligible man was included and how the choice was made is not fully understood. The muster named 34 men from Settle, 20 from Giggleswick, 17 from Stainforth and 9 from Langcliffe.

Three centuries later, amidst the French Wars, a more comprehensive list was drawn up – the Craven Muster Roll of 1803 (NYCC 1976, 129-41). This list included each man's occupation (Table 3). Relevant to this discussion are the three categories husbandman, yeoman and farmer. In theory, yeomen enjoyed higher status than husbandmen with the former seen as one step down from the landed gentry. Yeomen were deemed to be freeholders or copyholders presumably with larger tenements than husbandmen; as will be seen below, however, this was not necessarily the case. The term 'farmer' only came into general usage in the late eighteenth century to describe anyone who worked the land above the status of labourer. In the five townships under review here, 85 men were mustered of whom 61 were listed as 'farmer' which given the date of the muster is what would be expected. This leaves 24 who were not: of these, 16 were husbandmen and

eight yeomen. The highest proportion of yeomen was in Langcliffe (40 per cent) with Stainforth having none and the other three townships 15 per cent or less. Husbandmen were seemingly most common in Settle (26 per cent) and Langcliffe (20 per cent). If these data are taken at face value, it would seem that in 1803 Langcliffe exceeded all other townships apart from Stainforth, which cannot be compared as all were 'farmers', in terms of economic status. Conversely, again excluding Stainforth, Giggleswick with 46 per cent listed as 'husbandman' was seemingly the least prosperous. As will be seen, though, this is too simplistic a picture.

Probate records

Wills along with inventories of goods drawn up at or near the time of death are a valuable source for the historical researcher accessible at The Borthwick Institute at the University of York; in the Ancient Parish of Giggleswick the majority have been transcribed into modern English by local volunteers.¹ Across the five townships 119 relevant documents are extant: 17 before 1603, 28 between 1603 and 1702, and 74 between 1702 and 1750, numbers which are considered to be statistically significant enough to permit conclusions to be drawn. The breakdown by status was summarised in Table 1.

Table 1 Wills and inventories for named tenements, all townships

Status	1558-1669	1669-1769	1770-1837	1800-1900
Husbandman	no named farms	no named farms	58	27
Yeoman	no named farms	no named farms	11	
Farmer	0	0	40	29

Prior to 1603 Rathmell has the highest number of relevant documents (seven); from 1603-1702 Settle had the most (nine) with Rathmell and Giggleswick each having seven; and from 1702 to 1750 Giggleswick was highest (25) followed by Stainforth (16) and Rathmell (15). The level of detail provided by wills and inventories is variable but, compared with those for the Chapel-le-Dale area, relatively few contain information useful for determining social and economic status. Furthermore, only half state whether the person involved was a yeoman or a husbandman. In Rathmell only two yeomen were recorded in probate documents up to 1602 compared with five husbandmen; and the only farmsteads that can be identified are Huggon House, tenanted in 1577 by William Banks, husbandman, and Cattleside, tenanted in 1599 by Stephen Armitstead, yeoman. Between 1602 and 1702 the only named farmstead was the now-demolished Cockley Bank, tenanted in 1610 by William Bordley, yeoman. Between 1702 and 1750 eight yeomen were recorded in Rathmell as opposed to only three husbandmen; and only six farms were named: Green, Lumb, Swainstead, Cockley Bank, Bullhurst, and Winterskill (now Winterscale) Bank.

Only 13 wills and inventories for Rathmell contain sufficient detail that can shed light on distinctions made in the past between husbandman and yeoman. Logic might dictate that yeomen would have more money to bequeath as well as a more prosperous farm. Six husbandmen's and ten yeomen's wills itemise monetary bequests: for the former they range from £3 10s to £40 with the average being £17; for the latter about £100. In both cases these estimates exclude one

Table 2 1539 Muster Book, all townships

Township	No. of men assessed	% assessed for tax
Rathmell	36	75
Giggleswick	97	40
Settle	69	81
Langcliffe	28	64
Stainforth	61	39

Table 3 1803 Craven Muster Roll, all townships

Township	No. of men entered as yeoman	No. of men entered as husbandman	No. of men entered as farmer
Rathmell	3	3	20
Giggleswick	2	6	5
Settle	1	6	16
Langcliffe	2	1	2
Stainforth	0	0	18

Table 4 Farms across Rathmell township no longer independently operative¹

Farm name	First known date	Last recorded date as a farmstead	Grid Reference SD	Current Status
Ackworth	1626	1844	793 619	barn only
Black Hill	1726 ²	1912	768 600	ruinous
Black Leach	1770	?	782 606	now a residence
Bullhurst	1670	1849	772 604	barn only
Cockley Bank	1610	1844	777 595	foundations only
Green	1651	?	798 605	now a residence
Hanover	1796	1830	773 599	platform only
Hensley Hill	?	1971	781 598	now a residence
Hesley	?	?	783 596	barn only
High Hesley	?	?	787 597	now a residence
Huggon House	1577	?	796 605	now a residence
Littlebank	1693	?	797 620	now a residence
Lumb	1499	?	796 622	now a residence
Hollin Hall	1651	?	799 608	now a residence
Ragged Hall	1743	?	776 597	now a residence
Mill Dam	1693	?	796 599	now a residence
Winterscale Bank, Higher	1716 ³	?	774 610	now a residence
Winterscale Bank, Lower	1716 ³	?a	776 612	now a residence
Rathmell Moor	1670	1833	?	not located
south of Cockley Bank	?	pre-1840	778 594	ruinous

1 Sourced from probate records and deeds

2 The shadow of cruck timbers in the west gable indicates the house is much older than this date

3 The source does not state whether Lower or Higher

particular tenant as the monetary value of their estates would skew the picture: John Armistead's inventory, drawn up in 1696, valued his estate at £314 8s 4d but he was a husbandman; while Stephen Carr of Swainstead's will valued his bequests at £818 including £70 for the poor of Rathmell, £80 for Rathmell school and £70 to the schoolmasters. Only two yeomen's estates were valued at less than £100 and only one husbandman's at more than £50, so this does to a degree confirm the link between stated (or perceived) social status and actual economic status.

Very little can be gleaned from the very small number of inventories. In 1612 James Armetsteade, husbandman, had only two cows listed; in 1626 Robert Bradley, of unknown status, had five cattle and one mare and only £9 in cash; in 1696, John Armistead, husbandman, had 21 cattle, six calves one bull and horses; and in 1739 Richard Houghton of Winterskill Bank, also of unknown status, had nine cattle, two calves, one mare, three hens and a flock of geese, plus £32 16s 6d. Overall, the level of detail for Rathmell – and the other four townships – from probate records is paltry compared to the Chapel-le-Dale and Scales area.

Deeds

In a sense deeds – legal agreements – are more forthcoming across the Ancient Parish, at least in trying to make sense of social status among the farming community (WYAS.WRRD). For 1595 to 1844, Giggleswick has 90 relevant deeds, Settle 52, Langcliffe 23 and Stainforth 52, with 48 in Rathmell. In Giggleswick township the vast majority (82) were identified as yeomen, in Settle 42, Langcliffe 10, and Rathmell 41. Overall, 78 per cent of the Ancient Parish's farming tenants were described as yeomen including 85 per cent of Rathmell's. Such high proportions would seem unrealistic: it is surely inconceivable that almost all the farming community were well off. The only identifiable tenement occupied by a stated husbandman was Guile (Gayle?), in 1616, but that has not been located. Of the tenements occupied by yeomen, the size and complexity of most as seen today would befit those of higher status, namely

Cappleside, Swainstead, New Hall, Hollin Hall, (Nether) Ragged Hall and Green. Others, though, perhaps do not – Cockley Bank, Higher Sheep Wash, Hanover and (Winterscale) Bank, only one of which is still a working farm. The picture is slightly complicated, concerning Green, as in the mid-eighteenth century it was occupied by William Banks who was described as 'Gent'. Perhaps stated social status was a reflection of personal perception rather than reality.

Census records

The first national census was held in 1841 by which time the term 'farmer' was in general use with 'yeoman' and 'husbandman' by then being archaic designations.

Parish registers

Parish records – baptisms, marriages and burials – offer very little of relevance prior to 1770 as earlier ones rarely stated occupation and few identified the farmsteads they lived in (Hoyle 1984; Hoyle 1986). Beyond 1770 they are more informative (Roberts 2008; GPPC 2015). Between 1800 and 1900 34 husbandmen were recorded compared with only five yeomen. As suggested above, the term 'farmer' was becoming more commonplace by the late eighteenth century and in that century 30 men were recorded as such. As with other sources discussed earlier, however, the situation is not clear cut. For instance, a baptism in 1816 recorded William Carr of Swainstead as yeoman whereas two years later he was listed as farmer. Across the Ancient Parish there are only two yeomen entries after 1840 – in 1857 and 1898 at unnamed farms and 1881 at Mearbeck (Settle). Ralph Towler, tenant at Hanover (Rathmell), was listed as farmer in 1814, 1817 and 1820 but Richard Wooler, tenant at the same farm, was listed as husbandman in 1827 and 1830. Perhaps this farmstead had already begun its terminal decline by then. Sheep Wash (Rathmell) shows similar discrepancies: yeoman in 1827 and 1831, husbandman in 1833 and 1836, and farmer in 1835 and 1838. The picture is rather distorted here though as entries did not always distinguish between Upper/Higher and Lower Sheep Wash.

Decline and abandonment

In my 2015 article I made the point for Chapel-le-Dale and Scales that since the late-nineteenth century the number of working farms fell from 21 to only five now. The same point can be made for Rathmell and, to a lesser extent for the Ancient Parish as a whole. Geographical realities have arguably been less favourable to Rathmell than the other four townships. Rathmell has more land based on sandstone and gritstone rather than limestone meaning soil quality and potential are lower in Rathmell which has a greater proportion of marginal farmland in the form of moorland, mosses and riverine floodplain.

At least seven known farms across Rathmell (excluding within the village) no longer exist: this does not include farms that are no longer operative but still stand as inhabited dwellings, such as Green, Hensley Hill, Ragged Hall, Hollin Hall and Black Leach (Table 4). Rather it means farmsteads that have now disappeared or survive as just a barn or ruins. Examples of these include Ackworth, first recorded in 1686 and last in 1768; Black Hill, 1726 to 1912; Cockley Bank 1680 to 1825; Bullhurst 1670 to 1849; and Hanover last recorded in 1830. Rathmell Moor farm (1670 -1833) has not been located on the ground; and the obvious ruins of a substantial farmhouse south of Cockley Bank, reduced to a barn by the 1840s at the latest, do not have a known name. In recent decades a number of small farms have been amalgamated into larger and more cost-effective units.

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Notes

- 1 See The Giggleswick Wills Project available at https://www.dalescommunityarchives.org.uk/content/catalogue_item/



Figure 3. Black Hill farm



Figure 4. Cockley Bank, wall footings



Figure 5. Unnamed farmstead south of Cockley Bank

The turbulent history of the Catteralls of Rathmell, North Craven – An everyday story of country folk?

Michael and Mary Slater

Introduction

Documents concerning the property of New Hall, Rathmell, in North Craven, recently brought to our attention, date from 1605 to the 1900s. They enhance knowledge of the fortunes of the Catterall family in Rathmell from the 1400s up to the time of the Civil War of the 1640s.

Rathmell is an Old Norse name. It may derive from ‘raudamel’ meaning red gravel. The Domesday book lists Rodemele, with two carucates held by Fech and one by Karli. In post-Conquest days, mesne (subsidiary) lords of the manor of Rathmell paid rent to the Percy family as overlords [C 134/41/1]. Henry de Percy granted land in Rathmell in 1335 to Thomas Percy for 20 marks per year, probably in Cappleside [SC 8/241/12035]. New Hall was usually the lord’s residence so could be said to be the manor house; Hollin Hall, Huggon, Gawthorp and Swainstead were other substantial houses in the manor. Hollin is variously spelt Holling and Hollyn(g), probably meaning holly.

The Catteralls

The family name Caterall or Catterall is derived from the place Caterall in Lancashire, and is of Old Scandinavian origin. The family name is widespread in Lancashire. A main part of the family was established at Little Mitton Hall, built about 1485-1495 by Ralph Catterall, Lord of Catterall and Little Mitton.

The manor

The manor was smaller in extent than what is now the civil parish of Rathmell: the Cappleside property lay to the south of the manor and the occupiers there owed allegiance to other lordships as well as the Percies. The only knowledge of a Rathmell boundary is found in the Rathmell manor court record of 1685 [ZXF 3/6/2] and the Verdict of 1687 [MD 335/6/54/57]. A long time after the departure of Catteralls and the end of the Civil War this boundary is the same as the parish boundary shown on the 1 inch OS map of Settle sheet 60, 1896, and the maps of 1860, including all the names in the Verdict except Battersby and so includes the New Hall, Hollin Hall and Cappleside estates.

The early history

In 1256 a charter was made between Reyner son of John le Flemyng (died 1256) and overlord Henry Percy lord of Settle leasing to Reyner the whole manor of ‘Roumele’ [Martin, 1911]. In 1319 a request was made on behalf of Eleanor wife of the late Henry Percy, to reduce tax

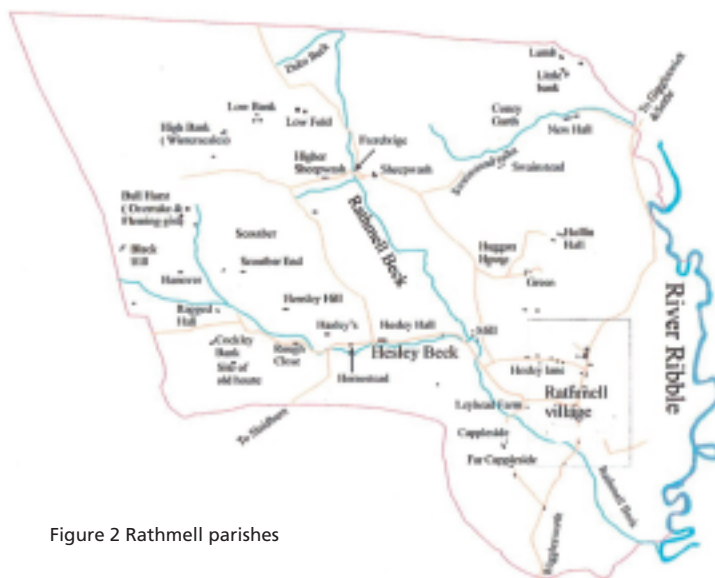


Figure 2 Rathmell parishes

payment since various places in Giggleswick parish, including Rathmell, had been burnt by Scots rebels and goods and chattels of the men in the towns partly destroyed or stolen [Close Rolls, 1319]. The family of le Fleming held the manor in the 1300s - William le Fleming in 1301, followed by Reyner his son and heir [C 143/174/2]. John le Fleming held Rathmell in 1334 [C 241/105/155] and in 1340 [C 241/118/447; Brayshaw and Robinson, 1932].

The 1332 tax subsidy imposed on those men in Rathmell worth more than 10s is a faded document and hard to read but Glasscock [private communication] has provided the information that there were five men required to raise the sum of 9s 8d [E 179/206/47]. The 1379 Poll tax list gives Rathmell taxed at 11s 10d. There are 35 named taxpayers, all except one (John Webster, a weaver) paying 4d. Neither the Flemings nor the Catteralls are listed [Fenwick, 2005] so they are not resident in Rathmell at this time.

It is surmised that the Percies took over the manor from le Flemings and granted it to Thomas Chaundos who in 1404

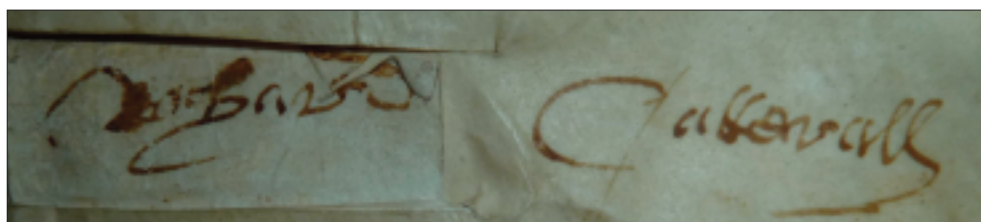
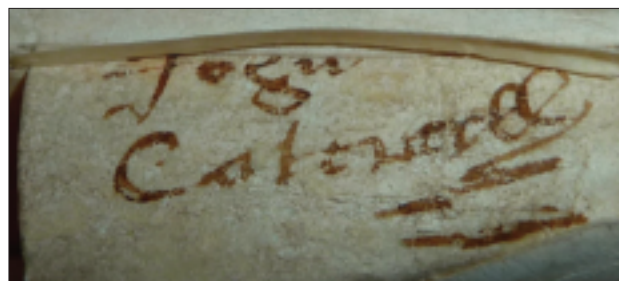


Figure 1a & 1b There is no consistency of spelling of the signatures

leased the manor to Thomas Fleming, knight, who paid £80 for 60 years use of the income (i.e. 120 marks worth 13s 4d each) [SC 8/102/5067]. But not without contention [CP 40/574 rot. 380]. Thereafter, presumably in or before 1464, depending on when Thomas Fleming died, John Catterall (I) assumed the lordship. Several of the Rathmell Catteralls are named John – one with two wives, sequentially – so they have to be numbered. A family tree has been constructed to allow easier understanding of the family history. Several persons are unaccounted for on this tree and particularly Thomas Catterall of Gawthropp and his 13 children do not feature much in historical records. He was born in 1542/3 and was a witness in a 1612 validity of marriage court case, aged 70 [CP. H. 907]. He was perhaps too poor to be of any note. However, his sons were presumably Randall (bp 1582) and Redmayne (bp 1587) who in 1613 are in Galthroppe, one of the houses in the manor [MD 335/6/54/26].

John Catterall (I) and Lawrence his son were parties to a monetary bond with the Earl of Salisbury in 1435/6 [E 210/2806]. Richard Neville, 5th Earl of Salisbury (1400 – 1460), was a key supporter of the House of York during the early years of the Wars of the Roses (1455-1485). John (I) also was involved in these wars, and was attainted for treason in 1461 and died unpardoned in 1472. The manor was confiscated from him. An Inquisition Post Mortem of 1472 says that ‘John Caterall ‘attinctus’ (attainted) was found to have held Rathmell Manor and land at Hawton in Craven’ [C 140/37/35; YASRC vol. 59, p182 online at archive.org]. In 1485 Alan Catterall (son and heir of John (I)) asked the king for a retrospective pardon and recompense [Parliament Rolls 1485]. The outcome was ‘Soit fait come il est desire’ – Let it be done as desired.

A grant was made in 1494 by Alan Cattall (sic) and Hugh Wrin (Wren) vicar of Giggleswick of a message in Arncliffe and Glusborn to William Skarburgh (a free tenant of Giggleswick manor). [DDTA 127].

The Flemings must have regained the manor after confiscation since in 1498 Alan Catterall was leasing the manor from Thurstan Hall and his wife Elizabeth (née Fleming) for 5 marks (66s 8d) [YASRS, 1887] and Alan presumably superseded the Flemings as lord of the manor.

In the Percy fee land holdings in Craven and rent survey of 1499 ‘Alayn Caterall holdeth the thyrd parte of the corne mylne of Routhmill to be repaired at his ... coste and charges 6s’ [DD 121/32/1]. Alan made a will in 1513 ‘seeing the danger of death approaching’. Alan Catterall’s holdings are given in his Inquisition Post Mortem [C 142/79/161; E 150/218/4]. Alan held all his property in Rathmell of the Earl of Northumberland (Henry Percy, 5th Earl) by military service and was worth more than £10 p.a. His sons were John II (his heir age ‘13 and more’), Laurence and Augustine (Austyn).

Austyn is recorded in a Chancery case in 1529 involving a surety bond for sugar and woad bought from Richard Sparre, draper of London, which were never delivered [C 1/622/43-49]. The Catteralls were not short of useful contacts elsewhere it seems.

Alan’s son John II was involved in the Pilgrimage of Grace of 1536/7 and was one whose enclosure boundaries were pulled down by his tenants in 1535 [Smith, 1970; Hoyle, 2001]. A letter from the Earl of Northumberland to King



Figure 3 Hollin Hall plaque

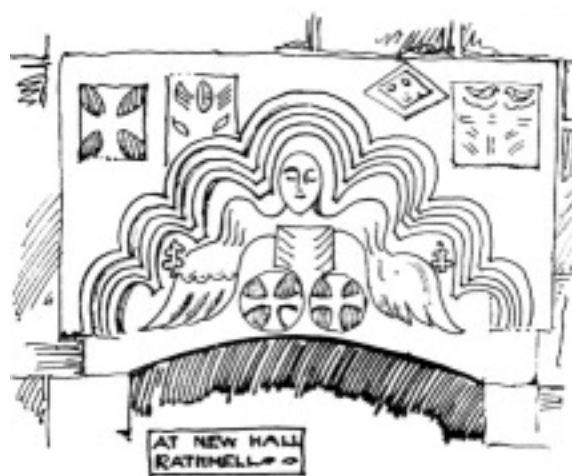


Figure 4 New Hall doorhead (ex- SandersonG, 1911)

Henry VIII in 1535 notes that ‘The Abbot of Fournes tenants and myn to the nombre of fourteen for pulling downe of inclosures of oon Cateralles which he had incrochyd nowe of late of theyre common and was never inclosed before.’

[Letters-Papers-Hen8]. Perhaps this suggests that he was not a ‘good lord’. John II led a large armed gang to threaten Nicholas Tempest in Bashall and ready to execute his son if he did not join the rebels [Moorhouse, 2002].

We can learn something more from the tax records. The tax Loan Book of 1522 [Hoyle, 1987] notes John Catterall II as Chief Lorde of Rathmell valued at £10 p.a. having 15 tenants including properties tenanted by his family. Katheryn, wife of Alyn (Alan) Catterall, is in a ‘dwellng of hyr awn’ valued at £10, and their son Austyn is valued at £3, all paying 10% of valuations in tax. Olyver Catterall is listed as a tenant of the Abbot of Sawley in Cattleside. The Lay Subsidy taxation list of 1524 shows Alan (possibly a copyist’s error from earlier tax lists, since he died in 1513), John II and Augustine Catterall and that of 1525 lists John II, Austin and ‘Masteres’ Caterall. The Muster Roll of 1538 for the Wapentake of Craven, Rathmell [E36/34 and YAS MS1509] lists John Catall (sic) Esquire with a bow, horse and harness as well as Richard Catterall with an arquebus. A total of 57 men are listed. Richard Catterall is taxed in 1543 and 1547. John II’s son was William of New Hall born 1529 [witness in the 1575 marriage validity court case CP. G.1741] and buried

1592 [William's will]. William Catterall of New Hall was leasing property in 1550 and 1569/70 [DDX 54/69; DDX 174/73]. William has land worth £10 in 1571 for which he pays 26s 8d tax. John Catterall III pays the same in 1607.

The Cliffords inherited Percy lands and lists of rentals of 1572 record William Catterall still holding one third of the corn mill at a rental of 9s p.a. and a tenement in Giggleswick for 24s p.a. [DD 121/31/5]. William was a free tenant according to Giggleswick and Settle manor Court rolls up to at least 1579 and his death is recorded in the Giggleswick Court in 1592.

The next John, III, son of William, was born in 1553 according to a Cause Paper dispute [CP G.1741], and was beset by the financial troubles of the 1600s. He was resident in Hollin Hall in 1592 and 1601 leasing a messuage to Francis Browne, public notary of York [MD 335/6/54/34 and 37].

The New Hall documents post 1610 – the manor and the mill

Many of the documents concern the sale, conveyance, transfer or leasing of property which was a complex process until the late 1600s. Many convey the uses of a property but not the title to an estate so there are various occupants of New Hall and Hollin Hall but the lordship is retained by Catteralls. From 1610 to 1649 Samuel Knipe had leases on Hollin Hall. In 1612, 1614 and 1622 [CP. H.907] John Robinson was in Hollin Hall and then Henry Wiglesworth up to 1628 [RCHY/2/2/120-132]. The legal profession profited greatly: 'In these days there go more words to a bargain of ten pound of land a year than in former time were used in the grant of an earldom'. [John Norden, *Surveyor's dialogue*, 1607, in Youngs, 1991].

In 1610 John Robinson of Hollin Hall [No. 1] bought half the tithes due to the rectory and parsonage of Giggleswick for £170 [C 2/Jas1/C20/69]. In the early 1600s John Catterall III owned two-thirds of the manor corn mill of Rathmell. Also in 1610 John Catterall III leased the capital messuage 'Newhaule' with land for 10 years at a peppercorn rent to Samuel Knipe of Fairbank probably as security for the loan to John of £200 [RCHY 2/2/125]. Presumably John was now merely a tenant of New Hall, but with an improved bank balance.

The further need for John Catterall III to raise money is indicated by the New Hall deed of 1612 [No. 2]. There appears to be no copy of this deed held in record offices. John Catterall III of New Hall and Richard Catterall his son and heir conveyed tenements in Rathmell to Samuel Knipe (of Fairbank, Westmorland) and Nicholas Lyndley (of Farnley, Yorks.). On receipt of £750 the Catteralls have 'given, granted, aliened, bargained, sold, enfeoffed and confirmed' 17 tenements in Rathmell, with tenants and rents quoted (one in Cappleside), 250 acres of moor and waste and commons of Rathmell over which tenants had rights. The wording of the deed means that John III and Richard Catterall retained the title in law and Knipe and Lyndley had the specified uses of the property. John Catterall remained lord of the manor. According to his Inquisition Post Mortem of 1624 [C 142/424/87] he kept half of the tenements to himself.

John Robinson of Hollin Hall and Thomas Craven of Giggleswick were attorneys to the deed of 1612. An added schedule lists the customary boons and services due to the

lord, for each tenant. The deed is most interesting in that the tenants were subject to ancient services (boons) to the lord of the manor – so many days ploughing, harrowing, cutting turf, mowing, reaping corn and carting turf and coal, slightly different for each tenant. The Verdict of a Jury of Survey of 1687 [MD335/6/54/57] which lists Catterall deeds dated 1614, 1632 and 1638 notes the boons required. Only in 1660 with the Tenures Abolition Act (Statute of Tenures) were ancient tenures and attendant burdens of certain services to the lord abolished.

How was Samuel Knipe to make a profit on his agreement in 1612? He paid £750 just for the 17 tenements without any manorial rights over the tenants. The annual rental income of £11-17s plus income from the mill was to go to the Catteralls for many years. This seems a small rent amount from 17 tenements; perhaps unspecified interest was due on the loan and the 'sale' represents security for a loan of £750 to John. Judging by the sale of Langcliffe properties in 1591 at an average price of £84 per tenement with land, 17 Rathmell tenements might have been worth near £1400 so Knipe may have struck a hard bargain.

There were multiple leases of both New Hall and Hollin Hall for several decades after 1600, made by the Catteralls and Samuel Knipe, sub-letting to other tenants [MD 335/6/54/57]. The Parish register indicates many families in New Hall and Hollin Hall, probably on leases of a few years each. Whether they were employees, servants or tenants is not known.

John Catterall III of New Hall died in 1623/4 and was buried in Giggleswick ('my quire at the east end'). The goods at New Hall were bequeathed to Edward his son. William Catterall his son was to pay the legacies. Edward and Arthur, his sons, were to receive £100 each – but perhaps dependent on income from the estate. An Inquisition Post Mortem was held in 1624 to assess what income and rights were due to the crown and who was the heir. This discloses the rental income of 30s-4d for a property in Brayton, £26 for 21 tenancies and the mill, and £10-7s-9d for another set of 14 tenancies. The sum of £11-17s payable to John and then Richard Catterall is noted for the 17 tenancies taken over by Knipe in 1612. It seems that only about half of the number of Rathmell tenancies, 17 out of 35, were assigned to Knipe. The 1379 Poll tax lists 35 taxpayers and the 1538 Muster Roll [E 36/34] lists 37 able men under John Catterall which supports this number. William Catterall his son was heir and grandson John was said to be 11 years old.

In 1624 William Catterall of New Hall then leased Hollin Hall for 25 years to Samuel Knipe for £50 consideration.

There were many individual deeds with tenants for their own tenements made from 1597 to 1674 as shown by the records of the manor court held many years later,

[MD 335/6/54/ series] and the Lancashire Record Office [RCHY 2/2/120 to 132].

The age of decline

A quarrel between William Catterall (born 1588) and his nephew John IV (of Gawthropp, son of William's brother Richard of New Hall) ultimately resulted in division of the property, in 1636, just before the Civil War of the 1640s, which accompanied the ruin of the family. Increasingly from 1590 we have indications that all was not well. Part of the

problem may have been insufficient income from the Rathmell manor tenants and the Catteralls not coming to terms with unrealistic expectations and this financial problem. Inflation in the latter part of the 1500s and maintenance of the wider family left the Catteralls open to dependence on unsympathetic financiers. The period 1620 to 1626 suffered a severe economic depression.

Typically money could be borrowed to fund expenditure, and loans usually continued until the whole was repaid as a lump sum, with interest being rolled over year by year and not subject to payment of interest on interest unpaid. If the original lender wanted to retrieve his capital when the term ended, a new lender might have to be found, putting the borrower at a disadvantage, being obliged to accept less favourable terms [Holt, 2012]. John Catterall was not the first to lose control of his assets in this manner.

Family ill-behaviour did not help matters. In about 1590 'John Catterall had made a conveyance of all his lands to Sir Francis Palmer and Arthur Lindley and that he did mean Richard Catterall his son nor any of his children to have none of his lands' [C 21/S15/13 and C 2/JasI/S16/2]. John III and Richard his son are recorded in 1594 in Giggleswick manor court records as being violent towards others: they 'cut his cart ropes' and 'broke many cartloads of turves belonging to various tenants at Cockett Moss'.

John III and his brother William [as noted in the will of Henry Somerscales, 1609] were involved in a defamation case in 1595 after William claimed to be betrothed to Barbara Hawkworth. Francis Browne, notary public of York, who appears in this case is associated with John Catterall by way of leases of property and perhaps not a disinterested party. William lost the case but John claimed to be worth £200 a year – perhaps an optimistic, hollow claim – and his evidence seemed unreliable [Slater, 2021; Cause paper CP.G.2873]. John III was no stranger to litigation with his neighbours as other court cases show. For example Thomas Watson of Knight Stainforth Hall was caught up in the defamation case and was sued in 1606 in a dispute about money [C 8/24/113].

A Star Chamber litigation case in 1615 and 1616 involved John Catterall III, son Richard, Anthony Atkinson and other tenants defending forcible entry and seizure of cattle from William Nowell [STAC 8/221/16 and STAC 8/99/3]. The Catteralls do not seem to be model citizens; they were not averse to resorting to violence, and no wonder that William and his nephew John IV had some cause to quarrel if they took on family traits. Perhaps John III was increasingly embittered, litigious and beset by financial troubles. Nevertheless he was a governor of the Giggleswick free grammar school [will of Henry Tennant, 1604] and friend of the vicar Christopher Shute [C 2/Jas1/S17/59].

The court case of 1622/23 [C 2/Jas1/S16/2] quotes that John Catterall III was in debt 'raising to himselfe monies for discharge of his debts ... and might have power to prefer his younger children by the disposing of some of his lands to them'. Also 'thirteene of the said tenements' were to be reconveyed back to John Catterall III. 'William Catterall deceased covenanted to convey lands in trust' to Robert Boulton and Robert Parker. This suggests that family members were constrained as far as selling the manor was concerned.

Richard and his son John Catterall IV

The litigation involved in this relationship is complex [C 2/JasI/S16/2; ; C 2/JasI/S38/8; C 2/JasI/S38/315; C 2/ChasI/P99/82; C 8/36/315; C 8/85/252; C 21/S15/13].

Richard married Jane Procter and there were children born in the early 1600s, including one son, John IV. However, Richard was said to have consorted with Cicily in Settle. Further information is found in Episcopal Visitation Records in York. Every four years or so the church wardens of Yorkshire parishes would visit York and present instances of moral or spiritual lapse that had occurred in their parish. These were termed visitations. Between 1619 and 1634 Cicely Allen was presented three times for fornication with Richard Catterall, Thomas Carr and Thomas Stackhouse. Henry Howson was presented for 'harboring the said persons & for being suspected to be a receiver of such defamed persons'. In each case the vicar (first Christopher Shute then Mr Dockwray) certified the penitence and poverty of Cicely and Howson who were absolved and the case dismissed for charitable reasons. Reading between the lines, Cicely appears to have been a victim but there was no punishment recorded for any of the men. In addition Richard is presented with Margaret Teale in 1600, and in 1607 '... reputed fornicator maryed, maryed (if maryed at all) without banns askinge or lycence'. Jane Catterall (1600) and Anna Catterall (1627) are also found in these records.

Richard Catterall, being in want, demanded a portion of his wife's goods. Richard claimed to be due an annuity of £20 p.a. by way of Jane Procter's £200 marriage preferment. Richard died in 1620; 'he purposed his wife Jane should have none of his goods nor any benefit', only his base child by Cicilye to benefit. A Cicely Allen was buried in Horton in 1649.

In 1623 Jane married widower Thomas Somerscales. Thomas and Jane had a son Thomas who was to inherit lands in Settle from trustees acting for the Somerscales. However, the trustees held on to the deeds and took possession of the property. The Interrogatory held in 1623 between John Catterall IV (Jane's son with Richard) and Thomas Somerscales tells us more about bad relations between John III (who died in 1623/4) and his son Richard.

Interrogatories to be ministered to the witnesses to be produced sworn and examined on the party and behalf of John Catterall Esq deforciant against Thomas Somerscales Jane his wife and John Catterall an infant by the said Jane his mother his guardian and executrix.

Item whetherr doe yow know or have heard that Richard Catterall was very undutifull and stubborne towards John Catt(e)rall his father and otherwise disordered for [blank] yeares before his death declare yor knowledge

In 1633 Thomas Somerscales, by then of New Hall in Rathmell, complained that only after long and tedious suits did he become possessed of the manors and lordship of Rathmell, New Hall and Hollin Hall with the land belonging to it and Hall Ing in the right of the then infant John Catterall, his majesty's ward. In 1634 John Catterall IV is named as gent. of Gawthropp [MD 335/6/54/57].

The deed of partition 1636 and the end of the Catterall lordship

The deed of partition made in January 1636 concerned John Catterall IV (originally of Gawthrop born c.1605). John Catterall IV of New Hall and Samuel Knipe of Fairbank were tenants in common of the manor of Rathmell which included New Hall, Hollin Hall and the mill. They were going to divide the property into two parts. Samuel would have Hollin Hall and John Catterall IV New Hall. They would have half shares in the mill and share costs equally, including the miller's wages. New Hall was in a better state than Hollin Hall so John Catterall IV would pay Samuel Knipe £40. The associated lands are named. [No. 5].

From now on the 'Manor of New Hall and the Manor of Rathmell (with Hollin Hall)' has one manor Court Baron with joint equal lords. The records of the manor court held many years later, in 1687 [MD 335/6/54/57], show a deed made in December 1636 between Arthur, Edward and William Catterall (sons of John III) with John Armistead. In addition there are individual deeds with tenants made in 1637 and 1638. These were made by John Catterall IV (of Gawthrop) and Samuel Knipe. All of these include boon works due to the lord as described in 1612. John Catterall IV of Gawthrop leased the capital messuage of Gawthroppe in 1634 to Henry Foster of Rathmell at a yearly rent of 44s.

Also in December 1636 William Catterall leased for 1000 years the manor of Rathmell to Tobyas Knipe (of Flodder, Westmorland) and Anthony Knipe (of Fairbank, Westmorland). The property included the water corn mill, New Hall, Hollin Hall, Huggon House and Gawthrop [No. 6.]. A list of fields was made, together with the many occupiers of the messuages.

In 1637 John Catterall IV sold property to Roger Moor (No. 26), the latest date for information about this John.

In 1645 William Catterall of New Hall extended for 21 years the mortgage by demise (a temporary transfer of property for say 500 years to secure a loan) on Hollin Hall arranged in 1624 with Samuel Knipe concerning half the corn mill and half the lordship of Rathmell with Isaac Knipe [RCHY/2/2/130]. Isaac was a merchant of London. This completes the association of Catteralls with Rathmell. But this does not seem to be the end of the troubles of the lord of the manor now in the hands of Isaac Knipe.

In 1646 Samuel Knipe son of Samuel who died in 1645 [Kendale-Barony] transferred the manor and lordship of Rathmell, previously held by his father, to his uncle Tobias Knipe [No. 10]. In 1647 Tobias and Isaac Knipe had the lease of the manor with all its properties [RCHY 2/2/131].

Unless one sees all documents concerning these many transactions after 1600 it is difficult to disentangle outright sales, very long-term leases, short-term leases, mortgages and securities for loans.

The Civil War of the 1640s and beyond

In the Civil War Arthur Catterall, son of John III with Judith, supported the king by joining the army in Scotland and England. He was imprisoned several times, spent two years in exile in France, and was reduced to penury. He later claimed compensation of £454-10s for his losses. He had a desperate story to tell. After coming back from France he said 'And coming home agayne I was taken prisoner at sea and I

lost in money and cloths tenn pownds and I was set a shore at Yarmouth in Norfolke a begging home.' [YA], 1893].

Many houses were destroyed in the war; datestones following the restoration of the monarchy are common in the period 1660 to 1700. In Rathmell there are datestones for 1666, 1676, 1679, 1686, 1689, 1693, 1696, 1702 and 1721. New Hall has a very fine decorated lintel, but undated, on the shippon which was the original house. Hollin Hall has a large old barn but the house has been rebuilt. The plaque on the gable end shows three mascules (voided lozenges) which are part of the Catterall coat of arms, with other devices such as a sheaf of corn added. This was probably rescued from an earlier house occupied by Catteralls.

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Jacky Frankland made the collection of New Hall documents available for study and publication for which the authors are very grateful. Notes from Brayshaw and Robinson have been coupled with information from The National Archives and other Record Offices and combined with the documents from New Hall. Richard Hoyle, Roy Price and Tony Stephens provided much helpful information. David Johnson helped with the difficult work of transcription of documents and Latin translation and checked particular tax documents held at TNA.

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Hiding in plain sight: an unnoticed late seventeenth- or early eighteenth-century house in Settle

Richard Hoyle

Even after its eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century rebuilding, Settle retains a plethora of high-quality seventeenth- and early eighteenth-century building, some of it concealed by later remodelling (see for instance the front of the Golden Lion), some of it in full sight and appropriately acknowledged (see the supreme achievement of The Folly). This article suggests that there is another house from this period of prosperity in the Settle townscape which has not been unrecognized for what it is.

Midland Bank Chambers looks like a rather florid piece of nineteenth-century institutional architecture (Figure 1). [1] The present red-brick façade with stone window dressings and a small portico entrance looks

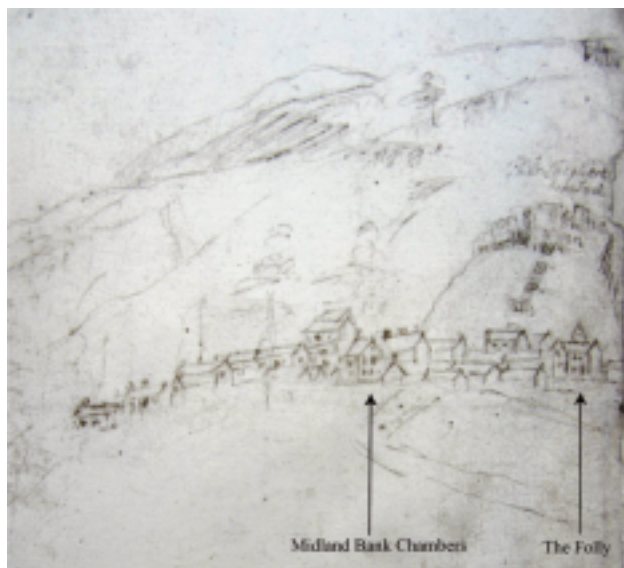


1 Midland Bank Chambers, March 2024

Victorian: in fact it can be dated exactly to 1871-2. It is worthy of note as the only red brick building in Settle. And that might seem to be the end of the matter. But it is a façade: and earlier drawings and paintings of the market place show that the building was there long before 1870. It can be seen creeping over the top of the Tollbooth in Nicholson's painting of Settle market place of 1822. (Figure 2) Moreover it is plainly visible in Buck's perspective drawing of Settle which is broadly a hundred years earlier. [2] (Figure 3) These, and other pictures we will consider, show that the familiar façade is essentially a rebuilding of an earlier facade with similar features. And an examination of the exterior of the building shows that there are remaining early features. So what we have is actually a very substantial early eighteenth-century (or late seventeenth-century) house facing the market place in Settle but which has a modern face. Like The Folly, it was also on the main route into the town from the south which came through Upper Settle. But whose house? And when was it built? We begin with the appearance of the front before its rebuilding.



2 Nicholson's watercolour of Settle market place, 1822



3 Detail from Buck's perspective drawing of Settle (?early 1720s) showing The Folly and Midland Bank Chambers and Castleberg with the sundial behind.

The Yorkshire Bank purchased the building we now know as Midland Chambers on 11 July 1870. [3] In 1871-2 they undertook a major refurbishment of the property but the minutes of the bank make it clear that they did not rebuild it and, indeed, there is clear building evidence that much of the building as it stands predates the bank's acquisition.

Earlier pictures show that the bank rebuilt the façade along similar lines to what was there at their purchase. In doing so they appear to have retained the quoins at the left and right hand sides of the building. These are therefore original. (Figure 4 shows how the new front was inserted into the existing fabric). For this reason they are a different colour to the window masonry (the original being a rather steely gritstone rather than the ochre, even orange, sandstone used by the bank). The Bank's architect also appears to have borrowed motifs from the existing façade: the prominent keystones over the ground floor windows echo a feature of the earlier façade.

There are a number of reasons why rebuilding was



4 Detail of the south west corner of Midland Bank Chambers showing the integration of the new facade (1871-2) with the original building

necessary. It may have been to update a tired building and create something modern in keeping with a bank. But chiefly rebuilding was necessary because a large part of the ground floor front of the building had been removed to make shop fronts. This may have been done in two stages. No shop front is shown in the painting of Settle market place hanging in The Folly. (Figure 5. This shows the Town Hall so a painting dating from after 1833.) But an early watercolour shows that the shop front extended over the northern third section of the ground floor frontage. There was at that time a central door. (Figure 6) A later photograph assigned to 1863 shows that a second shop front had been made in the central part of the building's ground floor frontage.

The rebuilding of the frontage was necessary to close up these openings but in order to do this in a fashion consistent with the remainder of the frontage, the whole had to be rebuilt. In doing so the fenestration was altered. [4] The front of the building was given a portico over the entrance which in a return to earlier arrangements, was placed centrally. The building was also given railings as befitted a serious bank's premises. Substantial alterations were made internally including the insertion of new fireplaces (but the chimney stacks appear to be original). This is the building which is so familiar it has passed without comment.

From the nineteenth-century pictures, both artwork of various sorts and early photographs, we can secure a good sense of how the façade looked before its rebuilding and can identify the changes between its pre- and post-1871 forms.

We have a couple of early photographs – one of 1864, the other undated – which precede the rebuilding and show us what the house looked like before the Bank acquired it. [5] We also have two pictures of Settle Market place which show the house: an undated oil (usually on display in The Folly) (Figure 5) and a watercolour (in the author's possession) both of which give us additional detail. (Figures 6.) The



5 Detail of the anonymous and undated painting of Settle Market Place



6 Detail of the watercolour of Settle Market place

watercolour plainly gives the name Hartley on a board over the left hand shop frontage. Hence we can assume that it must be earlier than Hartley's death in 1864, or was painted shortly – but not long - after. The watercolourist does not get the shape of the house right – he or she makes it too low and squat – and the oil painter, whoever they were, seems to shorten the house at the north end. To the north of the gable there should be two chimneys but the painting only has one, and the artist seems to fill the gap with a stretch of blank wall. Nor are the artistic representations always reconcilable with the photographs. This may be because the building was subject to change internally which resulted in changes to its external appearance. These four images give us the materials to reconstruct the appearance of the house from the front, but as some of the north end of the ground floor had been removed to make shop fronts at an earlier date, we have to make the assumption that the house was symmetrical. This is done in Figure 7.



7 Reconstruction of the front of Midland Bank Chambers before its rebuilding

The overall shape of the building is familiar from what we see today, i.e. a two-story property with a third gable story placed centrally. There were six windows and a centrally placed door on the ground floor. At some point a second door was made centrally in the north wing, and this was surely at the moment that the north end of the building was made into a separate tenancy. The doors were reached from the street by short flights of steps, shown in the watercolour. This may have been to let light into cellars. The first floor had three sets of three windows. The two flanking windows were rectangular: the central one in each group of three was taller and round-headed. The tall central window may have extended to floor level internally. A fourth group of three was in the gable lighting what appear to have been full height rooms protruding from the roof like a dormer. All three of these were round headed. There was a small window just below the apex of the gable. All of the round-headed windows had prominent keystones which protruded slightly forwards of the window jambs. Now the photographs show that all the tall windows were blind – blocked or infilled - and therefore purely decorative recesses. The oil painting also shows the windows as blind. The watercolour on the other hand shows all the windows as being glazed. The artist here appears to be exact showing glazing bars with small panes of glass. In the case of the tall window to the north, the glass panels were three wide and four high and the semi-circular top of the window was divided into three triangular lights.

The watercolour therefore suggests that at the time of painting these windows were open but that they had been infilled by the time of the earliest photographs. Moreover the photographs show the remaining square windows as having sashes. It therefore seems likely that at some time during the life of J. J. Hartley the fenestration was changed, first by blocking the tall windows and then by inserting sash windows into the rectangular windows. It therefore seems likely that there had been a refurbishment of the front of the façade if the watercolour accurately represents what the artist saw, and there seems little reason to believe that it does not. [6]

So it therefore seems likely that between the watercolour and the photographs, the façade was modernised. The tall windows were infilled. The rectangular, square headed windows, which had small glass lights in the watercolour, had sashes inserted. But these changes were minor compared to what had gone on before.

There is a further feature which needs to be borne in mind. The watercolour clearly shows two doorways, one with the figure stood in, under the left hand round arched window and the Hartley signboard, and one in the centre of the house. That these are exactly the same in appearance and appear to be integral to the façade suggests that they were added at the time the façade was built and this coincides with the division of the house into two premises.

Now, whilst we can say with confidence what the façade looked like before its mid-Victorian rebuilding, we can also suggest that it was not the original one. All the features look late eighteenth century or even early nineteenth. The tall windows with rounded heads, including the two blind windows, are



8 The warehouse now Castleberg Outdoors.



9 The rear door to Midland Bank Chambers



10 First floor window in south gable of Midland Bank Chambers

not early eighteenth century in character. The watercolour of the market place shows the windows and the blind windows quite plainly. They had prominent and protruding key stones – and this in turn implies that the façade that Settle people saw after 1832 was not the original one. But as for a date for these windows, it is, at the moment hard to guess. Exactly the same windows with keystones can be seen just over the road from Midland Bank Chambers in the front of the three-story warehouse now occupied by Castleberg Outdoors. (Figure 8. It should be noted that the keystone over the front door is plain. A more elaborate version can be seen over the first and second floor openings into the warehouse and this appears at both the top and bottom of the oculus lighting the attic space.) A further example may be seen at Marshfield in Settle over a gate into the rear of the house. The warehouse on Cheapside is topped by a spectacular classical pediment but this does not lead us to a date.

A sense of what the house originally looked like can be gained if we look at the sides and the back of the house. There is evidence of economy here. The north and south walls are of rubble rather than course stone construction. The rear is fairly plain. Possibly this was because the it was the side which was not seen, possibly because it was the cold side of the building because it caught little sun. The ground surface is also higher than the lowest level of the house.

What may be the original fenestration of the rear can be seen in a mid-Victorian photograph, essentially of the Town Hall and market place, and taken from above and behind. Part of the building is obscured by those on Back Lane/Castle Hill. [7] It is impossible to know whether the photograph predates the Yorkshire Bank's refurbishment but my inclination is to say that it does not. It shows quite plainly that the gable had three stacked sets of window. The upper and middle are three light mullions. The lower one is hard to see. To the left (south), only two sash windows can be seen at first floor level: the remainder is obscured by a building on Back Lane/Castle Hill. But on the right (north) side of the building we have two small mullioned windows letting light into a first floor room. These look original. Below them appears to be a big four light window, not dissimilar to those at the back of The Folly.

Inspection shows that the rear of the building has been somewhat messed about with, and an extension has been added to the right. None of the windows appear to be original and as none of the jambs do not appear to be original either, it is possible that they have been enlarged. Further detail has been lost by the liberal application of white masonry paint. But there is also a striking feature at the back: the rear doorway into the house with a rounded head and above it a curved doorhead with dentile detailing. It is quite different to anything else in the building and it seems certain that this is a part of the original fabric. [8] (Figure 9) Oddly the post-1871 façade has a similar feature over the central first floor window. Is this a further echo of the original building?

There is more evidence from the building itself. Although hard to see, the north and south gables have single but large windows with moulded jambs in a slightly greyish gritstone similar to or the same as that used in the quoins. (Figure 4 above) Above them at second floor level are two pairs of two-light mullions. The mullions appear to have square profiles

rather than the chamfered profiles characteristic of the seventeenth century. The moulding on the window surrounds is then repeated on the south chimney (Figure 11. It is not possible to see the north chimney from ground level.) This then was a very transitional building. It rejected the local building tradition of drip mouldings and chamfered mullions. The window furniture was shaped however. The dormers are also characteristic of the seventeenth century. It did not have the rectangular box appearance of another Settle house, Marshfield, which has a continuous roofline, unpunctuated by central gables.

Hence we have a building whose front, even before the Bank's rebuilding, did not match its back. Is it possible to say about how the building appeared when first built? We will come to this after we have reviewed the history of the building's ownership.

II

The history of the ownership of the property in the forty years before its purchase by the Yorkshire Bank is fairly easy to establish. On the tithe map of 1841, the building and the land behind it is shown as belonging to Thomas Hardacre, a mercer and draper (Figure 12). The tithe apportionment - which may be current to the end of 1844 [9] - shows that the lefthand (northern third) of the building was in the occupation of John Johnson Hartley: the main (southern) part of the building was in the occupation of Hardacre with one



11 Detail of the south chimney of Midland Bank Chambers



12 Detail of the Tithe Map (1844)

John French and John Shephard. The buildings and land behind the building were owned by Hardacre but likewise split between Hardacre and Hartley.

Hardacre had bought the property in April 1844. [10] The conveyance shows that his acquisition had formerly been two properties. The first was the house facing the market place and the land and buildings behind it. The second were two messuages on what was then called Back Lane but is now called Castle Hill which had been acquired in 1839. These are the cottages on the left as one goes up the hill which are connected to Midland Bank chambers by an archway giving an entrance into the open space behind the building. The keystone of the arch has a keystone bearing the date 1844: this and the cottage over the arch can be attributed to Hardacre.

Hardacre was declared bankrupt in 1857 and his creditors and assignees sold the property to John Johnson Hartley later that year. Hartley died in May 1864. [11] In 1870 his trustees sold the premises to the Bank. [12] The description of the property in the 1870 and a supporting map shows how the property was then separate holdings. The first was a messuage with a shop which had previously been in the occupation of Thomas Hardacre and then of Robert Milburn and Henry Foster, together with a washhouse and back kitchen. This was the southern end of the main house. From the plan prepared to illustrate the conveyance, the back kitchen lay directly behind the house but was not attached to it: it was the building to the left in the entrance passage. On the tithe map it is shown as being an adjunct to the corner property which later became the Trustees Savings Bank. The washhouse was at the other side of the yard in a long building which also included a stable for two horses and other facilities.

The second part of the messuage was the shop, warehouse and garden lately occupied by J. J. Hartley but now in the occupation of Mary Metcalfe and Harry Mayhew. This is the north end of the building. This also had part of the barn, with a stable for 10 horses and shippen for 6 cows. This must be interpreted as the near end of the long building which ran along the north side of the rear yard, part of which remains and is now a private house.

The plan also makes it clear that part of the property had already been sold. The tithe map shows the property's boundary was the north side of Back Lane for about 100 yards and included the cottages fronting the road. As we noted, these had been acquired in 1839. This land and the buildings had been sold to one J. Jackson by 1870. Interestingly these buildings were described as two cottages, one of them over the entrance arch into the rear yard, and then the [Settle Poor Law] guardians office lay higher up the lane. Beyond them were middens. [13] The tithe map shows roughly the same arrangement. But both maps also show that the house had substantial gardens which lay behind the long stable and shippen block. The gardens are significant: they all add weight to the view that the house was a substantial one. It might be noted that the rather strange corner property, which became the Trustee Savings Bank and is now Neil Wright Estate Agent's office, had no outdoor space at all.

The evidence of both photographs and other early images and the property deeds shows that by the mid-nineteenth century the house was divided into two parts, both of which had a share of the buildings and gardens to the rear. We can understand this as being the way in which a substantial house

– too big for a single family – could best be utilised.

As we saw, Thomas Hardacre bought the house in 1844. The vendor was one William Netherwood of Settle Esq. The deed makes it clear that Netherwood had acquired the property by inheritance from an uncle, John Baynes, also of Skipton, gent. Netherwood had filled out the estate he inherited by acquiring the cottage on Back Lane/Castle Hill from one John Gibbin or Gibbons of Settle and his wife in 1839.

The question then becomes who was John Baynes. In fact the basic genealogy of the Baynes family is conveniently laid out in a memorial in Skipton Parish Church and can easily be supplemented by standard sources (although I have not found an authoritative genealogy of the family). The memorial takes us back to Underhill's great-grandfather, Ralph Baynes of Mewith Head Hall, d. 1729. As the house appears to have been standing in the first half of that decade (given its appearance in Buck's sketch), Ralph Baynes becomes the likely builder. It is possible, of course, that a later member of the Baynes family purchased the house from its builder or the family of the builder, but there is nothing to support this in the West Riding Registry of Deeds, and one would be surprised if a substantial house in Settle could be conveyed without the deed being registered. It is equally possible that it was inherited and not built by Ralph Baynes. Sadly the HSBC bank archives appear to have no title deeds for the property (although one cannot imagine that the Yorkshire Bank did not receive a mass of material on its purchase in 1870) so what follows must be regarded as the most likely conjecture rather than absolute certainty.



13 Mewith Head Hall, front (south), March 2024



14 Mewith Head Hall, rear (north), March 2024

III

Little is presently known about Ralph Baynes of Mewith Head Hall. The basic life events can be readily discovered. Baptised at Bentham in 1677, he was the son of William Baynes of Mewith Head (d. 1704). Ralph married Mrs Margaret Bradshaw of Astley Hall in February 1706 at Chorley. She died in 1716. Baynes died at the end of 1729 and was buried at Bentham on 27 December of that year. He was educated at Sedbergh, entered Christ's College Cambridge as an undergraduate in October 1693 when he was 15 and was admitted to Gray's Inn in 1695. [14] This is a fairly conventional gentry education. It is plain that he had a claim to gentry status by inheritance and his admission to Gray's Inn did not necessarily suggest that he was, or at that time of his life had any ambition, to be a lawyer. There is no evidence that he practiced as an attorney and so we must suppose for the moment that he was an estate owner who lived off his rents.

I intend to write further about Baynes but any account may never be satisfactory: the records are thin. There is no personal or estate archive although there are a few deeds for Mewith Head and a certificate of his estate registered with the West Riding Quarter Sessions in 1723. [15] This is, in effect, a faux-rental but it gives us the only insight we have into the extent of his holdings. These certificates are normally called returns of recusants' lands but it is unlikely that Baynes was a Catholic. From the date of the certificate, it is much more likely that he registered his estates as a non-juror, a man who refused to swear an oath of loyalty to the Hanoverian regime. This tips Baynes towards Jacobitism, certainly a belief that the Stuarts were the legitimate monarchs.

The certificate of Baynes' real estate gives our only view of his landholding. Other than Mewith Head, it shows that he owned extensive property in the parishes of Bentham and Clapham, some property in Giggleswick and a significant amount in Settle. He also owned a moiety of the manor of Burton in Lonsdale, a moiety of a coalmine in Ingleton and of the tolls of Austwick and Burton. The certificates offer no suggestion that he had a house in Settle though, and whilst it is possible to suggest several reasons why this might be so, it may be simplest to assume that he had not, at that time, built one.

The certificate registered with Quarter Sessions in 1723 describes land in Settle with a rental value of a little over £45. It is striking that this land was distributed parcel by parcel between tenants. It was emphatically not a farm, rather a lot of individual parcels bought as investments for their rent. Any idea that Midland Bank Chambers was built as farmhouse must be put out of mind: it is much too big, much too grand for that purpose and the land that Baynes held would hardly have sustained the building.

The certificate does show that Baynes had a house (a capital messuage) at Mewith Head Hall. With 23 acres of land held in hand, it had valuation of £20 per annum. The house at Mewith Head at that time was not exactly the house we see today. Unusually, would seem possible to say fairly precisely when this was erected. In a codicil to his will of 1729, Henry Wiglesworth of Slaidburn instructed that

... I hereby order and appoint the guardian or tutor of my said son Henry shall, out of the rents, issues and profits of my property which descend to him on my decease, erect and

build a new house at Town Head in Slaidburn according to the method, model and as large as the new house at Mewith Head lately built by the said Ralph Baines esq. and I direct the same to be so built by the direction and approbation of the said Ralph Baines, Mathew Wilson, William Wiglesworth and Thomas Wiglesworth. [16]

We therefore have an explicit statement that Baynes had built Mewith Head Hall and had done so recently. The house is therefore a building of the late 1720s. Baynes did not live long to enjoy his house: nor did not live to supervise the building of Townhead, which is far from a simple copy of Mewith Head Hall.

None of this is quite what it seems. For the moment let us note that Mewith Head Hall has extremely strong similarities to Midland Bank Chambers. The overall shape of the house is the same as the Settle house and might give us a sense of what Midland Bank Chambers looked like in its first form. What is not a copy of either house is Townhead. Let us proceed step by step.

IV

Mewith Head Hall is an extremely odd house. [17] (Figure 13) It is isolated in a cold and windswept location. Being on the southside of the valley, the view from the front of the house is southwards but is also uphill. The panorama over Ingleborough is to the north and whilst this is the cold side to the house, it also contains a great deal of window to take advantage of the view. A farm building carries a datestone of 1708 with the initials of Baynes and his wife.

It is tempting to suppose that what we see at Mewith Head Hall is perhaps what we would have seen if Midland Bank Chambers had remained unaltered. The front is symmetrical. There are two identical two-story sections flanking a central three-story gabled section. The ends of the house have quoins in a grey stone the same as (or similar to) the quoins at Midland Bank Chambers: these protrude slightly forwards. The central section stands slightly forwards and is marked off by quoins. The window surrounds appear to be in the same stone. The windows themselves are arranged in pairs. Each has a tall lower window and a smaller upper one: there are fourteen pairs of these, two at each story in each section and two more letting light in to the third story room in the gable. A pilaster in the same grey stone runs over the whole width of the front above the ground floor window, intersecting with the emblature of the centrally-placed door opening. This is headed by a segmented pediment. Above it is a sundial on a square panel. A second pilaster runs the width of the front above the first story windows just below the eaves and gutter. The quoins and window surrounds are in a grey gritstone, the body of the wall appears to be in a squared limestone, now quite heavily mortared. A building to the south of the main house appears to be a dining house of the sort also found at Kildwick Hall.

So the resemblances with Midland Bank Chambers are very strong. The obvious one is the profile. These buildings are so similar when seen from the front as to almost be one. Both are within a few inches of 58 feet wide. The quoins are so similar as to be interchangeable but we have no evidence that there was a second set of quoins on the front of Midland Bank Chambers defining the central gable. If they were once there, then they have long since been removed. The



15 The south-west corner of Mewith Head Hall showing the way in which the facade does not reach the corner of the building behind.

segmented pediment over the front door of Mewith Head Hall is very similar to the one over the rear door at Midland Bank Chambers. The mullions all have square sections – a rejection of the chamfered mullions so typical of local buildings of the previous generation. The ones at Mewith Head Hall appear to match those at Midland Bank Chambers. The details of the window surround at Midland Bank Chambers is also similar – if not actually identical – to those at Mewith Head Hall and one can say that the windows in the back of Midland Bank Chambers seen in the mid-nineteenth century photograph are simpler versions of those at Mewith Head Hall.

And yet, and yet. On closer acquaintance Mewith Head Hall turns out not to be a building of a single age. The front is strongly influenced by classical ideas – to coin a phrase, Craven classicism. But the back is in an older style. (Figure 14) There are eight groups of windows in the rear (north-facing) wall. Superficially they all seem similar. [18] Eight of them have tall windows with small upper lights. The north is two pairs of tall windows. But four of these windows have drip mouldings over them suggesting that they are essentially seventeenth century. The mullions and transoms are also chamfered where those at the front are rectangular in cross section. All this points to the rear of the house being seventeenth century in date and drawn from a tradition of building which was old-fashioned by the 1720s. The back does not match the front.

And if we look at the front closely, one realises that the façade is not integral to the house but stands slightly forward of it. Hence the roof does not extend over the façade but appears to drain into a concealed gutter in the top of the façade and concealed behind it. Likewise the kneelers which stop the coping stones slipping are behind the façade, not on top of it.

But the oddest feature of all is that the façade does not fit the building. It is about a foot short on the north side. (Figure 15) There is then a sort of step back to the original face of the



16 Buck's drawing of Townhead (?early 1720s) showing only the left hand side of the house as an aide memoir.

building and its corner. The corner has prominent quoins but flush against the wall: they match those on the back. They are quite different to those on the façade. The scheduling description of the house explains this anomaly away by saying that the west wall has been encased within a later weather wall (a wall added to cure damp and water penetration) but if this was so, then the chimney would be behind the additional wall when it is flush against the wall. Moreover, the coping stones and kneeler sit on the top of the 'new' wall. There is nothing in the view from the north which suggests that this wall is anything other than the original wall. It therefore seems an inescapable conclusion that the west wall is original and from this it follows that the front as we see it today is an add-on, a beatification, an updating, of an existing house. From Wigglesworth's will we can say that it was done in the late 1720s. But what Wigglesworth regarded so highly was a makeover and not a new house.

Because it was an existing house, we have the paradox that a modern design was imposed on an old shape. A house built from new in the 1720s and 1730s would not have had a central gable, so Gisburn Park, Marshfield in Settle and Townhead in Slaidburn are all essentially rectangular boxes with a continuous roofline. As an older house Mewith Head Hall already had a central gable so the new façade had to take that into account. The result is something transitional: the design is of the 1720s but the shape is of – what? – the 1680s? It has the cleanness of design of an eighteenth-century house but the shape is distinctively earlier. It must therefore be claimed as a seventeenth-century house.

Now, if this is accepted, where do we make of Townhead in Slaidburn and Midland Bank Chambers? To take Townhead first, this is no less problematic than Mewith Head Hall. Many will recall it standing uninhabited, derelict and inaccessible: happily it has now been restored. Now Buck visited Slaidburn and did a quick sketch of Townhead but not the Townhead that stands today. [19] (Figure 16) Assuming that the house was symmetrical, he drew a modern building which had two projecting gables at each end with three windows apiece, and a central section with five windows including a centrally-placed door. The windows were all tall and so quite unlike those at Mewith Head Hall. [20] The

problem is that the house at Townhead looks nothing like this. (Figure 17) It has no gabled wings. It has three lights of windows including an upper row of square windows letting light into attic rooms. In short it is a rectangular box five bays wide with a central door with a prominent triangular pediment over.

One might suppose that Buck drew what he saw and that the house was, at some time, severely cut back to its central body. But if so, it was also extended upwards to make up some of the space that it lost by being trimmed at both ends. The difficulty is that the building shows absolutely no sign of having gone through a process of lateral amputation and vertical extension. The stone, the stonework, are all of a sameness in the main façade. Obviously two windows have been moved which upsets the symmetry, but the point here is not that this is obvious but that the scar in the wall is plainly visible. Now it is certainly the case that the house has been substantially changed since it was first built. The south-facing wall has windows in it which are plainly of a different age to those to those in the front façade. (Figure 18) And it has a door whose rounded arch and prominent keystone seem oddly familiar from an earlier version of Midland Bank Chambers. So, we can take it that extensive work was done on the house in the twenty or thirty years either side of 1800, but this façade too shows no sign either of having been raised to have another floor inserted. So what has gone on here remains a mystery for the moment.

As for Midland Bank Chambers, the conclusion – at the end of much speculation - has to be that from the few remaining pieces of original work visible (the quoins, the window facing south, the chimneys, the rear door) is that it looks like an eighteenth-century house but with an old-fashioned profile (the central gable). From this, the possibility that it is a house of the age of the Folly very heavily reworked in the early eighteenth century cannot be discounted. Mewith Head Hall was re-fronted by Ralph Baynes in the late 1720s, and one must suppose that the builder of the original house was his father. Midland Bank Chambers is much less clear cut. It is possible that it was Baynes' work: equally it is possible that it was his father's and re-modelled by Ralph Baynes. Why they should have wanted – or needed – two similar houses so near together is an insurmountable problem to answer.

Hence it is hard to come to a conclusion about its date. A picture of the house before its late eighteenth or early nineteenth-century remodelling would make matters a great deal clearer but one is unlikely ever to be found. The problem is that buildings can be reshaped, updated, and refashioned to meet the demands of changing taste. These two substantial houses have been remodelled more than most. We may be able to advance the discussion further in the future by the dendrological analysis of the roof timbers, but we will probably never quite know when these buildings were erected or what form they originally took. For Midland Bank Chambers the question may be presented as a dilemma: is the house a building of the late seventeenth century as is suggested by its shape? Or a somewhat old-fashioned building erected in the early eighteenth as is suggested by the surviving detail? Whilst we must assume that the buildings, if seventeenth century, are the work of William Baynes, the question of why two, so similar, and so near, is unresolvable.



17 Townhead Slaidburn: front



18 Townhead Slaidburn: side

V

There has been a great deal of interest in the vernacular architecture of Craven and the Pennines generally in the seventeenth century. Less attention has been paid to the new architectural fashions which dominate in the early eighteenth century. These new-style buildings drew on a classical language. They had clean, unfussy looks, with segmented pediments over the doors. Window mullions were now square in cross section. The windows themselves were placed forwards in their openings, an innovation which might be associated with the spread of the sash window. Carved door lintels with the initials of the builder and his wife, drip mouldings, chamfered mullions and flared window jambs were, quite literally, so last century. Quoins ceased to be the functional corners of the buildings and became design statements. The houses are characterised by straight roof lines: centrally placed gable sections disappear. It was all unfussy. This style may be seen in its most developed form at Townhead in Slaidburn, a building which in some ways is both plain and austere. Amongst other examples I would suggest Marshfield in Settle, Brennand's school in Slaidburn and that marvellous building Wigglesworth Hall Farm, a remarkably stylish building for a tenant farmer. And another overlooked house, Armitstead in Giggleswick, has classical elements but a central gable like Mewith Head Hall.

There is much to learn, both of the buildings themselves and the networks of gentry who built them, borrowing ideas off each other, perhaps using the same masons, perhaps even using the same quarries. This is all in the future. But first we must recognise Midland Bank Chambers for what it really is. Except we can't be quite certain what it really is. What it isn't is a Victorian bank. Look at it differently the next time you pass.

Appendix: the location of the Black Bull

The collection of photographs of the ancient parish of Giggleswick published in 1975 contains an important early photograph of the market place which shows our building from above and behind. It is accompanied by a caption saying that the York District Bank moved into this building in 1870 and that it later became the Midland Bank. But the caption also describes the building as being the former Black Bull Inn. And so the question arises: was the building we know as Midland Bank Chambers the Black Bull Inn at an earlier period of its life? [21]

Now this would make perfect sense. An inn would need outdoor space at the rear and buildings for stabling and probably the storage of provender. It might also have buildings for brewing. To gain access to this exterior space it would need some form of rear carriage access. Midland Bank Chambers meets these requirements. The difficulty is that the title deeds and other sources for the history of the house make no mention of its use as a hostelry. And there is a doubt about whether this is the right building. David Johnson in his history of Settle followed *The Ancient Parish of Giggleswick* and plumped for Midland Bank Chambers as being the site of the Black Bull. But in his earlier book on *Lost Inns*, he chose the adjacent building to the north for the Inn's location. [22] This seems unlikely. The tithe map shows that this building – now occupied by Three Peaks Cycles – had no exterior space at the back. In fact what might have originally been its gardens had become the gardens belonging to Thomas Hardacre at what was later Midland Bank Chambers.

The alternative approach is to look for the title deeds of the Black Bull. The West Riding Registry of Deeds contains a conveyance of 1826 of the messuage, dwelling house and tenement standing in the market place of Settle, formerly the Black Bull, with the stables and buildings behind. [23] The property had been in the possession of John Whaley (d. 1812), during whose ownership it had been – and then ceased to be – an inn, and then his son Anthony (d. 1825) by whom it had been rebuilt. There was then a house containing a shop adjoining the messuage. All of this property had been purchased by John Whaley, from the Settle solicitor (and latterly banker) John Peart. Then there were three cottages adjoining to this property on the north which had been purchased by Anthony Whaley from the executors of one William Buck. The vendor in 1826 was James Rogers and Susanna his wife: she was the daughter of John Whaley and heir at law of her brother Anthony. She married Rogers in 1824. This was a short-lived marriage as Rogers died at the end of 1826. [24] The purchaser in 1826 was John Moffat of Settle gentleman and others who may well be trustees for Moffat.

Moffat (1777-1841) was of Scots origins. He rose through the Craven Bank becoming a partner, but he retired from the bank in 1830. His widow was still alive in 1844 (she died late in 1846). [25] We can therefore turn to the tithe apportionment to see what Mary Moffat held. There were only two properties: a house with garden etc at the bottom of Constitution Hill roughly where the Co-op is today, and the buildings in the north-east corner of the market place numbered 104 on the tithe map (Figure 12) and which today have Dalesmade on the corner and then the Royal Spice restaurant. These had a sizeable area behind them.

The building history of these properties is complicated. The 1826 conveyance makes it clear that Anthony Whaley had rebuilt the building which had formerly been the Black Bull. There was also a dwelling house which contained a shop formerly in the possession of Susan Foster. The placing of this against the Black Bull is not explained. There were then three cottages with a warehouse. The description of these is confusing. They are said to be on the west side of the market place – which cannot be right – and also at the north end of and adjoining to the previous messuages. It would therefore make sense that the sequence from north to south is the cottages, the house formerly in the occupation of Susan Foster and the rebuilt Black Bull. But early photographic evidence shows that this cannot be correct.

A photograph of c.1864 shows the north end of the block today occupied by Three Peak Cycles and Drake and Macefield butchers. The shop front of the predecessor of Drake and Macefield is plainly visible, as are the first two upstairs windows of Three Peaks Cycles. The building which forms the northern corner of this block is shown as a two-story cottage which sits against the visible gable wall of Drake and Macefield. This cottage – now with shops on two sides – has been extensively rebuilt and is now full height. [26] But most crucially, the photograph shows that the southern end of tithe map 104 were three-story cottages – perhaps seventeenth-century in date – with external staircases to the first floor. They look dilapidated. Whatever else, they were not rebuilt by Anthony Whaley. What may be a stack of building stone is shown outside the property and next to them a heap of similar looking stone. It is possible that the photographer caught these buildings at the very moment of demolition.

An undated view looking up Constitution Hill catches the corner building (Dalesmade) in much the state that it is in today as is the adjacent building to the right, both three story houses. This photograph is undated but shows the Shambles in their original form so pre-1888-9. [27] A careful comparison of the tithe map and the modern OS plan suggests that the building line of the properties that now form the frontage of tithe 104 is some feet back from the frontage shown on the tithe map, that is that the fronts of the building photographed in c.1864 stood roughly where the curb of the road is now. On rebuilding, the building line of the corner house was extended southwards and tilted slightly to the east creating the row of properties standing today which superficially look like buildings of a similar age – but are not. In turn this created a space which was filled by the rebuilt cottage adjacent to Drake and Macefield.

It is therefore difficult to reconcile the description given in the 1826 conveyance with the building evidence. Whilst there can be little doubt that the Black Bull can be equated with tithe 104. It can be said with confidence that it stood at the north-eastern corner of the market square and so it would make sense to equate the house rebuilt by Anthony Whaley with the corner property now occupied by Dalesmade. Of course, rebuilding effaced any trace of the inn. But it must be acknowledged that there is a degree of speculation here and even if the deeds to these properties became available for research, it might not be possible to resolve the matter with absolute certainty. So even if we end on a degree of speculation, we can say with confidence that neither Midland

Bank Chambers nor the building now occupied by Three Peaks Cycles were the site of the Black Bull. Most likely it stood in the north-eastern corner of the market place.

Acknowledgements

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Note and References

[1] Pevsner in the revised edition by Peter Leach simply sees the building as being of 1870 and pays it no further attention.

[2] For Buck, Samuel Buck's Yorkshire Sketchbook with an introduction by Ivan Hall (1979), pp 184-5. It is not plain exactly when Buck was active in Yorkshire. The sketchbook may be the work of several visits over a number of years, but we will not be far out if we take it to be a work of the 1720s.

[3] They agreed to make the purchase on 10 Feb. 1870. The bank opened in Settle in different premises in 1836.

[4] Compare the photographs of the Trustee Saving Bank's building and its predecessor in Wood, *The Ancient Parish of Giggleswick*, p.84.

[5] Wood, pp66,80.

[6] There is a further detail that the watercolourist catches which the photographs do not. The artist shows a pilaster running the width of the building: this can be seen as a continuation of the first floor window sills.

[7] Wood, p87.

[8] It has also been smothered with masonry paint so it is impossible to form an opinion about the stone.

[9] The map is dated 1841 but was approved on 6 May 1845: the tithe agreement was made in Dec. 1844.

[10] NYRO, ZXF 1/6/222

[11] NYRO, ZXF 1/6/223. He is described in the death notices as an ironmonger, for instance *Lancaster Gazette*, 4 June 1864. The deed gives his occupation as draper, dealer and chapman.

[12] ZXF 1/6/225; WRRD

[13] The Guardians' office is itself of interest with high windows on both sides of the building which one supposes illuminated the Guardians' council chamber and office.

[14] ACAD: A Cambridge Alumni Database (venn.lib.cm.ac.uk) where he is called Ralph Baines.

[15] Univ. of Leeds, Special Collections YAHS, MD293; West Yorkshire Archive Service, Wakefield, QE28/176

[16] Lancashire Archives, DDKW box 312. The quotation is taken from the catalogue and not directly from the will. Henry and William Wigglesworth were Bayne's brothers in law.

[17] It remains a private house and I have not been able to gain access to it. Anyone wishing to view the property should have regard for the owners' privacy.

[18] I have not been able to get access to the back of the house.

[19] Samuel Buck's Yorkshire Sketchbook, p. 178

[20] The windows have a resemblance to those at Gisburne Park, but this house is another rectangular box and there is no reason to believe that it ever had gabled wings. I have toyed with the idea that Buck saw Gisburne and labelled his drawing as Townhead, but I do not think this idea works.

[21] *The Ancient Parish of Giggleswick*, p.87

[22] David Johnson, *Settle. A Historic Market Town*, p.62; *Lost Inns of the Yorkshire Dales*, p.70

[23] WRRD, IN 399/412

[24] There was a son who in the early 1870s still owned the building which houses Three Peaks Cycles. He was William Rogers, who in the 1871 census was a solicitor and registrar of Calne [Wiltshire] county court. He was aged 44 and born in Settle.

[25] For Moffat, see Sarah Lister, *Curious Tales from the Ancient Graveyard. Celebrating the Lives of Settle's Ancestors*, pp 49-50.

[26] The cottage may also be seen in a picture of 1868, *Ancient Parish of Giggleswick* p.80

[27] *Ibid*, p 76.

Book Review

A Review of David Johnson's 'Millstones of the Pennines and North West England'.

(Published by Amberley, 2023)

David Johnson doing what he does best – drawing our attention to the importance and complexities of often ignored activities which underpin our existence. As it says in the opening chapter, as long as people have grown cereal they have needed a way of grinding the grain into flour.

The book begins with an overview of millstone sourcing, source geology and production techniques before covering the main production areas. Much is based on the author's own field work as, usually the case with stone industries, documentary evidence is relatively sparse. One aspect which really stands out is the remoteness

Phillip Murphy

of many production sites and the hardships workers must have suffered. A chapter covering edge runners and grindstones expands the scope of the work and a final chapter detailing what can be seen today of the history of such a pivotal industry rounds off the book well. It is well illustrated and easy to read being of the high production standards we have come to expect from this publisher.

Recommended reading for anyone with an interest in stone industries or those wanting to know what activities have shaped our upland areas. It inspired me to once again visit my favourite roughouts on the top of Noyna Hill.

Caving Club 'Huts' in the north of England – understanding their history, purpose and significance.

Phil Murphy

Caving and cave exploration are minority outdoor pursuits in the UK. The British Caving Association (BCA), the sport's national governing body, has approximately 6000 members whereas the British Mountaineering Council, the equivalent body for all mountain facing activities, has approximately 80,000 members. While the figure for BCA membership does not include all active cavers, and there is a large population of no longer active cavers who maintain an interest in the sport, most estimates suggest there are about 3000 active cavers at any one time. The reasons why people participate in the sport are varied and include overcoming the physical and mental challenges, to appreciating the underground scenery, and the chance to find new passages where no one has ever been before. In addition caving is a vibrant self-supporting community of which you become part – best summed up by the words of mountaineer and cave explorer Malcolm Bass which though originally referring to high altitude mountaineering are just as applicable to caving 'you get the identity of belonging to a slightly deviant, yet generally respected, international sub culture with its own special language and an epic storytelling tradition'. [1]

The main caving areas in the United Kingdom, usually underlain by limestone of early Carboniferous age, are the Somerset area of south west England, around the Brecon Beacons National Park of South Wales, the Peak District and Yorkshire Dales National Parks of the English Pennines. In Scotland cavernous limestone outcrops are limited but the major cave systems are developed in the Assynt area of the North West Highlands, on the Isle of Skye and parts of the nearby mainland. Lesser known caving areas occur in North West Wales and on Jurassic limestone around the Isle of Portland in Dorset and the North York Moors National Park. All these areas are away from the main population centres. Nevertheless caving has a long history with British cavers having pioneered exploration in areas around the globe [2] and their rescue expertise has been called on by authorities worldwide, even to the extent of being the subject of Hollywood film makers. [3]

Cavers have a tradition of forming clubs and societies in order to help with the logistics and practicalities of cave exploration – often originally associated with specific localities or employers but now having a more geographically diverse membership though club names often reflect this origin. The earliest active cave exploration groups were off-shoots of mountaineering-focused organisations and two such clubs (Yorkshire Ramblers Club and the Gritstone Club) also have properties in the Lake District. The first club specifically founded for the study and exploration of caves, rather than being a club which undertook cave exploration as an aside to



Figure 1. The Black Rose Pothole Club accommodation at Scar End Farm, Chapel-le-Dale. Courtesy of Ged Dodd.



Figure 2. The Bolton Speleological Club accommodation at High Winskill. Courtesy of Tom Lord.

other activities, was the Yorkshire Speleological Association which was founded in 1906 and ceased to exist in 1914 (Craven 1976). Many caving clubs which still exist today have their origin in the 1920s or 30s when young people were seeking new challenges in the outdoors. There is also a long tradition of caving at universities, something which continues today and feeds a stream of expertise into the wider caving world after graduation.

As transportation was much more problematic than today the need for a physical base for both accommodation (huts – so named from the mountaineering 'alpine hut' tradition) and equipment storage ('dumps') which avoided the need for transporting heavy items to and from the caving areas. In the north of England caving area, referred to as the Yorkshire Dales but which includes parts of the counties of Cumbria and Lancashire, six caving club huts still exist providing cheap accommodation and facilities such as equipment stores, libraries, training areas and social spaces [4]. A further six such properties exist in the Mendip Hills caving area, three in the South Wales caving area and one in the North West Highlands of Scotland. The use of the term 'hut' is a misnomer as many of the club owned properties now offer accommodation and facilities of a high standard but it is a hangover from their more humble origins. This article is an attempt to record at least some of the history of caving club-owned and rented accommodation in the Yorkshire Dales caving area and to hopefully highlight the importance of these facilities in the history of the region and the development of caving in the UK.

Cavers have a long tradition of recording their exploits in caving club journals. While many of these are privately produced and have limited print runs any such works given in the reference list to this article are available from the British Caving library [5].

Airedale Caving Club

For a few years during the late 1960s and early 70s the club had the benefits of a base at Fawber Farm, Newhouses, near Horton in Ribblesdale (SD807744) [6] (MTD 1971).



Figure 3. The Northern Cavern and Fell Club accommodation at Wharfe in the 1930s. Courtesy of Robin McEwen-King.



Figure 4. The Northern Pennine Club accommodation at Crow Nest, 2021 – now demolished.



Figure 5. The now derelict old shooting luncheon hut of Gayle Beck Lodge once used by the Warrington Potholing and Caving Club, October 2023.

Black Rose Pothole Club (BRPC)

This club was active from 1957-1960 and had a hostel at Scar End Farm, Chapel-le-Dale (Fig. 1) (SD701751) [7]. It was a precursor club to the presently active Black Rose Caving Club [8].

Bolton Speleological Club

Upper Winskill above Langcliffe village (SD828665) was a caving club hut for approximately 25 years (Fig. 2). Accommodation at the hostel for visiting cavers was advertised in *Descent Magazine* from issue 18 (September 1971) to 51 (May/April 1982). A note in *Descent* during

1979 highlighted the cost to the club of maintaining the hostel following a nine-fold rent increase and the need for increased revenue to keep the hut running (Plant 1979). The hut was vacated by 30th June 1982 as the building was sold (Anon 1982).

Bradford Pothole Club (BPC)

Known to members as ‘The Dump’ (a historical term dating from the ‘old days’ when the club only had a tackle store in which to ‘dump’ equipment in the Yorkshire Dales) the present day headquarters is a typical Yorkshire Dales farmhouse and adjoining barn in the hamlet of Brackenbottom (SD81667210) outside Horton in Ribblesdale. In the 1950s the club had rented premises behind the Flying Horseshoe public house at Clapham station (SD733678) (Scott 2021) but was actively seeking alternative accommodation by 1959. The base in Brackenbottom, the building being named Brackenbottom by the club, was purchased by the club in 1963 (Cross 2014, Patchett 1994, Dyson 1985).

British Speleological Association (BSA)

This was not a caving club as such when first founded in 1935 but rather was intended to be a national body similar to those in France and Austria. Accommodation for men was provided in a first-floor building to the rear of Commercial Yard just off Duke Street in Settle (SD81896351). It was partially over the passage way and accessed via an open staircase and was in use from 1939 to 1973 (Judson 2009). A now demolished shooting hut on Leck Fell was used as a base for cave exploration activities in the mid-1930s (Gardner 2021)

Burnley Caving Club

During the late 1960s the club used a building at Gearstones near Ribbleshead (SD779799). It was forced to leave in the early 1970s and for a couple of years made unofficial use of the barn (now derelict) next to Sell Gill Holes north-east of Horton in Ribblesdale (SD811743).

Craven Pothole Club (CPC)

Low Farside at Greenhow between Wharfedale and Nidderdale (SE11026453) was rented from 1961-63 when activities concentrated on the Stump Cross/Mongo Gill cave system. A move was made to Duck Street in the same village (SE11396372). This was vacated in 1965. Following a split between the cavers and those more interested in mining history the Northern Cavern and Mine Research Society was formed, now the Northern Mines Research Society, and a property in the village of Hebden called Pickering End (SE01966377) was rented for a short time with the lease being surrendered in January 1964.

In 1961 No. 2 Foredale Cottages, Helwith Bridge (SD802700) was rented as a base with the Skipton Caving Club already occupying one of this row of quarrymen’s cottages (Crunden 1961). This provided very basic accommodation and was known as ‘pneumonia row’ and ‘fort slag’ by various occupants. In 1965 this hut was vacated and Crook Farm, Snaizholme near Hawes, was then rented as a replacement (Coe 1965). This arrangement lasted until 1967 and in 1968 the present facilities of Ivy and Riverside cottages beside the Crown Hotel at Horton-in-Ribblesdale were purchased (SD80777270) (Whalley 2004).

The Gritstone Club

The club's caving accommodation is a wooden hut in Gauber Pasture near Ribblesdale (SD77557964) which was officially opened in 1934. Despite many repairs and developing a distinct lean during the 1970s and 80s it is still in use today and as such is the longest serving caving club accommodation in the Yorkshire Dales (Hopkins 2004).

Happy Wanderers Cave and Pothole Club (HWCPC)

A cottage behind the New Inn public house in Clapham was used as a base until the end of 1957. Various places in and around the village of Clapham were then used including what is now the Cave Rescue Organisation depot. A move to the Flying Horseshoe public house at Clapham station followed. An outbuilding behind the Craven Heifer in Ingleton was used in 1959 and 60 followed by a move to a converted cattle shed behind the Marton Arms public house in Thornton in Lonsdale (SD68527360). This was required for development in 1966 so the club moved into a 12 by 24 foot chicken shed at Braida Garth in Kingsdale (SD704776) which they occupied until the end of the 1970s. [9]

Kendal Caving Club

The first club accommodation was a three-room building at the Flying Horseshoe public house at Clapham station in 1957 but this was abandoned in September 1959. In 1962 they rented No. 14 Foredale Cottages, Helwith Bridge (see entry under Craven Pothole Club) but in 1965 the club moved to Winterscales Cottage, Ribblesdale (SD753801). Following eviction on the 25th Jan 1967 the club took a five year lease on Accerhill Hall, 4 km west of Giggleswick (SD7687377) but abandoned in May 1968. This was followed by a move to Widdale Head Farm on the B6255 Ribblesdale to Hawes road 800 m north of the Dent road junction (SD80048457) but the club left in 1973. Hannam Cottage, Horton in Ribblesdale, was bought in 1976 and was sold in 1982 (Hill 2007).

Lancaster University Speleological Society (LUSS)

The club first used rooms around the New Inn public house, Clapham but was evicted in 1969 (Mills 1979). The historic (grade II listed) Clapdale Farmhouse near to Ingleborough Cave was then occupied (SD75087081). It was used as a base for dives attempting to connect Ingleborough Cave with the Gaping Gill cave system and for the making of Sid Perou's classic caving film 'The Lost River of Gaping Gill' [10] (Beck 1984).

Manchester University Speleological Society

The club shared various buildings around the New Inn public house, Clapham, with LUSS followed by a sort of informal takeover of a ruinous barn behind the Flying Horseshoe public house at Clapham Station (SD733678) (Mills 1970).

Northern Cave Club

The disused chicken shed at Braida Garth, Kingsdale, was taken over after the HWCPC left. The availability of overnight accommodation for the sum of £1 per person per night was advertised in the British Cave Research Association's Caves and Caving magazine issues 42 (winter 1988) to 45 (autumn 1989). It eventually became derelict and has since been removed by the landowner.

Northern Cavern and Fell Club

The club had a base in the hamlet of Wharfe between Austwick and Helwith Bridge from early March 1930 to Easter 1936 (Fig.3) (SD77256939). Prior to this the club had a base for storing equipment somewhere in Settle and after leaving Wharfe they may have had a base at South House Farm, Selside in Ribblesdale. The club used an as yet unidentified base in Horton in Ribblesdale during 1937.

Northern Exploration Group

This club was founded in 1957 in east Lancashire and used a cottage behind the Ingleborough Hotel in Ingleton in the early 1960s (SD69627326). It moved to a large hen hut in the next door garden for a couple of years before moving into a barn (the old coach house) behind the Brown Cow public house in High Bentham (SD66756926) (Whitney 2023).

Northern Pennine Club

The club's first hut was Crow Nest, west of the A65 north of where the Buckhaw Brow road from Giggleswick joins the Settle bypass (Fig. 4) (SD78016684). This was occupied from 1945 for ten years on a grace and favour understanding. The club left in 1955/6 due to change in ownership to a less caver-friendly landlord. The present property of Greenclose House on the B6480 Bentham road out of Clapham (SD72046936) was first rented in 1956 and purchased in 1967 (Butterfield 2017)

Northern Speleological Group (NSG)

The original NSG, founded by the famous cave explorer Bob Leakey, existed from 1953 until it amalgamated with the Black Rose Pothole Club in 1960. The club had accommodation at Scar End in Chapel-le-Dale which was taken over by the BRPC after amalgamation (see entry above). [11] The name NSG was used by groups of cavers in the late 1970s and early 1980s and again in the early 2000s but it had no base in the Dales at these times.

Red Rose Cave and Pothole Club (RRCPC)

The Red Rose Cave and Pothole Club activities have been historically centred on Casterton Fell in the west of the caving area and they lodged in various barns, outhouses and spare rooms around the still-tenanted Bullpot Farm in the late 1940s and early 1950s. However in 1957 they were resident in buildings behind the Flying Horseshoe, neighbours to the BPC. The lease for Bullpot Farm was taken in 1967 (Wilkinson 1996) and despite various problems (see Anon 1991 for example) they are still resident there today (SD65488130). The Fylde Mountaineering Club caving section had the original lease on Bullpot Farm from around 1959 for the sum of £2.50 a month when the resident farmer moved down valley to Gale Garth Farm. The site was passed over to the RRCPC following a waning of caving activity within the club (Heywood 1990).

Sheffield University Speleological Society

For many years this club inhabited a railway cattle wagon behind the Hill Inn public house in Chapel-le-Dale.

Warrington Potholing and Caving Club

The club named this now derelict building Gayle Beck Lodge, and this name was adopted by the Ordnance Survey on the revised maps (Fig.5) (SD79128139). This is possibly

the only remaining shooting luncheon hut, being designed in the style of a Scottish grouse shooting hut, in the Yorkshire Dales National Park. The Warrington Potholing and Caving Club took it on in January 1968, after it had not been out of use for many years, and agreed to pay £26 per year rent. A unique feature was the open air chemical toilet, by the stream. One club member was reputedly snowed in, alone, for three days in January 1969.

West Midlands Cave Exploration Group

A small building with no water or lighting but bunks for six was occupied from approximately 1975 to 1985 (SD690755). It was situated on the west of the Kingsdale road two km north of Thornton in Lonsdale. It was rented from the farmer for £25 per year.

Yorkshire Ramblers Club

The club's Yorkshire Dales hut is Low Stern, the old golf club house on the B6480 Bentham Road out of Clapham (SD73666905). The tenancy was agreed in 1958 and the original building was demolished and rebuilt in 1989 (Craven 1992). This was considered for purchase by the BPC in 1952 but was thought to be too dilapidated (Cross 2014). Prior to the First World War the club's potholing activities were based at a 17th century cottage in Stainforth called Kern Knotts. It belonged to Frederick Botterill, of rock climbing fame (YRC committee 1921). The cottage was later occupied by the artist Godfrey Wilson.

Yorkshire Subterranean Society

The Old School House at Helwith Bridge (SD81026950) was purchased in 1981 and converted into caver accommodation and training space. [12]

Other caving club accommodation:

Widdale Head Farm (SD80048457)

Occupied by the Kendal Caving Club from 1973 to 1976 (see note above) but afterwards was used by a number of university-based caving clubs including Aston Speleological Society, Leicester University Caving Club and Queen Mary College Caving Club until at least 1989. It is now a private house. This site gained national fame when a cow was photographed with its head out of an upstairs window: the picture was published in *Private Eye*.

Toll Bar House, Clapham (SD752684)

Recorded as being the headquarters of Leeds Cave Club in the late 1950s (Cross 2014) but this may be a misattribution as Craven (2007) records the club as having ceased to exist following the death of a member in Rowten Pot in 1939. The Craven Pothole Club archives contain a letter from the Ingleborough Estate to the club secretary suggesting that the vacant Toll Bar House might make suitable local accommodation for the club. The offer was never taken up and the Toll Bar House is now demolished. It was just on the rise as you pass out of Clapham towards Settle (SD 75202 68494).

Opposite the Hill Inn, Chapel-le-Dale (SD74287767)

A small building opposite the Hill Inn public house in Chapel-le-Dale was occupied by cavers during the early 1980s – possibly by the Leeds and District Speleological Association.

Conclusions

A variety of buildings in and around the Yorkshire Dales National Park have been occupied by caving clubs over the last 100 years though the number of 'about thirty caving hostels in the Yorkshire Dales' (Anon 1969) has never been reached. Access to premises for accommodation and storage has been a pivotal part of caving and cave exploration in the Yorkshire Dales and other UK caving areas since organised caving began. Some clubs which historically had accommodation no longer do so and many clubs only existed for a short time but there is still a significant number of caver-owned properties supporting cave exploration and other outdoor pursuits in the area. These are important focuses for cavers, caving and related activities and the resident clubs make a significant financial and cultural input into the region. Today, when it is impossible to imagine that a group of people interested in outdoor activities could possibly purchase a property in the area, the foresight of the people who undertook the purchases of these properties should be celebrated. The caving community needs to ensure they are preserved and maintained so future generations can benefit from these irreplaceable resources.

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Book Review

A Review of Terry Ashby's 'More Than A Line On A Map'.

(Published by Map Lines Books, 2022 £15)

Having written a book "Yorkshire's North-West Frontier" which recorded a walk along the Yorkshire / Westmorland border in the footsteps of the Lakeland writer William Palmer, Terry Ashby sought another such boundary to follow on foot. He settled on that between the North and West Ridings of Yorkshire, having been born in the West Riding and lived much in the North Riding. The boundary is some eighty six miles long, a bendy spoke of the wheel that is the greater Yorkshire county, running from Swarth Fell Pike in the northwest to the hub, York. The western half of the line is largely remote Pennine high ground; the eastern half crosses the Vale of York. Today we have West Yorkshire and North Yorkshire differently defined, but the old line still forms a boundary function between parishes and other administrative areas, except for a very short length.

The time the author chose to tackle the project proved to be during the Covid epidemic. The route is not a long-distance footpath, indeed often not a footpath at all, and the book is definitely not intended to be a guide to a walk undertaken in one go. Constrained by distance from car or public transport, day length, as well as Covid restrictions, he completed the route over a couple of years, largely west to east, in bite-sized pieces, but not always in continuous order and frequently by necessity not exactly on the line. The book is therefore more of an armchair read, but one which needs maps to hand for full appreciation. The book is illustrated by Ordnance Survey 1" to 1 mile maps from the 1950s and '60s (for those with a good eye, as they are much reduced

in scale), these showing the boundary prior to local government reorganisation in 1974. Reference to current larger scale maps gives one a realisation of the difficulties the walks and their planning actually entailed.

Ashby starts his book with chapters on the underlying geology of the area, the history of Yorkshire and the Ridings, and Yorkshireness in general. Progressing to the detailed description of his walks, he digresses a great deal from his line, and gives much researched background detail of places to right and left. He is a man who likes to walk alone and, particularly on the western part of the boundary, he rarely met anyone. This gave him ample time to ruminate randomly on many matters, historical, political or concerning rural issues, which he includes with forthright comment in his walk descriptions. Then, having completed his journey in its various sections and written about them, he digresses further and widely with chapters on governmental policy, boundaries (and their irrationalities), the problems of rural areas, rewilding and much else, expressing his opinions strongly throughout. However, the serious tone of much of the book is lightened by some humour and his reflections on dialect and folk songs, and many photographs of landscape, buildings, flora and fauna.

It is hard to know where to place this book. Part walking guide, part historical information and part discussion of political and other issues as they have affected the area traversed, everyone who dips into it will find something of interest.

Mary Slater

Roome was not built in a day ...

Catherine Vaughan-Williams

Rome Farmhouse, to the south-west of Giggleswick, bears a date stone inscribed **HM 1779**. Its architecture, however, is more typical of the mid-seventeenth century, [1] features of which are still evident internally. But the settlement at Roomehouses (OE *rūm*, open space, expansive or roomy) goes back much further, almost certainly predating the Percy Inquisition of 1314 in which neighbouring settlements, if not Roome, are mentioned. Early farming and building, influenced by the landscape, had in turn an impact on the landscape. Thus, the history of Roome resides primarily in the history of the people who shaped it.

1400-1600.

Much-quoted surveys of the late middle ages recorded two established 'loges' (outlying farms of 10-12 acres) at Roome and noted the names of tenants and the rents they paid to the overlord. [2] One such tenant in 1499 was Robert Falthrop, paying 16s 8d for what was to become Near Rome. An earlier possible long house, accommodating both people and livestock, may by then have been replaced by a typical yeoman's timber-framed hall-house, with thatched roof and wattle and daub walls, and separate animal housing; abundant local stone was probably used for foundations. Falthrops held the tenancy for the next two centuries. They were also among those taking up new specialised trades of thatching, carpentry and daubing, which, after the introduction of chimneys, enabled addition of a second storey to houses and their division into rooms.

Changes of tenancy of the lodges were recorded in the Giggleswick Court Rolls, and wills and parish records chronicled family connections, but there was little further documentation of the Falthrops until the early seventeenth century.

Seventeenth century: 1604 – 1704

Towards the end of the sixteenth century, the lord of the manor, bon viveur George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, was facing bankruptcy. In order to raise capital, he allowed his tenants to buy out entry fines and gressums and take long leases on their holdings. Taking advantage of this, in 1604, a later Robert Falthrop secured a 5000-year lease on Roome. [3] His 'messuage, farm or tenement, [and] two other houses ...at Roome', left to his elder son Rawlyn in 1624, [4] may have been the old, unimproved buildings. The farm was still just twelve acres and the rent still 16s 8d. [5]

Rawlyn Falthrop farmed at Roomehouses until his death thirty years later. During this period land enclosure and improvement had led to increased productivity and prosperity. Enjoying greater affluence, Rawlyn possibly purchased more land and, in common with many other farmers of the time, rebuilt his house. External walls in coursed stone, rather than rubble-built, suggest a degree of wealth although daub and wattle inner walls were retained and are still in evidence. No documentation has been found to support such speculation but 'all my houses and grounds' in Rawlyn's will of 1656 does suggest a holding considerably



Roome Today (under renovation) :Clockwise from top left: Georgian stair and window, 17th century dairy & Georgian window, 17th century bread oven, 17-18th privy ("The Necessary")

larger than that he had inherited. [6]

Having no sons, Rawlyn left his property in trust to his fifteen-year-old grandson, Thomas Goodread. His elder daughter, Elizabeth, married John Goodread in Tunstall in 1638. He had already assigned land on 'the far moors of Giggleswick' to his younger daughter Mary who was to be trustee, continuing to live at Roome and to take 'all the proffitts of all my houses and grounds' until Thomas came of age. She was also to maintain Elizabeth and her three children until then.

Thomas Goodread apparently had little interest in his legacy. In 1655, having just left Giggleswick school, he was sizar, at Christ's College, Cambridge whence he graduated BA in 1661 and MA in 1664. [7] He became headmaster of Ashbourne Grammar School in 1666, was dismissed for reasons unstated in 1672, and appointed vicar of St Oswald's, Ashbourne, from 1669 until his death in 1702. He was suspended from the living in 1696 'on articles presented by the church wardens and parishioners' and only re-instated after undertaking to repair his properties and to avoid local public houses. [8] It is unlikely that it was he who instigated rebuilding at Roomehouses.

Shortly after her father's death, Mary Falthrop married Thomas Carr 'of Mewith'. The couple lived at Roome, bringing up five children, until long after Thomas Goodread came of age, indeed, until their respective deaths in 1690 and 1707. Thomas Carr may have had land in his own right; he warranted the title of gentleman and a seat in church where he was one of the 'Twenty four men of Giggleswick'. [9]

Only the elder son, Robert, remained at Roome, working with his father. He married around 1684.[10] Of his five

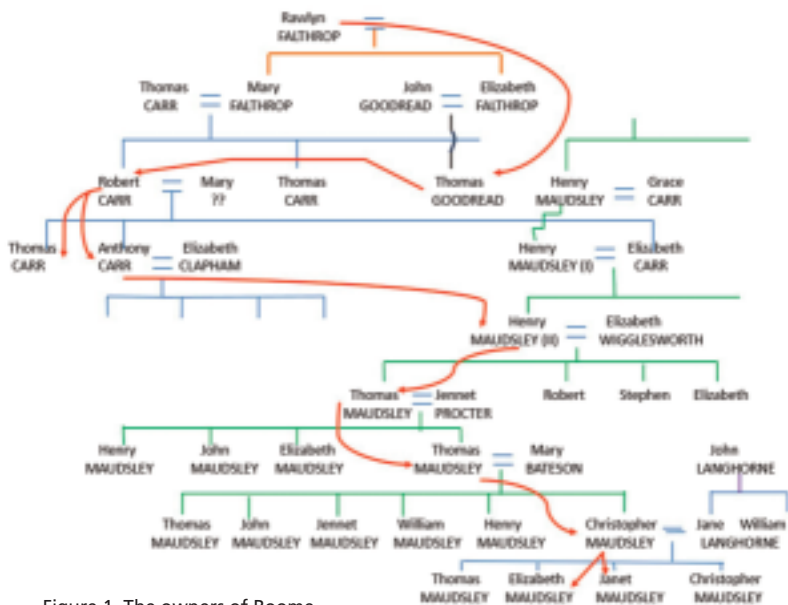


Figure 1. The owners of Roome

children, only three - Thomas (b 1687), Anthony (b 1691) and Elizabeth (b 1694) thrived. His wife Maria died in 1699, leaving Robert with an ageing father and three young children. Unsurprisingly, in 1704 he remarried. He and his second wife, Anne Clapham, had no children.

Eighteenth century: 1707-1811

Thomas Carr Sr's will established that he was not the owner of Roome although he did bequeath land elsewhere to his younger son Thomas and to Robert's son, also Thomas. [11] But his two sons, unhappy with the will, promptly filed a quit claim in which Thomas remised all bequests made to himself to Robert whose only legacy had been a share of goods and chattels. [12] Did Robert already own Roome?

No documentation of a transfer of ownership from Thomas Goodread to the Carrs has survived. As Goodread's will made no mention of Giggleswick relatives or property, any agreement would have been between 1660, when he came of age, and 1702, when he died. [13] His problems of 1696 may well have necessitated the sale, in order to fund repairs of his Ashbourne properties. Uncle Thomas was by then an old man and Goodread probably sold to his cousin Robert.

After Robert's death in 1736, his sons continued to farm at Roomehouses, Anthony apparently being the managing partner. He increased the size and thereby the productivity of the farm, but Thomas's name was not included in these transactions. [14] Thomas remained single but Anthony had married Elizabeth Clapham (possibly related to his stepmother) in 1730. Sadly, none of their four children survived beyond early childhood. Thus, when Anthony's wife died in 1764, the two ageing brothers probably needed support, both indoors and out. Enter Henry Maudsley (II) whose initial appear on the date stone..

Thomas and Anthony's sister Elizabeth had married Henry Maudsley, a tailor, in 1725. His family were yeoman farmers at 'Toad Pot', near Israel, Clapham, and Henry (II), born a year later, followed them into farming. In 1760 he married Elizabeth Wigglesworth, a farmer's daughter from Creneridge (now Craven Ridge) where he and Elizabeth lived. They moved to Roome, with sons Thomas (II) (b 1761) and Stephen (b 1763), in 1765. [15] (A son Robert had died in

1763.) Their daughter Elizabeth was born at Roome in 1767. The Wigglesworths - parents, brother John and his wife - moved with them.

A large family now required accommodation at Roome. Although the house had three ground floor rooms and four above, farm cottages may also have been pressed into service. Two are still evident today. A 'one up, one down', clearly an infill between the house and a small barn, may have been built for this purpose. The other, a single storey, two-roomed building a short distance from the house, adjoins two separate privies, each boasting three apertures in a traditional wooden seat, and draining into the pigsty below.

After an apparently uneventful period at Roome, the 1770s brought profound change. The deaths of John Wigglesworth and his newborn son in 1768 were followed, in 1770, by that of Uncle Thomas Carr and over the next two years, Henry and Elizabeth each lost both their parents. The most grievous loss must have been that of four-year-old Elizabeth in January 1772 - and then of Stephen, aged only seventeen, in 1782.

As Thomas Carr Jr left no will, his share of Roome passed to his brother. Frustratingly, Henry Maudsley (I)'s will is lost but, as his probate bond was set at £400, a modest legacy, at least, must have come Henry's way. [16]

The death of his aged relatives led Anthony to make his own will, signed on 21 November 1772, [17] although he lived for another six years. He left all his 'freehold [and] leasehold messuages, lands and tenements' to his nephew Henry (II) and, after legacies to other relatives, his residual estate to Henry's sister Elizabeth who was to be his executrix. Maybe it was then that a now affluent Henry (II) embarked upon 'modernising' the house in the prevailing Georgian style, seen particularly in the staircase and the stair window.

Thomas (II) was but twenty-three when, possibly advised and funded by his father, (still himself buying more land [18]), he bought annual rents (plus archaic 'boons' for shearing and mowing and "gressums payable at the change of tenant by death") in Giggleswick and twelve acres of land in Rathmell. [19] A major acquisition was that in 1789 of the estate of the late William Husband [20]. In addition to Grain House and farm, this encompassed Creneridge and Tipperthwaite, both of which he immediately re-sold. [21]

In 1792 Thomas entered into a more personal transaction when he married Jennet, daughter of Long Preston yeoman, John Procter and niece of Richard Frankland of Close House. His parents moved into Grain House, allowing Thomas and Jennet to make their home at Roome where they raised their children (Henry, b1793, John, b1796, Thomas, b1798 and Elizabeth, b1800). Sadly, Jennet (b 1802), lived for only three days.

Land tax records from the time Thomas (II) purchased Grain House until his father's death in 1811 are rather confusing. Thomas was at Roome and Henry (II) at Grain House throughout this time. (Henry, noted in the burial register as 'of Rome', had possibly moved to Roome towards the end of his life.) Father and son clearly lived and worked closely together and nomination of proprietor and occupant may have been somewhat arbitrary.

Nineteenth century:1811-1903

Thomas (II) was his father's sole beneficiary [22] but he continued to expand his holdings.[23] His wife Jennet died in 1823 but his older children were still with him at Roome in 1832. Thomas (III), married to Mary Bateson in 1829, was established as a tenant farmer in Feizor. Another shuffling of homes took place in 1835. [24] Thomas (III) and his family moved in with Henry (III) at Roome while John and Elizabeth moved with their father to Grain House.

Thomas (II) died at Grain House in 1839. His will was long and complex. [25] Recognising his personal estate as insufficient to cover his debts, he directed that these be charged against Roome and Grain House 'by any means [thought] fit'. Also at pains to protect his vulnerable children Elizabeth (vulnerable by virtue of gender) and his eldest son Henry (as Thomas made clear, needing care and supervision), his legacies to each were left in trust; his other sons John (II) and Thomas (III) and his wife's nephew Thomas Procter were appointed as trustees.

He left Roome to Henry (III), stipulating that Henry be permitted to live there if the trustees thought it 'prudent'. Otherwise, they were to let Roome 'to person(s) and in such manner as they think fit', using the income for Henry's benefit. The nature of Henry's difficulties is unknown but when, about this time, his brother Thomas (III) became tenant of Stainforth Hall, Joseph Pollard was installed as tenant at Roome. Ten years later, Pollard was head of the household, farming 138 acres; Henry was designated 'lodger'.

Grain House went to John (I). Thomas (III) inherited properties in Rathmell and at Sandforth Brow, while other properties were to fund a £50 annuity for Elizabeth. John and Elizabeth remained single and at Grain house. Thomas (III) let his holdings, preferring the larger Stainforth Hall where, in 1842, a sixth child, Christopher Bateson Maudsley, was born. But distressing times lay ahead. Two years later, Thomas (III) had lost his wife, infant twin sons and his thirteen-year-old daughter Jennet.

Thomas (IV) and John (II) soon started working on the Stainforth farm. After five 'sombre and dreary years' at Giggleswick School, but encouraged by Aunt Elizabeth Bateson [25], Henry went up to University College, London in 1851 [26], eventually becoming the eminent psychiatrist and co-founder of the Maudsley Hospital. William attended Oundle (where Henry joined him for a while), became a pharmacist and also moved to London.

It was not until eight years after his death that Thomas (II)'s executors considered his debts - at least £1000 in excess of his personal assets. They mortgaged Roome to Ellen Thornber of Runley Bridge in 1847, for £500. [27] The other moiety of debt remained in abeyance.

1855 proved eventful. Henry (III) died and Roome passed to his brothers. Ellen Thornber, now married to William Henlock, called in the loan and John (I) assigned his share of Roome to Thomas (III) who then redeemed the mortgage.[28] Thomas, now known in the family as 'the old philosopher', [29] returned to Roome with Christopher, leaving the Stainforth tenancy with his recently married eldest son. Christopher, then at Giggleswick School, left the next year to work at Roome. [30]

The 'reticent Maudsley men' were evidently lax about legal

matters. [31] John had been granted probate over his father's will in 1840, [32] but this was still not fully executed when he himself died in 1868. Thomas (III) eventually obtained a further grant in 1870 plus letters of administration for his mother's estate. [33]

In 1867 Christopher married Mary Hannah Carr, of Belle Hill. This was a rather rushed affair to which Christopher's close friend William Langhorne bore witness and no family member signed the church register. Tragically, only five months later, Mary died in childbirth; infant William died after three months. [34] Only Thomas (III) and Christopher, both widowers, were at Roome in 1871, farming 140 acres. Christopher no doubt found support in William and his family. William's father, John Langhorne, a teacher at Giggleswick school, hailed from Crosby Ravensworth in Westmorland and it was there, in 1873, that Christopher married William's sister Jane. Four children were born over the next few years - Thomas in 1874, Elizabeth three years later, Janet in 1878 and Christopher in 1881.

When Thomas (III) died in 1880, Christopher inherited Roome, charged with establishing a trust fund of £2000 for the children of his late brother William. Other properties went to Thomas at Stainforth and Henry in London; John, who had inherited Grain House from his uncle received nineteen guineas 'as a memento...as previously understood between us'. [35]

Twentieth century: 1900 – 2020

Rome Farm had always been separate from the neighbouring Far Rome but, when the latter was offered for sale in 1901, Christopher purchased it, together with Swawbeck and other landed properties, for his daughters, paying £1,810. [36]

In 1903, Christopher Bateson Maudsley was thrown from his cart and died from his injuries. [37] His will [38], written four years earlier, was proved by his daughter Elizabeth in May 1904. [39] He had left the Roome estate to his younger son Christopher, charged with payment of an annuity of £20 to his wife Jane, and about fifteen acres of adjoining land to his elder son Thomas who was also his residual legatee. But Thomas had died, intestate, in 1900 and, as Christopher had not modified his will, Jane assigned any claim she may have had upon the estate, bar the annuity, to her other three children. [40] Christopher Jr took over the farm but in 1905, after "months in the lunatic asylum", took his own life. [41] Although his will has not survived, probate was granted to his two sisters who evidently inherited his real estate and £4,865.

The Misses Maudsley now owned extensive property in the area, including 140 acres at Rome and 104 acres at Far Rome. They and their mother moved away, initially to live with Uncle William Langhorne in Prospect Terrace in Settle. They later moved to a gentler life in Morecambe where they remained for the rest of their lives, drawing a comfortable income from their tenants.

John Parker, the tenant at Far Rome in 1901, continued as such, later succeeded by his son Edward. When, in 1906, poor Edward drowned in the farm pond, the tenancy passed to Thomas Fell. Near Rome was let to John Slayden, who had farmed at Rawlinshaw, Austwick since 1895. He retired in 1921 when Joseph and Ellen Simpson, previously at Sheep Wash, took over the tenancy. This later passed to their son,

also Joseph. By 1939 the family was also renting Far Rome.

With Elizabeth Maudsley's death in 1944 Janet became the sole owner of a large estate. She died fourteen years later. After bequests to friends and family, she left £100 (almost £3000 today) to each of her tenants and directed that her entire real estate be offered for sale by her executors (one being her cousin William Langhorne). [42] Roome/Rome Farm, which had been in the same family, as tenants then owners, for more than four hundred and sixty years, was sold in 1960, together with Far Rome and Swawbeck, to the Simpson family. They sold on the houses at Far Rome and Swawbeck in 1969. Some modernisation and alterations were subsequently made to the house and, as the farm diversified, to outbuildings. But, in 2021, after almost a century as custodians of Rome, the Simpsons decided to sell the farm. Their part in the history of Roomehouses awaits another day – or pen.

Present Day and the Future

Rome Farm has a long history. 'Roomehouses' and the house name 'Near Rome' have been reintroduced, heralding extensive restoration. The use of traditional building methods and materials, alongside a gradual establishment of traditional chemical-free farming practices, in harmony with the natural surroundings, should ensure an equally long future.

Acknowledgements

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Mr. EDWARD GORRILL of HAZELHALL (1721–1804)

Maureen Street

In 1781, Thomas Dixon of Bentham ('yeoman, Formerly belonging to the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards'), in a poetic *Description of the Environs of Ingleborough and Principal Places on the Banks of the River Wenning*, described making his way

To WENNING-HIPPENS, where a verdant plain
Is beautified by Gorrel's sacred fane:
Gorrel the friend and lover of mankind,
Adorned with meekness, to his God resigned;
At HAZEL-HALL live either thou or thine
While WENNING wanders, and the Sun shall shine.

This 'sacred fane' was the Wenning Bank Sandemanian chapel, built sometime after 1761 by Edward Gorrill, sometimes referred to in the records as 'gent.', of nearby Hazelhall. 'Gorrel' is one of many spelling variants – going back to Edward Goreinge or Gorrill (d.1703), yeoman and blacksmith of Chapel House, Dalehead in Slaidburn parish. 'Hazelhall' was also spelled variously and is now called Hazle House.

The Sandemanians died out locally by around 1800; the chapel building became variously workhouse, beer house, post office and now holiday cottage. [Figures 1 & 2]

Edward Gorrill, born at Chapel House (now under Stocks Reservoir), was baptised at Slaidburn on 22 October 1721, son of John Gorrill, a *faber ferrarius* like his father Edward; his mother was Anne, née Holden. He was the only son after three daughters – Grace (1713); Mary (1716) and Ellen (1717). When his father died in 1729, Edward, not yet 8, became proprietor of 'all that my Estate called Hasle-Haw being within the parrish of ... Clapham and Manner of Newby'. (Total value of will inventory £360 10s: £105 'mortgages and land securities', £150 'bonds, Bills & other personal Securities'; also 'Smyth Tools & Iron & Coals' £10, 'Shopp Book' £10 10s, some animals, farm equipment and household goods. The girls were left £110 for Grace, £90 each for Mary and Ellen when 21; wife Anne, executrix, got the residue for life.) I have no idea how Hazelhall came into John's freehold possession; later land tax lists show Edward as proprietor and occupier. (The properties are not named, but Hazlehall must be the Newby one on which Gorrill had to pay the large sum of £1 7s from 1781 (start of records) to 1800 (end). I have not yet been able to find out how much land was attached to Hazelhall.) Chapel House in Slaidburn, probably tenanted, is not mentioned in the will.

There are records of Gryme/Grime-family burials from Hazelhall 1732–1751. Were they labourers on the farm? But in 1732 Richard Gryme was a 'yeoman'. A later Gorrill of Keasden, Joshua, married a Jane Grime from Hazelhall (1802) as well. At some point, however, young Edward moved there with his mother and sisters. Ellen was buried back in Slaidburn in 1730 but Grace was married in 1743 from 'Hazelhaw'. Mary died in 1762 at 'Newby' (possibly Hazelhall). Their uncle Edward Gorrill, John's younger brother, had also left Slaidburn before 1710, when his



Figure 1. Wenning Bank as a post office



Figure 2. Wenning Bank now

daughter Elizabeth was baptised in Clapham church from Birk Knott in Keasden, just north of the Bowland Knotts separating Slaidburn parish from Clapham, where this Edward lived until his death in 1728. His first child, another Edward, had been baptised from Chapel House in 1707, the last record of these Gorrills in Slaidburn.

Hazelhall is now Grade II-listed, described as 'C17 with C19 additions'. It was a comfortable yeoman's house without the grander connotations of 'Hall'. [Figure 3].

We next hear of Edward of 'Hazlehaw' when he's 26, 'yeo[man]', marrying Margaret Waddington of Crow Nest, Clapham, by licence, 30 May 1748. (Crow Nest Barn is now a cheese emporium on the A65; the old farmhouse is below it along Crow Nest Lane). Margaret's brother Henry was styled 'gent[leman]' of Crow Nest on marrying later that year – Edward was already moving in a somewhat higher-status circle than his Gorrill cousins, all 'yeomen' in their Keasden records.

Margaret bore Edward eight daughters in the next 16 years: Ann, Ellen, Catherine, Grace, Margaret, Mary, Betty and Jinny. Two sons, both named John, did not survive infancy. The first, baptised on 13 June 1756 at Clapham church – as were the girls – was buried 11 days later. The second John appears only in a list of baptisms performed at Thinoaks Inghamite chapel on 18 August 1757. He was baptised 'by

Mr. Ingham', and buried in Thinoaks burial-ground on 30 July the next year. 'He was a Child in minority', noted the recorder, Christopher Batty of Newby Cote near Clapham. More on these names and places below. [Figure 4].

Edward had received considerable education, in religion at least, judging by his letters and later career, but it is not known how or where. Lawrence Batty of Newby Cote, from a similarly well-off yeoman family, is said to have attended Giggleswick School – but it has no record of either.

'Edward Gorrill' appears as a Clapham churchwarden for 1747. At this point I must inform readers that this could be either Edward of Hazelhall or his first cousin Edward Gorrill (1707–97) of Birk Knott in Keasden, mentioned above. The two sons of Edward Gorrill/Goreinge, blacksmith of Dalehead, had both dutifully named their first sons for him. It makes matters slightly easier that Edward of Birk Knott (also Birknot *et var.*) seems to have been known as 'Neddy' (though not consistently). It seems he never married: in the Inghamite records (see below) he is listed as 's' for single, and in his 1798 will his bequests are all to his siblings and their children.

In the 1750s both Edwards, of Hazelhall and Birk Knott, became attracted to the religious message of an itinerant preacher, Reverend Benjamin Ingham, who was active in Craven from about 1742. Ingham (1712–72) was born at Ossett near Wakefield. At Oxford in 1730–34, serious-minded and devout, he was part of John and Charles Wesley's 'Holy Club', adopting the regime of prayer, self-mortification and good works that gave them the name 'Methodist'. After ordination he returned to Yorkshire, then in 1735 joined the Wesleys on a mission to convert American Indians in Georgia colony. After a year he was back, heavily influenced by the spirituality of the Moravian Brotherhood, members of which he met in America. He began to preach the revivalist ideas of the mid-century 'Great Awakening' in West Yorkshire, around Halifax, Huddersfield, Wakefield and beyond.

This 'Evangelical Revival' was a reaction against the state religion with its parish 'livings' handed out to clergy for reasons of income rather than inspiration, and its dominant 'rational' theology that played down emotional appeal. In pre-industrial Northern parishes, livings tended to be meagre and pluralism was common, leaving lower-status curates in charge. The time was ripe for earnest young clergymen desperate to confront the crucial question 'What must I do to be saved?', for themselves and others. With such challenging attitudes the Wesleys, Ingham, George Whitefield and others became banned from preaching in churches, so they took to the roads, fields, barns and houses of sympathetic hearers, wherever a crowd would gather to hear their message. Local yeoman farmers, merchants and craftsmen flocked to the call; dominating local gentry or nobility were not prevalent in the region to enforce conformity. Soon Ingham had over forty local 'societies' looking to him for leadership. Lacking John Wesley's organisational gifts, in 1742 he handed these groups to the Moravians' guidance, having bought them land at Fulneck near Leeds to establish an ideal community, elements of which are still there (and there is a museum open to the



Figure 3. Hazel Hall

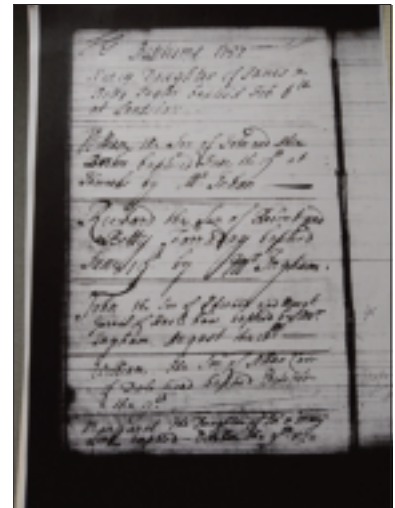


Figure 4. Thinoaks Chapel register

public). He had married a half-sister of the Earl of Huntingdon in 1741 – at which Lady Mary Wortley Montague remarked that 'Lady Margaret Hastings has disposed of herself to a poor, wandering Methodist preacher.' ('Methodist' in this early phase covered several different manifestations.) Ingham then turned his attention west and north, into Craven and beyond, to north Lancashire, Westmorland and Cumberland. [Figure 5].



Figure 5. Benjamin Ingham

He had met, on a visit to Cambridge, Lawrence Batty from Newby Cote near Clapham, who had been 'aroused... to spiritual concern' at St Catharine's College (then 'Catharine Hall'). Lawrence's brothers William and Christopher and parents Giles and Mary became 'concerned for salvation' too. In May 1742 Ingham visited the Battys at their farm at Laneshaw/Lanshaw, near Eldroth, and again in February 1743, when he also preached at 'Austwick, Wray, Barley Bank [near Bentham], Newby, Greenclose [near Newby], Lanshaw and Settle' and began a 'revival among the souls'. Giles Batty was 'a man of considerable respectability'; in his house at Newby Cote (Grade II-listed) a fireplace still bears the initials G B M and 1729. He had sent his youngest son to Cambridge, no doubt for ordination. (Many accounts claim all three Batty sons were at Cambridge; it was only Lawrence in fact.) Philip Rycroft, in 'Church, chapel and community in Craven', says keeping a son at Cambridge in the 1780s cost about £100 a year, 'prohibitive to all but the moderately well-to-do... a university education may be taken as a sign of a financially secure background'.

Ingham went on preaching and founding small 'societies' in Lancashire, the Forest of Bowland, Westmorland and Cumberland over the next 20 years.

By July 1748 Christopher Batty was living at Thinoaks, a Batty farm on Newby Moor, with a large new chapel and burial ground; he became elder and record-keeper for a prospering congregation. ('Consecrated' Sunday 19 June 1757, the chapel is now a barn, much altered, at the present Oaklands farm.) A 'Society Book' of its members survives, listing admissions and departures (by death or exclusion) 1748–60. Edward and Margaret Gorrill were admitted 18 April 1756, then 'Neddy Gorrill' and James and Martha

Gorrill on 19 June 1757 (James was a younger brother of Neddy, also at Birk Knott). In October 1756 'Ellin' Scott, their widowed sister, had joined. (She later married another Inghamite, Thomas Physick; I am a direct descendant of their sister Grace, later Wildman, who moved to Tatham Fells on the other side of Burn Moor.) Also listed are Edward of Hazelhall's sisters, 'Mally' [Mary] Gorrill and Grace Waller, wife of a Masongill schoolmaster. Inghamite conversion was a Gorrill family affair.

John Rylands Library, Manchester, preserves two 'Conference Books' recounting the growth of the Inghamite movement through reports of general meetings held at Thinoaks and other 'societies' from Kendal to York. They are a fascinating record of activities such as 'love-feasts' – a sort of 'godly tea-party' (a later writer's phrase) where simple meals were shared, with prayer, preaching and hymn-singing, common to other early Methodist groupings – as well as frequent 'Lord's Communion' services and the excitement of members 'telling their experiences' of conversion. Minutes convey the heady atmosphere at these gatherings, which could number hundreds of people:

22nd [Thinoaks, March 1760], Sunday – 'extraordinary powerful moving & feeling of our Lord's presence in the public preaching this forenoon: People were generally deeply affected. Tears fell on every side, like drops of rain... [at the Lord's Supper] Several could scarce contain from falling prostrate on the ground. Nevertheless, others tho' thunderstruck & amazed, did not share with us in the grace, especially those whom Satan hath lately corrupted from the simplicity of the gospel...'

Votes were taken on candidates' acceptance for admission or 'church-fellowship'. Dramatic expulsions were decided upon. Roles for serving at love-feasts or 'doorkeeping' (partly to keep men and women separate in the jostling) were allocated. Up to 1861 when a schism rent Ingham's following, we find both Edward and Neddy Gorrill in such roles, as well as attending general conferences. In a list of '1756 Preachers and Labourers' in Conference book MS 3128, 'Edward Gorrill Jan. 1758' was appended. Among 'acknowledged church-members 20 June 1757', the third name (of many) is 'Neddy Gorrill'. Both were locally-active Inghamites.

Then the 1760 and 1761 minutes reveal dangerous splits. At Thinoaks on 13 November 1761, 'Neddy Gorrill' was one of three names put forward for 'ordination' as elder, but the matter went to decision by lot. James Allen, a deputy preacher for Ingham from early days, objected to this drawing of lots, intended to reveal God's will. He had also been emboldened by new ideas from an Ingham-inspired mission he undertook, with William Batty, to investigate a parallel Scottish secession-church named 'Glasite' (after John Glas), later known as 'Sandemanian' after Glas's charismatic son-in-law Robert Sandeman. The final pages have been roughly torn from the Conference book; about half of Ingham's followers joined Allen in a schism, and left to become Sandemanians.

Edward Gorrill of Hazelhall was a leader in this new grouping, getting permission with Robert Burkit (Birkett, Barkit etc.) 'and others', at Wakefield Quarter Sessions, for a place of worship for 'Protestant Dissenters' at Newby in 1762. Burkit built a chapel there. But was Mr. Edward the 'Neddy' put forward for elder along with Burkit in November 1761? The Edward/Neddy confusion reigns in most histories at this

point. For example, according to P.J. Oates, 'Edward Gorrell of Thinoaks' had been put in charge of [a chapel at] Rodhill [Forest of Bowland] with [societies at] Grunsagill and Dent' when new arrangements were made about 'care of churches' in June 1761. Oates was not aware there were two Edward Gorrills, one of Hazelhall and the other of Birk Knott.

No documents in the Glasite/Sandemanian Collection in Dundee University Archives refer to a 'Neddy'; 'Mr.' Edward Gorrill appears often. I suspect Neddy, yeoman of Birk Knott, stayed with the loyal Inghamites, though from 1761 documentation virtually disappears for them in Craven; some chapels continued at Colne, Clitheroe, Kendal and elsewhere – indeed one remains, Wheatley Lane near Colne. William and Christopher Batty stayed with Ingham as elders; Lawrence had died in 1763 (his is a sad story worth telling another time).

James and Martha Gorrill remained Inghamite, having a son baptised at Thinoaks in 1763. James died 'in a comfortable Hope of a glorious Resurrection [sic]', according to Christopher Batty's records, and was buried there in January 1765. By 1791 when Martha died, Batty had left Thinoaks to be elder at Pear Tree Inghamite chapel, Kendal; she was buried at Clapham parish church, as was Neddy in March 1797. Their sister Ellen became Sandemanian, as did 'Mr.' Gorrill's sister Grace Waller, both listed by him as 'Hazelhall' members in a 12 December 1774 letter to William Sandeman. His other sister Mary/Mally died in 1762, leaving money to her 'friend Robert Birkett', Sandemanian elder at Newby – but she was buried at Inghamite Thinoaks.

Mr. Edward Gorrill soon became a Sandemanian leader in the north of England. No doubt he gained confidence and social standing from inheriting £7000 in the 1761 will of a 'distant kinsman', John Gorell, shipbuilder and merchant of Liverpool. As the extent of investment from our region in the slave trade becomes revealed, no prize is offered for guessing that this John Gorell appears in Gomer Williams' *History of the Liverpool Privateers...*, with an account of the slave trade. Benefitting from slavery did not prevent being seen as a 'friend and lover of mankind', evidently.

We find Edward donating money to the Scottish church, for example £21 to Sandeman's American mission. By 1764 he was a 'man of substance and social standing... esteemed by Glas and the churches in Scotland', according to J.T. Hornsby in a 1936 PhD thesis on John Glas. He corresponded with 'Very Dear Brother[s]' Glas and William Sandeman on matters such as what forms of entertainment were allowed to Sandemanians and whether they could dine with excommunicated members. He travelled among the North of England Sandemanian churches, adjudicating on disputes and so on.

At Newby there was soon trouble, however. Birkett was excommunicated for proposing his own 'rules of holiness' in September 1763, but was back by early 1764, apparently in financial difficulties. Gorrill argued against the church giving him some financial 'honour', though after being 'publicly reproved' he was 'brought to repentance'. Having received the 'first payment... from his annuity' (from the Liverpool money) he cleared Newby's arrears (£5) and gave a 'share of the bounty' to Burkitt, his wife and her sister, James Allen's wife. He paid Allen's expenses for visiting the Liverpool church and sent £5 north for a church at Perth – altogether £25. In June

1766 Edward was excommunicated for ‘covetousness [and] love of this world’, then admonished again in 1767 for ‘offences including ‘wicked reasoning against the church... duplicity... unchristian conversation’. He repented but, to Allen, ‘did not strictly adhere to truth’. In September 1776 he was restored to the Newby fellowship ‘with great heartiness’ but not allowed to return as elder. In 1781 at Kendal he had to repent of ‘lordship and domination’ and exercising ‘the discipline’ too severely. This rush to excommunication was a factor that weakened the appeal of Sandemanianism in this region, as well as a lingering preference for Inghamite practices – Glas complained they preferred ‘fervent preaching’ to the Lord’s Supper, for example, ‘edifying them in the knowledge that puffeth up & in a good conceit of themselves’. Constant debates over aspects of doctrine and personality clashes were also divisive.

We don’t know when Gorrill built his own chapel at Wenning Bank, taking with him a small following, but the fallings-out with his former friend Birkett and Newby surely inspired it.

Gorrill and James Allen repeatedly locked horns. Allen was also a ‘Mr.’, coming from a prosperous yeoman family of Gayle, near Hawes. He left sporadic ‘memoirs’, meticulously transcribed in the 19th century, alongside his correspondence, now in the Dundee Archives. He found Gorrill over-harsh in judgement, yet unaware of his own faults, and despised his over-the-top repentances:

Edward Gorel was a person of good natural parts, a considerable proficient in scripture-knowledge, and possessed of a tolerable share of aptness to teach: But his method was tedious and wearisome, and his discourses prolix. He always appeared to use a multitude of words, where few were needed; and to endeavour to excite the attention of the hearer, by a tedious prologue; as if he had something new to communicate, or knowledge peculiar to himself. But expectation was disappointed. In his behaviour and conversation he was rather whining and hypocritical. In church-government he was an Advocate for monarchical rule [and] a most fawning sycophant ... He never attained to popularity with the people. He afterwards joined the Sandemanians and obtained the favour and countenance of distant [Scottish] churches.

While he flattered some, he reigned tyrannically over others, and was the source of much misery and confusion. He was accessory to the scattering abroad of many churches and persons... I wish the harm he hath done to others, may not be laid to his charge.

Not only that, but:

... he hath deceived, and continues to deceive the distant churches [i.e. those in Scotland]... they know little of his acts of injustice, and oppressions, pushing with horn and hoof – ferreting out offences, exaggerating them when found, – watching for iniquity – making men offenders for a word, – congratulating himself and his fellows, as being within the pale of the church – and triumphing over all he hath scattered as apostates &tc. The slightest hint of impeaching his character hath been treated as the most glaring disaffection to the gospel, and a leading object of his boasted discipline.

Allen himself fell out dramatically first with Glas and then with the Sandemanians in general over his accusations of greed and drunkenness towards a leading London figure, Samuel Pike. He was cast out by the Scottish church around 1770, and left bereft, though continuing as an elder in Gayle. He comes across to me as a sympathetic figure.

Gorrill cannot answer these charges now, of course, though some of his letters sound cringe-worthy, for example to William Sandeman, 12 December 1774: ‘Such is the evil of my heart that nothing can stand between me and hell-fire but unbounded mercy in Christ Jesus... I am diffculted to think it seemly in me to distinguish myself by preaching, and last sabbath had proposed spending the afternoon in brotherly exhortations; but as there was near a score besides our folks I was encouraged to stand up...’.

To his credit, we have the evidence of local respect from Dixon, above, and more in a 1791 letter about a dying young William Faraday of Clapham Wood Hall, near Hazelhall. By then Gorrill had separated from Newby and built the Wenning Bank chapel; he had also lost communion with Dundee once the leaders there realised that the northern English churches were poor and failing. (William Sandeman noted in a letter that Gorrill ‘Acquiesces in giving up the notion of Churches in that district’, though he hadn’t really.) The Faradays were long-standing Inghamites who left at the schism – William’s famous nephew Michael (son of his brother James) cleaved to Sandemanianism all his distinguished scientific life in London. William’s mother wrote from Clapham Wood Hall to his fiancée announcing his death on 4 July 1791:

... When William began to be worse he began to be concerned about his everlasting welfare. He sent for Mr. Gorrel and confessed the faith... and gave Mr. Gorrel and the rest of the brethren great satisfaction... [He] was exceedingly comfortable and rejoiced exceedingly... he thought he would go to Wenning Bank and join the brethren in public; but both we and the brethren saw there was no chance, but they came to visit him frequently...

That stands for something on Edward Gorrill’s behalf.

Mr. Edward Gorrill, ‘yeoman’, died at 83 on 20 March 1804, at Hazelhall, of ‘Infirmity’, and was buried in Clapham churchyard on the 24th. (There seems never to have been a burial-ground at Wenning Bank.) Margaret had died in 1802, ‘wife of Edward, gentleman’. There is no mention of God or religion in his will, where he is also styled ‘Gentleman’, or bequests to anyone save his daughters and granddaughters.

These seven women each inherited an eighth of the profits of the sale of all his lands and houses ‘in the Manor of Clapham’ that he had put into a trust since 1770. The sisters were to administer the other eighth on behalf of his daughter Margaret, who had some disability, apparently. Ann, eldest daughter and executrix, also received Wenning Bank ‘with the Chapel or Meeting House’, subject to a customary rent of 6d p.a., and the residue of the estate; she declared Edward’s personal estate and effects would amount to under £2000.

By contrast, ‘Neddy’ of Birk Knott’s will, when he died at 90 in 1798, left its customary tenancy to his nephews James and Richard, sons of James and Martha, as well as cash amounts from £5 to £200 to his surviving sisters, nieces, nephews and great-nephew. He made no mention of religion

either. His sister Ellen had turned Sandemanian, but he still left £5 to her daughter.

Gorrills continued to be involved in Clapham religious life outside the Church of England. Winstone's history of Clapham church notes 'the Gorrill family' holding farmhouse meetings in Keasden from 1802, 'perhaps intermittently', until a Methodist chapel was built in 1870, as well as a meeting from 1806 in Austwick. According to a history of the Settle Methodist circuit, in 1802 16 members led by John Gorrill met in a farm-house at 'Grane', Keasden; John Gorrill (1780–1850), grandson of James and Martha, farmed first at High Grayne near Birk Knott and then at High Barkhouse, Feizor near Austwick. Later Methodist services were held at farms including Goat Gap, which was occupied at the 1841 census by Joshua Gorrill, another son of James and Martha.

The life of Edward Gorrill of Hazelhall, with those of his yeomen relatives at Birk Knott and elsewhere in Keasden, thus reflects the religious and social history of Clapham through the 18th century – and brings us closer to individuals who are otherwise mere names in parish and other records. I have enjoyed getting to know them.

Acknowledgements

Many thanks to Dr and Mrs Quartermaine and Mr. Ray Parker for permission to use photographs and for helpful conversations; to Nicola M. Richardson for checking the records of Giggleswick School – which are incomplete, as she noted; and also to Ken Pearce for help on local history. The 1920s photograph of Wenning Bank Chapel is reproduced courtesy of University of Dundee Archive Services. The copy of the Thinoaks Chapel register is reproduced courtesy of Kendal Local Studies Library.

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Dr J O Myers and his photographic collection

Nancy Stedman

In 2018 the Estate of Dr Myers offered Friends of the Dales all the slides of landscapes taken by Dr. J.O. Myers between 1963 and 2002. It had never been the intention of the Friends to hold original material, but there was a risk that the collection could be lost, so the 12,500 slides were accepted, sorted and stored in archive boxes.

Jack Myers (1925-2008) graduated from the University of Leeds in 1945, having studied geology and maths. He completed a PhD in geophysics in 1958, and then joined the Department of Mining and Mineral Engineering, working up from research assistant to Lecturer in Surveying and Applied Geophysics. It was said (in the obituary written by the University) that of the topography, geology and geophysics of the North Pennines his 'knowledge was legendary'. He was a keen caver, and co-authored 'Underground Adventure' with Arthur Gemmell. He was also a skilled photographer, and his extensive collection of photos of underground features was, according to John Cordingley, passed to the Northern Pennine Club. John knew Jack Myers well and wrote about his passion for caving and his development of underground photography in this journal (Cordingley 2021).

I wanted to find out more about the person behind the striking landscape photos, so I arranged to meet Dr Roger Clark, Senior Lecturer and Programme Leader for the MSc in Exploration Physics at Leeds. He told me that with great prescience Jack Myers and colleague Gerald Habberjan started teaching exploration geophysics in the 1960s, focusing on investigating the earth's surface between 100m and 2km depth.



Figure 1. Winter of 1963

A separate department called Earth Sciences was established around 1974, but students still went to Jack Myers in the Mining Dept for information and assistance with equipment. Located in the basement of the mining engineering building, Jack got on with finding out what was needed, working with quiet determination and without arrogance. He ensured he was well informed (retaining knowledge of all the dissertations written by students in the department) and was methodical in his approach.

The Mining and Mining Engineering Department folded after the closure of most of the coal mines in the UK, but in the view of Dr Roger Clark Myers's work created the foundation of what is carried out in the department today. Initially an academic topic, Exploration Geophysics came into its own as it gained industrial relevance, with the need for investigations into ground conditions for projects such as tunnels, bridge and windfarm foundations and skyscrapers.



Figure 2. Fieldwork in the Dales

A one year full-time MSc was set up; initially with only a few students, it now attracts up to 200 students per annum, drawn from across the globe.

I also looked at some of Jack Myer's published papers, listed below. Not being a geophysicist I struggled to fully understand them, but what came through clearly was his careful and principled approach. I was particularly taken by one accessible paper that addressed 'The Mossdale problem' (Myers 1950). It is a neat and clear description of his attempt, without the sophisticated technologies available today, to find out what happens to the waters of Mossdale Beck, which flow for a distance over the limestone plateau north of Grassington before going underground.

Local belief was that the water emerged and joined the Wharfe at Low Mill just south of Grassington. Jack looked at four possible risings - Black Keld south of Kettlewell, near Scargill House; Davy Keld south of Conistone; Braith Gill near Grass Wood; and Low Mill. He assessed their flow rates at times of low and flood flows; he checked their composition - carbonates, chlorine, sulphur, lead and pH - and their peat colouration.

From this he concluded that the high content of limestone in solution in the waters at Davy Keld and Braith Gill is typical of 'underground pick-up' risings where the water is derived from slow seepage of rainfall on the limestone plateau. The rising at Low Mill appeared to be underground pick-up diluted by water containing peat acids. The waters at Black Keld showed a marked lack of carbonates and strong peat colouration, and this was the only rising in the area large enough to adequately account for the Mossdale Beck flows.

Accordingly he carried out a dye test, which clearly showed that the whole of Mossdale Beck did indeed flow out at Black Keld, taking some 14 days to reach the Wharfe. This was a surprising finding, revealing that the flow changes direction, going west and slightly northwards from the point of sinking, to join the river Wharfe just south of Scargill House. Also the length of time it took to emerge indicated the existence of large underground caverns (and much more is probably known now about the geology of the area).

In his paper on the Pikedaw Calamine Caverns (Myers 1995) his meticulous research is combined with an ability to step back and see the bigger picture, making connections across several areas of research. His research showed no evidence of commercial copper mining, as had often been surmised, and he commented that this was '...a useful reminder of the problems caused by authors following each other uncritically'.

A similar rigorous and principled approach was revealed in the paper on tracing the extent of the concealed coalfield of Yorkshire (Myers 1961). His investigations provided much evidence as to the likely extent of the coalfield, and accordingly he was hard pressed by colleagues to draw a hypothetical line to show the boundary. But he refused, saying 'As has been seen in the past, hypothetical lines of this sort all too easily pass into circulation to become accepted almost as unchangeable truths.'

Jack Myers lived in Austwick, and extensively explored the caves and landscapes around Ingleborough and further afield, despite being confined to a wheelchair. He also went on treks with friends along bridleways, recording his struggles to negotiate deep ruts and muddy puddles on his all-terrain scooter. The photographic collection held by the Friends of the Dales comprises dramatic landscapes, changing weather patterns and seasons, geological features, and treks along bridleways throughout the uplands of the Dales and the North Pennines. The collection is held in the office in Gargrave, and can be viewed by arrangement - please contact Ann Shadrake, Executive Director (01756 749400 ann.shadrake@friendsofthedales.org.uk).

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A glimpse of life in Settle and Giggleswick in 1315: the Inquisition Post Mortem of Henry de Percy

Michael Slater

The manors of Settle and Giggleswick

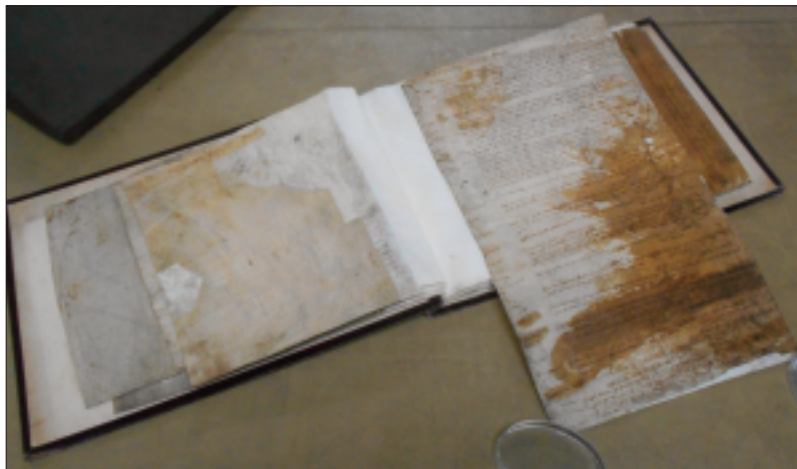
Baron Henry de Percy, when he died in 1314, was lord of the manors of Settle and Giggleswick and many other manors in the north of England as part of the vast Percy landholdings. In 1311, as stated by Brayshaw, he had lands in 'Setel, Gygleswyk, Rothmel, Mallum, Arnecliffe, Buckden, and Tadcastre in the county of York'. Because he was such a powerful and wealthy nobleman, (8th Baron de Percy, 1st Lord Percy of Alnwick), he was subject after his death (as was usual in such cases) to an Inquisition into his possessions and income, and who was his heir and how old, this being carried out by an Escheator and a large jury of officials. The king needed to keep an eye on his mightier subjects. This Inquisition Post Mortem contains important historical information about Cleatop, Settle, Giggleswick, Rathmell and other lands in his possession. It fills a gap in documents of local interest between the Domesday book of 1086 and the Poll tax of 1379.

Henry de Percy (1273-1314) was one of a line of Percys descended from Agnes de Percy and her husband Jocelin de Louvain, via their direct descendants Henry (died 1193), William (died 1245), and Henry (who died in 1272, the father of the posthumous Henry de Percy of this account, born 1273). Agnes had inherited Settle manor, and over succeeding generations a complex series of property transactions took place (involving also another son of Agnes, Richard, and his son), which are outlined in the Appendix to this article. Cleatop was bought together with land between Cleatop and Settle. Henry, the subject of this Inquisition Post Mortem, rebelled against King Edward II over the issue of Piers Gaveston and was imprisoned for a few months. After his release, he declined to fight under Edward at the Battle of Bannockburn (June 1314), remaining at his castle in Alnwick, where he died in his bed a few months later, aged 41.

The Inquisition Post Mortem

The Inquisition Post Mortem dated 1315 is a substantial document. One section is entitled Cleatop, but it is clear from the content of the Inquisition and history of Settle manor that Cleatop includes Settle manor, its market and water-powered mill (considered to be at Runley) as described in the Appendix.

Cleatop is said to have a capital messuage – a high status dwelling house, often the manor house, with its outbuildings and land. This is where Henry and his family had been quartered when resident. He was an absentee landlord with a steward and clerk looking after local business in the manor courts. There were 80 acres of land in demesne, valued for rental at 10d per acre. (The old acre is not quite the same as the modern statute acre.) Demesne pasture land (38 acres)



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was valued at 2s per acre. This was the land farmed by the lord of the manor, not sublet to tenants but operated typically by servile labour subject in many ways to the lord's will. Some pasture land was subject to agistment rules in which the number of grazing animals allowed on specified land was determined by what area of land tenants held elsewhere in the manor. Assarted land is also mentioned, valued at 2s. Such uncultivated 'waste' land was possibly granted to some tenants as freehold land so that it could be developed to enhance rental income to the lord.

Income of 16s from the halmote court is listed: there were three types of manorial court - the court of the honour, the court baron, and the court customary, also known as the halmote court dealing with the farming regulation of manors and bye-laws. The tolls due from Settle market brought in 63s a year. (The Book of Demise held at Chatsworth dated 1608 shows 'The Tolle of Settill faier 1610 to Richerd Hall; £5 16s 8d'). The communal oven brought in 10s a year. Turbary was valued at 3s 4d and the water-powered mill 53s 4d per year.

Then follows a list of free tenants ('liberi tenentes', freeholders) who were subject to some non-servile services and taxes imposed by the lord including military service when called for. There were eight free tenants in Cleatop/Settle, five of whom owed military service, typically holding a toft and up to two bovates of land. In one case also a croft and in one case a piece of pasture ground were rented. The bovate is a measure of land area also known as an oxgang in northern England and is one eighth of a carucate. Unfortunately the carucate area is uncertain, perhaps of the order of 120 acres, approximating the area a plough team of eight oxen could till in a single season. It is doubted if teams of eight oxen could be realized in our area. One bovate might be just enough to support one family.

There then follows the statement that there were various tenants at-will ('ad voluntatem') resulting in a rental income to the lord of £4 18s 3d. We can only guess a number of tenants based on say 10s rent for each tenant to suggest about 10 tenants at-will.

Finally in the Cleatop/Settle section there were ten bonded tenants holding ten tofts and bovates for £5 (10s each). The word 'nativi' is used, denoting tenants of villein status. There were also eight cottagers paying 39s 11/2d rent, i.e. 5s each. If they were in a state of serfdom such rents would be beyond their means and indeed serfdom was dying out at this time.

The total number of tenants was therefore about 36 and if each tenant family is rated at 4.5 persons per household this means a population of about 160 in Settle manor. The Black Death arrived in 1349 and many places suffered severe reduction in population. The Poll tax of 1379 for Settle suggests a total population of about 200. It is difficult to reconcile these estimates if the Black Death had hit our area hard.

The next section of the Inquisition is for Giggleswick. There was a capital messuage valued at 5s, 15 acres of land in demesne at 8d per acre, 12 acres of pasture in demesne at 20d per acre. A water-powered mill was rented at 66s 8d. Then follow five free tenants holding tofts, a croft, bovates, and assarts, two of the freeholders paying rents of one pound of pepper and one pound of cumin respectively, the rest paying cash.

Tenants at-will are given next as simply 'several' tenants who held nine tofts and eleven bovates valued at 6s each bovate, total 66s, so there must have been eleven tenants. In addition there were three bonded tenants ('nativi') who held three tofts and three bovates, each charged 6s. Finally in Giggleswick several cottagers paid a total of 60s, presumably also 5s each, making twelve tenants.

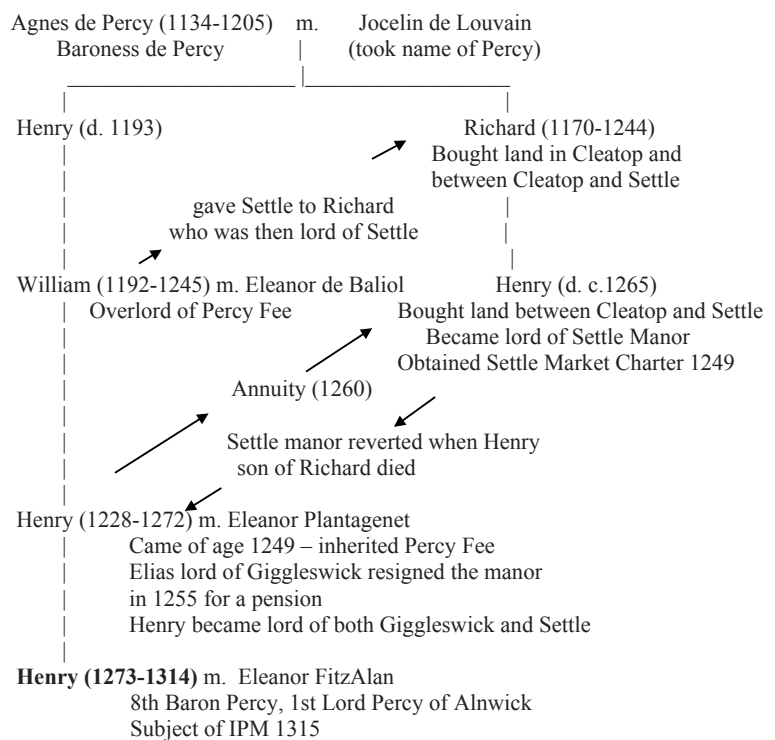
A total of 31 tenants suggests a population in Giggleswick village of about 140 in 1314. The 1379 Poll tax lists suggests about 200 inhabitants.

Rathmell has only two items. Various tenants held five tofts, three bovates and two acres for 5s total. The third part of the mill was valued at 15s. The Flemings were mesne (subsidiary) lords of the manor of Rathmell paying Henry de Percy 104s 6d per year under conditions of 'forinsec' service - payable to some person other than the tenant's immediate lord, usually the king.

Life in Settle and Giggleswick

In Giggleswick two free tenants paid a rent of a pound of pepper or cumin, and it is contended that such spices were actually supplied annually, being worth some few shillings. Other free tenants in both manors paid small fixed amounts of cash. These rents were fixed for ever, some since the 1200s, and can be found in rental lists up to the 1800s. By including these rents in deeds, which came to be called 'free rents' after about 1200, the legal title to the property was made secure. It was probably also a legal nicety to make sure that a lord could reclaim freehold property if the tenant died without a male heir. In the 1400s and 1500s most freeholders also had to pay a fixed 'ancient rent' so they were not freeholders in the modern sense of the word. The ancient rent was an amalgamation of arcane taxes of ancient origin and usually commutation of military (knight) and other non-servile services and taxes.

The Percy family and the Manors of Settle and Giggleswick



Customary land was held 'at the will of the lord' (i.e. by at-will tenants) but such tenants had rights of inheritance and could buy and sell land subject to agreed procedures. The tenancy was held year to year without formal written agreement. Any agricultural service due to the lord was controlled by the manor court, giving the tenant some security of tenure.

Under the Normans the villein was a tenant who had some rights of inheritance over his home and land, protected by custom. He was a bonded tenant legally tied to a lord. The name originates from those employed by Romans on their villas. The concept of villeinage was to oblige peasants not to leave the land, ever, with consequences of lowering food production if they were free to leave their manor and their lord.

Non-freehold tenants were expected to use some of their time to farm the lord's demesne or provide other services, in addition to a rent of money or goods. These services could be very onerous. Their grain had to be ground at the lord's mill, for a fee. They might be required to pay a fine on the marriage of their daughters outside of the manor, on the occasion of inheritance of a holding by a son, and give a best animal as a *heriot* or inheritance tax at the time of death, for example. Servile obligations included the imposition by the lord of the manor of reaping corn on demand which could mean that a tenant lost the opportunity in good weather to reap his own crop, which could sometimes be disastrous for the peasant.

Landlords rarely evicted villeins, because of the value of their labour, even where legally able to do so. Villeins built their own houses on land provided by the lord. The lord needed labour and cash income and the peasant needed land for food-production for his family's needs and money partly raised by selling surplus crops, wool or hides to pay rent and taxes and for a few essential household purchases. Villeins might have employed day-labourers, mostly cottagers and

smallholders or live-in house servants. They could become free tenants if their lord agreed to move them to a freeholding with military service due. They might agree to improve uncultivated waste land and become freeholders of such assarted land requiring a tenant to build a house and maintain it in good repair.

Cottagers were peasants who did not have much land but had somewhere to live – a cottage. Employment as day-labourers by villeins or the lord was the norm. However, many cottagers and villeins were also artificers – craftsmen – engaged in weaving, fulling, tanning, dyeing, blacksmithing, milling, brewing, carpentering, wheelwrighting, tailoring, shoemaking, cartwrighting, basket making, and charcoal burning for example. Even lower in society were the serfs, essentially hereditary slaves who could not leave the land without the landowner's consent. They were required to perform labour, enjoying minimal legal or customary rights. They received board and lodging and a small wage paid annually so had some cash income (to pay taxes if not classed as paupers).

Society was changing in nature in the 1200s and 1300s. Serfdom was disappearing and a shift from labour service to money rents was occurring and the feudal order was moving towards capitalism. A burgeoning population and requirement to clear more land for food production were the driving forces.

After the battle of Bannockburn in 1314 won by Scots came the plundering of Craven, in 1316, 1318 and particularly in 1319. As noted in the Close Rolls, Eleanor, wife of the now late Henry de Percy the overlord, had to tell the king that *'the said towns were burnt by the Scots rebels, and the goods and chattels of the men of the aforesaid towns partly destroyed and partly stolen; so that they cannot pay the taxation of the said tenth of those goods.'* The towns referred to were *'Setel, Giggleswick ... Stanford, Langclif and Rowthemell'*. The inhabitants presumably took to the hills while their simple houses were destroyed and animals stolen.

The manor court roll for Giggleswick and Settle held in 1420/1 is incomplete and only readable in part but it shows a large number of names, about 70, with no mention of free tenants (on the readable parts). It is not possible to distinguish the tenants of Giggleswick and Settle separately but a total population of about 300 is postulated. It also shows that bonded tenants existed, and that the heriot imposition at death of a tenant was demanded:

'And for the price of one cow for the heriot of John Smyth of Giggleswick deceased, who was a bondsman of the lord ...'

Conclusion

The Inquisition Post Mortem of Henry de Percy in 1315 is a most helpful document in illuminating life in Settle and Giggleswick. It shows that the landlord was operating his own demesne land in both manors and that there was a range of tenant tenures including freeholders, tenants at-will, bondsmen and cottagers. This is the earliest and only evidence of the medieval nature of the status of inhabitants of the two manors, seen to be similar to that of other manors in England. The two capital messuages noted could be taken to be manor houses but in neither case were they lived in all the time by the lord of the manor.

Population estimates for Settle and Giggleswick together can be made totalling about 300 from Inquisition numbers, to be compared with 1379 Poll tax numbers of about 400, and 300 or more in 1420. Such estimates have to be made with great caution but might suggest that the Black Death of 1349 was not locally disastrous.

Acknowledgement

The transcription of the Inquisition in abbreviated Latin (TNA C 134/41/1/7) was carried out by Dr Jonathan Mackman and can be seen at www.dalescommunityarchives.org.uk, item CTP/015.

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Inquisition Post Mortem. The National Archives TNA C 134/41/1/7

Appendix: The manors of Settle and Giggleswick

Settle manor was inherited by Agnes Percy, wife of Jocelin de Louvain who took on the surname of Percy. They had two sons, Henry and Richard. Richard was given Settle manor by his nephew William (son of Henry) who was overlord of the Percy lands; Richard was then a mesne lord subservient to nephew William. Richard bought properties in Settle to form demesne land (farmed by himself, not tenants) including Cleatop. Land between Cleatop and Settle was also purchased by Richard and later by his son Henry. When Richard died in 1244 his son Henry became lord of Settle manor. Henry obtained the Settle market charter in 1249.

Henry brother of Richard had a son William (i.e. the nephew of Richard). William had a son Henry who came of age of 21 in 1249, inherited the Percy fee as overlord and married Eleanor Plantagenet. He gave Henry son of Richard an annuity on condition that when Henry died Settle manor reverted to Henry son of William. Cleatop manor, headquarters and occasional residence of the Percies, eventually lost its manorial status, being leased out. The Clifford rental list of 1602 notes 'Henry Tenant and Henry Proctor for the Mansion place or Manor of Cleatop with all the desmesne of the same'. All this explains why Cleatop is the heading in the Inquisition, not Settle.

Elias, the mesne (subsidiary) lord of Giggleswick manor under Henry son of William, resigned his lordship in return for a pension in 1255 and retired to Salley Abbey. Henry was then lord of both Settle and Giggleswick manors.

Acquisitions at the Museum of North Craven Life in 2023

Heather Lane

As a Museum accredited by Arts Council England, our Collections Development Policy is designed to ensure that we only acquire material that promotes a clear understanding of North Craven and its heritage. We have been fortunate to have been offered numerous items in the past year that help us to meet this objective.

The museum receives no regular acquisition funding, but thanks to a generous donation, we were able to make one notable purchase during the year: a very large lidded jug made by John Waller Seward in 1896. This remarkable example of decorative Burton-in-Lonsdale pottery was originally made for the Craven Heifer Inn in Ingleton. We are obliged to Lee Cartledge for his detailed history of the jug: <https://www.benthampottery.com/the-craven-heifer-lidded-jug-with-tap/>. We have been experimenting with 3D imaging of the jug and hope to make the results of work on this outstanding piece available online.

Material continued to be donated to the Museum during the year and included a great deal of interest to local and social historians.

Cave diving equipment dating from 1947, developed by Robert ('Bob') Leakey (1914 – 2013) was donated by his family and kindly transported to Settle from Somerset by Martin Grass, Chairman of Wells Museum. Leakey lived in Giggleswick and was well known as an inventor, potholer and cave diver. He has been described as the 'Edmund Hillary of potholing', and was noted for his exploration of Bar Pot and Disappointment Pot in the Gaping Gill cave system.

Alison Tyas kindly gifted a 1930s doll's tea service formerly owned by Winifred Horner. Edmund Kinder donated three reels of 8mm film of the construction of Settle bypass. These will need to be transferred to a different format, as the museum does not have the necessary playback equipment.

A hay knife, hay rake, a trap, a nose barnicle and a peat cutter, all of local manufacture, were given by Edward Hindle and some of these items will be on display as part of a forthcoming exhibition on haymeadows.

Alan Cowking donated an iron bowlie (bowling hoop) from his boyhood in 1940s Rathmell and clogging knives or irons for roughing out the wooden soles of traditional clogs – alder was apparently the wood of choice. The irons were used by his grandfather, Phineas Harrison. Phineas farmed at Owlshaw but later lived in Rathmell village, making a living from occasional farm work. He also had a wooden hut across the road from his cottage near the bottom of School Hill. There, he made and mended clogs, cut men's hair and the hut served for a number of years as the centre of the village's social life. Phineas died in 1941, aged 77.

A number of new Horner Studio images were donated by Malhamdale Local History Group and electronic versions of

Horner photographs from a family album from the Wrights of Airton & Bell Busk were provided by Carolyn Maslin. Margaret Horner gave us an important cache of Horner family photos to add to our steadily growing collection. Almost 2000 negatives (glass plate and film) have now been digitized and further research and cataloguing is well under way, with financial support from the Art Fund.

At the instigation of local artist Katharine Holmes, the Field Studies Council donated three large collages of Ribblesdale, Airedale and Wharfedale created by her grandmother, Constance Pearson. These formerly hung on the staircase at Tarn House, Malham. A quantity of archival and photographic material from the Field Studies Centre was also deposited after the Centre closed in October.

Doris Rohr provided a selection of archival materials from the collection of the late David Alder, postmaster in High Bentham since 1992. This included the papers of the Bentham Development Trust, which closed in 2011, and are an important addition to our Bentham archive.

John Killick, who has stepped down as Chair of the Settle Sessions Poetry Group, donated 250 books and pamphlets to the museum's Contemporary Poetry Library and a similarly extensive donation was received from Phoebe Caldwell.

On the closure of the Settle branch of the HSBC Bank, a large group of indentures on parchment from the mid-18th century pertaining to the sale of property in Long Preston were transferred to the museum. John Thurwell is currently transcribing them.

Michael Singleton donated a list of landowners in Settle, Giggleswick and Bentham, dating from 1795.

Towards the end of the year, the Horton Local History Group contacted us to arrange the transfer of their physical archive to the museum, as the group had decided to wind up. The group was founded in the mid-1980s as a project run by the Workers' Education Association. Work to add details of this important collection to the catalogue will be undertaken by two new full time staff joining the collections team in 2024, as a three year Dynamic Collections project funded by the National Lottery Heritage Fund gets under way. In the meantime, electronic versions remain available via the Yorkshire Dales Community Archives website administered by Friends of the Dales.

We are grateful to everyone who has been in touch to discuss making a gift to the collection at The Folly. It is gratifying that our collections can continue to grow and that we receive so much support from our local community and from others further afield.

Richard Clapham (1878 – 1954), writer and artist

Michael Pearson

Richard Clapham was born at Austwick Hall, the eldest son of Thomas Richard and Sarah Frances Clapham and not to be confused with his grandfather, of the same name [see the Journal 2020]. From an early age he was a keen huntsman and at the age of nine years accompanied the Pen y Ghent beagles based at Horton. He also appears to have spent much of his time fishing and shooting.

After leaving Giggleswick School Richard Clapham became an articulated pupil, in 1896, with the Leeds architects Chorley and Conon [1]. However, in 1899 he decided that this was not for him and left to become a journalist. His parents disapproved of this and his father disinherited his son. Richard did not

initially find employment in journalism and emigrated first to New Zealand. There he earned a living as a farm worker before moving onto Australia and Canada. On the death of his father in 1910 Richard returned to England and settled with his wife, Constance, at Troutbeck near Windermere [2].

In the 1911 census Richard's occupation was described as 'journalist'. I cannot find any evidence that he worked for a local newspaper. However he does appear to have written articles for periodicals such as *Picture Post* and *Field Sports* and at some point he was editor of *The Gamekeeper and Countryside*. In 1920 his first book was published by Longmans, Green, (*Foxhunting on the Lakeland Fells*) and included numerous of his own photographs. Many of his subsequent books were illustrated with his drawings or photographs. In *Rough shooting for the Man of Moderate Means* (published by Heath Cranton in 1922) there are even two photographs of Richard sitting on the steps in front of Austwick Hall. Over the next twenty five years he wrote a total of 14 books. Although I have managed to acquire most of them two have so far alluded me. It is possible that there are others to be discovered. Although most of the books can best be described as manuals, or teach yourself fishing/shooting etc, there are two that are more fictional. For example in *Lakeland Grey* he recounts the life of a hill-fox based on his memories of over 30 years. Published in 1947, at nearly 70 years old, Richard Clapham looks back wistfully on his earlier life when he had the stamina to follow the hounds on foot in the Lake District.

Following the death of Constance Richard re-married and in 1947 they moved to Stockdale House which had belonged to his grandfather [3]. In July 1954 Richard died and was buried at Austwick. When in turn his wife, Florence, died the contents of the house including a large collection of taxidermy



Illustration by Richard Clapham

were sold at auction in Kirkby Lonsdale. What was not cleared by the auctioneers was simply dumped outside the house. Fortunately neighbours rescued some of these items and recently passed them onto the Clapham family, descendants of Richard's brother Noel. However, there was a large collection of papers which was given to me so that I could deposit them in an appropriate archive. Hopefully the Folly will accept them for their collection.

The collection consists of several hundred pages, both typed and handwritten. Although some were stapled together others were loose and in no order. It has been quite a task sorting them out and there are still a hand full of pages which do not seem to fit anywhere. The collection probably dates from Richard Clapham's time at Feizor as there is a complete typescript of his book *Fishing for Sea Trout in Tidal Water* which was published in 1950. In all there are four complete and one incomplete books which were unpublished. The titles are *At the Keeper's or 300 questions and answers for rough shoot novices, with a few don't*, *At the Kennels*, and *Lessons from the Wild*. The remain complete book has no title but is all about red deer. The incomplete book is about fishing. Then there are 18 articles ranging from *The black-headed gull* to *Sport with a .44 Winchester*. Although there were two rejection slips it is not clear how many of these articles were published.

The above is a brief summary of the life of Richard Clapham and much remains to be discovered about his time in New Zealand and Canada as well as his service in World War One. This collection of largely unpublished material is there for anyone interested in discovering more about Richard Clapham. He may not have inherited Austwick Hall but he did spend his life doing what interested him most.

Acknowledgements

Tracey Fell-Williams for rescuing the collection and caring for so long.

References

- [1] Charles Roberts Chorley and John Wreghitt Connon became partners in 1885 and were responsible for designing houses on the Newton Park Estate as well as Hotel Metropole in Leeds, the Leeds & County Liberal Club and Leeds Girls High School.
- [2] They married in April 1910 in Kendal.
- [3] Constance died in 1938 and Florence and Richard married the following year.

Recent detectorist finds from North Craven

Chris Eccleston

I have always been fascinated by history, ever since my uncle gave me his old metal detector when I was around 12 years old. I would wander along the local footpaths, finding the odd coin here and there. Fast forward 40 years and I'm now finding artefacts and coins, of local, and even regional importance.

But before I set foot in a field, I will look at old maps and more recently Google Earth and LIDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) for clues to possible search areas that could lead to historical finds. It is basically an online 3D mapped imaging tool of the earth's surface which provides clues about what once existed below the ground. I also have to take extra care in making sure I avoid Scheduled Ancient Monuments. It is against the law to use a metal detector on such sites without a licence from Historic England. Metal detecting is also not allowed on Sites of Special Scientific Interest or on Ministry of Defence property.

Once promising search areas have been identified I then ask the landowners for permission to search their land. Explaining that I am a member of the National Council for Metal Detecting with public liability insurance up to £10 million and that I follow the NCMD code of conduct. As a responsible detectorist all important finds are reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme. The Scheme is managed by the British Museum with a network of 40 locally based Finds Liaison Officers. So archaeological finds discovered by the public, and not just metal objects, can be reported. So if you find a prehistoric worked flint it is also worth having it recorded. All records are available to view on their online database which provides an important resource for studying our history.

Metal detecting technology has moved on quite a bit since I started all those years ago. But even so I still find a large amount of junk such as discarded ring pulls. More recently green waste has become more problematic. Many detectorists will be aware of the issues caused by contaminated green waste. Plant material put into the brown recycling bins is often contaminated with metals and plastic which is then spread on farmland. This is not good for our environment and the fields where our livestock graze. It also causes problems for detectorists as well as archaeologists conducting geophysical surveys.

Emma Harrison and I are the founder members of the Settle History Hunters Metal Detecting Club, and have made some wonderful finds. Last year I was very fortunate to find a fragment of a Penannular Brooch, thought by the museum to be of Pictish origin. Made of solid silver and silver gilt, with a beautiful woven interlace design. It probably belonged to a high status individual and was possibly been broken up at some point by the Vikings. It is currently being recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS). (Fig 1).

The next find made by Emma is a Bronze Age dirk. Which could be almost 4000 years old. It is made of a copper alloy and dates from the middle Bronze Age (1700-1275 BCE). It is 154 mm in length and 58 mm wide and weighs 87g. It has been given the status as a find of note by the PAS. Found in a boggy area, when the rest of the field was bone dry it is possible that it was placed into water at some point as an offering. (Fig 2). Another item from the Bronze Age which I found, and again in lovely condition, is a Palstave or axehead. It is also made of copper alloy and dates from the middle to late Bronze Age (1250-950 BCE). The small loop on the axe would of been used to haft it to a wooden shaft (Fig 3).

Emma also made another remarkable find in the form of a terret ring or harness fitting, dating from 43 to 150 AD. This would at some point guided a horse reign. Its in amazing condition still retaining a lovely patina. After taking advice from the our finds liaison officer some of the items were treated with conservation grade acrylic lacquer (Paraloid™ B-72) which can be used for preserving the finish of artefacts and coins recovered from the ground.

Whilst all these finds are impressive other more common discoveries are just as important in what they tell us about our local history. Over the years a number of Roman coins have been found around Austwick. Recently we have found coins of the emperors Hadrian (117-138), Gallus (251-296), Gallienus (260-268), Carausius (286-293), Allectus (293-296), Constantine I (306-337), II (337-340) and Valens (364-378). (Figs 5 & 6). This suggests that Romano-British settlement in Austwick extended over more than a century. There are the two outliers (the coin of Hadrian and the harness ring) which are earlier in date. Another interesting coin is the 'barbarous radiate'. This is an imitation of an antoninianus and is so called because of its crude style and the distinctive 'radiant crown'. It is not a forgery, i that it was not produced to deceive, but rather probably minted to provide small change. It is now accepted that these coins were struck during the crisis of the third century, between 259 and 275. None of these later finds were associated with the two Romano-British settlements known in Austwick so was there a third settlement or was this an industrial site? There is plenty of speculation which only the archaeologists can resolve!



Figure 1. Brooch



Figure 2. Dirk, courtesy of West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service



Figure 3. Palstave, courtesy of West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service



Figure 4. Harness fitting



Figure 5. Allectus



Figure 6 Constantine I

The Land of the Prince Bishops

David Johnson's 20th NCHT Summer Outing

Photos: Robin Bundy

It must be something about the NCHT and roadworks because for the second year running members joining David Johnson for his 20th Summer Outing had to contend with a blocked road. This time an unexpected road closure at Newby Head meant a scenic route had to be taken down Dentdale on our way to Raby Castle in County Durham. As it was Appleby season there were travellers camped in various places en-route.

There was a nippy wind blowing when we all finally gathered in the car park at Raby Castle and a boys cricket match, taking place next to the castle, set a very English scene. Our first glimpse of the castle showed a large fortification and, as we were to hear from our guide, the castle was originally built by John Neville (3rd Baron Neville de Raby) in the second half of the 14th century. He was given permission to crenelate it by Bishop Hatfield as the land fell within the Palatinate of Durham (until the 19th century the bishops of Durham had nearly all the powers that the king had in the rest of England and they were called 'prince bishops'). The Nevilles were one of the most powerful families in the North and Cecily Neville, mother of Edward IV and Richard III, was born at Raby. The castle remained in the Neville family until the Rising of the North in 1569 when it had to be forfeited to the Crown and the Nevilles fled to Flanders. The Vane family bought it from the Crown in the 17th century but supported the Parliamentary side during the Civil War with Henry Vane the younger being executed by Charles II for the part he played. However, the Vanes still remain at Raby to this day with the castle going from fortification to home. It is now the family residence of Lord Barnard (the 12th Lord Barnard), whose wife was pointed out to us by the guide as we were being shown the Clifford's Tower with its 3m thick walls.

The entry into the castle is via a massive hall which was significantly altered in the 1780s by the architect John Carr of York. The alterations meant that carriages could drive straight through the hall and passengers could be sheltered when disembarking. An impressive collection of muskets and firearms are on display in the hall. One set of muskets was acquired for the defence of Hartlepool Naval Base during the Napoleonic Wars. A white marble statue known as the Greek Slave stands proudly at the top of the stairs. By American sculptor Hiram Powers, it dates to 1844 and was exhibited at the Great Exhibition. There are later versions in the USA, and it was considered to be a symbol of the Anti-Slavery Movement.

We walked along a corridor with various paintings of dogs and hunts coming to a small drawing room where there is an important cabinet by Thomas Weeks of London, the lower cabinet containing a 19-note barrel organ. It dates to 1801 and the silver figments are engraved with the Vane family crest. The room also houses two huge ivory pagodas which had been acquired in the 1800s after arriving in the country on a tea clipper. Moving onto the Anti-Library we saw a



number of important paintings including one by David Teniers. When William Burns, the Scottish architect, was commissioned to do alterations in 1840 he was tasked with creating a 'room to impress', and he certainly achieved it with his design for the Octagon Room which we entered next. Inspired by a French salon, silks, gold leaf, mirrors and chandeliers prevail. Recent restoration took 5 years with the silks being cleaned using cotton buds! The walls of the Dining Room are hung with important paintings including ones by Van Dyck, Lely and Reynolds.

Moving upstairs we visited the Housekeeper's room, where everything was second hand, and onto the Blue Bedroom which was used by Willem III of the Netherlands when staying at Raby in 1849. It was during this visit that he heard his father had died and he had become King. The Baron's Hall, also on the upstairs floor, is so vast that it allegedly held all 700 men who met to plot the Rising of the North in 1569. It was altered by both Carr and Burns but the ceiling bosses still show the Tudor Rose and the Neville family arms. The Chapel, next door, had had to be raised 8 feet when the carriageway had been put into the Hall underneath and during Elizabeth I's reign it had been closed eventually being reconsecrated as an Anglican chapel in the mid 1800s. Returning downstairs the visit culminated in the medieval kitchen, originally separate from the rest of the castle in case of fire, with a large collection of copper measures and Victorian cooking mechanisms.

After a swift lunch to catch up time we set off for Auckland Castle. The work of the regeneration charity The Auckland Project is very visible on arrival at the castle and surroundings. Founded by philanthropist Jonathan Ruffer, The Auckland Project is regenerating Bishop Auckland and creating a heritage tourist destination. Walking to Auckland Castle we passed an almost completed Faith Museum which will be the first museum in the country dedicated to telling the story of how faith has shaped the history of Britain over thousands of years. The building is very interesting architecturally and is inspired by the shape of a medieval tithe barn. On the opposite side of the path we were able to see the work going on restoring the extensive walled garden, which dates back to the 17th century, where vegetables are now being grown for use in the restaurant and cafes.

Auckland Castle, which was the palace of the Bishops of Durham for hundreds of years, has undergone extensive restoration since it was acquired by the Auckland Project in 2012. In use by the bishops from the 12th century, particularly as it had an excellent hunting park, it became their sole residence in 1832 and although it is no longer a residence it still houses the offices of the present bishop. We heard from our guide how Bishop Bek in the 13th century particularly liked Auckland and he extended the original Great Hall, which had been begun by Bishop du Puiset in 1190. In the 17th century, following the Restoration, Bishop John Cosin undertook major building works and converted the Great Hall into a Chapel, which is one of the largest private chapels in Europe and has a wonderful ceiling and fossilised marble columns. The stained-glass windows tell the stories of the northern saint such as St Hild. There is an important collection of plate which has now been returned to Auckland having spent many years in Durham. As we moved through the castle we came to a very high ceilinged neo-gothic style ante-room which was designed by James Wyatt who had been employed to unify the hotch potch of the palace by Bishop Barrington, a wealthy man, in 1793. The neo-gothic style prevails in the Throne Room, finished in 1806 (but originally part of Bishop Bek's palace), which had an early type of spermaceti lighting. The carpets and curtains have been replaced but are faithful copies of the originals as is the black Japanese furniture. We then moved to the Dining Hall which houses a stunning set of paintings by the Spanish artist Zurbarán depicting Jacob and his sons which were painted between 1641

to 1658 and acquired by Bishop Trevor in 1757. Bishop Trevor sympathised with the Jews and wanted them to have the same rights. He was a great supporter of the Jewish Naturalisation Act 1753 and displayed the paintings as a



public statement of his views. Interestingly, the dining table, set out in a Georgian style, has quotes written on the tablecloth from diaries and letters of the time so that we can know how Trevor felt. The Church Commissioners had voted to sell the paintings in 2001 but revoked the decision after Jonathan Ruffer gave a donation of £15 million which was the key to the founding of the Auckland Project.

Our visit culminated with a visit to the tearoom where we were able to thank David for, yet again, arranging such a fascinating and interesting outing for us all.

Pamela Jordan

CONTRIBUTORS

Chris Eccleston

Is the village postman for Austwick and has been fascinated by history since first seeing a metal detector being used at Blackpool beach forty years ago. At the age of 12 he was given his first detector by his uncle and has been searching ever since.

Richard Hoyle

Is Visiting Professor of Economic History at the University of Reading. He has written extensively about the history of Craven and has given several talks at our meetings.

David Johnson

Originally studied history & historical geography but then became immersed in landscape archaeology/history with a particular interest in upland rural landscapes & land use in the post-Roman era. His doctorate was a mixture of landscape & agricultural history as well as historical geography. He has widely published in book form & journal articles.

Pam Jordan

Born into a farming family in Giggleswick and married to a, now retired, solicitor. Some branches of her family can be traced back at least 14 generations in North Craven so the place is very much in her genes!

Heather Lane

Is the Honorary Curator of the Museum of North Craven Life.

Phillip Murphy

A geologist with a fascination for underground spaces, both natural and man-made. His first caving trip, to Kingsdale Master Cave, was with the Scouts and they have a lot to answer for. He undertakes research on paleoclimate records, as preserved in the caves of the Yorkshire Dales, and is currently Associate Professor of Geology and Environmental Education at the University of Leeds.

Michael Pearson

Is a keen local historian and naturalist, writing for the Journal, Garden History and The Naturalist as well as other publications.

Michael Slater

After retirement as a chemical engineer Michael became interested in local history when moving to Langcliffe. It was apparent that relevant historical records were widely dispersed and not easily accessible for study. He engaged with others in finding and transcribing early wills, deeds and manorial documents and making them accessible online in digital format. Throwing light on local affairs of hundreds of years ago involves all manner of challenges but continues to yield interesting stories.

Mary Slater

Despite dropping history before O level, a degree in Geography introduced Mary to the interesting study of landscape and settlement history. After a short dalliance with town planning as a career, she spent a number of years working in the library of a Yorkshire Higher and Further Education college. The move to two successive properties in Langcliffe initiated research into their history and then the broader local picture, and she enjoys exploring whatever interesting historical alleys present themselves.

Nancy Stedman

Originally training as a landscape architect, Nancy moved to Yorkshire as landscape conservation officer for the YDNP. She went back to college to study fine art and subsequently has managed various arts development projects alongside freelance landscape consultancy, also undertaking research projects and tutoring. From 1998 to 2008 she was a Secretary of State appointed Member of the YDNP Authority and spent nine years working as Landscape Specialist for Natural England.

Maureen Street

Maureen grew up on a farm in Canada and ten years ago learned of her yeoman ancestry in Dentdale, Bentham, Keasden, the Forest of Bowland and parishes north and west. She has degrees in History and History of Art from the University of Western Ontario, the Open University and Cambridge University. Studying Regional and Local History at Lancaster she became fascinated by the story of the 18th-century 'Great Awakening', or Evangelical Revival, in the area, in particular the local role of the Reverend Benjamin Ingham and the 'mongrel-Methodist' Inghamites, beyond just their part in her genealogy. She now lives in Skipton.

Catherine Vaughan Williams

A retired medic living in Austwick.

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Contents

	Author	Page no.
Chairman's Report	Pamela Jordan	1
Editorial	Michael Pearson	1
The Ancient Parish of Giggleswick: a case study in social and demographic history with special reference to Rathmell	David Johnson	2
The turbulent history of the Catteralls of Rathmell, North Craven – an everyday story of country folk.	Michael & Mary Slater	6
Hidden in plain sight: an unnoticed late seventeenth or early eighteenth century house in Settle	Richard Hoyle	12
Book Review: David Johnson's 'Millstones of the Pennines & North West England'	Phillip Murphy	21
Caving club 'huts in the north of England – understanding their history, purpose and significance	Phillip Murphy	22
Book Review: Terry Ashby's 'More Than a Line on a Map'	Mary Slater	26
Roome was not built in a day...	Catherine Vaughan-Williams	27
Mr Edward Gorrill of Hazel Hall (1721-1804)	Maureen Street	31
Dr J O Myers and his photographic collection	Nancy Stedman	36
A glimpse of life in Settle and Giggleswick in 1315: the Inquisition Post Mortem of Henry de Percy	Michael Slater	38
Acquisitions at the Museum of North Craven Life in 2023	Heather Lane	41
Richard Clapham (1878-1954), writer and artist	Michael Pearson	42
Recent detectorist finds from North Craven	Chris Eccleston	43
Land of the Prince Bishops: David Johnson's 20th NCHT Summer Outing, 2023	Pamela Jordan	44
Contributors		46

North Craven Heritage Trust Aims and Objectives

The North Craven Heritage Trust was set up in 1968 to encourage interest in, and to help safeguard, the distinctive beauty, history and character of the North Craven area. It encourages high standards of architecture and town planning, promotes the preservation and sympathetic development of the area's special historic features and helps to protect its natural environment. It arranges lectures, walks and local events and publishes booklets about the North Craven area.

This annual Journal aims to keep members informed of the Trust's activities. Further information about the Trust and details of membership are available from any committee member. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without the prior permission of the publishers.

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