

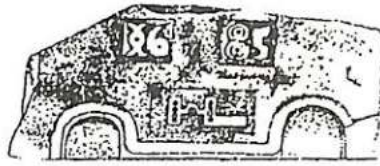
ISSN 1357-3897

NORTH CRAVEN HERITAGE TRUST JOURNAL



1997

Price £2.00



PROGRAMME 1997

- Saturday January 11th 2.30pm
New Year Recital by the choir of Leeds Parish Church, at Zion Congregational Church, Settle
- Wednesday March 19th 7.30pm
"The Leeds and Liverpool Canal"
Mike Clarke, Accrington; at Long Preston Village Hall
- Sunday April 27th 7.30pm
Concert by Craven Camerata at St James', Clapham Parish Church
- Wednesday May 14th 7.30pm
"North Craven from the Air", R. White, Yorkshire Dales National Park; at Ingleborough Community Centre, Ingleton
- Saturday June 7th 12.00 noon: bring packed lunch
Peter Fethney "The Raistrick Trail" a 3.5hr Archaeological and Historical ramble. Start from YDNP car park, Hebden Rd, Grassington
- Wednesday July 16th 9.00am
W.R. Mitchell's Annual Field Day, "Nidderdale". Assemble at Ashfield Car Park, Settle
- Wednesday September 17th 7.30 pm
"Exploring the Dales", David Joy, CPRE; at The Catholic Church Hall, Tillman Close, Kirkgate, Settle
- Wednesday October 29th 7.30 pm
AGM at Langcliffe Hall (by kind permission of Mr and Mrs Robert Bell), followed by "Lancaster and the African Slave Trade" by Melinda Elder
- Friday December 6th 8.00 pm
Christmas Party at Harden, Austwick

1998

- Saturday January 10th 2.30 pm
New Year Recital by the Choir of Leeds Parish Church at Giggleswick School Chapel (subject to completion of the refurbishment programme)

All talks are free for members: visitors are welcome. There is a small charge for the concerts and Christmas party.

SUNDAY WALKS 1997

Stout footwear and waterproof clothing is advisable

- February 2nd
M Ellis Eldroth Village Hall
0113 2737459 Map Ref SD 763 653
- March 2nd
H. Foxcroft Greenfoot Car Park, Settle
01729 825649 Map Ref SD 821 633
- April 6th
A & H Lupton Cow Bridge, Long Preston
01729 823987 Map Ref SD 828 570
- May 11th
B. Capstick Kingsdale Road
015242 241240 Map Ref SD 691 757
- June 1st
D. Johnson Dry Rigg Quarry, Helwith
01729 822915 Bridge
Map Ref SD 803 691
- June 6th
J. Chapman Lee Gate Farm, Smearbottoms
01729 823664 Lane, Malham
Map Ref SD 893 658
- September 7th
R. Gudgeon Eldroth Church
01729 822610 Map Ref SD 755 655
- October 5th
B. Middleton Greenfoot Car Park, Settle
01729 823249 Map Ref SD 821 633
- November 2nd
L. Moody The Cross, Clapham
015242 61128 Map Ref SD 745 692
- December 7th
J. Nelson Watershed Mill, Langcliffe
01729 823026 Map Ref SD 819 643

In case of any queries, please ring
01729 823664

All walks start at 1.45pm

The North Craven Heritage Trust is a registered charity, No. 504029.

Cover: Settle from an original screen print by Helen Lupton.

Lamberts Printers, Station Road, Settle, North Yorkshire.

NORTH CRAVEN HERITAGE TRUST

c/o Settle Town Hall, Cheapside, Settle BD24 9EJ

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.

Membership subscriptions

Ordinary	£6
Family	£9
Pensioners/Students	£2
Corporate	£10

Membership expires on December 31st each year.

Editor: Maureen Ellis.

The editor wishes to thank Cathie Hartley and Arthur Lupton without whom it would have been impossible to publish this journal.

Chairman's Review

Looking back over last year's programme, I believe that we have managed to provide items to interest all tastes, and this year I am sure we have been able to maintain the high standard with another varied list of events.

We were extremely grateful to Mr and Mrs Chris Weston for allowing us to use their home at Cappleside for our AGM, which was well attended, and those present heard not only an interesting talk on Cappleside itself by Chris Weston, but details of the successful lottery application for "The Folly" in Settle, given by John Miller. In December we again had a most successful party at Harden, Austwick which was well supported and for many signals the start of Christmas festivities.

On the educational front we had three excellent talks on "Historic Population Studies", "Historic Landscapes in the Newby Area" and "The Treasures of Craven Churches". These lectures should have attracted larger audiences, and I hope that the three lectures that have been arranged for 1997 will appeal to our members. The lectures will take place this year at Long Preston, Ingleton and Settle so giving members from all parts of the district a chance to attend without a lengthy journey. The three talks chosen are "The Leeds and Liverpool Canal", "North Craven from the Air" and "Exploring the Dales". The three speakers are well known and are sure to provide an interesting evening.

Last year our decision to arrange four local evening walks around different parts of the area was an outstanding success. Many people enjoyed the opportunity to find out more about Giggleswick, High Bentham, Long Preston and Langcliffe. This year we are visiting another four areas, Settle, Austwick, Kirkby Malham and Ingleton, and these informal walks are an ideal way to find out more about the locality.

Our thanks go to Bill Mitchell, who once again provided a large outing with a most pleasant day out in Swaledale. As well as providing many interesting places to visit, he also managed to pick the hottest day of the year, and even with the attentions of the RAF it was a marvellous day out. We look forward this year to another interesting trip in July to Nidderdale. Throughout the year the numbers attending the monthly walks have been growing, an indication that members enjoy the opportunity to see different parts of the Craven area, on a friendly and informal basis. The walks are usually about five miles or so and last some two to three hours depending on the weather and time of year.

At the beginning of June, we have arranged a special Archaeological and Historical ramble in the Grassington area, it is certain to be interesting, and if there is a large demand for this type of activity, then we shall ensure that similar events are included in our programme for future years. It seems a long way off,

but we are fortunate that this year our AGM is again being held in a local historical house, and we are most grateful to Mr & Mrs Robert Bell who are allowing us to have our meeting at Langcliffe Hall in October, when apart from the usual business, we have a talk on "Lancaster and the African Slave Trade" which should ensure a good attendance.

Our membership is increasing, though I would naturally like to see it higher still, and I feel certain that the North Craven Heritage Trust is able to provide an interesting and varied programme. Whilst we concentrate our efforts on the social and educational side, we are aware that some local activities require from time to time financial assistance; this part of the Trust's brief is always under consideration and a couple of applications are under review at the present time.

The present state of affairs could not have been reached without the support of your committee, and I am most grateful for all their help and experience

over the past twelve months. Sadly 1996 has seen the loss of many good friends of the Trust. Both of our Vice Presidents Mr J Brassington and Dr E Buckle died during the year, and we also lost two of our committee members, Michael Sykes and Joe Shevelan. It is due to their efforts that we have managed to reach our present position, and we continue to remember and be grateful for their past help and assistance. After many years on the Committee Phyllis Houlton and Enid Parker decided to "retire", and I thank them on your behalf for many years of devoted service. I welcome to the committee this year Joy Morgan, Jill Sykes and John Chapman who I know will bring their knowledge and experience to the activities of the Trust. I again look forward to another successful year and hope to see as many of you as possible at our various events.

R G K Gudgeon
Chairman

A Labour Problem in the Age of Water Powered Factories

James Heaton

In the last quarter of the 18th Century a number of inventions were to turn the manufacture of textiles in England from domestic cottage based industry into the world's first factory based one. The effect of these inventions was to transform the lives of the thousands of people in the north of England within just a few decades.

The first phase of the growth of the factory system, which took place before the end of the Napoleonic Wars, largely preceded the age of steam. It was not until the second quarter of the 19th Century that steam powered factories of far greater size overtook the smaller water powered ones which had grown up throughout the valleys of northern England. From

soon after the Battle of Waterloo, both rural domestic textile industry and smaller, less efficient, water-powered mills embarked on a long and steady period of decline. This was more than compensated for by the rapid transformation of small market towns to great industrial textile ones. It is these towns, with their great steam powered palaces of industry and attendant thousands of red brick terraced houses providing the disciplined labour force to work them, that are most recognised as the face of the industrial revolution that transformed this country.

In the years before the age of steam the valleys of the north of England had been no less affected by the arrival of water powered textile mills, firstly for



Airton Mill. Photo James Heaton.

cotton. In geographic terms while the cotton industry developed in central Lancashire and Derbyshire it soon spread throughout the county, into the West Riding of Yorkshire, Westmorland and Cumberland. Thus it was a corn mill in Airton was extended, within a very few years of the building of Arkwright's first mill at Cromford on the river Derwent in Derbyshire in 1771. Airton Mill, which goes back to the 15th Century or earlier, was added to provide for the spinning and weaving of cotton by Mr Alcock and a number of local businessmen in 1787. Langcliffe Mill, also dating from the end of the 18th century, and run by John, George and William Clayton, was to receive a letter from John Hartley of Catteral Hall in early January 1803 asking for their first annual return to the Justices of the Peace giving a record of the number of Parish Apprentices employed. The return was required under the terms of the Health and Morals of Apprentices Act of 1802.

In the Manchester Weekly Times of 21st November 1792 appeared the following item:

“Run away from Hodgson, Capstick and Co. at Caton Cotton Mill, Nr Lancaster. 10 Parish apprentices taken out of the workhouse at Liverpool, viz. William Moore aged 14 years, a stout made lad about 5 feet 3 ins high, round broad face, fair complexion, light hair, had on when he went off, a drab round-about top jacket, self-grey waistcoat, a pair of trousers and shoes tied . . .

Thomas Tyrer aged 13 years, rather round face, short brown hair, had when he went off, a drab coloured coat, self-grey trousers . . . John Tyrer aged 15 years, about 5 feet 4 ins high, dark brown hair, goes rather lame and wide with his toes . . . John Young aged 14 years, about 5 feet 3 ins high, dark brown hair. Had on, when he went off, a drab coloured coat, self-grey waistcoat and white flannel breeches.

Ran away four days ago . . .

The following ran away at different dates some time ago.

Thomas Williams, 17 years of age and tall for his age.

William Bevan, 15 years of age, a stiff, stout lad rather marked with small pox.

Thomas Kelly, 16 years of age, a dull countenance, rather knock-kneed.

James M'Lauchlin, 14 years of age.

Thomas Edwards, 13 years of age.

Peter M'Leod, 14 years of age.

Whoever will give information where any of them are or will bring any of them to John and Thomas Hodgson, Merchants in Liverpool or to Hodgson, Capstick and Co. aforesaid will be paid all reasonable demands and whoever harbours or employs any of them will be prosecuted as the law directs.”

Behind this advertisement lay a system of employment of parish poor from considerable

distances away and in some cases in their cruel abuse in rurally located textile mills where no one was concerned with their welfare.

The problem lay in the fact that the factory system developed in sparsely populated and isolated regions. The isolation of these mills, which often employed from 150 to 600 people, resulted in employers looking far afield for docile labour to run their machinery. Women and children were ideal as manual dexterity was of more importance than physical strength. They also had the advantage of being easily reduced to passive compliance with their employers and they were cheap to employ. The parish apprentices had the additional advantage of being bound to their masters for long periods, typically for a minimum of 7 years and often until the age of 21.

This shortage of labour was to be met enthusiastically by parishes throughout the country who wished to rid themselves of their poor at a time when they were becoming an increasing burden. In 1695 it has been estimated that the population of England and Wales was 5,500,000. The census of 1803 (when corrected for errors) indicated that the population had risen to 9,200,000. The population, which had risen slowly until about 1750 rose rapidly in the last half of the century. This rise coincided with a period of more than 25 years of war with France. By the end of the war close to a quarter of the Gross National Product was used for military and naval purposes. As the supply of national wealth available for private citizens reduced, prices rose sharply and wage earners and the poor suffered increasing hardship. During these years of war pauperism increased alarmingly with a resulting pressure on the parish Poor Rate. In 1803 one in nine of the population (over a million people) received relief. The old poor law relied on the parish as a unit of government and on unpaid non-professional administrators. As the administrative units were small so was the availability of cash for each parish. One result was a strong local feeling that the parish was



Langcliffe Mill. Photo James Heaton.

only responsible for its own poor and also if a means could be found to be rid of them it should be taken.

Mill owners and parish officials struck bargains without a thought for the welfare of the children who were often treated like commodities. Thus lots of 20 to 100 children were supplied from poor houses from as far apart as London and Liverpool. They were sent like cattle to isolated rural mills where they lived as virtual prisoners for years. Some parishes, who drove particularly hard bargains, insisted that the manufacturer had to take a crippled or mentally retarded child for every 20 or so able bodied parish apprentices.

The abuse of these children largely went unnoticed and unchallenged. Often the only limiting factor on the hours these children worked was their complete exhaustion. It was reported in 1816 that the average hours worked were 16 per day. In a system where the overseer was paid on the basis of what was produced every inducement was used to extract more work from the children. In most cases production never ceased and beds never got cold. Exhaustion resulted in many accidents, with limbs crushed and lost. Discipline was often brutal.

In 1822 an apprentice named Robert Blincoe was discovered by J Brown who was looking into the moral and social effects of the factory system. Blincoe joined his first mill in 1799 along with 80 other boys and girls. Here they were regularly whipped for the smallest fault and in order to keep them awake. If the children tried to escape they had their feet put in irons. Many tried to commit suicide. Blincoe attracted the unwelcome attention of Robert Woodward, the overseer, who for a punishment regularly suspended him over moving machines at a height that he had to keep his knees bent to avoid having them crushed. While his case was particularly savage it was by no means unusual. Food was often very poor—at one mill the children had to struggle with the pigs in the yard for extra food. The interior of these early mills was often dark and cramped and the air filled with cotton dust. These conditions led to lung disease and deformed bodies. Inevitably

epidemics resulted and many died. In one mill so many children died the owner had to spread the burials around a number of parishes to avoid attracting attention.

This abuse of the apprentice system resulted in thousands of children growing into adulthood with deformed bodies and without even the trace of education. Their ignorance resulted in many being equipped for nothing else but a life of drudgery as adults in mills where they remained in conditions little better than slavery. One employer, William Sidgwick was asked in 1816 by a commission sent to help sick apprentices. He answered, "When we engage a child, it is with the approbation of the parents, and it is engagement to give a certain quantity of money for a certain quantity of work. If the labour is not performed, the child is supported by the parents". He was then asked if any support was given to a sick child. He stated that this was an act of bounty only.

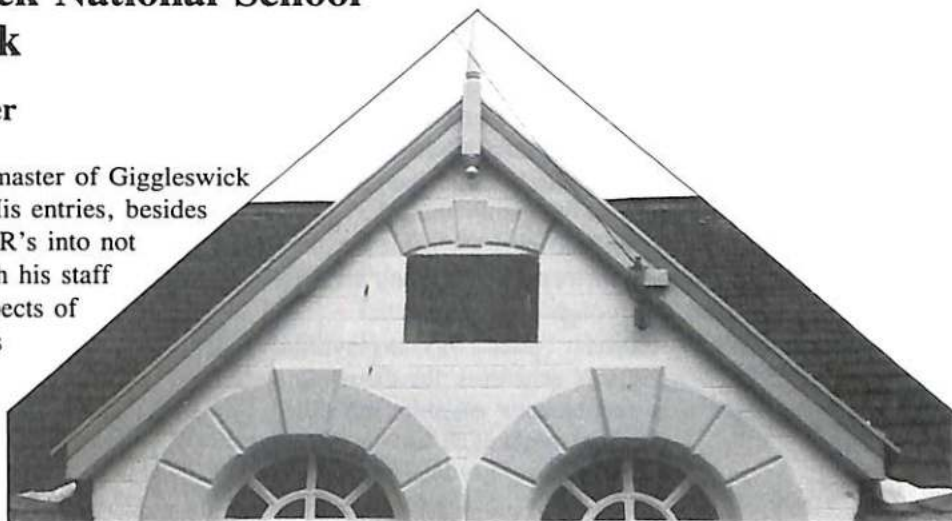
The Health and Morals of Apprentices Act of 1802 was a first hesitant step to improve the conditions of approximately 20,000 children employed in rural mills, many dozens of which were in the Craven area. The origin of the Act was in large measure a result of a well founded fear for public health and of epidemics. The importance of the Act was more in the fact that it was the first time Parliament had legislated for the conditions in mills than the limited impact it had on the working condition of children employed in them. Over the next 50 years further Acts of Parliament would address all types of workers and conditions in factories, gradually improving them and also shortening hours of work.

James Heaton wrote his MA thesis while at Rhodes University, South Africa, on The Evolution of the Working Conditions and Associated Legislation of Apprentices and Child Labour in British Factories and Trade of the Late Eighteenth Century to the Middle of the Nineteenth Century. He was also curator of the War Memorial, Canberra, Australia.

Gleanings from Giggleswick National School Log Book

Enid Parker

In August 1863, Mr John Smith, the Headmaster of Giggleswick National School, started a new log book. His entries, besides revealing his efforts to inculcate the Three R's into not always receptive children and struggles with his staff and visiting inspectors, also show other aspects of school life in a country village. Mr Smith's successor, Mr Stephen Parker, continued entering daily events: the following excerpts are from the first fifty years of their log book.



- | | | | |
|------------|--|------------|--|
| 4. 8.1863 | Gave half holiday for flower show. | 22. 5.1867 | Some simple gymnastics set up in the yard. |
| 14. 9.1863 | Fine day. Full School. | 18. 6.1868 | More corporal punishment inflicted today than in the whole ½ yr - cause, absence yesterday. |
| 22. 9.1863 | Very thin school - rainy day. | 3. 8.1868 | Thin school - several gone by trip to Morecambe. (This must have been a train excursion from the old Settle Station - now Giggleswick Station). |
| 23. 9.1863 | Mr Clapham asked why his boy sat by himself at church and used vile and unbecoming language. | 24. 3.1870 | Sent D Hayes home for this week and the next - for her mother coming brawling to school. |
| 1. 3.1864 | Thin school. Long Preston Fair. | 22. 6.1870 | 2 boys J Metcalfe and F Moody fought after school hours last night. Caned every boy this morning who was present at the fight. |
| 10. 3.1864 | Gave holiday. Infant Prince baptized. (This was HRH Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and elder brother of George V) | 24.11.1870 | 3 Hartleys absent this week, fever in their house. |
| 1. 6.1864 | 12 children from workhouse admitted. | 28.11.1870 | The Revd G Style sent a note complaining of the boys annoying the Grammar Scholars. |
| 19. 9.1864 | School noisy. Several punished. | 25. 1.1871 | Gave half holiday - had a gathered finger. |
| 30. 9.1864 | Thin school. Potato getting. | 27. 1.1871 | Gave half holiday - severe rheumatic affliction in the right hand. |
| 1.11.1864 | Holiday. Settle Fair. | 10. 4.1871 | The Vicar and Inspector of Giggleswick National School received a petition from many parents requesting that the girls no longer attend a sewing and knitting class any longer than required by G'ment - they had to pay 1 shilling more per quarter than the boys. The girls still had to attend these classes when the rest of the school were given ½ holidays. |
| 16.11.1864 | Mrs Geldard complained of the boys' behaviour in the street - said she would withdraw her subscription if they were not quieter. | 10. 4.1871 | Mrs Fell and Mrs Bradley, 2 farmers wives in the parish, met a committee of the Ladies at the sewing school April 11th (I forget whether they said it was by invitation or not) they were told that it was a private school and a charity school - not intended for children like theirs and told to keep their children away. |
| 26. 1.1865 | 50 boys, 27 girls - average for week. | | |
| 5. 4.1865 | Nothing particular to enter. | | |
| 20. 4.1865 | Several absent - assisting at home for a week or two. | | |
| 12. 5.1865 | J D Thistlethwaite left school to be a groom. | | |
| 26. 5.1865 | Thin school - many wanted at home - it being cleaning time, also a fair at Settle. | | |
| 27. 9.1865 | Scholars much improved in conduct on street. | | |
| 8.12.1865 | Work badly done. A whole class detained for dictation. | | |
| 12. 2.1866 | W Irving began full time at mill, aged 11½ yrs. | | |
| 12. 3.1866 | Holiday. Giggleswick Fair. | | |
| 13. 8.1866 | Thin school. Skipton Agricultural Show. | | |
| 23.11.1866 | H Jessop admitted. 10 yrs old, does not know her letters. | | |
| 18. 1.1867 | Several big lads very late. Been sliding. | | |
| 16. 5.1867 | Half the school ¼ hr. late, playing cricket. | | |

9. 6.1871 Workhouse children have to stay away again - there being smallpox in the house.
15. 3.1872 G A Quick left this school - got a situation as a clerk at Skipton Station.
- 5.11.1872 Sent Sutherland home on the 3rd for having matches and gunpowder and to remain until after the 5th.
22. 6.1877 M E Bulcock left - gone for service.
- 11.11.1877 Thos Morphet going half time to Kings Mill - age 8 yrs 1 month
- 14.12.1877 R Davis . . .run away at playtime.
- 21.12.1877 R Davis sent back for throwing stone at school door when he left the previous night. On leaving school made a face before the whole school.
10. 9.1878 Half holiday on Tuesday. A circus at Settle and left at 10.30 am on Wednesday.
- 15.11.1878 Thin attendance - rough, winterly weather.
7. 3.1879 J Etherington punished for hiding school key.
9. 5.1879 Grundy punished for having a catapult in school.
13. 6.1879 T Morphet punished for fighting in class and for kicking his teacher for sending him out.
- 28.11.1879 All first class boys punished for snowballing the Grammar Scholars.
13. 2.1880 Thin attendance. Measles in the village.
5. 3.1880 Measles still prevalent.
26. 3.1880 Still worse average owing to measles.
4. 2.1881 Thin school. Small pox very bad at the Workhouse. 10 children from the Workhouse absent.
13. 6.1881 Annie Brunskill left - hired out at 11 years of age - has not passed Standard 1.
20. 8.1884 Parker Josh 6 years 3 months admitted - a farmer's son - home nearly 3 miles from school - not been to any school
- 2.12.1887 Average attendance still decreasing only 61 this week. School closed on morning of the 6th by the medical officer of health on account of measles. Only 46 present.
- 5.10.1888 Thin attendance - much sickness among the children. Walter Stirk aged 7 died of laryngitis.
- 12.10.1888 Thin school. Average fallen from 100 to 78 in two weeks, owing to panic among parents from there being four fatal cases of diphtheria among children in the village.
- 26.10.1888 Average only 69. Another pupil Joseph Parker died on the 23rd from diphtheria and Annie Young is in hospital.
- 16.11.1888 Two Heseltons left on account of so much sickness in the village. Gone to Settle School.
10. 1.1889 . . .two more pupils Henry Bulcock and Ethel Bulcock died during the holidays from diphtheria.
12. 4.1889 This is the 3rd death in the last 22 weeks of the school year, and the 5th in the last 32 weeks.
3. 1.1890 George Jenkinson 10½ yrs punished for putting ice down a boy's back in school and for spitting on Maud Brown's exercise book when she was writing dictation.
25. 4.1890 Jonathon Swallow punished for disobedience, afterwards he kicked the form and danced about.
4. 9.1891 First week with the change of fees of a uniform charge of one penny per week or 1 shilling per quarter. Average attendance 109 - highest for many years.
- 2.10.1891 Gave children a holiday to go a-nutting they asked last week for a holiday.
- 6.11.1891 School closed for 3 weeks measles having become epidemic in the village.
- 4.12.1891 School further closed for remainder of the year.
- The handwriting in the logbook changes, for Mr Smith retired in July 1892 and Mr Stephen Parker became Head Master on August 8th, 1892.
25. 8.1892 Holiday. Lammas Fair.
27. 4.1896 Admitted 2 scholars today - aged 8 years respectively. One never attended school before and the other unable to read. Have placed them in the Infants Class for the present.
15. 6.1896 School closed from June 15 to June 22 on account of a bazaar held in it, to clear the debt incurred by the recent improvements.
24. 6.1896 Closed school on June 22nd for Jubilee on June 23rd only 18 scholars were present school therefore closed for the day.
- 18.10.1897 Attendance still unsatisfactory - the post of Attendance Officer appears to be a sinecure.
29. 1.1898 An Entertainment was given in the School by the children. The Performance realized £5.4s. after expenses had been paid and seemed to give general satisfaction. £5.4s. a very gratifying sum! (What would the equivalent be now? £1,000?).
4. 2.1898 Holiday an account of Choir Ball being held in School on Thursday evening.
7. 2.1898 School floor in very dirty condition owing to grease put on it by members of the Choir. Impossible to wash off.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>9. 2.1898 Have written to the Head Master of the Grammar School complaining of his Assistants employing illegally several scholars of this school as caddies on the Golf Links.</p> <p>5. 9.1898 Have sent Cyril Butler home until he brings his School Pence - father refuses to pay.</p> <p>20. 1.1899 The excessive rains have caused the water to rise in the boiler house and put out the boiler fire.</p> <p>27. 1.1899 Many children suffering from severe colds owing to school being insufficiently warm.</p> <p>8. 9.1899 Visit. The discipline of the infants is not what it should be. E D Fear, Sub-inspector.</p> <p>1. 3.1900 Half holiday. Relief of Ladysmith.</p> <p>24.10.1901 There are six cases of scarlet fever in this school in the hospital and many children are absent in consequence.</p> <p>26.10.1901 Sent 2 boys to take out water in boiler house as no fire could be lit.</p> <p>28.10.1901 Forty one children are staying off on account of the fever.</p> <p>2.11.1901 Again ladle out water.</p> <p>2. 6.1902 Holiday on account of declaration of peace.</p> <p>19. 8.1902 Did not give the usual holiday for fair at Settle.</p> <p>18.11.1902 Correspondent came in and asked children to stand up, although they had done so already.</p> <p>26. 4.1904 Many children away from school owing to annual fair at Settle.</p> | <p>25. 6.1904 The children collected 18s. 2½d in aid of Dr Barnado's Homes for destitute children.</p> <p>13.10.1904 My youngest boy has an attack of scarlet fever. Mrs Parker is nursing him and I have gone into lodgings.</p> <p>10.11.1904 Punished Florence Busby for taking ribbons off a younger child's head and for deliberately lying.</p> <p>30. 1.1905 Punished five boys for playing football in front of my house on Sunday.</p> <p>6. 3.1905 Enquiry made re Bertha Rushton's absence - torn up by her mother.</p> <p>6. 7.1905 Attendance unsatisfactory - probably due to haymaking.</p> <p>4.11.1905 Boiler and pipes repaired.</p> <p>13. 9.1906 Commenced afternoon school at 1 pm in order to allow children out earlier on account of a circus being in the village</p> <p>17. 5.1907 I took out Standards IV-VII on the hills to summarize last year's work on Physiography of the District.</p> <p>4.12.1913 Called attention of Caretaker to strong smell of tobacco in school before opening of morning session.</p> |
|--|---|

I should like to thank the present Head Teacher of Giggleswick Primary School, Mrs Anne Michelmores-Brown and the school governors for permission to use this random selection from the log book.

Enid Parker was a founder member of the NCHT, she has been a publican and then taught at Hellifield Primary School for 40 years. She has been a resident of Settle for 27 years.

Cappleside: Hill of the Horses

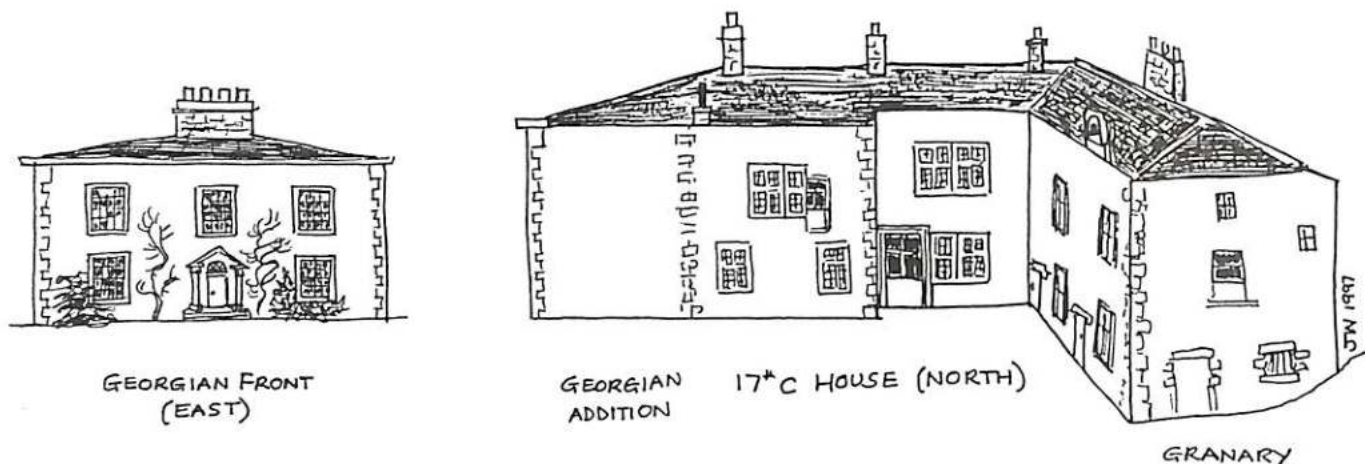
Chris Weston

In unearthing the history of a property there are two main avenues of approach: research into its inhabitants, and an examination of the building itself. The history of Cappleside presents obstacles along both these avenues. Very little historical evidence of its inhabitants survives other than dates of births, deaths and marriages. As for the building itself, it hides its secrets well; there is no visible date stone, and the house, in common with many of the older properties in the area, has been altered and added to several times.

It has long been an (unsubstantiated) rumour in our family that Cappleside was mentioned in the Domesday Book. Whether or not this is true, there is no doubt that the name is an old one. It derives from the Old Norse word *kapall* meaning horse; side refers to hillside. Therefore, perhaps, in the times of Norse-

men it was a hillside where horses were kept. Interestingly, the field which stretches up the hill behind the next farm (Far Cappleside) is to this day called Horse Pasture. This farm was originally a part of the "ancient estate of Cappleside", and did not gain the prefix "Far" until 1869 when a new farmhouse was built for it by Christopher John Geldard. One of the barns here is a listed property, with the date stone C.N.1679; formerly this was a row of farm workers' cottages. C.N. is one Charles Nowell, whose family probably built the present Cappleside House in the late 17th century.

There are however references to Cappleside prior to this time. (Indeed it would not be surprising if this spot had been inhabited for many centuries before, nestling as it does at the foot of an east-facing bank, and thus well sheltered from the prevailing west



Cappleside. Drawn by J. Weston.

winds, with a ready supply of spring water close by). The earliest record of the name we have found is in the Parish Register of Giggleswick which declares the baptism of John, son of William Carr de Caplesyde (one of several different spellings) in December 1565. Since this time the property seems to have remained in two families and have been sold just once, although the exact date of this sale is uncertain.

From the Carr family the property passed to the Nowells by dint of the marriage of Ann, daughter and co-heir of John Carr, who had Cappleside "for her purparty", to William Nowell in 1624. This William Nowell was clearly a gentleman of some standing being MP for Clitheroe and a governor of Giggleswick School. Evidence of the Nowells still exists in the date stones on two big barns; one C.N.1721 which stands next to the house, and H.A.N.1714 on the splendid barn across the road from Cappleside drive entrance.

The sale of Cappleside occurred when it passed from the Nowell family to the Geldards. There is a conveyance dated 1827 in which Charlotte Mathilda Muston, daughter of Charles Nowell, sells to John Geldard all her property at Cappleside. However we know that the ancient estate had already been divided in two before this.

In 1749 a Charles Nowell left in his will "a moiety of the ancient estate of Cappleside". So the question remains: which "moiety" included the house? The 1827 document appears to include all the land which now comprises Far Cappleside farm, but does not make specific reference to the house. In addition to this we have a map of "Nicholas Geldard's Estate" dated 1793, which appears to include Cappleside House and surrounding land. Was he already the owner of the house at this date?

Either way, with the sale in 1827, the estate became reunited in something like its original form under one owner. For the Geldards, who were yeoman farmers who had moved from Aigden, Wigglesworth into Rathmell in about 1750, this must have represented a big step up the social ladder. Since then Cappleside has remained in the same family, and continuously occupied by the family, except for twenty-two years from the start of the

Second World War. During the war it was occupied by the Land Army, and subsequently for some years let to tenants.

Turning to the house, the oldest part of the present building probably dates back to the late 17th century. There are still a few clues to suggest this, such as three interior oak doors and a 17th century staircase. The exterior of this central part of the present house has similarities with Wigglesworth Hall two cross-mullioned windows, the architrave surrounding the door (still to be seen at the back of Cappleside now surrounding a modern window). Wigglesworth Hall also has no datestone, but has been estimated as having been built circa 1700.

On to this fairly modest 17th century house was attached a Georgian front which added two spacious front rooms on ground and first floors. The house was also extended westwards into the banking with an elegant south-facing gable overlooking the gardens; the latter must have been extended and landscaped most probably during the middle part of the 19th century. This back section of the house was then attached to the granary (an older building which had stood apart from the house) to give the house a north wing. The dates of these alterations, and indeed the order in which they occurred, are unfortunately not known. But out of it all a substantial property evolved, or was created, to satisfy the aspirations of the inhabitants.

To know even a little of the history surrounding a property is fascinating, but of course it also whets the appetite to learn more. Without doubt an historical architect could tell us much by examining the building. But the crucial questions regarding the relationship between the inhabitants and the property—in other words who did what to the building, and when, and why?—remain unanswered.

Chris Weston farms at Cappleside but also has musical interests, being a member of a choral society. Julia has an honours degree in English and is also very artistic. They are both ardent gardeners. The Wigglesworth and Rathmell cricket ground is on their land.

Thomas Procter – a True Genius

Nick Harling

Anyone who has recently made their way down Kirkgate, Settle, may have noticed a blue plaque affixed to the wall of Spread Eagle House, which proclaims:

“Thomas Procter (1753-1794) Noted Painter and Sculptor was born here at the Spread Eagle Inn”

The life of Thomas Procter, one of Settle’s more notable sons, was that of a brilliant artist who won great critical acclaim, but whose later life was beset by personal disappointment and a tragically early death.

Thomas Procter was born on 22 April 1753 to Robert and Ellen Procter, who also produced three girls. Robert was the owner and landlord of the Spread Eagle Inn. His father, also named Thomas, had established the inn as a licensed premises in 1734, when the existing seventeenth-century building was re-fronted in a more modern vernacular Georgian style. One can imagine the early years of Thomas’ childhood spent in the bustling environment of the inn, which must have seen a marked increase in trade after the opening of Settle’s turnpike road in 1753.

Thomas’ artistic ability was in evidence from an early age. Whellan’s directory of 1838 describes Procter’s connection with the Spread Eagle and notes that “on the walls the dairy are still presented some of the efforts of his juvenile years”. Sadly, no sign of these sketches remains today. As an intelligent child, Thomas did well at Giggleswick School, attending from about 1765 until 1771. On completion of his studies, his father apprenticed him to a tobacconist in Manchester, which at that time was developing into a thriving industrial centre. However Thomas’ stay there was a short one and he soon travelled to London, finding work as a clerk in a city merchant’s counting-house. It is likely that during his time employed in this trade, Thomas continued sketching and painting, perhaps more as a hobby than with any intention of pursuing art as a career. However, we may wonder whether his move to London was intended to take him nearer to the institutions of artistic excellence which were well established in the capital by this time.

Around 1775, two separate occurrences changed the course of Thomas’ life. As a resident of London and an artist, he must have frequented the numerous galleries and art-houses in the city. It was during one of these visits that, as Brayshaw notes, “he accidentally caught sight of Mr (James) Barry’s picture of ‘Venus Rising from the Sea’.” This greatly inspired him in his own work, which began to include more historical and allegorical subjects. Then, in September 1775, he was provided with the means to make a serious career from his art. His father had died in Settle and left him an inheritance of £100. Quitting his job at the mercantile house, Thomas spent the next two years painting and sketching, gradually building up a portfolio of work which, by 1777, had secured him a place as a student at the Royal Academy.

During the three years he spent in classical training at the R.A., Thomas’ art work was revolutionized and he was greatly encouraged on receiving a premium from the Society of Arts for the continuance



THOMAS PROCTER, THE SCULPTOR.

of his studies. According to J.T. Smith “he lost a great deal of time trying to be a painter, but when at length he began to model, he astonished the studios”. Indeed, it is for his sculpture that Procter is best remembered, although his efforts on canvas were not quite as bad as Smith would have us believe. In fact, shortly after completing his training, the R.A. awarded him two medals. The first was for a sketch “Portrait of a Lady” (silver, 1783), the second for an historical scene from Shakespeare’s “The Tempest” (gold, 1784). It was on receiving the latter that Thomas was carried aloft by his fellow students around the quadrangle of Somerset House, chanting “Procter, Procter! Hurrah, hurrah!”.

But Thomas knew that his real talents lay with clay modelling and sculpture. Working from his lodgings in the Strand, he produced a less than life-sized terra cotta model depicting “Ixion on the Wheel”. Displayed at the Royal Academy exhibition of 1785, this model received great critical acclaim as an outstanding piece of sculpture. Horace Walpole described “Ixion” as “a prodigy of anatomy, with all the freedom of nature”, and the model was so highly recommended by Sir Benjamin West, that Lord Hume was persuaded to purchase it for his own collection.

Procter’s star was now well and truly in the ascendancy. With the patronage of great men such as Hume and West, he would no doubt have felt that a prosperous career lay ahead of him. Convinced that



"Destruction of Daniel's Enemies" by Thomas Procter.

sculpture was the most natural and successful medium in which to continue. Thomas spent twelve months producing his greatest work yet, an enormous model entitled "Diomedes Devoured by his Horses". The piece was exhibited in 1786 and Gunnis observed that it's great size and dramatic subject matter "attracted a great deal of attention at the Royal Academy, but failed to find a purchaser, though the sculptor asked only fifty guineas for it". With a jolt, Thomas had discovered the fickle nature of the art world.

Disappointed and dejected, he was forced to take the sculpture back to his lodgings. Unfortunately, it would not go through the door of his room, and in a fit of utter despondency he smashed the model to pieces. Thomas' confidence in his own abilities must have suffered a severe blow on that day. He had spent most of his inheritance on furthering his art, only to find himself without a patron and with his greatest work in pieces on the lodging house stairs. His misery was compounded when he learned of his mother's death in Settle shortly afterwards.

Despite inheriting the various properties that constituted the Spread Eagle, which by this time was a successful coaching inn, Thomas had no intention of becoming a landlord. Although he now had fairly extensive assets, most of them were tied up in land or buildings. What he really needed was ready cash to revive his career. Returning to new lodgings in London in about 1789, Thomas began to produce an increasing number of paintings, many of which were portraits. These probably represent his greatest source of income during this period, small commissions with a guaranteed sale. He also continued painting historical and Biblical subjects—the accompanying sketch depicting "The Destruction of Daniel's Enemies" dates from about 1791 and is typical of his work from this period. The finished painting was purchased by Hume, proving that the artist enjoyed a measure of success in his later years.

Between 1786 and 1791 there is no evidence that Thomas produced any more sculpture, at least not for

exhibition. His earlier disappointments, combined with the cost of materials and the amount of time needed, probably discouraged him. When he did produce one final sculpture for the Royal Academy exhibition of 1792, a group in plaster entitled "Pirithous, Son of Ixion, Destroyed by Cerberus", it received the usual "paean of praise and no sale" (Brayshaw).

The final years of Thomas Procter's life have been documented by several authors, although the different versions have become confused and are often tainted by romantic reflection. We know that the Royal Academy, at Sir Benjamin West's behest, chose Procter to embark on a three-year study tour of Italy, to start in the summer of 1794. This was an excellent opportunity for Thomas, as well as being a deserved recognition of his talents. For the last couple of years he had exhibited without providing an address, so there was some difficulty in tracking him down to pass on the good news. Smith takes up the tale: "West...found him at length, dying of starvation

and disappointment, in an attic in Clare Market... and a few days later the artist died". This dramatic account tends to obscure the facts behind Procter's death.

West did find Thomas and told him of the forthcoming trip to Italy, but it is doubtful that the artist was in such a poor state as Smith and others claim. From Brayshaw's research we know that Procter was living in Maiden Lane, not the Clare Market slums. Also, it is unlikely that he would allow himself to starve when we know that he owned a good deal of saleable property in Settle. The real cause of Thomas' demise lies with his trip back to Craven to prepare for his study tour. He had obviously decided to release some money for his trip because, in April 1794, he conveyed his property to the trust of his uncles, instructing them to sell some of it and clear any debts in his absence. Journeying back to London on the outside of a stagecoach, it appears he caught a severe chill which, according to Brayshaw "developed into a violent cough, causing a blood vessel to burst".

Thomas Procter died in London on 13 July 1794, virtually on the eve of his departure for Italy. The tour would surely have encouraged him to resume sculpture, perhaps to achieve even higher standards of excellence. His death was lamented by his peers at the Royal Academy, who paid his work the high praise to which he had become accustomed during his life, but which had counted for little in the absence of commercial success. Perhaps the last word on this interesting painter and sculptor should go to Professor Richard Westmacott who, lecturing at the R.A. years

later, described Procter's "Ixion" and "Pirithous" as "the work of a true genius".

Acknowledgments:

Thanks are due to the Witt Library for providing the accompanying sketch (reproduced with their permission) and the Courtauld Institute for their assistance with research, also Barbara Gent, Librarian of Giggleswick school, for her help and encouragement. If readers have any information as to the present locations of Procter's work, the author would be pleased to hear from them, c/o the journal.

Bibliography:

- Brayshaw, T "The Ancient Parish of Giggleswick" (1932)
Grant, M A "A Dictionary of British Sculptors" (1938)
Graves, A "The Society of Artists and the Free Society 1760-1791 (1898)
Gunnis, R "Dictionary of British Sculptors 1660-1851 (1951)
Redgrave, S "A Dictionary of Artists of the English School" (n/d)
Smith, G "The Dictionary of National Biography" (1925)
Smith, J T "Nollekens and His Times" (1895)

Nick Harling is a professional archeologist which leads to his interest in local history. He is the Museum Registrar at Bury Art Gallery and Museum, having worked in other Yorkshire museums including Ilkley and Wakefield.

A Dying Craft – Old Joe Stout

This extract was prepared by Elizabeth Shorrocks from the 1933 diary of the late Norman J Frankland, a local man

The village wheelwright is passing away—fast—and soon will be merely an echo of village life. True, there are many village joiners who can do a bit of this sort of work; but there are very few of the old type left—the old slow-motioned, hardworking country wheelwright, proud of his work and his traditions.

Old Joe Stout was one of these, and one of the last of his type. Some ten years ago he passed away in his native village under Ingleborough. Wilson was his real name, but everyone knew him as Old Joe Stout. He was not at all stout, but this name had been derived from his fondness for the flowing bowl. In his later years this scarcely interfered with his work, but he knew of the time when all workmen were excused on Monday mornings to arrive at their own time. Every now and then most of them would "strike the rant" to use a local expression. For days, sometimes more than a week one or more would

disappear, and if a search had been made they would have been found at some pub in a not-too-distant village "drinking, drinking, drinking" till all the money was done. Many's the time Old Joe had "struck the rant" in his younger days.

There is something sad about old times, old folks, old customs, and old crafts, which are forever passing away, but perhaps it is all for the best as we sincerely hope the world is improving, and perhaps reading about these things is far easier than living among them. Old Joe was about seventy when I first knew him, and it was then that I worked as an apprentice under him for a fair long time. He was well known in the district as one of the best, if not the best wheelwright within a big radius of the village, and farmers and others came for miles with carts, traps and wagons, for Old Joe to repair and deal with in his superior way.

"Master of his craft" he was and everyone knew it

was so, and his practical eye could see at a glance every defect in a wheeled vehicle. And his deft fingers could fashion a wheel on a wagon so true and strong that it would last a lifetime.

I can see him now coming down the village street to his work. His old putty-smear billycock stuck slantwise over his head, and his long white apron folded up in a roll under his jacket. His hands thrust deep in his trousers pockets and a long curved pipe protruding from between heavy side whiskers. He was only a little man and his legs were slightly bowed, but everyone respected him, and as he puffed at his pipe and sauntered along, he would be met at frequent intervals by "mornin' Joe".

Sometimes, when we were to work out, he came on his bicycle. When on it he was all right but sometimes when dismounting he failed to lift his leg high enough. At such times, there was a flop and a crash, the bike flew one way and Old Joe flew the other, and although I have seen him fall off in this way many times, he always landed on his feet. In his early days he was a lish, agile man and although his legs were stiff with age now, he still kept a good deal of his agility. Once long ago he was at the top of a 30ft. ladder pulling a hold-fast out of the wall. It came out rather quicker than he expected, and the ladder and he flew backwards. But he landed on his feet as he always did, like a cat, very little the worse.

When Joe built a cart it was a cart. Put together slowly and accurately until it was turned out bright and ready for use in its coat of rich orange-coloured paint lined with black. Nothing but the best would Joe use. Every piece of wood he handled had to be thoroughly seasoned and perfect. It was looked at, talked about, and tested—crudely but non-the-less accurately—before he began work on it to form part of the finished cart or wagon.

Practically all timber used in oldtime cart construction was English grown. The framework was of oak, the shafts of ash, the sides and boards of larch. The axletree of elm or ash, the naves of elm or oak, the spokes oak, and the felloes or wheelrims ash. Joe preferred elm to oak for naves, as he said it did not respond to the weather so soon, and so avoided loose rattling spokes in summer.

The wood was felled locally and laid for years in the wheelwright's yard before it was cut up into planks which were again stacked for several more years until thoroughly dry. The cutting of the trees into planks was performed by hand in saw-pits, one man underneath in the pit, and one above, saw-sawing day in and day out—work it was I can tell



Photograph loaned by Helen Bean.

you, and Old Joe knew it. Many of these old saw-pits are still to be seen lying derelict in wheelwright yards never to be used again—long deep built up pits, and here and there one sees the old tapering saws once used, corroding away on a hook by the wall. Occasionally when wandering in Craven one comes across an old time village worthy who has oft sweated in his youth in the bottom of one of these pits. Soon even these lingering dalesmen will only be a memory, and nothing will be left but the tumbledown pits to speak for themselves as best they may.

It is grand to think about Old Joe, as he sat astride the stock in the wheelwrights shop, bumping away at a pair of naves as he morticed them well and truly, each hole true to one thirty-second of an inch—or less. Then with pride he would stand up to survey his handiwork. Nor was he backward in explaining all the little intricacies of the trade to me his pupil, but he was always firm in the opinion that all marks should be planed off or buried in mortice holes to keep the secrets of the craft inside the building.

The building of carts in the old way has almost gone. Each wheelwright had more or less his own pattern, and own peculiarities of adornment, and in each village down the generation this was strictly adhered to. Old Joe could tell at a glance where a cart had been made, or at least the district up to fifty miles away. This keeping to type did not change rapidly from village to village but across the countryside one form merged gradually into another. The further up the Dales one went the smaller were the carts, owing to the rough mountainous ground.

Old Joe Stout and many another old craftsman like him have gone never to return, and now many village wheelwrights, instead of building wheels in the good old-fashioned way, merely send away to some wholesale firm and buy the wheels—machine made—ready for fixing. Many carts now have the boards and sides of pitchpine or larch from Archangel—even some of cheap redwood from Northern Europe. The spokes too are often made of softer oak from Russia.

I wonder what Old Joe and others like him would think of this.

Motor vehicles have almost pushed the horses off the road. Carts are now used practically only for field work and so do not need to be built to stand the centuries. Furthermore, most farmers could not afford to pay for such solid building, or even yet the old-time wheelwrights would still exist. Many wheelwrights now own a garage attached to the old shop, and have turned their attention to motor body building and repairing.

Yes, times have changed, and let us say that all we hope is that they are for the better.

Elizabeth Shorrock is an amateur botanist interested in conservation. She was previously Recorder for Craven Naturalists, and organizer of South House Nature Reserve at Selside. Her present commitments include membership of the committee of Southerscale Nature Reserve and that of the Craven Museum Skipton; also Conservation Officer for the Dales Region of the Yorkshire Wildlife Trust.

The Remingtons of Hawksheath and Turnerford Farms

Philip Rimington

In the Spring of 1994 I took a walk back through time, visiting family houses once occupied by my ancestors. The oldest were the farmhouses of Hawksheath and Turnerford, situated on Burn Moor at Keasden, lying halfway between Settle and Bentham. Hawksheath is where Christopher Remington, the head of a new branch of the family, came at the beginning of the 1600's to farm. His family and descendants all worshipped at the Parish Church in Clapham, where records of their births, marriages and deaths were kept. However, 100 years later, Christopher's great-grandson, William, joined the Quakers at Bentham, and, soon after, left home to join the Friends at Briggflatts near Sedbergh. For 60 years he and his family lived and worked on the farm at Archer's Hall nearby.

William was head of my branch of the family, and in 1805 his grandson, Michael built Tynefield House in Penrith, Cumberland, our family home for the next 150 years. I was born in Tynefield House during the First World War and lived there until the Second World War. Much information has been handed down to me about the family in William and Michael's days, but I know virtually nothing about the family before that. Early information about the history of families is regrettably difficult to come by, but it is possible, using political and social records, to speculate how each generation may have lived during the reign of each monarch, and this is what I have done, but obviously such details can only be assumed.

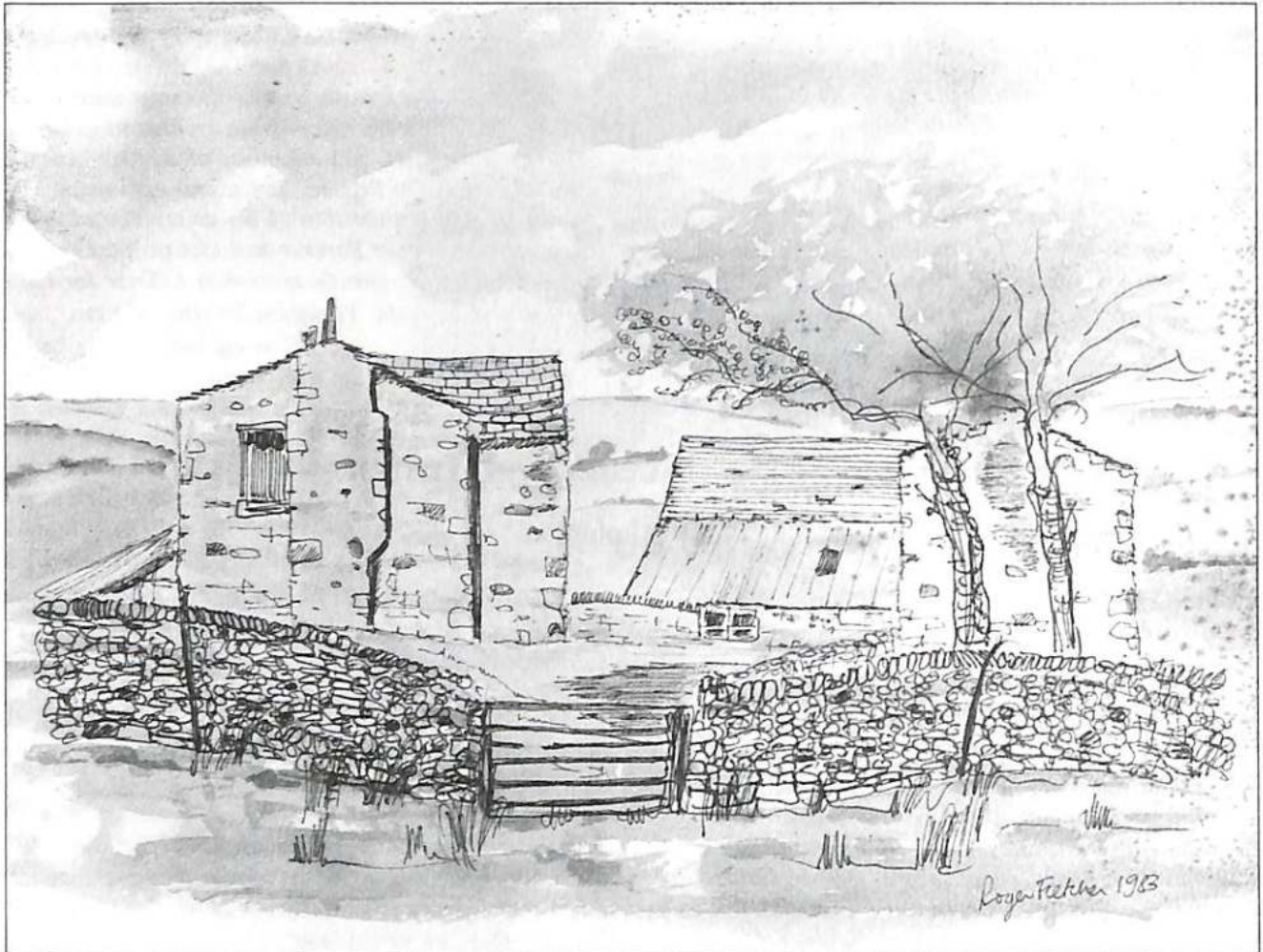
Christopher Remington, the head of the three main branches of the family, was born in 1588 in the reign of Elizabeth I of England. He lived through five reigns and died in 1663. As a small boy during the strong, united rule of Elizabeth, he and his family would most probably have led a peaceful life. Even so, the standard of living was poor. Most rooms and privies smelled, and fleas abounded. Water supplies were poor and plague, typhoid and smallpox were rife.

In 1603 James I came to the throne and, although an able man, he disagreed bitterly with parliament and caused distress in the churches to the extent that Catholics planned to blow up the King and Parliament. Plague also swept the country three times during his reign and there were as many as a thousand deaths a week. As a result, many people moved away, some even to America, in search of a better life. It was probably due to these conditions that Christopher Remington left home and eventually established himself at Hawksheath farm. Being of yeoman stock, he would have had no difficulty in finding a job before setting up on his own to farm.

The farmhouse was always called Hawkshouse in the parish records and I do not know when the present house was built, so it is possible Christopher and his family lived at first in a one room thatched barn with stone walls. At one end of the building there would have been a chimney for a fire for warmth and cooking. I am told there is an old chimneystack in the present building. In the centre of the room would have been a long, thick, oak table with benches to sit for eating, and the other end of the room would be where they slept, possibly in communal beds.

When Christopher died, the list of his personal effects attached to his will suggests he had the barest of essentials, but at least life would have been healthier than it was in the towns and cities. This life must have suited him since he lived till the age of 75. He had married Elizabeth, of unrecorded parentage. Their first child, Thome, was born on 5th July 1609, but he died young. Their second son, Thomas, was born on 30th December 1610 in Hawkshouse, and he was followed by Robert in 1611 and Christopher in 1618. They were all christened in Clapham parish church.

These three boys would have been brought up on Hawksheath farm and would be expected to help their father on the farm, as local labour was difficult to come by and farmers relied on their families to help



Hawksheath Farm. A watercolour by Roger Fletcher.

and eventually to take over. Schooling was not considered necessary for life on a farm, so when all three made their wills (copies of which I hold) none could sign his name.

When Charles I came to the throne in 1625, the three boys were in their teens and their father was 37 years old. The family would have been living a very busy farming life at Hawksheath, breeding cattle and sheep for wool, meat, hides and skins. Perhaps a small acreage of roots and kale would have been grown to supplement their feed during the winter months. There may have been a small herb and kitchen garden and Christopher's wife may have kept a few hens. Life would have been very routine, apart from a two mile walk to Clapham church on Sundays and a five mile walk to Settle on market days. Possible visits to neighbouring farms and village inns may have provided a little pleasure in an otherwise hard life.

With the increase in the size of the family, a larger house would have been required, so an upper storey for more bedrooms would have been built, entrance possibly being gained by outside steps. Inside stairs, partitioning of rooms with ceilings and raised floors came later.

As I wandered around admiring the house and farm buildings, I heard the call of a hawk and saw in the

distance two birds displaying, and thought how apt were the names for the house and farm. I wondered who first gave the names.

Thomas and Robert both started families quite early in life. All their children were christened in Clapham parish church and were registered as children of Thomas of Turnerford and Robert of Hawksheath. Thomas probably moved into Turnerford farm soon after he was married.

Thomas, the eldest son, had five sons and one daughter. There are no records of what happened to three of the sons, but one son died young, leaving Robertus the fourth son (born 1641) to help his father Thomas on Turnerford farm.

Robert, the second son, had three daughters and two sons. The eldest son, Christopher, died young or moved away, leaving the younger son, Laurantus (born 1646), to help his father, Robert, and his grandfather, Christopher, on Hawksheath farm.

There is not much information available about Thomas' and Robert's brother, Christopher (old Christopher's third son) except that he had one son called Laurentij, who died on 2nd November 1710. They both lived at Hawkshouse, but because there is no information in the church records, it is possible

that the father may have moved away, leaving his son in the care of his grandparents.

The reign of Charles I, in which Thomas, Robert and Christopher, the sons of Christopher the elder, grew up, was spent in a series of tussles with parliament, mainly over money and religion, ending in battle between Cavaliers and Roundheads which resulted in the monarch losing his life. These troubles would probably have had little effect on the family on the moors, since such news may not come their way except at church on Sundays, on Market days or in the inns. Young men avoided these places for fear of being press-ganged into Cromwell's army.

In 1649 Cromwell elected himself Lord High Protector of the Commonwealth. He accepted the Christian faith but no Popery. The church was purged and everyone had to attend for the good of their souls, although Quakers and Jews were allowed to practice their religion.

Most people at that time wore black. Men wore breeches, jackets, overcoats and black hats. Women wore black dresses with white accessories. Laws were passed against betting and adultery, also village social activities, which people revolted against. Children were treated more sternly and boys were put to learn early from churchmen and at schools, whilst girls learned at home. This was the atmosphere in which the families of Thomas and Robert grew up.

Christopher, the elder, died in July 1663 and was buried in Clapham churchyard. Robert took over Hawksheath farm and Thomas continued to farm Turnerford.

* * * * *

Thomas's son, Robertus, and Robert's son, Laurantus, both married in Clapham church, in 1663 and 1668. Robertus had three sons, the two youngest dying young, whilst the eldest, Robert (born 1664) survived and stayed at home to help his father on Turnerford farm, eventually taking over when his father died. Robert married Mary Smith in Clapham church on 3rd May 1684. They had two sons, both of whom died young, and five daughters, one of whom married and moved away, leaving four for whom we have no records. This saw the end of the era of the Remingtons at Turnerford.

Laurantus, who was helping his father Robert to farm Hawksheath, married Jenetta Norham in August 1668. They had three daughters and three sons. The eldest daughter stayed at home, whilst the other two married and moved away. The eldest son, Robertus (born 1st September 1678), lived on in Hawkshouse and helped his father on the farm, eventually to take over at his death. The youngest son died young.

This left William, the second son (born 30th October 1680), who became a Quaker at a young age and left home to join the Friends at Briggflatts Meeting House near Sedbergh. It was William who became head of the Cumberland branch and the head of my branch of the Rimington family. It was at this time that our surname was changed, due to the

spelling adopted by the Quakers. William must have had some education for, unlike his forebears, he was able to sign his name to some of the documents I hold.

Robertus, the eldest son of Laurantus mentioned above, had two daughters and two sons, the youngest dying young. The two daughters both married into the Cort family of Burton Bentham and moved away, whilst the eldest son also married a Burton Bentham girl. They had two daughters and one son, all dying young.

Laurantus, the father, died on 20th December 1706, at the age of 60. His death was recorded in the Clapham church register, stating that he fell off his horse while crossing the Turnerford bridge and was found drowned in the Keasden Beck below. It was a high, humped bridge at that time, and we are left to imagine that Laurantus was returning after a late night session at the local inn and may have misjudged the bridge when turning left to go up the road to Hawkshouse. I was told by the present occupant of Turnerford farm, when talking to him about the incident, that the wife of one of his predecessors had complained so much about the dangers of the bridge, that it was rebuilt at a lower and safer level, but when this happened is not clear.

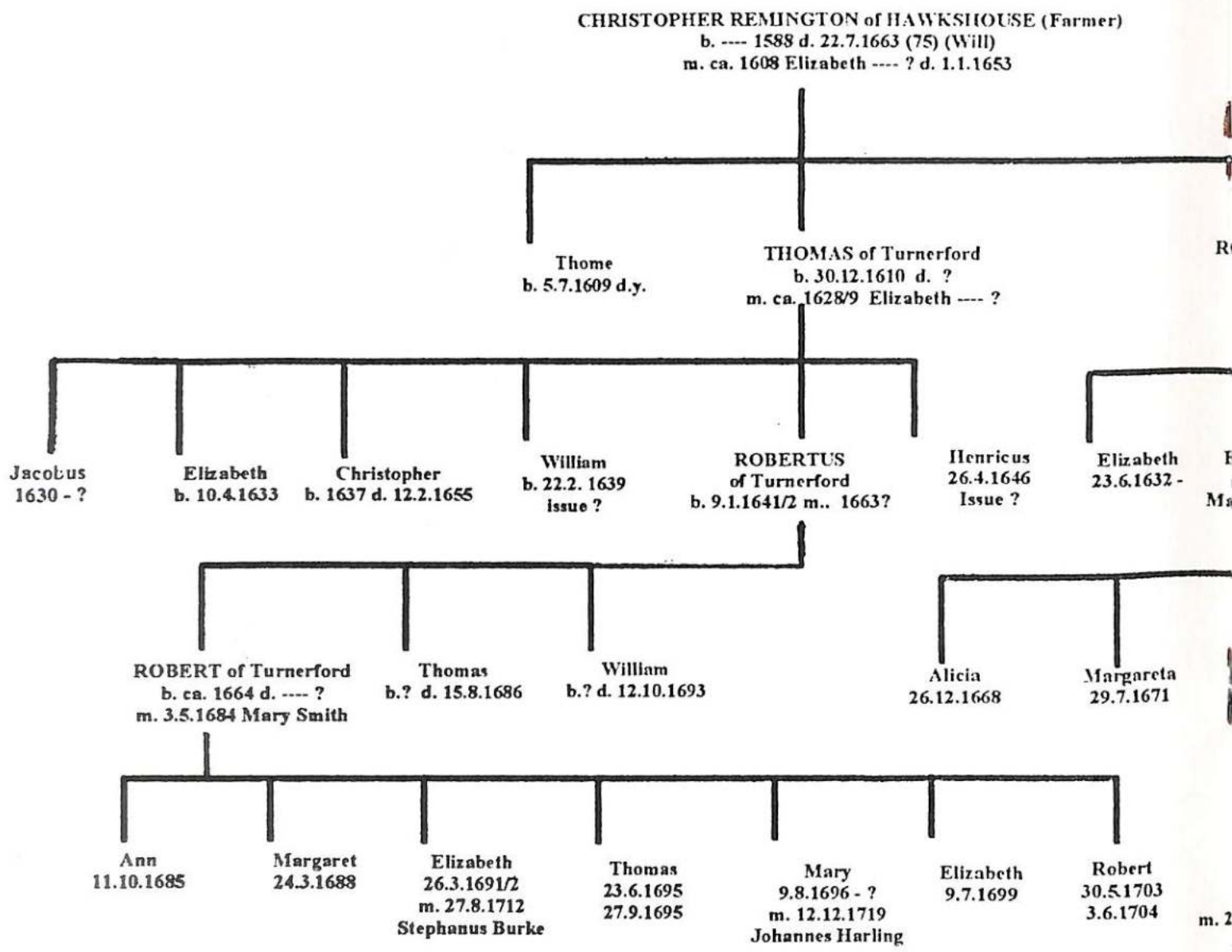
This brought to an end the era of four generations of farming Remingtons at Hawksheath and Turnerford. Laurantus, however, left his mark, for on the lintel above the front door of Hawkshouse are the much worn embossed initials LR with the date 1700. They are quite certainly those of Laurantus Remington, but more research is needed to establish whether the date was when the whole house was built (which I doubt) or possibly rebuilt, or if it is the date when the front porch with the small room above was added to the existing building. It would be nice to know.

Linking the two families of Robertus of Turnerford and Laurantus of Hawksheath with the history of the time, both were born in the reign of Charles II and grew up in the reigns of James II (1685-1688) and William and Mary (1689-1702). Within a short time, James had alienated his subjects, forcing them to dethrone him and invite William and Mary to replace him as joint monarchs.

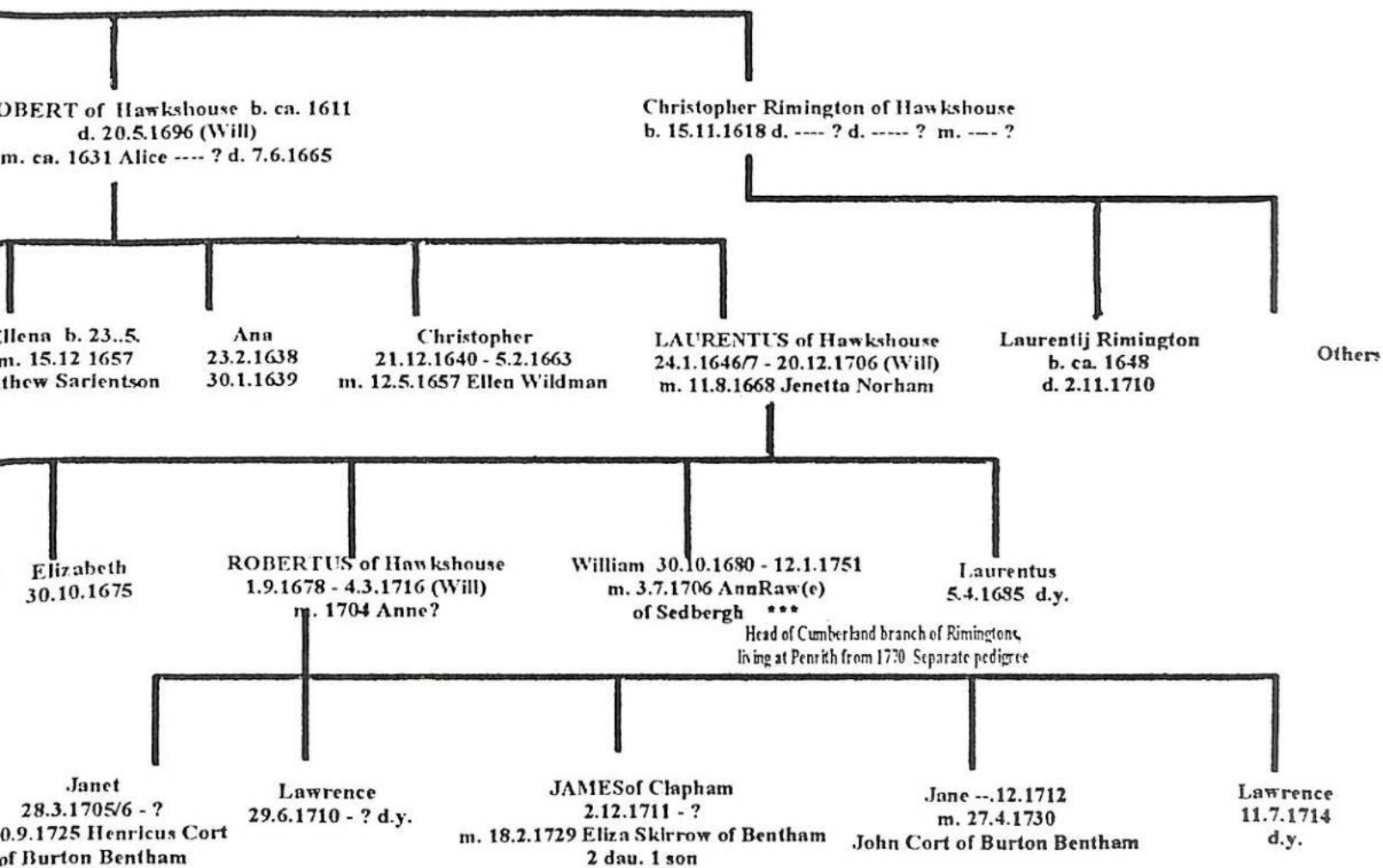
There had been attempts by Monmouth, Charles I's illegitimate son, and James I, to re seize the Crown, and press gangs were used to enrol soldiers to help them. Many feared being caught up in the conflict, and it was an unsettling time for the country. However, it would have had little effect on this family living on the Yorkshire moors away from the more densely populated towns, where incidentally plague was still rife. William, though, may have felt a little uneasy and by becoming a Quaker may have been looking for a more secure and peaceful life.

By the end of William and Mary's reign there were signs of church reform, and people were able to practice whichever religion they wished. Book

DESCENDANTS of the REMINGTONS of HAWKSHOUSE



ATH & TURNERFORD, CLAPHAM, YORKSHIRE.





Datestone 1700 and initials L R. Hawkshead Farm, Keasden. Photo Maureen Ellis.

publishing restrictions were relaxed and books became more readily available. Education was also becoming popular.

* * * * *

The population at the beginning of 1600, in Christopher's time, was just four million, but by 1700, when William moved from Bentham, it had risen to five and a half million. There was such a shortage of houses that people had to board their workers in their own homes. William lived with the owners of Archer's Hall, Sedbergh, where he worked and raised a family, and from where he and his family were able to attend the Quaker meeting at Briggflatts, just two miles away. Before William could marry his future Quaker wife, Ann Raw of Sedbergh, two Friends were asked to find out from the Friends of Bentham whether he had already been promised or not. They eventually married on 3rd July 1706 and raised a family of three girls and three boys. Besides working on Archer's Hall farm, the notes of the Quaker meetings record that William was employed by them in building a schoolroom and also in panelling the walls of the Meeting House. Archer's Hall has some identical wall panelling, possibly also installed by William. His son became a chairmaker.

Michael, William's grandson, who built Tynefield House in Penrith in 1805, the year of the Battle of Trafalgar, became a Grocer and Banker. George,

Michael's son, who took over the business, married out of the Quakers in 1805, and the family became Church of England after three generations. Tynefield House was sold by my father after the Second World War and has recently been brilliantly refurbished after having been neglected for almost forty years. Hawkshouse, Turnerford and Archer's Hall, all of which I visited, are still in a good state of repair and stand as monuments to this Craven branch of the Remington family. It is such a pity that we have no other records of this branch, but then education was so poor that none may have been made to hand down. There must have been many stories that would have made fascinating reading.

There were several other Remington families living in Craven at that time. These were at Austwick and Wharfe, also at Bentham and Ingleton to the West, Giggleswick, Settle, Stainforth and Ribblesdale to the East, and Long Preston and Gisburn to the South. I have short pedigrees for some of these, but it is difficult to determine whether any are associated with the families of Hawkshead and Turnerford or in fact with one another, so leaving a challenge for further research. Any information about the family and farms and even about the other named branches would be most welcome.

Please contact me at Southcroft, Duffield Lane, Stoke Poges, Bucks, SL2 4AA.

G Philip Rimington.

The Settle Market Buildings Co Ltd

T.H. Foxcroft

Many members of the Heritage Trust, and some casual Settle visitors, may know the major difference between the Shambles shown in the accompanying illustration and the building as it is today. Details of the how and when of the change to today's shape are not as well known.

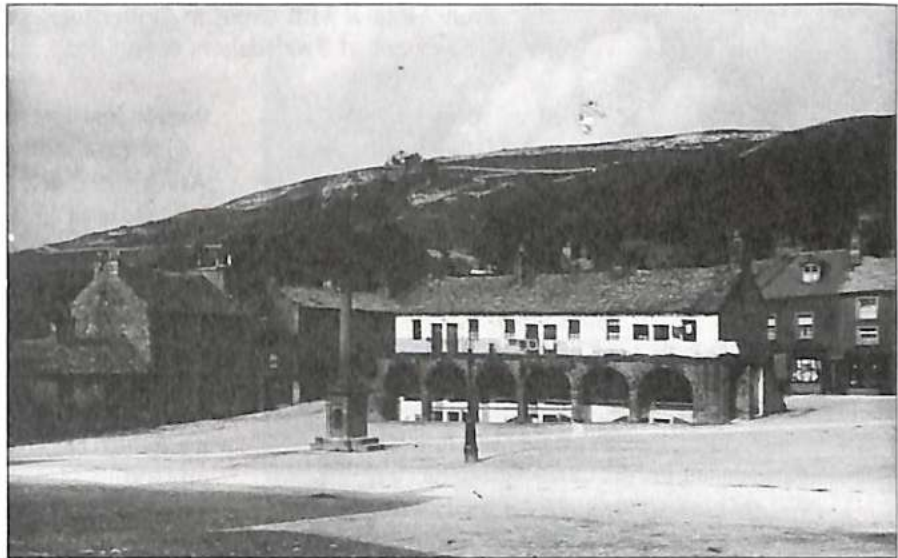
This year sees the 110th anniversary of the re-development of the Shambles at Settle to provide two storey cottages above the shops instead of the single storey dwellings shown. If today's planning rules and guidelines had been in place at the end of the 19th century, it is interesting to conjecture what sort of furore would have been caused by the news of the planning application. Giggleswick School Chapel, also planned at this time, would surely have met with serious objections and the Settle area might have been without two of its most characteristic landmarks.

A building company—Settle Market Buildings Co Ltd—was formed on 19th September 1887, with the original issue of 242 shares of £10 nominal value each. The initial call of £5 per share provided the purchase price of £1210 for the building. The original shareholders were all local worthies and included T Brayshaw (Solicitor), C W Buck (Doctor), H Christie (Mill Owner), Geo Clark, Thos Clark (Green-grocers), John Handby (Plumber), Chas J Lord, John Lord (Grocers), Jane Preston, J W Shepherd (Chemists), W A Stackhouse. Charles John Lord, (Solicitor's Clerk) was Secretary to the Company at a salary of £5.5.0. Rents in the first year were £84.19.6, and after the deduction of expenses, the net profit was £60.7.0½, enabling a dividend of 4s 0d. per share (4%) to be paid.

The changes to add the extra storey were carried out during 1888/89, being financed by an additional payment of £1.5s. per share, and by the issue of additional shares to a total of 277 out of 300. The cost of the changes totalled £674.11.5, less the sale of old timber, old iron and flags amounting to £10.17.8. The dividend dropped to 2s 6d.

By 1890 all 300 shares had been issued, rents were now totalling £132.13.0 gross, and the dividend was 6s 3d. per share. Annual expenses shown in the accounts every year include £1.10.0 paid to the poor of Settle, Long Preston and Wigglesworth, and, in the early days, payments made to the man who emptied the midden and lit fires.

There followed a long period remarkable for its stability, with only minor changes of shareholder and



The Shambles, Settle, before 1888. Copyright K. & J. Jelley.

dividends generally at 6s 3d or thereabouts, until the early Edwardian years, when they were in the region of 4s 6d to 5s 0d, recovering to 6s 0d to 7s 0d in the late 20's.

Rents also showed a remarkable stability, making a mockery of our present "low inflation" levels. The rent book shows a steady monthly rent of 12s 6d for a cottage from the 1890's to 1921, when it rose to 15s 0d, which level lasted until 1939.

Bad debts were well controlled, with only one recorded case of slow payment becoming eventually written off through bankruptcy. Changes of tenant were usually on a same day basis for the cottages and rarely was one empty.

There were 4 shop units and 6 cellars below the cottages, generally rented quarterly at various rents between £-/17/6 and £2/11/0, these levels remaining substantially the same over 50 years, but there were more frequent changes of tenant and longer vacant periods.

A fire claim in 1932 was settled quickly for about £6. Two of the cellars were rented to West Riding County Council in 1939/40 as Air Raid Shelters.

Overall the documents provide an interesting insight into the working of one small local entrepreneurial activity which is probably typical of the late Victorian/Edwardian period.

Acknowledgement: This article is based on documents in the possession of Derek Soames of Settle.

T H Foxcroft was born and brought-up in Settle. He left Giggleswick School for Manchester University in 1946 and followed a career in electronic engineering. After 28 years as laboratory supervisor at Salford University he returned to the Settle area in 1994.

Summer Outing to Swaledale

Bill Mitchell

From Hollow Mill Cross to Stollerstone Stile
The extent of Swaledale is twenty long mile

For the 1996 outing, forty of us spent a day in Swaledale, packing in so many sights and sensations we might have been there for a week. It was a golden day, with everything and everyone rimmed by hard northern sunlight. Given plenty of time for the outward journey, some of us stopped by t'Buttertubs, where limestone shafts, some 70 ft deep, are said to resemble in shape the tubs in which butter was kept.

An introductory talk was given in the Muker Methodist Church (1934). A dear old lady who was down on her knees, not in prayer but in order to weed a herbaceous border in the grounds, when asked if we could use the Church, had sweetly remarked; "That's what it's for!" It is said that an arch from Old Gang smelt mill was incorporated in the chapel. Nothing of the right size was visible, though an arch of dressed stones adorns the facade.

In the talk, mention was made of Swaledale's profusion of field barns, the demise in living memory of well over 100 smallholdings in the upper dale, and dependence of small-time farmers on lead-mining for additional income. Muker chapel has an impressive harmonium, the type of instrument described as "an ill wind which nobody blows any good".

Some of us visited the church, successor of a sixteenth century building. The consecration of a burial ground ended the custom of bearing along the Corpse Road to Grinton the bodies of those who died at the dalehead. The dear-departed were accommodated in wicker baskets during the two-day journey. Other Muker attractions were the Literary Institute (where t'Muker Band rehearses) and Swaledale Woollens (a novel cottage industry concerned with locally hand-knitted and crochet worked garments).

With the sun blazing like a searchlight and the temperature climbing perceptibly, we absorbed ice cream and soft drinks before the action was switched to Reeth, at the junction of Swaledale and Arkengarthdale. We parked at the periphery of the huge sloping green. The briefing for Reeth included mention of the White House, beside a path leading from the meadows to Fremington Edge, a heathery ridge, with a path leading to an old mining/farming community named Booze. Sorties took place to the Swaledale Museum and to the new studio of Stef Ottevanger, where miniatures of Dales animals are produced. The sun was like a blow-torch and as our arms and faces took on a boiled lobster appearance,

the prudent reached for sun-tan cream.

Our cavalcade of a dozen cars swept up Arkengarthdale, with a passing glance at Langthwaite Bridge, used in the introductory sequence of the many Herriot programmes on BBC Television. More features from that introduction, including a watersplash, were seen as we turned left for the crossing to Low Row in Swaledale. Meeting us by arrangement near Surrender Bridge was Lawrence Barker, an authority on lead-mining. Generations of his family have been concerned with the Swaledale orefield.

As Lawrence led us on the mile-and-a-bit journey through the wilderness to Old Gang, the RAF began a spectacular (and extremely noisy) air show, featuring high-speed jets and helicopters. The jets, whining like aerial vacuum cleaners, drowned out many of Lawrence's words, alas, but enough remained for us to be able to picture the area in the heyday of lead production. We were shown the remains of one of the wayside troughs which were vital to assuage the thirst of horses drawing carts laden with the products of the mines to the market at Richmond.

We stood in the "silver house", beside a well-preserved and lofty chimney and Lawrence described the other features of this remarkable site. The highlight for many of us was a visit to the remains of a peat house, at the rim of the moor, from whence came a supply of fuel for use at the smelt mill in the early days. Two lines of stone pillars lay between high-pitched gable ends, implying that the long structure had a thatched roof (ling) resting on baulks of wood. Peat was stored in four sections, each doubtless representing a year's activity. Horse-drawn sleds were employed to transport the peat which, when placed in the store, which was open to the wind, continued the drying process.

Retreat was sounded. Thirsts were assuaged at the dalehead village of Thwaite and after another talk, this time about the Kearton brothers, Richard and Cherry, pioneers of wildlife photography, we toured the village, greeting as we did George Kearton, who was propping up a wall near his cottage and enjoying the warmth and brightness. George, a half cousin of the famous Kearton brothers, is now the last of the family to remain in Thwaite.

W R Mitchell, former editor of 'The Dalesman'.

Guided Walks

4th February 1996

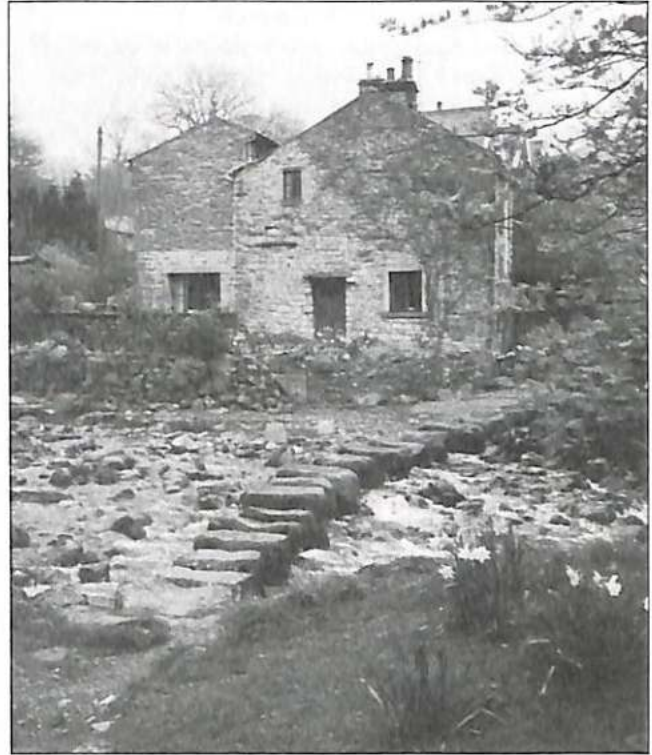
Leaders - Keith & Olwen Bolger

Meeting Place - Stainforth Car Park

An encouraging number of hardy souls braved the subarctic conditions to enjoy the first outing of the year, crossing the high land behind Stainforth known as Catrigg. This started by using the stepping stones to reach the village green where we turned right down the back street until we reached a gap between the houses on the left with a signpost and the path to Winskill. This is waymarked with yellow arrows and yellow-topped posts and soon climbs diagonally up the face of Stainforth Scar. The limestone blocks or "Catsteps" which form the path can be slippery, so take care!

The yellow-topped posts led us out over the top of the Scar to a stile into Lower Winskill farmyard which we crossed to enter the lane beyond. Where this reaches the open field we turned left to follow the track to the head of Goat Scar Lane next to the famous Catrigg Force. We turned our backs on the waterfall by going right here and almost straight away forked left by a stile in the wall to cross Catrigg beck at its peaceful pre-fall phase. It was hardly visible through holes in the thick ice. The illusion that we were walking within the Arctic Circle was strengthened by the yard as we came out at the top of the long narrow field onto a tundra-like wilderness where the wind had made sculptured patterns in the snow.

The path here is indistinct, but it heads in a straight line North-East to the far corner of the second field after which it doubles back, joining a much clearer



Stepping Stones, Stainforth. Photo Maureen Ellis.

path leading westwards and before long steeply downwards to the confluence of Tongue Gill and Catrigg/Stainforth beck. Another bridge and a track took us up to the Halton Gill road and the car park.

K. & O. Bolger.

3rd March 1996

Leaders - Helen & Arthur Lupton

Meeting Place - Rome Farm,

by permission of Mr James Simpson
(MR SD 791 628)

Rome - Swainstead - Sheep Wash - Low
Bank - Low Folds - Lower Wham - Rome

Setting off southward through Farther Rome, the first hazard we met was the Cocket Lane crossing. Like so many old routes the lane became a water-course, it drains Cocket Moss and the water has deepened it into a gully, we cross it with all our dogs and walking sticks, and carried on to pick up



Pack Horse Bridge to Upper Sheep Wash. Photo Maureen Ellis.

another old road at Swainstead, originally the main route from Slaidburn leading in to Settle by the ford at Runley Bridge. Turning away from Settle we followed Swainstead Raikie to Lower Sheep Wash, the last half kilometre of the way is covered in tarmac as it has been incorporated into the much newer road from Wham to Rathmell. Down the hill towards Upper Sheep Wash the right of way crosses Rathmell Beck by the packhorse bridge, now bypassed for farm use by the private roadway.

Avoiding the path running directly from Black Leach to Low Folds (which goes through the garden of Upper Sheep Wash, surely just a neighbourly route and never intended as a right of way) we turned north at the top of the hill and swung round by Low Folds to the top of Cocket Moss. Near Lower Wham we were interested in the field drains, which now form a network of ridges, the drained ground having sunk over the years. Since that Sunday I have been told that the drainage was carried out less than 50 years ago, turning a quaking swamp into grazing land—no wonder the peat shrank as it lost so much water.

And so back to Rome, along the straight track followed by the buried telephone lines, cutting out the sweeping bulge taken by the road.

Arthur Lupton.

14th April 1996

Leader - Margaret Crisp

Meeting Place - Leck Church

A rather dull Spring day saw a dozen of us set off from Leck Church. The 19th century church, which was destroyed by fire, was able to accommodate all the girls from the Clergy Daughters' School (CDS) at Cowan Bridge. Before that time the older girls had to walk two miles through the fields to Tunstall in all weathers. The school at Cowan Bridge had its first intake of girls in 1824—the fees were £14 per annum. The Brontes brought an unfortunate notoriety to the school. Maria and Elizabeth entered in July 1824 and 8 year old Charlotte and 6 year old Emily followed in the Autumn. The founder, William Carus Wilson, was represented by Mr Brocklehurst in "Jane Eyre", and this together with the descriptions of CDS in Mrs Gaskell's "Life of Charlotte Bronte" did little to enhance the school's reputation. The school was moved to new premises in Casterton in 1832.

12th May 1996

Leader - John Chapman

Meeting Place - Crummackdale, Austwick

The walk started about one and a half miles from Austwick at a point in Crummack Lane where there is sufficient space to leave a few cars (they cannot be left at Crummack farm higher up the dale). From here a grassy track ascends roughly NE across the fields of the farm, finally crossing a footbridge over the Austwick Beck to join the upper part of Moughton Lane. According to David Johnson, this is an ancient "occupation road" (a walled track through fields leading up to higher open pasture land beyond). The scenery as one walks up the lane becomes increasingly impressive in all directions with Moughton to the right, the abrupt edge of Capple Bank ahead and extensive views looking back down the dale towards Austwick and beyond. The dale also has much to offer to those interested in geology. Horizontal beds of limestone can be seen overlying sloping beds of much older rocks and slates. Near the top of the lane, on the slopes of Moughton to the right, is a hollow identified on the map as the "Moughton Whetstone Hole". Here we found fragments of the strangely banded rock. Mineralogists have yet to agree on how the alternating purple and green bands were formed.

At the top of the dale there is an abrupt change in

2nd June 1996

Leader - David Johnson

Meeting Place - Malham Water Sinks

The underlying motive for this walk was to explore the area between Malham Tarn and Malham Cove, with a particular emphasis on identifying and comparing a small selection of the area's vast treasure of archaeological remains.

Much of Prior Rakes and Malham Lings has been entered into a Countryside Stewardship agreement which guarantees, for the scheme's ten years of existence, open access for the public. The second half of the walk concentrated on this Access Area, looking at the distinguishing features of a linear settlement

From Cowan Bridge our route took us to the hamlet of Overtown which lies on the Roman Road to Ribchester and which we followed for three-quarters of a mile. Signs of Spring were all around us, new lambs, bird song, spring flowers and a glimpse of a distant herd of deer.

Tunstall Church has a long and fascinating history and is full of interest. The Romans passed through the parish in 72AD and there is a fragment of a Roman votive stone in the wall near one of the windows. The girls from CDS had to attend two services on Sundays and stayed in the building, eating a cold lunch which they had brought with them. They rested in the room over the porch, part of an alteration to the gallery in 1818. The gallery was removed in 1847.

The return journey to Leck through fields and along quiet lanes afforded beautiful views of Brownthwaite, Casterton and Barbon fells.

Margaret Crisp.

scenery with a broad expanse of limestone pavement extending behind the steep edge of Capple Bank. Although one can walk along the edge past the cairn, this involves some gryke-hopping from clint to clint and it is easier (although less spectacular) to follow the track going N and then NW to Thieves Moss, once, it is reputed, the haunt of thieves and highwaymen. This track by-passes Beggar's Stile and takes one to Sulber Gate.

The original intention had been to return via Beggar's Stile, descending southwards from there down the dale past Crummack farm and back to the starting point. But the weather was fine, the views were magnificent, and Michael Sykes, who knew the dale better than anyone else, suggested a different route. Alas this was the last time many of us walked with Michael. He died seven weeks later. (See last year's journal). So, from Sulber Gate, instead of losing height we kept to the broad path going roughly SW and then to the grassy slopes above Crummack farm. Instead of descending towards the farm we carried on southwards along a stone track (not marked on the map) on a ledge immediately above the fields going steeply down into the dale. A stile over the left-hand wall led to a descent down the eastern flank of Norber to Crummack Lane.

John Chapman.

site, ascribed to the Iron Age; two medieval, possibly Norse, house sites; and an extensive and well documented monastic site by Broad Scars.

The earlier section of the walk consisted of a triangular route from Water Sinks past Locks Scar, Dean Scar and Comb Scar. En route a small, probably Iron Age, site was considered and then contrasted with what is most likely a Bronze Age site.

Archaeology aside, the afternoon offered a feast of limestone pavements, views of the tarn and surrounding hills... and a sense of peace and solitude in the midst of Malham's weekend visitors.

David Johnson.

7th July 1996

Leader - Enid Parker

Meeting Place - Airton Green

A clear sunny afternoon, a dozen members met at Airton. The village was very quiet and peaceful. It was hard to imagine the daily clatter of clogs here in years gone by, as the operatives walked down to the cotton mill by the bridge.

We left the village by the Hellifield Road and took the farm lane to Kirk Syke. Following the track through the pastures, we reached Bell Busk. Bell Busk, like Airton, was a mill village a century ago—but these were silk mills.

We turned left along the road and crossed the Otterburn Beck again just before its confluence with the Aire. To our right was the railway. Old Bell Busk Station was the centre of activity for local farmers from Malhamdale, when milk was brought in churns to be transported to Leeds on the early morning milk train. There were many races along the narrow lanes to show the paces of the Dales Galloway pulling traps and milk floats. There was also a wagonette service carrying tourists from the train up to Malham.

We turned off the lane, across the Aire Bridge onto the Gargrave-Bell Busk track. Taking a field path to our left, we climbed along the edge of an old quarry



Airton Green. Photo Maureen Ellis.

to the white OS column on the top of Haw Crag. There were wonderful views in every direction. The most distant, we thought, was Winter Hill, near Bolton.

Just beyond the crags, we joined the Pennine Way, and reached the Aire again at a footbridge following the river upstream to Newfield Bridge on the Gargrave-Malham road. A short walk through the fields brought us back to Airton Bridge.

Enid Parker.

1st September 1996

Leader - Hilary Baker

Meeting Place - Long Preston Green

The walk started by taking one of the many lanes from Long Preston leading to Langber Lane. We took the most northerly one hoping the weather had been dry enough to allow us to cross Bookil Gill Beck dryshod. On reaching Langber Lane we turned south and walked down the lane till we saw the gaunt remains of the burnt down Bookilber Barn stark

against the sky. Opposite the barn we took the path that led us across the fields towards Crake Moor. Before reaching Crake Moor we turned south again, following the wall which marks the boundary of Long Preston parish until we came to Langber Lane again. We turned north west on Langber Lane to the footpath that goes over Newton Moor and the Waterfall Rock to Little Newton and then followed the track back to the village.

Hilary Baker.

6th October 1996

Leader - Harold Foxcroft

Meeting Place - Dalesbridge Centre

Harden Bridge

What do clapper bridges, early settlements, toll booths and infectious disease hospitals have in common? They all lay on a walk started from the Dalesbridge Outdoor Centre to the west of Austwick. Jon Beavan, Director of the Centre started by explaining the present use of the buildings and indicating how the former Isolation Hospital had been adapted. A brief history of the hospital was given and its antecedents from 1879 onwards, followed by a walk through the grounds to identify the original use of the buildings.

The walk following from there crossed the A65 to meet Austwick Beck at stepping stones which are not generally known to visitors. After crossing the beck by two clapper bridges formed from unusually long

'flags', at a point where the beck actually forms an island, we passed on into Austwick, joining Holm Lane. From here we started along the path which would eventually lead to Clapham. We noted the extensive Field System and the remains of an Early Settlement (period unknown) and then made our way westwards to the original trunk road, with the remains of an old Toll Booth and adjacent Boundary Stone visible.

Again the A65 was crossed and we followed a path towards Waters Farm, crossing Austwick Beck again at an unusual type of bridge for this area, which more closely resembled the Lake District slate bridge. The return to Dalesbridge was via Orcaber Lane.

Over a cup of tea in the former Scarlet Fever Pavilion we were able to study the interior adaptations combining the 90 year old basic fabric with modern design.

Harold Foxcroft.

3rd November 1966

Leader - Maureen Ellis

Meeting Place - Clapham Station Car Park

"The Faraday Walk"

I called this the Faraday Walk because on leaving the station by the Slaidburn road the Faraday families' place of worship, the Sandeman chapel, is on the left hand side of the road and the first goal was Clapham Wood Hall and Keasden, both associated with that family. It is a two hour walk and after crossing the Wenning river take a south westerly direction via the squeeze stile to Giffords, then on to Wenning Side, up the hill and round the barn to the green road leading eventually Briar Holme Wood. However, we branched off left with our next sighting the copse of Scotch pines on the hillside, through which the route traverses, and then on to Clapham Wood Hall. We were lucky enough to have Ian Woodburn show us a slate, probably from a shippon, with RF (Richard Faraday) engraved on it. This was left by previous owners of the house and may well end up in the Faraday Societies collection.

Several people would have liked to stay talking to Ian who is so knowledgeable but short daylight hours forced us on, to take the Mewith road for a quarter of a mile and then up to The Heigh and Heigh Head (with permission from the owners) and across the moor to Hawskeath. Reference to Philip Rimington's article in this issue will expand on this building. Then it was down the track to Turnerford farm, sharp right over the small wooden bridge and up the hill towards Jack Beck House and Dubsyke. The path is well sign posted on this stretch as there is a newish diversion round Long Bank and up to Watson House with its deer. The last lap is a short distance to the right along the road, north onto the path to Lawsings Plantation, and then left onto the tarmac road beside the railway track to regain Clapham Station.

Reference: Ian Woodburn - "A Common Sort of Farm House"
North Craven Heritage Trust Journal
1994

Maureen Ellis.

1st December 1996

Leader - Jill Sykes

Meeting Place - Scar Top, Buckhaw Brow

The December walk is hampered by a shortage of daylight, but 18 members made the most of the two hours available. We walked towards Feizor Thwaite, crowding on top of a Bronze Age barrow, inspecting a more recent small reservoir looking like a sheepfold, and discovering what might have been a dew pond, now drained.

We were shown an ancient boundary wall, denoted by the orthostats (large stones, rounded or pointed tops) at the base of which the dry stone wall was later built.

On the Thwaite we saw three old field kilns, forerunners of the built limekilns we still see (one good, and two ruined examples in the distance), then eastward to a ring-cairn (sometimes called pond cairns, though no water) with a burial cist visible in the centre.

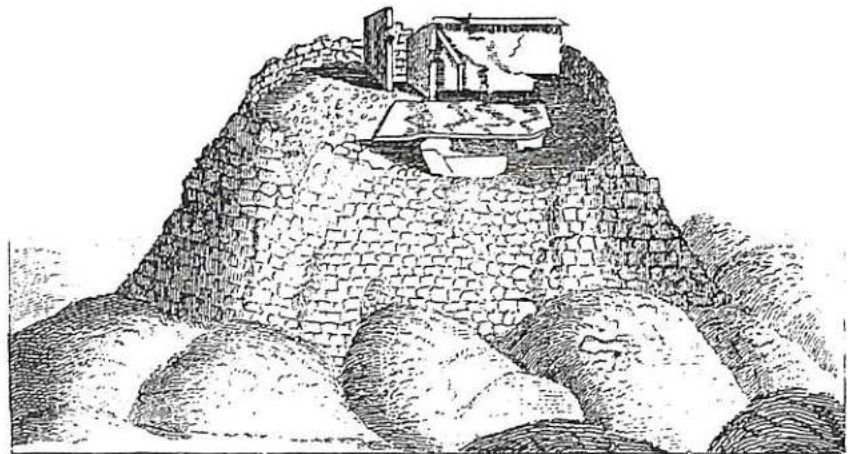
Another quarter mile brought us to the "Apronful of stones" (the devil dropped the stones on his way to the Devil's Bridge at Kirkby Lonsdale). The tumulus is now completely rubbed out except for a perimeter of tumbled wall. This was assumed to

be the burial cairn referred to in "The Parish of Giggleswick" by Brayshaw & Robinson, with an illustration from 1784.

Homeward into the wind and rain, we found yet another circle this time a "fairy ring" of fungi—at last something for the botanists.

There is an advantage to the short December walk; failing light didn't hamper our enjoyment of mincepies, tea and good conversation!

Jill Sykes.



Tumulus at Stackhouse. From the 'Gentleman's Magazine', 1784.

“Know Your Area” Guided Walks

31st May 1996

Leader - Keith Bolger
Giggleswick Village Walk

This was the first of a new series of evening walks entitled “Know your area” and was extremely well supported. Our brief was to spend about an hour and a half noting places of interest on the way and finishing in the local hostelry to discuss the evening’s tour. In the event it proved rather difficult to keep up even such a slow pace, and we had to miss out a little of the planned route, but it was a beautiful late Spring evening and we enjoyed the pleasant surroundings and each other’s company.

The tour started in the church, which is probably the oldest building in the village, with traces of a Norman foundation and much of the present structure dating from the fifteenth century. Members did their own tours of the interior using the guides available to visitors and then we set off on our walkabout, noticing Ivy Fold, once the vicarage, very picturesque with its two lintels dated intriguingly 1669 and 1677. Church Cottages in Church Street are an example of conservation in action, rescued from the threat of demolition and restored to stand for some centuries more. The Victorian Primary School is at the centre of the village in every sense and is where our future history has just begun!

Our route took us via Beck House, Brookside and the “Green” to Castleberg Hospital, built in 1834 as



Festival of Britain Logo at Castleberg Hospital. Photo Maureen Ellis.

the Workhouse to serve Settle and Giggleswick. We then walked down Buck’s Lane to Tems Street, past Armistead House and across the Harrison playing field, following the line of the old Kendal road. In Bankwell Road we admired several fine old houses. Queen’s Rock was the ancestral home of the Brayshaws, Bankwell of the Birkbecks and in a previous building, of the Bankes family. Well House was at one time the vicarage, and there are many houses with datestones. The well itself predates them all, and with

Holy Well and the Ebbing and Flowing Well probably gave rise to the settlement of Giggleswick in the first place.

We came next to Belle Hill, where Craven Bank, now divided into two dwellings, was the original Hart’s Head Hotel. The business moved to the top of the hill when the new road was built in 1753. Sutcliffe House is another notable 17th century building standing at the top of the hill. Past the cottages on “The Flaggs”, and the Post Office and village shop, we came to the Market Cross and the remains of the village stocks. The head of the cross is said to be 14th century and there are various stories of its chequered history.

We were now literally on the doorstep of the Black Horse Hotel, another very old building, possibly with religious origins, but on this occasion serving its age-old function as a very satisfactory social centre.

Keith Bolger.

24th June 1966

Leader - Len Moody
Bentham Town Walk

The route began at Linghow Cross, for an overview, then dropped down by car to Lairgill car park; then through the areas of Mount Pleasant and Station Road, passing Grove Hill, the Methodist Chapel, St Margaret’s Church and Geo Angus Fire-Armour Ltd. Just after the railway bridge, we turned right into Wenning Avenue, passing the new housing on the old mill site, and then the right-of-way through the northern part of Riverside Caravan Park to cross the railway line and then up Duke Street to Main street at the Bentham Halls (old and new). The tour continued back along Main Street, with its assortment of former farms (Bigber, and Parkinson’s), date-stoned cottages, the Youth Centre (formerly the Friends Meeting House), to the central Cross, with our refreshment target The Coach House (formerly the Brown Cow)!

Len Moody.



Station Road, High Bentham. Photo Maureen Ellis.

22nd July 1996

Leader - Hilary Baker

Long Preston Village Walk

On a rather indifferent July evening a group of about 40 met on Long Preston's Maypole Green. First we looked at the milestone there and on reading the mileage to Skipton and to Settle decided their miles must have been longer than ours! Perhaps it could have been moved from another site. Over the road we saw the water fountain dated 1869 commemorating the Holgate family who had water piped to the village.

After looking at several of the older cottages we went down to the Long Preston Beck near Mill Bridge and saw what we assumed was the course of the old mill leet presumably to the old corn mill that was swept away in the flood of 1881. There was also a cotton mill in the vicinity. We saw evidence that there was once a ford where the "fairly new" bridge now carries the A65 across the beck; the houses on either side of the bridge are at a much lower level than the existing bridge and slope down to the water.

Time did not permit a visit but we looked across to the Almshouses which were founded in 1615 by James Knowles, a London merchant who was a native of Long Preston. They used to house "10 poor persons" (men or women) who had to be natives of the parish. They were rebuilt in 1858 and have since been modernised and enlarged, housing fewer occupants. The old chapel bell from the Almshouses has a permanent resting place in St Mary's church.

We then continued our walk to the church first looking at the old sundial, near the porch door, which is dated 1667 possibly put there to commemorate the restoration of the monarchy, or, another authority suggests, to commemorate the plague which is said to have reached Long Preston. The church itself was built on the site of a much older, possibly Saxon, church. There was certainly a church in 1086 as it was mentioned in the Domesday Book. We were particularly interested in the window—the East window—which is the work of Capronnier of Brussels and is dated 1858, and the vestry window of plain glass incorporating fragments of stained glass heraldic shields dating from the medieval period which were in the original East window.

We then turned our attention to the schools in the

20th August 1996

Leader - Chris Ellis

Langcliffe Village Walk

The village has probably moved about 300 yards south from the original settlement and is fairly unusual in owning the village green—made up from "manorial waste land".

We started at the school, built in 1825 and used for church services until the magnificent church was built in 1851 largely through the generosity of a member of the Paley family. Opposite the church is the



*Long Preston, back of Magna Print premises.
Photo Maureen Ellis.*

village. The first school was where Ward's workshop is, and is dated 1640 (a modern stone) but you can still see a bell on top. The second school was on the lane between the church and the present school and was endowed by a Miss Isabella Hall in 1819—it has an unusual tracery window. The present school was opened in 1898.

After looking at several more of the older cottages and speculating, or in some cases learning, a little of their earlier uses, for example the police house and lock up, the church meeting house (denomination unknown), the old weaving cottages, the cottage with the external chimney and the one with the unusual sideways-sliding sash windows, we arrived back on the Green just in time, as the heavens then opened and scattered us all to home or the Maypole.

Hilary Baker.

Institute built by Hector Christie in 1899 for "men and youths" which created trouble in the politically correct 1990's!

As the green was owned by the village, buildings which were to the advantage of the village were allowed to be erected—hence the cottages and Methodist Chapel. An early type gaslight bracket was spotted by Hall Cottage, formerly the Hall farm, gas was supplied from Christie's Mill.

The large building at the south end of the Green was the workhouse c1809 and is now houses. The



Langcliffe Green. Photo Maureen Ellis.

fountain was one source of water before mains, with the War Memorial erected in 1920. The group of houses behind the fountain and tree were farms both with sons who were senior wranglers at Cambridge in the 17th century.

It was then down New Street past quarry and millworkers cottages, including the home of John Delaney, to Holme Head, better known as "The Locks". This area dates from a mill in monastic times with the dam leading down to the High or Christie's Mill. This modern mill was built by the Claytons with advice from Arkwright in 1784.

From here we took the old workers' path over the railway to Langcliffe Hall built in 1602 on the remains of a Sawley Abbey grange. By kind permission of Robert Bell we had a close look at the exterior, especially the west front which is still original. Unfortunately failing light prevented us from going round the gardens so we retired to Bowerley (19th century), now providing a welcome drink.

Chris Ellis.

OBITUARY

Joe Shevelan

Members of the North Craven Heritage Trust will have been saddened to hear of the death of Joe Shevelan in November 1996. Joe was a member of the Trust from its very early days, and served on the Committee almost continuously for many years, being Chairman in 1988-90. He was a long serving, and diligent minutes Secretary, with assistance from his wife Jean, and his files and recollections provided the most complete record of our activities since the Trust was founded in 1968.

In August 1995 Joe retired from the Dales National Park after 29 years service, during which time he worked first in lower Wharfedale, and subsequently in the Three

Peaks area of Sedbergh, Garsdale and Dentdale, and finally as Area Manager for the North West part of the Dales.

His other major interest was in the amateur theatre, and he was an enthusiastic and very active member of the Grand Theatre Company in Lancaster, where he worked in stage-management, lighting and sound.

We wish to record our gratitude and appreciation for the contribution which Joe made to the Trust over so many years, and to extend our deepest sympathy to Jean and her family.

Ray Doughty.

OBITUARY

Dr E M Buckle

Dr E M Buckle, Vice President of the North Craven Heritage Trust, died at the age of 91 on January 16th 1996. She was born in Hampstead and educated in London, graduating from Royal Holloway College of London University with a First Class Honours degree, gaining her doctorate in French Literature two years later.

At Settle Girls' High School she taught French and Latin for 38 years where she was held in respect and affection by all. Her versatility, sense of humour and her wide vision of education of the whole child involved her in a variety of extra curricular activities including drama, senior musical society, Scottish dancing and the League of Nations. She taught many girls to swim, in the river, just below Queen's Rock!

Always a great lover of the Dales, nature and the countryside generally, she was very interested in local and social history. Writing for the NCHT 21st Anniversary of "The Changing Countryside" she wrote, "It is true that the landscape of Britain is the product of our history. Our countryside was made by man to suit the desires and profit of those able to exercise power. So the Norman kings preserved great tracts of country as hunting forests, the great landowners of the 17th and 18th centuries not only farmed their estates and introduced new ideas for crops and stock but landscaped their parks and planted trees and shrubs of special interest, thus leaving an impression on the countryside which still delights us. We are left, in fact, with a sort of patchwork from the past. There is in this country on the whole a protective attitude towards living creatures, and we should do well to cherish and encourage this instinctive attitude for it may one day be our

safeguard against the destruction of our environment." Let us hope that in about the year 2110 in North Craven there will still be "wide stretches of open country, that the wild flowers of the limestone areas will still be there in all their charm and variety and that the curlews will still be coming over the fells each year to proclaim the Spring."

Thirty years ago she went blind, taught herself to touch-type and began to write articles on the Changing Countryside, some of which were published by NCHT. In the 70's she spoke on Radio 4 campaigning that roadside verges should not be attacked with flail mowers and herbicides to tidy them up in early summer but be left until after the wild flowers had set their seed in order to conserve them for future generations. She began to write poetry and won a national BBC competition, writing the conservation poem "Tomorrow's Child" for the NCHT in aid of the Trust's Museum appeal. She published two books of poetry, "Stone Wall Country" and "Summer's End". In 1989 Ted Watson of the Royal Shakespearean Company discovered some of Dr Buckle's work in a bookshop in Newcastle and asked her if he might set some of them to music. He and actors from the RSC performed the work at the Ingleborough Community Centre. It was recorded by Yorkshire Television and later Dr Buckle was the subject of a radio documentary by Nigel Forde.

Mr Ted Watson was at her funeral, gave the address and played a tape of her speaking the poem "Blackberry Days" from one of her books, "Summer's End". A wonderful lady with an active mind.

Phyllis Houlton.

OBITUARY

Jack Brassington - "A Man of Many Parts"

Jack Mason Brassington, or Jack as he was known by folk hereabouts, who died on 19th August at the age of 92, was the eighth child of Thomas W. Brassington, the building contractor who founded the firm of Brassington's Saw Mill at Bridge End, Settle, and became well known for his work, especially on churches. Jack, meanwhile, received his education at Giggleswick School which he left in July 1920 to join the family business as a joiner and church restorer, and continued as such until his father died when the firm was run by Jack and his brother Fred, on whose death by Jack alone, who seemed to share his father's interests in work on churches, particularly that of repair and restoration, in which after all he had been trained. And as, for instance, Thomas was the contractor who built Giggleswick School Chapel to the specification of the architect T G Jackson, and had been responsible for much of the work of restoration of St Alkelda's in the late 19th century, and at Malham, so Jack's first major job was on restoration of the church of Thornton-in-Lonsdale, burnt down by a disastrous fire, to be followed by work on churches at Stainforth, Slaidburn, Clapham, the Chapel, and others. The two would speak with justifiable pride of "The Brassington Churches", or of "Our Churches", but if any one was Jack's favourite, it must surely have been St Alkelda's of which he could say on his 90th birthday, "I have been in the choir (for he

had a fine tenor voice), a bell-ringer, a church warden, secretary to the Parochial Church Council, and have served eight different vicars."

Jack played rugger for Skipton and, when the family moved to Settle, played in the first team the Ribblesdale Club ever fielded. He was a past President of the Settle Rotary Club, and a President and Honorary Member of the Settle Amateur Operatic Society, taking the lead in their productions for more than twenty years. He was also an active member of the local Masonic Lodge.

He loved his garden which he tended with great care and, naturally, supported the Giggleswick Horticultural Society. He was too a Vice-President of the North Craven Heritage Trust and a valuable trustee of the Building Preservation Trust. Nor have I forgotten that it was Jack who erected the panelling round the Choir Vestry and the new kitchen, which came from St Mark's, Uttley. that it was he too who made the boxes for the kneelers in the choir stalls, and installed the new shelves for the hymn books. To have forgotten these would have been wrong, for they are part of Jack's memorial. Above all he was a craftsman, modest withal, whom many will recall with affection for the man they knew, and with the greatest respect those with whom he was less well acquainted.

L.P. Dutton.

Mr Dutton died in January of this year. This obituary is printed here with the warm assent of Mrs J.Dutton.



The Falcon Manor

SKIPTON ROAD,
SETTLE, NORTH YORKSHIRE BD24 9BD

Built in 1841, the Falcon Manor is an elegant Country House Hotel,
delightfully furnished with 19 en-suite bedrooms

Evening Dinner in the beautiful Ingfield Room from 7.00 to 9.30 pm. Tasty Snacks and Bar Meals
daily from 12 noon to 9.30 pm. Traditional Sunday Lunches 12-2.00 pm.

**Enquiries and reservations —
SETTLE (01729) 823814**



**WALKER
FOSTER**

SOLICITORS



**GOAD &
BUTCHER**

SOLICITORS

*A comprehensive
legal service to Craven and the Dales*

**GOAD &
BUTCHER**

SOLICITORS

MIDLAND BANK CHAMBERS
MARKET PLACE · SETTLE
NORTH YORKSHIRE · BD24 9DR

TEL: 01729 823500
FAX: 01729 822023

Contact:
David Butcher

**WALKER
FOSTER**

SOLICITORS

3 HIGH STREET · SKIPTON
NORTH YORKSHIRE · BD23 1AA

TEL: 01756 700200
FAX: 01756 700186

Contact:
Richard Bentley

**WALKER
FOSTER**

SOLICITORS

CRAVEN HOUSE · NEWTOWN
BARNOLDSWICK · COLNE
LANCASHIRE · BB8 5UQ

TEL: 01282 812340
FAX: 01282 812331

Contact:
Peter Walker

We are happy to arrange home visits

INCORPORATING: WALKER FOSTER WALKER CHARLESWORTH & FOSTER GOAD & BUTCHER



LAMBERTS

P R I N T E R S

TYPESETTING

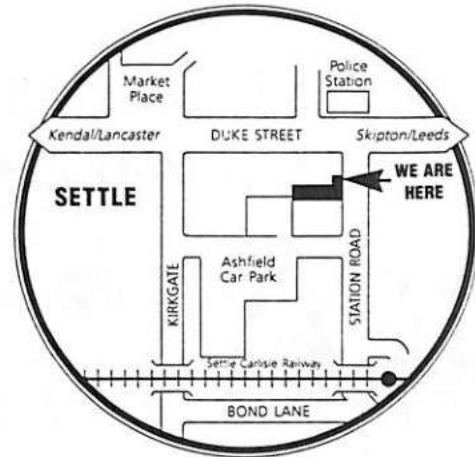
ARTWORK

PRINTING

BOOK PRINTING

PRINT FINISHING

Tel / Fax no. 01729 822177



NEIL WRIGHT ASSOCIATES

**Estate Agents, Valuers,
Planning Consultants.**

- * FREE SALES VALUATIONS AND FREE SALES ADVICE
- * COMPETITIVE RATES OF COMMISSION
- * NO SALE, NO FEE (just advertising costs)
- * PROMINENT HIGH STREET OFFICE
- * LARGE WINDOW DISPLAY
- * FRIENDLY LOCAL STAFF
- * CONFIDENTIALLY ASSURED
- * COMPUTERISED MAILING LIST
- * DETAILED SALE PARTICULARS
- * STRIKING "FOR SALE" BOARD (if required)

No. 1, High Street, Settle
Telephone Settle 01729 825219

TOOBYS

Video, TV and Electrical Appliances
Sales, Rental and Repairs

Your local Euronics Centre

6 Main Street • Ingleton • via Carnforth

Tel 0152242 41224 • Fax 015242 42095

21 Main Street • Bentham • nr Lancaster

Tel 015242 61259

Bonder
FINE ARTS
Craftsmanship in Sculpture

**WARREN
&
WRIGHT
JEWELLERS**

12 Duke Street, Settle

Tel. 01729 824165

Avia Watches, Lilliput Lane Cottages, Masons Ironstone,
Sherratt & Simpson, Clocks, Gold & Silvery Jewellery

Specialists in Jewellery Repairs and Remounts

Valuations for Insurance Purposes

LEACH & CO.

ACCOUNTANTS

KINGSLEY · STATION ROAD
SETTLE

NORTH YORKSHIRE · BD24 9AA

Settle 823950

Fax 01729 822112

*Mary Milnthorpe
and Daughters*

Antique Jewellery and Silver

*The Antique Shop, Market Place, Settle,
North Yorkshire BD24 9DX*

Telephone 01729 822331

Closed Sunday & Wednesday

Open other days: 9.30—12.30 & 1.45—5.00

Ye Olde Naked Man Café & Bakehouse



- Morning coffee
- Lunches
- Afternoon teas
- Home-made fayre

*Visit our bakehouse
shop for fresh bread,
home-made cakes,
sandwiches and savouries*

Phone Settle 01729 823230

FOOTWEAR FOR ALL THE FAMILY

OUTDOOR GEAR
REPAIRS

NELSON'S FOOTWEAR

SHOEMAKERS SINCE 1847

DUKE ST. SETTLE

01729 823523

Bairstow Eves

ESTATE AGENTS

WE CHARGE ONLY FOR SUCCESS

NO SALE - NO FEE

20 MAIN STREET, HIGH BENTHAM

TEL: 015242 / 62044

WOOD & CO. ACCOUNTANTS

We specialise in sole traders and partnership
accounts, tax advice, VAT services,
bookkeeping and PAYE.

For personal attention contact

I.R. Wood
High Street
Settle
01729 823755

M.R. Handy
Station Road
Bentham
015242 61424

Katie Drinnan



THE OLD STABLES

MARKET PLACE
SETTLE
NORTH YORKSHIRE
BD24 9DJ

01729 825156

ASHFIELD D.I.Y. CENTRE

for

DECORATING & D.I.Y.



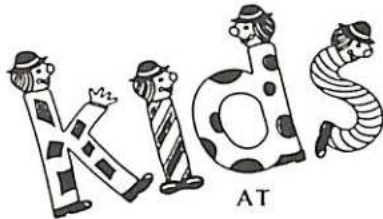
STATION ROAD, SETTLE
(01729) 823002

Craven's Unique Shops

An ever changing array of original gifts, crafts, pottery, objects d'art, cookware and up-to-the-minute clothes.

Car and Kitchen

AND



Car and Kitchen

CHILDREN'S CLOTHES,
TOYS, GAMES, GIFTS, BOOKS

Market Place, Settle. Telephone 01729 823638

The Kitchen Table for fresh coffee, fine teas
and home made food.



Estate Agents *Valuation Surveyors*
Auctioneers *Planning Consultants*

8 STATION ROAD SETTLE
NORTH YORKSHIRE BD24 9AA
Tel 01729 825252 Fax 01729 823825

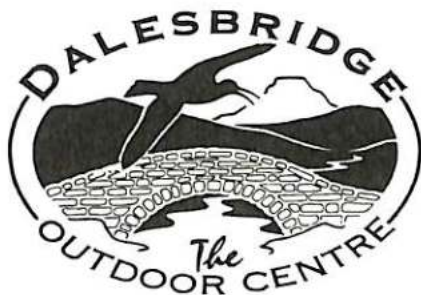


Independent
Electrical Retailers

J. W. GARNETT

The Market Place, Settle
North Yorkshire BD24 9EF

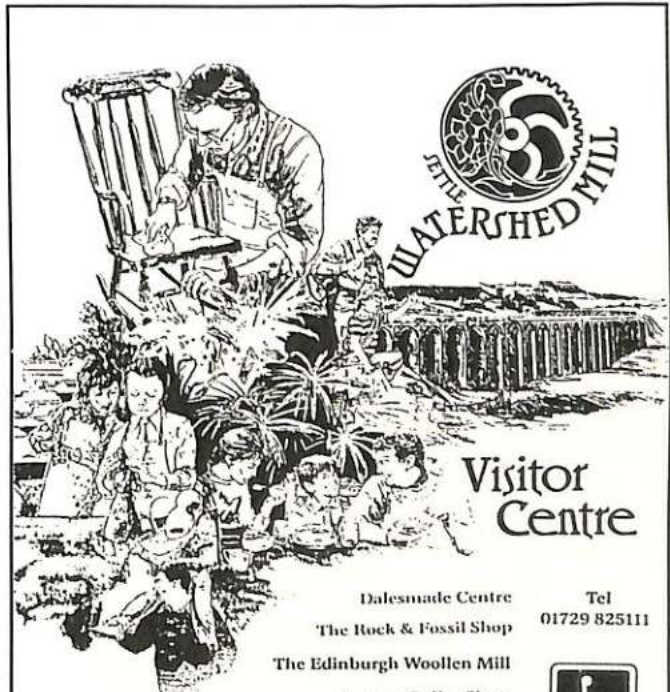
Telephone 01729 823558
Fax 01729 825290



For all functions, parties,
conferences, meetings and
courses. Contact Dalesbridge at
Austwick, near Settle, for prices
and facility details.
Accommodation, bar and
catering available.

Phone 015242 51021

Email: events@dalesbridge.co.uk



Visitor Centre

Dalesmade Centre Tel
The Rock & Fossil Shop 01729 825111
The Edinburgh Woollen Mill
Hectors Coffee Shop
Special Events



Opening Times – Mon-Sat from 10.00 a.m.
Sunday from 11.00 a.m. Closed Christmas Day.

Settle for a
great day out

NORTH CRAVEN HERITAGE TRUST

CONTENTS

	Author	Page no.
Chairman's Review		3
A Labour Problem in the Age of Water Powered Factories	James Heaton	4
Gleanings from Giggleswick National School Log Book	Enid Parker	7
Cappleside: Hill of the Horse	Chris Weston	9
Thomas Procter—a True Genius	Nick Harling	11
A Dying Craft—Old Joe Stout	Elizabeth Shorrocks	13
The Remingtons of Hawksheath and Turnerford Farms	Philip Rimington	15
The Settle Market Buildings Co Ltd	T.H. Foxcroft	21
Summer Outing to Swaledale	Bill Mitchell	22
Guided Walks		23
“Know Your Area” Guided Walks		27
Obituaries		29

“KNOW YOUR AREA” WALKS

Wednesday May 7th
SETTLE, with emphasis on old Coaching Inns.
 Meet in Ashfield car park; leaders Peter and
 Nicholas Harling.

Wednesday June 11th
AUSTWICK. Meet on village triangle outside
 PO; leaders Jill Sykes and Lesley Todd.

Tuesday July 15th
KIRKBY MALHAM. Meet by the church;
 leader Pam Syme.

Tuesday August 19th
INGLETON. Meet at Ingleborough Centre, car
 park; leader Brenda Capstick.

All of these walks start at 7.00 pm.

Details of membership are available from the
 membership secretary:

Mrs H. Baker
 Ivy End
 Chapel Walk
 Long Preston BD23 4PE
 01729 840609

COMMITTEE 1996/1997

President	Mr B. Braithwaite-Exley JP DL Pant Head, Austwick 015242 51273	
Chairman	Mr R. Gudgeon Lawkland Green House Austwick LA2 8AT	01729 822610
Hon Treasurer	Mrs B. Middleton 3 The Green Upper Settle BD24 9EU	01729 823249
Hon Secretary	Mr A. Lupton 4 Constitution Hill Settle BD24 9ER	01729 823937
Members	Mrs H. Baker Miss B. Capstick Dr J. Chapman Dr M. Ellis Mr H. Foxcroft Mr S. Lawrence Mrs J. Morgan Mrs J. Sykes	01729 840609 015242 41240 01729 823664 0113 273 7459 01729 825649 015242 51294 015242 61406 015242 51398

Sub-committee Convenors:

Buildings	Mrs J. Sykes
Footpaths	Mr J. Chapman

Wigglesworth
Tosside
Thornton-in-Lonsdale
Swinden
Stainforth
Settle
Scosforth
Rathmell
Otterburn
Nappa

Airton
Arncliffe
Austwick
Bentham
Burton-in-Lonsdale
Calton
Clapham
Giggleswick
Halton
West
Hanlith