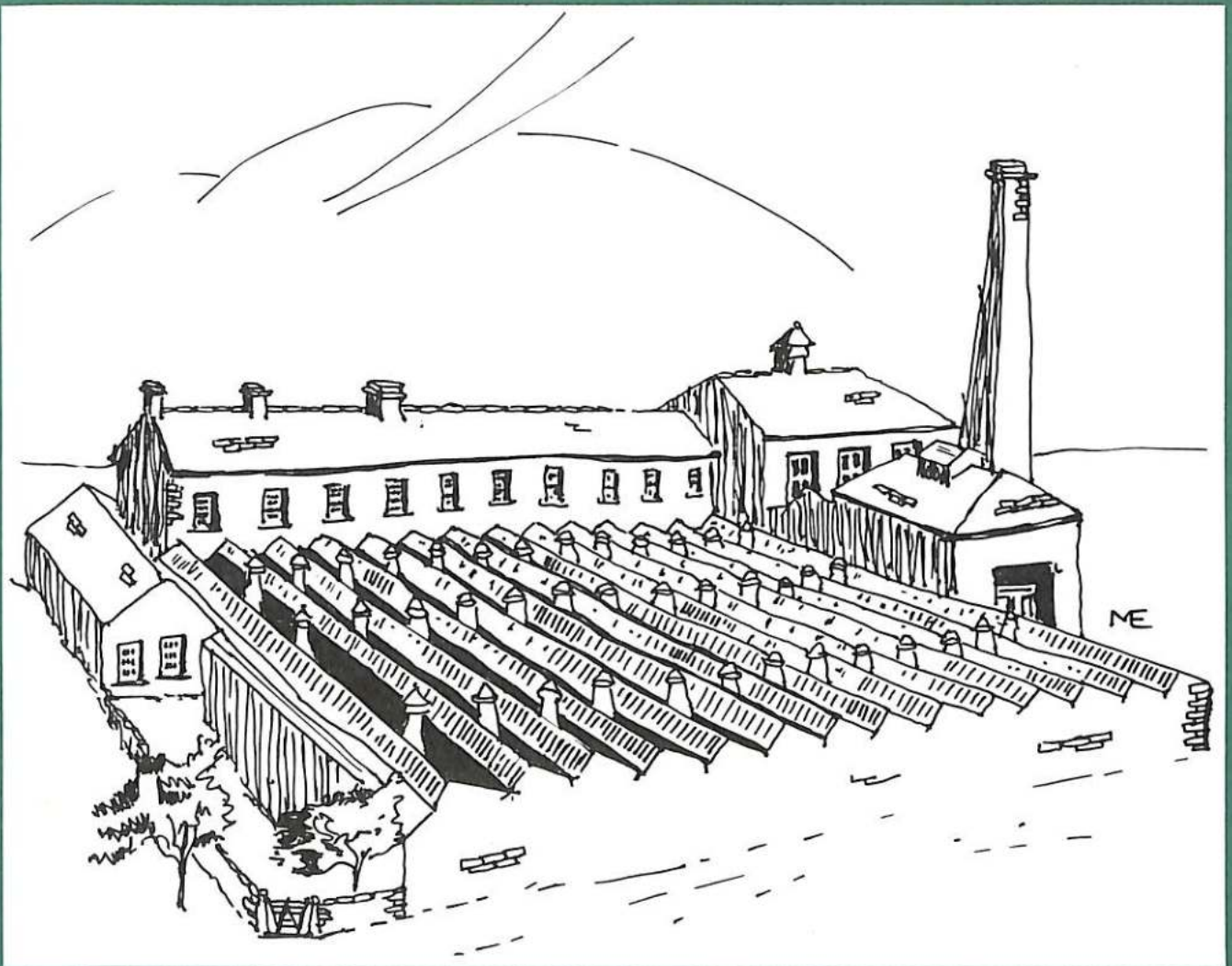


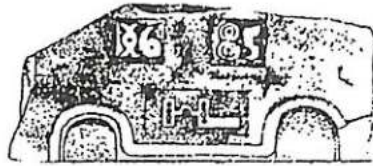
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NORTH CRAVEN HERITAGE TRUST JOURNAL



1996

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NORTH CRAVEN HERITAGE TRUST

PROGRAMME 1996

Saturday January 6th	2.30 pm	New Year Recital by the Choir of Leeds Parish Church, at the Church of St John the Evangelist, Langcliffe.
Friday March 22nd	7.30 pm	“Historic Population Studies—Garsdale, Dent and Sedbergh”, K. Lancaster, Sedbergh, at Ingleborough Community Centre, Ingleton.
Sunday April 28th	7.30 pm	Concert by Craven Camerata at St Mary’s Church, Ingleton.
Wednesday May 22nd	7.30 pm	“Historic Landscapes of the Newby Area”, P. Hudson, Lancaster, at Watershed Mill, Langcliffe Road, Settle.
Wednesday July 17th	9.00 am	W.R. Mitchell’s Annual Field Day: “Swaledale”, assemble at Ashfield Car Park, Settle.
Wednesday September 18th	7.30 pm	“The Treasures of Craven Churches”, Val Leigh, Langcliffe, at Watershed Mill, Langcliffe Road, Settle.
Wednesday October 16th	7.30 pm	AGM at Cappleside, Rathmell (by kind permission of Mr and Mrs Weston), followed by a talk.
Friday December 6th	8.00 pm	Christmas Party at Harden, Austwick.
1997		
Saturday January 4th	2.30 pm	New Year Recital by the Choir of Leeds Parish Church at Zion Congregational Church, Settle.

The talks are free: visitors will be welcome.

SUNDAY WALKS 1996

Stout footwear, waterproof clothing should be worn.

	Leader	Venue	
February 4th	A. and H. Lupton	Stainforth Car Park	MR SD 821 672
March 3rd	O. and K. Bolger	Giggleswick Station Car Park	MR SD 802 629
April 14th	M. Crisp	Leck Parish Church Car Park	MR SD 642 767
May 12th	J. Chapman	To be notified later	
June 2nd	D. Johnson	Watersinks Car Park, Malham Tarn	MR SD 893 658
July 7th	E. Parker	The Green, Airton	MR SD 903 592
September 1st	H. Baker	Long Preston Green	MR SD 833 582
October 6th	H. Foxcroft	Dalesbridge Field Centre, Harden Bridge	MR SD 763 677
November 3rd	J. and M. Sykes	Top of Buckhaw Brow, Giggleswick	MR SD 797 657
December 1st	M. Ellis	Clapham Station Car Park	MR SD 733 679

In case of any queries, please ring 01729 - 822824. All walks start at 1.45 pm.

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

Cover: Shed Mill drawn by Maureen Ellis from an engraving.

NORTH CRAVEN HERITAGE TRUST

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

Airton . Arncliffe . Austwick . Bentham . Burton-in-Lonsdale . Calton . Clapham . Giggleswick
Halton West . Hanlith . Hellifield . Horton-in-Ribblesdale . Ingleton . Kirkby Malham . Langcliffe
Lawkland . Litton . Long Preston . Nappa . Otterburn . Rathmell . Scosthrop . Settle . Stainforth . Swinden
Thornton-in-Lonsdale . Tosside . Wigglesworth

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.

COMMITTEE 1995/6

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			Miss B. Capstick	015242 - 41240
			Dr M. Ellis	0113 - 2737459
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			Footpaths	Mrs P. Houlton
Hon. Secretary	Mr A. Lupton 01729 - 823987 4 Constitution Hill Settle BD24 9ER			

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 Cathe Hartley and Arthur Lupton for their contributions to this publication.

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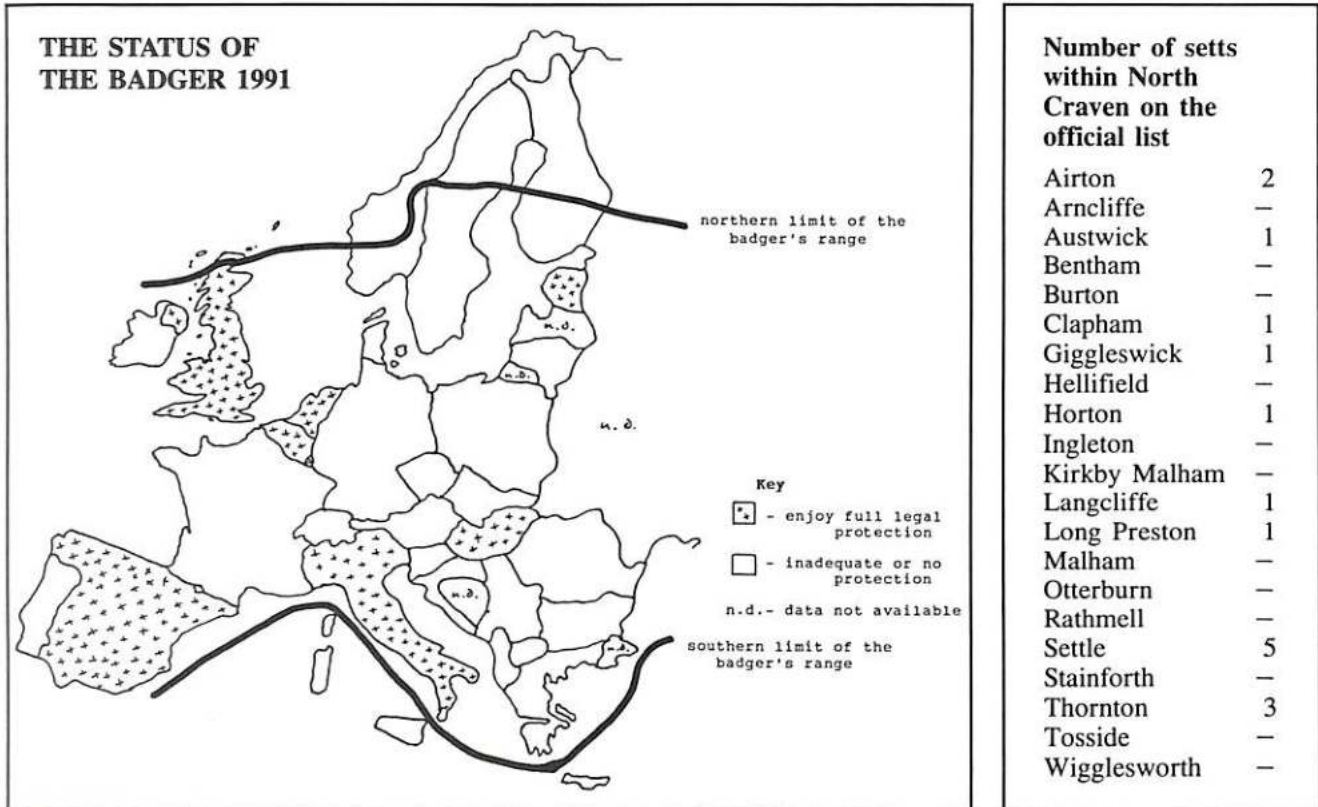
Editorial

It is a great pleasure once again to present the Journal which contains a variety of articles as well as notices and accounts of past and future events. The high quality and research shown by the authors should not put off people who feel they have a story to tell connected more or less loosely with the aims of the Trust. Of course word processed articles that need very little editing are welcome but for the more hesitant, hand written scripts or even requests for

help to put an article together are of interest. I would make a particular request for artists to come forward especially with suitable black and white line drawings for the covers. Photographs are of great interest, black and white reproducing best.

Last year in the article on Badgers there was an omission of the map of distribution and a table of setts in the Craven area. May I apologize to David Johnson and include them here.

Maureen Ellis.



Chairman's Statement

As I write this report, it is a little over six months since I was elected Chairman at the Annual General Meeting held last October at Lawkland Hall, and since then I have been involved in the activities planned before my arrival.

I am sure that anyone looking at our programme realises that the North Craven Heritage Trust offers members varied and interesting events to suit all tastes, and it is my intention to continue with the same pattern, but as well to introduce various new schemes and ideas to further improve and increase our knowledge and understanding of the North Craven area. Looking back on the previous year, we again had an excellent recital given by the Leeds Parish Choir, three excellent talks, a superb concert given by Craven Camerata, and as usual a most enjoyable day out with Bill Mitchell. The attendance at Lawkland Hall for the AGM was almost embarrassing, as David Joy had to amend his talk,

such was the unexpectedly high turnout that there was no space for projector or screen. No doubt the venue contributed to the high attendance, and our thanks are due to Mr & Mrs Giles Bowring for entertaining us so well, and for providing a tour of the Hall. 1995 ended as usual with an excellent party at Harden and our thanks are extended to Enid Parker and her willing helpers for making the evening so enjoyable. Throughout the year the monthly walks were well supported and Phyllis Houlton deserves our grateful thanks for making matters run so smoothly.

This year started well, on the musical front with a good audience at St John's Church, Langcliffe for the recital given by the Leeds Parish Choir, to be followed in April by a further excellent concert given by Craven Camerata at St Mary's Church, Ingleton. The talk by Kevin Lancaster, at Ingleton in March, did not attract a large gathering, but provided an interesting evening for those who attended. Looking

ahead, in July we have Bill Mitchell's day in Swaledale and in September we welcome Val Leigh, who will be giving a talk on the Treasures of Craven Churches at Watershed Mill, Settle. This year our AGM will be at Cattleside, Rathmell and we look forward once again to a good attendance. As usual our party will be held at Harden and I anticipate seeing another good turnout. Running throughout the year are the very popular Sunday Walks: they are to be recommended for those who are not familiar with them, and attract a strong following.

As we appear to have somewhat of a lull in the summer, I thought it would prove popular to arrange a series of evening walks around some of our local areas, to show members the local history. Accordingly evening walks have been arranged for Giggleswick, Bentham, Long Preston and Langcliffe; details will be found elsewhere in this journal. It is to be hoped that this new initiative will prove popular, and if so it will be continued next year. The North Craven Heritage Trust is starting an archive section, as we believe that being a local organisation, we

should ensure that details relating to local history are kept in the district and made available for members living in the area. As a start we are attempting to build up a record of the North Craven Heritage Trust's journals and publications, but there are many gaps particularly in the early years, and if anyone has old issues they would like to donate they would be much appreciated. Likewise if anyone feels that they could present any old documents or books of historical interest these would be gratefully accepted. This would ensure they were available for reference and for future generations.

I look forward to the future with confidence as I believe we have an excellent programme, though I would wish for better attendances at some events. If you have any suggestions to improve the Trust or new ideas which you think would benefit it please let me know. My thanks go to all the committee for their hard work. Without the dedication of the many people who are involved with the Trust we could not function, and I am sure you all appreciate their efforts.

Roy Gudgeon.

Thomas Nuttall **Ribblesdale's forgotten Botanist and Explorer** **Enid Parker**

Ask anyone in Long Preston if they have heard of Thomas Nuttall, who was born there in 1786 and educated in the old village school, and the answer would be "No". There is no memorial to him anywhere in the village, yet he was an eminent man of his time, a botanist, Harvard professor, explorer and author.

Thomas Nuttall was the son of James Nuttall of Colne and his wife Margaret. Her family, the Hardacres, had lived in the locality for generations. Little is known of James Nuttall who died in 1798 but Margaret Nuttall continued to live in Long Preston until her death in 1841 at the age of 80.

Thomas left school at fourteen. He was apprenticed to his father's younger brother Jonas, a printer in Liverpool. Any spare time was spent in self education—Latin, Greek, French and natural history.

On completing his apprenticeship, Thomas became very restless and sailed to America in 1808. He settled in Philadelphia, a prosperous and cultivated city which, until 1800, had been the country's capital. Here he found employment as a printer and attended public botanical lectures given by Professor Barton of Harvard. Botany was then an essential part of medical studies. Plants were the physician's living drugs, most universities possessed botanic gardens and were continually enlarging their collections. Gardens, too, had become a status symbol. Frequently, wealthy people, particularly in Europe, were engrossed in laying out and landscaping new gardens and avidly

acquired collections of exotic plants from newly explored areas. Many important botanists and botanic gardens employed plant-hunters who were often explorers in their own right.

Barton encouraged Nuttall and introduced him to William Bartram, an elderly pioneer plant collector who welcomed Nuttall to his home. It was here that he met other enthusiastic botanists and ornithologists and heard their accounts of journeys into the wilderness areas of America.

In 1809, sponsored by Barton, Thomas Nuttall made two collecting trips on foot, into the coastal swamps of Delaware Bay and then through New York State to Niagara and on to Lakes Erie and Huron. Barton was so impressed by Nuttall's thoroughness and plant, bird, fossil and mineral collections that he employed him for eight dollars a month, plus expenses, to follow the route taken by the 1803-1806 Lewis and Clark expedition, the first to cross the Continental Divide and reach the Pacific Ocean. President Thomas Jefferson had asked him to identify plants collected by the expedition and Nuttall's information would help with that process.

Nuttall travelled by stage coach, on foot and by boat to Lake Huron. Here he joined an expedition organised by the J J Astor Fur Co. to follow the Lewis and Clark journey from St Louis to the Rockies, then travelling down the Columbia River to the Pacific Coast to establish a fur trading post. The account of this 60-man expedition is recorded in



Thomas Nuttall, reproduced from biography by Graustein. OUP, courtesy of Dr Frans Verdorn.

Washington Irving's "Astoria". It was a hazardous journey and Nuttall could provide little help in defence against hostile Indians as he used his rifle muzzle to dig specimens for his plant collection and stored seed in the bore. He had difficulty preserving animals as friendly Indians drank the alcohol used for preservation.

Nuttall did not complete the journey. War was imminent between Britain and the USA, so he sent Barton his collection and sailed home to England. There he distributed American plants and seeds and made many useful contacts including Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society, an eminent botanist who had sailed with Captain Cook. Nuttall returned to America in 1815. His printing job was no longer necessary for he left England with many orders for plants and seeds. His "Genera of North American Plants" was published in 1818. After only seven years in America this self-taught Craven man was recognised as an outstanding naturalist.

The west always beckoned and among the expeditions he made at this period the most notable was an eighteen month journey into frontier territory through the present states of Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico, which he described in "A Journal of Travels into the Arkansa Territory". The area was scantily settled with military posts established to control the indians. While staying at Fort Smith he discovered 100 new herbs in one day. His plans to reach the Rockies were dashed when fever broke out, killing soldiers, settlers and indians alike. To escape the outbreak Nuttall had to abandon his journey.

On his return he was appointed Professor of Natural History at Harvard University, and Curator of the Botanic Gardens at Cambridge (America), a mile from his college. Nuttall enjoyed life at Harvard, and was a popular lecturer. He was frequently accompanied by students on his vacation expeditions.

Nuttall returned to England twice on family business. His uncle, Jonas, had bought an estate, Nutgrove Hall, near St Helens, and his heir had died. He wished to leave the estate to Nuttall or, should he die without issue, to Nuttall's nephew. He always returned to his native Craven to visit his mother during busy business schedules visiting nursery men and contacting renowned botanists such as Dr W J Hooker, Regius Professor of Botany at the University of Glasgow, who eventually became curator of Kew Gardens, and Lord Derby his uncle's neighbour, who was an enthusiastic gardener.

Harvard gave him frequent leaves of absence for further expeditions to carry out field investigations and to collect plants for his botanic gardens and ornithological specimens. fossils, minerals and shells. Thomas, always curious and enquiring, became restless when not involved in some collecting trip or expedition.

His interest in birds led to the publication of his book "A Manual of the Ornithology of the United States" in 1832. J J Audubon the great American ornithologist wrote "Nuttall is a gem—a most worthy, agreeable man—quite after our heart". Nuttall met Nathaniel Wyeth who had blazed the Oregon Trail. Wyeth wished to return and establish trading posts and settlements. Thomas Nuttall resigned his post with its salary of \$1000 per annum to join Wyeth's 70-man expedition to the Pacific Coast. Nuttall, now 48, balding and stout, was an unlikely frontiersman for he could not hunt, shoot, swim, light a fire or cook and had little sense of direction. But the Rockies had been his dream. It was a long and dangerous journey of 2000 miles. The expedition suffered hunger and thirst, and extremes of temperature. Nuttall saw the plains and mountains in a primeval state with vast herds of buffalo, wild horses, antelope, dangerous grizzly bears and many tribes of Indians. He was rewarded by collecting almost 1000 new species of American plants. This six month continental crossing was the first to be made by an experienced scientist.

Nuttall, indefatigable as ever, sailed from the Pacific Coast to spend the winter of 1835 in Honolulu. On returning to California, he met one of his former students, Richard Dana, who was a seaman on the barque "Alert", on which Nuttall returned to Boston via Cape Horn. Dana wrote in his book "Two Years Before the Mast":

"I had left him quietly seated in the Chair of Botany and Ornithology in Harvard University . . . and the next I saw of him he was strolling about San Diego beach in a Sailor's pea-jacket with a wide staw hat, and bare- booted, with his trousers rolled up to his knees, picking up stones and shells".

Audubon was able to complete his "Birds of America" with information and specimens of birds and plants supplied by Nuttall after his long journey west. Nuttall published a further book "Sylva" describing American trees with an autobiographical preface.

Reluctantly Nuttall had to return to England. His uncle, Jonas, had died in 1837, and his aunt in 1841. He felt that his real home and interests were in America, but could not afford to give up his inheritance. He wrote "You talk of English country life. I prefer the wilds of America a thousand times to all domestic arrangements. I love to be free as the air. I care nothing for privation—it is not worth a thought".

A man of great energy, he devoted much time to his estate and gardening, growing many seeds he had collected. He visited North Craven frequently, for he had many friends there, including Richard Clapham of Austwick Hall. One of his closest friends was John Windsor, a former Giggleswick School scholar and keen amateur botanist, who was a doctor in Manchester.

In 1847 he returned to visit friends in America. His previous ten Atlantic crossings had been under sail,

this time he travelled by steamship. Journeys in England had become easier too, for there was a new railway station at Rainhill, near Nutgrove.

Jonas Thomas Booth, Thomas's nephew, was interested in botany and longed to travel. After training at Kew, and financed by his uncle, he journeyed to India and Assam. He returned to England with seeds and specimens of rhododendrons and orchids, his uncle's latest interests. Nuttall injured himself opening a box of plants sent by his nephew, which led to his death in 1859. He is buried at Christ Church, Eccleston near St Helens. It is sad that there is no acknowledgement of his life and achievement in his native village. North American plants which Thomas Nuttall introduced to this country flower in Long Preston gardens, yet the botanist, writer and traveller who originally collected them is forgotten.

Middlewood Trust, Roeburndale, Nr Wray

Tony Mitchell

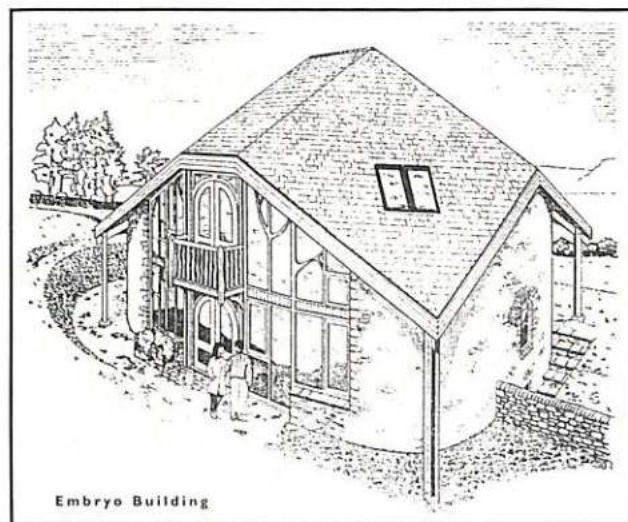
Background

The Middle Wood Charitable Trust was set up in 1984. "To advance, research and provide education for the public benefit in those techniques of farming, forestry, wildlife and countryside management, building, energy utilisation and human lifestyle, which are in tune with the natural cycle and which do not upset the long term ecological balance."

It is based on an organic hill farm of 115 acres and 120 acres of native woodland and lies at the northern edge of the Forest of Bowland. The farm is typical of those in this area, and originally kept beef and hill sheep. The need to diversify has led this project to run courses for adults on subjects ranging from organic gardening to green building and full permaculture design. Recently the Trust has completed a study centre, an example of ecological design using environmentally friendly materials, passive solar heating and alternative energy sources. This is phase 1 of a group of buildings which will act as a focus for sustainable development.

Middle Wood has been chosen as a Centre of Environmental Excellence (CEE) by the Lancashire Environment Forum. LEF is a partnership of voluntary organisations, local authorities and businesses working together to establish environmental awareness and action in Lancashire and to promote the Lancashire Environmental Action Programme. At present eight other CEE's have been proposed. A strong network is being developed between these centres. The intention is to link them via computer based systems to enable a full exchange of information.

In addition Middle Wood has strong links to the American Farm School in Greece, Europe Conservation in Italy and world wide Permaculture network, all of whom are working towards sustainable solutions.



The Middle Wood Study Centre

The Middle Wood study centre has been built as an example of an environmentally friendly building, moving somewhat towards a sustainable building system. It will be used as a venue for "green" courses. Local materials such as sheep's wool are used for insulation and recycled timber for the main structure. Use of solvents and other polluting chemicals has been minimised both in the building and in the furnishings. Energy input comes mainly

from passive solar gain and windpower, while the use of composting toilets and a grey water reed bed system helps to save water and minimises ongoing pollution.

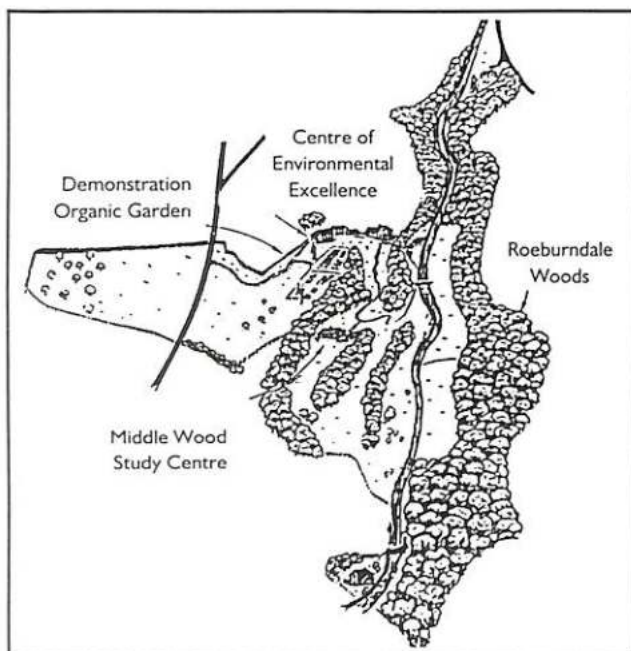
The 50 by 30 foot building contains an entrance lobby, a sitting/dining area, a lecture room, two shower and compost toilet rooms and a small kitchen. Two bedrooms contain five bunk beds each.

Hire of the Study Centre

If you'd like to run or set up a course at this beautiful location, let us know and we can make a booking.

The Two New Proposed Buildings

We are seeking funding to help with expanding the facilities at Middle Wood as a centre of environmental excellence. The plan includes the construction of two new buildings which will complement the study centre in being environmentally friendly buildings with innovative energy systems.



The Straw Bale Building

This will be on the site of the derelict barn, next to the study centre, and replaces the earlier proposed rammed earth building. There will be a sitting room, two offices, two student study rooms and a bedroom for visiting lecturers. Two composting toilets of Swedish design and showers accessible to disabled persons will be in a further room.

The Embryo Building

The embryo building will be based near the farm buildings. The portacabin and attached sheds will be removed. The "egg" shape of this building will reflect its function, as a birthplace of new ideas for a sustainable future. Its larger size will allow it to serve as a centre for one day seminars and workshops for up to 50 people. These activities will be concentrated in the main downstairs room. Upstairs there will be a combined interactive room for schools and information service on all aspects of sustainable development. It will contain computer technology to access full information exchange and networking. Within this building there will also be practical displays of sustainable systems. Rain water collected from the roof will provide the water supply, which after use will be treated as grey water in an internal reed bed, and then used finally for irrigating vegetables grown organically. All these functions will take place between the inner and outer walls of the building. Water returned to the ground will be cleaner than when it landed on the roof! Further to this, electricity will be provided sustainably by means of an innovative photovoltaic panel and a "Thermotron". The Thermotron, brain child of Roger White, is a batch fed, wood fuelled cooker set up to produce steam, which in turn runs a generator. At present the prototype is based at the Centre for Alternative Technology in Wales.

The building will be constructed of a combination of local materials and waste products. It will combine many features based on experience throughout Europe; the construction technique from Gaia Architects in Norway; the photovoltaic system, modelled on photosynthesis, developed in Switzerland by Institut Chimie Physique, Lausanne; expanded clay insulation blocks as used in Portugal and Denmark; the Clivus Multrum composting toilet developed in the USA and promoted in Britain; a British waste newspaper based insulation (also used throughout Scandinavia), and British developed solvent-free "ECOS" paints. The technical details will be designed by ECOS building design of Kendal, and will be constructed by volunteers, and by the Lancaster City Council unemployment work scheme as a training experience. Adjacent to the embryo building will be the organic demonstration garden, coppice wood for fuel and a recycling display (to be provided by Lancaster City Council).

Langcliffe Mills

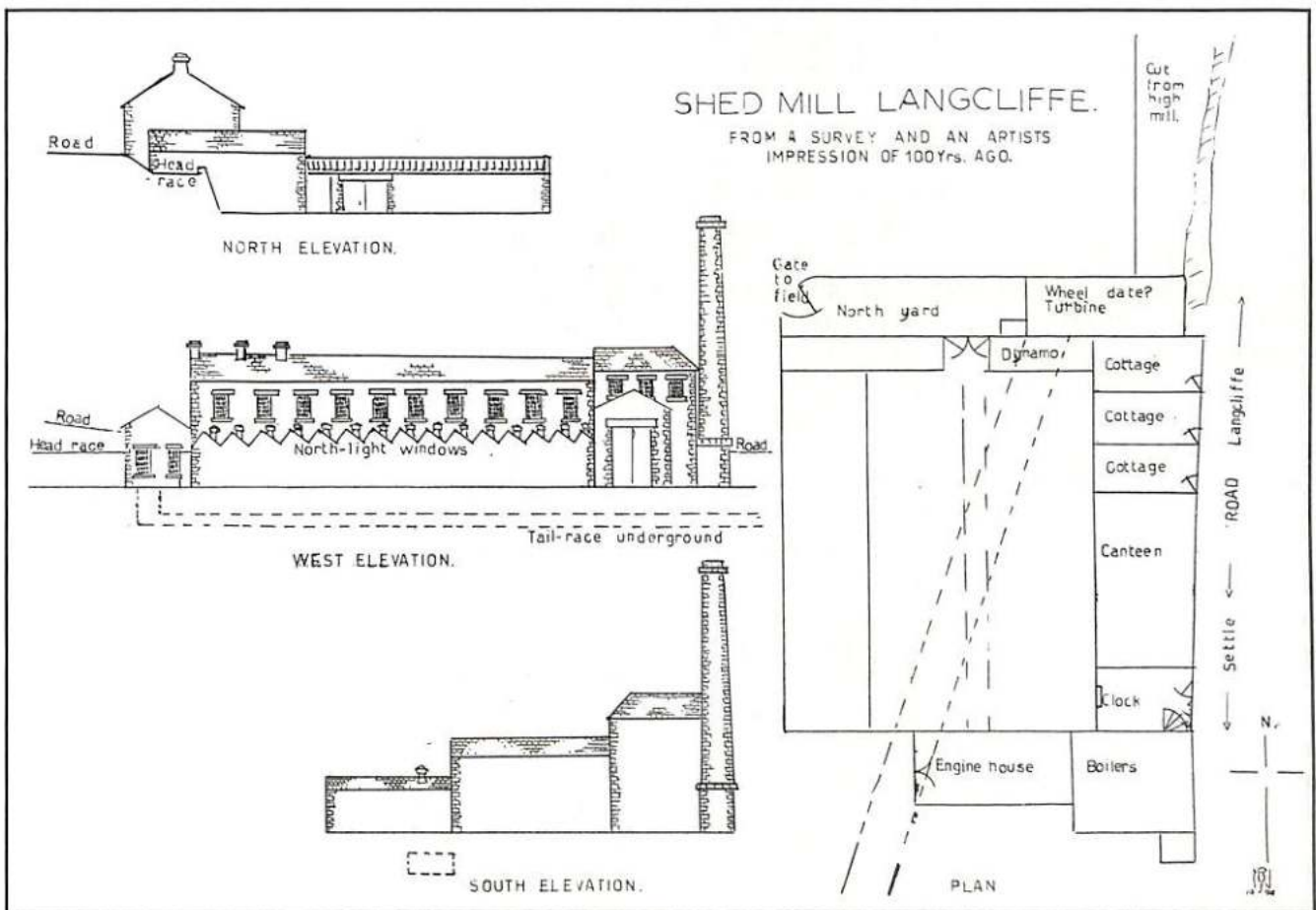
Jim Nelson

The story of water mills at Langcliffe goes back to 1160 when Adam of Giggleswick son of Meldred concerned for his soul, granted to God, St Mary and the monks of Furness his land called "Stacus" for an annual rent of 10/-: to be paid half at Pentecost and half at the feast of st Martin, along with a right to keep pigs and cut wood at Stackhouse. Within a few years monks were in residence with a grange, and in order to be self maintained they built a corn mill utilizing the power of the adjacent river. The mill was so successful that it took work from the mill of Elias, grand-son of Adam at the Mill Hill, Giggleswick. Furthermore they had built their mill on the Langcliffe side of the river which was land belonging to Elias. A long dispute started. The Ribble perhaps ran in several streams over the alluvial land of Stackhouse Holme, one being taken and made into the mill pond. By 1221 the abbot of Furness asked the pope's legate Panduff to give judgement, which resulted in the Stackhouse boundary being moved to take in the mill pond, but not the mill. Elias gained the mill, but had to pay 2d a year for the mill pond, and release the monks from their 10/- per annum payment.

About this time William of Malham son of Archil, looking for a ticket to heaven also bequeathed his 3 acres at Stackhouse to the monks of Furness, so their

land now extended to the boundary of Knight Stainforth. Here another mill was built on the Stainforth/Langcliffe border. The next information about these mills is when Elias gave the Furness mill to Sawley Abbey. Between 1200-1250 Sawley obtained much of Ribblesdale.

In the middle ages little money changed hands, the miller took so much meal in payment for grinding; the soke system. For corn brought in to the market from outside the parish 1 pint was taken from each bag as market toll. Times became hard for the corn mills, it was increasingly difficult to obtain any custom from outside the parish, so a syndicate rented all the corn mills of Langcliffe and Settle, closing all but Runley Bridge where the multure was increased. There were many objections to this. On record is the case of Samuel Watson of Knight Stainforth versus the syndicate in 1652, he claimed a quarter share of the Langcliffe mill as the mill pond was on his stretch of the river. Watson lost his case and was imprisoned at York. To add to the troubles of the water mills of this time the inn keepers of the district who did not grow grain of their own, but bought in the market place, were not under any obligation to use the manor corn mill in contrast to the tenant farmers under the terms of their tenancy. William Foster set up a horse mill to grind his own corn for



malt in his own inn, and also for any other inn-keeper. This resulted in a long drawn out enquiry which ended in Foster being awarded £10 costs.

By 1753 came the Keighley-Kendal turnpike road. Horse waggon loads of goods changed the life of the mills at Langcliffe, and many other places where there was water power to drive the new machinery for cotton spinning.

In 1783 the new owners of the old Furness mill were George and William Clayton and partner R Walshman (brother-in-law). They were friends of Sir Richard Arkwright, the inventor of the new spinning machines, together they had built and equipped a mill at Halifax; the first cotton mill in Yorkshire. They had ambitious plans for Langcliffe. No local builder had ever built anything larger than a barn, so the owners took charge of the work, first appointing T Smith to go and look for timber. This not being a timber growing area enough wood had to be sought elsewhere. The entire mill was built within the year 1783. The best stone in the district for ashlar had to be found, but around Langcliffe there was plenty of walling stone for the cost of carting. Not enough lime was available from local lime burning, so it was carted from Chatburn, a full days work for a horse and cart. Oak, deal, and alder was used for much of the wood work, and part of the Folly was rented for a joiners shop at the cost of £5.15.6 per half year. Doors, window frames etc were being made as the building progressed. Picks and shovels were busy enlarging the mill pond and repairing the weir. The nearest source of lead was Grassington lead mines. There were no mill-wrights around Langcliffe, so this kind of expertise had to be brought from Halifax. The nearest supply of iron and steel was at Carnforth, Lancaster or the forge at Caton. Wages were not very high in those days but there were always extras on special occasions like the laying of the foundation stone when it was drinks all round. An entry in the cash book reads May 1st. Ale £2.7.6. The day that the water wheel axle was fixed there was a bonus of 3/-. By November of that year the mill was ready for working, and the day was celebrated with a party. The cash book reads:-

Dinner at ye opening of ye Mill	£7.7.0
Ale ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	£2.2.6
To Hannah Egling 8 doz buns	8.0
Oct 23rd 1st cart load of cotton 6 bags	
extra for driver	1.0

In bad weather the cash book might have an entry, To the waggon driver 1/- extra. Child labour was brought from Keighley, but they were well cared for at Langcliffe, unlike the Cromfordst, Derbyshire mill where the children slept on the mill floor or in the loft, cold and poorly fed. Here children were boarded out with respectable families, and where there was a need for shoes, shirts, coats etc, they were provided. There was also some basic education.

Mr Walshman's share of the partnership was bought out by the Clayton brothers in 1786 and William jnr taken into the business on the death of

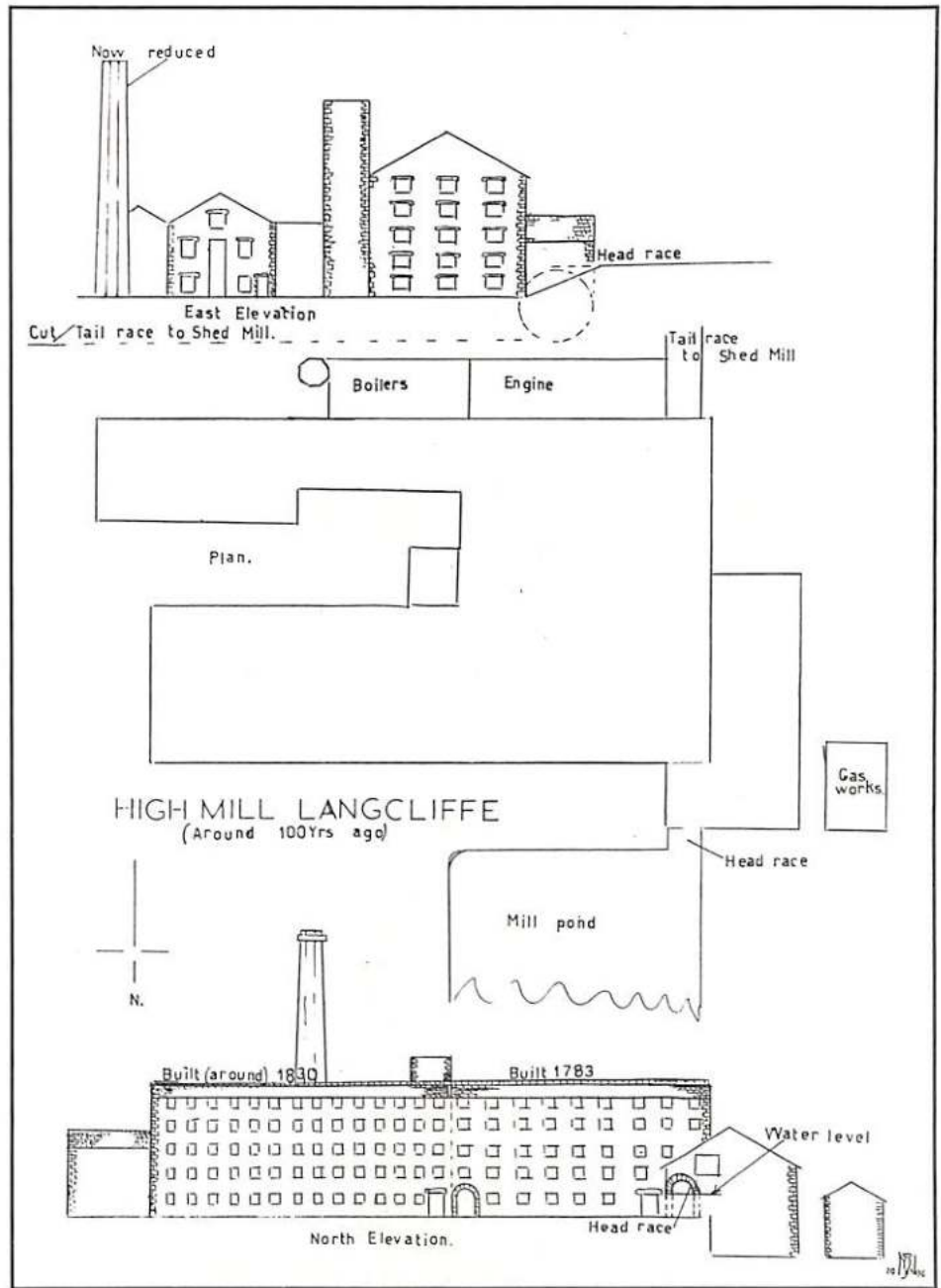
his father in 1823. Around this time many extensions were built, Langcliffe Place the big house for the mill owner and extensive work at the Shed for weaving. Looking from Stackhouse Lane across the river to the Shed mill the windows indicate that the original mill consisted of what is now a row of cottages. It was powered by a wheel at the north end, this being fed by the cut from the high mill. The north-light weaving shed was built and powered in the same way, and three cottages and a canteen were made out of the original mill. To this the Settle Bridge End mill was added and William Clayton became very wealthy and went into banking at Preston. Early in 1849 there was a slump in the cotton trade, the bank closed and the mills were put up for sale at the Golden Lion, Settle. The notice of sale lists land from the locks at Holm Head to Settle Bridge, Bridge End Mill of 4160 spindles, Shed Mill with 300 looms and the High Mill with 14,032 spindles; all were bought by Mr Bashall, but he could not make it pay and again the mills were silent, this time for 7-8 years. Workers moved out of Langcliffe, many houses were empty and it was reported that grass grew on the streets of the village. Many workers moved to Accrington where there was still work, one area of that town became known as little Langcliffe.

In 1861 Mr Lorenzo Christie bought the mills, and work restarted, not many workers were available so people were recruited from far and near and had to be trained; during this time the weaving looms at the shed were taken out and replaced with spinning then doubling machinery, 44 frames. The Bridge End Mill was disused and was becoming derelict by the time it was taken over for a saw mill. Mr Lorenzo Christie was followed by his son Hector, he was there until his death in 1915.

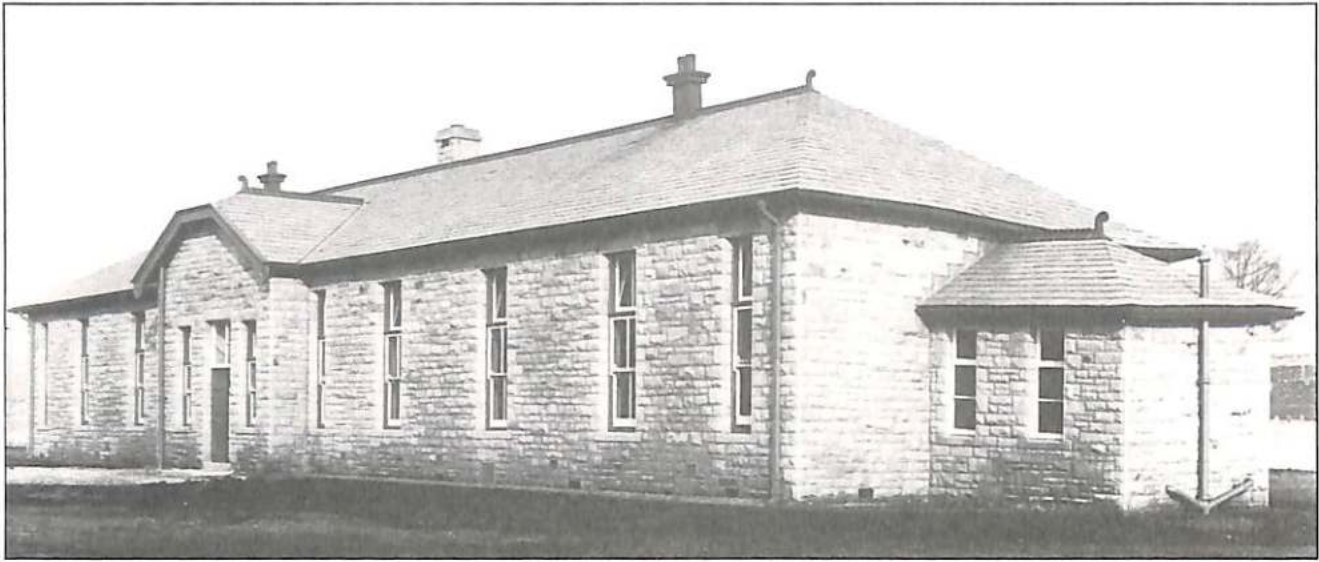
These mills were all water powered, the first mill dam being set up 800 years ago but enlarged by the Claytons & Walshman to turn a water wheel, and when the mill was extended a second wheel. Late last century turbines by John Turnbull of Glasgow replaced the wheels. These were vertical, fed from a 25ft drop, one of 90hp and the other 180hp and always set to use all the available water to generate power to the Taunton 110 volt dynamos, one 400 amp and the other 150 amp. At least for 9 months of the year the Ribble provided an adequate supply of water, but in a dry summer they had difficulties and so steam power was added at the turn of the century to work along with the water power. This comprised two Lancashire boilers with Coates of Belfast economisers, a triple expansion inverted vertical engine and a 15ft flywheel coupled with rope belts to the main shafting. It is sad to know that in an age when we are looking to wind power to generate electricity the national grid insisted that the turbines be done away with before they would couple the mill to the grid. The tail race of the High Mill, via the cut, fed the Shed Mill, but today part of this, and some of the buildings, have been done away with and no trace of the wheel or its housing is to be seen.

Details of the turbines most recently in use have been sent to me by private communication. There was a Gilkes of Kendal twin turbine of 145hp at 210rpm, installed in 1912, it consumed 7000 cubic feet of water each minute on full power; this was positioned at the north end of the mill, and was at the lowest point possible for the tail race to return the water back to river. There was an estimated 18ft from the head race to the channel under the doubling room floor. The water power was connected to the line shaft by a round cotton rope drive.

In 1892 steam power was provided by a horizontal twin, single crank engine made by Messrs Wood & Co. This engine which utilized the steam from two Lancashire type boilers, had a 19 inch diameter high pressure cylinder and the low pressure cylinder was 29.25 inches in diameter, with a 48 inch stroke which generated 440hp. It used a flywheel of 18 feet diameter which rotated at a rate of 709 revolutions per minute. Power was transferred from the flywheel by 9 ropes each of 1.75 inch diameter to the central shaft.



I thank the many people who have given me time and information. Historical notes from Brayshaw & Robinson. For technical data I thank Mr F Peel.



Scarlet Fever Pavilion. Photo by Thomas Armistead Foxcroft.

Harden Bridge — The Origins of a Hospital

T H Foxcroft

Travellers on the A65 Skipton to Kendal road may notice a sign between Austwick and Clapham, in the vicinity of the Harden Bridge Service Station and Cafe, showing the entrance to the Dalesbridge Outdoor Centre, a multi-function outdoor recreation, education and conference venue, offering a variety of flexibly arranged accommodation to its users. This outdoor/recreation centre is based on several stone built buildings, almost hidden by trees, a short distance from the road. Behind the trees is a most interesting story of the operation of Public Health Services and Local Government history over the past 90 or so years.

The buildings were used most recently as a local, mainly geriatric, community hospital and were incidental to the 1991 TV series "The Doctor—Just Another Year" and the associated BBC book. Dr Brewster mentions that the Hospital was to be closed in 1990, largely due to its inconvenient location, and its patients transferred to Castlebergh Hospital at Giggleswick. Its inconvenient location is in fact due to its being built to serve as an Isolation Hospital for the Settle Rural District.

In the 1880s Isolation Hospital facilities were provided by Settle RDC who leased land and buildings close to the Workhouse in Giggleswick, adjacent to the present Eshtons Playing Fields of Giggleswick School, from the the Guardians of the Poor of the Settle Union. The arrangement was based originally on a 20 year lease, extended for a further 3 years in 1900. The Giggleswick location was obviously inappropriate, with too many people living near it, and with a covenant on the land preventing its use for smallpox cases. It therefore became necessary in the early 1900s to provide isolation hospital facilities elsewhere. The Workhouse in which it was housed, considerably refurbished and extended,

forms the basis of that selfsame Castlebergh Hospital to which the Harden Bridge patients were returned almost 90 years later.

Many local people will have memories of an enforced stay in Harden Bridge Isolation Hospital, during the twenties, thirties and forties. Physical isolation was a major weapon of defence against the spread of scarlet fever, diphtheria, smallpox etc. My own memory of the place arises because of the close involvement of my father, Frank Foxcroft, with the Hospital. He was the Sanitary Inspector for the District from the early 1920s to 1950 and so was closely involved in keeping records of notifiable diseases and in implementing the preventive and control measures they required.

I did not know until very recently how closely my grandfather had been involved in its siting and construction. He was Thomas A Foxcroft and was the Surveyor to the Council at that time and until the early 1920s. Some relevant records and some glass plate negatives have been carefully preserved in the family home. They produce an interesting picture of the Public Health and local Council operations of the time as well as methods used in recruiting staff.

The site of the hospital was selected in 1903. The Medical Officer of Health, together with another Doctor, the Clerk to the Council and the Surveyor reported in September on 5 sites which had been offered. Sites near Four Lane Ends in Settle, and at Paley Green were dismissed, respectively, as not central for the District as a whole and too exposed. The Paley Green site appears to lie close to the line of the Settle By-pass, and so might have caused some complication some 80 years years later. Two other sites were in the general region of Clapham Common and Station and were quickly dismissed as being "exposed to every wind of heaven". A site at the

Clapham side of Cross Streets was favoured.

The Council must not have been convinced, because an inspection of 4 further sites took place and was reported on in December 1903. The new options were all in the Clapham area and the report puts forward several alternatives which address the interwoven questions of the Hospital, its sewage disposal and the provision of a site for sewage disposal for Austwick. In the event the site selected in the first report for the hospital became the Sewage Works, partly on grounds of lessening nuisance, and partly for the good Yorkshire reason of a cheaper deal for the whole package. Features that impress me about the reports are that the inspection party visited all the sites within a day, presumably without benefit of motorised transport, on a Friday, and that a fully type-set and printed report was available 4 days later, on the following Tuesday.

The chosen L-shaped site was approved by the Local Government Board after an inquiry and purchase (5 acres for £500) was completed in 1904. Estimates and planning were completed by October 1905 when they were submitted to that Board.

The report which accompanied the submission to the Local Government Board shows some of the thinking behind the plans. As all infected buildings were required to be 40 ft from the boundary, only the Stable and Cart shed could be placed on the narrow piece of land near the road. The District covered 237 sq miles and had a population of 14,318 people, none of whom lived within 1/4 mile of the site, and only 76 within 1/2 mile. Physical isolation of the site was achieved thereby. The "infected area" comprised the following buildings:- Scarlet Fever Pavilion, Double Isolation Block, Laundry Block, and



*Visiting party at original Front door.
Photo by Thomas Armistead Foxcroft.*

Out-bathing and Mortuary Block. The Administration Block was not one of the "infected buildings" and could be less than 40 ft from the boundary, although it was located near them.

The Administration Block was to provide accommodation for a Caretaker and his wife (to be used as Cook, Laundress or servant as she might be "best adapted") and, separately, accommodation for a Matron, and including a total of seven bedrooms and a Sitting Room for the nursing staff. The main Kitchen and Scullery were also in the Block.

The Scarlet Fever Pavilion was to accommodate a total of 14 beds in separate male and female wards. The attached Sanitary Annexes were designed to feature cross-ventilation, a precautionary point also mentioned in the design of the main Kitchen. A Portable bath on wheels was to serve the Bathroom and Wards. An Underbed Ventilator (unspecified type) was to be placed under each bed.

The Double Isolation Block was to consist of two sections of two wards each with, respectively, two beds and one bed in each. Thus it was possible to have segregation for two diseased of each sex, split between a total of 6 beds, with a Nurse's Duty Room able to overlook each ward. Again a portable bath on wheels covered the ablation requirements, except when the Outbathing Block could be used.

The Laundry Block was of course a main defence against infection and included an Illingworth Patent Steam Disinfector in the partition wall between infected and disinfected rooms. An Ambulance House was also in this block, a Brougham Ambulance having already been bought by the Council for this purpose.

A horse for this ambulance was to be stabled



*Administration Block and original front entrance.
Photo by Thomas Armistead Foxcroft.*



*Tea for nursing staff in the west garden area.
Photo Thomas Armistead Foxcroft.*

in the non-infected area in the Stable Block nearer the road, as it was considered unwise to depend on hiring a horse in emergencies. A second stall was provided for use by the Medical Attendant when required, or to accommodate a hired horse if that should be necessary to serve a more remote part of the District.

No gas was available, and electricity was considered too expensive, so the use of "Petrolite" was proposed for lighting. This was probably an apparatus producing an inflammable mixture of air and petrol vapour as a separate building was provided for it in the non-infected area.

An overall impression is gained that much thought had been put into designing the buildings to provide maximum oversight of all areas by the nursing and other staff, and into providing WCs and washing facilities to avoid the need to cross infection barriers.

The estimate of cost totals £6,500, excluding the purchase of the land. The estimate of building cost was arrived at by allowing a figure of between 5d (2.01p) and 6.5d (2.7p) per cubic foot for each of the buildings, depending on their nature. This totalled some £4,755 for a capacity of 225000 cubic feet.

Furnishing was estimated at £300. It appears that practically no standard hospital furniture was available, because there are specifications, including some sketches, of Ward and Short Couches, Bed Tables and folding Ward Screens for which tender prices were required.

The date stone for the building is 1907, but the hospital, by now identified as the District Hospital, was opened by the Chairman of the West Riding

Sanitary Committee on 13th February 1909. A Matron had been appointed by that time from among 19 applicants. A remarkable feature about the list of applicant addresses is that they came from all over the country, and each had moved extensively in the process of gaining experience, mainly in workhouses, fever hospitals and other isolation hospitals, but some in general and military hospitals. It was necessary to appoint a replacement matron in 1914, for there is another list of 21 applicants showing similar diversity of origin and experience. To cite one example, a 33 year old applicant had trained at West Didsbury and Birmingham, followed by posts in Liverpool, Bournemouth, Wallasey and Faversham. Several had experience of army nursing in South Africa, presumably in the Boer War.

Applications were received for the post of Porter in 1910, presumably to replace the first incumbent. The 17 addresses in this case cover from Bingley to Lancaster, the occupations ranging from an Insurance Agent through Railway workers and Quarrymen to Farm Workers. Ex-soldiers were noted on the list. It seems the most important point was the wages required. These average 10/- (50p) per week, ranging from extremes of 8/- (40p) requested by a fitter from Skipton to 14/- (70p) asked by a weaver from Bentham.

The existence of these buildings serves as a reminder of the progress that has been made in disease control and medical treatment, with most of the diseases they were intended to control being eradicated or reduced to a comparatively minor ailment. It is also heartening that they were designed sufficiently well to outlast the job for which they were built, unlike their successors some six decades later, and that they provide an environment which belies their age and gives an opportunity to many to indulge in the preventive medicine known as outdoor recreation.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

1. Derek Soames for saving and providing me with the documents and plates on which this article is based.
2. Carole Cairns Photography for arranging for the production of the photographs from my grandfather's negatives.
3. Jon Beavan of Dalesbridge Outdoor Centre for providing me with information.

Ingleborough Hill — Geological Stethoscope

Christian Ellis

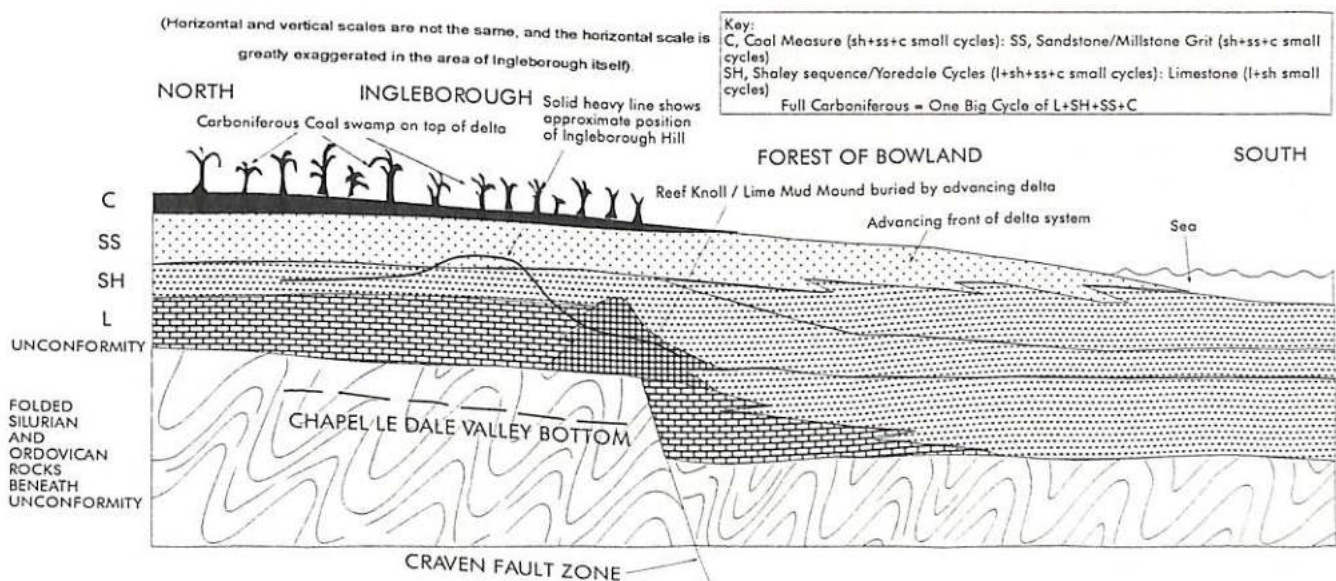
We live on a green planet, the only one in our solar system capable of maintaining life. How that took place is a separate issue. Having happened though, it can be argued that the planetary life support system is self regulating. Rather than inanimate earth and animate biosphere, this new philosophy (or old one rediscovered), would have it that the whole system, Gaia, or Earth Mother, is really a single organism. Although these days somewhat frowned upon, this way of thinking has perhaps marked the start of a change in the way our environment is seen.

By the first half of the nineteenth century, geologists were beginning to experiment with ways of finding order in seeming chaos. They recognised that strata of the same type could be traced for great distances across the surface of the earth, and invented the great systems for subdividing geological sequences and consequently time. These are still in use today. They recognised for example, that just as the term Carboniferous can be used to describe a characteristic sequence of rocks, whether it be in south Wales or north Yorkshire, the same term has a connotation of time. It must have taken a certain period of time to lay down those sedimentary rocks and even if it was not known how long it had taken, a period of time called the Carboniferous could still be talked about. It took another hundred years to work out just how long the Carboniferous was. The fact that we still use the time scale devised by the early geologists, is to some degree a testament to their powers of observation and reasoning. Although they didn't know about plate tectonics and climate change, they managed to recognise cycles of sedimentary rocks which it turns out are the results of these great underlying processes. Recognising

cyclicality was one of the keys to success, and where it could be recognised, the starting points and finishing points of the cycles could be used as natural golden spikes, places in rock and time where you could draw a line and say, "thereafter, a different regime was in place".

Cyclicality is one of the underlying themes of the geology of Ingleborough Hill. First of all, on a clear day, stand in the fields at Twistleton Scar, and gaze up at Ingleborough. The contrast is striking, between the white limestone forming crags at the bottom of the hill, passing up into a smooth upwardly steepening hill, it culminates in the dark and gritty crags of the summit cliffs. In fact the gritstone crags (millstone grit series) on the summit were once overlain by coal measures, rocks which were deposited right at the end of the Carboniferous whilst the limestones at the bottom of the hill were deposited at the start of the Carboniferous, and were deposited on a previously eroded surface of much older rocks, Ingleborough therefore provides a cross section through almost the entire Carboniferous (see figure). It turns out too, that the progression of rock, from limestone, through gritstone and ending in coal, is like some great musical cadence, one huge cycle which is repeated on a smaller scale many times within the Carboniferous sequence in front of us. Actually the full sequence is really limestone, shale, gritstone (or sandstone) and coal. The smooth part of the hill, between the limestone and the gritstone, although mainly shaley, consists in detail of small cycles which, mirroring the big cycles, pass through limestone, shale, sandstone and coal. The mini-cycles on the back of the big one are called Yoredale cycles and have long captivated the imagination of geologists as to their significance. In detail, the other parts of

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF THE GEOLOGY OF INGEBOROUGH, DRAWN FOR THE TIME OF DEPOSITION OF THE COAL MEASURES



the overall Carboniferous sequence turn out to show cyclic deposition too, with the basal limestone actually consisting of small, incomplete cycles, of limestone and shale, and the thick summit gritstone and overlying coal measures (eroded here but visible elsewhere) consisting of small, again incomplete, cycles of shale, sandstone/gritstone and coal (with the coals being thickest in the coal measures). It seems then that early in the Carboniferous we see oscillations which repeat only the bottom part of the big cycle, in the middle the small oscillations stand a chance of sampling all the rock types, and as we go upwards only the top part of the cycle is represented.

What though is the cause of this pattern, this repeating earth pulse? During the Carboniferous, northern England lay at tropical latitudes, close to the equator, courtesy of plate tectonics, and rocks can be interpreted in that context. The first order cycle, of the whole Carboniferous sequence, represents a single major global sea level rise, followed by a retreat in sea level. The limestones were deposited when warm tropical seas progressively drowned a flat low-lying coastal plain, turning it into an extensive broad shallow sea. Limestones consist of the skeletons of macroscopic and microscopic organisms which flourish in such warm marine environments, and the remains of corals and sea lilies bear testimony to the macro part of the fauna. The Craven fault system, passing approximately through Ingleton, was active during the Carboniferous resulting in a sudden increase in water depth to the south. Reef knolls, really mounds of Carboniferous lime mud reinforced by the skeletons of marine animals, formed along the line of water depth increase, coincident with the line of this fault system on the sea floor. This in some ways is similar to the way in which the present day Australian barrier reef lies along the line of water depth increase east of Australia. The organisms within reefs are all ultimately dependant upon the photosynthesising activity of marine algae or plankton. If water depths are too deep, not enough light penetrates, and the resulting lack of algae means that the waters are not sufficiently oxygenated or too nutrient rich (full of dead algae), so that the animals which eventually constitute limestones do not form. Passing to the south of the Craven faults, exactly that scenario occurs, (see figure). So the equivalent age rocks to the limestones, deep beneath the Forest of Bowland, are fossil poor and formed from the slow settling of suspended muds from the water column. These rocks, which start life as mudstones, become shales on burial.

Overall, throughout the time of deposition of the thick limestones, coastlines moved progressively further and further north, as global sea levels rose. By the end of limestone deposition, at the time at which the limestone pavements were laid down around Ingleborough, this northwards march ground

to a halt, and a huge delta system began to advance southwards from a mountainous proto—Scotland. The sediment flux thrown into the shallow sea buried the submarine plants and animals which had previously formed the limestones, killing them off. The rest of the Carboniferous records the ebbing and flowing of coastlines as subsequent minor sea level rises and coast line advances to the north were repulsed by the ever more forceful delta, which ultimately marched southwards, past Ingleborough and towards Derbyshire. Gradually the shallow sea became filled with sediments, limestone deposition only recurring very occasionally and for short lived episodes during the Yoredale cycles, when particularly strong pulses of sea level rise succeeded in pushing the delta sufficiently far back into Scotland. The shaley parts of each mini cycle represent times when the delta was still relatively far to the north and capable of transporting only minute sediment grains, or muds, into the sea, whilst the sandstones and gritstones represent the more active times of proximal deltaic environments and high energy sediment transport. Ultimately, advances of the delta system reclaimed land from the sea, and the delta tops became colonised by plants of a tropical rainforest which died and themselves became buried, to form coals.

So now we can picture the major Carboniferous rock cycle as a major global sea level rise, followed by the advance of a huge delta system which ultimately reclaimed land from the sea. The small scale pulsation of the rock signal between limestone and coal within this represents an interplay of small scale rises and falls in sea level, with advances and retreats of the delta system. Not only do deltas advance in response to sea level fall, but also as a result of factors like changes in climate over the land areas (more rain results in delta advance). Delta lobes also become inactive, or effectively “switch off” if they advance too far beyond the contemporary shoreline, to be replaced when new lobes to the side of them become active. Given the possible combinations of changes in governing processes, it is remarkable that the deposition which resulted shows the level of regular cyclicity which it does.

That then is the nature of the evidence; perhaps the question is still open. What drove the forces which drove the cycles? Does Gaia really exist and is Ingleborough a pulse recording the heartbeat of a living planet, or is it just a cosy construction, best ignored?

Have a look for yourself and take a walk up Ingleborough. Is the earth talking, or is it just a pile of old stones?

Gill Scott kindly reviewed this article and suggested a number of improvements to it, for which the author is grateful.

The Hallpike Cabinetmakers of Settle

T Ian Roberts

Eighteenth century Settle was a prosperous market town and very much a local centre of commerce. The old industries of woollen cloth making, knitting and leather making were complemented by luxury trades such as clockmaking and straw bonnet working. There were also cabinet makers at work, but little has been written about them, because much of their work has been unidentifiable. Now, however, it is possible to discover more about both the cabinet makers and their work.

We can start from the knowledge that the provincial clockmakers usually made only the movements of their clocks. The case had to be bought separately. It seems a fair assumption that many local buyers of Settle who made clocks might go to a local cabinetmaker to have a case made. Some allowance has to be made for the fact that after more than two centuries, some clocks will have been parted from their original cases and that some clocks would have been housed in non-local ones. Nevertheless, after examining and photographing a number of Settle made clocks, a pattern begins to emerge.

Many Settle clocks dating from the period 1765-1795 (dateable from the stylistic features of the dials as brass dials give way to painted dials) were indeed housed in cases with noticeable similarities, suggesting the work of one local cabinetmaker, or at least of one workshop. But who was he? Suspicion immediately centered on the Hallpike family, who in successive generations christened their sons Vincent.

From the Giggleswick parish registers, a detailed family tree can be built up. The first Vincent Hallpike appears in the Registers in 1710 when he married Agnes Routh. Other entries show that he had been born about 1684, probably outside the area. Indeed his name initially gave the Parish Clerk some difficulty, as he appears in the Registers under the various names of "Spikehall", "Pikehall" and "Pickauld" before the correct spelling was definitely adopted. The earlier variants sound almost Germanic!

It was the first Vincent's grandson, born in 1740 and married at Giggleswick in 1766, who developed the cabinetmaking business. When the Governors of Giggleswick School wanted a special box to hold their Royal Charter of 1553, it was this Vincent Hallpike who received their commission. This then is the man who is the most likely candidate to be the maker of fine local clock cases. How could this theory be proved?

Proof came in the form of the original clock purchased for Langcliffe Place Cotton Mill in 1785. The movement is by Thomas Hargraves and the case has the features which are found on many cases of this period. Although it is no longer in the area, the history of the Mill clock is well known to its owner. The original account books of William Clayton who built the Mill in 1783-4 are now deposited at



*Detail of Langcliffe Place Mill Clock 1985
—shows mahogany crossbanding, quarter columns,
fluted pillar, door shape. Photo the author.*

Northallerton Record Office and give the full story.

On 5th March 1785, Clayton recorded that he paid Thomas Hargraves £2/5/0d for his new "time piece" and on 28th March 1785, Vincent Hallpike received £3/2/6d for the clock case and some laths. The clock remained at the Mill until its closure, when it was rescued by its present owner. The photographs illustrate the distinctive features which can be considered to be characteristic of the work of the Settle cabinetmakers.

The features worthy of note on locally made clock cases are that the bulk of the construction is in oak, but with mahogany trimmings. Most commonly these comprise crossbanding around the door to the case and hood, as well as around the base. The top of the door is attractively scalloped. Often there are fluted columns of mahogany to the hood and quarter columns to each side of the case. Sometimes a wide band of mahogany veneer is found above the top of the hood door.

The next step is to see whether these features can be found on other items of furniture which can then be attributed to Hallpike's workshop. We have to be much more wary here, since furniture does not have the benefit of containing a clock which is identified as



A "Hallpike" Dresser, with the distinctive crossbanding and quarter pillars. Photo the author.



Hall Chair c.1812. Stamped "V. Hallpike". In the Craven Museum, Skipton. Photo the author.

Settle made. Nevertheless, there is still sufficient social stability around Settle to mean that there are local families whose ancestors lived here two centuries ago and who may have furniture which could have been made locally. Match such a history to the features which Hallpike used on his clock cases and an identification of Settle made furniture seems possible.

The Dresser illustrated is such a piece. It is still in Settle and features in an inventory of the current owner's great grandparents done in 1897 (when it already carried the willow pattern dinner service seen in the photograph). In 1897, it was in Long Preston. Before that, the family had lived in Rathmell, and had been there since the 18th century. The dresser has the mahogany crossbanding to the drawers and central door. The crossbanding in the top left and right corners of the central door has a small feature reminiscent of those seen on the bases of clock cases. The fluted mahogany quarter columns at each side of the dresser resemble those of the clock cases. The dresser's similarities of style and its known local pedigree strongly suggest that this is another Hallpike piece. It would be interesting to hear of other possible candidates.

Vincent Hallpike's son Vincent (born 1777) carried

on the family business and is probably responsible for the pair of mahogany hall chairs which were purchased for Skipton Museum some years ago. These are stamped "V. Hallpike" underneath the front rail and are believed to have been made for the Settle Methodist Chapel built on Chapel Street in 1812. We can probably learn little from their style, which could have been produced anywhere in the country, but it alerts us to be on the lookout for other stamped pieces which could increase our knowledge of Settle made furniture.

The younger Vincent Hallpike seems to have been the last cabinetmaker of the family, but interestingly enough, his sister Agnes married Robert Harger, whose family continued as joiners in Settle into living memory.

Ian Roberts is grateful to the owners of the Langcliffe Place Mill Clock and the Settle Dresser for permission to photograph their property and to the Curator of Skipton Museum for allowing access to photograph the hall chairs there. An article in "Clocks" Magazine in March 1992 by John Robey first alerted him to the existence and significance of the Langcliffe Mill Clock.

The Thomas Dixon Walks — Ingleborough and the Vale of Wenning

Len Moody

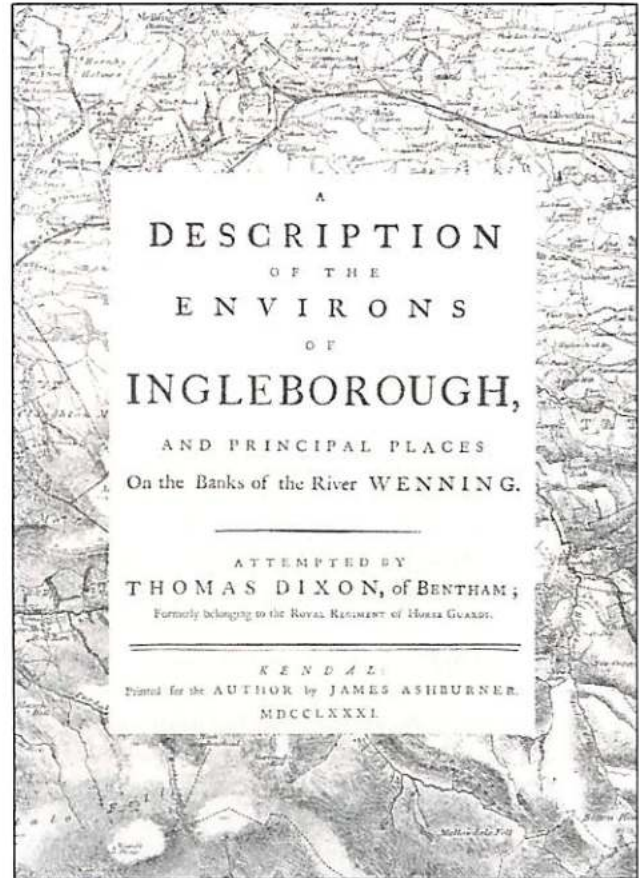
Tantus amor veri nihil est quod noscere malim
Quam fluvii causas per saecula tanta latentes*

Surprisingly little is known about Thomas Dixon, yeoman of Greenhead, Low Bentham (1721-1801). Parish registers refer to him as one of six substantial inhabitants, and Peter Marshall, a near (modern) neighbour, has collated what information can be gleaned from known official records. The most significant record of his life and interests is the 329-line topographical/pastoral poem published by James Ashburner, Printer, of Kendal in 1781. (REF 1) The poem, to which very few references have been discovered, has been recently reprinted and edited with various commentaries for modern readers, by Mewith Publications, a branch of Bentham Footpath Group. (REF 2)

The plan of the poem, written mostly in ten-syllable rhyming couplets, was firstly to present an ascent of “Ingleborough’s mount”, and to report what can be seen of “the environs”. The summit of Ingleborough is, of course, not a peak but a plateau—some three quarters of a mile in circumference, and, just as the distinctive summit can be recognized from many and distant viewpoints, so it commands extensive and varied panoramas in all directions. Dixon’s second objective was then “to find Wenning’s spring” and to “explore its course”, which he describes in some detail and picturesque language, as it passes by “principal places” through the communities of Clapham, Keasden, Mewith, High and Low Bentham, Wennington, Tatham and Wray, on its way to Hornby, where the Wenning runs into the Lune.

Over 200 years later, it has seemed a natural and appropriate tribute, both to Thomas Dixon and to his territory, to follow more or less in his footsteps, to see as much as possible of what he saw on that occasion, as well as to become aware of what he did not see, and to savour his observations and reflections on places and persons. Dixon thought of his ascent of Ingleborough as part of the traditional May-Day ceremonies, for it took place on “the first of blooming May”, when “Immense the prospect, keen the nipping air” (line 11). The route along the Wenning described at times follows the river bank closely; at times it passes over raised ground which often gives a more open panorama over the river valley and the surrounding fells. When he wrote “The vale of Wenning I resolved to tread” (line 5) we are reminded that he proposed to carry out his

**“So great is the love of truth that there is nothing I would rather discover than the source of a river hidden through so many centuries”.*
Inscription to David Livingstone on the memorial in Westminster Abbey.



exploration as a pedestrian—which surely gives him some status among all the dalesmen, fellsmen and walkers of the present day.

In May 1995, groups of walkers from Bentham and other communities along the Wenning had the idea of tracing Dixon’s routes and verifying his observation, from the summit of Ingleborough down and along the whole course of “the winding Wenning”. To emphasize that this was proposed not so much as a performance event, but as an opportunity to observe, interpret and reflect, the event was divided into three stages, each to be done on a different day. The principal purpose of this article is to record the routes followed on those days. It is not claimed as an authoritative itinerary, for various alternatives are possible, and as ever the O S Pathfinder maps, as indicated, should always be on hand.

**Stage I: Clapham-Ingleborough-Clapham (circular)
Map: OS Outdoor Leisure 2, Yorkshire Dales
(Western Area)**

Although Dixon mentioned his intention to “trace the radiant Rambler to its head” (line 6), the poem opens with his arrival at the summit and we are at liberty to speculate which route he used. Our decision was that he would very possibly have followed the

the embankment down to Wenning Bank Bridge, noting the modest Clapham viaduct on the right. Directly opposite, on the south side of the bridge, we entered on the line of field paths westwards, up through Giffords and along to Wenningside (by now the name Wenning is well established!). On our left was Wenning-Hippins, and to the right the elevated Hazel Hall, both mentioned by Dixon. We followed the track towards Clapham Woods, but turned to the right on the path down to Skew footbridge and the area of Skew, where Dixon had spent a good deal of time. This was our lunch stop, after which we crossed the river and the railway, and began on an extended arc of field paths, passing by Lower Hardacre, Green Hill, Old Butt, Chesters, Meregill, and Waterscale (a topographical poem indeed!), to rejoin the Wenning at the handsome Greystonegill road bridge, another favourite resting place. From here there are several routes on to High Bentham, either to the north or the south: we chose the northerly one which passed by Low Linghaw, Ridding Lane, Summerfield, Cowslip Hill, crosses the railway by another pedestrian crossing, runs along past the early Victorian church of St Margaret's, and rejoins the Wenning at the very functional Bentham Bridge. This was the end of stage II.

Stage III: Bentham-Hornby and the Lune/Wenning Confluence (linear)

Maps: OS Pathfinder 650 & 637 (Bruton & Caton)

Again, after a few days' interval, our group reformed at Bentham Bridge to complete the walk down the Wenning Valley, which was to take us through Low Bentham, Wennington, Tatham, Wray and Hornby. We began by following the riverside path on the south bank, past many unusual features—Dixon refers to Tiphead, Trough Holes, Winder Wheel and Cloudsbank, to emerge at Eskew Lane, quite near the Punch Bowl Hotel. This had been Dixon's home area for many years, and any devotees could spend several hours investigating how it has fared since then; many of the places mentioned by Dixon still exist, and there have been more recent additions.

However, we pressed on down the footpath through John's Bank Wood to cross the County Beck, separating North Yorkshire from Lancashire, on a handsome new footbridge, (recently constructed by masters and pupils from Bentham School). There is then a fieldpath route, which climbs on another extended arc passing through the historic farms of Robert Hall, Greenfold and Blands, with views across to the Ridding and Holmes Farm, mentioned by Dixon, and gradually coming down to Wennington with its ancient green and more modern railway station. There is a substantial stone bridge here, carrying the B6480 over the Wenning. Dixon devotes some space in his poem to the harrowing collapse of an earlier bridge in a great storm, with the loss of three lives. The river bed below the bridge provides some sights unimagined by the thousands who rush by up above.

Our route onwards took us back to the south side

of the Wenning, to follow an interesting and varied line of field paths through Overends, past the former Tatham School, across the area of Tatham Park, to Mealbank, a busy farm above Wray which Dixon knew as Millbank. Now there are frequent glimpses of Hornby Castle, but first we had to drop down and cross Meal Bank Bridge which carries the Hindburn over the B6480 and had to be reconstructed after the famous Wray flood of 1967. At this point the Wenning is across on the north side of the valley, and the waters below the bridge are fed by the Rivers Hindburn and Roeburn, two of the Wenning's most notable tributaries, rising deep within the Forest of Bowland. We passed through the village of Wray, as it was the weekend of their famous festival of scarecrows, and picked up one of the footpaths across the fields directly to Hornby. Hornby Castle, a relatively recent construction on an ancient site, is magnificently set off by the Wenning which circles it on the southern side; the path from Wray converges on the river once more, and the two reach Hornby together at Hornby Bridge. Anyone who has walked the length of the Wenning must linger on Hornby Bridge, and look over the eastern side, and contemplate the majestic, peat-stained, flow of water coming over the curved weir, and recall all the places from which it has "sprung".

This was not our journey's end, for we had to cross the road, to find the riverside footpath along Wenning's northern bank, for the shortish mile down to the Lune confluence, and to test our knowledge of the varieties of water-fowl which usually abound in this area. Reaching the confluence, one just has to linger around for a while. The return to Hornby can well be back on the same route, for the view of Hornby, the Castle and Church against the wooded background, with a possible hint of Ingleborough in the far distance, is a worthy souvenir.

Whether Thomas Dixon, yeoman of Low Bentham, ever received any thanks or appreciation for his poem in his own day, we have so far no evidence. However, at the conclusion of these three walks, we should have been happy to meet him and convey our gratitude for his help in learning to see Ingleborough and its environs including the "vale of Wenning", in their totality, their unity and their beauty.

Another year, we shall perhaps attempt this walk in the reverse direction and really "trace the radiant rambler to its head".

For details ask at Bentham Tourist Information or write to the editor of this journal.

The walks leaders in 1995 were: Stage I—Frank Royston; Stage II—George & Deborah Pickett; Stage III—Len Moody.

References: 1. The full title of the original is : **A Description of the Environs of Ingleborough and Principal Places on the Banks of the River Wenning:** attempted by Thomas Dixon, of Bentham; Formerly belonging to the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards. Kendal: Printed for the author by James Ashburner, MDCCLXXXI. 2. The new edition, with the abbreviated title of **Ingleborough and the Wenning Valley** (1994) is printed by Mewith Publications, Bentham Footpath Group, Slaidburn Road, Bentham, via Lancaster LA2 7DL.

The Summer Outing, 1995

Sunshine, roses, ancient stones and colourful tales—these gave our second visit to Wensleydale its special appeal. The sun was like a blow-torch. Roses (both white and red) bloomed in the grounds of historic dwellings. The tales included accounts of the huge Metcalfe clan, sufferings of early Quakers, a visit to Bainbridge of J B Priestley—and the loss behind the reredos of Aysgarth Church of a small brush being used in spring-cleaning.

We mustered in the huge (1.8 hectare) churchyard of St Andrew's at Aysgarth to hear John Kirby talk about the features and folklore of a church which has the long, low profile familiar to us at Kirkby Malham and Giggleswick. Though superficially Victorian (it was re-built in 1866), the church had ancient foundations. John showed us the head of an Anglian cross of the Northumbrian type. We were astonished to see an oaken screen brought to Aysgarth from Jervaulx at the time of the Dissolution and subsequently coloured to recall its medieval magnificence.

Our motorcade travelled via Carperby and Woodall to where three yellow milk kits on a wall-top signified the start of the track leading down to Nappa Hall, which we were visiting through the courtesy of Mr and Mrs Thompson. We strode through an arch to enjoy the enchantment of a fifteenth century hall which has no less than two towers. The grey stones of this old home of the Metcalf (originally no "e") family were off-set by a floriferous display, free-range hens and a patable pony. Some members, hearing that bed and breakfast facilities were available, determined to return to Nappa!

Notes compiled by David Hall were used during a



Countersett Hall (drawing by Janet Rawlins).

tour of Bainbridge, where houses wink at each other across a capacious green and children find the old stocks irresistible. J B Priestley and his wife, Jacquetta, stayed at the "Rose and Crown" on several occasions. Local people initiated J B into the skills of catching crayfish in the Bain (which, at rather more than two miles, is the shortest river in the land).

June Hall (currently on holiday in Norway) had set up in Countersett Meeting House an exhibition on early Quakerism in the dale. Robin West, who with his wife Pat has lived at nearby Countersett Hall for ten years, told us about the recent history of the place and then led us through the principal rooms of his historic home, which in the seventeenth century was the dwelling of Richard Robinson, the first Quaker in Wensleydale. George Fox stayed at the hall in 1677, sleeping (it is said) in a small room in the upper storey of the porch. Pigeons were once kept at a higher elevation; we hoped that their cooing had not kept him awake.

The 1996 outing will be over t'Buttertubs Pass to Swaledale.

Bill Mitchell.

Guided Walks

5 February 1995 Leaders - Keith & Olwyn Bolger Meeting Place - Giggleswick Church

The first walk of the season must always pose a weather question. This year February Fill-Dyke had lived up to its name, with widespread flooding during the previous week. Prudence required us to stay firmly on the limestone, and apart from two or three muddy gateways we managed to keep our feet dry.

Twelve members and friends left Giggleswick Church to walk up the Mains and along the lane past Woodlands, around the edge of Lord's Wood and out

onto "the Scars". This sudden emergence into the open spaces always fills the lungs and lightens the step, but the stiff climb to the lip of the quarry tends to reduce that feeling quite quickly. Once there, however, and after following the marker posts at some little distance from the quarry's edge around to the old drovers' way, the going is even and conversation flowed once more.

It is, in fact, a delightful grassy path which mounts quite gently along the side of Giggleswick Scar past several small caves to the top of Buckhaw Brow. The



Bridge over Tems Beck, Giggleswick. Photo Maureen Ellis.

fields below on the left are on the wet, acid side of the fault line along which we walked. A few days previously the lowest field of the golf course had been completely under water just as it had been in its

former role as Giggleswick Tarn, and the Ribble Valley beyond was a shining lake. We could still see remnants of the floods glistening into the distance.

We joined the footpath to Feizor and crossed broad green fields with fine open views of the Scars with Ingleborough beyond and a glimpse of the Lakeland hills in the far distance. Before reaching the village we doubled back to the right on the track to Stackhouse, bearing right all the time until, after passing through a gap between rocks, the path started to descend into the Ribble Valley with Pen-y-Ghent looming solidly to the left and the fantastic limestone skyline above Settle on the right.

From Stackhouse we followed the road to a stile just below the village where we took the field path back to the Mains and Giggleswick, after just two and a half hours of very pleasant walking.

Phyllis Houlton.

5 March 1995 Leader - Brenda Capstick Meeting Place - Ingleton Car Park

When reconnoitering the walk the previous week there had been snow on the ground but this had all melted the day of the walk and we managed a quick tour of industrial Ingleton and some fell walking despite mud and sleet.

Starting at the Community Centre, we walked across the road and down the bank to the Bottoms under the viaduct built c1860 for the Midland Railway but which did not link up with the station for the rival LNWR on the Thornton side of the valley so that initially passengers had to walk across it. We passed the junction of the rivers of the Waterfalls walk which form the River Greta and then the old tannery (now turned into three residences) to the bridge noting its 18th century shape under the modern roadway and passing a house with a datestone of 1668. Following the river up stream we noted the c1800 foundations of the piers for the aqueduct which carried the water from the old mill race across the river to the wheelhouse of the cotton mill on the west side. Still remaining is Bridge End Guesthouse formerly the millowners house with a handsome staircase window rising the full height of the house.

Passing the open air swimming pool which has recently celebrated its Diamond Jubilee and which lies more or less on the site of the upper mill, we climbed up the hill and along to the old limestone quarries facing each other across the valley, noting the remains of the kiln, earlier but smaller than the



Seed Hill, Ingleton. Photo Maureen Ellis.

one at Langcliffe, across the river. We did not go far enough to look at the earlier quarries further upriver which produced the characteristic Ingleton green slate. On our way up to Fell Lane and the route up Ingleborough, we passed an early lime kiln and the line of the old mineral railway which brought stone from the old "granite" quarry near White Scar Caves down to Ingleton station. We turned right before reaching the open fell and the stiff climb up the mountain, and some of us made out the pillars of the

rope incline at the end of the mineral track. Cutting across the fields to Slatenber we walked down the old Clapham road, the original line of the Keighley-Kendal turnpike before it was altered to cross Bentham Moor. We picked up the line of the mineral railway incline as it ran under the road just below Yarl'sber and came back into Ingleton, passing the 19th century police station with its magistrate's court on the first floor, and further old houses and datestones in High Street and Back Gate.

Brenda Capstick.

2 April 1995 Leader - Lesley Todd

Meeting Place - Austwick Village Green

The walk started up Townhead Lane to the junction with Thwaite Lane. Here we turned left towards Clapham and almost immediately climbed a stile into a field named Thwaite and walked up to a stile beside Nappa Scar. Leaving the Norber erratic boulders to the right we walked northwards to a high stile at the junction of two walls. Here we followed a rather erratic course, trying to avoid too much limestone pavement until we reached a stile where the track up Long Lane turned eastwards towards Sulber gate. We should have expected a very good view of Ingleborough ahead but surprisingly there was only a wall of mist.

We followed the track back past Long Lane and down a little gully to come out at the foot of Trow Gill. Here we followed the track down beside Ingleborough Cave, noting the ram which pumps water from the stream up to Clapdale Farm. We

continued on the lower level and entered the grounds of Ingleborough Hall following the carriage drive beside the lake. Here we noted the rhododendrons growing on the far side of the lake on a patch of acid soil. These were planted by Reginald Farrer, who took a boat on the lake, replaced the shot in his cartridges with seeds and fired them into the crevices of the cliff.

We left the grounds beside the saw mill which from 1890 was driven by an early form of turbo generator allowing the houses in the village to have electricity long before other villages in the area. In the village we crossed the stream and passed the Church, following the path under two tunnels formed by the carriage drive in the grounds of the Hall. We followed the path up hill to the foot of Long Lane and along Thwaite Lane ending the walk as we had begun, by descending Townhead Lane.

Lesley Todd.

7 May 1995 Leader - John Chapman

Meeting Place - Langscar Gate, Malham Tarn

The walk started with a short diversion southwards up onto Ewe Moor. Much of the remarkable limestone landscape extending from Malham Tarn to Malham Cove can be seen from here. A steep descent eastwards from Ewe Moor took us down to the limestone pavement above the Cove. Gryke-hopping from clint to clint to cross the pavement, we continued on upwards, skirting Sheriff Hill and over the Malham Rakes road to descend to Grey Gill (unnamed on most maps). A rough track up this

small and little-frequented side valley allows access eastwards from its higher reaches onto New Close Knotts. The southern tip of the promontory provided the highlight of the walk—an impressive view looking steeply down to Gordale Scar. Retracing our steps to the limestone pavement above the Cove, we returned along the steep-sided Watlowes valley (originally eroded by ice-age glacial meltwater but now a dry valley). A final steep ascent up a rocky staircase led us back to Langscar.

John Chapman.

4 June 1995 Leaders - Joe & Mary Wilson

Meeting Place - Tosside

The purpose of the walk was to see sections of the railway route which ran from a depot just below the chapel west of Tosside, to the construction site of the dam which was built across the river Hodder from 1921-1932, to form Stocks reservoir, originally supplying water to the Fylde district of Lancashire. Various supplies were brought to Long Preston station and delivered to Tosside by road.

Our first stop was to look at the sidings of the Tosside depot. We could see the slight embankment heading towards what is now Gisburn Forest.

We drove westward to the crossroads, then north until we reached Dale Head Church, which was built using stone from the original church at Stocks-in-Bowland, though the church's actual site was not flooded. Bodies were exhumed and re-interred in the church yard.

After parking our cars in the park at Dale Head, near the site of the old Church, Vicarage and School, we retraced our steps until we turned left onto a track leading us into the forest. Much of it has been felled in recent years and replanting has taken place.

On the left hand side was a clump of sycamore trees, usually indicating a habitation. On climbing up to them we saw the fallen ruins of Cocklick House, where many workmen were housed in the early days of the building the dam, both in the house and in the barn. It seems they were also housed in other farmsteads, until the building of Hollins village near the dam site.

On going round the bend we were able to look down on the reservoir itself, which will soon be hidden from view by the growth of the new trees. A little further on we could just distinguish the route of the railway running on the right down towards Bottoms Beck, one of the feeders of the reservoir.

With a deviation to the right between fully-grown Sitka spruce, under which no vegetation grows due to lack of light, we came to a clearing on the beck side with a small building, marked on the maps as a water gauge house presumably measuring water flow down the stream.

Some of us crossed the stream and made our way through blackthorn bushes to see a series of small waterfalls over dipping rock strata standing on top of level strata, a spot where dippers can be seen. This part of the Forest has not been planted but was covered with varied deciduous trees and undergrowth of bluebells, stitchwort etc on our visit.

On returning to our original route we turned right on to another track (the line of the railway) which led into a cutting used as a quarry (Greenfold quarry) providing stone for the Long Preston-Tosside road, railway ballast etc. On the right hand side was an embankment rising up to the site of a crusher. This embankment was probably also used for loading trucks.

The line of the railway was followed upstream. On the opposite bank was the clearing of Hesbert Hall

2 July 1995 Leader - Tony Smartt
Meeting Place - Helwith Bridge

On a pleasant sunny day with a light breeze, a gathering of eight set out up Long Lane. The view across the valley showed a cross section of the geology of the area in the quarried hillsides opposite including the unconformity behind the Foredale Cottages.

3 Sept 1995 Leader - Maureen Ellis
Meeting Place - Eldroth Parish Hall

The theme was ecumenical, the route was designed to connect the back road from Bentham to Settle with the A65 and back again. In the garden wall of the new house to the left of Eldroth Hall is a stone tablet commemorating the ancient Quaker burial ground (the property is private but the stone can be seen on the right-hand wall some way back from the road).



Waterfall on Bottoms Beck in Gisburn Forest. Photo the authors.

Farm. We could see the route of the track emerging from the forest and running across the fields till it came down to the stream and we saw remains of the bridge supports which carried the track across the beck to what was known as Hesbert Junction.

From there we followed forest tracks higher up the hill, seeing views of surrounding countryside, which will very soon not be seen again for about 25-30 years when the trees are felled again.

Heavy rain fell and almost everyone scurried back to the car park.

Along the route we had seen various flowers including common twayblade, globe flower and tuberous comfrey.

Probably one of the best and most instructive walks we have ever had, unexpected in that we'd expected a botanical walk and it turned out to be factual and historical of the railway involved in the building of Stocks Reservoir (Phyllis Houlton) with rare plants thrown in!!

Joe & Mavis Wilson.

We turned back when we reached Churn Milk Hole, from where we had a close enough view of Pen y Ghent to satisfy most of those present.

The return walk passed the Dub Cote Bunk House, Higher Studfold, across the new foot bridge over the river and back to Helwith Bridge car park.

Tony Smartt.

Luckily, Jill and the late Michael Sykes were on the walk and gave information about both Quakerism and architecture.

From Eldroth a N E direction was followed using the many step stiles in the wall towards Lawkland Hall in the distance. This famous building is marked on Ogilvy's road map as the York to Lancaster

highway passed next to the hall, which was a stronghold of the Catholic faith during the troubled times of the reformation. Mass was celebrated in the private chapel but later a priest was based at a dwelling which is still called Chapel House, which we soon passed. Shortly the footpath turned west towards Bark Head and then north-west towards Ash and over the fields to the A65 where the stile over the wall is completely invisible on the road side.

Care must be taken on the short stretch of road from Owlet Hall to the garage where the path leads off southwards through Lawkland Moss and past Middlesber to regain Eldroth eventually. The route is clear on Pathfinder 650 but not so easy to find in some places.

Maureen Ellis.

**1 October 1995 Leader - Enid Parker
Meeting Place - Otterburn Beck Bridge**

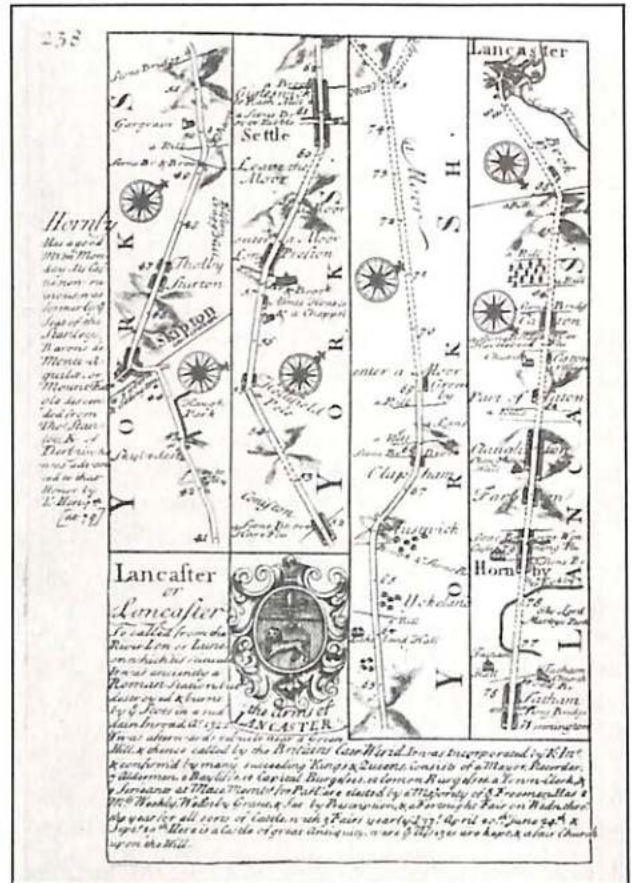
Unlike last year, autumn provided clear weather with good views to Pendle hill as we reached our highest point after leaving Orms Gill farm, our route is well documented in the 1995 Journal. Considerable interest was again shown in discussing the lime kiln adjacent to the farm. Otterburn must surely have been the breeding ground of otters in the past. Thomas Dixon (see Len Moody's article) refers to them in Austwick beck. It is possible that members of the Craven Conservation Group have information about the past natural history of this animal in the Craven district just as they are accumulating sightings of crayfish in the area.

Maureen Ellis.

**5 November 1995 Leader - Roy Gudgeon
Meeting Place - Lawkland Green House**

We started by going through the yard of Lawkland Green Farm, across the railway line of the "Little North Western" and through fields until we reached the farm of Accerhill Hall, where we should have had excellent views, but these were limited due to low cloud and haze. From this point we slowly descended through fields and lanes to reach Knott Quarry (formerly Eldroth Knott), from where stone was taken to build both Lawkland Hall and Settle Town Hall. After passing close-by an old packhorse bridge, we made for Lawkland Hall, and before reaching that point were able to see the site of Bark Barn, before having a quick examination of Bank Barn. These two barns were both built in the sixteenth century, but ravages took their toll and Bark Barn was taken down some years ago. However Bank Barn has been recently re-roofed and should last for many years to come. A short walk along the road brought us back to our starting point, having completed about 4 miles. It seemed appropriate, after my election as Chairman to offer refreshments, and tea and cakes were appreciated by all.

Roy Gudgeon.



Ogilvy's map from Journal Britanica 1675 naming Lawkland Hall at the bottom of the third column.



Detail of Bank Barn, Lawkland. Photo Maureen Ellis.

3 December 1995 Leader - David Johnson

Meeting Place - Stainforth Car Park

A group met for what could barely be described as a walk. In fact the only walking was across the fields to the Hoffman kiln on the Stainforth-Langcliffe boundary. The emphasis of the afternoon was on exploring the kiln and its environs, to try and make sense of what remained on the site. Torches had been recommended, not because of night walking, but because we were to enter the kiln which is dark at the best of times.

Most of the group braved the walk's first optional obstacle, namely a fence to climb and a bank to slither down, to view at close quarters the Triple Bottle kiln associated with the smaller of the two quarry operations. Most time was spent in and around the actual Hoffman kiln considering its working methods and the problems associated with toiling within it. The kiln's future was discussed, as far as the facts are known.



Hoffman Kiln. Photo Maureen Ellis.

The day may well have gone down on record as the Trust's shortest walk, but hopefully not its least interesting!
David Johnson.

Michael Sykes

Michael Sykes, who died suddenly on July 1st, was a staunch supporter of NCHT—at first from a distance when he and Jill were still living in Leeds but escaping as often as they could to Austwick to take their part in Heritage and all manner of other Craven activities. Walks led by the Sykeses were sure to be stimulating and informative as well as enjoyable, even if they were in the teeth of a blizzard.

Latterly Michael has been a member of the NCHT committee, and he and Jill have taken on the job of looking after North Craven in vetting Planning Proposals. They have built up this part of the Committee's work in a most positive way—Michael had a realistic view of what is in the best interest of Craven: not just looking to

preservation of the past but looking to the future welfare of our area in all respects—economic, agricultural and industrial as well as aesthetic, and with the hope of maintaining a living community in the Dales.

This humane outlook was only to be expected in one who was an active member of the Quaker communities in Leeds and in Settle. It was apparent in all the advice and suggestions he made to the Trust.

Our sympathy goes to Jill and to all their family, who will sadly miss the close contact they had with Michael, and we record our gratitude to him for his contributions to the work of the Trust, and for allowing us to feel that we were all his valued friends.

“KNOW YOUR AREA”

A series of four walks around the local villages of Giggleswick, Long Preston and Langcliffe, and the town of High Bentham with a local guide, pointing out the places of interest. About a mile and a half, and about an hour and a half, finishing at a local ‘hostelry’ to discuss the evening’s tour. All walks start at 7.00 p.m.

Date	Village	Leader
Friday 31 May Meet outside Giggleswick Church	Giggleswick	Keith Bolger
Monday 24 June Meet at lay-by near Linghaw Cross, on B6480 1 mile east of High Bentham	High Bentham	Len Moody
Monday 22 July Meet at Village Maypole	Long Preston	Hilary Baker
Tuesday 20 August Meet at Car Park near Church and School	Langcliffe	Chris Ellis

A chance to see and find out more about your local district, all are welcome to join the walks, but donations would be acceptable from non-members. Any queries or further information please phone Roy Gudgeon 01729 - 822610.

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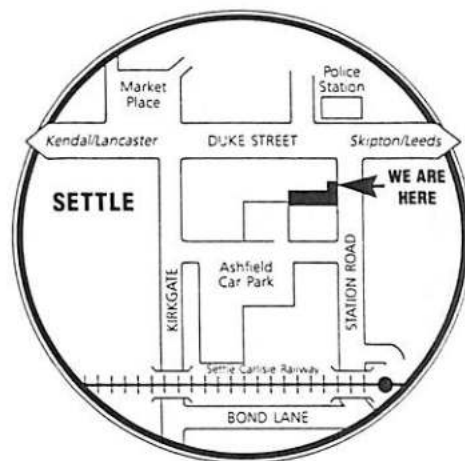
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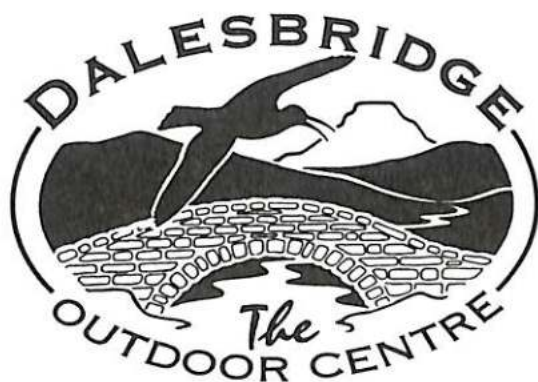


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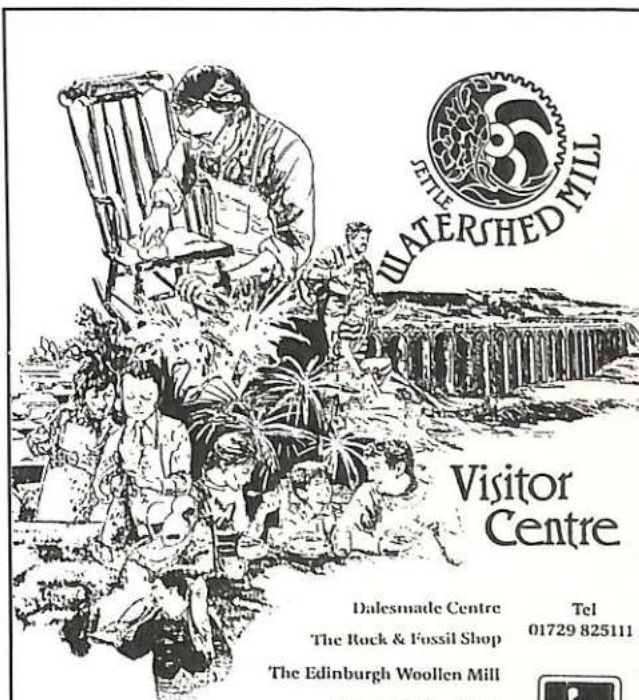
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