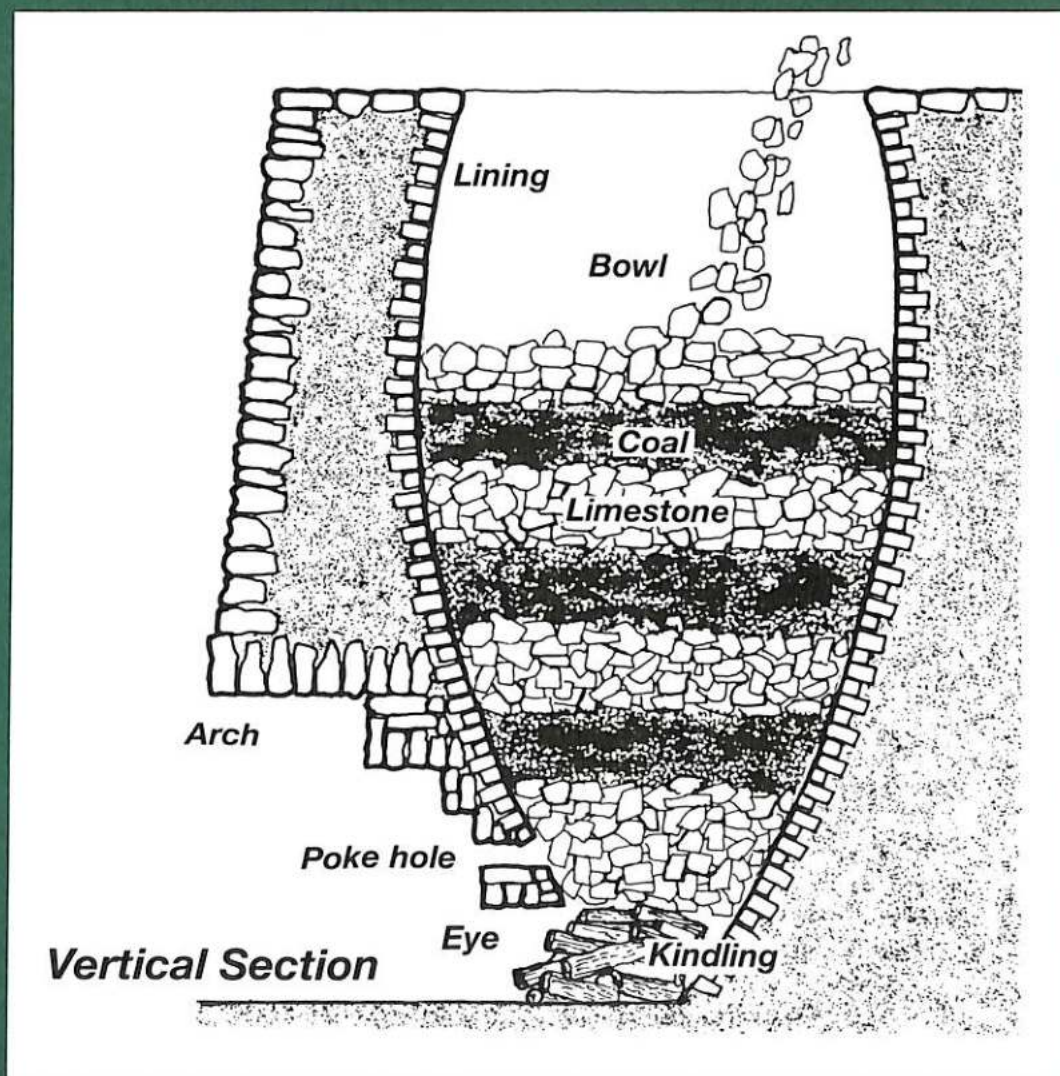
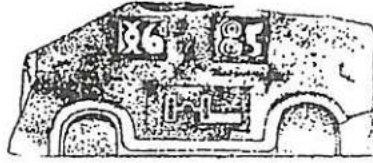


# NORTH CRAVEN HERITAGE TRUST JOURNAL



1994



## NORTH CRAVEN HERITAGE TRUST

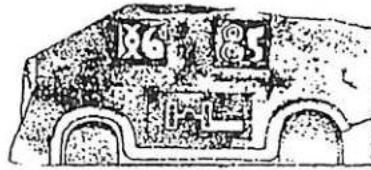
### PROGRAMME 1994

Saturday January 8th	2.30 pm	New Year Recital at Settle Parish Church.
Wednesday February 23rd	7.30 pm	“The Roberts Family—Papermakers” A talk by Mr. J. Gavin at Watershed Mill, Settle. (Postponed).
Wednesday March 23rd	7.30 pm	“A close look at Moths and Butterflies” Illustrated talk by Mr. M. Staniforth at Watershed Mill, Settle.
Sunday April 24th	7.30 pm	Concert by Craven Camerata, at St. Alkelda’s Church, Giggleswick
Wednesday July 6th	9.00 am	W.R. Mitchell’s Annual Field Day: “Wensleydale”. Assemble at Ashfield Car Park, Settle
Wednesday September 21st	7.30 pm	“Low Flying”—a presentation by Sqn.Ldr. A.L. Parrini, RAF (rtd), at Watershed Mill, Settle
Wednesday October 26th	7.30 pm	AGM at Ingleborough Hall (Craft Centre), Clapham, followed by an illustrated talk “The Life and Work of Reginald Farrer” by Mrs. J. Farrer, Clapham.
Friday December 2nd	8.00 pm	Christmas Party at Harden, Austwick.
1995		
Saturday January 7th	2.30 pm	New Year Recital at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Long Preston.

Details of the above events available from Mr. C.G. Ellis, 0729 822235.

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

Cover: Threshfield Limekiln, courtesy of Geof Wood, Yorkshire Dales National Park.



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Editor  
Maureen Ellis

Cathe Hartley is the unsung heroine of much of the work that has gone into this journal. The editor wishes to thank her, Arthur Lupton and all who have contributed in any way to this publication.

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## Chairman's Report to the North Craven Heritage Trust Annual General Meeting 15th October 1993

I am very pleased to report that the Trust has had another successful year, and in fact has now completed 25 years since its inauguration in 1968.

Members have recently received the 1993 Journal which records the year's activities, together with a number of interesting articles, and I hope that everyone enjoyed a good read. It seems to me that this publication is now of a standard which is well worth preserving, and anyone in possession of a 'full set' in Jubilee Year (2018) will have a most interesting record of life and activities in North Craven in 'the good old days'.

I would like to thank the Editors, Mrs Amanda Hobson and Dr Maureen Ellis for the splendid publication they have produced.

As many of you will be aware Mrs Hobson has now left the area on the appointment of her husband as Headmaster of Charterhouse School, and we wish them every success and happiness.

The 1994 Journal will be edited by Dr Maureen Ellis, who will be pleased to receive any contributions from Members.

At the last AGM you will recall that I reported that we were having discussions with the North Craven Building Preservation Trust regarding the future management of the Museum in Settle, and in particular the role that the Heritage Trust might play in this activity. Unfortunately I must now report that after several meetings we were unable to agree to any form of joint co-operation and the NCBPT is now solely responsible for the management and operation of the Museum. This involves a considerable annual subsidy from NCBPT funds, and whether it remains a viable activity in the longer term is still in doubt. We wish them success in their endeavours and hope that in due course these efforts will be rewarded.

If any Heritage Trust members have any concern about items which have been loaned to the Museum for display purposes they should contact Mrs Parkinson at 6/8 Chapel Street, Settle.

I have to announce, with some regret, that Alan Bennett is unable to stand for re-election as President. Because of his many commitments he has found it increasingly difficult to attend any of our activities in recent years and feels that someone living in the area would be able to play a more active role. He has held the office of President continuously for 24 years, and his contribution during this period has undoubtedly been one of the significant factors which has enabled

the Trust to develop as it has. In characteristic manner Mr Bennett has indicated that he does not wish to receive any memento from the Trust in recognition of his long years of service, and with your approval I would like to record our appreciation for his most valuable contribution over this very long period.

I am very pleased that Mr Bryan Braithwaite-Exley of Austwick has accepted an invitation to be the Committee nominee for the position of President, and subject to your approval later this evening will be appointed to that office for the year 1993-94.

Mr Braithwaite-Exley will be well known to many of you, and he has been an active member of the Trust for a number of years, as well as being very much involved in local business and community activities. We look forward to his appointment and hope that he will find it both enjoyable and rewarding.

Looking now to the future, in addition to the present range of activities, it is proposed to implement two new sub-committees with general responsibilities for:

- (a) Buildings—to include planning matters, historical aspects of the listed buildings in the area, and other related topics.
- (b) Footpaths/Rights of Way—to include planning matters affecting footpaths, bridle paths, rights of way etc., and the maintenance and retention of these facilities.

We believe that these activities will further the work of the Trust in these particular spheres, and in addition will in due course produce some very interesting material for the Journal.

Finally my thanks are due to the Officers and Committee for their hard work and enthusiasm during the past year, to Mrs Houlton for organising the programme of Sunday Walks, to Mrs Walker\* and her able assistant Dr Walker for devoting so much care and effort in her role of Membership Secretary, to Mr Mitchell for arranging another splendid Summer Outing, to Mrs Parker and her team for arranging the Christmas Party, and to all the 'distributors' whose contribution is such a vital factor in the smooth operation of the Trust.

All those contributions, together with your continuing support, have made the Chairman's role particularly easy, and very enjoyable, and I think we can all look forward with interest to 1994 and beyond.

\* See appreciation in this issue.

Ray Doughty.

## Bryan Braithwaite-Exley, NCHT President

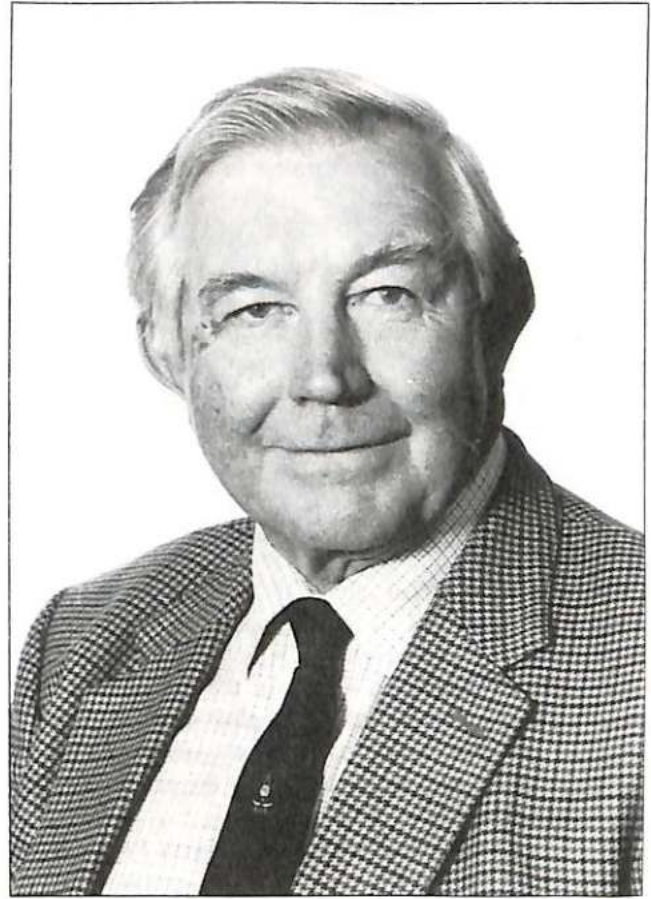
Bryan Braithwaite-Exley is married to Barbara and has lived in Austwick since 1948.

His main interests are rugby football, field sports, local government and education and he has always been very active in rural and village life.

Currently he is a Deputy Lieutenant of North Yorkshire, and a Deputy Chairman of Staincliffe Magistrates sitting in Skipton, Settle and Ingleton, Vice Chairman of Skipton Building Society and Chairman of Austwick Parish Council.

His experience in local government included Settle Rural District Council, the West Riding County Council, the North Yorkshire County Council and the Yorkshire Dales National Park. He was Chairman of the West Riding Town and Country Planning Committee and a member of the Yorkshire and Humber-side Economic Planning Committee.

He has been a governor of many of the local schools.



## Members' Update

### 1. Distributors

During the past year there has been a change of distributors in a number of areas as listed below.

We wish to thank the retiring distributors for the valuable assistance they have given to the Trust over the years, and to welcome their successors.

	<i>Retiring</i>	<i>New</i>
Settle—Station Road	Miss H Metcalfe	Miss G E Percy
—Kirkgate	Mrs B Hyslop	Mrs C Hartley
—Ribble Terrace	Miss G Willerton	Mrs R Burdis
—The Mains	Mrs A M Panton	Mr G K Gudgeon
Stackhouse	Dr G Walker	Mr R W Doughty

### 2. Grants

The following grant has been made since the last AGM: Burton-in-Lonsdale Church—£400 towards roof repairs.

### 3. 1995 Programme

Due to the appalling weather on February 23rd 1994, when the speaker Mr Gavin was snow-bound in Windermere, we had, with regret, to cancel that meeting. The talk 'The Roberts Family—Papermakers' will be re-programmed in 1995.

In order to avoid weather problems in future years it has been decided not to programme a meeting in February, but to have one in May instead.

*Ray Doughty.*

## The Summer Outing, 1993

*“Wharfe is clear, and Aire is lyth,  
Where the Aire drowns one, Wharfe drowns five...”*

We counted the members of our expedition out, and we counted them in. Happily, no one drowned in the Wharfe. On a bright morning in early July, we visited the well-manicured landscape of mid-Wharfedale, between Bolton and Appletreewick—a name which is sensibly shortened by local people to Aptrick.

At Bolton, centrepiece of a 30,000 acre estate, we were in an area loved by early English painters such as Girtin, Cotman and Turner. Their pictures, when exhibited, stimulated a trickle of tourists. The trickle has become a flood.

Landseer, the favourite of Queen Victoria, arrived wearing a purple jacket. His large canvas, “Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time”, was of the interior of any old abbey on rent day. Landseer’s patron, the Duke of Devonshire, was not impressed.

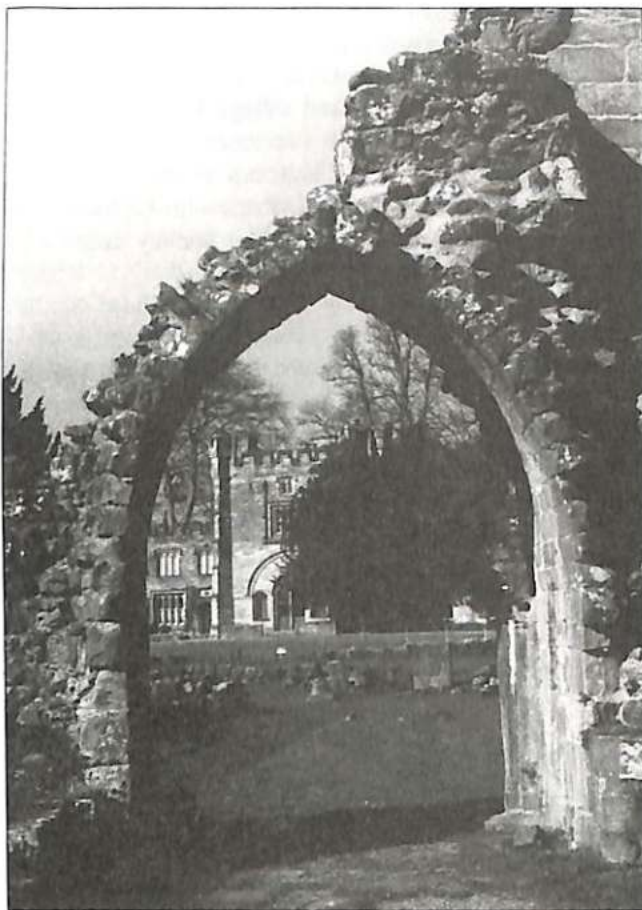
We walked by the river, in which Landseer had waded when he made a sketch of the Priory. We watched men engaged in the old English sport of laying stepping stones. The old stones were not only worn but had vanished from sight during the restoration of the footbridge.

We toured the ruins of the Augustinian Priory, which in its heyday was served by 26 canons and about 200 layworkers, some of whom were spread through a monastic estate which took in part of Malhamdale. Taped chanting, played softly, gave us an inkling of the spirit of medieval worship as we entered the Priory Church, which has been used for Christian worship for 850 years.

The Duke of Devonshire, who is lord of Settle, gave us special permission to visit Bolton Hall, the oldest part of which was the Priory gatehouse. When the Augustinian canons were dispossessed, their lands were bought by the Cliffords of Skipton, passing through marriage to the Earl of Burlington and to the Dukes of Devonshire.

In a room adjacent to the gatehouse we saw family portraits and were then allowed to ascend stone steps to see the King’s Bedroom, with its canopied bed, which has been used by visiting monarchs. George V is especially well remembered in the dale. He turned up annually for the grouse-shooting. A local man who had seen him crossing from Bolton Hall to the Priory Church one Sunday morning described him to me as “a gingerish little fellow”.

Then to the Strid, set in woods with paths laid out



*Bolton Hall from Bolton Priory.  
Photo by the author.*

by a cleric, William Carr (1789-1843) whose efforts were applauded by William Wordsworth. The Strid is where the river is pent up between slabs of a coarse sandstone laid down some 325 million years ago. The water seethes. We had planned to sit by the torrent and eat our snack meal, but most of us were reluctant to share food with a variety of wee beasts. We returned hungrily to our cars.

We re-assembled eventually in the nursery garden of Parcevall Hall for a tour of the gardens, organised by Jo Makin, who has been largely responsible for their restoration. Sir William Milner, a York architect, transformed a Dales farm into a splendid house and laid out gardens from which we looked across the valley to the heathered slopes of Simon’s Seat.

The 1994 outing will be to Wensleydale.

*Bill Mitchell.*

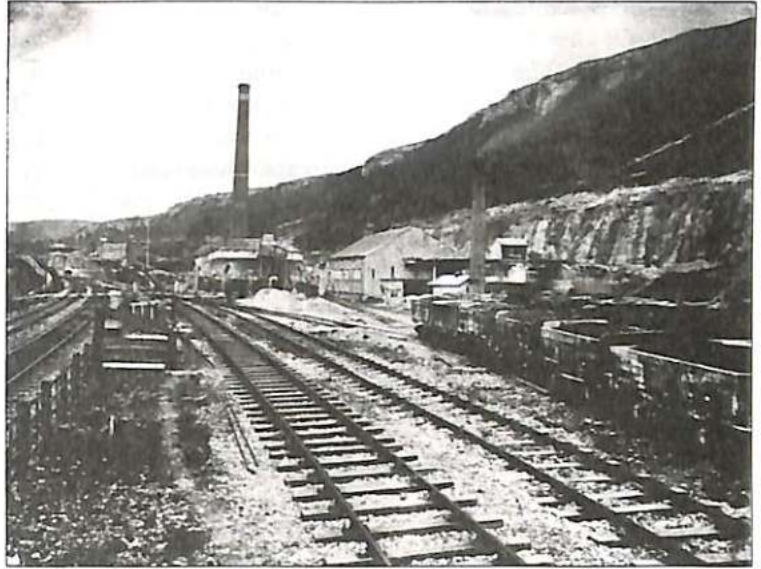
## Lime Kilns

Lime kilns, of various forms and in various states of repair, are a common landscape feature of the limestone areas of North Craven. The Yorkshire Dales Project, recently carried out by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England, records that over 880 were mapped in the area of the National Park in the 1850's. There were 90 in the North Craven area. The majority of these would have been field kilns, small isolated dry stone structures, sometimes freestanding but more often partly built into a hillside with a deep bowl at the top and a large, arched opening at the front. Within these kilns limestone, calcium carbonate, was burnt at about 900°C to make quicklime, using locally mined coal or sometimes wood or peat as a fuel. Quicklime, calcium oxide, reacts violently with any material containing water and cannot be stored unless it is kept scrupulously dry. It did however have specific uses; dead animals were often buried with quicklime to prevent the spread of diseases while the violent reaction could be harnessed to split rock in mining and quarrying. More often however it was mixed with water, under controlled conditions, to form slaked lime, calcium hydroxide. Slaked lime was widely used in buildings and agriculture. Until this century it was the main ingredient of mortars, plasters and limewashes or renders. Agriculturally its main use was to sweeten or improve grassland by reducing the acidity of pastures especially of intake land or reclaimed moorland during the enclosures of the eighteenth or nineteenth centuries. Lime was also used in local industries, particularly as a flux in lead smelting and in tanning.

Most lime kilns are found closely associated with small limestone quarries or areas of limestone pavement but occasionally they can be found adjacent to transport routes. Many were built along canals, while the introduction of rail transport permitted the construction of large industrial kilns such as the now ruined Hoffman kilns at Meal Bank Quarry, Ingleton, and Langcliffe Quarry. Economies of scale led to the abandonment of most of the small lime kilns though a few, especially in the more isolated areas, continued in use until the early twentieth century.

Lime burning was a labour and fuel intensive process but the field kilns themselves represent a technology little changed from that of Roman times. The earliest kilns were essentially bonfire clamps: a piled up mixture of layers of limestone and fuel. Such kilns are known as pye or sow kilns, depending on their design, but were destroyed after every firing to retrieve the lime and have thus left very little in the way of remains, other than a slight circular or rectangular hollow surrounded by a low mound of unburnt or partially burnt stone and waste. Few such kilns have so far been identified in the Yorkshire Dales in contrast to the large number of field kilns.

Field lime kilns represented a larger capital investment as it was necessary to build the kiln super-



*Craven Lime Works, Stainforth.  
From "The Ancient Parish of Giggleswick",  
Settle Civic Society and Giggleswick School.*

structure but they had the advantages of being reusable and of being more fuel efficient. Many were built and operated by farmers interested in improving their own land but some were operated on a commercial basis. A cross section of a typical field kiln is shown on the cover of this journal. Most field kilns were about 3 metres high and built of limestone although the circular bowl was usually lined with sandstone or firebricks which would not themselves be attacked during the burning process.

Kindling was laid in the bottom of the kiln and covered with layers of limestone, broken up into fist-sized lumps, and coal. Much of the skill in lime burning lay in the careful filling of the bowl with the tipped layers of fuel and stone. About 48 hours after lighting, as the fire burnt through the fill in the bowl, burnt lime could be shovelled out through the draw arch at the bottom of the kiln while more unburnt limestone and coal could be tipped in at the top. Such kilns could work continuously but it is more likely that burning was intermittent.

There are several variations in the detailed appearance of field lime kilns. The most common forms are square or circular in plan but intermediate types are also found. Most have only one bowl and one draw arch. The draw arches are normally semi-circular but some are pointed or have a series of stepped, recessed arches while on some smaller kilns, flat lintels were used instead of the arch. The dimensions also vary, larger kilns possibly being later or indicating a more commercial or selling function. The Yorkshire Dales National Park is encouraging individuals and groups to study the kilns of particular parishes and dales in an attempt to identify regional and local styles and to check if any can be dated by documentary means to see whether there are any variations over time. Many kiln sites however are almost unrecognisable as the bowls have been filled in to prevent sheep and other animals falling into them or have been covered by shrubs and trees.

These surveys are also recording the condition of lime kilns and identifying the best preserved examples. A proforma, available from the National Park, helps design features to be consistently recorded.

The National Park Authority is providing grants, through its Local Historic Features scheme, for the protection and consolidation of lime kilns, particularly those which are of historical or landscape importance. This scheme is intended to help landowners and others protect not just lime kilns but a wide range of small man made structures such as bee boles, boundary markers, pounds, pumps and washfolds. It offers grants of up to 100% of the costs of consolidation and maintenance of such features. A leaflet describing the scheme is available at National Park Centres and offices.

It is also hoped to identify one or more kilns which

might be suitable for firing using traditional methods. Scientific monitoring of such lime burning experiments will enable us to better understand the efficiency and technology of lime burning. The end product will also provide a traditional basic building material for use in building conservation projects.

Lime is once again being used for building purposes because of its technical advantages in mortars, plasters and renders where it enables buildings to 'breathe'. The impurities of kiln burnt lime, fragments of burn stone or unburnt fuel, can also have a significant effect on the appearance and texture of building mortars and are thus important for authentic building conservation.

Anyone wishing to become involved in either of these projects or to find out more about the Yorkshire Dales Projects should contact the writer at the Bainbridge office of the National Park.

*Robert White.*

## The Hoffman Kiln at Langcliffe

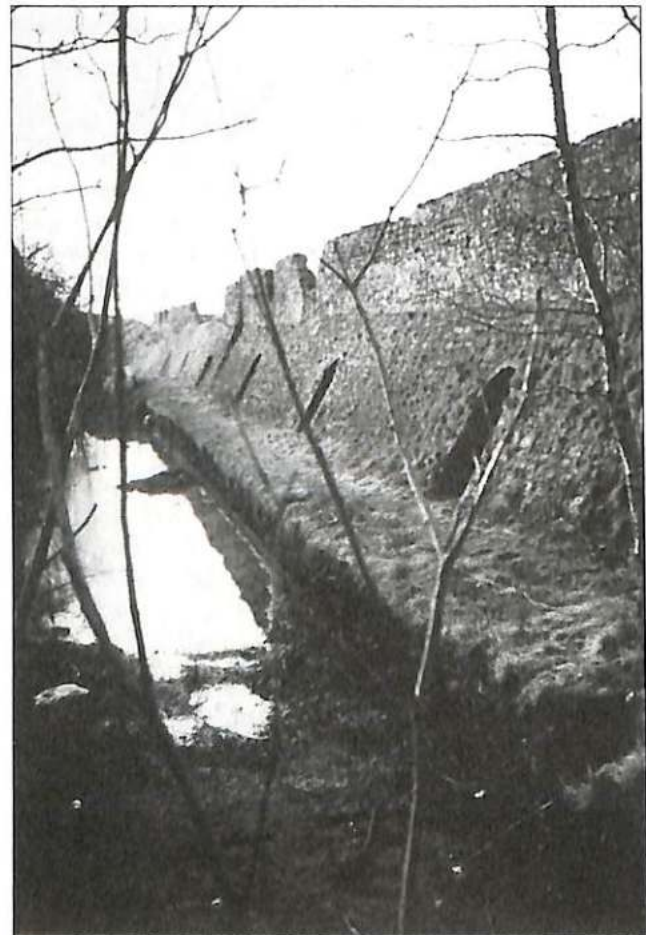
### Hoffman and his process

It is not surprising that we know very little about Friedrich Hoffman. His patent was filed in Dantzig in 1858 and the tides of history have swept to and fro over Dantzig ever since—it is now the Polish city of Gdansk. We can, however, attribute to Hoffman an early example of lateral thinking worthy of inclusion in one of Edward De Bono's books. Traditionally we think of kilns working on the open hearth approach with the fire beneath, the material to be combusted placed on or above the fire with the exhaust gases dissipating through a vertical flue above. Why not, said Hoffman, turn the process on its side and instead of placing the material to be combusted into the furnace, move the fire itself to the material?

The Hoffman kiln was the embodiment of this thinking. Material is stacked ready for combustion and the fire is permitted to travel forward while the product(s) of the process are removed from behind the fire. New material is stacked ahead of the fire and the process continues. The kiln is a closed circular or oval loop and in due course the fire will travel right round the circuit, returning to its starting point. Hoffman kilns were initially used in the production of bricks, but their potential value for the production of lime was soon recognised and a considerable number of Hoffman lime kilns were constructed over a relatively brief period in the second half of the nineteenth century.

### The Hoffman Kiln at Langcliffe

The first recorded Hoffman limekiln to be built in England was at Meal Bank Quarry, Ingleton and this kiln is still in existence though in rather a poor state. The kiln at Langcliffe was a bigger version of the



*Hoffman Kiln, Langcliffe. Photo by the author.*

Ingleton kiln and amongst the largest kilns of its type in the world. It was constructed in 1872-1873 and remained in continuous use (with one short stoppage due to industrial action in 1926) until 1931. It was



refired in 1936 for limited use until the outbreak of the second World War. During the war the kiln was used for storage of chemicals but since then it has been left quietly to decay. The decline of industry in the Upper Ribble Valley and the subsequent use of the Langcliffe Quarry as a refuse disposal site has meant that to date there have been no alternative plans or uses for the kiln itself or the land it stands on. The kiln is therefore one of the best preserved in the country not, however, matching a number of kilns of comparable size in Germany where considerable sums of public money have been spent in restoration. In 1985, English Heritage identified the kiln as the best example of a Hoffman kiln still standing in the country (there are a few others neither as big nor as well-preserved) and scheduled it as an Ancient Monument.

### **Lime Production and Uses**

The kiln was constructed at the same time as the Settle-Carlisle railway so that the coal used to fire the kiln could be brought in (from Wath Main Colliery) and the large quantities of lime produced could be dispatched by rail. The lime was of very high quality and was therefore of value for those industrial processes requiring high grade lime (tanning, sugar refining, water softening and the production of perfume and chocolate). It is also thought that it was used in the construction industry and for agricultural purposes. The process was labour-intensive and working conditions in the kiln must have been most unpleasant. With an increasing use of Portland cement, a decline in other uses of lime (particularly on the land) and the introduction of newer kilns on the site (of which only the foundations still remain), the use of the Hoffman kiln eventually became uneconomic.

### **Attempts at Restoration**

Since Craven District Council acquired the kiln after all work had ceased on the site, interest in its preservation has grown. In the early 1980s Griff Hollingshead of Bradford Scientific Association was a pioneer in this work but as his successors have found, funds for any worthwhile restoration were not to be found. A feasibility study was carried out in 1986 by Lancaster University funded by a grant from Gold Fields Environmental Trust. This led to the formation of the Ribblesdale Trust in 1987. The Lancaster University study included a comprehensive assessment of the state of the kiln and its surrounds and much invaluable information on the flora and fauna of the site.

The Manpower Services Commission then commissioned Jarvis plc to undertake a project on the site, which was to have, in due course, utilised community programme resources to carry out restoration work on the site. Unfortunately, the abolition of the Commission and the termination of community programme funding meant that this project was stillborn.

The Ribblesdale Trust continued to work towards a solution with the limited funds that were available to it and in association with Lancaster University carried

out two critical studies—one on the site's industrial archaeology (a pre-requisite before any work on the kiln would have been permitted by English Heritage) and an oral history project in which the recollections of surviving kiln workers were captured. With public funding becoming ever more difficult to obtain, the Trust, at the suggestion of the Rural Development Commission, commissioned a Commercial Feasibility Study to ascertain whether it would be possible to restore the kiln as a tourist attraction using private sector funding.

Land Use Consultants in their report published in 1990 identified four commercial strategies none of which were calculated to provide early profits for an investor. The most ambitious of the schemes did however attract a possible investor and a new company, Langcliffe Restoration Ltd. was formed with the intention of developing a significant tourist attraction on the site. Its initial plans proved somewhat controversial and after discussions with Craven District Council, revised plans were produced with greater emphasis placed on the restoration and development of Hellfield Station (with the Langcliffe Site development figuring as a later and lower key stage of the project). The economic recession now became a key factor and in 1992 Langcliffe Restoration Ltd. reluctantly decided that appropriate funding would not be forthcoming and their scheme would have to be shelved.

### **The Future**

Though there have since been tentative approaches from other developers, the stumbling block has been the understandable reluctance of the Yorkshire Dales National Park (and Craven District Council) to allow anything but the most sensitive development of the site. Plans including the erection of a hotel or chalets, or which would lead to a significant proliferation of the number of cars entering the site have all been discouraged. Developers have quickly concluded that without the assurance of a substantial number of visitors, there is no commercial case for capital investment.

The future of the kiln therefore remains uncertain though with the agreement of Craven District Council (early in 1994) to transfer ownership to the Yorkshire Dales National Park and the stated commitment of the park to find the funding to carry out at least the minimum restoration necessary to ensure that the kiln is safe for visitors to enter, we can now at least hope that one of the district's most important historical artefacts will not continue to moulder away.

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*John Playfer.*

## A Common Sort of Farm-House

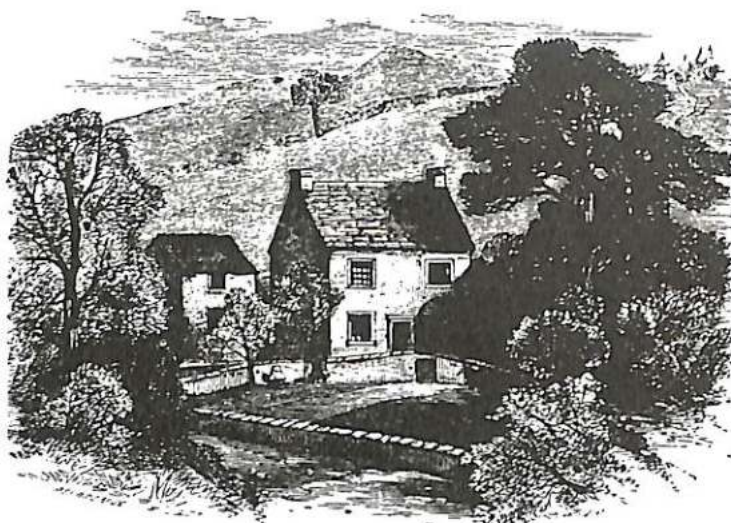
Clapham Wood Hall lies on the east bank of Keasden Beck about one and a half miles from Clapham Station. Set back from the minor road linking Keasden and Mewith it is approached by a track next to the The Temperance Hall, a building owned by the Church and used occasionally for social events. Both 'halls' have a tale to tell, being linked together at one time in a single farming unit.

The present house was built on the site of the old hall which according to Bence Jones (1870) "...was of some beauty, and a style said to be almost peculiar to the district between Lancaster, Kirkby Lonsdale, and Skipton. The porch had a gable-end and ornamental lintel with the initials of the builder (the proprietor); and the windows, with three or four mullions and a label or string-course, had a very good effect. It was partly pulled down some twenty years ago, and a common sort of farm-house built in its place. It is now little better than a stone cottage. The door opens directly into a kitchen, flagged with four large flags. What remains of the old Hall is, if anything, meaner than the dwelling itself..."

Why is so much known about the old hall and the rebuilding which took place? And how is it that Bence Jones, biographer of the eminent scientist Michael Faraday, is the one to tell us? To continue "...At this Hall Robert and Elizabeth Faraday lived, and had ten children, whose names and birthdays, and callings in after life, so far as they are known, were these:

- Robert, born 1724, died 1786, married 1756 to Elizabeth Dean of Clapham Wood Hall.
- Richard, born June 14, 1757, was an innholder, slater, grocer.
- John, born May 19, 1759, was a farmer.
- James, born May 8, 1761, was a blacksmith.
- Robert, born February 3, 1763, was a packer in a flax mill.
- Elizabeth, born June 27, 1765.
- William, born April 20, 1767, died in July 1791.
- Jane, born April 27, 1769.
- Hannah, born August 16, 1771.
- Thomas, born November 6, 1773, kept a shop.
- Barnabas, whose birthday is not known, was a shoemaker."

In his biography Bence Jones reveals that Robert Faraday was the son or nephew of "Richard Faraday" of Keasden, stonemason and tiler who died in 1741, and that Thomas (John) and Hannah Dean and their three young daughters, Jane, Elizabeth and Hannah, lived at Clapham Wood Hall nearby. When John Dean died in March 1756 he left the property to his wife until her death or remarriage; thereafter as "tenants in common to those of his family (and their heirs) as should be alive at the time of his death." To keep the property intact Elizabeth and Hannah



*Clapham Wood Hall,*

*reproduced by kind permission of the Longman Group.*

transferred their portions to their eldest sister Jane, who in turn mortgaged them back to her sisters for sums of £190 and £60 respectively in a deed of May 31, 1756 which was witnessed by Robert Faraday, both sums payable within six days of the death of their mother to whom accommodation was assured throughout her lifetime [Riley (1954)].

Soon after her father's death Elizabeth married Robert Faraday and the house was divided between the two families. During the next twenty years Robert and Elizabeth had ten children but, despite this increase in population, relations between the Faradays and Deans appear harmonious as Jane Dean bequeathed her inheritance to her nephew John in an agreement dated November 29, 1771 which "Witnesseth that for and in consideration of the natural love and affection which she bore for and towards him and for his further preferment in this world and for the sum of 5s/- of lawful money of England in hand well and truly paid before the sealing and delivery thereof... she the said Jane Dean did give... to the said J. Faraday... all the messuage and tenement standing and being at Clapham Wood Hall." John received the key of the door from his aunt on his twenty first birthday in 1780 [Riley, Appleyard (1931)].

At that time the Temperance Hall was used as a barn but it was converted first into a cotton mill for weaving and then into a bobbin mill for bobbin-winding. Later still it became a dwelling and then a school. "An old dalesman who was a scholar there tells how, for his naughtiness, he was periodically banished through a trap-door in the floor to the stable underneath, adding that as there was usually another donkey already present he enjoyed the punishment, for by lying flat on the donkey's back he could ride round in the darkness of the confined space. One one occasion he escaped and went bird nesting in Clapham Wood (or Captin Wood as the old documents have it) across the beck" [Riley]. Its current name is reminder of the period a century ago when it was owned by the Temperance Society in Bentham.

When John Faraday came into his inheritance it was clear the small estate could not support the whole family. Richard his elder brother aged twenty three was first to leave, and James his next younger brother followed soon after at the age of nineteen to become a blacksmith at Outhgill in Mallerstang. In 1786 James married Margaret Hastwell, a maid-servant at a nearby farm. They had two children, Elizabeth in 1787 and Robert in 1788, but left the district after five years and moved to London where Michael, their third child, was born shortly after their arrival on September 22, 1791.

Although receiving only rudimentary education at a local day school this grandson of Robert Faraday went on to serve his time as an apprentice bookbinder before transferring his affection to experiment and scientific research, first as laboratory assistant at the Royal Institution, then as private assistant to Humphrey Davy who was later knighted, and finally as Director of the Institution and Professor of Chemistry. During a career lasting almost fifty years Michael Faraday's genius led to many discoveries, notably the principles of electro-magnetism which underlie processes for generating electricity.

But what of the link between his forebears and Clapham Wood Hall? The end came two centuries ago when a deed of April 30, 1800 effected the "release of premises at Clapham Wood Hall in the county of York by Richard Faraday and others to Josias Physick for £30" [Appleyard]. It is signed by the surviving sons and daughters of Robert and Elizabeth:

Richard Faraday, yeoman.

John Faraday, weaver.

James Faraday of the City of London, blacksmith.

Robert Faraday, tailor of Bentham.

Betty Faraday, spinster.

Jennet Faraday, spinster.

Hannah Faraday, spinster.

Thomas Faraday, cordwainer.

Barnabas Faraday, cordwainer.

Let Riley help us travel back and forth across those centuries. "Looking at Clapham Wood Hall today it is not difficult to picture the scene there when the children of Robert and Elizabeth Faraday were growing up. We can see them in Springtime gathering primroses and anemones in the woods around the farm. In Summer the older children helped in the hayfield while the younger ones swing on Honey Hock gate waiting for the laden carts to come brushing along the lane. Autumn brings its crop of hazel nuts to Captin wood. In Winter there is sliding on the frozen race which supplies the little mill. And each Sunday the whole family makes its way to the church which plays such an important part in their lives."

It is exciting to think that the genius of Michael Faraday can be attributed partly to genes which gathered those primroses, harvested that hay, and worshipped in the environs of a common sort of farm-house.

Ian Woodburn.

Appleyard, R., *A Tribute to Michael Faraday*, Constable & Co Ltd. (1931)

Bence Jones, H., *Life and Letters of Faraday*. Vols I & II, Longmans, Green, and Co. (1870)

Riley, J.R., *The Hammer and The Anvil*, Dalesman Publishing Company (1954).

## Footpath Planning Group

Rights of way are the most important means of enjoying the English Countryside but many are blocked and in poor condition. In 1988 the Countryside Commission set a target of having all rights of way clearly defined and usable by the year 2000.

In August 1990 the Rights of Way Act was introduced aiming that public Rights of Way be cleared to a required standard and clearly signposted.

As custodians of village life and rural values, local people and councils in partnership are uniquely placed to decide what needs to be done to make their rights of way easy and enjoyable to use so safeguarding a continuous footpath network to prevent paths leading to dead ends.

There are Rights of Way User Liaison group meetings held by local authorities where relevant

problems can be discussed with Rights of Way officers and landowners/occupiers. Yorkshire Dales National Park are already involved in monitoring rights of way in the Yorkshire Dales National Park. The walking group is hoping to walk public rights of way particularly those outside the YDNP, initially in the Settle area, to note and report any obstructions and difficult or broken stiles to the North Yorkshire Highways Department.

Today's rights of way can provide clues to the existence of earlier roads for example coaching roads, greenroads, turnpikes and drovers' roads which may have been re-routed due to changing needs. NCHT would welcome members interested in helping with this task, particularly younger members where it might tie up with their own individual projects.

Phyllis Houlton.

## Long Preston Deeps

One of the most beautiful of the of the river crossings in our area is Cow Bridge, where the road from Long Preston to Wigglesworth (B4478) crosses the Ribble. Less well known perhaps are the elegant land drainage works carried out in the ings upstream and downstream of the road. At the very beginning of the eighteenth century, when the land was drained and the common fields were finally enclosed, Long Preston Beck was carried on an aqueduct over the marshland and flood bank of the Ribble to join the river at Will Crooks, almost opposite the mouth of Wigglesworth Beck.

A related major civil engineering work was undertaken at the same time when the Back Cut was dug over a distance of rather more than two miles to drain the ings. The cut ran from Reedholme below Skir Beck Farm to emerge at a fine masonry portal three hundred yards downstream of Cow Bridge.

The area to be drained and improved was to be protected from damage caused by the overflowing of the "Rivulet named Long Preston Beck". The embankment of the river itself had been constructed at an earlier date but needed extensive repairs. Though the area affected amounted to about three hundred acres, about half had already been enclosed. The 1:25000 Ordnance map shows the contrast between the old enclosure, which still consists of narrow fields, some rather similar to the strips from which they were formed, and the much larger plots constructed under the new scheme.

### The Enclosures.

In 1799 a Bill was presented to Parliament petitioning George III to allow the proposed drainage and enclosure scheme. The enclosures covered not only some 150 acres of Long Preston Ings but a further 450 acres of stinted pastures well up to the north east between the boundary of the parish and Langber Lane. This area too is surrounded by previous ancient enclosures. It has little relevance to the ings, except that it gave much extra weight to those landowners who had interests in both areas. The field names are interesting, especially Cracoe Mire which nowadays has little to do with either Cracoe or a mire, and seems to be remembered in the farm name Crake Moor.

A further area mentioned in the Act and in the Award to which it gave rise is the region of Gallaber Pits and the Town Field. Gallaber Tarn is near to the east boundary of the parish and Gallaber Pits road ran round the northern boundary of the tarn to the north of the Skipton Road, and is now cut off from the village by the railway line. Some of the field boundaries were erased when the railway was constructed but the shape of field number 38 is unmistakable. Holgate Road ran across the railway roughly from New House Farm and appears—perhaps rather surprisingly as it is so close to the parish boundary—to run to the Town Field.

Besides laying down the areas to be included, the

Act stipulated both the way in which the proposed enclosures and drainage should be announced and approved (by a notice to be attached to the door of the church, and read out after the Sunday service), and the manner in which the commissioners' decisions were to be recorded and preserved. Such detailed instructions were required for each separate enclosure proposal throughout the country, but in 1804 a general enclosure Act went through Parliament—thus depriving the legal profession of what must have been a quite lucrative aspect of their business.

The process of the law is often seen as grinding extremely slowly. It is refreshing to read that this Act of 1799 required the commissioners to prepare the details and to report before June 24th 1799 with "a true, exact and perfect Survey and Admeasurement" of the ings and the stinted pastures. The survey was to enumerate the precise area and ownership of each of the Proprietors—who numbered at that time about 48. And in addition agreement was to be reached by Christmas Eve between the commissioners and the landholders, both on the size and position of each enclosed and consolidated plot and on the charge to be levied on each proprietor for his or her share of the work done or of the compensation to be paid if the inconvenience were deemed greater than the value. In the event the award was only completed in 1815 and signed on May 25th at the Boar's Head in Long Preston.

The resulting plan and description may be seen at the Record Office in Wakefield, where one copy of the land allotments and of the two plans drawn up for the work, were deposited under the terms of the Parliamentary Act which authorised it. Unfortunately the plan which showed the cattle gates and beast gates to the north east of the village along Langber Lane is no longer with the rest of the documents. A second copy of all these documents was deposited in the Hospital at Long Preston, in a special chest constructed for the purpose. Even more unfortunately the documents have disappeared from the hospital but copies of the Wakefield plans were traced on linen before the second plan disappeared. The nineteen vellum sheets giving details of the survey and allocations, determined by Thomas Buttle of Kirkby Lonsdale, are a great pleasure to handle though something of a struggle to read.

An extract from the award, giving the details of Jennet Abbotson's allocation, illustrates the detail of the commissioners' work:

*"We allot and set apart for her a certain Parcel of land upon the said Pasture called Langber Number 3 upon the Plan hereto annexed marked Number 1 bounded as next hereinafter mentioned that is to say on the East by an Allotment (Number 1) herein awarded to the said William Birtwhistle and Robert Birtwhistle, on the West by Langber Road, on the North by an allotment Number 2 herein awarded to John Procter and on the South by the Allotments Number 4 and*

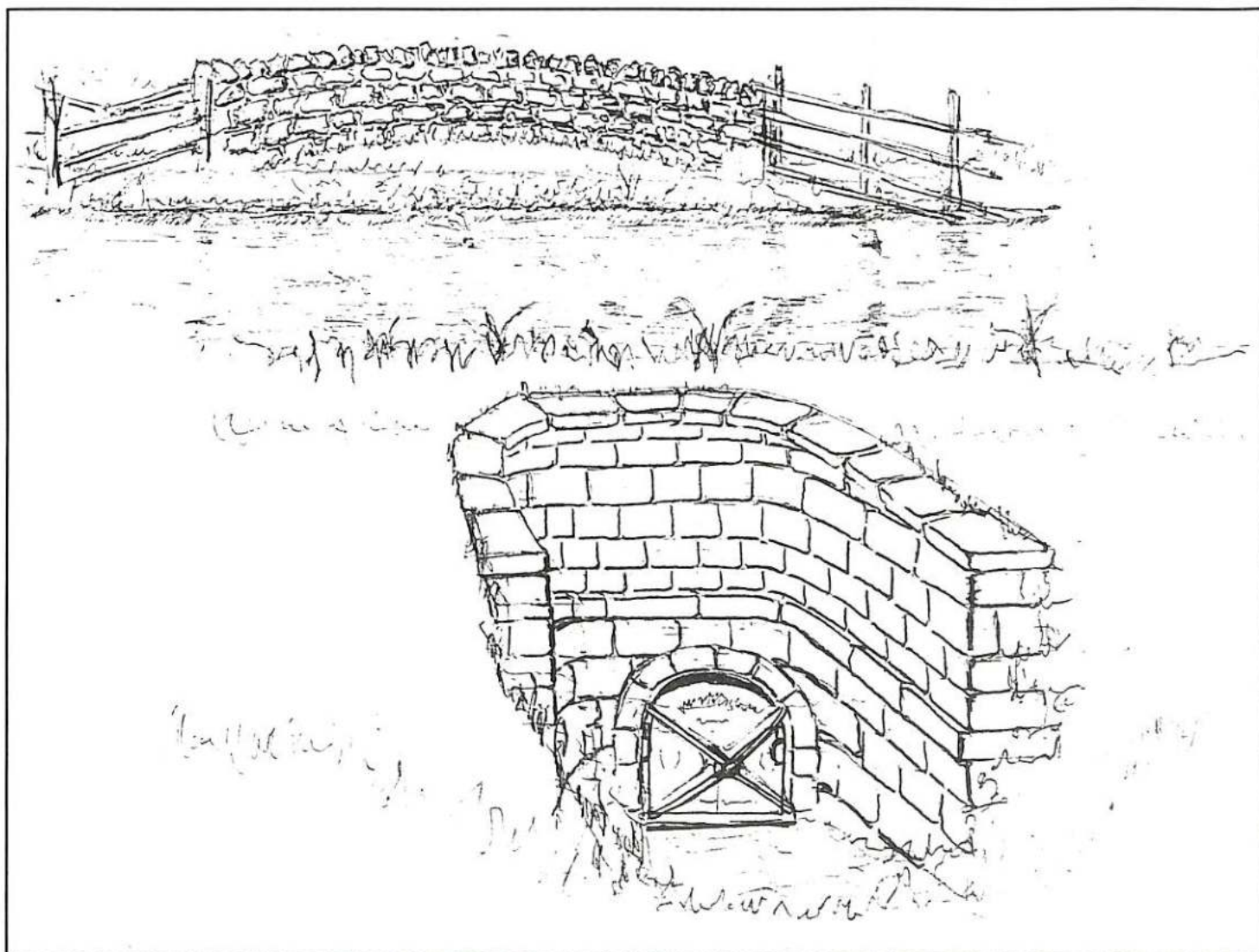
Number 5 herein awarded to His Grace the Duke of Devonshire and the Trustees of Long Preston Hospital which said Allotment or Share contains in Statute Measure 58 Acres and 25 Perches. And we do hereby order and direct that the said Jennet Abbotson and the future Owners and Occupiers of her said Allotment shall for and in respect thereof erect and make and for ever hereafter keep in repair all the Fence separating her said Allotment from the Allotments of the Duke of Devonshire and the Trustees of Long Preston Hospital Number 4 and Number 5 and the Langber Road and also repair and keep in repair so much of the old Fence on the West side of Langber Road as lays opposite her said Allotment. And we do also allot and set apart for her the said Jennet Abbotson in Lieu of her several Parcels in the said Open Fields a certain Parcel of Land upon the said Fields by the Name of Brigholme and Carr End, Number 10 on the map hereunto annexed marked Number 2 bounded as next hereinafter mentioned (that is to say) on the East by the Back Cut on the West by the River Ribble on the North by an Allotment Number 8 herein awarded to Thomas Battersby and on the South by Ancient Inclosures and an Allotment Number 12 awarded to John Tennant which said Allotment or Share contains 4 a. and 2 r. And

we do hereby order and direct that the said Jennet Abbotson and the future Owners and Occupiers of her said last mentioned Allotment shall for and in Respect thereof erect and make and for ever hereafter keep in repair all the Fence separating the same from the Back Cut and the said Thomas Battersby's Allotment Number 8. Then as to the Allotment or Share of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire . . .”.

#### Roads and Hedges.

Jennet Abbotson, in common with the other proprietors was required to look after the fence along the road bounding her land. Langber Lane was an old road, described as the route from Settle to Otterburn. In many cases accommodation roads were constructed, generally named from the owner of the land to which they led, and these roads replaced all ancient tracks, which were ploughed up to form part of the land allotted. Main roads through the area were to be made 40 feet wide between walls, banks or ditches and it is a curious provision that though trees could be planted beside a road, they had to be at least fifty yards apart.

We may complain nowadays at the cost of photocopying but the Act lays down that the charge levied by the Registrar at the Public Record Office for attested copies of the Award should be 6d for each



The Aqueduct and Back Cut. Drawing by the author.

hundred words. At about this time (Drainage Association account book of 1815) Robert Moorby earned 3/6d per day for repairing flood banks so that eight lines or so of copying would have cost something like an hour of labour. Say £20 for an A4 sheet.

### **The Drainage Works.**

The preambles to the Act and to the final Award make it clear that the river bank itself had already been protected—the flooding of the ings being laid at the door of Long Preston Beck itself. However allowance was made in the final award to raise money for repair of the flood bank.

Originally the work extended from Reedholme, close to the river below Skir Beck Farm, to a point some 300 yards below Cow Bridge and from just below Mill Bridge, where the course of Long Preston Beck levels out as it enters the flood plain, to the river.

An embankment carries the beck from that point, gradually rising above the flood plain—or rather the flood plain falling gradually below the level of the beck—and over the river bank before turning downstream to discharge into the Ribble in a direction which would tend to scour the bed and avoid the formation of a delta. This aim was not entirely successful, and a considerable amount of work has been necessary over the years to clear gravel banks which have interfered with the river flow. Easing of the flood problem in Long Preston has thus been handed on to communities further downstream, to the benefit of the civil engineering profession which has consequently had further calls on its services.

The other line of attack on the drainage problem was to construct the Back Cut, generally parallel to the Ribble, over a distance of about two miles. Where this ditch crosses under the embanked beck a fine stone aqueduct was built to carry the beck, and the opportunity was taken to instal a cast iron flap valve to prevent water from backing any further up into the cut. It is this aqueduct which forms the chief monument to those who carried out the work. It now lies on the land of Mr David Beresford of High Ground Farm, Hellifield who asks members of the Trust to telephone him (0729-850202) for permission if they wish to visit it.

About forty years after the work was completed it was decided that maintenance would be much simplified if the cut were covered over. A further major investment was made at the expense of the beneficiaries in proportion to the acreage of their holdings, to wall the sides of the cut and cover it over with stone slabs and soil. The walls are five feet high near to the outfall but reduce in height further upstream. This resulted in the present impressive structure which may be seen, where it passes under the road, from the southern side of Cow Bridge. It ends, partially blocked by an iron railing, at the outfall. From there I am told that it is easy to walk up the cut—easy, that is, for potholers or midgets—at least for the first few hundred yards. Downstream of the road the cut runs under Mr Roger Beresford's land before joining the river. He too would like potential visitors to telephone (0729-850200) for permission if they wish to walk over his fields.

### **The Origin of the Ings.**

Though flooding produced by nature was the threat of the eighteenth century, it was intentional flooding by the hand of man which provided the threat in the late 1970s when the Water Authority was searching for reservoir sites in the North West. The ings—indeed all the flat water meadow land between the Gas Works bridge (Penny Bridge) at Settle and the narrows at Arnford Wood a mile downstream of Cow Bridge—owe their deep silt and fen-like appearance to a natural dam left by the ice at the narrows as the glacier retreated up the valley. This site for a dam was attractive to the Authority and its engineering advisers who realised how quite a small dam could control so large a body of water. Under this threat of flooding the Drainage Association found it only too tempting to neglect the necessary maintenance work on the cut, which is now in some need of repair.

In the end the water authority chose to raise the dam at Haweswater and this part of Ribblesdale was relieved.

### **Special Provisions.**

In these days the Church is struggling to maintain its buildings and its clergy, and such ancient institutions as the House of Lords have their political wings clipped. It is interesting to observe the special conditions afforded both to “The Most Noble William Duke of Devonshire, Lord of the Manor of Long Preston” and to “The Vicar of Long Preston for the Time Being”. It was required that those plots consolidated from the scattered property of each of the proprietors in the open fields and stunted moorland pastures should be enclosed, ditched, walled or fenced. Each proprietor was to be responsible for “one side or one end of his, her or their Allotments as near as the same can (all things considered) be done”. But this did not apply to Edward Prescott, Vicar of Long Preston, and his successors. Their land was to be “Ring Fenced with Ditches and Quick Set Hedges and other Mounds at the Expence of the other Proprietors”, and the commissioners were to allot responsibility for maintenance thereafter for ever. This same exclusion applied to expenses in carrying out all the works, though the cost of the undertaking was to be shared among all the landowners in the ings. Failure to pay the sums assessed by the commissioners within the due time were to result in the sale of goods and chattels or the commissioners were to receive all rents or profits if no goods or chattels were to be had. Under a special clause saving the Lord of the Manor's rights, the Duke retained all rents, perquisites and profits in every way as though the Act had never been passed.

In preparing this article I have been very much helped by Mr George Carr, secretary to the Ings Drainage Association, and by Mr W. Mitchell who generously provided a copy of the Act. The late Dr Raistrick's analysis of the Association's rent books, published in 1944 in the *Yorkshire Dalesman*, provided much information. I am also grateful to the staff at Wakefield for their help and for allowing me to peruse documents without paying the shilling laid down in the Act.

*Arthur Lupton.*

## Guided Walks



**4 April 1993:** Leader—Enid Parker  
Meeting Place—Helwith Bridge

A party of fourteen, plus dogs, met at Helwith Bridge on a sunny day—a great asset for a walk commanding fine panoramic views.

We walked along Long Lane, meeting mountain bikers coming down from Pen-y-ghent. Leaving the lane we walked down over the pastures to Dub Cote Farm, passing the camping barn, and on to Brackenbottom.

We heard a graphic description of Douk Ghyll resurgence in flood as we approached Horton-in-Ribblesdale, but there was little water on this spring day. Then we crossed the fields to Brants Gill resurgence. It was new to some of our party, who found the outpouring of water from the potholes on the flanks of Pen-y-ghent a most impressive sight.

We returned along Harber Lane to Horton and followed the Ribble bank downstream to Helwith Bridge.

Waller in the past did not transport stone very far. The change in walling stone was noticeable as we approached the Helwith flagstone outcropping before returning to our cars at the bridge.

Enid Parker.

**2 May 1993:** Leader—Len Moody  
Meeting Place—Giggleswick Station Car Park  
Goal—Resting Stone (Restyngstanes)  
Map Ref: SD66/76 756 615

Resting Stone, a notable viewpoint for walkers and lovers of the open spaces, is a rocky, gritstone outcrop at the meeting of the boundaries of the five modern parishes of Austwick, Giggleswick, Gisburn, Rathmell and Easington. Long ago it was also one of the boundary points of the mediaeval, perhaps even pre-Conquest, “shires” or “lordships” known as Burton Chase (Ref: Mary Higham, “THE REGIONE UNUTINGA: a pre-Conquest Lordship?” in

University of Lancaster Centre for North West Regional Studies, No 6, Summer 1992, pp 43-46).

This was a memorable walk, partly on enclosed farm land, partly on open fell. The route is not waymarked at present, but is reasonably negotiable with careful map-reading, using OS Pathfinder Map 650 (High Bentham and Clapham). The itinerary following refers to the principal places en route, without attempting to describe each twist and turn, each detail of interest, each gate, stile or footbridge.

We gathered at Giggleswick Station (British Rail), equally convenient for those arriving by road or rail, with the Old Station Hotel just opposite across the busy A65. Facing away from Settle and Giggleswick, we dived through the tunnel under the “Little north-western line”, followed the road along past Swawbeck House, and branched left over Storth Gill Bridge. About 300 yards on, we took the right of way half left over the fields, passing through Farther Rome and on to Lower Wham, where we followed Wham Lane on to Sandford (Farm). There we turned left with the road, and after about 300 yards turned off right (south west) on a rough moorland track, once leading to a shooting lodge (now disused) and line of grouse butts (ditto). The track gradually becomes indistinct, but we skirted Big Hill and Foxholes Crag, crossed the infant Dub Beck, and set a course westwards until the long low shape of Resting Stone came unmistakably into view, at the north east corner of the Forestry Commission Gisburn Forest.



Burton Chase, from Mary Higham “The Regione Dunutinga: a pre-Conquest Lordship?” in Centre for North West Regional Studies, University of Lancaster.

Resting Stone is indeed a good place for a rest, and one can linger there, examining the various inscriptions in the rock, or just "looking around". If there is time it is fascinating to follow the old boundary line further westwards, searching for the old B S's as marked on the Pathfinder Map, and noting the inscriptions on each side.

However, on this occasion, after a rest, we turned south and navigated ourselves over the section of Gisburn Common towards the corner of the Forest north of Brown Hills, and then southwards along the edge of the plantation. We were looking out for a clump of trees standing away from the Forest and marking the site of a former lodge or farm house (not shown on the Pathfinder), but this was useful to guide us back eastwards between Badger Hill and Bullhurst Pike to the meeting place of several tracks near the tip of Hanover Gill. There we took to the field paths (rights of way) through Higher Winterscale Bank, Low Bank and Low Fold to the tarred road. Almost opposite we followed the footpaths over Cocket Moss, south of Rome Crag and down Cocket Lane



*Resting Stone, Pathfinder SD 66/76 756 615. Photo—author.*

(rather badly drained, this!) almost as far as Lumb (former farm). On the near side of Lumb, we followed the footpath and short lane, which soon brought us back to Storth Gill Bridge, and turning right back to Giggleswick Station and/or Tetley's Old Station Hotel!

Total distance: 8 miles (approx). If planning this walk, preferably choose a day with good visibility.

*Len Moody.*



*Packhorse Bridge over Gayle Beck.  
Photo—Maureen Ellis.*

**6 June 1993:            Leader—Lesley Todd  
                                 Meeting Place—Gearstones**

The walk started at Gearstones, a group of buildings on the Hawes road east of Ribbleshead. We went through a small wooden gate and crossed fields to the old packhorse bridge over Gayle Beck. From there an indistinct path crosses fields to the now deserted farmhouse at Thorns and then a clearer path across Thorns Moss to Nether Lodge where five tracks meet. We then proceeded via God's Bridge (a large stone forming a natural bridge over Brow Gill beck) to High Birkwith, we turned north and intersected the Pennine Way at Old Ing. This passed Dry Lathe cave and Ling Gill, where we crossed another packhorse bridge with an inscription recording that it was rebuilt in 1765.

This path, after a hot push uphill, intersects with the Dalesway and we turned to meet with the Hawes road about a mile east of Gearstones.

It was a very hot afternoon in mid June yet until we joined the Dalesway we encountered no other walkers although we were on rights of way within sight of the Three Peaks all the time.

*Lesley Todd.*



**5 September 1993: Leader—Enid Parker  
Meeting Place—High Birkwith**

Helen and Arthur Lupton, who were to have led this walk, were called away on family business—the birth of a granddaughter!

Five of us followed the track to Nether Lodge. The water was very low at Gods Bridge allowing some of our party to scramble through.

From Nether Lodge we took the Cam Fell route as far as Ling Gill Bridge. While we were deciphering the inscription on the bridge which was “Repaired at the charge of the whole West Riding in 1765”, we were surprised to meet several motor cyclists on this well-walked route.

It was a grey dull day but Ling Gill Nature Reserve was ablaze with late summer flowers.

There was great activity above and below ground, the

paragliders over the shoulder of Ingleborough and equally colourful potholers around Calf Holes.

We returned along the old pack horse route to High Birkwith, once an inn victualling drovers and packmen on the road from Askrigg to London.

*Enid Parker.*



*Inscription on Packhorse Bridge. Photo—Maureen Ellis.*

**3 October 1993: Leader—Brenda Capstick  
Meeting Place—Thornton-in-Lonsdale Church**

A lovely sunny autumn day for what proved to be a search for mills, watercourses and Sherlock Holmes along the western limits of our area. From Thornton we crossed the fields and then the A65 to Lower Westhouse, where we stopped to admire the datestone of 1725 on The Trees, a house built for the Burrows family who operated a cotton mill in Westhouse

which at the beginning of the 19th century probably employed over 100 workers. Only a barn and two cottages remain. We stopped to read the plaque on a house commemorating its purchase with a bequest from William Slade of Walcot Place, Lambeth.

A curious group of us trying to trace the evolution of Westhouse Lodge were enlightened by its resident, Canon Hunter, who kindly came out to talk to us. We then followed the old railway line to Bedleber Mill. This had been powered by a mill race which led water from the high slopes of Gregareth to the

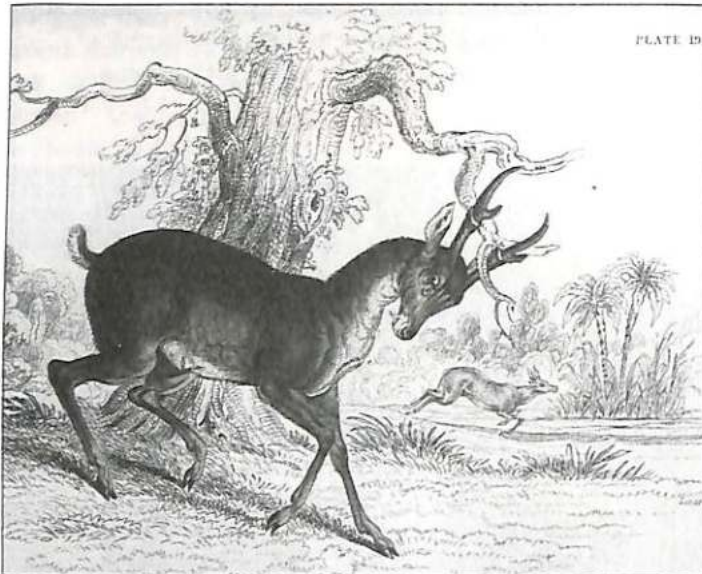
NE in an elaborate cut only to be bisected by the construction of the railway. Crossing the A65 again, we made our way to Masongill where Mary Wilson read out a description of Baskerville Hall which is said to have been identified by Sherlock Holmes enthusiasts with Masongill House. The Doyle family lived in Masongill Cottage, where Conan Doyle often visited his mother, and were friends of the family who lived in the big house. We returned to Thornton via Fellside, Ellerbeck and Bank House. A longer walk than intended but with plenty of curiosities on the way.



*Mary Wilson reading to NCHT walkers at Masongill House.  
Photo by the author.*

*Brenda Capstick.*

**7 November 1993: Leaders—Mr and Mrs J. McGeoch  
Meeting Place—Hellifield**



*Muntjak Deer, from The Naturalist's Library,  
Edinburgh, 1835.*

On the first Sunday of November '93, Mr and Mrs McGeoch led a walk from Hellifield. This was a circular

route using tracks and field paths around Hellifield and Newton moor.

Twelve people set off from the car park at 1.45 pm crossing the A65 and turning up Haw Grove to the railway crossing. Then along to the end of Haw Lane and across the field turning left around the copse and up the hill to the head of Langber Lane. Good views of Sharp Haw and the Aire valley to the east, Pendle Hill and the Ribble valley to the south and Rye Loaf Hill to the north were enjoyed. We continued along Langber Lane to Bookilber barn then turned left across the moor and into Newton Gill. Here we saw interesting rock formations in the exposed shale followed by a gully with exposed limestone before reverting to the local millstone. Some of us, who were making less noise than the others, caught sight of a deer as we came down to the bridge. We followed the stream down to Little Newton farm then turned left across fields, under the railway bridge and back to the village.

The walk concluded at approx 4.30 pm as dusk fell on a dull but dry and pleasant day.

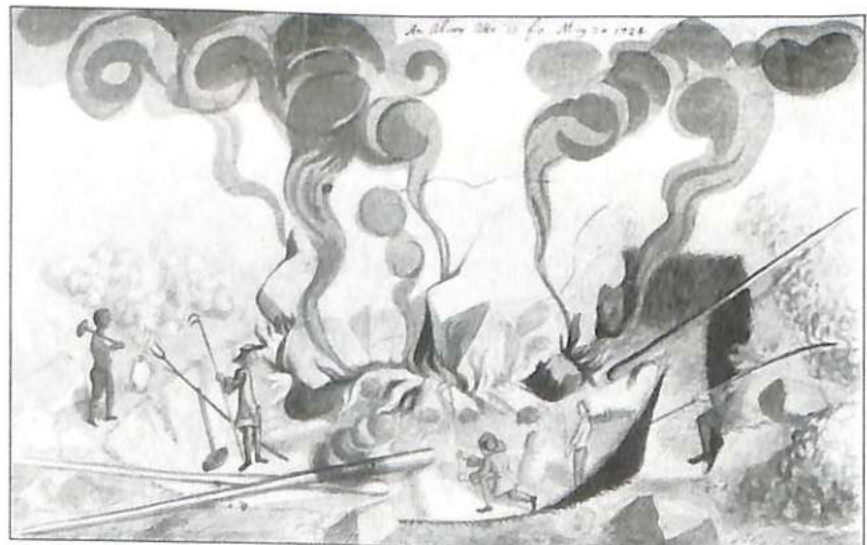
*John and Jeanette McGeogh.*

**5 December 1993: Leader—Phyllis Houlton  
Meeting Place—Greenfoot Car  
Park, Settle**

We left Greenfoot car park by Watery Lane past the watercress stream running down the middle of the road, and beyond to Brockholes entering by a stone stile next to a wooden gate side. Walking diagonally across the steep sided field to the far corner we paused for breath and looked back across Settle to Giggleswick Scar, Rathmell Moor and Whelpstone. Following the footpath over stiles and along the limestone slopes we crossed a stream tumbling its way down to the Ribble in the valley bottom. Then we came to the Lodge. This dates back to Domesday and for many years was the home of the game-keeper for Anley where the hunting dogs were kept. We disturbed some pheasants, the males flying off showing their colourful plumage and the females running down the field. At the end of the lane we crossed an old road (formerly a coaching road to Clitheroe, which in the valley, fords the Ribble at Runley Bridge) and into a large field at the far side of which is Cleatop wood. About fifty yards above the wood is the site of an old stone circle, possibly of Druid or other ancient origin—but we could not find any sign of it. Near the top of the wood we climbed over the stile and followed a path between the trees, mainly

larch, smelling of damp leaves and late autumn and conveying a promise of spring primroses and bluebells. At the far side of the wood we crossed the stream in a ravine by a wooden bridge and passed over a stile in the wall. Here at Mearbeck, we turned left up the grassy cart track following a well worn track uphill. This leads over peaty moorland, heather and gritstone onto Long Preston moor with views towards Airtton and later of Attermire Scar. We descended steeply back into Settle as dark was falling to hot drinks and mincepies and a short review of the past year's walks and ideas for the future.

*Phyllis Houlton.*



*Destroying a monolith at Avebury. Sketch by Stukeley, 1724.  
This is the method described by Brayshaw for reducing the Cleatop  
Circle to walling material.*

## The Water Mills of Ribblesdale

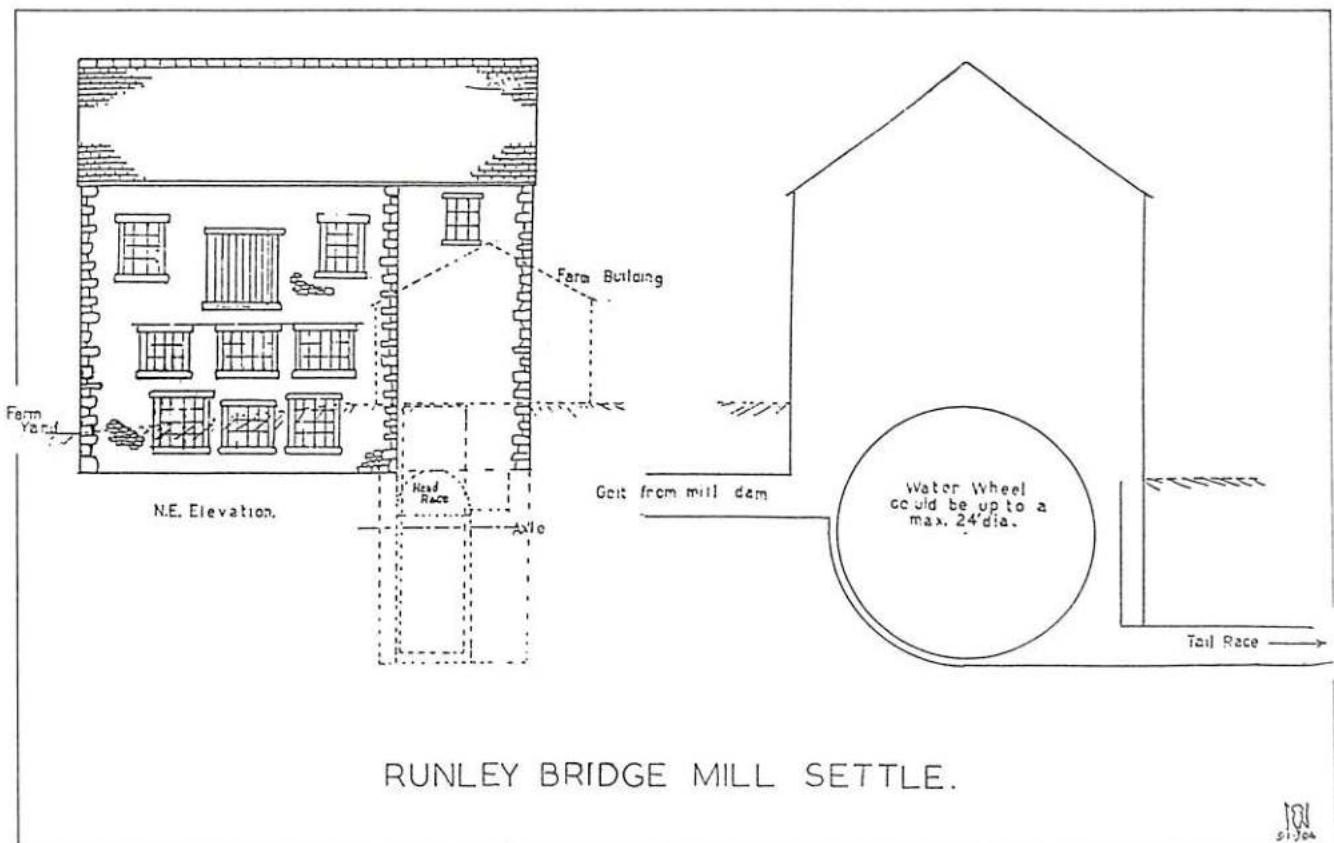
I used to look from our home to an unusually large wall in the corner of a field on the hillside opposite. Eventually I found a former window opening in the wall which was the remains of an old water-mill and this started research into "The Water Mills of Ribblesdale". The ordnance survey map of 1847 named it, "Dog Kennel Mill" (1) and its use as cotton. The picture became complete, the mill pond at the top of the bank, a spring at the end of Rope Walk, a goit across Meal Bank to collect Springfield water, and Dog Tarn at the top of the hill. This was an old Settle cotton mill. One day after heavy rain there was the sound of rushing water by the wallside and lifting up a flagstone I found the old mill tail race still serving to drain away the surplus water. The mill became disused and Settle required a reservoir, so the mill pond was used for this purpose.

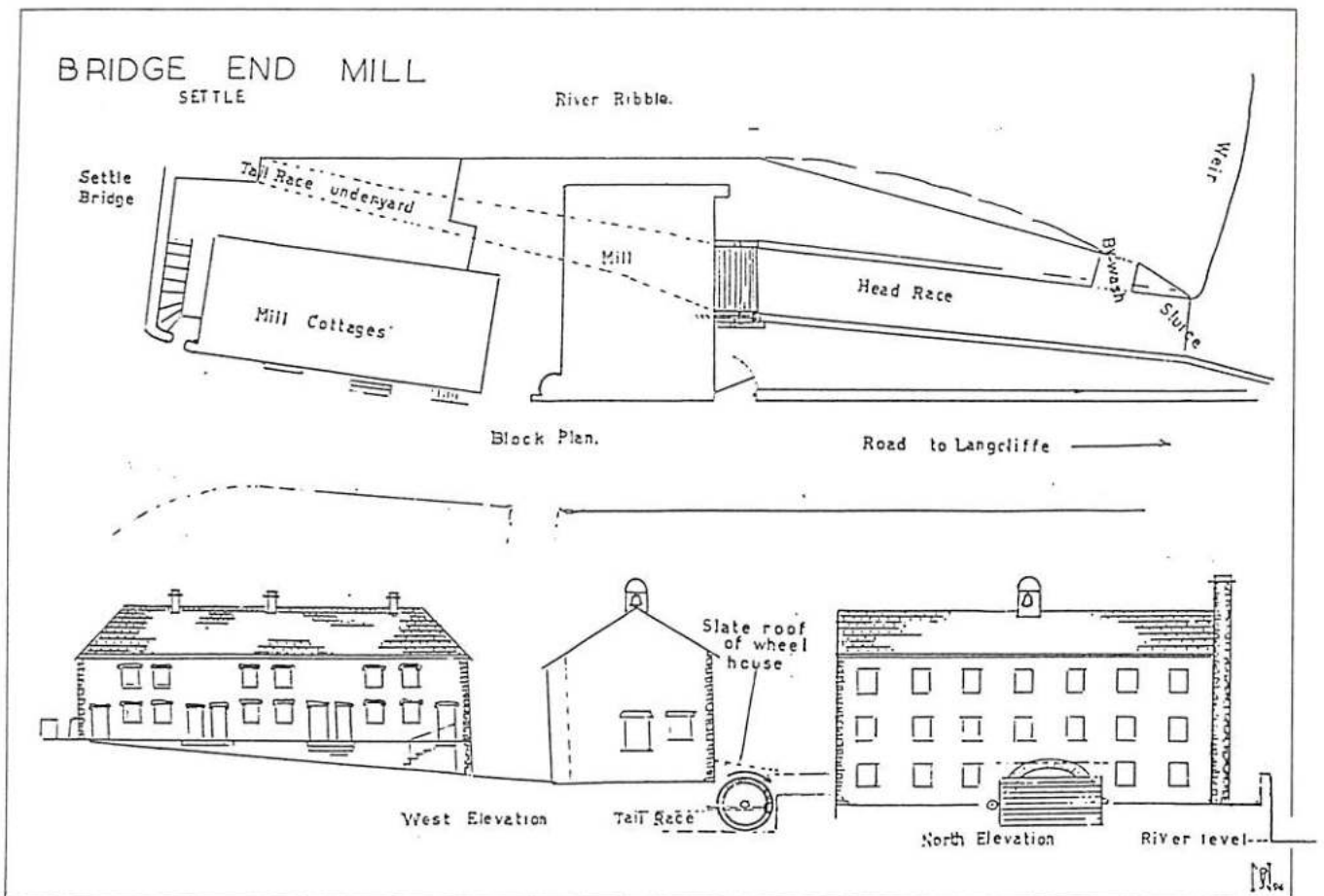
Mill history really starts at **Runley Bridge Mill** (2). The manor corn mill where daily bread came from, is not only mill history but Settle History. In the domesday book (1086) there is an entry under "Lands of the King. . . Soke Anleie two carucates". This refers to the mill on land that had previously belonged to the crown and had been taken over by the conqueror. Another entry was "Manor in Anele Setel (Settle), Bu three carucates for tax". Bu was the Lord of the manor under the Norman overlord Rodger-de-Porrou, the carucate being the amount of land that could be ploughed with one plough and soke or stoke being the corn mill system by which the miller took a quantity of grain in payment for grinding. There is no mention

of Cleatop or Merebeck so perhaps Anley land extended to Long Preston. By this time the mill was out of action and perhaps the Settle corn was being ground at the Giggleswick mill, said to be on the River Ribble below Queens Rock.

The next we know about **Anley or Runley Bridge mill** (2) is some 150 years later when Richard-de-Percy then of Cleatop had the mill in action and disputes arose with Elias of Giggleswick, the court records provided us with both mill and Settle/Giggleswick history of the middle ages.

The **Giggleswick corn mill** (3), driven by Temesbeck which was fed by water from the tarn below Huntworth, moved to Mill Hill (4). By 1265 the Percys of Cleatop became lords of both Settle and Giggleswick and the mill disputes ended. Trouble was later to come with the growing Settle market when pack-horses brought grain from Knaresborough which was superior to local grown grain. It was sought after by pub landlords for local ale. A horse mill was set up by Wm. Foster in opposition to the monopoly of the manor mill, the income of which was in effect a local tax. In 1620 **Runley Bridge mill** (2) was extended enclosing the wheel and adding another grinding bay, the remains of the wheel pit and the extension can still be seen. By 1720 the horse mill was closed and although a new market charter made a toll on all imported grain the days of the manor corn mill were numbered. Cotton was being imported into Liverpool and transported on the canal, and the turnpike road of 1753 provided access for horse waggons





to bring raw cotton. The **Runley Bridge mill** (2) was advertised in 1784 as "well situated for spinning cotton wool or flax". Jas. Brenard managed it from 1788-1793 followed by Thornber & Co who also had the higher mill in Settle, **Dog Kennel Mill** (1). About 1803 both these mills were let to Messrs Proctor who owned the Snuff mill with the new cotton factory added, retaining a wheel for grinding for some time. Proctors continued with **Runley Bridge mill** (2) until it was destroyed by fire 25 August 1825 although still on O.S. map of 1845 as a cotton mill. About 1847 the floors were taken out and the building turned into a hay barn. A bank by the farm yard is all that remains of the dam, the mill pond would extend as far as the bridge on the turnpike road.

**Kings Mill Settle**, (Snuff mill) (5) owned by Thornber & Co and let to Thos. Proctor & Son, was powered by water, the weir being just below Settle Bridge, with the mill dam running by the bridge to the mill footpath, creating a mill island (now the council yard). There is a reference to these facts in a will of 1844 along with 30 cottages. The arch of the head race can be seen in the north wall of the present mill, no doubt with an external wheel which would have been enclosed with the building of the cotton factory. The oldest part is by the river known as "t'Old snuff". The height between the head race and tail race is over 20 feet so the wheel could have been any diameter up to 40 feet but no trace of the wheel pit can be found in the present mill. Remains of a building on the north side is where a beam engine was installed, the boilers being at the N.E. corner of the mill. A fire destroyed the mill in July 1837, but it was soon back in action again, with its own gas

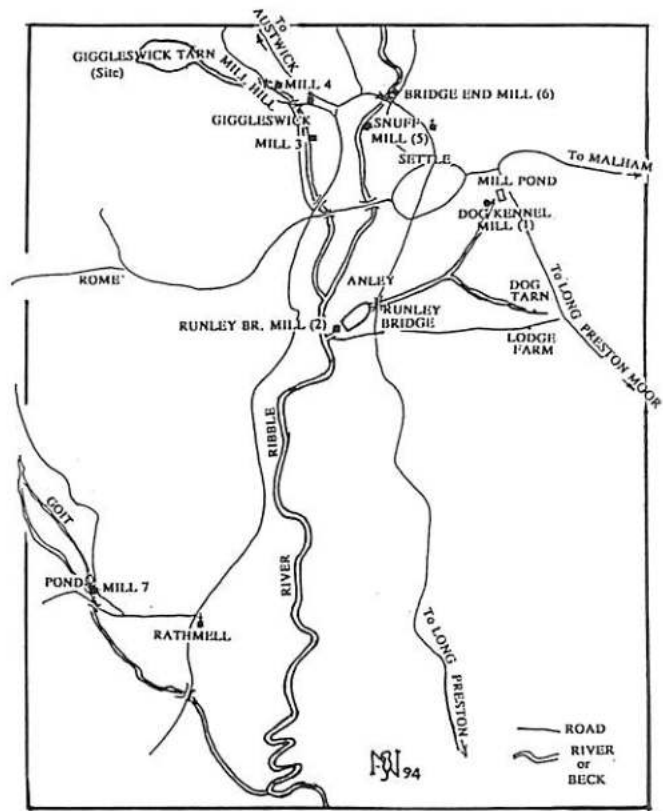
works sited at the south end. Most of the cotton processing in Ribblesdale was spinning, but weaving was done at Kings Mill, which closed down before World War II.

The **Albert Hill mill** situated just below the old Catholic Church on the upper Malham road could not have had any water power, it may have been a fulling or hand weaving mill. Reference in 1837 to an upper Settle mill is to **Dog Kennel Mill** (1) and Thos Brenard, spinner, Scaleber Cottage (the mill cottage).

**Bridge End Mill** (6) (marked on O.S. map 1847 Cotton) was the last of the North Ribblesdale mills to have a working wheel. The date over the tail race arch has now been washed away but it pre-dates working people owning clocks. A bell tower on the roof tolled the time for work. Much of the shell remains along the wheel, and part of the dam and by-wash are visible from the Langcliffe road. The weir and tail-race can be seen from the bridge. In the early days of the cotton industry Liverpool docks imported raw cotton which was then transported on the canal. Any good river or beck could provide power to turn the spindles of the mill wheels. Water power at Settle Bridge resulted in another cotton factory being built. Just how long it was in production is not clear. When Messrs Brassington were looking for a saw mill the building at Bridge End was derelict and Hector Christie let it at a peppercorn rent. It required renovation and wood working machinery was installed powered by water. Work produced there is admired to this day by the many visitors to churches of the district including Giggleswick School Chapel. Much of the Church furniture was made from imported cedar cut by a horizontal saw powered by water. For

the greater part of the year water supply was adequate but in a dry summer extra water was directed into the dam by raising the weir edge with boards. Now the mill is a block of flats, the wheel is still there and can be turned by water. However, the transmission shaft with its bevel gear is disconnected so that last of the working water mills is left for the imagination to fill in the details.

Documentary evidence about the water mill at **Rathmell (7)** goes back to 1792 when an advert appeared on 27 November in the Blackburn Mail offering "a water powered cotton mill complete with machinery, all in good working order". Many of the dales cotton mills were originally the old manor corn mill, but in the case of Rathmell, the corn grinding came after the cotton, with the mill stone bearing the date 1811, all powered by a 17 foot diameter external overshot wheel, mounted by the south gable of what was then a four-storey building. Change came again in 1866 when the present Mr Mansergh's grandfather bought the mill complete with pond and goit, to convert into a saw mill. Large trees from the local woodland were reduced to planks of required thickness, hard and soft woods for farm carts, ash, oak and elm for the wheelwright. Hooping was done on what had been the grinding wheel of the corn mill. The whole assembly of machines were motivated by water. When the days of the water wheel came to an end a turbine was installed and with the great height that was available, a 10" feed pipe generated 8 horsepower. The year 1925 saw a great change at Rathmell with the introduction of hydro-electricity. There was no more fire hazard of candles and oil lamps amongst highly inflammable



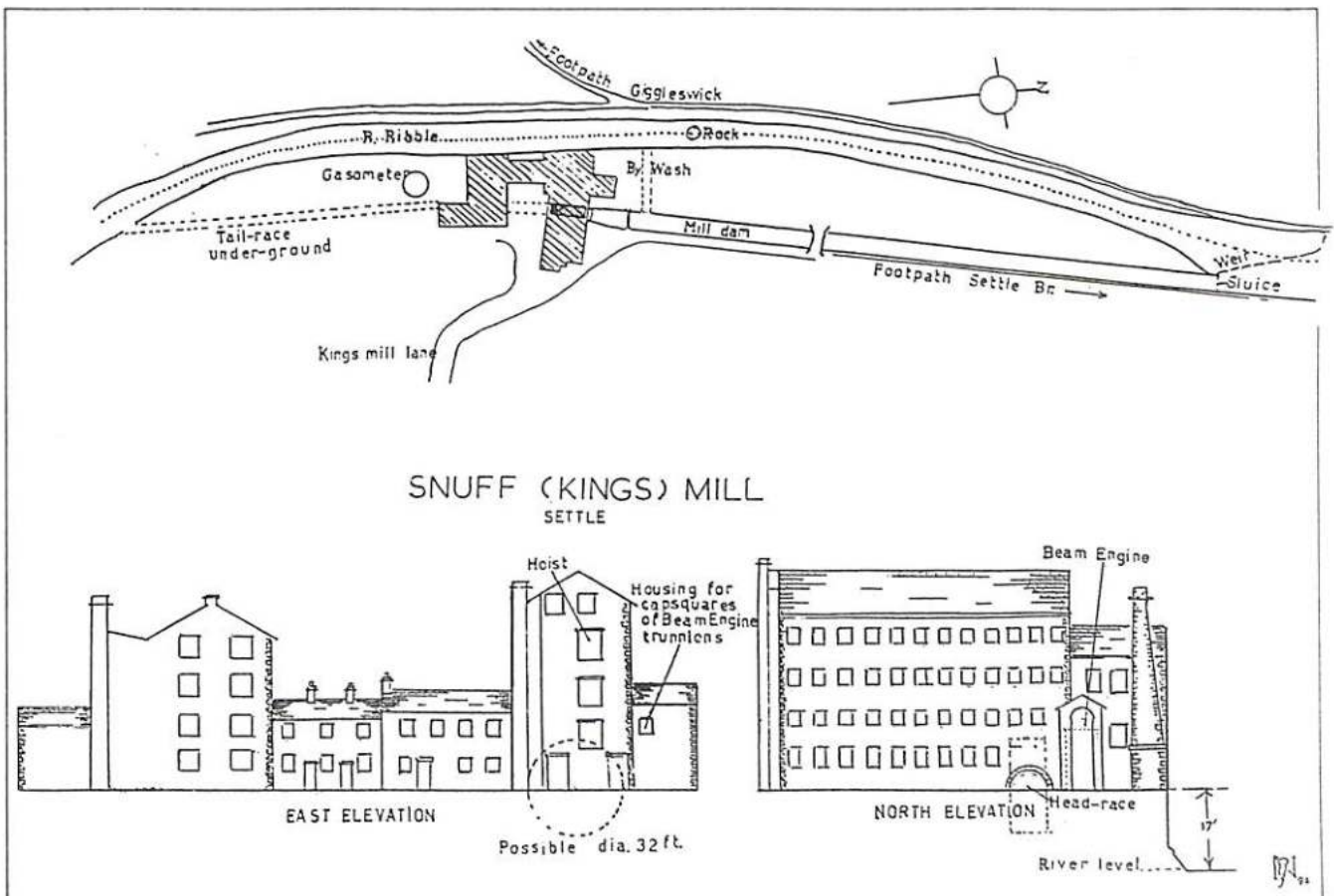
Mills referred to in the text.

wood. Not only that, Manserghs and Garnetts had electric light and were the envy of the whole village.

Now after a history of over 200 years, the goit is silted up and grown over, the mill dam is filled in and a house built on it. The mill itself still stands on the steep bank of that beauty spot of the parish.

The author wishes to thank the many generous people who have given him information for this article.

*Jim Nelson. Illustrated by the author.*



## Quakerism in Bentham

The year was 1652. The aftermath of the Civil Wars was still grumbling on—it was only three years since King Charles I was executed in Whitehall. The Commonwealth, proclaimed in 1649, had put down rebellion in Ireland by massacre and terror.

The population of England was only a tenth of the present day, the ruling class was small and inter-related, but most people lived in villages and knew little beyond the village boundary. England was almost entirely an agricultural country—80% of the population lived and worked on the land. Agriculture was inefficient with poor crop varieties, great problems with weeds, few enclosures to defend crops against grazing stock and almost no storage of fodder to carry animals over the winter, with the result that in the spring draft animals were few and weak and planting was late and slow. The banking system had only just begun and hence business and industry were in their infancy. Nevertheless the move to the towns had started and urban problems of disease and crime were on the increase.

The rising population was putting pressure on food resources. The roads were mere tracks, almost impassable in winter, transport was largely by pack horse and localised food shortages were common. Although it was nearly 50 years since the establishment of Virginia large scale emigration continued—in the previous 10 years some 1% of the population had gone overseas. This was enhanced by forced transportation in punishment for felony and vagrancy.

Religion too was in turmoil. The Act of Uniformity (1559) forbade the use of any but the authorised Prayer Book and made it an offence not to attend church on Sunday, punishable by fines or a session in the stocks or pillory. Superstition was rife and it was only a few years since witch hunting was at its height and the Pendle Witches had been judicially murdered.

Early one spring morning in 1652 a young Lincoln-

shire man on his way from the West Riding was moved to climb Pendle Hill. After much prayer and fasting and dispute with priests and professors of religion he had a series of revelations which led him to challenge the religious norms of his time.

George Fox's revelations were the foundation of the Society of Friends, later to be called Quakers after their tendency to tremble and shake when infused by the Spirit, and these are still the principles on which the Society is based today. The most important is that human beings can be in direct contact with God, the Infinite, the divine dimension—whatever you want to call it—without the need for any intermediary, intercessor or priest. Because like other non-conformists Quakers were excluded from university education they turned to business and industry and were especially deeply involved in the beginnings of the iron and steel industry.

But let us return to George Fox on Pendle Hill. After refreshing himself at a spring he made his way to Sedbergh whence he made his famous address to thousands gathered on Firbank Fell. There is no record of whether he passed through Bentham at this time but later that same year four Friends whom he had convinced on that journey, Richard Dewsbury, Richard Farnsworth, Robert Fell and John Snowden, visited Bentham and “witnessed to the truth” at the church in Low Bentham. The gathering was broken up by rowdies and Robert Fell was badly beaten up, afterwards dying from his injuries.

The persecution continued in Bentham in spite of which the Quaker preachers still persisted in coming. In 1655 George Bland “in company with two other men” was beaten in the street; in 1656 Robert Barras was beaten to death and in 1657 Robert Burrough “began to speak at the church when the preacher was done and was beaten and stoned and died thereafter”.

When Friends were brought to trial—say for not attending church or for unlawful assembly—and evidence against them was faulty or lacking, they could be tendered the oath of allegiance and imprisoned for refusing to take it. This happened to Marmaduke Tatham and 269 other Friends from this area in 1660. Tatham and another were sentenced to have their tongues torn out but this barbarous punishment was not carried out. Although the Act of Toleration in 1689 allowed Friends and other Non-conformists the freedom of assembly, it was not until 1696 that an Act of Parliament was passed permitting Friends not to take the oath, either of allegiance to the King or to support their testimony in court. On the other hand



*Plague Stone, Low Bentham Road.*



*Friends' Old Burial Ground, Eldroth.*

Friends' refusal to pay the tithes to support the clergy of the Established Church brought them into constant trouble until the early 19th Century.

It was also in 1660 that George Fox was first imprisoned in Lancaster Castle on a miscellany of uncertain charges mainly of disturbing the peace but also of being "the King's enemy". In 1663 Fox was again committed to Lancaster Castle along with some other Friends, this time for refusing to take the oath of allegiance. After some two years imprisonment in this foul place Fox was so weak he could not stand and when an order for his transfer came through he had to be lifted onto his horse. Thus he came to Bentham, in the spring of 1664 and was housed for the night at the King's Arms on the corner of what is now Station Road and Main Street, where the Midland Bank now is.

In June the following year, in an exceptionally hot summer, the Great Plague came to Britain. It first hit London and in the first six months more than 100,000 people died. London was virtually evacuated and business came to a standstill. When it hit Low Bentham is not known but later that summer the village was infected and was isolated for many weeks. Food for the survivors was left in one of the two "Plague Stones" which still exist at the edge of the village on Low Bentham Road and Burton Road and payment was left in a pool of vinegar to sterilise it.

It is not known how many people died in the village but if the death rate matched that of other affected areas something like half the population may have died. Local rumour still has it that many Quakers who died of the Plague were buried in a mass grave at Eldroth, where the old burial ground is

still marked by a stone engraved with the words "Friends' Burial Ground: 1662", but this is contradicted by the lists in the records of Settle Monthly Meeting. However, it was true that consecrated ground in churchyards could only be used for burial by a priest, which Friends refusing, they established their own burial grounds—known gravestones being sited at Low Bentham, Eldroth, Newton-in-Bowland, Rylstone and Bradley.

By 1680 Friends in Bentham had grown sufficiently strong to embark on establishing a meeting house. A barn and land were bought at Town Head, Low Bentham, for £11 plus 3s 4d for solicitor's fees (at 1.5% less excessive than those today), by a trust consisting of four Friends—Thomas Shirrow, grocer of Wray; John Carr, husbandman of Bentham; John Tatham, joiner of Tatham and Elizabeth Moore, widow of Ousegill. The money was raised by subscriptions and 60 Friends contributed to the cost, amongst whom the names of Tennant, Kendal, Wildman and Cumberland were prominent.

Meanwhile Friends were still unpopular with the establishment and in 1670, under the Conventicle Act of 1664, Sam Watson was fined £15 for holding a Quaker Meeting at Eldroth Hall and in 1682 Giles Moore of Overgails was fined £20 for having "a peaceable meeting" in his house, both excessive sums in those days.

By 1692, in Bentham, more land was bought to enlarge the burial ground at Town Head, the old ground being recorded as quite full. This was walled in 1703, a workman being engaged to do so. The burial ground was further enlarged in 1710 when an adjacent close called "Wiggonber" was acquired for this purpose. At the same time the accommodation for the living in Meetings must have been getting quite tight as steps were taken to acquire Calf Cop. On the 2nd day of 3rd month, 1718, (Friends originally rejected the widely accepted names of the days and months as being derived, as they were, from the names of pagan gods), John Moore reported that he had purchased the estate of Calf Cop from Thomas Gibson and his mother, in the names of himself, Stephen Sedgewick, James Tatham and John Kendal "to accommodate us with better conveniency than we have had hitherto".

The 1700's were a century of development with many new beginnings in both industry and agriculture. Watt's improvements of the steam engine made cheap power readily available. Rapid mechanisation of wool and cotton manufacture revolutionised those industries and Quakers were especially involved with the new discovery that iron could be worked with common coal instead of—as before—with charcoal only. New turnpikes, such as what are now the A65 and the A683, took over the old tracks and the first canal was built by the Duke of Bridgewater. Townsend's importation of the turnip from Holland enabled livestock to be kept economically over the winter and the enclosure of the old common lands gave new impetus to the improvement of production from both crops and livestock.

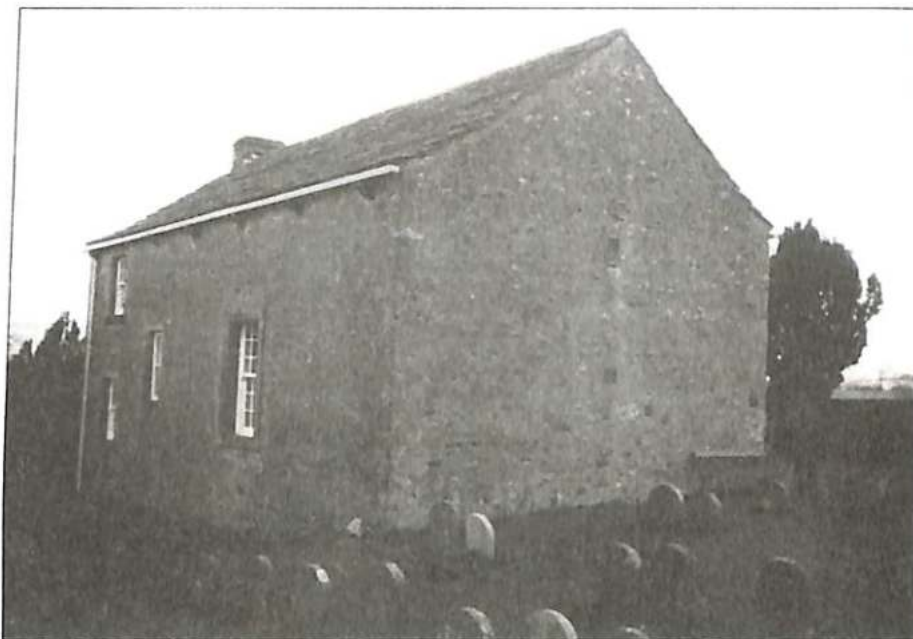
In Low Bentham the Grammar School was founded by William Collingwood of York who died in 1725

leaving £30 per annum for the support of a "higher master" and £25 per annum for an undermaster and the first school was built on School Hill, High Bentham, 1735. Somewhat later, in 1785, Low Bentham Mill was established for flax spinning. This was to have a very significant effect on the development of Quakerism in Bentham.

It seems to have taken Friends a long time to collect the necessary funds to get on with building their new Meeting House for it was not until 1760 that the original house was demolished and the materials used to build the new Meeting House which is still in use at Calf Cop. This was completed in 1768, the stone over the doorway, dated 1718, having come from the earlier building. Over this period the number of members in Bentham remained fairly constant at between 50 and 60. In a letter dated 28th 6th month 1817, from John Yearly to his wife he wrote about their contemplated move to Bentham to take up employment in the new Flax Mills that "It is a small meeting indeed; there are only about two female Friends", who were Mary Townson and Grace Bellman who died in 1855 and 1867 respectively.

The 19th Century was remarkable for the great advances made in the understanding of the universe. Scientific advances tended to be resisted by the established churches but were accepted by the undogmatic and creedless Quakers—so by the end of the century there were more Quakers in the forefront of science as members of the Royal Society than any other denomination, including the established church. Slavery was another concern of Quakers. Although keeping existing slaves continued until 1834, the trade in human misery received a mortal blow by the passing of the Act abolishing the Slave Trade in 1807. This hit hard at ports such as Lancaster which were involved in the triangular trade between Africa, the West Indies and Europe.

After the fall in numbers in the early eighteen hundreds Quakerism in Bentham evidently recovered for in 1864 a new and much larger Meeting House in High Bentham was commenced on land adjoining what is now Tweed Street. Much of the cost was borne by the Rice family of Grove Hill whose house is now the Freemasons Hall—and (along with John Rowntree of York) one of the main contributors was John Thomas Rice who was also a director of Bentham Mills Ltd. The new Meeting House was completed two years later. John Thomas Rice died in 1872 leaving £500 in trust to his widow who died in 1910 and Friends still benefit from this trust today. In 1877 the old Flax Mills in Low Bentham were bought by the firm of Benson Ford & Co. and the 100 years association of Quakers, the spinning of natural silk and Low Bentham commenced.



*Calf Cop Meeting House.*

The number of Friends increased along with the number of workers in the silk mill. 56 workers were employed in 1877 and the number of Friends was 42. As well as the silk workers they came from all walks of life—T Edmondson, farmer; Wm Cumberland, mason; Edward Holmes, shopkeeper; R Marsden, farmer; J Knowles, grocer—whose descendants still attend meetings today; Wm Stephenson, tailor; A Anderson, twine maker; and others such as Kendall, Pooley and Rice (widow of John Thomas Rice). By 1881 there were 48 members and 51 attenders; at the turn of the century the number of workers had increased to 230 and the number of Friends to 58 with an equivalent number of attenders and by 1925 the number of Friends was 86.

Some recollections of this period came from Audrey Beckett now in her 80's and living in Skipton.

"William and Dinah Knowles lived in Robin Lane. William wore a square bowler and Dinah a bonnet cape. My father and I would walk with them as we were going to church (Audrey herself later became a Quaker). Where the Council Houses are at the bridge end of Wenning Avenue was a big house, 'Hillcroft', which was a gentleman's residence with grounds going right down to the mill. The owners of the mill, then a linen mill, who were also Quakers, were called Clibben(?).

"The building at the top of Station Road and Main Street (now a bank) was a very large grocery shop with a lively china department upstairs. It was owned by the Knowles family and many of the various Knowleses worked in the business. I can still remember going in as a small girl with my mother for coffee and seeing it ground there. At one time Quaker meetings were held in a room there.

"Phillip Harvey farmed at Ellergill. In the 1920's his cows got foot and mouth disease and his cows all had to be burnt. We could smell the burning up at High Bentham and he was very upset as he loved his cattle.

"Brian Holmes was the chemist in Main Street (now a building society). He was a Quaker and a big



Liberal and teetotaler. He sold the business to Thomas Pumphrey, another Quaker, who opened the shop out with the goods all open as today. Brian didn't like this and said it encouraged folk to steal.

"John Carr, manager of the Coop, was governor of Bentham Grammar School and an oddity but a good man. He was buried at Calf Cop in 1932 and the Grammar School boys made a guard of honour on the path to the door of the meeting House, Alan (her husband) and I were there. Calf Cop then was much different—no sanitation.

"Old Benson Ford took wine with his family at meal times; but Charles, his son, after seeing the misery caused by his workmen on Monday mornings after drinking beer all week-end, stopped drinking altogether. His home was very simple—no stair carpet, no car—and he was a train fanatic. He gave all his books on trains to Lancaster University. The workers gave him a lovely book about trains on his 80th birthday when he was still visiting the mill on his bike."

*Ralph E.H. Atkinson. This article is a shortened version of a talk given to the North Craven Heritage Trust. Photographs by the author.*

I have found little record of the years between World War I and World War II but the general slump doesn't appear to have hit Bentham, its silk mill and its Quakers very hard. Numbers of Friends gradually rose to a peak of over 100 in 1945, probably influenced by the influx of evacuees from urban areas threatened by bombing. Certainly an evacuee hostel was run by Friends in Jubilee Cottages in Main Street, High Bentham.

However, the silk mill was not to survive the development of artificial silk and other man-made fibres and by the 1960's was in the doldrums, to be closed in 1970 and turned into a development area for small businesses. Friends' fortunes fell likewise. Numbers fell off rapidly and the High Bentham Meeting House was closed and sold to North Yorkshire County Council in 1973 for use as a Youth Centre. In 1982 Bentham Preparative Meeting lost its status as a separate meeting. However this was restored in 1989, but now we have less than 10 active members and its status is again in doubt.

## Linton Court Gallery, Duke Street, Settle

This compact picture gallery in the Pennines was founded in 1980 by Hugh and Ann Carr, with much encouragement from Norman Adams R.A. and his wife Anna Brill, of Horton in Ribblesdale. Almost as soon as the gallery was launched, with an inaugural exhibition of the paintings of Norman Adams, Hugh died but Ann decided to persist with the project which they had begun together.

Over the years the gallery has grown in recognition, and become well known for its encouragement of young artists, in particular those who are working in the north of England.

All of the arts find their niche at Linton Court. Pottery, sculpture and tapestry often share in the exhibitions of painting. Poetry readings are a regular feature and recently a buzz of French conversation could be heard as the Settle French Circle prepared for a visit to the Banyuls celebration.

An annual feature in Settle, until recently, has been the Winter Show of local talents, and close relations have grown up between Linton Court and the schools of the area, particularly the High School. For the last few years the High School has staged a display of the work of its students, this year including the impressive results of a visit from a professional paper sculptor who helped the students to produce an intriguing life sized population of paper and cardboard citizens of diverse character.

A local gallery supports local talent wherever it may be found. Such talents belong to four young artists from Settle High School who displayed their works this spring, before starting their professional training at Harrogate Art College.

Exhibitions for the rest of 1994 comprise:

2nd July—31st July

6th Aug.—28th Aug.

3rd Sept.—2nd Oct.

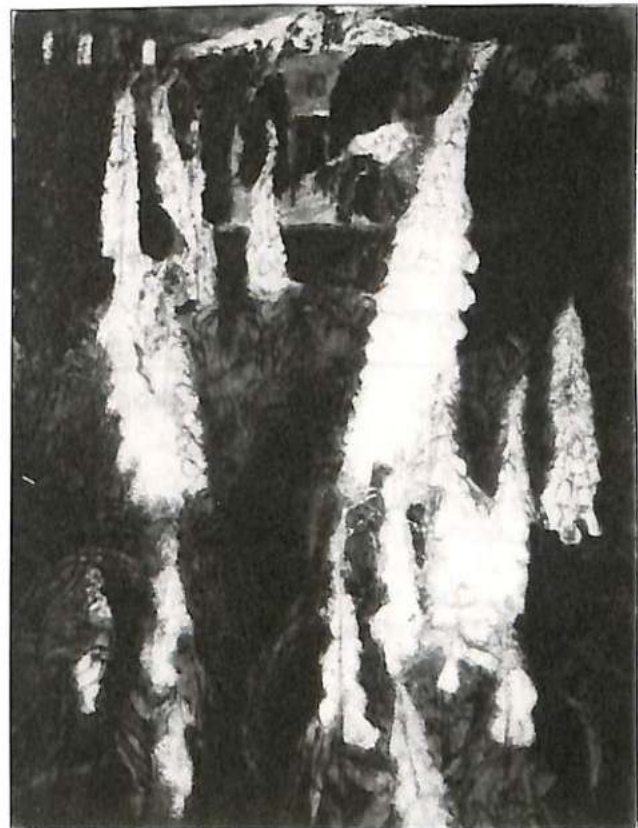
26th Nov.—18th Dec.

**Katharine Holmes, Peter Layzel**—paintings, **Claudia Rankin**—sculpture

**Susan Pontefract, Kate Rose, Sheila Tilmouth, Joceline Wickham**—paintings

**Jo Aris, Karen Wallbank**—paintings, **Jenny Covern**—works in felt, paintings and drawings

**Christmas Exhibition.**



*Sissinghurst 1, watercolour by Jo Aris.*

*Jo Aris, who was born in Northumberland, divides her time between teaching at Leeds College of Art and Design (formerly the Jacob Kramer College) and working as a professional artist. She will be exhibiting at Linton Court Gallery during the autumn.*

## Harden Christmas Party 1993

I am sure that it is not too late for a grateful thank you to the many members who ensured another successful Christmas party at Harden. Over fifty members generously provided the most delicious and colourful food for the buffet. A special thank you to Sue Taylor and Phyllis Houlton who cooked and carved the turkey and beef.

The raffle is always a popular feature of the party and we are grateful to the donors of the raffle prizes.

Thank you too, to the group of ladies who assisted in preparing the tables in the afternoon and served the buffet in the evening.

I am very grateful to the committee for all their help and particularly to Arthur Lupton who organises the bar so well and for all his "ferrying" efforts.

We do appreciate the visit of members of the Giggleswick School Choir and their choir-master Peter Read, who came to us after a busy school day. They sang so beautifully for their supper and really brought us the sound of Christmas.

Finally many thanks to Mr and Mrs Lovett of Harden for their friendly assistance.

We look forward to another happy Christmas get-together in December 1994.

*Enid Parker.*



*Harden, Austwick. From a photograph.*

### Planning Sub-Committee

A sub-committee of the trust has been set up to monitor planning applications for work to listed buildings or in conservation areas. The official list and descriptions of listed buildings have been obtained and

are available for members to consult. Any member who would like to help with this monitoring work in their own locality please contact Sheila Haywood 0729 860308 or Michael Sykes 05242 51398.

## Marian Walker

Members of the North Craven Heritage Trust will have been saddened to hear of the death of Marian Walker on May 2nd 1994.

For many years Marian worked enthusiastically for the Trust. She served successively as Committee Member, Events Secretary and Membership Secretary, and only recently reduced her involvement because of her deteriorating health.

Her energy and organising abilities have been evident on many occasions during this time and have played a major part in developing the activities of the Trust. Marian and Geoff formed a most effective team, whether in distributing documents or in cajoling members

into supporting Marian's enthusiasms. Without their labours the Christmas Party would never have grown into the institution it has become nor would the vigour of the Trust be apparent on so many levels.

Besides being committed to the NCHT, Marian was devoted to gardening. Both of these activities gave her a great deal of pleasure, and were happily combined in the annual gardening lectures which she arranged.

We wish to record our gratitude and appreciation for all the help and support which Marian gave in so many ways, and to extend our deepest sympathy to Geoff and her other relatives.

## Robert Bull

The sudden death of Robert Bull on May 26th will have come as an enormous shock to his many friends in the North Craven Heritage Trust. Robert and Audrey were staying with friends in France, en route for their holiday home, when Robert was struck down by a heart attack.

He had been an active member of the Trust since he and Audrey retired to Settle. He was the distributor for Upper Settle for a number of years, and latterly had been a hard working member of the Committee. For the last two years he had taken on the task of organizing the annual visit of the Leeds Parish Choir, and in

fact he had been making arrangements for the 1995 recital just before setting off for France. He was also an enthusiastic member of Craven Camerata and had sung tenor in all the Camerata's Heritage Trust concerts over the last twelve years.

Robert had an ability to listen to people's concerns and ideas and then to give sensitive and thoughtful advice on possible courses of action. This skill made him a particularly valuable member of the Trust committee, and he will be greatly missed. Our thoughts are with Audrey and the whole family in their sadness.

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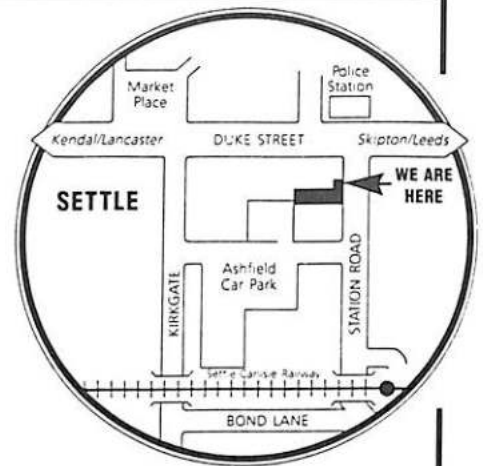
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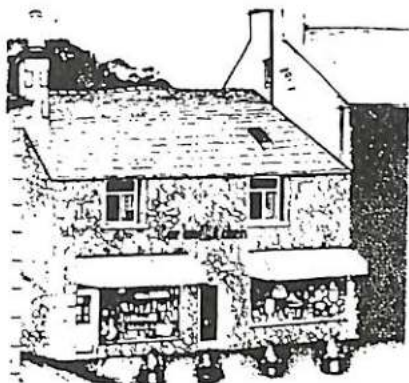
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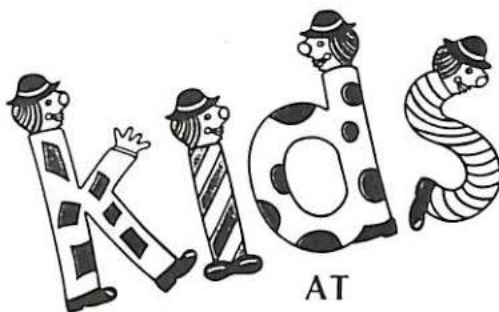
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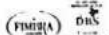
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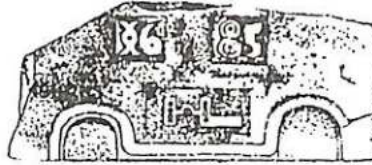


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The North Craven Heritage Trust was set up in 1968 to encourage interest in, and to help safeguard, the distinctive beauty, history and character of the North Craven area. It encourages high standards of architecture and town planning, promotes the 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.

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