



**North  
Craven  
Heritage  
Trust**

**JOURNAL**

**1998**

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## Lectures & Outings

**Saturday 10th January 2.30 pm**  
New Year Recital by Leeds Parish Church Choir at Giggleswick School Chapel.

**Wednesday 18th March 7.30 pm**  
Phil Hudson, "Reading the Limestone Landscape"  
Long Preston.

**Sunday 26th April 7.30 pm**  
Concert by Craven Camerata at the Church of St Mary the Virgin, Long Preston.

**Saturday 13th June 11.00 am**  
"The mine-workings of Grassington", a four hour archeological & historical ramble. Start from YDNP car park, Grassington - Peter Fethney.

**Wednesday 15th July 9.00 am**  
W R Mitchell's field trip, Upper Eden and Mallerstang. Assemble at Ashfield car park, Settle.

**Wednesday 16th September 7.30 pm**  
"Victorian Snapshots, N. Craven Villages"  
W R Mitchell, Catholic Church Hall, Settle.

**Wednesday 28th October 7.30 pm**  
AGM and talk by Len Moody: "Thomas Dixon along the Wenning", at Langcliffe Hall.

**Wednesday 11th November 7.30 pm**  
Peter & Nick Harling, "Coaching in Craven", at Dalesbridge Outdoor Centre, Austwick.

**Friday 4th December 8.00 pm**  
Christmas Party at Dalesbridge near Austwick

**Saturday 9th January 1999 2.30 pm**  
Leeds Parish Church Choir Recital.  
St Margaret's Church, Bentham.

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

## Sunday Walks

**February 1st**  
E & J Morgan  
015242-61406  
Main Car Park, Bentham  
SD 667 694

**March 1st**  
J Chapman  
01729-823664  
Market Place, Settle  
SD 820 637

**April 5th**  
Clive Bell  
01756-799840  
Giggleswick Station  
SD 803 629

**May 10th**  
L. Moody  
015242-61128  
High Birkwith, Horton in Ribblesdale  
SD 801 768

**June 7th**  
D. Johnson  
01729-822915  
Car park behind Ribblesdale Motors  
Station Road, Settle  
SD 815 634

**July 5th**  
E. Shorrocks  
01729-822776  
Hellifield car park (behind Black Horse)  
SD 855 565

**September 6th**  
J. Sykes  
015242-51398  
Austwick PO  
SD 767 684

**October 4th**  
J. Nelson  
01729-823026  
Market Square, Settle  
SD 820 637

**November 1st**  
H.& A. Foxcroft  
01729-825649  
Craven Ridge Lane End, Giggleswick  
SD 791 641

**December 6th**  
P Houlton  
01729-822824  
Greenfoot Car Park, Settle  
SD 821 633

All walks start at 1.45 pm  
Enquiries to John Chapman

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

Cover: Lady's Slipper Orchid by Miss Miller

Lamberts Print & Design, 2 Station Road, Settle, North Yorkshire.

**NORTH CRAVEN HERITAGE TRUST**

## Editorial

Maureen Ellis

Once again a wide variety of articles are presented. The past journals have provided jolts of memory on occasions and one article has generated another on a tangential subject. Michael Fell, Keasden farmer has asked, in connection with Philip Rimmington's article last year if anyone has a photograph of Hawkshead plantation, an oak wood cut down at least thirty years ago.

If a reader has a good idea about some subject matter but isn't confident enough to assemble it into a full article, the editor would always be willing to help, as would several members of the committee. Copyright for the articles always remains with the author. You might like to know that as we have an ISSN number copies are stored nationally.

This year's cover is by Miss Miller who lived in Settle, later moving to Somerset. She has paintings in the Yorkshire museum in York. The article on Norman Frankland is connected because he and his circle commissioned a series of paintings from her. His diaries are likely to provide a rich source of material for articles in future journals.

A great deal of interest is being shown in Dr Elizabeth Margaret Buckle's work and Phyllis Houlton, now one of the Trust's Vice Chairpersons, has written further to the obituary last year to say that Mr Gwyn Richards, former Radio 4 producer and TV presenter, who was at the funeral played the audio tape 'Remembered Light' where Margaret Buckle reads her own poems.

We are always looking for suitable 'illustrations' in black and white, particularly long narrow ones to fit in at the end of articles. Appropriate photographs are always very welcome.

Enjoy your journal.

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# North Craven Heritage Trust

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

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

This annual Journal aims to keep members informed of the Trust's activities. Further information about the Trust and details of membership are available from any committee member.

### Membership Subscriptions

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Ordinary            | £6  |
| Family              | £9  |
| Pensioners/Students | £3  |
| Corporate           | £10 |

Membership expires on December 31st each year.

### Editor: Maureen Ellis

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

# Chairman's Report

Roy Gudgeon

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Once again as I look through our activities for the last year, I believe that we have provided a varied programme and interesting events for all concerned with the local history of the North Craven area. It has been particularly rewarding that all our events have been well attended and really that speaks for itself. However we are always looking for new activities and suggestions and would welcome members' comments.

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The monthly Sunday walks are usually attended by about twenty members and all have been extremely enjoyable, and have taken place in different parts of the area. I am most grateful to everyone who led walks in 1997 and to John Chapman who organises and sets out the walking programme. For those members who may be hesitant to join us, the walks usually cover 4/5 miles at a leisurely pace, taking about 2½ to 3 hours depending on our inclination! I am sure that part of the enjoyment is the social side, when we have opportunity to meet our fellow members.

The three lectures which took place during the year were most stimulating and well attended, and our thanks go to Mike Clarke, Robert White and David Joy for providing such interesting evenings. Once again the annual day out with Bill Mitchell attracted an excellent following, and we had a delightful day exploring the hidden delights of Nidderdale, and we are most grateful to Bill for organising these popular excursions. As a new venture we asked Peter Fethney to lead us on a ramble around the Grassington area, and again it was a most interesting and illuminating experience, and all who attended gained much information about the settlements and early inhabitants of the area. We are holding a further walk this year with the emphasis on lead mining which is sure to attract many members.

The four evening 'Know Your Area' walks proved popular with expeditions to Ingleton, Kirkby Malham, Austwick and a tour of the coaching Inns of Settle. This year we have plans to visit Giggleswick School, Burton-in-

Lonsdale and Clapham, and all members are encouraged to attend and find out more details of the area. On the musical front we had another recital given as usual by the Choir of Leeds Parish Church at the Zion Congregational Church in Settle in early January, which was followed in April by another excellent Craven Camerata concert held at St James Church in Clapham.

The Annual General Meeting was to be held at Langcliffe Hall, but unfortunately due to illness the venue was changed to the "Bowerley" at Langcliffe, where we had a good attendance and a most interesting lecture delivered by Melinda Elder on Lancaster and the African Slave Trade, which was warmly received by a packed audience. I am delighted to say that this year due to the kindness of Mr & Mrs Bell we intend to hold the Annual General meeting at Langcliffe Hall on Wednesday 28th October.

Looking at our programme I believe that we offer a very varied agenda, and it is pleasing to note that our membership is increasing. I am delighted that Elizabeth Shorrock joined the committee, and her botanical knowledge and expertise will be more than welcome. I cannot thank enough the Committee for all the hard work that they undertake on behalf of the North Craven Heritage trust. In particular to Maureen Ellis for her magnificent work in compiling this Journal, to Harold Foxcroft for arranging and planning our programme, to Barbara Middleton who looks after our finances and to Arthur Lupton and Jill Sykes for looking after the secretarial side of the Trust. My

personal thanks go to all the remainder of the committee for their valuable assistance. Not forgotten are the distributors who play a vital role in our organisation. As members will have learned earlier this year we were all shocked to hear of the death of Brenda Capstick a member of the committee and a former Chairman of the Trust. Her experience and local knowledge will be sadly missed and a separate appreciation is printed elsewhere in the Journal.

Members will be aware that the Trust made a significant donation toward the cost of the new Burial Ground in Settle, and some of you may be aware that we have provided financial support for a venture in Bentham to photograph buildings in the area, and to have them available for people researching local history. We are pleased to be associated with such ventures and wish to encourage local involvement in the area.

For many, many years the annual party at Harden in Austwick has signalled the start of the Christmas festivities, but sadly this year we had to find a new venue, as the property is for sale and we cannot arrange our 1998 Party there. I know that many of you will have very happy memories of delightful evenings at Harden, but we have had little choice but to find alternative accommodation. After much searching we believe that we have found an excellent substitute, and this year the Party will be held at the Dalesbridge Centre, the Old Harden Hospital, on the A65 on the outskirts of Austwick. It is planned that the organisation and content of the evening will remain the same, and you can be assured that Jon Beavan and his staff will ensure that we have an enjoyable evening. At least everyone will be able to see the musical entertainment! I look forward to another good turn out!!

# Giggleswick on the Internet

Kathleen Kinder

Last April, "retired" though I am, I went "online" with Daelnet, the local ISP (internet service provider) to join over the Internet, many of my friends and former "students" at the machine knitting workshops I had run over the years in various parts of the English-speaking world. The managing director of Daelnet, Simon Fern, former Settle High School pupil and Leeds graduate, and the Daelnet web designer, Phil Barlow, another Yorkshireman and graduate of Hull University, soon made clear their passion for the Dales and their desire to promote the area in every way. Accordingly, they jumped at the chance to put on web pages under the Daelnet aegis, the text and photographs I had produced on a History of Dales Knitting, some of my knitting and cross stitch designs inspired by the Dales landscape and with Canon David Rhodes' help, an illustrated article on St Alkelda's Church, Giggleswick. I also involved Bill Mitchell and his illustrated article on Dales Folk is also to be found on the Daelnet web-site. Dael by the way, is the Old Norse spelling of Dale.

My e-mail address (k.kinder@daelnet.co.uk) is attached to my three contributions. I have received accolades from all over the world, somewhat embarrassing for me since the superlative art-work is Phil's, not mine and I have said so in my replies. Being an ISP is only part of the Daelnet enterprise. Their main work is designing and putting up web pages for businesses. Amongst the e-mails came some enquiries that led to interesting results. I had one from a Kay Radford of Australia a few weeks ago. She had been "browsing the Web" when she came across the entry for Giggleswick in A Topographical Dictionary of Yorkshire (WR) 1822 by Thomas Langdale. I had never heard of Thomas Langdale. I rushed to Brayshaw and Robinson's

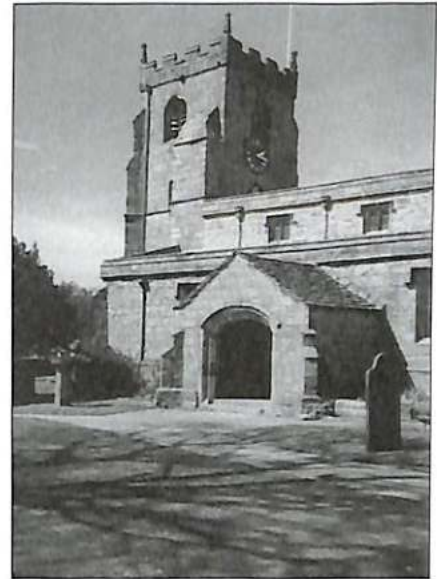


St Alkelda's Church, Looking west down the nave. Photo: Kathleen Kinder

History of the Ancient Parish of Giggleswick and they have no reference to him either. This was the sentence that caught Mrs Radford's attention: "The Church is a vicarage, dedicated to St Alkald, in the deanry of Craven, value +21L, 3s.4d, p.r.75L. Patrons J Coulthurst, and L Hartley Esqrs, alternately".

Mrs Radford is a descendant of the Hartley family, of the branch resident in Kilsyth in Scotland around 1850. I was requested to look up the Hartley references in church and consult the vicar. This I have done and reported back. I then began to "browse the web" myself. I entered "Giggleswick" and instructed the Altavista Search Engine to do its stuff. In a flash it turned up 325 entries. That was 2 weeks ago. Yesterday, it turned up 395! As it was Sunday with its cheap phone rate, I decided to follow up some of the URLs (links and addresses). There is plenty of material on Giggleswick School and a rather interesting "unofficial" Old Giggleswickian site, a veritable old boys (and girls) network. I found I could buy a model of a Hansel and Gretel type cottage called "the Giggleswick Mutton and Ham" for \$48! All the volumes of Thomas Langdale's Topographical Dictionary of Yorkshire can be accessed. I could have looked up all the places covered by this Heritage Trust to see what Langdale in 1822 had to say about them.

It was not until I accessed this site:



St Alkelda's Church  
Photo: Kathleen Kinder

<http://www.blunham.demon.co.uk/genuki/YKS/contents.html> that I was struck by the significance of this new medium in which I had got myself involved. This Genuki site has links relating to information for the whole of Yorkshire. There are lists of archives, libraries, church records, gazetteers, genealogy, history, military records, societies and groups promoting local history (ours not here), records of the Yorkshire Archeological Society and a full and detailed list of parishes. There was a paucity of information on the area covered by our Heritage Trust. The reason is that someone has to be prepared to input this information. Do you know that if you are prepared to do this, the information will not only be able to be accessed by anyone anywhere in the world, it can stay there for "perpetuity"? In the last two weeks, over 1100 knitters from 20 countries in the world have read my "lessons" and downloaded the designs and graphics I've put on an American web site. I've sold quite a few of my books too! One cannot begin to understand the implications of all this.

I'll be delighted to answer questions about going online - tel. 01729 822444. I live in Giggleswick - of course.

# The Leeds & Liverpool Canal

Mike Clarke

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Although the canal only just enters North Yorkshire as it passes on its way from Leeds to Liverpool, Craven was important to its early development. When the canal was being planned, the area's main trade route, the local turnpike, ran north-south, linking the Aire Valley with Kendal. It allowed wool from the sheep of Cumbria and Craven to reach the Yorkshire textile area, with woollen products returning, for local sale and for export from the, at that time, major international trading port of Lancaster.

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The turnpike suffered from the usual restrictions, with the majority of goods being carried by pack-horse, significantly reducing the weight which could be carried with ease. Small wonder that the go-ahead woollen merchants of Bradford decided that they needed a better means of transport, not just for wool and woollen products, but also for that most valuable of eighteenth century commodities - lime.

As the industrial revolution developed, the need for lime increased. Firstly it was used for agricultural improvement, increasing both the production of foodstuffs for the growing industrial population and for grazing land used by the sheep which supplied the raw material for that industry. Until this time, most people had lived in single storey cottages, but now multi-storey weavers' cottages were built, with lime providing the necessary mortar and internal decoration. So lime was very important for industrial development.

In the 1740s, it had been suggested that the River Aire should be made navigable from Bingley to Skipton to allow lime to be moved down the Aire Valley, with coal being brought back on the return journey. However, the plan never obtained Parliamentary sanction, possibly because of local land-owners' opposition.

Some twenty years later, new plans were formulated by the woollen merchants of Bradford, this time for a canal from Yorkshire to Lancashire.

They had two objectives. The first was to improve the supply of lime, and the route of the canal was planned to tap the most important limestone districts, passing through Skipton and Gargrave before crossing into Lancashire where it would have connected with the limestone deposits around Clitheroe. The merchants' second objective was to improve transport of their goods for the colonial market. The terminus of the first scheme was to have been Preston. Possibly they considered building a new port there, or they envisaged a canal up to Lancaster. However, although it was still smaller than Lancaster in terms of trade, they eventually decided on building the canal to Liverpool.

The canal was the longest to be built in this country, consequently requiring considerable investment. Settle, sitting as it does on the old turnpike road, was an important centre of commerce, and it was here that the Birkbeck family became established as bankers. Being Quakers, they had good links with others of that faith, several of whom were involved with the canal. Consequently, the bank of Birkbeck & Co. were, for many years, directly involved with the financing of the canal, particularly in buying and selling shares.

The original plan for the canal envisaged branches to important centres, including Settle. It was suggested, in 1769, by a local group - Joseph Morley, John Thompson, Herbert Howell, Anthony Lister, Abraham Sutcliffe and William Birkbeck - that the Settle Canal

should be a separate company. Application for an Act of Parliament was made in 1774, with William Roundell, Henry Wickham and Jno. Birkbeck proposing the idea. The branch would have left the main line of the Leeds & Liverpool at Greenberfield, and passed through Newsholme, Nappa and Long Preston on its way to Settle. Only one lock was needed, and that was close to Settle. (A second canal, from Settle, via Ingleton, to the Lancaster Canal at Lancaster, was also proposed.) However, opposition by a majority of local landowners, led by W. Weddall, Thos. Lister and Benj. Ferrand, prevented the Act from gaining assent. (see Yorkshire Archeological Society MD335/177)

Even had an Act been obtained, because of difficulty in financing such a large project, the Leeds & Liverpool did not reach Greenberfield until the early 1790s, so construction of the branch would have had to wait until then. Would traffic have been enough to sustain the canal? As other limestone quarries were served by the main canal and they had had time to become established, it is probable that the answer is negative. The only possible remnant of the idea of a canal to Settle is Liverpool House, close to the town centre. Was this related to the canal? Local legend suggests it was, but I have seen no documentary evidence. Is there anybody who can confirm this story?

The author has been instrumental in setting up the Leeds & Liverpool Canal Society, in order to help promote the canal and to encourage greater understanding and appreciation of the canal's history and environment. For information contact The Hon. Treasurer, L & LCS c/o Worsley Drydock, Worsley Road, Manchester M28 2WN. Membership is £5.00 waged and £2.00 unwaged.

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# The Diaries of Joseph Norman Frankland

Elizabeth Shorrock

In the early nineteenth century Joseph Norman Frankland was a boy living with his family at Middlesber, Austwick, a farm on top of a small hill between Austwick and Lawkland Mosses. He developed a keen interest in natural history especially botany. With growing knowledge gained from observation, books which he acquired and writing to various experts he soon became a skilful field naturalist.

On leaving school he went as an apprentice wood worker to Ingleton, this was to be his career for the rest of his working life. When he was working for a living, he moved with his family to Chapel House, Horton in Craven.

Any spare time from work in winter was spent reading botany books, corresponding with people of similar interests, and mounting his growing collection of pressed wild flowers. At that time this was considered normal practice, to collect one specimen of each different flower. Now however, with the increasing decline of our native flora, it is no longer practised and in some cases it is illegal to pick wild flowers.

In summer he walked or biked long distances, trying to discover some exciting new find, or confirming an old record. He would also check sites already discovered. Sometimes on his own or with a friend, maybe joining a group of people exploring the countryside, rubbish tips, old canals, deserted churchyards: any waste ground was investigated and often produced unusual and rare flowers.

One day in summer he decided to explore the Ainsdale Dunes at Southport. I now quote from an account by Fred Holder of his first encounter with J Norman Frankland:

*"Reg, there is a fellow coming along with a bag on his back!"*

*This remark was uttered by the writer on viewing a hatless youth plodding across a duneslack at Freshfield in the summer of 1926. We were, at that period, holding*



Cherry Blossom, Photo: Richard Ellis

*the status of Hon. watchers for the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, which implies that we were thanked for our "invaluable services" and then promptly forgotten by headquarters.*

*The intruder was accosted and put through the third degree, while two pairs of eyes focused on the haversack, it had a potential bulge which seemed to shriek "eggs". Much to our surprise the latter were not forthcoming, the stranger disgorged several botany books and some hard tack. We soon realised that in this wandering tyke we found a man after our own hearts. We made him welcome and softened his hard tack with a drink in our tent.*

*Together we have since basked in the genial sunlight of the dunes of S. Lincs and the Wirral. We have been soaked to the skin on the Sands of Dee. Ribbleshead and Austwick Moss have given to us joyous hours, but to me my recent stay in the Craven Area must rank as pre-eminent for its sustained period of unalloyed pleasure among the real things of life."*

This chance meeting was the start of a friendship that was to last for the rest of our lives. They spent holidays together, visiting each other's homes

and they kept in touch with a regular correspondence. Both made notes of visits to various sites all connected with natural history.

They gave each other nicknames:

*Fred Holder - The Scribe*

*J. Norman Frankland - The Poet*

Then they made a pact to write essays and to have them bound, made into books. Half came to be written by Fred mainly about the Southport area, the other half by Norman about the Yorkshire Dales. The books are mostly natural history but also teem with personal events in their lives - eg, both getting married - and with photos, poems, sketches and paintings. Norman also describes customs, memories of his boyhood and people he met during his life in the Dales. These are a unique record and I feel the North Craven Heritage Trust members will be interested in his very descriptive observations.

The first book was for the year 1933, two were for 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937 besides three hard backed books about two holidays they spent together. I also have in diary form, though not bound, volumes written by Norman for the years 1938 to 1945.

In retirement he was living in Thornton in Craven when his wife Madge died and he came to live in Newby near Clapham with his sister-in-law. He was still very active in his eighties and loved roaming around Newby, Clapham and Austwick the area he knew so well. He also was a keen gardener. He died in 1995 aged 91. In his lifetime he saw many changes and in writing them down has recorded them for posterity.

I first met Norman when he was living in Settle: I had started taking an interest in wild flowers and he helped me with kindness and patience. He gave me diaries hoping that they would be looked after not destroyed. A founder member of the Craven Naturalists at Skipton, Warden of Colt Park Reserve at Ribbleshead, Committee member of Craven Museum, and at one time author of an article every week for the Craven Herald, he also led many walks for a number of societies. His herbarium is at the Liverpool Museum.



# Field Kilns in North-West Craven

David Johnson

The Yorkshire Dales National Park's Archaeological Conservation Officer, Robert White, writing in the *Heritage Trust's Journal* for 1994, intimated that the Park would appreciate help in surveying and recording field kilns across the Park. He also briefly described the Local Historical Features Scheme which can provide grant aid, of up to 100 per cent, to consolidate and secure kilns of particular local importance. To date, the Park has funded work on six kilns under this scheme, and a further six under other grant aid. Further finance is to be provided from Millennium sources.

A full survey was carried out in the parishes of Sedbergh, Dent and Garsdale by members of the Sedbergh History Society, with their results being published in 1995.

The present writer undertook a survey of the kilns in seven parishes around Settle in 1996 and 1997. A full report, with photographic support, has been submitted to the National Park and a copy is to be deposited locally. This article is a summary of the report. It is not the intention here to discuss the use to which the kilns were put; that was adequately and concisely treated in White's article and in his recent book.

The survey area covered the parishes/former townships of Stainforth, Langcliffe, Settle, Giggleswick, Lawkland, Austwick and Clapham. A list of sites was obtained from documentary sources, and these sites were cross-checked with the various Tithe maps of the 1840s, and with the First Edition Ordnance Survey six inch maps, published in 1851. Each site was visited with the landowner's or tenant farmer's permission to carry out a full survey. This field exercise brought to light a number of kilns new to the record; in all 62 sites were identified and visited (Fig.1). Thirty-four farmers or landowners were approached, the majority

expressing interest in the study. Some were enthusiastic, and only one denied access to a kiln on his land.

Fig.1 Distribution of lime kiln sites in the seven parishes

| Parish      | No. of sites |
|-------------|--------------|
| Stainforth  | 11           |
| Langcliffe  | 9            |
| Settle      | 4            |
| Giggleswick | 14           |
| Lawkland    | 6            |
| Austwick    | 8            |
| Clapham     | 10           |

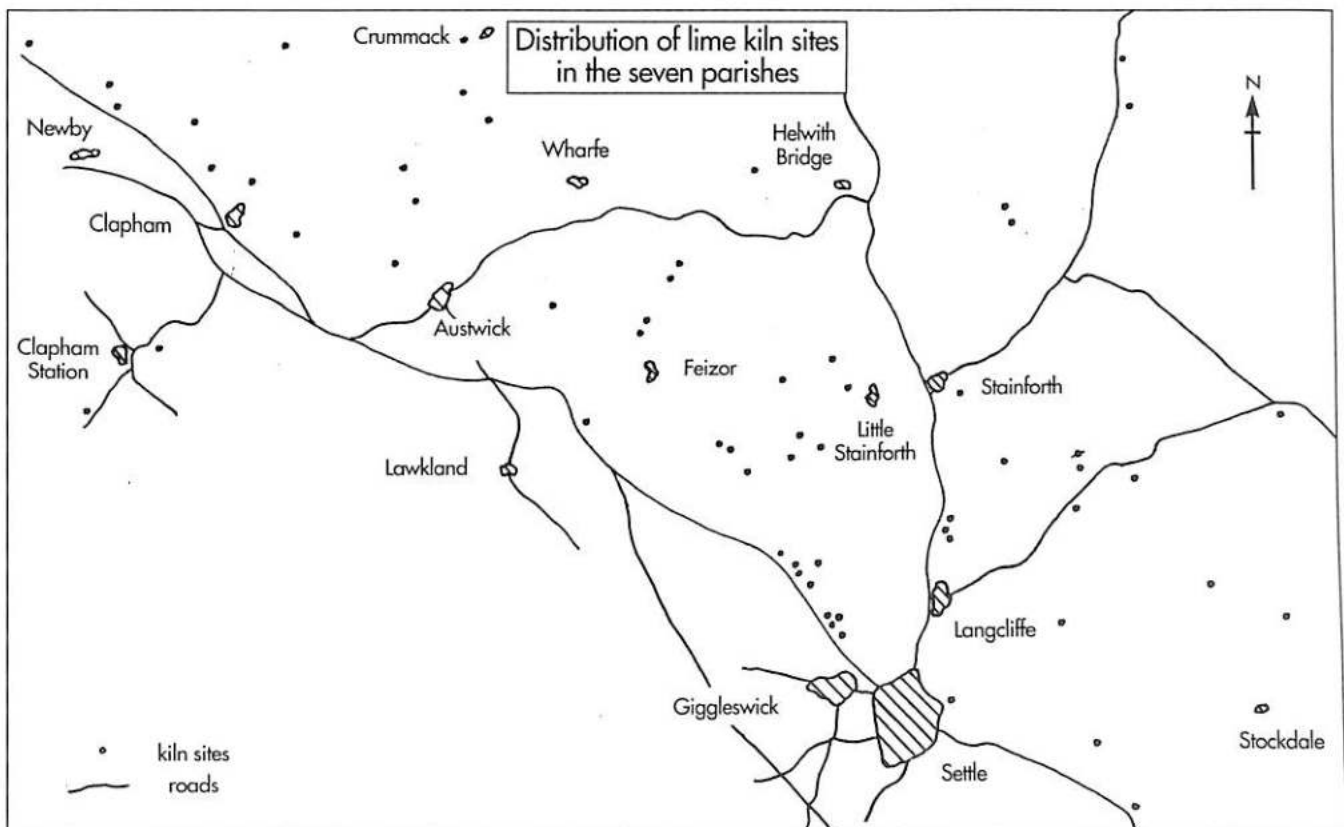


Fig. 2 The geographical distribution of the sites across the survey area.

## Objectives

The survey was intended to make as full a record as possible. Basic site data were collated at each site, namely altitude, aspect and underlying geology, to identify possible correlations with rock type and slope characteristics. The nature of the land use was also recorded, though in some cases the use to which land is put in our time has changed since the kilns were built. In addition, a comprehensive architectural record was compiled, and measurements taken, to try and establish patterns of style and size across the area. A record was made of the condition of the kilns with a view to recommending any worthy of preservation and grant aiding. Finally, a photographic record was made.

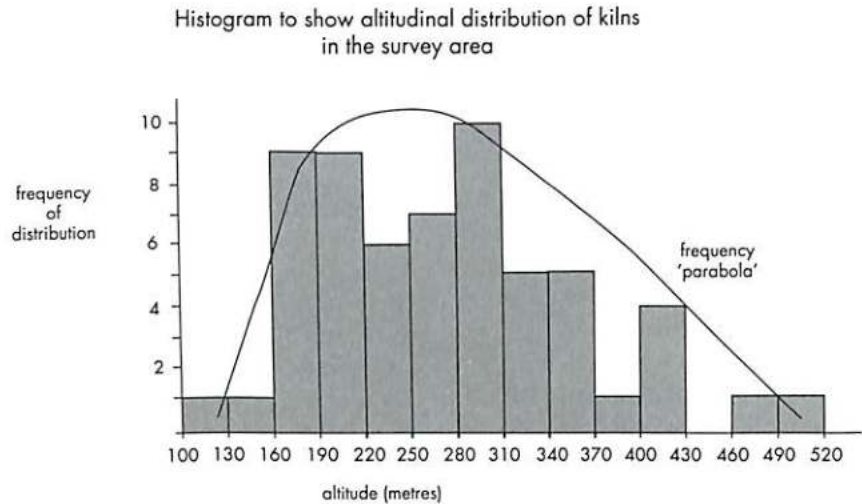
## Findings

**Geology:** Of the 61 sites that were precisely located, 88 per cent occur on a limestone surface, the remainder being either on a Carboniferous sandstone or earlier Silurian base. There might seem a paradox here: it clearly makes sense to have a lime burning operation on limestone, but was the burnt lime being used to neutralise the acidity of the soils within the vicinity of the kilns, or elsewhere? If the latter, then burnt limestone - being less bulky than unburnt stone - could be transported more easily and thus more cheaply to where it was required. But, in many cases where the kilns are clearly too small to have operated on a selling basis, the burnt stone was indeed used to sweeten the soils of local limestone pastures. A conspiracy of low average temperatures and high precipitation levels ensures that even limestone soils are acidic in nature.

**Altitude:** Within the study area limestone forms the surface bedrock to an altitude of 450 metres or so. It could arguably be assumed that the most acidic soils - and thus the production of lime for agricultural purposes - would be found in the higher and less sheltered areas, the areas of greatest need. Conversely, one might expect fewer kilns in the lower areas. However, the higher and more exposed parts could be considered to be so marginal even for sheep that the land was not worth treat-

ing at all. Taking all this into account, one might thus expect a graph plotting altitude of kilns to form a natural distribution; few low down and high up, with a concentration at middle altitudes.

This indeed is the case; 74 per cent of the surveyed kilns lie between 150 and 300 metres, with 4 per cent lower down and 22 per cent higher up.



**Aspect:** The correlations with altitude and geology are relatively easy to explain away, but can the same be said for aspect. Fig. 3a shows that almost half of the kilns faced south.

Fig.3 Aspect of 46 lime kiln sites

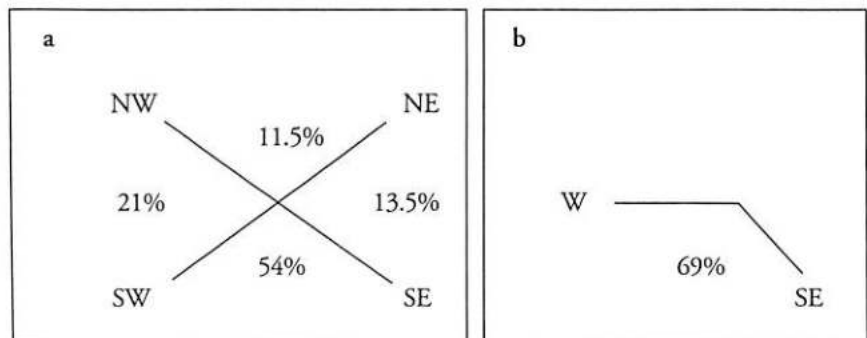


Fig. 3b shows that 69 per cent faced between west and south-east. Those that faced the north quadrant were, with few exceptions, either at low altitudes or sited to exploit a local topographic advantage. So, what was the significance of aspect? Kilns of any type need an oxygen input to maintain a constant fuel burn. In more modern kilns oxygen induction can be arranged artificially, so to speak, but field kilns needed a natural inflow of air. I can only assume, therefore, that field kilns ideally faced between west and south-east to take full advantage of the prevailing south-west winds.

**Land Use:** It is well known that many kilns were erected as one part of the reclaiming and allocating of open pastures in the early nineteenth century - part of the Enclosure Movement - so it should come as no surprise that 68 per cent of the sites in the study area are on such enclosed land. Only one kiln in the survey is on open moorland. Of the remaining 13 sites that are found either within woodland plantations or in, or adjacent to, quarries all but three were kilns operated on a commercial basis. These three, all in Clapham township, are difficult to explain away. They are shown as being within plantations that pre-date the building of the kilns and there is no evidence on the ground of coppicing within these woods, so it would be too conjectural to suggest that their prime locational factor was the presence of fuelwood.

**Size:** According to Searle in his technical tome, field kilns were typically six metres deep, round, and 1.8 metres in diameter at the top. White, in his recent book, suggests that Dales kilns were typically 3.5 metres deep. It proved very difficult in the survey under review to confirm either of these because so many of the kilns have gone. Only 15 kilns in the entire survey still stand more or less undamaged, with a further eight being ruinous. The rest have been robbed out, defunct kilns having been a ready source of building stone. Eleven have disappeared without trace.

Any comment on size is, therefore, partial and must be based on the vertical measurement of the front face of the kilns. It is impossible to measure inside the bowls because of collapse or infill, but the outer measurement will not differ significantly from the inner. Of the 12 field kilns for which measurements were obtainable, only three stand at or almost at six metres, and only two at around 3.5 metres, the full range of depths ranging from 2.6 to 7.45 metres.

**Capacity:** It is also possible to compute the volume of a kiln using diameter and height measurements. This has been done for three field kilns and two commercially operated kilns. Capacities for the field kilns ranged from 18 to 22 cubic metres; for the two other kilns 34 and 40 cubic metres respectively. Given

that one tonne of lime was applied per hectare on slightly acidic pasture and up to four tonnes on severely sour land (one tonne being two cubic metres as a rough approximation), this indicates that a single burn of a lime kiln was sufficient for treating about ten hectares of slightly acidic or 2.5 hectares of highly acidic pasture.

**Dating:** Precise dating of field kilns is an exercise fraught with difficulty. For this survey, as already mentioned, two sets of maps were consulted and compared. Theoretically it should be a relatively easy task to cross-check and date individual kilns. For example, one kiln in Stainforth township did not appear on the Tithe Plan but is shown on the Ordnance Survey map, so can we assume this kiln was built between 1841 and 1851? Were it that simple! Another kiln in the same township is shown on the 1841 plan but not on the 1851 map. Had it disappeared in the meantime, or is it due to a map omission?

Any attempt at ascribing dates must necessarily be tentative, and it has not even been attempted here, though it has been described in the full report.

## Recommendations

Bearing in mind that so many field and commercial kilns have gone, it is perhaps all the more important to preserve, or conserve, those that remain intact. In the survey there are some well preserved kilns far from any right of way. These have survived the depredations of the past, and will probably remain into the future as landscape features because the farmers value them for what they are. Should public money be spent on consolidating such kilns to which the public has no right of access? Some may well argue along these lines, quite justifiably. Others might maintain that kilns in good condition should have money spent on them, regardless of where they are found. There are some kilns within the survey area which are adjacent to, or visible from, rights of way so a stronger case for conservation could perhaps be made for these.

Recommendations are being made to the National Park as a result of this survey to preserve 13 kilns (Fig.4). It is, of course, for the Park officials to make a

decision.

Fig. 4 Kilns possibly worthy of preservation

| Township    | No. of kilns | No. on or near a right of way |
|-------------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| Stainforth  | 3            | 2                             |
| Langcliffe  | 2            | 1                             |
| Settle      | 2            | 1                             |
| Giggleswick | 3            | 2                             |
| Lawkland    | 1            | 1                             |
| Austwick    | 2            | 0                             |
| Clapham     | 0            | -                             |

In conclusion, all I feel able to do is to reiterate the final remarks of Ingram Cleasby who expressed the view that "surviving kilns should surely be preserved as a memorial to a remarkable achievement". Indeed they should.

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# Peel Towers

Maureen Ellis

The Oxford Dictionary gives the following definition of "pele, peel, or piel":- "a palisade or fence formed of stakes; a stockade; either as the outer court of a castle, or as an independent fort or defensible position." There are references to peels from the thirteenth century. Later the term became the general one for small towers or fortified dwellings built in the sixteenth century in the border counties of England and Scotland for defence against hostile forays. A peel consisted of a massive square edifice, the ground-floor of which was vaulted, and used as a refuge for cattle, while the upper part (the access to which was by a door on the level of the first floor, with external ladder or movable stair) was the abode of the owner and his family. In this sense probably the name was short for peel-house, meaning a house defended by a peel i.e. a palisade or stockade.



"Hellifield in 1995"  
Photo: Maureen Ellis



Hammerton Hall  
Photo: Maureen Ellis

In many cases there were later additions which often became incorporated into a large and important house such as Hammerton Hall, situated two miles from Slaidburn, Lawkland Hall, or Sizergh Castle in the Lake District. There is an excellent example of a tower undisguised by extra buildings at Hellifield.

Ogilvy's map, 1675, of the route from York to Lancaster marks Hellifield Pele and Lawkland Hall, the main road at that time passing directly adjacent to these important buildings. Hellifield and the next village eastwards, Coniston Cold, lie between the Rivers Ribble and Aire and Hellifield has the distinction of being on the railway link between Skipton and Settle. Its peel tower had been the main house of the Hammerton family, people of importance, who had by the end of the sixteenth century declined in fortune, partly a factor of stubborn recusancy. There were traditions of hides and underground passages associated with secret Catholic masses and fleeing priests but these are unsubstantiated. Hellifield Peel is at risk of decay because the leading was removed from the roof in the 1940's and it is now roofless, but still a fine example of a primary structure.



Hellifield Peel

The Hammerton family of Hellifield owned a group of houses between York and Lancaster, one of which was Hammerton Hall. Its core is a peel tower and the house has a magnificent spiral staircase.

As far as Lawkland Hall is concerned it is easy to discern the original tower in the present elaborate building. It is possible that Austwick Hall is also constructed round a peel tower.

Further away but accessible in the summer is the peel tower of Sizergh Castle. The building is managed by the National Trust. Like Hammerton Hall's tower, access is by a narrow spiral staircase. It is not just the tower that is of interest at Sizergh, there are Elizabethan rooms full of portraits and panelling, and a fine afternoon could be spent in

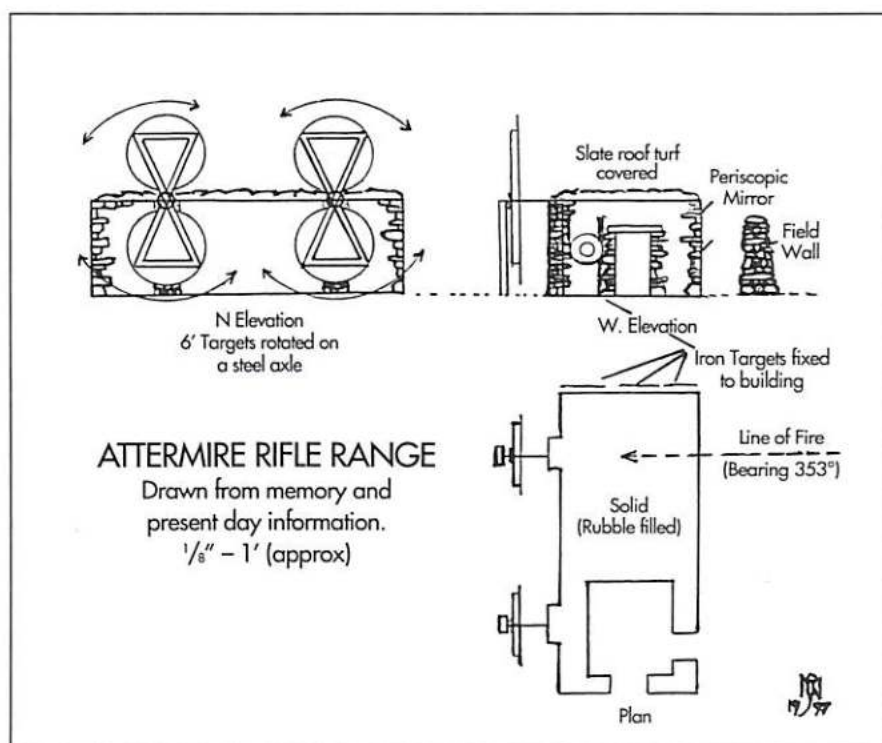
the gardens with their interesting shrubs and flowers.

On rural south Lancashire's skyline towers are a typical feature, some of them circular. Not far from Bolton, Turton Tower incorporates an ancient tower. Turton probably derives from Tower town or possibly, Thor town after the Norse mythical god. Although a structure may have existed on the commanding site since Norman times the peel dates from about 1400. The early structure would have been a defensive, rectangular tower with low doors and slit windows on three floors, linked by a spiral staircase. It was later developed as a house by the Orrell family with the additions of cruck framed buildings.

Peel, as a place name element, frequently implies a fortification. Thus Piel island, off the coast near Barrow in Furness was originally Fouldray, and owes its modern name to the Peel built at its southern tip. Peel Island on Lake Coniston is the site of a Norse stronghold.

# The Attermire Rifle Range - Settle

Jim Nelson



## The Volunteers

In May 1859 relations with France became strained to the point where the Secretary of State for war permitted county lieutenants to raise volunteer rifle corps. A meeting was called on 6th June 1854 at the Court House in Settle; Walter Morrison of Malham Tarn and John Birkbeck of Anley were joint secretaries and there were thirty volunteers signed up. Each was asked to pay £2-1-0 for his own grey tunic uniform and £3-8-0 for a rifle and bayonet. The rifle was a Short Enfield muzzle loader; the breech loader did not come in until 1876. Drills were held initially in the meeting room of the Joiners Arms, now Commercial Yard in Duke Street, Settle, but by 1864 Mr Morrison had provided the drill hall at the foot of Castlebergh. From early days Settle Volunteers won fame for shooting. In matches held between Skipton, Ingleton and Settle at Malham Tarn, the Morrison silver bugle came back to Settle time and time again. The Attermire range was set up in 1860 by which time there were sixty volunteers. In 1862 Settle took the top three places when shooting against the rest of Yorkshire at York. The grey uniform had changed to scarlet but when the unit transferred to the T.A. in 1908 khaki was introduced. This transfer made no difference to the rifle range; it was well used right up to the beginning of the first world war.

## The Territorial Army

In 1906 my father, being 5'9" when he left school, had no difficulty joining the T.A. although he was under age. He told me many stories as a boy as I walked round Attermire with him. The highlight of the shooting season was Whit Monday when there was a full day's shoot - the Tradesman's shoot. Shops in Settle donated prizes. One of my father's valued possessions was a clock with a front like an owl, its glass eye moving as it ticked. It was won on a Whit Monday shoot, the prize donated by Mr. Yeadon, ironmonger of Duke Street.

From the Stockdale road, to the butts at the foot of Warrendale Knotts, was half a mile. A 6' target at that range is but a speck, and very few shot at the distance. To-day a keen eye can still see what remains of the shooting platforms, which were raised areas of about seven feet square at distances of 150 yds, 300 yds, 450 yds, 600 yds, 750 yds and 880 yds, the latter by the lane wall. About half way along the range by the west wall, stood a wooden hut which contained a water boiler for the refreshment.

The target end of the range consisted of a very substantial building which housed the score keepers. This was equipped with a pair of mirrors to give a

periscopic view over the boundary wall along the range with the semaphore communications to the shooting positions. Two pairs of 6' dia. targets rotated on an iron axle. The score was recorded from the bottom target, the shot holes being papered over while the top target was being shot. Then the pair were reversed. Shooters drew numbers from a bag for the order of shooting so the target end only knew the number of the shooter and not his name, but for all that it was said that tricks were played between mates when one of them was on duty with the score sheet.

After the end of World War I there was no more T.A. at Settle and the Attermire range was silent, but 30 years later during World War II the Home Guard was issued with rifles and the range was used again. The iron plates by the ruins were used to shoot .22 in short range practice, but towards the end of the war the H.G. received some armour piercing equipment which they tried out. It proved to be very effective on the 1860 iron plates. Now some 50 years later little more than a pile of stones and bits of scrap iron mark the shooting butts, but spent bullets can still be found among the stones on Warrendale Knotts.

# Richard Lord of Settle – My Great-grandfather

Mary Long

This article was prompted by Jim Nelson's article in the 1996 Journal, in which he mentioned that many workers moved to Accrington when a slump in trade caused some local mills to be silenced in the 1850s. Richard Lord was one of those workers. The author has relatives who live in Upper Settle, although she herself moved to Wales.

My maternal great, great-grandfather John Lord, a stonemason, was killed in an accident. He left a widow Ann and seven children. His son Richard was born on 25th October 1831 in Settle. His widow Ann was described in the 1851 Census as Baker/Pauper, which meant that she received money from the Union, which the Guardians administered. She, with her daughter Jane, also made and sold oatcakes and black puddings.

Richard, still living at home, worked as a steam loom weaver at the Snuff Mill (Kings Mill) at Settle. When it closed down, many of the workforce moved to Accrington, walking all the way and being given soup by householders as they passed. Richard and his brother Thomas, with Jim Parkinson - a lifelong friend from Giggleswick - were among the group. Jim was to become a founder member of the Cooperative movement in Accrington. This group of good people formed a Settle Colony and were known as The Settlers. Their involvement with the beginnings of Trade Unionism and the Cooperative movement is well documented.

*They were hard men, made hard and firm and shrewd by circumstance. They lived in sanded kitchens, not upholstered sitting rooms. Hardworking, cautious and thrifty, Richard Lord was a typical Settler, always staunchly loyal to his friends. The advent of the Settlers into the quiet and peaceful town of Accrington was regarded with alarm. Coming from the wilds of Yorkshire, they had a most unworthy reputation. The general expectation was that they would be a gang of gamblers and pigeon flyers accustomed to all kinds of*

*undesirable practices. So the police set a special watch on their movements and for some time they were looked upon with great suspicion. Experience proved, however, that they were men of an altogether different type. It was not long before the Settlers were everywhere recognised for their sturdy independence and sterling integrity.*

From Accrington Observer and Times  
2nd December 1916

*Education was practically unknown among working men. They were poor men and could not well afford to spend money on books and writing materials. However, they were the originators of Trade Unionism in the town among the textile workers. They started a Union a few months before cooperation commenced, and engaged a solicitor, Mr Roberts, who was familiarly known as Yellow Breeches. These men from Settle were smarting under a keen sense of injustice. Hard and harsh circumstances had driven them from their native place, hence their desire to mend things and to protect themselves by Trade Unionism.*

From History of Cooperation in Accrington -  
James Haslam

*Richard was a collector for the Accrington Weavers' Association for 37 years, a responsible position. His brother Thomas acted in a similar capacity for many years. The Weavers' Association room was a tiny candle-lit room in Briggs' Entry. There were one or two forms, a few chairs, a table, desk and book shelves. The early existence of the Weavers' Union was one of a continuous struggle on 1d per week contribution. Weavers generally had*



Wesleyan Chapel, Settle  
Photo: Maureen Ellis

*charge of the looms and did not make more than 15 or 16 shillings per full week.*

From The Lancashire Weavers' Story

*Richard was always a staunch upholder of the rights of the class to which he belonged and was ready to defend their interests, even at personal sacrifice. In his younger days the Weavers' Association was not so strong or well organised as later. When any dispute occurred where he was employed, he was generally the spokesman.*

From the Accrington Observer and Times

*Having secured employment at Accrington, the Settlers then found they were among those being imposed on by local shopkeepers, who increased their prices unreasonably. "We had" said one of them, "to take their stuff at their price or leave it." They began to think of Cooperation. They had seen some of the small traders enter into the business of manufacturing and become masters out of the profits extorted from the poor weavers. So Cooperation had its beginning in the will of these lowly paid, uneducated workmen at a time when it was dangerous to one's welfare to combine against the exploitation of monopoly. Jim Parkinson says, "We thought we'd make a start by havin' what we called a 'buy in'. We clubbed us money together an' purchased some tea an' soap. We bought them at Blackburn an' got George Whittaker to*

*bring them in his cart. We did a rare good soap trade. I used to buy myself about six pound at once." The Cooperators used the Weavers' association room where one candle had to suffice, bought by each in turn, to mark that they were indebted to no-one.*

From History of Cooperation in Accrington

In 1897 Richard retired and with his wife Mary, (née Whittam, another weaver who had walked from Settle to Accrington) went back to live at 9 East View, Settle. Nothing gave them more pleasure than the weekly arrival of the Accrington Observer and Times. The evening post reached Settle at half-past six. It was their habit after tea on Saturdays to sit by the fire, wait for the arrival of the post, then divide the Observer between them.

They celebrated their Golden Wedding at Wesleyan Schoolroom, Settle on December 1st 1906 with a grand knife and fork tea, followed by entertainment by the family. In 1916 they celebrated their Diamond Wedding. Richard Lord died the following year.

He is mentioned in Accrington Chronology and Men of Mark, by Richard Ainsworth:-

LORD, RICHARD, for 44 years a resident of Accrington, a native of Settle. d. Feb 3, 1917, aged 85.

Other Settlers in Accrington about that time were Jack Pratt, R Webster, Will Slater, John Duxbury, David Mark, William Press, John Clark and Thomas Horner.

## The Summer Outing 1997

Bill Mitchell

The idea of spending a summer day in upper Nidderdale appealed to 53 members, including our president, Brian Braithwaite-Exley. We travelled by car via Grassington and the breezy heights of Greenhow Hill. The morning was grey and drizzly but Pateley Bridge was floriferous, with some flowers in window boxes and some in pots. None appeared to be at ground level.

At our first call, King Street Craft Workshops, only the glassblowers were active. As the celebrated museum would not be open until afternoon, the party split up for a while, some going to St Cuthbert's a seven-day-a-week church, complete with kitchen and toilets, and others found their way to local cafes. The smell of toasted teacake hung on the morning air.

So to Bewerley Grange Chapel, built when Marmaduke Huby was Abbot of Fountains Abbey (1494-1526) and finally restored in 1965. We crowded into the pews and someone played a harmonium. Thence, by narrow, winding road, to the 19th century Glasshouses Mill to sip and some even to buy traditional fruit wines which are produced in vaulted cellars. The cavalcade of cars reformed and undertook grave business, heading for a cemetery (complete with toilet block for visitors) so high on the hill those buried there must already be well on the way to heav-

en. We walked through the cemetery to the roofless but otherwise complete old church of St Mary, half hidden by trees.

After lunch we re-assembled at Foster Beck Mill, Wath, admiring a 35ft waterwheel which is said to be in working order, though the mill is now a restaurant and no one wants a waterwheel for stirring soup or tea. We passed bird-busy Gouthwaite reservoir, which compensates riparian owners who lost water when the upper dale was dammed for Scar House and Angram reservoirs. At Ramsgill, we were reminded of the long residence in these parts of the Yorke family.

Coins dropped in a machine entitled us to follow a private Yorkshire Water road to a large car park (and toilet block) near the big reservoirs. In chilly conditions, we strode across the dam and back before returning to more temperate Nidderdale. At the Museum, we saw a lively collection illustrating aspects of Dale's life.

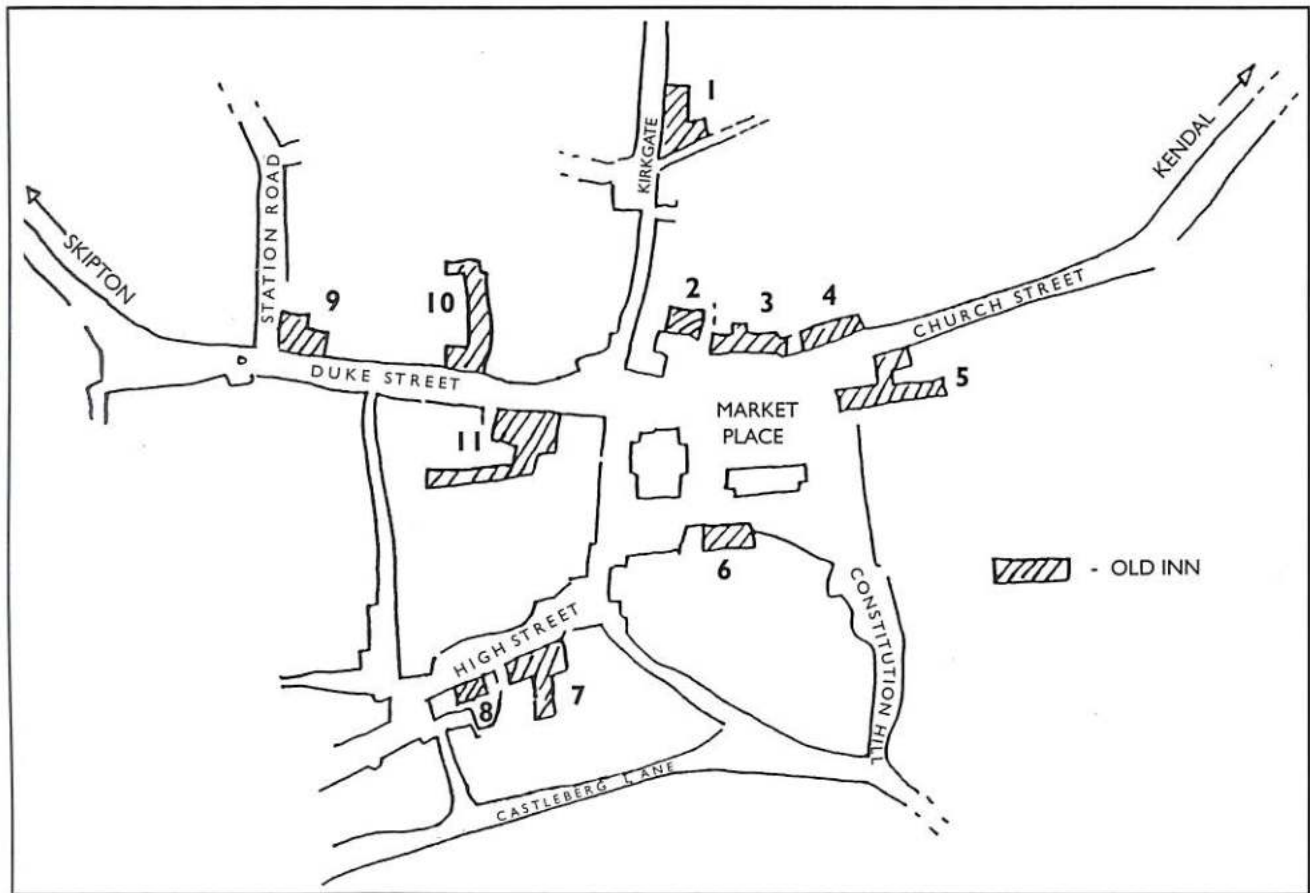


Pudding Stones, Photo: Maureen Ellis

# KNOW YOUR AREA WALKS

## Old Inns of Settle in the coaching days

A Guided Walk led by Nick Harling - 7th May 1997



1. **The Spread Eagle Inn**, Kirkgate.  
*Now a Bed & Breakfast*

2 **The Crown Inn**, Market Place.  
*Now Cave and Crag shop*

3 **The Naked Man Inn**, Market Place.  
*Now Ye Olde Naked Man Cafe*

4 **The Royal Oak Inn**, Market Place.  
*Still licensed*

5 **The White Horse Inn**, Market Place.  
*Now Bradwell's newsagents*

6 **The Black Bull Inn**, Market Place.  
*Now Haworth's butcher and Dalkin's shop*

7 **The Talbot**, High Street.  
*Still licensed*

8 **King William IV**, High Street.  
*Now Roy Precious Antiques*

9 **The New Inn**, Duke Street.  
*Now Speight and Watson's newsagents*

10 **The Joiner's Arms**, Duke Street.  
*Now Anderson Slater Antiques*

11 **The Golden Lion**, Duke Street.  
*Still licensed*

All the inns seen on the walk were operating during the 'Coaching Era', although not all were coaching inns. The classic period of stagecoaches lasted from about 1810 to the early 1850s. The golden days of coaching came to a rapid end as the railway system developed.



Date stone  
Golden Lion, Settle  
- old entrance  
Photo: Maureen Ellis



## Some Important facts and dates relating to the Old Inns of Settle

### The Turnpike Road

**1753** the first Turnpike trust road through Settle, the 'Keighley and Kendal'. Entering Settle from Long Preston via Runley Bridge and Duke Street, it passed down Kirkgate to Settle Bridge, leaving via Buckhaw Brow.

**1804** the new Turnpike Extension cut through the Market Place, forming what is now Church Street, rejoining the old line at Settle Bridge. This cut out the dog-leg curves at the top and bottom of Kirkgate.

**1877** Turnpike Trust dissolved and toll gates removed.

### Dates of Establishment

(as far as can be discovered)

#### 17th Century:

Golden Lion (Cheapside); White Horse; Naked Man; Royal Oak; Talbot

#### 18th Century:

Golden Lion (Duke St); Spread Eagle; Joiners's Arms; Black Bull; New Inn

#### 19th Century:

Crown; King William IV; numerous small beerhouses

## The Stagecoaches

Stagecoaches were operated by a driver and guard with four horses. They carried four passengers inside and a maximum of between eight and twelve outside, plus a mountain of baggage. The following are known to have called at Settle, but there were many more:

**'The Royal Union'** (Leeds & Kendal, 1807-43) Performed by the Spread Eagle and later the Golden Lion. Initially thrice weekly each way, then daily. Ran via Bradford, Bingley, Keighley, Skipton, Settle and Kirkby Lonsdale.

**'The True Briton'** (Leeds & Kendal, 1816-43) Performed by the Joiner's Arms, thrice weekly each way. Ran same route as the Royal Union, calling at different inns.

**'The Defiance'** (Settle & Manchester, 1820s) Performed by the Spread Eagle, thrice weekly each way. Ran via Gisburn, Burnley, Rawtenstall and Bury.

**'The Independent'** (Settle & Manchester, 1820s) Performed by the Golden Lion, thrice weekly each way. Ran same route as the Defiance, calling at different inns.

**'The Craven Heifer'** (Settle & Manchester, 1830s) Performed by the Golden Lion, once a fortnight each way. Ran via Gisburn, Clitheroe, Accrington, Haslingden and Bury.

**'The Traveller'** (Leeds & Lancaster, 1840s) Uncertain who performed this coach, but it ran via Bradford, Bingley, Keighley, Skipton, Settle and Bentham.

**'The Royal Mail'** Leeds & Lancaster, 1841-3) Performed by the Golden Lion, daily. Ran same route as the Traveller. Restrictions on the number of passengers for mail coaches guaranteed faster speeds.

### Carrying Services

Many of the inns which had formerly accommodated the mule trains of the packhorse men continued to provide goods carrying services during the coaching period. These included the White Horse, Talbot, Royal Oak and New Inn. Small local carriers would arrange for goods to be brought to the yards of these inns, from where they would carry them to various destinations including local towns and markets, canal wharves and later railway stations.

# Austwick Town Walk

Leaders - Jill Sykes and Lesley Todd

Meeting Place - Austwick Green | 11th June 1997

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We met at the Cross opposite the church. The pillar is a nineteenth century replacement but the steps date from the fifteenth. Cross House is now two houses and much altered but is probably from the eighteenth century.

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The "Old Weaving Shed" is now a private house and Stan Lawrence spoke about the weaving industry in Austwick.

The site of the dog kennels used by the owner of the Traddock, who was master of the local hounds, is now a new bungalow. Opposite is the Knoll, formerly two cottages which were convert-

ed in the 1890's when the property came into the possession of the Byles family. We crossed the bridge over the beck, tracing the old ford and noting the straightening of the road which took place in October 1970. We passed Beck House, a mid eighteenth century building, much altered, and turned into the lane to the Little Bridges, conjecturing

that this was the original route from the village to the main road and the site of the original Cross Streets, north of the present hotel. Pant Farm garden has a cheese stone and Pant Cottages are probably some of the oldest buildings in the village.

We walked through the gardens of Harden, once the dower house to Lawkland Hall, now a private hotel.

On our return towards the church Town End Cottages were passed, with a doorway dated 1712, and then the recent conversion of the former butcher's shop to two flats. The daughter of the original builder still lives in the village, aged 95.

We went up the High Street, passing Leek House, the Cuddy and Garden Cottage, all eighteenth century with

later alterations. We noted Woodview, Moughton Cottage, Huntley House and the Gamecock. Coming to what was the old street we called on Jessie Pettiford to tell us of the cottages which have now been replaced by Orchard Leigh and Applegarth, and we recalled Trueloves' shop and Emor Terrace.

We hurried up Townhead Lane to Austwick Hall. By now getting weary we walked quickly past the Old School House to Dearbought and then Townend Farmhouse and Townend House. We paused at Battle Hill a seventeenth century house with a tradition that Bonny Prince Charlie slept here and that there was a skirmish nearby which accounts for the name of the house. Turning left into Low Street we paused at the Old Reading Room, a recent conversion of rooms which were used as a library and newsroom for the village. We hurried past Chapel House, once a chapel, then a draper's shop and now a private house and the Old Joiners' shop next door. Facing the Green are the smithy and three cottages, all dating from the seventeenth century.

In the gathering gloom we noted the Methodist Church, Ivy Cottage (the old post office) and the village hall, a former barn.

The Gamecock provided welcome refreshment after our marathon tour.



Original Window of former Post Office, Austwick  
Photo: Maureen Ellis

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## Kirkby Malham and Hanlith

15th July 1997

Leader - Pam Syme

Meeting place - Kirkby Malham

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About thirty members gathered at the church of St Michael the Archangel in Kirkby Malham eager to ascertain local history news from this delightful area. Our guides for the evening were Pam Syme the secretary of the Malham Dale Local History Group, and another member of the committee.

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The Church yielded much interesting information, and is the local Parish Church of the Dale. After a full and detailed tour, we walked through the

village to the hamlet of Hanlith, being shown many old buildings and sites of former houses. We completed our visit to the district by walking up to Scalegill

Mill to view the interesting old building, which in former times was one of the busiest parts of the dale, and also one of the largest employers. It has now been tastefully converted to holiday flats, but still retains much of its former glory, and is situated in an idyllic setting.

Many stayed behind after the walk for further discussion at the "Victoria Inn", and our thanks are due to the Malham Dale Local History Group, and in particular Pam Syme for giving us all such an interesting evening.

Roy Gudgeon

# Ingleton Village Walk

19th August 1997

Leader- Roger Neale

Meeting Place - Ingleton

*Roger Neale planned this walk at 5 days notice. He deputised for Brenda Capstick, who was hospitalised at the time and later died, see obituary page 24.*

Although Roger proclaimed that he was not a historian, he provided a group of some 22 members with a very vivid illustrated walk around Ingleton, demonstrating the changes to the village by reference to photographs of Old Ingleton. The walk started in the grounds of the Community Centre, formerly the site of the railway station and sidings. Despite the inter-company rivalry of Midland & London North Western, which resulted in the viaduct joining them being virtually unused, the railway was exceedingly busy and at times in the 1880s caused the tourist capacity of the village to be stretched to the limit.

He outlined the main elements in the activity of the village (coal, lime, 'granite', cotton, tanning, and tourism) and demonstrated graphically how the village adapted to the changes. We then toured the village to look for the visible remains of these activities, as well as to see other buildings of note.

Past industry was evident at the site of the tannery and at the former mill near Bridge Guest House and we were able to follow a riverside path along its former leat to the swimming pool. This also provided a view of Meal Bank Quarry and the Hoffman Kiln.

In the centre of the village we were

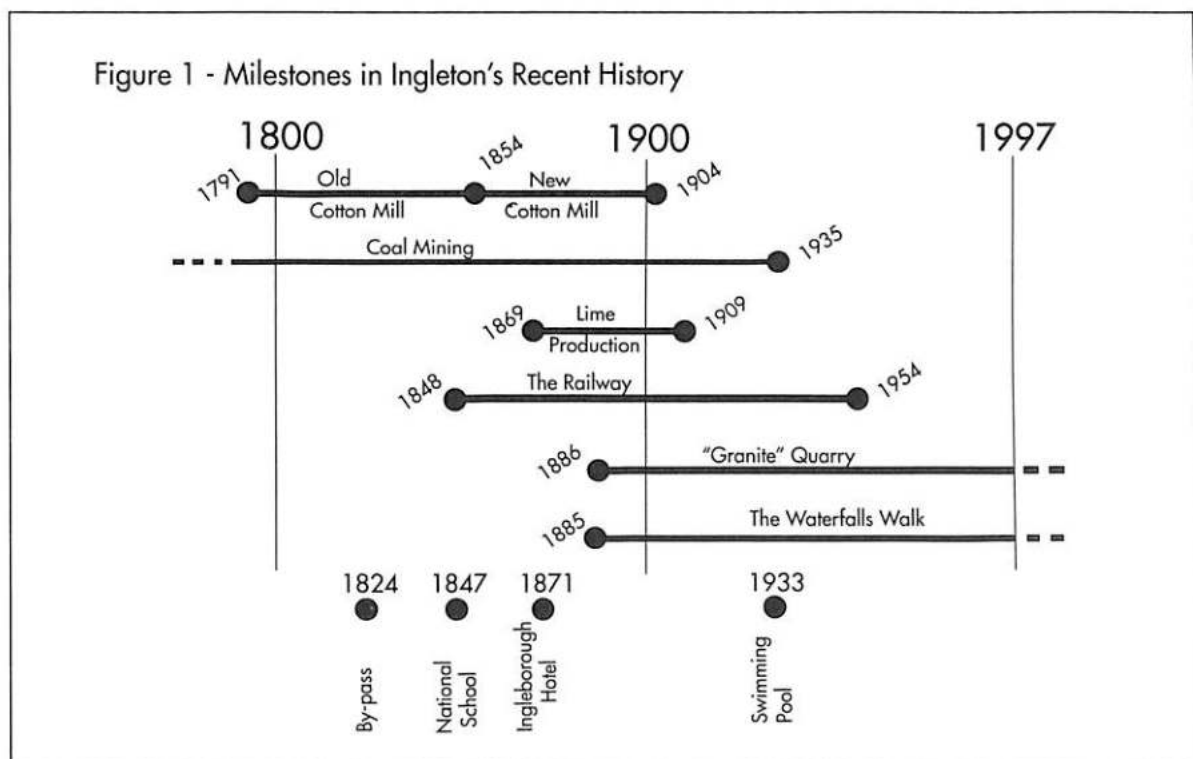
shown Bell Horse Gate on the steep descent of the old packhorse road, replaced by an early 'by-pass' at lower level in 1824. Among the older buildings we saw Bank Hall (dated 1765), Seed Hill (a 16c yeoman's house with its Yorkshire window), Ingleborough Nursing Home (a former hotel) and the Literary Institute - and much else besides. There was a living link with the stories we were hearing, as one of our members could point out her mother and mother's sister on one of the photographs, as well as telling us that her father was one of the former miners who helped in the construction of the Swimming Pool.

Access into the Church had been arranged, and we were able to study its remarkable Norman font and to hear about its chequered history.

At the end of a most informative evening, and having heard the stories of the three hostleries, there was the opportunity to pursue studies of the interior of one of them.

Harold Foxcroft

Figure 1 - Milestones in Ingleton's Recent History



# GUIDED WALKS

2nd February 1997

Leader - Maureen Ellis

Meeting Place - Eldroth Village Hall

From Eldroth we took a southerly direction under the railway line with the delightful Black Bank Syke in the dip to our right as we reached Black Bank itself. This is a complex of farm buildings, the original 18th Century house having been rebuilt in the 1950s. A short left turn up the tarmac road and we were once again on a footpath, now going towards Howith, then round the house and through the squeeze stile in

the direction of Butterfield Gap, which was just visible on the skyline. Here we made for Chapman Bank, our ultimate goal being Israel. Farms on the high moorside with names such as Rome, Jerusalem and Israel are said to be associated with the Quakers. A previous owner of the cottage at Israel said there was a peat loft and barn and a fireplace appropriately shaped to burn peat.

After Israel the route went almost down to the wooded valley in a northerly direction past East Kettlebeck (yes the path does go right through the garden and is well signed) and High Kettlebeck. Then it's along Craggdale skirting New Kettlebeck (not being tempted by the substantial bridge to the right). The path again goes through a garden at Cragg Bank where there is a warning to take care as the railway line is about to be crossed, and we were lucky enough to see the 4.10pm to Bentham go by. Then it was back to the road and a right turn back to Eldroth. As we walked to the cars we passed another stile in the direction we'd come and I made a mental note to explore that path at some later date as an alternative way down.

Maureen Ellis

2nd March 1997

Leader - Harold Foxcroft

Meeting Place - Greenfoot Car Park, Settle

Car travellers were shuttled from Greenfoot Car Park to arrive at the Pound on Mitchell Lane and there to join local walkers who had reached the same place on foot. The walk's purpose - conducted, fortunately, in dry weather but bedevilled by an energy-sapping wind after much recent rain - was to examine the changes made to the landscape of this area in the last 150 years. This was done by using a section of an Ordnance Survey map based on a survey in 1847 and comparing it to the same area as depicted on a modern OS Outdoor Leisure map.

Settle Upper Reservoir, 1904  
Photo: T A Foxcroft

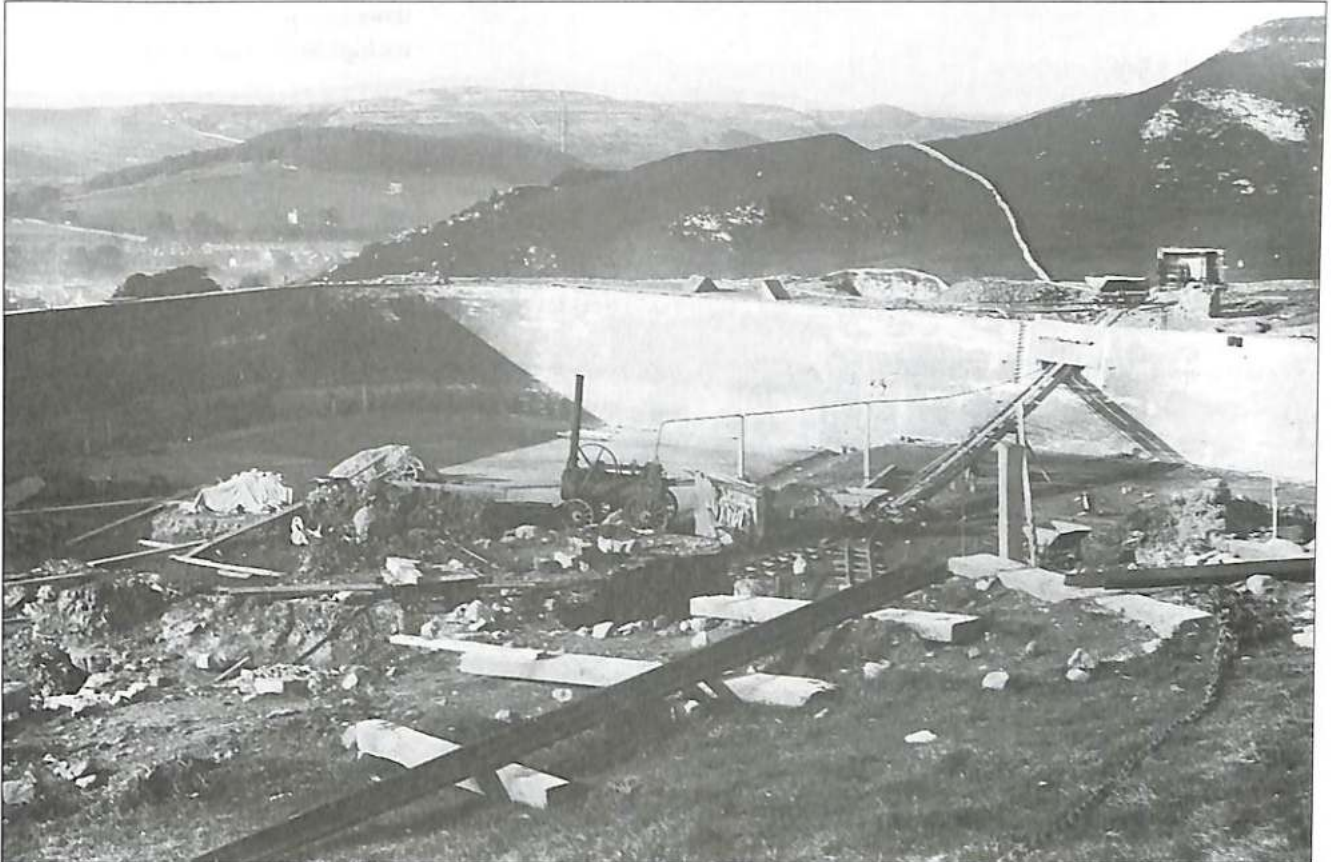


From a point near Peart Crag we were able to note the absence of railways and Giggleswick School Chapel on the older map, but could clearly see the Tannery, Dog Kennel Mill site, and the remains of the many Sandstone Quarries in the area. From here we climbed to cross Dog Tarn to join the many green lanes and walled tracks which intersect in this area. Having walked to Hunter Bark we returned to reach and (for most of us) to cross the Kirkby Malham road. Unfortunately the heavy rains of February had left quite an extensive lagoon across the lane here and some of the party remained at

this point until those who were more waterproof walked on to Stockdale Lane, to circle a Roman Fort site - for so it was described on the earlier map - and to see a dewpond which was surplus to requirements in the prevailing conditions.

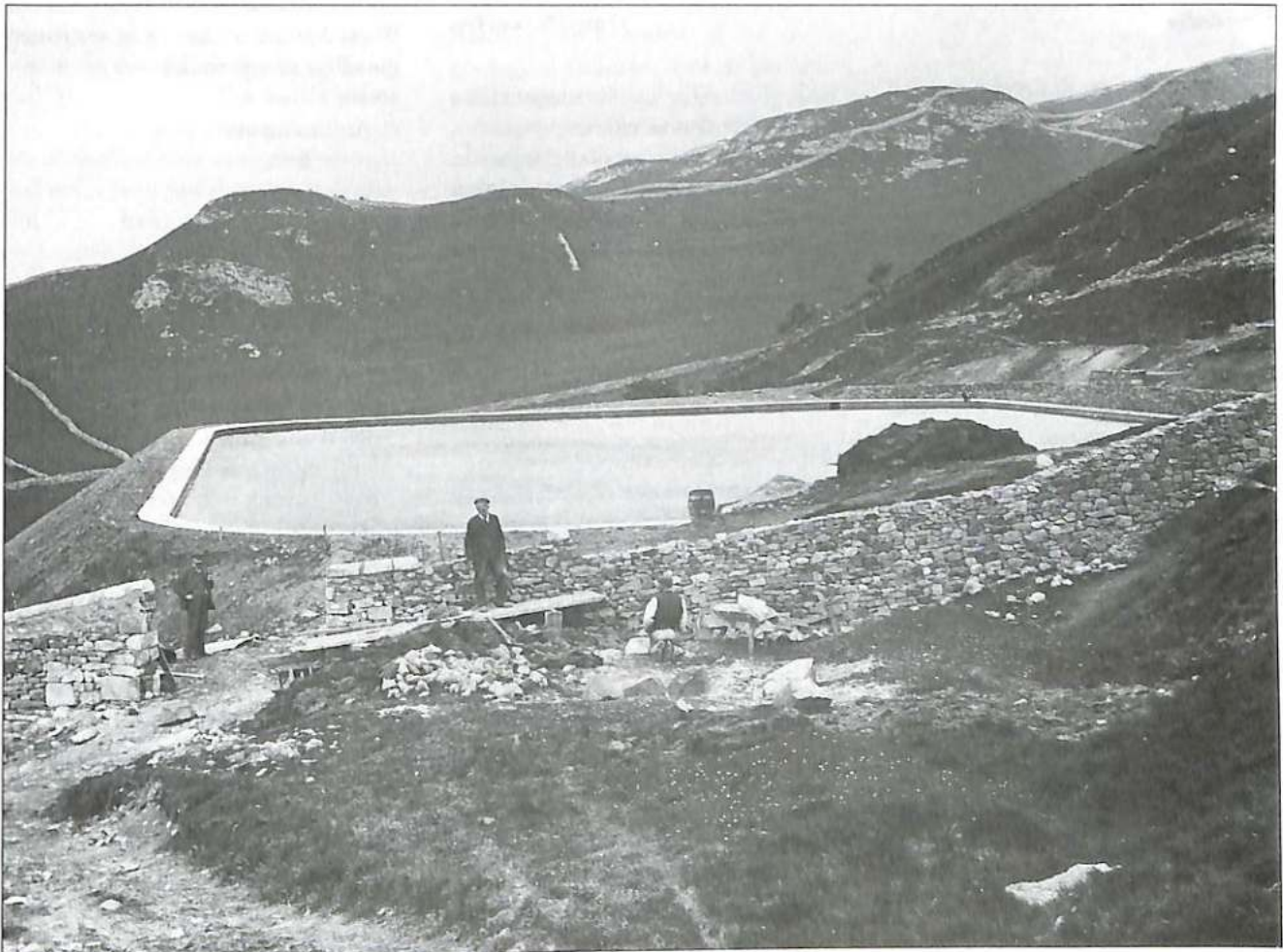
On the return leg of the walk we came down to Settle High Reservoir, whose history was described, supported by some photographs taken during its construction in 1904/5.

Harold Foxcroft



Settle Upper Reservoir, 1904 under construction

Photo: T A Foxcroft



... and complete, 1905

Photo: T A Foxcroft

6th April 1997

Leader - Arthur Lupton

Meeting Place - Long Preston, Cow Bridge

Water Features everywhere.



Cow Bridge

Photo: Maureen Ellis

Starting at Cow Bridge, on the road from Long Preston to Wigglesworth, we explored the aqueduct and culvert of the Long Preston Deeps drainage system both upstream and downstream of the bridge, before climbing to a vantage point where we could see the narrows

by Arnford. This was the suggested site for the dam that would have impounded water in the proposed Hellifield Reservoir and turned Giggleswick into a lakeside settlement. Unfortunately we had not been given permission to visit this beautiful spot, where the Ribble

flows through a narrow Vee cut through the high land on each bank.

Returning to Cow Bridge we drove to Long Preston Station yard via Bendgate Farm, noting a third Water Feature where the Settle branch of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal would have crossed the road on the 147-metre contour.

Our next objective was Long Preston's own reservoir, reached by New House Lane and Holme Bridge. The village still has its independent supply of water, drawn from boreholes close to the reservoir in the valley bottom. Climbing past the reservoir, our route joined Langber Lane by the ruins of Bookilber Barn, and descended Long Preston Beck again along its extraordinary gorge, resembling the eroded path of a remote geological disaster.

So after proposed reservoir and surviving reservoir, canal, flood relief and natural flood we returned to the village. Walking along Back Lane to the station yard we glanced over the wall at our last Water Feature of the day as we passed the village sewage works.

Arthur Lupton

11th May 1997

Leader - Brenda Capstick

Meeting Place - Kingsdale Road

Brenda took us for what turned out to be her last walk with the Trust, starting on the Kingsdale Road beyond Thornton in Lonsdale, climbing onto the Turbary Road (a track) on the eastern slope of Gragareth.

After an early cold blustery shower, the weather became kinder, allowing

many of us to explore a small underground water passage near Rowten Pot. We emerged safely at the other end, a little wetter for the experience.

At the northern end of the valley we dropped down the slope to Yordas Cave, large enough for us all to explore together.

As we were running out of time, the walk ended with a shuttle of cars down the valley, with some of us finishing on a newly made path by the river, passing near to the prehistoric "apronful of stones", consolidated recently after river erosion, to Braida Garth.

Brenda told us about the Turbary Road itself and the peat-cutting rights, but we didn't extend the walk to find the old marker stones that she knew were there.

We shall all miss Brenda very much, together with her wonderful knowledge of the ancient landscape.

Jill Sykes

1st June 1997

Leader - David Johnson

Meeting Place - Dry Rigg Quarry



Entrance to Dry Rigg and Arcow Quarries showing rock strata  
Photo: Maureen Ellis

A beautiful sunny, if breezy, day saw two dozen members and friends congregate at the entrance to Dry Rigg Quarry at Helwith Bridge. The walk's theme was to be rocks and quarries: the area has a wealth of both interesting geology, and evidence of past and current quarrying in the form of seven defunct and two operational quarries.

The group first ascended Sunny Bank for an overview of the area's geological structure and to put into perspective the signs of the long dead tectonic forces that have done so much to shape this part of the Dales. The North Craven Fault, intense folding, metamorphism, sea level change, can all be identified within the exposed rocks of

Helwith Bridge. We then dropped down into Helwith Bridge quarry to discuss its early importance and to view the water wheel site, and remains of the conveyor system that carried stone across the river to waiting trains.

A walk across the meadows to Studfold followed a discussion of the former stone mill at the bridge itself, and how the building of the railway necessitated not only the re-siting of the bridge but also the permanent diversion of the river. From Studfold the party crossed the Ribble and used the sunken accommodation road to Cragghill Farm, before turning south on the newish path created by the operators of Arcow Quarry.

The site of the old Ribblesdale Limeworks was pointed out, along with an odd snippet or two of its history, before the final leg, sandwiched between quarry spoil from Dry Rigg and Swarth Moor.

The total distance was barely four miles, but the walk and discussion at many spots made it a long, but hopefully enjoyable, afternoon.

David Johnson

6th July 1997

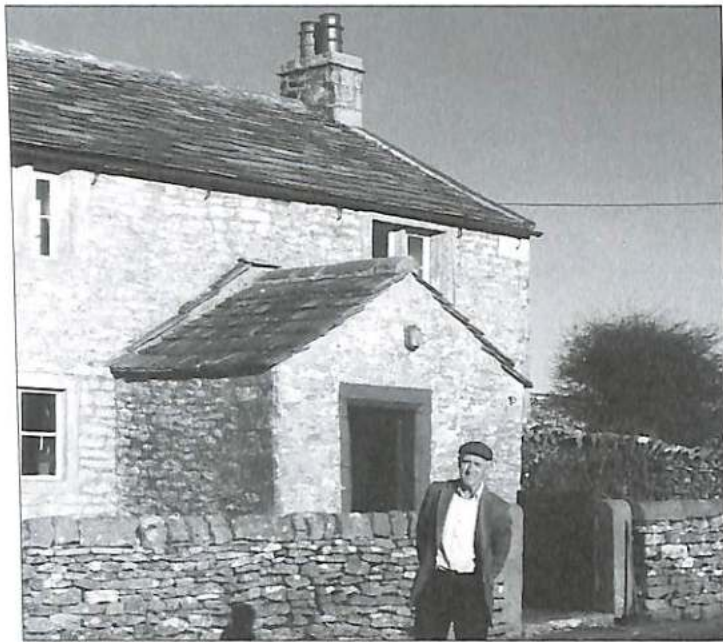
Leader - John Chapman

Meeting Place - Lee Gate Farm, Smearbottoms Lane, Malham.

Those who intend to park at Lee Gate Farm are warned. Don't leave the car in that obvious space in front of the large barn. A herd of cows comes past in mid-afternoon and cows aren't good for wing mirrors. Fortunately Frank Carr, the farmer, had the foresight to tell us. Better, he said, to leave vehicles on the grass a bit further down.

It was a lovely summer day. Our immediate destination was New House Farm on Malham Moor, not much more than half a mile away. Here we were met by Alistair Clunas, the National Trust Head Warden for the Malham Tarn and Upper Wharfedale Estates. As Alistair explained, the 65 acres of New House Farm have recently

been acquired by the National Trust in order to preserve its flower-rich hay meadows. For nearly 40 years these meadows were owned and farmed by Mr Walter Umpleby using the traditional harvesting methods of his forefathers, scything and raking the hay by hand when flowering was complete and avoiding chemical fertilizers and modern machinery. This has led to the survival of a remarkable variety of flowering plants and in the words of the National Trust, to meadows of exceptionally high conservation value. Mr Umpleby has now retired but, with the Trust's assistance, their new tenant will continue to farm by the traditional methods. The weather over the previous few weeks had been such that we were rather late for the best of the flowers but the abundance of flora in several of the



Mr Walter Umpleby MBE outside New House Farm on Malham Moor  
 Photo: Robert Starling

meadows was still apparent. With larks and curlews circling overhead, it is a wonderful upland place.

From here we continued eastwards down into Cow Gill, crossing Heber

Beck spring and up the other side to join the path in a northerly direction to Bordley. That is what it is called on the map, but it's "Bordley Town" on the sign posts, even though, with no church and consisting of little more than a cou-

ple of farmhouses and a few farm out-buildings, anything less like a town could hardly be imagined. The sheltered situation and the considerable number of footpaths and bridle ways converging on it do however point to a much larger settlement in earlier times when it provided a grange for Fountains Abbey. A barn has an interesting date stone "CW 1664". (CW, according to David Johnson, was Cuthbert Wade, and the datestone may well have adorned a house.)

From Bordley a broad track in a SE direction leads to Lainger House and the road to Hetton. We walked along this track for about a mile and then (after stopping to contemplate the view of our return route) took an abrupt turn downhill westwards towards Bordley Hall. This description is also misleading as the present farmhouse, built in the 18th century lacks the grandeur expected of a hall. The final part of the walk was uphill northwards to rejoin the path past New House to Lee Gate.

John Chapman

7th September 1997

Leader - Roy Gudgeon

Meeting Place - Eldroth Church

Just on twenty members set off to explore unknown parts of Eldroth, which is all encompassed within the Township of Lawkland. After parking our cars at Eldroth Church we passed through fields to reach the immaculate farm of "Lanshaw" which has twice been in the ownership of the Farrer family, but is not now part of that estate. Old records indicate that a farm has been on this site for many centuries. We continued our journey over the railway constructed in 1847/48, passing Low

Kettlesbeck to reach the site of Kettlesbeck Mill. All the stones from the building have been taken away, and all that remains are the two small reservoirs, though the track of the old mill race can be seen stretching for over a quarter of a mile to the point where it joins Kettles Beck.

We eventually reached New Kettlesbeck Farm and walked along to Linghamwaite and slowly descended to Eldroth. On the way down we had

excellent views of the Three Peaks and the surrounding countryside. A short walk along the quiet road brought us to our starting point, Eldroth Church where we had the opportunity to look around this most picturesque Church. One of the walkers, Tom Grounds, is an organist at Eldroth Church and he gave us all a musical interlude whilst we examined the building which until 1947 doubled as both Church and School. Joining us on this walk was Harry Jackson, who until recently lived all his life at Eldroth and had spent many years at school there. He was able to give many interesting stories of the locality.

Roy Gudgeon



5th October

Leader - Barbara Middleton

Meeting Place - Greenfoot car park, Settle.

Twenty three people set off from Settle on a sunny afternoon offering clear and extensive views over Ribblesdale and into Lancashire. We walked along Watery Lane, which is called Brockhole Lane on the map. A stroll round Dog Meadow allotments was included with a look at how the old drainage system provides a water supply for the allotment holders.

At one point Watery Lane is a footpath and a stream in which watercress grows and where children like to play. From the end of Watery Lane field paths were followed to Cleatop Park. There were magnificent views to be enjoyed, the Bowland Hills, Giggleswick Scar, Castlebergh, Pen-y-Ghent and below us the busy A65 and Settle bypass.

The walk continued to Mearbeck and then back over the footbridge through Cleatop Park. This wood is owned by the Yorkshire Dales National Park and contains a variety of trees, woodland plants, birds and in times past badgers. During the 1940s it was a source of fuel.

After the confines of the trees extensive views emerge along the field paths to Lodge Farm house and a stone circle was identified. Then the route proceeded down and across the fields, where earlier in the year bluebells are plentiful, to join Watery Lane and back to the car park.

Barbara Middleton

2nd November 1997

Leader - Len Moody

Meeting place - The Cross, Clapham

This circular walk was designed, partly, to trace some of the upper reaches of the River Wenning, and partly to inspect recent improvements to Laithbutts Lane by volunteer workers from Bentham School. The earlier part of the walk would also be following the route of the Thomas Dixon Walks, visiting "principal places on the banks of the river Wenning" (1781).

Assembling at the historic Cross at the centre of Clapham village, we took the little-known route southwards by Clapham Green, past the Farrer memorial School, down to the treasured Mafeking Footbridge (shades of Victorian heroism!). This crosses Clapham Beck, and leads immediately to the more modern underpass below the busy A65, something of a novelty to the hundreds (or thousands) who speed along the road at all seasons.

Having surfaced again, we continued southwards towards Clapham Railway station (omitting the exciting diversion to the Clapham Crina Bottom and Clapham Moor, as on reconnaissance the stepping stones were not safe after recent rains). At the Flying Horseshoe we carried on under the Leeds/Morecambe line and over the Wenning Bank Bridge, the first road bridge to cross the infant river, with attractive prospects both up and down stream. Just beyond we took the field path, passing the ancient farm building of Wenning-Hippins, to the more recent buildings of Giffords, and south westerly to Wenningside, an expanding working farm. We continued westwards as far as the curious Keasden Skew Bridge, by which we crossed to the north side of the Wenning, recrossing the railway line at the level-crossing, and on to Lower Hardacres. Here we began



Doorway to Flying Horseshoe, Keasden  
Photo: Maureen Ellis

circling back north east to High Hazel Hall and Nutta Bridge (a galaxy of place names), and turned north for a short way along the road, to find the public right of way forking off right over Newby Moor, ending up at Newby Hall, and then the model green of Newby village. The shades of night were now falling fast, and we considered it advisable to return to the Bentham road for a speedy conclusion, making a note to include Laithbutts Lane on a future walk.

A homely walk perhaps, not described in any touristic guides, but full of topography and useful in our programme of getting to know the area intimately.

Len Moody

7th December 1997

Leader - Jim Nelson

## Meeting Place - Watershed Mill, Settle

The programme of Sunday Walks is headed "Stout footwear, waterproof clothing should be worn". 7th December was no exception as the sky was hung with grey clouds. I wondered how many brave walkers would turn out? Two dozen members and friends assembled for the mill history walk along the Ribble Way. The story of the two fine spinner mills is told in detail in the 1996 Journal, with one mistake. The 700 rpm is a printer's error, and should be 70. At 70 the fly wheel would be right off its bearings!

From there the foot path took us by the mill dam, over the locks bridge to the Stackhouse side of the river, past Johnny Waugh's wood (brother of Ben, founder of NSPCC), to Langcliffe Paper Mill. Here the remains of the old mill race and dam can be seen and what would have been the mill pond in the days of water power.

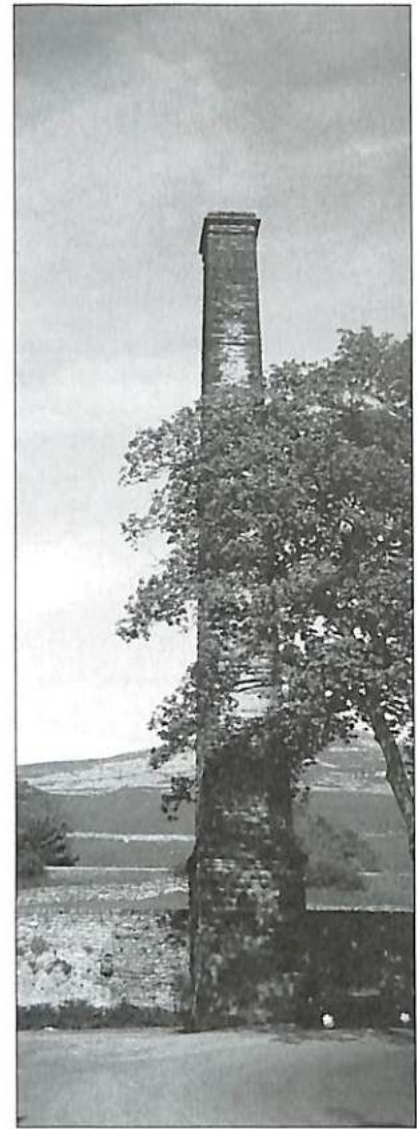
Robin Hood's Mill (which of course is an underground stream and not a

mill) provided a talking point, then to Stainforth Foss and Bridge (National Trust). There is very little to be seen of the cotton mill some 200 yards upstream, but the mill race is clearly visible along the field wall side. The search for mill history in Stainforth village has not proved very fruitful up to the present time but if Sunday the 7th was anything to go by there was a good flow of water to provide power for a mill of the size of the early cotton mills. The site of the mill headrace can be traced and what appears to be a possible tailrace return downstream.

The stepping stones must go back before history and give the name to the village, when the "stones" were the only fording place, the bridge being built about 150 years ago.

Friends were provided with a little pre-Christmas refreshment at Haywood House on the return to Settle.

Jim Nelson



Watershed Mill Chimney  
Photo: Maureen Ellis

## Carved lintel of the original New Hall, Rathmell

Maureen Ellis

Mr Frankland the owner, whose great grand father moved into the hall told me that the carving celebrates a legal victory when the original owners won a law suit. The pikes at the side of the carving denote victory.



Photo: Maureen Ellis

# Obituary

## Miss Brenda Capstick

---

In March the Trust lost a most knowledgeable and valued member. Miss Capstick joined the Trust in the early 80s and was a committee member and previous Chairman. The Trust's Sunday walks in the Ingleton area where she was the organiser were an occasion not to be missed because of her deep knowledge of Ingleton and its surrounds.

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She was the grand daughter of William Capstick who was a shop-keeper and photographer in Ingleton. He worked in the village colliery but moved to the North east when it closed. She was educated locally at Casterton School and from

there went to do a History degree at St. Hilda's college, Oxford. It was here she began her work in archaeology. Her love for it took her to work at the London Museums Association for eighteen years for which she was appointed an

honorary Fellow. She left to come and live in Ingleton, where generations of Capsticks had lived before her. From home she worked part-time as Inspector of Ancient Monuments for English Heritage, specialising in fieldwork.

Brenda was also very active in village affairs and was on the Ingleborough Arts Council Committee, as well as being the joint secretary of the Ingleton Swimming association and a founder member of the Ingleborough Archaeology Group.

In addition to her passion for the past, she was concerned for the future and was a member of Ingleton 2000, the village rejuvenation committee.

*Brian Braithwaite Exley*

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# Obituary

## Tom Dugdale

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The Trust has lost one of its oldest members in Tom Dugdale. He was born in Settle and was a life long resident of the area. Everyone in Settle knows of Dugdales Agricultural Suppliers, it was Tom's father who founded it in 1906.

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He was educated at Settle Girls High School, Ermysted's Grammar School, Skipton and Giggleswick School and went to train in electrical contracting in Lancaster, and then joined his father's business as an electrician, eventually running the Settle and Skipton business on his father's death.

In his later years he was known more for his voluntary work connected with Settle Swimming Pool, Meals on Wheels, the Rotary Club and Settle Tourist Information. He was extremely knowledgeable on local history.

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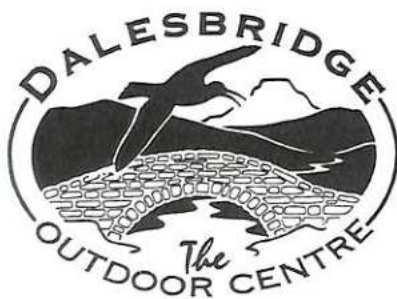
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COMPETITIVE RATES OF COMMISSION

NO SALE, NO FEE (just advertising costs)

PROMINENT HIGH STREET OFFICES

COMPUTERISED MAILING LIST

DETAILED SALE PARTICULARS

STRIKING "FOR SALE" BOARD (if required)

1 High Street, Settle Tel/Fax 01729 825219

29 Main Street, High Bentham Tel/Fax 015242 62458

# NORTH CRAVEN HERITAGE TRUST

## Contents

|   | Author                     | Page no. |
|---|----------------------------|----------|
| Editorial                                     |                            | 1        |
| Chairman's Report                             | Roy Gudgeon                | 2        |
| Giggleswick on the Internet                   | Kathleen Kinder            | 3        |
| The Leeds-Liverpool Canal in Craven           | Mike Clarke                | 4        |
| The Diaries of Norman Frankland               | Elizabeth Shorrocks        | 6        |
| Field Kilns in North West Craven              | David Johnson              | 7        |
| Peel Towers                                   | Maureen Ellis              | 10       |
| Attermire Rifle Range                         | Jim Nelson                 | 11       |
| Richard Long of Settle - my great grandfather | Mary Long                  | 12       |
| The Summer Outing                             | Bill Mitchell              | 13       |
| "Know Your Area" Walks                        | Leaders                    |          |
| Settle  | Peter and Nicholas Harling | 14       |
| Austwick                                      | Jill Sykes and Lesley Todd | 15       |
| Kirkby Malham                                 | Pam Syme                   | 16       |
| Ingleton                                      | Roger Neale                | 17       |
| Guided Walks                                  |                            | 18       |
| Obituaries                                    |                            | 25       |

### "Know Your Area" Walks

Tuesday 26th May  
**Giggleswick School:** walk led by Warwick Brookes  
 Meet outside the Black Horse Inn

Wednesday 10th June  
**Clapham:** walk led by Roger Neale  
 Meet outside the New Inn

Wednesday 8th July  
**Burton-in-Lonsdale:** walk led by Stan Lawrence  
 Meet outside the Punch Bowl Hotel

All walks start at 7.00pm and will take about an hour and a half to two hours.

**Details of membership** are available from the Membership Secretary:  
 Mrs H Baker  
 Ivy End, Chapel Walk,  
 Long Preston BD23 4PE  
 01729 840609

### Committee 1997/1998

|                                |   |                                 |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| <b>PRESIDENT</b>               | Mr Braithwaite Exley JP DL<br>Pant Head<br>Austwick LA2 8BH | 015242 51273                    |
| <b>VICE PRESIDENT</b>          | Whitebeam Croft<br>Settle BD24 9AN                          | Mrs P Houlton<br>01729 822824   |
| <b>CHAIRMAN</b>                | Lawkland Green House<br>Austwick LA2 8AT                    | Mr R Gudgeon<br>01729 822610    |
| <b>HON TREASURER</b>           | 3 The Green<br>Settle BD24 9EU                              | Mrs B Middleton<br>01729 823249 |
| <b>HON SECS.</b>               | 2 Cross Cottages<br>Austwick LA2 8BG                        | Mrs J Sykes<br>015242 51398     |
|                                | 4 Constitution Hill<br>Settle BD24 9ER                      | Mr A Lupton<br>01729 823987     |
| <b>MEMBERS</b>                 | Mrs H Baker   | 01729 840609                    |
|                                | Miss B Capstick   | 015242 41240                    |
|                                | Dr J Chapman  | 01729 823664                    |
|                                | Dr M Ellis  | 0113 273 7459                   |
|                                | Mr H Foxcroft   | 01729 825649                    |
|                                | Mr S Lawrence   | 015242 51294                    |
|                                | Mrs J Morgan  | 015242 61406                    |
|                                | Mrs E Shorrocks   | 01729 822776                    |
| <b>SUB COMMITTEE CONVENERS</b> | Buildings   | Mrs J Sykes                     |
|                                | Footpaths   | Dr J Chapman                    |

Litton  
Wigglesworth  
Tosside  
Thornton-in-Lonsdale  
Swinden  
Stainforth  
Settle  
Scosthrop  
Rathmell  
Otterburn  
Hellfield

Nappa  
Airton  
Arnccliffe  
Bentham  
Burton-in-Lonsdale  
Caron  
Clapham  
Giggleswick  
Halton West  
Hantith