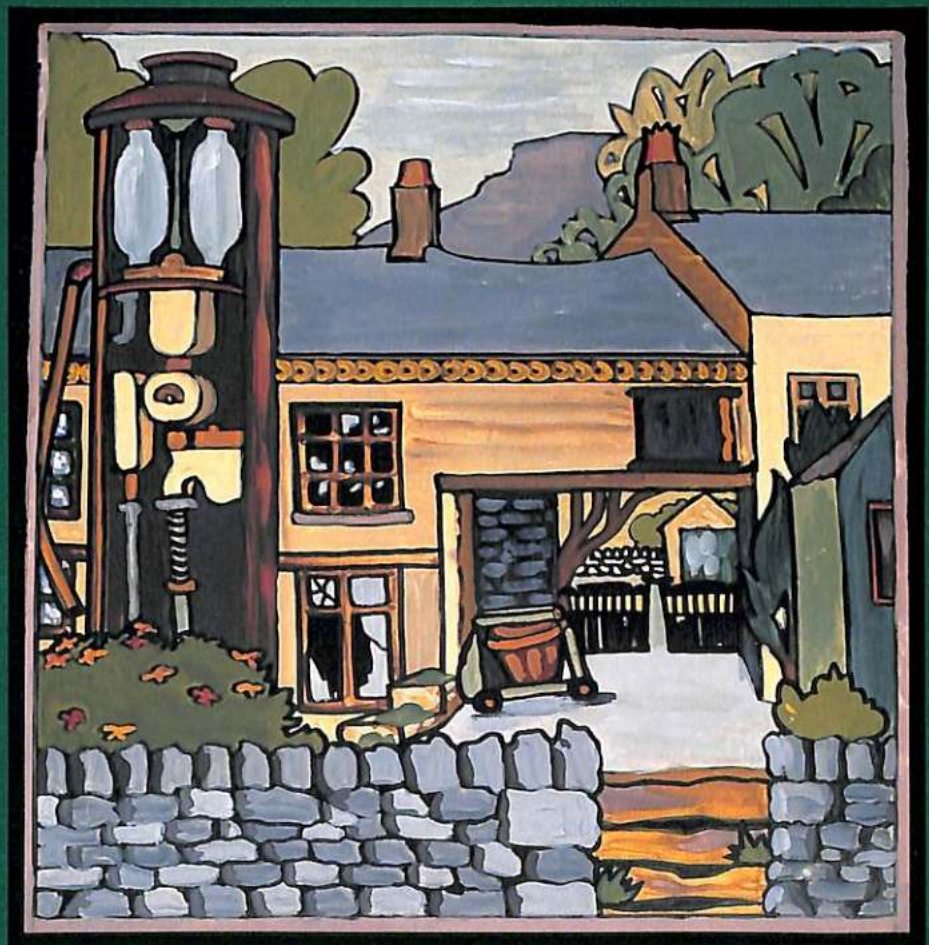


JOURNAL 1999

North
Craven
Heritage
Trust

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Lectures & Outings

1999

Saturday 9 January 2.30 pm

New Year Recital by Leeds Parish Church Choir,
St. Margaret's Church, High Bentham

Wednesday 17 March 7.30 pm

Wilf Fenten, "Conservation in the National Park",
Catholic Church Hall, Kirkgate, Settle.

Wednesday 14 April 11.00 am

"The Slave-Masters of Dentdale", a four hour
historical ramble with Clive Bell, five to six miles,
starting from Dent car park, SD 704 871

Sunday 25 April 7.30 pm

Concert by Craven Camerata
Settle Parish Church

Wednesday 14 July 9.00 am

Field Day in the Ribble Valley (below Clitheroe)
with W R Mirchell, assemble at Ashfield Car Park,
Settle.

Wednesday 15 September 7.30 pm

David Johnson, "Hidden Secrets of the Yorkshire
Dales" at Dalesbridge Outdoor Centre, Austwick.

Wednesday 6 October 7.30 pm

AGM at Lawkland Hall, introduction to the Hall by
Giles Bowring, with some background history from
Peter Harling.

Tuesday 9 November 7.30 pm

Colin Preston, "An Evening with Nature",
Long Preston Village Hall

Friday 3 December 8.00 pm

Christmas Party, Dalesbridge Outdoor Centre,
Austwick.

2000

Saturday 15 January 2.30 pm

New Year Recital by Leeds Parish Church Choir in
Giggleswick School Chapel.

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

Sunday Walks

The walks start at 1.45 pm and are a leisurely four or
five miles, taking 2 1/2 to 3 hours

Enquiries to John Chapman, 01729 823664

7 February

R Gudgeon Settle Swimming Pool Car Park
01729 822610 SD 816 642

7 March

B Braithwaite-Exley Austwick Post Office
015242 51273 SD 767 684

11 April

K & O Bolger Maypole Green, Long Preston
01729 823525 SD 834 582

2 May

D & A Hemsworth Airton Green
01729 823902 SD 903 592

6 June

D Johnson Street Gate, Malham Tarn
01729 822915 SD 905 657

4 July

L Moody Bentham Grammar School Car Park
015242 61128 Low Bentham
SD 645 693

5 September

I Smith Austwick Post Office
015242 51318 SD 767 684

3 October

A & H Lupton Darnbrook Estate
01729 823987 SD 899 705

7 November

B Middleton Stainforth Car Park
01729 823249 SD 821 673

5 December

J Chapman Langcliffe (near School)
01729 823664 SD 823 651

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

Cover: The Pump, High Bentham by Gill Barron, High Bentham

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NORTH CRAVEN HERITAGE TRUST

Editorial

Maureen Ellis

The 1999 Journal brings an abundance of articles on diverse topics as well as important records of past activities. Most often the leaders write the reports of walks which can give ideas to others for outings. Sometimes writers have a dilemma about publicly disclosing what is more appropriately kept private about matters of heritage. In the case of natural history Elizabeth Shorrocks can always be consulted.

This year's robust cover is by Bentham artist Gill Barron, who has written an explanatory note for the journal.

The article, Wayside Features Recording Project will give anyone an opportunity to participate in the project and there are details of a meeting to discuss this at the end of the article.

As always many unacknowledged people have contributed in all sorts of ways to this journal by sending interesting snippets of information, borrowing and taking photographs and drawing my attention to important events. These give variety and breadth to the text and quality and interest to the illustrations. All this has helped to bring another attractive and substantial journal onto your doorstep.

North Craven Heritage Trust

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

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

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

Membership Subscriptions

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

Membership expires on December 31st each year.

Editor: Maureen Ellis

The editor wishes to thank Harold Foxcroft for his considerable help in producing this journal.

Chairman's Report

Roy Gudgeon

As I look back through the activities of 1998, I think that once again we have managed to provide an interesting and varied programme for our members. We are constantly looking out for new speakers and we are always open to suggestions from the members to introduce new ideas.

The membership has remained at the same level, but we have welcomed many new members who in most instances have become involved with our events and given added impetus to some of our activities. I would like to see our membership increase, and I hope that most members realise that to prosper we always have to recruit new members and if you can provide the 'leads' I will do the following up!

The Sunday walks are becoming more popular, and many members enjoy the opportunity of exploring areas away from their home ground, with the bonus of having a guide and an informative commentary highlighting points on the way. Most walks are about 4/5 miles in length taking about 2 1/2 hours or so. Apart from the exercise the walks are a great social occasion and a good way to meet members. May I thank John Chapman and all who led walks during the year.

The three lectures which we held during the year were extremely popular and as always were on varied topics. Phil Hudson gave a most interesting talk on 'Reading the Limestone Landscape' in March; Bill Mitchell found some excellent snapshots of the area and some of the celebrities in Victorian times at the September lecture; and finally Nick Harling gave an extremely interesting talk on 'Coaching in Craven'. Each was different but gave us all an insight into areas of our local history.

The Annual Day out organised by Bill Mitchell again attracted much interest. A following in excess of fifty members journeyed to Mallerstang and Appleby to visit interesting sites and

places not always on the tourist's agenda. We are most grateful to Bill for his continued interest and for the effort he takes to ensure all runs so smoothly. The 'Know Your Area' Walks again proved popular, the venues being Giggleswick School, Clapham and Burton in Lonsdale. We are fortunate that there are people willing to give their time and effort for our enjoyment.

For the annual General Meeting we were royally entertained at Langcliffe Hall by Mr and Mrs Bell who made everyone most welcome and we are extremely grateful for their generosity in allowing us to invade their privacy. After the formal proceedings had taken place we were given a delightful lecture by Len Moody on 'Thomas Dixon along the Wenning' which was well received by an attentive audience.

On the musical front, once again the Choir from Leeds Parish Church entertained us at Giggleswick School Chapel. The event was in fact so well attended, that all the seats were taken well before the commencement of the recital. Members will no doubt be aware that we have been fortunate in arranging a recital again at Giggleswick School Chapel, being our first event in the new millennium! Make sure it's in your diary as I am sure it will be well attended. The Craven Camerata concert was held this year at Long Preston, and whilst the attendance was lower than expected the performance was first class and a tribute to all connected with the Group.

We were concerned that our Christmas party would have some teething problems after such a long stay

at Harden, but I think everyone enjoyed the evening. We realise that there were difficulties with the catering which we shall overcome for this year's event. The Dalesbridge Centre did their utmost to assist, and I am confident that 1999's party will come up to the usual high standards of the Heritage Trust parties. If you have not been before please try and attend this time as it is a good opportunity to meet friends and renew acquaintances.

As you will see elsewhere in the Journal we are making some positive efforts to help and assist with local history. The Trust made a donation to enable Bentham to make a photographic record of all the houses in their area, some 1200 pictures, copies of which can be inspected at Bentham Library. It is hoped that the pictures will also be put on to a computer disc. Well done to David Johnson and his willing band of helpers.

Also in the Journal you will see that Nick Harling has 'grasped the nettle' and is attempting to record milestones, boundary makers and the suchlike in our area. This is an opportunity for you to assist, and is a worthwhile task and should also prove rewarding. If enough people agree to assist it should not be too onerous. There is a likelihood that we shall be providing information signs at the Hoffman Kiln area, and there is the possibility that we may be involved with printing books connected with the North Craven area.

There is plenty that can be done, but it cannot happen without the help and enthusiasm of members who are willing to become involved in different projects. I am extremely grateful to everyone on the committee for the help, guidance, knowledge and effort that they have provided for the benefit of the Trust over the past twelve months. Without such dedicated members none of the events that occurred during the year would have been such a success, and because we have such a strong committee I am sure that we shall have another successful year. Please show your support by attending as many events as possible, and encouraging new members to join the North Craven Heritage Trust.

The Journal's Cover: The Pump, High Bentham

Gouache on paper 16x17" 1994

Gill Barron

This ancient petrol pump stood in Calverley's Yard, overlooking School Hill, the Auction Mart, the Almshouses and Royal Oak - Bentham's town centre.

The building behind it was originally a wheelwright's shop, and I'm told that on Market and Fair days the Green Smithy farrier would come down to town to shoe horses here in the yard, or under the arch in wet weather. Old photos show a wide assortment of carts and horses on School Hill, so trade was no doubt quite brisk.

This pump when new must have seemed quite alien, perhaps even a threatening object. I imagine newly-invented motor-vehicles stopping in the road below it, and pooping their horns for the lad with the hosepipe to come clattering down the steps to fill 'er up. Then gradually it became just part of the town furniture, until by the time I first saw it, it looked just like some

extinct pagan idol, ignored and crumbling by the wayside. Bypassed.

One day in 1994 I got a sudden urge to paint its portrait. The following week it disappeared, and the wheelwright's was bulldozed for new housing. Whoever Calverley was, his Yard is much tidier now. I'm glad I caught it in time.



Bentham Old Hall Cottages

Vycky Pickup

Archaeology in the pipeline

Philip Abramson

Over the past three years or so Northern Archaeological Associates (NAA) have provided archaeological consultancy services to Yorkshire Water to assist them in protecting archaeological sites and monuments. Because developments such as new pipelines are often several kilometres long and run through both urban and rural landscapes, there is a strong possibility that they will run close to, or possibly bisect, known or unknown archaeological features. For instance, a document search and field reconnaissance within the study area of the recently constructed Settle to Ingleton pipeline identified 70 sites of potential archaeological significance in close proximity to the 55km long pipeline route.

In the not-too-distant past, in the days of 'rescue archaeology', archaeological features, other than perhaps scheduled sites and monuments of national importance, would almost certainly have been destroyed by such schemes, with little or no funding available to record the sites prior to their destruction. Over the past ten years a remarkable sea change has occurred within British archaeology; procedures have matured to the extent that archaeological advice to planners and developers is sanctioned by official guidelines published by the Department of the Environment. In tandem with this has been the growth of developer funding whereby the cost of archaeological investigation is usually paid for by the developer of a site rather than from the public purse, as was previously the case.

Archaeological input into pipeline schemes can best be described as a staged process of investigation, starting at a documentary search through to survey and, if necessary, trial trenching and excavation. Early on in the route planning process a desk-based assessment can be undertaken, using readily available documents, maps, photographs, plans, and sites and monuments database entries to gauge the distribution and nature of known sites in the area of the route. From an archaeological point of view the optimum route option is the one which has **no impact** on any sites of archaeological significance. This is because, in planning terms, there is a

presumption in favour of preserving *in-situ* a monument and its setting. An archaeological success story therefore is one where absolutely no archaeology is destroyed by the pipeline works. Whilst this may make for boring articles and lectures it does drive home the fact that archaeology is a finite resource and that the complete avoidance of a site is the best method of protection.

In reality there are a number of technical and practical reasons why pipeline routes sometimes cannot be amended to avoid an archaeological feature. Apart from engineering, land ownership or ecological considerations a route amendment may be considered unfeasible because of the nature of the archaeological site or feature itself. For instance, long linear dikes or boundary features which run at right angles to the direction of the pipeline corridor present an almost insurmountable obstacle. In such instances it may be agreed that the section of the monument that will be affected by the corridor represents but a small fraction of its actual length and recording and excavation of the feature would be regarded as an acceptable alternative to its total conservation. This situation is perhaps a second best option and leads to a situation of 'preservation by record' or less euphemistically, excavating part or all of the site followed by publication of the results.

In the circumstance described above, where it can be established prior to the

start of the construction of the pipeline, that there will be an impact on an archaeological feature, a strategy can be devised to minimise the impact of the pipeline works on the site. Such a strategy will ensure that physical destruction of the archaeology is restricted to the absolute minimum and an appropriate record is obtained of the part of the site affected by the pipeline.

This is all well and good when the location, extent and nature of a site is known prior to the start of the pipeline construction. Not so straightforward is the situation whereby a hitherto unknown site comes to light as a result of the pipeline works, usually at the preliminary stage of topsoil stripping within the fenced corridor of the pipeline route. One such site was discovered during the construction of a new pipeline in Wensleydale, close to the village of Thornton Steward. The pipeline route ran from Thornton Steward Water Treatment Plant (SE 184 887) to a covered reservoir at Sowden Beck (SE 145 848) above the village of East Witton. A preliminary assessment identified five sites of archaeological significance along the route of the 8km long pipeline. Included among the report's recommendations was that a watching brief should apply where the corridor ran between the St Oswald's church at Thornton Steward and the site of a possible small medieval Chapel situated close to Danby Hall in a field called 'Chapel Garth'.

An archaeologist was monitoring topsoil stripping where the pipeline corridor ran c.200m to the west of the church when she observed fragments of poorly-preserved bone lying on the freshly stripped surface. The machining was suspended and further hand cleaning confirmed that the bone fragments were human. After immediate consultations between archaeologists and representatives of the parish council, ecclesiastical authorities, the landowner and Yorkshire Water it was decided that excavations should proceed to gather further evidence on the nature of the site, and in particular determine the extent and date, if possible, of any surviving burials. A geophysical survey was also commissioned to establish if any features were present adjacent to the

corridor. Meanwhile, all pipeline construction operations which could have an impact on the site were suspended for the duration of the excavations.

After three weeks of excavation the nature of the site could be ascertained: seventeen burials were present within the stripped corridor, many in shallow graves, orientated east to west. All but one of the bodies was orientated so that the head was at the western end of the grave, with the exception laid with his head to the east. Several burials had been disturbed by the insertion of later burials and in some instances the bones of the primary burial had been carefully arranged around the second interment. No grave goods were present and only a few corroded nails were located.



St Oswald's Church

The cemetery was located mid-way between the church of St Oswald and the site of a possible early medieval chapel but was sufficiently distant from them both not to be associated with either monument. Nonetheless the evidence of body orientation and the absence of accompanying grave goods suggested that the cemetery was Christian rather than pagan. This was confirmed by radiocarbon dates from three burials which covered a date range of AD 660-1020. Curiously, a single cremation was recorded and this was dated to the Bronze Age, some 2500 years earlier than the inhumations. Immediately adjacent to the corridor the geophysical survey plotted sub-circular and rectilinear anomalies that are almost certainly of archaeological significance. Whether they are related to the prehis-

toric cremation or the Christian inhumation cemetery, unfortunately remains unknown.

The bones were examined by a palaeopathologist and then returned to the village. After a simple but moving service, conducted partly in Latin, the remains were interred in the graveyard of St Oswald's Church where a commemorative plaque has been erected to mark their location.

The Thornton Steward cemetery investigation is important for a number of reasons. On a general level it puts to rest the shibboleth that all development is a 'bad thing' as far as archaeology is concerned. A hitherto unknown site of no small significance has been placed on

compiled and lodged in a public repository at the Heritage Unit of North Yorkshire County Council.

More specifically, at Thornton Steward it was demonstrated that the burials were close to the surface and that an unknown number of burials had been destroyed, probably by ploughing and animal activity. In all probability the remaining burials would have suffered a similar fate in a relatively short period of time. In the event a completely unknown site was investigated in a professional manner, with due respect being paid to the wishes of the local community.

And finally...it has been stated by some sections of the archaeological community, with justification, that whilst the current planning guidelines allow for archaeological investigation of a threatened site, this can be to the detriment of an investigation into the wider context of the site. The Thornton Steward pipeline investigation demonstrates that this need not always be the case. The geophysical survey undertaken adjacent to the corridor, and therefore outside the area of development, goes beyond the remit of what would normally be required by developer funding. The survey could be a 'springboard' for future research into what is undoubtedly a site of great archaeological significance.

Philip Abramson is a professional archeologist working for NNA of Barnard Castle. The firm has undertaken many projects on behalf of Yorkshire Water.

the archaeological map for present-day and future scholars to study. A report on the results of the excavation has been



Excavating on the Thornton Steward pipeline - a double burial

Photographing Bentham for the Millennium

David Johnson

After years devoted to collecting old photographs of Bentham and bemoaning the fact that the Victorians never considered undertaking a comprehensive survey I decided that the millennium offered the opportunity to correct this situation and provide a valuable pictorial source for the future. With the assistance of fifteen other photographers, (many from Bentham Camera Club), and financial support from the North Craven Heritage Trust we set about this ambitious project in June 1998.

Other groups may consider a similar project and I hope this account may help them. To keep costs to a minimum I used The Bentham News to appeal for gifts of film. A surprising amount was donated but it was still necessary to make a bulk purchase from Truprint. Without pushing the virtues of this postal system too much I must say the results were quite satisfactory and using a system of a 'free' return film we were able to keep costs down to a reasonable level.

We decided to make a photographic record of every building, barn and bridge in the parishes of High and Low Bentham. To achieve this the parish was divided into fifteen areas using roads, streams and rivers to demarcate boundaries. The sixteenth person devoted his time to photographing bridges and barns. Some people had large areas with scattered settlements, others had much smaller town centre districts which involved a lot of photography. Everybody had three months to complete their project. The photographs were returned to me with a label on the back stating the date the photograph was taken, the area number and the name of the building.

During the winter months it was necessary to give each picture a unique identity. To achieve this I gave each of the 1200 pictures a number. This was based on the area number, the film number and the negative number on the film. In addition each picture has

been given a six or eight figure national grid reference number. You will see from the photograph that Gale House has a reference of 11/1/17 675676. In other words it is in area 11 and the negative is number 17 on film 1 of that area. The six numbered sequence is the National Grid reference.



There is some concern about the permanence of colour prints and with this in mind the basic facts have been added to a label attached to the front of each photograph and an application is planned by Bentham Camera Club to the Millennium small grants project for funds to have the pictures scanned onto computer disk.

Three more stages remain. First pictures will be put in rank order. It seems sensible to put all the pictures of one building together as a group and this does not always happen because of complications with the angle of the sun etc. Once sorted each picture will receive its own number in the rank order. The pictures can then be stored in albums. The second step is to define the different areas on the map and mark each building with its rank order number before finally, cataloguing everything! With security in mind we plan to put the information into Bentham's Local History Resource Unit at the town library and to store the negatives separately. It is hoped to finish the project before the end of the year but as you can see there is still plenty to do!

Peter Colton

A memoir of Clapham's last station master

Graham Mort

I first met Peter Colton in the summer of 1981, though I must have been aware of him before then, digging or planting out his herb garden at the old station house in Clapham. Once part of a thriving junction with its own sidings and signal box, the station house had reverted to a dwelling and the Ingleton branch line had been torn up after the Beeching enquiry in the 1960's. The introduction to Peter was through some mutual friends and he took a keen interest in all new arrivals in the Clapham village. At that first meeting - over a pint in the New Inn - a friendship began which lasted to his death in November 1998 and which also led to a close friendship with his son John Colton, a painter, climber and photographer.

Peter had moved to Clapham from the station at Bell Busk in 1954. Clapham captivated him and proved the end of his ambition. He stayed there as station master, then worked in the depot office at Skipton when the station became unmanned. He saw the change from steam to diesel locomotives and the move from intensive employment to rationalisation. But he maintained an unsentimental attitude to the railways which had provided him with a livelihood for his wife and three children; all of whom grew up at the station house and retained a strong affection for it.

Eventually Peter needed to escape the ghosts that haunted the old sidings and he decided to move. It was a protracted business which, amongst other things, involved transporting hundreds of paraffin lamp mantles still stored in his garage from the old station days. The house is now extended and modernised but then it was quite restricted and awkward and somehow we got the mattress of a double bed stuck in the stairwell. I was trapped upstairs at the time and only escaped by dismembering the mattress with the help of John, some pliers and a bread knife!

Peter vigorously rejected the ageing process and so retained an interest in younger people and their lives. We met him regularly, maintaining contact through all sorts of activities from Clapham Park Association to the Ingleton Peace Festivals held in the 1980's. A man of firm beliefs, he continued to read widely and when we weren't taking about cricket or the local gossip, we'd be discussing politics or literature. In his younger days Peter had been a key figure in the local amateur dramatics societies and had captained Clapham's

cricket team in the 1950's with legendary ferocity.

He was inseparable from his Jack Russell, Knibs. It was impossible to ring Peter without Knibs answering the phone with an outburst of irascible barking before he even had time to open his mouth. It was typical of him to cherish such an unruly canine character who ate almost the entire interior of two of his cars. We used to joke that the only way to complete an MOT was to have the dog x-rayed to locate the missing parts!

In the early 1990's Pete, then in late-sixties, was coaxed out of retirement as a tennis player. For a couple of years Peter, Eric Mason, Dr Farrer and myself met to play at the local court at eight o'clock sharp. Very few mornings were rained or snowed off and we played throughout winter and summer. That hour almost always provided a clear patch before the worst weather of the day and I was invariably greeted by



Peter Colton and Graham Mort at Trout Gill

Photograph: John Colton

The Herb Grower

He was station-master here nineteen years,
until the line began to die, train by train;
steamers turned to diesel and his heart shrank
one beat each time he turned his ear
to the gradient below the station.

First the night-trains ceased, but dream-trains
hammered sleep into the old pattern; he heard
them pass in the unlit bedroom, hooting like owls
under flaming funnels and fire-boxes.

Then days too dragged empty of passengers and freight,
until three trains a day proclaimed his poverty.

He retired and the station became a mere halt,
a platform in the fields where few passengers
got on or off, where travellers cast a listless
glance, half curious between cities.

He stayed on at the station-house, tending
his herb garden in sight of the track, unbending
his back from the trowel each time he hears
the drumming of wheels, returning a wave
from some railman serving out his time
in the same memories.

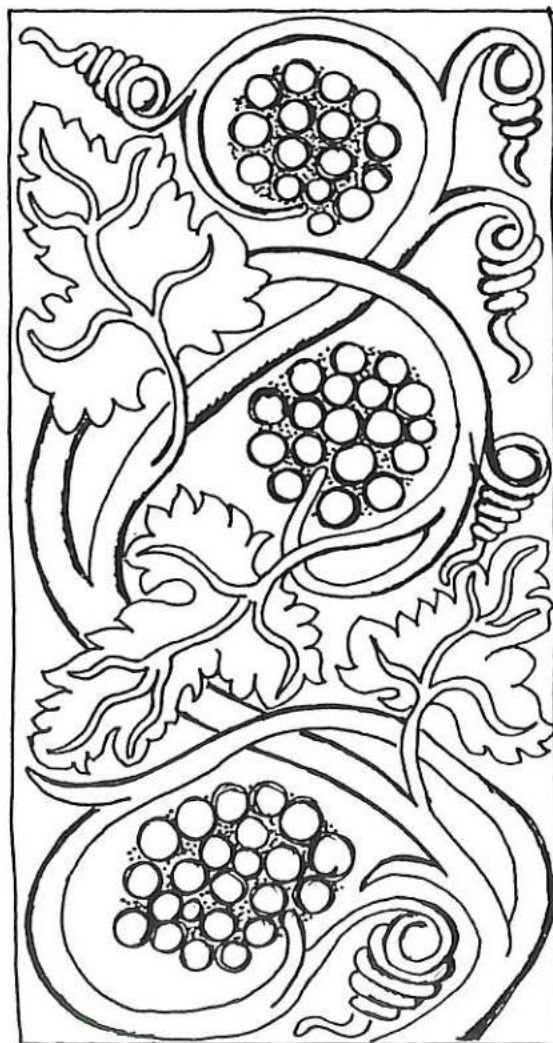
Now he raises slow plants: rosemary
and thyme, sages, marjorams and mints,
pressing them into pots, as each morning
he pressed rich flake into his briar
to meet the mail-train, flicking open the lid
of his father's watch to mark lateness or punctuality.

His seedlings and cuttings take hold
in soil shaken by a century of trains;
their roots touch into his dreams, heavy
aromas from their leaves mingle with soot
from the panting locomotives, spreading
over his sleep as over a grave.

Peter's wry grin as I arrived on the run after sleeping in after a late night. To the very end he remained a canny player, difficult even for a much younger man to beat.

Eventually Peter moved to Bentham with his partner, Ruby, where he continued to develop his artistic talents. Painting in water colours and drawing in pastels, he expressed his great love of the natural world and his work also featured portraits of a number of local people. One of my last memories is of visiting him in hospital when Sri Lanka were beating England in the 1998 test series. He'd lost the use of his voice but still managed to convey his irritation at the slackness of England's bowling performance through an eloquent mime show, indicating just where the ball ought to be pitched. As ever, such stern strictures were followed by an ironic grin.

I wrote the poem that accompanies this article sometime in 1984. When it appeared in my first book of poems I was afraid that it would give offence. Not a bit of it. Peter had a sophisticated enough sensibility to understand that it was only partly about him and mainly about time, change, and the healing processes of tending the earth. It still brings me a glimpse of him working alongside the half-timbered station house in that first summer of our acquaintance.



Cappleside

Diana Kaneps

Lawkland Poor House

Roy Gudgeon

As people drive through the quiet lanes around Settle, and in particular around Lawkland, they will pass by a row of cottages set at right angles to the road, and will be completely unaware as to the happenings at this site some 160 to 170 years ago.

In the 1820's life in the country was hard and difficult, the Napoleonic wars had taken their toll on the country's men and finances, leaving those at home in many instances in dire straights.

At around this time the better off folk in Lawkland decided that their own Poor House, and most Parishes had one, was in need of much attention, and decided that the old thatched Poor House be demolished and a new one built on adjoining land. At that time it was the responsibility of each Parish to look after the needs of their own poor people, and usually to obtain relief the needy had to prove a connection with that Parish and be accepted by the Overseers.

Consequently the Overseers of Lawkland requested quotations for the building, and found it 'scandalous' that the best quotation was for four hundred pounds. After much discussion they decided to instruct their own builders, and in due course the building was completed for a sum almost half the original quotation.

The advent of a new Poor House, raised interest locally, and it was part of the plan to accept residents from other Parishes on the strict understanding that their particular Parish footed the bill! In 1823 the building was completed and apart from the poor of Lawkland, residents were received on a regular basis from Austwick, Giggleswick, Horton, Rathmell, Stainforth and Settle.

A Governor and Governess were appointed, and proper arrangements were made for the maintenance of the

Poor House, with a 'VISITOR' appointed who would look after the inmates' welfare, and a 'SURGEON', Thomas Robinson from Settle, was appointed who had to attend the Poor House at least once a month, for five guineas a year, and the Overseers were generally in charge of the whole operation.

The finances for the day to day costs were met by the local residents, hence the reluctance to accept poor people from outside the Parish, unless their expenses were paid by their own Parish. From reading books by Charles Dickens or Emily Bronte, one tends to feel that the Work Houses or Poor Houses, were extremely harsh institutions, but though they were possibly so in the cities, I like to think that at Lawkland conditions may have been austere, but not so desperate as Oliver Twist experienced in his time.

Fortunately most of the records for the Lawkland Poor House, have been retained, and it is possible to picture the

life of the inmates whilst they were staying there. Surprisingly, the balance between males and females was almost equal, showing that it was not the practice to split families, and indeed this fact is borne out by an examination of the admissions book.

The food was wholesome though basic, and an extract from the Poor House's record states that "The Governor of the Poor House to choose any cut of beef he thinks, except the hind quarter and crop, and to every twenty pounds of beef to have two pounds of suet at the same price, and take only loins, breasts and necks of mutton". The local butcher at the time was Edward Harrison who supplied the Poor House until it closed in 1837. Meal and flour, like the arrangements for meat, was arranged under a fixed contract, and Thomas Barrett, Richard Baynes, William Baynes and Henry Bolland were successful in tendering offers.

Unfortunately it is not possible to know the precise arrangements for the accommodation at the Poor House, but I do not think it would have been particularly overcrowded most of the time, though on peak occasions space must have been limited! From an examination of the admissions register we can see that the average daily occupancy rate was almost 19 people, during the whole of the life of the Poor House from 1823 until 1837.

However a closer examination reveals that at times the numbers were much higher, and indeed the highest number staying there on any one night was 55



Lawkland Poor House

Photograph: Roy Gudgeon

To the GOVERNOR of
The Poor House at Lawkland.

You are hereby ordered and required to receive *John*

Redmayne poor person, belonging to the ~~Parish~~
Township of *awstwick* in the West-Riding of
the County of York; and to accommodate and provide
for such person in a proper manner according to the
Rules and Establishment of the said House.

GIVEN under my hand this *12th* Day of *August*. 183*4*

Henry Bolland Guardian

Copy of Authority given to Governor of the Poor House, Lawkland

people! Goodness knows where they slept that evening. Because of finances and because of the volatile situation people were frequently moving around, and at that time apart from the movement into the towns, many were considering the possibilities of emigrating abroad.

Some of the admissions were just for a day or so, whilst some residents, arrived and departed many times during the life of the Poor House, in fact some obviously accepted it as their home, and 39 people died within the walls of the Poor House. Looking through the inventories that are still retained, there were always plenty of cooking utensils, there was a good quantity of bed linen, beds, chairs and tables and the other essentials needed to keep body and soul together. It would also appear that the education of children was not neglected, as mention is made of a blackboard being maintained in the house. Nor was the religious aspect of life forgotten, for arrangements were made for the residents to travel to Clapham Church on a Sunday, by horse and cart, Austwick Church was not built at that time.

The costs of various items are interesting to note, the figures are quoted as at the time, i.e. 240 pence to our present pound. Meat throughout the period was between 3d and 4½d per lb, whilst meal was quoted at £1-15s-0d a load, and flour at about £2-2-0d a packet, but it is not certain as to the exact amounts in each case. The cost of transporting the paupers to Clapham Church varied

between 1/- and 2/6d, and the cost of a load of coal, fetched from Ingleton, again amount unknown, was under a shilling per load.

To put these figures into some type of context the Governor of the Poor House received the sum of £30 per annum, but he had to employ a house-keeper who for much of the time was paid just 4/- a week. No doubt food was included, but in one instance the financial reward was not sufficient as the Governor was dismissed '...on account of his embezzling provisions from the said workhouse, and his incapacity in conducting it'.

Movements outside the Township of Lawkland were however happening fast, with reformers wishing to amend the Poor Law Act, and around 1834 the Settle Work House, at Giggleswick, was purpose built to accept a much greater number than could be accommodated at Lawkland. Gradually the various Townships and Parishes moved their paupers to Settle, and gradually the Old Poor House at Lawkland became obsolete. However the Overseers of the Township decided to convert the poor House into four cottages, for rent to Lawkland people. This position remained until some 30 years or so ago, when the cottages were sold to local residents.

As you pass by, think of the stories that could be told of events within these walls. What is now a peaceful spot,

would have been alive with the sound and movement of men, women and children who happened to be resident there at the time, and of the comings and goings of tradesmen, as well as the local farmers about their business. As I pass I think there would have been many happy occasions there with basic warmth, kindness and attention given to all who stayed whether it was for a day or for several years.

Roy Gudgeon would be interested to hear from anyone who has any further information about Lawkland. If passing the cottages please remember they are all privately owned, and please respect their privacy.

Roy was born in Surrey, but spent most of his childhood in Devon and Cornwall, before completing National Service where most of his time was spent in different parts of Germany.

After leaving the forces he joined one of the commercial banks until accepting early retirement and came to live in the Dales area. He is married with three grown up children and enjoys walking and local history as well as becoming involved in many different aspects of charitable and social life.

Three Roadside Crosses

Diana Kaneps

There are three very similar roadside crosses, one outside Bolton Peel which is in excellent condition, another in Giggleswick which is the most worn, and the third by the bridge at Clapham, which fits into the middle. The unusual cross head is the same overall design as that found surmounting the Shireburn Chapel at All Hallows Church in Mitton. The cross itself consists of three 'fleur de lys', which represent the Trinity and the Virgin Mary, with a cut out diamond in the centre, the points representing the four Evangelists, and the space, Christ.

There are claims that the Giggleswick cross was stolen from Settle, which is debatable. In 1773 Thomas Pennant wrote of Settle, "...a small town in a little vale exactly resembling a shabby French town with a 'place' in the middle. There is a post Medieval Cross in the market place." This cross was originally mounted on a series of rising eight sided steps, which represented eternity and the steps to Calvary with the pillar and orb (the risen sun) on top. This was altered, probably in Victorian times, by additions of an ungainly series of drinking troughs for the base, which apart from 'the water of life', is now paradoxically dried up. The cross in Austwick is the same pillar and orb design.



Giggleswick Cross

It is recorded that in 1514 Sir Stephen Hamerton inherited the following lands from his father John, The Manors of Hamerton, Knotsmere, Wigglesworth, Hellifield, Langfield, and a third part of Rishworth; lands at Slaidburn, Newton, Settle, Pheser,

Calton and Coniston Cold. On the 25th May 1537 he was executed, after being forcibly pressurised by three to four hundred commoners, to represent their desire for the retention of Sawley Abbey. His lands were confiscated by the crown, and in 1540 Sir Richard Shireburn from Stonyhurst, obtained the lease of the Manor of Wigglesworth and brought the freehold in 1558.

His descendant also called Richard was married to Isabella, the daughter and heiress of John and Isabella Ingeby of Lawkland Hall. In 1666 he and his wife discovered the sulphur spa well at Wigglesworth, and erected a stone edifice around it, complete with drinking cup and door. This is now a grade two listed building, but in a dilapidated condition.

He built almshouses, which were formerly on Kemple End above Hurst Green, and now re-erected in the village, and died in prison in 1689, for "...loyalty to his sovereign James I." He left charitable gifts in the townships of Carleton, Chorley, Hamerton, Wigglesworth, Leagram, and Guiseley.

I wrote to the Archivist of the Shireburn family, but he could throw no light on the matter. However when considering the above events, and the position of the crosses, by the then main road, I think they were boundary markers of the Shireburn's newly acquired lands; and after all three is a significant number. Pythagoras considered it to be 'perfect', as it had a beginning, middle and end.

The author was born in Gargrave and later studied at Bretton Hall College which was then music, art and drama. Later she moved to northern Scotland where she taught. Diana lived for ten years in the middle east and Libya. She has four children and has traced her roots back to



Bolton Peel Cross

1066. For the millennium she would like to build a stone millennium egg in the garden.



Clapham Cross

Lines of Sight Through Craven

Tony Burnett

In this age of the fax, mobile 'phones, video-links etc., it is easy to forget that the word 'communication' meant something vastly different in the distant past. In Roman times routine messages were usually transmitted by army riders or post couriers but for more urgent communications various systems such as signalling by semaphore, heliograph or fire beacons were employed. Signal stations were set up where a long distance line of sight existed; the Craven uplands must have provided many sites for stations to be linked in a large cross-country communications network.

The Romans annexed Brigantia (in which the whole of Craven was included) by a double pronged advance either side of the Pennine chain; from Lincoln in the east and Wroxeter in the west. The need for a means of rapid transmission of commands and reports between the two armies was paramount. Never slow to take up tribal techniques and adapt them to their needs the Romans probably utilised conquered tribal centres with proven signalling techniques to synchronise the two northerly advances.

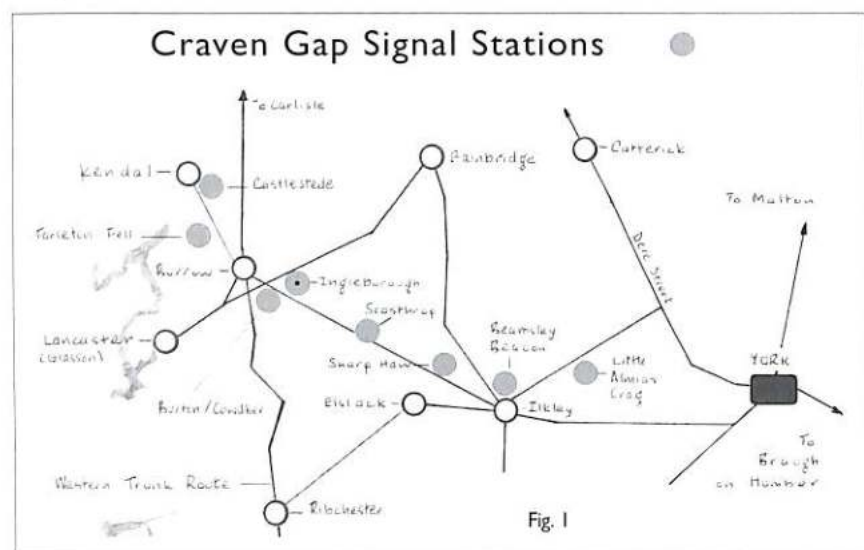
Once Brigantia was subjugated and York became the northern command headquarters of the legionary armies it became vital for every fort established in the new territory to be in direct communication with York so the network would have been enlarged yet again. Late 1st or early 2nd century forts at Ilkley, Elslack, Bainbridge, Burrow in Lonsdale and Kendal will almost certainly have been linked in a chain. Yet now, nearly two millennia later, there are very few signs of that all important network. Where was it, how did it operate?

A clue lies in the way Roman military surveyors and engineers used fire beacons to lay out their famously straight roads. It is very probable that these roads were superimposed on prehistoric tracks which (as the ley line enthusiast Alfred Watkins suggested) linked tribal centres usually located on high points. By tracing these roads it thus becomes easier to postulate where the numerous signalling stations were located.

The most obvious line from a local point of view is the proven Roman road from Ilkley to Kendal. This road, the equivalent of today's A65, was probably laid down in the early to mid second

century to supplement the route across the Aire-Ribble corridor, both roads offering relatively easy ways through the Pennines for infantry and cavalry.

It is logical therefore that a system of signal stations existed through the Craven Gap (Fig 1). Although the Ordnance Survey lists very few known Roman signal stations in Yorkshire (a series of 4th century stone towers along the Yorkshire coast and the classical series found over Stainmore - attributed to Cerealis' annexation of AD 71-74) many will have existed. Yet evidence of them is hard to come by. The problem lies in recognition.



Fire towers in the north (and certainly in the early days of the conquest) tended to be timber structures surrounded by earth ramparts and ditches (Fig 2). The Stainmore series (which could be representative) were rectangular enclosures about 60 by 47 feet and consisted of a ditch inside which was a rampart of turf. Upcast from the ditch formed a mound around the whole. On a rectan-

gular plinth within the defences there would have been a high timber tower with ladder reaching to the fire platform upon which was a brazier.

Margary records an alternative design located near Strageath in Perth and Kinross; a circular turf platform 40 feet in diameter had been excavated from a ditch with a gap and entrance causeway. Within the moated compound were found the socket holes of four massive timber posts which would have supported a high wooden tower 12 feet square.

Locally, research along the Aire-Ribble corridor has pointed to a series of stations handling east-west communications between the forts of Elslack and Ribchester across Mellor Moor. Similarly a fire tower in what was probably a chain covering the Roman 'M6' trunk route through the Lune gorge has been detected by electrical resistivity survey to the rear of Middleton Hall in Lonsdale.

Quite what was the system of signal codes we do not know. Presumably moveable screens would have been used to give intermittent light signals on the same basis that the present day lighthouse emits sporadic pulses. Possibly, on sunny days, heliographs would have replaced the normal incendiary apparatus.

In locating these stations we must rely on conjecture to a large extent yet a plot of the highland contour between the key estuaries of the Lune and the Humber reveals certain significant pointers to the Craven Gap system. (Fig 3).

In his book on "The Craven and N.W. Highlands" Harry Speight claimed much Roman military activity in the Settle area. He also claimed to

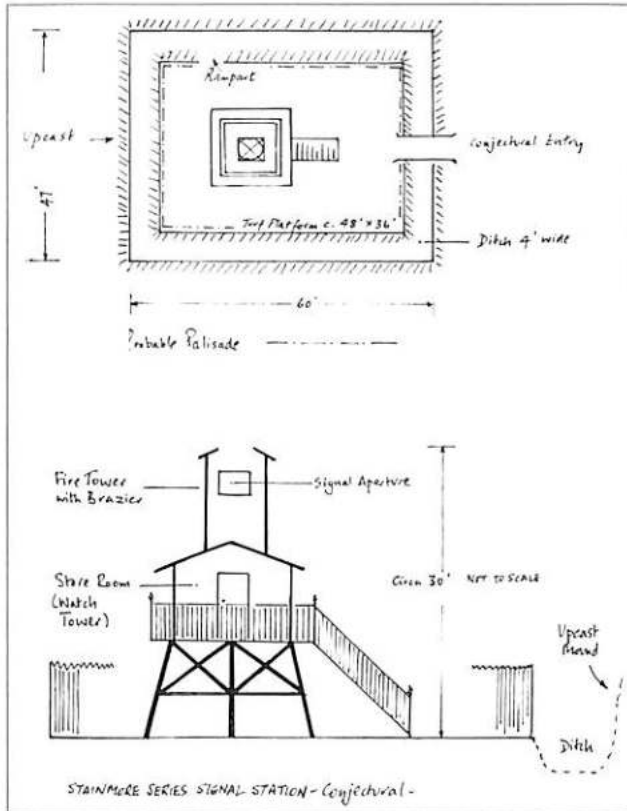


Fig. 2

have established a clear line of sight from Rawdon Billing on the western fringes of Leeds to Ingleborough. He stated that he saw from that vantage point a bonfire lit on the top of Ingleborough to celebrate Queen Victoria's jubilee.

Before we discuss the role of Ingleborough as a probable pivotal point in a cross country network it is as well to look at lower eminences less prone to being blotted out by mist and rain. From York westwards there are numerous optional high points, the chief of which stands above Norwood Edge in the Washburn valley. Little Almas (Almscliffe) Crag at 838 feet significantly overlooks the Ilkley-Hampsthwaite sector of another known Roman road. Furthermore, it is in visual communication with Beamsley Beacon (1250 feet) directly above the Ilkley fort.

Moving further west and into Craven the next link in the chain would probably have been the Iron Age settlement on Sharp Haw (1171 feet) near Gargrave, strategically located above the junction of the Aire-Ribble corridor/Craven Gap routes. Sharp Haw would have been crucial in latter years for its linkage with the Upper Wharfedale road to the fort at Bainbridge.

Scosthrop High Moor (1575 feet) above Settle is the next link and has a

strong tradition (unproven as yet) of being the site of a Roman signal station. From its summit the Roman 'A65' can be seen clearly, crossing through Settle (where Speight claimed a camp existed) and Giggleswick before being lost in the now partially drained wastes of Austwick Moss.

The western extension of the chain must be assumed; by plotting the contours and following the line of the road it is feasible to extrapolate a communications line taking in the motte and bailey site at Burton in Lonsdale (295 feet)

and the fortified hill of Cowdber (255 feet) alongside the Roman 'M6' trunk route and adjacent to the Burrow in Lonsdale fort. From Cowdber there is communication (probably via Hutton Roof Crag) with Farleton Fell (820 feet) above the present M6/A65 junction and from there signals could have been transmitted to a station on the helm above Natland (606 feet) within a mile or so of the watercrock (Kendal) fort.

Dominating this low level route is, of course, the towering bulk of Ingleborough upon whose summit (2375 feet) tradition has placed a Roman fire beacon. Yet, despite the obvious name association, no trace of a tower has been found. That is not to say that a signal station did not exist in Roman times; the remains of native hut enclosures on the large summit plateau indicate an advance degree of habitation and one

community would almost certainly have been in visual communication with another, a technique the Romans would have copied and improved.

The usefulness of Ingleborough as a focal point in the trans-Pennine link cannot be underplayed though it obviously depended upon clear vision. Its height and position on the western edge of the highland chain and the vast territory which it commands made it indispensable. Significantly its summit can be seen from Glasson Dock on the Lune estuary; the likelihood that Glasson was used by Roman warships disembarking marines to advance up the valley of the Lune cannot be discounted. Nor can we rule out the probability of the major Roman port of Ravenglass being in visual communication via the eminence of perhaps, Caw (1735 feet) in the Dunnerdale Fells of the Lake District and/or a Hardnott Pass/Thorntwaite Beacon connection. The Roman general Julius Agricola had a known predilection for involving the fleet to move his marines around the western estuaries to support the land based advance. This would have meant a continual stream of messages being transmitted to and from his command headquarters at York.

To sum up; the high annual rainfall in the Craven area must have ruled out messages being relayed via Ingleborough for probably as much as three months in the year, clearly an eventuality the Romans could not accept. This points to the obvious conclusion that numerous other lines of sight were utilised on both sides of the watershed. Only by plotting the contours of the Pennine ridge, making visual checks and by detailed aerial survey of potential sites will it be possible to locate any or all of the signal stations used to link the low lying forts in the region. For the moment they must remain purely conjectural, a clear pointer to where future Roman research in Craven could be directed.

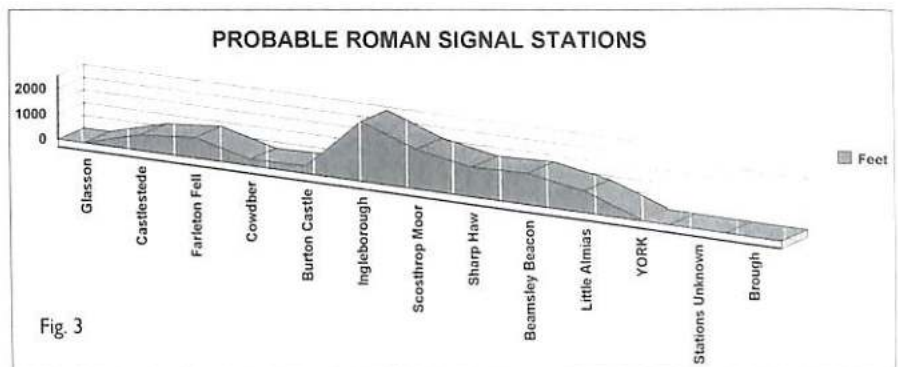


Fig. 3

Wayside Features Recording Project

Nick Harling

The main aim of the project is to record in detail the remaining historical wayside features of the North Craven parishes. By building up a database of these objects, the Trust will be actively assisting in their long term preservation, highlighting cases of deterioration, damage, theft and so on. The information will be made available to the relevant local and national authorities, allowing them to update their own records for listing purposes. In addition, the complete survey will be a valuable work of reference for local historians.

What are Wayside Features?

The term 'wayside features' covers any interesting historical object which can be found by the side of rural roads, tracks and paths, or in the streets of towns and villages. The term 'street furniture' is often used to describe these objects, although this doesn't seem to fit in with the rural nature of our region. Typical examples of wayside features are listed below:

Milestones - dating from the early 18th century, through the turnpike period until the late 19th century. Cast-iron mileposts are common on our main roads, but many minor roads and moorland tracks have earlier stone 'guide stoops'.

Boundary Markers - parish boundary stones are common throughout the area and display a variety of styles. Private boundary markers, such as 'mere stones', are not as common, but can sometimes be found carved with the initials of the landowner.

Signposts - road improvement schemes have seen many old signposts replaced by modern ones. Cast pre-war examples with glass marble reflectors are particularly worthy of preservation, as are the circular signpost finials which display the name of the parish, the county and the map reference.

Pumps and Fountains - often found on village greens, hand pumps and drinking fountains are rarely in working order. Similarly, stone horse troughs

more usually contain flower beds than water.

Miscellaneous features - other isolated features are also worthy of preservation, such as cast coal-hole covers, old benches, early bus shelters, unusual bollards, pre-Coronation letter boxes, decorative lamp standards and so on. Basically, anything which adds to the historical character of the roadside environment can be included here (see Henry Aaron's 'Street Furniture', Shire Books, 1980).

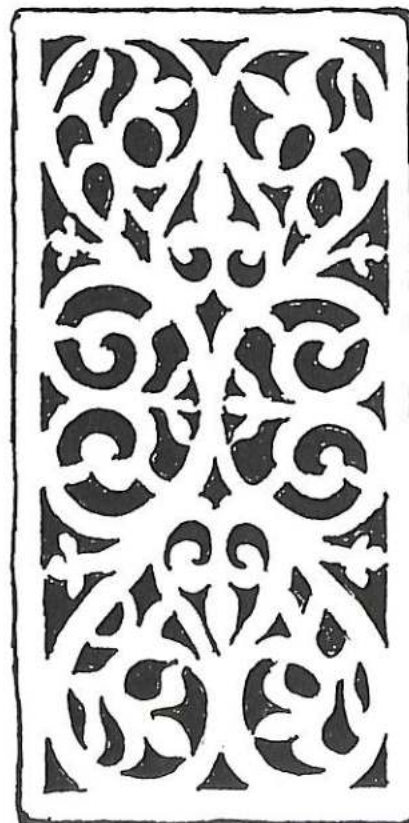
Items which should not be regarded as wayside features are building date-stones, pub signs, shop signs, garden features etc., as these come under the umbrella of buildings conservation. With such a diverse remit, uncertainty over what is or isn't a wayside feature is inevitable, but as a very rough guide, anything post-war is probably too modern to be included, and anything not intended for public use, benefit or information should also be left out - although there are bound to be exceptions!

The Scope of the Project

The project will cover all the parishes in North Craven (see the NCHT membership card for a full list). Those parishes which fall wholly or partly within the Yorkshire Dales National Park will be surveyed in partnership with the National Park Authority, who are running their own Local Historical Features project.

Obviously, a survey of this size will take some time to complete and will continue well into the new millennium. However, the end result will be an unparalleled corpus of information on these often neglected, but nevertheless fascinating features, and will hopefully go towards securing their long term future as part of our local historical landscape.

The author is a professional archeologist and can be contacted through his father, committee member Peter Harling, on 01729 822581 at Spread Eagle House, Kirkgate, Settle. A meeting has been arranged by the chairman, Roy Gudgeon, at Lawkland Green House, Lawkland, telephone 01729 822601, on Wednesday 18th August at 7.30 p.m. for anyone interested in this project.



Ventilation grating - TSB building, Settle
Diana Kaneps

The Summer Outing, 1998

W R Mitchell

Thirty-seven miles north of Settle, we parked our cars beside the green at Outhgill at the start of an expedition to Mallerstang and the upper Eden. The weather was dampish but Wild Boar fell was not wearing a bonnet of cloud and the signs indicated a bright day.

We looked at the Jew Stone and I told the story of William Mounsey, a well-to-do eccentric living by the lower Eden who walked to the source of the river and raised a commemorative stone inscribed with a classically encoded message which was dubbed the Jew Stone. We peered over a wall to see faint traces of the smithy where James Faraday was employed as a blacksmith. He married a local lass, Mary Hastell, and they produced Michael Faraday (1791-1867), the greatest of the 19th century experimenters, famous for his discovery of electric and magneto-electric induction.

We sat in the old pews at the little church and considered embroidered kneelers which evoke life in the parish. We then looked at the new memorial to those who died about 130 years ago in the construction of local stretches of the Settle-Carlisle railway. That day, sadly, the famous railway had been blocked when a section of a southbound coal train became derailed at Dent Head viaduct, causing considerable damage to the track.

After a coffee break in Kirkby Stephen we followed the winding, hedge-bordered road to Warcop, a village which has retained its rushbearing (a custom dating to the time when fresh rushes were

annually spread on the earthen floor of the church). At the fast-developing Appleby Heritage Centre we were conducted round the restored goods shed and told of educational work with those wishing to change jobs, those without jobs who sought qualification and those who are handicapped or have learning difficulties. Splendid work. We had lunch in a railway carriage, one of several standing permanently beside a platform. Lunch varied from one man's coke and sausage roll to a group's four-course affair which lacked only palm trees and violin music for the maximum effect.

We parked our cars (without charge) outside Appleby's modern swimming pool and strolled by the river into town, where we examined the tombs of Lady Anne Clifford and her beloved mother, Margaret (nee Russell). As we walked up Boroughgate I told the story behind the familiar saying: "Before you can say Jack Robinson." It concerns John (Jack) Robinson, MP, who built the imposing White House, changed his opinions and allegiances frequently in his quest for power and money and, one day in parliament, brought the aforementioned despairing cry from a fellow MP.

Everyone was charmed by the



NORTH CRAVEN HERITAGE TRUST

HOSPITAL OF ST. ANNE

ORDERS

To be observed in the Hospital at Appleby, founded by the Right Honourable Anno, Countess Dowager of Pembroke in 1653.

1. The Mother shall perform the duties of Matron or Superintendent, and shall have the general control of the internal domestic arrangement of the Hospital, and shall be concerned but not responsible for the well-being of such of the residents, thereof as may be sick or infirm.

2. The Mother and Sisters are, unless prevented by sickness, expected to attend the services performed in the Hospital.

3. No Sister shall absent herself from the Hospital for a period exceeding 24 hours without having first notified the Mother, the Clerk of the Trustees or one of the Trustees. The Mother may absent herself by leave of the Clerk or one of the Trustees. No almsperson shall be absent for more than 7 days at any one time or more than 28 days in any one year without the consent of the Trustees.

4. The Mother and Sisters shall not be permitted to let the rooms allotted to them in the Hospital nor to allow any person to occupy the same, and no trade or calling whatsoever shall be exercised in the Hospital. The Mother may, in case of sickness or other reasonable cause, but not otherwise, allow a female attendant.

5. The Alms-house Court to be swept not less than once a week, and the Wash-house and other conveniences, Flaps, Closets, Grotes, Etc. kept clean at all times.

6. The outer doors of the Hospital to be constantly locked up every night at 9-30 p.m. in winter, and 10-00 p.m. in summer, and not to be opened until 7 o'clock in the winter and 6 in the summer. The winter shall be deemed to commence on the introduction of winter time, and the summer on the introduction of summer time.

7. The Mother and Sisters shall all endeavour to live quietly and peaceably amongst themselves, if any difference arise that cannot be settled by the Mother, it shall be laid before the Trustees, whose decision shall be final.

8. If the Mother or any Sister shall marry, she shall thereupon cease to be entitled to the benefit of the Charity, and shall at once leave the Hospital.

9. If the Mother or any Sister shall be guilty of insobriety, immoral conduct, or wilful disobedience or misbehaviour, she may be removed by the Trustees whose decision as to her guilt shall be final.

10. Every person nominated to succeed as Mother or Sister shall be required to assent in writing to these orders or else shall not be admitted.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES

DAVID L. CRESSWELL,

Clerk and Receiver.

APPLEBY, 4th September, 1992.

almshouses - by a cobbled courtyard (no weeds), by redstone mini-homes, fronted by colourful flower beds, and by a little chapel into which we just fitted as one of the sisters told us about her life in a place founded by Lady Anne. This indomitable woman, whose spirit pervades Appleby, looked down on us from a celebrated triptych in the great hall of the castle, which is now owned by Christopher Nightingale, a solicitor living in Singapore. Two more rooms have been opened for public viewing. We entered a panelled bedroom holding a four-poster bed of black oak, the oldest part dated 1599 and a canopy added in 1842. The dining room had a huge table set out as though for dinner. Clifford and Thanet portraits adorn the walls.

Finally, we climbed the spiral stone staircase inside the keep and stood on the roof. There was a clear view of the northern Pennines, our eyes being first attracted by the dolerite cliffs of the vast recess known as High Cup Nick, then by Great Dun Fell with its radome and, finally, by the ponderous bulk of Cross Fell, the 'attic' of the Pennines. In the grounds of the castle, we noticed a giant steel sculpture, like a cross between an emaciated man and a stick-insect, which its creator intended to depict mankind's endeavour to break through barriers to reach greater achievement. No comment.

Bill Mitchell is a well known author and was for many years the Editor of the Dalesman. He is kind enough to lead a yearly outing for the NCHT.

Left: Almshouses, Appleby Photos: Harold Foxcroft

The Mine workings of Grassington

An Archaeological & Historical Ramble

Leader - Jean Reinsch - 13th June 1998

Meeting Place Yarnbury, Grassington

We looked at the Mine Manager's house, blacksmith's shop, count house and powder store discussing Captain Barrett, from Cornwall who built the Pony Level, an adit with a well constructed Portal dated 1828. This led to the 20 fathom level where bouse (rock and ore) was brought out in bogies or trucks pulled by ponies. The haulage shafts were connected to the dressing floor by a 3 foot 6 inches gauge tramway with stone sleepers.

High on the Conistone boundary there is a Priest's tarn, the start of the six and a half mile Dikes Water Course which fed seven dams and worked eleven water wheels. At the site of the low grinding mill with its waterwheel pit fed by Yarnbury dam we looked at specimens of minerals from the moor: galena, coxcomb byrites, auricalcite, purple fluorspar, calcite crystals, the rare red minimum, and the exquisite pale turquoise hemimorphite.

Beevar dam was visited and the nearby meer stone (a marker on the miner's claim to a vein) and we looked at a bell dating from the 14th century. Union shaft was our next stop, six fathoms deep, now capped for safety. The bouse from it was stored in the adjacent four storage bowls or bouse teams. Half-way down the shaft it is possible to walk into

a short tunnel and look up and down the shaft to see the remains of the pump driven by rods from a nearby waterwheel.

The powder store restored in 1975 by the Earby mining group was inspected. Candles were sold here, and blasting powder at 7d a pound. We marvelled at the power of the water that on a June evening in 1977, in a terrific thunderstorm, caused a flash flood which swept down from Great Whernside destroying the bridge across Hebden Gill on the Dukes New Road.

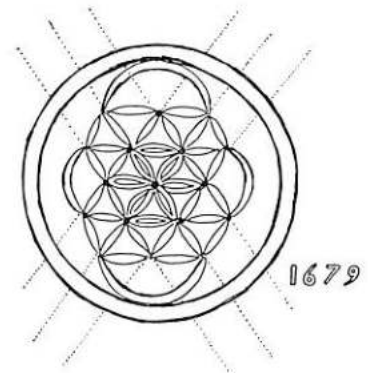
The Cupola smelt mill was restored in 1783, and worked until the mines closed in 1882. We looked at the lead store, wheel pit and nearby flues, noting the large settling tanks where water from cleaning the flues was collected and produced enough residue to be re-smelted.

We took a quick look at the sandstone quarry where stone was taken to build most of the mining structures. Flagstones were quarried higher up for the floors of the flue and roofs of buildings. The horse whim at Taylor shaft, 360 feet deep was seen.

Following the 600 yards flue with its flagged floor and arched interior, we inspected the condenser and 48 foot chimney, miraculously preserved from the target practice of the Royal Artillery in the second world war. It stands a proud monument to those long gone miners. Storm clouds were threatening as we walked down the old moor road looking across to Thorpe Fell and Threshfield Moor where coal was mined for the Cupola smelt mill. We could almost hear the ring of miners' clogs on the stony track as we hurried back to the cars after a very wet day.

Jean Reinsch has been leading walks for over twenty years for the Dales National Parks and other groups. She lives in Grassington.

Jean Reinsch



The Folly: Underside of lintel Diana Kaneps

Craven Camerata

Sunday 25 April 1999 at Church of the Holy Ascension, Settle

Gillian O'Donnell

The Concert comprised two strongly contrasting pieces: Faure's Requiem and Poulenc's Gloria, the latter being chosen to mark the centenary of Poulenc's birth. For those who have not heard Craven Camerata before the most immediate sensation is an awareness of the beauty and clarity of tone which they achieve. This was most noticeable in the second choir piece of the requiem where their voices melded together to produce a powerful and haunting lyricism.

Faure himself was somewhat unorthodox in his religious views and the requiem is therefore not typical of 19th Century church music in that it does not include any references to wrathful judgement and instead concentrates on creating a picture of tranquil deliverance beyond the grave.

This was certainly given full voice in the 'Sanctus' and the full richness of 'In Paradisum'. Their performance was heavenly, capturing the light and delicate balance of prayer and the powerful certainty of promised redemption.

Special mention must be made of the soprano soloist, Django Sankey, whose

voice brought great beauty and clarity to the highly moving 'Pie Jesu'.

The second piece was in sharp contrast to the first and for many of the audience this was their first experience of Poulenc's Gloria. It had its debut performance in 1961 and while the quieter passages owe much to Faure's influence there are also many clues to other composers who influenced Poulenc, such as Stravinsky.

It is a lively and exuberant piece with many difficult and irregular rhythms and discords. This being said it was performed with great gusto and tremendous skill by the choir, with outstanding solo performances by both Roger Attwood and Joyce Hartley.

The opening 'Gloria' was both rousing and joyous with the 'Laudamus' conveying a lively sense of urgency. This was followed by a soaring solo from Joyce Hartley who produced a magnificent performance of an extremely complex piece.

The 'Gloria' does however require a very skillful choir for it is a piece of great contrasts with sharp changes between the solemn and sonorous to the triumphant joyousness of the final movement and the closing reflective tone. It is therefore the more creditable that a group who performs together only twice a year can achieve such an amazingly high standard.

This however is a close knit and well rehearsed group, a fact which was reflected not only in their polished singing but also in the more impromptu performance of Happy Birthday, and their obvious sadness at the loss of two of their number.

Unfortunately this was the final concert for Roger Attwood, their baritone soloist and Laraine Attwood, their accompanist. Both Roger and Laraine have taken part in every concert and are now moving to Shropshire. However, thanks to Craven Camerata they will be taking a piece of Yorkshire with them, having been presented with a white rose tree to plant in their new garden.

The choir was conducted by Sheila Haywood and all funds raised from the evening will be divided between Settle Parish Church and the NCHT Historic Churches Fund.

Know your area walks

Giggleswick School

26 May 1998

Leader - Warwick Brookes

Although the very first of the Know Your Area walks took place in Giggleswick two years ago, that walk concentrated on the history of the central part of the village. Time prevented study of the history of second oldest element of the village's history - Giggleswick School - now approaching the 500th anniversary of its foundation. The omission was remedied by this walk led by Warwick Brookes, a recently retired and long serving Second Master of the School. From the village centre, where the first two schools originally existed, we were shown many of the buildings of the School, starting with Ivy Fold, the attractive 17th century building acquired by the School as part of the Catteral estate and followed by a privileged view of the façade of Beck House, the most imposing 18th century house of the village.

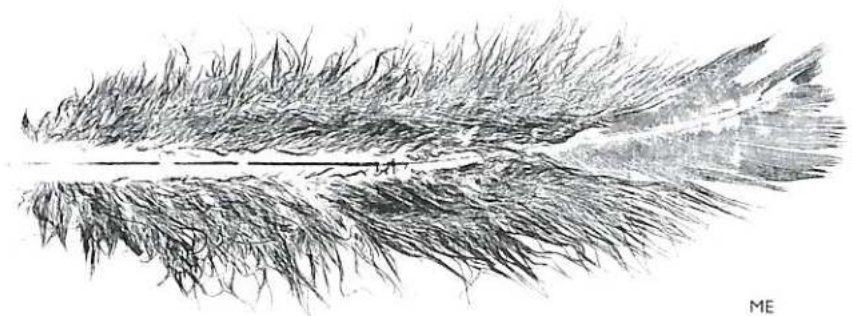
Following a route past Brookside, the cottages in the Green area and Catteral Hall, we were able to admire the War Memorial Library and were given a necessarily brief glimpse into the Brayshaw Library which it houses. Returning to the main area of the School there followed a masterly exposition of the dated sequence of acquisition and refurbishments of each building, enlivened by anecdotes illustrating the nature of schoolboy (and schoolmaster) life over the years.

A brief visit to the Dutton Centre, converted in recent years from a lofty Victorian Gymnasium, led on upwards to Chapel Field, the Cricket Pavilion

and to the unusual external architecture and imposing interior of the Chapel. Now repaired and enhanced by an effective lighting plan, the mosaics and all the interior furnishings never cease to impress even those who know the building.

The evening had been fine and at exactly the appropriate moment the sun illuminated the Creation (West) window, producing the best possible epilogue for the thirty-five members and non-members who truly enjoyed an evening to remember.

Harold Foxcroft



ME

Clapham

10th June 1998

Leader - Roger Neale

Despite the counter attraction of TV coverage of the start of the World Cup on an evening which threatened (and eventually produced) heavy showers, there was a respectable turn-out assembled outside the New Inn. A group of sixteen people, together with an unquantified number of midges and (later) four mallard ducks, were given a knowledgeable overview of the history and hidden corners of Clapham by Roger Neale, a former headmaster of the village's Primary School.

Walking up the village we were able to shelter in the porch of the restored Holme Barn whilst the worst shower passed. From there, passing the Old Reading Room, we came to the YDNP Car Park, formerly the kitchen gardens of Ingleborough Hall with remnants of the greenhouses still visible. We were privileged (with prior permission) to view the exterior of the Hall, now an Outdoor Centre for the Bradford Education Authority, and sample the

extensive and unusual gardens. We also were told about, and viewed, some of the bridges and tunnels which were constructed to provide seclusion on the estate.

Passing the house in which Harry Scott started the (Yorkshire) Dalesman, we arrived at the Church and explored its deceptively large interior, after noting the original site of the Village School in the graveyard.

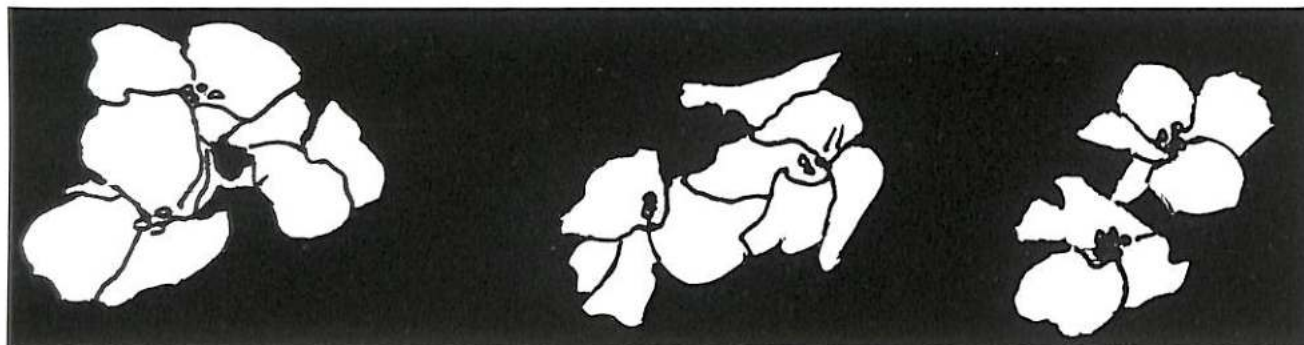
The name Farrer was threaded through the recounted history during the whole evening and we were delighted to meet the energetic Dr Farrer in person as we moved via the Estate workshop area to view the dam and the lake.

Returning down the opposite side of the village, we passed Arbutus House (the former Rectory), and Yew Tree Cottages, some of the oldest buildings of the village. Then on to the old smithy and to the Primary School, with the beneficence of the Farrer family again much in evidence.

As ever, the party had much detail drawn to its attention which would not normally be noticed. Two examples were the date 1776 on the gutter down-pipe hopper at the front of the New Inn, and the early quality control system of the blacksmith - using his forge door to test his new branding irons!

Again a most informative walk, followed by further discussion in the local hostelry.

Harold Foxcroft



ME

Burton-in-Lonsdale

8th July 1998

Leader - Stan Lawrence

On a rather dismal evening, some twenty members of the Trust gathered together to explore this interesting village. The walk was led by Stan Lawrence, who pointed out several sites and properties connected with the pottery industry which was so active there in the last century.

Various old houses and their histories were pointed out, and the walk passed by Burton Church with its impressive spire, which is such a familiar landmark. We were

unable to visit the actual site of the old castle, which was sited again in a most prominent position.

The walk finished with a conducted tour of the outside of Richard Thornton School where Stan Lawrence was headmaster for many years, and some of the members later sampled the delights in the local hostelry, after a most enjoyable evening.

Roy Gudgeon

Guided Walks

Bentham Golf Course Footpath

1st February 1998

Leader - Joy Morgan

Meeting Place - Main Car Park, Bentham

As it is one of the Trust's purposes to preserve North Craven's heritage of public rights of way, it was appropriate to start the year with a walk which included High Bentham's Footpath No 14. A kilometre of this ancient route, linking Bentham and Ingleton, is threatened by the imposition of an extension of the Bentham Golf Course across the path.

A large group assembled at High Bentham car park and walked up through present housing to the point where the path strikes off from Robin Lane. The existing two holes of the golf course (across fairly level land with good

sight lines) were passed without incident, though not many golfers had braved the cool, grey weather. Unfortunately, along the next section where the planned extension to the golf course will be, the low cloud obscured not only the view of Ingleborough, towards which we headed in a straight line, but the view of the Lake District Mountains to our left. We pondered the origins of the ponds on the low summits we climbed - probably the relics of former coal-pits.

Half a mile beyond Dumb Tom's Lane we struck eastwards on to another path towards Enter Farm. The dis-

turbed nature of the terrain indicated more former mining activity associated with the Ingleton coal-field. At the farm, where in the summer caravans would be busy, a narrow track passed former clay-pits used for brick-making, and circled back via Brook House to Tatterthorn Lane. From there we returned to High Bentham following the bridle way and skirting the existing golf course. The lane's name, 'Occupation Lane', and the rectangular fields with their hawthorn hedges, are reminders of the enclosure which took place from Bentham Moor.

The Bentham area has much of interest to offer walkers. Thanks to 'Walks around Bentham' and 'Shorter Walks around Bentham', both published by the Bentham Footpath Group, and for the Group's zeal in way-marking and conservation, there is something for everyone.

Joy Morgan

Round Big Hi'Fell via Rock House

1st March 1998

Leader - John Chapman

Meeting Place - Market Square, Settle

We stood in the rain outside the Town Hall. The suggestion that our immediate destination could be the cellars adjoining Old Stables Yard met with approval. The yard is approached through a narrow arch from Castle Hill and it wasn't difficult to imagine horses and drays in times past clattering through the arch to enter the yard. Old Stables Yard lies to the rear of Rock House, owned a century and a half ago by a tallow-chandler, Peter Skirrow, so the goods carried by the drays could well have included tallow candles from Greenfoot Barn, also owned by Peter Skirrow and conveniently placed near

the tannery in Upper Settle. It may be significant that when the barn was converted to a house a few years ago, it was only with difficulty that the internal walls could be plastered.

Under the entrance arch, the 1679 lintel stone surmounting the doorway of Old Stables Cottage was, we understand, taken from elsewhere in the yard, from above the large filled-in stone archway in the wall on the Castlebergh side. It would be interesting to know what used to be behind that archway - stables presumably. On the other side of the yard the flight of descending stone steps



Naked Man Photo: John Chapman

that led down into the cellars beneath Rock House has long been covered over by stone flags but the steep flight of

well-worn steps can still be seen from below. Entrance to the cellars is now down winding stone steps just inside the rear door of the house, steps that were covered over by floor-boards and a WC pedestal until their removal in 1994. The two interconnecting cellars under the house have stone-flagged floors and are barrel-vaulted with the original

hooks still in the roof. The larger, 34 ft long, was partly filled with stone rubble until 1994, dumped there many years before when a nearby wall in the yard collapsed. There is a similar but smaller barrel-vaulted cellar under the rear part of Old Stables Cottage. An odd thing about cellars is that few people, other than their owners, ever see them.

The less said about the walk the better. The rain turned to sleet and we walked up Banks Lane onto the hills above, where steep grass slopes and a glutinous mixture of soil and slush proved to be treacherously slippery. But the views from here are a delight, even in sleet and rain.

Trials and Tribulations (t & t) of Footpath Preservation

5th April 1998

Leader - Clive Bell

Meeting Place - Giggleswick Station, Giggleswick

We left the station car park on a dull day, quite mild, but the day did end in rain. My 'brief' was to give some idea of the trials and tribulations of a Ramblers' Association Footpath Secretary and also to provide an interesting walk.

We started under the railway, then across the fields to Littlebank Barn and the first examples of 't & t's. A new dwelling is being built and already there are some slight obstructions across the public right of way on which an eye will have to be kept. Further on we found a major 't & t', part of Yorkshire Water's

new pipeline snaking over the length of Craven from Embsay to Bentham, slicing through over fifty rights of way. There has been much correspondence before the work started, much monitoring during the work and a great deal more will be needed on completion to make sure paths are properly restored.

Then it was through the muddy grounds of Littlebank and across Coney Garth. Did the name spring from the ancient enclosure of an area to breed rabbits for flesh and fur? Next it was Swainstead Rake and down to the 'new'

(1996) bridge across Rathmell Beck. The RA had complained about the state of the old bridge. There are problems around Rathmell Goit - mud and a blocked stile - but an interesting stone bridge (packhorse bridge?) got us across the goit. We went on passed Green, (a major obstruction here in 1993 resolved after much 't & t' in 1996), to Hallin Hall, then to New Hall and into the rain, but it was not long before we trudged passed Little Bank again and back to the station.

An interesting walk? Well I enjoyed it, the views were fine, and I did find it difficult to prize some members of the party away from that stone bridge and from New Hall!

Remember, our public rights of way network does not remain open and pleasant to use by accident. It takes the work of many dedicated volunteers. So if you find a problem on a right of way don't shrug your shoulders and walk away, give me a ring - (01756) 799840. Your help will be appreciated.

Clive Bell

Sell Gill and the Pennine Way

10 May 1998

Leader - Len Moody

Meeting Place - High Birkwith, Horton-in-Ribblesdale

Everyone who takes a walk in this area will be aware of the Pennine Way (first proposed 1935; opened 1965, a kind of bonus for the outcome of World War II). Some will have faced the challenge of the whole 250 miles, but there are endless possibilities of sampling it in shorter sections. For this Sunday afternoon walk we were given permission to park at the remote farmstead of High Birkwith, some 2½ miles north of Horton-in-Ribblesdale.

First we walked south on the farm lane, and then branched off southeast on a line of footpaths through High Pasture and Top Farm to meet the Pennine Way at Sell Gill Hole. Here we turned north to follow the Way for about a mile. Where it turns west we continued eastwards into Langstrothdale Forest, until at a spot height 410m we began to circle north and west, still on a public right of way, until we emerged to find ourselves looking across to the eastern parts of Ingleborough and, in the distance, to Ribbleshead Viaduct.

We carried on westwards following a small watercourse which eventually brought us to the historic Ling Gill Bridge, where it is always a duty to try to decipher the ancient memorial stone on the parapet. This records that the bridge was provided in 1765 'at the expense of the whole West Riding' - how they must have appreciated its installation in those days. The great chasm cut by Ling Gill into the lime-

stone (now a Nature Reserve) harbours a great wealth of plant life - 235 specimens of 'higher plants' have recently been recorded by English Nature, though passing walkers are discouraged from exploring the depths. We cautiously, but observantly, skirted along the eastern verge until the Pennine Way turns eastwards at Old Ing. At this point we turned downhill to return to Higher Birkwith.

The walk was a marvellous introduction to the Pennine ethos, enshrined in a wealth of rugged Pennine placenames! Our thanks go to the Morphet family for permission to park, and to Margaret Lowers of English Nature for providing a plant list.

Len Moody

The Ribble to Rathmell

7th June 1998

Leader - David Johnson

Meeting Place - Behind Ribblesdale Motors, Station Road, Settle

A dire weather forecast and a gloomy morning had the leader fully expecting to be walking on his own, but 22 souls mustered at....well, near!.....the intended starting point, and the weather rewarded them by getting even better. The route ran from Settle down the Ribble to Hollin Hall, by which point four members of the group had irretrievably and mysteriously disappeared, and on to the upper end of Rathmell's Mill Lane. Various points of interest were noted and discussed on route. The group then walked down Swainstead Raike onto Coney Garth, where the (undated) square rabbit warren and the extensive hollins were the subject of some conjecture. For many in the group the highlight of the walk was still to come, namely entry into what was Lumb farmhouse. Unoccupied but preserved from the

weather, this is an absolute gem internally and the group members lingered long

examining its architectural delights. Finally we dropped down to the Station Inn and the Plague Stone for a return home.

The leader would like to record, with grateful thanks, the kindness of Mr Frankland of Littlebank for allowing access to both Coney Garth and Lumb. His gesture was certainly appreciated by all. David Johnson



Lumb Farm Fire Place

Photo: Diana Kaneps

Hellifield and the Peel

5th July 1998

Leader - Elizabeth Shorrock

Meeting Place - Hellifield Car Park (behind Black Horse Hotel)

The group, including four non-members, went down Gisburn Road (A682), with a pre-arranged stop at Chapel House. Despite a family party being in progress the owner took the time to show us, behind some climbing roses, a stone cross inset in the wall, belonging to the Knights of St John, who held land at Hellifield given to them after the Crusades.

Resuming our walk, leaving the village and the Gisburn Road behind, we took field paths, including one round a crop of maize (!), returning to and crossing it at the Halton West road junction. Walking downhill towards the Ribble we could see Halton Place, home of the historical Yorke family, on the other side. Following the river down stream we came to Tommy Clark's Wood. Climbing up through the recently planted trees we had again to dash quickly across the busy Gisburn Road, then uphill right on to the old coach road.

Tom Merrill quotes in his book 'A History of Hellifield' - 'This road has been used from the very beginning of civilisation.'

Looking right we saw Swinden ahead of us, now a quiet hamlet but once a busy village. We had a peep at Swinden Hall, built in 1657. Then we looked at Swinden Manor, possibly older than the Hall, where the owner told us of a secret room in the house.

Having gained the other side of the beck we turned back towards Hellifield and approached Hellifield Peel, now a ruin.

The Peel has had a long history with many changes. In 1440-1, at a time when Craven was suffering fierce raids from the Scots, Laurence Hamerton asked King Henry VI for a licence to fortify and embattle his manor house at Hellifield, which he was granted. There was almost certainly an earlier building on the site. A

small chapel existed within the Peel, but was destroyed during modernisation. After that it was used as a large country house with extensive gardens and parkland. In World War II it was used as a camp housing Italian and German Prisoners.

After discussing the plans submitted to re-build and re-use the Peel, we followed the tree-lined driveway back to Hellifield, as the rain started, luckily at the end of our walk.

Crummackdale and Norber

6th September 1998

Leader - Jill Sykes

Meeting Place - Austwick Post Office



Norber Erratic

Photo: Jill Sykes

The walk started from Austwick and followed signs of the past which still remain in the landscape. Taking a northerly footpath from Town Head, by Dear Bought' crossing walls by ladder stiles, we found many straight joints in the walls. These were blocked up gateways from early 19th century enclosures which allowed passage along the routes then in use up the valley. There were 'hollow-ways' to follow or see, marking these same routes.

At Sowerthwaite, with the permission of the farmers concerned, we departed from the right of way and crossed Crummack Lane (the new enclosed road up the valley) and wandered among the

'Norber Erratics' - Silurian Gritstone rocks brought here by ice movement and left perched on limestone pedestals.

A grassy unused track across the shoulder of Norber brought us to a well preserved lime kiln. David Johnson's article in the 1998 Journal was useful to us here. I had been able to calculate that one burning in this kiln gave enough lime to spread on 11 hectares (27 acres) of lightly acidic soil. This is a kiln that David hopes will be preserved. We had passed a round 'dish'

about 12 metres across, with a definite bank or dam on the downhill side! Was this a dewpond for watering pack ponies? The limestone for burning was all round us, but fuel would have needed to be brought and the processed lime taken away.

There were wonderful views from the top of Robin Proctor's Scar (another story here) onto the dry tarn below. This tarn I believe to have been drained when the Farrers first came to Clapham and created the lake.

We rejoined the path beneath the Scar, and made for Thwaite Lane, finding two slate lined cists which appeared to be the remnants of robbed-out (Bronze Age?) burial cairns.

Moving westwards on the lane for a short way, we then by-passed Clapham, dropping downhill by the Parish Boundary Wall (again with the permissions of the land-owner and the farmer concerned), past another burial cairn, to the Clapham- Austwick path. Two stiles have recently been renewed, using



1890

Courtesy of Leeds Public Library

through steps cut from old gravestones, the inscriptions being set on the underside. I'm sorry we have not got a photograph of our Chairman on his back, only a few inches above the ground, trying to read the lettering!

Then it was a quick tramp back to Austwick, past the Iron Age settlement, the Round Wood (sadly disappearing because the broken wall allows animals to graze in it, therefore stopping woodland re-generation) and the terraced field

systems (mediaeval?).

Austwick is a Norse name, meaning East Dairy Farm, so presumably settled by the Vikings, but there must have been plenty of human activity before - and much since.

¹ A Tragic Story - Dear Bought

Dear Bought was given its name as the result of a disagreement between two brothers. When their father died, one of the brothers inherited the whole lot, leaving the other dispossessed, but he kicked up a fuss. The bickering went on for so long that the lucky brother agreed to a wager. If his dispossessed brother could hand mow a huge meadow within one day and have it completed by nightfall, he could have the farm and be dammed.

The brother took on the challenge and began his seeming impossible task at first light. He drove himself hard all day and far into the evening, determined to prove himself. Indeed he did, completing the job just before night fell. He strode back to claim his prize, had a drink of water and dropped dead. There could be a moral here! - Quoted from 'Discovery Walks in the Yorkshire Dales (The Southern Dales)' by David Johnson.

Scaleber

4 October 1998

Leader - Jim Nelson

Meeting Place - Town Hall, Market Square, Settle

In October the days are getting shorter, so the walks must be tailored to accommodate this. Settle Town Hall stands at a cross-road of the history of Settle, where the old east-west road named Cheapside crosses the turnpike. John Cundall moved his Golden Lion Inn from Cheapside to Duke Street to be on this new Keighley - Kendal turnpike. It proved to be such a good move that he extended his stables, but in order to do so he took over the old pinfold and had to provide a new one in Upper Settle, to which we then walked.

The agreement for this new one, signed 16th day of May one thousand seven hundred and sixty four, gives details of the original construction by Jas Wilman for £8-10-0. It was observed that a circular wall enclosed the maximum amount of ground at lowest cost.

From here we went up the hill to

reach Scaleberg Gill which is a delightful place at any time of year, but as the gate displays a 'Private' notice very few people explore this historic site. Although permission had been granted weeks before, we were stopped by a keeper. When he was convinced that we were a history group and not a shooting party we were allowed to pass. Notes by Mr T E Cooke, F S A, published in the Settle Household Almanac 1903 are of interest.

'Scale-ber(g)'

About half a mile below Scaleber Force (near Settle), 'Scaleber Beck' takes an elliptical bend where the steep banks widen out a little; thus forming a haugh or flat space of ground. At the lower extremity of this haugh, a rocky hillock projects from the western bank, and presents a precipitous face towards the stream. The opposite bank, at this point, is also precipitous, so

that the beck here runs through a narrow passage.

This hillock bears a strong resemblance in general contour to Castleber(g), Settle, though it consists of gritstone and is on a smaller scale. On its summit may be traced a large circular depression, which seems to be partly artificial, and to have been enclosed by boulders of rock, roughly placed between the large natural masses of rock which rise above the surface. This rude wall is most perfect on the southern side of the circular hollow, and two short undressed stones, standing erect, evidently mark an entrance, outside of which steps seem to have been formed in the steep slope of the hillock. Towards the west are the remains of an old wall formed of small boulders, with an angle on the south west. No mortar has been used in these constructions, and there are no markings on the rocks.

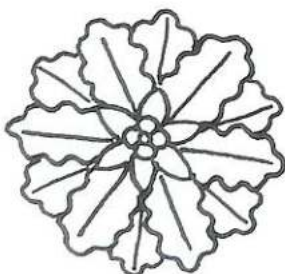
Adjoining this 'berg' on its N.E. side is a smaller one, presenting somewhat similar appearances on its summit, and, between the two the ancient road by which the beck is here approached at right angles from the north, dips down to the stream, where remains of an old timber bridge can be seen on the site of an ancient ford. This road, after crossing the beck,

runs for a few yards along the level haugh in an eastward direction (ie. upstream) and then ascends by an incline in the face of the green bank, till it loses itself on the open hillside - believed to be called Newton Moor from which Bookil Gill Beck flows into Scaleber Beck. On visiting this spot it at once occurred to me that we have here the 'berg' (A.S.- 'BEORG', Scand - 'bjerg' - a hill used for defence) on which were butts (Scand: 'skali') and from which the stream derives its name. In the days of the Roman or Danish invasions, the spot in question would have afforded a good natural place of defence or temporary refuge to the tribes retreating from the Ribble Valley into the fastnesses of Attermire and Stockdale. I am not aware if any explorations have ever been conducted at this spot, or that its features have been studied from an antiquarian standpoint.

Perhaps at some later date we could return to this site when there is more daylight available. Many young trees have now been planted, which means that in a few years the shape of this hillock will no longer be seen.

We returned to Mitchell Lane, crossed over the Malham Road into Stockdale Lane, at the corner of which we went into the field for a few minutes to stand on the bank and ditch which marked the boundary of the Sawley Abbey property of Stockdale. From this we looked at the Scaleber pastures, some of the Settle common land which was divided under the 1758 Enclosure Act. In one of these enclosures the Settle 'town bull' was kept. (Barbara Middleton is so pleased that the Town Council no longer keep a bull.) The return was via the Attermire shooting range, which featured in the 1998 Journal.

Jim Nelson



Ceiling boss Primrose House, Settle
Diana Kaneps

A Walk on the Wet Side

1st November 1998

Leader - Harold Foxcroft

Meeting Place - Craven Ridge Lane End, Giggleswick

We were fortunate, after a record breaking rainfall pattern in October, that this first day in November dawned sunny and only a few minuscule drops fell as the clouds built in the afternoon. 19 members had confidence in the weather forecast, although we needed good waterproof footwear in the aftermath of the intensive rains and flash flood situation which had occurred earlier in the week.

The early stages of our walk took us along paths which were unfamiliar to many, past the conversion work at Tipperthwaite Barns, across the Giggleswick - Lancaster railway and Settle bypass. From here we climbed the bank which leads eventually to Craven Bank Lane via a series of styles which tested the limb movement span and agility of all of us. On the way we were unable to account for the reason behind the existence of the walled stand of trees, and we noted signs of old quarrying operations which are not shown on the maps.

Having crossed both the new main pipeline being installed by Yorkshire Water and its Giggleswick/Settle spur,

via well organised but soggy crossing points, we reached Craven Bank Lane below High Rigg and the new Giggleswick Service Reservoir. This provided an excellent view of the original Giggleswick Tarn site and gave an opportunity to hear some of its history. Going on down the Lane we arrived at the Chapel Field of Giggleswick School. Here we heard the story of the Playing Field, both concerning its origin as a mini-tarn and the extensive work which was carried out in 1910/11 to provide the present facilities.

Close House was reached via Dallicar Lane and the other ancient pathways in this area, but the information on the history of this group of farms and very old buildings was left for a later walk (p25). Passing under the bypass we noted the old cast iron beams still supporting the railway bridge at this point (Phoenix Foundry 1847). From here we crossed Carr Beck with its 2 old bridges and climbed back to Paley Green Lane and thence to Craven Ridge Lane.

Harold Foxcroft



Railway Bridge made by Phoenix Foundry

Photo: Harold Foxcroft

Changing Times

6th December 1998

Leader - Phyllis Houlton

Meeting Place - Greenfoot Car Park, Settle

The walk was circular and centred on Close House, a manor house in Giggleswick dating from the Middle Ages - the people who lived there, their lifestyle, their homes and how social changes had altered them over the past 500 years. Sadly it is changing and ceasing to be a working dairy and breeding farm and is now diversifying.

We began the walk on a clear, sunny autumn afternoon, crisp underfoot. We went the way Settle folk would have walked to their church, St Alkeldas - the mother church at Giggleswick - by going down Kirkgate and crossing the river close to the position of the old ford. From the church we took the old road to Close House past Giggleswick School, zigzagging up Dallicar Lane by the old green road and musing about the bumpy journey the carriage or similar conveyance would have had. We noticed where the overhead line buckets had crossed the land, going from Giggleswick Quarry to Giggleswick Station, to transport the burnt lime to its destination by rail. Field names proved fascinating - Crag field, the Oaks, Brackenbottom - but why Kiln Hill on millstone grit? In fact the Kilns in question would have been Saxon in origin and would have burned bracken, not lime, to produce potash for the 'fulling' or 'felting' of woollen cloth.

Arriving at Close House we noticed that the road continued on under the iron bridge (dated 1847) of the railway and would, in about 1/4 mile, join the original York to Lancaster road. We paused here to reflect on the changes made in the 17th and 18th centuries.

The Cliffords of Skipton Castle owned much of the land in NW England. Around 1600 Sir George

Clifford was the Queen's Champion and wore her glove in his hat. He spent a fortune at Court and emulated Sir Francis Drake by financing a sailing ship and 12 expeditions to the Spanish Main, all of which failed. To raise more money he sold many of the tenancies of his farms to his tenants, who then becoming more affluent, were able to undertake alterations to their homes to improve their lifestyle.

From the parish records it appears that there were always 2 homesteads and at least 2 families at Close House. The Manor House itself has been 2 homes for the past 100 years - the country house renovated and improved in the 19th century. The farmhouse showed older features - the bacon hooks, the big arched fireplace of dressed stone and the dairy with thick slate shelves for salting bacon and keeping milk, cream and butter cool in the days before fridges.

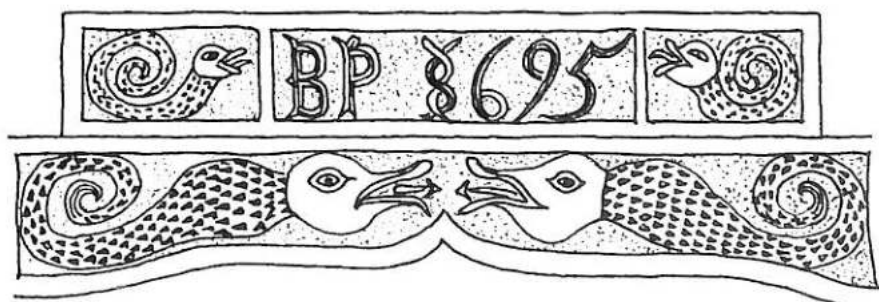
The families who lived there included the Carr family in the 16th century, possibly a branch of the Stackhouse family of Carrs, one of whom (1480-1507) had founded Giggleswick School. In the 17th & 18th centuries the Frankland family was prominent. Richard Frankland was the famous non-conformist founder of the Rathmell

Academy. He was twice excommunicated, once for reproving Charles II to his face, bidding him 'to reform your life, your family, your kingdom and the church'. He was later publicly absolved. Dated renovations can be attributed to the Franklands, the front door showing '1675 REF', a beam inside the top kitchen '1688 REF' and a lintel over the bottom barn '1720'. The house had its roof raised, the front was improved both inside and out and the outside rendered.

In the 19th century the Procter family continued the embellishments. The front windows and ceilings were again altered, some of the walls were panelled and wood block floors laid to bring the house up to date as a Victorian home for gentle folk of the time. A terrace of 3 gardens was created and a greenhouse erected. A tree lined drive was made about 1890, parallel to the old road, and leading to Giggleswick railway station.

We walked down the drive parallel to the road, which the carts would have taken years ago, carrying corn to be ground at Runley Bridge. We passed the Plague Stone, a reminder of the Great Plague raging here from 1660 onwards, finally arriving at Gildersleets, which is no longer a working farm. It is said that here during the Civil War, about 1640, there was brush between a party of Royalists going to the defence of Skipton Castle, intercepted by General Lambert (of Calton near Ayrton) leading Parliamentary forces. From Gildersleets we noted where the old Ford crossed the river to Runley Mill, but stayed on the west side along the bank with a lovely view of the modern Anley House and so back to Settle, to savour a hot drink and reflect on a year of the best walks yet.

Phyllis Houlton



Chair carving - Long Preston Church

Diana Kaneps

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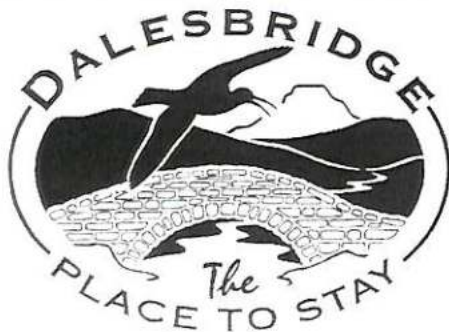
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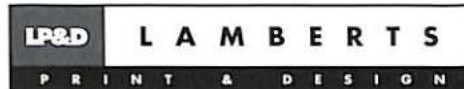
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NORTH CRAVEN HERITAGE TRUST

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"Know Your Area" Walks 1999

Wednesday 26th May 5.40pm
Oxenber Wood: Leader Paul Evans of *English Nature*.
 Meet at Austwick Bridge (SD 769 683)

Wednesday 23rd June 7.00pm
Settle: Leader Chris Ellis
 Meet at Settle Town Hall

Wednesday 28th July 7.00pm
Nappa: Leader George Bargh
 Meet at Nappa Hall (SD 855 534)

Details of membership are available from the Membership Secretary:
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 01729 840609

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