North Craven Heritage Trust

JOURNAL 2014

TALKS PROGRAMME

Tuesday 4 March 2014 at 7.30 pm
Caring for Butterflies on an Upland Dales Farm
Tom Lord
Langcliffe Village Institute

Wednesday 30 April 2014 at 7.30 pm
Jiggers and Swelks: The Ports of Morecambe Bay
Hilary Walklett
Clapham Village Hall

Thursday 2 October 2014 at 7.30 pm
Capturing the Sublime - Turner and his contemporaries in the Dales
Frank Gordon
Austwick Village Hall

Wednesday 15 October 2014 at 7.30 pm
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
(Members only)
Followed by
Settle Station Water Tower - The Out-takes
Mark Rand
Victoria Hall, Settle

Thursday 6 November 2014 at 7.30 pm
North Craven, in the Early Medieval Period
Dr David Johnson
Long Preston Village Hall

MEMBERSHIP

Details of membership are available from the Membership Secretary:
Mrs E M Slater, Manor Farm House,
Langcliffe BD24 9NQ 01729 823205

Subscriptions:
Single (65 or over) £6, Joint (both 65 or over) £10,
Single (under 65) £11, Joint £15, Corporate £35
(please state category on application)

Membership expires on December 31st 2014

The Trust's website address is:
www.NorthCravenHeritage.org.uk
Charity Commission Registration Number 504029

Data Protection Act:
If you wish to view your personal details held on the Trust's files, please ask the Membership Secretary

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Visitors may attend talks and join outings at a cost of £2

OUTINGS PROGRAMME

If conditions are doubtful please telephone the Leader

Thursday 26 June 2014
Mr and Mrs Robert Bell
Langcliffe Hall and Garden
Meet at the house at 2.00pm
Park in Village Car park SD 823 652

Wednesday 16 July 2014
Chris Bonsall 015242 41931
The Ingleborough Terraces - a walk back in time:
settlements, caves, burial cairns, enclosures and a stone circle.
A moderate walk over rough country and limestone pavements.
Boots/stout shoes needed.
Approx. 4 miles, 3 hours.
Meet at St. Leonard's Church Car Park,
Chapel le Dale at 2.00pm SD 739 772

Thursday 7 August 2014
Robert Clarke 015242 51130 / 07778 619154
18th Century roads west of Settle
A moderate walk of around 3 miles.
Boots/stout shoes needed.
Meet at 2.00pm at Giggleswick Station car park SD 803 629

Wednesday 3 September 2014
Michael Southworth 015242 51137
A Ribblesdale Quarry
Meet at 2.00pm at Dry Rigg Quarry SD 805 694

Sunday 14 December 2014
Mike and Mary Slater 01729 823205
Mince Pie walk: Up and Down the Ribble
Boots/stout shoes needed. 2 miles, 1 hour.
Offers of mince pies to Mary please.
Meet at Langcliffe Village Car park at 2.00pm or
Manor Farm House at 3.00pm if not walking. SD 823 652

SUMMER MID-WEEK OUTING

Either Side of Ripon

Low Hall (Dacre), St Mary's Church, and Norton Conyers

Dr David Johnson will lead his 12th outing on Thursday 12 June 2014 at 10.30am

Meet at Low Hall, Dacre SD198 613

Cost £17pp, pre-booking essential. Send cheque to David Johnson please (payable to North Craven Heritage Trust) at 27 Ingfield Lane, Settle BD24 9BA. The 2013 Outing sold out very quickly and some members were disappointed. Do not delay!

Further details are available online or, for those without access to a computer, directly from David.

Enquiries to David Johnson
01729 822915 (evenings only)

Please note that this outing is based on car-usage and is not a walking trip. Members are asked to share cars whenever possible as parking is often limited.

♦♦♦♦♦

It should be noted that on occasion, for all outings and events, the addresses of participants may have to be given to owners of places visited (for their insurance purposes) and this is a condition of any such visit.

Cover picture: St Mary window in St Mary's Church, Long Preston.
Photograph by Tony Stephens

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North Craven Heritage Trust

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Editorial

NORTH CRAVEN

HERITAGE

The ethos of the Journal is to present an eclectic range of articles to satisfy a variety of reading tastes. The first category is based on research and so these articles will have a comprehensive list of references. Sometimes, if they are very numerous, a more complete list is on the web-site version of the Journal. Conformity of style is often difficult to achieve as authors come from different disciplines. The web-site is a very important element of the Trust, and it has enquiries from all over the world, usually about family ancestors. There are then the more anecdotal and personal descriptions of how life was lived in North Craven, within living memory. We do not have a 'letters to the editor' page but a writer will send in an article, which picks up on a previous one and adds to knowledge. These are a very welcome addition, and are interesting and helpful. Heritage is a very wide term and comprises the landscape with its geology, weather, buildings, industries, work-force as well as the flora and fauna, including people. We always try to explain archaic and technical terms. The obituaries we publish are generally of members who have written for the Journal, led walks and outings or been active committee members.

Maureen Ellis and Michael Slater

Chairman's Report

We are very grateful to Michael Southworth who as Chairman for the past four years has worked with and encouraged us all in our support for North Craven. Following Michael's lead, your Committee has joined forces with other organisations to strengthen our 'heritage' work. We have become members of the Yorkshire Dales Historic Environment Group convened by the National Park; we have joined the Yorkshire Dales Society – which incidentally enables all members of NCHT to attend YDS walks and lectures free of charge; Mark Corner, one of our trustees, sits on the YDS Policy Committee which assesses major planning applications and policy developments which affect the Dales. Through another trustee, Jules Marley, we link with Campaign to Protect Rural England and these links contributed to success in the local and national campaign to stop inappropriate redevelopment of our Dales barns.

We continue to offer grants to support conservation work in historic places of worship (we made a grant of £2,000 in 2013 to Long Preston Parish Church) and we have re-launched our bursary scheme to encourage academic research relating to North Craven.

But the past is just that – now the challenge is to protect our heritage in the future. One issue relates to how best to preserve and make available our records. The Journal has been and will continue to be our main repository of research on North Craven and its life. Nowadays the internet plays an increasing role and in response we have digitised all back numbers of the Journal. Our plan now is to widen the role of the website to incorporate, archive and provide links to other material relating to North Craven's heritage. We also need to extend our reach by using social media.

These measures will not only benefit today's researchers, but conserve the Trust's achievements for the next generation and beyond. If you feel committed to the future of North Craven, please come and join the Committee. Take the first step by getting in touch with me or any other Committee member!

John Asher

Obituary

Stan Lawrence 1926 –2013

Stan was a quietly friendly man with a twinkle in his eye. He was a widower, father, teacher, researcher and member of NCHT committee 1995-9. He wrote two articles for this journal.

Stan was born at Kings Heath, Birmingham, the youngest of five children. He attended Kings School until he was 14 and literally the same day, got on his bike and found a part-time job as an errand boy for a clothing firm. He was too young to join the RAF with his older brother and his eyesight was not good enough to join the air crew for which he had volunteered when the war came, so he served in the Civil Defence as a messenger. By 1943 he was training as a junior draughtsman and then worked as an assistant spectographist until 1947 when he enrolled at Birmingham Central Technical College for a year. On leaving there, he began a career of 40 years of teaching by getting three consecutive posts as a temporary assistant. This led to a teacher's certificate from his year at Birmingham CTC. So by then qualified, he was able to work as a qualified assistant at Pitmaston School and then Christ Church C of E, both in Birmingham, which took him to 1955 when he moved to Hollyoakes Field School in Redditch and he got married. He had met Win his future wife when they had attended the same training course.

By 1961 he had two young children, Hilary and Christopher, and moved to a new teaching job in Bingley. He stayed in Yorkshire for the rest of his life, getting a post as deputy head at Bracken Bank CP in Keighley. His final post until he retired in 1986 was as headmaster at Burton in Lonsdale Endowed Primary School. It was here that he began his research into local history and accumulated a wealth of information especially about Burton and the surrounding villages – photographs, floor plans of Burton Pottery, tithe maps and historical articles. This archive is deposited at Lancaster University, Special Collections, and comprises a large blue box and some twenty tubes of documents and was approved by Prof. Angus Winchester and Librarian David Barron. Prof. Winchester writes, 'What makes this archive so valuable is that it was assiduously collected over many years and is well-organized and therefore usable by other researchers. It is particularly valuable because the archive sources of North Craven are so horribly scattered, requiring visits to several record offices; so Stan's work has saved later researchers a lot of time and effort. I know the archive has been used fairly regularly since being deposited in the library'.

When he retired Stan and Winnie moved to Austwick where he continued his research, writing two articles for this Journal, one on Agriculture in Austwick and the other on the Austwick Weavers, and leading a walk for the Trust around Burton. He regularly contributed talks in Austwick and always lent a hand at local events. As a young man Stan was a climber and made many trips to the nearest hills of Wales and this culminated in later climbing the Matterhorn. His other passion was for flying and he took every opportunity to get in the air in hot air balloons and light aircraft. For his 80th birthday he had a lesson in a glider. Stan's wife predeceased him in 2012 and he leaves two children, Hilary and Christopher, who gave me a great deal of the information in this obituary.

Maureen Ellis

Rev. John Robinson and Alphonsine Sarah Jarry Charities

Michael J. Slater

Window in Settle Church designed by Burne Jones

The Robinson and Jarry charities

An article on the Giggleswick Charities was printed in this Journal in 2010; further developments are noted here. Some of the conclusions reached in that earlier account about the fate of the capital monies bequeathed are now happily proved to be incorrect since a substantial amount has been located in income funds recognized by the Charity Commission.

The Rev. John Robinson's charity was set up by his will of 1882. In 1888 £5000 was invested in Treasury Stock, then in 1894 in railway stocks. In later years other stocks were bought and eventually all assets were in Charinco and Charifund units with income accredited to Barclays Bank accounts.The last Trustee died in 1976 and there is no record of any disbursements made from the charity after this date. The question arose as to the location of any unclaimed capital monies.

It was discovered by accident in 2008 that a Robinson charity account existed with Barclays Bank. It was found that the Charity Commission had removed the Robinson charity from its listings and destroyed all records in 2000 since it was apparently defunct, (no. 20402). After much discussion this Barclays account was closed and the funds (£672.65) were transferred in 2008 to that of the The Giggleswick Charities (240293), since it had similar aims. But income was still being accredited by Charinco and Charifunds to other Barclays accounts labelled 'Giggleswick Jarry and Robinson' of which we were not made aware at that time (presumably due to data protection law).

In 2013 Coles Solicitors, managing director Mr Peter Gibson, moved to premises in Settle where a large crate of papers concerning the Giggleswick Charities was found. Mr Gibson contacted Mrs Airey, Chairman of The Giggleswick Charities, who in turn asked the author of this note to determine the significance of the contents.

In this crate were statements from Barclays Bank for a variety of accounts named Robinson and Jarry and from M&G Fund Managers and Merrill Lynch fund managers. Up to 1989, money was held in Charity Commission approved British Transport 3% stock; thereafter re-investment into M&G Charifund and Mercury Asset Management (later Merrill Lynch then Black Rock) Charinco units was made with interest payments into Barclays Bank savings accounts. There were papers concerning Miss Alphonsine Jarry who by will in 1912 added about £2000 to the Robinson charity. This Jarry bequest was recorded as a linked charity. A search of the Charity Commission website under the name Jarry led to the trust no. 225289-2, parent charity Robinson, which was also removed in 2000, along with all records.

Miss Alphonsine Sarah Jarry was baptised on 12 September 1822. Her father was Etienne Edme Jarry, schoolmaster and teacher of French, and her mother's name was Sophia. Etienne was born in Versailles in 1775 (died 1858) and was a lace manufacturer; he moved to Halifax in 1814 after being in Paris at the time of the French Revolution. Alphonsine died on 6 November 1912 and was buried in Settle. In her will she is recorded as of Fernhill and spinster. Her effects amounted to £10,073-16s-5d.

In 1851 she was in Halifax with her sister Maria Louisa and parents. Her parents died in 1853 and 1858. In the 1861 Census the two sisters are still in Halifax as daily governesses teaching French, but in 1871 they are living on Constitution Hill, Settle and both working as teachers. In 1881 and 1891 the house where they lived is named as Fernhill (on Constitution Hill). Maria died in 1893 and is buried in Settle. In 1901 Alphonsine is noted as retired governess. A William Morris stained glass window in memory of Alphonsine in Settle church dates from 1913 (from a Burne Jones design). She bequeathed £600 and a portrait of her father (by John Horner, a Halifax landscape artist) to the Royal Halifax Infirmary.

All the information about this matter was communicated to the Charity Commission early in 2013 in an attempt to recover the very substantial assets of the Robinson and Jarry charities and to put them to good use - as the Rev. Robinson and Miss Jarry intended a century ago. Eventually, in October 2013, the Charity Commission issued an Order appointing the now four Giggleswick Charities Trustees to be responsible for the Reverend John Robinson's Trust (225289) and issued a Scheme to allow the defunct charities to be part of 'The Giggleswick Charities' (240293). The linked Jarry charity is part of the Robinson charity. The original aims of the Robinson charity have to be adhered to – 'the object of the charity is the benefit of the aged and infirm of the Old Parish of Giggleswick'.

The objective of these defunct charities has, therefore, happily been restored and the mystery of the missing capital funds has finally been resolved. The capital has been eroded by inflation but not as severely as could have been the case. Four Trustees now look after the charities so that the risk of going defunct again is avoided. The amount which can be disbursed by The Giggleswick Charities in future is now much enhanced. Appropriate documents have been sent to the North Yorkshire County Record Office in Northallerton for safe keeping.

Acknowledgements

Mr Peter Coles, solicitor, took effective action in saving the paperwork which led to a successful outcome and he was very helpful in discussion of how to proceed. Linda Connolly and Joanne Reid at Charity Commission Operations Liverpool guided us through the process of appointing further Trustees after having absorbed the detail of how the charities had become defunct, and mastered the tortuous audit trail of the monies involved in a large number of accounts suffering occasional renaming. Tracy Williams at Barclays Bank was also involved in smoothing the path. Mary Slater researched the background for Alphonsine. Finally, Mrs Margaret Airey of The Giggleswick Charities has had to deal with the Charity Commission paperwork to bring this matter to a conclusion.

An inventory of the crate of papers is to be found in the website version of this account.

Winters

Brian Shorrock

Winters in the past were much harsher than nowadays and in some years considerably more so. Whether this is due to so-called global warming I do not know. Certainly in the last 20 years, snowfall on Malham Moor for example - whilst still occurring annually - has not in recent years blocked the roads for more than a day or so. In the past farms would be cut off for two and three weeks every winter. In the 1946/47 winter when I resided at Hellifield and was just a schoolboy, an enormous amount of snow fell, with severe frosts, and worst of all, there were strong easterly winds which piled up huge snowdrifts.

Villages were cut off for weeks, with roads and railways blocked. Father, being an engine driver, spent weeks with dozens of other men trying to clear the snow at Dent station. Such was the weight of snow that engines were buried and derailed - as fast as the snow was cleared, the wind blew it back again. This went on for weeks and around Hellifield the overall depth of snow was four to five feet. We could go sledging over fields with an uninterrupted ride as the stone walls were no longer visible, and the top layer of snow had frozen rock-hard so there was no risk of vanishing into a deep drift. Rather oddly, I cannot remember it snowing on more than two occasions but it obviously did. The conditions were pretty hard, I suppose, for my parents and other families but we children were too busy enjoying ourselves to worry about that. In 1962/63, when I was an electrican, the winter was bitterly cold and more notable for severe and prolonged frosts than the amount of snow. We spent quite a lot of time thawing out water pipes by attaching electrodes to the pipes and passing an electric current through them. The frost had penetrated down into the ground at least four feet. This scheme was pretty successful, but no hope of being successful today with most pipes now being plastic, so another 1962/63 type winter might bring the water flow both in and out of buildings to a complete halt.

When I was a postman, Malham Moor was best avoided during the winter months. Conditions were dreadful and I used to estimate that if it started to snow accompanied by a strong wind, 45 minutes were all you had to get off the moor before you became blocked in. I had a few narrow squeaks driving a van when you could hardly see a hand in front of you - a complete whiteout with no road, no sky and no roadside walls - just a white mass of whirling snowflakes - all very scary. Just before I joined the Post Office Allan Hartley, a workmate, had to abandon a van near Capon Hall on Malham Moor and walk out to safety. His van lay buried for three weeks before it could be retrieved, but astonishingly it started first time and was driven undamaged back to Settle. Chains were used on the post vans. They were good at times, but invariably broke, causing a link to bang against the van wheel arches which was very noisy and irritating. Eventually town and country tyres were fitted and with some heavy stones put in the back of the van you could drive nearly anywhere, providing the depth of snow was not too great.

Vernacular architecture, Gisburn

Kevin Illingworth

Cromwell House, Gisburn

The walk around Gisburn and locality in July 2012 led by the author warranted a lengthier description of what was seen than the short report in the 2013 Journal.

Gisburn is in the traditional county of the West Riding, but administered by Lancashire County Council since 1974. It is also on the fringes of the Forest of Bowland.

The visit was in two parts – Gisburn village at first, then Gisburn Cotes, 2½ miles south-west, later. The group of 14 assembled in Gisburn and initially toured both sides of the wide Main St. which runs east-west. This is the A59 Clitheroe to Skipton road, part of the main highway from Preston to York. The idea was to view buildings from a distance across the street, and then close-up. Gisburn is a linear village of two- and three-storey houses and coaching inns dating from the 17th to the 19th century. Two of these inns have been converted into housing. Until the mid-19th century, virtually all houses were built of whitewashed slobbered rubble, mostly sandstone, and with flagstone roofs. After that date, because of the railways, stone suitable for regular coursed work was used, often being squared light-grey limestone. Some render has been removed, exposing the rubble, but much whitewash still survives. Forecourts are paved with cobbles. There are 26 listed buildings or 'listed items', but not all of these are in the village itself.

Pimlico House

We started the walk at Pimlico House, on the north side of Main St., as one enters Gisburn from the Clitheroe direction. Viewed from across the road it is seen as an unaltered, almost symmetrical former farmhouse, with former barns on both sides. The building material is mixed rubble on a plinth of larger stones, the colours being visually satisfying, although unplanned. The doorhead, previously eroded but now smooth, is inscribed with the date 1705. The plan is double-pile, in accordance with the date. Mullions are ovolo-moulded, often wrongly considered by historians to be 'early', that being late 16th or early 17th century. But in Bowland and Craven ovolo-moulded mullions can be a decade or two later than 1705. Not mentioned in the listed buildings description are the through-stones projecting from the front wall. These are more commonly seen on barns, or projecting on the back wall of houses, and often seen further north in Lancashire and Yorkshire. (See Glossary for technical terms).

At the time of the listing survey the interior was said to be 'not accessible, but said to contain no features of interest'. But during a 'recce' prior to the visit, the leader was invited inside to see and photograph the original features in most rooms. These surprising features include a large segmental arched fireplace and a smaller corbelled one, a blocked-in wooden mullion window upstairs on the rear wall, and decorative plasterwork on the chimney breast of the right-hand first floor room. This room also has a crudely executed 'dove' in plaster, and an unexplained corbelled structure. (The Old Vicarage near the church has an 'in-situ' wooden mullion window). Thanks go to Mr and Mrs Harding for inviting me into their house.

Lyndale House, Lyndale Terrace

Lyndale Terrace is a street running parallel with Main St. on the south side. Lyndale House presents itself as an unaltered 17th century house, but now without its render. There are six double-chamfered mullion windows ranging from one to four lights. The doorway lintel reads RA:AA:TA 1674 IR in raised letters and numbers. So far, Gisburn History Society has not been able to identify the names that the letters represent. A one-light window on the left may be a fire window. Now a private house, it was previously the Village Institute, Reading Room, and offices of Lindley Pate.

Nos. 1-4, Lyndale Terrace

These appear to be 19th century cottages, but there are external clues that suggest a 17th century building. These 'hints' include a datestone of 1675 with raised characters, reading RA A? A?, once again. An arched one-light window on the gable wall of No.1 also points to an early date, as do some features at the rear.

We were invited inside to see the wall paintings which are puzzling in nature – one of these is a 'green woman' in the style of the 'green man' carvings and paintings known elsewhere in the country. 'Green women' are rare (see Wikipedia). The picture seems to celebrate spring. The design of the classical columns, with vases of flowers between, are known from other parlour chambers in Yorkshire. In the next room is an enigmatic painting of a goat or similar creature, a most strange image, perhaps a rebus of a family name. (Pictures are in the 2013 Journal).

No.4 Lyndale Terrace also has heavy ceiling beams, so the whole block must be a partial rebuild of a 17th century house. The four cottages are unlisted.

Cromwell House

From Lyndale Terrace, Cromwell House could be seen across the road. This was the Ribblesdale Arms Hotel until c.2000, renamed when converted into housing. There are three bays and three storeys with a full-height jettied porch dated 1635 and also referring to Thomas Lister. In 1959 Pevsner said it was the best house in the village. Most window openings were altered in the late 18th century or early 19th century, except for the stepped three-light attic windows. The removal of whitewash and render after c.2000 has revealed the outline of three gables, not mentioned (or not noticed) in Pevsner (2009). These former gables are not difficult to see as the former valleys have been infilled with light grey limestone. Other multi-gabled houses with jettied porches nearby are Stirk House Hotel (1 mile west) and the White Bear Public House in Barrowford.

Stone-built porches with oversailing upper floors originate from timber-framed porches, seen in south Lancashire and Cheshire rather than Yorkshire. Masonry jettied porches are peculiar to the Pennine area of Lancashire and Yorkshire, few being seen elsewhere. Up to 85 examples have been identified in these counties.

Later, we were able to view the right-hand gable wall with blocked mullion windows and an extruded (external) chimney stack from Zivann's small plant nursery behind her shop. We are grateful to her for this access.

Kirk House

Moving to the east on the south side of Main St., Kirk House was next, and not easy to photograph. No longer slobbered, Kirk House has early 18th century features, including a segmental pediment over the doorway, square section mullion and transom windows, and a blank circular plaque.

Snow Hill (two houses)

Snow Hill is a large picturesque whitewashed block of two and three storeys, with windows and floors at different levels. Local historians regard this 17th century house as the oldest in Gisburn, dating from 1430 and once called the Bluebell Inn. But surely a 15th century house would have been built of wood. The main ground floor room of the two-storey house has a five-light mullion window which originally had seven lights, easily seen when inspecting the area between the window and the porch. The two-light window was also wider originally. The right-hand bedroom window has an ovolo-moulded surround and is taller than all the others, but has no transom. This window makes the room within to appear important - presumably the house belonged to a wealthy family.

In the Pevsner's *West Riding* (2009) the author is unsure as to where the original entrance was, but Mary Kirby kindly opened the door of the modern porch to show an original-looking doorway with chamfered surround. In 2011 she invited some members of a Calderdale group into the front rooms. The left-hand gable wall of the Snow Hill block has a large projecting stack with some single-light windows to one side, one of which could be a fire-window.

Other buildings

Between Snow Hill and the roundabout, and elsewhere in the village, are 19th century houses, with dates of 1850, 1853, 1855, 1861, 1889 and 1898, to name a few. Some have 'polite' door hoods, including Park House, which gained a third storey with false gable dormers later, using squared light-grey limestone. This one has a triangular stone hood on brackets. It was a YHA hostel from 1934-40, now providing bed and breakfast accommodation. The row of houses near the roundabout marked with the letter R and a crown refer to the Ribblesdale estate. The third Lord Ribblesdale (1828-1967) and the fourth Lord (1854-1925) both built cottages in the village.

Now crossing to the north side of Gisburn, we inspected

the two very ornate Gothick entrance lodges of Gisburne Park. These date to 1775-7 and are listed two-star - not vernacular, but well worth seeing. In 1959 Pevsner said the lodges were 'charming', and in 2009 (Pevsner) they were 'delightful'. Gisburne Park became a hospital in 1985. The Abbey Group owned it until 2011, and it is now part of BMI Healthcare group. We also looked at the railway tunnel portals of 1880, which take the Hellifield/Clitheroe railway under the land behind the main road.

Finally, in the same area, we walked along Park Road to finish the Gisburn village part of our visit, coming to the Dower House of the Ribblesdale estate. The front is late 18th century, but the rear has two mullion windows of the 17th and 18th centuries, and a doorway with a reset decorated lintel. This well-preserved doorhead is of a late 17th century type, with double lobes, or descending semi-circles, variations of which can be seen from Calderdale to Gayle (Hawes), with a concentration around Settle and Langcliffe. There are also a small number near Lancaster. Most doorheads of this type date from the 1660s to the early 18th century. Mrs Townsend enjoyed showing us the rear of her house.

Gisburn Cotes area

In mid-afternoon we drove 2 ½ miles along the A59 towards Clitheroe, to Gisburn Cotes Hall, where Anne Weare wanted to meet and talk to us. The house has two storeys and an almost central two-storey porch, with a door lintel inscribed 1659. Most windows at the front are now sashed, but the removal of render in the late 20th century has revealed several original blocked mullion windows. Noticeable here is the high chamfered plinth, and lower and upper hoodmoulds, partly hacked off. These are entirely horizontal, wrapping around the porch and terminating around the corners of the house. All four hoodmould 'stops' ended in the same position above four windows (or former windows) in each gable wall. A hoodmould terminating 'round a corner' can be seen at the Old Manor House, Clapham. Gisburn Cotes Hall has an external stack, the third one seen during the visit. This one has six stages, each one slightly tapering to the next stage above.

The barns belonging to Gisburn Cotes Hall and two other nearby farms all have 18th century roof structures with re-used timbers showing signs of being previously parts of cruck-built structures. The 18th century carpenters' construction marks were seen on many joints, indicating which parts went together during assembly. A heavy stone cheese press (weight and base – but minus its timber frame) sat outside one of the barns, no longer used.

Our thanks go to Mrs Weare, who guided us around her house and barns for almost two hours. Some members of the group ended the day with refreshments at Stirk House Hotel, discussing the buildings seen earlier.

Sources of information

Images of England website: www.imagesofengland.org.uk

Usually, typing the name of a village in the text box will show all, or most, listed buildings in the named village, with one photograph and the listed building description. Sometimes, as with Gisburn, this does not work, but inputting the following grid references will show the images of most of the listed buildings in Gisburn.

SD 82 48	12	buildings
SD 84 NW	8	"
SD 83 48	2	"
SD 84 48	1	"
SD 82 48	Gisburne Park lodges	

For Gisburn Cotes Hall and Great Dudland go to The National Heritage List for England for the listed buildings' descriptions, but without images.

For old photos of Gisburn, go to
www.oldclitheroe.co.uk (10 photos)
www.francisfrith.com (11 photos)

For Gisburn Conservation Area Appraisal go to www.ribblevalley.gov.uk and download the document with 22 pages and 15 photos.

References

Illingworth, K., 2004. 'Stripping off the render', *Northern Vernacular Buildings* Vol. 1, No. 2.

Pevsner, N., 1959. *Yorkshire. The West Riding*. Penguin.

Leach, P. and Pevsner, N., 2009. *Yorkshire West Riding. Leeds, Bradford and the North*. Yale.

Glossary (Eds.)

double-pile: a house two rooms thick in plan

double chamfered: edges or corners cut off from each of two recesses

fire window: a small window near the fire-place to let in light

hoodmould: external moulded projection over an opening to throw off rainwater

lights: glass area of a window

lintel: horizontal beam over an opening

mullion: a vertical bar between glass panes in a window

ovolo: a convex moulding (quarter round)

transom: lintel or window above a door

slobbered: splattered plaster

The Italian Ladies in Settle

Michael Slater

This article is the result of discussions with Anna Bibby, Warwick Brookes, Alan Cox, Lisa and Tom Donoghue, Christina Eyles, Barbara Gent, Gina Hayes, Kathy Morphet, Sam Pitts, John Reid, Brian Shorrock, Denzil Threlfall, Gina and Richard Walker and Anna Webb.

There is uncertainty about the spelling of some names so corrections are welcome, along with any further information.

It is perhaps not well known that Settle was 'invaded' by a large number of Italian young ladies just after the Second World War. But invaded in a very welcome way. They came by invitation for employment in the local cotton mills and in Giggleswick School. Five of those ladies still live in Settle and tell of their experiences.

Prisoners of war

There was a camp at Hellifield Peel but some prisoners lived in Settle at the Falcon and Whitefriars and in local houses, employed locally in farms and perhaps at Giggleswick School. They wore clothing marked with diamonds on their backs to show their status. Fraternization was quite normal. The Italian prisoners of war kept in Hellifield were visited by the local schoolboys who took delight in visiting them in camp after having had a meal at home after school, and partaking of spaghetti with them. The camp had its own chef. Lancashire airers in Hellifield Peel were used to hang up the spaghetti to dry (it is said!). Football was played against Craven teams and swimming parties took place at Halton West bridge – one Italian was drowned there. Maybe one of the Italian prisoners of war came from near Naples and was the conduit for recruitment of workers for the Settle mills and Giggleswick School from Avellino province in southern Italy. (Lorenzo Christie, the original mill owner, might have had some Italian connection judging by his name).

Mill workers

Unmarried Italian girls, 18 to 27 years old, were recruited by the cotton spinning mill (for the High Mill and Shed Mill of Hector Christie Ltd., later Fine Spinners and Doublers Association) in 1951. Miss Barbara (?) Vessy, the company employee or Matron in charge of health and welfare in the Langcliffe Place hostel went to Italy to find workers from the Naples area. About 12 came in January 1951, and in November 1951 40 more were recruited and brought to Settle. They did not speak English and learned the hard way but had each other to talk to. The hostel had comfortable attractive bed-sit accommodation. The local lads could enjoy a Sunday spaghetti tea there, but had to be out by 10pm.

Before the war Settle was a quiet place and rather closed community where local lads married local girls. Few tourists then. The town was transformed during and after the war. The congregation of ten or twenty young Italian girls in the Market Place did not go unnoticed – the chatter and noisy laughter had some impact, particularly as there was a shortage of local girls.

The ladies travelled via Naples to Milan by train, and forward to England overland, the company having paid their fares and subsistence from Milan. They were good workers; in the Shed Mill they were all 'end-knotters', joining fine threads of cotton with tiny knots, the thread pulled from big baskets of 'cops' loaded with cotton thread, at an astonishing rate using a hand-held device. Bad cotton which was continually breaking caused extra stress which was paid for by way of 'bad running money'. Slubs – the fat bits in the thread – also caused trouble. The Shed Mill (now Watershed Mill) was full of noisy greasy machines. The ladies were not taught English; they seemed happy, working about 7.30am to 5.30pm with one hour for dinner in a good canteen, 10 minutes for tea and biscuits half-way through each morning and afternoon, earning perhaps near £3 a week. Chrissy Eyles, working at the High Mill, remembers shopping in Langcliffe during the lunch break and working Saturday mornings to earn extra money. Interaction between the Italians and the local English girls in the mill during lunchtime was somewhat limited, presumably because of the language barrier. Her brother married an Italian girl. They were all lovely girls, slightly sunburned so not obviously different in appearance from the locals. They enjoyed a good social life with dances every week. The Langcliffe Institute New Year's Eve ball had a good band and was popular with the Italians.

When the mill closed in 1955 some of the workers went first to a mill in Burley in Wharfedale. The Langcliffe Mill then re-opened for a short while and employed the Italian ladies once more before closing again. The staff then went to Dewhurst's Mill in Skipton and to other mills in Bradford, Huddersfield and Leicester. Built in 1828 by John Dewhurst, Belle Vue Mills on Broughton Road in Skipton was opened as a spinning and weaving mill, but burned down two years later, and was immediately rebuilt, this time as a cotton mill. In 1882 Dewhurst's had a floor area of 20,000 square yards spread over 5 storeys, and employed over 800 workers. The Belle Vue Mills did spinning, weaving, making of sewing cotton (Sylko) and dyeing. (http://www.skiptonweb.co.uk/history/mills.asp).

Filomena Nacchia (1931-2013)

Filomena arrived in Settle in January 1951, having travelled from Montemiletto north-east of Avellino in southern Italy, near Naples. Her sister Antonietta was already here along with 12 Italian ladies in the mill. Filomena was accompanied by *Guiseppina* (?), Maria *Yandole*(?)(Bailey), Rafaelina and Maria's sisters Carmella and Elena, all from the same area near Naples. They worked in the High Mill on spinning machines. Signs in Italian and English were installed.

Filomena and Cedric ('Sam') became acquainted at the NuVic, followed by walks home to Langcliffe Place, and married in 1958 after Sam returned from National Service. Pasta and meatballs were frequently on the menu at home. The Naples Italian dialect is such that northern and southern Italians find it difficult to understand each other, so later visits to a northern cousin were a little difficult. Visits to Italy every two years meant that wine made by Filomena's father could be brought home – strong stuff but with no additives,

so that early drinking was advisable before the wine tasted more like vinegar. Filomena's father was a wheelwright in Montemiletto; his father had been born in Brazil – his family had emigrated to Brazil - but he returned to Italy to marry an Italian woman. Home life in Montemiletto was not particularly hard even with Germans billeted there in wartime, followed by British and US soldiers, no damage being suffered. The houses had no water supply – excellent quality water from the village pump was available.

Filomena had to report to the police annually for some time before applying successfully and easily for British nationality.

Highlights from Hector Christie Ltd. employment contract 1951/2

(printed in two languages)

Italian volunteers are sought for regular employment as mill workers in their cotton spinning and doubling mills at Settle.

A company representative will interview volunteers and will select workers according to their suitability.

Volunteers will be transported from Milan to Great Britain at the expense of the company on a permit issued by the Ministry of Labour and National Service valid only for service for an initial period of 12 months.

At the end of the 12 months consideration will be given to allow volunteers to remain in employment for a further period.

The company will provide subsistence allowance during the journey and pay 5s per day from the time of departure from Milan to Great Britain.

On commencing work each volunteer will receive an *ex gratia* payment of 24s-6d.

On arrival at Settle accommodation will be provided in the firm's hostel at a charge of 30s per week, for which two meals are provided on Mondays to Fridays and three meals on Saturdays and Sundays. Suppers are provided each night and from Monday to Friday a mid-day meal is provided in the mill canteen at a cost of 4s-6d a week.

The hostel in which 17 Italian women are already in residence is situated in the same grounds as the mill only a few minutes walk away.

Italian volunteers will be employed under the same conditions and rates of pay as British workers.

When first beginning work volunteers aged 18 or over will receive a training rate of 72s-9d for a five day week of 45 hours. After a training period of usually about three months average earnings should increase to £4-15s to £5 a week.

There are 6 public holidays a year and one week's annual holiday. Payment for holidays is made in accordance with the Trade Agreements.

Italian volunteers undertake to become members of the appropriate Trade Union and pay the same contributions as British workers.

Italian volunteers will pay the same National Insurance contributions as British workers, i.e. 4s at age of 18 or over and employer's contribution is 3s 5d a week.

Income tax is payable as for British workers (single woman 2s-10d at £4 a week rising to 20s-5d at £8 a week).

Free medical attention is provided by the State irrespective of payments made.

If a volunteer is unable to work owing to sickness she will be granted State assistance according to need.

Savings can be transmitted to Italy with a permit from the Exchange Control (1700 lire per pound).

Volunteers will be entitled to free repatriation if their employment is terminated for reasons outside their control or if after two years or more satisfactory employment.

When travelling to Great Britain volunteers will be allowed to bring personal luggage limited to what they can carry and must not bring items for sale or barter.

Settle is a country district in the north of England and the climate is rather cold. It is desirable, therefore, that volunteers should bring with them warm clothes, including a mackintosh *(un impermeabile)* if possible and a pair of strong shoes.

Giggleswick School

In the later 1950s Giggleswick School had to seek Italian workers as maids in the dormitories and later in the kitchen. Presumably the mill ladies were helpful in finding staff from the Avellino province. At this time there were Geordies working at the school and it is thought that there were also several maids at the school recruited from Sweden or Norway – the mixing with the boys might have precipitated their leaving, followed by the suggestion that war-ravaged Italy might be a better source of staff. From 1955 to 1958 wages were about £2-10s a week and £3-10s after 1958. Five of these Italian ladies now live in Settle.

Luigina Walker (née Stanco)

Gina was born in Frigento, a small village 50 miles east of Naples, near Grottaminarda, just off the modern motorway from Naples to Bari. Her family lived on a farm in Sturno growing everything – corn, olives, figs, plums, tomatoes, grapes, vegetables - along with animals – sheep, goats, cattle, pigs, horses, chickens. There was plenty of work and no lack of food but there was no money to earn. The farm remains with the family.

In 1959 Gina replied to an advertisement in a local magazine in which Giggleswick School were seeking domestic staff. They had to be 21 years old at least – because the school was for boys only. The school arranged the work permits and required only a sponsor and a birth certificate. She arrived by train in December with snow to greet her. And cried. She did not speak English and learned only gradually by conversation with others over the coming months. But she was not allowed to speak to the boys! There were already about 10 Italian ladies working at the school so this was helpful.

Gina worked for the school for 27 years with a break of 9 years in bringing up her family.

Elisa Donoghue (née Stanco, Gina's sister)

Lisa came to England in 1961 also to work at the school as a domestic assistant. Lisa arrived to join seven other Italian girls, including her elder sister. She worked there for 41 years. She was a baby during the war and the region was badly damaged – bridges were destroyed and bomb shelters were in use.

Lisa travelled with Palmina Galante, first by bus to Naples. The train from Naples was a through train all the way to Dover so sleeping on the train was possible. Transfer to the boat across the Channel was at night so Lisa did not

realize she was on a boat. She felt sick so left the cabin and only then realized she was at sea! Train to London was followed by travel across London, aided by a friendly African – another surprise for the ladies. Then trains to Leeds and Settle. All this took about three days. It was a somewhat stressful experience. Lisa's sister Luigina had sent her the train fare and it was paid back by Lisa over the following year of employment.

Lisa met her husband when out walking with a friend, seeing him with a broken-down motorcycle. She married in the Catholic Church in Upper Settle in 1964. She remembers looking after Russell Harty at the school – and remembers him with much affection, as do the other ladies.

"When I first arrived I couldn't speak or write a single word of English, but I was very happy. The local girls wouldn't do the work, but we thought it was easy compared to working on the farm in Italy. We were looked after by Miss Outhwaite, who was like a mother to us. If we went out to the cinema or a dance in Settle we had to be back in by 10 and if we were late she would always wait up and tell us off. The boys – there were only boys then – and the masters were always really polite to us. They would tip their caps whenever we walked past. It was all so different in those days: we weren't allowed to clean the front staircase until after we were married because it meant getting too close to the boys!"

Antonietta Webb (née Pascucci)

Anna was born in Sturno, the village next door to Frigento, in the province of Avellino. She had two brothers and five sisters. She grew up with a friend Palmina (Galante) who lived next door. Palmina saw an advertisement in a local newspaper for staff to work at Giggleswick School and decided to come to England. When Palmina had settled in she asked Anna to consider joining her. She arrived in July 1963. Anna was one of 12 girls from the same village:

Gina (Luigina Stanco), Lisa (Elisa Stanco), Maria (Meola), Maria (Galante), Palmina (Galante), Lydia (Capparella), Geraldina (Pompesa), Nina (Erminia Perla) and Maria (Capobianco).

Anna was up early every morning at 7am working (with a break) until 8pm, scrubbing floors on her hands and knees with soap for six and a half days a week. The Italian girls never grumbled, having known hard work from being very young at home. She worked in the old kitchen for several years and then in the new kitchen until 1973. She retired after more than 40 years service to the school.

Anna first met her husband-to-be at a dance in Gargrave and later in the Social Club. She married in 1973. Her friends Lucy, Ann, Maria, Lina Capstick and Jean all got married in 1959. They say that all the school washing up was done by hand and the plates were very heavy. Anyone who visited her kitchens never left without a cup of tea or coffee.

Anna spoke no English but because of the kindness of Miss Outhwaite (Housemother), Miss Hedge (Matron), Mr Roe (Headmaster) and young Mr Brookes (Teacher) she soon found her feet.

Reminiscences

The ladies lived at the school in accommodation over the dining room. Some were in Catterall Hall – known to some locals as The Drip. They worked in split shifts 7am to 2pm and about 5pm to 8pm. They had one half-day a week free on Sunday and were paid £3-17s a week as resident housemaids with free board and lodging. This was a very satisfactory income at that time. It would seem that the school was not able to recruit local girls because of the requirement to live-in. The work involved making beds in the dormitories, cooking, working in the kitchen, serving in the dining room, cleaning, making teas for staff, and practically everything else. They had no training in cooking. Recruits from Ireland and the North-east were also working at the school.

In the limited free time there was a dance at the NuVic (now the Co-op in Settle) in the afternoons (Thursday night was Top of the Pops night) and a disco on Sunday night (at the NuVic), as well as a formal dance at the Drill Hall on Saturday nights, where they could socialize with the local lads. Anna's now husband had seen her in the area and introduced himself at a dance. There was a 10pm curfew at the school for boyfriends. Climbing up the drainpipe and getting in via a window after 10pm was not unheard of. The rest is history for some, which is how they came to remain in Settle.

In due course they became British nationals since dual nationality was not accepted by the Italians in earlier years. The Headmaster's wife was a JP and she eased the whole process of applying for British citizenship.

The Kitchen

Gina, Lisa and Anna had many siblings and keep in touch with their families in Italy. All three retain fluency in Italian but in a dialectal version which is perhaps not so readily understood in northern Italy, and words have changed with the passing of time. (A recent book about Calabria makes good reading on this topic. *Journey to the South: a Calabrian homecoming* by Annie Hawes, published Penguin 2005).

All three, Lisa, Gina and Anna were married in the Catholic Church in Upper Settle. The ladies were allowed to get married at 2pm and had to be back at work later that day. There was no time off for such events.

The ladies were well-looked after and well-respected by boys and staff, including the Headmaster, marked by occasional presents of wine. There were about 20 Italian ladies at the school, having arrived at different times over a period of years from about 1953 to 1960.

With food in mind, spaghetti was made at home for their families using local flour with no problem. The spaghetti was laid on a table to dry while the sauce was being prepared. Shops in Leeds were able to supply particular Italian foods. Lisa has awful memories of English custard and various other strange English foodstuffs.

Antonietta (Anna) Bibby (née Gaita)

Anna was born in Montefredane near Avellino. Her parents died of illnesses and the two boys and four girls were orphaned but remained in the family home. Anna at age 13 had to look after the family. They owned fields for growing a wide range of crops, including grapes, so they did not go hungry. There was an underground tunnel as a bomb shelter; US soldiers gave them food parcels as they passed through the region. After the war, since it proved impossible to raise the dowry for girls to get married, the alternative was to leave home to find work abroad. Anna's sisters Maria, Giuseppina and Lucia all came to work at the school, as well as her friend Caramelina (Lina) Giordano. Anna started in 1957 following a sister. Anna, on her own, had a traumatic travel experience as told below by Mr Brookes.

The ladies talked in English at work but had no tuition. They relied on boyfriends to help improve their language skills; Miss Outhwaite responsibly insisted on chaperones for proposed outings with the lads. Motorcycle trips to the Lake District are remembered.

Once married, nationality change was sensible to avoid being repatriated; this cost a lot of money but required no language test. Cooking at home sometimes involved pasta but Italian ingredients were not obtainable in early days. As the years have gone by, the understanding of Italian has faded somewhat with so much change in living styles and manner of speech. Holidays in Italy can prove too hot for comfort.

Anna's sister Lucia married Billy Malkinson and they went to Canada to live. Billy is the cousin of Mrs Threlfall in Settle. It is suspected that Billy came to Settle from Cumbria specifically to find a wife, and was not disappointed.

Lisa (Stanco), Gina (Stanco) and Anna (Pascucci)

Aurelia (Gina) Hayes (née Tarantino)

Since no-one in England could pronounce her name Aurelia, she became known as Gina. She has two sisters Amelia and Yolante who also worked at the school. She comes from Sturno where she grew up on a farm growing wheat, maize, all the usual other crops and grapes. She became ill and without enough strength to work on the farm so was sent to a convent at the age of 12 to be educated. At the age of 14 she left, not wishing to continue there to become a nun, and stayed at home to the age of 18 at which age she was allowed to leave to work abroad. The farm remains with the family.

Her sister Amelia came to work at the school and since she was such a good worker, Amelia was asked if she had any sisters or friends interested in coming to England. Thus Aurelia left home aged 18. Amelia married and became Amelia Telese. One of Gina's brothers married Erminia Telese. Gina met her husband by practising her English, asking him for a light for a cigarette – and ended up walking back to school with him. And that was that!

Gina also had an interesting journey to England, getting on the wrong train at some point and ending up in Paris. Having some knowledge of French (taught in the convent) she was able to find the Italian embassy and was conveyed by car to the station and put on a train to England.

Anna (Gaita) and Gina (Tarantino)

Front row: 'Orsolela', Gina Tarantino and Lisa Stanco at Giggleswick School © Giggleswick School

Warwick Brookes

Mr Brookes joined Giggleswick School as a teacher in 1957 and remembers many of the ladies who came from Italy to work there. In turn he was liked (loved) by all the Italian ladies! It is not yet clear how it came to be that a specific local area near Naples was pinpointed as a possible source of recruitment. Some Italian prisoners of war from Hellifield might have been employed at the school as gardeners or one of the mill workers might have been involved in the matter. Most of the ladies came from near Naples rather than from all parts of Italy.

One of the ladies (Antonietta Gaita) was offered employment and was sent employment documents and a rail ticket from Naples by the then Bursar Mr Hustwick. On her arrival in Leeds, hungry and tired, with little money and no English, she was refused entry to the platform for the train to Giggleswick because the ticket was valid only to Leeds. The Station master sent one of his staff out on to the streets to find an Italian speaker – eventually found in a solicitor's office. The matter was then sorted out over a welcome cup of coffee, the Bursar having been telephoned, resulting in a promise to send a Postal Order to cover the cost of the local ticket. A kind soul gave Anna some money. Anna was met at Giggleswick by several of the Italian ladies already at the school, and was then faced with the one mile walk to the school – carrying her luggage.

The Italians did not have the money to return home during the holidays and it is not certain if they were paid the full rate during the school holidays.

Ladies who worked at the Mill

Maria Barbero (Faulkner)	deceased	
Lilian Barbero (Maria's sister)	deceased	
Filomena Nacchia (Pitts)	deceased	from Montemiletto
Antonietta Nacchia (sister to Filomena)		
Rafaelena		
Carmella		
Elena		
Maria Yandole (Bailey, sister of Carmella and Elena)		
Maria Maniola (Proctor)		
Maria Meola	deceased London	from Sturno

Ladies who worked at the School

	Current location	**Origin**
Antonietta Pascucci (Webb)	Settle	Sturno
A(m)elia Tarantino (Telese)	Clitheroe	Sturno
Yolande Tarantino	Canada	Sturno
Aurelia (Gina) Tarantino (Hayes)	Settle	Sturno
Lydia Capparella	Australia	Sturno
Palmina Galante	Sedbergh	Sturno
Maria Galante	Italy	Sturno
Geraldina Pompesa	not known	Sturno
Erminia Perla	Canada	Sturno
Maria Capobianco	Ilkley	Sturno
Maria Gaita	deceased	Montefredane
Giuseppina Gaita	Italy	Montefredane
Lucia Gaita	Canada	Montefredane
Antonietta Gaita (Bibby)	Settle	Montefredane
Luigina Stanco (Walker)	Settle	Frigento
Elisa Stanco (Donoghue)	Settle	Frigento
Minocella Caggiano	Italy	
'Orsolela' (a nick-name)	Canada	
Lucia Celelia	Italy	
Caramelina (Lina) Giordano (Capstick)	deceased	
Carmela Perla	Italy	
Margaretta Capobianco	deceased	
Leonilda Graziossi	Ilkley	
Maria (Cokell)	deceased	
Margaretta	London	
Adelina Caparella	deceased	
Giuseppina	Canada	

Flodden armour

Sylvia and John Harrop recently saw in Bamburgh Castle a piece of armour on display labelled 'Breastplate reputedly Italian, in excavated condition, found at Settle in Yorkshire, possibly from Flodden, fluted, c.1510'.

© Laing Art Gallery, Newcastle upon Tyne
(Tyne and Wear Archives and Museums)

Further enquiries were made of Bamburgh Castle; Lisa Waters, the Collections and Conservation Manager, explained that the breastplate was on loan from Tyne and Wear Museums. The Tyne and Wear Museums Archives (Lesley Richardson) in Newcastle have found no further information apart from a note that the armour was given to Tyne and Wear Museums along with another piece recorded as being found at the same site, recorded as Italian. The Royal Society of Antiquaries of London, it is thought, had enquired about the same piece in 2011 but they did not proceed with professional photography since it could not be authenticated. However, Bamburgh Castle were good enough to supply a photograph of the breastplate.

The battle of Flodden Field took place on 9 September 1513 near Branxton in Northumberland. The English defeated the Scots led by James IV resulting in 14,000 deaths, including that of James. The English were led by the Earl of Surrey, Lieut. – General of the northern counties of England, with the help of various lords and knights in the North Country. Henry Clifford, the Shepherd Lord of Barden Tower, was given a principal command.

A list of fighting men from Giggleswick Parish, known as the Flodden Roll, is dated 1510 to 1511 and was discovered in the Household Book of Henry, Lord Clifford. Only a portion of the army roll has been discovered at Bolton Abbey – so it is not a complete list. The list is probably of those who took part rather than a full list of those liable for service to the Lord. Each man was obliged to provide himself with weapons according to means. If a man was not fit (able) he had to provide equipment for others.

Langcliffe
Rich. Browne, a bowe, able, horse and harnes
(8 others with a bowe, or a bille)
Giggleswick
Robert Stakhouse, a bowe, able, horse and harnes
(19 others with a bowe, or a bille)
Settle
Richard Brown, a bowe, able and harnes
(31 others with a bowe, or a bille)
Stainforth
James Foster a bowe, able, horse and harnes
(16 others with a bowe, or a bille)

Brayshaw and Robinson give full lists of the men and the weapons they owned and quote from a poem by Nicholson, 'The Airedale Poet', a line of which runs;

'From Langcliffe rode the fiery-hearted Browne,
Whose well-aimed shots twice forty Scots struck down.'

Did this armour belong to one of these local men? Or perhaps it was taken from the battlefield as a trophy and brought back to Settle. Maybe only wealthier men could afford some armour. The apparently wealthiest men in the parish taxed at £5 and £20 who also appear in the Loan Book of 1522, the national taxation record of a (forced) loan to the King are;

James Foster of Langcliffe
James Carr of Giggleswick
William Knolls of Settle
William Foster of Stainforth
James Armitstead of Stainforth
Adam Paley of Stainforth

so did the armour found in Settle belong to William Knolls?

Acknowledgements

We are much obliged to:
Lesley Richardson, Assistant Keeper, Fine and Decorative Art, Laing Art Gallery, Newcastle NE1 8AG.
(The armour is on display at Bamburgh Castle not the Laing Art Gallery in Newcastle).
Lisa Waters, Collections and Conservation Manager, Bamburgh Castle, Bamburgh, Northumberland NE69 7DF

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The History of Scottish Country Dancing in North West Craven

Mary Taylor

Background

Now in 2014, seven hundred years on from the Battle of Bannockburn, Scottish Country Dancing is flourishing in North West Craven, South Lakes and North Lancashire. Dances began to be penned when Mary Queen of Scots refined wilder frolics with her French influence, and new dances continue to be devised. To prevent these dances becoming lost, Miss Jean Milligan and Mrs Ysobel Stewart collected them from all over Scotland and founded the Scottish Country Dance Society in 1923. This changed to Royal when George VI became patron in 1951; the society now has more than 15,000 members and 170 branches throughout the world with the headquarters in Edinburgh.

Music and Dance

Nothing is more important to a dancer than music. Now musicians play lively Scottish Country Dance music at every dance and ball. Bands include accordions, fiddles, keyboard and drums, and very occasionally bagpipes. In the beginning, records, often Jimmy Shand's, were used for classes and dances, but in 1961 Mr Tom Hall and his band from Bramhall, Cheshire, and the Rattrey Band played at the Royal Oak and Town Hall in Bentham and Mr K Erane at Ingleton. Bernard Dixon's was another early band; in 1962 Mr Reg Hainsworth offered his pre-recorded tapes. Rob Gordon, Scottish Measure and David Anderson, John Stewart, Andrew Lyon, Ian Slater, Bill Richardson, George Meikle and his Lothian Band, Chris Dewhurst and several more have all enhanced the dances.

Most dances are for four couples in long-wise sets, although some are danced in square sets. Reels, e.g. West's Hornpipe devised for the Ladies' Pocket Book in 1797 and Jigs, e.g. Tribute to the Borders by Roy Golding in 1979 are brisk, danced with a skip change step. A unique step to Scotland is the Strathspey, a slower, more regal dance to exquisite music e.g. The Ring of Brodgar by Derek Haynes in 2002.

Dancing in North West Craven

In the 1950s dancing became very popular all over the area, especially in Youth Hostels, and in 1955 Adult Evening Classes, administered from Skipton, were held in several villages. The Lord of the Manor of Clapham, Mr Roland Farrer, was very keen to promote any kind of dancing; he died at a dance on the last day of 1952 and was succeeded by his nephew Dr John Farrer, who also promoted dancing. First, there was American Square Dancing with Post Mistress Mrs Brown as caller. When she left, English Country Dances were held in several villages with teachers Miss Bean and Miss Alice Dale. Mrs Myra Cook taught Scottish Country dancing, gaining her teacher's certificate in 1958. With a qualified teacher the New Branch could be formed - the North-West Craven branch of the Royal Scottish Country Dance Society was formed in 1959.

October 2012, Pumpkin Dance at Ingleton community Centre

Teachers

Mrs Cook was the first teacher in this area with classes at Malham, Settle and Ingleton, travelling by minibus with some of the pupils as she didn't drive. After she broke her foot dancing she continued to teach until Mrs Nock obtained her teaching certificate in 1962. When Mrs Nock retired, the classes at Malham and Settle had to close as the County Council would not fund the extra mileage for Mr Stan Harland, who lived at Morecambe; he continued at Ingleton until he was succeeded in 1991 by Mrs Edith Bradshaw. She had come to Ingleton as often as possible in her student days for the Scottish Country dancing at the Youth Hostel. Mrs Edna Wilkinson was an early teacher at Kirkby Lonsdale and Maureen Watson at Windermere.

In the 1990s several local teachers gained their certificates including Miss Stephanie Arkwright, Mrs Jo Robinson, Mr Robert Rushton, Mr Anthony Marsden, Mrs Pauline Hampson, and a few years later Mrs Annie Park. Jo Robinson restarted dancing at Settle in 1994 and took responsibility for teaching at Ingleton following the death of Edith Bradshaw the following year. Robert Rushton accepted the challenge to teach at Ingleton when Jo retired, and later took on Settle; Jo died in 2011.

Charity Support

Members of the Branch have held many unofficial charity dances raising thousands of pounds for different charities.

Committee

A meeting was held on Monday 12 January 1959, at Malham Youth Hostel to form the committee. Chairman Mr W Clark, Secretary Mrs M Cook, Treasurer Mrs E Bothwell and Delegate to the Executive Council Miss B Dean. This followed a meeting on Monday 1st December 1958, at Malham Youth Hostel, when Mrs Cook was appointed to write to Miss Hadden at the Executive Council in

Edinburgh for permission to form a branch of the RSCDS to be known as the North West Craven Branch. By January 1959 permission had been received.

These four officers attended the first committee meeting on 22 February 1959 at the home of Mrs Cook in Giggleswick. There is no record of other first committee members. The following served on the committee during the first three years :- Mr D & Mrs E Sutcliffe (Malham), Mrs W Clark (Malham), Mr & Mrs Nock (Ingleton), Miss M Bilsborough, Miss Park, Miss A Simpson (Giggleswick), Miss E Boyle, Mrs Newbould (Malham), Mrs Wilkinson (Kirkby Lonsdale), Miss E Lancaster (Kirkby Lonsdale). Mrs Botterill, Mrs M Humphries (Ingleton)

(Further details on website).

Achievements of the committee

From committee meetings in people's homes and AGMs held at Settle High School, all meetings are currently held in Ingleton Community centre.

The committee arrange dances all over the area, liaising with adjoining branches to prevent dates clashing, booking bands and venues, sometime years in advance, and have held celebration events and Balls. They also run day schools, now called workshops, for beginners or advanced dancers to learn steps and formations or brush up their techniques.

Teams have danced at the White Rose Festival at Leeds, York and Harewood and have given demonstrations at Ingleton Gala and at many other events.

The Branch has a website and most members can be contacted by email.

Teacher Training

Mrs Cook gained her certificate at St Andrews, as did several others. Alice Murphy taught candidates in this area from the early 1990s until her death in 2004; each candidate had to pass a preliminary exam and the final two years later. Maureen Haynes has continued to train teachers. Candidates now have to pass five modules.

Children

Mrs Humphries, a History teacher at Ingleton Secondary Modern School from the 1960s taught children in the lunch hour, and Jo Robinson taught children at Catteral Hall, Giggleswick where she worked in the office. Robert Rushton ran children's classes for many years at Ingleton.

Long Preston's tithe holders, and what their records tell us about the history of the township

Tony Stephens

It is fortunate for our understanding of Long Preston's history that two institutions, Bolton Priory and Christ Church College, Oxford, held Long Preston's tithes for over 500 years. The tithe holders were entitled to 10% of the agricultural output of Long Preston parish, and their records provide unique insights into agricultural practices of not only Long Preston but also, by inference, many other North Craven townships for which similar records do not survive.

Long Preston in the monastic period

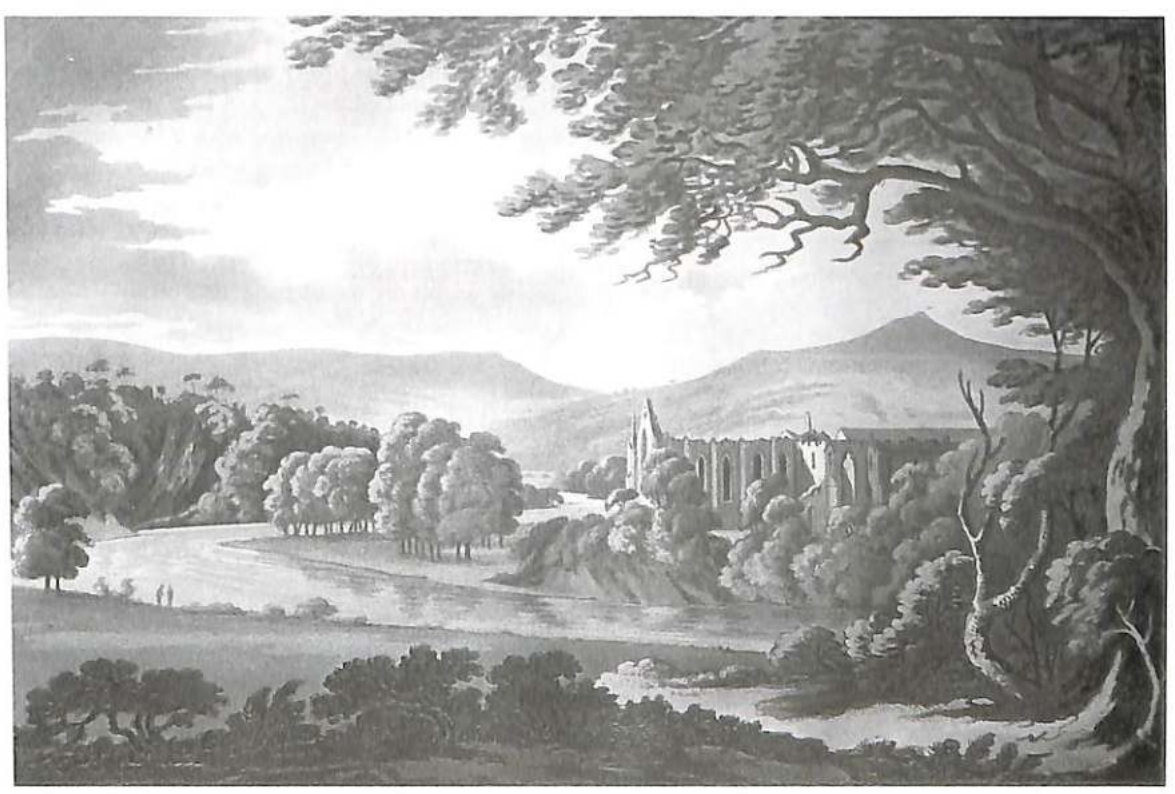

Figure 1
Bolton Priory, which acquired the tithes of Long Preston in 1304

Bolton Priory acquired the tithes of Long Preston in 1304 (Figure1). Bolton Priory's account book, its compotus[1], which survives for the period 1296-1325 and the single year 1377-1378, shows the prior incurring travelling expenses of £98-15s-8d in 1302[2] in making the case for the priory to appropriate Long Preston church. Probably because Gilbert de Clare, the heir to the manor of Long Preston, was a minor and in the guardianship of the king, the compotus shows a payment of £50 to the royal family in 1303 to confirm the appropriation, £45 to the king and £5 to the queen[3]. The appropriation, which was finally agreed in 1304, was strategically important to the priory, and the compotus records a festival in Long Preston in that year[4].

As shown in Figure 2, Long Preston church, its vicarage and tithe barn were in close proximity to one another at the southern end of the village. The tithes were sometimes taken to the priory, for example when the harvests were poor, but at other times were sold for cash in Long Preston. From 1304 until its dissolution in 1539 the priory nominated the Long Preston vicars; Long Preston tithes provided the priory with one of its most important sources of income. It is not, therefore, surprising that there should have been close links between the township and the priory, or that the last prior, Prior Moon, should have been born in Long Preston.

In addition to purchasing the parish tithes, the priory also purchased 8 oxgangs of land in Long Preston in 1304 (around 100 modern acres), which it donated to Long Preston church as glebeland. When the Lord of the Manor, Henry de Percy, died in 1314, his Inquisition Post Mortem[5] shows the township sub-tenanted to the Earl of Gloucester, Gilbert de Clare, and comprising 6 carucates of land (48 oxgangs). The earl and the priory appear to have been the only landowners in the township at the time, making a total of 56 oxgangs under the plough in 1314[6], the same figure as revealed by a township survey of 1579[7]. We should not be surprised by this lack of change in the agricultural landscape, since most of England's field systems had been fully developed by the beginning of the 14th century[8]. Long Preston is, however, the only North Craven township for which we have documentary evidence to show the full development of the field systems by the beginning of the 14th century.

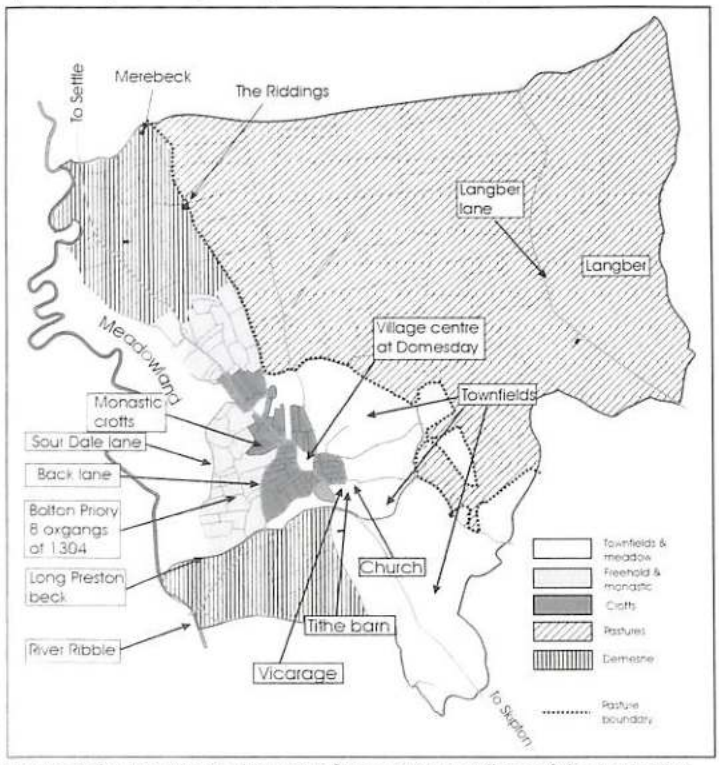

Figure 2 The location to the west of Long Preston village of the 8 oxgangs purchased by Bolton Priory as glebeland in 1304 (reduced to 6 oxgangs in 1320)

The compotus recorded the Long Preston tithe returns to Bolton, or their cash equivalent, of oats, barley (for brewing ale), lambs and wool and, because we know the amount of land under cultivation, this would appear to gives us some of the best quantitative information about North Craven's agriculture for any period in history[9]. The records for the period 1310-1320 are particularly interesting, since they show the effects on agricultural output of what is thought to have been the most extended period of extreme weather in the millennium. Long Preston's oats yields fell from around 8 bushels per acre (one bushel=8 gallons) in 1310 to about half that level for much of the decade. Not surprisingly, Figure 3 shows the price of oats trebling as the yields fell.

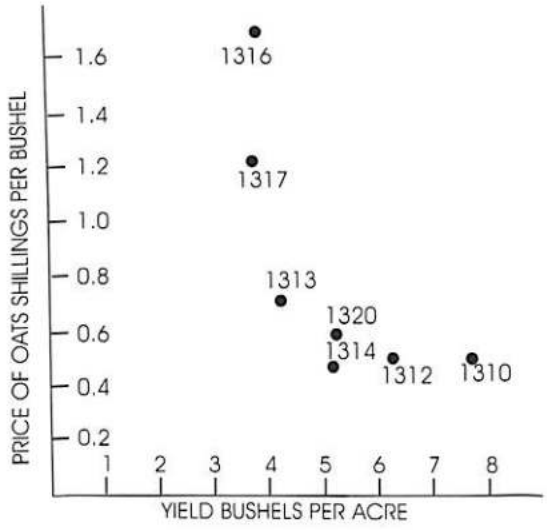

Figure 3 The yield and price of oats in Long Preston during an extended period of extreme weather during the second decade of the 14th century (for those years for which compotus records enable us to calculate yields)

So short was the priory of grain of all kinds from its own demesne estates in 1316 (1275 quarters (one quarter=8 bushels) compared with 2261 quarters in 1310), that the Long Preston tithes of 65 quarters of oats[10] and 19 quarters 11 bushels of barley[11] were taken to Bolton rather than sold in Long Preston, as had previously been the case. These compotus records enable us to calculate that around 87% of Long Preston's arable land was devoted to oats production and 13% to barley[9]. There was considerable starvation throughout the country at this time, a record from Durham noting that ... 'people were forced to hide their children with all imaginable care to avoid their being stolen and eaten ... prisoners in gaols devoured each other in a barbarous fashion ... such numbers died every day that hardly could the living suffice to bury the dead[12].'

The extreme weather conditions also led to high mortality among animals, and the tithe returns to Bolton show Long Preston without a flock for the period 1314-18.

Year	wool tithe (stones)	lamb tithe	estimated flock size	estimated number of ewes	estimated lambs/ewe
1310-11	28	72	2613	871	0.82
1311-12	20	28	1866	622	0.45
1312-13	17.5	62	1633	544	1.13
1313-1314	15	37	1400	466	0.79
1314-18	0	0	0	0	N/A

Table 1 Bolton Priory's wool and lamb tithes from Long Preston

The average weight of a fleece for this period was about 1½ lb[13] enabling us to make the estimates of the Long Preston flock shown in Table 1. During the late medieval period flocks were kept mainly for wool, and Fountains Abbey records for 1455/1456 show that only around a third of the flocks whose wool was collected at its Kilnsey grange were ewes[14]. Assuming that the Long Preston flock had a similar proportion of ewes, Table 1 suggests that the Long Preston ewe fecundity varied between 0.45 and 1.13 lambs per ewe, similar to the variation reported in the literature[15].

Following their success at Bannockburn in 1314 the Scots mounted a series of destructive raids into northern England. The compotus recorded Long Preston's tithe valuation being reduced in 1317 on account of a Scottish invasion[16], whilst in 1318 Newton, a separate township in the parish of Long Preston, was recorded as suffering destruction by the Scots[17]. By legend, the men of Gargrave are said to have perished at the hands of the Scots not very far from Newton[18]. The largest raid is thought to have been in 1319, when the Scots travelled down the eastern side of the Pennines during harvest time, and returned home by way of Skipton and North Craven, the compotus recording widespread damage to property. The lack of compotus records for 1319 was a result of the priory being abandoned, the canons taking refuge in Skipton castle. Long Preston itself would appear to have been visited by the Scots, the compotus recording repairs to the Long Preston tithe barn in 1320/21[19].

The priory's finances were seriously affected by the Scottish raids, possibly explaining the loss of 2 of its 8 oxgangs of glebeland in 1321[20]. Long Preston church was re-dedicated in 1321, keeping the 6 oxgangs of glebeland until the priory was dissolved in 1539. Although no records appear to have survived to show who acquired the two lost oxgangs, it would appear to have been Fountains Abbey, the Fountains lease book recording two of its tenants each paying a rent of 6s-8d for a Long Preston oxgang in 1361 and 1496[21]. One of the Fountains tenants of 1361, John Denneson, appears in the Poll tax of 1379, paying 4d[22]. This is an important record for, although the Poll Tax records the occupations of many Craven residents who paid 6d and more, this is the only record of the occupation of someone paying the lowest rate of 4d. The importance of the Denneson entry is that it confirms that an oxgang holder of 1314, from whose ranks the yeomen emerged in later centuries, paid a tax of 4d.

The records for the single year 1377/8 show the Long Preston tithes of 175 quarters of oats and 63 quarters of barley[23] being taken to the priory that year. The threshing costs were respectively 1d per quarter for oats and 2d per quarter for barley, and the Long Preston steward was paid 51s-6d for collecting, stacking and carting the tithes[24]. What clearly emerges from the compotus is that Long Preston was by far the priory's most important holding outside its demesne estates, and that it paid its steward accordingly. While other stewards were paid a stipend of 2s or 2s-4d the Long Preston steward was paid 10s[25].

The first record of the names of the Bolton priory tenants in Long Preston was in 1473[26], when Thomas Clerk, Thomas Knolls and Thomas Moone held the 6 oxgangs of glebeland. The dissolution accounts of 1539 show the glebeland in the hands of the same families as in 1473, and this was still the case in the township survey of 1579[7], by which time the Earls of Cumberland had acquired the former monastic oxgangs in Long Preston (in addition to the lordship of the manor). The survey of 1579[7] records that the former monastic tenants and their heirs had been given 300-year leases on extremely favourable terms in August 1545 for property described as 'late parcels of the possessions of the late dissolved monastery of Bolton in Craven'.

Astonishingly, and perhaps because of these favourable 300-year leases, descendants of the monastic families still held the former monastic land in Long Preston when a Deeds Registry was opened at Wakefield in 1704. Early deeds registered at Wakefield by the descendants of the monastic tenants even refer to the fact that they held land by deeds of August 1545, and provide the names of the fields associated with the former monastic land. It is only from these early 18th century deeds registered at Wakefield that we are able to identify the location of the glebeland purchased by Bolton Priory in 1304 as a block of land lying on the west of the village, between Back Lane and Sourdale Lane[9]. The location of the crofts associated with these oxgangs, the monastic crofts, are also highlighted in Figure 2.

A re-used cruck in a barn built in 1708 on the Moon family holding has recently been dendro-dated to the last decades of the monastic period. This cruck may previously have been part of the fabric of the home of the Moon family, the family into which the last prior of Bolton, Richard Moon, was born.

Long Preston in the post-monastic period

After the dissolution of Bolton Priory Henry VIII gave the Long Preston tithes to Christ Church College, Oxford, as an endowment. The college archives provide some of our best insights into the progress of the Agricultural Revolution of the 18th century in North Craven, when an influx of Scottish droving cattle led to nearly all North Craven land still in arable cultivation being converted to meadow and pastureland. The tithe returns to Christ Church show Long Preston arable land reducing from 199 acres in 1765, to 173 acres in 1775 and 6 acres in 1817. Because Christ Church also had a right to 10% of Long Preston's fleeces, it recorded the size of the Long Preston flock, which stood at 690 sheep in 1817. This flock would have eaten the hay from approximately 115 acres of meadow during winter, leaving around 518 acres to overwinter the township cattle. This suggests that around 82% of Long Preston's meadow was devoted to cattle and 18% to sheep, not greatly different from percentages revealed by late 17th century North Craven wills transcribed by Gordon et al. and analysed in Stephens[27].

After the Napoleonic Wars there was increasing resistance to payment of tithes. While the Christ Church archives show

Figure 4
Christ Church Oxford, which inherited the Bolton Priory tithes

their tithes, which were based on the grain harvest, falling to a fraction of their former value, the hay tithe due to the vicar should have increased considerably, as arable land was converted to meadow. However, in a letter to Christ Church in 1821, the Rev. Kempson complained that he had already incurred legal charges of £1500 in trying to establish his right to new tithes. A particular difficulty for the Rev. Kempson was that a third of Long Preston residents were Dissenters, Methodists or Baptists, and did not see why they should pay tithes to an Anglican vicar who was not even resident in the village. An MA of Christ Church, Rev. Kempson had been installed as vicar of Long Preston in 1809, but lived in Brewood in Staffordshire where he was the Headmaster of the grammar school. He ran Long Preston Parish with a curate, who was paid only a small fraction of the amount drawn by the absent vicar in tithes. It was only in 1841, when he retired, that the vicar wrote to Christ Church that 'he had some thoughts of residing in Long Preston'. Rev. Kempson actually moved to the township in 1842, 33 years after being appointed its vicar!

Figure 5 Photograph of Long Preston church in 1864, prior to the rebuilding of the chancel, from the Christ Church archives. (One of the oldest dateable photographs of a North Craven subject)

Possibly because of his absence in Staffordshire, the vicar may have failed to observe that the chancel, which had been re-roofed during his incumbency in 1812, had fallen into a dangerous state. Only in 1842 did he tell the college that the chancel pillars were 16 inches out of true, and the east window was leaning to the east. He had considered but rejected the option, shown in Figure 6, of strengthening the chancel with tie rods, since such a solution would 'disfigure the church and postpone the necessity of rebuilding'. It was found that under the terms of Bolton Priory's re-dedication of the church in 1321, Christ Church had the responsibility for the maintenance of the chancel, the side chapels being the responsibility of the descendants of those who held them in 1321. Not unsurprisingly, the 19th century owners of the chancel side chapels were less than enthusiastic about responsibilities inherited from the 14th century. After much haggling, Christ Church agreed to contribute £650 towards a rebuilding cost of £1400 in 1866-69, a three-day Ladies Grand Bazaar in 1868 raising most of the rest of the funds needed[28].

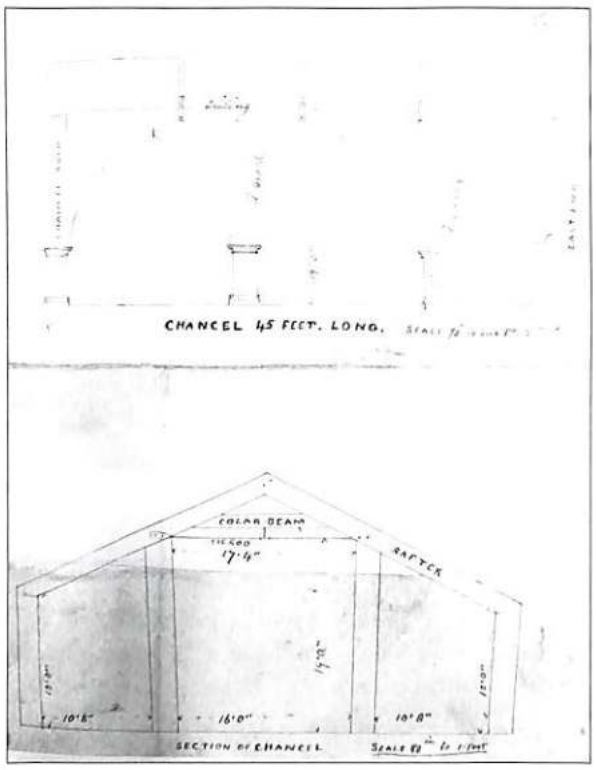

Figure 6 Drawings of Long Preston chancel, before its rebuilding (from the Christ Church College archives)

Figures 5 and 6 suggest that the builder of 1812 had little understanding of the basic principles of structural engineering. A low-pitched roof, of only 22 degrees, generated enormous lateral loads, which the inadequate buttresses were unable to resist. The placement of the collar beams high in the roof space meant that they too were unable to restrain the lateral spread of the chancel walls. Such a design might have been adequate for a light agricultural building, but was totally inadequate for a low-pitched roof with an estimated weight of 32.5 metric tonnes. When the chancel was rebuilt in 1866-69 by Messrs Healey of Bradford, it was to a much more satisfactory structural design than in 1812. The external buttresses were considerably increased, as was the pitch of the roof, and the schematic of Figure 7 shows that the roof was now supported by wooden trusses which were designed to impart only vertical forces to corbels built into the walls.

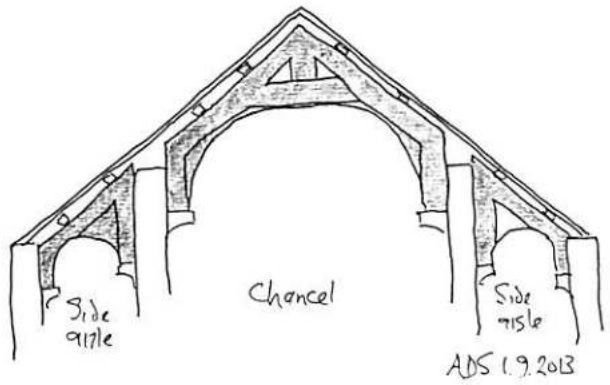

Figure 7 Schematic of improved chancel roof support system

Figure 8 Long Preston church today. Note the more steeply pitched roof and the much more substantial chancel buttresses than before rebuilding

Late Medieval glass in Long Preston church

Fragments of coloured glass mounted in surrounds and attached to a window at the west end of Long Preston church (Figure 8) appear to have been moved there when the chancel was rebuilt in the Victorian period. The pieces include three armorial shields of families who once held land in the Parish of Long Preston (Figure 9), together with the exquisite representation of St Mary (Figure 10). It can be difficult to date early glass because styles changed relatively slowly over time, but a combination of documentary evidence and advice on style given by glass conservator Jonathan Cooke of Ilkley enables us to say something about the approximate dates of manufacture of the coats of arms of:

1. The de Clare family, the Earls of Gloucester, (Figure 9, left), who held Long Preston as sub-tenants of the Earls of Northumberland from around 1260 to 1314, when Gilbert de Clare was killed at the Battle of Bannockburn. This makes 1314 the latest date for this coat of arms, and is consistent with Jonathan Cooke's view that the glass dates from around the beginning of the 14th century

2. The de Clifford family, the Earls of Cumberland (Figure 9, centre). In the de Clare coat of arms the yellow colour is achieved using solid glass, but the de Clifford yellow was produced by a more advanced technique introduced into England around the beginning of the 14th century, the 'staining' of colourless glass with a derivative of silver sulphide (a technique which gave the name 'stained' to coloured glass). Close inspection of the yellow squares shows that some of the staining has been corroded away, with clear glass visible below. Jonathan Cooke suggests a mid-14th century date for the Clifford coat of arms, which initially appears inconsistent with the Cliffords only acquiring the township of Long Preston in the 16th century. However, the acquisition of the Skipton fee (land granted for feudal service) in 1311 gave the Cliffords land in the township of Hellifield, which was in the Parish of Long Preston.

3. The Percy family, the Earls of Northumberland (Figure 9, right), who held Long Preston as part of a large estate in Yorkshire from the 12th to the 16th centuries. On stylistic grounds Jonathan Cooke suggests the Percy coat of arms to be from around the middle of the 15th century.

In some respects, the figure of St Mary shown in Figure 10 is stylistically similar to an image of St Mary in Eaton Bishop church in Hertfordshire, particularly the elegant fingers. The Eaton Bishop stained glass is thought to be of around 1330[29]. However, Jonathan Cooke points out that this style changed relatively slowly over time, and that the shading around the eyes, nose and mouth of the Long Preston Mary suggests an early 15th century date. In this glass we see the advantage conferred on glass design by the invention of 'staining'. No longer was it necessary for yellow

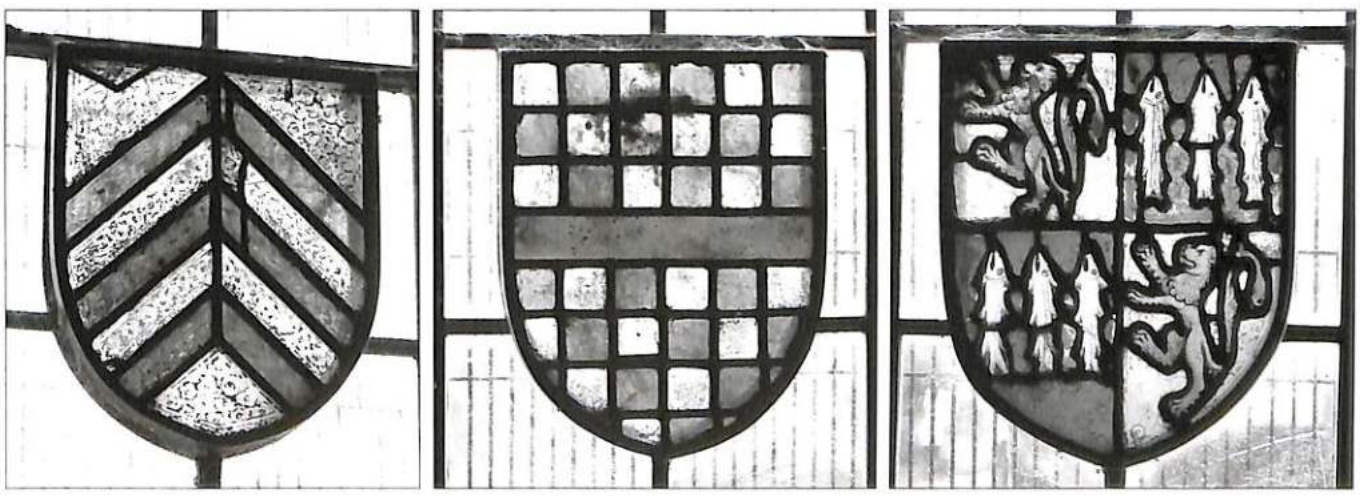

Figure 9. Coats of arms in coloured glass at the west end of Long Preston church

to be a separate piece enclosed in lead; the yellow colour could now be painted onto a piece of clear glass, leading to a much less fussy design.

The Poll Tax of 1379 shows Long Preston being a poor village at the end of the 14th century, with no resident paying a tax of more than 6d – later records show a similar state of poverty compared with nearby townships in North Ribblesdale such as Settle and Giggleswick. We can be almost certain that Bolton Priory, which was responsible for the upkeep of the Long Preston church chancel, financed the installation of the glass. Keith Barley of Barley Studios near York has pointed out that it was common practice for monastic houses to represent themselves in glass in churches they appropriated. Bolton Priory was dedicated to St Mary, and the priory would therefore be representing themselves by installing her image in their appropriated church at Long Preston.

The only other surviving late medieval glass in Craven is at Bolton Abbey, where the three regal figures reproduced in Figure 11 may be seen in the north aisle of the nave. The Bolton nave is thought on architectural grounds to have been built in the 14th century, and the two kings and a queen depicted are thought to represent 14th century royalty. There is a problem, however, in identifying the figures of Figure 11, since 14th century royalty tended to be represented in a stylised manner, with kings having long flowing hair and beards. This is the case for the effigy of Edward II in Gloucester Cathedral, the bronze figure of Edward III in Westminster Abbey, and many other effigies around Europe, such as the sculptures in Siena Cathedral by Pisano. We cannot be certain whether artists made kings look similar because they did actually look similar – perhaps kings felt the necessity to grow hair and beards long to give themselves a kingly mien! The Bolton figures have been the subject of much speculation by historians but, to date, no satisfactory conclusions have been reached about who the figures represent.

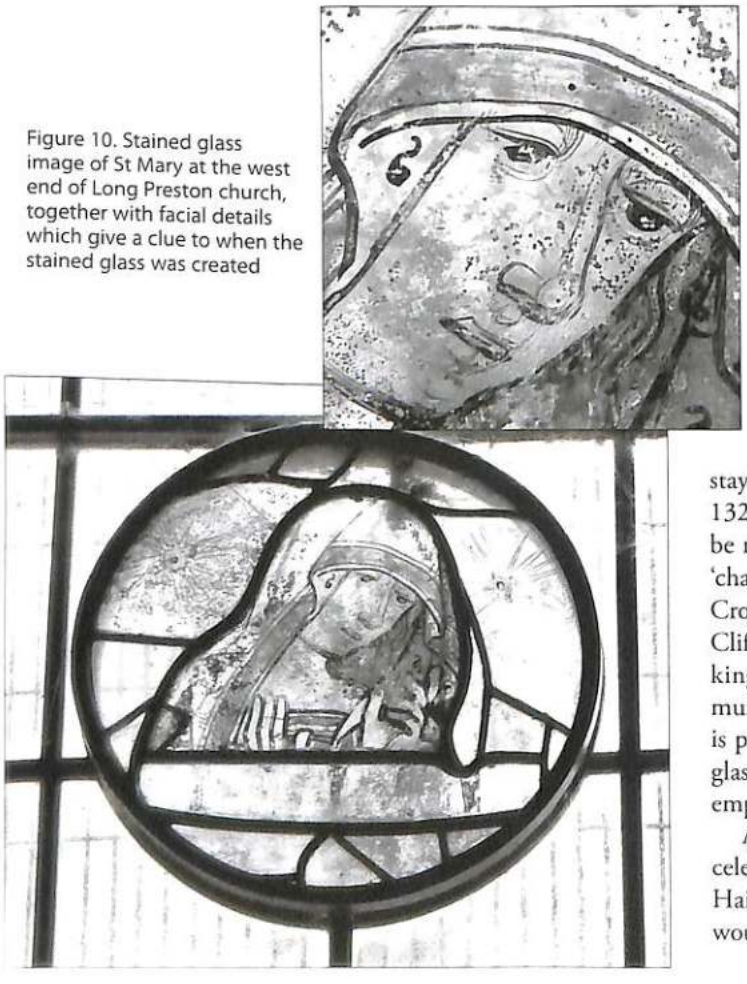

Figure 10. Stained glass image of St Mary at the west end of Long Preston church, together with facial details which give a clue to when the stained glass was created

The regal figures at Bolton Abbey are located high in their window panes. The view of one kingly figure is partially obscured by the organ loft, and all the figures may only be viewed from oblique angles. It was not possible therefore before the advent of the digital camera to make detailed comparisons between the figures. The regal heads are surrounded by roundels and, although these appear as ellipses to the human eye, images captured using a digital camera may be stretched using computer software to render them circular. The heads inside the roundels then appear as they would be when viewed directly from the front. Carrying out this procedure reveals that the two kingly figures are almost exact mirror images of each other, only differing in minor detail such as the direction of the hair on the forehead. A glass restorer at the York Glaziers Trust suggest that this is evidence that the two kingly figures may have been made at the same time. The first image would have been placed on a flat bed in a reversed position, and the second image then traced onto a piece of glass above. The question is whether documentary sources are able to give any clues about the identities of the two kings and the queen depicted in glass. Unfortunately, although documentary sources do suggest some possible dates of manufacture the evidence is ambiguous.

The Bolton compotus shows a substantial building project being undertaken at the priory between 1306 and 1313, with lead being purchased in 1311, and expenditure on glass, diverse colouring materials and payments to Willelmo the painter in 1310/11[31] and 1312/13[32]. In view of the fact that Edward I had granted Long Preston church to Bolton Priory in 1304, and the Honour of Skipton to the Cliffords in 1311, there is a case to be argued for the kings depicted at Bolton being Edward I and Edward II, the son who had succeeded his father in 1307.

The second possibility is that the glass depicts not Edward I and Edward II but Edward II and Edward III, and was installed in celebration of the latter staying in Skipton between 29 September and 2 October 1323. Expenses recorded in the Bolton compotus appear to be related to this royal visit[33]. In 1323 Edward III was on a 'charm offensive' in the north, shoring up the position of the Crown following a rebellion in 1322, when Robert de Clifford had been one of those executed for rising against the king at Boroughbridge. Edward III memorialised his murdered father in alabaster in Gloucester Cathedral, and it is possible that in 1323 the Cliffords were installing stained glass figures of Edward II and Edward III at Bolton to emphasise their fealty to the Crown.

A third possibility is that the stained glass was in celebration of the marriage of Edward III to Philippa of Hainault in York in 1328, a ceremony which the Cliffords would almost certainly have attended. Unfortunately, the

Figure 11 Three regal figures depicted in glass in the north aisle at Bolton Abbey

Bolton compotus records only survive for the period 1286-1323, so there are no records for 1328. If the stained glass was installed to celebrate the royal wedding of 1328, the queenly figure is likely to be that of Philippa of Hainault.

It is unlikely that further evidence will come to light to confirm whether any of the above theories is correct. However, perhaps more important than the exact dates of the stained glass is the fact that the pieces at Long Preston and Bolton Abbey appear to be the only stained glass to survive in Craven from the late medieval period. Of the stained glass pieces at Long Preston and Bolton Abbey, one stands out aesthetically above the others – the St Mary at Long Preston. St Mary is one of the most frequently depicted figures in stained glass in Christendom but, in the author's opinion, the stylistic simplicity of the Long Preston St Mary makes it one of the most aesthetically pleasing depictions of the saint to be found anywhere.

Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Judith Curthoys, the archivist at Christ Church, Oxford, for her help in accessing the Long Preston records in the college archives, and for permission to reproduce Figures 4, 5 and 6. Thanks are also due to Keith Barley, of Barley studios near York, Leonie Seliger, the Director of the Cathedral Studios Canterbury, and Jonathan Cooke of Ilkley for their advice about the Long Preston stained glass, and Joe Burke for his estimate of the weight of the Long Preston chancel roof prior to its rebuilding.

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Off-roading in a Trampa

Jill Sykes

The Journal of 2013 carried an article by Roger Moore about a recently built bridge over the River Ribble taking the Pennine Bridleway from High Birkwith to Selside. I was fascinated by an arched bridge made up of small lengths of timber but expressed my regret to Roger that I could no longer walk the mile from the nearest road to see it.

Last September, to my delight, Roger and his wife Ann organised the loan of a Trampa from the National Park who in turn had borrowed it from Lancashire County Council ... no light-weight affair but a vehicle that would manage the comparatively rough terrain of the Bridleway.

Peter Lambert of the National Park staff delivered the Trampa and accompanied us from the Selside end under the railway and to the Low Moor Bridge. He had been the local supervisor when the bridge was designed and constructed by the Forestry Commission in 2011 and so was able to show us the novel building method. I was able to get close to see under and into the arches. Peter later let me see photographs taken during construction and the working drawings.

We finished the morning with welcome tea and scones at Blind Beck farm tea-rooms to the north of Horton-in-Ribblesdale. There is a 17th century carved salt cupboard to wonder at over a meal. The thrill of the old, after the thrill of the new!

I was so pleased, and grateful to the National Park, to be able to travel about two miles off-road and my three companions all enjoyed the opportunity to see the bridge again.

A Settle and Carlisle railway Navvy Hut

Mark Rand

This article appeared in the Midland Railway Society Journal, 'A Settle and Carlisle Navvy Hut', pp. 20-24, Issue no. 53, Autumn 2013 and is reproduced by very kind permission of the editor, Ian Howard. The full set of 12 images is available in that Journal and on the NCHT website version of this article. Only three of the pictures are printed here.

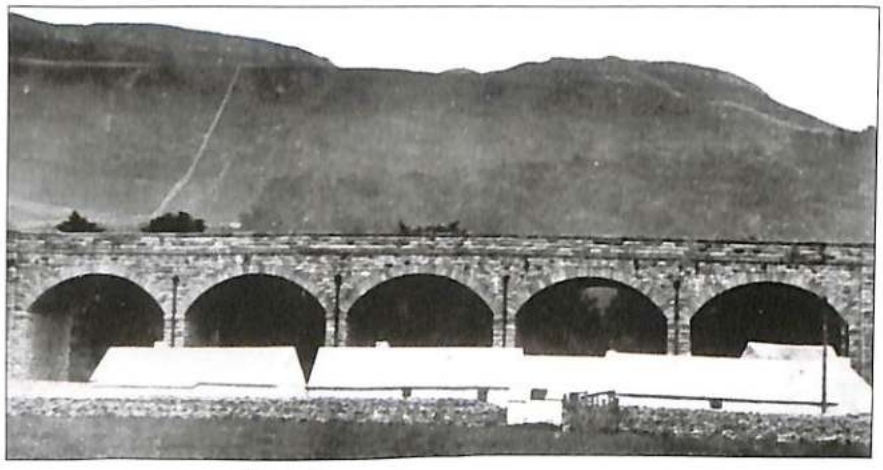

Figure 1
Marshfield Viaduct and Navvy Huts, maybe a temporary hospital

Everybody knows that the Settle-Carlisle Railway was built by so-called navvies. It was one of the last major jobs done that way. Many of the thousands of navvies who built the line lived in temporary wooden sheds, navvy huts built either by the Midland Railway or their contractors. Some of the few photographs that exist of the line under construction show large huts, most of simple design and similar size, usually in a hazy background to the main subject. (Fig. 1). Dr Bill Mitchell's books paint a vivid picture of the grim lives of many navvies. There are contemporary accounts too, notably the diary of William Fletcher, for five years a Baptist missionary on Contract 2 between Dent and Smardale. He chronicles the dangerous daily lives, and deaths. Little is known of the huts themselves; they were after all temporary and basic. The biggest concentration of them was at Ribblehead and Blea Moor where clusters of huts had evocative names like Inkerman and Sebastopol. The posher huts of the bosses were on higher ground at Belgravia. It is known that some, if not all, of the huts were sold off once they were no longer needed, perhaps to other contractors or local farmers. Some navvy huts survive in Leicestershire from the Great Central Line. Perhaps they were from the S&C. This suggests they were capable of being constructed, dismantled and re-used. Given the hostile environments on the S&C two things seem certain:- they would be prefabricated and they had to be well-enough built to withstand harsh conditions for several years.

There is now barely a trace of the medium-sized town, with a population about the same as that of Settle today, that was once there at Ribblehead. There are no large huts there or anywhere else along the S&C, but some of the surviving line-side cabins are made of distinctive navvy hut profile wood, 9"×3" planks with two rain grooves. A possible navvy hut candidate was a large wooden building at the north end of Blea Moor Tunnel, demolished some years ago. Network Rail offered it to the Friends of the Settle-Carlisle Line (FoSCL) or the S&C Trust but there was at that time nowhere to put it. The work presently being done by FoSCL to record all structures could yet turn up some surprises. But back to 'our' hut. When my wife and I were planning how best to restore the water tower in Settle the planning and conservation officers rightly insisted that such a prominent site should not lose its railway feel and look. Any outbuildings would have to be in keeping and follow the advice in the S&C Design Guide. Early photographs and plans of the Settle site showed two sets of buffers, coal merchants' huts and a weigh office alongside or near to the tower, which gave us a steer. The obvious starting point was Network Rail to see if any S&C structures might be redundant and available. Even if they were, there would be legal, logistical and planning problems to be overcome at both ends. The S&C is not a Conservation Area for nothing.

The S&C's Permanent Way Engineer, Gordon Allen, came up trumps, not for the first time. The up-line head-shunt buffers at Settle needed removing from alongside the main line and were soon in place alongside the tower, giving it an obvious and prominent railway feel. Two water cranes had been in store at Appleby for years, at the initiative of FoSCL, in the hope that they might resume their intended functions one day. Removal of all but one (Settle) of the former water towers put paid to that. The Settle tower could still have supplied water but not without huge investment. Even then, modern operational considerations ruled out their being located at the platform ends at Settle. As a result, one of them has been re-located (at our expense) by the water tower for interpretation of its function, and the other is sited by Settle signal box, preserved by FoSCL. Network Rail generously transported them for us. This still left the problem of outbuildings that would satisfy both the planners and our needs.

Planning

We thought we wanted a double garage and workshop for the main outbuilding. I put it to Gordon Allen who agreed to look out for anything suitable, without much hope of success, he warned. Network Rail take great care with the structures on the S&C, mindful of the line's heritage and its Conservation Area status. He drew a blank, except for one huge wooden building right outside his then office window in the Network Rail yard at Appleby. A one-time store, it had been derelict for years and had been declared too dangerous to enter, so was locked up and out-of-bounds. It was held up by internal braces made of scaffolding and railway sleepers. A section of its roof had caved in and windows were broken. Not only that, it was low, squat and ugly. There it sat, useless, dangerous and forlorn, yet incapable of demolition without planning permission. If we could take it off their hands it would do Network Rail a favour, if the planners agreed. When I went to photograph it and measure it up, it shouted 'Navvy Hut' straight away. Also, it felt that a polite 'thanks but no thanks' would be my response given the enormity of the tasks of demolition and reconstruction – even if rebuilding was possible given the scale of the rot and deterioration. The side walls were partly made of sliced-up railway sleepers and the whole building rested on a crudely-formed concrete plinth with a floor made of hundreds of entire but rotten sleepers, roughly laid on earth. The gable end walls and the 'A' frames or trusses supporting the roof were far better made. It seemed to me that it was a re-building of some earlier building, perhaps from elsewhere. A plan of 1911 showed it *in situ* then, alongside the Warcop branch line. I donned a hard hat, defied the out-of-bounds edict and started measuring and photographing construction details. Here was an undoubted railway building that would surely satisfy our planners, Network Rail would have got rid of an eyesore and another bit of S&C heritage would be saved.

We needed to see what useful wood could survive demolition and transport to Settle, so we agreed to a rescue attempt. Network Rail have strict rules about giving away public property to individuals, even if it is unwanted. That was the next stage and we are very grateful to their staff Jerry Swift, Patrick Cawley and their Planning Officer, Tony Rivero, who had been so helpful with previous projects, notably Garsdale, the Ruswarp statue and Carlisle station. Network Rail submitted a very detailed local planning application for demolition, stating the intended re-use at Settle, which helped to justify it. Meanwhile we submitted planning and listed building applications for Settle. We certainly did not want to rebuild the building as it was. Since its being a navvy hut was only a possibility, we decided to apply for a re-designed building but with three bays, because it was known that navvy huts were three-roomed affairs with a family bedroom, living room-kitchen and a third room for lodgers. Stephen Craven Building Design examined the components and came up with the new design which involved shortening the building, making it narrower and with generous roof overhangs. This improved its proportions and allowed for rotten wood to be cut away without need of replacement.

Demolition and Transport

Network Rail used contractors to demolish the building and for its components to be wrapped in plastic and stacked on site at Appleby, where it then sat for many months awaiting planning approvals at our end and for space to become available. The firm of Settle Coal is a local institution, nowadays builders merchants, hauliers and heavy engineers. Their biggest articulated low loader and Hiab crane could not accommodate the entire load of hut components. Again, Network Rail came to the rescue with their large rigid HGV and crane from Carlisle. The huge 'A' frames alone filled that. In a combined operation we unwrapped the stacks of timber and two things were immediately obvious. The demolition people had done a good job in separating the various components but the rot was far greater than expected. There was a moment when we all wondered if the move was futile and whether a box of matches would be a neater solution. It was Settle Coal's Brian Thornton who decided the issue. "I've shifted worse".

he said, "but not much". The sun was shining that day. Had it been otherwise the decision could have gone the other way. The load was by its nature fragile and springy so our journey via the M6 had frequent check stops. Both cranes unloaded what appeared to be a mountain of firewood into the water tower yard at Settle, stacking it around and over the buffers. The date was 28 May 2012, just days before the Queen's Jubilee. Several people asked if the wood was for a Jubilee beacon. I was tempted to say yes.

Rebuilding at Settle

By now our TV programme about the water tower had been shown. Our local authority planner, ominously named Jack Sykes, confessed that he watched it with trepidation and had not told his colleagues about it just in case. He thought that the work on the tower itself was plainly good and we had followed all the rules. He saw that we were not up to any sort of mischief and we had achieved a remarkable result. Earlier difficulties with the planning system (as distinct from the planner himself) had been resolved and a good relationship established. Planner Jack Sykes and I surveyed the woodpile and compared it with the recently approved plans. There might have been problems if the salvageable timber did not match up to the approved plans. We agreed that, so long as the outer dimensions did not exceed the approval, we would do our best to comply, but adapt and adopt as the re-build progressed. Our Blog4, besides recording everything, has been a useful tool for all manner of purposes, informing Jack of what was happening, and, especially, enabling new contractors to catch up with the build-so-far and to hit the ground running. We had the great good fortune to have had Dave Richardson as our joiner for the tower. Ideally, we would have preferred Dave to re-build the shed, but the cost would have been unaffordable, even if he had had the time. It turned out that I would have to re-build it myself, with occasional help from friends and from the crane from Settle Coal when needed. The gang working at Settle signal box were keen to help on any Saturday. Most critically, joiner Dave, enthused by the project, kindly agreed to visit daily if needed and to advise.

Because the water tower is in such a prominent location and because of its TV fame, I developed an effective technique of enlisting the help of onlookers when I got stuck or needed a lift with the heavy timbers. I would assess the passers-by until an able bodied male seemed a likely victim, usually accompanied by a wife. I would ask the wife, tongue in cheek, "You're not a joiner by any chance are you?" On one such occasion the wife answered "No - but he is." She was to have been a judge at the Great Yorkshire Show, cancelled in 2012, so they had time to explore the Dales. Her husband stayed with me for the entire day, doing some very clever joinery indeed. I began to think that God was on my side. The build was slow but steady and, in time, a very handsome building began to emerge, pretty much as per plans. It was three feet narrower than the original and twelve feet shorter, the difference having been taken up by rot. The areas that were not rotten proved to be remarkably sound.

Much of the wood was pitch pine, all but unobtainable nowadays and very expensive when it does crop up. I learnt that pitch pine was quite common and widely used in Victorian times. It grows slowly, very straight and tall and is highly resinous. The pine smell when it is sawn is glorious and the resin makes it rot-resistant. But the resin is also a serious weakness; pitch pine trees catch fire easily. Forest fires do not kill the trees, which regrow from the base, but those shoots do not produce the prized straight growth. Hence the world's supply of useful pitch pine has become seriously depleted.

The Discovery and Detective Work

As each new piece of wood came into use, I examined it closely for any clues that might advance the suspicion that the origin of the structure was navvy hut. But all I found were old bolt holes and stencilled letters and numbers in places, indicating that it had been constructed as a kit of prefabricated parts. This was hardly surprising, considering the building was being rebuilt for the third time at least after more than a century of hard use in a railway yard and two demolitions. For any evidence other than a deep carving into the wood to have survived such hazards would be unlikely. The inside walls of the building had been lime-washed, with many coats of it in places. Lime-wash was known to have been applied in the navvy camps in an attempt to stop the spread of disease, which claimed so many lives there. Here and there, the remains of plain paper had been applied, perhaps as a way of draught-proofing the gaps between the boards. None of the papers bore any printing, writing or scribble. On the very last day of building the west gable, I was being helped by former police colleague, Peter Bennett. As we lifted the longest and heaviest (ground to roof apex) board onto trestles for preparation we saw, faintly visible through the lime-wash, what appeared to be newsprint. The only thing easily readable was the word 'penny'. The font appeared old. Elsewhere, illustrations were just visible, etchings, not photographs. This called for a break to consider matters. We set the wood aside carefully, recognising the possible significance. If it were newspaper, it should be datable. A date during, or soon after, the construction of the line might tell us something helpful. A date after 1911 would simply mean that the paper had been stuck on the wall when the building was known to have been at Appleby. Careful removal of a wooden lath that ran along one edge of the board showed that the printed paper continued underneath the lath, giving us some encouragement. If we were fortunate, we might find that the paper had already been on the plank when the hut was rebuilt at Appleby.

Two police careers-worth of experience did not make us forensic experts nor paper conservators, but we did know how to record and preserve evidence. Good fortune again appeared in the person of Stephen Allen who, now working freelance from his home in Wensleydale, had been North Yorkshire County Council's paper conservator, and, by another fortunate coincidence, was a Wensleydale Railway member too. As soon as he heard the story he jumped at the opportunity to help, refusing any fee. I delivered the board to him and he set to work on it. Normally, a paper conservator would start work from the back of the paper, but ours was extremely fragile, covered in layers of lime-wash and glued in place. Stephen's only recourse was to dissolve the

Figure 10 The Weekly Budget

layers of lime-wash, a slow and painstaking business. If our paper were newsprint, we would expect to find the title and publication date at the top. Stephen found a frustratingly incomplete set of apparent newspaper title letters of the form THE WE[ ]LY [ ]U[ ]G[ ]T. Some internet research showed that the only publication that fitted the mystery letters was The Weekly Budget, a paper aimed at a family readership, published in Manchester and later in London, selling for one penny. It was one of the 'penny dreadfuls' of its time. Encouraged with this hopeful connection, Stephen continued working down the title page. On 4 October 2012, Stephen e-mailed me with the news that he had found a date. The paper was the Christmas 1878 double issue of The Weekly Budget (Fig. 10). He had also done a phloroglucinol test on the paper itself which revealed that it did not contain unrefined wood pulp. This tallied with the 1878 date and also meant that the paper would not go yellow in daylight as does later wood pulp paper. Further down the three pages were etchings with captions in comic strip style, but the story was unclear and would, in any event, take us no further if revealed. Besides the date, the contents might also prove helpful. If they were something comforting or homely, that could be quite persuasive.

The Verdict and Reflections

So, what should we conclude from all this? Although we still cannot say with certainty that we have discovered a former navvy hut, the evidence is almost overwhelming. The building has the look and size of a navvy hut (Fig. 11). It had been on S&C railway land for at least 100 years. Its survival more or less intact was a result of enforced neglect, much as the S&C itself. It was the right sort of building and was from absolutely the right date. Records show that navvy huts were still in use by families in 1881. A Christmas issue of a 'penny dreadful' pasted onto a lime-washed wall strongly suggests a domestic rather than an industrial setting. We might never discover where the hut had been before Appleby or who lived in it, or why someone wanted to display these pages on their hut wall. We know that Christmas 1878 was cold, very cold indeed. Manchester was the nearest location for weather reporting and its monthly summary of the weather in December 1878 was just one word, 'terrible'. That is graphic enough, but that winter got worse. Perhaps the paper provided some comfort, merriment or distraction to the souls on those moors that year. This turned out to be quite a find, and a special finale to the water tower project. For my part, I have derived as much satisfaction and a greater sense of achievement from re-building this humble wooden structure than from the tower itself. The Victorians who built both have my utmost admiration. What a tragedy it would have been if the Settle & Carlisle Line had been closed and all this heritage lost. I am so glad that Michael Portillo could be with us to see the conclusion of our project, to celebrate the bright future of the line and to see for himself this amazing relic of those who built it.

Figure 11 The Navvy Hut

Where there's a will ...

Mary Slater

To the Right Honourable John Lord Summers Baron of Evesham ...

suppliants William Carr of Langcliffe... .

.. Leonard Carr late of Langcliffe...

In the 2003 Journal an article entitled 'Carrs in Langcliffe' recorded their early history in the village from documentary evidence. A 1697 Court of Chancery pleading in The National Archives has now been found, which throws further light on a part of the story.

There is a datestone over the door at what is now Manor Farm House, Langcliffe. It reads C LI 1678, the initials standing for Leonard and Isabel Carr. Their marriage date, and Leonard's birth date, have not been found, though the latter is likely to have been shortly after his parents' marriage in 1637. The house was no doubt built on the site of a previous one; Leonard's father William was a Newcastle upon Tyne Merchant Adventurer and is recorded as paying for three hearths in the Hearth Tax record of 1672. Leonard had been admitted in 1670, by patrimony, to the same trading association. William died in 1674 and left his estate in Langcliffe to Leonard his elder son, together with his interest in Langcliffe Mill, a turbary, and a new house and shop in Settle which Leonard was then occupying. The new stone house in Langcliffe was built, bearing the 1678 date, a document of 1681 noting it had four hearths. In 1692 Isabel died, her burial on 26 December being recorded in the Giggleswick parish register, where her husband was styled Gentleman.

Nearly three years later, on 10 October 1695 and possibly now aged around 57, Leonard remarried, this time to Martha Steward, a widow of Badsworth near Pontefract. It would be interesting to know how the couple became acquainted. As transpired from the recently discovered document she had been born a Ramsden. There was a large, wealthy and influential family of Ramsdens in that area and across to Huddersfield. She may be the Martha Ramsden, daughter of John Ramsden, alderman, whose baptism on 21 September 1656 was recorded in the Pontefract St Giles and St Mary parish register, and therefore probably aged 39 on remarriage. The union was short-lived however; Leonard died in the following year, being buried at Giggleswick on 11 December 1696. He had written a will three days before. Under the terms of this, Martha, his widow, was to receive £20 within a year of his death, as well as £15 per year during her lifetime, payable by his nephew William Carr to whom all Leonard's 'messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments ... and appurtenances' were left. If this £15 were unpaid or in arrears, Martha was to be able to 'enter unto .... the said premises and to take .... the yearly profits thereof' until the arrears were paid. The will also listed sixteen legacies to relations, servants and others, to be paid within a year, totalling £93-5s. He also gave his younger brother Thomas (his nephew William's father) £6 a year during his life. William Carr and James King (of Skellands, Kirkby Malhamdale) were appointed executors, but as William was at this time only a minor of fourteen years old, two Governors for him were also appointed – the above James King and Richard Lawson of Langcliffe.

A week later an inventory of Leonard's 'goods, chattels and credits' was made by four local men. The inventory listed and valued the very basic house contents, and farm items in the barn and stable, together with some goods elsewhere and some linen. These were valued at around £70. In addition there were his clothes and money in his purse, valuation £5, and £249 in debts owing to him - no mention is made of any debts owed by him. One significant entry reads 'one table reading desk and books in his closet'. In the light of what follows, these may have been account books.

One year later, on 28 December 1697, a Bill of Complaint addressed to the Lord Chancellor at the Court of Chancery, the Right Honorable John Lord Summers, Baron of Evesham, showed that all was not going well with the execution of Leonard's will. The plaintiffs, or orators, were the young William Carr backed by Richard Lawson and James King, and what they were complaining about was the

behaviour of Martha, Leonard's widow (the defendant) and the difficulty of fulfilling the terms of the will.

The Bill set out the situation from William's point of view. His story was that his uncle Leonard Carr had possessed a messuage, tenement and lands in Langcliffe yielding about £30 annually. When he was thinking of remarrying, a treaty of marriage (a pre-nuptial agreement in modern terms) was arranged over several meetings, with friends of both parties present. It was agreed that the marriage should go ahead and Leonard would settle £15 a year on Martha in his will if she survived him. Martha on her part had professed to have about £150 of her own money lent out at interest, in particular around £100 'in the hands of William Ramsden of Pontefract ... Gentleman, her brother, or otherwise let to interest by him in trust for her use'. It was agreed at the treaty meetings that this £100 should be called in and paid to Leonard, or the securities for the money should be put in his name, in order that debts owed by Leonard could be paid. After the marriage, Leonard approached William Ramsden to see about this, and Ramsden did indeed pay over a small part of the interest, and agreed to pay the rest of the capital sum and interest, or change the securities into Leonard's name, soon afterwards. But then Leonard died, having made the will described above.

The plaintiffs described how Leonard had died very much in debt, and with all the legacies to pay as well, a large part of the Langcliffe property would probably have to be sold, such a sale being barely likely to cover the debts and legacies. Thus the legatees, especially William himself, were likely to lose their legacies. Before he died, Leonard had been assured by Martha that her money in her brother's hands would be paid to Leonard's executors so that the terms of his will could be carried out.

However, the plaintiffs now alleged that Martha and her brother Ramsden were conspiring and confederating, with other unknown persons, to keep back the money in Ramsden's hands, and what is more, were still forcing William Carr to pay Martha her £20 legacy and also the £15 annuity. If it were intended to sell any part of premises to pay Leonard's debts, and she did not receive her £15, she threatened to 'enter upon all the said premises' as outlined in the will, thereby preventing William Carr from disposing of any of it. Moreover, Martha and Ramsden were now saying there never was an agreement to hand over her money to Leonard; that it was secured by bond to Martha – this despite the fact that some interest had been handed over to Leonard, and at Ramsden's request and in his presence this had been entered in Leonard's book in his own handwriting. Martha would not take security out of a part of the premises only, but wanted all of it, and she and Ramsden would not hand over any of the money that was with Ramsden. The plaintiffs felt these actions were 'quite contrary to right equity and good conscience' and requested relief 'by your Lordship in this honorable court where matters of this nature, being fraud, oppression, covin (prejudicial collusion) and breach of trust are properly examinable and determinable'.

The matter had come to the Court of Chancery rather than be determined at Common Law because the plaintiffs did not actually know if the securities had been altered to Leonard in his lifetime, nor the precise sums of money involved, 'few or no witnesses being privy thereto', such as there were being 'dead or aged and unfit to travel or gone into remote places unknown to your orator' and unavailable to testify at any trial. The plaintiffs hoped that Martha and Ramsden would answer truthfully what was actually set out in the marriage treaty, what sums of money and securities were involved, what and when was any payment made to Leonard and what witnesses there were; furthermore, that they would be compelled to make the various payments due and Martha be made to take security for her annuity out of a part only of the premises, leaving the rest to provide income to pay off the remainder of the debts and legacies. The Lord Chancellor was therefore requested to issue a subpoena to Martha Carr, William Ramsden and any other confederates if found, to appear before him in court and answer the questions and abide by whatever order and direction he might make.

The Bill of Complaint is today held in The National Archives, and is marked Bill Only, with no other following documents to be found. Perhaps these are lost, or more likely the case was settled before further action was taken. If I were the Lord Chancellor I would ask where now was Leonard's account book in which the interest paid back to him was allegedly noted! In any case, Thomas, William's father and the intended recipient of the £6 annuity, died in 1699, as did Richard Lawson, one of William's Governors. What more is known is that William Carr, after coming of age, married Grace Claphamson and must still have continued in Langcliffe, making a trust settlement in 1718 to secure the continued use of the premises for his descendants, provision being made for a division of the house and land to accommodate Grace should she be eventually widowed. Other disposals of property took place thereafter, one such transaction in 1724 stating the sale was for the benefit of creditors, evidence that he was probably in financial trouble. The mill was sold in 1728, and eventually in 1747 a document refers to a messuage and tenement and other lands in Langcliffe as being where William Carr formerly lived. It appears he died and was buried in Mitton in 1766 where one of his sons was the vicar, having outlived Grace by about ten years.

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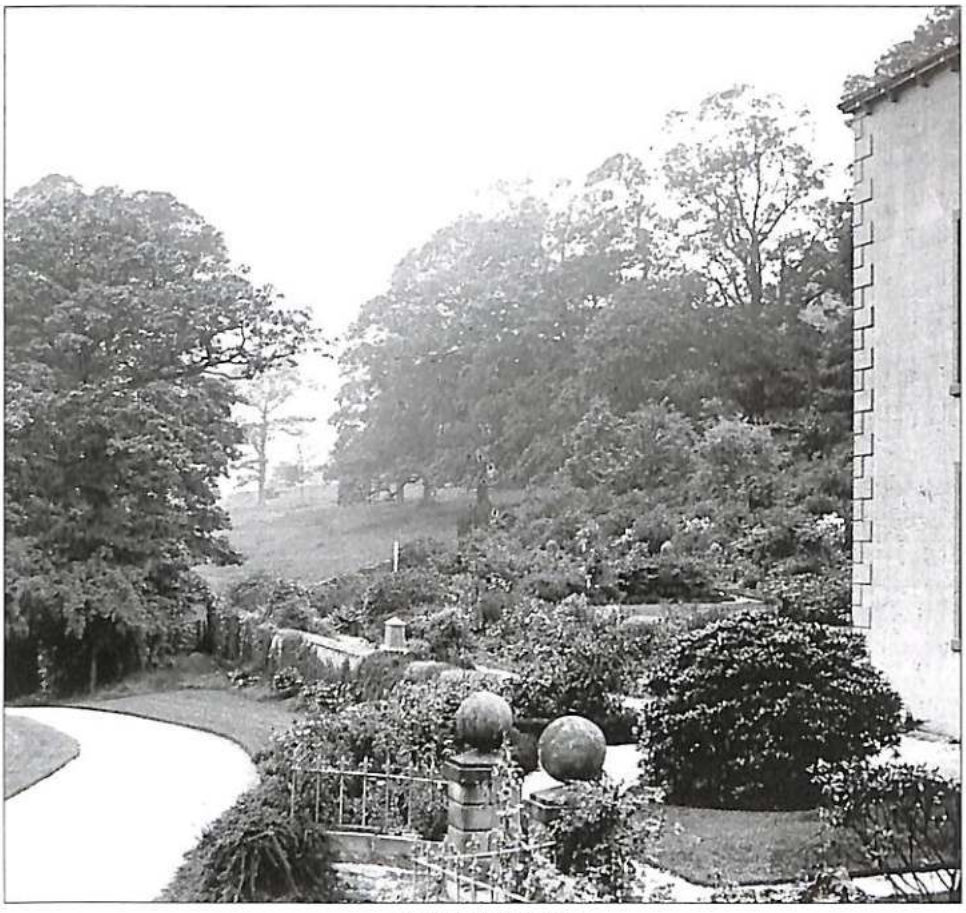
Austwick Hall: A history of the gardens

Eric Culley and Michael Pearson

Introduction

When we moved to Austwick in 1999 we found a well-maintained garden with some impressive specimen trees. The following Spring the glories of the woodland were revealed: extensive drifts of snowdrops, followed by wild daffodils and bluebells in abundance. Exploring the gardens and woodland we found evidence of an earlier garden and landscape. Using a wide range of documentary evidence, as well as an archaeological survey, this is an attempt to summarise what is known about the history of the gardens and their development.



Austwick Hall Garden

Although Austwick Hall dates from the late 16th century, a house may have occupied the site much earlier. The Yorke and related Ingleby families owned Austwick Hall and estate from the 16th to the 18th centuries. William King purchased the property and refurbished the Hall which was then sold, in 1829, on the bankruptcy of his son, John. Purchased by Thomas Clapham of Stackhouse, the estate passed in 1846 to Richard Clapham of Feizor, whose son (Thomas Richard Clapham) inherited ten years later.

Structure and Features

When the house was sold at auction in August 1829 the sales brochure provided details of the acreage of the farmland but simply referred to the Mansion-house, garden, orchard and pleasure grounds. An estate map of 1847 provides few clues about the gardens but does show a narrow wood, now known as the Avenue, which runs from the house towards the village. The first edition of the Ordnance Survey and the Tithe Map of 1852 are broadly similar and show the following features: two semicircular borders to the front of the Hall, rectangular beds with paths to the west, two buildings on the perimeter of the gardens to the west, a path that runs south-west from the Hall to the boundary, an orchard to the north-west, mixed woodland to the west, and a pond in the woodland above the gardens. With the lack of contours it is not apparent from these plans that the gardens are terraced due to the steepness of the site.

Other later maps and plans have survived in Thomas Richard Clapham's diary, his notebook on the drainage system and his son Noel's plan of the water supply, but none sheds any further light on the structure of the gardens. In 1871, T R Clapham purchased a copy of Augustus Mongredien's *Trees & Shrubs for English Plantations*. His copy still survives and, interestingly, contains notes and measurements of the trees he planted as well as two plans - an initial one showing when and where trees were planted and a revised one of 1902. Both show the route of paths in what was known as the Austwick Hall Plantation. The latter plan also shows the site of an astronomical observatory in the garden.

On the ground not all has survived. The observatory and two garden structures, possibly summer houses, have been demolished; the kitchen garden and orchard have been built upon; and the paths marked on the woodland plan do not correspond with the current paths. However, there is evidence of terracing in the woodland to form part of the Victorian paths and the terrace walling remains in the garden. There are also additional features which do not appear on the maps. The first is a large sundial set on a stone plinth, located on the edge of the upper lawn. It is inscribed 'Horas non numero nisi serena MS Ass9124 GMT' and 'Austwick Latitude 51° 7"' with 'Richard Clapham 1854' on the gnomon. There is also a square slate tank that once held a fountain. Similar tanks, built as water troughs, can still be found in the locality.

Located at the highest part of the wood is a trig point created for the original OS survey. '750 feet' has been carved into the side of the natural rock outcrop. On the flat top of

this is a pile of stones that probably represents the actual trig point. This would have given the greatest visibility of the surrounding landscape and provided a level surface upon which to set up the equipment.

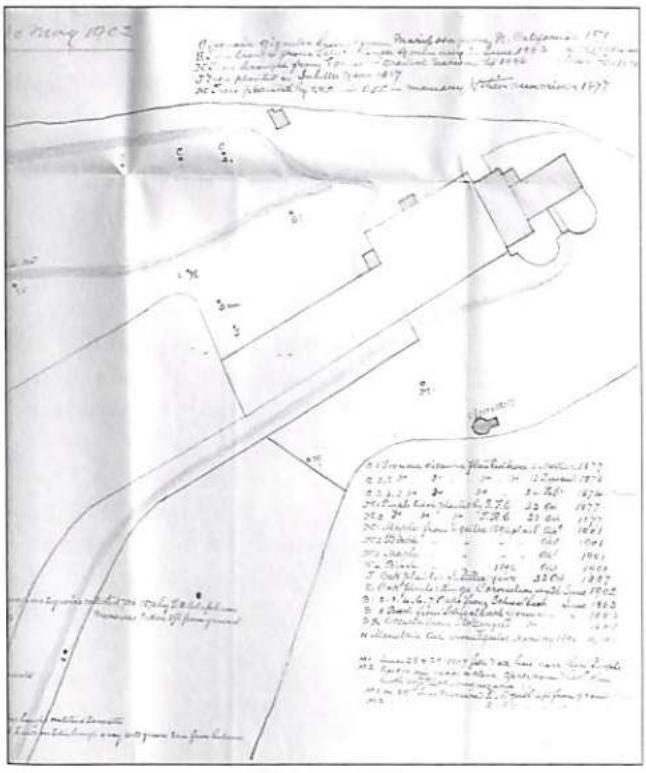
Ten metres to the south-west is a small stone hut, built of randomly coursed undressed stone. The southern elevation has a single doorway. On the eastern side is a single window which was originally glazed. The hut had been roofed with local slate and capped with stone ridge pieces. Along three of the internal walls there are the remains of a simple wooden bench, supported by wrought iron stanchions. Originally the hut had a slate floor, as at least two fragments have been re-used as steps in the nearby stile in the drystone wall. The hut was first shown on the late 19th century OS map but may have been built prior to this. It may relate to the nearby trig point or, alternatively, may have provided shelter for those walking or shooting in the woodland.

In the late Spring of 2013 an archaeological survey was undertaken in the woodland with features recorded using a Leica 1200 series GPS. Two areas of quarrying were identified with associated haul-ways and it was concluded that the most recent phase of activity dated from the 17th and 18th centuries. Paths were readily identifiable where they crossed areas of sloping ground: the down-slope side had often been built up to produce a level surface. In some cases, where the ground was particularly uneven, short sections of causeway had been created. Two sets of steps were identified which had been created from the underlying geology. Trial excavations of sections of path failed to find any foundations or surfacing materials. In other words, there was no evidence that the paths had been surfaced with stone, gravel or sand. Probably the paths were simply constructed of beaten earth. Also, the paths were not of uniform width. For example, they ranged from 1.1m to 1.65m and 1.7m to 2.05m.

The survey located seven of the eleven paths shown in the Clapham plans. It was apparent that the Clapham paths did not match the positions located during the survey and it was concluded that his plans were sketches rather than accurately drawn maps. The paths which were not found during the survey were those on flatter ground and would not have required any levelling. If they were constructed of beaten earth this would explain the difficulty in finding them.

At the top of the woodland is a prominent rock with the remains of an iron rail, which once formed a viewing platform overlooking the Forest of Bowland. There are two lead-filled holes set vertically below the rail which may once have secured a flag pole. Carved in the rock face are the inscriptions 'Tutochahnulah 1870' and 'Planted Nov 1847 – Nov 1848 RC'. Tutochahnulah is the name of a mountain feature and native legend in Yosemite that T R Clapham probably encountered when he visited California. The latter inscription confirms the planting of the woodland by Richard Clapham. The wood also contains a pet cemetery with a gravestone inscribed 'Fanny 28, Ap 1858, Ap 1882'. Fanny was a grey mare bought for £28 in April 1858 at the age of four years and destroyed in April 1882. Nearby are the remains of a reservoir and the bath house, which are described below.

The most significant source of evidence for the gardens is T R Clapham's diary. Comprising 392 pages, it has entries



Estate map 1902

dating from 1854 to the end of his life, with some further additions by his son, Noel. The contents provide fascinating details of his life – from weather records, to lists of his weight over the course of his life. Among these records are over one hundred entries regarding the garden, dating from 1873 to 1908. Rather than list all these entries an attempt has been made to summarize them:

(1) The vinery: built in April 1873, 26 by 14 feet, and then moved in 1887 to the kitchen garden.

(2) Kitchen garden: the orchard to the east of the Hall was felled in 1878 and a wall built enclosing part of the site to make a new kitchen garden (880 square yards). In 1884 espalier fruit trees were transplanted to the kitchen garden. In 1907 a greenhouse was built at a cost of £6-8s-3d. There is an entry for 1908 as follows

'I went over to Backhouses at Cattal near York and got a lot of beautifully trained trees from this well-known firm. I ought to have done this 30 years ago, when I made the new kitchen garden, instead of removing the old trees. I do not expect to reap much good from the new trees, but hope they will benefit my successor.'

(3) The water closet at the back of the west garden wall was pulled down in 1880. Water was channelled from a source on Norber to a reservoir in the garden and then piped to the Hall, fountain and water closet.

(4) Laburnum arch at the top of the Avenue.

(5) The old garden house was removed in 1873; the top summer house was painted in 1898.

(6) Conservatory: 'Built my wife a conservatory west side of Austwick Hall' (1878).

(7) Fernery: a lot of Norway ferns was received from the editor of *Field News*; they were planted in the fernery in 1877.

(8) Ebbing and flowing well: this was removed from its original position near the long walk to make way for the vinery in October 1873. 'Put down father's model ebbing & flowing well between fountain and fernery' (1880). 'Tom Holmes plumber came to overhaul my father's ebbing and flowing well which had not been working well for some 3 months' (1908). 'Robert Kitchen, my gardener, and I had a trial to find out where the error lay, but failed to do so. Holmes found the error was that the siphon was air bound. The whole thing only took about half an hour to put it right. Have never experienced any trouble since my father put down the well in 1851 or since it was removed to its present position in Jan 1880'.

(9) Reservoir: a new reservoir (no. 2) was under the waterfall at the Hall. William Pritchard began getting stone for this in Horse pasture (1904). Its dimensions were 15 feet 6 inches long, 7 feet 4 inches wide, and 3 feet 11 inches in depth to the overflow. Its content was 2774 gallons.

(10) Observatory: built the Romsey observatory in May 1880 for £10. A new observatory was built in December 1884 for £26-2s. Clapham took up astronomy in 1878 and was elected a fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1891.

(11) Bath house: originally built as a cistern in 1852 by Richard Clapham. In 1870 it was tiled inside and used as a swimming bath, but was found to be too cold! In 1874 it was boarded over and used as a potato cellar. In 1895 it was opened up again for use as a bath house. It was converted into a back-up reservoir in 1902.

The Plants

Before he inherited the Austwick Hall estate in 1846, Richard Clapham lived in the nearby hamlet of Feizor. There he created a botanic or apothecary's garden and supplied John Tatham, of Settle, with a number of rare plants for his herbarium. When Clapham planted the woodland at Austwick Hall it is possible that he was responsible for planting the Martagon lilies, snowdrops, and *Asarum europium*, which thrive in the woods to this day.

An inventory of Richard Clapham's possessions at the time of his death has survived. All of his furniture, bed linen and so on were listed down to the silver tea-spoons. The inventory of his library is of particular interest. Although he owned numerous botanical volumes, he possessed just five gardening titles: John Claudius Loudon's *An encyclopaedia of gardening* and *Encyclopaedia of trees and shrubs*, *Cottage gardeners' dictionary*, *Cottage gardener*, and *Don's Gardening*.

There is no record of which trees were planted to form the woodland. When T R Clapham inherited the estate he was responsible for planting limes, *Sequoia gigantea*, *Pinus lambertiana*, *Pinus ponderosa*, *Abies douglasii*, spruces, purple beech, oaks, acacias, sugar maples, birch, white poplar, mountain ash, *Thuja gigantean*, black Austrian pines, Indian cypresses, *Cupressus lawsonii* and Scots firs. Of these the redwoods had been grown from seed collected by Clapham when in California in 1870, and some of the oaks and acacias had been raised from seed collected from Germany in 1883 and from Norway in 1896 and 1990. Other specimens were purchased from Halstead of Lancaster and from Lawson & Sons of Edinburgh. T R Clapham's *Tree Notes* also record measurements of trees on the estate, including those of mature specimens of chestnuts and walnuts. There are also details of storm damage and the use of timber to make furniture by Gillows of Lancaster. Of all the specimen trees planted only four of the redwoods and the Douglas fir have survived.

A wide range of fruit and vegetables was grown for the household. In his diary there are records of yields as well as first and final harvests. The crops included potatoes, peas (Sutton's Emerald Green and Early), tomatoes, French beans, kidney beans, marrows, spring onions and cucumbers. There were yellow gooseberries, strawberries, grapes (Black Hambro and Muscat Hambro), Orleans plums, pears, apples (King Blenheim Orange), rhubarb and cherries.

The diary also contains an extensive list of over 70 other plants in the garden, some of which are still grown at the Hall. The list includes aconites (yellow), anemonies, Chinese asters, auriculas, berberis, broom, *Clematis jackmanii*, cowslips, *Convolvulus minor*, cotoneaster, crocus, daffodils and *Jonquilla narcissi*, dahlias, large daisies, *Daphne mezereum*, *Erica carnea*, fuchsias, *Gentiana acaulis*, geraniums, white and blue hepaticas, hyacinths, lily of the valley, lobelia, London Pride, montbretia, pansies, peonies, tree peonies, phlox, poker plant, polyanthus, poppy, Portugal laurels, primroses, scarlet ribes, seringa, snowdrops, spirea, stocks, sweet peas, yellow tulips, thujopsis, Russian and dog tooth violets, Virginia creeper, and weigela. Among the rhododendrons grown were *R. fulgens* Crimson lake, *R. dauricum*, *R. ponticum* and *R. Thompsonii*, as well as yellow and Indian azaleas. The roses included the cultivars Baronne Rothschild, Beauty of Waltham, Charles Lefebvre, Eclipse, Gloire de Dijon, Marechal Niel, Marie Beaumann, Marie Louise, President and Princess Alice. Other roses listed do not appear to be available today and include British Omen, Duchess Nassau, Eleanor, Glen of Waltham, Lord Derby and Reliston. Finally, the ferns listed included *Cystopteris fragilis* (brittle bladder), *Lastrea cristata* (crested buckler), *Lastrea rigida* (rigid buckler), *Lastrea spinulosa* (?), Norway holly fern (?) and polypodium. This list of ferns is disappointingly short, particularly as there was a fernery in the garden.

In recent years, six lead plant labels have been found in the woodland. Hand-punched and of varying sizes they range in date from 1870 to 1889. Four record the dates of tree planting. Only two have actual plant names: *Kerria japonica* single and *Escallonia montevidense* (?).

The first flower show in Austwick was held in August 1898. The *Craven Herald* listed the first and second prize winners, which included T R Clapham. The list of categories does not add any more plants to those listed above. The show was followed by dancing in the marquee, which is no longer a feature of the annual competition. In the same year a letter from Clapham was printed in the *Lancaster Guardian* 'As an instance of the mildness of the season, I venture to send you a list of flowers blooming in the middle of November in my garden here over 550 feet above the sea: clematis, rhododendrons, snap-dragon, Japanese anemone, roses, dahlias, godetia, Canterbury bells, chrysanthemums,

stocks, fuchsias, sunflowers, marigolds (African and French), pansies, primroses, larkspur, nasturtiums, lobelias, scabious, oxeye daisy, geraniums, rose of Sharon, phlox, *Auricular citisus*, malopium, gentionella, mignonette, sweet violets, and candy tuft. '

The Gardeners

The Diary records the arrival of Henry Shephard on 5 June 1871, aged 29 years 7 months, to work as a gardener. He married the following year, and in 1891 Clapham presented him with a new silver lever watch and chain by Russell of Liverpool in token of his twenty years of service. In May 1905 there is a lengthy entry in the Diary

'My old servant, Henry Shephard, asked me for a few days holiday at Whitsuntide. I told him 'to take as much as you want, don't pinch it but have a good holiday'. It appears that on Thursday 1 June my old servant was taken ill with bronchitis and confined to his bed, and did not get up until 18 June when he came down stairs for the first time. I gave him all the necessary nourishment, but found the old man failing in health. On July 1 we had a long talk together, the old man broke down in tears and said he would have to give up work. We talked matters over and he continued to work for a time. On Friday 7 July Henry had a talk with my wife and intimated that his nephew would take his place subject to my approval, which was conveyed to me.

Robert Kitchen, Henry's nephew, came home from Bradford and at 5pm called at my house, and we had a long talk over the situation. It was finally decided that Robert Kitchen comes here in a fortnight and takes his uncle's place on the same terms viz. £1 a week. Henry to keep the cottage in his own hands, and the nephew and family to live with him. I said to Robert we will try it for twelve months, and see how things work. It will rest with yourself if you care to have the position'.

Henry was given £5 for his holiday, which was spent in Morecambe. He had worked for 34 years as gardener at the Hall. He died in his 77th year in 1917, having outlived his master by seven years.

The Diary records few details of the work carried out by the gardener. In February 1876 there was a reference to stoning the Ley walk with riddled stone from the workhouse and Giggleswick limeworks. In 1888 the same path was sanded and was 4 feet wide. In 1897 further work required twelve loads of limestone at a cost of £3-12s. In 1894 all the walks in the plantation were trimmed back; in October 1897 this was repeated so that they were 9 feet wide. In 1905 a new lawnmower was purchased from Sims & Jefferies for £5-14s. The previous machine had come from Jas. Capstick in June 1873 for £3-10s. None of our mowers has seen such good service!

Discussion

Avenue Walk

This description of the garden is based on many different sources of evidence. Much of this is fragmentary and without T R Clapham's Diary and *Tree Notes* all but the barest outline of the garden and its development would be possible. It highlights the ephemeral nature of gardening and how little evidence survives. There are still gaps and it is difficult to reconstruct the layout of the gardens with any certainty. No plan of borders or planting plans have survived, if they ever existed. What is also clear is that the gardens did not remain static but continued to develop throughout the 19th century.

Dating is also problematic. The basic structure of the garden with the terracing and stone retaining walls probably dates to before the Claphams inherited the property. William King was responsible for the major re-modelling of the Hall in the first decade of the 19th century so it is possible that he also designed the structure of the gardens. Or the terracing may be even older.

It has been established that the woodland was planted by Richard Clapham between 1847 and 1848, and it seems probable that the paths and viewing platform were constructed at the same time. It is possible that they may have been created by his son when he inherited the estate in 1856. However, this seems unlikely as there are no references

to this in Clapham's Diary. The few entries regarding the wood mostly relate to cutting back vegetation from existing paths, rather than their creation. The same Diary also records that in April 1876 a circular ring of yews was planted in the middle walk in the plantation. As there are several such groups of yews it may be concluded that all but one had been planted by his father, Richard Clapham.

In planting the woodland Richard Clapham selected an area which consisted of limestone pavement and disused quarries. One possibility was that, in planting the woodland, he was trying to conceal a scarred landscape. Alternatively, he may have been planning to create a picturesque landscape incorporating the dramatic rockwork on the hillside above the Hall. As a surveyor, Clapham would have been capable of designing and laying out the paths.

Did Clapham's gardening books provide the inspiration for the design of the woodland landscape? Loudon, in his volumes, clearly differentiated between the 'picturesque' and the 'gardenesque' styles and provided the general principles for arranging and planting the walks. He also provided advice on the construction of the paths with their substrata and surface covering of gravel, sand or grass. 'Walks should never be narrower than is sufficient to allow two persons to walk abreast, the minimum breadth of which is 4ft 6in.' (Loudon, 1822). While Clapham was no doubt influenced by the 'picturesque' style the advice on the construction of the paths was ignored. His paths were pragmatic solutions to the terrain and probably achieved at a fraction of the cost of Loudon's ideal.

Loudon in another of his works wrote 'In modern gardening the yew is chiefly valued as undergrowth, and for single trees and small groups in particular situations'. He also quoted Gilpin 'As to its picturesque perfections I profess myself a great admirer of its form and foliage' (Loudon, 1838). If his books did not provide the inspiration for the woodland planting and design there were a number of landscape gardens in the vicinity. There was Hackfall near Ripon and St Ives near Bingley, though W B Ferrand did not start work on the latter gardens until 1851 (Sheeran, 1990). Even closer was Bolton Abbey. Covering some 30,000 acres the estate included the priory ruins and a medieval hunting lodge as well as extensive stretches of the River Wharfe. The 6th duke (1790 – 1858) was a keen horticulturalist and Paxton's patron at Chatsworth. In 1810 the duke started work at Bolton by laying out paths and by constructing a waterfall opposite the priory. There was also an extensive amount of rockwork within the park (Symes, 2012).

Other sources of inspiration could also be found at Brimham Rocks, Brandrith Crags and Almscliff Crag as well as Plumpton Rocks - all picturesque tourist attractions within Yorkshire. Eshton Hall, near Gargrave, was altered and modernised in the 1820s and 1830s with new gardens and pleasure grounds designed by William Saurey Gilpin. He was employed from 1827, for 5 guineas per day, for his advice on the new designs. By about 1842, with the completion of all the improvements at Eshton, the estate was opened to visitors who, with an appointment, could explore the 30 acres of gardens created for the new mansion (Robinson, 2012). Although there were woodland walks, the terrain was a little tame compared with Austwick and so may not have been much of an influence on Clapham.

Even nearer was the Farrer estate in Clapham. In 1828 James (1785-1863) and his brother, Oliver Farrer (1786-1866), had the beck dammed to create the lake. A carriage drive to the Grotto and Ingleborough Cave was constructed and to complete the landscape 10,000 trees were planted around the lake. Other features included a boat house, rustic bathing hut and picturesque stone bridge as well as a cascade of three waterfalls (Mason, 1991). Reginald Farrer, some years later, described one scene 'Now, over the eastern side of the Lake there hangs a great limestone precipice of 60 feet or so, from whose face, here and there, sprout and squat, like huge black bats, a quantity of very ancient autochthonous yew-trees that must have been here when Loidis and Elmet were kingdoms' (Farrer, 1909) . It is tempting to speculate that this feature was the inspiration for the planting of the yews in Austwick Hall woods.

The design of the woodland at Austwick Hall can only be fully appreciated by experiencing it, by wandering along the paths. On leaving the formal gardens the walk starts with extensive views over to Oxenber, with its ancient woodland and exposed limestone. The paths meander along the contours, past clumps of yews and along rocky outcrops. These provide an element of discovery created by the changing vistas. On reaching the top of the wood the viewing platform provides extensive views over the surrounding countryside, with its intricate pattern of drystone walls, and the moorland landscape of the Forest of Bowland in the distance. On turning for the return circuit the first view is of Robin Proctor's Scar and then the eye is drawn down Crummack Dale towards Moughton. Within the wood the paths take the walker past clumps of Martagon lilies, wild daffodils, bluebells and snowdrops according to the season.

So how does the garden compare with other Victorian gardens in the Yorkshire Dales? To our knowledge there is only one other garden where similar evidence has survived: that at Ingleborough Hall. As the home of plant-collector and author Reginald Farrer (1880-1920), it provides an interesting comparison. He spent his formative years at Ingleborough and was educated at home. After university Farrer travelled widely, in both Europe and Asia, and became a prolific author of fiction, travel and gardening books. In 1909 he published *In a Yorkshire Garden*, in which over some 312 pages he described the gardens at Ingleborough Hall. It is a discursive narrative with lengthy descriptions of plant collecting in Devon, Cornwall and Europe as well as his collection of plants in his parents' garden. As he wrote, the book 'is so devised as to cover a multitude of ramblings'. With no plan of the garden included it is often difficult to reconstruct from the narrative the location of features such as the peach house, orchid house, vinery and bog garden. The picture that emerges is a garden devoid of annual bedding, with an interesting assortment of structures and features. As might be expected, the book is devoted to the plants Farrer collected and a comparison of their individual merits, with extensive lists of plants, mostly grown in his Craven Nursery.

Although the 19th century is said to have been the heyday of bedding it was not universally admired. The absence of bedding at Austwick and Ingleborough Halls may have been a matter of taste or one of practicality: cool, wet summers are

not ideal conditions for such planting schemes. Instead, both gardens appear to have been more influenced by Loudon's 'gardenesque' style. Both contained diverse elements set within a few acres; neatness and immaculate maintenance were considered important, but above all the design was to display the individual beauty of the plants.

Conclusion

The gardens of Austwick Hall are set in the dramatic limestone scenery of the Yorkshire Dales. In designing the woodland landscape Richard Clapham appears to have been influenced, in spirit if not in detail, by the 'picturesque' style of Loudon. The woodland paths make use of the limestone outcrops from the disused quarry as well as providing vistas of the wider landscape. His son's gardens were both functional, in supplying the family with fruit and vegetables, and decorative, as reflected in Loudon's 'gardenesque' style. He also re-created a small part of Yosemite in his own corner of the Yorkshire Dales.

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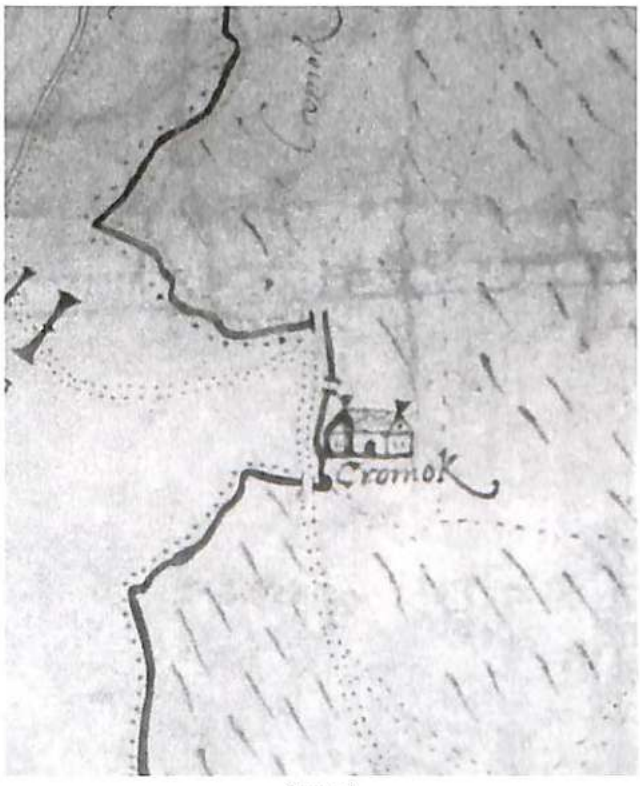
The mystery of the map of Ingleborough made by Richard Newby, 1619

Jill Sykes



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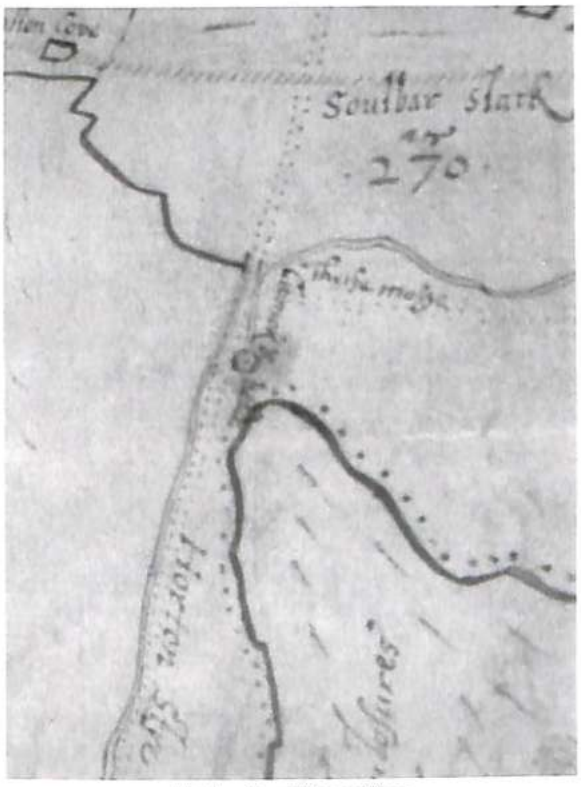


Horton Sty - Thieves Moss

In the 2004 Journal there appeared articles about two 17th century maps of Ingleborough made by Christopher Saxton and Richard Newby. The map prepared by Newby in 1619 concerned land on Ingleborough and Moughton. Boundaries were in dispute and encroachment on the unenclosed wastes and commons by the inhabitants of Selside and Austwick led to a court case.

The copy of the Newby map obtained from The National Archives (TNA) numbered MPC1/235 is interesting in part because of the drawings of houses in several places, in particular Austwick, Crummack, Wharfe, South House, Selside and Horton.

It came to the notice of the author that on the photocopy of the map in her possession the picture of the house at Crummack was different from that on the map from TNA. On the TNA map the picture of the house at 'Cromok' has a gable end showing changes to the wall line. In addition, on the Horton Stye track at Crummack Head a circle and cross have been added. This suggests that the TNA map is a later copy or later alterations have been made. The style of both maps is so similar that the same hand is probable. The questions then are: who made this amended map, when was it made, where did it come from, where is it now, and why?

The map copy held by the author came possibly through Stan Lawrence of Austwick who transcribed the text on the map some 20 years ago. Enquiries have been made at the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, North Yorkshire County Record Office at Northallerton, Lancashire Record Office at Preston, West Yorkshire Archive Service at Sheepscar, Leeds, the University of Leeds and The National Archives with no success in finding an original version of the map in the author's possession. This is in spite of the author's note from a visit to Sheepscar in 1986 that a copy was held there.

Associated Duchy of Lancaster documents (DL44/1030, DL44/1038, DL4/68/42a, DL5/24,) dated 1605, 1606, 1608, 1618 and 1619 which pre-date the map have been found at TNA; copies were held by Lt. Col. G.W.H. Field of Austwick and transcribed by Stan Lawrence. The Field family do not have relevant papers for the Lordship of the Manor of Lawkland with Feizor. Dr Farrer as Lord of the Manor of Austwick similarly had no information to offer. One possibility is that Professor Maurice Beresford had a framed copy of the map which he showed to the Horton History group in about 1984; paper copies were made and some were sold in the Penyghent café in Horton. A copy may then have found its way to Austwick. The Richard Newby map formed part of the Duchy of Lancaster material which may still be in process of cataloguing so it may yet be found.

Despite the mapping of boundaries the disputes between Austwick and Selside evidently continued. In the author's possession is also a document dated 1682 which is the 'Exemplification of a Record of a feigned issue to try their Rights upon Ingleborrow' at York Summer Assizes. This concerns a case of supposed trespass between James Banks of Austwick (plaintiff) and John Green of Selside (deforciant). Costs and charges amounted to 40 shillings and the record of the case was commanded to be exemplified and made Letters Patent. This legal process was a method of establishing rights rather than a real case of trespass and damages. James Bankes of Austwick is possibly the one baptised in 1632, son of Thomas. He married Jennet Battersbie in 1662 and died in 1716. The Hearth Tax returns show that James Bankes had one hearth in Austwick in 1672. John Greene might have been the one of Newyn who married Jeane Wildman of Selside in 1660. He is not in Hearth Tax lists.

The maps and documents illustrate the tensions between parishes where high grazing lands used for sheep, cattle, hunting and cutting of turf were unenclosed. Boundaries were only defined in terms of 'meares' or 'marks' such as Lord's Seat and other easily identifiable points in the landscape. The increasing pressure on land use due in part to population increase led to boundary disputes and to later enclosure with walls. The problem of the altered map remains to be resolved!

Acknowledgements

Helen Sergeant and Mike Slater helped in developing this article. The staff of many archives were helpful in trying to trace the unaltered map of interest.

The Summer Outing 2013
A Day around Penrith

Leader - David S. Johnson
13 June 2013

The focus of this outing was Little Salkeld and Edenhall, to the north-east of Penrith, and Yanwath to the south. The group met at Little Salkeld to start the outing.

Little Salkeld Watermill

Sunnygill Beck flows through the southern end of the tiny village of Little Salkeld and feeds a water-powered corn mill which produces organic flour, and has been in use since the 1760s. It has two waterwheels. Our guide, the owner Mr Nick Jones, gave us an interesting and informative introductory talk about the mill and milling. The millstones are complex items, requiring skill in their making with different patterns of grooves in the convex-concave stone surfaces and in the annual dressing to renew the grinding surfaces which deteriorate with wear. The current stones are French from a

Launder to the twin water wheels at Little Salkeld Mill (DSJ)

quarry near Paris, producing the highest available quality stones which will last 100 years. Oats and wheat show different hardness of husk requiring different grinding techniques. Slower grinding means better quality of flour at the expense of high throughput. Oat ears hang down when ripe and are not subject to holding water, whereas wheat ears are erect and can hold water after rain and then rot. Thus oats are grown more in northern climes. A wide range of flours and bran are produced according to the grinding process and subsequent sieving.

We then drove northwards to the magnificent megalithic monument of ...

Long Meg and Her Daughters

Possibly erected around 3000BC, but thought by some to be even older, it is one of several monuments in the area, including Little Meg, a possible cursus and burial cairns. It is one of the largest stone circles in Britain, having a diameter of about 100m, though it is slightly oval in plan form. There are 51 stones, of which 27 still stand upright, but there were originally about 70. Long Meg itself is a 3.8m-high megalith of New Red Sandstone detached from the circle: it is rich in intricate rock art and was erected perhaps earlier than the circle stones. Most of the area within the circle is overlain by medieval ridge and furrow. Abutting the circle is a large enclosure.

Some of Long Meg's daughters (DSJ)

St Cuthbert's Church, Edenhall

This was the centre of a substantial estate belonging to the Musgrave baronets. They came over with the Conqueror and (apparently) first held lands at Musgrave in Westmorland; had their main seat at Hartley Castle near Kirkby Stephen from the time of Edward III; came to possess Edenhall by a judicious marriage c.1461; and Sir Philip was gifted Kempton Park by an uncle in 1746. The hall was demolished in 1934 but most other estate buildings still stand. A 14th-century Islamic glass beaker, called the Luck of Edenhall, belonged to the family until it was loaned to the V&A in 1926, where it still stands.

St Cuthbert's lies within Edenhall Park. It is (reputedly) one of the places where the Saint's body rested on its journey fleeing from Danish incursions along the east coast in 875. The first documentary reference to a church here is from a charter of 1240 but the external masonry of the nave is clearly much older than that, and the walls bear signs of re-building and re-modelling. Some of the masonry looks pre-Norman; there is an Anglo-Saxon-style window on the north wall, and a carved Anglo-Saxon cross in the same wall. Much of the fabric dates from a 12th-century re-build, though it was 'restored' in 1834. The porch is 13th century, windows date from the 14th, and the tower is from 1450: this has four carved stone shields of the Musgraves, Viteripont, Stapleton and Hilton families, who all had connections to the manor. Other alterations date from 1662 (repairs to the chancel), 1774 (new roof) and 1834 (oak gallery added, chancel ceiling inserted, bane roof plastered). It is small but quite a gem.

St Cuthbert's Church, Eden Hall Park (DSJ)

Anglo-Saxon (?) window (DSJ)

On the way to Yanwath, near Eamont Bridge, is Arthur's Round Table, a probable Neolithic earthwork henge.

Yanwath Hall

The Hall is a splendid example of an intact tower-house or pele tower, thought to have been first built by Johannes de Sutton when marriage brought the manor into his hands in 1322. It commanded a ford across the River Eamont, then the only crossing point in the Penrith area. (Is the name Yanwath a corruption of John's Ford?) The 3-storey tower is c.11m by 9m, with walls between 1.6m and 2m thick. It has a vaulted basement and a narrow spiral staircase to the upper floors, each floor being accessed from the stairway through a short lobby. The first floor contains the hall, with Tudor windows, a fireplace, garderobe, ambry, and a ceiling dated to 1586. Above this floor is the solarium with windows on all sides, 2 garderobes (one with a stone sink), 3 ambries and a fireplace. There is disagreement as to the age of the upper part of the tower, whether Elizabethan or earlier.

A south range was added to the tower, dating to the 14th

Yanwath Hall from the south (WR Mitchell)

Yanwath Hall - 15th century roof (WRM)

Yanwath Hall interior (WRM)

and 15th centuries, containing a kitchen at the east end and a hall. It was altered in the 16th and 17th centuries but retains its basic original form. The timber roof, of 15th-century date, is magnificent.

The east range was added in the 15th century, containing offices, with a mini-tower at its north end which may have served as a lookout position to control the ford. It may also have housed a chapel. The entrance through this range is relatively modern, and the buildings now all have agricultural functions. The north range is 17th century and had a gatehouse leading into the now-enclosed barmkin (courtyard). Machell, the noted 17th-century observer, wrote of Yanwath having a 'delicate prospect when you are at it, and hath the grace of a little castle when you depart from it'. After the demise of the Sutton family, it was possessed by the Threlkelds and passed by marriage to Lord Dudley in the early 1520s. It was purchased by the Lowthers in 1654 and still belongs to that estate. It is tenanted by Mr and Mrs David Altham, to whom we are most grateful for permitting this visit, arranged at short notice.

Visit to Whelprigg House, near Kirkby Lonsdale

1 May 2013

By courtesy of the owner, Mr Henry Bowring, a visit was arranged to this fine house built in 1834 for the Gibson family. The architect was George Webster, who also built Rigmaden, another fine property visible across the valley. The house is 'Jacobethan' in style with an extension added in about 1910 (with an ornate re-set datestone EMG 1700). The south and west faces are gabled with mullion and transom windows. On the east side is part of an earlier building with Gothick windows. A coach house and farm buildings stand nearby. The house sits well under the hills rising behind it and blends in comfortably with its surroundings. Relatively few gentry houses were built in this period of difficult economic circumstances. The name perhaps derives from the northern Scottish word 'whaup' meaning curlew.

The informal gardens use water from the stream to operate under gravity a fountain in a pond. A rotatable garden summer-house gives far-reaching views over the valley to the west. A walled garden is now grassed over but presented us with a display of daffodils and narcissi, very late this year due to the long cold winter.

The house has an entrance hall with large doors each side leading to the dining room and a living room, each with ornate plasterwork ceilings, well-lit and with attractive door mouldings and other period features, including a recessed built-in sideboard in the dining room. The top-lit main hall with its staircase and balcony above is now a comfortable 'lounging' room with a welcoming open fire. Leading away is a very attractive library with fine glazed door shelving for the books, and then a 'smoking room'. There are a few hinged opening windows, rather than sash windows.

The party of 23 were then offered refreshments by Mr Bowring after a visit which was made most interesting by the stories told and the recounting of the history of the house and its contents.

Whelprigg House

Keasden Moor Wild Flower Walk

Leader – Judith Allinson
20 June 2013

Keasden moor is an area of wet heath at the crossroads near Keasden church. It is a fragment of the common land which once extended from Settle to Lancaster. It has Bog Mosses (*Sphagnum spp*), Hair-cap Moss (*Polytrichum commune*), acid-loving grasses and yellow Tormentil (*Potentilla erecta*). Whilst there is not much Heather (*Calluna vulgaris*) or Bilberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*) left, many other plants indicate heathland, some quite colourful: purple Heath Lousewort, blue and white Heath Milkwort (*Polygala serpyllifolia*), white Heath Bedstraw (*Galium saxatile*) and dark brown Heath Rush (*Juncus squarrosus*). At one edge is yellow Gorse (*Ulex europaeus*).

It is grazed by sheep, and maybe occasional cattle. It is a Site of Special Scientific Interest. The farmers are not allowed to put lime or slurry on it otherwise the vegetation would have changed. Sensitive, low nutrient-loving species (including *Sphagna*) are affected by deposition of nutrients as in excessive sheep and cattle droppings, and by deposition of nitrogen oxides in the air from fertilizers, car fumes etc. (It was the wrong time of year to look for two other rare species which occur on this small patch of heathland.)

This was a Craven Conservation Group and North Craven Heritage Trust event. We met at 6 pm - two years and one month following our previous trip. The 18 of us included the two leaders – myself and Maureen Ellis. This year we added something different and included a walk round the churchyard first. This enabled a less mobile visitor to take part; also, Doris Cairns had exactly one month previously launched her book *Wildflowers of the Churchyard*, illustrated with her paintings of Ingleton and Chapel le Dale churchyards. We wondered if we would find some of her flowers here.

I invited the participants each to choose a different colour and to search for flowers of that colour.

Noah chose yellow which soon led to a discussion on how to distinguish between Creeping Buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*) and Meadow Buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*). In Creeping Buttercup the middle lobe of the leaf is on a stalk; the sepals point upwards in the flower and the flower stalk is ridged. In Meadow Buttercup the sepals also point up, the stem is not ridged and the leaf lobes stick out like fingers on the palm of a hand - the middle lobe is not on a stalk.

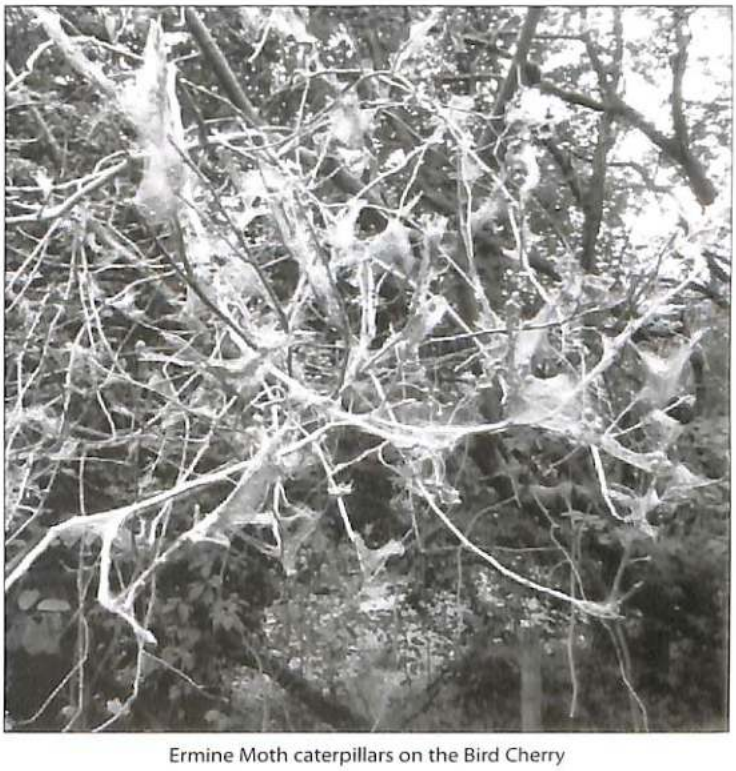
The 'purple people' found Herb Robert (*Geranium robertianum*), Bush Vetch (*Vicia sepium*), and in an unmown corner, the remains of an Early Purple Orchid (*Orchis mascula*). The blue people found Bird's-eye (or *Germander*) Speedwell (*Veronica chamaedrys*), and had fun discussing whether the Bluebells were native Bluebells (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*) or hybrid ones.

I liked the raised grave to the right of the gate as you enter the church where there were Birds-foot Trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*), Lady's-mantle (*Alchemilla glabra*) and leaves of Selfheal (*Prunella vulgaris*). These are plants of 'old grassland'. English Nature had a scheme for recognising and classifying old grassland, including noting how many indicator species occur. In the churchyard as a whole I noted

The neighbouring horse samples the damson shoots in the churchyard

the following seven indicator species: Pignut (*Conopodium majus*), Bird's-foot Trefoil, Selfheal, Ox-eye Daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*), Cat's Ear (*Hypochaeris radicata*), Wood Anemone (*Anemone nemorosa*) and Glabrous Lady's-mantle.

We heard a greenfinch saying the 'grrrrrreen.' For the record, I noticed that hawthorn in the area is still in flower. Our 'less mobile' visitor who had planned on leaving after the churchyard walk was encouraged to stay when, within 2 metres of the cars parked by the road opposite the church we found yellow Lesser Spearwort (*Ranunculus flammula*) and an exciting variety of rushes and sedges including Hard Rush (*Juncus inflexus*), Soft rush (*Juncus effusus*), Compact Rush (*Juncus conglomeratus*), and Sharp-flowered Rush (*Juncus acutiflorus*) not to mention Common Sedge (*Carex nigra*), Carnation Sedge (*Carex panacea*) and Oval Sedge (*Carex leporina*).



Ermine Moth caterpillars on the Bird Cherry

Noah noticed the Bog moss or sphagnum and was able to tell the group a fact he had learned the previous evening - how it was used as a wound dressing during the war.

By now it was 7:30 pm and we were still only 10m from the cars!! As two years ago, half the party returned home and the other stalwarts then walked the mile through the heathland, down over the bridge of Keasden Beck and followed the river and then the track by the river and fields to Maureen's house. We noticed a Bird-cherry tree (*Prunus paduus*) denuded by Ermine Moss caterpillars. How does the tree survive when each year the leaves are out only five weeks before all the leaves are eaten, I wondered. (I had just been taking a photograph of an Ermine Moth at last week's Moss moth trap event last Sunday at Austwick Moss).

Low Bentham and Tatham – vernacular architecture

Leader – Kevin Illingworth
14 July 2013

On a warm sunny day 20 members and visitors met outside the Punchbowl Inn, Low Bentham. The Punchbowl Inn is listed as dating from the early 18th century, but one small blocked window may be earlier. Others are altered, except for a first floor three-light window which has two flat-faced mullions. Set into the wall of a later addition is an ogee doorhead dated I W 1670 (Walker) from the demolished Cloudsbank. With permission from Mitchell's Inns we inspected the adjoining barn with re-set datestone of 1708 and the same initials. Inside, five altered stalls survive, with the boskins (partitions) made of large slate slabs framed in wood.

From here we followed the footpath through fields to the site of Cloudsbank, Mill Lane, where a bungalow now stands. We branched off to Kirkbeck, a working farm where three barns could be inspected, including one with a keystone dated 1679. The house, dated 1676 P/ I A (Procter) has a large projecting wing or porch added in 1686. The offset doorway indicates a porch-with-staircase, which is more commonly found in Lancashire. The first floor window has three round-headed lights, the centre one taller. A blocked two-light window above is there to try to make the house look taller and more important. The doorway to the main house has a basket-arch lintel with imitation voussoirs, and a 5-pointed star to ward off evil spirits. This doorhead is in excellent condition compared to the decorated porch doorhead, which has eroded badly.

After Kirkbeck we crossed Eskew Beck into Tatham, Lancashire, then reaching Mewith Lane, where the early 19th century boundary stone inscribed 'Bentham-Tatham' could be seen at County Bridge. It was next along the lane to three worthwhile farmhouses at The Green. The Green Farmhouse has a two-storey porch dated 1672 REB (Baynes) on the stepped and battlemented doorhead. The added barn is now a house. The original house has two round chimney stacks, or caps, more often seen further north, but there are others in the Lune Valley / North Craven area. Next on the right is Laith House, dated 1690 CAS on the lintel (the letter S is the wrong way round), which has a scallop decoration. This is a house and barn all under one roof – laithe houses are very numerous between Skipton and Sheffield and in the Lancashire Pennines. The Green (lower house) completed the trio, having a steeply-pitched roof, formerly thatched, then slated, and now with flagstones. This was the only house on the walk without a datestone.

After lunch we headed north-west to the whitewashed Greenside Farmhouse, another working farm. Greenside has a truly splendid doorhead dated 1678 E/BW, the design having two recessed arches with leaf and tendril decoration, one of four similar doorheads in Tatham and High Bentham. The parlour fireplace in the left-hand room has a similar design on its lintel.

We then had another lengthy walk past Herring Head Wood to Robert Hall, a large house with 15th or 16th century origins and listed grade 2* (all other houses are listed grade 2). When doing my 'recce' I was invited into the cross-passage through the pointed-arch doorway, where there is a timber-framed wall with close-studding. We had permission to go into the private garden on the south and west sides. The house has been much altered since the late 19th century, when a photograph of the north side (and a drawing of 1856) showed a large 8-light mullion and transom window lighting the hall, which was east of the cross-passage. Further east was a projecting bay window with a datestone 1677 EC (Cansfield) above it. This is now lying in the cross-passage. All of the former house east of the cross-passage is now a barn. There are some enormous chimney stacks and a corbelled one immediately east of the pointed arch doorway, this one serving a first floor fireplace with battlemented lintel dated 1627 C/IE (Cansfield family). There are many blocked or re-set windows on all elevations of the house – some of these have, or had, wooden mullions. Some window surrounds on the south side, and on the detached 'barn' have long grooves carved into the faces of the jambs and heads, also seen at The Green Farmhouse earlier, and at Browsholme Hall. In 1979 there were the remains of an aisled barn on the site. This area had proved to have many interesting and unique doorheads.

Bordley Walk

Leader – Alison Armstrong
4 September 2013

Lainger House

Having met on the hills at Boss Moor old quarry site near Bordley with a good view over the surrounding countryside, we set off to explore the area which was part of the extensive grazing land of Fountains Abbey from the 12th century to Dissolution. There are seven farmsteads, very isolated, some of which we visited and others which were seen at a distance. These old farmsteads have interesting architectural features. Alison described the landscape for us, pointing out many places, barns, agricultural features and boundaries which are known from early charters of land transactions which she has studied over the years. Many of the walls are ancient, typified by massive boulder footings and somewhat irregular lines on the hillsides.

Bordley Wall

Mince Pie Walk

Leader – Alan King
1 December 2013

We gathered in Greenfoot Car Park in Settle for a stroll around part of Settle. Alan introduced his walk by saying that archaeologist and historian Dr Arthur Raistrick left his collection of papers to the University of Bradford when he died, but as it happens it was made known that the papers could be taken away by the first-comer. Thus it was that the Curator at Ironbridge Museum associated with Birmingham University drove a van north and collected 28 tea-chests of original historical documents relating to our region. Some were passed on to the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford. Alan searched for a 1765 sketch map of Settle in the papers at the museum at Ironbridge in vain but found what he was looking for on the wall of the Abraham Darby House there. He copied by hand what he could see of the map in a rather restricted space. This is the Lettsom map discussed in the NCHT Journal of 2005.

Alan used the map to walk from the car park past the Folly and up Victoria Street back to Upper Settle and his home on the Green. He remarked on the name of Liverpool House associated with the proposed development of a canal basin for a connection to the Leeds-Liverpool canal. The basin would have been where the car park is now and on Lettsom's map, Paley's Puddle, just at the corner of Chapel St and Cheapside.

He spoke about some of the old houses on Victoria St and their histories, particularly noting the many changes in the buildings carried out in earlier times. At Tanner House on the Green, we looked at the plan of the house and outbuildings and site of the tannery followed by inspection of the tan-pits behind the house.

Mince pies followed at the nearby home of Hilary and David Holdsworth to finish a friendly and informative afternoon.

Guidelines for submission of articles for the North Craven Heritage Trust Journal

We prefer articles submitted as MS Word computer files sent by email to either editor if possible but other formats or hand-written material may be acceptable. Please attach files to any email, rather than pasting contents into an email since this destroys formatting. It is helpful to use Times New Roman font size 12. An approximate limit on the number of words is 4000 (about four sides in the Journal). However, we will accept longer articles on occasion. We often print shortened articles in the Journal accompanied by longer versions on the NCHT website, with full references or more images for example. Pages should not be numbered.

Pictures in jpg format are preferred but we can scan photographs and other material if required. Pictures should not be embedded in text files but kept separate and captions provided. The printer needs to be able to place pictures on the page to suit the layout of text.

Footnotes are not acceptable. References may be in either of two preferred formats: the Harvard (author name, date) system, or the numbering system. Please do not use sophisticated software such as EndNote which may cause trouble in the publication software used by the printer. References need to contain all the information necessary for a reader to find the source with certainty. The style is not so important and rigid adherence to any system is not an objective. The Harvard system is typically (Jones, 2010), or (Jones, 2010a) if there are several publications by Jones in 2010. The references are listed at the end in alphabetical order using an author's surname followed by initials, then the year of publication, title of the work and publisher, or journal name, volume, issue number and page (p) or pages (pp). This system is often not easily used if official documents, archive reference details or notes are required in which case the number system may be better employed. The number system typically uses a superscript23 or number on the line in brackets (23) and references are listed in numerical order. Neither system is perfect but clarity is important and distraction of the reader with multiple references in the Harvard system can be an issue. We require sources of information to be available in the interests of readers and historians in particular. However, our articles are for general readership and those requiring substantial numbers of references are best placed on the website with a simplified version in the Journal together with a note that a fuller version is available on the website. The internet has several useful sites discussing referencing systems, such as
http://en.wikipedia.org or www.library.dmu.ac.uk or www.shef.ac.uk/library/
and the editors will help resolve any questions.

Any quotation marks should be " " not ' '. We prefer double quotation marks for exact words of reported speech, single quotation marks for reported text and for highlighting or emphasizing a name or word(s). Long pieces of reported text can be in italics or can be indented. See for example
www.informatics.sussex.ac.uk/department/docs/punctuation/node30.html and
en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quotation_mark

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The NCHT website is at
www.NorthCravenHeritage.org.uk and the editors can be contacted at mandmslater@mypostoffice.co.uk and mstay7465@aol.com

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North Craven Heritage Trust Aims and Objectives

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. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without the prior permission of the publishers.

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