

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS / DESCRIPTIONS / REPORTS IN VOLUME TWO.

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- Newland House, Horton--3.
- North Cote, Selside--2.
- Rose Cottage, outbuilding, Lychgate Cottage, Burnside, Horton--4.
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North Yorkshire Vernacular Reports in Volume Two.

- Newland House, Horton--Report No.960.
- Shaws, The, Selside, (photostat of house only)--Report No.489.
- South View, Horton (in detail No 4)--Report No.89.
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Overleaf are shown the locations of photographs included in Volume Two.

Map giving the approximate positions of the photographs included in Volume Two, in the Parish of Horton in Ribblesdale.



064

Lodge Hall SD 780780

It is a three-storey house facing northeast built of mortared rubble. The front is in two halves, the north or righthand half built a couple of feet forward from the left half, but under the same roof. In the lefthand half is a central grand doorway and four cross-windows, with a top floor 'West Riding' window (with a taller middle light) above the door; at first and second floor level there is also a vesica-shaped window at the south end, and all the windows have drip-moulds over them with returned ends. The righthand half has a three-light transomed window at ground and first floor, and an odd single light to the attic; on the corner is a two light window with one southeast and one northeast-facing transomed light, at both the lower floors, and again all windows have returned labels except, this time, the top light. The doorway has a carved and moulded frame with halberds in low relief on each side, a patterned cornice above the lintel and a date-plaque reading C W 1687 above that, the whole under a round, moulded arch brought forward on corbelled moulded imposts and surmounted by a dripstone. The studded door itself is also original.

The northwest side, towards the kitchen yard which is sheltered by the hillside and by outbuildings, has a kitchen wing running back westwards and lit by three storeys of windows, two three-light transomed ones with a West Riding window above, all with hood moulds. The back door has been moved from left to right of the kitchen window. The rear of this wing is occupied by the kitchen chimney; to the south of it in the angle between front and wing is a good sized stair turret. The southeast end chimney has fallen and been largely rebuilt, but has always shown indications that the house extended further this way.

The house in its present form was built by Christopher Weatherhead, a Quaker, in 1687, and is linked stylistically and also historically with two other large houses; Stainforth Hall built by Samuel Watson, a Quaker in 1672 and later sold to Weatherhead, and The Folly at Settle built perhaps 1679 by Richard Preston. Lodge Hall is an important architectural monument and a very impressive building. The interior is equally interesting.

Lodge Hall (2).



Front of house.



Front of house, similar size photograph in file.

Lodge Hall (1).



Front of house.



Front of house, similar size photograph in file.

836

Lodge Hall (6).



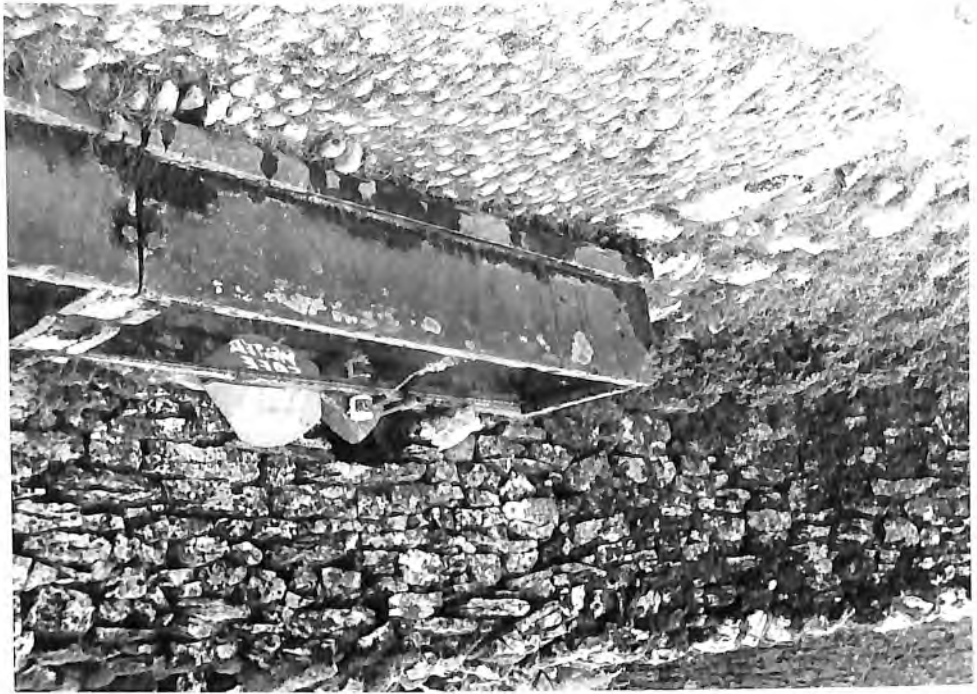
Window at Lodge Hall.



Outside Lodge Hall.



Water trough outside Lodge Hall.



Ranre at Lodge Hall.



Lodge Hall (4).

Lodge Hall (3).

C. W. S.



Range at Lodge Hall.



Window and attic at Lodge Hall.

Lodge Hall (7).

609



Fireplace at Lodge Hall.



Window at Lodge Hall.

Lodge Hall (5).



Fireplace Lodge Hall.



window at Lodge Hall.

NORTH YORKSHIRE (W.R.)

HORTON IN RIBBLESDALE, Lodge Hall (or Ingman Lodge). SD 779779.
Mr and Mrs W. Mason. visited 24-7-80

This very tall and impressive house stands 300m east of the road from Horton to Ribblesdale, below and unseen from the road but presenting a handsome and impressive appearance towards the valley on its east side. The farm is 360 acres plus 200 gates on the moor, and there are four or five large barns with a number of other farm buildings arranged in no particular order to the north and east of the house. We were shown a round silage pit some 3 yards across built about 1930 and a round silo of about the same size built above ground to supersede it, both now disused. Immediately in front of the house is a field with foundations of earlier buildings and at the bottom the ruins of a Quaker Meeting House (converted farm building?) with a burial ground in the spinney beyond.

The house is rubble built, the walls mortared over, and has sandstone door- and window-dressings. The front faces east and is described by Pevsner (Buildings of England, West Riding p. 354), who omits to note that there is a window on the corner of the projecting parlour with lights facing both south and east. All the glazing is of diamond-shaped quarries set in lead, and the section of the front mullions is ovolo outside and hollow inside. On the north side of the house is a chimney-stack beginning above head height, and no openings in the gable wall, but there is a wing running back without a break and in this are a blocked doorway with a plain lintel and boldly-quoined jambs, with a modern window above it; then a set of three-light mullioned and transomed windows, the top one with raised centre light, and a later plain doorway. Beyond this, the ground rises sharply. In the west gable are three or possibly four blocked single lights arranged in pairs one each side of the chimney - the level of the lower is probably first-floor and the upper pair may belong to the attic.

The short south wall of the rear wing has no openings. The staircase-outshot is built in the angle between house and wing, and above its roof the south wall of the wing can be seen to step forward by about 15 cm at the point of junction. The ground level here is such that the lowest staircase windows, of two lights with plain splayed mullions, are almost below ground; the upper stair windows are mullioned and transomed like the rest of the house. There are no openings in the south side of the staircase outshot.

A short length of the west wall of the main house has one two-light blocked window, not tall enough to be transomed, with no other window visible above it. The level of this window is not easy to estimate, but it is probably at or around first-floor level. The south wall of the main house was rebuilt in recent years when the back part of the hall chimney, which formerly projected, fell out. There are no openings this side, but it appears as if the front wall may have continued southwards for the height of one storey, and Pevsner says there are or were footings to confirm this. The ground has been dug away from the base of the wall in the course of rebuilding the chimney.

The front door leads straight into the hall or principal living room, sheltered inside by an internal porch. There is a large stone-arched fireplace at the south end of the hall, the space on each side of it walled up. Along the west side of the room is a thick wall, beyond which is a passage leading to the stairs. The stairs have wide stone treads with single slate slabs at the half-landings, and are built round a square stone core. Under the stairs is a tiny pantry with shelves built into the walls. The passage leads to the kitchen at the north end, from which a dairy has been partitioned off, using one light of the kitchen window. The former back door,

now in the dairy, has been blocked and has a small keeping-hole in it, while all around are drained slate shelves. The rest of the kitchen to the west has another large stone-arched fireplace in the gable wall, and the present back door opens beside it into the yard north of the house. In the northeast corner of the house is the parlour, now used as the main living room; it has a modern range built into a fireplace with a tall opening designed like one of the carved doorheads so common in this region, with an outer lugged roll-mould. All the ground-floor ceilings are high and carried on pairs of narrow beams of some hardwood other than oak.

On the first floor are three rooms, the one over the kitchen divided to make a bathroom above the dairy. There is no sign of a fireplace in the chimney-breast on the west wall. Over the parlour the bedroom has a tiny 19th century fireplace in the north wall, and over the hall is a blocked fireplace with a powder closet to the left of it, lit by the lower vesica-shaped window.

The stairs go on into the attics, now disused. The hall attic is lit by two windows, and the chimney breast projects from the south wall. The parlour attic has a fireplace against the south wall which has no chimney projecting above roof level; the fireplace has a flat monolithic lintel carried forward on ovolo corbels, the whole boldly chamfered. There is one roof truss centrally over each of the three rooms; the trusses over hall and kitchen have halved apexes and two pairs of trenched, overlapping purlins, and that over the parlour where the span is slightly greater has three pairs of purlins. There are narrow angle-struts. Again the timber does not appear to be oak.

Historical Development.

The house in its present form was built by Christopher Weatherhead, a Quaker, in 1687 and carries his initials and the date over the front door. Two other large houses are thought to be linked with this one historically or stylistically: Stainforth Hall built in 1672 by Samuel Watson, a Quaker, and later sold to Christopher Weatherhead; and the Folly, Settle, built in 1675 or 1679 by Richard Preston. Stainforth Hall has two-light transomed windows and the windows of the Folly are also transomed and include corner windows facing two ways. All three houses are exceptionally tall.

The significance of the halberds carved on the door surround (see Hartley and Ingilby, Yorkshire Dales, 1963 edition page 105) is not known, but they also appear on a re-set doorhead at New Hall, Rathmell 1679 and allegedly at Hanlith Hall 1668. Possibly they have an official meaning like the actual halberds erected outside the Mayor's house at Richmond during his year of office.

The plan is T-shaped, the hall forming the stem and the kitchen and parlour making up the bar, but the roofing is not consistent with the plan (see elevations), suggesting that the carcass of the house is really the east-west range, intended to face south, and that when the hall was added the roofing was altered. The only evidence that might be taken to support this would be if the attic fireplace could be thought to be early. Pevsner definitely states that the house formerly extended farther to the south, but his reason is the position of the vesica windows, which are in fact traditionally placed beside the chimney. The front wall appears to have extended farther south, up to the first floor, and foundations are believed to have been found in the garden. If the house did extend further south, then this was probably before the 1687 rebuild.

There is a large blocked-up space on the plan to the south of the staircase-outshot. Perhaps this was an earlier spiral stair, and the outshot was built as a dairy, the wider staircase in it being a later improvement. This would explain the apparent absence of an original dairy; but for cheesemaking a spacious kitchen would be

just as useful as a separate dairy, so if in fact cheese was made the later screening off of the dairy only represents a rationalisation of the original dual use of the kitchen.

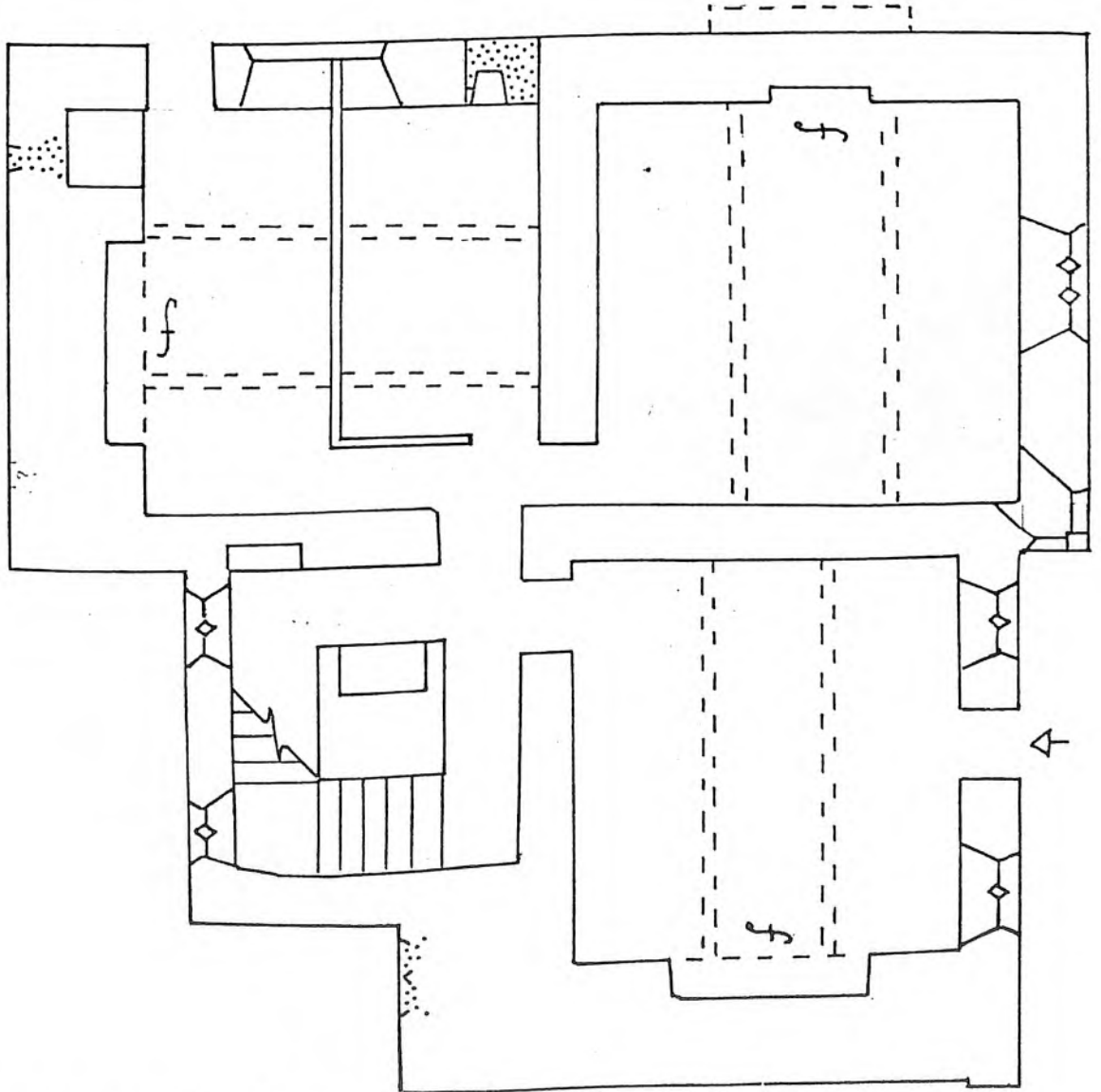
A central entrance to the hall is found only in the Settle locality, e.g. at Austwick 1673, 1712, Stainforth 1702 and Rathmell 1702, also apparently at Stainforth Hall where the central doorway is flanked, as here, by two transomed two-light windows. The last is the earliest example (1672) and the idea may have originated at Stainforth Hall. This doorway position always proves inconvenient and an internal porch has been provided at Lodge Hall to prevent draughts.

Barbara Hutton.

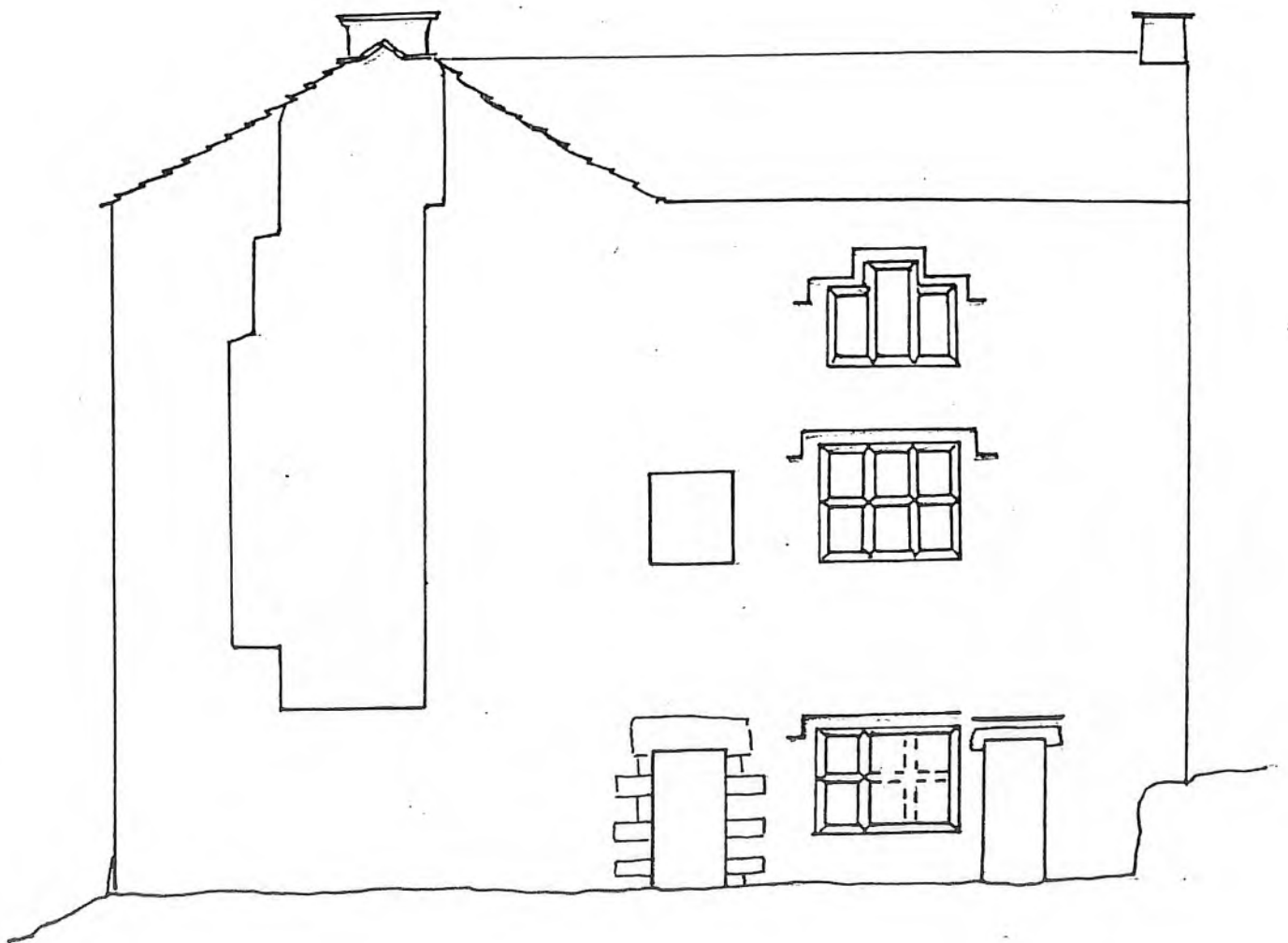
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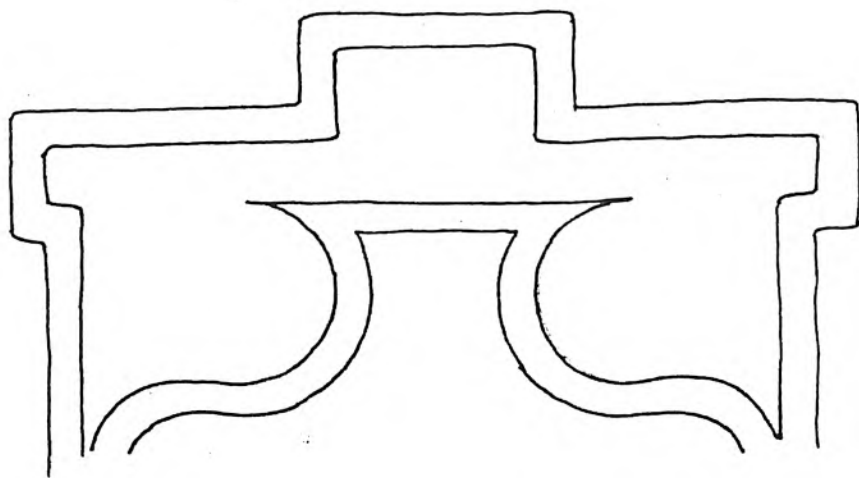


all of one date



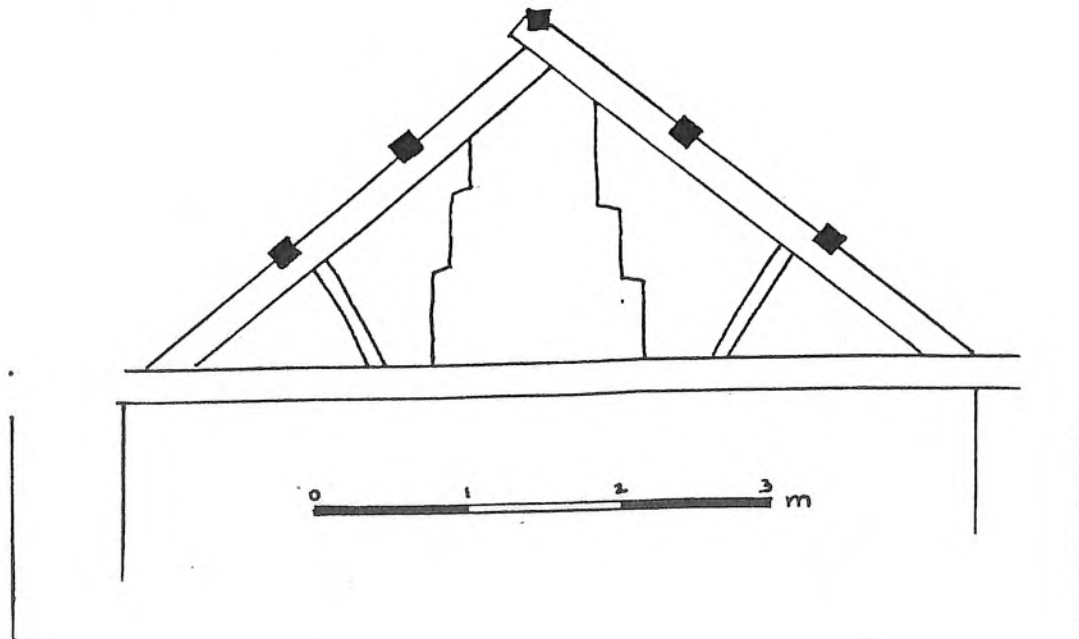
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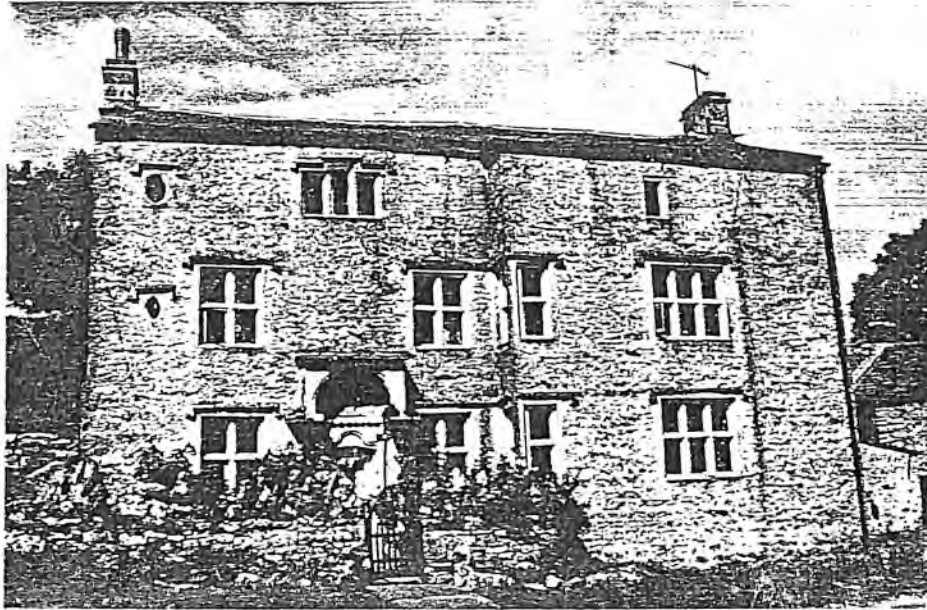
parlour fireplace

hall roof

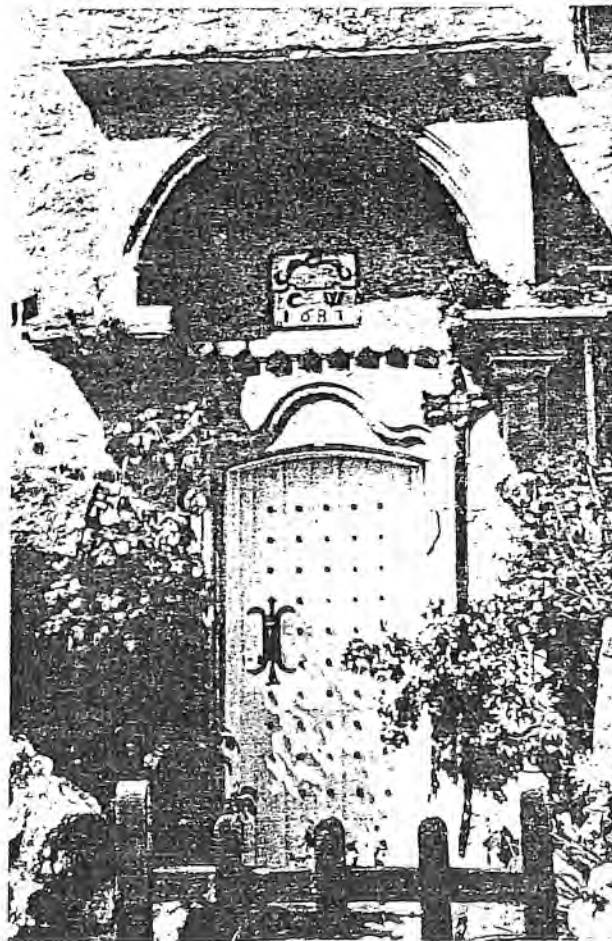


NORTH YORKSHIRE

Horton in Ribblesdale, Lodge Hall (Ingman Lodge).
photographs by K. Hutton, July 1980.

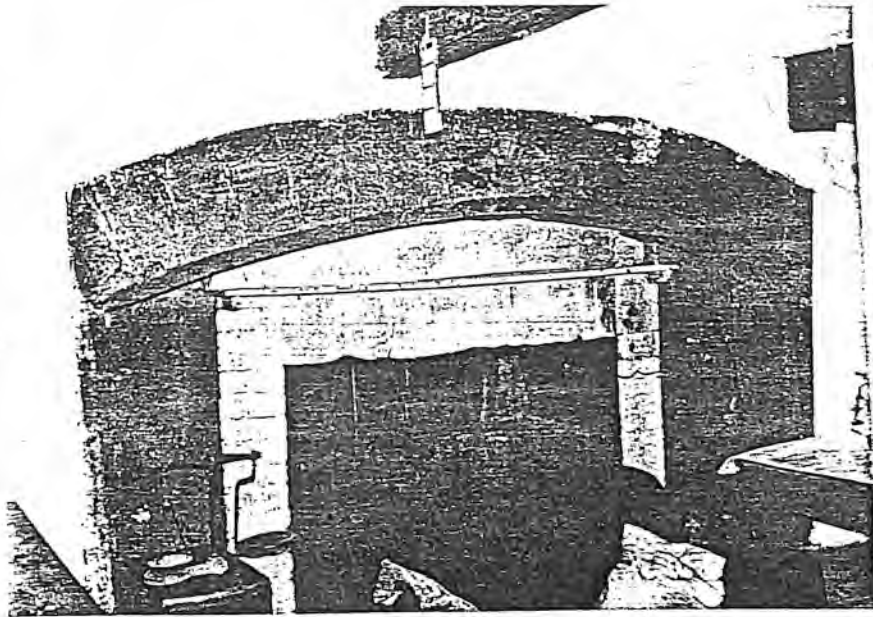


east front

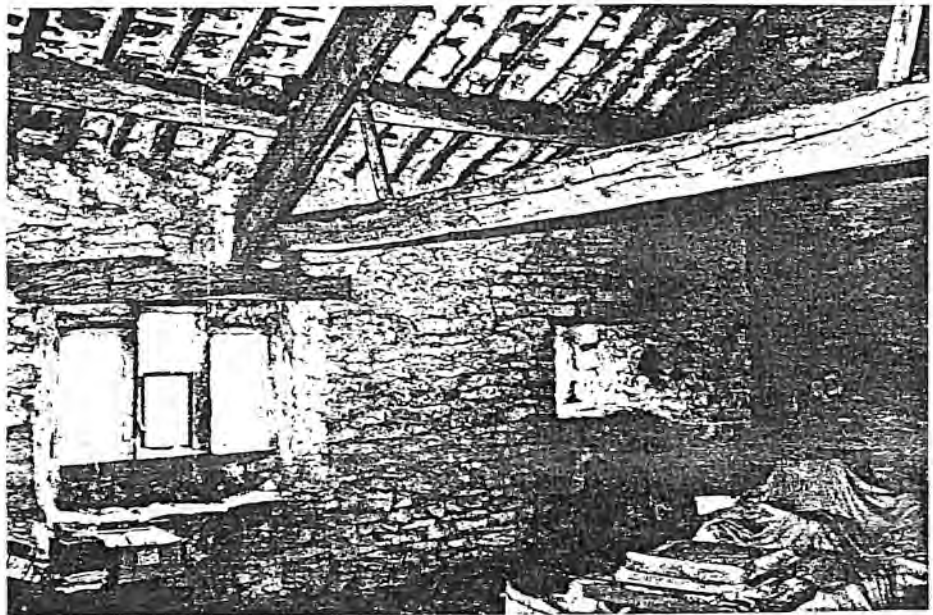


detail of doorway

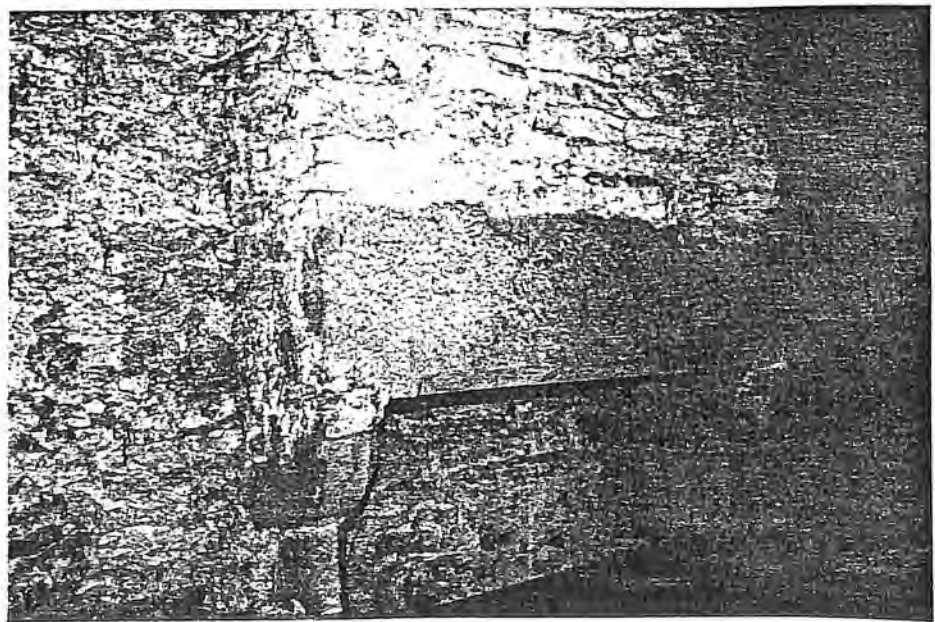
kitchen fireplace

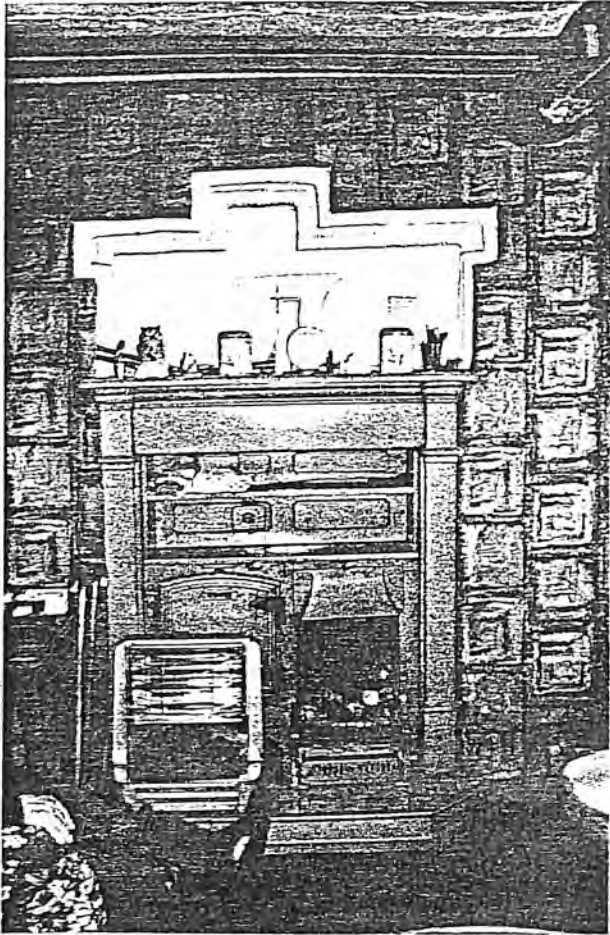


attic over hall

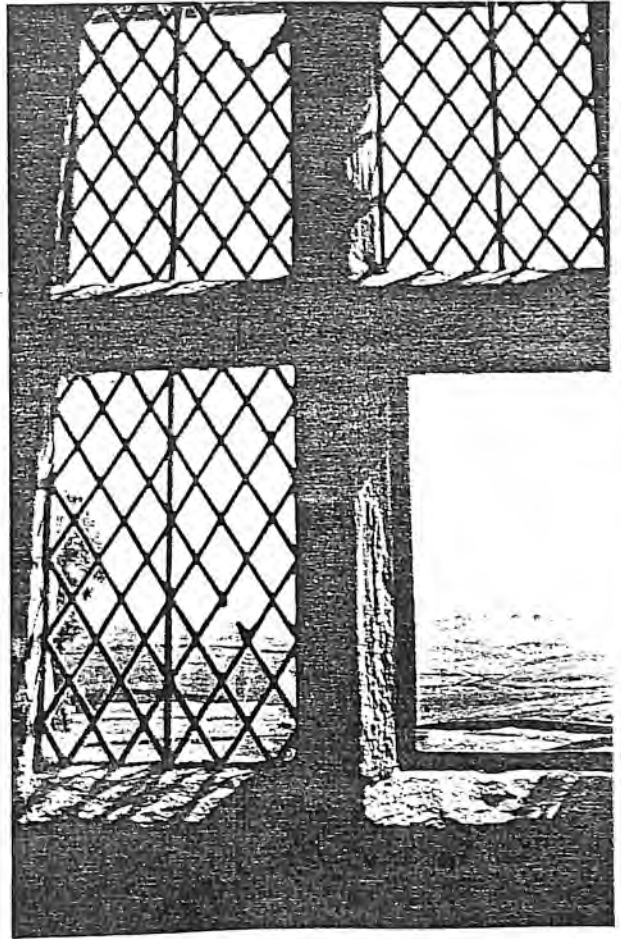


attic fireplace

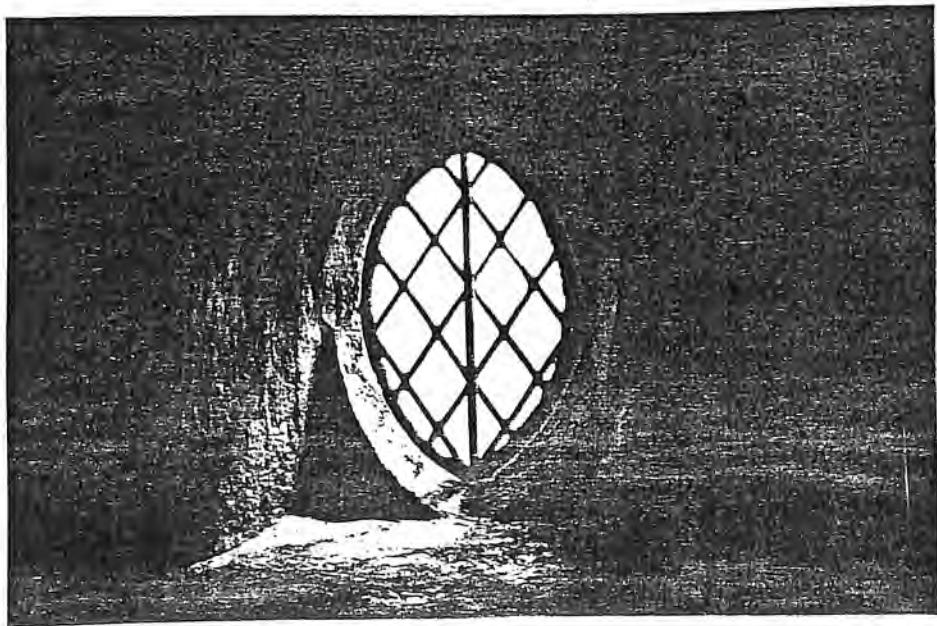




fireplace in parlour



window in bedroom



vesica-shaped window

602
Mill Dam SD 809725

This house, discreetly tucked away off the road, forms an intimate group with its barn behind the ^{VICARAGE'S} Rectory's outbuildings. It has a large porch with offcentre door and a small window. The house is of mixed rubble with lugged sash windows in stone-block frames, and has three chimneys and a slate roof. However, indications in the walling tell us that the windows were once lower and shorter and the west end chimney was corbelled out; so it is probably an 18th century house with late Victorian improvements.



Larger photograph in file.



Range in Mill Dam, photographed 1987.

and

Newhouses hamlet SD 806737

Here again, the whole is far more than the sum of the parts. Newhouses is a random cluster of five houses and as many big barns plus some smaller structures, with interesting groupings, and is worthy of designation as a Conservation Area. One barn is at present being converted to a dwelling, and this should do no harm provided its shape and size are unchanged; proposals to enlarge another barn should be strenuously resisted, though conversion of the existing structure should be acceptable if properly handled.

015

Newhouses Farm

This has group value, although the front windows have been insensitively altered. The original date is probably c 1740-1780 with later modillions and perhaps other alterations. Two great barns with long roof-lines surround the house to considerable visual effect.



Duplicate photographs in file.



015

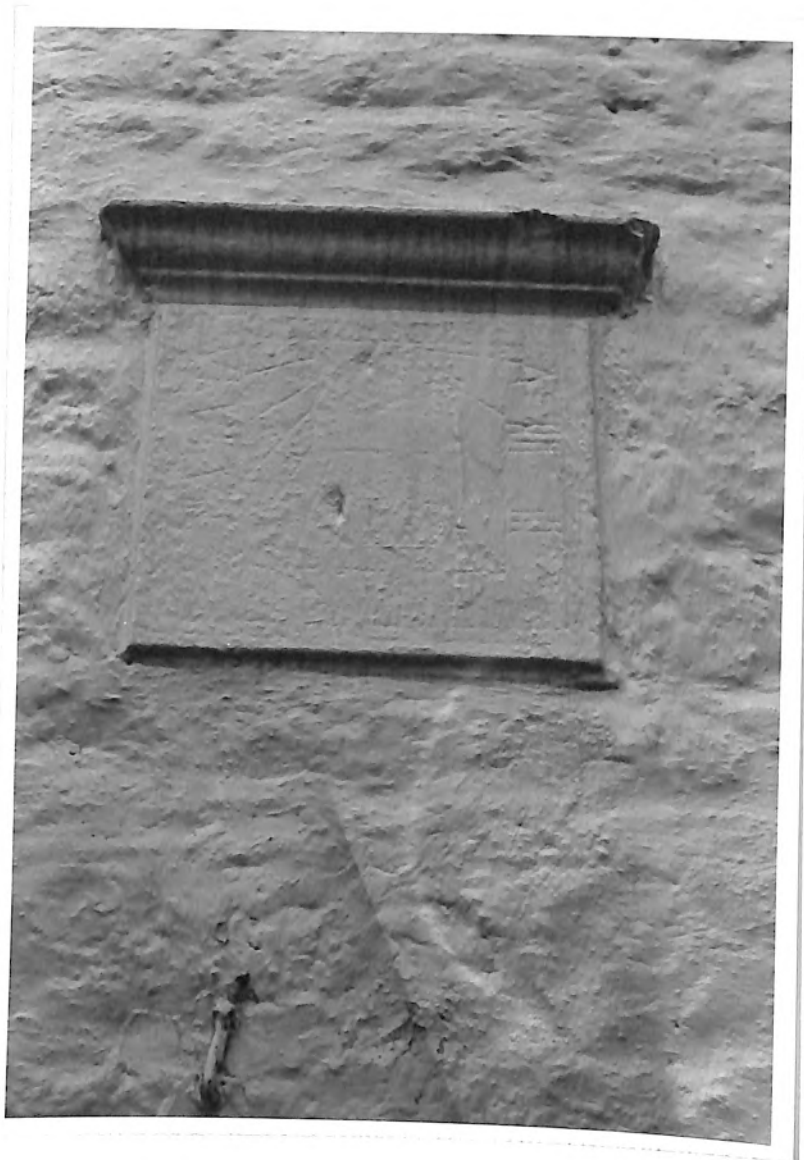
Newhouses - Foxwood Cottage

This house is evidently of more than one build. The doorway, lower walls and perhaps the external chimney speak of the 17th century; the cyma-moulded dripstones over door and sundial, the flat-mullioned front window, suggest the early 18th century, the tall upper storey with its gutter brackets, and all the other windows are 19th century or later. However, this is an important house because of its doorway, one of the widely-varying Craven group, and because of its interesting siting in the hamlet.



Larger photograph in file.

Newhouses- Foxwood Cottage (2).



Sundial.

NORTH YORKSHIRE (W.R.)

HORTON IN RIBBLESDALE, NEWHOUSES, Foxwood Pursuits Centre. SD 805736
visited 8-7-79

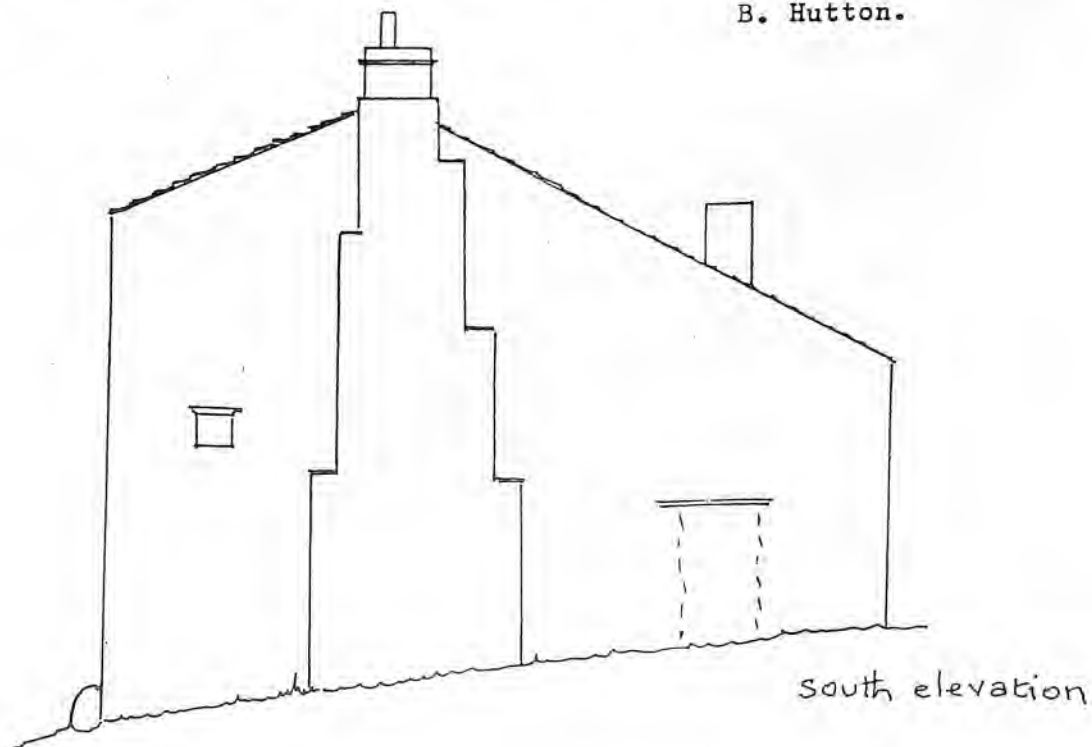
Newhouses is a hamlet of five farmsteads, all to much the same plan, of which this appears to be the oldest. All face south except this one, which faces west. It is a tall, two-storey building built of limestone rubble heavily mortared and whitewashed over, and has a stone roof. A single quoin at the southwest corner has been painted black. A modern outshot covers the northeast corner.

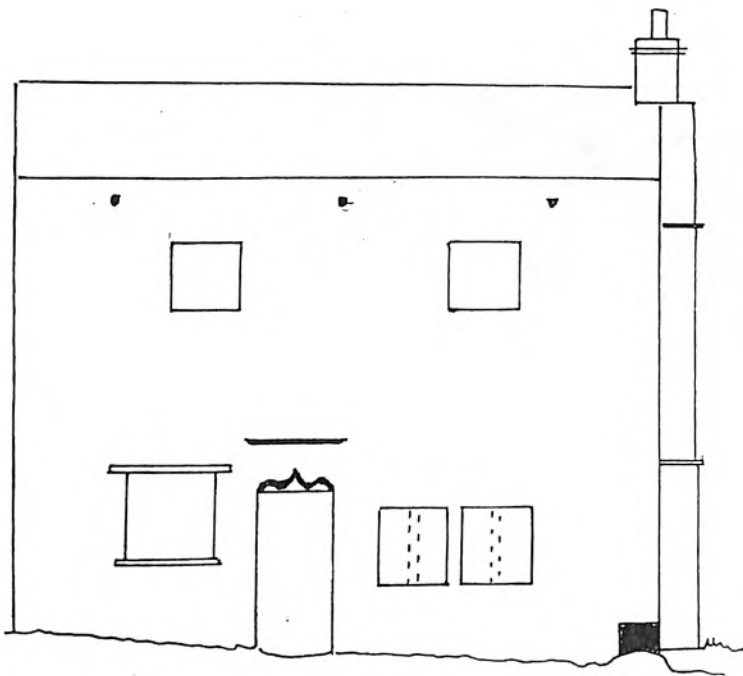
The doorhead has a roll-moulded ogee design but the lintel above this is cemented over, concealing the inscription. A cyma-moulded dripstone tops the lintel. All the windows are modern - that to the north of the door can be seen to be framed in brick - except the window to the hall which has a flat mullion splayed inside and the stubs of two more splayed mullions. On the south gable wall is a large external chimney stack, to the left of which is a sundial with a cyma-moulded dripstone, and to the right a blocked doorway with a plain dripstone over it. The doorway seems to have been blocked in order to make a fireplace and chimney for the back room.

The plan is of four rooms and a staircase. The wall dividing front from back of the house is stone but the other partitions are thin and apparently modern, as are the stairs. There is a modern fireplace in the livingroom (southwest corner room) and a former fireplace in the parlour (?) behind it in the southeast corner. The northern rooms are very small, but could probably never have been bigger because of the position of the doorway.

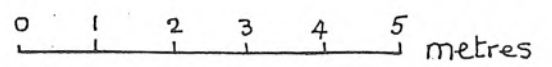
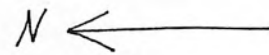
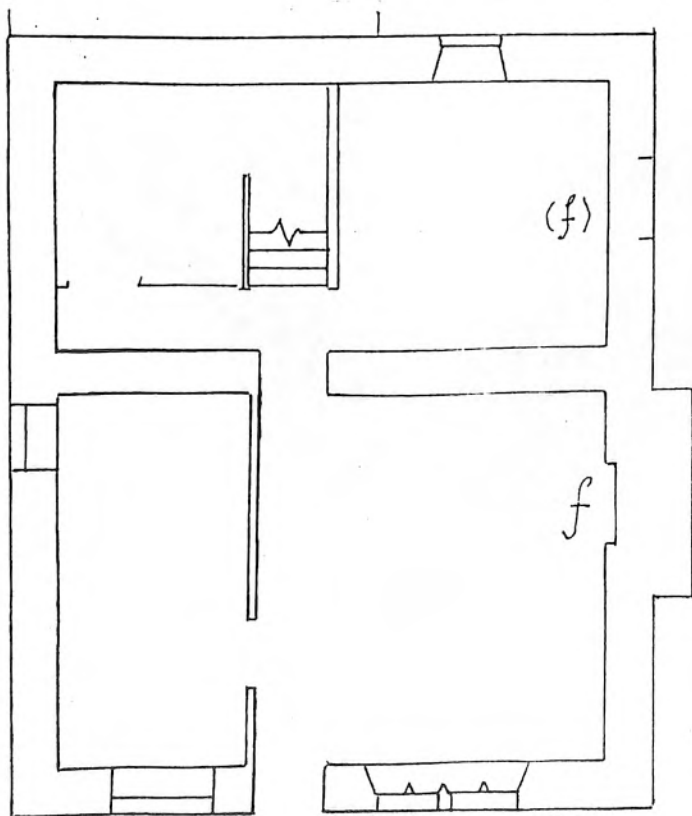
The house appears to date from c. 1680-1700, judging by the doorway, chimney and general layout. The upper storey has been rebuilt and the windows raised, probably in a 19th century reconstruction when a second chimney was added. The only early window is not as old as the house, dating from perhaps c. 1750.

B. Hutton.





west elevation.



617



New Houses

Distant view of Newhouses circ 1920.

018

Newhouses - Oak Cottage

This is a small house situated in the middle of the hamlet, built of mortared rubble with a stone roof and one end chimney, though corbels at the other end suggest there may have been another. It has splayed window frames that originally had mullions, irregularly positioned, and a plain door. There are dripstones over the door and one window and throughs projecting in rows from the west end wall. This is a modest house probably dating from the late 17th century and contributing much to the interest of the hamlet's grouping.



Larger photograph in file.



Newhouses - South View

Whilst no planner now would permit this late 19th century building in front of the Foxwood Cottage, it has considerable visual importance by adding another dimension to the group - you can walk all round it - and it also has marked historic interest for its non-domestic west end at so late a date, which is architecturally differentiated by lower levels.









Newland House.
Newland SD 820712

Newland stands isolated from any other house on level ground facing southeast with buildings on the east side. It is a house of three bays, the upper windows tall hung sashes in flat stone frames, the lower windows square, and similarly framed. There is a stone slab string course over the lower windows stepped up over the doorway, which has a deep gritstone lintel and five large quoins forming each jamb, all chamfered. At the rear there is an arched staircase window with hinge-pins for an external shutter, and a cellar window below it all framed together in flat sandstone blocks with a proud keystone. The house was built at the end of the 17th century but the upper storey was rebuilt and the windows modernised in the 19th. Farm buildings have group value.



Front of house.

Larger photo in file.

0224

Newland House (2).



Back of House, larger photo in file.



NORTH YORKSHIRE (W.R.)

HORTON IN RIBBLESDALE, Newlandhouse. Mr and Mrs Bancroft. visited
SD 820712 14-3-84

Newlandhouse is a remote farmstead lying on the lower slopes of Penyghent at an altitude of nearly 300 m (1000 ft). It stands at the end of a lane from the Brackenbottom loop road, and faces south across a small garden onto a wide, grass-grown yard on a fairly level site. There are some buildings attached to the east end of the house, and a substantial range of buildings along the east side of the yard. The house is stone built, of three bays and two storeys.

The south front is built of squared and coursed rubble with a string course of Horton flags which is slightly stepped up over the front door. The door is framed in well-cut, matching gritstone quoins and a gritstone lintel, with wide chamfers. There are three upper and three lower windows, all framed in sandstone blocks standing proud of the wall surface, or in some places with cement mouldings to match.

The west gable end has no openings. At the west end of the back wall is a ground-floor window in a recessed-splayed frame that originally had a central mullion. Beyond this there is a narrow two-storey outshot, which has in its north wall a plain ground-floor window with the stone spout of a sink outlet under it. East of this a short wing runs north, with an arched staircase window and a small kitchen window in the gable end. The staircase window is framed in square-cut sandstone blocks; the lower part which lights an under-stair cupboard is divided by a flat mullion with internal splay. There is a chimney at the top of the gable, the shaft rising diagonally within the wall from the kitchen.

In the east side of the wing there are windows for the kitchen and the bedroom over it, and a back door leading into the adjoining out-building. There are no openings in the east gable end of the house.

On the roof are two stone chimneystacks, one at the east gable end and the other above the mid-point between the western and central windows.

The front door leads into a passage across the house, which has a straight wall on the west and a curved wall on the east side. At the end of the passage a door opens on the right through a thick wall into the sitting room, which has two east-west ceiling beams and sleeper beams in the north and south walls. There is a modern fireplace, and a five-panelled door like the one we came in by opens into a cupboard in the southwest corner. In the centre of the north wall is a handsome display cabinet with a shell head and elaborately-curved shelves; the doors are missing though their hinges remain. The cabinet is flanked by fluted pilasters which support a moulded entablature incorporating a pulvinated frieze. Underneath the shelves is a drawer and a small cupboard whose original doors are missing and have been replaced by plain ones.

On the west of the entrance passage the door leads through a narrow wall into the livingroom, which also has twin ceiling-beams and sleeper beams, but the beams in the middle of the ceiling do not run through into the passage. There is a modern fireplace at the far end. A door in the southwest corner leads into the end room, at present a bedroom but earlier a pantry or scullery; it has one central beam and sleeper beams. There is no fireplace, but Mr Bancroft explained that there had been one against the east wall but it had been blocked up and the flue used to make a fireplace on the other side of the wall for the living room.

The stairs, at the end of the entrance passage, have wooden treads and plain balusters but the newels are fluted in imitation of the pilasters in the sitting room. There is a half-landing under the window, the lower part of which is blocked. Under the stairs is a cupboard

with two steps down into it, lit by a window under the stair-window.

On the left of the stairs behind the livingroom is a long, narrow pantry or dairy with stone shelves pierced by holes through which the buttermilk could be drained from under cream or the whey from under curd. There is a modern window, and a recess suggesting an earlier, lower window at the west end of the room.

Opposite on the right (east) of the stairs is a kitchen with two north-south ceiling beams.

The bedroom over the kitchen is reached from the top of the stairs. Passing through a thick wall you come to an east-west passage with two doors at the east end into the bedroom over the sittingroom. Turning west, the passage passes through a thick wall over a flagstone and comes to a door opening south into a very large room which occupies the space over both the entrance passage and the livingroom. Further on a door on the right leads down two steps to the north into a bedroom over the pantry. At the west end of the passage through another thick wall is the door into a fairly small bedroom which is unheated.

Historical Development

The first recorded mention of Newlandhouse is in the will of Robert Twisleton 1579, in which he left 'my whole interest, right and title of all my lands tenements and howses sett lying and beyng within the parish of Horton' to his son John Twisleton, 'paying therefore duties to church prince lord and neighbourhead'. John died intestate in 1589, and the administration of his estate was granted to Thomas Proctor, suggesting that his heir was under age. In 1612/3, Robert Twisleton and Thomas Proctor sold Newlandhouse, or the lease of the house, to Thomas Peycocke, who in turn sold it in 1615 to Lancelot and Thomas Dowbykin.

There were still Dowbiggins in Horton in 1720 when John Dawbiggin died intestate; unfortunately the grant of administration is missing so we cannot be sure where John lived. The next record is of Laurence Dowbiggin of Top whose wife Agnes died in 1728. Laurence Dowbiggin of 'Fawber otherwise Top' made his will in 1740; his son Anthony of Newlandhouse made a will in the same year and died in 1742. Both of them provided for Anthony's under-age sons David born 1730 and Thomas born 1732, who were put in the care of James Ellison of Litton and Richard Green of Cragg Hill. David was to inherit Fawber/Top from his grandfather and Thomas inherited Newlandhouse, dying in 1774.

From at least 1742 the property was owned by the Beecroft Hall estate, until it was sold in 1780. The tenant is recorded in 1772 as Thomas Dowbiggin and in 1776 as James Hudson. Accounts for work done there appear to relate to the outbuildings.

Mr Bancroft was able to tell us that the very thick wall between the entrance passage and the sitting room conceals a former fireplace, whose chimney has been removed. There are no ceiling beams over the passage, so it appears that when the house was built it had a timberhooded fireplace built from a beam within the partition wall on the west of the passage. Of the eleven Craven houses with evidence of timber fire-hoods, nine are thought to be 17th century and two 18th, but only three are actually in dated houses: 1660, 1673 and 1712. Others may be earlier than this, but a date in the late 17th century would suit both the firehood and the style of the front door although an earlier date is not impossible.

At this time, the plan resembled that of Topham's Farm, Conistone (ref. 568, dated 1630), although Tophams has a stone-arched fireplace. There, the entrance was into a small lobby screened off from the chimneycorner immediately opposite, with a way west into the living room and east into the parlour. Beyond the livingroom (called firehouse or bodystead) was a buttery, and the stairs were on the far side of the

the fireplace. If Newlandhouse was originally designed like this, all accommodation would have been within the original rectangle of the plan. There was one difference - the west end was divided between a buttery at the back and a little parlour in front.

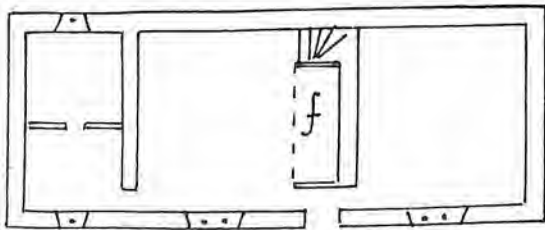
By 1740, an improvement had been made. An outshot was added behind the bodystead to take stairs running up westward, and a pantry under them. This is what the house was like when Anthony Dowbiggin died in 1742 and his inventory recorded the following accommodation: great parlour, bodystead, little parlour, buttery, little room at the stairs foot, little parlour chamber, two other chambers (presumably over the great parlour), bodystead loft, little room loft. The last has been deleted, probably because there was nothing of value in it.

Later in the 18th century a further improvement was made when the rear wing was added, to include stairs and kitchen with a bedroom above. Thomas Dowbiggin's will made in 1772 (he died in 1774) provides for his widow, Jennet, to occupy 'the east end of the dwellinghouse where I now live, viz, the parlour, the kitchen and the upper rooms thereto belonging'. This would leave the bodystead, little parlour, buttery, and the narrow room in the outshot built for the earlier stairs, together with the rooms over them, to be occupied by 'my brother in law William Foster of Stainforth' or his farm manager until William's son to whom the farm was left was old enough to run it himself. It may be that James Hudson was that farm manager.

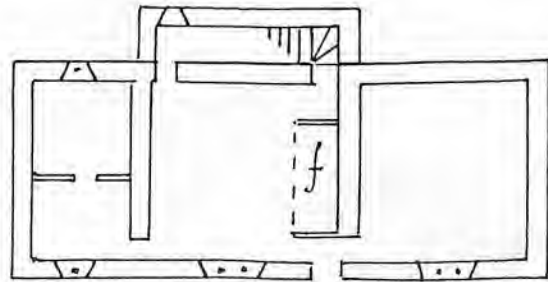
The date of the display cabinet in the parlour is prior to 1740 on grounds of style; the date at which the timber firehood was finally removed was probably quite recent.

This is an extremely interesting house, both because of its original plan - of the 37 houses so far studied in Horton, only two had this plan - and because of the display cabinet, one of four known in the parish so far, whereas none have been recorded elsewhere in the County. There are also a remarkable number of documents associated with the house.

Barbara Hutton.

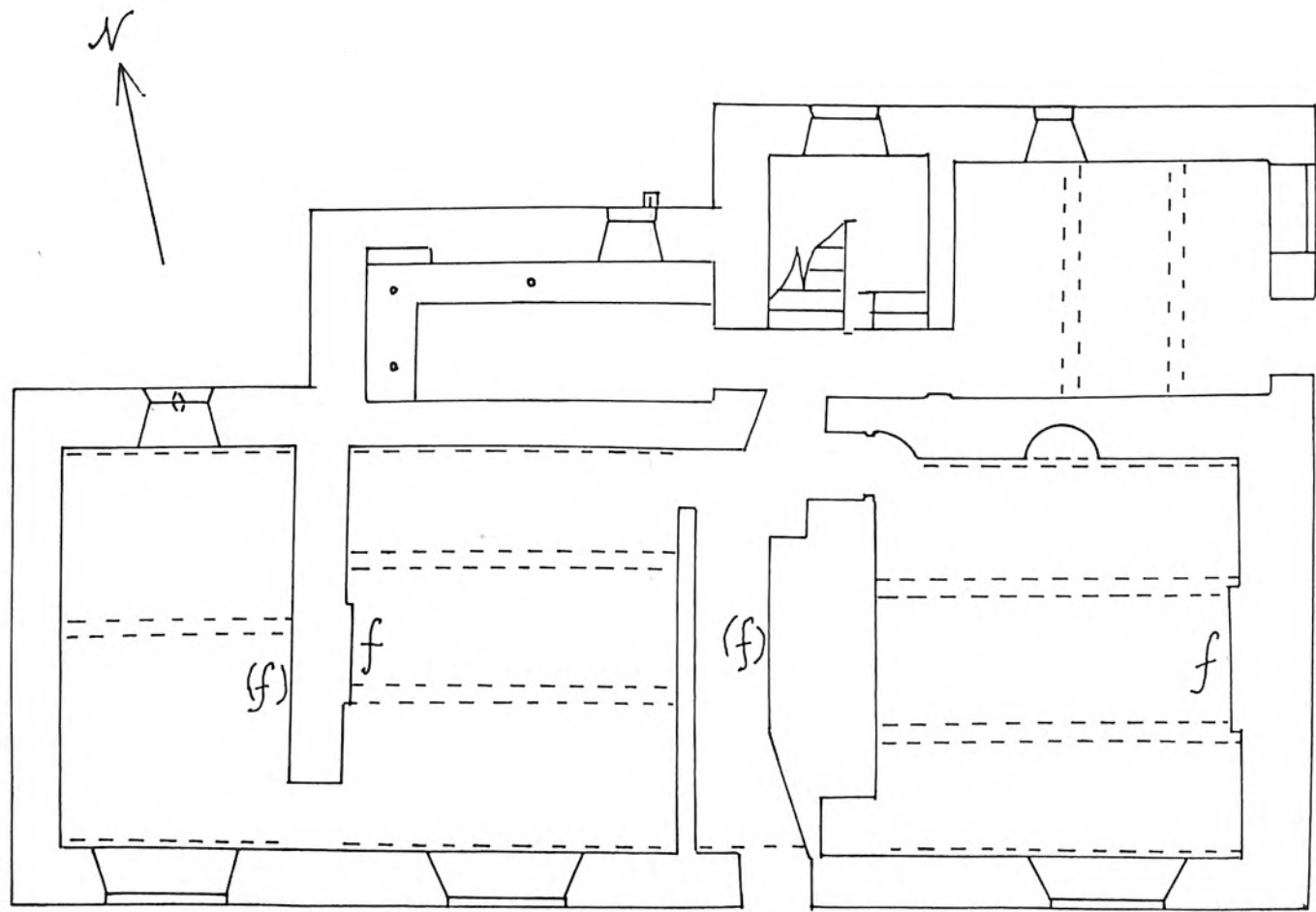


late 17th century



1705

development diagrams

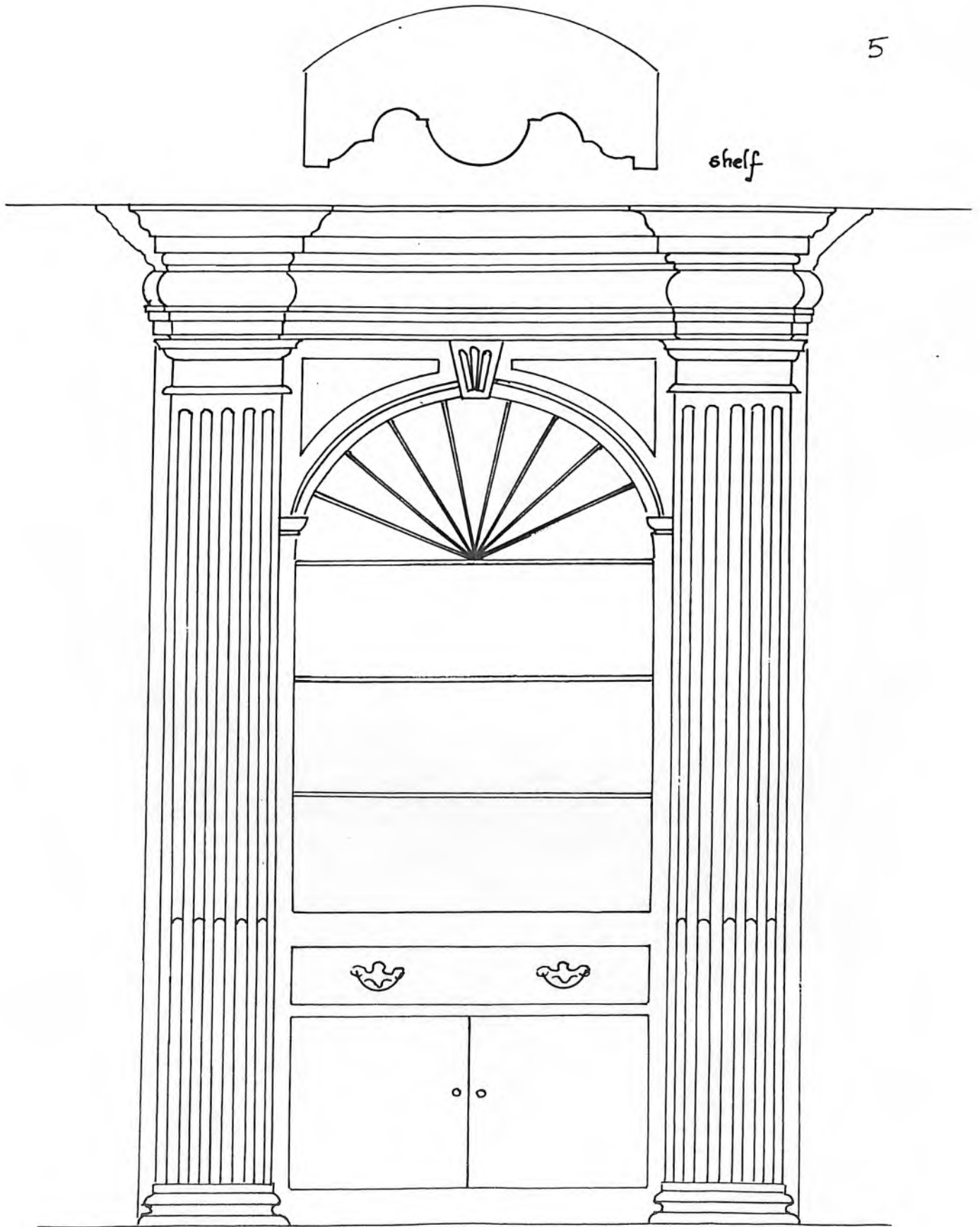


4



Newlandhouse

shelf



Newland House (3).



Display cabinet at house.

026

North Cote, Selside SD 783756

A two storey, two room deep house built of rubble with a slate string-course, with a modern concrete tile roof and end chimneys. The lefthand gable has an extra wall to keep out the damp (c.f. Borrins). There is a plain central doorway with a large three light window on one side and a two light on the other in flat stone block frames and mullions, though the two light window has had its mullion removed and a single pane with bucket light inserted. Upstairs, there are three light and two light rebated-splay windows again with the mullion removed from the two light window, and a flat-framed single light over the door. At the back is a fine large stair-window in a splayed frame and four splayed two light windows arranged round it, most of the mullions missing. This is an early 18th century house with the front lower windows and perhaps doorway improved at the end of the century.



Larger photograph held in file.

627

North Cote, Selside. (2).



Larger photograph held in file.