

ROMANS

The Romans in this part of the Yorkshire Dales were constantly having to fight the Iron Age Brigantes, whose leader Venutius had his headquarters on top of Ingleborough. At that time, about 51AD, the Ribble valley would be filled with swamps and thickets so that the higher ground was the most tolerable for habitation and of course the safest from the Roman invaders. Many a weary Roman soldier would have to slog across the Roman road over Camm Fell from the Fort of Bainbridge to Ribblehead and after skirmishes with the Brigantes would march on to another assignment at Ribchester or Manchester.

PICTS

When Hadrian's Wall was abandoned by the Romans in 383AD this had serious consequences for the North. Marauders passing down into England would cause havoc in the Parish and tracks would be very dangerous.

Horton at that time was the last outpost of England.

VIKINGS

The Vikings invaded from 793. There was a Viking-age settlement at Ribblehead excavated by Mr Alan King.

When the Normans arrived in Horton to survey the land for the Domesday book they would have found a dale which had already been settled and cultivated for over a thousand years. The Romans had built a road over Ribblehead and Cam Fell, and the Vikings, too, had built in the Ribblehead area. These two aerial photographs show evidences of Romano British Settlements in the South of the parish between White Syke barn and Stanaber barn.

DOMESDAY BOOK, 1086

At this time, Horton was at the very edge of civilised England. Before the Norman Conquest, a nobleman called Torfin owned Horton and Selside as part of a large estate centred on Austwick; but William the Conqueror seized the estate and gave Horton to Roger of Poitou (called 'le Poitevin') who was a son of the King's cousin.

DOMESDAY MANORS

There were three manors at the time of Domesday Book, one at Horton itself and two called Selside and covering all the northern half of the parish to include both Selside and Birkwith.

This division into three 'manors' makes more sense when we remember that Horton was never a single 'nucleated' village but a collection of separate farmsteads and hamlets spread about over a wide area, as can be seen from the map.

THE SCOTS

In 1136 the Scots ravaged Cumbria, and two years later they swept south through Ribblesdale as far as Clitheroe, where they defeated the English in battle. The King of Scotland's Constable then seized Horton and kept it until 1189.

In 1315 and again in 1322 the Scots ravaged Yorkshire, and did so much damage that many parishes claimed relief from taxation since there was nothing left to pay with.

MONKS

At least FOUR monastic houses had property in Horton in the Middle Ages:

- I FURNESS ABBEY acquired most of the land that had been in the ancient manors of Selside and Birkwith. They were given it by the Constable of Scotland in 1189.
- II FOUNTAINS ABBEY owned two properties known as 'Fountainscale and Stodhirdhall'. Fountainscale is the present Scale Farm - clearly a very ancient place - and we think the Stodhirdhall must have been at Studfold.
- III JERVAULX ABBEY claimed the manor of Horton from 1215. They say that the nephew of the Scottish Constable gave it to them. This probably covered most of the southern part of the parish.
- IV The nuns of ST CLEMENT at York (Clementhorpe) were given the patronage of Horton Church in 1249; we think they already had some property in Horton before this. They made it into the 'Rectory Manor of Beecroft', but the land belonging to this manor seems to have lain all over the parish in bits and pieces.

It is hardly surprising that sometimes the monks of all the different houses quarrelled among themselves.

The Abbott of Jervaulx broke into the Abbott of Furness' enclosure at Horton with 20 other named persons 'and other evildoers, with force and by night, and seized and took away his goods and chattles to the value of £40, on 9th June 1338 with swords, staves, bows and arrows'. The Abbott stole spades, iron hammers bird-bolts and cloth, both of linen and wool, to the value of £2,000 (each time he says it the value goes up!) including the damage done to the buildings. The judgement shows the lodge to be that of Birkwith. The result was that Birkwith was divided into two granges, High and Low, but we do not know which was the original.

In 1330 the Abbess of St Clement's nunnery complains that the Abbott of Furness seized her cattle at Cragg Hill and wrongly detained them; 30 cows and 9 bullocks value £20 including damages. She says they were on common pasture belonging to Birkwith. The Abbess had to climb down but it took 25 years of litigation.

MEDIEVAL MONASTERIES

JERVAULX ABBEY, FURNESS ABBEY and FOUNTAINS ABBEY valued Horton for sheep grazing and horse rearing although they were always quarrelling about the possession of land.

Mediaeval farmers in Horton had arable land, and also kept sheep and cattle, and bred horses. They grew flax for making linen and oats and barley for food. Grazing land and hay were essential to feed the oxen which pulled the ploughs. The ground was laboriously cleared of trees, but in many places this resulted in soil erosion and the appearance of naked rock.

Dr John Burton, in his transcripts of mediaeval monastic charters for Yorkshire, tells us that Roger de Staplyton gave to the monks 1 bovat in Horton, together with Yvo, his villein, tenant of the land, and all his family. A bovat represented the amount of land sufficient to support a household, with the grazing rights belong to it. One wonders how Yvo felt about being given away!

INGMAN LODGE, LODGE HALL

Corner windows give a long view over the moors eastwards - a convenient look out post to warn of any approaching visitors, welcome or not. Since Lodge Hall was owned by Furness Abbey and nearby farmland by Jervaulx and Fountains there was much rivalry and argument between them and claims and counter-claims were frequently contested.

LODGE HALL,
HORTON-IN-RIBBLESDALE.

RICHARD TURNER & SON

Will Sell by Auction on FRIDAY NEXT,
SEPTEMBER 1st. 1933.

460 GRAND QUALITY H.B. LAMBS.
230 Fit Horned Wether Lambs;
20 B.F. Gimmer Lambs; 50 Young B.F.
Draft Ewes; 12 Young Geese; 3 Bull
Calves, for stock purposes 10 to 18 months
old; 8 Lying-off Calving Cows; 2 Useful
Geldings, 15 h.h., perfectly quiet in all gear.

These stocks are again a grand lot, noted
for their reliability.

Keep and every convenience will be given.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock prompt.

Terms—Cash.

ANNUAL SALE OF DRAFT STOCK.

LODGE HALL FARM, HORTON-IN-
RIBBLESDALE.

RICHARD TURNER & SON

Will Sell by Auction for Mr. Wm. Booth,
Nether Lodge,

ON SEPTEMBER 12th.

360 Smart H.B. LAMBS, 140 B.F.
LAMBS, 8 Swaledale Rams, 24 H.B.
Shearlings, 12 Present and Autumn Calv-
ing Cows, 3 Yearling Bulls, Black Mare,
14.3 h.h., and for Mr. C. Mason, 70 H.B.
Lambs, 40 Horned Lambs, 50 Draft B.F.
Ewes, 5 Swaledale Rams, 6 Shearing
Wethers, 2 Winter Calving Cows, Bull
Stirk, 16 months old, 10 Young Geese, 2
Foals and a 4-year-old Gelding.

The above are well-known stock, well
worth the attention of intending pur-
chasers. Keep and all convenience will be
given for the convenience of customers.

Sale at 1 o'clock prompt. Terms Cash.

LODGE HALL or INGMAN LODGE is our strongest link with the monastic influence of Horton past. The Lodge was a stopping place for monks from Furness Abbey as they travelled their extensive lands. A tenant would live there with shepherds and boys to look after the flocks belonging to the monasteries. Horton and Studfold are supposed to have been the areas where horses were bred for the monasteries.

The strong link with the monks may explain why in 1673 William TAYLOR of Ingman Lodge leaves 1 great Bible to his son in law Stephen Moore - the only mention we have of such a bequest.

This Stephen MOORES father and William TAYLOR died within a year of each other each naming various items of furniture - tables and the forms belonging thereto, dishboards, cheeseboards, beds - bedstocks and a meal arke.

The pikes of halberds at the front door of the house indicate that it was the home of a Justice of the Peace. It is said that prisoners were kept chained in the house and that "Ingman" may have meant "Hangman". The hill opposite is said to be the site of executions, but we have uncovered no material on this as yet.

At WYTHE PARK lived WETHERHEADS in 1597. Alice WETHERHEAD left "2 young sheep, 1 cow, 1 horse" and specifies that the arke is to remain in the house.

Isabell WETHERHEAD left, in 1652, 3 lambs and all my quick goods (live stock) to my dear Margaret the rest between her other daughter Alice and her son Christopher.

NETHER LODGE & WYTHE PARK

Parts of Ingman Lodge - names occur in early wills.

In 1547 John BENTHAM died at Nether Lodge leaving his estate divided into 3 parts "by the King's authoritie" the monks now have no claim on this land since the dissolution. In 1609 Martin LANGSTROTH left everything to his wife and son Thomas "when he is 24".

1663 James FOSTER left to his daughter Johan his whole personal estate at Netherlodge and Newby.

Matthew SIDGWICK, a stockiner at Ingman Lodge. In 1721 he left items to his fellow craftsmen - a stapler, a stockiner and a dyer are named in his will.

A tantalising glimpse of the stresses felt in the family home even in 1747 is given in the will of James METCALF. As well as bedstocks, the bedclothes thereto and chests, boxes, pans, chairs, a clock, a cart and wheels, a gavelock and his apparel, he leaves to his seven daughters £20 each with the proviso that "if any trouble, the executors are to pay them only 1s each instead"!

SELSIDE hamlet

Selside = willow shieling

The Selside wills - few of which, incidentally, identify specific houses - give us more details than most of clothes, household linen and effects.

In 1617 Margaret WILDMAN left, to various friends; a cote; coverlates; dublers; my best cote; my best coverlate; my best hatte; also a chest, a chirn, a frying pan, a bakston and yet another coverlate.

In his will in 1661 Robert DEANE of Nortcoth leaves a dishboard (=table) and two chests - the greater and the lesser. Also a cow called Broghead!

Thomas MOOR of Harknashaw, Selside died in 1717. His inventory of effects is worth £204-5-0 - out of this his funeral expenses take £10-10-0 - which seems a great deal of money!

South House is the source of some details about traditional utensils for making "riddlebread" a flat cake made of oats and cooked on the bakstone, this is an age old method of baking.

SHAW'S FARM, SELSIDE,
Near Horton-in-Ribblesdale.

RICHARD TURNER & SON

Will Sell by Auction for Mrs. Wolfenden, on
SATURDAY, MAY 7th, 1932, a quantity
of

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS and
Effects.

Sale at 1-30 o'clock prompt.

Terms—Cash.

The peace of Selside must have been rudely broken during the building of the Settle - Carlisle railway. The little hamlet of farms and cottages became the home of railway labourers, some lodging in the cottages or farms others, 96 of them, together with wives and children, occupying 17 huts at Selside in 1871.

In 1581 Thomas BATTERSBY of Borweyns (= Borrins) left the "whole right and title to the milne which I have in Horton, yerely rent 46s 8d" to his eldest son - a valuable property. Another son, Thomas, "shall have some side of the chamber loft for a bedroom until he find something better."

THORNS - a house no longer standing was in the same area right at the top of the valley. A will of 1597/8 records the death of one Laurence BURTON of Thornes. From 1550 - 1600 very bad weather, - a 'little ice age' is recorded in England. The effect of years of poor harvests was to lower resistance and following a particularly bad year in 1597, 75 deaths are recorded in HORTON from famine or disease.

RAW

In 1597 and 1604 we have wills from the HOWSON family at The Rawe from 1650-1701 the BURTON family, yeomen, are at the Rawe Christopher BURTON'S will in 1650 gives details of lands held including the house and lands at Dubcote, his descendant, George BURTON died in 1701 and left the freehold house and lands at the Raw also lands and tenements at Selside yearly rent of 7/6 to the manor of Newby.

The EGLIN family are at ije raw in 1709 and 1757. Richard EGLIN in 1709 leaves money "to put my young son John to a trade and maintain him there during his apprenticeship", but we don't hear of John again for by 1785 William LUND is at the Raw, and his nephew William LUND is at Blindbeck.

1788 John LUND (the elder) owned lands and farm at RAW "in possession of Thomas REDMAYNE as there of" also land and a house at Brackenbottom with Thomas JACKSON as farmer. From this it seems that land changes hands regularly or there are great gaps in our knowledge as yet!

By 1881 a station master's house and six railway cottage have been built between ROWE, RAW and ROWE END.

As if the similarity between the names ROW and RAW is not confusing enough, in looking back at wills and documents the general uncertainty and inconsistency of spelling gives us even more trouble in identifying which house is referred to!

FOREDALE AND HELWITH BRIDGE

Foredale features in early wills.

In 1597 Edmund GRENE of fforedale left his land, 2 steers, 1 bull, 1 heifer, furniture and "husbandry gear" to his family also 2 bushells of oates and 2 bushells of big (= barley). His son John died the following year and left to John Lilly "my blew cote."

From Helwith Bridge we know only of Thomas HAMOND, a yeoman. In 1715 he left his house and 3 closes of arable meadow to his wife Mary, for 40 years as dower to maintain the children. "Oates" and "big" would have the crops grown on his "closes of arable meadow."

The 1871 Census list revels that a "shanty town" of wooden huts was built between Helwith Bridge and Horton to house men and their families working on the Settle - Carlisle railway line.

142 males, 39 females are recorded, living in 19 huts.

By 1881 the railway and the quarry have brought new families to Helwith Bridge and Jonathan MORPHET's son is described as a "Blue Stone Flag merchant employing 5 men" - his home is with his mother Ann, innkeeper of the former "beerhouse."

It seems likely that the larger, eastern room of Blindbeck was the bodystead (or living room) although it has a parlour-like fireplace; as there are no remaining ceiling beams, the possibility remains open that this fireplace is a replacement for an earlier timber firehood, as at Newlandhouse. One or two of the doors in the east wall may have led to a buttery and perhaps a second room at that end, or alternatively the east end may originally have been an outbuilding. The present living room would then be the parlour, and regarded as a parlour fireplace this one would be early - perhaps c. 1650 or thereabouts. It is usual for the stairs in a house of this plan-type to rise between the central chimney and the back wall. Unfortunately neither date inscription can be linked to any particular work on the building, and one of them may not have originated in it.

The roof over the main house is probably mid-17th century but re-uses purlins from an earlier roof of high quality. Windbraces are extremely uncommon in North Yorkshire, and are likely to be early; the size of the purlins is also extraordinary. The pattern of building a roof with a single truss over the bodystead and using crosswalls to take the purlins elsewhere, is Craven idiom of the 17th century.

The cottage roof is at a different level and not so well built as that over the house, therefore probably later.

The rear wing was added to contain service accommodation, chiefly a dairy or buttery with a bedroom above. It is mentioned in the inventory of 1705.

From the wills we have studied, HOWSONS lived at Blindbeck from before 1549 until in 1797 William Procter owned Blindbeck. It may be that he too was a descendant - his mother may have been Jane HOWSON who inherited the property in 1705

SHANTY TOWN, WORK HUTS, (1871)

As in some other areas of the parish close to the railway, Blindbeck became the home of labourers and craftsmen working on the new Settle - Carlisle railway. In the census of 1871 6 huts are listed, one of which housed 14 workers and a family with 6 children! Apart from the labourers, several of the workers are masons coming from Scotland, Gloucester and Lancashire. What can have been the impact on the village of John Prince, (mason from Lancashire and his daughters' arrival on the scene - Martha, 18 - dressmaker, Betsey, 15 - milliner - did fashions change for a time?

PROBATE INVENTORY OF THOMAS HOWSON OF BLINDBECK, HORTON IN RIBBLESDALE.

	£	s	d
10 January 1705			
purse and apparel	8	0	0
horse, saddle and bridle	3	0	0
two young colts	2	0	0
three cows and three calves	6	10	0
one pair of steers	4	0	0
two ox stirks, one bull stirk	2	13	4
25 ewes and no Tup	5	0	0
In the <u>bodystead</u> of the house one great cupboard	1	0	0
a long table a long settle		12	6
a clock and case	1	0	0
five Ash chairs and two cushions		5	0
In the <u>Parlour</u> one great table one great cheste	1	0	0
one salting tubb four loose boards and other hustlements		5	0
one bedstead curtains and vallans		15	0
two chaff beds one pair Blanketts one pair sheets and two bolsters two coverletts and one Rugg		8	0
one little truckle bedstead and two other bolsters		1	6
one warming pan and spinning Wheele		7	0
In the <u>chamber over the Parlour</u> one bedstead and chaff bed thereon		15	0
one close press one table four oak chairs and one wanded chair	2	6	8
one great trunk		5	0
In the <u>chamber over the bodystead</u> two great arkes		8	0
one great chest one lesser chest		2	0
one bedstead and two chaff beds thereon three chaff bolsters one pair Blanketts three napkins		5	0
In the <u>porch chamber</u> one bedstead		1	0
In the <u>Buttery chamber</u> one bedstead a chaff bed two bolsters		15	0
one great chest one little table and one chair		16	0
In ye <u>Buttery</u> 13 Pewter dishes six Pewter plates two candle sticks 12 Pewter porringers mustard box one Pewter chamber Pott Pewter flagon two Pewter tankards two salts		15	0
one brass mortar brass candlestick two ladles and a strainer		5	0
four flannodor Pan one frying Pann one iron Pott	1	0	0
In wood vessels as tubbs Gallows Piggins Basons and dishes		10	0
In bedding a featherbed seven cushions and curtains for a bed	4	0	0
two pair linen sheets and two tablecloths and 8 napkins	1	0	0
In meal four bushells	1	1	6
Curtains and vallances for another bed		5	0
five old arks		4	0
	57	9	10

In Husbandry Gear			
six carts one coope two pair wheels	1	0	0
two ploughs one harrow		7	6
yoakes and teams		7	6
one Gavelock two stone hammers and other implements		8	0
forks spades Ropes Traves Brackbands		2	6
Corne in the sheafe	1	10	0
	3	15	6

total 61 5 6

total 50 9 0

total 136 13 4

total 17 1 8

Total 153 14 9

Chris. Litton }
Tom. Sigwick }
Law. Burton }
John Bateman }

Debts owing to Testator

Debts owing to Testator
funerall expenses

In 1760 John ARMITSTEAD of Studfold - a familiar name - left £50 to his youngest son EDMUND at age 21

"the executors to maintain him in the interest meanwhile so long as he shall continue at Horton School, and expend what is necessary for his education from the £50".

In the nineteenth century the Slingers and Gornells were the chief farming families in Studfold, according to the census of 1851 Jas Gornell and Nicholas Gornell have farms totalling 238 acres, John Slinger owns 216 acres. By 1881 John Slinger has 203 acres, John Gornell 138 acres and William Morphet 97 acres.

Studfold Farm (D Campbell 1984) was originally built in the 17th century with stairs, dairy and pantry added in the 18th century.

STUDFOLD

References to the hamlet of Studfold occur in early wills. In 1543 Thomas BENTHAM left bequests of money - unusual at this date - Adam EGLYNE left an oxgang at Horton and a farm called Hemmynge Scale also

"that right of yeoman that I have of
Thomas GRENE"

was bequeathed to his wife and son
Richard.

In 1567 another Grene, John GRENE left his property to his son Edmund and his daughter ELIZABETH - these two evidently did not always see eye to eye because father has to put in a special clause:

"if she and Edmund cannot agree, she shall be used as four friends - two for her, two for my son, - shall think right" !

From 1851 three farms are mentioned in Studfold in the census list corresponding with those of today. Previously five farms are listed in 1823 - four of these must have combined to make two larger holdings.

NEWHOUSES - Hamlet, north of Horton.

In 1881 census 5 houses are listed at New Houses - three are farms, the others cottages. In 1851 5 farms are listed with varying acreage and before that in 1823 five farms are listed but the acreage is shared out differently each time. Before this we have found 3 wills from the 18th century:- Thomas FOSTER 1783, Isabel BENTHAM singlewoman 1747: Leonard HOWSON 1732 yeoman. Thomas FOSTER refers to the "ancient dwelling house where I now live" and Leonard leaves us this inventory.

NEWHOUSES

The census of 1871 shows here as elsewhere an influx of railway personnel. The Railway Inspector of Works, Mr John Gudgon from Northamptonshire lived at Newhouses at that time with his wife and family, as well as labourers and a railway timekeeper.

NEWLANDHOUSE

A remote farmhouse on the slopes of Penyghent, facing South, at 1000ft.

The earliest mention we have found is in the will of Robert TWISLETON in 1579. By 1615 it had been sold to Lancelot and Thomas DOWBYKIN. The DOWBYKIN or DOWBIGGIN family are associated with the house until 1774. During this time the house was rebuilt in stone to the basic plan that it has now.

Thomas DOWBIGGIN, in 1774, left provision for his wife Jennet to live in the "east end of the dwelling house viz: the parlour, the kitchen and the upper rooms thereto belonging" while the rest of the house was for his brother-in-law William FOSTER or his farm manager until William's son was old enough to take over the farm.

The rear wing was added a little later comprising stairs, kitchen and bedroom above, - we know this from the account book of Beecroft Hall as at this time the farm was part of the Beecroft estate.

THE OLD VILLAGE CENTRED ROUND ST OSWALDS CHURCH

Stepping stones lead over the beck, the stocks stand there to deal out rough justice. What crimes could have deserved such a taste of humiliation? Any Quakers going round preaching in the 17th and 18th centuries could expect to be arrested as a "stray pauper" and put in the stocks, fined or imprisoned. Until the coming of the railways - this was Horton village.

HORTON

The name means "mucky farm" - but which farm? Where was Horton farm? In 1770, Bryan Hesleden, a yeoman, described in a detailed will all his land at "Horton in the parish of Horton in Ribblesdale." This included Town Head farmhouse, house barn and land at Mill Dam and at least three other dwellings, arable land, meadow and pasture all round and land adjoining the beck and "Dirty Dale".

We cannot tell which was his own house.

Douk Ghyll is not mentioned by name even on the census of 1881. Town Head Horton, Cragg Hill, Mill Dam and Town End are named in the census of 1851 and also that of 1881 with Town Head having 420 acres and Horton 320 acres.

Holme Farm is not named, would this have been Horton Farm?

Any ideas?

What of the other cottages in Horton?

In 1871 William Scot, a shoemaker and his family of 4 labourers lived in this part of the village, also Edmund Morphet a gamekeeper. JOHN BENTHAM, shoemaker, HARRY DOWNHAM, carpenter, JOHN SHARP, blacksmith (Butts) and GEORGE TATTERSALL labourer and another carpenter labourer and his family are listed along with the farming families, also their servants, and some railway labourers as lodgers. At this time too the Golden Lion housed Thomas HESELDENE innkeeper, and his family, servants and 3 boarders.

The FOSTER family is one of note, and influence. The school log books 1878 - 1928 contain many references to the generosity of Mr J W FOSTER then of DOUK GHYLL and Mr J FOSTER of BURNSIDE and the Horton Charities were administered by the family for many years.

HORTON from the turn of the century

The development of the railway and of the quarry brings many more families to Horton.

Dubcote means "pool on the hillside"

The word dub is common in the dales for a pool, usually for dipping and washing sheep. In the 1823 list it is called Dove Cote, but Dubcote, Dubcoite, Dubcoate occurs in wills dating from 1548.

JOHN ARMITSTEAD is Dubcote's most famous owner. In 1746 he left land at Dubcote to the Grammar School at Horton to provide an income for the "use and benefit of the Schoolmaster in the school house of Horton in Ribblesdale." Christopher Litton of Hill Top, Anthony Dowbiggin of Newlandhouse, Bryan Hesleden of Brackenbottom and Robert Foster and their successors were trustees of the endowment.

In his will in 1725, John ARMITSTEAD left lands and property, the income from which was to be used by four trustees for Horton School.

They were to "elect a fit and able Schoolmaster to teach and instruct youth and children in the school situated in Horton in Ribblesdale called Horton School, such Schoolmaster to be a single, unmarried man, in priest's or deacon's orders..... the school should be free for such children and youth only as should be resident and inhabiting within the parish".

Latin and Greek, the "dead languages" were taught by a master and an usher. Horton School had "considerable celebrity as a classical school".... all children learned English, writing and arithmetic.

FAWBER = "hillside where trees are felled".

Now uninhabited, except for the occasional visits of a caving club, Fawber once was an important farm community.

From the wills of 17th century, we find that Bryan WILKINGSON Yeoman in 1671 owned land in Kersden as well as leaving " $\frac{1}{2}$ the Dubgaoth to Ann Robinson for life".

In 1626 James TAYLOR of fawber left "all my ground called sugctorbank to his brothers, also "my books, my brown jerkin," "one suit of my best apparel".

John TAYLOR yeoman died in 1683 and left land at Fountainscale on 6000 yr lease, and at Fawber on 3000 yr lease. His wife gets all my messnages and tenants "for 80 years of she live so long". He leaves "all my timber wood which I have lately bought, $\frac{1}{2}$ my husbandry gear, the new ark in the over loft, 1 bedstead and bedding in the parlour, 1 table and form in the parlour, 1 suit of apparel "which I now wear"! Notice that the bed and bedding always form an important bequest.

FAWBER

1571 Edmund TAILOR of Fawber was buried at Horton. He was slain at Threshfield Rise and brought back by friends for burial.

It seems likely that Edmund had gone to Threshfield to join the followers of Richard Norton in the 1569 Catholic rebellion led by the Earls of Westmorland and Northumberland.

Richard Clerk of Fawber is one of the earliest resident landowners to be mentioned. He gave 3 bovates of arable land and a house at Studfold to Fountain's Abbey.

NEW INN

In 1871 the census lists 10 houses at New Inn and the Inn itself. This is also true at census of 1881 but the Inn is named as The Crown Hotel.

In 1871 John ATKINSON farming 15 acres, Thomas ION, tailor, William METCALFE, fence waller, John TATTI RSALL, general provisions dealer - aged 74 Marmaduke REDMAYNE, labourer, William HOLDEN assistant schoolmaster, Francis SILVERWOOD, fruiterer, Robert THORBURN, mason, Christopher HARRISON, Innkeeper, Betty PROCTOR, widow and Robert WALKER, police constable are listed living at New Inn, together with families and lodgers - chiefly labourers and probably for the new railway.

In early photographs a row of cottages, now demolished, can be seen standing between South View and the Crown Hotel in Crown Square. All the buildings here are old but only the datestone J G 1801 remains, 4 South View.

By 1881, only Thomas ION and Robert WALKER - now retired - are still here. Leonard HESILTINE is the Innkeeper and all the rest are described as labourers, general workers or quarry man.



SETTLE TO CARLISLE RAILWAY - built between 1869 - 1876 would have had considerable impact on Horton with shanty towns springing up in the valley. The largest, with 2,000 navvies and their families, was on Batty Green.

BEECROFT HALL = BYGCROFTE,
"a field where barley is grown"

The owners of BEECROFT will always have been the more prosperous of the families in Horton. As far back as 1544 William HUGHSON left land, stock and clothing - a chamlett doublett: (= of fine cloth) my best mantle: my best little doublitt: a pair of hose.

Beecroft is an ancient site first mentioned in 1377. The earliest feature of the present building is the stone doorway which probably dates from 1660-1690. At about that time we believe that the Wilson family who owned Horton Rectory and its manor, were living here and it seems likely that they were the builders of the house to which this door belonged.

In 1593 William HOWSON can bequeath the "whole commoditie and profit of all the Rectory of Horton and appurtenances for life" to his wife JANET. Lancelot Martin and Richard Frankland are to look after all appurtenances of the Rectory "for the use of my wife". Immediately after her death all the appurtenances of the Rectory go to Marie PROCTOR or if she die, to Dorothy PROCTOR - all women you will notice who inherit this valuable privilege entitling them to tithes of money and kind eg wool, lambs, cereals etc. from the parish.

In 1772 John JACKSON paid £70 rent for Beecroft Hall. Ten years later a lime kiln was built at Beecroft and 300 loads of coal bought for use in it.

We have accounts for various repairs and expenses at Beecroft from 1772-1774. From these we can guess that a new western wing with "11 yards of hewed rigging for the roof" - costing 16s6d - was built then

In 1544 John HOWSON received from the will of William HOWSON of Bigcrofte - 1 mare, 1 doublett, 1 cow, 1 stone of wool, my best mantle my best littel doublett.

PREMIUMS.

Class 1.—Short-Horned Cattle.

	£	s.	d.
1 For the best Bull Calf, calved since 1st September, 1878	2	0	0
2 " second best do. do.	1	0	0
3 For the best Yearling Bull	3	0	0
4 " second best do.	1	10	0
5 For the best two-years-old Bull	3	0	0
6 " second best do.	1	10	0
7 For the best Bull of any age	4	0	0
8 " second best do.	2	0	0
9 For the best Heifer Calf, calved since 1st September, 1878, in the hands of the breeder	1	0	0
10 " second best do. do. do.	0	10	0
11 For the best Yearling Heifer in the hands of the breeder	2	0	0
12 " second best do do	1	0	0

Special Prize given by Walter Morrison, Esq.

23 For the best Bull not exceeding 2 years old, to be located within 9 miles from Settle, and to serve Cows at 10/6 each for 6 calendar months from Show Day	5	0	0
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Class 2.—Short-Horned Cattle.

(Open to Tenant Farmers only.)

1 For the best Heifer Calf, calved since 1st September, 1878, in the hands of the breeder	1	0	0
2 " second best do. do.	0	10	0
3 For the best Heifer Calf, calved since 1st September, 1878, not required to be in the hands of the breeder	1	0	0
4 " second best do. do.	0	10	0
5 For the best Yearling Bull	2	0	0

Class 6.—Half-bred and Scotch Sheep.

1 For the best pen of four half-bred Gimmer Lambs, from a Scotch Ewe, and not fed for the butcher	1	0	0
2 " second best do. do.	0	10	0
3 For the best four one-shear Gimmers from a Scotch Ewe	2	0	0
4 " second best do. do.	1	0	0
5 " third best do. do.	0	10	0
6 For the best four two-shear Ewes	2	0	0
7 " second best do. do.	1	0	0
8 For the best four Ewes of any age	2	0	0
9 " second best do. do.	1	0	0
10 For the best Scotch Tup Lamb in the hands of the breeder	1	0	0
11 For the best Scotch Shearling Tup	1	0	0

Special Prize by Mr. Foster Metcalfe of Neals Ing.

39 For the best pen of four black-faced Gimmers, bought of Mr. Foster Metcalfe	1	10	0
40 " second best do. do.	1	0	0

Special Prizes given by Mr. Henry Snowden.

43 For the best Colt or Filly Foal for Husbandry purposes, by his horse, "Craven Hero"	1	5	0
44 " second best do. do.	0	15	0

Hurdle Leaping.

(Open to the United Kingdom)

45 For the best Leaper of any age	5	0	0
46 " second best do.	2	0	0
Non-Members will be charged 20s. on each entry, and the second prize will be withheld unless there are four entries.			
47 For the best Pony Leaper not exceeding 13½ hands, (the height to be determined on the field)	2	0	0
48 " second best do. do. do.	1	0	0

Non-Members will be charged 5s. on each entry.

Class 5.—White-faced Sheep.

1 For the best Tup Lamb, in the hands of the breeder	1	0	0
2 " second best do do	0	10	0

Premiums presented by John Birkbeck, Esq., the President.

20 For the best three Heifers or Cows in Calf or Milk	3	0	0
21 " second best do. do.	2	0	0

Class 3.—Cattle of any breed.

1 For the best Fat Heifer	2	0	0
2 " second best	1	0	0
3 For the best Fat Cow	2	0	0
4 " second best	1	0	0
5 For the best two Scotch Heifers or Cows	2	0	0
6 " second best do.	1	0	0

Special Prize given by Mr. Thomas Myers, of York.

7 For the best Fat Heifer or Cow fed on food seasoned with Myers' Royal Cattle Spice	4	4	0
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Class 4.—Horses.

1 For the best Foal for Saddle or Harness	1	0	0
2 " second best do.	0	10	0
3 For the best Brood Mare do.	2	0	0
4 " second best do.	1	0	0
5 For the best Yearling Gelding for Saddle or Harness	1	0	0
6 " second best do. do.	0	10	0
7 For the best Yearling Filly do.	1	0	0
8 " second best do.	0	10	0
9 For the best two-years-old Gelding do.	1	0	0
10 " second best do.	0	10	0
11 For the best two-years-old Filly do.	1	0	0
12 " second best do.	0	10	0
13 For the best three-years-old Gelding do.	1	0	0
14 " second best do.	0	10	0
15 For the best three-years-old Filly do.	1	0	0
16 " second best do.	0	10	0
17 For the best Filly for Husbandry purposes	1	0	0
18 " second best do.	0	10	0
19 For the best Yearling Gelding for Husbandry purposes	1	0	0
20 " second best do.	0	10	0
21 For the best Yearling Filly do.	1	0	0
22 " second best do.	0	10	0
23 For the best two-years-old Gelding do.	1	0	0
24 " second best do.	0	10	0
25 For the best two-years-old Filly do.	1	0	0
26 " second best do.	0	10	0