

Dry stone walls

Dry stone walls stitch together many of our finest landscapes. But are those 'stitches' coming apart?

DAVID GEAR

A countryside ramble is enriched for most of us by putting names to some of the wild flowers, birds and landscape features which we may encounter. As an *ECOS* reader, you might recognise a smoot, stoup, bee bole or sheep smoose. If, though, these names sound unfamiliar, then perhaps you would suggest that the first two are estuarine wading birds, and the second two orchids or thistles. However, inspired though these guesses are, they would be quite wrong. All four are names of features found in dry stone walls, also known as drystone dykes in Scotland, and, in Kentucky, somewhat antiquatedly, as rock fences.

So what do these arcane terms mean? A smoot is a small rectangular opening allowing rabbits and hares to pass through the base of a wall, and a stoup is an upright stone set into the ground against the wall head of a gate or stile. A bee bole is a niche in a wall to store straw bee skeps (hives), and a sheep smoose is a rectangular wall opening large enough to allow through sheep. Unlike the vocabulary of Cornish and Manx, our virtually extinct British languages, these colourful words survive, aided by a renaissance in the craft of dry stone walling.

Origins and history

Although today that renaissance may be driven by an underlying conservation ethos, the practical advantages of dry stone

walls remain as valid now as when their benefits were first recognised by prehistoric peoples. Walls provide shelter against the elements for sheep and cattle. Walls are fire-proof and rot-proof, and often improve land by using surface stone. They can be built across rocky ground where fence posts cannot be driven and, unlike a fence, a well-built dry stone wall will last for a century or more.

The history of walling probably dates back to the time when we gradually gave up our nomadic, pastoral and hunting lifestyle, and settled down to farm the land. Later, during the Roman conquest, British tribes may have used walling in association with their defensive earthworks. From the early Medieval era to the eighteenth century walling spread slowly and sporadically, especially in the Pennines, where during the reign of Elizabeth I cottagers were granted the legal right to enclose small crofts or private holdings. From 1780 there was an acceleration in walling activity as large landowners, through private Acts of Parliament, initiated the walling-in of extensive tracts of open land. This situation was consolidated in 1801 by a general Act of Parliament, so that by 1820 much of the work had been completed.

Today, dating walls can present intriguing archaeological puzzles. Generally though, the oldest walls are haphazardly aligned, often change direction to include the largest boulders, and are composed of unsorted 'clearance' stones, with little distinct coursing, and no 'throughs' or topstones. By contrast, walls of consistent style, craftsmanship, and direction, running for mile upon mile, were probably built to exact specifications after 1750.

But whether we estimate the date of a dry stone wall as 1680 or 1820, it will invariably have a positive effect on the landscape. Indeed, the finest and most extensive wall systems may characterise and so greatly enhance an area that it

may be dubbed with the Continental epithet 'cultural landscape'; for walls are a quintessential example of a landscape feature which is at once natural and man-made. Because the stone was cleared from the fields or hewn from a nearby quarry, its colour and texture tells us of its birth from the local geological strata: that it has 'grown' from the surrounding land as an extension of the bedrock. Yet at the same time we can also marvel at the massive human toil that went into the construction of so many walls, especially those in the uplands that rise for hundreds of feet until they reach empty moorland plateaus. This remarkable inheritance is nowhere more apparent than when we stand at some viewpoint in perhaps the Yorkshire Dales or Peak District, where walls form the strongest linear features in the landscape, 'stitching' it together.



Stone walls at Hartstop, Cumbria.
photo: Ray Woolmore

Indeed, in terms of quantity and variety, dry stone walls are perhaps England's most notable type of traditional field boundary after hedgerows.

Our understandably strong association of wildlife with hedgerows may cause us to overlook the value of dry stone walls as a habitat, something of which I was once vividly reminded in the Peak District. Whilst hiking through Lathkill Dale, a weasel hurtled across the track in front of me before inquisitively peeping out from its refuge in a dry stone wall, where perhaps its nest was concealed. It could hide in the wall, later to pounce on an unsuspecting mouse or vole which had sought sanctuary in a cavity from some other predator. Like hedgerows, it has been suggested that walls provide protected 'highways' for small animals to move around the countryside. Bird species, including redstart, nuthatch, wheatear, and spotted flycatcher may nest in walls, and the numerous smaller crannies provide valuable habitats for insects and spiders. Walls are also, of course, important hosts to ferns and lichens.

Wall loss and dereliction

As a nation, perhaps we take our walls for granted. Only when there is a dramatic event, such as that of March 1995, when Wensleydale's walls were damaged by flood-water from the River Ure, are we apt to sit up and take notice. But if we take a closer look when visiting or simply passing through a walled area of countryside, we will witness an increasingly familiar sight. It is the semi-tumbled-down wall with its gaps patched by barbed wire, or even rusting corrugated iron supplemented by old bedsteads.

Walls are usually demolished or simply left in a state of dereliction for similar reasons to those that have led to the demise of so many of our hedgerows in recent decades. These include the mechanisation of agriculture, needing larger fields, shifts

in farming patterns, and the increasing regional specialisation of agriculture. Additionally, farmland has been taken for road-building, urban development, and other uses. Above all, though, the increasing cost and scarcity of on-farm labour has meant that wall repair and maintenance have taken a lower priority among essential farm management tasks, and cheaper forms of stock management (e.g. electric fences) have been adopted. All these factors have accounted for the loss of walls, and widespread appearance of dilapidation amongst those that remain.

The perception of wall loss across the country has been confirmed by research, most notably the *Monitoring landscape change* and *Monitoring landscape change in National Parks* projects (1986 and 1991) co-sponsored by the Countryside Commission, and the Department of the Environment's *Countryside Survey 1990*. These surveys examined the disappearance of walls as linear features, and found that the loss from the landscape was much less marked than that of hedgerows. For example, figures from *Monitoring landscape change* indicated that, whereas England lost about 155 000 km (23%) of hedgerows between 1947 and 1985, the same period witnessed the loss of only 7 000 km (7%) of dry stone walls.

Although the lack of management and wholesale loss of hedgerows has been the subject of extensive public debate, (with six attempts since 1982 at introducing protective legislation), the deteriorating condition of dry stone walls has had a comparatively low profile. In part this could be because in most states of disrepair walls appear perfectly happy and healthy on aerial photographs. Thus the figure of 7 000 km of walls lost between 1947 and 1985 may have distracted attention from the more insidious long-term problem of wall dereliction.

Whilst anecdote and casual observation on the ground has tended to support this

view, the available systematic field research on the condition of walls, e.g. Lake District (1975 and 1980), Yorkshire Dales (1989), and the Cotswolds (1992), had been relatively small scale and localised. The Countryside Commission was concerned at an apparent loss of wall quality in the landscape, and the associated feeling of rural decline which this can engender. It therefore decided that it would be very useful to marshal objective information, by researching the state of repair of dry stone walls throughout England, based on field observation. In 1994 it commissioned the Agricultural Development and Advisory Service (ADAS) to conduct research into the condition of walls, the first attempt at a national survey of this kind.

The survey was based on 700 randomly sampled 1 km National Grid squares lying above the 100 m contour, where it was known that walls were most likely to be found. With the help of the Dry Stone Walling Association, a classification system was devised which grouped walls into six condition categories from 'excellent' to 'remnant'. The surveyors recruited by ADAS assessed the walls in each square, classified them on 1:10 000 Ordnance Survey plans, and the raw data were analysed to give summary information. The national picture emerged as follows:

Wall condition category	Kms	%
A Stockproof and in excellent condition	4500	4
B Sound and stockproof with minor defects	9800	0
C Major signs of advancing or potential deterioration	42700	38
D Not stockproof, and in early stages of dereliction	22800	20
E Derelict	14000	12
F Remnants	18000	17
	Totals 112600	100

Whichever way we look at the results of the Commission's survey, one thing is clear: overall, England's dry stone walls



Early stages of dereliction in the Yorkshire Dales.

photo Charles Meechan/Countryside Commission

are in poor shape, with almost half (49%) the estimated total length in the worst three condition categories, and only 13% in good repair.

As we might expect, the survey found that the density of walls (measured in metres/sq km) was greater within Environmentally Sensitive Areas and National Parks, both designated for their high landscape value, and where many traditional farming practices have survived. The Survey also found that the network of walls in grassland or pasture dominated areas was twice the density of arable areas. A regional breakdown estimated that the two most densely walled counties were Cornwall (over 8000 metres/sq km) and Derbyshire (around 4500 metres/sq km), although those with the highest total lengths were

North Yorkshire (about 20000kms) and Cumbria (about 15000kms).

Looking at wall condition in different areas, the only county with more than a third of the walls in conditions A and B was Durham, with 34%. Despite the higher densities of walls in Environmentally Sensitive Areas and National Parks, the Survey found little difference between the condition of walls outside and within these areas.

Legislation

Section 97 of the *Environment Act 1995* aims to prevent the deliberate removal of important hedgerows. During the Bill's passage through Parliament, several organisations argued that as traditional field boundaries, dry stone walls deserved

the same legal protection as hedgerows. The case for widening the scope of the legislation to include walls received considerable support both within and outside Parliament. Although such a measure was not enacted, the Government indicated that the issue could perhaps be revisited in a later piece of legislation. The general principle of regulations to prevent the deliberate removal of important landscape features such as walls is supported by the Countryside Commission which, like the Government, recognises that even if such a legal 'stick' was available, it would only be practicable as a last resort power.

The 'carrot' of financial assistance must represent the long-term answer, for regulation could not prevent the deterioration of walls recorded by the national survey. As we have seen, probably the most formidable obstacle to wall repair is the considerable cost of the work, which is now non-essential for many farmers. Indeed, nowadays many repairs and restoration jobs are undertaken professionally only where and when the wall owner receives some form of financial assistance, such as a government grant.

Expenditure on walling supplements in Environmentally Sensitive Areas has already exceeded £300 000, and between 1989 and 1996 over £5 m was spent on wall building and restoration through the Ministry of Agriculture's former Environmental and Countryside Grants. Additionally, when in April 1996 it took over, from the Countryside Commission, the running of Countryside Stewardship, this Scheme had already helped repair and restore over 230 kms of wall. Most of the national park authorities also have wall repair grants.

Important and welcome though these initiatives may be, are they enough? With the assistance of the Dry Stone Walling Association, ADAS drew up estimates of

wall restoration costs, based on the survey findings. This was no straightforward task, as, depending on such factors as the type of stone and wall, the average cost of restoring a metre can vary from as little as £16 in Northumberland to as much as £35 in Somerset. The estimated cost of restoring all walls in categories B to F reached the colossal figure of £3bn.

Of course, some of these costs would normally be expected to be met by land managers themselves, and indeed it would probably not be in the public interest to seek to restore all walls. Some derelict walls may have special value for rare wildlife or as historic monuments, in which case they need to be conserved as they are, and not rebuilt. However, the £3bn figure does indicate the potential scale of the problem, and it seems clear that the environmental and amenity need for wall restoration will not be met through existing incentives.

It will not be feasible to maintain all of England's walls for future generations, but the *National survey of the condition of dry stone walls* has taken the first major step in quantifying the scale of the problem.

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Sheep

	each
1300	1s
1686	6s 8d
1700	8s
1817	£1.4s
1889	£1.15s
1900	£1.00
1940	£16-18
1980	£40.00



Scotch Black-faced Sheep.

Various comparative costs.

Lambs

1686	4s 3d
1817	18s
1840	17s
1891	12s
1900	£2.4s
1980	£27-28

Pigs

	each
1600	13s 4d
1840	£2. 8s 6d
1980	£60??

1454	Watlying and thakking a house and barn	18s 4d
1891	A length of 6" drainpipe Bricks	10d 1½d
1766	Shoeing a horse Wheelbarrow	1s 6d 5s 6d

Horses

	each
1300	£1
1539	5s
1686	£4
1700	£10
1891	£17
1900	£30
1980	Horses not sold for working

Various comparative costs.

MEAN MOSS PASTURE LETTING

When Mean Moss ceased to be used as a peat cutting area it was let out as one pasture, and the rent shared between 8 farms which had rights over the area. This still happens, and the letting takes place every three years. The meeting is held at the Helwith Bridge Hotel (it was formerly at the Golden Lion). Everyone interested in renting the pasture sits round a table with the last tenant on brookholders right. In the past they passed round a piece of slate and a horseshoe nail - now they use paper and a biro! The paper is passed round from right to left and the first person writes down a bid and passes it on. Anyone who wants to raise the bid crosses it out and puts in his own. When the paper has gone round three times unaltered the letting is completed. Then they all shake hands and go home - no papers are signed.

The first letting was in 1836 and the rent was £7/14/6. Then the price dropped, but in 1873 and 1876 the rent was £9. After that the price fell, reaching an all time low of £2 in 1918 and 1921. During the 1930's it crept back up and by 1939 it was £8 - still not up to the 1873 price. After that the price rose steadily mirroring the national inflation rate and rising steeply from 1975 onwards.

In 1836 the money was divided between the following people:- James Ayrton, Thomas Redmayne, James Langton, Richard Gornal, John Slinger, Charles Sidgwick, Thomas Parker and John Lupton.

The first bookholder was Thomas Redmayne Brackenbottom, the present one is George Perfect.

MEAN MOSS (STUDFOLD) PASTURE LETTING.

103 gaites belonging to 8 farms. Let once every three years on the Monday nearest to the shortest day. Meeting used to be held at the Golden Lion, now at the Helwith Bridge Hotel. All sit round a table, with bookholder at the head. The tenant for the last three years sit on the bookholders left. Tradition says to use a piece of slate and a horseshoe nail, but they now use paper and a ball point pen. The paper is passed round the table from ~~left to right~~, ^{RIGHT TO LEFT}, and the first person writes down a bid and passes it on. Anyone who wants to raise the bid crosses ~~his~~ ^{it} out and puts his own in. When the paper has passed round three times unaltered, the letting is completed. Then all shake hands and go home, no papers are signed. Rent is then divided up between the gait holders according to the size of their holding.

The present book starts in 1836. The first bookholder was Thomas Redmayne of Brackinbottom.

In 1836 it was let to ~~Thomas Redmayne of Drybeck~~ for £7/14/6. (103 gaites @ 1/6)

In 1861 let to Thomas Redmayne of Drybeck for £3/6/-

In 1873 to Thomas Redmayne of Drybeck for £9/-/-

In 1876 to John Swinbank of Beecroft Hall for £9/-/-

Then the price fell ~~steadily to~~ and rose and fell between £5/9/7 in 1879 to an all time low of £2/-/- in 1918 and 1921. In 1936, it was let for £5/10/- £2/2/6 less than 100 years before. By 1939 it had reached £8/-/- going higher than the 1836 price for the first time ever. From then on the price rose steadily, mirroring the national inflation rate, and rising steeply from 1975 onwards as inflation took off nationally.

In 1836 the money was divided between the following people:- John Morphet Ritchard Knowles, James Ayrton, Thomas Redmayne, James Langton, Ritchard Gornal John Slinger, Charles Sidgwick, Thomas Parker and John Lupton.

The next page says, Book belonging to Studfold Moor pasture And the number of gates belonging to the same before the enclosure. Certain places beside their gates had so many rents And every 14 rents was equal to one beastgate. Mean Moss which belong to the above pasture is lett to farm and so much of the rent as those appointed to survey think necessary is to be expended on the road belonging to the same, the remainder to be divided amongst the occupiers. Every pasture belonging the same are equal pasture share to the surplus divided Except Thomas Wilson Estate which stands in the book for 14 gates but by taking a great part of the Mean Moss into their pasture leaving only 16 links they are to have no benefit from the same Only for four gates belonging to Proctor Pasture.

BRACKENBOTTOM

Four farms make up this hamlet at the foot of Penyghent. The four have been mentioned consistently in census returns from 1823. In 1881, one belonging to Thomas Reamayne land 1016 acres - the largest in Horton parish.

Through two centuries, from Christofer Hesildeyne, Brakencodum, 1550 to Bryan HESLEDEN in 1758 the same family has been living in Brackenbottom from the wills we have seen. During this time the family prospered and acquired numerous amounts of land all closely detailed in the will of Bryan HESLEDEN in 1758. He described himself as "gentleman" and own lands and houses in Lincoln as well as at Brackenbottom, Mill Dam and Horton Town Head.

Alice, wife of Christofer HESILDEYNE, in 1550 is left "all my goods and farmholding during her widow right", then the property goes to his eldest son Christopher "with licence of the Lord". The youngest son, William, will inherit after this if Christopher has no heirs "agreeing with my daughters in the sight of friends". The two middle sons seem to get nothing but they must

"undertake to perform my will and none to claim no barn part after my death".

In 1708 Thomas FOSTER of Brackenbottom left his lands and house to his son; his daughter Ann was "to have and enjoy the Parlour in my dwelling house with loft over the same and the building at the North end called the Hull for life", rent free.

CAM or CAMHOUSE is the most remote of the farm communities in Horton Parish, reached only by a rough track unchanged for centuries. It is not permanently inhabited at present. 2 farms are listed in the 1881 census, one of which farmed by John DINSDALE had 500 acres.

All our wills from CAM refer to the SEDGWICK family, from John SIGEWIKE of Came in 1548 - who wished that "a preste shall be hyred a whole year to sing for my soul" and left "Is for building of Lingill Bridge" - to James SEDGWICK, clerk, in 1780 who left large sums of money and "1 share in the Long Canal from Leeds to Liverpool for which I paid £119.9.5d, also "my black gown and cassock, my manuscripts, sermons, books and wearing apparel"

The will of James (Jacobus) SIDGWICK, yeoman of Camm in 1718 refers to all those my houses etc at Lingill heretofore of ye late dissolved of Furness in the County Palatinate of Lancashire and paid of ye manor of Newby".

Thomas SIGESWICKE in 1598 and Thomas SIGWICKE in 1632 want a bed and an arke to remain in the house as heirlooms also 1 great table.

In 1615 John SIGGESWICKE wanted his son Thomas to be brought up "at the schoole, if it please God that he take to learning until such time as said Thomas can write and read".

HIGH BIRKWITH, LOW BIRKWITH

These farms owe their existence to the fact that they were both monastic lodges originally. There seems to have been a constant dispute between monasteries of Jevaulx, Furness and Fountains over the land at Birkwith as a result of which a second lodge was built - Low Birkwith!

Our wills give us Francis PROCTOR of Byrkquyth in 1536 and Thomas PROCTOR of Birkquythe also dying earlier in 1536. He is unusual in that he leaves to the "Chantry of our Lady" vi "xii/s iii/d" also xii/s iii/d for "fynying of new Brigge - presumably at Ling Gill. He leaves to Alane his son title and tenant right of both Birkquethe and ffonscale after the death of "my wyf, his moder". Sir Wm Howgll, curate, is one of his witnesses of this will.

In 1593 Dorothy PROCTOR daughter of Thomas PROCTOR Of Overbirkwith receives "the commiditie, profits and all appurtenances of the Rectory of Horton" from the will of William of Beecroft Hall and other bequests.

The opening on the 19th century was a depressing time for the poorer labouring classes with unpredictable harvests and prices, the ill effects of the enclosure acts and rise of large landowners.

Wages were very low, fresh meat a luxury - except for the cottager who kept a pig, when bacon was added to the staple vegetables, bread and oatcakes.

The first edition of the Settle Chronicle and North Ribblesdale Advertiser in February 19854 had advice on cookery and making cheap soups for the poor.

An interesting recipe came from the local midwife in the 1920's who used to make these biscuits while waiting for the delivery of the baby

HARRISON'S BISCUITS

4oz fat (marg, lard, suet etc as available)

1tbsp water

1tbsp syrup

1tsp bicarbonate soda

Warm these in pan

4oz plain flour

4oz sugar

6oz oats

Mix dry ingredients with warmed contents - roll into ball - press almost flat.

Cook at any temperature - (useful when she would not know how the range would be) - until ready.

During the first and second world wars, areas were again ploughed up and used for arable farming, as part of the national drive to become self-sufficient in food.

In the 1800's Gearstone was the site of one of the main sheep markets in the area, and traders also came to sell leatherwear, shoes, cloth and other goods.

In the 1900's lambs from Brikwith were sold at Clapham. Settle market specialized in sheep and bullocks. Hawes was the main centre for buying and selling cheese, and sheep, cattle and horses were also sold there.

During the 1930's there was a market in Horton, held in the field behind the Golden Lion.

In the 1950's milk was sent to Dobson's Davis at Barnoldswick. Some of it was collected on a waggon. Before 1946 milk was dispatched from the village by train.

Farming was prosperous in the first half of the nineteenth century. The Yorkshire Agricultural Society was formed in 1837, and the first North Ribblesdale Agricultural Show was held in 1847. In 1854 the Settle Farmers Association was formed to insure farmers for the first time against losses from cattle and sheep diseases.

The Morphets of Foredale and Studfold, John Chamley of Newhouses, and John Redmayne of Birwith all won prizes at the first show, for blackfaced sheep, poultry, in-milk heifers and a gelding.

The show committee was concerned to raise the quality of stock breeds and to improve pasture by drainage and manuring. Prizes were awarded in 1864 for the best land drainage scheme, the best and most economically built tank for liquid manure, for an essay on rearing and feeding stock, and for the all round improvement of a holding.

In 1881 more land was being farmed than in 1851 and the larger farms had increased in number, with correspondingly fewer small farms.

A guide book of 1850 refers to "cultivated lands and well watered meadows" in Horton, suggesting that mixed farming was still practised. However, a lease of 1853 lays a penalty on ploughing up any part of the land, although manure and compost must be spread on it, indicating that stock farming had now become dominant.

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CHEESE MAKING

A comparatively new cheese making concern is now flourishing at the Ashes where Chris and Iain Hill produce Ribblesdale Goats Milk cheese from their herd of almost 100 goats, selling in local centres including Settle and Hawes.

In the 17th century the most important changes was the arrival of the potato. Bread, beef, beer and cheese are the foods most mentioned at this time.

A typical years food for a family off labourer husband, wife and three children was

35 stone oatmeal
12lb beef
milk
tea and sugar (later in the century)
potatoes
40lbs butter
treacle

(note the small amount of meat, enormous amount of oatmeal, and comparatively large amount of butter).

BUTTER

Butter making implements included churns, bowls - wooden for standing milk and lead for separating, scales, plates, slate, prints and Scotch Hands.

The butter was churned, then clashed by hand in the butter bowl to remove the butter milk, then weighed into pounds, adding 1d on the weight to ensure the butter did not 'dry out light'.

Lastly the butter was shaped for printing, each farm having its own mark. The Greenbanks of Dry Beck had one depicting daisies and leaves.

The 15th century saw good harvests for the fifty years, all staple food therefore was plentiful and cheap. At this time many villagers kept a pig, in fact up to recent times pigs were kept - as in the photograph of a corporate pig killed after fattening at Arcow Quarry.

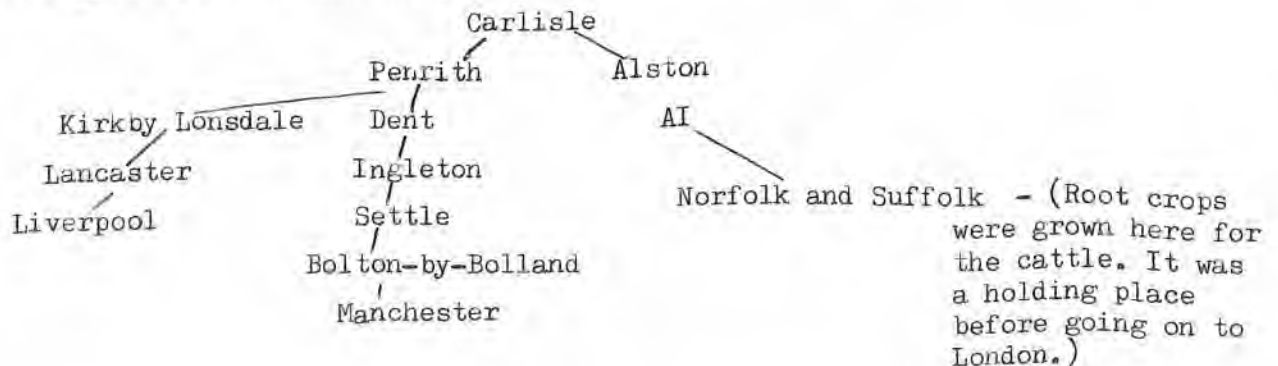
Extracts from a Talk on the Drovers given by Mrs Bolton of Slaidburn to Members of Horton-in-Ribblesdale W.I. in April 1984.

The first mention of Drovers was in the thirteenth century when cattle owners in Scotland, unable to keep meat because of lack of salt, sent spare cattle down to the English markets.

The Drovers, because of the amount of money transacted, had to be responsible men, married and with references from a J.P. The journey from Carlisle to London-Smithfield Market took three weeks- the Drovers travelling 15 miles per day with one hour for lunch. They carried their own food which consisted of oatmeal and onions and for extra protein they would take blood from one of their animals. This may be the origin of black pudding. They were paid 10d. per day and their dogs got 6d. per day. Short-haired dogs were used because the long-haired variety could not stand up to the wet weather.

The roads were wide because the cattle had large horns. All the cattle were shod and these shoes cost 4d. per pair. Mrs. Bolton showed examples of these. The Drovers travelled on high ground so that they could watch for rustlers, one man in front another behind, driving 300 or 400 of cattle or as many as 5,000 to 6,000 sheep and as they walked they knitted. They used a knitting stick and made stockings- a terrible (a lot of) stockings. The word terrible meant 'a lot' and Mrs. Bolton asked W.I. members if they knew this and when they said they did she told them it indicated that the Drovers used this area and the word had been passed down from them. Women in Slaidburn had not heard of 'terrible' in this context.

One road used by the Drovers was worn down 10 feet. The main route was via Mallerstang. Tan Hill was a key central cross road and Malham Moor a famous grazing area. Usually cattle improved with the journey because of better grazing. The main routes :-



Bolland -Cattle country.

The Drovers, with pack horses and dogs, stayed at farms which were used as ale houses. Shows and fairs became part of this way of life. When roads were built in the valleys, the Drovers used these, but the toll-gates and turn-pike fees made them return to the original roads.

On the return journey the Drovers brought back donkeys from Stranraer. Dogs could return to Scotland without their masters and would stop at the same places their masters had stopped at previously.

Pigs, geese and turkeys were driven for hundred of miles - these animals were also shod- the geese having wooden shoes fixed on top of tar.

American cattle all came from England and were shod before making the journey. In 1792 a Welsh ox sold for £6

English ox " £13

Disease hit cattle in the seventeenth century and they were buried in lime. In the eighteenth century 2 million cattle died in Europe.

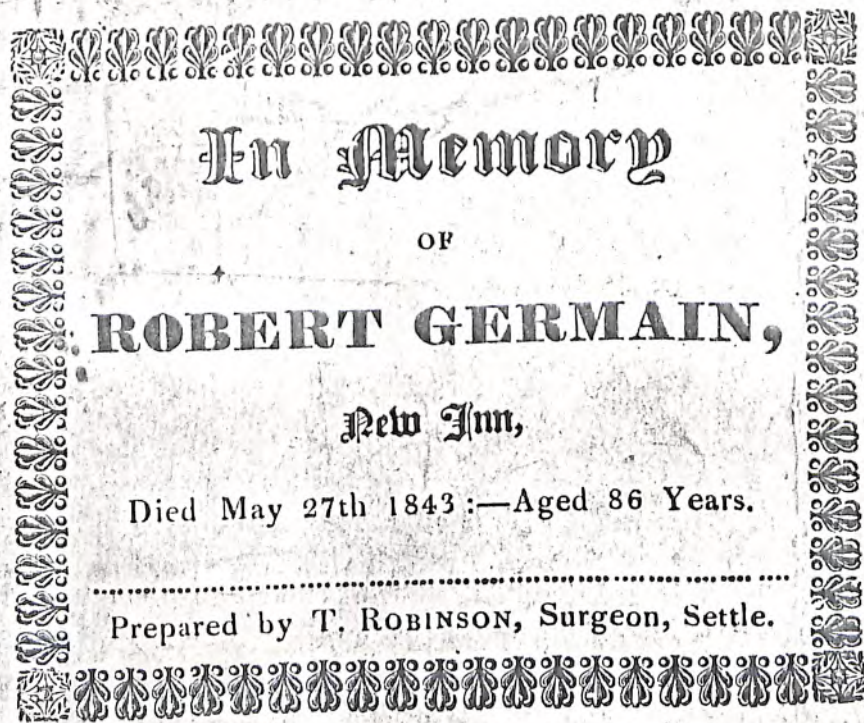
Railways killed the Drovers trade.

When Mrs. Bolton was a child in Mallerstang running wild and never attending school, farmers would reprimand her by saying 'Don't do that Lady Anne (Clifford) wouldn't like it.'

DROVERS

First mention of Drovers was in 1300. These responsible men with dogs and packhorses would travel 15 miles a day from Scotland across the Cheviots to England usually via Mallerstang driving either 300-400 head of cattle or 5,000 to 6,000 sheep down the Green Lanes to the south of England from old pastures to new fattening pastures and later to the great markets of the Midlands and eventually to London. As they walked for the 3 weeks, the time it took them to travel from Scotland to London, they knitted stockings with a knitting stick. Tan Hill was the key central road and Malham Moor a famous grazing place. The Green Lanes were wide because of the large cattle horns - the animals were shod for such a long journey. Drovers kept to higher ground for fear of rustlers, but later travelled by roads in the valleys until toll gates and turnpikes made these too expensive and the men returned to the Green Lanes. The Drovers' dogs could return to Scotland alone. The advent of the railways killed the Drovers' trade.





In Memory

OF

ROBERT GERMAIN,

New Inn,

Died May 27th 1843 :—Aged 86 Years.

.....
Prepared by T. ROBINSON, Surgeon, Settle.

THORNTON-IN-LONSDALE

AND

SETTLE

SHEEP MARKS ASSOCIATION.

Settle :

THE CLAYTON PRINTING AND STATIONERY COMPANY, LIMITED

1899

Sheep Marks Association Booklet 1899.

HORTON-IN-RIBBLESDALE.

Delegates:—DAVIDSON J. C., Low Birkwith, Horton-in-Ribblesdale, Settle.
REDMAYNE THOMAS, Brackenbottom, Horton-in-Ribblesdale, Settle.
REDMAYNE ROBERT, South House, Horton-in-Ribblesdale, Settle.

BENTHAM WILLIAM, CRAGG HILL. Horn burn WB, tar mark on sheep a stroke down near shoulder and near ribs, lambs stroke down near shoulder. After salving—ruddle same places as tar.

CHAMLEY MRS., NEWLAND HOUSE. Horn burn IC on near horn, ear mark hole through near ear. Ewes marked V on near ribs in tar, lambs stroke down near huggon.

CAMM JAMES, STUFDOLD, SETTLE. Horn burn IC far horn. On sheep in Summer—tar mark IC far shoulder. In Winter—prop of ruddle far shoulder. Lambs—I in tar far shoulder.

DAVIDSON THOMAS, SELSIDE. Horn burn TD, tar mark prop on far shoulder. Lambs no ear mark (ewes uncertain).

DAVIDSON JOHN CLAPHAM, LOW BIRKWITH. Horn burn ID on far horn, a stroke on near side in tar.

DAVIES THOMAS. D on near ribs, prop of tar on far shoulder.

GARNETT JOSEPH, FAWBER. Horn burn JG on near horn, a stroke down near ribs in tar. After salving—ruddle near ribs.

GORNALL JOHN, STUFDOLD. Horn burn JG, a stroke in tar under back bone on far side.

GREENBANK A. AND J., DRYBECK. Horn burn AG, tar mark prop on near shoulder. After salving—ruddle same place.

HESELTON JOHN, NEW INN. Horn burn LH on near horn, H on near ribs in tar.

JACKSON WILLIAM, ROW END. Horn burn WJ, prop of tar on far hook. After salving—ruddle across loins.

LAMBERT FRANK, HORTON. Horn burn FL on near horn, L in tar on near ribs, prop of tar on far hook. Lambs—a prop on far shoulder.

LAMBERT GEORGE, TOP. Horn burn GL on near horn, G in tar on far shoulder, prop on near fore shank. After salving—ruddle on near hook.

LAMBERT WILLIAM, SELSIDE. Horn burn WL on near horn, ear mark (lambs) far ear end cut off (ewes uncertain), prop of tar near ribs.

LUND JOHN, BRACKENBOTTOM. Horn burn IL on far horn, a tar stroke down near ribs, ear mark uncertain.

LUND WILLIAM, HIGH BIRKWITH. Horn burn WL on near horn, sheep—W on near side in tar, lambs—a stroke in tar on both hind shanks.

LUND WILLIAM, NEW HOUSES. Horn burn WL, ewes—a tar prop on near ribs, lambs—a tar stroke on far hind shank.

METCALFE JOHN, ASHES. Horn burn IE on near horn, M in tar on far ribs. Blea Moor stint marks—B on near hind shank. Camm End stint marks—C on far hind shank. After salving—ruddle mark down far ribs.

METCALFE THOMAS, NEWHOUSES. Horn burn TM. Ewes—a prop of tar on near hook, M on near ribs. Lambs—tar prop on near hook.

MORPHET JOHN, NETHER LODGE. Horn burn JM on both horns, ear mark snip top of near ear (ewes uncertain), tar mark (sheep and lambs) a prop of tar on both near and far ribs.

NICHOLSON JOHN, STUFOLD. Horn burn JN, a stroke of tar under back bone on near side.

NOWELL RICHARD, LODGE HALL. Horn burn RN. Ear mark (lambs) a square taken out of underside of near ear (sheep uncertain), tar mark (sheep and lambs) a stroke down near shoulder. Blea Moor stint mark—B on near hind shank.

OLDFIELD THOMAS, ROW. Tar mark TO near side both sheep and lambs. After salving—ruddle back of head and far hook.

OLDFIELD THOMAS, HORTON-IN-RIBBLESDALE. Horn burn TO far horn, tar mark TO near side, ruddle top of head and far huggon.

REDMAYNE ROBERT, SOUTH HOUSE. Horn burn RR, ear mark (lambs) a hole through far ear (ewes uncertain), lambs—tar prop on near hind shank, ewes—tar mark R near side loins. After salving—ruddle down far shoulder.

REDMAYNE THOMAS, BRACKENBOTTOM. Horn burn TR on near horn, a stroke of tar down far ribs (sheep and lambs).

REDMAYNE THOMAS, FOREDALE. Horn burn TR on near horn, tar mark × on near shoulder. Moughton stint mark—M far hind shank, ear mark underbit far ear. After salving—ruddle on the ×.

SANDERSON JOHN, NEW HOUSES. Horn burn IS, tar mark (sheep) JS near ribs (lambs) prop near ribs.

SANDERSON RICHARD, HARBER. Horn burn RS on far horn, red prop on far shoulder both sheep and lambs.

SHUTTLEWORTH JAMES, DUBCOTE. Horn burn JS, tar mark prop on near hook, stroke down far ribs.

SPENSLEY JOHN, OLD ING. Horn burn JS on far horn, ear mark underhalved far ear, tar mark a prop on near shoulder. After salving—ruddle across back and behind head.

SUTTON JOHN, GILL GARTH. Horn burn JS on near horn, ear mark—a bit taken out of underside of far ear on lambs (ewes uncertain), a prop of tar on far huggon on sheep and lambs. After saiving—ruddle on far huggon.

SWINBANK JOHN, BEECROFT HALL. Horn burn JS on near horn, S on near ribs in tar, O in tar on near hook both sheep and lambs, ear mark on lambs forked near ear (ewes uncertain).

THOMPSON STEPHEN, BORRENS. Horn burn ST on near horn, ear mark on lambs a piece taken out the underside of near ear (sheep uncertain), tar mark a short stroke down far ribs both sheep and lambs. After salving—ruddle stroke on far ribs.

THURSBY MARTIN, HORTON. Horn burn MT—×, swint stroke on near ribs, ear mark on lambs near ear slit from the end. After salving—ruddle mark middle of back.

TOWDER GEORGE, TOP. Horn burn GT on both horns, a prop of tar on near shoulder both sheep and lambs.

WALKER ROGER, SCALE. Horn burn RW on far horn, ear mark (lambs) underbit far ear, tar mark (sheep and lambs) a prop on far ribs. After salving—ruddle on same place.

WHIGHTS MR., GOLDEN LION. W on near ribs, prop of tar on far huggon.

WILCOCK ROBERT, NORTH COTE. Horn burn W on far horn, ear mark round hole in near ear and other uncertain ear marks, sheep triangle in tar on near ribs.

WOLFENDEN ROBERT, SELSIDE. Horn burn RW on near horn, short stroke in tar down near hind shank. After salving—ruddle on same place.

End of Sheep Marks Association Booklet 1899.

FAWBER, HORTON-IN-RIBBLESDALE.

RICHARD TURNER & SON

Will Sell by Auction for Mr. George Oversby, on SATURDAY, MARCH 23rd, 1935, the whole of his Valuable Stock of

S HORTHORN CATTLE, which include:— 9 Present and Spring Calving Cows and Heifers; 8 August, September and November do.; 2 Heifers recently calved; 8 Heifer Stirks, 12 to 18 months old; 5 Heifer Calves, 5 to 10 months old; 2 Bullock Calves, 12 months old; 1 Bull Calf; 3 Heifer Calves; Stock Bull, 20 months old.

Sale at 1 o'clock prompt.
Terms—Cash.

**NEW HOUSES,
HORTON-IN-RIBBLESDALE.**

RICHARD TURNER & SON

Will Sell by Auction on MONDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 11th, 1933, for the Exors. of the late Mr. William Frankland,

21 HEAD of SMART YOUNG CATTLE. 80 Dalesbred Heath-going Ewes, 85 Fat Lambs, 7 Wensleydales, 2 Excellent Horses, 120 Acres Sound Eatage, to Feb. 14th, 1934; 500 yards well-got Meadow Hay to be consumed upon the premises.

For full particulars see posters.
Sale at 1 o'clock prompt. Terms—Cash.

**ROWE FARM,
HORTON-IN-RIBBLESDALE.**

RICHARD TURNER & SON

Will Sell by Auction for Mr. C. Wiseman on FRIDAY, AUGUST 30th, 1935,

2 PRESENT CALVING HEIFERS; 4 Autumn and Winter Calving Cows and Heifers; Geld Cow in full milk; 4 two-year-old Heifers; 3 Heifer Calves; Smart Roan Registered Bull; 75 grand young Dalesbred Ewes, 2 to 5 shear; 70 H.B. Gimmer and Wether Lambs; 20 B.F. ditto; Excellent Work Horse; the whole of his useful Farm Implements and Dairy Utensils; part surplus Furniture.

400 Yards of well-got Hay to be consumed upon the premises; 244 Acres of good, sound, unbroken Fog and Eatage to March 1st, 1936.

Sale at 2 o'clock prompt. Terms Cash.

**ROWE END,
HORTON-IN-RIBBLESDALE.**

RICHARD TURNER & SON

Will Sell by Auction for Mr. William Bentham on SATURDAY, MAY 7th, a quantity of

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS and Effects.

Sale at 5-30 o'clock prompt.
Terms—Cash.

**A TOTAL DISPERSION SALE OF FARMING STOCK,
&c.**

SCALE FARM HORTON-IN-RIBBLESDALE.

RICHARD TURNER & SON

Will Sell by Auction, for the Exors. of the late Mr. Arthur Wilcock; on Monday, September 27th, 1920,

LIVE STOCK—1 October Calving Cow, 2 Winter calving Cows, 2 May Calving Cows, 2 October Heifers, 4 Winter Heifers, 7 Geld Two-year-old Heifers, 2 Yearling Heifers, 4 Heifer Calves, good Stock Bull 2 years old; 201 good young Swaledale Heath-going Ewes, from 1 to 5 shear, 26 B.F. Gimmer Lambs, 15 Wether Lambs, 50 Half-bred Lambs, 2 Wensleydale and 1 Scotch Ram; 2 useful Work Horses perfect in all yokes.

A good Collection of Farming Implements, Dairy Utensils and Part Household Furniture.

450 Yards of well-got Meadow Hay to be consumed upon the premises, 3 Acres of Oats and Turnips, 30 Acres of Fog, 127 Acres of Pasture and 220 Acres of Heather until February 14th, 1921.

Lunch at 11 o'clock. Sale at 12-30 o'clock prompt. Terms—Cash.

Various local sale details.

A Total Dispenishing Sale of Farming Stock, Implements, Hay,
Household Furniture, Dairy Utensils, &c.

FOREDALE FARM, HORTON-IN-RIBBLESDALE.

RICHARD TURNER & SON beg to announce that they have been favoured with instructions from the Exors of the late Thomas Redmayne, to Sell by Auction, upon his premises as above, on FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, the 27th and 28th March, 1908, the whole of his excellent and well-bred

Short-horned Cattle, Pure Scotch Heath-going Sheep, Horses, Hay, Farming and Dairy Effects, Household Furniture, &c.

FIRST DAY'S SALE. FRIDAY, MARCH 27th, 1908

83 Head of Cattle.—3 Present Calving and Newly Calved Heifers, 1 June Calving Heifer, 1 July Calving Cow, 1 August Calving Cow, 3 August Calving Heifers, 3 September Calving Cows, 3 September Calving Heifers, 3 October Calving Cows, 1 October Calving Heifer, 5 November Calving Cows, 2 November Calving Heifers, 13 Geld Cows in full milk, 3 two-year-old Heifers fit for service, 16 Yearling Heifers, 19 Heifer Calves, 4 Bull Calves (from 2 to 8 months old), 1 Smart two-year-old Bull.

183 Sheep and 2 Sheep Dogs.—131 Pure Scotch Heath-going Ewes, from one to four-shear, in lamb to Wensleydale and Scotch Rams; 47 Scotch Gimmer Hogs, 2 Pure Wensleydale Rams, 3 Pure Scotch Rams, 2 good Sheep Dogs.

3 Horses.—1 Brown Mare, 5 years old, 15 hands high, stinted to "Lodge Hall Dick;" 1 Brown Mare rising 5 years old, 15 hands high; 1 Chestnut Mare rising 3 years old, 15 hands high. These Horses are perfectly quiet in all yoke, and are reliable

Farming Implements.—1 Broad and 2 Narrow-wheeled Carts, with Hay Shelvings and Turf Cages complete Double-horse Mowing Machine by Deering; Horse Hay Rake; Horse Strewing Machine by Blackstone; Useful Farmer's Dog Cart, 2 Liquid Manure Boxes, Hay Sledges, Sheep Hay Racks on Wheels, 3 sets of Cart Gear, 1 set of Harness, Long Traces, Back-band, Chaff Cutter, Wooden Loose Box, Turf Barrows, Turf Spades, Chain Pump, Sheep Troughs, Cow Tubs, Provender Bins, Barrel of Treacle, Joiner's Bench and Tools Hay Rakes, Forks, Spades, Hacks, Hammers, &c. Upwards of 500 yards of well-got **Hay** to be consumed upon the premises

N.B.—The Auctioneers desire to call special attention to this highly important Sale, and state that the Cattle will be found to be of nice quality, full of hair and in good condition, not in any way got up for sale; the Sheep are a specially nice firm lot, of excellent quality and of sound alignment; the Horses are useful Farmers' Horses; the Implements are in good order, and the whole is deserving of attention.

SECOND DAY'S SALE. SATURDAY, MARCH 28th, 1908.

Household Furniture and Effects.—1 Mahogany Half-tester Bedstead with Draperies, 6 Brass-mounted Iron Bedsteads, Mattresses, 4 Feather Beds, 3 Flock Beds, Feather Bolsters and Pillows, Bedding of all descriptions, 2 Mahogany Chests of Drawers, Mahogany Chippendale Corner Washstand, Painted Gentleman's Wardrobe, Chests of Drawers, Dressing Tables, Washstands, Toilet Glasses, Toilet Ware, Antique Brass Fender, Pictures, Ornaments, Brussels and Kidder Carpets, Linoleums &c., Mahogany Long-cased Clock, with brass face, by J. Parkinson, Lancaster; Mahogany Pembroke Table, Mahogany Chiffonier, Mahogany Couch in hair cloth, 6 Mahogany Occasional Chairs in hair cloth; Mahogany Barometer, Grandfather's Chair, Old Oak Chest, Double Corner Cupboard, Oak Corner Cupboard, Gilt Overmantel, Large Dresser with Cupboard, Brass Candlesticks, Dining and Tea Tables, Kitchen Chairs, Wringing Machine, Dolly and Tub, Brass and Iron Pans, Glass, China, Earthenware, &c.

Dairy Utensils.—Alexandra Cream Separator, Alpha Laval Cream Separator, Wade's End over End Churn, Butter Worker, Butter Scales and Weights, Milk Kit on Wheels, Cream Tins, Milking Cans, Buckets, and a large variety of other useful items which are usually found in a well equipped homestead; too numerous to mention

GOLDEN LION HOTEL,
HORTON-IN-RIBBLESDALE.

THE ANNUAL AUTUMN SALE of
STORE STOCK will be held on
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5th, 1932, at
1-30 o'clock.

RICHARD TURNER & SON
Auctioneers,
BENTHAM.

Various local sale details.

SETTLE AND HORTON-IN-RIBBLESDALE.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD MESSUAGE OR DWELLING-HOUSE AND LANDS AND SHARES FOR SALE.

Richard Turner and Son

Will Sell by Public Auction, at the Craven Assembly Room, Settle, in the County of York, on Tuesday, December 12th, 1905, at two o'clock in the afternoon, in the under-mentioned or such other Lots as shall be decided upon, and subject to such conditions as shall be then and there produced.

Lot 1. **TEN** £10 SHARES (£6 5s per Share paid up) in the Settle Market Buildings Company Limited.

Lot 2.—**TEN** £5 Fully Paid £4% Cumulative Preference SHARES in the Settle Gas Company Limited.

Lot 3.—**TWENTY-FOUR** £5 Fully paid Original SHARES in the Settle Gas Company Limited.

Lot 4.—**TWENTY-EIGHT** £30 SHARES (£7 per Share paid up) in the Craven Bank Limited.

Lot 5.—**FIVE** £60 SHARES (£12 10s per Share paid up) in the London City and Midland Bank Limited.

Lot 6.—All that MESSUAGE or DWELLING-HOUSE situate in "The Terrace," in Settle aforesaid, with the Garden in front thereof, and the Yard, Garden and Outbuildings behind the same and thereto belonging, as recently occupied by the late Mrs. Jane Redmayne.

NOTE: This dwelling-house contains four cellars on the first floor; entrance hall, dining-room, drawing-room, kitchen, butler's pantry and scullery on the second floor; five bed-rooms on the third floor; and four attic rooms on the fourth floor. The outbuildings consist of wash-house, coal-house, two privies, and ashpit. The kitchen garden is a good size and has a useful wooden building the rein. Intending purchasers will be shown round on calling at the house up to the Thursday before the sale.

Lot 7.—All that Close Inclosure or PARCEL OF LAND called "Wildshare" or "Wildshaw," situate in the township of Settle aforesaid, and containing in statute measure 117 acres 1 rood and 36 perches or thereabouts, now occupied by Robert Metcalfe.

NOTE: Wildshare is well fenced and watered and the sporting rights are of considerable value. It adjoins the estates of Mrs Birkbeck and Messrs Procter and Swale.

Lot 8.—All those THREE CLOSES or PARCELS OF LAND situate in the township of Horton-in-Ribblesdale, near Settle aforesaid, commonly known as "Low Copy," containing about 2 acres and 37 perches "Stodfold Close," containing about 22 acres and 3 roods; and "High Copy," containing about 3 acres, 1 rood, and 27 perches; together containing 28 acres, 1 rood, and 24 perches, or thereabouts, now occupied by Thomas Redmayne.

NOTE: These closes contain valuable springs of water and afford excellent shooting. They adjoin the estates of Messrs Batten and Deighton, and Mrs Shepherd.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, at their offices in Bentham, or to

CHARLESWORTH & CO.,
Solicitors, Settle.

GOLDEN LION HOTEL, HORTON-IN-RIBBLESDALE.

THE ANNUAL SPRING STORE SALE will be held on SATURDAY, MARCH 31st.

The Entries include 12 Spring and Autumn Calving Cows and Heifers from Mr. T. Newhouse; 4 Bullocks, 4 Gold Heifers, and 6 Bullied Cows from various consignors.

Sale at 1 o'clock prompt. Terms—Cash.

RICHARD TURNER & SON,
Auctioneers.

BENTHAM.

STATION HOTEL, RIBBLEHEAD.

By instructions from R. A. Hargreaves, Esq., Trustee under Deed of Assignment,

RICHARD TURNER & SON

Will Sell by Auction on TUESDAY next, APRIL 3rd, 1904.

2 GELD COWS in full milk; 3 Heifer Calves; 85 Head of Poultry; 3 Geese and Gander; Ducks; 7 Turkeys; Farm Implements; the whole of the Hotel and Household Furnishings.

Full particulars on posters.

Sale at 12 o'clock prompt with Farm Implements.

Terms—Cash.

CROWN HOTEL, HORTON-IN-RIBBLESDALE.

Richard Turner & Son

Will hold a Special Sale for all Classes of STORE CATTLE on Friday, the 25th day of March, 1904. The entries to hand include 48 Head of Cattle, viz:—3 Present calving Heifers, 4 Lying-off Calving Cows, 24 Bullied Cows, 8 Geld Heifers, 7 Bullock Calves, 1 Bull Steer (15 months old), 13 Scotch Gimmer Hogs, and a Harness Horse, 15 hands high, rising 6 years old, quiet in all gear.

Ballot at 12 o'clock. Sale at 1 o'clock prompt. Terms—Cash.

A very good show expected.

GOLDEN LION HOTEL, HORTON-IN-RIBBLESDALE.

THE ANNUAL SPRING SALE will be held on SATURDAY NEXT, MARCH 16th.

Entries are respectfully solicited in order to advertise.

RICHARD TURNER & SON,
Auctioneers,

Bentham.

GOLDEN LION HOTEL, HORTON-IN-RIBBLESDALE.

RICHARD TURNER & SON

Will Sell by Auction on SATURDAY, MARCH 7th, 1896, for Farmers in Horton Parish, a quantity of

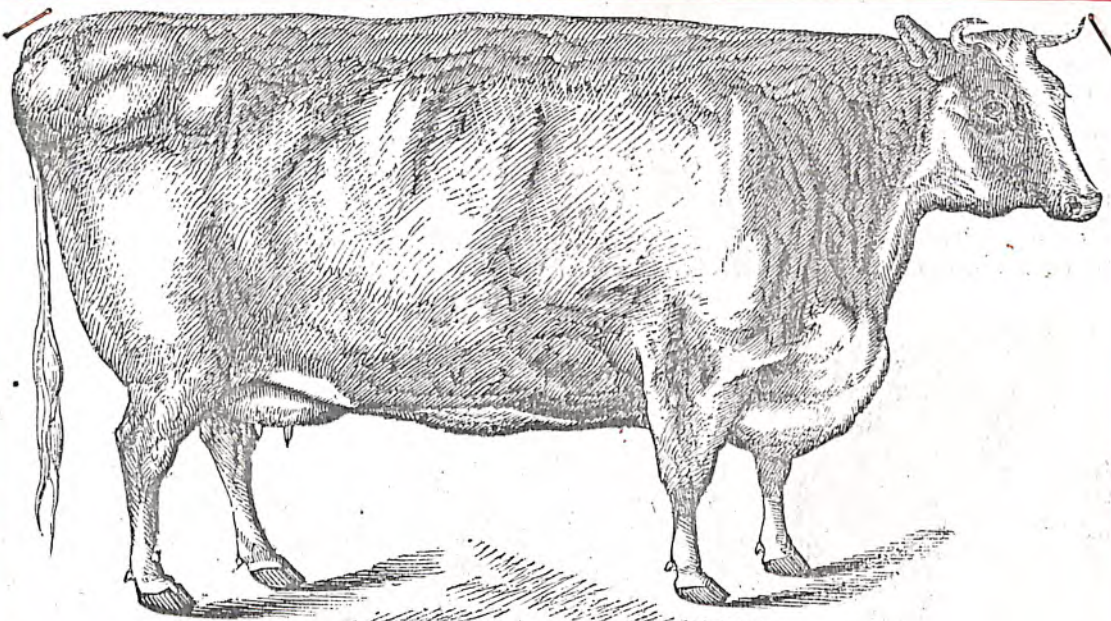
STORE CATTLE.

The entries include 7 Gold Heifers, 3 Gold Cows, 6 Autumn-calving Cows, 2 Bullocks, Stock Bull, 18 months old.

Sale at 1-30 o'clock prompt.

Terms—Cash.

Auctioneers' Offices: Bentham, Lancaster.



Short-Horned Cow.

Cows

	each
1300	5s
1539	9s3d
1600	
1700	£5
1800	
1900	£20
1980	£500

Various comparative costs.

Wool

	per lb
1760	7½d
1850	4d
1870	3½d
1889	8½d
1900	9d
1912	8d
1930	3½d
1973	3s 6d = 17½
1984	? 17½ p?

1897

Serving a grey mare 5s

To be Sold by Auction,

At the *WHEAT SHEAF INN*, in *Ingleton*,
In the County of York,

On **TUESDAY** the 24th day of **SEPTEMBER**, 1816,
AT SIX O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING;

THE FOLLOWING

Estates,

Late the Property of *Mr. Robert Metcalfe*;

Either in two or more Lots as may be agreed upon at the Time of Sale, and subject to Conditions to be then produced;

LOT FIRST.

All that Capital Messuage, Tenement and Estate, called

Southerscales,

Situate at Chapel le dale, near Ingleton, within and parcel of the Manor of Newby, in the County of York; consisting of a good Dwelling House, three Barns, and other Buildings, and several Closes or Parcels of rich Meadow and valuable Pasture Land, containing altogether 492A. 1R. 36P. of the like measure, or thereabouts, be the same more or less, well fenced and watered, and now in the occupation of the said **ROBERT METCALFE**.

LAND-TAX REDEEMED.

LOT SECOND,

All that VALUABLE TITHE FREE ESTATE, situate at

SELSIDE,

In the Parish of Horton in Ribblesdale, within and parcel of the said Manor; consisting of a good Farm House, two Barns, and other Buildings, two Gardens, and several Closes or Parcels of rich Meadow and valuable Pasture Land, containing in the whole 58A. 2R. 20P. of the like measure, be the same more or less; together with twelve Sheep-Gates in a certain stinted Pasture, called Sulber, and thirteen Sheep-Gates and one fourth of a Sheep-Gate in a certain other stinted Pasture called Fell Close, thereunto belonging, and now in the possession of James Metcalfe, as Farmer thereof.

The above Estates are subject altogether to a small yearly Customary Rent of £2 15 4 and to double that Sum for a Fine on change of Tenant by death or alienation; are situated in a fine Sporting Country, abounding with Grouse and other Game, near Lime and Coal, and capable of much Improvement.

* * Mr. **ROBERT METCALFE**, will shew the Estate at Southerscales, and **JAMES METCALFE** that at Selside; and for further Particulars apply to Mr. **JOHN BRENNAND**, of Dale House, or Mr. **LUKE SEDGWICK**, of Mewith, (Trustees appointed for the Sale thereof) or to Mr. **BRADLEY**, Solicitor, Kirkby Lonsdale.



Jessie Staveley rowing the hay, (side delivery)

A family group of Mr & Mrs Nelson
and their children Marion, Elizabeth, Lillian
and Brian taken about 1941.

