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COTTON MILL.

To be Sold,
BY AUCTION,

At the House of WILLIAM FAWCETT the Sign of the Golden-Lyon in Settle,
in the County of York,

On **MONDAY** the 27th Day of **JULY, 1795.**

The Sale to begin at 7 o'Clock in the Evening.

BY order of the Major Part of the Commissioners in
a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued and
and now in Prosecution against *Jeremiah Taylor* and
Robert Parkinson, late of **AUSTWICK** in the Parish of
Clapham in the said County of York, Cotton Manu-
facturers, Dealers, Chapmen and Copartners.

ALL That new erected and well built Freehold Cot-
ton Mill, situate at **Austwick** aforesaid with the
Water reservoir and about half an Acre of Ground and
other the Appurtenances to the same belonging: which said
Mill is four Stories high Sixty feet in Length and Thirty
six feet in Width with a capital Water Wheel thirty feet
in height and four feet in width, also Ten capital Water
Spinning Frames; two Frames in an unfinished state, with
Carding Engines, Drawing and Roving Frames, one Clock
and one Fluting Engine and four Flax Spinning Frames.

AND ALSO all those three new erected Freehold Cot-
tages near thereto.

AND ALSO all that Water Corn Mill with the Appurte-
nances situate at **Lawkland** in the Parish of **Clapham**
aforesaid.

Benjamin Moor of **Austwick** aforesaid will shew the Premi-
ses and further Particulars may be had by applying at the
Office of *Mr. Baldwin* Attorney at Law in **Lancaster**.

A. BUSHY, PRINTER.

1807

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ncote has no equal
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No other Palmist
our boys and girls, and
hing is more serious
to a trade or profession
consultations daily.
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81

1928

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FLYING!

at CLEATOP PARK, Skipton Road,
SETTLE.

(With the kind permission of J. R. Dugdale, Esq.)

BERKSHIRE AVIATION TOURS Ltd.

Governing Director: F. J. V. HOLMES.

Beg to announce that owing to the recent inclement weather and to avoid as far as possible, disappointment to their very numerous patrons, it has been decided to

EXTEND THEIR FLYING PERIOD

up to and including

TUESDAY NEXT, 16th, OCTOBER.

On **SUNDAY NEXT, 14th OCTOBER,**

(Weather Permitting)

In addition to Stunt and Crazy Flying at 4 p.m., a daring attempt will be made to perform the sensational feat of

WALKING THE WINGS

Whilst the Aeroplane is doing 80 miles per hour.

Ordinary Passenger Flights from 5/-
per person from 10 a.m. daily, Sundays included, till dusk.

ADMISSION 6d. CHILDREN 3d.

SEE SETTLE AND DISTRICT FROM ABOVE!

J. W. Lambert & Sons, Printers, Settle.

1907

PALMISTRY

in

**Brown's Market Rooms,
Duke Street, Settle.**

Prof Heathcote

From the North Pier, Blackpool

On account of his Great Success in Settle last year, is making a return visit and can be consulted

Daily in the above Room

until further notice.

From 2-30 to 8-30, p.m.

As a Character Reader Mr. Heathcote has no equal he gives no guess-work, no Gipsy business and no Fortune telling, the truth to all without fear or favour.

The last is Mr. HEATHCOTE'S fourteenth successive year in Blackpool and has been the busiest of them all. No other Palmist can make such a declaration as this.

IMPORTANT NOTICE — Parents bring your boys and girls, and see what business they are adapted for. Nothing is more serious to a child's future welfare than to place them to a trade or profession they are not adapted for. Remember, private consultations daily. Open 2-30, prompt, closing 8-30, prompt.

FEE - - - 1s.

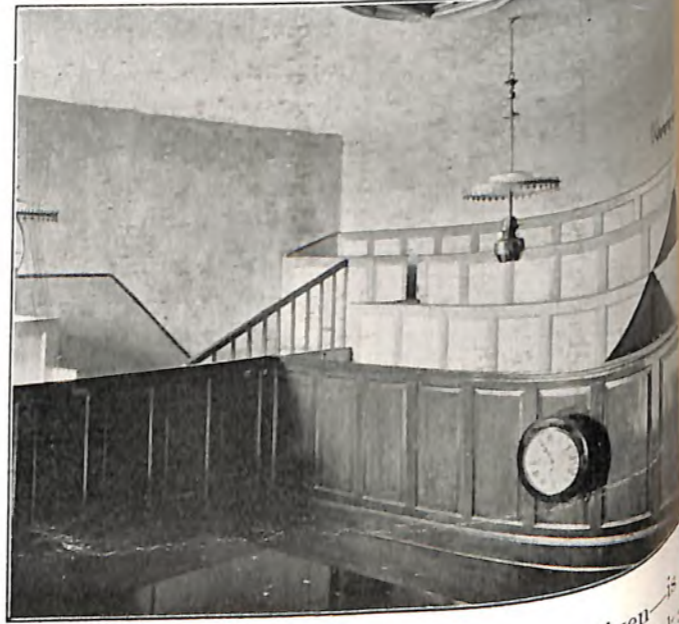
Consult Mr. Heathcote on all you want to know

81

Austwick Wesleyan Chapel.

SETTLE CIRCUIT.

AUSTWICK is a village about five miles north-west of Settle, and about three miles from Clapham Station on the Midland Railway. At one time it had some cotton manufacture, and sixty years ago the population was nearly 500. The growth of the factory system in Lancashire, however, extinguished the industrial career of the village, and its male inhabitants are now either engaged in farming pursuits or are employed in the limestone quarries near Horton-in-Ribblesdale, three miles distant. The population at the last census only numbered about 250, but of recent years it has grown considerably, and at the present time every habitable house or cottage in the place is occupied. There is, moreover, a scattered population in the hamlets of Wharfe, Feizor, Lawkland, and Eldroth, numbering perhaps 100, which is within reach of the Chapel, and where there are no places of worship except the little chapel at Eldroth, in which the Vicar of Austwick holds services weekly.



The earliest record relating to the existing Chapel—of which two views are here given—is the following extract from the records of the ancient Manor Court, held yearly at the Cock Inn, Austwick.

MANOR OF AUSTWICK
IN THE COUNTY OF YORK
(CUSTOMARY COURT).

We find WILLIAM BAYNES Tenant in Trust by Indenture bearing date the 24th day of May 1824, from RICHARD JACKSON BAYNES, of a certain Piece of Ground in Austwick, containing in length 27 feet, and in width 25 feet or thereabouts, whereon a Methodist Preaching House has lately been erected, being within and parcel of this Manor, under the yearly ancient rent of "one penny," with other dues and services.

- Jurymen:
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. RICHARD CLAPHAM. | 7. THOS. JACKSON. |
| 2. AUTY STACKHOUSE. | 8. THOS. LAW. |
| 3. HENRY MAUDSLEY. | 9. JOHN KIDD. |
| 4. ROBERT HARKER. | 10. JOS. WILLIS. |
| 5. WM. AYRTON. | 11. CHRIS. BENTHAM. |
| 6. WM. LUPTON. | 12. WM. GELDARD. |
- ROBT. BROWN, Clerk
House

The inscription on the escutcheon over the door of this Methodist Preaching House follows:—WESLEYAN CHAPEL 1823.

Many "old things had passed away," and land and water were peopled with many new and manifold types of life. And under those deeper seas another and quite different bed of rock was built, which we now see in our limestone-scars. This rock could be formed only in deep and clear waters. It is not made of the waste of older rocks; but throughout its mass consists of the relics of animal life. Thick, muddy water, like that which deposited the Silurian strata, would have been fatal to most of the marine organisms that formed the limestone-beds. The floor of those deep seas was alive with corals, sea-lilies, and countless other species of marine life; and of their remains these rocks were built. Thus Ribblesdale has its Silurian rock which yields some of the finest flags, and its Scars which yield some of the finest lime,—the one formed under shallow seas, and of the waste of older rocks; the other under deeper seas, and of the remains of marine life.

The Silurian strata are seen along a narrow strip of land which stretches from the Yorkshire Ingleton slate-quarries in the west to its vanishing-point near Threshfield in the east; and it would be good physical and intellectual exercise to traverse that strip of land from end to end. The flags appear within a well-marked area, and may be seen to great advantage at several points. This Silurian area is bounded on the south by a line that stretches from Ingleton round the base of Ingleborough, past Wharfe, Capon Hall, Tarn Foot, and across Gordale Beck to Threshfield. In other words, it is along its southern edge cut off by the north line

of the Craven Fault. From Swarthmoor a tongue of the Silurian area reaches up the valley to Selside, and between Norber and Moughton another reaches up to the head of Crummackdale. The rocks may be well seen in these two valleys, where in the one case they are cut down by the river and the railway, and in the other by the Austwick Beck. On Moughton-edge the flags are seen at an altitude of 1160 feet. It is interesting also at this point to know that Malham Water lies on the Silurian beds, and, indeed, owes its existence to this fact. Limestone-rock, fissured and porous as we have seen it to be, could not have held this water. We have a proof of this on the spot, for as soon as the outflow from the Tarn reaches the limestone-beds it sinks, to re-appear at the foot of the Cove. Thus the same strata that find for the people of the neighbourhood their troughs and cisterns provide a basin, nearly three miles in circumference, for the waters of Malham Tarn.

At the south-east end of Moughton there is an old flag-quarry, and in it may be seen a very fine geological section, showing the upturned flags, and on them the limestone in almost horizontal beds. At the Swarthmoor quarries also the strata may be well observed. The two quarries are about three-quarters of a mile apart. In the one the rock dips to the north at an angle of 45° , and in the other to the south at an angle of 15° . The strata vary in thickness from $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches to 3 feet. One stratum is marked off from another by what the workmen call the "open rive." Flags are here quarried of all areas up to 15 feet



*Austwick Beck,
with Moughton in the background.*



Espratic Block at Norber

Fire at Austwick.

Wetherby, Jan., 1639.—On the certificate of William Lowther, Esq., Justice of the Peace, with divers others of the parish of Austwick, that on the 18th day of December last past about ten of the clock in the night there hapened a lamentable and sudden fire in the dwelling of one James Leminge of that parish, the violence of which fire was such that in the space of one houre and a halfe or thereabouts itt utterly consumed to the ground not onely his said house, together with all his household stuffe, as beds, bestocks, tables, boards, coverletts, sheets, chaires, stooles, and all that he had, but also two of his children were sore scorched with the flame and verie narrowly escaped the danger of the said fire so that the poore man, his wife and small children are now utterly left harbourless in great miserie and distress:— This count taking the same into consideration doe entreat the severale mynisters and curates within the severall parishes in the Wappentakes of Staincliffe and Ewecross that upon some Lord's day they will please to publish the contents hereof in their severall churches and chappells, and that the severall churchwardens of the said severall parishes will collect and gather the charitable benevolence of the inhabitants of the said severall parishes for and towards the releefe of the said James Leminge, his wife, and poore children, in this there present necessitie and miserie.





square; and of 1 inch and up to as much as 8 inches in thickness. On account of the "bate" of the rock the flags cannot be trimmed by hammer and chisel to a clean, straight edge. The edges are sawn square and smooth by water-power. Fossils are scarcely ever met with; but when the two surfaces at an "open rive" are parted, "worm-tracks" are sometimes seen. These flags are largely used for cisterns and for brewers' vats. Some mammoth flags have been quarried at Swarthmoor. A magnificent and historic specimen was sent to the Great Exhibition of 1851.

We have seen the limestone resting on the Silurian flags,—that is, in its normal position; but here at Norber we see Silurian flags resting on the limestone,—that is, in an abnormal position. What has put the lower above the higher? By what power were these stones set down on this elevated plateau? There is only one known agent that could do this,—that is *glacial ice*; and there are many infallible proofs that it was by this agent that it was done.

In the northern regions and in Alpine districts glaciers are doing similar things to-day. In Arctic regions the glacier is a link between vast snow-fields and frozen seas. In the Alps the glaciers look down into valleys where the vine and the orange grow. An Alpine glacier is an ice-river, fed by the snows from the higher slopes; a river that flows with slow, but irresistible motion down the valley until the increasing warmth bids it stop. In former pages we have spoken of the erosive power of running water, but that is small compared with the erosive power of moving ice.

By means of the stones, of all sizes, that become embedded in it, the glacier grinds the bottom and sides of the valley, cuts grooves in the rock, and polishes its surface as if with sand and water. The ice and frost and falling masses of snow detach blocks of stone from their parent-bed, and the glacier is the vehicle that bears the detached blocks away, it may be hundreds of yards, or some miles from their original place. A glacier may retreat, be beaten back by an increase of temperature. And then it always leaves along the line of its retreat the same marks and memorials of its former presence,—the polished, grooved, striated rocks, and the stranded boulders,—“foundlings,” as the Swiss call them, or, as we have called them at the head of this chapter, “erratics.” Professor Geikie says that “the glacier of the Aar stretched once as far as Berne,—a distance of 70 miles from its present termination; and judging from the marks it has left on the mountains, it must have been not less than 4000 feet thick at the Lake of Brienz.”

The Great Ice Age. What glacial ice *does* it *did*,—did in that far-off period when the larger half of the Continent and the larger half of England were at the mercy of Arctic cold. Boulder-clay, travelled stones, striated and grooved rock are found over the whole of Northern England, and are proofs—sure and clear—of the reign and work of the Great Ice Age. It is not easy to think of the land of our homes and our industries as having once been a great ice-field—a Northern Greenland; of the Vale of the Ribble and the Vale of Lune as having each had its “mer-de-glace;” of icebergs as having bumped each

AUSTWICK TO STAINFORTH.

Over Moor and over mountain,
Weather worn and tempest tost,
I have sought thee Stainforth darling,
Found thee, but at frightful cost.
All my wand'rings should I tell thee,
Thou would'st scarce believe my tale,
Punch's "Unprotected Female,"
Jonah's sailing in a whale,
Telemaque, Ulysees, Ancients,
Moderns, I have heard of none
Who such dangers have encountered,
Heaven be thanked that now they're done,
To the Pope I shewed the whittle,
Said I thought him fool enough,
Francis Second would not have it,
"Was'nt half so big a muff."
I have striven to give it, lend it,
Lose it, sell it, put it out,
Slip it in a comrade's pocket,
And I've tried it up the spout.
But the Fates had not so willed it,
And it mine must yet have been,
Had I not by merest chance The
Chronicle of Settle seen.
I have heard that once at Skipton,
In the former Bony's days,
Word was given and the Craven
Legion mustering filled the ways.
Men from Austwick 'mongst the number,
Promptly to the call replied,
Tree'd the Whittle, shouldered Firelock,
Left leg, right leg, side by side,
Proud they were, and well they might be,
For a martial look they had,
Most had jackets one a waistcoat,
Part had shoes but some were bad.
Up the hill to Gargrave marching,
Soon they reach its highest brow,
Without order they are halting
Yelling, pointing down below.
Barges three are slowly passing
On the winding slow canal,
But the men are fairly "gloppeded,"
Shades of Glorious Hannibal!
What on earth is this they're screaming,
Standing on their toes top tips,
Waving muskets, shaking hands on't,
T'se-a; T'se-a! luke lads! ships! *
But this putting out o't' moonlight,
"Licks" us, and the knife's for thee,
Austwick Carles no more are questioned,
If the whittle's in the tree.

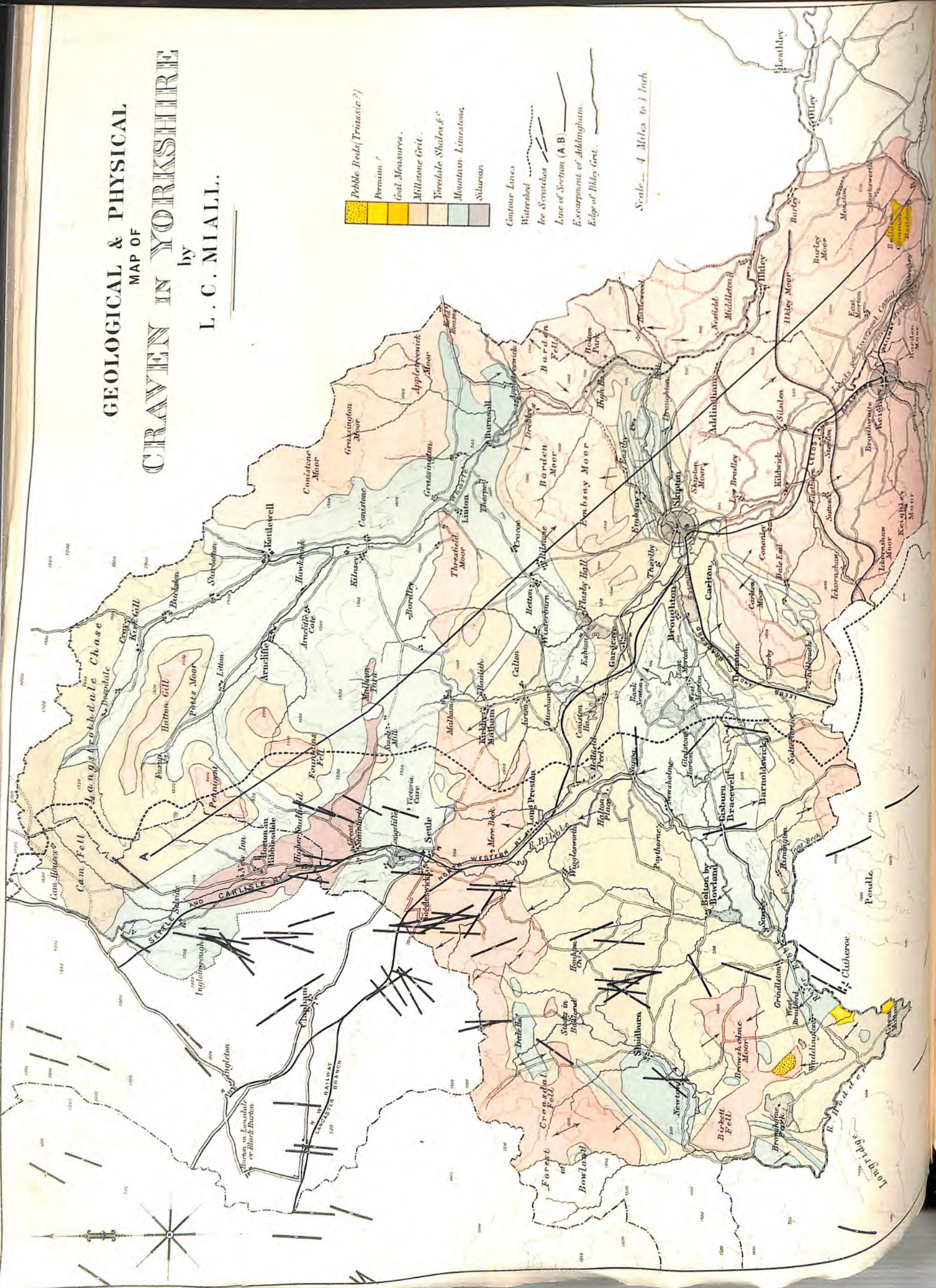
J. N.

* The incident here mentioned is said to have really occurred.

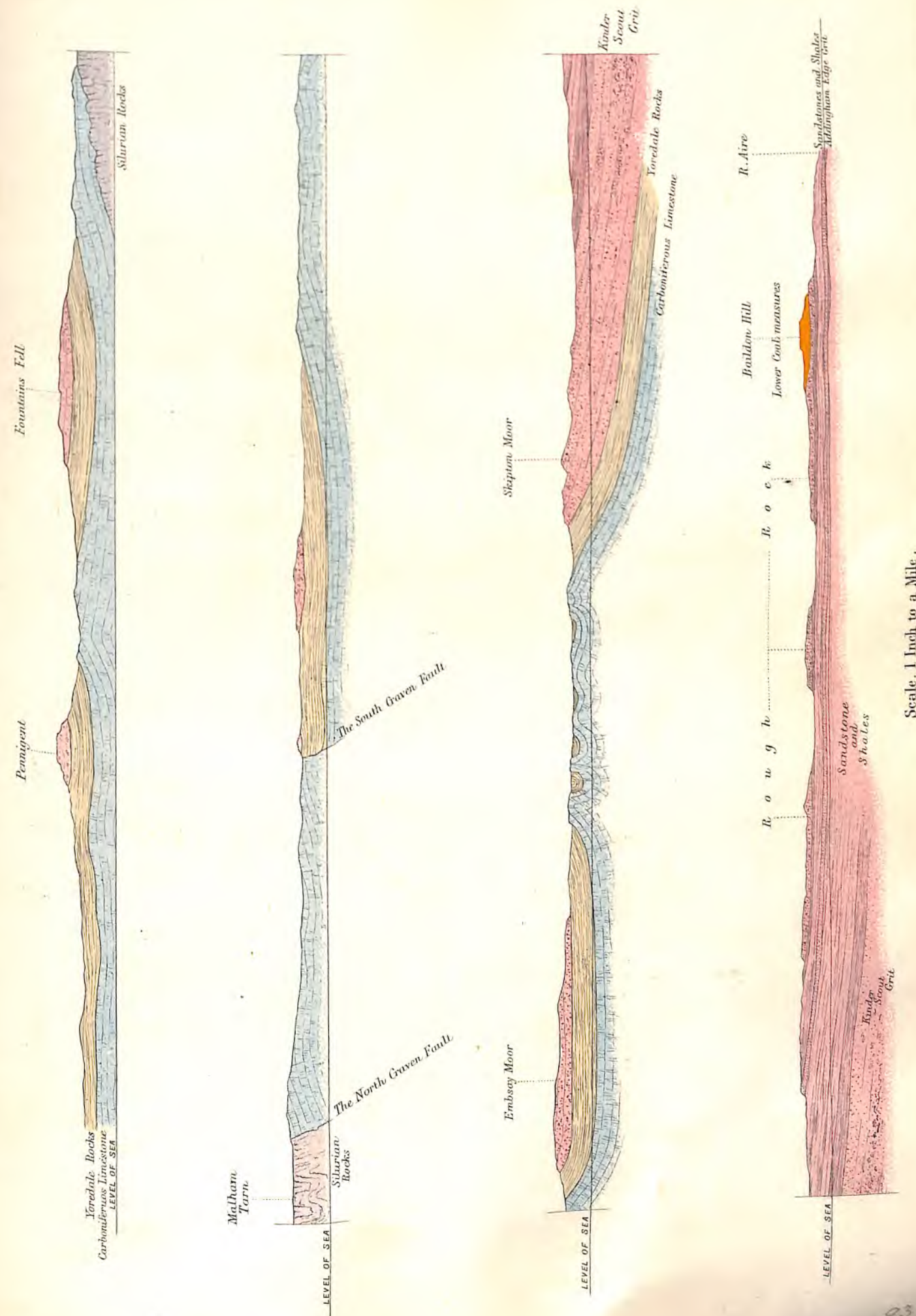
MOONSHINE GLEAMING.—Such is the truth to nature of this poem that some persons have mistaken it for a veritable history of dull facts. Now, lest some innocent little boy should be brought into trouble through the schoolmaster's anxiety to discover and punish the heartless urchin who exulted in the destruction of the school-house; because some of the dramatis personæ disclaim the parts assigned to them in the poem; and above all in justice to the imaginative powers of the author, we think it right to state that, Moonshine Gleaming, is but "founded upon fact" the facts being that the villagers were aroused from their peaceful slumbers by an alarm of fire created by *somebody* mistaking the reflected moonbeams for the direct rays of a sublunary conflagration.

Ed. S. C.

GEOLOGICAL & PHYSICAL MAP OF CRAVEN IN YORKSHIRE by L. C. MIALL.



GEOLOGICAL SECTION OF CRAVEN IN YORKSHIRE. Prepared for the third Edition of Whitaker's History of Craven. (See Geological & Physical Map - Line A. B.)



other in the mouth of Morecambe Bay. And yet it was surely so. That period seems remote when we try to think our way back to it from things as we see them now; and yet that remote period is modern—is of yesterday—when we compare it with the period of those Silurian Seas in which these Norber blocks once lay.

These stones, like the Swiss "foundlings," were borne by glacial ice away from their parent-rock. But which was their parent-rock? From what point of the compass did they come? Is there any clue to their original whereabouts? There is this: the groovings made by a glacier are in the direction of its march. If these blocks were brought by glacial ice they would come along the line of the glacial striae. In Professor Miall's Appendix to Whitaker's *Craven* there is an excellent geological map; and on this map the direction of the ice-groovings in the different districts is given. If we turn to the place of Norber on the map we find that the groovings run almost north and south. And from this it would seem that the Crummack Craggs were the source from which most of the boulders were brought.

These boulders have not been lowered, but raised. The source from which they came is beneath the level of the bed on which they lie. We can easily see how a block may be brought down an Alpine valley from a higher to a lower level; but these blocks have been lifted from a lower on to a higher. The mighty mass of moving ice was by onward and lateral pressure forced up and over Norber, and when the glacier was

1200 feet
above sea-level.



Greensett Dam, Wharfedale



Beaumont Tunnel
(L.M.S. Ry.)

J.M. Jamieson
Poullon-le-Bayle

melted back the stones that had been embedded in it and transported by it were left on this limestone-plateau.

And now we may go in and out amongst these hundreds of boulders, studying their shape, their posture, their mass. There is one that must weigh between 30 and 40 tons. One remarkable block is by three short limestone-pillars held up about one foot above the limestone-floor. From this we may get some idea as to how far the limestone-crust has been weathered away since the end of the glacial age.



BOULDER ON NORBER.

It may to some of our readers seem strange that the boulders are here such a numerous company, and that on the lower levels we see them as isolated blocks. The reason is that most of the erratics that were left on the lower lands have been broken up and cleared away. The farmer has got out of them first-rate "throughs" for his fences; and we can find



ERRATIC BOULDER, NORBER, AUSTWICK.

Marriages. 1856

On the 8th of October, at the parish Church Giggleswick, by the Revd. W. H. Coulthurst, Vicar, Mr. Thomas P. Nixon of 27, Rye Hill-street, Newcastle, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Proctor, Esq., manufacturer, Settle.

On Wednesday, October 22nd, at the parish Church, Lancaster, by the Revd. the Vicar, Mr. Charles Duckett, William 14th Hotel, Settle, to Miss Jane Barrow of Lancaster.

Deaths.

Settle, on the 5th October, Margaret, wife of Mr. John Dickinson, aged 32 years.

Settle, on the 19th of October, Stephen, son of Mr. Stephen Lawson, labourer, aged 8 years.

At his residence, Austwick Hall, on the 20th October, Richard Clapham, Esq., aged 63 years. Unaffected and simple in manners, he was a good specimen of an open hearted, honest, Englishman. Of considerable acquirements in the various sciences, more especially those of Botany and Geology, his knowledge was always freely imparted to the enquiring student. As a philanthropist he was at all times ready to contribute to any object for the improvement of the working classes. For some years he was engaged in the Sunday School, and in Tract distribution; and the Bible Society, the Religious Tract Society, and other kindred Institutions have lost in him a most munificent contributor. He has gone from amongst us, and his loss is mourned by all who knew him.

Austwick, on the 20th October, Mr. Stephen Dawson, farmer, aged 73 years.

79, Meadow Lane, Leeds, on the 6th October, Mr. Matthias Wildman, leather seller, aged 43 years.

Kirkstykke, near Otterburn, on the 6th October, Mrs. Elizabeth Spencer, aged 62 years.

Long Preston, on the 12th October, Miss Mary Ayrton Charnley, aged 17 years.

Low Trenhouse, on the 18th October, Mrs. Ann Brayshay, in the 79th year of her age.