



33/153. Giggleswick Scars. F.F.&C.

ANCIENT YORKSHIRE BOAT.

"Chaltrone" writes as follows:—
 One of the most interesting relics of the aborigines of this country is the ancient British boat found some fifty years ago, some five feet below the bed of the tarn near Giggleswick, and presented by the late Mr. W. Hartley, of Settle, in 1863, to the Leeds Philosophical Society. One of the oldest inhabitants of the district distinctly remembers helping to dig out this relic when the tarn was being drained, which at one time filled the basin formed by the surrounding hills immediately below Giggleswick Scars. He speaks, too, of the interest aroused by the "find," and the extreme care required to exhume it after so long a submersion without the whole thing dropping to pieces on exposure to the air. It is of the most primitive description, 8ft. long, 2ft. wide, by 18in. deep, and dug out of a bole of moss-oak, and is considered to have lain where it was found for two thousand years, or previous to the first Roman occupation. The digging out from the trunk of the tree must have been a very laborious affair, as probably its maker would have no better instrument than stone. There is not the slightest attempt at ornamentation; neither is there rudder or places for oars, which, no doubt, would be represented by short, rude paddles. It was evidently a fishing boat, helping to supply the larder of the family by the fish which would abound in the tarn.

Let us picture to ourselves the sort of man we should have seen paddling this boat, and using the bone spear or harpoon to secure the fish. The ancient Briton was a noble savage. He would be a man of good stature, 5ft. 7in. to 5ft. 9in. in height, with a powerful and symmetrical frame, clothed in skins, living by the chase, securing the deer, wild swine, and small species of ox which abounded in the woods, then far more extensive in the valleys and on the hill-sides than now. His dwelling was rather rough. A low wall about three feet high enclosed a circular space of some 15ft. to 20ft. diameter, and on this wall was raised a conical roof of barks of timber covered with turf or heather. Sometimes a stone bench ran round the inside of the wall, and there was a hearth-stone in the centre—the smoke of the peat fire escaping through the roof. He would be a man of strongly marked features, prominent nose and eyebrows, high cheek bones, and presenting a strong contrast to the mild expression of countenance we are familiar with in the Anglo-Saxon of to-day.

The skeletons of these aborigines which have been found show that they often attained to a fair length of life—sixty to seventy years; but they were not without their diseases, as some show unmistakable signs of rheumatism, that bane of our damp climate. How this boat came to be swamped there is no indication. There was nothing inside it, and probably it would have gone down during a storm or flood while moored to the side. Several boats of a similar description were found some feet beneath the streets of Glasgow, which floated on the estuary when it extended much farther inland than now.

When this relic was first presented to the Philosophical Society it was given a place in the entrance hall, but it was so frail that it was considered prudent to find a safer place. Accordingly it is now seen mounted to the sky-line in an adjoining room, out of the reach of hands. It is varnished to preserve it in some measure, but so seamed and cracked is it, and split both lengthwise and across the grain, that it was a work of extreme difficulty to handle it, the joiners who were intrusted with the removal being afraid it would fall to pieces in their hands. A photograph has been secured which will preserve its outline and appearance to future generations. Meanwhile it is interesting to remember that it represents one of the very earliest attempts at ship-building, in which this country has since attained such a remarkable pre-eminence.

BRITISH CANOE.

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GIGGLESWICK TARN.
 LEASURE BOATS ON RIVER

will ever be realized.

I may add that our illustration is from a photograph I had specially taken by the kind permission of the Leeds Philosophical Society.

ANCIENT CANOE.—About ten days or a fortnight ago, a remarkable discovery was made by some workmen in draining the fields which were formerly covered by the waters of Giggleswick Tarn. At the depth of some five feet they struck upon an ancient canoe, which an eminent antiquarian who has examined it, has pronounced to be Celtic and probably not less than two thousand years old. It has been hollowed out of the trunk of a huge tree, probably an oak, which must have been four or five feet in diameter at least. The canoe is seven or eight feet long, about two in breadth, and two in depth, with ends roughly and abruptly pointed. It is flat-bottomed, no doubt because the lake was shallow even in ancient times. Through one of the ends of the boat, which served as the stern, is a round hole, through which it is conjectured a pole was thrust either to steer the boat by, or paddle with. This hole was plugged up with a conical piece of wood. Not the least curious parts of the canoe are two wooden *wings*, five or six inches broad, which were fastened to the sides by round plugs of wood; perhaps they served to steady the boat. Two iron crooks, each about eighteen inches long, and fastened together by a ring of iron, were found near it and look like a rude anchor. The whole thing looks as if it had been made with great care, but by a nation unacquainted with planes or sharp-cutting instruments; though that some uses of iron were known is shewn by the anchor. The canoe is the property of W. Hartley, Esq. and it is much to be hoped that some good antiquarian will give us a more accurate account of it and its different parts. It may be interesting, in connection with this discovery, to add an extract from Lyell's "Antiquity of Man," which bears on the question.

"Mr. J. Buchanan, a zealous antiquary, writing in 1855, informs us, that in the course of the eighteen years preceding that date, no less than seventeen canoes had been dug out of the estuarine silt, along the margin of the Clyde at Glasgow, and that he had personally inspected a large number of them before they were exhumed. Five of them lay buried in silt in the streets of Glasgow, one in a vertical position with the prow uppermost as if it had sunk in a storm. In the inside of it were a number of marine shells. Twelve other canoes were found about a hundred yards back from the river, at the average depth of about nineteen feet from the surface of the soil, or seven feet above high-water mark; but a few of them were only five feet deep, and consequently more than twenty feet above the sea-level. One was sticking in the sand at an angle of forty five degrees, another had been capsized, and lay bottom uppermost; all the rest were in a horizontal position, as if they had sunk in smooth water. Nearly all of these ancient boats were formed out of a single oak-stem, hollowed out by blunt tools, probably stone axes aided by the action of fire; a few were cut beautifully smooth, evidently with metallic tools. Hence a gradation could be traced from a pattern of extreme rudeness to one showing no small mechanical ingenuity. Two of them were built of planks, one of which, dug up on the property of Bankton in 1853, was eighteen feet in length, and very elaborately constructed. Its prow was not unlike the beak of an antique galley; its stern, like those of our day, was formed of a triangular-shaped piece of oak, fitted in exactly partly by singularly shaped oaken pins, and partly by what must have been square nails of some kind of metal; these had entirely disappeared, but some of the oaken pins remained. This boat had been upset, and was lying keel uppermost, with the prow pointing straight up the river. In one of the canoes, a beautifully polished celt, or axe of greenstone was found, in the bottom of another a plug of cork, which, as Mr. Geikie remarks, "could only have come from the latitudes of Spain, Southern France, or Italy." There can be no doubt that some of these buried vessels are of far more ancient date, than others. Those most roughly hewn, may be relics of the stone period; those more smoothly cut, of the bronze age; and the regularly built boat of Bankton may perhaps come within the age of iron.

1863



33153. Giggleswick Tarn. F.F. & Co.

BRITISH CANOE.

In June 1863, as some workmen were draining the fields which were formerly covered by the waters of Giggleswick Tarn, they came upon an ancient canoe, buried some five feet below the surface, and evidently of Celtic or British workmanship. It had been hollowed out of the trunk of a large oak tree, and when found was in an excellent state of preservation. The dimensions of the boat are as follows :

Length over all	...	...	8ft. 2in.
Breadth, inside	...	...	1ft. 9in.
" including two "wash-	...	...
boards	...	...	3ft. 0in.
Depth, inside	...	...	1ft. 2in.
" outside	...	...	1ft. 5in.

The Canoe was presented by Mr. Hartley, the owner of the property, to the Museum of the Leeds Philosophical Society, where it may now be seen.

It has unfortunately, in process of drying, shrunk and cracked very much, and one of the "washboards" is missing, which reduces its present breadth to 2ft. 6in.; and these "wash boards" are not the least curious parts of the canoe, they were fastened to the sides by round plugs of wood, and were evidently intended to steady the boat.

Through the stern end of the canoe is a round hole, possibly intended to thrust a pole through, for the purpose of steering or paddling; tho' this was found plugged up with a conical piece of wood.

Two iron crooks, each about eighteen inches long, and fastened together by a ring of iron, were found near it and looked as if intended for a rude anchor.

The sight of this old boat calls up many reflections as one thinks of the old savage who owned it, paddling about where are now fertile pastures, at times enticing the wily trout to his hook, and at other times, it may be, taking the "trippers" of that day for "an hour's row on the lake." And one wonders whether the dream indulged in by many at the present time of seeing the sign

GIGGLESWICK TARN.
—
PLEASURE BOATS ON HIRE

will ever be realized.

I may add that our illustration is from a photograph I had specially taken by the kind permission of the Leeds Philosophical Society.

see for illustration

HUTTON'S TOUR.

A little more than a hundred years ago the Rev. John Hutton made an Excursion to Settle, and he published a little book detailing his experiences. Our author broaches the astounding theory that the marine shells which are to be found at the tops of the hills, are there, *owing to the impact of a comet with the earth.*

The following is extracted from his book—

“ At Stainforth, which is about three miles from Horton, and two from Settle, we were entertained with two cascades, one in the Ribble near the road, about 6 or 8 yards high, and another, a little above the village, perhaps 20 or 30 yards perpendicular.

About a quarter of a mile before we arrived at Settle, we turned to the right, along the road towards Kirkby Lonsdale, about a mile, under the high and romantic rocks called Giggleswick-scar; in order to see the well by the way side which ebbs and flows. We were in luck, seeing it reciprocate several times while we were there, and not staying above an hour. We could not however learn with any degree of certainty, by what intervals of time, and to what depths and heights, the reciprocation was carried on. We were informed that if the weather was either very drougty or very wet, the phænomenon ceased. I have seen some philosophical attempts to solve this extraordinary curiosity on the principle of the syphon, but in vain; as on that hypothesis, if the syphon is filled by the spring it will flow on uniformly for ever. We are told by ‘drunken Barnaby’ that it puzzled the wits of his age.

Two country gentlemen, about 30 or 40 years ago, promised something more successful in the issue of a paper war that was carried on between them, to the great amusement of the neighbourhood. Nothing however was determined or contended for about this well, so famous in History, whether it was a natural curiosity or not.

Settle is irregularly built, has a large and spacious market place but not many good houses in it. Though by no means an inconsiderable town either for trade, riches, or number of inhabitants, it has no church or chapel. The church is at Giggleswick, about a mile off, which appeared to be the court end of the parish.

From Settle we proceeded eastward over the moors and mountains about half a dozen miles, to Malham or Maum, in order to see some other natural curiosities of the precipice and cataract kind. We had indeed seen so many, that our wonder could not easily be excited, except they were more great and terrible. As such we had them represented at Settle, or else we should scarce have left the turnpike road; and when we saw them we were not disappointed, for great and terrible they were.”

West Division
OF THE
WAPONTAKE
OF
STAINCLIFFE
IN THE
West Riding
OF THE
County of York.

The CONSTABLES, OVERSEERS of the Poor, and SURVEYORS of Highways within the said Division, and all other persons concerned, are hereby informed, that the under-mentioned days are appointed for holding Petty Sessions, and SPECIAL PETTY SESSIONS in and for the said Division, —for the purposes undermentioned.—The same to be holden at the MAGISTRATES' OFFICE IN SETTLE, in the said Division, each at the hour of Eleven in the forenoon, on the day appointed:—

Petty Sessions for GENERAL PURPOSES.	Special Sessions for HIGHWAYS.	Special Sessions for TRANSFER of ALE LICENSES.	Special Sessions for hearing APPEALS against POOR RATES.
1842.	1842.	1842.	1842.
Monday April 11th . . .	April 11th	Fixed April 11th.	
. . Do. . May 9th	May 9th.		
. . Do. . June 6th	June 6th . . . . .	. . . . . June 6th	June 6th.
. . Do. . July 4th	July 4th . . . . .	. . . . . July 4th.	
. . Do. . August 1st	August 1st . . . . .	. . . . . August 1st	August 1st.
. . Do. . August 29th		Intended to be fixed.	
. . Do. . September 26th	September 26th . . . . .	. . . . . September 26th.	
. . Do. . October 24th	October 24th . . . . .	. . . . . October 24th.	
. . Do. . November 21st	November 21st		November 21st.
. . Do. . December 19th	December 19th . . . . .	. . . . . December 19th.	
1843.	1843.	1843.	1843.
Monday January 16th	January 16th . . . . .	. . . . . January 16th	January 16th.
. . Do. . February 13th			
. . Do. . March 13th	Thursday March 30th . . . . .	. . . . . March 30th.	

GAME—Special Sessions: for granting Licenses to Deal in—On the 18th. July, and 29th. August, 1842.

JURY LISTS—Special Sessions for Revising: on the 26th. September, 1842.

By Order of the Magistrates,

JOHN WATKINSON, High Constable.

Wildman, Printer, Settle.

In the *Guide to Torquay* it states that Lay Well was originally *Lady Well*; and that the old belief was that through the intercession of the Virgin the waters of the spring had healing properties. And no doubt the custom which still exists of visiting the Giggleswick Well on Easter Sunday had its origin in some such ancient belief. On a recent Easter Sunday 811 people passed, between 1 and 3 p.m., on their way to the Well. The custom has now lost its meaning; but if we could trace it back we should find that it grew out of the supposed medicinal and miraculous virtue with which superstition could readily endow all such springs.

The spring must have been an object of curiosity from very ancient times. The trough, with its two pairs of outlets, may be a comparatively modern arrangement. There seems to have been an earlier trough than the present one, which also had its contrivances for showing the ebb-and-flow. But long before anyone thought of any such contrivance there would be an ordinary trough at the spring. Mr. Brayshaw* possesses an old engraving which was published in 1778 and which carries us back to the time when the present road had not yet been made. The picture shows the then road as skirting the slope on which the ivy-clad trees now stand. The stream runs down the slope, and at the head of the stream is seen a plain, oblong trough. Here was an ancient road along which men travelled between Ribblesdale and Lunesdale; they sometimes stopped here to water their horses or to quench their own thirst; and Anglo-Saxon, Roman soldier, ancient Briton must have wondered at the curious behaviour of this spring. Drayton's "*Polyolbion*" was published in 1612, and his allusion to the "fountain at Giggleswick" shows us that it was at that time—three centuries ago—one of the curiosities of the district.

* To Mr. Brayshaw also I am indebted for the use of some scarce books from which in previous pages and in pages 13 and 16 I have been able to quote. The pamphlet by J. Gough is extremely rare. It was the reprint of an article in the *Journal of Natural Philosophy*. Some of its statements seem to have been made from untested hearsay; and some of its ideas are quaint and far-fetched. But the pamphlet is very interesting as giving us an idea of what the Well was and did 100 years ago. I must express my gratitude to Mr. Brayshaw for allowing me the use of these rare books.

From Rev. G. H. Brown's pamphlet on the Well.

THE WELL.

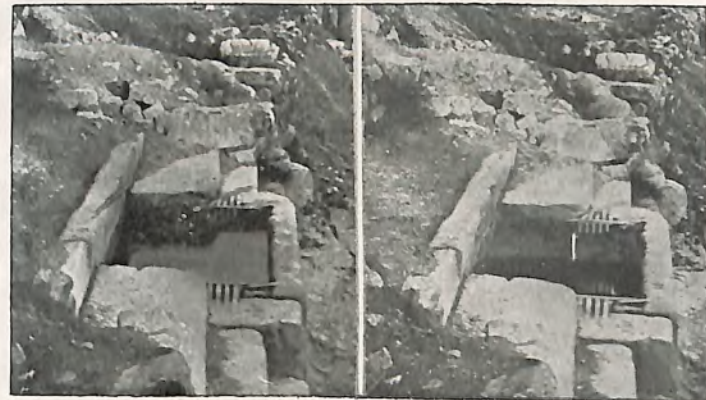


PHOTO. BY G. H. BROWN.
A. FLOW. B. EBB.

THE DRAIN MOUTH.



PHOTO. BY GEO. BROWN.
C. FLOW. D. EBB.

discernible dribblets.

B show the Well in ebb-and-flow. exposure made when the flow point. Then, without moving the aged, and another exposure was reached the lowest ebb. The B. Sometimes the water falls in this case it just touched the The little white line in B shows high and the low water-mark. stone itself would be $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches

explanations of the Well that sometimes be heard expressed— of the whole affair. People and some think that these are low; and absurd as the notion get them to dismiss it. The s of timing and gauging the nstrates, but, of course, does low. There is a very simple -and-flow would be like if no re only to cross the road, at a g, and watch the mouth of the to the slope. Our frontispiece -mouth. Let it be understood were taken within 3 minutes in the Well was at the time and this took place every 5 e spring at full flood; D shows st point. Here then we have ,—the ebb-and-flow as nature is very marked;—in the one is very marked;—in the one er; in the other, scarcely-

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From Rev. J. H. Brown's pamphlet on the Well.

The twin-pictures A & B show the Well in ebb-and-flow.
Picture A is from a quick exposure made when the flow
had reached its highest point. Then, without moving the
camera, the slide was changed, and another exposure was
made when the water had reached the lowest ebb. The
result is seen in picture B. Sometimes the water falls
to a still lower point, but in this case it just touched the
crown of the lower outlets. The little white line in B shows
the distance between the high and the low water-mark.
This line if made on the stone itself would be $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches
long.

Amongst the grotesque explanations of the Well that
are given, this idea may sometimes be heard expressed—
that the *trough* is the secret of the whole affair. People
see the two pairs of outlets, and some think that these are
the cause of the ebb-and-flow; and absurd as the notion
is, it is not always easy to get them to dismiss it. The
trough gives us the means of timing and guaging the
action of the spring,—demonstrates, but, of course, does
not originate the ebb-and-flow. There is a very simple
way of seeing what the ebb-and-flow would be like if no
trough were there. We have only to cross the road, at a
time when the Well is working, and watch the mouth of the
drain that carries the water to the slope. Our frontispiece
gives us pictures of the drain-mouth. Let it be understood
that these two photographs were taken within 3 minutes
of each other. The water in the Well was at the time
rising and falling 7 inches, and this took place every 5
minutes. Picture C shows the spring at full flood; D shows
the very next ebb at its lowest point. Here then we have
the spring without the trough,—the ebb-and-flow as nature
gives it. And the contrast is very marked;—in the one
case, a good rush of water; in the other, scarcely-
discernible dribblets.



Giggleswick Tarn, as it is supposed to have appeared in the 18th Century.
From Water Colour by St. Handley, 1917.



409



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We beg to announce that the above House

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Thompson's Otter Hounds in their kennel at Beek House, Giggleswick.

CATTERAL BEAGLES.
 THE ANNUAL
 PUPPY SHOW
 Will be held at the KENNELS
 On SATURDAY, MAY 28th, at 3 p.m.
 The Starter hereby cordially invites all
 Land-owners and Farmers over whose land
 he has permission to hunt, as it is impossible
 to notify each one individually.

1927

Mr. V

GIGGLESWICK VOLUNTARY LIGHTING FUND

SEASON, 1896-97.

** Mr
* D.
** Mr
** Mr.
* Mr.
* R. I.
* E. J.
* T. I.
* R. S.
* C. S.
* W.
* J. B.
* Lieu
* J. C.
* R. E.
* F. H.
* H. L.
* A. G.
* K. D.
* W. F.
* J. W.
* Miss
G. A.
* Miss
Mr. a
J. H.
W. J.
R. St.
B. Hi
Mr. a
F. B.
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Mr. ar
Mr. an
* Miss I
R. B.
J. R. T
R. Wic
C. A. V
Capt. a
Mr. and

THE Parish Council have much pleasure in submitting the First Annual Report and Balance Sheet to the Subscribers. It is satisfactory to note that at the end of the season there remained a balance in hand of £5 3s. 2d., but this is mainly owing to the fact that the subscriptions did not come in as freely as the Council would have wished in the earlier part of the season, and therefore they could not erect some of the lamps until the season was well advanced. At the last Diamond Jubilee Meeting it was unanimously resolved that a Diamond Jubilee Memorial Lamp be erected in front of the Schol-house in the place of the present one, and it was also decided that the surplus of £2 that remained after all the Jubilee expenses had been defrayed, should be retained to form a nucleus for the Jubilee Lamp.

The Parish Council are desirous to carry out the wish of that Meeting if the subscriptions will admit of the extra expenditure. An earnest appeal is now made to the inhabitant to subscribe as liberally as possible to the fund which is for the benefit of all.

A Collector will call upon you in the course of a few days.

Subscriptions may also be paid to the undersigned:

Mr. HENRY INGHAM
Mr. JOHN PARKER
Mr. WILLIAM BROWN
Mr. GEORGE STIRK

WILLIAM BROWN,
Chairman of the Giggleswick Parish Council.

The Treasurer in Account with the Giggleswick Voluntary Lighting Fund

SEASON, 1896-97.

Dr.

To Subscriptions	£	s.	d.
for Plant	5	15	0
" Lighting	15	8	9
	£21	3	9

By New Lamps, Pillars, Repairs ..	£	s.	d.
" Gas, Oil, Wicks	10	3	7
" Lamp Lighter	2	11	6
" Printing and Postage	2	16	6
" Balance on hand	0	9	0
	5	3	2
	£21	3	9

WM. BROWN,
Treasurer.

Examined and found correct,
THOMAS DIXON,
16th October, 1897.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

£ s. d.		£ s. d.					
Mr. William Brown	0	5	0	Mr. William Ingham	0	5	0
Mr. John Brown	0	5	0	Mr. Henry King (deceased) ..	0	10	0
Mr. John L. Brayshaw	0	5	0	Mr. J. Knowles	0	1	0
Mr. Thomas Brayshaw	0	5	0	Mr. William Langhorn	0	2	6
Mr. D. H. Brayshaw	0	5	0	Mr. F. McFarlane	0	2	0
Mr. A. Brewin	0	2	6	Mr. G. B. Mannoek	1	0	0
Mr. Walter Brown	0	2	0	Mr. Richard Monk	0	1	0
Mr. Thomas Bentham	0	1	0	Mr. John Morphet	0	1	6
Mr. Henry Brassington	0	2	6	Mr. Hartley Metcalfe	0	10	0
Mrs. Bulcock	0	2	6	Mr. John Nelson	0	2	0
Mr. John L. Bulcock	0	2	0	North Craven Building Society	1	0	0
Miss Buck	0	2	6	Mr. John Parker	0	2	6
Miss S. J. Buck	0	2	6	Mr. H. Parker	0	1	6
Mr. John Cansdale	0	5	0	Mr. Stephen Parker	0	3	0
Mr. William Chiddy	0	1	0	Mr. John Petty	0	1	0
Mr. C. H. Charlesworth	0	5	0	Mr. James Preston	0	1	6
Mr. G. K. Charlesworth	0	2	6	Mr. William Percy	0	1	0
Mr. James Davis	0	2	0	Mr. A. R. St. C. Radcliffe ..	1	0	0
Miss Fell	0	5	0	Mrs. Robinson	0	2	6
Miss C. Fell	0	2	6	Mr. E. Riley	0	2	0
Mr. Charles Fell	0	2	0	Mr. Stephen Slater	0	2	6
Miss Foster	0	2	0	Mr. George C. Stirk	0	2	6
A Friend	0	2	0	Mr. E. Southworth	0	5	0
Mr. William Garnett	0	2	6	Mr. Joseph Smith	0	1	0
Governors of Giggleswick Grammer School	4	0	0	Rev. George Style	3	0	0
Mr. W. K. Hardacre	1	0	0	Mr. David Taylor	0	6	0
Mr. William Hartley	1	0	0	Mr. James Twisleton	0	5	0
Mr. William Hardacre	0	1	0	Mrs. Thompson	1	0	0
Mr. Christopher Harrison	0	2	6	Mr. John Waugh	0	5	0
Mr. A. Heaton	0	1	0	Mr. John Young	0	2	6
Mr. James Hudson	0	2	0	E. M.	0	2	6
				Small Sums under 1/-	0	1	3