

TABLE OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, &C. 5

The following Table contains the Population of the several Townships in the Settle Union, with the increase or decrease as compared with the previous returns for 1841. Also the Births and Deaths for each quarter of the year. From this return it will be seen that the Births are in excess over the Deaths in every Township except three. The most fatal quarter of the year is from January to March, in which the Deaths are 20 more than in any other quarter. The increase of Births over Deaths are large in Bentham, Clapham, Ingleton, Burton, and Long Preston.

Townships.	CENSUS RETURNS				BIRTHS.					DEATHS.									
	No. of Males.	No. of Females.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	October 1st to Dec. 31st.	Jan. 1st to March 31st.	April 1st to June 30th.	July 1st to Sep. 30th.	Total.	Last Year.	October 1st to Dec. 31st.	Jan. 1st to March 31st.	April 1st to June 30th.	July 1st to Sep. 30th.	Total.	Last Year.	Increase of Population.	Decrease.
Settle	964	1012	1976	63	16	10	9	5	40	55	10	10	7	6	33	32	7		
Airton	119	106	225	8	1	3	4	2	10	7	2	3			5	1	5		
Arnccliffe	90	75	165	17	7	7	3	3	20	23	1	1	4	4	14	16	6		
Austwick	320	331	651	52	34	20	13	19	18	70	59	10	12	13	12	47	23		
Bentham	1046	1097	2143	34	20	13	19	18	70	59	10	12	13	12	47	23			
Burton	356	362	718	89	3	10	5	6	24	17	2	4	2	1	9	10	15		
Clapham	486	428	914	25	9	7	12	3	31	21	2	2	3	2	9	19	22		
Giggleswick	363	397	760	12	7	3	5	3	18	17	2	3	5		10	14	8		
Halton Gill	37	40	77	13	1	2	2		3	4				1	3	1	2		
Halton West	60	62	122	44	1	2	2		5	1	1	1		1	1	2			
Hanlith	20	16	36	11	1	1	1		1	1							5		
Hawkswick	27	30	57	11	1	1	3	5	1	1				1	4	6			
Hellfield	150	129	279	6	1	3	1	2	7	4	1	1	4	2	9	4	5		
Horton	253	212	467	53	2	4	6	2	14	12	3	4	4	2	21	22	20		
Ingleton	724	667	1391	36	9	7	11	14	41	42	5	5	4	7	21	22	20		
Kirkby Mal.	67	72	139	56	1	1	2	3	7	8				1	3	13	12		
Langcliffe	286	315	601	63	3	2		10	15	21	2		1	1	1	8	9		
Lawkland	195	184	379	23	3	4	2	1	10	17	2			1	3				1
Litton	56	58	114	7	3	6	7	7	23	15	3	2		5	10	14	13		
Long Preston	288	302	590	118	3	6	7	7	23	15	3	2		1	1	2	2		
Malham	93	95	188	45	3			1	1	4									1
Malham Moor	51	41	92	10				1	1	4									1
Nappa	12	9	21	14															
Otterburn	27	27	54	6	1			1	1	1				4	6	3			
Rathmell	151	157	308	18	2	1	3	1	7	10	2	2		2	1	1			1
Scosthrop	41	34	75	27				1	1	1				1	3	7	4		
Stainforth	113	112	225	36	2	2	1	2	7	1				1	1				
Swinden	14	14	28	2				1	1	1				2	1	2	5	9	9
Thornton	197	215	412	48	3	4	2	5	14	9			2	1	2	5	2		
Tosside	61	49	110	10	1	2	1	1	5	2			2	1	3	3	5		
Wigglesworth	191	159	350	71	1	2	2	3	8	10			2	2	7	3	14	4	2
Workhouse	55	40	95	32	1	3	3	5	12	4	2	2	7	3	14	4			

UNION WORKHOUSE.

The number of inmates is limited, by the Poor Law Board, to 200. The number of inmates at the commencement of the year, was 91. There were 14 births, 313 admitted, 317 discharged, and 14 deaths during the year, leaving the number of inmates 87 at the end of the year, 30th of Sept., 1855. The able-bodied are employed in Mat Making, under the superintendence of a work-

From the Settle Almanack for 1856.

TABLE I.—AREA, POPULATION, RATEABLE VALUE, ETC.

RURAL PARISH. (Those marked with an asterisk have a Parish Council).	Area in Acres.	Population.		Inhabited Houses, 1891.	Density of Population, 1891.		Rateable Value 1895. £	Elevation above Sea Level.		Drainage Area.
		1881.	1891.		Persons per House.	Persons per Acre.		Max.	Min.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Airton	2558	203	212	43	4.9	.083	2434	1550	575	Aire
Arnccliffe	3139	147	137	29	4.7	.044	1490	2050	675	Wharfe
*Austwick	7912	504	449	99	4.5	.057	5719	2066	425	Lune
*Bentham	7711	2211	2273	482	4.7	.295	11991	1318	175	Lune
*Burton-in-Lonsdale	1558	626	589	122	4.8	.378	2962	422	175	Lune
*Clapham-cum-Newby	12037	676	712	145	4.9	.059	7708	2350	350	Lune
*Giggleswick	4388	976	1015	157	4.8	.010	2080	2231	875	Wharfe
Halton Gill	7862	86	77	16	5.5	.058	1853	625	375	Ribble
Halton West	2290	142	132	24	3.7	.027	688	1350	550	Aire
Hanlith	965	34	26	7	3.8	.015	1211	1900	650	Wharfe
Hawkswick	3078	51	45	12	5.7	.177	7606	950	387	Ribble
Hellfield	3401	424	601	106	5.7	.039	9772	1900	700	Ribble
*Horton-in-Ribblesdale	17257	526	666	116	4.8	.089	11637	2400	275	Lune
*Ingleton	17508	1625	1568	328	4.1	.093	880	1787	575	Aire
Kirkby Malham	1145	145	107	26	5.4	.267	3537	1700	497	Ribble
Langcliffe	2552	683	681	127	5.0	.052	5196	1225	475	Lune
Lawkland	5350	270	280	56	4.7	.016	1351	2048	750	Wharfe
Litton	3324	78	61	13	3.9	.205	8287	1212	400	Ribble
*Long Preston	3578	706	734	186	5.1	.038	2128	1800	625	Aire [Ribble
Malham	4282	148	163	32	5.9	.011	2388	2163	906	Wharfe, Aire,
Malham Moor	10976	126	118	20	8.0	.055	851	650	350	Ribble
Nappa	579	21	32	4	4.7	.042	2003	825	475	Aire
Otterburn	1127	39	47	10	3.7	.063	3044	1100	400	Ribble
Rathmell	3423	219	216	59	5.0	.063	978	1723	550	Aire
Scosthrop	1275	67	80	16	4.9	.501	11505	1793	400	Ribble
*Settle	4490	2213	2253	459	4.5	.055	3334	1500	600	Ribble
*Stainforth	3696	207	203	45	4.5	.022	1527	700	375	Ribble
Swinden	1049	47	23	4	4.2	.039	4654	2300	300	Lune
*Thornton-in-Lonsdale	7482	320	295	71	4.9	.002	821	900	625	Ribble
Tosside	1112	66	69	14	4.4	.048	3396	875	400	Ribble
Wigglesworth	4288	214	207	47						
Settle Union	151942	13800	14071	2875	4.9	.093	130181	2400	175	

† Includes the Workhouse and Grammar Schools.



TABLE II.—GROWTH OF POPULATION IN NINE DECADES, 1801—1891.

	AREA IN ACRES. — 1891 Census.	POPULATION.									
		1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Airton	2558	139	176	187	179	217	225	236	244	203	212
Arncliffe	3139	241	200	189	213	182	165	174	136	147	137
Austwick	7912	478	471	556	614	599	651	561	413	473	449
Bentham	7711	1487	1654	2102	2179	2180	2143	2342	2237	2211	2273
Burton-in-Lonsdale	1558	617	671	746	711	629	718	597	696	626	589
Clapham-cum-Newby	12037	847	872	982	944	890	914	809	695	676	712
Giggleswick	4338	556	674	746	780	875	855	727	874	976	1015
Halton Gill	7862	139	141	114	88	90	77	83	84	86	77
Halton West	2290	180	171	190	171	166	122	131	126	142	132
Hanlith	965	81	51	46	42	25	36	40	33	34	26
Hawkswick	3078	69	72	86	81	68	57	55	69	51	45
Hellifield	3401	237	252	279	250	273	279	272	226	424	601
Horton-in-Ribblesdale	17257	570	531	558	567	520	467	417	916	526	666
Ingleton	17508	1106	1268	1302	1228	1355	1391	1247	2541	1625	1568
Kirkby Malham	1145	167	175	204	219	195	139	128	174	145	107
Langcliffe	2552	260	332	420	550	664	601	376	665	683	681
Lawkland	5350	368	363	351	351	364	379	338	313	301	280
Litton	3924	114	99	102	102	107	114	93	59	78	61
Long Preston	3578	573	610	733	808	708	590	536	622	706	734
Malham	4282	262	306	262	259	233	188	184	164	148	163
Malham Moor	10976	98	97	88	94	102	92	115	124	126	118
Nappa	579	32	23	44	43	35	21	31	25	21	32
Otterburn	1127	26	47	40	66	48	54	59	54	39	47
Rathmell	3423	306	319	328	347	290	308	304	248	67	216
Scosthrop	1275	90	80	102	95	48	75	64	85	2213	80
Settle	4490	1136	1153	1508	1627	2041	1976	1586	2163	207	2253
Stainforth	3696	203	282	235	263	261	225	194	390	47	203
Swinden	1049	52	56	37	36	26	28	25	19	320	23
Thornton-in-Lonsdale	7482	443	481	535	441	364	412	441	385	66	295
Tosside	1112	—	—	—	120	110	96	82	214	66	69
Wigglesworth	4288	371	393	479	443	421	350	267	272	214	207
TOTALS	151942	11,248	12,020	13,551	13,791	14,096	13,762	12,528	15,134	13,800	14,071

THEATRE SETTLE.

On Friday Evening 21st February 1831.

The Foundling of the  
**WIDDERST.**

Or, the Unknown Female.

By the Author of 'The Hero of the North' &c. &c. and performed to brilliant and ever-increasing success at the Theatre of the undoubted applause.

Several general situations portrayed throughout this admirable Play, we are assured will call forth the sympathy of every feeling heart, when accompanied by his half-brother's escape from the murderous bravo's employ, and the subsequent deposition in the third act of the unknown female, is allowed to be one of the finest incidents in the English stage.

Mr. TAAFFE	Bertrand	Mr. COOPER
Mr. SMYTHSON	Sanguine	Mr. ROWLATT
Mr. HALL	Leotr	Mr. LEYLAND
Mr. LARDNER	Henric	Master STANLEY
Mr. LARDNER, Jun.		
Miss ALLEN		
Miss JAMES		
Miss ROSEBELL		
Miss SMYTHSON		

A Pair de dans, by Master Stanley & Miss Cooper.

A COMIC SONG by Mr. Taaffe.

A HORNPIPE by Mr. Lardner, Jun.

To conclude with the laughable Farce of  
**FORTUNE'S FROLICS,**  
OR THE  
**Bloughman turn'd Lord.**

Mr. TAAFFE	Country Boy	Mr. HALL
Mr. ROWLATT	Robin Rough Head	Master STANLEY
Mr. COOPER	Dolly	Mr. COOPER
Miss SMYTHSON	Margery	Mrs. JAMES

Doors to be opened at 5 and to begin precisely at 7 o'clock.

Pit 2s. Gallery 1s.

NO CHILDREN IN ARMS ADMITTED.  
No Admittance behind the Scenes.

WALKER, PRINTER, SETTLE.

Theatrical programme of 1831







**TOM SAYERS.**—This celebrity visited Settle on Wednesday the 19th ult. in the capacity of circus proprietor. In conjunction with his equestrian company he gave two exhibitions which were numerously attended—the audience in the evening numbering about 1200. He has a splendid stud of horses in capital condition, but we cannot congratulate him on the efficiency of the horsemanship, for we have certainly seen better. We need hardly say that Tom was the chief attraction. Towards the close of each performance he exhibited his skill as a boxer by a "set to" with Young Brooks, one of his pupils, and a celebrated boxer. 1862

1865

#### WHITSUNTIDE.

The bright sunny weather brought a large number of lads and lasses from the country around to the fair on Whit-Tuesday. There was an unusual amount of catering for the amusement of visitors. Castlebergh, however, from the numbers perched upon its summit, seated in the chairs placed at the different points of view, and parading the shady avenues at its base, seemed to be the great attraction. In addition to the quoits, skittles, gymnastic apparatus, swings, &c., for the active and boisterous, and a great variety of sedentary games, which have made the Castlebergh grounds a favourite resort of the townspeople in the fine evenings of the spring and summer, the spirited keeper of the grounds Mr James Hardacre, had engaged for the fair an excellent quadrille band, who were kept pretty constantly employed by the companies of dancers during the afternoon and earlier part of the evening. In the latter part of the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday the terpsichorean enthusiasts adjourned to the neighbouring Drill Room which afforded ample scope for the display of their abilities. The walls of the Drill Room were draped with light & elegant designs in festoons of evergreens and flowers. During the day the Drill Room was occupied by an extensive Museum of preserved specimens of animals, birds, and insects. The proprietors of the museum, Messrs. James and Thomas Hardacre, had we knew for some years past acquired considerable local celebrity on account of their skill in the difficult art of taxidermy, but we were certainly surprised with the extent of their possessions. The collection included specimens of most of the native animals and birds wild and tame, and a considerable sprinkling of foreigners. The preservation of the skins, fur, and plumage, as well as the symmetry of form in most of the specimens would compare favourably with those of many of more pretentious collections. The cases of designs in Butterflies, moths, and insects, some of which had before attracted the admiration of the visitors to the exhibitions of the North Craven Horticultural Society, also formed a prominent feature in the exhibition. The Museum was visited by several of the principal families in the neighbourhood. 1865

**SHAKESPEARE RECITATIONS.**—On Friday Evening 13th, a Mr. Evans gave some Recitations from Shakspeare. The Play he gave most from was Richard the 3rd. He gave also selected pieces from the English Poets. He seemed to give them very well, but every time he begun there were such noises in the gallery from a set of ill-behaved young men that it was almost impossible to hear with anything like comfort. The noises were continued through all the most effective portions of Shakspeare. And altho' the speaker appealed pointedly two or three times to them his appeals were only of momentary effect. The noises begun again almost immediately. It appeared that there was a stranger present in the gallery who infected a lot about him, and whose leading they were but too willing to follow. Between the recitations, a Mr. Newton sang some comic songs, but these were of a very low caste, and the singing would have been a disgrace to a street ballad singer. If Mr. Evans permits such songs and by such a singer his fine readings which were very good will be of very little use to him, and when it becomes more known he will scarcely get a respectable person to go. There was only a small number below but in the gallery the audience seemed more numerous. 1857.

PLAN of Proposed Canal to Settle. 1773.

**MAY 29TH.**—Sundry Sports were inaugurated under the May Pole in Upper Settle. They consisted chiefly of Races of various kinds, such as foot, and Wheelbarrow &c. They were under the presidency of Mr. James Twisleton. We cannot conceive why this day has been selected unless it be on account of this being the anniversary of the celebration of the Peace Festivities in Settle. And they were continued again on the 30th. 1857.

**VISIT OF TOM THUMB.**—The renowned Charles S. Stratton, better known as General Tom Thumb, with his pretty little wife, and her infinitesimal sister, Minnie Warren, favoured us with two exhibitions in the Music Hall, on the 25th ult. Commodore Nutt had been advertized to appear but was prevented by an accident. The General is taking a farewell tour of this country and travels from town to town with his numerous staff in a large bus. The least price of admission being one shilling large numbers satisfied their curiosity and saved their pockets by a stolen peep at the little folks as they mounted or dismounted from their carriage. The announcement of the intended visit of the famous party brought together a goodly array of children, along with their parents, who under the thinly disguised excuse of taking care of their juveniles, indulged their own curiosity. There was a good attendance at the afternoon levee, and in the evening the hall was crowded. The programme had to be altered considerably on account of the absence of Commodore Nutt who is said to be the cleverest of the party, notwithstanding this drawback the entertainment was very amusing and called forth repeated applause. We must not forget to mention the baby, which has evidently been accustomed to the public from its birth, for although it is scarcely three years old it sings a song and addresses the audience with the most amusing nonchalance. It is not such a diminutive being as might be expected from its lilliputian parents and bids fair to overtop them both. With true yankee cuteness no opportunity of 'turning the penny' is lost for what with Programmes, cartes, sketches of lives, and lockets, there is no chance of getting away from the Siren's den without doubling or trebling the cost of admission. 1866

**BELL'S CIRCUS.**—The month has not been wholly devoted to the buying of Winter Stock, for on Wednesday the 27th the Town was disturbed from its usual quiet appearance by the arrival of a large company of wandering equestrians, who at one o'clock made a parade through Duke Street and round the market-places. The appearance of the horses and their riders and drivers was very gaudy, and the horses numerous being about 50, comprising;—spotted, pie-bald, dan and black, and ponies of great variety of colours, and a real live Elephant which followed his keeper in the procession, and which the youths who had seen Wombwell's so lately, deemed only a little one. The exhibition of performances took place in the usual field near the church. 1855

Proposed Canal to Ingleton. 1780.



Fly-trap.





PLAN of proposed Canal to Ingleton. 1780.

PLAN of proposed Canal to Settle. 1773.

PLAN OF PROPOSED CANAL TO INGLETON.



ADMINISTRATION UNDER THE DIRECTION OF JUDGE LYNCH.  
—A few years ago a gentleman in this town who had been rather extensively engaged in money transactions died insolvent. Nobody ventured to administer to his effects, and household furniture of several hundred pounds value was removed to a barn, the owner of which it is said received a verbal guarantee of rent from the principal creditors. The depot of valuables remained shut up until all but the creditors had forgotten its existence, when, after two years incarceration and very considerable deterioration in value from the effects of damp, it was again introduced to the notice of the townspeople by posters announcing that part of the furniture would be sold by auction to pay the arrears of rent. Another year passed away, and the owner of the barn seeing no probability of obtaining his rent without a repetition of the unpleasant process, determined to rid himself of the deposit. Notice was accordingly given to the creditors that on a certain day the effects would be brought out into the Market place and those who chose to administer without the tedious process of taking out letters would have an opportunity of doing so—on their own responsibility of course.

Last Wednesday the creditors or their proxies and assistants, upwards of a score, were ready to pounce upon the goods as they were brought out. As soon as the row began there were plenty of spectators to enjoy an unexpected comic exhibition gratuitously. A clock was simultaneously seized by three claimants one of whom tore off the head, another got the works, and the third walked off with the body of the case; carpets, window hangings, blankets, bed linen, and other drapery were torn asunder by contending claimants. One man as the most effectual means of securing a feather bed threw himself flat upon it and was speedily rolled up and almost smothered. Pictures in splendid gilt frames were roughly handled; one of the contending parties rather than part with a large picture which was tenaciously adhered to by his opponent angrily struck his foot through the glass. Others hurried away with pictures, or mirrors, held aloft above their heads to preserve them from damage. The heavier articles of furniture such as tables, drawers, secretares were carried off with surprising agility. A proxy who was anxious to perform the duty assigned to him by an absent creditor had engaged an assistant with a horse and cart, but unfortunately he rather overdid the preparations by priming himself too freely with alcohol, and was able to do little except after the fashion of the man who got the feather bed: it is rumoured that his employer threatens *further legal proceedings*. Fortunately none of the parties came quite to blows; the police were in attendance to preserve the peace, and took the names of the *administrators*. Such proceedings are surely a disgrace to a civilized country.

#### PROPOSED CANALS TO SETTLE.

Every now and then we find in the history of the commercial world, that some mania seizes on the minds of promoters and speculators. A few years since, the electric light; forty years since, railways; and last century canals, were a craze of the investing public, and this craze found partial vent in the proposal to connect this town with the southern parts of Yorkshire and Lancashire, by means of a canal. In 1774, the canal between Leeds and Liverpool was nearly completed, and some inventive genius thought it a pity that an important place like Settle should be left out in the cold, so a route for the proposed canal, which was to join the Leeds and Liverpool one at Foulridge, near Colne, was actually surveyed and prospectuses printed.

Another projected canal was to run from Settle to Lancaster, by way of Ingleton. One of the main features of this latter scheme was a great tunnel under Huntworth.

The terminus of the first-named canal seems, from the plan, to have been at a spot called "Paley Puddle," and I should fancy it was situate in what is now "Duke Street," in Settle.

Query? Was not *Duke Street* originally *Duck Street*.

The "Case" in support of the formation of the canal was as follows:

"CASE IN FAVOUR OF THE SETTLE CANAL."

"The advantages derived from Canal Navigations to a commercial and manufacturing country, are so numerous and so generally understood, that it is unnecessary to enumerate them.



ADMINISTRATION UN  
—A few years ago a g  
rather extensively eng  
vent. Nobody ventu  
household furniture c  
removed to a barn, th  
verbal guarantee of re  
depot of valuables rem  
had forgotten its existe  
and very considerable  
of damp, it was again  
people by posters anno  
be sold by auction to  
passed away, and the  
of obtaining his rent  
process, determined to  
accordingly given to  
effects would be broug  
who chose to admin  
taking out letters wou  
on their own responsi  
Last Wednesday the  
upwards of a score, w  
they were brought out  
plenty of spectators to  
gratuitously. A clock  
claimants one of whom  
works, and the third v  
carpets, window hang  
drapery were torn as  
man as the most effec  
threw himself flat upo  
almost smothered. I  
were roughly handled  
than part with a large  
to by his opponent ar  
Others hurried away  
above their heads to  
heavier articles of fur  
aires were carried off  
was anxious to perfor  
creditor had engaged  
unfortunately he rathe  
himself too freely with  
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rumoured that his em  
ings. Fortunately no  
the police were in att  
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surely a disgrace to a

“At the time when the grand communication between the Eastern and Western Oceans, by means of a canal from Leeds to Liverpool, was under contemplation, various branches were proposed to be made to the trading towns and places lying near the line of it; and particularly a branch was proposed, and actually surveyed, from Settle, in the County of York, to join the same, between Gargrave and Foulridge near Colne, in Lancashire; but the grand canal being an undertaking of so great a magnitude, it was thought proper to defer applying to Parliament for powers to make the canal from Settle, until the grand canal should be cut near to the place of junction.

“That the grand canal is now cut within a few miles of the proposed junction, and the inhabitants and tradesmen of Settle and other places in Craven, in Yorkshire, being anxious to partake the benefit of a Canal Navigation, have thought proper to apply to Parliament for powers to make the proposed branch to Settle.

“It is presumed very few countries stand so much in need, or would be so much benefitted by a canal, as that through which the proposed canal runs, and in order to form a judgment of its importance, it may not be improper to observe:

“That there are no coal mines within many miles of its course; that coals are now brought by land carriage at a very great expense, whereby the poor are distressed, the increase of manufactures greatly hindered, and the improvement of lands discouraged, although the country abounds with limestone, which, when burnt, is a manure peculiarly adapted to that country.

“That the land-owners through the extent of country, in the line of the proposed canal, generally prohibit the use of the plough in the best soil, well knowing that coarse and barren lands, when manured with lime, will produce good crops of oats, though otherwise of little value; yet thousands of acres of this improveable ground lie almost useless, occasioned by the present great expense and difficulty of procuring coals for burning that abundant stock of limestone which

nature has hitherto in vain distributed; hence this country in its present situation, is not able to produce grain sufficient for its own consumption, so that the inhabitants are under a necessity of bringing malt, wheat, flour, &c., from very considerable distances by expensive land carriage, which the execution of this branch will prevent.

“That vast quantities of grit-stone suitable for building and other purposes are placed upon and towards the extremity of this branch; but the south part of the line and for several miles upon the grand canal, on each side of the junction, is destitute of this useful article; besides this, there are many inexhaustible quarries of blue-flags, grit-flags, excellent blue slate, and grit-slate in the neighbourhood of Settle, which will undoubtedly pass along this branch, and the grand canal, to a considerable distance.

“That great quantities of goods and merchandise now pass by land carriage, at a very great expense, from London, Hull, Sheffield, Leeds, Halifax, &c., through Settle to Kendal, and the north-west parts of this Kingdom, and of heavy manufactured goods from Kendal to the London market and other places, the expense of which will be greatly reduced by means of this canal.

“That if the proposed canal was completed, there is not the least doubt but it would be the means of increasing the trade and manufactures now carried on at Settle, and in the neighbourhood, to the unspeakable advantage of the country.”





**LOOSE LEAVES OF CRAVEN HISTORY.**

**III.—GALLOWS AT SETTLE.**

In A.D. 1278, King Edward I. directed writs of "Quo Warranto" to be issued inquiring as to the right of particular individuals to exercise certain rights and privileges.

Previous to this, returns had been made as to who were holding manors formerly belonging to the Crown, who had turned waste land into game preserves, who exacted illegal tolls, who oppressed their neighbours, etc. These returns are printed in the "Rotuli Hundredorum," and in them we find the following significant entry: "Wapentake of Stayncliffe."

"Setel. Two (or more) gallows lately erected by persons unknown." It must, of course, have been perfectly well known to the local juries, to whom the inquiries had been submitted, who had erected these gallows, but they doubtless stood in fear and trembling of their oppressive lords and dare not speak freely. Indeed, although the gallows at "Setel" were the only ones returned under the "Rotuli Hundredorum" in the Wapentake of Stayncliffe, others were discovered at Letherston, Carleton, Appletreewick, and Burton-in-Lonsdale, under the more searching inquiries of "quo warranto." The mere fact of there having been two gallows at Settle throws a grim light on the state of affairs here in the "good old times"—600 years ago.

A corespondent sends the following:—An old-time Craven incident gathered from Calendar of Close Rolls:—"Commission of oyer and terminer." "A.D. 1328.—Feb. 27; York." "Godfrey de Alta Ripa of Craven," and "John de Vesey of Setel" (with 7 others) "broke the houses of Nicholas de Henryk at Hewyk atte Brigge and Bondegate by Rypon, co. York; felled the trees and carried away trees, timber of his house, and other goods thence and from Gygleswyk in Craven; and ten horses, worth 200 marks, from Gygleswyk."—"By C. quia de querela."

Note.—"Hewyk atte Brigge" is now known as "Bridge-Hewick" (2 M. E. of Ripon); and "Bondegate" is now called "Aismunderby with Bondgate" (also close to Ripon.)

**ADVERTISEMENT.**

WHEREAS some evil-disposed Person or Persons, have falsely propagated that WE, the undersigned INN-KEEPERS, have raised the Price of POSTING: Therefore, in Opposition to all such malicious Reports, We respectfully inform our FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, that we continue to charge as follow:

Chaise and Pair	-----	1 0	} Per Mile.
Chaise and Four	-----	1 9	
Saddle-Horse	-----	0 4	

WILLIAM BRADLEY, Spread-Eagle, Settle.  
JOHN NEWELL, New-Inn, Skipton.  
CHRISTOPHER DADE, Black-Horse, Otley.

August 5th, 1795.

A Parcel from London by Passenger Train every week, and oftener if required. Orders must be in by Saturday night, and the parcel arrives on Tuesday following.

J. WILDMAN, Bookseller, Settle.

**RICHARD METCALFE,**

BEGS to announce that he has commenced CARRYING GOODS between LANCASTER and SETTLE. Lancaster every Wednesday and Saturday, Mr. JOHN BIBBY'S, the White Hart Inn, at 1 o'clock, p.m. Leaves Settle every Tuesday and Friday at 1 o'clock, p.m., from the Naked Man Inn; and all goods entrusted to him shall be punctually and speedily delivered.

Settle, Nov. 17th, 1854.

**LOCAL NOTES.**

**I.—GIGGLESWICK.—EDWARD PENNIES.**

Some years ago, on removing two large stones on Giggleswick Common, there were found between them a number of small silver coins. They appear to be for the most part silver pennies of Edward I or II, and a few are Scottish and probably of the reign of Alexander II. Some are in a very good state of preservation and others so much corroded as to be no longer determinable. All are very brittle and in handling have in many cases broken into two or four pieces. This gives an interesting instance of the way in which a halfpenny and a farthing originated, from the breaking of a penny in two, or into four pieces, along the lines indicated by the cross stamped on the reverse.

**HANDLOOM WEAVING.**

This was carried on extensively in Giggleswick and the neighbourhood. In the village itself there were several sheds, and looms might be seen in many of the cottages. It was not an uncommon thing for quarrymen to work among the rock when the weather was fine, and employ their time on wet days or frosty in weaving at home. The man generally wove and the wife or daughters prepared the bobbins. Richard Green, known as Dicky, had weaving sheds where the Post Office is now, and had also two or three looms in his house, where Mr. John Parker now lives. There were also sheds all along the side of Church street facing the Churchyard, from Mrs. Bulcock's house to that of Mrs. Sedgwick.

**WILLIAM BRIGGS**

Begs to announce that he has purchased the

**OMNIBUS**

From Mrs. Hartley, and will commence running on MONDAY, the 4th January, 1858, and trusts by attention and punctuality to merit a continuance of public support.

Parcels for the Railway received at his Residence Post Office Square, or at Mrs Hartley's Lion Hotel, Settle, where orders will be punctually attended to.

in a deep hole about two hundred yards below the bridge. In the old days the whole group would soon have disappeared, not down the stream, but up the bank.

The favourite poaching-grounds were Long Streams and Halton West. The usual method was that of netting. A net was held across the river, and the salmon were driven—"cobbled"—into it from the spawning-beds. Another method was called "lowing." A long pole had three iron prongs. Upon these was fastened a bundle of rags that had been soaked in tar. This was lighted and would show where the fish lay; and they would lie quite still, even with the light held over them. The capture of half-a-dozen salmon, of from fifteen to twenty pounds in weight each, was considered a good night's work. But the chief aim was to get the roe, which was afterwards used as bait for trout. This was rough work, and out of keeping with modern notions of what is fair and fit and right. And yet, if we are to believe the accounts that have been given us, the Ribble was richer in fish in those days of "free trade" than it is now in these days of strict "protection."

But here is a salmon-story of a very recent year. A fine salmon had been seen in a pond below Anley, in an overflow left by a flood. Two men went for the fish. They saw, however, that the Wigglesworth policeman was on the watch. One of the men snatched a wooden log out of the water, and, taking the log in his arms, ran off. The policeman gave chase. The man led the policeman towards Gilder-sleets, and then when near the railway he stopped,



and offered to the astonished officer the spoil. In the meantime the other man had secured the fish and quietly conveyed it home.

The parish seems to have claimed its full share in the rough and often cruel sports in which our forbears found delight. There can be no doubt that bulls were in former times baited in Settle Market-place. Tradition says that the last case of bull-baiting took place in Halsteads, then a field on the outskirts of the town. Cock-fighting was a favourite and favoured sport, and was common in the district less than two generations ago.

Cock-fighting. We are afraid that, if the truth must be told, we must say that Settle and the district once showed an exceptional fondness for this sport. It is some sixty years since cock-fighting was made an indictable offence. But until then it had a strong hold in this neighbourhood. Mains of cocks were fought on certain days,—days that were fixed like annual fairs,—and which had an important place in the local calendar. A main of cocks was an arranged fight. It was looked forward to for many weeks before hand. The birds were trained, like horses for a race; and each bird, like a race-horse, had his name. There were, of course, the inevitable accompaniments of drinking, betting and blackguardism. The great day at Giggleswick was the 12th of March, which was also the fair-day, and also potation or fig-day at the Grammar School. The main of cocks was fought in the school-yard. It had, of course, no connection with the School. The boys were probably forbidden to go near. Yet it shows how the

*Clapham's Estate. 1862.*

**OF STACKHOUSE ESTATE.**

WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.  
Eligible Residence and Estate for Sale, at Stackhouse near Settle.

**TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,**

(Unless previously disposed of by private treaty, of which due notice will be given,) at the GOLDEN LION HOTEL, in SETTLE, on Monday, the 15th of September, 1862, at Six o'clock in the evening, subject to such conditions as may be then produced and either altogether or in the following or such other lots as may be agreed upon at the time of sale;

ALL THAT VALUABLE

**ESTATE AT STACKHOUSE,**

Consisting of a MANSION HOUSE, with Carriage Houses, Stables, and other convenient Out-offices, Greenhouses, Conservatory, Vinery, Gardens, and Ornamental Shrubberies, and several closes of excellent Meadow and Pasture Land containing altogether in statute measure 37a. 1r. 26p., or therabouts.

Stackhouse is situate in the beautiful valley of the Ribble, about a mile and a half from the Market Town of Settle, a mile from the Parish Church and the well known School of King Edward the 6th at Giggleswick, and two miles from the Settle Railway Station.

The premises are in excellent order and well adapted for the Residence of a Country Gentleman.

**DETAILED PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.**

No. on the Giggleswick Tithes Plan.		A.	R.	P.
Lot 1.	361 Highlands .....	3	0	17
	362 Eglin Close .....	2	3	26
	364 Bottom Head .....	2	1	11
	365 Hanging Scar .....	2	0	1
	366 Plantation .....	1	0	3
	367 Pasture behind Plantation .....	2	2	31
	373 Croft .....	1	1	7
	374 Stubbing .....	2	2	25
	376 Dog Kennel, Coach House .....	0	2	0
	381 Garden .....	0	0	20
	383 Garden, House, Outhouse, Stable, &c., .....	0	3	6
	384 Waste .....	0	0	29
397 Garden, Hothouse, Aviary, &c., .....	0	1	25	
				20 0 1
Lot 2.	356 Sheephouse .....	2	2	27
Lot 3.	317 Under Ing .....	0	2	25
	320 Ribble Lands .....	1	3	7
				2 1 32



Clapham's Estate. 1867.

PLAN OF STACKHOUSE ESTATE.



J. HARTLEY, Surveyor, Clapham.  
(Copied from the Title)



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**SETTLE.**

1797

HART'S HEAD,  
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	£.	s.	D.
Eating - - - -		3	
Wine - - - -			
Punch - - - -			
Geneva - - - -			
Rum and Brandy -	4		
Ale, Porter, and Beer	2		
Servants Eating and Liquor - - - -			
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*Mechanics Inst.*

SETTLE, \_\_\_\_\_ 1857

Mr. *Nichl Greenwood*

**To the Settle Water Works' Company.**

	£	s.	D.
Water from Jan. 1st to 30th June, 1857 in advance	-	2	6
Do. from 30th June to 31st Dec. 1857 in advance	-	2	6 5/7
Received _____ day of _____ 1857			

JOHN LISTER { Collector to the Company.

The Taps of those Parties who do not discharge the Account, within twenty-one days, will be cut off.



# GIGGLESWICK MAYPOLE.

On SATURDAY IN WHITSUNTIDE,  
being May 27th, 1893.

Children's Service, 3-0 p.m.,  
Coronation at the Market Cross, at 3-30 p.m.,  
FOLLOWED BY  
Perambulation of the Village and Proclamation  
of the Queen ;

AFTER WHICH  
THE MAYPOLE PLAITING,  
SONGS & SPORTS

WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE FIELD KNOWN AS  
"CRAVEN BANK" OR "MILL HILL",  
KINDLY LENT FOR THE OCCASION BY WM. HARTLEY, Esq.

The Music kindly provided by the GIGGLESWICK BRASS BAND.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

Books containing all the words of the Songs will be sold  
at 3d. each. Camp Stools for the field will be found a  
convenience.

*Craven Printing and Stationery Company, Limited, Settle.*

sport was tolerated when it could take place under the branches of the trees that throw their evening shadows on the homes of the dead, and their morning shadows on the School. At Austwick they had two days of it, in the week preceding Whitsuntide. The Whitsun Main, it was called. The National School is built on the site on which the old cock-barn stood. There was another cock-barn between Brunton House and Feizor. And on Saturday afternoons through the summer months, at the half-way tree between Settle and Langcliffe, cock-fights usually took place. It certainly makes the neighbourhood seem all the sweeter when we know that such a cruel business can no longer be.

Beating the Bounds. This old custom was kept up until 1848, when it died an unnatural death. The idea was to fix the bounds in the minds of the young. Every 12th of March a procession was formed in which rode or walked the parish officials, the Duke of Devonshire's bailiff, the school-boys, and any other persons who cared to take part in the demonstration. A halt was called at each parish terminus, and the boys, who were armed with sticks, thrashed the bounds; and then, to make the place and occasion memorable, they thrashed each other. A similar custom still lingers here and there. But in the Giggleswick case the old custom was starved to death. There had always been a good dinner provided at the Black Horse Hotel, and charged to the parish accounts. In 1847 Mr. Henry Snell, a stalwart temperance pioneer, was appointed churchwarden. Through him the supply of beer was knocked off. And then, as



fate would have it, his successor was Mr. W. Shepherd, and he knocked off the roast-beef and plum-pudding. Since that date the need of "fixing the bounds" in the minds of the young has not been felt. The boundaries have had to take care of themselves. The custom, shorn of its beef and beer, would have been an anachronism. Its dinner was its life.

**Kennel Night.** One of the hills near Attermire keeps its name of "Beacon Hill." Dr. Whitaker says that at the beginning of this century there were men who could remember the annual observance of "Kennel Night." It was the custom on that night, St. Lawrence's Eve (August 9th), to light fires on the neighbouring hills. Tradition said that the custom had been kept up as a memorial of the beacon-lights by which the Saxons apprised their countrymen of some sudden invasion by the Danes. But Dr. Whitaker thinks that it may have dated from a later period—that of the frequent irruptions of the Scots. The word "Kennel" is supposed to have been derived from the verb "kenne," to "descry."

**Christmas Legends.** When we think how full of superstition the Middle Ages were we need not be surprised that many absurd stories were linked with the Christmas festival. The idea seems to have been that all nature must be in sympathy with the celebration of the birth-day of Jesus Christ; and it was then easy for the imagination to work out manifold applications of this idea. Some of these legends, as beliefs, still linger here and there in the parish.

*Settle-made*

*Paper.*

*1837.*

*(See Water-mark.)*



*Examples of ladies home-occupation work  
early part of 19th century. See also p. 156*