

STAINFORTH FORCE.

TO many visitors it may not be generally known that Stainforth Force possesses more interest than the spectacle of the water flowing over the rocky ledges before it eventually reaches the lower level of the river bed. Mr. T. Bowker, of Langcliffe, who has taken more than ordinary interest in this most inviting spectacle of river scenery, informs us that he visited the force on the 19th August, 1911, taking with him a line and plummet wherewith to ascertain the depth of the water.

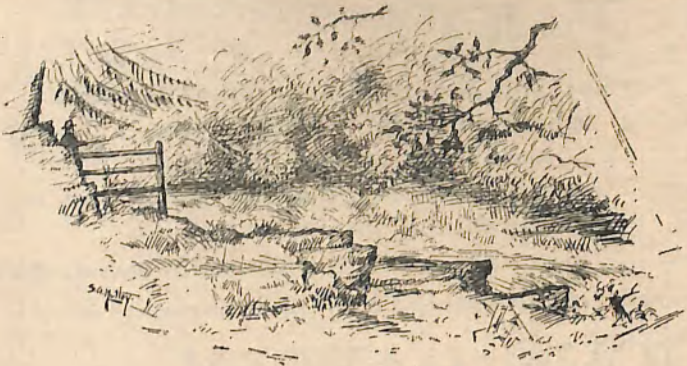
Some short distance below Stainforth bridge the waters of the Ribble fall over a ledge of rock to a lower level, where, by their constant action, a huge basin or pool, some 15 feet deep, has been formed. It was found that a passage had been worn through at the bottom of this pool into the next level, where also a second basin of 9 feet has been formed by the over-flow. This second pool also has a bottom passage. After this the water passes onward over the last ledge into the great basin or cauldron, and here, after several soundings, a varied depth of from 24 to 30 feet was realised. In times of flood it is surmised a further depth of at least 10 feet might be added.

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



Stainforth Force



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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 persone 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.





*The river near Stainforth.*



*Stainforth Village.*

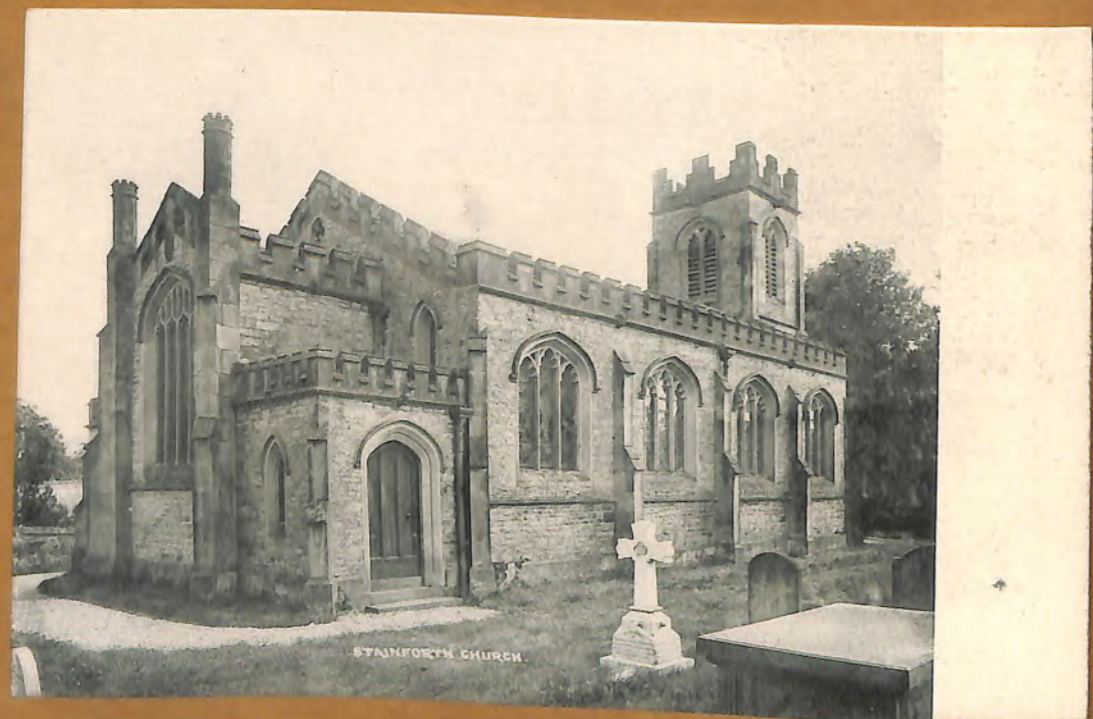


STAINFORTH VILLAGE.



STAINFORTH VILLAGE.

NO 2



STAINFORTH CHURCH.



*Stainforth.*

June 1906

## HIGH MASS AT STAINFORTH.

A correspondent contributes the following article to the "Yorkshire Daily Observer," of Saturday.

Under the fine old limestone cliff of Casteberg nestles the quaint, picturesque market town of Settle. Six days a week the passing cyclists and motorists might call it sleepy, but every Tuesday it is roused to a busy life by the influx of farmers and farmers' wives from all the country round. Then the capacious yards of the Golden Lion, the Naked Man, and all the rest of the hostelry are full of farmers' gigs and carts, the great, wide market-place is a scene of bustle, the shops are almost crowded, and even doctors and dentists do a thriving trade. Although Settle is at present represented in Parliament by Mr. Clough, it is probably rather a Conservative than a Radical town, hence perhaps it was chosen as a scene of a demonstration against the "so-called Education Bill" organised by the West Riding branch of the English Church Union, on Tuesday last. The barn doors in the surrounding villages were placarded with notices of the meeting, and a welcome was promised to all who condemned the bill. I am not one of those, and I scarcely gave the meeting a thought until I heard a whisper that it was to be preceded by celebration of High Mass in Stainforth Church, and then I resolved that I would be there. Accordingly I secured a companion, packed up a lunch basket, and set out for a five-mile walk through the fields and over the fells, through "Lyle Stainforth," across the Ribble just above the beautiful falls to "Gurt Stainforth." Here we found the church already open, but empty, so we wandered about the pretty little village, and soon found we were not the only strangers in it. First we encountered some 15 or 16 men and then a larger number of little boys, from whom we learned that they were choir boys from St. Mary Magdalene's, Bradford. At length the solitary bell began its summons to church, and we turned our steps thitherwards. Suddenly we encountered the procession of priests and choir coming up from the vicarage. A gorgeous spectacle it was with the scarlet copes and embroidered robes of the priests, and the purple copes and white surplices of the choir boys. A tall brass crucifix was borne in front and a censer of incense kept swinging. During the chanting of a long processional hymn, the march was kept up round about inside and outside the little church. The service was as elaborate, as full of ritual and symbol as I have ever witnessed in a Roman Catholic Cathedral on the Continent. A sermon was preached by an emissary of the English Church Union, a man whose face bespoke his sincerity and earnestness. Taking for his text the words, "We preach Christ," he informed us that these words came from the Bible which he and his friends were falsely accused of slighting, but far from that the Church had given the people the Bible, and if it were not for the Church there would be no Bible. He said he had come from a distance for a perfectly definite purpose, namely, to try to influence everyone present to do all in their power to see that this Mass should be celebrated in every Church throughout the land, at least every Lord's Day, but if possible every day. "There ought to be a crucifix," he said, in every house and in every room in the house." He closed with a reference to the "So-called Education Bill," which had nothing to do with education from beginning to end, urging that what we need is more religious teaching, not less, and telling us that by the morning service we were prepared for the afternoon meeting.

Unfortunately, my companion and I did not feel this to be the case. An hour and a half in a small crowded church, filled with the smoke of incense on a hot June day, is fairly exhausting, and when to this are added all the varied emotions of wonder, admiration, indignation, pity, and disgust stirred by the gorgeous spectacle, the fine singing, the unmanly prostrations, the misleading statements, etc., it is not surprising that we felt we had had enough of it, and preferred a quiet hour on the rocks by Stainforth Force, with our luncheon baskets, to a hurried three mile walk to Settle in a sweltering heat, and a meeting in a stuffy hall. Our preacher had told us plainly that the only difference between "us" of the true English Church and the Roman Catholic Church is that "we" existed before Pope Gregory so kindly, yet so unnecessarily, sent missionaries to England; and "Catholic doctrines taught in Catholic schools by Catholic teachers," at the ratepayers' expense, is pretty evidently as much the cry of the English Church Union as of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy. I had seen and heard enough to feel more strongly than ever that it is high time the public schools of England should be freed from priestly control; nevertheless I still regret that meeting at Settle, and wish I had been there to see and hear.

ENGLISH CHURCH UNION.—A meeting under the auspices of the English Church Union to protest against the Education Bill was held in the Victoria Hall, Settle, on Tuesday, the meeting being the anniversary of the North-West Yorkshire District Union. There was only a poor attendance present, in all between fifty or sixty, and these mainly composed of members of the union, only about half a dozen inhabitants of the district being in evidence. The meeting commenced with a form of prayer together with the Apostles' Creed, the chair being taken by Dr. E. West Symes, president of the N.W.Y.D.U., who, in his presidential address in referring to the bill, stated that it was bringing together Churchmen in defence of the Bible, and in defence of the people, and still more in defence of the children. Catholics must come to the front in this question. The E.C.U. had always been to the fore. They must have religious instruction given in the schools, given in school hours, and the teachers believing what they taught. The bill as it stood was un-English. It was a question of the Church and State. The next annual meeting was fixed to be held at St. Mary Magdalene, Bradford, on St. George's Day. Mr F. Cuthbert Smith, barrister-at-law, Liverpool, next addressed the meeting, and moved a resolution in opposition to the bill, which stated that the supreme duty of the Church was to teach the whole Christian faith, and the duty of the State was to be just. He stated that it was a very great pleasure to him to be present at the celebration of the Mass at Stainforth Church that morning after coming from the most persecuted Church in Liverpool. The service was carried out with the rites as laid down. As to the real reason of the Education Bill it was simply nothing but hatred of the Church of England. It was not a matter of Conservative against Liberal; it was a matter of Nonconformist against the Church, "same as it was in Cromwell's time, or ever since there was a Nonconformist." Before that bill became law (and he did not think it would, as the House of Lords would not pass it) they would do more than passively resist, they would actively resist; and they would not only refuse to pay rates, they would refuse to send their children to school, and then they would have half the people in England in prison, and the other half watching. The Rev. W. J. Scott, vicar of St. Saviour's, Upper Sunbury, also addressed the meeting.

### STAINFORTH.

THE E.C.U. ANNIVERSARY.—The members of the Northern district of the English Church Union, with the consent of the incumbent (Rev W. T. Barrett), held services in the church on Tuesday. During the morning a large number of conveyances, with members, came into the village. At 12 o'clock a procession started from the vicarage to the church, consisting of clergy and the choir of St. Mary Magdalene, Bradford. The celebrant, the Rev H. S. Branscombe, of St Mary Magdalene, was attired in white and yellow cope with biretta, his acolytes being dressed in red cassocks with short white surplices fringed with lace. A brass cross was carried in front and a censer swung by an attendant with burning incense. The church was well filled. The choral celebration which followed was well rendered by the choir, the celebrant intoning throughout. Incense was freely used during the service, filling the whole building. The sermon, which dealt chiefly with the E.C.U., was based upon the words "We preach the Christ," and was preached by the Rev P. J. Shaw, rector of All Saints', York. Afterwards the members journeyed to Settle for lunch and then had a meeting in the Victoria Hall to protest against the "so-called Education Bill."



Church before restoration.

Only about £180 remains to be claimed towards the funds. At the Lytham Musical Festival, the Craven Quartet, Miss L. Dillingham, Mr. A. H. Hudson, and Mr. W. G. McNaught and Mr. C. H. F. About 20 members of the Craven and Scientific Association visited the new waterworks on Moor on Tuesday evening. Every mention was made by the officials for and Mr. Norris, the resident engineer. Mr. Arnold, Junr., a member of the contractors, conducted the party and carefully explained what was done.

Mr. John Scott, of Newmarket, received information from the Urban Council that the Local Government had given permission to them to lease the old reservoirs on the Moor. Scott intends forthwith to proceed with the conversion of one of the reservoirs into a swimming bath, and lay out the grounds.

The thunderstorm which passed town on Sunday afternoon, accompanied by heavy rain, prevented the annual outdoor procession in honor of St. Stephen's (R.C.) Church in honor of the feast of Corpus Christi. A service accordingly held in the church, Rev. Father Turlington preached on Monday and Benediction was given. **BOWLING**—Craven (Skipper) Nelson on Tuesday week, at Nelson.

Anderson, 13  
 J. Kyroff, 13  
 H. Ashcroft, 8-13  
 J. T. Hartley, 3  
 J. Lund, 1-13  
 W. Ackroyd, 1-13  
 J. Moss, 14  
 S. Harraves, 5-13  
 J. Reed, 1  
 J. Greenwood, 1  
 J. H. Pullan, 14-1  
 J. T. Embley, 15  
 D. Burton, 8  
 W. Bellamy, 9  
 T. McClure, 14  
 H. Bolton, 7-3  
 J. Harraves, 7  
 I. Riley, 13  
 W. Swingleh, 13  
 W. Bell, 3  
 R. Haughton, 9-6  
 J. Pollard, 60  
 155  
 155  
 Total... 215



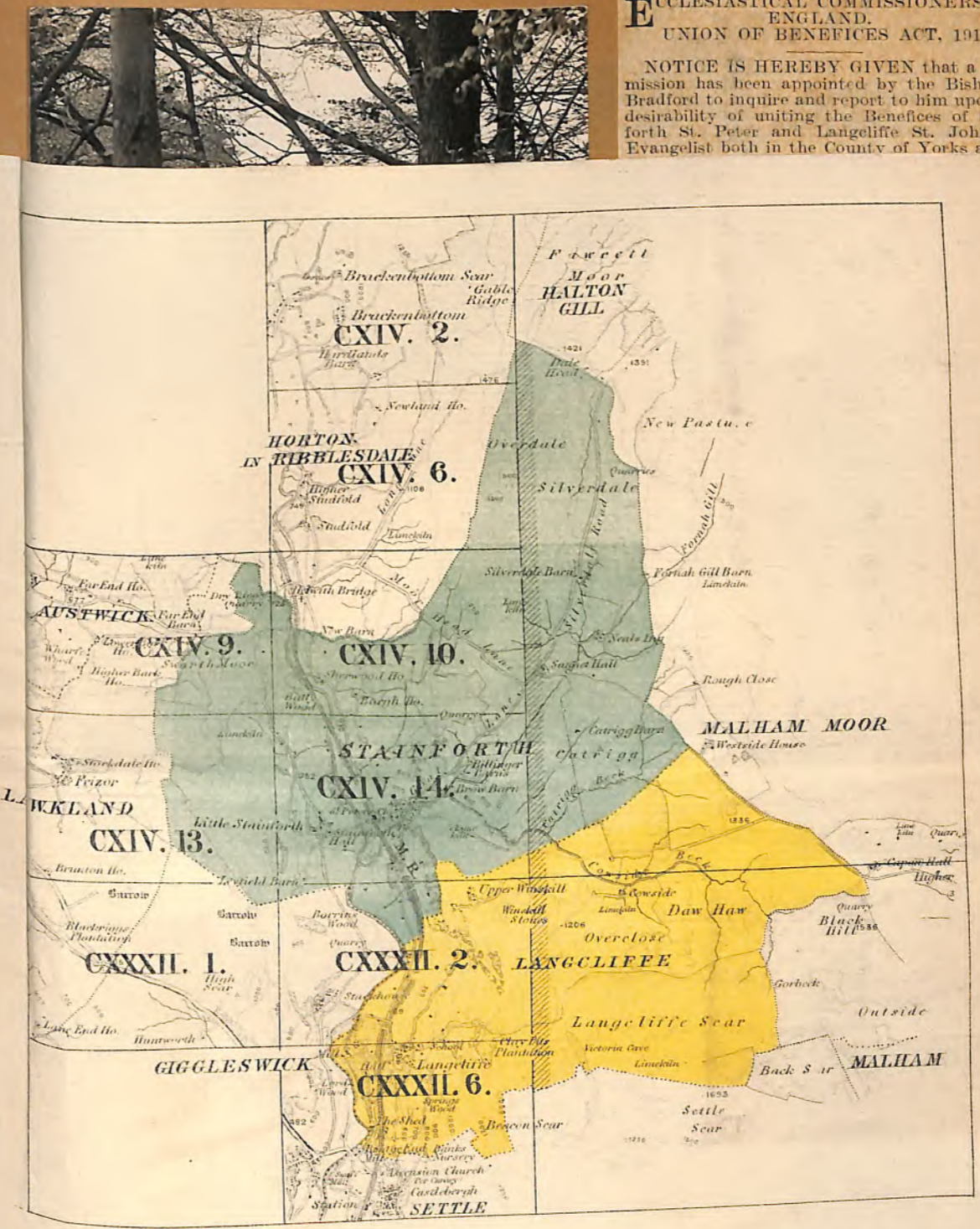
Stainforth Church before restoration.

shelve an undesirable pupil in such a new and clever manner! Martha smiled, and allowed the snub to pass unheeded. "All right, Hortense," she said. "But please don't execute my piano, at least when I am out." After this tact recognition, the girl made no further effort to hide her musical proclivities, and the house became a pandemonium, to which my small boy contributed heartily. Man is an imitative animal even in his early youth, and with four years of consolidated imitative to his credit, he is more imitative than most. "Puppy," he exclaimed, breaking into my study fresh from a forage downstairs.

**PUBLIC NOTICES.**

**ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS FOR ENGLAND. UNION OF BENEFICES ACT, 1919.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Commission has been appointed by the Bishop of Bradford to inquire and report to him upon the desirability of uniting the Benefices of Stainforth St. Peter and Langeliffe St. John the Evangelist both in the County of Yorks and in



Extent outside the shaded line Published on Six Inch Scale only.

*(one-inch scale.)*

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The Commission will hold a local inquiry, and their public sitting for that purpose will be at the Conservative Club, Settle, on Tuesday, July 4th, 1922, at 10 a.m., at which all persons desirous of offering any evidence or making any representation in relation to the union or being otherwise interested in the matter are invited to attend.

Dated this 19th day of May, 1922.

W. ADDINGTON-WILKS,  
Chairman of Bishop's Commission,  
1, Millbank,  
Westminster, S.W.1.



THE WOODS, STAINFORTH, No 15

PROPOSED UNION.—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, on Tuesday, heard arguments for and against a proposal by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to unite the two Parishes of St. Peter, Stainforth, and St. John, Langcliffe. Mr. Frost and Charles, K.C., for objectors to the scheme, said Stainforth had an agricultural population, while Langcliffe was industrial. There was an almost unanimous petition from Stainforth against the scheme. It would be far better that Stainforth should be reunited with Giggleswick, Mr. Whitbread, for the Commissioners, said those two parishes could easily be managed by one incumbent, and it was contrary to the interests of the Church that funds should be raised to support two incumbents where one would do. Counsel read a letter from the Bishop of Bradford strongly supporting the proposed union. His Lordship pointed out that the chief difficulty in getting clergyman into the country was the smallness of the livings, and one of the great reasons for the union of benefices was the marked shortage of men power. The Lord Chancellor announced that their Lordships would give judgment later on.

1922.

Stainforth & Langcliffe Woods, (one - with seats.)

English Church Union.—A meeting under the auspices of the English Church Union to protest against the Education Bill was held in the Victoria Hall, Settle, on Tuesday, the meeting being the anniversary of the North-West Yorkshire District Union. There was only a poor attendance present, in all between fifty or sixty, and these mainly composed of members of the union, only about half a dozen inhabitants of the district being in evidence. The meeting commenced with a form of prayer taken by Dr. E. West Syles, president of the N.W.X.D.U., who, in his presidential address in referring to the bill, stated that it was bringing together Churchmen in defence of the Bible and the defence of the faith.

M. Hargreaves	5-13	J. Reed	15
M. Drake	1	J. Greenwood	15
J. H. Pullan	14	J. Walton	15
W. Graham	15	J. T. Embley	9
F. Bellamy	9	W. Burton	15
J. McCrae	14	D. Walton	15
W. Hargreaves	7	H. Bolton	15
I. Riley	15	J. Swinglehurst	6
H. Mitchell	13	W. Fell	15
J. Foulds	14	R. Haighton	15
A. Drake	9	J. Pollard	15
	155		225
	60		28
	155		225
Total	215		253

Nelson ..... 31  
Skipton ..... 213

TO THE TREASURER,  
"STAINFORTH BRIDGE ENDOWMENT FUND,"  
MARTINS BANK, LIMITED,  
SETTLE, YORKS.

I enclose herewith £..... s. ....  
to the above fund.  
d. as a subscription

Signature  
Address



Stainforth Church before restoration.

ly about £180 remains to be raised to allow of the Free Library Commission the offer of £3000 made towards the funds.

am Musical Festival, Craven Quartet Party, L. Dillingham, Miss W. G. Giddon, and Mr. W. G. Giddon, and Mr. C. H. Fogg. The adjudicators were members of the Craven Scientific Association gave new waterworks on Evening. Every evening by the officials for the resident engineer, a member of the party explained what is

of Newmarket-street, tion from the Urban Council Government Board in to them to lease to on the Moor, and forthwith to proceed of one of the pieces rimming bath, and also und.

Craven (Skipton) met on Tuesday week, at Nelson. Score

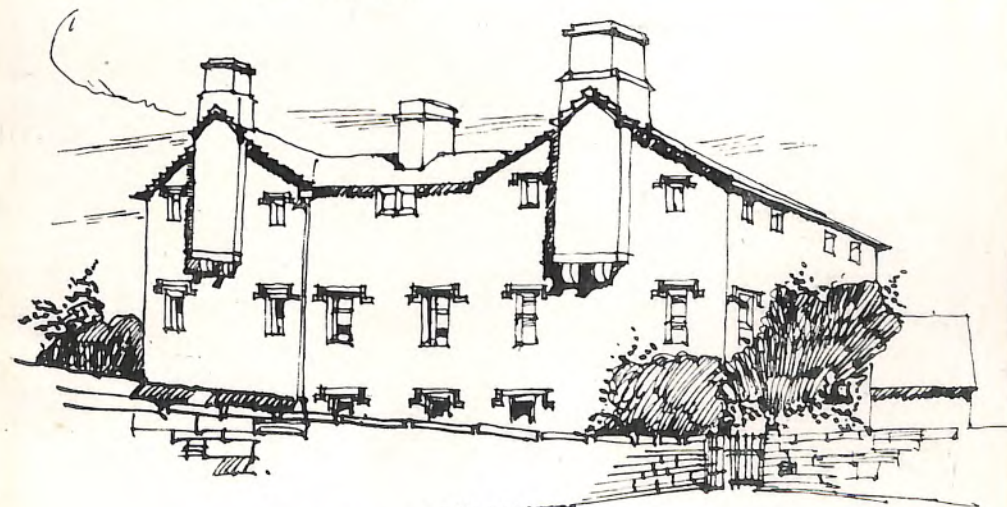
**STAINFORTH.**

**SERIOUS FIRE: £1000 DAMAGE.**—Early on Tuesday morning, the village was alarmed by an outbreak of fire at Stockhill House, belonging to Mr T F Knowles, of London and Stainforth. The house, which is closed for the winter months, and kept by Mr Knowles as a residence for his friends in the summer, is in the hands of caretakers, who, as usual, attended to the fires on Monday night, and left all right, as far as they could see. About 6-30 on Tuesday morning, it was noticed that something was wrong by a villager who lives near. The caretaker's attention was drawn to the matter, and it was found that one of the bedrooms was on fire. Willing hands soon attempted to put out the flames. The water supply having given out, every drop of water had to be carried from the beck, 100 yards away. Women helped the men to carry as much furniture from the lower rooms as could be reached. By 7 a.m. the fire had got a good hold and the roof began to fall in. The Settle fire brigade was wired for, and on their arrival tried to battle with the flames. Their efforts were in vain, having no fire engine. The Skipton fire engine was wired for and though twenty miles away, reached the fire about 10 a.m. All the roof had fallen in, but the Skipton men soon had their engine at work, and played on the burning debris until after 1 p.m. If the fire engine could have been present at 7 a.m. no doubt much of the building and valuable furniture might have been saved. It is estimated that the damage will be over £1000. Had there been a high wind such as there has been during the last months nothing would have saved the other residences in close proximity.



*Little Stainforth Hall.*

**FARM NEAR STAINFORTH.**



*Nov. 9. 1909.*





*Stainthorpe*

SLAVERY IN CRAVEN IN THE OLDEN TIME.

The following are the terms of a petition which was addressed to George Earl of Cumberland in the year 1580, 40 years after the dissolution of Sawley Abbey, from "Freer Stainforth," formerly a possession of the Abbey:—

"To the Ryght Honourable George Erle of Cu'berlande,

"In most humble manner compleaning, sheweth, Your poore supplyants of the towne of Freer Stainforth. That whereas we and our ancestors have att all tymes heretofore bene under the rule of your honor's ancestors in the tyme of s'vice of the Kinge or Quene's Majestie—and inasmuch as wee are nowe tenants to one Edwarde Darcy, Esquyer, attendinge att the courte, who offereth to sell us, but houldeth yt at soe unreasonable a price as wee are never able to pay—and for that wee are in choyce to purchase yt ourselves or to cheuse our landlorde. Soe yt is, Right Hon'ble, that wee of one of our generall assente are most hartilie desyrous that yt would pleas y'r honor to by and purchase us, so as we myght be wholly und'r y'r honor's rule—and wee will willingly give unto you towards the purchase all the goods that wee have, moveable and immoveable, for good will and the good reporte wee heare of y'r honor.

"For trewth is, Right Hon'ble, wee have offred to geve unto our master for leeses of XXI yeares XX yeares fyne, or for the purchase three score yeares fyne; or otherwise all the goods we have; and none of theis wyl satisfy hym—nowe he taketh suyte upon us, and meanethe to expulse us. And we are in number seven score people, and above; and have noe other livynge to go unto. Soe as with't y'r Hon'r's goodness we knowe no waye what to doe.

"Y'r Honor's poor supplyants, "The inhabitants of Freer Stainforth."

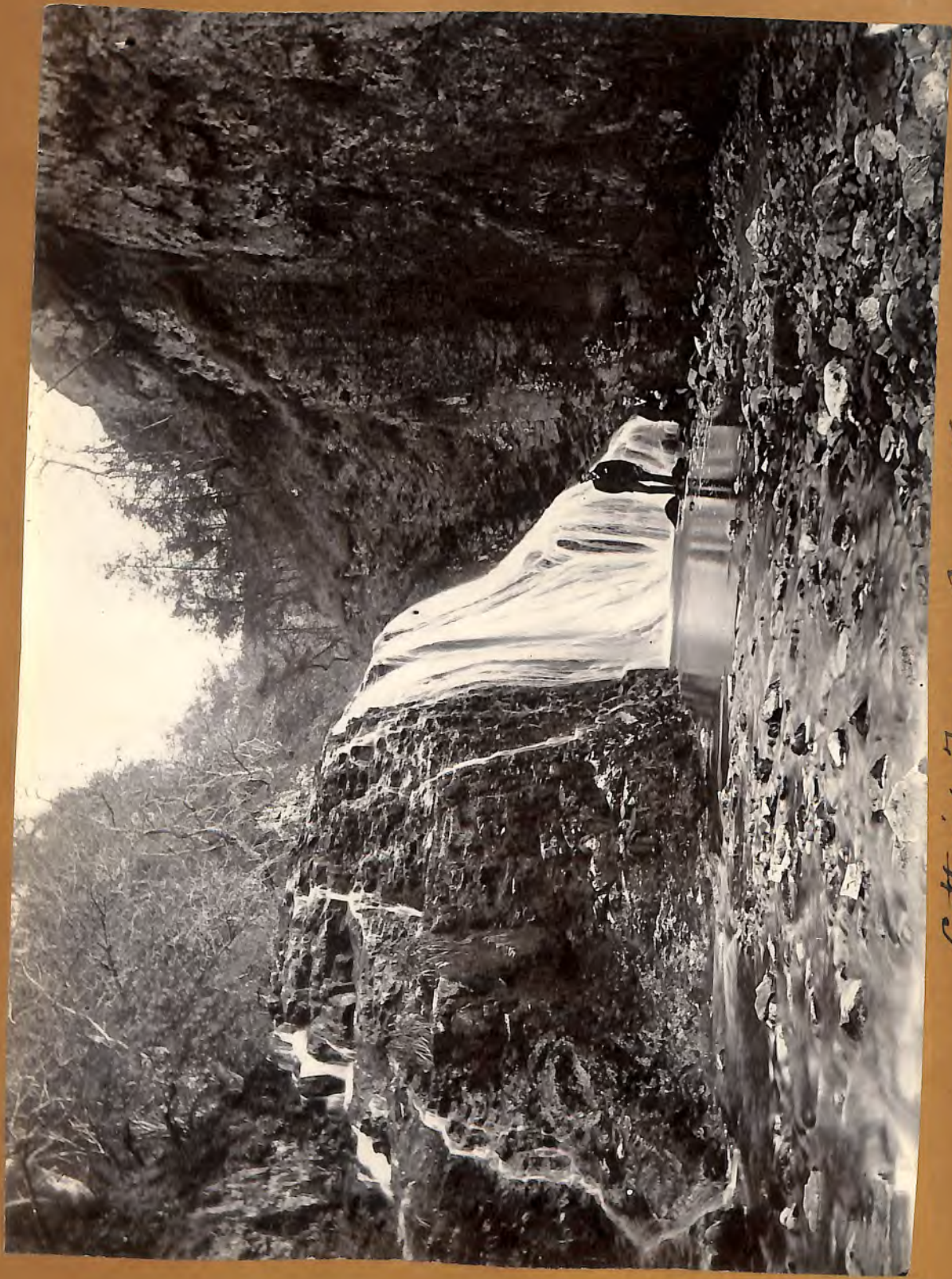
Dr. Whitaker believes from this petition the remains of personal slavery subsisted amongst these poor people in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. "It is well known that this unhappy condition, though the subjects of it were treated with great gentleness, was suffered to continue among the tenants of the religious houses after it was abolished everywhere else," and "In this place, the terms 'to sell, to buy, to purchase us,' are scarcely capable of any other sense." The petition was unavailing, though it would appear, as the Doctor says, that "either the tenants grew richer, or the lord more reasonable, so as to enable them, according to their own expression to 'by' themselves."



*Catterick Foss in Winter.*

*Obviously refers to copy hold tenance, & not personal bondage - as what should have known - copy to another in his day.*

STAINFORTH SCHOOL.—We are happy to learn that by the munificence of Thomas Stackhouse, Esq., there is a prospect of a new School being erected in the village of Stainforth. Mr. Stackhouse has offered a piece of ground for a site, in a most convenient situation, and we understand the worthy Incumbent is busily engaged in carrying out the project, and we trust he will have good success. 1856



*Cattenick Foss. Lower Fall.*



*Cattenick Foss.*

13668. CATTENICK FOSSE.



WATERFALL, BOLTON PARK.

PARAPHRASE OF THE 8th PSALM.

O God! how glorious is Thy name  
In all the earth! how vast Thy fame,  
Above the starry skies!  
Ev'n infants' lisping songs of praise  
Have power to vindicate Thy ways,  
And shame the worldly wise.

When I behold Thy moon on high,  
And, glittering o'er the azure sky,  
Ten thousand orbs of light,  
Each orb the centre--sun--and soul,  
Of planetary worlds that roll,  
Beyond our feeble sight.

Worlds that, with bloom and beauty rife,  
May be the green abodes of life,  
And adoration yield;  
Whilst this vast globe, on which we  
stand,  
Burden'd with mountain, sea, and land,  
Is even as a grain of sand  
Upon creation's field.

Stainforth, 28th Oct.

Oh! what is man, frail fleeting man,  
Amid the great--the glorious plan--  
That he should be Thy care;  
That here he should be only less  
Than angels--and in realms of bliss--  
A crown of glory wear.

That Thou should'st give him kingly  
sway  
O'er fowls of heaven and beasts of prey,  
And make him lord supreme  
O'er all that range the field or wood,  
And all that cleave the glassy flood,  
Or "swim the ocean stream."

O God! how glorious is thy name,  
In all the earth! how wide thy fame,  
Above the starry skies!  
Let heaven and earth their voices raise,  
And evermore the song of praise  
From men and angels rise.

DAVID HOPKINS.



CATTERICK FOSS



22360 Settle. Catterick Force.



Settle. Catterick Force.



Catterick Force.