

any of our families which hereafter shall depart this life, wee shall or will give or cause or suffer to bee given any dole-money to the poore either of our own or of any other Town or Townshipp; But hereafter shall and do each of us take such order and respective care as that no dole-money shall either by us or our several executors bee att all given or so appointed; And that each and every of us who in charity on the like occasion bee inclined or disposed to bestow or devise any such gift will endeavour so to order and appoint, as that att all times hereafter all and every such gifts or gift of dole-money as be charitably disposed bee carefully distributed and paid into the handes of foure of the most substantial Inhabitants of our said Town and Townshipp and of the then present Churchwarden and Overseers for the time being and their successors either for and towards raising their funds or stocks for employing or setting our poore on worke, or otherwise, att the discretion of our said Inhabitants and Officers, amongst the poore of our said Town and Townshipp in such manner and att such time as to them shall seem most convenient In witness whereof wee have hereunto subscribed our names the day and yeare first above written

It is alsoe hereby concluded & agreed upon by the said Inhabitants of the said Town and Townshipp of Setle that John Skirrow, Adam Lawson, William Paley and William Hall all inhabiting within the s^d Townshipp of Setle and by the said Inhabitants of the said Town and Townshipp of Setle together with the present Churchwarden and Overseers for the time being to take care that the said money so given to the poore of the said Townshipp of Setle shall bee employed and disposed of according to their discretion to the best benefit and advantage of the poore of the said Town and Townshipp of Setle.

Wm. Paley
John Skirrow
R. Bradley
John Bradley
Tho. Carr
Richd. Paley
Leo. Bolland
John Batty
William Carr
Jos. Robinson
Hugh Hall
Will. Hall
James Hall
Roger Armitstead
Tho. Renoldson
John Wildman
Jere. Lawson

Wm. Allanson
Will. Kidd
Ja. Cookson
Adam Lawson
John Windsor
Mar. Richardson
Leo. Kidd
Adam Browne
Rob. Bond
William Shackleton
Tho. Robinson
Rob. Carr
Tho. Carr, junior
Joseph Kidd
Rob. Austwicke
James Armitstead."

prayer. He was astonished at himself; and in the middle of his prayer he paused, and dropping his voice said, in a familiar tone, "Ah, Lord, ye'll be fair capt (surprised) wi' me. Ye'll varra like be thinkin' I'm a travelliin' preitcher."

NOTE TO PAGE 140.

ARTHUR CATERALL'S CLAIM.

The following particulars are from Caterall's catalogue of his losses, and may be taken as a sample of the claims by which he built up his *summa summarum* of £450:—

- "I had taken from me per Captayne John Lambert's troope of horse, and Maior (Major) Eaden's, five days plowing of Oats out of my barne to the value of tenn pounds, in the year 1644 - - £10 0 0
- "Goods taken by Captayne Ripon's souldgers in the year 1648, to the value of - - - - £29 0 0
- "Colonell Bellingiam's souldgers did take from me goods to the value of tenn pounds in 1645." - £10 0 0



1927

IX.
IN AND ON INGLEBOROUGH.

THE tourist may choose to walk the six miles from Settle to Clapham, and in that case he needs no further direction than that he should get into the main road over Settle Bridge, and keep to that road until he reaches the village. Or he may simply wish to climb Ingleborough, and then the best route for him would be the main road to Buckhaw Brow, by the footpath to Feizor, past Wharfe and Crummack, and on for the summit. Most tourists will, however, wish to visit the famous Cave, and will prefer to travel to Clapham by train. But this is not a gain of six miles, as there is the walk of a mile to Giggleswick Station, and of a mile and a half from Clapham Station to the village.

The plain building on our right as we leave Wenning the station is of historic interest. It was Bank formerly a chapel where a small community of Sandemanians worshipped. They were at first called Glasites, after John Glas, the founder of the sect. Glas was expelled from the Scotch Presbyterian Church because of certain doctrines, bearing chiefly upon church-government, that he taught. Robert Sandeman, the son-in-law of John Glas, was the means of forming, in harmony with such principles, a considerable number of small congregations. There was one at Clapham, and one at Kirkby Stephen which in 1763 numbered about thirty persons. The worship of the Sandemanians



Feizor.



INGLEBOROUGH FROM ARMISTEAD EMBANKMENT N.W.



Dated door-head at Clapham
with portrait of Dr. Broadbent.



Old Sandemanian Chapel at Clapham Station.

See also p. 327.



Clapham



THE WENNING
NEAR CLAPHAM

CLAPHAM TOWN END.

[At the request of several subscribers we publish this interesting old song. The incidents actually occurred last century and some of the descendants of Tommy Towers were living in Clapham within a recent period.

Abram Muggins is understood to be a sobriquet for a then Clapham Innkeeper.

As there are several old songs still being sung in the dales, and which have never been printed, may we beg of those who are interested in the preservation of these quaint ballads to send us the words of any they can obtain.]—EDITOR.

BANE* ta Claapam town-gate† lived an oud Yorkshire tyke,
Who i' dealing i' horseflesh hed ne'er met his like;
'Twor his pride that i' aw the hard bargains he'd hit,
He'd bit a girt monny, but nivver bin bit.

Chorus—With my dum a dum dary, &c.

This oud Tommy Towers (bi that naam he wor knaan),
Hed an oud carrion tit that wor sheer skin an' baan;
Ta hev killed him for t' curs wad hev bin quite as well
But 'twor Tommy's opinion he'd dee of hissel!

Chorus—

Well! yan Abram Muggins, a neighbourin cheat,
Thowt ta diddle oud Tommy wa'd be a rare treat;
Hee'd a horse, too, 'twor war than oud Tommy's, ye see,
Fort' neet afore that hee'd thowt proper ta dee!

Chorus—

Thinks Abey' t' oud codger 'll nivver smoak‡ t' trick,
I'll swop wi' him my poor deead horse for his wick,§
An' if Tommy I nobbut|| can happen ta trap,
'Twill be a fine feather i' Aberram's cap!

Chorus—

Soa to Tommy he goas, an t' question he pops:
'Between thy horse and mine, prithee, Tommy, what swops?
What wilt gi' me ta boot? for mine's t' better horse still!
'Nout,' says Tommy, 'I'll swop ivven hands, an' ye will.'

Chorus—

Abey preached a lang time about summat ta boot.
Insistin' that his war t' liveliest brute;
But Tommy stuck fast where he first had begun,
Till Abey wagged hands, and sed, 'Done, Tommy, done!'

Chorus—

'Eh! Tommy,' my lad, 'I'ze sorry for thee,
I thowt thou'd a getten mair white i' thy ee;
Good luck's wi' thy bargin, for my horse is deead.'
'Wha, hang it' says Tommy, soa's mine, an it's fleead!

Chorus—

Soa Tommy got t' better of t' bargin, a vast,
An' cam' off wi' a Yorkshireman's triumph at last;
For 'twixt two deead horses there's not mitch to choose,
Yet Tommy war richer by t' hide an' fower shoes.

Chorus—

* Near.

† The high-road through a town or village.

‡ Suspect.

§ Alive, quick.

|| Only.

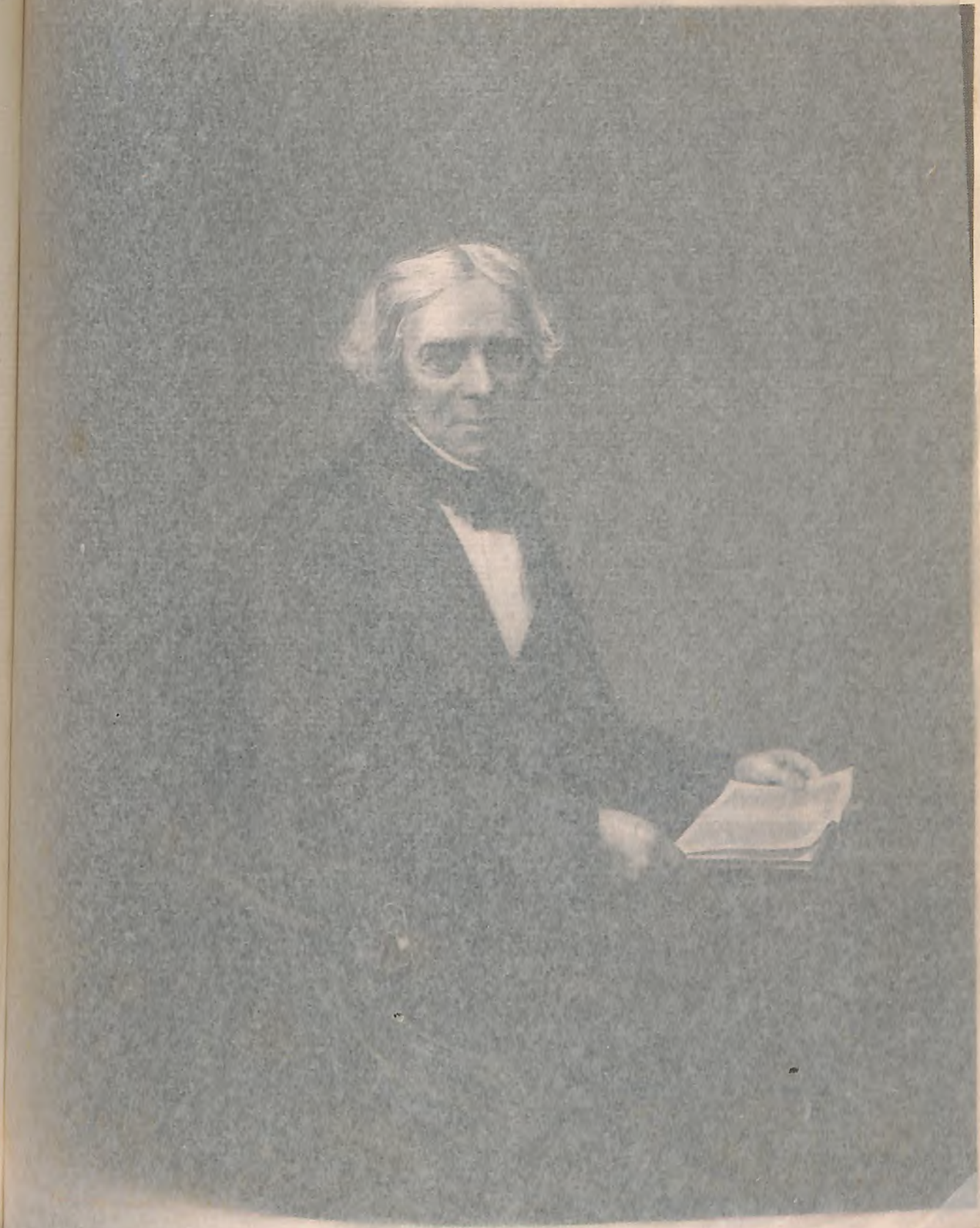
was beautiful in its simplicity. Their Sabbath was opened with a prayer-meeting; then the elders took their places on the platform and the public service began; a psalm was sung, prayer offered, a portion of Scripture read, a short sermon preached, and the service closed with the people's "Amen." The members of the church would then retire to a common meal, which they called the "feast of charity." Service was again held in the afternoon, and was always followed by the Lord's Supper. Thus were their Sabbaths spent by the little community that worshipped at Wenning Bank.

The old Wenning Bank Chapel is of special interest because of one name that was associated with its services. Clapham was the home of the ancestors of Sir Michael Faraday. As far back as 1708 the name Faraday is found in the parish register. Under this date there is the record of the baptism of one of the children of a Richard Faraday, a stonemason, of Keasden, near Clapham. One of this Richard Faraday's sons was married in 1756 to Elizabeth Dean, of Clapham Wood Hall. A letter written by her, on the occasion of the death of one of her children, has been preserved. It shows the strength of her religious principles, and the way in which she sought to give a religious direction to the minds of her children. In this letter she speaks of "Mr. Gorrel and the rest of the brethren." James Faraday, who was one of the large family that had been brought up at Clapham Wood Hall, and had gone regularly to the meeting at Wenning Bank, removed

in 1790 to London. He was a journeyman blacksmith, and a very skilful workman; but broken health hindered his rising more than a step above actual poverty. In 1791 his eminent son was born.

When thirteen years of age Michael SIR M. FARADAY. Faraday, whose education had been of the most rudimentary kind, was hired for a year as errand-boy by a Mr. Riebau, a bookseller. He had to go over a wide district every morning, distributing and exchanging newspapers, for newspapers were then so high in price that they circulated as books now do. One little incident that happened when he was an errand-boy shows that his mind was then of an enquiring turn. He had knocked at the door of a house at which he had to leave a newspaper. Whilst waiting at the door he, in boyish fashion, put his head through the railings that divided between that house and the next. With his head through the railings, he was arguing the question as to whether he was on this side of the railings or on that. The door was opened, his argument was broken off, and in jerking out his head, he gave himself a sore bruise, which made him ever after remember the incident.

When Michael Faraday had served for one year as errand-boy he was duly apprenticed as bookbinder to the same master. In the indenture there was this notable sentence, "In consideration of his faithful service, no premium is required." It was during the time of his apprenticeship that he conceived such a fondness for experimental science, and towards the end of that period he resolved to devote his life to the work of physical research. When he became Sir H.

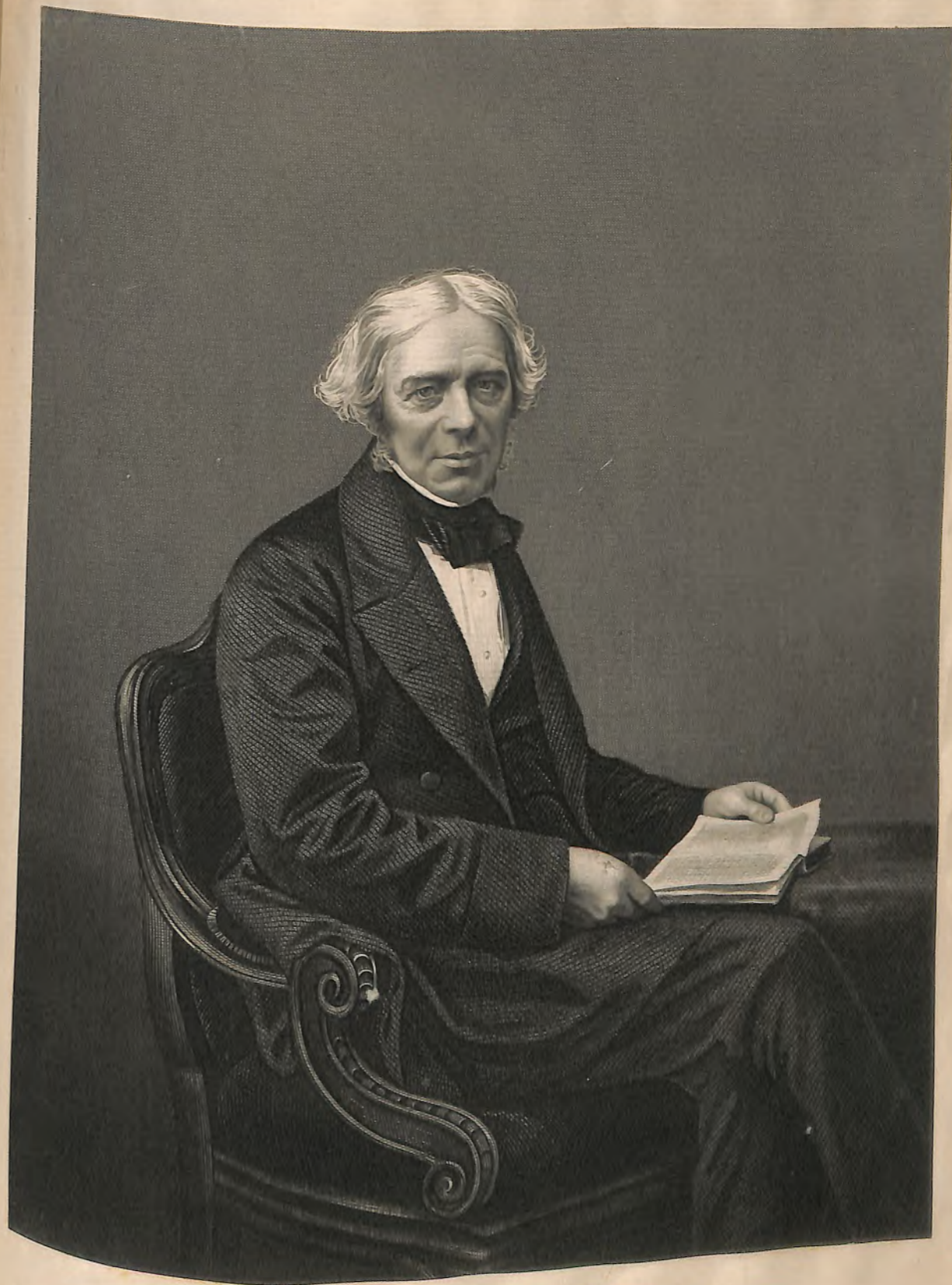


Michael Faraday

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Sir Michael Faraday.

TO BE LET

By Proposal,

And Entered to NEXT SPRING, for ONE YEAR, or a TERM of YEARS, together, or in the Following Lots:

ALL THAT

BUTTER & STOCK FARM,

Situate at FEIZOR, in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, now in the Occupation of Jonathan Taylor, or his Under-Tenants.

LOT I. The House in which Jonathan Taylor now lives, with the Garden and Buildings thereto belonging, and the Fields called Bells Croft, Hale, Bull Copy, Ing, Great Cat Hole, Little Cat Hole, Woods Long Lands, Little Longlands, Ainam, The Flat, Snod Brunton, Rough Brunton, and Inn Moor, together with Six Cattle Gaits on Feizor Thwate New Stint.

LOT II. The House in which Agnes Maudsley now lives, with the Barn in the Fold, and the Fields called New Close, Boakdale, Moor Ing and Hemplands, together with Two Cattle Gaits on Feizor Thwate New Stint.

LOT III. The Fields called Smearside, and Smearside Coppies. Further Particulars may be had on application to Mr. Anthony Stackhouse, of Settle, who will cause the same to be shown; or at the Office of Mr. LEEMING, in Settle, by whom Proposals will be received 'till Monday the 20th Day of October next, on which Day the Taker of Takers will be declared,

** Feizor is 3 Miles from the Market-Town of Settle, where there is a Fair for the Sale of Cattle every Fortnight.

Settle, Sep. 12th. 1823.

From the Office of W. Walker, Settle.

W. Brayshaw.

Inclosed you receive a Copy of your Cue with Mr. Fenwick's Opinion, whereby you'll observe that the Daughter of Mr. Young is intitled not only to the late Desk & Bible, given by her Grandfather to her Father, but also to all the Effects whatsoever which belong'd to her Grandfather Grandmother & Father, save only a Diamond & Gold watch mentioned in the Codicil annex'd to her Father's Will, and that now (as the Widow is married again) you and Mr. Jackson are of proper persons to take care of the Cue & her Effects - You now need not be afraid of Edmund nor of taking Measures to compel him to account to you & the Court: you do it the better. - I got the Cue & Opinion from Mr. Sawyer last Tuesday Morning, & came the same Day to Settle to have met you & shew you them but as I did not meet with you, nor have soon to Mr. Jackson since, I writ & sent you the inclos'd, lest you should think me negligent or Dilatory. I shall next Tuesday be at Nicholas Hornbors of White Swan in Settle where I shall be glad to see one or both of you, & then we can talk further about it. I insert'd something further in the Cue (as you'll observe) than was mention'd amongst us, but you'll see 'twas for the Benefit of you & y^r Ward. So I hope you'll not think it amiss in -
I am
Your obliged & faithful humble Servt
W. S. Fenwick

22. of April 1742.

TO BE RENT

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From the Office of W. Walker, Settle.

To
Mr. Thomas Brayshaw
in Giggleswick

Delivered at Post House, & forwarded with
Care and Speed.





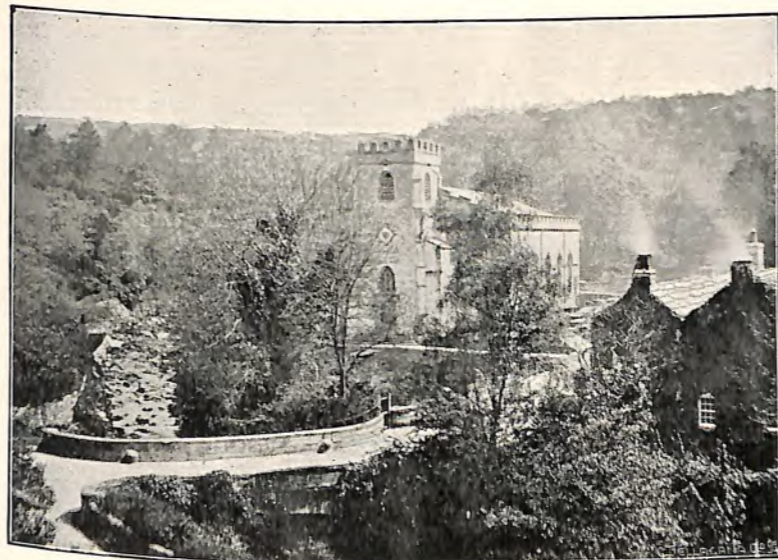
Clapham Lake.

Davy's laboratory assistant his genius soon began to assert itself. He quickly rose above the mere drudgery of his position, and was working out valuable researches on his own account. Then followed that long line of fruitful research which raised him to the highest place in the domain of science. Before his death some three score and ten learned societies had honoured themselves in paying their tributes of honour to him.

Sir M. Faraday seems to have ever looked back with happy thoughts to the days of early boyhood. Not even amidst his highest honours were those days forgotten, or their influences lost. An old man, he was one day sitting for his bust, when the sculptor happened to drop his chisel, and noticing a vacant look in Sir Michael's eyes, asked him if he felt unwell. "Ah, no," said he, "the sound of that steel made me think I was a boy standing again beside my father's anvil." The fact is that the influence of that early Christian home was never lost in Sir M. Faraday's life. James Faraday trained his children in those principles in which as a child at Clapham he had himself been trained. As he had been taken to the meeting-house at Wenning Bank until attendance there became a principle with him and a habit, so he took his children to the meeting-house in London until it became with them a principle and a habit to go. Sir M. Faraday was regularly found amongst its worshippers, or with the elders on the platform. And thus the influences of Christian home-life in Clapham Wood Hall may be seen in the Christian character of the greatest experimental philosopher of his day.

Clapham Village. If we were asked to act as judge in awarding prizes to the three most attractive villages in Craven, we should perhaps have some difficulty in bestowing the second prize, and more as to the third, but none whatever as to the first. That would most surely go to Clapham. The villagers have done their best to make their dwellings harmonise with the tranquil beauty of their little glen.

The Manor of Clapham. *Clapa* was a Saxon name, and the village has its name most probably from the earliest Saxon family settled at the foot of Ingleborough. It was Clap-hâm—Clapa's home. The Dodsworth MSS. speak of Clapdale Castle as having been very large and strong. "It standeth on the skirt of the high hill Ingleborrow which shooteth towards Clapham, and was the desmayne of ye Claphams in later times, but I think it was builded by Adam de Staveley, or o'e (one) of his ancestors, who sold the chace of Ingleborrow to Roger Mowbray, temp. Joh'is (John)." In 1573, John Ingleby, son of Sir William Ingleby, of Ripley Castle, purchased the manor of Clapham, with fulling-mill, water-mill, and 24 messuages and cottages. He was at that time resident at Lawkland Hall. The present lord of the manor is Mr. J. A. Farrer, whose ancestor, Richard Farrer, settled at Clapham and died there in the first half of the eighteenth century. Mr. J. A. Farrer is known not only as a politician, but as a man of literary tastes and pursuits. He has written several books, some of which are in idea and treatment unique. He has written on "Crimes and Punishments," "Military Manners and Customs," "Books that were



CLAPHAM.

1866 The will of OLIVER FARRER, Esq., of 66 Lincoln's-inn-fields, was proved in the London Court, on the 20th ult., and the personalty sworn under £120,000. The executors appointed are his nephews, James Farrer, the Rev. Matthew T Farrer, Oliver W Farrer, and Henry R Farrer. The will is dated Nov 19, 1863; and a codicil, March 18 1865. The testator bequeaths to each of his three nephews—namely, Matthew, Oliver, and Henry—a legacy of £10,000 together with contingent interests; and appoints his nephew James Farrer residuary legatee of both his real and personal estates. There are legacies to his other nephews and to his nieces. To his nephew James he leaves the watch he usually wore and two gold snuff boxes. He requests his sister Cecilia to accept £100 to purchase a ring or any other trifle in remembrance of a brother who sincerely loved her. His furniture in Lincoln's-inn-fields he leaves to his brother, William Loxham Farrer, and the use of all the plate, books, and furniture that may be in London, for his life, and afterwards to his nephew Oliver W Farrer. His chambers in Lincoln's-inn and a moiety of the house in Bedford-square are to be sold, and treated as personal property; and he leaves to his nephew James Farrer all his plate, books, pictures, &c., not otherwise disposed of, together with all jewellery, and his horses, carriages, &c. To his own man-servant he has left his wardrobe and a legacy of £500, and to his coachman £50, free of duty.

"LAWKLAND HALL" AUSTWICK, WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.



Inner Hall.



Dining Room.

The Purchase of Lawkland Hall.—The "Bradford Daily Telegraph" of Monday announced that Lawkland Hall—which is noticeable because of the prominent part it played in various Cromwellian episodes and the whole of the Civil Wars of the seventeenth century, and also on account of the ancient family which has for many centuries been identified with the place—was some time ago purchased by Mr. Norman Ambler, of Bradford, at present serving with the colours. Says the writer: "Lawkland Hall although it has been uninhabited, we believe, for a good many years, and has suffered considerably through stress of weather and the lack of upkeep, still holds, historically, a unique position in the North. Like many of our ancient castles, its associations with the stirring times of the 16th and 17th centuries quite helps to build up the history of the period, and of those who can see romance in the old place is Mr. Halliwell Sutcliffe, who in one of his books has given a rousing scene with much clashing of armour at Lawkland Hall at the time when Bonnie Prince Charlie and his men were out on their foolhardy adventure. Even then there was a Dame Ingilby, and, as a matter of fact, Lawkland Hall has been the home of the Ingilbys right away back to the 15th century, and and to-day descendants of this famous family are to be found in the district. It is interesting to note that the new owner is having the old place restored in a manner thoroughly in keeping with its period, and it is stated that the workmen in stripping one of the walls exposed some fine old panelling. Lawkland Hall has long been a point of great interest to antiquaries, and it is gratifying to know that the process of rot and decay which has been marking it for these many years is now stopped, and the quaint old building given a new lease of life by careful and discreet renovation."

1914



RIPLEY CASTLE.



Lawkland Hall.

"As regards your further questions, I have been early and regular in

my habits, but with no particular rules. Speaking generally, it seems to me that the conditions which promote the continuance of health and strength are: plenty and variety of sound occupations and interests, pursued with keenness but not in excess; moderation, not abstinence, in eating and drinking, in energy and enjoyment, in work and in play.

"I may add, without trespassing on deeper matters, of which this is not the place to



LORD FARRER.
Photo by Elliott & Fry.

speaking, that absence of personal worry and a kindly attitude towards others are influential factors in preserving health of mind and body."

Yours faithfully
Farrer

burnt," &c., and has certainly brought "out of his treasury things new and old."

The Parish Church. It is probable that at Clapham, as at Giggleswick, there was a Church in Saxon times; but there are no known records or relics of such a building. The oldest part of the present structure is the low, square tower, which is Norman and dates from the period of Henry I. The body of the Church was re-built in 1814. It consists of chancel, nave, and aisles, and provides sitting-accommodation for about 700 people. The register dates from 1595. The first incumbent whose name is on record was Amfridus, who was appointed in 1252. The living is now a vicarage, and is in the gift of the Bishop of Ripon. The present vicar is the Rev. Benjamin Lamb, late of St. George's, Leeds, who commenced his ministry at Clapham in 1895. His predecessors during the present century were the Rev. John Halton who held the living from 1783 to 1837, but during most of the years of Mr. Halton's vicariate the Rev. James Robinson was curate-in-charge; the Rev. Charles Overton, (1837-1841); the Rev. Canon Marriner, (1841-1876); the Rev. John Weire Ward, (1876-1895).

Through the Grounds to the Cave. The Cave cannot be entered without the guide. A charge is made for admission, the lowest charge being half-a-crown, which will admit two persons. Parties of more than two are charged a shilling a head. The tourist should in the village ask for the house where the guide (Mr. Harrison) lives; he will then be able, on his way to the Cave, to walk through

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Henry Cole
Lancaster

Sept 14 1921

Dear Mr Brayshaw

Very many thanks.

I have copied the interesting sketch
& return your photos.

A very interesting nucleus for a
collection of all houses in the
Settle Rural area with notes of
families! I go South tomorrow
& am so sorry to hear you are
so poorly.

Lucius W

Farrer

Farrer

burnt," &c., and has certainly brought "out of his
treasury things new and old."

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head. The tourist should in the village ask for the
house where the guide (Mr. Harrison) lives; he will
then be able, on his way to the Cave, to walk through

the grounds of Ingleborough Hall. This will certainly add to the pleasures of the day. Should the guide be at the Cave, permission to walk through the grounds would be given on applying at the Estates Office.

The last occasion on which we walked through these grounds was a few days after the election for the Skipton Division, in which the Squire of Ingleborough was defeated by the Squire of Malham by 139 votes. One of our party said, "Poor Mr. Farrer, I wonder how he feels." Perhaps he was that day as happy as were we—thankful that the strain and turmoil of the struggle were past. For some weeks one half of the nation had been set against the other half. Each had been painting the other's features in as dark colours as it could mix. And yet here we were, after the great word-storm, walking through the grounds of a defeated candidate; and the sun shone, the birds sang, the flowers bloomed, the ferns hung gracefully from the rocks, the streams ran down their courses, and here, at all events, all things seemed bright and glad. But then—considering how the Liberals had been routed in so many places—Mr. Farrer had made a splendid fight.

THE INGLEBOROUGH CAVE. This is *the* Cave of the district. We have seen, and shall yet see, other caves; and there are many that we may not see at all; but of all the caves of the district the Ingleborough Cave, as a cave, stands first. Victoria Cave has yielded up its treasures, and is now only a big, gaping hole in the rock. Attermire Cave has been robbed of its beauty. So also has every other cave in the district, except this. This is the

The Invited Liberal Candidate for the Skipton Division.



Yrs truly
J. A. Farrer.