

Settle & District Higher Education Committee.

AUSTWICK EVENING SCHOOL.

AN
Exhibition

Of Work done in the above School
during the Session 1911-12,

WILL BE HELD IN

The **SCHOOL, AUSTWICK,**

ON

FRIDAY, April 19th, 1912,

at **6-30 p.m.**

AFTER THE EXHIBITION

A CONCERT

WILL BE GIVEN.

THOS. BRAYSHAW, Esq.

(Chairman of the Settle Higher Education Committee) will take the chair at **7 o'clock.**

Admission to Exhibition and Concert, 6d.

STUDENTS FREE.

J. W. Lambert, Printer, Market Place, Settle.



Photographed by Godfrey Bingley, Headingley, Leeds.

Fig. 1.

AUSTWICK BECK HEAD.



Photographed by A. R. Dwerryhouse, Headingley, Leeds.

Fig. 2.

GOD'S BRIDGE, CHAPEL-LE-DALE.

To be SOLD by Public Auction,

Upon the Premises Occupied by the Late

MR. EDWARD METCALFE, AT FIELD-HOUSE,

Near Austwick, in the Parish of Clapham,

On Friday 4th of October, 1839,

UPWARDS OF

22 Head of Cattle,

CONSISTING OF

One Present Calving Cow, Sixteen Spring Calving Heifers, One excellent Bull, with other Young Cattle of various ages, all of which are in Prime Condition. ALSO 60 remarkably well-bred Ewes, 10 well-bred Lambs and 2 very superior Rams, together with One Mow of well-housed HAY, and the FOG and Winter-Grass of the whole Estate.

Likewise at the same Time and Place will be LET the Eatage of several Pastures, recently Occupied by the said Mr. EDWARD METCALFE, situate near Little Stainforth, and which may be viewed any time previous to the Sale on application to Mr. JOHN METCALFE, of Little Stainforth aforesaid.

☞ The whole to be Sold for Ready Money, & the Sale to begin at Noon by J. MORPHET.

William Walker, Printer, Settle.

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☞ The whole to be sold

As we have said, these travelled blocks are dotted here and there over the whole district; but there is one place where they "most do congregate." That place is the hill that lies north of Austwick. They have colonised Norber. There we have a host of them. They are in camp. To visit their camp; to go in and out amongst these patriarchal stones; to ask ourselves, on the spot, what they are, whence they came, by what sort of machinery they were lifted and set down on this high place—this is the prime object of our present walk.

Our way lies along the main road past the Ebbing-and-Flowing Well until we reach Cross Streets Inn (4 miles), then to the right for Austwick. (We might make the walk shorter by turning into the fields at a little gate on the right, near the top of Buckhaw Brow, at telephone-pole 1197, and follow the foot-path to Feizor, and then to Austwick. This would make the walk half-a-mile shorter; but it is not easy on the printed page to pilot a stranger through so many fields, some of which are very large).

Austwick. We do not here repeat the absurdities that have so long sheltered themselves under the name of this village. They have done duty in almost every book that has had occasion to speak of Austwick. They might now be left to breathe their last. The best of these stories are told of some other villages in the north of England, as well as of Austwick,—the cuckoo-story, for instance; but the singular thing is that Austwick, of all the villages of Craven, should have been fathered with these stories and that they should have stuck to it so long. They are far from

being true of the Austwick of to-day; and we as strongly doubt their truth of the Austwick of *any* day. Austwick has, and has had, its fair share of Yorkshire shrewdness; and we do not think that it was the last village in Craven to learn that it is not the cuckoo that makes the spring, but the spring that brings the cuckoo; and that—though there may be “A Trap to catch a Sunbeam”—sunshine cannot very well be wheeled into a shippon in a barrow.

The Hall. The most ancient building in the village is the Hall, a portion of which is supposed to be Norman, and has walls seven feet thick. In 1572 Lawkland Hall was purchased by John Ingleby, and in the following year he became the owner of Austwick Hall. For many generations the Lawkland, Austwick and Clapdale Halls were the residences of different branches of the Ingleby family. Time and change have laid their hands upon this old and honoured Yorkshire house, which has now few representatives in the neighbourhood. The Hall is now the possession and residence of Mr. T. R. Clapham, F.R.A.S.

The Church. The Church, which is in the Early English style and has accommodation for 250 adults, was erected in 1841. Until 1879 it was a chapel-of-ease within the parish of Clapham. The first vicar was the Rev. D. Adams, who was succeeded in 1885 by the Rev. W. J. Courtney, the present vicar. At the east end of the Church there are three stained-glass windows which were placed there in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee. The inscription is: “To the Glory of God, and in memory of the 50th year of the Reign of Queen Victoria, these windows



SETTLE.
LONGEVITY IN THE SETTLE DISTRICT.—The obituary columns have, since the present year commenced, chronicled an unusually large number of deaths of persons of advanced age in the Settle district. When considered collectively the figures speak volumes for the salubrity of the locality. From the 1st January to the 26th May 9 males have died whose united ages were 675 years or an average of 75, and during the same period the deaths of 16 females have been registered, which showed a total of 1162 years and an average of 72½. In other words the average age of the 26 males and females is nearly 73½. The total number of deaths registered in the period named was 49, so that a majority of that number had exceeded the scriptural limit of “three score years and ten.”

A LONG-LIVED FAMILY.

Sir.—You gave an interesting account of a long-lived Leeds family showing the salubrity of Meanwood. May I give an instance of another long-lived family with most of whom I was acquainted when curate of Settle, in 1884, which shows the salubrity of the Craven district?

The name of the family, all then alive, was Hardacre—one brother and six married sisters. Their ages were: Ann Lord, 85; Sarah Moorby, 82; Thos. Hardacre, 80; Elizabeth Riley, 78; Jane Robinson, 75; Catherine Graham, 72; Mary Harrison, 68. The combined ages amounted to 538 years, or an average of 76 6-7 years each. If the extra months were added the average would have been over 77 years. I knew five of these old people, who were then living in Settle, and still possess the memorandum of their ages as given to me by Jane Robinson.—Yours, etc.,

A. W. M. CLOSE.

Darlington, Jan. 28.



Wood - Anemone in Parkes Wood,
Cleatop.



Stone Doorhead

VIII.—Austwick.....1712.

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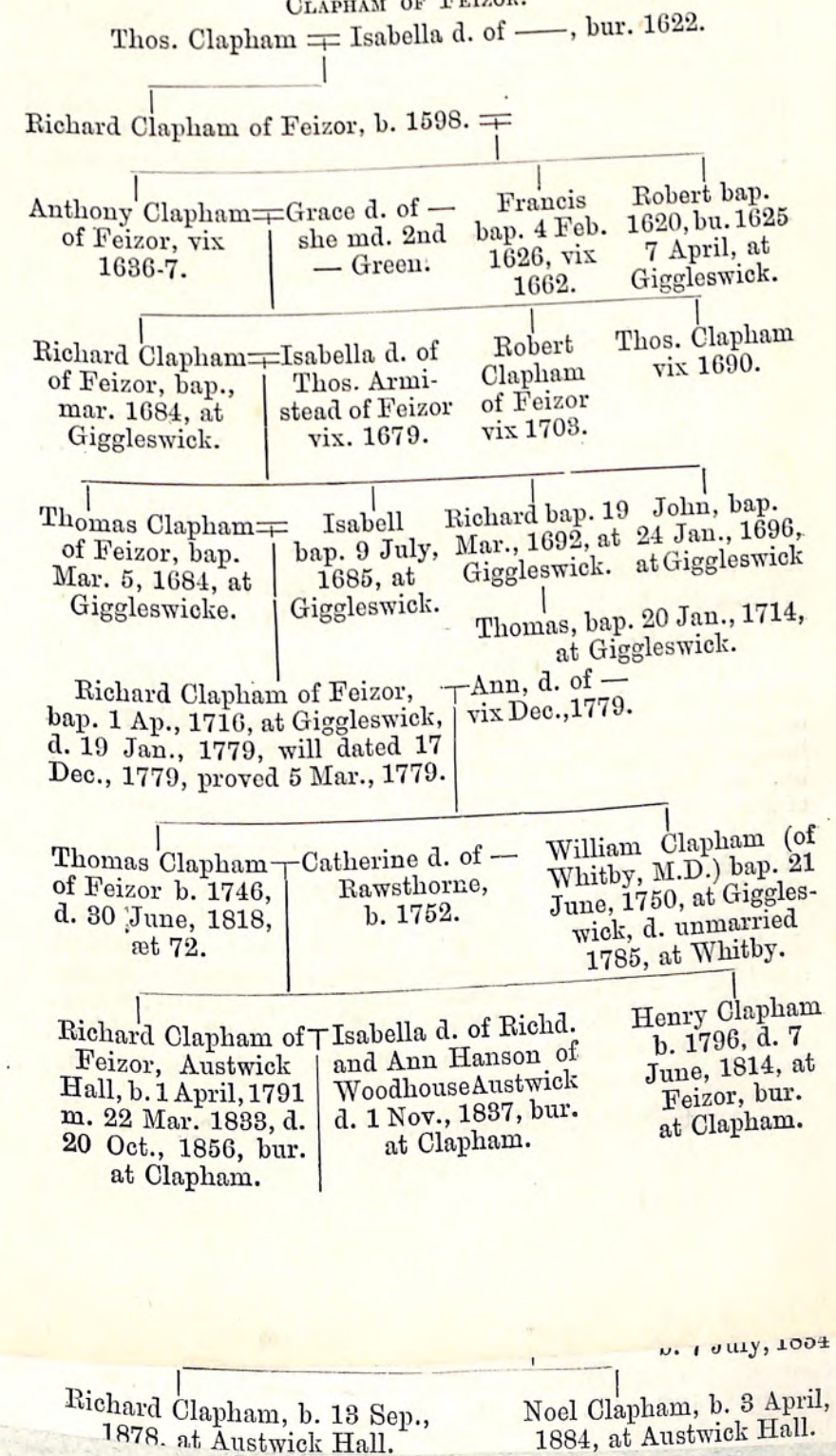
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April,
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Wood-Anemone in Parkes
Gleatop.

CLAPHAM OF FEIZOR.



b. 1 July, 1884

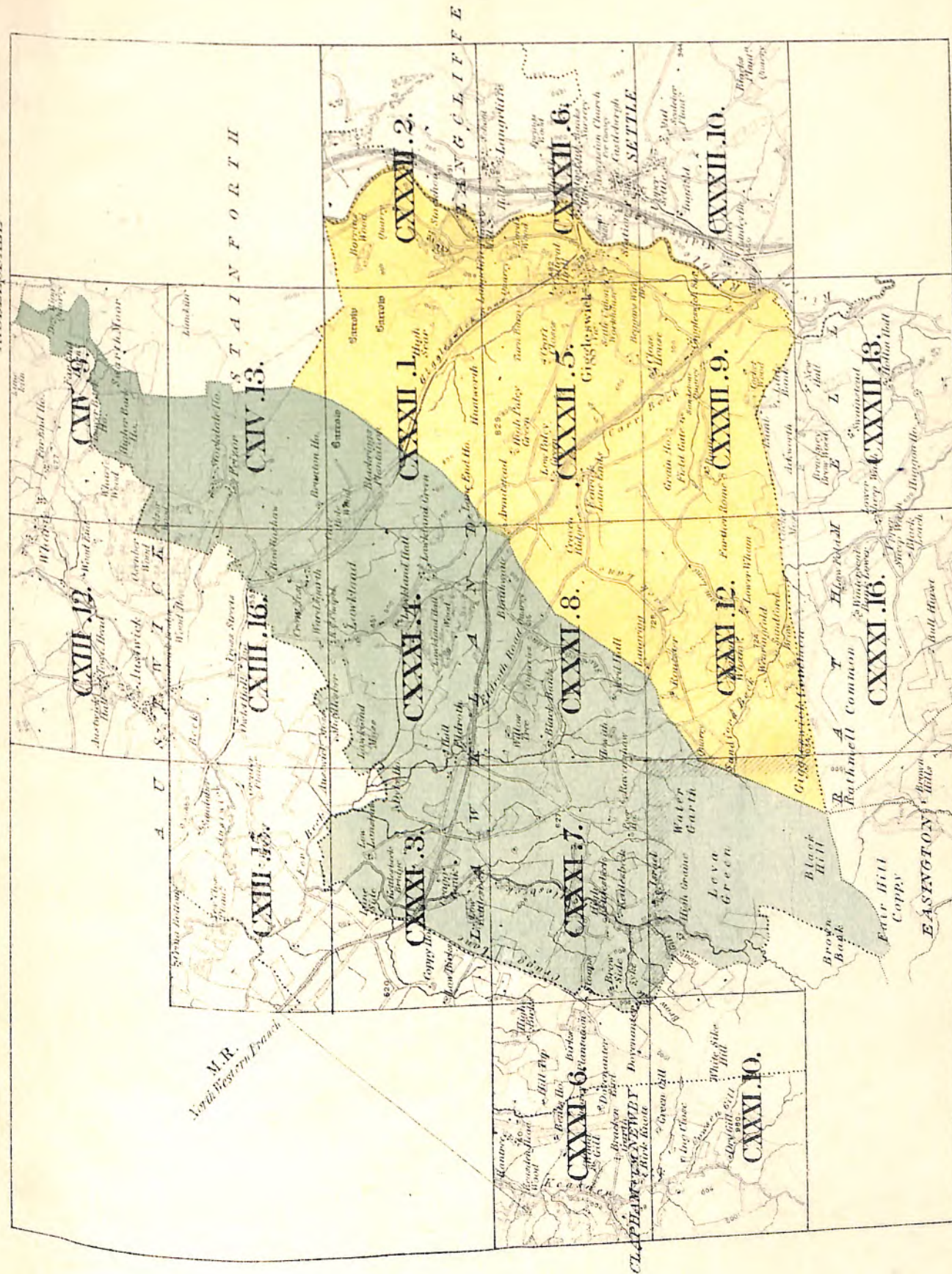
strata to which the Norber stones belong are best seen. Sir R. Murchison was the student and historian of those strata; and because South Wales—the Siluria of Roman times—was his chosen field of study, he called such strata the Silurian System, and the period in which they were formed, the Silurian Age.

The Silurian beds were deposited in shallow seas. If a physical geography, with maps, could have come down to us from that age, we should not know it as the geography of the earth on which we live. A large part of the land had been depressed, and was covered with shallow seas. As the land is at this day being slowly worn down, and the sand and silt are being carried by streamlet into river, and by river into estuary and sea, so in that remote age Archæan lands were eroded, worn and washed away, and the waste was deposited in shallow seas, and formed the substance of what we now call the Silurian rocks. These rocks underlie a great part of our Islands, and are seen in many parts of Europe between Britain and the Ural Mountains, and Spain and the Baltic Sea.*

Limestone Beds. Long periods of time passed, during which there were many and great cosmic changes,—land again and again taking the place of water, and water the place of land,—old strata being upheaved and eroded, and new strata, of fresh substance and texture, being formed,—and then there was a long period during which a large part of these Islands and the whole of Central Europe were sunk under deeper seas. It was a new world.

*See Geikie's *Geology*, p. 257.

Re-Surveyed in 1892-93.



Giggleswick and Sawkland Townships