

SETTLE

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3.—By saving fuel. Coal is dear and scarce. Think of the coal and gas burned in preparing dinners in the homes of Settle! Think of the saving—**NATIONAL SAYING**—if all those dinners were prepared and cooked in **ONE KITCHEN!**

4.—By meeting the very real shortage of food. **There is a shortage of food**, and the supply may at any time become more limited. In the event of compulsory rationing, Central Kitchens may be required to be ready to undertake that an equitable distribution of food is made. It should be borne in mind that bread is often the chief food of many people because it is comparatively cheap and ready for immediate use, but alone and in bulk it is not as sustaining nor does it go as far as a mixed diet. With a World shortage of wheat it is only safe conduct to procure and depend upon other foods of which the supply is more easily assured, and the price, **when prepared in a Central Kitchen**, within the reach of all.

A FEW POINTS IN CONCLUSION.

The Kitchen is not out for profit in the Trade sense. It should be self supporting.

It is free from the element of charity.

Its work may help to put off the day of compulsory rations.

It will be registered and licensed by the Food Controller.

Meals will be served on the premises.

Meals for individuals or families may be ordered or bought at sight, and taken home for consumption.

The chief meal which will be catered for will be the mid-day meal.

There is a shortage of paper. The excuse for using so much on this pamphlet is that it is required to serve a useful and worthy purpose. Do not therefore put it on the fire, or even make spills of it. Read it. Pass it on. Think about it. Talk about it, and support the voluntary efforts of the Committee in every way you can.

THE COMMUNAL KITCHEN.

Arrangements in connection with the establishment of the Communal Kitchen at the Crown Rooms are proceeding apace and the premises will shortly be ready.

THE GIRLS' CLUB.

There is a real need for a pleasant place in which the girls of our town may congregate to spend a few hours each evening, and a part of the premises are to be given over for the benefit of older girls and young women who desire to spend their evenings in an enjoyable and profitable manner.

KMAKI CLUB.

Too much cannot be done for our Sailors and Soldiers, and while the War is on, a room, comfortably furnished, and well supplied with books, magazines and papers will always be at their disposal.

WANTS!

The Committee of Management are in need of many articles in order to fit up the premises.

The following as Gifts or Loans are desired:—

A Sewing Machine.

A Bookcase.

A few Small Tables.

Easy Chairs.

Piano.

A few Hearth Rugs.

Books, up-to-date Magazines and Papers.

Fenders or Curbs.

Kitchen Utensils.

Offers of any of the above will be gratefully accepted by the Committee.

Address: The SECRETARY, The Crown Rooms, SETTLE.

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At present, the following, either as Subscribers or Guarantors, have given their support:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| Avison, Mrs.
Barran, Mr.
Best, Mr.
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Charlesworth, Mr. G. K.
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Delaney, Miss
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Douglas, Mr. R. N.
Dugdale, Mr. W. E.
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Whiteley, Mr.
Wilson, Rev. Canon |
|--|--|

	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions ...	114	13	6
Guarantees ...	38	3	0
	£152	19	6

The practical support of other sympathisers would be welcomed.

THE COMMUNAL KITCHEN.

Arrangements in connection with the establishment of the Communal Kitchen at the Crown Rooms are proceeding apace and the premises will shortly be ready for opening. The Committee of Management are still in need of such articles as a sewing machine, a bookcase, a few small tables, easy chairs, a piano, hearthrugs, books, &c., and any gifts or loans of articles of this kind will be gratefully welcomed. The Committee are confident that the new venture will fill a distinctly useful purpose in the district, and it is to be hoped that the public generally will give their hearty support to an undertaking which has been organised for their benefit. Similar undertakings in various parts of the country, particularly at Bradford, Keighley, Reading, and in London, have met with gratifying success, and there is no reason why the Settle scheme should not be equally successful. The Communal Kitchen has for its primary purpose economy in the use of food and fuel, and at no time in the history of the nation was there a greater need for this economy. Combined action to avoid waste of all kinds is urged upon all by the Food Controller, and the people of Settle can show their willingness to achieve this by the support of the Communal Kitchen. There are a few points in connection with the undertaking which may be usefully impressed upon the public. The kitchen is not out for profit in the trade sense; it should be self-supporting; it is free from the element of charity; its work may help to put off the day of compulsory rations; it will be registered and licensed by the Food Controller; meals will be served on the premises; meals for individuals or families may be ordered or bought at sight and taken home for consumption. Further, part of the kitchen will be set aside for the benefit of the girls and young women of the town who desire to spend their evenings in an enjoyable and profitable manner, and while the war is on a comfortably furnished room will be placed at the disposal of soldiers and sailors.

The Communal Kitchen Closed.

A meeting of subscribers to the Crown Rooms Scheme, Settle, was called on June 20th to consider the winding up of the Communal Kitchen. The secretary stated that since the difficulty in getting foodstuffs had disappeared and the men had got back, thus releasing the women workers, the helpers felt there was no longer need for special catering, and had decided to close on June 28th. The treasurer gave his report, which showed a substantial balance in hand. After some discussion it was resolved that this balance should be devoted to a peace memorial, the exact nature of which should be decided at a future meeting of subscribers. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to all who had contributed to the successful carrying out of the scheme which is still in a healthy working condition. The workers expressed regret that the children's dinners should cease, as the demand had steadily increased. The Comrades of the War having taken over the whole of the premises for a club, it was unanimously decided to lend them any of the fittings and furniture they might require.



Blue bells.



Bracken.

Two photos in Parton Wood, Cleatop.

Contd from page 152

XV.

PLANTS OF THE SETTLE DISTRICT.

IN considering the Flora of this district, one fact must be borne in mind, namely,—the happy situation of Settle on the great Craven Fault, which gives botanists the advantage of studying the plants of different geological formations.

To anyone who has not made a special study of Botany a mere list of plant-names (whether Latin or English) is very uninteresting; therefore such lists will be avoided here as much as possible. While describing some of the plants found on hill, bog-land, roadside, &c., we do not confine ourselves to those of one locality, but take those growing in similar situations, as if found side by side, when, in reality, they may be some miles apart. Thus, the flora of the three large bog-tracts in the district (Helwith, Lawkland, and Cockitt Mosses) will be described as if met with in one walk.

PLANTS OF THE HILLS. On first arriving at Settle, a stranger is struck by the appearance of the limestone crags, which crop up here and there on the hills, varying in height, from a foot or two, to sheer precipices of 200 or 300 feet. Though the aspect of these scars and their adjacent slopes, from a distance, is barren, yet they well repay a botanist's visit. Many plants may be found growing actually
P

out of the crevices of the rock, varying in size from large shrubs or trees like the Buckthorn, Privet, and Yew, to the little Spring Whitlow-grass, which will cover the surface, in some places for yards, with its tiny plants, some not more than half an inch in height.

Sundry ferns grow among the crags. Hart's Tongue, Limestone Polypody, Wall-rue, Bladder Fern, and Green and Black Spleenworts, are among those most commonly met with. The Holly Fern, the Rigid Buckler Fern, and others, are now very rarely to be met with. Many people have the idea that Maidenhair Fern is to be found on the limestone crags of this district. This is an error, but is easily understood by those who have seen and know the Mountain Meadow Rue growing in the clefts, with the *deeply-cut foliage, which closely resembles the well-known delicate fronds of the Maidenhair.* The Meadow Rue has no relationship whatever with Ferns, but belongs to the Buttercup Family.

On several of the mountains near Settle, some rare plants are found; notably, the Baneberry—a deadly poison,—the little purple Saxifrage, which is seen braving the winter's snow in the early months of spring, and the Mountain Avens, whose seed-vessel bears such a beautiful long silvery beard. Then too, growing on the limestone ledges, we may find Solomon's Seal, the plant whose virtues are quaintly described by old Gerarde, the "father of Yorkshire Botany," thus:—"The roote of Solomon's Seal stamped while it is fresh and greene, and applied, taketh away in one night, or two at most, any bruse, blacke or blew spots, gotten by falls, or women's wil-

fulness in stumbling upon their hastie husband's fists, or such like." We notice that Gerarde, writing in the sixteenth century, says of this plant:—"It groweth in certaine woods in Yorkshire, . . . three miles from a village named Settle."

In company with Solomon's Seal we frequently find the Lily of the Valley, Bloody Cranesbill, delicious scented Horse-shoe Vetch, and many members of the Hawkweed family, whose bright yellow heads are so often spoken of as "only Dandelions." The little Burnet Rose with its very spiny stem may be seen peeping up here and there among the crannies of the limestone pavements, growing close by the great Willow Herb. It is interesting to note, that near Settle are found two plants to whose life the presence of lead is essential, the Alpine Shepherd's Purse, and the Vernal Sandwort; these are found on the site of the old calamine pits between Settle and Malham, and in patches along the Attermire range. On these hills we should also find the twisted-podded Whitlow-grass and the starry Saxifrage, or *Lady's Cushion*: the Carline Thistle raises its head, so like an "everlasting," among tufts of Thyme, Milkwort, Bird's-foot-Trefoil, yellow Rock-roses, Parsley-piert, and the little yellow Mountain Pansy, while, scattered over nearly all our limestone hills and rocks, the blue Moor-grass, so rarely found elsewhere, flourishes in abundance.

Turning our attention from the mountain plants of the limestone formation, we will mention a few that are to be found on the millstone-grit on Ryeloaf, Fountains Fell, the district south and west of Giggleswick, &c., and on the slate which crops up here and there.

The rich bloom of the Ling and Heaths attracts our attention at once during Autumn; nor should we fail to find amongst their wiry stems, some fruit-bearing shrubs, such as the Bilberry, Crowberry, and Red Whortleberry. The Cloudberry, one of the smallest of the Bramble tribe, flourishes on millstone-grit at a considerable elevation; it may readily be distinguished by its white, strawberry-like blossom, followed by the blackberry-like fruit, of a clear, transparent orange colour, and of a delicious flavour. One of the common local names is Knotberry, or Knoutenberry. Tradition says that King Canute (Knut), being once in hiding in these parts, managed to keep himself alive by eating the fruit of the Cloudberry. Other plants which flourish on the grit, and but rarely appear on limestone are, the Honeysuckle, Foxglove, Golden Rod, and Devil's-bit Scabious. The curious name of the last has arisen from a tradition that "the divell did bite it for envie, because it is an herbe that hath so many good vertues, and is so beneficiall to mankinde."* Doctors now-a-days deny that it has any medicinal virtues; whether for the above reason or not, the reader may determine for himself.

ROADSIDE PLANTS. It is interesting to notice the different plants of the two roads leading westward from Giggleswick; the dazzling white dust of the high road over Buckhaw Brow tells plainly its limestone origin; while the sandy lane to Lawkland, over Craven Bank, speaks as unmistakably of the surrounding millstone-grit.

In the latter, many varieties of Bramble and Wild Rose are positively rampant, while the hedges abound

* Gerarde.

with Honeysuckle, Guelder-rose, and Vetches, and the borders are gay,—in spring with Ragged Robin, the three kinds of Avens, Gorse (which does not flower quite all the year round so far north), Hyacinths, Stitchwort, and Early Purple Orchis,—or, later in the year, with Betony, Golden Rod, Dyer's Woad, Field Gentian, and Hawkbits.

The other road presents in contrast, grey, moss-grown and ivy-covered walls, in whose crevices grow many little plants easily passed over,—the Rue-leaved Saxifrage with its pure white flowers, and delicate green and red leaves and stem; the Hairy Rock-cress, beloved of school-boys for its pleasantly acid flavour; and the Shining Cranesbill, whose tiny pink blossoms are quite outshone by the deep crimson, appearing, in favourable situations, in leaves and stalks, while the golden flowers of the Stonecrop are more striking still. The delicate yellow Rock-rose, with its dark-green and silvery-grey leaves, and the pretty, pin-cushion-like, blue and lilac heads of the small Scabious, help to brighten the roadside; but for splendour of colour, and richness of vegetation, this road cannot compare with the one previously described.

There are, of course, many plants common to both these roads; Primroses (not yet exterminated), Wood Anemones and Wood Sorrel, Catkins and Cowslips, Orchises and Hyacinths, Thyme and Sage, Ragwort and Lady's Mantle, Bluebells and Bird's-foot Trefoil; not to mention such universally common flowers as Buttercups, Daisies, Dandelions, White Clover, and many more.

Some of these commoner flowers deserve better at our hands than to be simply passed over as "tiresome weeds." Have you ever noticed the graceful beauty of a freshly-gathered or growing piece of Groundsel? or the delicate white and green of the Chickweed? or "the wiry-jointed stems of that iron-creeping plant, the Knot-grass?"* Think what a prize a Dandelion would be if it did not flourish on every roadside, and persist in coming up on every lawn! and with what eagerness would Docks, Plantains, Thistles, and Kecksies be gathered, had they not been familiar objects from childhood.

Many of our roadsides are gay in the late summer with Meadowsweet, Giant Bell-flowers four or five feet high, and great masses of Blue Geranium, interspersed with white stars of Dog Daisies, and crimson globes of the Zigzag Clover; the Great Burnet raises its cylindrical heads, which have gained it the *soubriquet* of "Red Bobs," while the True Bedstraw, Hawk-weeds, and Hawkbits, and several St. John's Worts, show the brightest yellows at their command. Though the district does not boast many hedges, yet we find Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Gooseberry-bushes, Buckthorn, Brambles, and Roses growing near at hand.

WOODLAND
PLANTS. Leaving the dusty highways, let us turn into the cool shade of the woods. Here is one composed mainly of Oaks and Rowans, and carpeted with Golden Saxifrage, pink and white Wood-Sorrel, Hyacinths, Male and Lady Ferns, Buckler Fern, and Polypody. "When rosy plumelets tuft the Larch," † another wood is decked

* Oliver Wendell Holmes.

† Tennyson.

with these, and Hazel Catkins and "Palms." The last have no connection with the true Palm, but are the blossoms of Willow-trees, the golden Catkins being the male,—the silver, the female flowers. Many kinds of Willow are found in other woods, growing with Ash, Sycamore, Wych-elm, and occasionally, a Bird Cherry, whose sprays of white blossom astonish and delight those who have never before seen this exquisite tree.

Under the shade we shall find Herb (or Dog's) Mercury, with long fringes of small green flowers, and Woodruff ("Sweetest when crushed"), recalling the old way of spelling its name in the couplet:—

"Double U, double O, double D, E,
R, double O, double F, double E,"

while the Sanicle spreads its elegant leaves and nods its pale head to every passer-by. Here too we shall find the Wild Raspberry, and Stone Bramble, side by side with the Wood Geranium, Globe Flower (the "Lucky Gowan" of the Scotch), the Melancholy Thistle with its silver-lined leaves innocent of prickles, while

"Lords, their fair Ladies escorting,
Stand stately and sceptred to see."*

A very queer-looking plant is not uncommon in our woods; a single stem bears four large leaves like the sails of a windmill, and right in the midst of these, appears a curious green flower, which is followed later in the year by a poisonous black berry. This is Herb Paris, True Love, or Love-in-a-Knot, as it has been variously named. The small buttercup, Goldielocks, and the Wood and Hairy Violets are

* Theo. Gift.

very bright and bonny; but we may seek far before finding the Sweet Violet, so plentiful in many other districts, so rare in this.

Here is a lovely white flower, like a Star of Bethlehem, and we long to gather handfuls of it, but refrain, knowing that the law of compensation which provides the rose with prickles, and the peacock with his unmelodious screech, has given this exquisite Ramsons, or Garlic, a large share of the odour usually associated with its near relative the Onion. Close by, we find another strong-smelling white flower, Myrrh, or Sweet Cicely, the juice of which was used in Shakespear's time for polishing oak, and we remember that for many years Craven Dalesmen used its long, stick-like seed-vessels for the same purpose and perhaps do so still.

FIELD
FLOWERS. In the meadows we shall find Yellow Rattle, Sweet-scented and Butterfly Orchises, Purple and White Clover, Self-heal, Bugle, Pignut, two or three Geraniums, Sorrel, and many more treasures.

In low-lying pastures we meet with a somewhat different kind of vegetation, plants that love plenty of moisture. On such pastures we find the Bog Violet or Butterwort (whose greenish-yellow leaves form such an excellent trap for unwary insects), the Marsh Valerian, "brave Marsh Marybuds, rich and yellow,"* the curious Arrowgrass, plenty of red, blue, and white Milkwort, Orchises as large as Garden Hyacinths, Bird's Eye Primrose with mealy leaves and stalk so like our Garden Auriculas, the Mountain Cudweed (a

* Jean Ingelow.

sort of "everlasting"), the Moonwort, and Adder's Tongue. In later summer the delicate, green-veined flowers of the Grass of Parnassus, and the blue Devil's-bit Scabious, little yellow Tormentil, Marjoram, Ragwort, and Bluebells, keep the banks and fields gay.

If a stream runs through the pasture, we may possibly find Watercress, a few Mints, Forget-me-not, Monkey-flower, Water Plantain, the Bur-reeds, Flags; also the Water Figwort; which was used for food by the Huguenots besieged in La Rochelle, in 1628, and consequently is called in France, "l'herbe du siège."

Old botany books record the white Water Lily, and the Flowering Rush as growing near Settle. Surely that must have been before the draining of Giggleswick Tarn not only destroyed a good botanical hunting-ground, but robbed the district of one of its greatest charms.

Bog
PLANTS. In order to find marsh-loving plants in perfection, we must visit the "Mosses," or tracts of bog-land: so, having donned thick boots and dread-nought clothing, and taking all necessary appliances, we will begin our hunt.

Having reached the Moss, there must be wary walking, or an awkward plunge into thick, slimy mud may be the result, and in order to obtain some of the greatest treasures, we must skirt very carefully round those peat-holes full of deep, dark brown water. The clouds of moving white, scattered here and there among the pink of the Heather, tell us plainly that the Cotton-grasses,— "as soft as doves'-down, and as white as it" *—are waving their ripened plumes in

* Francis Quarles.

the breeze; and many a curious grass, sedge, and rush may be found by diligent searching. Those sweet-scented bushes growing by the pools are the Bog Myrtle, or Sweet Gale, so useful to put away with furs to protect from moths.

Look carefully amongst the soft green bog-moss, and you will probably find the Sundew; note the spoon-shaped green leaves covered with fine red hairs, from which a clear gummy fluid exudes in drops like dew. The moment an insect alights on the leaf to take a sip of this "dew," the little hairs close him in, tighter and tighter, until he is squeezed to death. When the plant has sucked in all the nourishment to be obtained from its prey, the hairs relax their hold, and what is left of the body, being dry, is easily blown away by the wind, and the leaf is ready for another victim. The Butterwort, previously described, is also insectivorous.

Here is a fairy-like plant, whose wiry stem, and pink, delicate flowers, proclaim it to be a cousin of the heaths; it is the Marsh Andromeda, or Wild (scentless) Rosemary. Another noticeable plant is the Cranberry, and growing with this in the spongiest of mud, we ought to find the Bog Pimpernel, and the lilac-coloured Marsh Violet; later in the year, the blue Skullcap springs up everywhere. Nor is the Cranberry the sole fruit provided for our benefit in these damp places, for among those beds of Willow and Sweet Gale, we should find wild Raspberries and Currants, both red and black.

Growing in the old peat-holes, is the Marsh Cinquefoil; a handsome flower, strongly resembling in its

maroon colour and general habits, its near relation the Water Avens, which will be found not far away, side by side with Red Rattle, White Sneezewort, and Purple Saw-wort. The last is used for dyeing purposes, and reminds us to seek another bog-plant, the Golden Asphodel, whose rush-like leaves, and yellow-fringed flowers with red anthers, were used in the 16th Century, according to Gerarde, by the women of Lancashire, "to die their haire of a yellowish colour."

A long hooked stick, or a dredge, should be used for getting submersed plants, and those in deep water,—Pondweeds, Charas, Mares-tail, Horse-tails, and the exquisite Buckbean, or Bogbean, whose pink buds and white-fringed flowers tempt the beholder to risk a wetting rather than go away without them.

These are some of the floral treasures to be found on crag, in wood and field, by roadsides, on moors and bog-lands, round our little town of Settle. Time and space forbid mention of the hundreds of others that well repay the efforts of the seeker of the beautiful.

Wondrous truths, and manifold as wondrous,
God hath written in those stars above;
But not less in the bright flowerets under us,
Stands the revelation of His love.
Bright and glorious is that revelation,
Written all over this great world of ours;
Making evident our own creation,
In these stars of earth,—these golden flowers.

In all places then, and in all seasons,
Flowers expand their light and soul-like wings,
Teaching us by most persuasive reasons,
How akin they are to human things.
And with childlike, credulous affection,
We behold their tender buds expand;
Emblems of our own great resurrection,
Emblems of the bright and better land.

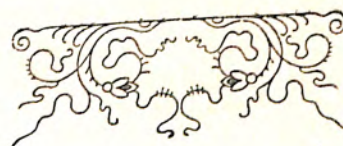
H. W. Longfellow.

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1862

List of Guardians, Overseers, and Constables,
 For each Township in the SETTLE UNION.
 SUPERINTENDING CONSTABLE FOR THE SETTLE DISTRICT.—W. H. COCKSHOTT.
 Do. do. INGLETON DISTRICT.—W. EXTON.

TOWNSHIPS.	GUARDIANS.	Overseers.	Constables.
Settle	Anthony Bentley R. F. Parker	John Winskill Matthew Graham	James Hardacre Robert Garner
Airton	David H. Dale	John Mount R. S. Spencer	Thomas Parkinson Thomas Pullan
Arncliffe	James Hammond	John Brown John Haythornthwaite	John Haythornthwaite Henry Pollard
Austwick	John Ingleby	John Handby Robert Brown	William Handby John Batty
Bentham	James Procter John Hodgson Thomas Askew	E. Hodgson, R. Skirrow J. Haythornthwaite T. Askew, John Blacow	Charles Emmett John Clapham William Slater
Burton-in-Lons.	Thomas Jackson	John Pooley Thomas Farraday	James Walmsley Francis Grime
Clapham	George Lowcock	James Jackson William Carr	Christopher Foster George Redmayne
Giggleswick	William Myers	George Lowcock Robert Lister	John Bolland Anthony Procter
Halton Gill	Wm. Mallinson	Henry Knowles Robert Rumney	Henry Knowles Oliver Carr
Halton West	Robert Parkinson	John Wilson Robert Parkiusion	William Mallison Robert Parkinson
Hanlith	James Tennant	Henry Wooler James Tennant	Abraham Banks James Tennant
Hawkswick	Richard Hardacre	Henry Bowden Matthew Hutchinson	Henry Bowden Robert Blakey
Helliield	John Procter	Thomas Spencer Robert Parker	James Procter Joseph Mitton
Horton-in-Ribbles.	William Preston	James Fothergill E. Thistlethwaite	James Fothergill W. Thompson, A. Downs
Ingleton	William Batty	R. Brown, W. Mansergh John Procter	Anthony Wrathall James Walker
Kirkby Malham	William Hunter	William Knowles Matthew Graham	John Procter Matthew Jackman
Langcliffe	C. Ingleby	Francis Twisleton Joseph Hodgson	Matthew Graham Joseph Alderson
Lawkland	Richard Wiseman	Stanley Harrison Richard Wiseman	William Dawson Richard Wiseman
Litton	William Holgate	Thomas Spencer John Tennant	Thomas Spencer James Fawcett
Long Preston	Thomas Ayrton	John Procter Robert Dawson	Robert Preston Thomas Ayrton
Malham	James Howarth	William Harrison Christopher Metcalfe	James Thornber William Mallison
Malham Moor	Thomas Buck	John Mallison Thomas Buck	James Metcalfe Thomas Buck
Nappa	William Heber	Thomas Petty Augustine Hardacre	Anthony Beverley James Metcalfe
Otterburn	G. Towler, jun.	James Metcalfe Joshua Maudsley	Richard Mercer Stephen Robinson
Rathmell	Thomas Preston	Thomas Bolland Thomas Preston	Robert Mount William Hindby Petty
Scostrop	John Hodgson	Robert Mount John Hodgson	Anthony Sharp Christopher Sedgwick
Stainforth	John Dugdale	Thomas Stackhouse Richard Bartley	Robert Dugdale Robert Dugdale
Swinden	W.L. Whittingdale	Richard Dugdale Robert Whittingdale	John Town Thomas Blezard
Thornton-in-Lons.	Thomas Lawson	W. L. Whittingdale W. Rumney, H. Wilson	Thomas Lancaster William Frankland
Tosside	Henry Coates	Thomas Lawson Thomas Lancaster	George Gill William Coates
Wigglesworth		Richard Parker John Cowking	