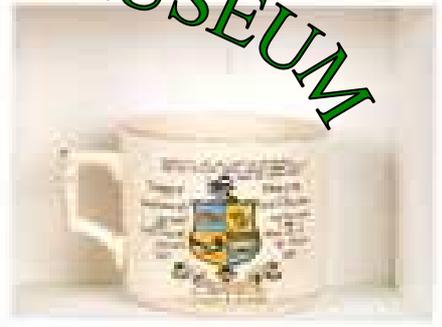


FRIENDS OF SWALEDALE MUSEUM



A message from the Curator

This year our small but select band of visitors have been mostly local, including many residents which has been a great bonus for us. Those from further afield, who wrote in our visitors' book, included Ailsa and Steven from Horsforth, Leeds who thought it 'An absolutely fantastic museum. I've learnt some new stuff today'; Rosie from Allendale found a 'A lovely welcoming museum. Lots to interest our 6 year old. Great multi-sensory exhibits' and John and Jennifer from London 'So much interesting information displayed with so much care. I wish all towns I have lived in had such a display'; whilst Brian from Nottingham appreciated the labelling which is 'clearly understandable, I wish more museums would do this'. These comments and chats with our visitors made our short season a very worthwhile endeavour.

Given the extraordinary circumstances, do you think we should we start a collection of local face masks or photographs of all the signs in our tea rooms, pubs and shops? There was a rather controversial example of the latter, about not wanting visitors in Reeth, installed outside someone's house I seem to remember. It did capture an important feeling, and I am rather wishing that I had been brave enough to ask if I could have the sign for the collection. How I wonder should we record the impact of Covid-19 on



The mystery token that wasn't - see page 2

the area? Do you think that our experience will permanently change our life in Swaledale? We would be interested to hear your thoughts, preferably in written form so we can collate, keep and hand on for the future.

The lockdowns for us provided the opportunity to overhaul our object inventory, and here I would like to thank Barbara Buckingham for her help in identifying donors from the 1970s. This has enabled us to update our contact lists and learn more about the context from which the objects came. It was a really valuable exercise, as it also involved checking and photographing every single object in the collection, no mean task. We also had time to consider the longer term aspects and responsibilities of the Museum, greatly benefiting from professional advice among the membership of the Friends.

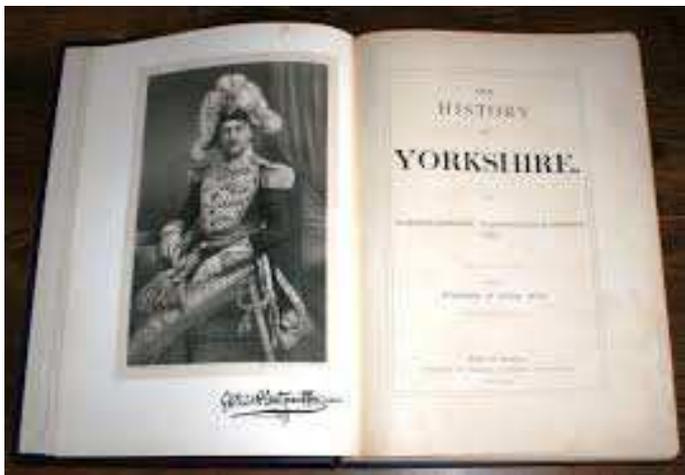
Thanks to Rob Macdonald we have been reassessing our website and adding new aspects to it, including the book reviews and walks sections. The latter has been most successful in drawing new people to us and making local knowledge about particular places more accessible. For example the



The Museum market stall - complete with social distancing!

Redshaws from Surrey, staying in the Higginson family cottage in Muker, commented: ‘we have enjoyed three of your smart-phone walks - excellent’, and they then spent three hours in the Museum and bought lots of local history and second-hand books from our shop - perfect visitors!

Our copy of Plantagenet Harrison’s *History of Richmondshire* which Mr John Sharp donated last year in memory of his wife Susan (née Alderson) is now at a binders in York. A serendipitous visit from Will Swales, bearing his own gifts for the library and archive, meant we could tap his knowledge, contacts and transport in getting the very large volume to the binders for a diagnosis, and subsequent treatment. In fact, as I write this, the volume is still in the workshop, and should be mended by Christmas. This has been possible thanks to the generosity of further donors who leapt

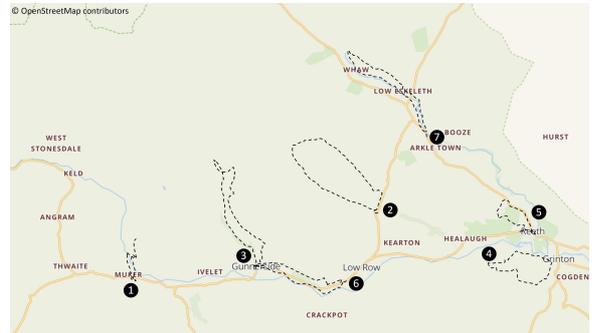


George Henry de Strabolgie Plantagenet Harrison was a colourful character obsessed with his family’s pedigree which he traced via the Plantagenets to ancient Roman emperors!

to assist with funds to cover the expense of mending the spine and treating the dreaded red-rot. As Friend of the Museum Alan Gibson pointed out, Harrison himself is a character worthy of his own book, and we are looking forward to Will’s talk on him, as a means of celebrating the return of the volume to the Museum Library, next year. Thanks to all of you who stepped into the breach to help save this magnificent addition to the collection which we can now share with others.

Another serendipitous confluence of knowledge came with another donation, this time a large copper ‘coin’ cast with the name SWALEDALE MINES LIMITED. Pete Smith of Reeth came in to the Museum (one of the important reasons for being

There are now 7 self-guided walks on the website, ranging from around 3 to just over 6 miles, and all of easy or moderate difficulty. All of them are linked with items in the Museum or historic landscapes and each walk is supported by photos of what you can’t see; scenes either lost in time or deep beneath your feet. You can download the route onto a Smartphone and take it with you and each walk comes with a list of useful books to read for more background information.



open) bearing this object, the gift of Gary Lisle of Leyburn. It was a bit of a mystery on two counts, its function and the company to which it refers. Peter’s mining friends suggested, among other things, that it might be a mine shop token. However it is rather large and heavy, and has drilled indentations on the plain back. The font used indicates a twentieth century date, but the Truck Act 1887 supposedly meant that the use of tokens was illegal and all earnings were paid in coin of the realm. Then Adam Schoon suggested that it might be an ‘embosser’ to mark company letterheads or receipts, and that indeed does seem to be what it is. The use of the word ‘Limited’ certainly makes it after 1855. As Mike Gill informed us, the only company of this title he or Les Tyson knew of relates to a small partnership granted a seven year lease of minerals in and under Reeth High and Melbecks Moor in September 1948. The partners also had a dressing plant at the Old Gang smelt mill and worked the dumps on Mouldside in



The last day of the Swaledale Mines operation - photograph courtesy of Gary Woodward, taken by his mother Margaret

Arkengarthdale. Readers of our monthly message in the *Reeth & District Gazette* will know that we have been on the trail of this business, though not known to us by that name, thanks to William Houston and Alan Peart who knew the partners, Ernest Shevels and Charles Woodward, as well as Charles's son Gary, and Alan Thorogood who visited one of the sites when he was a young boy. So now we have an object connected with the operation, a set of photographs taken at the time of its operation recording all the multiple processes and a written description of them, as well as wonderful anecdotes about the characters involved. Now this is the true business of a museum. It has been very gratifying to be able to draw on a bank of experts to reconnect with a fast disappearing chapter of our local history.

Just before we closed Stephen Eastmead took a large bag of photographs to be scanned over the winter, further adding to the Online Image Archive which he created for us. This resource is one of which we are particularly proud. It has been a real boon over lockdown, as people have had more time for research via the internet. We have been able to assist many enquirers, including Emily Rawlence Rowe with her project on local schools, and have been helping out with some house history enquiries. Here I would like to make special mention of Tracy Little, whose own local knowledge and networks of expertise, is always generously put to our use. In not quite jest I have said that I am now searching for a local question to put to her that she can neither answer herself, nor find someone who can.



One of the old toys which went on a school visit earlier this term; a home-made rag doll, made by a Miss Roberts for the evacuee children who came to Reeth, one of two that keep each other company in the Museum toy case.

After the schools returned to action we were delighted to supply a basket of old toys to the early years class at Reeth School. The home-made articulated wooden dog with lovely leather ears and tail proved quite a contrast to the pupils' own toys, and made a good starting point for discussion. It has been a pleasure to have some of Roger Preston's spectacular photographic panoramas of Old Gang in the Museum shop. Many thanks to those of you who bought them; I have no doubt that they are a good investment as well as aesthetically stunning. We are wondering whether we should produce some rather classy china mugs with them on. Hands-up anyone who might be interested; ideal for self and as gorgeous presents! While we were closed it was a delight to take a stall on Reeth Market on good-weather Fridays. Thanks to Liz Clarkson for galvanising us into action and helping man the stall. We much appreciated the thermos of coffee supplied by Friends of the Museum Nick and Prue on each occasion. It was a great opportunity to meet people, catch up and disseminate news in a safe environment.

We are now busy thinking about next year. We will reschedule all our talks and events that we had to cancel, but have decided to wait until the New Year before we actually draft a programme. This will appear in the Spring Newsletter. Our stalwart school from Pannal have already booked in for June so that is very good sign. In the meantime I wish all of you the very best Christmas possible, and am especially grateful to you for your continued support, as Friends, volunteers, visitors, shoppers and supporters. Here's to a bumper 2021!

Helen Bainbridge, Curator

Mystery Object

The previous mystery object [left] was a mould for making lead bullets so award yourself lots of gold stars if you knew that!



The next one is a genuine mystery, This spherical object [right] was turned up by a metal detector in a field near Redmire during the summer. It's about 3.5cm in diameter and has two deep grooves running around it. The finder says that the weight suggests it's made of lead but since it's corroded there's probably some iron content too. Any suggestions?



On the trail of the elusive ‘Reeth Hoard’!

Two Bronze Age axe-heads found at Fremington in the late 1700s, and then hidden in storage for more than 200 years, can now be viewed as photographs on the British Museum’s excellent and expanding online catalogue. We are very grateful to Will Swales who spotted this and for permission to copy this article from his website.

Among items recently added to the British Museum’s online catalogue are photographs of two Bronze Age, copper-alloy, axe-heads, described as found with others at Reeth in Swaledale, possibly part of a hoard. Confusingly, 19th century labels on the objects, which are visible on the photographs, denote they were found at Fremington Edge, a high ridge on the opposite side of the dale from Reeth. A brief provenance explains that they were in the collection of Rev William Greenwell and were donated to the museum in 1909 by John Pierpont Morgan.



A side view of one of the axe heads in the British Museum collection.
© The Trustees of the British Museum.

Greenwell almost certainly wrote the labels on the objects. His separate notes about who owned the axe-heads before him are given online but they leave many questions unanswered. This article draws on multiple sources to try to piece together more of the story of where and when the axe-heads were found and discovers interesting ideas about how they might have been used by Bronze Age men and women.

Reported find of four axe-heads in about 1785

The earliest surviving report of the find appeared in Thomas Dunham Whitaker’s *An History of Richmondshire*, published in 1823. He wrote: ‘About half a mile eastward [of Maiden Castle] are several deep entrenchments extending in the same direction; one of which crosses the whole vale, pointing on Reeth and Fremington, near which, about the year 1785, four brass celts were dug up’. Whether four axe-heads count as a hoard can be debated. If there were four, then shortly after Whitaker’s book was published two of them disappeared from public knowledge. ‘Celts’ was the term used at the time to identify ancient cutting tools. The OED definition of ‘celt’ is ‘an implement with a chisel-shaped edge, of bronze or stone (but sometimes of iron), found among the remains of prehistoric man. It appears to have served for a variety of purposes, as a hoe, chisel, or axe, and perhaps as a weapon of war’.

Whitaker’s description of the dyke is peculiar. It does not cross the dale from Reeth to Fremington, as he implies, but from near Grinton to Fremington. At Low Fremington it climbs up the dale-side, about 50 metres in height, ending just above High Fremington. To reach Fremington Edge is another 200-metre climb over a distance of 750 metres. So, there is quite a gulf between Whitaker’s account of the find-spot ‘near the dyke’ and the one indicated on the objects’ labels as Fremington Edge.



British Museum object WG 1820, length 181mm, butt width 31mm, cutting-edge width 69mm, weight 691g.
© The Trustees of the British Museum.

Greenwell’s acquisitions – the mid-to-late 1800s

Rev Canon William Greenwell was born in 1820 and hailed from Greenwell Ford, Co Durham. He was one of the most prominent archaeologists of his era and a major collector of prehistoric finds. According to Greenwell’s notes, he was given the axe-head that now has the museum catalogue reference WG 1820 by John Bailey Langhorne, who Greenwell recorded as a nephew of the owner of the land on which it was found. From other sources we learn that Langhorne was a wealthy solicitor who lived from 1816 to 1877. He was born in Berwick-upon Tweed, the son of John Langhorne, a banker. J B Langhorne became the proprietor of the *Newcastle Chronicle* and by 1845 he was living at Richmond and serving as the deputy registrar of the Archdeaconry of Richmond. He was related to Canon Greenwell through one of his grandmothers.

The identity of the uncle on whose land the axe-head was found is not known, although there are clues. There was a Rev John Langhorne who was curate of Grinton for more than 40 years from as early as 1766. He served under three vicars who according to the parish-record entries for baptisms, marriages and funerals left almost all the work to Langhorne. He could not have been the uncle of J B Langhorne, but he could have been his great uncle, which was perhaps a fine point of difference easily overlooked in Greenwell’s account.



Section from OS 25-inch map Yorkshire sheet LII.3 Grinton, Reeth, published 1912.
Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland

In 1804/5, and probably for many more years, Rev John Langhorne occupied land next to Low Fremington belonging to Arkengarthdale Church (NYCRO ZLB 6.12, church rents). He would have sub-let it to a farmer. The main part of it comprised three large fields bordering the road between Reeth Bridge and the first turn-off for High Fremington. The first two fields are now merged and form the current Reeth Show Ground. The third field, next to the road leading to High Fremington, is only about 120 metres from the dyke, and so potentially fits Whitaker’s description of the find-spot.

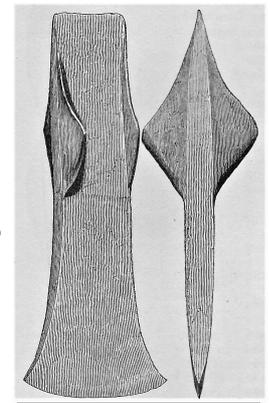
According to Greenwell’s notes, the axe-head catalogued by the museum as WG 1821 was bought by a Swaledale farmer at a sale of household goods. The record is partially illegible, but the mention of the sale was followed by the word Rev’d. One might wonder if this was a sale following the death of Rev John Langhorne in 1808. Greenwell reported that the farmer sold the axe-head to a Mr R Little of Carlisle, who sold it to Greenwell. No dates for the transactions are given.

Rev Langhorne had two wealthy sons. The elder, John Langhorne, died in Reeth in 1848, aged 77. The younger, Thomas Langhorne, lived farther up the dale at Kearton, but before the census of 1841 he had moved to the Lake District, and later moved to Derbyshire. Nonetheless he retained ownership of a significant amount of property and land in the Reeth area. Rateable valuations for 1870 recorded him as the owner of six houses in Reeth, the Buck Inn, a slaughterhouse, two stables, and about 45 acres of land in Reeth and Fremington. He died in 1871 in Derbyshire, aged 93.

The long-standing relationship between the Langhorne family and land at or near Fremington seems to make Rev John Langhorne the favourite for being the first modern owner of both axe-heads.

Report in the year 1881

In 1881, one of the axe-heads was featured in a major publication, *The Ancient Bronze Implements, Weapons and Ornaments of Great Britain and Ireland*. It was the third in a series of comprehensive volumes on British prehistoric artefacts by John Evans, a pioneer in the development of professional archaeology in Britain and another major collector of prehistoric objects. Among the 540 wood-cut illustrations in Evans' book were two views of an axe-head [right] reported as being in the collection of Canon Greenwell and as found 'with others near Reeth'. By the look of it, it was WG 1820, the one donated by John Bailey Langhorne. It was the better looking of the two Fremington axe-heads, both of which were presumably by this time in Canon Greenwell's collection.



One of the Reeth axe heads depicted as a wood-cut illustration by John Evans

British Museum acquisition 1908

In 1908 Canon Greenwell sold his entire extensive collection of prehistoric bronze artefacts for £10,000. The buyer was a wealthy America collector, John Pierpont Morgan who the following year donated the lot to the British Museum. In 1910 the Ordnance Survey researched a revised edition of its 25-inch map of Yorkshire to include, for the first time, references to locations of important archaeological finds. The researchers concluded that the find-spot for the axe-heads was in Low Fremington, just behind Draycott Hall, and in the Grinton-Fremington dyke. The modern OS grid reference is SE 0458 9901. It was marked on the new map, published in 1912, with a new symbol for antiquities and the label 'Bronze Celts found'. The evidence used to determine the location is unknown, but at this low altitude it could not by any assessment be called Fremington Edge.

In summary

In summary, the so-called 'Reeth Hoard' may not have been quite a hoard, and the mention of Reeth is only because it is a bigger and better-known village than its neighbour Fremington, where there are now three possible find-spots. It might have been somewhere very broadly in the vicinity of Fremington Edge; or in Low Fremington in the dyke behind Draycott Hall; or somewhere in the field next to Low Fremington on the east side of Reeth showground. Further research at the British Museum and into the Langhorne family's land holding around Fremington might prove more enlightening.

Age and uses of the Fremington axe-heads

In 1981, exactly 100 years after the seminal publication by John Evans, the understanding of north British prehistoric axes was advanced by Peter Karl Schmidt and Colin B Burgess who published *The Axes of Scotland and Northern England*, in the series *Prähistorische Bronzefund*, Part IX (axes), vol. 7.

The two Fremington axe-heads were categorised as a type called Ulrome, which the authors described as having 'a gently, evenly S-curved body'. By further explanation, the authors said that when viewed on the broad side, starting from the top, the body bulges slightly, returning to a distinct waist and then turning out to the width of the cutting edge. Schmidt and Burgess noted that the distinctive wings or flanges on the Fremington axe-heads were common to several types, but not indicative of a type on their own.

The authors attributed the date of the Ulrome axe-heads to the so-called Taunton Phase of the Middle Bronze Age (c.1400–1250 BC) and noted that only scattered examples had been found, in north-eastern Britain from Aberdeenshire to Yorkshire. The Reeth finds were the only example of two Ulrome types found together (Schmidt and Burgess pp. 94-99).

Ulrome axe-heads were not socketed, so to fix a handle, a wooden shaft had to have a splice cut into the end for the wedge-shaped head of the axe to fit into. In 1881, Evans suggested that axe-heads like those found at Fremington could have had their wings hammered around the shaft to create a double socket [above]. The joint would also have been bound with twine. For use as an axe or hatchet, it was necessary for the wooden shaft to have a right-angle turn or crook near the fixing end. But it is also possible that the Fremington axe-heads could have been fitted to the end of a straight shaft. Evans thought that winged axe-heads were particularly suitable for a straight-shafted palstave [left], which was an Icelandic name for a type of chisel or hoe. Such a tool could have been extremely useful for the job of digging out or 'stubbing' thistles in a field.

Another such implement was used like a chisel for removing bark from felled timber, in which case it was called a spud.

Will Swales

(Editor's note - Do have a look at <https://willswales1.wordpress.com/> for more fascinating articles on aspects of our local history!)

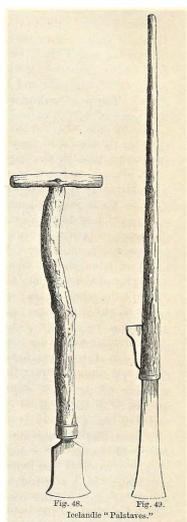


Fig. 154.—Bronze Axe, Holstein.
Speculative Bronze Age axe, here with a socket fixing depicted as a wood-cut illustration by John Evans

Healough and Muker Manor Court books.

Some years ago a local historian, the late Tim Bagenal, began transcribing the local manor court books; work which is now being continued by a local group. There are about twenty books in total dating from the late 17th to the early 20th century, of which fifteen are now on the SWAAG website: swaag.org

These books record many of the land transactions in Swaledale from 1686 to 1925. In this period much of the land here was held in copyhold which had aspects of both current-day leasehold and freehold. The land was effectively owned by the individual but a small annual rent (or customary rent) was paid to the Lord of the Manor and when it was 'sold' or inherited, a fine or gressom was also payable to the Lord. Manorial courts were held yearly and all copyhold land transactions were recorded and the fines paid. The homage jury (made up of twelve tenants) also had the power to hand out fines for poaching or not keeping the fences in good order etc and also to appoint the local constable.

The History of your House in Upper Swaledale: The Owners and Occupiers with an example from Green Sike

By Timothy B. Bagenal, 2008
£4.50 plus p&p from the Museum

This book is intended to help people research the history of their houses in Swaledale. Using a case study, Tim Bagenal covers a range of sources, including *The Registry of Deeds, 1910 Valuation Act, Copyhold Tenure, The Upper Swaledale Manors, the Tithe Apportionment, and Land Tax Assessments*, as well as other supporting evidence including the *Valuation of Lands and Tenements in the Township of Melbecks 1832, Parish & Non-Conformist Registers, censuses, Dr Kernott's Case Books and Wills*. An essential practical guide for anyone interested in vernacular building and local house history.

36 pages, with bibliography.

Most transactions are the normal sort of transfers we see today between individuals or as a result of a will. If there was no will, then the land was passed through partible inheritance. In this area it would seem to mean that the land was divided equally between the sons. If there were no sons then the land was divided between the daughters. If no relative came to court to claim the land after three years it reverted to the Lord of the Manor. In one case the land was claimed by a third cousin! The transfer of land was formal process. It was first surrendered into the hands of the Lord. It was then given to the new owner who paid a fine or gressom and was enrolled as a tenant. I suppose in theory the Lord could have a veto on the sale but this never seems to have happened. Sometimes the price of the sale is shown but not often.

These books can be very useful in sorting out family history. Bear in mind when searching that spelling was not consistent at this time and there are many variations; for example, the Birbeck family became Birkbeck over time. Some records contain a lot of family detail. For example the Arundales in 1832: "At this court came Ann Arundale, Mary Harper and Joseph Arundale, three of the children and devisees, and John Arundale son of William Arundale who was another son and Isabella Arundale and James Arundale the devisees named in the will of George Arundale deceased who was another son and devisee named in the will of John Arundale deceased and took of the lord five sixth parts of a parcel of ground called East Close..."

We can tell from this that George Arundale had at least five children. Ann, Mary, Joseph, William and George. Mary is married to someone called Harper; William and George are both dead; William had a son John; George had a son James and a daughter Isabella. There was actually a sixth child John who is also dead but who had a daughter Elsy, dead as well, and grandson John but that is shown in another entry: "At this court came John Pratt the son of Elsy Pratt deceased who was a daughter and devisee named in the will John Arundale deceased..." I wonder why John Pratt had his own entry for his sixth part whereas the rest of the family were all put together. A family dispute perhaps?

Over time the Lord allowed the villages to expand by allowing small incursions into parish waste: "At this court came Thomas Peacock and took of the lord a piece of ground adjoining his garden 11 yards in length from north to south and nearly one foot and a half in breadth and

which said piece of ground is part of the wastes of the said parish".

Some records show the history of the land. For example, "To this court came Mr Edmund Alderson Knowles and took of the lord a close called Low Chapel containing by estimation 1 acre and 1 rood late Garthorne's, a parcel of ground called Chapel Close containing 2 acres and a stripe of land containing a rood with a cowhouse standing upon the said Chapel Close late Raines and formerly Halls..." The names of the fields can change over time but sometimes these can be traced.

Not only are the records useful for family history, they can also help with researching house history. Tim Bagenal also wrote a book on this which is on sale at the Museum – see above left.

If you would like to get involved with this ongoing project please get in touch.

Judith Mills Judith.mills@hotmail.co.uk

Other fascinating resources on the SWAAG website are the Swaledale Tithe Apportionment maps and transcriptions of land holdings in the early 1840s. One of the most frequently asked questions when visitors are trying to trace their ancestors is "Where did they live?" Unfortunately the answer is frequently: "We haven't a clue". Addresses in registers and censuses are often very vague and property names often changed over the years. However, by comparing information in the Manor Court Books and the Tithe maps, it's frequently possible to identify a piece of land or a building in the mid 19th century and then to compare it with modern maps to find the modern name, or at least to prove the building no longer exists - remember that names change but field outlines seldom do. A good place to do this is National Library of Scotland where you can compare old and modern OS maps side by side.

Have fun!

Tracy Little

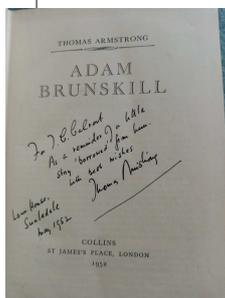


Reeth Tithe Map

Some Cheesy Connections!

In April and June, Lawn House Publications (LHP) offered free eBook downloads of *Adam Brunskill*, the classic Swaledale-based novel by Thomas Armstrong. Thanks to the reach of the Swaledale Museum a total of 134 eBooks were downloaded across the UK, USA, Spain and Canada and *Adam Brunskill* jumped up to No. 674 on Amazon.co.uk's book ranking and No. 2,622 on Amazon.com USA's book ranking. Prior to this very few eBooks had been downloaded outside of the UK and the eBook ranked in the hundred of thousands in the UK and millions in the USA! The engagement and reach of the Swaledale Museum community never ceases to amaze me. Please do share your book reviews with the Museum – email via the website

<http://www.swaledalemuseum.org/>



As always LHP would be interested to hear from readers as to what real-life locations, personalities and events they believe may have inspired the stories in *Adam Brunskill* or any of Thomas Armstrong's books. In this regard the community has once again come up trumps. In April, I was contacted by Mark Christodolou who in 2012 bought some of the books of Kit Calvert, saviour of Wensleydale Cheese. As Mark says (*Dalesman* Feb 2013), "a person's library reveals a lot about them" but in this case it also reveals a little about Thomas and Dulcie Armstrong. Kit owned all nine novels by Thomas Armstrong who, in one, thanked Mr & Mrs T C Calvert for a very delightful evening in 1942. In 1952, Thomas sent Kit a copy of his new novel *Adam Brunskill*, [left], "as a reminder of a little story 'borrowed' from him." There is also a letter taped in to the book [below right] which discusses the cheese Tom brought back with him and says that his wife, a great cheese lover, was in danger of devouring it all and leaving none for visitors! The letter concludes saying "I did enjoy the talk we had together."

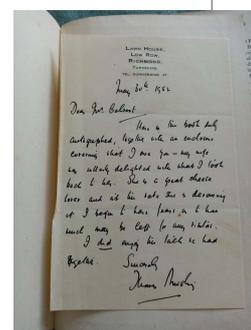
How Tom and Kit met we will probably never know nor what story he borrowed from Kit for *Adam Brunskill* (but I am sure Uncle Tom will be very happy about this given his reclusiveness). However the cheese-making equipment and process as well as the cheese selling and economics are described in detail in *Adam Brunskill*. Adam's Uncle George Natrass is the chief cheese factor in Skewdale and Mrs. Skidmore, regarded as the finest cheese maker there, explains that the only cheese worth eating is grass cheese hence the cheese-making season opens after Old May Day and runs until November. Her pet subject is the iniquity of mixing good cheeses with indifferent ones and, although she doesn't mention names, Mrs. Blenkinson comes in for criticism for making skim-milk/Kirn cheese! *Adam Brunskill* is as much a story about farming as lead mining and includes much eating of cheese.

Another example of Tom's detailed research was highlighted by an inquiry addressed to the Museum about the use of the rare name Fronick for one of the characters. Fortunately Tom explains this in the book as an old family name passed down from the skilled Tyrolean miners introduced into England at the instigation of Queen Elizabeth I to improve the mineral output of the country. The detail that went into the book is also evidenced by the North Yorkshire Country Record Office's ZRT collection, which includes eleven *Adam Brunskill* maps. It is believed that they were donated by a Swaledale historian who collected local material. Again, I'd love to hear from anyone who has any information in this regard.

Finally, I'm glad to say that LHP has been busy in lockdown. The fourth of the Crowther Chronicles, *Our London Office*, has been digitized and the digitization of *A Ring Has No End*, written will be finished shortly.

Linda Bray aka Lawn House Publications & Thomas Armstrong's Great Niece

LawnHousePublications@outlook.com



Swaledale TV

Thanks to suggestions from a number of different people, Rob has been able to develop a gradually expanding range of media links on the website on a new page called *Swaledale TV*. Ranging in length from a few minutes to more than two hours, the contributions so far include:

Jake's Scene - Swaledale

A documentary from 1971 featuring singer/songwriter Jake Thackray as a reporter exploring Swaledale, interviewing some residents and singing songs about the dale.

The Bargain Men

Yorkshire TV documentary from 1976, portraying the decline of lead mining in Swaledale in the second half of the nineteenth century, using archive photographs and readings from the time.

Filming 'All Creatures...'

An amateur film by John Scorer that records the filming of BBC period television series *All Creatures Great and Small* in Reeth in 1979. The film shows the BBC cast and production team on location followed by general views of rural Swaledale.

The Intercessor

Adapted by the renowned Yorkshire playwright Alan Plater from a short story by former Reeth resident May Sinclair, *The Intercessor* was part of Granada TV's 1983 *Shades of Darkness* series. Starring John Duttine, May's story of a writer's rural retreat is described as 'A Brontë Inspired Tale of Terror'.

All Aboard The Country Bus

Recorded in real time, this BBC film made in 2016 for its 'slow tv' series is filmed from a Northern Dalesman bus as it journeys from Richmond up Swaledale, then over the Buttertubs pass and via Hawes to Ribbleshead.

Mr Swaledale (2020)

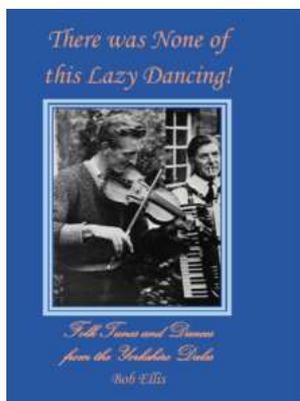
A short documentary by Georgia Hird, sharing the thoughts of local farmer John Waggett, out and about with his stock in his beloved Swaledale.

There Was None of this Lazy Dancing!

Dances and musicians of the dales

By Bob Ellis

We're extremely grateful to Bob for his help in solving the mystery of the 'Reeth Band' photograph in the Spring Newsletter, although due to lack of space you'll have to wait until the next edition to find out all about the Reeth Quadrille Band! In the meantime though, please do have a look at his website: <https://dalestunes.org.uk/> to find out about his new book, the culmination of many years of painstaking research into the dance music of the Yorkshire dales.



Published as an A4 hardback of 391 pages with 99 colour and monochrome illustrations it contains transcriptions of more than 200 tunes collected from the Yorkshire Dales, together with biographies of the musicians who played them, notations of dances, and contextual essays about traditional village dances in the Yorkshire Dales.

Copies can be purchased through Bob's website at a cost of £20 plus £4 postage and packaging.

Artwork to Celebrate Dales Schools and Youth – The NASH and Dales Countryside Museum

We are busy making a giant community photo mosaic celebrating youth and schools in the Upper Dales using photographs submitted by local people. These will be assembled into a mosaic by digital artist Helen Marshall of *The People's Picture* whose most recent work was *Rainbows for the NHS*. It will consist of 1,000+ pictures of youth and school life in the dales that will come together to create a whole new image. Hundreds of photos for the mosaic have been submitted during recent months.

The artwork is part of *The Story of Schools in the Upper Dales*, an oral history and research project funded by The National Lottery Heritage Fund and the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority's Sustainable Development Fund. It will be displayed in a multimedia exhibition at the Dales Countryside Museum in Hawes opening on 30 January 2021, including the big reveal of the mosaic alongside a short film, display boards, audio recordings and artefacts, and will also feature in the 2021 Swaledale Festival.

Emily Rowe Rawlence: emily@thenashhawes.org

Timothy Hutton (1779 - 1863) of Clifton Castle and Marske in Swaledale

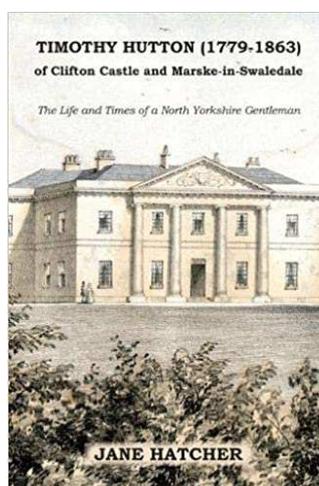
The Life and Times of a North Yorkshire Gentleman
By Jane Hatcher

Accompany Timothy Hutton to social events in Richmond and elsewhere. Experience North Yorkshire moving from the Georgian era into the Victorian period of industrialisation. Based on diaries he kept for almost half a century as well as many other documentary sources.

344 pages, 18 colour and 21 black & white illustrations, plus 14 Yorkshire family pedigrees: £17.50.

On sale at Castle Hill Bookshop, Richmond or directly from the author - phone 01748-824006 or email: jane.hatcher@mypostoffice.co.uk

NB Jane is currently working on another publication for the 'Richmond 950' celebrations next year.



Five Guys named...?

With thanks to Helen Guy and the Keld Resource Centre for this helpful poem written in the 1950s by Miss Aslin of Muker, with two later verses by Norman Guy.

Do you ken Mr Guy? Someone said to me
So I said which one? We have two or three
I'll tell you their names, and then maybe
You'll be able to choose between them.

There's Dick at the front, there's Dick at the back
There's Dick up at Hill Top, son of Bob Jack
Of Dick Guys you see, there isn't much lack
So you'll have to choose between them.

Then there's Bobbie, Bob Jack and Robert John
And Robert the Younger, Bob Jack's son
If it's Bob Guy you want, then there's more than one
And you'll have to choose between them.

Then there's Whit up the steps, and Kenneth his son
And the three Bobbie boys, Maurice, Norman and Ron
And Hill Top George so the list goes on
And you'll have to choose between them.

Then there's Tom on the waggons, that's fourteen we've got
And lile Tom, the last of the Hill Top lot
Oh and Peter and Malcolm I almost forgot
Seventeen Mr Guys now choose between them.

But two are missed, out which is very rude
They are Lance and Tom from Dick at backs brood
And there's David and Michael, Tom's sons to include
And you'll have to choose between them.

Now to bring it up to date, we can add some more
There's Andrew, Stephen, Alan and Michael next door
Then Richard and Nicholas to add to the score
And you'll have to choose between them.

There's just four more, when we check from the top
Two are Kevin and Nigel, sons of Tom at Hill Top
There's Dean and Trevor, then we'll have to stop
That's it for the moment, so choose between them.

Friends' Programme 2021

We hope to reschedule all the talks and events that we had to cancel, but due to the uncertain situation have decided to wait until the New Year before we actually draft a programme which will appear in the Spring Newsletter.

If you have any memories or reminiscences of Swaledale & Arkengarthdale, or anything else relevant to local history which would be of interest for the Newsletter, the Committee would love to hear from you. We can't promise to use everything in full, but all contributions, however small, will be very welcome! Please contact Helen on 07969 823232 or email:

helen@swaledalemuseum.org