Notebook 3

(page 0)

HIGH STREET \ 165/4 377 /

3	BAILEY	85	4	}	[343]	1	SHEEP ST	
5		[241]	6	}		2		271
7		[243] [237]	8	} 1	351	4		301
9		[245]	10	} 349	353	6		305
11		343 [247]	12	} 1	353	8		
13		267	14	}	355	10	}WATERFALLS	171
15	}		16	BLACK HORSE	17.	12	}	
17	} BIG ENTRY	279	18	}		14	}	209
19	}		20	}	[329]	16	}	
21			22	}		18	}	205
23			24	}	[321]	20	}	
25		287	26	}		22	} SWIRE fr	187
27	RED LION	113	28	}	[309]	24	}	
29	THANET'S ARMS	91.	30	}		26	} MITCHELL fr	181
31	}	225	32	}	[315]	28	}	
33	}		34	}		30	YOUNG fr	175
35	} BRADSHAW HOUSE	233	36		293.	32	}	221
37	}		38		181	34	}	
39		339	40	} BARROW fr.	209.	36		227
41	OLD GEORGE	335	42	}		38	} BRICK HALL	121
43		[289]	44	KING'S ARMS	5.	40	}	
45		[293]	46	BAY HORSE	247	42		
47		365.	48	}	187	44		
49		27.	50	}				
51		23.	52		241			
53		175.	54	} BLACK BULL	105			
55	HOLE-IN-WALL	[251]	56	}				
57		[259]	58		215			
59		149.	60		[267]			

61		299	62	}SUN	79.			
63		307	64	}				
65	WHEATSHEAF	155	66		359.			
67	} PETYT	237	68	FOUNTAIN	43.			
69	}		70		263			
71	}		72		[349]			
73	}	29.3	74		[353]			
75	}	51.	76		[357]			
77	} BIRTWHISTLE fr.	53.	78		[361]			
79	}	53.	80		[363]			
81	}	329.	82					
83	}		84	MASON'S ARMS	251			
85	}	13.3	86					
87	}		88					
89	}		90		257			
91	}	23.3	92					
93	}		94					
95			96					
97			98	M.R. Smithy	311			
99			100		39.3			

FRAU. [?TRESTAVA] ROAL
OBERER Hohlbogen 5
836 DEGGENBERE

211 Barrows gravestone. Manby

(page 1)

BOOK NO 3

233 BRADSHAW HOUSE
237 PETYT'S HOUSE
241 52 HIGH STREET.
227 BAY HORSE INN [19.12.1970]
251 84 HIGH STREET
257 90 HIGH STREET
267 13 HIGH STREET
273 THE SUGDEN FAMILY and THE CRAVEN ARMS.
279 THE BIG ENTRY
287 25 HIGH STREET
293 36 HIGH STREET
299 THE MIDLAND BANK
311 THE MIDDLE ROW SMITHY
317 SWADFORD HOUSE [88]
323 THE HALL FREEHOLD
329 81 HIGH STREET [2.5.80]
335 THE OLD GEORGE [10.9.71]
339 39 HIGH STREET
343 11 HIGH STREET
349 8-14 HIGH STREET
359 66 HIGH STREET
365 47 HIGH STREET.

(page 2)

[blank page]

(page 3)

[blank page]

(page 4) (King's Arms Inn)

[Published in Craven Herald 1.9.1967.]

English Inn Signs [1951] p 64 "*There is no doubt that a great proportion of inn signs are heraldic. Emblems of royalty are at the head of the heraldic signs with the Crown, the King's Arms, or the Queen's Arms, and the various royal badges*

1658 C.B. Tts: Thos. Goodgion.
1667 CB shows "*Thomas Goodgion m. Roger Swire*", and Roger Swire has 4 hearths in 1672, north of Thos Goodgion.
1672\-4/ Hearth Tax Thomas Goodion. 1.

In 1706 Ann Goodgion, aged 65 "*widow of Thomas Goodgeon my late tenant at Skipton deceased*" was admitted to Beamsley Hospital

In the Earl's Charity list of 1702 Judith Wall gets 3 yards of half Tick for a Petty Coat

---

(page 5)

THE KING'S ARMS INN

The history of this very old-established house is closely linked with that of two noted Skipton families – the Goodgions and the Wallers. Like most of the westerly side of High Street above the Middle Row, it formed part of the Skipton Castle Estate.

In 1605 – the year of the death of Lady Anne Clifford's father, George 3rd Earl of Cumberland – there was a Lease to one William Goodgion of a "*dwelling house, laithe and stable, two little gardens and a backside between a tenement in the tenure of Thomas Barrowes on the North and a tenement in the tenure of Margaret Palye widow on the South*." The Barrowes' property was Nos 40-42 High Street (Jesse Stephenson's Supermarket), Mrs. Paley's was Nos 48-50 (Lennards), and Goodgion's tenement comprised the site of the Kings' Arms, and of the Yorkshire Bank adjoining.

The Goodgions were one of the most prolific – and influential – families in the town. Robert Goodgion paid a composition of £15 for not taking knighthood at the Coronation of King Charles I in 1625, and his son Captain Henry Goodgion is said to have been the last tenant of the old Winterwell Hall in Swadford Street. Members of the Goodgion family were to <t>own the Black Horse, and the Brick Hall, and to lease the Bear and Ragged Staff in Caroline Square.

William Goodgion, lessee of this property in 1605, was a vintner, and his eldest son Thomas in due course took over the Lease. By 1680 the property was held by George Waller, by assignment from Thomas Goodgion, and in 1687 it was leased to Henry Barrows and George Waller as a "*messuage or dwellinghouse, barn, three stables and garden… commonly called Goodgion's tenement*."

George Waller died in 1693, and was succeeded by his widow Judith, who lived until 1731. In the plan of the Parish Church seatings (1719) in the vestry, this house appears as: "*Judith Waller, for Goodgion Tenement, Lord Thanet's*." Her son Richard Waller, who continued the business, was Town … *{continued on page 7}*

(page 6) (King's Arms Inn)

1739 *{?sch}* "*Richard Waller to take a Lease of Gudson's farm a rent of £15 10 for 21 years*"

1771-1780 Ric Waller. Alehouse Kprs lic.

x and in 1781 for causing dunghills and rubbish to remain on his front. [1]

O He was fined 15/- at the Court <~~Baron~~> \Leet/ in 1798 for allowing three of his pigs to stray and run at large in the Churchyard. [2]

X the Court <~~Baron~~> \Leet/ Records for the Manor of Skipton in 18<~~12~~>\03/ [3]

\ ? / L.M. 14.2.1807 On Tuesday night James Myers of this town was found dead in the new King's arms. His death is supposed to have been occasioned by excessive drink

Ass 10.7.1819 John Cooper of Ellslack Fmr & Ann his wife (fmly wife of Thos Wade htfore of Sk Innkpr decd (1) Christopher Netherwood banker (2) Mess. or d. with barn stable cowho & other bgs on W.S. of H.St being a P.H. fmly in the pn of Thos Wade & now of Ric Foster & all ppty in Assgmt 6/11/1800

L.M. 27.8.1808 House of Thomas Wade, the King's Arms Inn

L.M. 17.12.1808 d Sun last, much respected, Mr. Thomas Wade of the King's Arms Inn, Skipton

" 13.1.1810 Mar On Sun last, Mr Francis Ward, s of Mr James Ward of Barden an eminent farmer to Miss Catherine Wade, dau of the late Mr Thomas Wade, innkpr of Skipton

" 20.10.1810 M. On Wedn last, at Long Preston, Mr Richard Foster of Skipton, s of Mrs Ann Wade of the King's Arms in that place, to Miss Martha Gill, of the former place, and late of Howden in the parish of Kildwick

" 5.11.1824 Mr Richard Fosters, the King's Arms in Skipton

(page 7) (King's Arms Inn)

{continued from page 5} … Constable (an office commonly awarded to fledging landlords) in 1733, and took a new Lease in 1739, when he is described as an innholder. He died in 1757, and was followed by his son, also Richard, who appears in the Town Constables' Accounts in 1768, when he was paid 5d. for burying two mad dogs; in the Window Tax Assessment of 1771, paying 7 shillings on the inn's eight windows; and in the Court Leet records in 1774, on a summons for allowing water to run from his water-cock.X [4] He died in 1788.

---

[1] *This note relates to an entry on the opposing (next) page 7, regarding Court Leet appearance of Richard Waller*
[2] *This note relates to an entry on the opposing (next) page 7, regarding Thomas Wade*
[3] *This note relates to the earliest record of the name "King's Arms"*
[4] *This entry relates to a note on the opposing (previous) page 6, regarding Richard Waller*

A Castle Estate Survey of 1792 records this property as:
"*Richard Waller's widow. An old Public House in front and a tenement backwards in the Market Place in Skipton. Should be let to build a good house by tenant or some others being an old woman and her support depending upon this Public House let to her at will*"

In the same year the inn was leased to Richard's widow, Hannah Waller, for 40 years, the then usual term for a building lease. It was not until Angus Nicholson came to the Castle as sub-steward in about 1860 that the authorities were prevailed upon to extend the leasehold term to 99 years; to Nicholson's efforts the growth of the town during the latter half of the last century can be attributed.

After Hannah Waller's death in 1797, her son-in-law Thomas Wade became landlord,[①] [5]<~~to be~~> \Wade was/ followed in 1808 by <~~he~~> \Hannah Waller's/ grandson, Richard Foster. The earliest record I have been able to trace of the name "*King's Arms*" is in [x 6] <~~an 1818 Account Book of William Alcock; the name also appears in Baines' 1822 Directory.~~>

With the departure of Richard Foster in about 1820, there came to an end an association, extending over 140 years, of the Waller family with this old inn. The family have left their name in "*Waller Hill*" (previously Fenskill Street), but one is inclined to doubt the suggestion of their most notable descendant, Richard Waller the artist (181<~~8~~>\2/-1882) that they were of the same family as Edmund Waller, the poet, and Sir William Waller, the royalist leader.

In the 1820's Mary Phillip kept the inn, then … *{continued on page 9}*

(page 8) (King's Arms Inn)

<~~Natl~~> \Brit./ Sch Adm 17.8.1846 Isabella Scaife H St 9 Ch. Inn Kpr

1871 C. King's Arms Henry Manby H.M. 38 Ironmonger & Publican, Skipton. Margaret w 40 Malham Thos 15
Edward 4 JWH 3

[x 7] the <~~Urban District Council~~> \Local Board of Health/ [from 1881-87 \and again from 1889-92/], and his obituary in the "*Craven Herald*" in 1906 remarks that "*his notions of municipal enterprise and necessity were sometimes dwarfed by his craze for economy and contempt for all forms of red tape*."

C.P. 28.9.06 Obit Tues @ 72 Henry W Manby of Manby Castle "*Some years ago he obtained a seat on the Local Bd, where he paraded his views \on economy/ to such an extent that scenes were a regular occurrence*." CH. 2.11.06. died 25 Sep.

At the annual licensing meeting in 1908, when the licences of the Wheatsheaf and Thanet's Arms were not renewed, it was said that the King's Arms had seating for 75, \and/ accommodation for 15 horses.

10.1.1908 Jos. Smith d. at Kings Arms 7th Jan @ 33

---

[5] *The mark above "landlord" refers the reader back to a note regarding Thomas Wade on the opposing (previous) page 6*
[6] *The mark above "is in" refers the reader back to a note on the opposing (previous) page 6 relating to the mention in Court Leet records*
[7] *This [x] mark refers to this entry as the completion of an unfinished sentence on the opposing (next) page 9 relating to Harry Manby*

(page 9) (King's Arms Inn)

{continued from page 7}… William Scaife. On the occasion of Queen Victoria's Coronation in 1838 the "*Leeds Intelligencer*" reported that: "*A very elegant dinner was… provided by Mrs. Scaife at the King's Arms, to which a large number of members of the Tradesmen's News Room and their friends sat down*." William Scaife was still there in 1851, when the Earl of Thanet's Trustees sold the freehold to Scott & Robinson, the Skipton brewers. Then followed in rapid succession Isabella Batty (1853), Richard Phillip (1857), Edmund Metcalfe (1858-64) and Margaret Metcalfe (1865)

From 1870 to 1883 Henry Waddington Manby, known locally as the "*Iron Duke*", was the landlord. Formerly a partner in the firm of John Manby & Son in Middle Row, in 1871 he took over Archibald McIntyre's ironmongery business at 40 High Street. Harry Manby crossed the road to the Thanet's Arms in 1884, and on his retirement built the house off the Embsay road known as "*Manby Castle*", <~~where he died in 1906~~.> He had served on [x 8]

Richard Wiseman took over the King's Arms until 1888, followed by Andrew Smith, a former Midland Railway goods foreman, until his death in 1893, and his widow Sarah Smith until the present century. The "*Craven Pioneer*" records the inn's contribution to Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in 1897: "*At the King's Arms were a number of fairy lamps, and the motto, certainly out of place on this occasion, 'Success to Forestry'*."

The inn closed on the 7th November 1967, and was demolished in January 1968.

(page 10) (Skipton's Parliament House)

[J.H. Dixon b.1803, attended G.S. In Durham c 1821-26.]

"*Botany Yard*" appears as an address in <~~Natl~~> \British/ School admission list Feb 1856 Aug 57 and "*Botany*" May 1856, Jan 1859. 22.1.55. June 56.

[x 9] - it was in fact the common name for Brookside (then Quaker's Place).

[x 10](His daughter Sarah Thompson \was to/ keep the "*Joiners Arms"* Beerhouse <"> in Lower Commercial Street)

"*Wm Cliff of Skipton d. 29.6.1825 @ 57*"

L M 15.5.1824 - Sworn in a Dep. Constable in Ct. Leet, Mr Wm Cliff

"*The song contains one verse which, for truthful severity was never equalled, it is as follows:*

We've a person of whom I will say
That at lying he was not a baulker,
He lies with his tongue all the day,
And he likes "[11]

"*My reader may fill up the hiatus – I decline doing so*."

---

[8] *This [x] mark indicates that this sentence is continued on the opposing (previous) page 8*
[9] *This [x] mark refers the reader to an entry on the opposing (next) page 11 regarding "Botany"*
[10] *This [x] mark refers the reader to an entry on the opposing (next) page 11 regarding William Cliff's death in 1825.*
[11] *A space was left here; presumably Rowley had intended to enter the remaining words at a later time.*

Dr Dixon inserted the almost completed verse in the CH of July 1853. When <~~this~~> \his/ articles were expanded and published in book form under the title "*Chronicles and Stories of the Craven Dales*" in 1881

In Chons. "*There was only one stanza where moral delinquency came in for a [?laugh]. It is not quotable – all that we can say is that the line*
"At lying he ne'ar was a baulker"
rhymed with the word "walker" The verse is well known, and our hiatus can be easily supplied"

(page 11)

\ C.H. 9.5.1980 /
SKIPTON'S PARLIAMENT HOUSE

In the early years of the last century Christopher Cook kept a nail-maker's shop on Sheep Street Hill, Skipton, <~~in the northerly portion of what is now Exchange Buildings~~.> \at the entrance to what became known as "Cook's Yard"/ <~~A writer~~> \Dr. J.H. Dixon,/ in William Hone's "*Table* <*Talk*> \ *Book/*" (1827) refers to this shop by its then nickname of the "*Parliament House"* and continues: "*During the late war [the Napoleonic War] it was the resort of all the eccentric characters in the place, who were in the habit of assembling there for the purpose of talking over the political events of the day, the knowledge whereof was gained form a daily paper taken in by Mr Kitty Cook … and to the support of which the various members contributed*." The writer names the "*eccentric characters*" as \Tom Hovend,/ General Bibo, Roger Bags, Duke Walter, Town Gate Jack and Bill Cliff of Botany.

William Cliff (the writer explains that "*Botany*" was the St. Giles's of Skipton, "*where the lower order of inhabitants generally reside*" [x])[12] was a <~~stonemason~~>, \stationer/ freemason, auctioneer, bailiff, poet and at times actor in the old Skipton Theatre in the Hole-in-the-Wall Yard. A gravestone in the Parish Churchyard records his death in 1825 at the age of 57.[x][13] He wrote a scurrilous poem "*The Worthies of Skipton*" which unfortunately does not appear to have survived, although Dr. Dixon in his "*Chronicles and Stories of the Craven Dales*" has preserved the following verse:

"*Near our Parliament house doth reside*
Roger Smith, whom in luck hath no marrow;
And we say, when we mean to deride,
He found all his bags in a barrow."

Here then is "*Roger Bags*" – Roger Smith (1739-1822), the currier, who lived <~~directly opposite~~> \almost next door to/ the "*Parliament House*" in Sheep Street (Nos. 26-28). Roger's Yard was named after him (there was already a Smith's Yard) <~~and Cook's Yard was named after the Cook family, who had previously carried on business on the west side of sheep Street.~~> "*Town Gate Jack*," a tanner, can be traced from the Parish Registers – "*William* *… {continued on page 13}*

---

[12] *This [x] mark refers the reader back to an entry on the opposing (previous) page 10 relating to alternative names for "Botany"*
[13] *This [x] mark refers the reader back to an entry on the opposing (previous) page 10 relating to William Cliff's daughter*

(page 12) (Skipton's Parliament House)

CH. 24.6.1910 Bard of the Glen "*The Cheap Trip to Scarborough"*
"Cappy Cook and Mrs Kay,
Who gazed upon the rippling bay,
Hired a yacht and sailed away
With hundreds more from Scarbro'"

Jn Cook, nailmaker "*his smithy was on Sheep St Hill, at the N.E. corner of Exchge Bgs*

x [14] "*where the ancient brethren foregathered to discuss the events of the day. They subscribed to a newspaper once a week. This cost sixpence, and the expense was shared. The reading was done by old Jack Hudson… as the company were Chartists to a man, we can imagine the nature of their diatribes 'agin the Government*' " [Y.E.B. Aug 1928]. Jack Hudson, \a/ cobbler in his leather apron, stands at the foot of the ladder on Sheep Street Hill in Waller's print of Skipton.

(page 13) (Skipton's Parliament House)

{continued from page 11}… *Mitchell, vulgo Town Gate Jack*" died aged 37 in 1826. \Tom Holvend,/ Duke Walter and General Bibo I have not been able to trace.

"*Kitty Cook*" came from a family of nail-makers, and nail-making was in those days a hazardous occupation. It is curious, therefore, to find that his parents, Jonathan and Mary Cook, lived to 84 and 80 respectively; his brother Jonathan reached 83, his wife Nancy 84, and Christopher himself was 82 when he died in 1841. This was at a time when longevity was rare, and much later, in 1894, the local paper could record the death in High Street of James Walker, the greengrocer, who "*had attained the ripe old age of 70 years*," his wife <~~having~~> \who/ died the previous year having "*attained to the advanced age of 68 years*" !

Christopher Cook's family made its mark. His eldest son, Jonathan, took to the stage, and his obituary in 1821 notes that he "*was not only rising to the highest respect in his profession, but was rapidly accumulating a fortune. He had engaged himself for an enormous salary to the theatre at Calcutta, where he died in the early part of this year*."

Born in 1788, Jonathan would be an impressionable young man when Edmund Kean and Harrier Melton <~~are believed to have~~> \are reputed to have/ appeared at the "*Skipton Theatre*," and it is quite likely that he had his own introduction to the stage here. The next surviving son, John Cook, or "*Cappy*" as he was generally known, continued the nail-making business \in the northerly part of what is now Exchange Buildings,/ also serving as a part-time stage-coach driver from Skipton to "*Snitchers*" (between Coniston and Hellifield). The "*Parliament House*" \atmosphere/ survived to his day, <~~but was now~~> \his shop being/ known locally as "*t'callin' hoile*." X [15]

[14] *This x mark refers the reader to an entry on the opposing (next) page regarding "t'callin'hoile"*
[15] *This x mark refers the reader back to a note on the opposing (previous) page 11 regarding Jack Hudson reading at the shop*

\ ? / <~~One of~~> Christopher Cook's daughter \Mary Ann/ married Thomas Hogg, the cabinet maker, who occupied the shop where the Provincial Building Society now have their offices. Another, <~~married~~> \Ann married/ John Metcalfe, a butcher, who outdid the Cooks in longevity, dying in 1899 at the age of 95. His son, John Metcalfe the auctioneer, took over the Cook's premises on Sheep Street Hill as his furniture showroom in 1867, and … *{continued on page 15}*

(page 14) (Skipton's Parliament House)

The nadir of the premises was reached when John Metcalfe took to the poetical advertising which was fashionable at the time. Too long to reproduce in full, his rhyme begins:

"*With fingers weary and worn,*
With eyelids heavy and red,
A woman stood washing some dirty pots
Before she went to bed"

\05/
\59/

In the succeeding verses, it transpires that in spite of "*a right good dishcloth*" the lady <~~had difficulty in~~ > \despaired of/ getting her pots clean, <~~despa~~> and turned up "*As J.M. opened his shop, At break of day next morn*",

"*I have come" in haste she cried,*
"By command of my loving spouse
To purchase pots, both cheap and good
At Metcalfe's, Staffordshire House"

CHA 6.7.102 death of John Metcalfe @ 62, s of John M, butcher, Auctn & Val, sec. Skipton Mkt. Plate Glass.

(page 15) (Skipton's Parliament House)

{continued from page 13} … remained there until the property was demolished in 1895 to make way for the present Exchange Buildings. It is interesting to note that John Metcalfe's daughter married Mr. W.J. Spence, of Grassington Road, Skipton, who has been with the same firm (Charlesworth Wood & Brown, Solicitors, and their predecessors) since 1895, and is still going strong. – retired 1968 died aged 98 23.3.1973

One of <~~Jonathan~~> \Christopher/ Cook's daughters married Thomas Hogg the joiner in 1826, and they moved into the Sheep Street Hill house, where John Hogg (the future landlord of the "*Ship Inn*") was born in 1830. It seems that this house had been occupied by William Chamberlain until his death in 1824, and John Hogg used to recall that <~~when his father lived there, the workshop was at the top of the house~~,> when he was a baby he was left in the workshop at the top of the house one morning with a <~~lad~~> \boy/ who was attending to the fire. The "*boy* "*saw*" old Chamberlain's ghost and, terrified, ran down the stairs, letting the shavings fall from the stove in his fright. Shortly afterwards, smoke was seen coming from the windows and Mrs Hogg rushed upstairs, almost overcome by smoke, to rescue her baby and carry him into the street in his night clothes. Another member of the Chamberlain family was reputed to haunt Waterfall's shop (where he lived), and Abraham Chamberlain haunted Eastby Mill.

(page 16) (Black Horse Hotel)

[Craven Herald 9.10.1970]

English Inn Signs [1951] p.38 "*Of King's Heads, Henry VIII's is the oldest an authentic record*"[16]

1667 Constable 1672 John Tompson 3
Mr Fenwicke 10
1674 Ro Cartwright [17]
1677-80 My *[?Wilings]* wo
1682 My Wells vac.
1680 Wm Rooke
1682*[?-12]* Wm Rooke m Goodgion jr
1685 Robt Goodgion jr.
1689-90 Hen Howson
1691 → Rob. Goodgion jr.

H.T. 1673-4 Robert Cartwright 6.
1674 CB Robert Cartwright m. Maria Gib wo.

Mayhall's Annals of Yorkshire, Vol 2, p.45 [1866] 10th June 1862.

Advertising the "*Black Horse*" in 1909 the landlord, Mr J.L. Kidd, claimed that it was "*The oldest hostelry in Craven*," established by Thomas Fenwick in 1659, and that Mrs Mary Fenwick was landlady in 1672. The Hearth Tax Return of 1672 certainly records Mrs Fenwick as the occupier, paying on 10 hearths (the largest number of any house in the High Street). Dawson, in his History of Skipton, p.283, describes a penny token of 1671 inscribed "*Mary Fenwicke of Skipton*" – she died in April 1672; her husband Thomas had died in June 1670. But in 1660 Thomas Fenwick appears in the Call Book in the Swadford St area, and in 1664-67 lower down High Street. He was not the freeholder.

CH 28.6.191<~~0~~>\2/ "*Half a century ago there was intense excitement at Skipton, owing to the serious and sudden attack of illness of about 40 members of the Burley Rifle Corps, who met here to contest for prizes with the other companies forming the 12th West Riding Bn. The corps came on the Tuesday morning from Burley, and put up at the Black Horse. The men engaged to shoot, 10 in number, took on arrival an ordinary breakfast; the other members of the corps, with the band, almost 50 in number, partook of bread and cheese and ale, and then all started out for the shooting ground, Crookrise. The men who had taken cheese had not been long on the field before they were attacked with severe cramp in the stomach, violent vomiting attended with great depression and prostration, manifesting all the symptoms experienced in a severe case of English cholera"*

CH 30.6.1916 [Pte John Peacock's volunteer records 1862]: "*It was at first thought that the men were drunk, but first one and then another becoming suddenly ill began to cause alarm. A little before 2 o'clock nearly a thousand children belonging to the Sunday School Union were singing at the Church gates and opposite the Black Horse when the first conveyance arrived bringing the sick men who appeared in a dangerous state, and it was at first thought that they had been shot, others said they must be dead drunk*"

CH 16.6.1916 Settle Chronicle 1862 Whit Tues "*The alarming illness of about 40 of the Burley Corps, who were seized on the ground with violent pains in the stomach, followed by vomiting and utter prostration, threw a damp on the proceedings and attracted the attention of the spectators from the company. The scene lost the [?go-ery] of a mimic contest and assumed some of the features of the real warfare. The sick men were removed in carts <~~from~~> to the Black Horse, Skipton, where several medical men were speedily in attendance.. a fine large Cheshire [cheese], rather decayed in appearance*"

[16] *This line of text is written in ink obscuring some of the pencilled text underneath*
[17] *Several lines are written in pencil ; some text too faded to be legible*

(page 17)

THE BLACK HORSE HOTEL
\ and see p 369 /

The date in the badge on the front wall of this old inn is 1676, the year in which the present building was erected. The earlier history is obscure, despite a lively tradition (now commemorated by a plaque) that this site housed the royal mews of Richard Duke of Gloucester (later King Richard III) when he was Lord of the Honour of Skipton in 1476-1485. Mr R.B. Cragg, a local antiquary, mentions in the "*Craven Herald*" in 1893 another tradition, that during the civil war a troop of Cromwell's soldiers arrived at this inn, and were served with poisoned ale. Possibly this legend grew from the undoubted fact that in 1862 nearly 40 men of the Burley Volunteer Corps were poisoned (happily not with fatal results) after partaking of bread and cheese at the Black Horse.

The Manor Call Books suggest that Robert Goodgion acquired the freehold at the time the present inn was built, and a Lease of adjoining Caste Estate premises in 1687 refers to them as adjoining the house of Robert Goodgion – probably the butcher of that name, who had in 1655 married the eldest daughter of John Dixon, the lessee of the Castle Estate property on the South (Nos 18-22 High Street). The badge in the front wall was said by the late Mr. F.J. Dufty (one of the founders of the Craven Museum) to be the badge of a Butchers' Guild

The freehold seems to have passed to the two daughters and co-heiresses of Robert Goodgion junior, who predeceased his father. John Goodgion, the younger son appears as the tenant in 1701, and the Parish Register records the burial in 1712 of "*John Goodgion of the King's head*," whilst his widow "*Anne Goodgion, widow victualler*" died in 1723. Thomas, the "*Good Earl*" of Thanet, noted for his charities, had in 1718 paid £2 "*To Anne Goodgion, widow of John Goodgion, who was son of Robert Goodgion, late of Skipton: she lives pretty well."* In the following year, 1719, the plan … *{continued on page 19}*

(page 18) (Black Horse Hotel)

1792 Hon John Byng's Diary 20 June "*I put up at the Black Horse, the older inn… I had a vile supper, for neither the bread, nor pastry, are eatable… 23 June I was glad to leave the dismal town, and dismal inn in Skipton*"

L.M. 4.5.1822 Commn of Bktcy 21.3.22 against James Pexton of Skipton, Innkeeper & Dealer and wine & spiritous liquors Hen Alcock

Mary Johnson appears in the Churchwarden's Accts as supplying wine in 1729; Mr Wm Chippendale from 1737 to 1763; and Mrs Chippendale 1765-1770

In 1728 Mary Johnson was \(with a number of her neighbours)/ <~~summor~~> \presented/ by the Court Leet for having "*an house of office adjoining to the Beck called Eller Beck"* which was *"greatly incomoded thereby,"* and again in 1731 "*for keeping necessary houses that are a great nuisance, they being entered near the Brooks*"

On the 20th June 1770 the first meeting of those interested in the proposed Leeds and Liverpool Canal <~~was held~~> \opened/ at the Black Horse, but so many attended that the meeting had to be adjourned to the Banqueting Hall of the Castle.

L.I. 19.4.1802 Black Horse Inn, Skipton. John Holmes of the above Inn respectfully informs his Friends and the Public that from the reduced Price of Horse Provender, he is enabled to accommodate them with a Post Chaise and a Pair of Horse, at 1/- per Mile, Ditto with 4 Horses, 2/-, and Saddle-Horses 6d per Mile each.

Univ. Br. Dir. 1792 – John Holmes is one of the two innholders listed in Skipton.

LM. 28.6.1791 Conm of bktcy – meet at the ho of Mr. Jn Holmes, known by the sign of the Black Horse

Dr. Dixon (p. 287) referring to Mrs Ann Radcliffe (1764-1823) the author of "*The Romance of the Forest*", "*Udolpho*" and "*The Italian*", says "*A Mr Holmes, who was landlord of the Black Horse at the commencement of the present century, was her cousin*."

L.I. 18.8.1800 Black Horse Inn "*long established as the principal Inn*" advtd for sale: occ by Mr. John Holmes
LM 15.5.1801 Mr John Holmes, Black Horse
15.11.1802 Jn Holmes, Black Horse
L.M. 27.8.1803 At Mr Holmes's, Black Horse
L.I. 7.10.1805 House of Mr Stephen Parker, Black Horse Inn
2.12.1805 2.6.1806 11.8.1806 17.11.1806

L M 12.3.1808 The house of Mr Benjamin Bradshaw, the Black Horse Inn 27.8.08
\ 6.10.1810 12.5.1810 / - 15.4.1809 The house of Mr Thomas Linforth, the Black Horse Inn
\ 10.11.1810 2.6. /
Leeds Intelligencer 26.12.1814 d "*A few days ago, Mr Holmes, late of the Black Horse Inn, in Skipton*"

CH 1.2.1854 Letter re "*my old friend, William Batty. I think a man like him ought not to be allowed to sink into the grave, without some tribute to his memory… Mr Batty was no common man. From a humble origin, with an imperfect education, but by sheer dint of energy and perseverance he made himself what he was.*
I remember him a groom in a gentleman's service. His companions at that time, are probably grooms still. He could not remain at that level. He rose above it – slowly, but by sure degrees. He made enemies in his rise, and during his rise; but no man of any mark was ever without them… Uninfluenced by any consideration save by that which he believed to be his duty to himself and the world, and looking neither to the right nor to the left, he went straight on. He bore with equanimity (severe domestic affliction, and a succession of losses which would have crushed the spirit of most other men. His integrity was never disputed. His consistency he never submitted to violate // The business of horsedealer, by which he first raised himself, and which he afterwards combined with the profession of innkeeper, is not generally considered as conferring great respectability on its follower; but he proved that it is possible to unite a courteous, and even keep, attention to one's own interest, with the highest principles of honour and justice" R.S. Landon

---

(page 19) (Black Horse Hotel)

{continued from page 17} … of the Parish Church seating refers to "*Ann Goodgion, for King's Head."*

In 1720 the Goodgion heiresses sold to Gilbert Johnson "*the messuage tenement or dwellinghouse in Skipton with one wash house and kitchen… in the tenure of Anne Goodgion widow called the King's Head Inn or Alehouse.*" Johnson died in 1724, and his daughter Esther married William Chippendale, an apothecary, in 1731. Gilbert's widow, Mary Johnson, carried on the inn until her death in 1736, and in 1737 Gilbert's heir sold the "*Black Horse Inn or Alehouse*" to Chippendale. The change of name from the King's

Head must have taken place in the 1720's, for in 1729 the Parish Register records the marriage of one Richard Preston, "*Ostler at the Black Horse*"

William Chippendale, who lived until 1765, was a leading figure in the town. He frequently appears as "*Dr. Chippendale*" in the Churchwarden's Accounts, and was a warden himself in 1745. His widow, Esther Chippendale, continued the business; in 1771 she appears in the Window Tax Assessment as paying £1.11.6 on her 18 windows. She died in 1778, to be followed by John Armitage (died 1788), whose widow kept the inn in 1790.

\ L.M. 25.6.1776 *Sale at the Home of Mr Carr, the Black Horse in Skipton*" /

\ ? C.H. 1.8.1726: House of Mrs. Carr, the Black Horse /

In <1792> \1791/ John Holmes was the licensee, and in 1803 the Churchwardens resolved that a proper causeway should be made to the church gates "*beginning at Mr Holmes' front*." The remains of the similar causeway on the opposite side of High Street, leading from Miss Tindall's house (not from the old Vicarage, as is widely believed) to the church, can still be seen in the stone setts. John Holmes died in 1804, Stephen Parker succeeded for the next two years, and in 1807-8 Benjamin Bradshaw was the innkeeper. The Black Horse was the Headquarters of the Tory Party during the General Election held in this year; shortly afterwards Bradshaw built a substantial house in what was later known as "*Bradshaw's Yard*" (behind Brown, Muffs). This was popularly believed to represent Bradshaw's election-time profits, and the house was nicknamed "*Lascelles Hall*" after the defeated Tory *…{continued on page 21}*

(page 20) (Black Horse Hotel)

? LM 26.10.1811 Ho of Mr. Farrow, sign of the Black Horse.
11.5.1811 Ho of Mr Farrow, the Black Horse Inn, Skipton
Leeds Int 10.1.1814 "*At the Ho. of Mr Michael Ward, the Black Horse Inn, Skipton*"
L.M. 23.12.1813 Bktcy. Wm Grave. Ho of Mr Michael Ward, Black Horse Inn, Skipton

From about 1810-25, Lord Ribblesdale's Cavalry held their annual training at Skipton, their headquarters being at the Black Horse.

\OS 71-2 /
[L.M. 10.6.1815]
Leeds Intelligencer 12.6.1815 "*Michael Ward, Skipton. Whereas a Report, scandalous in its Nature, and founded in Falsehood, but calculated to ruin the Prosperity, and what is infinitely more momentous, to blast the Character as a Member of Society, and a Christian, of Mr Michael Ward of the Black Horse in Skipton in the Co. of York, has been circulating through the Country.*
Mr Ward feels himself imperiously called upon by his Duty to himself, his Friends and the Public, not to suffer so abominable a Calumny to pass uncontradicted, and with all the Confidence of Innocence, and the Indignation of a Man, who sees a fair Reputation and Public Favor, which for so long a Series of Years he has strenuously endeavoured to merit, attempted to be totally destroyed – he solemnly and positively affirms the whole to be a base and scandalous Fabrication, originating in Insult, offered him by a Man of vile Character, in a Moment of Intoxication, and by the malevolent Efforts of his Enemies magnified and circulated to an alarming Extent, and he takes this Public Method [18]

[18] *this paragraph is continued further down the page*

Catherine Aitken was the sister of "*Judge*" Nightingale of Skibeden,
the noted sportsman
Coaching in Yorkshire: <"*Union*" 1807-43 Leeds-Kendall> '*True Briton*' 1816-43. Ward, Black Horse.

\OS 72/
[19]*of warning those who gratify themselves by the Ruin of their Neighbour's Character, that the Parties implicated in the Origin of this base Report, have confessed his (Mr Ward's) innocence, and expressed their Sorrow for the Consequences of their Indiscretion; and that in future he will resort to the Laws of his Country for Redress against any One who may be found making free with his Character, by a Propagation of the said scandalous falsehood. Skipton June 8th 1815*"

11.3.1816 Michael Ward Innholder B. – Mgt. Bradley Almondbury sp.

\OS 72/
L.I. 29.12.1817 Black Horse Hotel, Skipton. To be Let "*The premises have lately been fitted up in an elegant stile for the Accommodation of Gentlemen, Travellers and others; the Posting Business at the same is carried on to a very considerable Extent. Mr Ward, upon the Premises, will treat for them*."

William Batty's brother John Batty was landlord of the Harts Head in Newmarket St.
<~~His son~~>

LR <~~24-5.3~~> \20-1.4/.1818 Rn Chippendale & Chris Netherwood (1) Rev Th. Garthman (2)
M or ten lately new fronted & consid. improved used as an
Inn & fmly known by the name of the Black Horse but now called
the Black Horse Hotel occ. by Mich Ward as tt. under a Lea
&

CH Jan 1853 "*LOST On Tuesday the 25th of January 1853, A Red Greyhound Dog. Whoever will return the same to Mr. BATTY, Black Horse Hotel, Skipton, shall be handsomely rewarded*"

Jan 1854 d 24 Dec Mr William Batty, of the Black Horse Hotel, Skipton @ 55 yrs.

At the annual licensing sessions in 1908, when the licences of
the Wheatsheaf and Thanet's Arms were refused, it was pointed out
that the Black Horse had seating for 20, with accommodation for
20 horses.

CH 21.10.1910 Black Horse to let \as/ from Next March
CH. 28.3.1913 Obit W.N. Peden b 18.7.1836 at Gowrie nr Edinburgh closely identified with the Skipton Glee & Concert Party, originally known as the Craven Croakers,
d 20.3.1913 nr Glasgow.

Kelly 1912 – Harry Lowis, Black Horse.

C.H. 21.3.1885 Black Horse changed hands this week "*Mr Pedon of London succeeding Mr Throup in the proprietorship. Mrs. Carr, who has had the management for some years, has taken up her residence at Morecambe*"
CH 30.1.1891 Silver Wedding – Pedens 23 Jan

Harry Speight, Upper Wharfedale p. 343 "*Mr Nightingales sister,… Mrs Atkin was considered a very superior woman, and as landlady for many years of the old Black Horse at Skipton, had the great respect of all who claimed her acquaintance"*

[19] *this is continuation of the unfinished paragraph earlier on this page*

(page 21) (The Black Horse Hotel)

{continued from page 19} … candidate.
\L.R. (Nkt St) 13-14.11.1826 Jas Pexton (Innkeeper) nephew & heir
of the Rev. Thos Gartham l. of Skipton clerk/

[Thomas Linforth (1809-10) was the next landlord \ then Thomas Farrow (1811-12) / then]
Michael Ward (<~~1814~~> <~~1808~~> \1813/ - 18), before James Pexton took over the inn. This
was in the early days of the Catholic community in the town, and
it is said that during the Pexton's stay (1818-30) mass was
occasionally said at the Black Horse by the priest of Broughton.
\Wm & Theresa Pexton appear in Catholic records 1827/

William Batty, a horse dealer, followed until \his death in/ 1854.
He occupied the land where the National School and Greenwood
Terrace stand, growing corn and lentils there for horse fodder.
John Aitken from Otterburn took the inn next, and died two
years later in 1856 \at the age of 41,/ leaving his widow Catherine Aiken to
carry on until 1875. The "*Craven Pioneer*" in 1865 reports that
their son William Aitken (later a Ripon innkeeper) was fined
ten shillings for furious driving in Caroline Square.

John Throup, a Rylstone farmer, became the landlord
in 1875, and immediately carried out substantial alterations.
The old mullioned windows were replaced by the squat bow
windows on the ground floor. The old round-headed doorway
was dispensed with (the remains of the arch can still be seen).
Amid this vandalism, it is fortunate that the proportions of
this fine, three-storey building were not altered. In 1878
Throup also took the newly-erected Midland Hotel, and established
the refreshment rooms at the Railway Station. He left the Black
Horse in 1885 to devote himself to other business activities –
the establishment with Mr. W.H. Davis in 1886 of the Skipton Live
Stock Auction Mart, in connection with which he carried on an
auctioneering business, and the purchase in 1889 of Kendall's
timber business. Throup died in December 1899.

From 1885 to 1895 William Norman Peden took
over the Black Horse, and was followed by James L\eonard/ Kidd,
who left, also to become an estate agent and auctioneer,
in 1909. Mr. G. Lowis, formerly of the Black Swan at Bedale
and the White Swan at York, was the next landlord; he
died in 1911. Harry Lowis of the Black Horse m. [C.H. 27.12.1912]
[contd on p 369]

(page 22) (Bank Buildings, 51 High Street)

Roger Kitching presumably married Jennet Ibbotson after her illegitimate son Rowland was born
by Robert Botton in 1619, & before their own daughter Elizabeth was born in 1620.

CB Fr. 1631-4 Roger Kitchin; 1647-85 Rbt Goodgion Sr \Butcher/

P.R. 9.2.1648-9 Roger Kitchin of Skipton bur.

CB 1647-8 Roger Kitching 1650 Rd. Roger K / Robt Goodgion.

1672-4 Hearth Tax. Robert Goodion 3.

From 1689-91 John Oddy seems to have lived here: he had just married Mary, the daughter of Robert Goodgion, and he died in 1691. The Poll Tax Return of 1698 gives "*Abygall Goodgion; Mary Oddy*" as the residents.

By his Will of 1708 John Goodgion, innholder, recites "*Wras my father Robert Goodgion decd left to my sisters Abigail Goodgion and Mary Oddy one dwghouse barn In the Town of Skipton purchased of Roger Kitching on condition I pay them £32 each, I should possess. Title to wife for life, then son George*

Robert Whitaker died in 1726, and Dorothy married Wm. Taylor, the owner of 49 High Street.

In the Court Leet in 1743 Andrew Findley is among several owners of ppty on the East of High Street charged with laying manure and dung in the way called the Back Lane leading from Wm Howson croft style into the Newmarket Street

Harl. Soc. Yorks Peds.

Chris TRAPPES of Carleton = Eliz d. & h of Wm Hargraves of C. by his wife
bur at C. @ 89 | Mgt d. of Th. Tempest of Broughton
m. at Tadcaster 19.1.1699

Elizabeth = Jas Towgood of Skipton-in-Craven
m 1754 d. s.p.

Whitaker p.227n. Henry Hargrave of Carleton m. Mary d Stephen Tempest of Broughton Esq. who d 1 Aug 1686 leaving an only d. Eliz Hargrave, who m Chris. Trapps, a ygr bro. of the Nidd family, Yorks, by whom he had many sons & daus, and d. 8 Jan 1747 aged 83. Eliz his wife d Nov 13 1753
[Pedigree shows M<~~gt~~>\ary/ as dau. of Thos Tempest, m (1) to Wm Hargreaves

PR. 29.4.1722 James s Thos Toogood (Taylor) & Jane w Skn bp
4.3.1742 Eliz. w Jas T. of S. Hatter (d F 29) @ 82 Nat Decay

17.12.1797 Richard 2 s of Wm Shackleton of S. grocer… & Rachel d. Jn Sugden of S Sheriffs Officer \Aug 26 1797 /
2.9.1811 Wm Smith hn = Eliz. Shackleton spr b.p.

Andrew Findlay was a Grocer who died in 1804, and William Smith is the tenant in a Poor Tax Return of c. 1805.

L.M. 13.5.1809 Mar Tues last, Mr Thomas Schofield nr Bolton Bridge to Mrs Jane Findley, widow of the late Mr Andrew Findley of Skipton.

J. Sagar "*My father came to Skipton something over 60 yrs ago, and he worked for a Mr Shackleton, whose store was at the end of Bank Alley…. In an alley near Manby's Corner was situated a hat shop where my father laboured for 20 years. Mr Shackleton lived only for a few years after our importation, and the business went into the hands of Mr Thomas Thompson, who also had a hat shop a little below the Alcock house and nearly opposite the Church*"

Wm. Alcock's A/cs 25.11.1818 Mr Rd. Shackleton, Hatter

L.M. 25.11.1815 Skipton. Richard Shackleton, Wholesale & Retail Hat Manufacturer, most respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general that he has opened a shop in the Market Place, Skipton, were he intends to carry on the above business in all its various branches

(page 23)

BANK BUILDINGS, 51 HIGH STREET

Apart from the "*Hole-in-the-Wall Inn*", this is the oldest building in the lower half of the easterly side of the High Street. The Manor Call Books suggest that Robert Goodgion, the butcher, lived here from 1650 to at any rate 1691: he or his son, another Robert, built the Black Horse in 1676. Robert Goodgion the elder died in 1707, and his daughter Abigail continued to live in the house. The plan of the Parish Church Seating in the Vestry, dated 1719, shows Abigail Goodgion as sharing a pew for her tenements. She died in 1722, in which year her niece Dorothy Oddy married Robert Whitaker, who lived here for a short time.

Wm Lowcock was the tenant by 1726, and in 1732 George Goodgion (son of Abigail's brother John), who had succeeded to the freehold, sold it to Lowcock, a weaver, who died in 1740, having left the house to his wife Ann for life, then to his daughter Ann and her husband, Andrew Findlay, a Linen Draper. In 1764 Findlay bought the adjoining shop, No 49, and the two have remained in the same ownership ever since. <~~At the time of~~> \ In / the Window Tax Assessment of 1771, <~~Andrew~~> \James/ <~~Findlay~~> \ Toogood / is recorded as paying as paying 4/2^{d} on his seven windows: he \ was a hatter and / died at the age of 78 in 17<~~84~~>\98/

In 1807 his son Andrew Findlay sold the property to the Skipton Bank, Chippendale Netherwood & Carr: the previous occupiers are uncertain, although the Call Books suggest <~~Edward Thompson~~> \ Andrew Findlay / 1799, followed between 1801 and 1810 by <~~Thomas~~> \Mary/ <~~Lupton~~> \Phillip/ and <~~the Bank house~~> \William Smith/ until 1819, then Richard Shackleton in 1820.

Writing in the "*Craven Pioneer*" in 1875, an old Skiptonian recalled that "*the first man that owned and carried on the hat business at the corner of Bank Alley was a Mr. Shackleton. Mr. Shackleton died and Mr. Thompson purchased.*" Richard Shackleton is named as a hatter in Market Place in Baines' 1822 Directory, and a deed of 1826 describes the property … *{continued on page 25}*

(page 24) (51 High Street)

Dlm 12.3.1938 Mr Thompson had a large family, which included Thomas, who succeeded to the hatting business in a shop which adjoined Bank Yard. There were no hard felt hats in those days, the popular variety being of a soft and coarse texture, very little better than well-milled flannel

LM. 28.11.1835 died On Tu last @ 47, Mr. Thomas Thompson junr. hat manufacturer of Skipton

H.V. Sep 1857. d. Aug 15 Hannah Thompson, widow of the late Thomas Thompson, Hat manufacturer, aged 67 years.

CH. 14.8.1876 Obit John Thompson J.P. @ 62. \Sun/ b. Skipton 1828

1871 Census: Jane Thompson H. Wo 44 Hatter, Cumb. Penrith; Hannah d ūmn 18 Skipton, Wm s 16 Attorney Clk, Jos 11.

and another brother, Alderman William Thompson J.P., built Trafalgar Mill, Burnley.

L.M 8.9.1821 Since our last, have been committed to York Castle Richard Bland of Burley lab, charged with having on the 5 of May last feloniously stolen and carried away… on[20] leather pocket-book and 19 bank notes for £1 each, the property of Richard Shackleton of Skipton

CO. 29.6.1861 Mr. Joseph Thompson of Skipton Hatter, we are sorry to record, was attacked last Tuesday after after[?--] \afternoon/
with serious illness. Hopes of improvement

(page 25) (51 High Street)

{continued from page 23}… as in the occupation of Thomas Thompson the younger, who is a hat manufacturer in Pigot's 1828 Directory. Thompson died in November 1835, and his widow Hannah continued the business. She was the tenant when the Craven Bank bought this property from the Skipton Bank in 1837, and is the resident in the 1841 and 1851 Census Returns. The eldest son, Joseph, succeeded to the business; <~~the~~> \a/ younger son John became Mayor of Burnley in 1877. X Joseph had married Jane, a daughter of the Rev. William Levell, a Wesleyan Minister at Skipton: he \died in 1861 and his <~~son~~> widow/ left this shop in 1886, \ retiring into Wensleydale, whilst her son/ moved to No 20 Sheep Street, and the old house and shop were converted into offices for Mr G. Ernest Wright, Solicitor, who had occupied offices over the Craven Bank

---

(page 26) (49 High Street)

CB Fr 58 Martha Lowcock wo. had 3 freeholds in 1672 She was prob the wo of Thomas Lowcock, bur in Ch. 14.1.1668-9. Jn s Ro. Lowcock bp. 16.9.1649

1658 CB. Robert Montgomery

["*Yorkshire Longevity*" by Wm Grange improves on this: "*Robert Montgomery died at Skipton Jan 26th 1671 aet 127*"]

In 1677 Thomas Taylor first appears in the Freeholders' Call Book "*p burgage nuper John Laycock*"

1672\-4/ Hearth Tax. Thomas Taylor 1.

(page 27)

49 HIGH STREET

At the Court Leet in 1674, Thomas Taylor was admitted a freeholder on a Conveyance made by John Lowcock of Cowling of a messuage or burgage in Skipton late in the occupation of Robert Montgomery.

\O.S. 71/
This is the Montgomery of whom Dr. Whitaker writes in his "*History of Craven*": "*In 1670 a man named Robert Montgomery was living here, but born in Scotland: he declared to Dr. Lister that he was 126 years old: which to confirm the doctor inquired of his neighbours, and found that the oldest man in Skipton never knew him any other than an old man. He went up and down at that time a begging*."
The Parish Register is more cautious: it records the burial on 26th January 1671-2 of "*Robert Montgummery a Scotchman who lived many years in Skipton, aged six score and six ut dicunt*." The

[20] *Sic*

qualification seems justified: the registers show that four children were born <~~of~~> \to/ Robert and Ann Montgomery between 1631 and 1639 – when he claimed to be between 86 and 94 years of age! Robert was not always a pauper: his wife was buried in the church in 1650, a sign of some affluence, and he lived in this house between 1649 and 1660.

From 167<~~4~~>\1/ to 1697 Thomas Taylor lived here, and in 1698 John Taylor followed. The Poll Tax of 1698 gives the residents as "*William Taylor and his wife, Thomas Taylor, John Taylor*." The Church Seating plan of 1719 has an entry: "*42. Wm. Taylor for Freehold in Skipton. 2 persons*."

In 1729 William Taylor married (as his third wife) Dorothy, the widow of Robert Whitaker \ and granddaughter of Robert Goodgion, / formerly of the <~~next~~> adjoining house [No 51], and in 1731-2 Dorothy Taylor, the widow of William Taylor, flax merchant, sold the house <~~to~~> \and/ shop "*next adjoining to the house of Thomas Kitching, apothecary*"

[No 47] to Robert Wellock, a tailor, who had married the sister of William Lowcock, who bought No 51. at about the same time. In 1754 the deeds describe the property as a "*messuage or burgage house wherein Robert Wellock and* *…{continued on page 29}*

(page 28) (49 High Street)

LM 13.8.1808 Assignment Thomas Lupton of Skipton Ironmonger
LM 27.8.1808 Bktcy v. Thomas Lupton, nor or late of Skipton, Hardwareman, Shopkpr, Dealer & Chapman. Ho of Bn Bradshaw the Black Horse Inn. Jn Schofield of Skipton
LM. 15.4.1809 do Hardware Shopkeeper. House of Mr Thos Linforth, the Bl H I Jn Scof.
7.10.1809 We understand, the New Bank, now building at Skipton, under the direction of Mr William Atkinson, a native of that place and Architect to His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, bids fair to be one of the most superb structures, of its size, in the Kingdom
2.3.1811 Notice re letting of shop "*which was lately occ. by the Skipton Bank Co*"

1870 Census Tarn House: Geo Robinson H Mar 43 Solicitor, Lancs Hesker; Mary w. 39 M/cr; Frances 8, Alice Emily 7 Lucy W 6 Lilian Susan 4 Geo H. 2, Governess, Cook, Housemaid, Nurse. Undermaid, Kitchen Maid, Butler, Gardener

---

(page 29) (49 High Street)

{continued from page 27} … *Joshua Holder now dwell*": Holder, a breeches maker, had married Wellock's only daughter Anne in 1733. In 1759 the Parish Register notes the burial of "*Robert Wellock, Freeholder, of Skipton*" and in 1764 his Executors sold the house to Andrew Findlay, already the owner of No. 51, who had married Mrs. Wellock's niece.

Findlay, a Linen Draper, seems to have moved from No 51 into No 49, and appears there in the 1771 Window Tax Assessment, paying 4/2^{d} on his 7 windows. He died in 1784, being succeeded by his only surviving son Andrew, a grocer, who lived until 1804.

The Call Books suggest that Edward Thompson lived here in 1799, followed before 1805 by Thomas Lupton and the Skipton Bank. In 1807 Findlay's Executors sold Nos 49 and 51 High Street to Messrs Chippindale, Netherwood and Carr, the partners in the Skipton Bank, and No 49 was occupied by the Bank.

In 1837 the property was sold, with the assets of the Skipton Bank, to the Craven Bank, which in 1849 purchased the adjoining site on the north from the Castle Estate, and erected a new bank there. No 49, the old bank, was then let to William Brumfitt, the cabinet maker, who was living here at the time of the 1851 and 1861 Census Returns. By 1865 George Robinson, who had taken over the Alcock practice, had his solicitor's office here. In October, 1875, the "*Craven Pioneer*" reports that the Craven Bank are "*to take in the whole of Mr. George Robinson's office, which will be rased and altered in frontage to correspond with the bank, two windows being added in length… Mr. Robinson, however, will occupy the upper rooms of his present establishment, having a frontage of 8 windows, while the bank will occupy the whole of the ground floor and have a frontage of 4 upper windows near Mr. Tier's shop*"

(page 30)

[blank page]

(page 31)

[blank page]

(page 32) (Ship Hotel)

CRAVEN HERALD 18.7.1980

1603 Survey Wm Heles for a ten. & 2 oxgangs
1611 Rental Wm Hells

Probably Survey c.1600 "*William Helis. Lease 14 Ap 3 Eliz [1561] to Robert Heelis his father decd 1 mess & garth, & land*"

John Staynton was a Churchwarden in 1664
In CB 1664 [John Stainton] m. Wm Brown.
1667 William Browne.
1674 William Browne

1672	Hearth Tax	Wm. Browne	3 (next to Mr John Jackman)
1674 1689	"	Matt Cooke	" 2

CB 1682-5 Wm Wardman

(page 33)

THE SHIP HOTEL

The site of the old "*Ship*" on Ship Corner formed part of the Skipton Castle Estate until 1860, and it is possible to trace its history back for over 350 years by reference to the Castle muniments (now lodged with the Yorkshire Archaeological Society in Leeds). In 1606 Francis, 4th Earl of Cumberland, granted to William Heelis a Lease

of a "*messuage, laithe, barn, garden and back-side, and two oxgangs of land in his possession*." Heelis died in 1637, and a Schedule of of Leases in 1650 returns this property as "*one good burgage, three other cottages thereto belonging, two gardens and two laithes or barns late William Heelis*", whilst another Schedule of the same date lists it as a "*Messuage farm or tenement within the Town Field of Skipton, heretofore in the possession of William Heelis deceased."* The Lease of 1650 to John Stainton is annotated "*1684 – Daniell Fenton now tenant at will. Most of the buildings are ruinous*." Daniel Fenton from Leeds had married Frances Preston of Skipton in 1682, and in 1685 there was a new Lease to Daniell and Frances Fenton, innholder, of Leeds, of a "*messuage dwellinghouse three cottages two barns and one stable at the lower end of the west side of High Street"*

FENTON'S FARM.
This Lease must have been surrendered, because in the 1690's "*Fenton's Farm*" was the subject of a new 21-year Lease to Henry Barrows, a tallow chandler. The lessees from the Castle Estate appear throughout to have sub-let their premises. In a Schedule of 1715 Richard Barrows is the lessee of "*Fenton's Farm*" and "*The houses are old and require great charge in repairs.*" The Court Leet Records in 1718 and 1720 refer to "*Richard Barrow for Fentons"* and the Church Seating plan of 1719 allocates part of a pew to *"Lord Thanet for Fentons, 2 persons*"

BEERHOUSE
It is reasonable to suppose that the premises were licensed as a beerhouse, at any rate from early in the 18th Century. The Manor Call Books indicate that the tenant … *{continued on page 35}*

(page 34) (Ship Hotel)

4.8.1772 Lease to John Heelis inl. 18a 2. 33 \lngs/ "*Goldnap*" & 16 Dalacre 1 21 y. £50

Survey 1757 : John Heellis "*Ship*"

The records of the Northern Regiment of the W.R. Volunteer Yeomanry Cavalry show that William Lowcock became a member in 1794 and was dismissed in 1800. John Heelis "*Agent for the Earl of Thanet, Skipton Castle*" was another volunteer.

LM. <~~Sale~~> 15.8.1775 Sale. At Mrs Lowcocks, the Sign of the Ship in Skipton in Craven

Alehouse Keepers: 1771,73 Eml Lowcock 1778,80 Catherine Lowcock

"*Mrs Laycock*" appears in Carleton School Accts for "*liquors*" 1800-03

L.I. 17.11.1806 Advt re Commission of bktcy against Eliz. Lowcock late of Skipton Innkeeper – [Banktcy in prev. Sat's Gazette]

(page 35) (Ship Hotel)

{continued from page 33}… from 1702 to 1707 was Francis Pearson (who was at the "*Wheatsheaf*" in 1708) and from 1711 to 1713 was Alice Gibb, who was charged at the Archdeacon's Court in 1711 "*for suffering company to Tiple drink in her house in time of divine service*." Michael Borran, <~~a victualler~~> from Bradley, was there from 1717-20, Thomas Capstacks from 1723-1732 and Richard Sugden 1732-1740; all appear as victuallers in the Parish Registers. At the time of the 1745 Rebellion, John Towson was the landlord, and the

Constables' Accounts show a payment to him of 1s. 1d. "*for drink for ye watch*". Emanuel Lowcock followed in 1750, and the Constables' Accounts in 1760 contain the entry "*To 35 pints of ale at Emanuel Lowcock's, 5s. 10d."* He appears in the 1771 Window Tax Return, paying 11s. 4d. tax on his 10 windows.

THE "SHIP" In \a/ 1757 Survey, Jn Heelis is tenant of the "*Ship*" In 1772 we find <~~the first~~> \a/ reference to the "*Ship*", when the property was leased to John Heelis as a "*Messuage farm or tenement consisting of a dwellinghouse being the sign of the Ship and two cottages, two houses and two barns with a stable and smith's shop*." The Skipton section of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal was opened in 1773, and for a few years before that the boost in trade from the thirsty Navigators or "*Navvies*" cutting the canal may have led to its name.

On Emanuel Lowcock's death in 1774, his widow Catherine succeeded to the business. A complaint at the Court Leet in 1781 charged her with causing <"> causing dunghills and rubbish to remain on her front.<"> She died in 1793, when her <~~daughter Elizabeth and her husband>~~ \son-in-law/ William Lowcock became sub-tenant<~~s~~>; William was killed by a fall from his horse in 1800, <~~Eliz~~> and his widow Elizabeth took over until 1805, when she moved to the New Ship.

NOOK END.
In the Castle Estate <~~Survey~~> \Valuation/ of 1792 the property appears as "*the Ship Alehouse at the Corner of Swadforth*" In 1797 John <~~J~~> Heelis Junr. of Skipton Castle was granted a 40 years Lease of the "*tenement called by the name of Nook End situate at the corner of Swadforth consisting of the Ship Public House with several small dwellings or cottages a Barn* *… {continued on page 37}*

(page 36) (Ship Hotel)

Survey: 18 "*John Heelis now Theodore Heelis [not renewed] The Ship Inn, 4 cottages, barn, stables and others outbuildings situate at the Corner of Swadforth in Skipton. 0.1.0. £14 40y. 1.5.1797 – 1837.*

L.M 26.9.1812 Auctn Sale at the House of Mr Ezra Thornton, Innkeeper in Skipton.
In April 1814, for the celebrations of Napoleon's downfall "*The band struck up God Save the King, at 8 o'clock in the evening, from the door of the Ship Tavern, and proceeded through the streets, followed by the manufacturers in procession"*

L.M. 18.6.1814 d On Mon last, Mr Ezra Thornton of the Old Ship inn Skipton, and also coal mcht

Natl School Subscribers 1816 "*W. Brown, Ship 5/-"* (not repeated)

In 1819 Wm Brown was a member of the Committee of the newly-formed Society for the Prosecution of Felons.

Wm Brown was at The Ship by 1830 [Alcock's bill book]. He was still living as a "*Retired Innkeeper*" in Devonshire Terrace in 1861

P.B.'48 Jn Howson, Ship Inn

L.M. 17.12.1814 Ship Inn, Skipton. To Gentlemen, Travellers, and others. William Brown from Gisburn begs to inform his
Friends in particular, and the Public in general, that he has taken and entered to the above Inn, lately occupied by
Mr. Ezra Thornton deceased; which he has fitted up in a neat and commodious Manner, for the Reception of Gentlemen, Travellers, & Others; and flatters himself, that by an indefatigable Attention to the duties of his Vocation, he shall
merit a share of public Patronage and support / W.B. has laid in a large stock of neat Old Wines and genuine Spirits / N.B. Excellent Stabling

L.M. 18.11.1836 Valuable Freehold Estates at Hebden, G'ton and Carlton in Craven, At the house of Mr Smith the Ship Inn in Skipton

L.M 23.4.1831 died On Wednesday last, of a lingering complaint, Ann, the eldest d. of Mr Wm Brown of the Ship Tavern, Skipton

L.M. 19.9.1834 Mr. on Thursday, by the Rev R. Oglesby, Mr. John Howson, plumber & glazier, to Hannah, relict of the
late Mr James Varley, of the Ship Tavern.

In 1875 he was advertising "*Comfortable Hammocks*"

1871 C. Sw. St. Samuel Atkinson H M 42 Innkeeper. Otley. Mary w 39 Liverpool

---

(page 37) (Ship Hotel)

{continued from page 35} … *stable and other buildings adjoining fronting the street on both sides of the said corner*" (i.e. fronting Caroline Square and Swadford Street: the Castle Estate did not own the property across Ship Corner)

The "*Nook End*" as the name of the entirety of this holding appears in the Court Leet records in 1771, when the scavenger was ordered to clean "*the passage of the highway at the Nook End*," and the Land Tax Returns in 1795-6 refer to what had been "*Lowcock Tenement*" as "*Nook End*"

By 1808 the landlord is Ezra Thornton, a coal dealer, whose wife's mother was formerly Mary Lowcock. His daughter Hannah married in 1814 the next licensee, Wm Brown, a farmer from Gisburn, who is named in local directories from 1822 to 1830. Then came James Varley, whose widow Hannah married in 1835 John Howson, a plumber and glazier, who was at the "*Ship*" <~~from 18~~> until 1857. In 1854 the Court Leet was held at "*The Ship Tavern, the house of John Howson*." James Varley's son Thomas was a "*Farmer and Innkeeper*" here at the time of the 1861 Census Return; to these occupations Mr. Varley added those of Solicitor and Deputy Coroner.

In 1860 the Castle Estate sold the freehold to Scott & Robinson, the Skipton Brewers.

<u>JOHN HOGG</u>
Samuel Atkinson succeeded Thomas Varley, but by 1874 the landlord was John Hogg. He was a son of Thomas Hogg, a cabinet maker in <~~Carle~~> Caroline Square for many years. Born in 1830, he was a baby when his parents lived at 34 Sheep Street (Cork's), <~~and~~> where he narrowly escaped being burned to death; one of his father's apprentices was tending to the fire in the workshop on the top floor when he was interrupted by the ghost of William Chamberlain, who had died

in 1824. In his terror to escape he set the room on fire.
Three members of the Chamberlain family were reputed to
"*walk*" during the last century; one haunted Eastby Mill,
and another Waterfall's shop.

John Hogg, who was also an auctioneer, *… {continued on page 39}*

(page 38) (Ship Hotel)

CH. 26.4.1912 John Hogg "*was a cynic and a humorist, a strange combination perhaps, but it is the only description that, in my opinion, applies. But with all his cynicism he was the most tender-hearted of men*"

C.H. 26.12.1874 Stephen Cuff's Adventures in Fairyland. Magog: "*Let me know how it is that no effort has been made to remove the danger arising by the narrowness of the <~~corner~~> road at the corner of the Ship*" "*Why, you see, Mr. Magog*" sd Cuff "*Our great men think the attention will cost a lot of money and so long as they think that only a few cartmen and cabdrivers loss their lives it's not a matter of much question*"

CH. 4.9.1875 "*This turning has always been a very dangerous one, and it has long been a matter of surprise to me that the board have not taken steps to obviate the danger… a large number of men make this corner a congregating place every evening, Sundays not excepted, and the result of this is that many of our townswomen are accosted in the most filthy language by these men*.

C.H. 25.8.1888 The contractors are now busy excavating for the new Ship Hotel, and it is hoped to have it up by May next

CH. 31.1.1890 Ship Inn formally opened Thurs. afternoon [29th Jan.]

British School Admns: Mar 1853. 745. Ackernley Miles Bradley 15 Wesleyan. Fmr.

C.H. 4.3.1892 Mr Wm Sanguine las lately succeeded Mr Fra Addyman as landlord of the Ship Hotel. Mr. Sanguine was for some years in the employment, as manager, of Messrs Joseph Spink & Sons Ltd, Bradford, at the Boars Head establishment Bfd

CH. 15.7.1892 Ship. Prop. W. Sanguine, late manager of the Boar's Head Buffet & Bodega, Bfd
30.12.1892 Obit 27th @ 38 Wm Sanguine, succumbed to dropsy

C.H. 8.4.1882 After 20 years with Messrs J. Dewhurst & Sons, he left the town to enter into the manufacturing business on his own account at Rawtenstall

CH. 10.5.1907 Ship Hotel let to Mr Fredk W. Butterfield
24.4.1908 Ship W. Moss
22.5.1908 Ship W. Moss late Unicorn

C.H. 30.5.1913 Abortive auction sale at Ship Hotel
26.4.1912 Ship Manager – Mrs Smythe - [?Alm] 27.12.13

(page 39) (Ship Hotel)

{continued from page 37}… built up the house as "*a quiet and comfortable place of meeting for the respectable tradesmen of the town*." He retired in 1885 and was followed by Francis Addyman, the currier.

SHIP CORNER WIDENING

The width of Ship Corner was at this time only 23 feet at its narrowest point, and it was said that two vehicles could not conveniently pass each other. There had been many accidents due to the narrowness of the road and the sharp angle. Scott & Robinson sold to the Local Board of Health enough land to widen the corner to 42 feet, and between 1888 and 1890 the old inn was demolished and the present Ship Buildings erected on the site. During the alterations the inn moved temporarily into the new Post Office buildings. A sign of the changed times is given in a report in the "*Craven Pioneer*" in 1889: "*The plasterers employed by Mr Bailey at the new Yorkshire Bank* [now the Midland Bank] *and the new Ship Hotel struck work on Monday for an increase of wages. Mr. Bailey immediately took steps to replace the strikers, and it is stated that very little inconvenience has been felt in consequence of his being able to fill the vacant places with fresh men*"

MILES ACKERNLEY

For ten months in 1892 William Sanguine \ (when he succumbed to dropsy / was the landlord, and then Miles Ackernley, the son-in-law of John Hogg. A native of Bradley, Ackernley was a pupil-teacher at the old British School, then a traveller for Dewhursts * <~~then a traveller~~> \ and later / for Scott & Co's brewery, before finding his niche at the Ship. He was well-known under the pseudonym of "*Arty Momus*," the author of a series of humourous local articles in the "*Craven Pioneer*" between 1874 and 1879, which were reprinted in book form under the name of "*Ticklers*" in 1880.

Miles Ackernley died in 1902. It is not proposed to list the landlords during the present century, but merely to record that after well over two centuries the "*Ship*" closed on 30th June 1924.

To Miles Ackernley and others like him we owe a wealth of information about Skipton during the last … *{continued on page 41}*

(page 40) (The Ship Hotel)

The rival newspaper, the "*Craven Herald*" was critical of Arty Momus, and in a list of "*Great Local Failures*" in 6.11.1875 included "*The Attempt of Arty Momus to be witty*". In the same issue appeared a lamentable poem by "*A Lover of Nature*" – "*The Ass – dedicated to Arty Momus*" which began

"It was an ass, his ears were long,
His coat was rough, his voice was strong;
I'd like to know what made him bray,
In that unceasing way."

and ended:

"So I would kindly warn Arty to cease
His senseless twaddle, and hold his peace,
Before he finds it is too late
To mend the crack in his ugly pate."

(page 41) (Ship Hotel)

\OS 5./

{continued from page 39}… century, and it is fitting to close with Ackernley's own words:
"*One of the multifarious duties which we owe to posterity, we must place in the front rank that which prompts us to chronicle for its especial edification and guidance anything and everything which may by the remotest chance be either interesting or instructive*"

(page 42) (The Fountain Inn)

CB Fr 25. \1569 The Rising in the North/
Q Elizabeth 1558-1603 Hen. Clifford 2 Earl. built Tudor Wing 1537

[There is with the Dyneley Deeds in Leeds a Bargain & Sale of 21.8.1569 by Hen Atkinson of Long Preston to William Wynterburne of Hesilwood near Bolton in Canons of a shop and room built over in the occupation of Thomas Oldworth, mercer, price £12.]

In HT \1672-/1673-4 Wm Smith is assessed on 1 hearth in this area

The C.B. 1659 reads "*Wm Smith*" but shortly before this it is "*Wm Smith of Embsay for lands late Thomas Winterburnes*"

X The Court Leet records of 1792 show a presentment of John Wharton for "*throwing water out of his kitching into the street*"

X His Executors were Wm Alcock of Skipton Gen and Thos Harrison of Thorlby Grazier, and they advtsd for claims against the Estate of John Wharton, Grocer, in LM 8.8.1795

LINTON P.R. 16.4.1775 Isaacs Isaac Garrs of G'ton Cordwainer bap

Garrs was senior warden of the Philanthropic Lodge 505 in 1808 and 1809.

V \4/ Sheep St III 300 [Fire at 4 Sheep St] "*by the exertions of the populace, aided by Mr Chamberlain and Mr Isaac Garrs, who have on former occasions distinguished themselves in similar emergencies, the fire was subdued without doing damage to any considerable amount*"

CH. 20.12.1907 To Let from 1 Jan Capital business premises lately known as the Fountain Inn. Apply <~~A~~> \H/ Watson C Sq

---

(page 43)

\ C.H. 31.10.1780 /

THE FOUNTAIN INN

The shop now occupied by Dorothy Ward in Middle Row was not part of the Skipton Castle Estate. Early Manor Call Books indicate that it was the freehold of Thomas Winterburn in 1631, and of his heirs in 1650, in which year a Lease of adjoining property refers to it as "*John Winterborne's house.*" By 1655 it was William Smith's house, and in \1657 he is of Embsay and in/ 1680 he is described as of Gargrave. John Smith follows from 1689-93, then George Smith of Gargrave yeoman, who in 1729 sold a house and shop in Middle Row to John Cottam, of Skipton, a staymaker. Unlike the previous owners, Cottam lived in the property, and in 1742 his Executors sold to George Green of Leeds, who appears to have let the house and shop to William Wharton. He certainly lived here by 1748, then his son Richard

was tenant, then "*Widow Wharton*," followed by William Wharton: William the elder was a grocer, as were three of his four sons, Richard, William and John. His eldest son, George, was a shoemaker turned Innkeeper, and founded the family which kept the Wheatsheaf for almost a century.

\ > / In 1773 George Green's Executors sold the premises to John Wharton, who had appeared in the 1771 Window Tax Assessment as occupier of this house. \[x]/[21] He died in 1794, and in the following year his Executors sold to Isaac Garrs, also a grocer, who let the property to Martin Luther Gill \(grocer and haberdasher)/ for a short period, before coming to live there himself in 1796.
\[?80 90] H St./

Garrs appears to have branched out as a liquor merchant, and in 1808 he was compelled to make an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. A Deed of <1908> \1809 describes this property as a "*messuage or dwellinghouse which was then occupied as an Inn by the said Isaac Garrs and known by the sign of the Mason's Arms*." The "*Mason's Arms*" has been the name of three inns or beerhouses in Skipton: in 1808 the house occupied by Mrs Mary Hodgson of Sheep Street Hill [22 Sheep St.] was the Mason's Arms Inn, and in the 1840's Joshua Crossleys beerhouse also in Middle Row [84 High St] was … *{continued on page 45}*

(page 44) (Fountain Inn)

LM. 14.8.189\19/ On Wedn last Mr John Smith, innkeeper and \c/ooper, Skipton, arrived at that place from America, to which country he made a visit, in order to ascertain if there was a prospect of bettering himself and numerous family, by a removal: after an absence of about fifteen weeks, on this excursion, he is led to exclaim "*England, with all thy faults, I prefer them still".* Mr Smith has abandoned the intention of emigration

<~~[o] the Survey of Skipton in 1840 shows him as owner-occupier of this shop.~~ >

[o] [22](In the same survey, and in an earlier one of 1838, John Greenwood is also returned as occupying 52 High Street under the Earl of Thanet).

<~~Natl~~> \Brit./ Sch Adms 9.11.1846 Thos Hepworth H St. 5 Ch. Innkpr.
Mary Jane " " 8 " "

1861 K. Mrs. Eliz Hyde, Fountain
1871 C. John Hallam 47 Innkeeper Embsay?

C.P. 10.3.1877 Death of John Hallam

(page 45) (Fountain Inn)

{continued from page 43} … called the Mason's Arms

\ > / In 1810 the inn was sold to John "*Tubber*" Smith, a cooper, who appears in Directories up to 1830 as landlord of the "*Mason's Arms*" in Market Place. He was the father of Mrs. Mullineaux, who bequeathed £2,000 to the town as the "*Mullineaux Bequest*" which

---

[21] *This [x] mark refers back to an entry on the previous page 42, regarding Green' executors.*
[22] *This [o] mark refers back to an entry on the previous page 45, regarding John Greenwood in the 1840 Survey.*

is still administered by the Council. Smith sold the house in 1829 to Thomas Atkinson, a spirit merchant of Halifax, who promptly leased it John Greenwood, a commercial traveller of Halifax. In this Lease the property is described as the Fountain Inn, in the occupation of John Smith. Presumably the lessee was the Greenwood who <~~in 1831~~> \later/ took over the wine and spirit business at 52 High Street. <~~as~~>

In 1839 the premises were sold by auction as an "*Old established and well accustomed Public House or Dramshop formerly called the Mason's Arms but now distinguished as the Fountain Inn situate in the Market Place in Skipton near the Market Cross and fronting into two streets, now occupied by John Greenwood*."

Greenwood was the purchaser and the Survey of Skipton in 1840 shows him as the owner-occupier of this shop.[O 23]

The Census Return of 1841 shows that Elizabeth Greenwood was then keeping a dramshop here, and by 1846 David Hepworth, a porter merchant, was landlord of the "*Fountain*". The 1851 Census return records Ann Millar as the innkeeper, \then came Edmund Metcalfe,/ and John Hargreaves, another cooper, was there at the time of the first rate assessment of 1858. The owner, John Greenwood, died in 1859, and the freehold passed to his son and heir, John William Greenwood, whose trustees sold it in 1890 to John Scott, the brewer.

By 186<~~2~~>1/ Mrs \Eliz/ John Hyde had succeeded John Hargreaves, and she was followed by John Hallam, a fiddler and a well-known local character: he is said to have opened his doors daily with the words: "*The gates of infamy are now opened,"* and he left instructions that when he died there was to be no ceremony, but they had only to play "*Bundle & Go*" (a popular tune of the day)

From 1875 to 1878 <~~John~~> \Wm/ Thornton, a joiner, *…{continued on page 47}*

(page 46) (Fountain Inn)

CH. 20.1.1877 W. Thornton, Fountain Inn, Wine & Spirit Dealer
CH. 13.7.1878 Transfer Sessions. Fountain: Wm Thornton to Wm Green

[X] At the same time "*Arty Momus*" put the "*Fountain*" into his book, [p.111] "*Ticklers*". Commenting on a proposal to erect a drinking fountain as a memorial to Christopher Sidgwick, he wrote "*if they would only connect the Memorial pipes with Scott & Robinson's brewery, or the Fountain Inn in the Middle Row, the movement might still meet with popular support"*

C.H. \28./ 21.4.1916 Jos. Petyt @ 72 died at Oakworth on 18' Ap. Clerk of Works for Ship, P.O. & Cons. Club. 7.11.1891 apptd San. Inspector by UDC, resigned a year later. Councillor 1900-03. licsee of Fountain

CH. 24.4.1908 Fredk Abram, High St (late Fountain Inn)

CP 24.3.1893 The Skipton Magistrates on Saturday fined Joseph Petty, landlord of the Fountain Inn, Skipton, 40s. and costs for permitting drunkenness. [Jas Bushby was the person drinking on the premises and he was fined 10s. and costs. Mr Petyt had been landlord of the Fountain Inn for 11½ years. The defendant was also an architect.

---

[23] *This [o] mark refers back to an entry on the previous page 44, relating to John Greenwood*

(page 47) (Fountain Inn)

{continued from page 45}… kept the inn, and the "*Craven Pioneer*" of 1878 <~~throws~~> gives an interesting picture of the "*Fountain*" on market days: "*No one can dispute the right of an Irish cattle driver to visit the Fountain Inn, High Street, but when the heads of two or three heifers are thrust appealingly through the bar window, as was the case a short time ago, and a couple of Irish stirks get into the bar itself, as on another occasion, whether their presence is due to the force of experience, their national characteristic, or to unmitigated thirst, the subject is likely to raise the anxiety of the Skipton Temperance Society*." x [24]
>
Thornton crossed to the Old George in 1878, and William Green, a former traveller for Messrs Scott & Robinson <~~of the Skipton Brewery,~~> was his successor. In 1882 Joseph Petyt <~~(an architect)~~> took the inn, in 1900 Mrs Tillotson, in 1902 William Culpan and in 1904 another John Hallam.
>

In 1907 the \renewal of the/ licence was refused <~~on the grounds of redundancy~~>, and the property was converted into a house and two shops. The shop on the High Street side was let as a cycle shop to Mr. F\rederick/ Abram until 1910, when Mr Karl L. Hunt opened a saddler's shop there. <~~The~~> \Sutherland?/

The last landlord, John Hallam, had previously for about 30 years been a weaver with W. & J. Slingsby Ltd at Carlton. On the closure of the "*Fountain*" he was translated to the Harts Head in Newmarket Street where he died on 8th Apl 1918 @ 58

(page 48) (The Birtwhistle Freehold, 75-79 High Street)

Demolished 1968.

CB 1657 Ind 3.4.1657 Thos Tomlinson & Ro. Hill sold to Hy & Ro. Mitchell of Skipton b. or mansion in Skipton 2 bns 1gth & g.

CB 1658 Thos Tomlinson f. Thos

14.7.1634 Robert Hill m Ann Tomlinson

Hearth Tax 1672: Henry Mitchell & Mother 12 1674 Hy Mitchell 1
Robert Mitchell 6 Robt Mitchell 6

It appears that Robert Mitchell also owned the adjoining property in Newmarket Street, which he sold to Hugh Watkinson in 1678.

"*Ilkley*" p.143
17.12.1678 … Capt Thomas Hebar sayth that being at Skipton in the house of Robt Mitchell upon the 13th inst… I enquired of my landlord Mitchell…

Gilbert Johnson succeeded Wm Moorhouse, butcher, in 1704. He had succeeded Margaret Catterson widow in 1693. She was there from 1691.

[24] *This x mark refers back to an entry on the previous page 46 relating to Arty Momus on the Sedgwick Memorial*

Gilbert Johnson appears in the Court Leet records in 1718 for having his pavement out of repair: his property adjoins that of Hen & Geo Goodgion [81-89 C Sq]

(page 49)

THE BIRTWHISTLE FREEHOLD.

The old three-storey building at the bottom of Caroline Square, comprising Nos. 75-79 High Street, has been largely empty since Mr. H.R. Brown left the chemists shop in 1964, and Henry Watson & Son moved from the adjoining shop <~~last year~~> \in 1966./

This property did not form part of the Skipton Castle Estate, and the Manor Call Books indicate that <~~Henry Mitchell~~> \Thomas Tomlinson (son of Thomas)/ lived here in 1650, \and/ Henry and Robert Mitchell from 1660. <~~73, and~~> \The 1672 Hearth Tax lists/ Robert Mitchell <~~from 1678 onwards~~> \as having 6 hearths here./ In 1683 Robert settled this freehold and another in Sheep Street (Nos 26-28) on his son Rowland, on the occasion of his marriage with Elizabeth Casson of West Ardsley, and Rowland leased back to his father "*The messuage wherein the said Robert now dwells, one garth or garden, on croft and one malt kiln*." Robert Mitchell was an innkeeper, and died in 1690; his son Rowland died in 1719. \In/ The Church Seating plan of that year, Robert Mitchell (the son of Rowland) was allocated Pew No. 33 "*for all his tenements in Skipton in case he will pay the charge of erecting this seat*." It appears, however, that this Robert became bankrupt, and the estates passed to his brother Henry Mitchell of Hunslet Hall, and to Thomas Fell.

In 1723 the property is described as a "*messuage burgage or cottage in Skipton with one barn stable and kiln and a piece of ground called the Cock pitt*" and was \lately/ occupied by Gilbert Johnson but then of Ben Sutton, - Kitching, Richard Dale and John Heelis

Gilbert Johnson appears in the Call Books at this property from 170<~~6~~>\4/ -3<~~0~~>\1/, so he must have been the brazier of that name, as his namesake the landlord of the Black Horse died in 1724. It was necessary to distinguish the two Johnsons by their parentage, and this was "*Gilbertus Johnson fil. Roberti Johnson"* who was presented at the Archdeacon's Court in 1714 "*for prophaning the Sabbath by playing at Trippet*." Richard Dale and Ben Sutton had been presented by the Court Leet jury in 1722 "*for laying their Dunghills in the street called the new Market*"

Timothy Curtis was the innkeeper here from … *{continued on page 51}*

(page 50) (The Birtwhistle Freehold, 75-79 High Street)

> In 1728 he was presented by the Court Leet for having "*a House of office adjoining to the Beck called Waller Bridge Beck*" which was "*greatly incomoded thereby*," and again in 1731 "*for keeping necessary houses that are a great nuisance, they being erected near the brooks*"

He[25] appears in the Churchwarden's Accts as supplying wine from 1729 to 1747, and John Heelis from 1748 to 1755, and Henry Gifford in 1757-8. "*Mr Wise*" is supplying wine from 1759-61 and the CB's indicate that he may have succeeded Gifford in 1757 but that he had left by 1759

In 1762 John Heelis seems to be tenant of John Birtwhistles other freehold at 30 Nkt.

[25] *This entry relates to Timothy Curtis, as can be seen from notes on the opposing (next) page 51*

L.M. 15.5.1819 died. On Wedn last, Wm Birtwhistle Esq of Skipton, brother of the late Alexander and Robert Birtwhistle:
by this death the ancient Birtwhistles (the greatest cattle dealers and graziers in the kingdom) are all extinct

L.M. 13.5.1809 d. Thurs last, in consequence of the shock received from her husbands recent death, Mrs Bailey, wo. of the late Mr John Bailey, of Skipton, spirit merchant

L.M. 17.7.1819 Ad. For claims Wm Birtwhistle of Skipton-in-Craven. To Mr Jn Robinson, cashier of the Skipton Bank

1840 Valn Birtwhistle – Bn Porri

<~~C.P. 19.12.1774 T. Thompson ottained~~>

CH. 1.1.1881 Ad. of sale under bill of sale of stock to Thos Wilkinson, boot & shoem, C Sq
" 4.6.1881 John Watson has removed to the premises lately occup. by T. Wilkinson (next door to E. Foxcroft)
" 20.10.1888 Obit Thos. Wilkinson \d. 16th/ Wedn @ 58 of dropsy, for many yrs shoemaker in C. Sq

1871 C C.Sq. Thos Wilkinson H Wr 41, Master Boot & Shoe Maker Skipton

---

(page 51) (The Birtwhistle Freehold, 75-79 High Street)

{continued from page 49}… 1722 until his death in 1747.[x 26] In 1743 the "*cockpit*" was sold off to the adjoining owner David Hall, who kept the Quaker School in Skipton, and in 1744 John Heelis is named as tenant of the malt kiln. He apparently took over the inn from 1747-54. The deeds in 1749 refer to "*John Heelis late of Skipton Innholder now a prisoner in the Castle of York*" though later the same year he was back in Skipton as a tallow chandler. Henry Gifford carried on the inn from 1756-58.

<u>THE BIRTWHISTLES</u>
John Birtwhistle purchased the property in 1762, and immediately moved in. The Window Tax Assessment of 1771 returns him as the occupier, paying 14/- on his 11 windows. He died in 1792, leaving his elder brother William (1744-1819) as his heir. Both were sons of John Birtwhistle (1715-87) the celebrated Craven grazier and dealer in Scotch cattle, and both were bachelors. On William's death the property passed to his nephew John Birtwhistle

The Birtwhistle's ownership of the property is evidenced by the name of the old yard at its rear, Birtwhistle's Yard, to which access is obtained through the passage between Nos. 75 and 77 High Street

In 1799 John Bailey resided here: he was a liquor merchant, possibly in partnership with William Birtwhistle. <~~When he died of apoplexy in 1809, William Birtwhistle succeeded him.~~> In 1805, a Poor Rate Return gives William Birtwhistle and Dr. Christopher Simpson as occupiers of houses on this site.

[26] *It is not clear why this [x] mark is here – it does not seem to correspond to a cross-referencing mark on this nor the next page*

75 HIGH STREET

When East Middle Row (the block of buildings on the east side of Caroline Square, in front of this property) was demolished in 1821, Ann Cork, who had occupied the barber's shop in the old block, moved into this shop. By 1838 Baldisaro Porri, the jeweller, was tenant of the shop under the Birtwhistles, and in 1854-58 Thomas Thompson, followed in 1859 by Thomas Wilkinson, a boot maker, who in 1865 also began business as an auctioneer and valuer.

In 1881 John Watson moved his tailoring and outfitting … *{continued on page 53}*

(page 52) (The Birtwhistle Freehold, 75-79 High Street)

CH 7.1.98 "*To be disposed of, at once, the old-estab^d^ Tailoring and Woollen Drapery Business, carried on for years by Mr Watson, and more secondly under the style of 'Watson Bros.' Satisfactory reasons given. The shop is situate in one of the best business parts in Skipton. For further parlars apply Jn Watson, 75 C Sq, Skipton*"

LM 7.2.1835 On Thursday evening week, an interesting lecture on Chemistry, was given by Mr T. King, of the firm of Messrs
T & W King, chemists & druggists, of Skipton, to a respectable and numerous audience, which he illustrated by many
beautiful experiments. The lecture passed off well, and the company appeared highly gratified.

CH. Jun 1854 Elijah Foxcroft, Chemist & Druggist, from M/cr … on Whit Sat. he intends to open the premises in C. Sq. recently rebuilt upon the site of those lately occupied by Mr. King, Druggist etc. … Bats, Balls, Stumps &c.

1871 C C Sq. Elijah Foxcroft 43 Chemist & Druggist, Bell Busk, Ida w 46 Skipton

LM 9.5.1835 Marr. On Monday \last/ <~~last~~> at Kippax, by the Hon, and Rev. A Cathcart, vicar, Mr Wm King, of the firm of Messrs
W & T King, Chemists & Druggists, Skipton & Otley - to Mary, eldest dau. of Mr Webster of Castleford, vessel builder

LM 27.2.1836 On Wed. week, Mr T King, druggist of Skipton, delivered an interesting lecture to a respectable company
in the large room at the Devonshire Hotel

CH. 27.8.1897 Obit Elijah Foxcroft @ 69.

CH Jun 1854 S. Thompson & Son, Bookbinders, Hairdressers, & Perfumers C Sq.
1871 C C Sq. Eliz Airey H. ūnm. 72. Milliner, Gargrave; Hy North 28 Lodger, Curate of Skipton, b Walsall

"*S. Thompson stationer*" appears in the Carleton School Accounts from 1806 to 1818

L.M. 7.2.1807 On Sunday last, at Skipton, Mr Samuel Thompson, stationer to Miss Wharton both of that place

Samuel Thompson was married in 1807 to Mary, the daughter of Thomas Wharton of the "*Wheatsheaf*". He probably settled in this house on his marriage, for the obituary of his eldest son Richard (born 19 Oct 1808) who died in 1882 says he was born in Caroline Square.

Congs: 23.9.1817 Sarah Holden d Samuel & Mary Thompson Stnr b.
20.11.1819 Miles s " " "

\ Q S.T ironmgr? /

From 1818 until the new Waterworks Company was formed in 1823, Samuel Thompson was one of the enterprising Skiptonians who made a profitable living as water sellers: he kept a pony and a donkey to draw a barrel mounted on wheels, drew his water from the Little Wood, and made his rounds at fixed times each day selling water by the can-ful.

In 1819 Samuel Thompson was <~~one of~~> the first <~~Committee~~> \Treasurer/ members of the newly-formed Society for the Prosecution of Felons

CH. 15.9.1877 m 13 Sep Congs – J. Hargraves, dpr to eldest d. of Jas Johnston, woollen dpr
5.5.1911 Advt for sale – 3 storey shop in C Sq occ. Mr Willis, tobacconist. rental £40

(page 53) (The Birtwhistle Freehold, 75-79 High Street)

{continued from page 52} … business here from Water Street. He was succeeded by his son Henry Watson, and the business of Henry Watson & Son (now carried on by Mr Gerald H. Walker) moved <~~last year~~> \in 1966/ to new premises in Keighley Road

77 HIGH STREET
This shop, for many years known as "*Medical Hall*," was a chemist's shop for well over a century. William and Thomas King were "*chymists and druggists*" in Caroline Square in 1834, and William King stayed here until 1854, when he moved to 60 High Street. It is believed that Richard Waller painted his famous "*View of Skipton-in-Craven*" from a reflection of the main street of which he caught sight when looking through the old bay window of King's druggist's shop.

Elijah Foxcroft continued the business until 1883, then J.W. Wilkinson from Wakefield. Robert Wilks was the chemist for 4 years until he failed in business in 1891, then came the Skipton Drug Co. until 1896, when William Henry Green (a former assistant with Mr T.H. Dobson) took over the business. He was succeeded by the final proprietor of this old-established business, Mr H.R. Brown

79 HIGH STREET
Samuel Thompson was a barber, \stationer,/ bookseller and bookbinder here from early last century until 1854, when he moved with his son Thomas to No. 75 [x 27] Eliza Airey, the milliner, was the next tenant; she retired in 1875, and John Hargraves the draper was here until 1881 when he moved to 24 Sheep Street.
\C.P. 29.12.81 R&P: /
From 1881 to 1890 there was a confectioner's shop here, kept first by the Misses Riley and Pilling, then A. Jenkinson, and finally H. Sparks. From 1890 to 1906 W. Robinson kept a coal merchant's office and tobacconist's shop here. Subsequent tenants <~~have been~~> \were/ Arthur Willis, tobacconist \and aerated water manufacturer/; Mr. Baldwin; \CH. 17.11.1922 Mrs Macrae:/ Mrs Macrae, costumier; Mr Fox; the Yorkshire Electricity Board, and James Duckworth Ltd.

[X] He had married Mary Wharton, daughter of the landlord of the Wheatsheaf, in 1807, and from 1818 until the new Waterworks Company was formed in 1823, Thompson kept a pony and a donkey to draw a barrel mounted on wheels, <~~carr~~> and carried on a profitable side-line as a water seller. In 1819 he was the first treasurer of the newly-formed Society for the Prosecution of Felons.

[27] *This X mark refers to the entry further down the same page relating to Samuel Thompson's marriage to Mary Wharton*

(page 54) (79 High Street)

[Craven Herald 28.6.1968]

Old Skipton 16.

\ OS p16 /

LM 20.5.1809 Thompson, Bookseller & Binder, Skipton, Announces to the Inhabitants of the Town and Neighbourhood, that he has made Arrangements for public Accomodation, by which orders in the Printing Business, Entrusted to his Care, will be executed Expediciously on liberal Terms, and in a handsome style And he ventured to Hope, that the Neighbours and Fellow-Townsmen will confer upon him their favours in that line. Skipton May 18. 1809

Assignment Indre 4.5.1809 Samuel Thompson of Skipton, Stnr & Bookbinder

\ OS p16 /

(page 55)

THE COURT LEET and the HIGH STREET FRONTAGES

The rights and liabilities in respect of the stone setts in the Skipton High Street remain a question of academic speculation for antiquarians, although the rights of the frontages were recognised by the Quarter Sessions in 1870 and by the County Court in 1961. Recent research in the Court Leet records for the Manor of Skipton (now lodged with the Yorkshire Archaeological Society in Leeds) has revealed a few entries which throw some light on the problem and gives an interesting picture of the town in the 18th Century.

"*19th April 1727. Whereas several Shoemakers Hardwaremen peddlers and other traders did frequently erect and sett out stalls or steads upon the fronts and door steads of several of the Inhabitants and occupiers of Tenements within the Town of Skipton aforesaid without the licence of such owners and inhabitants, we therefore amerce every person who shall for the future erect such stalls upon the fronts of any inhabitants in the said Town that is to say for so far as the said Inhabitants did pave and repair their respective fronts the sum of 6s. 8d. to be paid to the Lord of this Manor for every offence*."

This resolution of the Court Leet jury 240 years ago suggests that in part at any rate of the High Street the frontages did not repair their own frontages, which were presumably the responsibility of the township. The Court Leet on 3rd March 1720 detailed the frontages which were then out of repair, and which the frontagers <~~woul~~> were ordered to amend; very few High Street properties do not appear in this list, but no houses on the East side of the street near the Market Cross are mentioned, and it may be that the old Market Place was maintained by the township.

The next relevant entry is on 12th October 1741, when the jury "*Amerce every inhabitant and occupier of Houses within this Town and Manor the sum of 6s. 8d. if they do not hereafter from time to time clean and clear their fronts of Dirt, vizt. Those in the Upper Street of Skipton to the Chanell or Long Causey and those in Swadford Street and Newmarket to the* … {continued on page 57}

(page 56) (The Court Leet & The High Street frontages)

\ O.S. p16 /

\ OS p16-17 /

\ OS p17 /

(page 57) (The Court Leet & The High Street frontages)

{continued from page 55}… *sides of the Causey*."

This raises almost as many questions as it solves. There is no mention of Sheep Street, although this cannot have been the township's liability: on 7th May 1759 the Court fined "*the several persons within this Manor the sum of 6s. 8d. each if they do not severally and respectively well amend and repair their several frontages in the streets of Skipton and particularly the frontages in the street called Sheep Street*" (In deeds of 1742 to 1773 I have found this street referred to as "*Sheep Market Street*"). There is again no mention of the Market Place (between Middle Row and High Street).

There is no indication of the situation in the "*Upper Street*" of the Long Causeway, which is again referred to on 28th April 1774, when the jury found "*that the Channel on the East sides of the Long Causeway in the High Street in this Manor does want Repairing and amending and are of opinion that the same should be done at the Township's Expense as the same hath been heretofore repaired at the Expense of the Township's Costs and that the same should be well paved and done Archwise and set in the Bottom with stones of the kind of Bradley Stones with proper stones and materials at the sides by an Assessment to be paid by the Inhabitants of the said Township as soon as conveniently may be*."

The High Street Frontagers' Committee of the Skipton Civic Society are not the first <~~the~~> \to/ face difficulties in connection with stalls. On 4th May 1803 the Court Leet records show that "*James Moorhouse and Thomas Pearson occasioned a very great Nuisance by permitting their respective Meat Stalls to remain standing in the street all night"* and on 23rd October 1805 the jury found *"that several Butchers have made a common practice of leaving their stalls in the nights in the streets of Skipton to the great annoyance of the public, every person who shall offend in this instance in future is hereby amearced*[28] *in the sum of one guinea each*." (Inflationary trends in the Court Leet!). That the danger of stalls in unlit streets, rather than an infringement of market rights, … *{continued on page 59}*

(page 58) (The Court Leet & The High Street frontages)

X [29] Religious objections reinforced those on the grounds of public safety: a correspondent to the "*Craven Herald*" of January 1853 complains of the desecration of the Sabbath caused by several of the Innkeepers setting up their sheep-pens on a Sunday evening in readiness for the fortnightly fair on the following day. In Jan. 1854 "*A Lover of the Sabbath*" writes to the Skipton Advertiser:

[28] *Sic*
[29] *This X mark refers to an entry on the next page 59, regarding market stalls*

"*The cattle are mostly brought here on the Sunday, and on the evening of the same day arrive scores of butchers and jobbers, to be prepared to enter upon their business early the following morning. The highways leading to our town on this day are thronged with droves of cattle; and who*
\0.5. 65 /
is there, who while returning from the solemnities of God's house on the Sunday evening, has not had his ears stunned and his mind shocked on the one hand, with the loud imprecations and daring oaths issuing from some of those who have recently entered the yawning mouths of the public-houses, as from some infernal region, and on the other hand with the barking of dogs, the lowing of the cattle and the shouts of the drivers, uttering frequently no very becoming expressions?"

C.H. 23.10.1880 Elfin "*Some time ago a Committee was appointed in Skipton, whose object was to keep clear the High Street frontages, and not allow strangers and foreigners to step in with their wares and collar all the brass o't'town. And yet… one of these self-same committee men is continuingly bringing strange and foreign goods to the frontage, and selling it without the slightest compunction*"

(page 59) (The Court Leet & The High Street frontages)

\OS p17/
{continued from page 57} … was the problem is evidenced by another entry, on 1st November 1809, when it was
found *"that the Sheep Pens placed upon the fronts of the Houses in Skipton on Monday Evening preceding the Fortnightly Fairs by the Publicans are a great Nuisance [and] must be well and effectually lit by a lanthorn*"

A \X/[30] final sidelight on the market stalls appears in the evidence of John Carr to the Inspector appointed in 1857 to <~~enqui~~> report on the sanitary condition of the town: "*A market is held in the High Street every Saturday for the sale of vegetables, meat, grain, and other wares and merchandise. The stallage rents, amounting to 2d. per stall and 1d. per cart for the day, belong for the most part to Sir R. Tufton, Bart., Lord of the Manor, occupiers of houses in the street having a right of standage coextensive with their frontage by a limited width*."

C.P. 1.6.1906 "*It is the boast of Skiptonians that they have one of the finest main thoroughfares in Yorkshire. But the pavements are narrow, and the cobble stones on either side are neither sightly nor comfortable to walk on. The council have therefore decided to widen the footpath \ [from 8 ft] / or one [W] side to an average of 14 ft, and on the other [E] to 12 ft, and also to replace the cobbles with setts, which should add greatly to the comfort of pedestrians and also to the appearance of the street. The cobbles and the land on which they stand are the property of the frontages, but in view of the fact that the proposed improvements are for the benefit of the public at large, the ratepayers can hardly complain that the cost of the alterations are to be a charge on the rates, and that the frontages will still retain the rights which they possess at present*."

C.H. 22.6.1878 Admiral Elliott at Rent Dinner refd to the removal of the fortnightly fair from High St. & its various approaches "*He considered that its removal would not be detrimental to the interests of shopkeepers etc. at the same time they would be benefitted from a sanitary point of view'*

CP. 1.6.1906 Opening ceremony on new Cattle Market next Monday

---

[30] *This X mark refers to an entry on the previous page, 58, regarding religious objections to stalls on the Sabbath*

(page 60) (The Court Leet & The High Street frontages)

OLD SKIPTON pp. 14-17

(page 61)

THE COURT LEET and PUBLIC HEALTH

Before the institution of the Local Board of Health (now the Urban District Council) the prevention of public nuisances was one of the functions of the Court Leet of the Manor of Skipton. The 18th Century Court records illustrate<~~in~~> the \sorry/ state of the public health services in Skipton.

As late as 1857, the town was unsewered, and householders were inclined to seek the nearest route into the nearest beck. On 29th April 1728, the Court Leet names a number of residents at the top of the west side High Street, who "*have each of them an house of office adjoining to the Beck called Eller Beck*," whilst several who lived at the bottom of High Street "*have each of them a House of office adjoining to the Beck called Waller Bridge Beck"* and "*the two Brooks are greatly incomoded thereby*." Again on 10th May 1731, ten householders are presented "*for keeping necessary houses that are a great nuisance, they being erected near the Brooks.*" Pollution of the becks was common: the Court on 3rd April 1743 refers to the beck at the back of the New Market, and continues: "*Abraham Dixon and his servants on the 1st day of December last past cast and threw into the said rivulet a large quantity of soapsudds and other noysome and unwholesome waters and other offals, to the great noyance of the said water and all the people of our sovereign Lord the King*." On 15th October 1745 there are still complaints about erecting "*little houses upon the common rivers or water places*" and Abraham Dixon was still washing his wool in common water.

Refuse in the streets was a continual problem; throughout the records householders are being directed to clean their frontages, or presented for keeping dunghills and rubbish on their fronts or in the highway, and on 25th April 1804 "*Jane Cork of Skipton Widow has occasioned a Nuisance at sundry times by emptying the contents of Chamber Pots and throwing Dish Washings etc. into the street of Skipton*"

Hydrophobia was a real danger, and dogs were – or should have been – muzzled. On 26th April 1738 "*A great number of mastiffs are kept within this Mannor unmussled to the* *… {continued on page 63}*

(page 62)

[blank page]

(page 63) (The Court Leet & Public Health)

{continued from page 61}… *Great Danger and Terror of the inhabitants several have been bitten by them*." Again on 3rd Apl. 1745, 13 householders (Abraham Dixon among them!) are presented who "*keep mastiff dogs or bitches at large and unmusiled.*" Other animals were an annoyance rather than a danger:

20th October 1755: several persons "*do keep Hoggs and Swine to go at Large in the Streets within this Manor*"
8th April 1773: Benjamin Hutton (the landlord of the old Sun Inn when it stood where Manby's now is) "*doth keep his Hogs or Swine and feeds or sustains one or more in the streets or fronts of houses*"

22nd October 1792: "*a practice is made of Riding Horses upon the fronts of the streets in Skipton*"

25th April 1804: "*the insufferable nuisance of pigs going at large in the streets still prevails*"

On 6th May 1747 there is a complaint of "*rubbage in the Highway between Skipton Beck and the little West gate in the Churchyard of Skipton*." On 18th October 1748 William Howson (the landlord of the George Inn) "*and the occupiers of his slaughter house do permit blood and other offals and unwholesome Garbage to run and be taken into the streets*." On 18th October 1749 "*Many butchers do kill cattle… and suffer their Blood and other Offalls to be thrown into the streets*." The drainage channels in the streets suffered by ill-treatment – on 30th September 1763 "*Several persons who live in the street called Newmarket and Swadforth lay their dung and other Tillage in the said streets, whereby the chanels are <~~sp~~> stopt and the road is damaged and the same is also a very great nusance*."

1857 Report
When an Inspector reported on the sanitary condition of the Township in 1857 – this was the report which led to the formation of the Local Board of Health – he noted that the Springs Canal was "*little better than an open sewer."* Privy accommodation was generally shared: 10 houses shared one privy in Brown's Yard, as did 9 in Jolly's Yard, 8 in Victoria Street, 7 in Club Houses, and 6 in Cock and Bottle Yard. There were only 22 water closets in the town – and these discharged …. *{continued on page 65}*

(page 64) (The Court Leet & Public Health)

{continued from page 65} …. provide means to filter their water. The inhabitants in the Millfields complained to him of the scarcity of water, for it was only turned on very early in the morning for a few hours, and the people had sometimes to rise at 2 o'clock in the morning or else they could get no water. His Grace the Duke of Bridgewater had told him that this plan had been adopted with a view of causing the wives to get up early in a morning, but the Inspector found that husbands had also to get up early, to fetch water. He found many houses without privies; some people went into other yards in search of a privy – one family had been 11 years without a privy or midden, and they were thankful when the Church-gates were not locked of a night, which some years since was the case, as they then went into the Church-yard in the dark in the search of a privy – Twenty houses had to join of 2 privies… 22 Water-closets were emptied into the street drains, which were made for the surface water only: this was contrary to, and at variance with, the Highway Act. He found there were no proper Sewers in the Town. 245 houses were back to back, with no outlet for air. There were 64 celler[31] dwellings, some of which were occasionally flooded. Some yards were bad and damp with dilapidated flags, and offensive middens. He saw 360 \sq/ feet of offensive soil 7 feet high in one yard near the dwellings, for the most part the arrangements were bad and injurious to the people. He found nuisances at every house in the Millfields, except nine; he saw in some places animal and vegetable matter in decomposition. The Canal was in an impure state; it contained foul water; it was only an open gutter – an open drain on a large scale; it

[31] *Sic*

was full of filth which had been thrown there. He found houses badly ventilated. Ten men, women and children were sleeping in one room; the Criminals of our land had seven times as much space allotted to them as some of the poor of Skipton have – the prisons were cleaner, sweeter and purer than some of the Dwellinghs[32] he had visited although the poor people pay rent for their houses"

Mayhall's annals \Vol 3/ p.75
29.11.1866 An inquiry was held by two of the Rivers Commissioners at Skipton, respecting the state of the river there. The evidence of various witness[33] examined seemed to show that there was little pollution of the river by factories; but that the chief source of impurity was the discharge of sewage, of which about 100,000 gallons were thrown in daily, The nuisance caused by this, however, was not great, and the health of the town had much <~~increas~~> improved of late years

---

(page 65) (The Court Leet & Public Health)

{continued from page 63} … into the highway drains. 12 houses had no privy at all, and the Inspector reported:
"*The tenants of 8 separate houses in High Street and Middle Row, most of whom were shopkeepers, go to privies in various yards on the opposite side of the street; the others go where they can. Mrs --- said we used to go into the churchyard, and were most thankful for the opportunity thus afforded; but the gate is now locked*."

Home Visitor Ap. 1857
… during the last few weeks there has been great excitement in the town of Skipton, in consequence of a petition, signed by upwards of one-tenth of the Rate-payers, praying that a Superintending Inspector might visit Skipton, to examine into the sewerage, drainage, and the supply of water and gas. A meeting was afterwards held, and a counter petition signed by a large number of inhabitants under great excitement, misapprehension, and under fear of heavy taxation, which petition was also sent to the headquarters [Inquiry by Wm Ranger 18th March on]

Inspector: "*the act had been passed for the express purpose of benefiting the working class at comparatively small cost to them; but it appeared to him that some of the inhabitants dare not come forward to give evidence and speak the truth… the rich ought to study for the comforts of the poor, and take care and protect them; but such he was afraid was not the case in Skipton, as the poor did not <~~come~~> freely come forward to open their minds as they were, he was told, under a fear of displeasing the gentlemen who were opposed to the scheme… this was a sad state of things, and the like of which he had not <~~encountered~~> found in the 200 towns which he had held an inquiry in… he found Skipton to be a town without a governing body, although it had considerable inhabitants… Much had been said as to the enormous cost of obtaining and putting the act in force… The private committee which had been formed in Skipton had intimated that the town could be drained at a cost of £1064. This was not the fact, for it would cost much more*

Henry Alcock, Esq., banker, said he appeared there to represent a large majority of the ratepayers who were adverse to the adoption of the act… he, on behalf of 99 out of every 100 persons, would strongly oppose such a course, as the town was in such a state, that with very little exertion, and at a small cost, they could remedy any objection there might be without the expense which this act would entail.. He stated he had resided in Skipton all his life-time, he knew no place so free from contagious or infectious diseases, or fevers… there was scarcely any town better supplied with water

[32] *Sic; Rowley appears to have abbreviated "Dwellinghouses" to 'Dwellinghs'*
[33] *Sic*

Wm Bell, Esq. Surgeon, stated, - That some of the cottage houses were in a bad state of ventilation, they were close and confined, the prevailing disease lately had been rheumatic fever. As to Privies, some were too near the dwellings, and only one to 7 or 8 families… the water was not good for on inspection he found that the reservoir was open to cattle, and on its banks were growing poisonous plants which were very improper and highly objectionable. As to drainage and sewage, it was very bad and no one could deny that. The Inspector intimated that all the plants ought to be removed from the Reservoir immediately, for he had seen poisonous plants there which might by and by be of serious consequence to the health of the people, and he intimated that the company had better purchase another Domaine for His Grace, who was fond of a Botanical Garden [earlier : Mr Robert Calvert, (generally known as His Grace the Duke of Devonshire)] – turncock.[34]

Robert Bradley, Surveyor of Highways, examined : He stated that there were 22 water closets in the town which emptied themselves in the common drain. – The Inspector here said this was highly improper, and contrary to the Act of Parliament, and it was the Surveyor's duty at once to go and cut them off and prevent them running into the drain, which had been made for quite a different purpose; the poor had not the privilege of throwing their dirt down the common drains, but 22 of the Gentlemen were allowed to empty the contents of their water closets into that drain.

On the 23rd ult., the Inspector met a large number of Rate-payers… he stated that he found the mortality in Skipton was 22 in 1000, which was more than the average of all England, which was only 17 in 1000. During the last four years, 10 per cent of the deaths which had taken place in Skipton, had been through causes which could have been prevented. He was of opinion that the Water Company ought to …. *{continued on page 64}*

(page 66) (Devonshire Hotel)

CH. 29.7.1978

L.M. 29.3.1791 Leeds & Kendal Accommodation Coach. Mr Newall, New Inn, Skipton

Dawson. History of Independency in Skipton (1891) p 39
James Harrison b. 1744 m. 1772 "*The Harrison family lived in a house which formerly occupied the site of the present Devonshire Hotel. This house was a large building, and was let out in tenements, in one of which Mr. Harrison had his home and Independency its first habitation*."

p 41. "*About the year 1774 the then Court House, which also stood on the site of the Devonshire Hotel, was engaged*…
1778/9 <~~new~~> Ind. Chapel built.

Hon John Byng's Diary
20.6.1792 "*I put up at the Black Horse, the older inn; for there is another, The New Inn, a gawky, dismal, ill-contriv'd thing built by, and resembling, the Duke of Devonshire – a thing one would avoid*

The New Inn is recorded in the Churchwarden's Accounts in 1779 – Dawson II

PEVSNER the Dev. Hotel, a dignified C18 mansion of five bays and two storeys with a three-bay pediment. [p 480]
Farfield Hall. Early Georgian façade, not strictly Yorkshire in character, nor in any way connected with Lord Burlington, as has been surmised. Dated 1728 [195]

"*The New Inn appears in the Chdns A/cs in 1779* {?—ID}

[34] *Turncock - a waterworks official responsible for turning on water at the mains.*

The 1762 CB (Tts) refers to "*new house, L[d]. B*" in this area of Newmarket Street

P.C, Sunday School Disbursements

30.12.1785	Paid for Coals sent to Court room - 11[d]	
Dec 1786	Paid Mr Tho[s] Chippindale his half of rent for Court room for a year	13s 0d.
3.1.1788	Paid Mr Chippindale for Newhouse 48 weeks	1.4.0d
" Mr Thos	do for mending windows	4.0d

Chippindale, Newmarket is a subscriber in 1787

Miall p. 362 "*Whenever Mr P[hillips] preached the Court House was filled with hearers*" written "*By the aid of the late Rev R. Gibbs*" – Min 1834-62.

"*A Brief History of the Independent Chapel at Skipton in Craven*" MS.
"*As near as it can now be ascertained, the Gospel was introduced into Skipton by the Dissenters about the year 1770. At this period they met for worship in a large Room called the Court House, attached to the Devonshire Hotel. In this Room several of the neighbouring Ministers occasionally preached*"

C.P. 26.7.1929 reviews Wilfrid Robertshaws' history of W.R. Volunteer Yeomanry Cavalry 1794-1804 With likehood[35] of war, a circular letters was sent to Lords Lieutenant urging the opening of a subscription list to assist volunteers. Loc. Committees set up in several Wapentakes "*One of the Wapentake Committees, it is interesting to note, met at the New Court House Skipton*" Second Craven Troop (1794) included John Newell.

L.I.	30.1.1800	Sale. At Newell's The New Inn Skipton
	23.11.1801	Turnpike Mtg – New Inn, Skipton
	10.2.1806	Lime Rock to be let at the New Inn, Skipton
L.M.	7.7. 1810	Mr Rose's, the New Inn, in Skipton
	7.4.1810	Turnpike Notice – mtg at the New Inn in Skipton
	6.10.1810	Craven Agric Socy mtg – Mr Rose, the Devonshire Hotel
	11.5.1811	Bktcy – Ho. of Mr Rose, the Devonshire Hotel in Skipton

---

(page 67)

DEVONSHIRE HOTEL, SKIPTON.

We know that on 6th June, 1790, John Newell of the Spread Eagle, Settle, issued a handbill announcing that he had taken over the "*New Inn*" in Skipton, belonging to His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, and adding that he had a neat post-chaise and able horses. But the earlier history of this house is a matter of doubt and conjecture.

Mr. R.B. Cragg, a local solicitor-antiquarian, published an interesting if not wholly reliable series of articles on matters of historical interest in Craven in the "*Craven He*rald" between 1897 and 1906. He wrote (C.H. 3.12.1897) that the house "*was built in the latter part of the last century, for the residence of one of the younger members of the Burlington family, and one of the members of that family was its architect, and the same person, tradition says, was also the architect of Farfield Hall, Addingham. Formerly there were huge railings, and a gate between two pillars like those now standing*."

Farfield Hall was, according to Dr. Whitaker, built in about 1730 from a plan of Richard Boyle (1695-1753), Earl of Cork and of Burlington, a noted architect of whom Pope wrote: *"Who plants like Bathurst, and who builds like Boyle."* <~~Richard Boyle had married~~> His ancestor, the first Earl of Burlington, had married Elizabeth

[35] *Sic*

Clifford, the only surviving daughter and heiress of Henry, 5th and last Earl of Cumberland; by this marriage that part of the Clifford Estates which was not entailed, passed to the Burlingtons, Richard Boyle's only surviving daughter married the Duke of Devonshire, and the estate passed into this family.

The other suggestion as to the early history of this property appears in Miall's "*Congregationalism in Yorkshire*" [1868]: "*In the year 1774<,> the Court House, the site of which is now occupied by the Devonshire Hotel, was engaged for public services*" by the early Congregationalists in Skipton. I have seen no other record of a Court-house in Newmarket Street – the Court Leet and Quarter Sessions were always held at the Toll Booth in Middle Row.

Unfortunately, there is a gap in the Manor Call Books … *{continued on page 69}*

(page 68) (Devonshire Hotel)

L.M 21.11.1807 "*On the evening of the 12th inst, Robert Collins, a chaise driver of Mr James Rose's of Skipton, fell from his horse near Gargrave, as was so much hurt as to occasion his death the next morning. Mr. Tindal held an inquest over the body. Verdict – accidental death. He has a left a wife and child to lament his loss"*

LM. 30.9.1809 Turnpike Notice New Inn, Skipton
24.5.1817 Skipton-Otley Turnpike. House of Mr Rose, the Devonshire Hotel

Coaching in Yorkshire. '*Diligence*' Leeds-Kendall. 1789-91. Newell, New Inn, Skipton
Union' " " 1807-43 J. Rose, New Inn, Skipton

In the Universal British Directory of 1792 "*John Newill*" is \one of/ the only two innholders listed in Skipton.

John Newell was a member of the Northern Regt of the W.R. Volunteer Yeomanry Cavalry from its inception in 1794. He was town's Warden in 1795.

Maria d. of James Rose of Skipton m. 9.11.1818 Samuel Swire of Embsay

Leeds Intell. 5.1814 refers to Preston's office "*nearly opposite the Devonshire Ho*tel"
16.1.1815 "*A Ball at Mr Roses, the Devonshire Hotel in Skipton in Craven*"
Leeds Intell. 17.7.1815 "*Ho. of Mr. Rose, the Devonshire Hotel in Skipton'*
" 16.11.1818 m Mon. Mr. Samuel Swire of Croft House nr Skipton to Maria
L.M. 14.11.18 - do - "*land surveyor*" → eldest dau. of Mr James Rose of the Devonshire Hotel, Skipton

In May 1816, giving evidence to the Select Committee on Children's Employment Wm Sidgwick jr mentioned that Robert Owen "*asked me very politely to walk in*" to the "New Inn" with him

In Oct 1818 Wm Alcock's Accounts still refer to "*Mr. Rose, New Inn*"

LM. 9.6.1821 Auction by Mr Merryweather, at the New Inn, Skipton

L.M. 27.5.1820 The Liverpool Mercury for Friday June 16' 1820 contains the notice:
"*J. Bradley returns his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and the Public for their liberal support during his residence at the Sun Inn, and hereby informs them that he has entered to the Devonshire Hotel, lately occupied by Mr James Rose, which he had fitted up in superior style, for the accommodation of nobility, gentry and others, and he trusts by an indefatigable attention to their comfort and convenience, to merit the patronage of a liberal public. J.B. has also purchased from the first houses in the trade a large stock of neat old wines and genuine fine flavoured foreign spirits.*

Neat post chaise, able horse, and careful drivers are always ready at the shortest notice at 15^{d} per mile. Skipton May 26' 1820 "

C.H. 17.1.1913 Mrs Brown, then aged 89, interviewed in 1913 recalled that she was born in 1823 and "*she remembered as a girl watching the Royal Coach pass through Skipton as it conveyed Adelaide the Dowager Queen of England – wife of William IV – to London from the North. Mrs Brown distinctly recollects catching a glimpse of the stately occupant of the coach as it passed down High Street, and being a looker-on at the changing of horses at the Devonshire Hotel"*

CH 21.2.1913 Minutes of Socy for Prosecution of Felons 25.1.1822 Jn Bradley of Devonshire Hotel complained that
one James Shields had stolen an oil painting '*The Stag Hunt'* from his premises and it was resolved that the sd James Shields be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law

1861 Bn Nightingale 31. Stainton Cotes; Mgt wife 30 Skipton, Eliz Brown 31 ū sis. Skipton

Church Rate 9.12.1854 Ann Bradley, Land & bgs £84.12.8

CH Sep 1857 On Monday the 26' ult. Mr Benjamin Nightingale, of the Devonshire Hotel, Skipton, was thrown from off
a horse which he had only purchased two days before at the horse fair, we are sorry to say that Mr. Nightingale's
arm was broken by the fall, and he was otherwise injured

1891 Slater Anna Schofield Wrigley, Dev Hotel.
1871 Edm Wrigley, Dev. Hotel
1875 W Edm. Wrigley, fmr & vict. Dev.
1866 W. Chas Daxon, Dev.

C.H.A. 1891 \89-93/ Devonshire Arms. Anna S. Wrigley, Proprietress.

CH. 28.6.1895 T. Carlisle, Devonshire. CHA 1896 T. Carlisle, D. Hotel

17.1.1919 Obit on 9th Tom Carlisle, over 20 years ago host of Swan Hotel Gargrave. He removed to the Devonshire Hotel, Skipton – New Inn Clapham – Devonshire Arms Bolton Abbey

C.H. 10.12.1870 Claims – Chas Daxon ℓ. Dev. Hotel

LM. 8.7.1820 Skipton Coronation Ball. There will be a Ball at the Devonshire Hotel, Skipton, on the 1st of August next, in Honour of the Coronation. R. Chippendale, H. Alcock, Stewards. \ {?--} IV 1830 /

(page 69) (Devonshire Hotel)

{continued from page 67}… from 1762 to 1799, but the 1762 Call Book names 6 residents, bracketed opposite the words "*New house L^{d} B*." on this side of Newmarket Street, and the Earl only owned this property on <~~that side~~> \the south/ of the street

The Land Tax Assessments of 1783-87 suggest that Thomas Chippendale, the grazier, lived here as tenant of a "*New house*" under the Duke of Devonshire. He was a son of William Chippendale, <~~or for~~> landlord of the "*Black Horse*."

With John Newell's arrival in 1790, speculation gives way to certainty. The "*Devonshire*" was then the "*New Inn*", and in 1805 tolls were advertised to be let "*at the house of Mr John Newell, the New Inn in Skipton*." Newell left at about this time (he died at Throstle Nest, Coniston in 1824) and in the following year the poor rate valuation gives James Rose as tenant of "*New Inn and office*".

In 1812 a sale is advertised at the New inn, but by 1818 the Court Leet was adjourned to "*Mr. James Rose's, the Devonshire Hotel*".

In 1820 the "*Leeds Mercury*" under the heading "*Skipton Assemblies*" gives notice that "*The next Assembly will be held at the house of Mr Bradley, the Devonshire Hotel, on Thursday the 14th of December. Dancing to commence at 8 o'clock, Robinson Chippendale, Henry Alcock, Thomas Chamberlaine, John Birtwhistle Esqs. Stewards*" John Bradley had in 1810 married Ann Hutton, the daughter of the landlord of the "*Sun*" (now Manby's) in Middle Row, and they had taken over the "*Black Bull*" (now Mason's) in High Street, which they re-named the "*Sun*", from 1810 to 1819. Their eldest daughter, Mary, married Thomas Brown, the solicitor and coroner, who occupied the office on the site of the Devonshire Vaults before he moved to "*The Bailey*" in 1854.

The Bradleys were succeeded in the 1850's by Benjamin Nightingale, who was followed in 1861 by Charles Daxon. He died in 1870, and <~~Mr~~> \Edmund/ Wrigley took over the hotel; it was he who laid out the bowling green in 1875. He died <~~in March~~> \on 28' Feb/ 1885 at the age of 41

\CP 1885 – {?-}7.3.85 /

<~~18~~> 1871 C. 28 Nkt. Dev. H? Edmund Wrigley H M 27 Publican Todmorden <~~Annew~~> \ Anne w / 28 Todmorden
Constance A d 6 Anne d 3 Sarah \Hudderfd/ d 1 Sus. Scholfield Aunt ū 62 Todmorden

23 <29> Nkt Dev Hotel Edmund Rollinson \M/cr/ 30 Manager Public House

30.2.1861 The Dev. Hotel is advtd as to Let, possession to be taken in the closing part of March \last/ last

---

(page 70) (Devonshire Hotel)

The Window Tax Asst 1771 does not appear to return any entry for this property, probably because the present house was not yet built, and the old houses on the site had less than 6 windows each. But the 1762 CBTts returns at least six occupants of "*new house L^d B*."

The Leeds Mercury of 29th Sept 1810 advertises a Notice calling a Meeting at the Devonshire Hotel, to establish an Agricultural Society in Craven <~~On~~> In issue of 20th Oct it is reported "*On Saturday last [13 Oct] a Meeting of the Gentlemen, Clergy, Graziers &c. of Craven was held at the Devonshire Hotel in Skipton, pursuant to advertisement, for the purpose of establishing an Agricultural Society; and a subscription was entered into for carrying the object of the Meeting into effect*"

L.M 24.4.1813 Skipton in Craven. Devonshire Hotel. J. Rose respectfully begs Leave to return his sincere Thanks to the Nobility, Gentlemen, Travellers, and the Public in general, for the liberal Encouragement he has met with during his Residence at the above Inn, and to say, that in consequence of considerable Improvements, with additional Sitting and Bed-Rooms which have been made to his House, he is now enabled to afford superior accommodations to those who please to favour him with their Company, assuring them that nothing shall be wanting on his Part to make them comfortable; as his Beds are excellent, and the wines, &c. of the best Quality

Commercial Gentlemen may depend on every Attention being paid them as usual.
Neat Post Chaise, good Horses and steady Drivers at 1s 6d per Mile
The Leeds & Kendall Royal Union Coach every Day after the 2d of May

LM. 12.6 1813 Yesterday week being his Majesty's birthday, the Craven Legion Militia on permanent duty at Skipton, fired ten vollies in honour of the same, and in the evening of that date, there was a splendid ball at Mr Rose's the Devonshire Hotel, composed of the officers, neighbouring gentlemen and the Ladies of Skipton and its vicinity

LM. 15.1.1814 The Ball held at the Devonshire Hotel, in Skipton, on Tuesday Jun 4th, in honour of the glorious victories of the Allies, was numerously attended by all the Gentlemen's families in the neighbourhood. The Ball was opened at 9 o'clock (in the handsome large room recently built by the Duke of Devonshire) by John Yorke Esq. and Lady Arncotes. About one o'clock the company sat down at two long tables to a very elegant and tasteful supper, with all the varieties of the season. The wines were excellent. After the King, Royal Family, and other appropriate Toasts were given, God save the King and Rule Britannia were sung, accompanied with the Band, the company joining in chorus. At three o'clock the dancing recommenced, and continued until near six, when the company separated, greatly delighted with this social and well-conducted Ball

L.M. 22.7.1815 About one o'clock last Thursday morning, as a chaise belonging to Mr Rose, of the Devonshire Hotel in Skipton, was returning home from Broughton, the driver being in the inside asleep the horses left the main road, and took the canal bank, on which they proceeded about a quarter of a mile, when the whole were engulphed in the Canal – the shock served to rouse the post-boy to a sense of his perilous situation, and by timely assistance, natters were put in status quo without any material injury

LM. 5.3.1814 Sale. Ho of Mr. Rose, the New Inn
12.3.1814 Tolls Ho of Mr Rose the Devonshire Hotel.
2.4.1814 Craven Ag Socy – Dev. Hotel. Ad: Mr Rose, the New Inn

---

(page 71) (Devonshire Hotel)

L M 21.11.1818 Yest, in the foreman, at the Devonshire Hotel in Skipton, Col. Bradell. – This gentleman came to the above Inn on
Thursday evening, in his road to London, with a carriage and two livery servants. At 10 o'clock he complained of indisposition,
when medical aid was called in, but it was in vain, the high behest of heaven had gone forth and he expired in half an hour.

16.1.1819. On Tuesday, a boatman of the name of Lang, and his Mate, were bound over by the Rev. A. Lister of Gargrave to
Pontefract Sessions, to answer a charge of stealing hay from a stack belonging to Mr James Rose of Skipton

27.2.1819 On Monday the 15th inst, Mary Cheadle, a female servant, abt 19 years of age, was convicted at Otley by the Rev Thos
Wilson of Kildwick and Wm Cunliffe Esq of Addingham, on the information of Sir Henry Cave Ibbetson, of Denton-Park,
Baronet, of having violated a contract of service she had entered into with his housekeeper, and was committed to the House of
Correction at Wakefield for the term of one month. The young woman, in her defence, alleged that she had only agreed to go on
upon trial, and that upon consulting with her mother, it was thought the place would not suit her, and that a message to this
effect was sent to Denton Hall. Mary Cheade afterwards engaged as Bar Maid to Mr Rose of the Devonshire Hotel, Skipton,
where she received a summons to attend a meeting of the Justices at Otley, to answer the complaint preferred against her
by Sir H.C. Ibbetson; upon receiving this summons, a letter of apology was written to the Baronet, endeavouring to excuse
the conduct of this young woman, and expressing a wish that he would not proceed to extremes with her. The Baronet however,

was inexorable, and the following week she was dragged by a warrant to Otley, from which place she was committed,
as we have before stated, to the House of Correction at Wakefield – to a receptacle of prostitutes, vagrants, and
felons – a prison which intelligent and considerate Magistrates consider as unfit, even for the residence of convicted felons, and where, from the crowded state of the prison, classification is impossible. In this abode of vice and infamy, this innocent young woman must necessarily have associated with the most abandoned of her
sex, to the injury and probably ruin of her morals and her character. We understand, however, that the Governor
of the Prison, with a humanity and discrimination which does him honour, has received her into his own family, and saved her from that degradation and ruin which was likely to be the result of this punishment. The friends of the young woman are very respectable, and the mother of the girl is almost heart-broken at the indignity afforded to the family in the person of her child. This extraordinary committal has excited much conversation, and though some difference of opinion may exist as to its legality; there is and there can only be only[36] opinion, as to its impolicy and severity.

6.3.1819 We have the authority of the official defender of the Baronet to add that this statement is incorrect in the following two particulars:- 1st The Rev. Thomas Wilson was not, it is said, one of the committing magistrates;
he was upon the Bench, but he objected to, and refused to sign the committal; and secondly, the Governor of the House of Correction, though entreated to do so, did not receive the young woman into his own family "*as the*
loss of his office (we use the words of the Baronet's defence) *would undoubtedly and justly have followed such*
a breach of duty" Warrant of commitment signed by T.F. Wilson, E.C. Lister & Wm Cunliff.

29.5.1819 \ [cf Black Horse 1.5.19] / Posting Reduced. Devonshire Hotel and Posting House, Skipton. James Rose, impressed with a due sense of Obligation for the
many Favours received from his Friends and the Public in general, begs Leave to inform them, that in future he intends to
reduce his Posting to Fifteen Pence per Mile: when a continuance of their Support will always be gratefully acknowledged

5.6.1819 We have received from Skipton in Craven, a long account of an elopement, pursuit, challenge and parting which took place
during the present week; but as Mr Rose, the Hotel-Keeper who was one of the parties lost no money, and as Captain
Armstrong, the medalist, who was the other, could gain no honour in the field, to which he summoned Mr Rose, perhaps the best
way of disposing of the affair would be to dismiss it with the observation, that publicans are extremely liable to the
depredations of imposters, and that no honorable man should take offence if the vigilance necessary to their situation
leads them sometimes to treat with suspicion and the[37] pursue with vigour, those who have no intention to bilk[38]
their host

12.6.1819 We are requested by one of the parties to say, that the statement transmitted to us, and alluded to in our last
publication respecting an affair at Skipton in Craven, in which a military gentleman was concerned, was incorrect; and
that the facts of the case were such as by no means to warrant any imputation upon his character or conduct.
Skipton. There will be a Ball at Mr James Rose's, the Devonshire Hotel in Skipton on Friday the 18th Instnt

26.2.1825 d Mon last, at an advanced age, Mr James Wilks of Skipton brother to Mrs. Hare of th[39] Dev. Hotel, at that place

[36] *Sic*
[37] *Sic – should read as: then*
[38] *Bilk - Archaic term: to obtain money fraudulently, or to evade or cheat*

11.9.1824 d Monday last, Mr John Newell of Conistone in Kettlewell Dale, fmly of th[40] Dev. Hotel, Skipton.
17.9.1825 On the evening of yesterday week Mr Canning[41] passed though Skipton. A large concourse of individuals
was assembled to obtain a sight of him but the darkness of the night (it being nearly 8 when he arrived) disappointed their expectations, The Right Hon. gentleman, however, having entered one of the front parlours of the Devonshire Hotel, where he had some business with Sir James Macintosh, a good view was obtained of both gentlemen. Mr Cobden[42] shortly after departed amongst the cheering of numerous spectators.

CH 20.12.1907 Edward Walker, fmly solr Ulverston, afterwards landlord Dev. Hotel. suspension from bktcy. Filed Petition 26.3.1904
sold prems 1903 lost money at Devonshire.

LM 12.12.1829 died. A few days ago, at Settle, Mr James Rose, late of the Devonshire Hotel Skipton
3.6.1833 Skipton-Otley Turnpike, Ho of Mr. Jn Bradley, Devonshire Hotel.

CP 14.9.1861 Methodism in Skipton. It appears that soon after Mr Wesley's visit, his preachers began to visit Skipton; a Society was formed and Mr Jeffrey Hare, at the
time landlord of the Devonshire Hotel permitted preaching in a large room at the Dev. Hotel, himself having joined the Society. Mr <~~Hamm~~> Hare was
father of the late Mrs. Bradley of Snaygill

23.2.1861 The Devonshire Hotel, Skipton, is advertising as to Let, possesn to <~~the~~> be taken in the closing part of March last

CP 12.8.1892 The Archbishop of Canterbury is at present making a short stay in Skipton, making the Devonshire
Hotel his residence. <~~in~~> His Grace, who is expected to leave in a day or two <~~and~~> \is/ accompanied by his daughters
and Miss Tait, <~~dau~~> daughter of Archbishop Tait.

(page 72) (Sidelights on High Street)

\O.S. <~~73~~> 44-46/

Sir Mathew was the first M.P. for the Skipton Constituency, being returned as Liberal in 1885, but in the following year he was ousted by the Unionist candidate, Walter Morrison, of Malham Tarn House.

Y.O. 10.4.1937 "*Dalesman*" "*The idea of erecting the statue arose out of a conversation, it is recorded, in the Bradford Liberal Club. Several of Sir Mathew's supporters were present including Mr. Joseph Craven MP, Mr Briggs Priestley MP. Mr Isaac Smith, Mr Thomas Craven, Mr Thomas Ormerod, Mr Titus Salt and Mr. J. Arthur Binns*." P.T.O.

The Marquis of Ripon \(from Studley Royal)/ was, from 1880-84, Viceroy of India and was at this time first Lord of the Admiralty in the third Gladstone Ministry.

Sir Mathew <~~Wo~~> was born in 1802, and taken along the old coaching road over Rombalds Moor to be christened at York Minster. The toll road to Draughton was not made until 1803.

---

[39] *Sic*
[40] *Sic*
[41] *George Canning (1770-1827), Tory MP for Liverpool, formerly Foreign Secretary, President of the Board of Trade, Ambassador to Lisbon, supporter of Corn Law reforms and abolition of slavery; personal friend of Queen Caroline; he was later, very briefly, the prime minister, but died in office.*
[42] *This is a transcription error ; the original newspaper report has "Mr Canning" departing*

The "*Craven Herald*" was less enthusiastic, and was to comment [12.1.1889] "*The likeness of the old gentleman is passable, but he is perched on a block which much resembles a gravestone*"; and on Primrose Day in 1889 \ C.H. 27.4.89]/ a Tory wag placed a primrose wreath on the Liberal stalwart's head [43]

CH. 28.12.1906 A few years ago, when the proposal to plant trees in Skipton High Street was first mooted, loud protests were raised at the suggestion on the ground that they would not only obstruct the thoroughfare, but that they would also constitute a nuisance to the tradesmen whose establishments are on the line of route. These prejudices have long since disappeared however, and everybody now admits that the experiment has proved a success

\O.S 69. /

(page 73)

SIDELIGHTS on HIGH STREET

The \bronze/ statue of Sir Mathew Wilson \(by Bruce Joy)/ was erected, said the Tories, as a memorial to his defeat as Liberal candidate in the General Election of 1886. \○/ In August 1886, the "*Craven Pioneer*" told its readers "*A good statue of so well-known as widely respected a local man will soon be a boon to the town*." In January 1888 the Pioneer noted that the statue "*will be of colossal proportions*."

<~~The~~> It was necessary to move the Gormless Lamp from in front of the church gates to make room for Sir Mathew.

The statue was unveiled by the Marquis of Ripon on 6th June 1888, and the Pioneer editorialized "*Politics apart, Skipton has undoubtedly been ennobled by a beautiful ornament, by a work of art which would grace any public street or square in the land.*"

<~~After the first World War,~~> \In June 1921/ when the Cenotaph was placed on Sir Mathew's former site, the statue was moved to its present position in front of the library

---

The "*Gormless*" Lamp was so christened by those who walked into it on the way home from one of the many inns provided for their solace; bumping into the lamp-post, they would address it familiarly as "*Thou gormless thing.*"

Gormless was never an effective illuminant. Miles Ackernley ("*Arty Momus*") writing in the Pioneer in 1875 observed: "*As to the idea that the lamp-post was put down in order that this part of the town might be illuminated, and the Parish Church made visible, nobody believes it*"

High Street was planted with lime trees as part of the town's scheme for commemorating Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in 1897. The actual suggestion came from Mr G.H. Mason, whose grandsons still carry on the firm of G.H. Mason & Sons in High Street. The lime trees …*{continued on page 75}*

(page 74) (Sidelights on High Street)

---

[43] *The Primrose League was formed in 1883 to support political Conservatism, in memory of prime minister, Benjamin Disraeli, whose favourite flower was the primrose. At its height in 1910, the membership of the League was over 2 million. Primrose Day, 19th April, was held in commemoration of Disraeli's death in 1881. The League was disbanded in 2004.*

CH 20.11.1886 Elfin. Re Jubilee "*Perhaps we shall witness the unveiling of the statue to Sir M. Wilson Bart, of which so much was heard some time ago, but of which one hears so little now*"

C.H. 15.1.1887 refers to "*the proposed erection of a statue to Sir Mathew Wilson in recognition of his Parliamentary services – services which consisted in blindly following the behests of Mr. Gladstone, changing as the latter changed, and swearing if he swore that white was black and black white*"
[could not be in front of Church gates] <"> because "*there the representation of Sir Mathew would be in view of that Town Hall balcony from which, on a certain occasion, smarting from an unexpected and galling defeat, he alleged that it was due to the bigotry and superhuman ignorance of those who voted for his victorious opponent*"
[Leeds Contemporary] "*Skipton is about to erect a statue to Sir Mathew Wilson. Well, Leeds has escaped the crowning affliction at any rate… But it is a pity that Skipton should be rash; Sir Mathew Wilson has never done anything in particular that I ever heard of – except spout twaddle at Radical meetings"*

C.H. 4.2.1888 "*the papers will persist in saying that the statue to Sir Mathew Wilson is to be erected at Bradford. It has been so asserted by the Manchester Courier, a Tory paper, by the York Herald, a Liberal paper, and other newspapers, I am told, have made similar statements. Maybe the writers know that the funds have been provided by Bradford people*

C.H. 9.6.1888 Q.Q. "… *it is most unusual to erect a statue to any man during his lifetime, and few there are throughout the country… But this innovation of putting up Sir Mathew's statue in his lifetime is as nothing compared with the effrontery of those who have promoted it. Monuments in town are usually erected by the townspeople. In Skipton however, the townspeople as a body knew nothing about it… It is promoted mainly by a lot of Radical merchants and political Dissenters at Bradford, the chief man in the affair being the Official Receiver in Bankruptcy – rather an unfortunate coincidence I must say… Why did they not keep it at Bradford… But to give it the character of a public statue in Skipton, when the better half of the Skipton people differ from Mr Mathew on political questions is to my mind verging very closely on impertinence… If the Cavendish Memorial could be erected at Bolton Abbey, why could not the Wilson Statue find its resting place at Eshton… If we are to have an ornament of the statue kind, the name of Sidgwick would at once occur to Skipton people as the most worthy of honour… The statue is placed under the old grey Church in which the Church doctrines have been taught for centuries, and to which Sir Mathew is supposed to be attached. Yet the statue is unveiled by a nobleman who has turned his back on the Church and become a pervert to Rome … protesting against strangers giving to this Consolation statue a public character*
Dewhursts Mills closed for opening
"We are told by the 'Bradford Observer', the editor of which paper is one of the promoters of the statue, that the defeat of Sir Mathew at the general election of 1886 was a grievous disappointment to his old friends, and among those who had witnessed the gallant contest which he had fought in the Northern Division there grew up a desire to make some public recognition of his life-long service in the cause of Liberalism. The movement now consummated arouse out of a quiet conversation one afternoon of the Summer of 1886 in the Bradford Liberal Club. Several of Sir Mathew's leading supporters were present, among others Mr Joseph Craven MP, Mr Briggs Priestley MP, Mr Isaac Smith, Mr Thomas Craven, Mr Thomas Ormerod, the late Mr Titus Salt & Mr J. Arthur Binns. Mr Binns, one of Sir Mathew's oldest friends and admirers, was asked to issue a circular calling a larger meeting to consider the form which the movement should take, and there followed a representative meeting of Sir Mathew's supporters from all parts of the old Northern Division, including… Mr J.B. Dewhurst, Mr G.M. Robinson, Mr J.C. Horsfall… An executive committee was appointed with Mr Thomas Shaw MP [Halifax] as chairman, and Mr Binns as Hon Sec. to carry out the movement. A smaller committee, consisting of Mr Shaw, Mr Dewhurst, Mr Salt

and Mr Binns was deputed to confer with Lady Wilson, and after considerable discussion and many suggestions it was decided to erect a statue as the most appropriate form of recognition of services so lengthened, valuable and consistent as those which had been rendered by Sir Mathew Wilson

J.B. Dewhurst: "He was their representative in Parliament for a dozen years; he was senior magistrate of the West Riding of Yorkshire; he had presided over meetings of the Board of Guardians for he did not know how many years, and was connected with the Highway Board and the Skipton Mechanics' Institution. In time he might say that his time, his energies and his powers had ever been at the service of every worthy cause."

Sir Mathew: "*In 1841 I was returned for Clitheroe to support Richard Cobden, John Bright and Charles Villiers in the repeal of the Corn Laws" … [dinner] "From one cause and another a certain proportion of the Liberal party were induced to support their opponents, and to become he might say Tory cads*

C.H. 16.6.1888 It seems as though the promoters of the Consolation Statue at Skipton are not satisfied with the amount of ground which they have already taken up with this monument of defeat, but a further encroachment has been made on the highway by a kind of sheep-pen being erected around it

---

(page 75) (Sidelights on High Street)

…{continued from page 74} arrived from Carlisle on the 9th November 1897, and planting began on the following day.
\O.S. 69/

The proposal, which has considerably added to the attractions of the High Street, was not without its opponents, and a correspondent to the "*Pioneer*" had written ironically: "*Why should we horny-handed ratepayers have our beautiful High Street disfigured by ugly looking trees shooting out their hideous green leaves in the lovely springtime, hiding the glorious sunlight from our magnificent emporiums of commerce so that our customers cannot distinguish whether they are buying a mousetrap or a mangle*… \ [14.5.1897] / *True, there are a few towns in the Queen's dominions where such monstrosities are tolerated; but let us rise as one man, stick to our fried fish papers, our odorous naptha lamps, our butcher's stalls and the sweet aroma of sheep skins as they roast in the blazing sun, and if we must beautify our town in commemoration of an unparalleled event, let us erect some noble tin edifice as a lasting monument of our wisdom*"

———————

\ OS 62/
On the Craven Agricultural Show day at Skipton, roundabouts, swings and stalls stood in front of the Church Gates: boxing booths, hot pea saloons and penny shows. The walls of the churchyard were decorated with song sheets, and the late Mr. Harry Haigh (who was born in 1859) recorded that in his youth "*Ballad singers in the street stood face to face, one singing one line and the other singing the next line alternately all through the various songs, sometimes in tune with one another, but oftener not. Generally speaking, it was sublimely rotten*."
\O.S. 62/

\OS 63/
"*Arty Momus*" commented on this festooning of the churchyard walls: "*What an edifying sight it must be to the thousands who visit our town on the Agricultural Show Day, to see the consecrated walls of our Kirk 'decorated' with songs of all kinds, comic and sentimental, decent and profane. Surely, there is some power which can prevent these hallowed walls from being 'adorned' with such bad poetry and worse morals*"

(page 76) (Sidelights on High Street)

C.H. 16.6.1888 Sir Mathew on House of Lords "*flapdoodles from childhood, and had lost their senses when they got there.*
23.6.1888 Occas. Notes: "*He certainly has never done anything for Skipton in one shape or other… I can recollect a poor man being fined for standing with a few nuts and*[44] *near to where the statue is now*

30.6.1888 Gainsford Bruce Q.C. *"I am of opinion that the Local Board has no legal right to give permission for the erection of a statue upon a highway so as to obstruct the highway… In my opinion, the persons who erected the statue are liable to an indictment for causing an obstruction to the highway'*

7.7.1888 "*that there is a strong objection to it is shown by the fact that Counsel's opinion should be incurred to test its legality… It is true that the Local Board acquiesced in the proposal, but I am told that it was never submitted in the ordinary way to the Highways Committee, but was suddenly thrust upon the Board at a busy meeting, and was not therefore duly considered'*

(page 77) (Sidelights on High Street)

Miles Ackernley (1837-1902) was just too young to recall that the churchyard wall was not hallowed by time, at any rate. Until 1826, only the Mill Bridge end of the churchyard was walled, the rest being fenced, and the footpath was made outside the wall in 1827.

\ OS 69-70 /

On the 16th April 1897 the Craven Herald reports: "*A Motor Car passed through the town on Friday morning, and was again seen on its return on Saturday afternoon. The new vehicle being the first seen in the town, was regarded with considerable interest*."

By the 11th August 1905 the paper had become philosophical about the new invention: "*A motor car has more whims than a woman, and taken as a whole they are more difficult to manage; like women, too, they are a great expense to their owners*"

On the 16th October 1908 motor traffic was already a problem facing the Council, whose members "*have spent considerable time in deciding what, in their opinion, is a safe speed for motor cars travelling through the town. Some wanted a limit of 10 miles an hour, which would bring the Council into line with the recommendation of the Skipton Bench of magistrates; others thought 6 miles an hour ample."*

[44] *there is blank space here*

(page 78) (The Sun Inn)

[Craven Herald 15.12.1967]

ʘ [45]The Earl of Thanet's Charitable donations from 1723 onwards include grants to <~~ʘ~~> Thomas Smith, Saddler \& his wife Jane/ "*very infirm and poor, aged near 70 years a piece, and he almost blind and past labour. They both very infirm and tenants of a house and shop in Skipton*" <~~appear in the Earl of Thanet's Charities from 1723~~>

ˣ [46]A further indication is the fact that a Castle Estate Schedule of 1736 refers to this property as "*Thomas Smith late Mrs Eliz Edwards widow now Thomas Peel, house and shop*." Mrs. Edwards was the widow of William Edwards, a victualler, who in the 1713 Parish register is described as "*Butler (as is sd.) to the Duke of Marlbrugh*"

1739 Sch "*Thomas Peel signed a Lease for the House & shop late Thomas Smyths*"

(page 79)

THE SUN INN

The site of Manby's old-established shop at the top of Middle Row was Castle Estate property \which <~~and~~>/ was in 1650 leased \for 21 years/ to <~~the then tenant~~,> \<~~one~~> the then tenant/ \waste/ Robert Smith, <~~for 21 years~~> as a shop with chamber over in the Market Place. Smith is among 19 Skiptonians charged with keeping a common alehouse without a Justices' licence in 1638. "*Robert Smyth, a sadler by traid*" was buried at Skipton in 1657, and in the following year his Will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury – an indication of some affluence. His younger son, Samuel (1626-64) succeeded to the business, and he in turn was followed by his son Thomas (b. 1663) to whom a new Lease was granted in 1684 of the "*shop and chamber over in west Middle Row and opposite the Market Cross lately occupied by James Patefield*" (who had presumably been in occupation during the minority of young Thomas). It was necessary to distinguish this as "*west Middle Row*" as there were at this time two blocks of buildings which could have been designated "*East Middle Row*": the shops immediately to the North of the Market Cross, which were demolished when Otley Street was opened out in 1844; and the bakehouse, blacksmith's shop and baker's shop in Caroline Square which were thrown into the street in 1821.

AN EARLY BEERHOUSE?

The Church Seating plan of 1719 allocates two seats to "*Thomas Smith Saddler for house Lord Thanet's*," and in 1722 John Weatherhead succeeded him. ʘ [47]Weatherhead moved <~~next door to~~> \to the shop adjoining/ the Red Lion in 1726 (being a saddler, he christened his house there "*The Saddle*") and George Ashton, a saddler from Settle, was here until 1732, although at the same time he appears to have lived at the Wheatsheaf Inn. The fact that two early 18th Century tenants were closely connected with the licensed trade

[45] *The ʘ mark refers to an entry on page 79 regarding An Early Beerhouse and John Weatherhead*
[46] *This ˣ mark refers to an entry on page 79 relating to the beerhouse and saddler's shop*
[47] *This ʘ mark refers to an entry on page 78 regarding the Earl of Thanet's charitable donations*

suggests that even<~~y~~> at this time, the Middle Row property may have been a beerhouse as well as a saddler's shop [x 48]

In 1732 Thomas Peel, another saddler, married Sarah Hudson, and came to live here. He died in 1737, and in 1739 his widow was granted a new Lease. From 1738 William … *{continued on page 81}*

(page 80) (The Sun Inn)

Alehouse Keeper Lic 1773, 78, 80 Ben Hutton [not 1771] 1771 Geo Wharton

A Survey of this time (p 57) lists: Thos Hartley, Tenant
239 [now Mary Hutton see p 138]
(p 133) 239 Mary Hutton now Jeffrey Hare. A Ho. (being the Sun public Ho) at the upper end of Middle Row.

[L.M. 24.5.1791 - Spread Eagle Inn, Settle. Wm Bradley, some years butler to Jn Farrer Esq. stock of late Mrs Hammerton]

L.I 21.7.1806 Apology. William Bradley of Settle to Matthew Wilson, who could have refused his licence "*but owing to the said William Bradley's numerous Family, the said Matthew Wilson hath very humanely consented to take no further Notice of this very improper conduct*"

See p 110 [Black Bull]
L.M. 3.3.1810 Mar. lately, Mr John Bradley of Skipton to Miss Hutton of the Sun Inn of that place
L.M. 2.5.1812 d. Mon. last, Mr Jeffrey Hare, late of the Old Sun Inn, Skipton

---

(page 81) (The Sun Inn)

{continued from page 79} … Hudson (probably some relation to Sarah Peel) resided there: he was a hardwareman as well as a saddler, and appears in Parish Register entries <~~from~~> until 1753, but had died by 1760.

In 1760 the Lease was renewed in favour of John Hunter, a linen draper, who in 1762 was Town Constable – an office commonly bestowed on new licensees. The Manor Call Books suggests that George Wharton came here in 1762 from the Angel Inn, across the street at 60 High Street.

BENJAMIN HUTTON
Benjamin Hutton, a labourer and son of a Giggleswick farmer, married in 1769 Mary, the widow of Edward Jennings. In the following year he is described as an innkeeper. He appeared before the Court Leet in 1773 on a charge that he "*doth keep his Hogs or Swine and feeds or sustains one or more in the street or fronts of houses*".

In 1774 he was Town Constable, and he died at the age of 47 in 1790. His widow Mary continued the inn, and the Castle Estate Survey of 1792 shows that she was the tenant of "*The Sun Public House and shop at the upper end of Middle Row,"* and in the same year the inn was leased to her for a further 14 years. The Survey and 1792 Lease had not in fact caught up with events, for Mary Hutton had in October 1791 been married for the third time, to Geoffrey Hare, a tanner from Hampsthwaite.

[48] *This X mark refers to an entry on page 78 regarding the Castle Estate Schedule of 1736*

GEOFFREY HARE and JOHN BRADLEY

The new landlord continued to give the Court Leet cause for complaint; in 1796 "*Jeoffrey Hare of Skipton Innkeeper has occasioned a Nusance by putting a great many Sheep Pens near the Market Cross*" and in 1805 he caused a nuisance "*by setting his Sheep Pens upon the Footpath on the East side of his house in Skipton aforesaid occupied by him*." He appears as tenant of the Sun Public House in a Castle Estate Survey of 1807.

In February 1810, John Bradley, a coachman and the son of a Settle innkeeper, married Ann Hutton, the daughter of Benjamin and Mary. They succeeded the Hares here in 1810, but later that year they took over the Black Bull Inn in High Street (Mason's) and re-christened it the "*Sun*", The Bradleys … *{continued on page 83}*

(page 82) (The Sun Inn)

[Probably John King, the corn dealer from Slaidburn, who died at Skipton in April 1822 aged 62. A John King was Town Constable in 1812. But John King is "*of Slaidburn*" in 1812 P.R.

Ct. Leet 24.4.1828 John Manby, laying stones about the Market Cross
21.4.1831 Cellar under Mr Manby's shop unguarded]

X[49] He made two early appearances before the Court Leet - <~~in 1828 he~~> he was presented \in 1828/ for laying stones about the Market Cross, and in 1831 for leaving the cellar under <~~it~~> his shop unguarded.

O[50] great-grandsons of John Manby, Mr Dennis Manby and his brother Mr. Fred Manby

CH. 17.5.1912 "*The distinction of having the first public illuminated clock in Skipton falls to Messrs Manby Bros, ironmongers, who are having a magnificent turret timepiece foxed in their business premises in the Middle Row"*

Lease 1807-21 to Wm Waite of house & shop in M.R. bounded on the N by the Earl of Thanet's let to John King.

CH. 8.6.1878 d 5th John Manby, 85, Skipton.

\ C.H. 1.5.1891. /

(page 83) (The Sun Inn)

{continued from page 81} … later moved to the Devonshire Hotel. [in 1820]

JOHN MANBY

John King then moved into the Middle Row shop for a short time, until John Manby, <~~arrived. The Manbys were~~> also \descended from/ a Hampsthwaite family, <~~and claim that the firm was founded here in 1817, although the Manor Call Book suggests that John Manby was living here as early as 1814~~.> \arrived in 1817. X/ [51]

[49] *This X mark refers to an entry on page 83 regarding John Manby in the Manor Call Book*
[50] *This O mark refers to an entry on page 83 regarding John Manby who died in 1878, and is a continuation of the unfinished sentence "… is still carried on by two"*
[51] *This X mark refers to an entry on page 82 regarding an appearance before the Court Leet*

He was primarily an ironmonger, but local Directories describe him also a watchmaker, brass founder, brazier and nail maker. In the 1860s the business was <~~carried on by~~> \conducted under the name of/ "*John Manby & Son*", and from the 1870s by "*Fred Manby & Bro*." John Manby died at the age of 85 in 1878, and the business is still carried on by two ʘ [52]

"*Manby's Corner*" earned itself a place in Arty Momus's "*Tickler's*" (published 1880) as "*the place par excellence, where our much vaunted British Workmen most do congregate*"

JOHN MANBY

John King then moved into the Middle Row shop for a few years, until the arrival in 1817 of John Manby, also descended from a Hampsthwaite family. He made two early appearances before the Court Leet – he was presented in 1828 for laying stones about the Market Cross, and in 1831 for leaving the cellar under his shop unguarded.

Originally a watchmaker and jeweller, he soon branched out as an ironmonger, \cutler,/ brass founder, brazier and nail maker. In the 1860's the business was conducted under the name of "*John Manby* <~~*and*~~> *\&/ Son*" and from the 1870's "*Fred Manby & Bro*", which name the firm still bears. John Manby died at the age of 85 in 1878, and the business is now carried on by his two great-grandsons Mr. Dennis Manby and Mr. Fred Manby

The Castle Estate sold the freehold of Nos 62 & 66 High Street by auction in 1891, Fred Manby being the purchaser for £1900

(page 84) (The Bailey)

In the Castle Estate Rent Roll of 1611 this property is let to George Hodgson. George Hodgson was buried in the church 18th Feb 1631-2. He had married Alice Staynethrop 27' June 1593-4

On 13th May 1606 there is a lease of George Hodgson of a messuage and large garth.

\sic/
Thomas Hodgson m. Dorothy Bradford 17th Feb 1641-2. He was buried in the Parish Church 4th March 1644-5. He had first m. 28.5.1629 Mary Heelis, bur in the Church 4th May 1636

1603 Val Geo. Hodgson for a mess. & one oxgang
11.12.1597 Thos s Geo Hodgshon of S. bap
14.3.1605-6 Thos s Ingram H. of Thorlby bp. bur. 26.3.1606

Hearth Tax 1672\-4/: Dorathy Hodgson 6.

Dorothy Bradford was bap. 30.8.1712 : she was therefore 87.

---

[52] *This ʘ mark refers to the completion of this sentence on page 82, which reads: "great-grandsons of John Manby, Mr Dennis Manby and his brother Mr Fred Manby."*

(page 85)

"THE BAILEY"

The pleasant Georgian house No. 3 High Street, for many years known as "*The Baile*y", and now occupied as Solicitors' offices by Messrs Walker Charlesworth & Foster, has long associations with the law. The present house seems to date from the late 18th Century, for in a Lease of 1785 it is described as a "*newly erected dwellinghouse at the upper end of the town*" but earlier houses on the site can be traced back for over three centuries.

DOROTHY HODGSON'S TENEMENT

In the Church Seating Plan of 1719, this property appears as "*Dorothy Hodgson Tenement*". <~~The house was~~> A "*messuage or burgage house on the Eastside of Skipton*" was leased by Lady Anne Clifford to Mrs. Dorothy Hodgson in 1650, and the Manor Call Books show that she lived here from 1655 until 1689. In 1685 the Lease had been renewed in favour of her son Thomas Hodgson \ (bap 10 Feb 1641-2) /, \sic/ who had married Catherine, daughter of Brian Ferrand of Flasby; he lived here from 1790[53] to 1693, followed by Francis Ingleby in 1694, George Brogden until 1696, and his widow Mary Brogden until 1698. Then Dorothy Hodgson resumed occupation, and appears as resident here in the 1698 Poll Tax Return: she died "*aged almost 90*" in 1700.

WILLIAM DRING
After her death, Richard Sugden junior lived here until 1706, when William Dring the Parish Clerk moved in; the Parish Registers reveal why he lost his job in 1715:
"*14th August 1712. Elizabeth, daughter of William Dring and Rachel Goodgion of Skipton baptised (He parish clerk, marry'd and perform'd penance as Adulterer)*
3rd February 1715-6. William, base son of William Dring (late Parish Clerk of Skipton) and Martha Knwoles of the same, baptised

By 1716 Thomas Sawley is the new tenant – he was a shoemaker who had in 1714 married Grace Birtwhistle, a member of the well-to-do Skipton family of <~~Gr~~> graziers. They had one child only, Mary, before Thomas died at the age of 29 in 1718. His widow continued to occupy the house, but John Hanson had come to … *{continued on page 87}*

(page 86) (The Bailey)

R.B. Cragg: About the time that Mr. John Alcock was in business, about 1790, another firm existed at Settle, the principals being members of the Birkbeck and Peart families, who were wool staplers and silk mercers. As was customary at that time Messrs Birkbeck and Pearce did a little banking in addition to their other transactions, and the story goes that it was suggested to Mr. John Alcock that he might like to amalgamate with his contemporaries at Settle. With native shrewdness Mr. Alcock's reply was '*What you mean is that you would like to join me*.' And join him they did.

A 1739 Schedule records "*Mr. Alcock agrees to take a Lease for 21 years of the tenement late John Hanson's and also a cottage of late Sawley's*"

In the Male Servants Tax Return of 1780, John Alcock has one male servant.

[53] *Sic – should read 1690*

An<~~d~~> early C19th Castle Survey shows that Wm. Alcock had a rear access:
"*Wm. Alcock Attorney. Carriage and Driving Road from the Far Back Lane to the premises belonging to Wm Alcock in Skipton bounded on the North by the Earl of Thanets occupied by Mr. Thompson and on the south by the Rope Walk, also belonging to the Earl of Thanet occupied by R. Myers. £1. 60y. 2.2.1808-1868.*

L.M. 29.4.1843 d. On Thursday @ 86 Mary, relict of William Alcock Esq. of Skipton

---

(page 87) (The Bailey)

{continued from page 85} … live here in 1720 : he was a yeoman farmer from Kirkby Malhamdale, and the widowed Grace Sawley married him in 1724. Hanson was apparently a man of some standing – he was a Churchwarden in 1731 and voted in respect of his freehold in Kirkby Malhamdale at the 1741 Election

JOHN ALCOCK
John Alcock was an attorney, who had been articled to Richard Robinson, the Earl of Thanet's Steward at Skipton Castle. He began to occupy part of this property in 1733, possibly as an office, as he was a resident of Threshfield until, on New Year's Day 1735-6 he married Mary Sawley, the daughter of Grace Hanson. They founded a family which was to become the most prominent and influential in the town. In 1739 the house was leased to John Alcock as a "*messuage farm or tenement commonly called Hodgson tenement, consisting of the said messuage, one barn and one stable adjoining, all in the possession of John Hanson*" and the same John Alcock renewed his Lease for a further 21 years in 1760. In the Window Tax Assessment of 1771 he paid 14 shillings on the house's 11 windows. He died in 1783, and a brass in the Parish Church commemorates "*John Alcock, of this town, whose conduct in life was an honour to his profession*." No finer tribute can be paid to a man.
<~~John's only surviv~~>

WILLIAM ALCOCK
John's only surviving son, William Alcock, followed him in his legal practice and also as lessee of this property. A new 21 years' Lease was granted to him in 1785, and it must be shortly before this that the present building was erected. In about 1787 he married Elizabeth, the daughter of an Appleby attorney John Nicholson; Nicholson was first cousin to the Rt. Hon John Robinson M.P., Lord North's political manager and to William Wordsworth's father. In 1791 William Alcock became one of the original partners in the Craven Bank. A Castle Estate Survey of 1792 returns the new house as "*A hansome house called Hanson's tenement*", although John Hanson had died in 1758 and his widow in 1771. William Alcock died in 1819.

HENRY ALCOCK
{continued on page 89} …

(page 88) (The Bailey)

L.M. 29.3.<~~138~~>1845. Mar on Tues, at Skipton, by the Rev. Charles[54], Vicar of Hartpury Glos, the Rev. Philip A.B. Vicar of Skipton
<~~eld~~> and youngest son of R. Kidd decd Rector of Croxton Hants[55]. to Sarah eldest daughter of <~~the~~> Henry Alcock Eq
of Aireville
2.4.1845 Mar on Thursday, at the Parish <~~Chur att~~> Church Skipton by the Rev W. Cartman, head master of Skipton <~~U.D~~.> G.S. Mr John Ingleby of Knaresborough, grocer and spirit merchant, son of Mr John Ingleby, Pately Mills, to Alice, eldest daughter of Mr. William Stockdale gen. of Skipton

L.M 17.9.1825 born On Saturday last, the Lady of H. Alcock, Eq of Skipton, of twin daughters

1835-38 PB Henry Alcock, High St

In 1848 Poll Book – Isaac Dewhurst, Addingham.

C.P. 15.4.1876 Obit Thos Brown b. 10.12.1800, son of John Brown, gentleman farmer of Calton. Articled at age of 17 to Mr John Preston, the principal solicitor in Skipton at the time. Admitted to partnership. In 1829 Mr Preston died & Mr. Brown carried on business in his own name. Coroner 50 years. Mr Paget, solr, served articles under him, and admitted I Class 23.11.1839 "*He did not care about taking up paltry cases but he was accounted one of the best settlement lawyers in the West Riding, in which dept. he had very large experience. d. @ 75*"

CH. 14.9.1889 When lightning struck the Parish Church 19.6.1858 "*A good deal of glass was broken in the houses occupied by … Mr. Brown coroner*"

CH. 17.11.1877 Thomas Brown d. intestate 9.4.1876

Census 1871 Thos Brown H M 70 solr Y Calton; Mary w 60 Skipton; Thos P. son ūnm 31, Solr, Skipton; Isabel d ū 27, Elizabeth d ū 25, 2 svts

LM 12.9.1829 Married. On Tuesday last, Mr Edward Brown, mercer and draper, of Kendal (and brother to Mr. Brown, coroner, Skipton) to Miss Leydon, daughter of Mr Robert Leydon of the latter place

---

(page 89) (The Bailey)

{continued from page 87}… Henry Alcock took over his father's practice and property, and also became a partner in the Craven Bank. His elder brother, William Nicholson Alcock, who was called to the bar, built Newfield Hall at Bell Busk, and Henry himself built "*Aireville*" on 1837. Until he moved to Aireville about 1838, he lived at "*The Bailey*", and a glimpse of the lush living of the Alcocks at this time is given by Mr R.B. Cragg, a local solicitor and antiquary, in the "*Craven Herald*" in 1899:
\ OS 23/
"*The last Sedan Chair in Skipton… belonged to the late Mr. Alcock, when he lived where Mr. T.P. Brown now lives, immediately before he built and went to reside at Aireville. It was generally used to take his two daughters to school… They were daily taken to a school kept by a Miss Wimberley which was held in Lascelles Hall. One old lady informed the writer that they were carried by two footmen who wore plush knee-breeches, with canary coloured waistcoats and cut-away swallow-tailed coats, and when they had to take the young ladies to evening parties, their hair was powdered. This would be in the year 1835 or so*."

[54] *In the original newspaper this is entered as "Rev. Charles Crawley"*
[55] *In the original newspaper this reads: "youngest son of the Rev. Thomas Kidd, M.A., rector of Croxton, Huntingdonshire"*

On leaving High Street, Henry Alcock let his house to Isaac Dewhurst, cotton spinner, who appears here in a Castle Estate Valuation of 1838 and in a Land Tax Assessment of 1847.

The 1851 Census Return shows John Slingsby, another cotton spinner, as the resident, and he stayed until 1854

THOMAS BROWN

In 1854 Thomas Brown, the Solicitor and Craven Coroner, moved here from his former office near the Devonshire Hotel. He had married Mary, the eldest daughter of Mr. & Mrs. John Bradley of the "*Devonshire*", and he was the great-nephew and heir of John Parkinson, an Otterburn attorney. On Thomas Brown's death in 1876 his son Thomas Parkinson Brown succeeded to the practice and the coron\er/ship, and he also lived at "*The Bailey*" until his death in 1905, after which his sister Miss Isabel Brown lived there. It is curious that in 1904 Thomas Parkinson Brown had (with his partner Edgar Wood) amalgamated with the firm of Charlesworths & Wilson, which had succeeded to the Alcock practice.

(page 90) (Thanet's Arms)

C.H. 17.10.1980

In 1603 \.... to Wm Townley / ..rom Longascoe for a burgage & garden

In 1611 William Townley is the tenant \of Jerome's house/. He was buried in the Church 18th June 1622.

Hearth Tax 1672-4. John Wardman 5.

1697 Wm Wardman Lessee

His will mentions his moiety of Carrhead or Gar Green situate in Cowling.

(page 91)

THE THANET'S ARMS

The name of the Thanet's Arms Inn is now perpetuated only in the Thanet's Arms Yard, at the back of Snowden's Sports Outfitters shop. This old inn formed part of the Skipton Castle Estate, and its history can be traced through the Castle muniments for over 350 years.

In 1606, when Francis 4th Earl of Cumberland was Lord of the Honour of Skipton, a Schedule shows a Lease to Jerome Langasco of a "*burgage laithe and stable in his possession*". The Parish Registers record the baptism of Longasco's children between 1598 and 1606, in which latter year he is described as a "*clark*" – probably the parish clerk

John Townley seems to have been the next tenant – probably the same John Townley of Skipton who was charged at the West Riding Sessions in 1642 for "*breaking and entering the close of Stephen Waller at Farnhill and there taking and driving away 4 oxen value £24 his property*." John Townley died in 1648, and in the following year his son Richard applied for a Lease of the burgage late Jerome Longasco's and then formerly in the possession of his late father John Townley. This application must have been unsuccessful, for in 1652 a Lease was

granted to John Milner, Lady Anne Clifford's Steward at the Castle.
<~~The Townley family later resumed their interest in the property~~;>
John <~~Townley~~> \Wardman/, a tailor, was in occupation from 1658 until his death in 1679, and was succeeded by his son-in-law Simon Fairbank (d. 1696) whose widow Elizabeth continued in occupation until 1698. Milner had died in 1664, and in 1687 a 21-years' Lease was granted to John Wardman and his son Richard

EARLY 18th CENTURY ALEHOUSE?
Consideration of the next occupants suggests that this house was an inn or alehouse very early in the 18th Century. William Laycock as there from 1698 until his death in 1700; the Parish Register of Burials describes him as "head of a family" but his will describes him as an innholder. Elizabeth Laycock, his widow, died in 1712, and then came George Moorby, a butcher (died 1714), his widow Ann (left 1716), Peter Wright (d 1719), William Moorhouse (1719-26) and Robert Goodgion, another butcher,

---

(page 92) (The Thanet's Arms)

On his death in 1716 Roger Wright left all his estate in the house under Lease from Thomas Earl of Thanet, in the possession of Peter Wright, to his son Peter.

X [56] In 1745 John Weatherhead was before the Court Leet for keeping a mastiff dog "*at large and unmusiled*"

Linton P R 12.6.1761 John s John Wetherhead of Grass: Sadler bap

Survey 1757 John Weatherhead late Holmes. A house on East side of High Street being an alehouse the sign of the Saddle.

LM 25.6.1776 Sale: the Lease of a Messuage house sit. in the Mkt Place in Skipton in the pn of Mrs Fell, innkpr – 5 yrs of wh. are unexpired

Ct Leet 29.4.1784 Mary Fell – laying pigs of lead in the street of Skipton.

Linton P.R. Mar Ap 1756 Ric Fell of Thorp "*Mary Demaine of Chapelry of Bolton & p. Skipton Banns*

L.M. 18.6.1831 d. On Sunday last, at his house in Trafalgar-street in this town, aged 56, Mr Richard Fell lead merchant, late of Skipton

---

(page 93) (Thanet's Arms)

(1726-30).
<~~Pete~~> In 1715 a Castle Estate Valuation lists Roger Wright as the tenant of Wardman's house and stable, which was "*very much out of repair*." A 21 years' Lease was granted in the same year to Roger Wright, who was the landlord of the adjoining Red Lion Inn, and who acquired the Lease for <~~ll~~> his son Peter, a roper. In the Church Seating Plan of 1719, Peter Wright appears as sharing Pew No 54: "*Peter Wright for Wardman's, Lord Thanet's*". The late Mr. Thomas Edmondson (C.H. 5.2.1904) mentioned that the Thanet's Arms Yard was a ropewalk when the old Rope Walk behind the Old George Inn was still a croft. Curiously enough, another Peter Wright, who seems to have been no relation, had a ropewalk on the site of the present Providence Place from 1762 to 1785.

---

[56] *This x mark refers to an entry on the next page 93, in the paragraph on John Weatherhead*

JOHN WEATHERHEAD

In 1730 John Weatherhead, a saddler, moved here from the top shop in Middle Row, which later became the Sun Inn and is now Manby's. [x 57] In 1762 a Lease was granted to him of the "*messuage dwellinghouse or tenement being an alehouse by the name or sign of the Saddle, with a stable yard and garden, on the East side of High Street*."
\1757 Survey. Jn. Weatherhead, Alehouse the sign of the Saddle./
In 1771 the Window Tax Return assessed John Weatherhead to 4s. 2d. on his 7 windows, and Weatherhead, a "*saddler and innkeeper*" was buried on 20th September 1774. He[58] wife Mary survived him by only a <~~year~~> month, but during this time "*Widow Weatherhead*" was presented before the Court Leet for allowing water to run from her watercock.

ROBERT FELL
Robert Fell, the first lead merchant in Skipton, was the son of Richard Fell, a Grassington innholder, whose widow Mary settled in Skipton, and with her son took over the alehouse. Robert Fell was landlord by 1791, and in 1792 was before the Court Leet for "*laying lead in the public street of Skipton*". In the same year a Castle Estate Survey lists this property as follows: "*Mary Fell. An old Public House on the East side of High Street called the Horse and Jockey, with the small garden. Tenant and her son to have a Lease for 40 years and rebuilt at £5. Lay out £200.*" <~~A picture of~~> An incident at the inn about … *{continued on page 95}*

(page 94) (Thanet's Arms)

The Earls of Thanet held the Honour of Skipton from 1673 to 1847
LM 3.2.1821 Notice re a Quantity of Wool left at Mr. Robert Fell's, the Thanets Arms

\O.S. 17 /
Perhaps the life of the time in <~~mo~~> Skipton is more accurately portrayed by this extract from the Court Leet records of 1794: "*On the 28th day of March last Robert Fell of Skipton Innholder did suffer three pigs his property to stray into the Church Yard of Skipton aforesaid and to do trespass there, from whence they were taken and impounded in the common pound of Skipton… Alexander Metcalfe, servant at that time and yet servant to the said Robert Fell, did go into the said pound and hoisted the said pigs over the wall of the said pound, whereby they became at liberty and the effect of the law was by that means evaded… the said Robert Fell afterwards avowed the said pound-breach and that he or his servant would repeat the offence on the like occasion*." He was fined £1.1.0.

L.M. \18.11.1809/ 27.8.1808 House of Robt Fell, the Thanets Arms Inn.

Robert Fell was a subscriber to the Natl School from 1814 to 1818.

L.M. 24.4.1813 d Tues, at an advanced age, Mrs Mary Fell, mother of Mr Robert Fell, of the Thanet's Arms, Skipton.

and in this Census[59] the Thanets Arms Yard is called Jackson's Yard

---

[57] This [x] mark refers to an entry on the previous page 92 regarding John Weatherhead at the Court Leet
[58] Sic
[59] reference to entry (marked with x mark) on opposite (next) page 95 – 1841 Census

L.M. 15.4.1820 Mar. On Thursday last, by the Rev Mr. Tomlinson, Mr John Simpson, of the firm of Paley & Simpson of this town, to Ann, 2d daughter of Mr Robert Fell, Inn keeper, Skipton

Linton Regrs. Baptisms of children of Ric. Fell of G'ton Innholder 1767

L.M. 15.3.1828 died a few days ago, @ 49 Sarah the wife of Mr Henry Ward, also @ 85 Mrs Mary Cove her mother. They were mother and sister of Mr Wm Cove, Innkpr, all of Gargrave [v. Brick Hall]
14.2.1829 House of Hen. Ward, the Red Lion Inn, Settle

Baines 1822 Gargrave Ward, Henry vict. Red Lion

Ind Sch Adm 16.5.1853 Geo Ward, H St, Church, 5. Innkeeper.

9.12.1854 Church Rate – Sir Rd Tufton – Henry Ward – Land & bgs £62.18.7

CH. 14.9.1889. When lightning struck the Parish Church on 19/6/1853 "*A good deal of glass was broken… at the Thanets Arms*"

CH May 1853 "*Curious Lamb. An ewe, the property of Mr Henry Ward, of the Thanets Arms Inn, lately lambed a lamb with five legs and six feet; one of the legs is from the breast point being double-boned, and having two perfect feet. It is in good health*…"

CH Nov 1856 Ob Oct 21 Alfred, inft s of Mr W Holgate, Th Arms inn, Skipton @ 7 mos.

1861 C Thanets Arms – Wm Mawson Holgate

Census 1871 Joseph Robinson H M 37, Publican, Y. Thornton; Mary Ann w. m 35 Skyholme, John s. 17 Geo s 12

LM 29.5.1841 m at Bolton Abbey, Thos Ward farmer to Eliz d of Mr Hy Jackson, innkeeper, Skipton

CP 13.7.1861 Skipton Petty Sessions: Wm Holgate of the Thanets Arms Inn, was fined 5s. and costs for being drunk and disorderly
in the main Street, Skipton

(page 95) (Thanet's Arms)

{continued from page 93}… this time is related in Dawson's "*History of Independency in Skipton*" (p. 40) where he recounts that James Harrison, the founder of the Skipton Congregational Church, "*was in those days of the French Revolution… branded as a thorough Radical, a Democrat. He was one day in those troublous times walking quietly up the High Street, past the Thanet's Arms, when a soldier rushed upon him out of the public-house, seized him, dragged him into the inn parlour and, after fastening the door inside, drew his sword, and swore he would run him through with it, if he did not there and then drink damnation to the French*." Harrison refused, and was only released after strong remonstrances from the landlord.

> In a Survey of c.1798 this is described as "*an alehouse with stable and garden sign of the Jockey*." In 1803 Robert Fell is before the Court Leet on two charges, "*not covering the cellar holes projecting into the street in front of his house*", and "*making a horsing step to project from the front of his house into the said street*."

> The Churchwarden's Accounts of 1809 show a payment to Robert Fell of £1.1.0 for "*drinkings for ringers*." Campanology was clearly a thirsty occupation. Robert Fell was still at the inn in 18<~~18~~>\21/ (his mother had died in 1813), but <~~by~~> \in/ 1822 Baines' Directory gives Henry Jackson as tenant of the "*Thanet's Arms*". Jackson, a carpenter and public-house keeper from Cracoe Town End, had married Mary Fell's youngest daughter Elizabeth in 1798; he was still landlord of the inn at the time of the 1841 Census. [X 60]

During Robert Fell's stay, a rather good house was built in Thanet's Arms Yard for Forster Horner, the currier, who married Robert's daughter Mary Fell in 1816.

19th CENTURY
By 1847 Henry Ward had become the landlord; he was still there in 1854, but by 1856 William Mawson Holgate had taken over. In 1865 Joseph Robinson, the carrier, was the licensee. The Craven Pioneer in 1875 reports a complaint about the number of carts, wagons and cabs in front of the Thanet's Arms; this was due to competitive "*window-dressing*" between Robinson and James Wignall at the Hole-in-the-Wall, both of whom tried to give the impression of having the more thriving business. … *{continued on page 97}*

(page 96) (Thanet's Arms)

Joseph Robinson took the Slater's Arms Bradley in July 1884 [C.H. 21.3.85]

C.H. \12.8.1882 Mrs Robinson, Thanet's Arms/
8.12.1883 General Meeting of Creditors of Mrs. S.A. Robinson and Miss A. Walker of Thanets Arms Inn. Liabilities £800, assets virtually Nil

CH. 11.12. 1886 Margaret wife of Harry Manby, @ 55, d 9th at Thanets Arms

It served its last drinks on the 23rd Dec 1908 [C.H. 27.11.1908]

(page 97) (Thanet's Arms)

{continued from page 95}… Robinson prospered, and in 1878 the "*Pioneer*" records that "*Joseph Robinson of the Thanet's Arms Inn entertained the whole of his Newmarket and Middletown tenantry to tea in the large room of his hostelry*."

William Green was landlord briefly in 1884, before Henry Manby, the "*Iron Duke*", moved across the road from the King's Arms.

From 1895-96 William Thomas Ellison, formerly of the Robin Hood, Yeadon, was licensee; he went bankrupt (through gambling, not through any upsurge of temperance). Alexander Hird followed until the early years of this century. The last landlord, Mr H.F. Miller, formerly of the Royal Oak, came on the 1st May 1906

<~~The "*Thanet's Arms*" lost its licence in 1908, and it is interesting to note that the house which was first known as the "*Saddle*", was converted to a shop for John A. Chaddock, the saddler, who also moved from Middle Row~~>

---

[60] *This X mark refers to entry on previous page 94 regarding census return for Jackson's Yard*

In February 1908 there was an objection to the renewal of \licence of/ the Thanet's Arms on the ground of redundancy. The sub-agent of the Caste Estate gave evidence that the house had been licensed since 1830 (a considerable under-estimate) and was "*undoubtedly the best market house in the town*" (a considerable over-estimate). There was seating for 65, and accommodation for \17 horses and/ 30 or 40 milking cows, and the house still had a weekly average beer sale of 6 barrels of 36 gallons.

But if High Street was over-pubulated,[61] this was the obvious inn to go: it had no vehicular access from High Street to the yard; and no bathroom; the landlord and his family of 6 lived in the kitchen, which on Saturdays and Sundays was open to the public. The renewal of the licence was refused, and the last drinks were served on 23rd December 1908.

It is interesting to note that the house, which was first known as the "*Saddle*" <~~was then converted to shop premises for John A. Chaddock~~,> and occupied by a saddler from Manby's corner in Middle Row, was then converted to \a/ shop <~~premises~~> let to John A. Chaddock, a saddler from part of Manby's present premises in Middle Row.

Now Scene Interiors – Wallpaper shop [1980]

(page 98) (Waller's Skipton)

[See Mr Thomas Edmondson C.H. 12.8.1910]

O.S 41-44

L.I. Coronation 1838 "*In a window over Mr Tasker's shop we observed a very splendid transparency of a full length portrait of Her Majesty in her Coronation Robes, with other National emblematic figures, Britannia, Justice &c. which certainly displayed a great deal of elegance and taste. It was painted by our townsman Mr Richard Waller, who is deservedly rising to eminence as an artist*"

C.H. 24.6.1882. Obit 18th Ric. Waller of Leeds aet 70. "*devoted much of his time to the discovery of a new motive power for engines to take the place of steam*
1.7.82 "*Earlier in his life he was a frequent and honoured exhibitor at the Royal Academy, but his treatment by the academicians of 20 years ago was not over generous, and after some dispute, of which I do not know the \{?right}/ result, he never sent another picture for exhibition at the Academy*

Cr. Museum: "*edge of great grandfather's warehouse. Great grandfather John Starkey in cap*."

X beer, and could from time to time be heard "*crying*" a sale, a lost child, or the turning off of the water supply, whilst he was "*half seas over*." [62]

---

[61] *Sic; as in too many public houses*
[62] *This is the completion of the unfinished sentence on the next page, 99, regarding Andrew Parker*

(page 99)

WALLER'S SKIPTON

Many houses in Skipton boast a "*Waller*" print of Skipton High Street; many more have preserved one of the reproductions of this print distributed by Skipton Building Society in their calendar a few years ago.

Richard Waller was born in Skipton in 1811, the son of Ann Waller, and a member of the family which has left its name in Waller Hill. He was brought up by his uncle Joseph Metcalfe, and educated at a school in Newmarket Street kept by James Hall, the parish clerk. He painted his first picture, "*Skipton in the Olden Time*" in 1830, but unfortunately this was stolen and never recovered. Shortly afterwards Waller left Skipton for Manchester, but returned and painted two further pictures of the town, the last of which, entitled "*A View of Skipton-in-Craven*", was painted in about 1840, and engraved by Barron Friedel. Waller subsequently moved to Leeds and London, where he achieved a considerable reputation as an artist. He died in <~~1883~~>. 1882.

The "*View of Skipton-in-Craven*" is said to have been painted from a reflection of the main street, of which Waller caught sight when looking through the old bay window of the druggist's shop then kept by William King on the site of Brown's chemist's shop in Caroline Square.

Viewing the picture from right to left, we have a corner of William Waller's shop, which was also a receiving house for goods sent by carrier, hence the assemblage of carts in front. A few years later, John Calvert the shoemaker lived at this corner with his cousin, Edwin Calvert, a dwarf known as the "*Commander-in-Chief*", whose monument is in Christ Church Yard. It is sometimes said that Edwin Calvert is the youth in the right foreground of the picture, but as he was not born until 1844 – 4 years after Waller had left Skipton – this cannot be so.

The three-storey building with the painted gable was owned by the Heelis family (it formerly belonged to Sylvester Petyt, who founded the Petyt Trust), and was at this time let to John King, a baker and flour and corn dealer. Just beyond this house stands Andrew Parker (1780-1844), the bellman and parish beadle, with upraised arm a though ringing his bell. Andrew was fond of his X [63]

The next building is the old Wheatsheaf Inn, which … *{continued on page 101}*

(page 100) (Waller's Skipton)

Notes on Craven Museum copy of print
'*Carriage with postilion – Miss Currer from Eshton Hall at Beddoe's shop now H. Smith*"

---

[63] *This sentence is completed by an entry on the opposite (previous) page 98, marked with X*

(page 101) (Waller's Skipton)

{continued from page 99}… survived <~~t~~> until 1913. This inn was kept by George Wharton (d. 1783), his son Thomas (d. 1798), and then his grandson George (d. 1826), whose widow Jane (Jinny Wharton) is standing in the doorway.

After the "*Wheatsheaf*" come two shops which now form the site of the Midland Bank; the first was let to John Briggs (1770-1853), the celebrated clockmaker from Gargrave, and the more northerly to Mrs. Mary Buck, a linen draper, whose son Peter Wright Buck kept <~~the~~> \a/ rope-walk on the site of Providence Place.

Next is a substantial three-storey double-faced shop, remembered by many as "*Draper Smith's*" before the Skipton Building Society Office was erected on this site. It was then newly erected, and occupied by John Robinson, the manager of the Craven Bank, whose wife carried on a drapery business there. The carriage and pair in front of this shop are said to have belonged to the Tempests of Broughton.

The "*Hole-in-the-Wall*" is the first building we have noticed so far which is still standing, and it was occupied by John Kendall, who is commemorated in "*Kendall's Yard*". The darker two-storey building above it (now Ledgard & Wynn's) belonged to William Young, a draper and silk mercer who went bankrupt in 1840. The light three-storey building next door \is/ the present "*Bank Buildings*", the offices of Messrs Charlesworth Wood & Brown, Solicitors, and was then a hatter's shop kept by Mrs. Hannah Thompson.

The dark two-storey building opposite the Market Cross was the Craven Bank, and the light three-storey house next door (now also part of the Bank) was the residence of William Sidgwick, a cotton spinner. It will be noticed that the buildings – John Hurtley's tallow chandler's shop and Birtwhistle & Mitchell's wine merchants – continue without any break for Otley Street, which was not opened out until 1844.

MIDDLE ROW
Middle Row, on the left of the picture, is equally interesting. Up the ladder Sammy Lister – a respected member of the Congregational Church - is painting the gable end of the house and shop of Joseph Smith, the painter and glazier. At the foot of the ladder, in his leather apron, is Jack Hudson, the cobbler, *… {continued on page 103}*

(page 102) (Waller's Skipton)

CH July 1853 "*On Tues. eve, June 28', a public meeting was held in the Town Hall, Skipton, H. Alcock, Esq. in the chair, to take into consideration the propriety of memorialising Sir Richard Tufton, Bart. to erect a gallery in the sd hall, and also to make a suitable place under the same for a Market Cross, the want of which has been much felt since the old cross was pulled down*
A deputation was appointed to carry out these objects.

X [64]*Momus*" (Miles Ackernley) was intended merely as a temporary shelter until such time as a proper market could be erected by the Lord "*who was understood to have promised to provide a substitute for the demolished cross.*

Cr. Museum "*Behind the Old Cross stood watchman's box facing Craven Bank. James Kidd Bank Watchman*"

---

[64] *This X mark indicates that this entry is the completion of an unfinished sentence on the next page, 103, relating to the market cross*

(page 103) (Waller's Skipton)

{continued from page 101} … who in his younger days had been a Chartist and subscriber (with others of the like revolutionary bent) to the "*Leeds Mercury*" or, on more dangerous occasions, the "*Northern Star*".

Next to Smith's shop is the tall, three storey building of Joshua Crossley, the stonemason, with a beerhouse \(known locally as Hell's Kitchen) / on the Sheep Street side.

Then came three low shops, the first two of which were occupied by members of the "*Tubber Scott*" family, and the other by Frank Wade, the saddler. The practice of hooping barrels in the open street can be seen in the picture.

The old Toll Booth comes next, with the Court-house on the upper floor, John Cork the barber and George Hird the umbrella mender on the ground floor, and the prison cells in the basement.

The next buildings are difficult to identify in the picture; John Willis the druggist came immediately after the Toll Booth, then the Fountain Inn, Richard Procter the saddler, and finally John Manby.

THE MARKET CROSS
The Market Cross is clearly seen in the centre of the picture. There was a pyramidal flight of steps, and at <t> each corner of the bottom steps stood octagonal pillars about 12 feet high, on which stood a tower ending with a cupola containing the market bell. The stocks were about two feet from the Cross, and the offender sat on the lowest step of the Cross. The Cross and stocks were removed in about 1840. The corner-stones which can be seen in the stone setts in front of Martins Bank show the site of the temporary Cross which was erected on market days until about 1856, but which, according to "*Arty* X [65]

Immediately to the north of the Market Cross can be seen the two or three houses and shops which stood opposite what is now the end of Otley Street. John Hurst, the stocking maker and ancestor of the Hurst family of drapers, occupied one of these.

There was always a crowd around the Market Cross, not only because this was the place where butter was weighed and sold, but also because any butter found to be under weight was immediately given to the poor.

(page 104) (Black Bull Inn)

Craven Herald 26.9.1980

Prob c 1600 Survey William Currer

P.CC. Admons 1649-54 (Index Library)
Anthony Daltry Skipton 1653-4 II 653
Anthony Dawtry Skipton 1651. 103

PR. 24.2.1650-1 Anthony Dautry of Skipton bur.

---

[65] *This X mark refers to the completion of this unfinished sentence on the previous page, 102.*

(page 105)

THE BLACK BULL INN
The premises now occupied by Messrs. G.M. Mason & Sons Ltd in High Street, formed part of the Skipton Castle Estate until 1853.

From the Leases, Surveys and Valuations, and Manor Call Books of this Estate (now lodged with the Yorkshire Archaeological Society in Leeds) it is possible to record the history of this property for over three centuries.

17th Century
Prior to 1650 this property, with the site of No. 52 High Street adjoining, was let to Henry Currer of Skipton (1621-59), who during the Civil War took a commission as captain under the Royalist Earl of Newcastle, and was in 1645 fined £158:17:0 for delinquency by the Parliamentary Commission. In 1649 Currer, whose family was a branch of the Currers of Kildwick, applied for a Lease of "*the messuage and ten<en>ement barn stable and garden occupied by Mathew Daie*", but his application was not granted, and in 1650 Lady Ann Clifford granted a 21 years' Lease to Anthony Dawtry of "*the messuage or burgage in Skipton now in his possession by assignment from Henry Currer gen … now in the possession of the said Anthony Dawtry and Mathew Daie his father-in-law*. The rent included five horse loads of coal and two hens per annum.

Little is known of Mathew Day, except that the Skipton Parish Registers record the baptism of his children between 1622 and 1630, and his wife died in 1653; the two sons of Anthony Dawtry were baptised in 1648 and 1649. William Day, the son of Mathew, lived at this house in 1655. He appears to have served both sides in the Parliamentary struggle; a deposition by George Knowles of Skipton in 1663 records that "*coming from Skipton to Keighley, he met one William Day of Skipton, sometime a soldier against his Majesty, at Steeton Brow Foot. And the said Day, laughing and jeering, said that he knew well such and such men were plotters in the late plot, and that he would be hanged before he would disclose them*." Another witness said "Day had formerly been a trumpeter in the King's Army, and afterwards a trooper in … *{continued on page 107}*

(page 106) (Black Bull Inn)

24.9.1656 Wm s Timothy Banks of Skipton born.

Hearth Tax 1672-4. Timothy Bancke. 5.

Timothy Banks was steward to the Earl of Cumberland[66] in 1700.
In 1705 the Parish Register records the marriage of Mary Barrett "*servt at ye Bull*"

Ct Leet 5.5.1742 John Boocock, Mason: throw any stones dirt or other rubbage into the yard or backside belonging unto Caleb Wilkinson or now in his possn.

P. Regr 21.10.1713 Caleb s. John Wilkinson Inne-Holder and Sarah w. Skipton bap

Possibly Thomas Towson married Sarah the daughter of John Wilkinson: their children were bap. between 1733 and 1753. Caleb married about 1736 and probably set up his own establishment.

[66] *This is possibly an error and should perhaps read "Earl of Thanet"*

Sarah Wilkinson appears in the Churchwarden's Accounts as supplying wine from 1729 to 1742, and Thomas Towson from 1744 to 1770

LM 17.9.1776 Tolls, Skipton-Clitheroe – at house of Sarah <~~Rowson~~> \Towson/, Black Bull, Skipton

---

(page 107) (Black Bull Inn)

{continued from page 105}… *Lambert's Regiment, and was a violent person."*

THE BANKS FAMILY
The Manor Call Books indicate that from at least 16<~~60~~>\58/, Timothy Banks resided here. A Castle Estate Rental Return of 1671 refers to "*Mr. Timothy Banks, house and ground he holds formerly Anthony Dawtry's*," and in 1680 a Valuation lists "*Timothy Banks, at will. Messuage, Barn, Stable and outbuildings, Garden Half an acre. £3.10.0*" In 1684 Timothy Banks, Innholder, was granted a 21 years' Lease of the "*Messuage or burgage house in the middle of the West side of High Street known as The Black Bull Inn*," and it was as the "*Black Bull*" that this property was known until the 19th Century.

The Banks family was possibly connected with the family of Banke of Bank Newton. Timothy Banks died in 1701, and the Inn passed to his youngest son Richard, who lived until 1714. An elder son, Robert Banks, succeeded him, and was granted a new lease in 1715. In the list of Church Seatings (1719) in the Parish Church, Mr Robert Banks appears for "*the Black Bull Lord Thanets*." Robert Banks died in 1739.

\?/
It is probable that when Richard Banks died in 1714, the house was sub-let to John Wilkinson, formerly landlord of the "*Hole-in-the-Wall*", who died in 1731. When a tax was imposed on Papists in 1723, local assessments had to be paid "*at the house of Mr John Wilkinson in Skipton Innholder*." The tenancy passed to John's <~~children~~> \widow/ Sarah and \son/ Caleb Wilkinson until 1738, then to \X/ Sarah alone until 1743, and finally to Thomas Towson

The Lease was renewed in 1739 in favour of George Chamberlain, the Sheep Street ironmonger, who had in 1713 married Mary, the daughter of William Banks. William (the eldest son of Timothy Banks, and brother of Richard and Robert) was an Attorney; his only son the Rev. William Banks became Headmaster of Skipton Grammar School.

THE TOWSON FAMILY
Thomas Towson had been a barber at 52 High Street since 1726, and in 1743 he took over the Black Bull. He was the Town Constable in 1750, and was granted a 21 years' Lease in *… {continued on page 109}*

(page 108) (Black Bull Inn)

LM 24.10.1775 Yesterday se'nnight about 8 in the evening, Henry Cooper, a Chaise Driver at Skipton, was unfortunately drowned in the Canal at that place. He was going to his own home from the Black Bull, and being very dark, he walked into the water, as supposed, before he was aware. He left a wife and six children

York Courant 17.1.1764 Sale at the house of Mr Thomas Towson in Skipton-in Craven

Four Centuries of Banking by Geo. Chandler (1968) The Craven Bank \Vol 2/ p <~~160~~> \155/ "*A few surviving letters of Wm Alcock III*
reveal that, like William and John Birkbeck, his private business interests were closely linked with the Craven Bank. In a letter of

27 Aug. 1794 he enquired whether Mr. Schofield, the Clerk of the Craven Bank who had been sent to Skipton to keep the Craven
Banks <~~co~~> account, could stay a little longer to help him with his own accounts which were very numerous

Un. Brit Dir 1792 Skipton. Law. Scofield, John. Attorney

Ct Leet 26.10.03 Lands occ. Mrs Hall, Mr Scofield, Mr Jas Horsfield
25.5.08 Yard in the pn of Mr Scofield

Shorter Oxford: Scrivener "*One who recd money to place out at interest, and who supplied those who wanted to raise money on security*"

Atlay's "*Lives of the Victorian Chancellors*", Vol 2. p.1 says that Sugden was born at his father's house in Duke Street, Westminster.

L.I. 16.6.1806 On Tuesday, Mr John Schofield of Kighley[67] (formerly a Captain in the Army) and father to Mr Schofield of Skipton, attorney-at-law

L.I. 24.2.1800 On Wedn last, died in the 25th yr of her age, Mrs Scofield, the wife of Mr Scofield of Skipton, attorney at law

L.M. 1.4.1809 Norwich <~~Union~~> Agt – J. Scofield, <~~Solr~~.> Skipton 11.11.09 Union Ins. Office
15.4.1809 Bktcy Notice John Sc<~~h~~>ofield, Solr.
30.12.1809 Notice by Jas Ripley of Skythorns that ptnship with Jn Scofield & Wm Grave as '*Scofield Grave & Ripley*' in Perseverance Lead Mine, G'ton Moor, dissolved 16 June
18.11.1809 d Thurs se'nnight, Mrs Schofield of Skipton, mother of Mr Schofield of that place, solicitor, and relict of the late Captain Schofield, at Rilstone-in-Craven

L.M. 27.1.1810 Wras a Commn of Bktcy is awarded and issued forth against John Scofield of Skipton in the Co of York Money Scrivener and he being declared a bkt, is hereby reqd to surrender himself to the Comrs.. on 13 Feb at the house of Mrs Glover, the sign of the Hole-in-the-Wall, in Skipton
Alcock & Preston, Skipton 23 Jan.
Sale on prems of Mr John Scofield \15 Feb/ Mr Sharp. elegant househd furniture. A valuable collection of Law and other books, a very valuable Piano Forte, nearly new. Gig, nearly new. The hshd furniture &c. having been for the most part recently purchased is of a fashionable make, in excellent Preservation. By ō of Provisional Assignee. Mr Wm Shackleton of Skipton
3.3.1810 Mtg to determine whether the contract entd into by the sd bkt. for the sale of his share \({?the --} / and interest in an estate at Hardcastle in the sd County with Sir Thomas Wollaston White Baronet should be carried into execution or abandoned
23.3.1811 d Sun last at Lancaster Mr John Scofield, eldest son of the late Mr John Scofield, of Skipton solicitor
12.10.1811 Mar a few days ago at All Saints Church Derby by the Rev Charles Stead Hope Robert Lyson Esq. of Boston in Lincolnshire to Mrs Ellen Scofield, relict of the late Mr Jn Scofield of Skipton in this co atty at law

John and Mary Bradley were children of Wm. \&/ Elizabeth Bradley, of Broughton, servant

See p 80 [Sun M.R.]

[X] "*enters the town of Skipton about the middle of the main street*"

[67] *Sic*

This is probably the house referred to in a report submitted to the Trustees of the Keighley & Kendal Turnpike Trustees in 1824 as to the making of Gargrave Road to avoid the gradients over the Raikes.: "*it will form a beautiful entrance to this town of Skipton, and especially in connection with a plan now in contemplation of making a road to branch out of the High Street (opposite where the one will enter), to communicate with the Otley Road… A house that would have to be pulled down belongs to Lord Thanet, and is old and of no great value"*

(page 109) (Black Bull Inn)

{continued from page 107}… 1760. On his death in 1771, his widow Sarah carried on the Inn, and she features in the Window Tax Assessment of 1771, being charged £1.14.8 on 20 windows – only the Castle (98 windows) and Thomas Chamberlain's house on Ship Corner (25 windows) were more heavily taxed. Sarah Towson lived until 1780, being succeeded by her son Thomas, who died of apoplexy in 1787. His widow Isabel (the daughter of John Wellock, former landlord of the Red Lion) married John Whitaker (a butcher) as her second husband in 1794, and together they carried on the public house.

In the meantime the Lease appears to have passed to Mary, the only child of Thomas and Isabel Towson, who married John Schofield, an attorney, and who died of consumption in 1800. The Call Books indicate that Schofield moved his office here (from the Vicarage) in 1799. Dr. Dixon, in his "*Chronicles and Stories of the Craven Dales*" records that Edward Burtenshaw Sugden "*was articled (?) to a Mr. Schofield, whose offices were in the house in High Street formerly known as the Sun Inn."* Sugden, who rose to become Lord Chancellor of England with the title of Lord St. Leonards, was certainly the son of Richard Sugden, a barber who was a native of Skipton, but there is no evidence to suggest that the future Lord Chancellor was either born or educated at Skipton. On the other hand, Dixon <~~was a solicitor himself and~~> was writing in the lifetime of Lord St. Leonards (who died in 1875 aged 94), although it may be significant that Dixon, a solicitor himself, did not even realise that Sugden was ever lord Chancellor of England.

THE SUN INN
In 1810, John Bradley from Settle, who had been a coachman at one of the other Skipton inns, married Ann, the daughter of Benjamin Hutton, at one time the landlord of the "*Sun*" Public House, which stood on the site of Manby's shop in Middle Row. They thereupon took over the "*Black Bull*" and changed its name to the "*Sun*". The Earl of Thanet granted Bradley a Lease of the Sun Inn in 1813. Bradley's eldest child, Mary, became the wife of Thomas Brown, the solicitor and coroner.

(page 110) (Black Bull Inn)

"*The Sun Inn was situated down the yard adjoining the works of Messrs G.H. Mason & Sons, High Street*" [C.H. 4.12.1908]

Letter 16.11.1848 from Matthew Smith (Carlton School) to Tho Heelis:
"*Mr Jno. Bradley, late husband to Mrs. Bradley at the Devonshire Hotel, had a Lease of the Sun Inn, and when Jno. Shackleton had married his sister and he Mr. Bradley was going to the Devonshire Hotel, he offered the Sun Inn to Jno. Shackleton, which he accepted and lived there some years, when Jno. Bradley sold the Lease to the present occupier Mr Thomas Wilkinson. I am informed that Mr Hodgson was greatly offended at Jno Bradley disposing of the Lease to Mr Wilkinson as he always intended Jno Shackleton to have it*"

L.M. 10.7.1819 Mar On Sunday last Mr John Shackleton, Skipton, bank agent to Miss Bradley, sister of Mrs Bradley at
the Sun Inn, Skipton, and of Mrs Ward at the White Horse Otley [cf p 368]

1871 C Edward Wilkinson H ūnm 31. Corn Dealer, Skipton. Kate W sister 33 Housekeeper

1834 Court Baron: Mary Phillip, Sun Inn

LM 12.6.1830 Sun Inn & Excise Office, Skipton. Mary Phillip, late of the Devonshire Arms, Skipton, returns her
most grateful Acknowledgments to her Friends and the Public, for their Liberal Support at the above Inn; and [?hereby] informs
them, that she has taken and entered to the SUN INN in Skipton afsd, which she has furnished in a superior style, for the
Accommodation of Gentlemen, Travellers, and others; and trusts by an assiduous attention to their Convenience and Custom, to
experience a Continuance of Public Favor [sic] N.B. She will make a point of always having in Hand a stock of Good Old Hay ∵ Sheep Pens will also be provided every Fortnight Fair

LM 3.7.1830 Bankruptcy of John Shackleton of Skipton innkeeper, dealer & chapman

C.P. 11.5.1878 Selling off before removal to premises lately occ. by Barwick Bros –
J. Maule 56 H St.
25.

C.H. 22.8.1885 To Let. House & shop in High St. apply Mr Mason painter etc.

G.H. Mason was apprenticed to Robert Smith, plumber and painter, retired
in 1908 and died in 1909 [C.H. 23.4.1909] aged 64 \62/

C.H 25.2.80 The new headmaster of Eton School Mr Eric Anderson, is married to a Craven girl, the former Elizabeth (Polly) Mason, the daughter of Mr & Mrs William Mason, of Lowfield, Burton-in-Lonsdale. Her husband, a Scotsman, is at present headmaster of Shrewsbury School.

(page 111) (Black Bull Inn)

\ [vp 68] /

In <~~about~~> \May/ 1820, the Bradleys took over the Devonshire Hotel, and John Shackleton (who had in 1819 married <~~a~~> \John's sister/ Mary Bradley) succeeded to the "*Sun*", where he remained until he was followed in 1830 by Mary Phillip, formerly landlady of \?/ the King's Arms Inn. \$^{X}$ Dev Arms /

THE WILKINSON FAMILY
John Bradley had in 1829 assigned his Lease of the "*Sun*" to Thomas Wilkinson, the corn merchant, who had moved in by 1838, and who lived until 1851. His son, William Wilkinson, purchased the freehold from the Castle Estate in 1853, and resided here until his marriage in 1855 to the only daughter of Jeremiah Phillip, landlord of the "*Red Lion*".. William Wilkinson then moved across to the Red Lion, and carried on the corn trade concurrently with that of the hotel, until he was obliged to make an assignment for the benefit of his creditors in 1869, when his son Edward Wilkinson took over the corn business. William Wilkinson lived until 1893, and when he died was one of the last two survivors of the boys who had been educated at the Old Grammar School under the headship of the Rev. Robert Thomlinson.

56 HIGH STREET
There were at one time two shops, Numbers 54 and 56 High Street, on the site of the present premises. From 1872 to 1878 Joseph Maule, formerly Fattorini's manager, kept a Watchmaker's and Jeweller's shop at No. 56, and from 1881 to 1885 the tenant was Thomas Allen, a butcher, whose business was later taken over by Mr. Phillip. Messrs Phillip & Son remained in the smaller shop until the premises were demolished in 1928.

54 HIGH STREET
George Harrison Mason \a native of Eastby,/ lived at 6 Cross Street, Skipton, when he began business on his own account in 1871, with a workshop at the back of Mr. Daykin's jeweller's shop (<~~42~~> \32-4/ High Street). On the 20th March 1875 the "*Craven Pioneer*" records: "*Mr. G.H. Mason, painter etc. has removed from Mill Bridge to the very central and convenient shop lately occupied by Mr. Edward Wilkinson, corndealer*." The descendants of Mr. G.H. Mason have remained in the premises since that date, and purchased the freehold in 1914. The present shop was erected on the site of Numbers 54 and 56 High Street in 1928.

G.H. Mason & Sons Ltd. ceased business here in August 1974, & the property was sold to Boots The Chemists Ltd, who moved there from 6 Sheep Street 5 Feb. 1975

(page 112) (Red Lion inn)

English Inn Signs p 72-3
Red Lion "*It is said to occur in 921 houses all over England, and is second in popularity only to the Crown. Doubtless in general it originated with the badge of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, married to Constance of Leon and Castile. The Duke bore the lion rampant gules of Leon as his cognizance, to represent his claim to throne of Castile, when that was occupied by Henry of Trastamara. In after years the red lion may often have been used to represent the lion of Scotland.*

P95 Red Lion: Kingdom of Scotland. County of Holland? (Russell) Dukes of Bedford, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster as pretender, through his wife Constance, to throne of Leon.

Thomas Lord Clifford [1415-55] was killed on the Lancastrian side at the Battle of St Albans in the Wars of the Roses

YB 1971-2

1306 First mention of Hospital of St Mary Magdalene at Skipton. During this year wardenship of Hospital became vacant, and John, Prior of Bolton, took opportunity to <~~stell~~> <~~steal~~> seize good and chattels, consisting of corn, barley, oats and brazen cups and plates, to value of 20 marks. This seizure was subject of lawsuit instituted against the Prior in 1327, by Thomas de Gloucester \Gargrave/, who was appointed master in 1326. Other notices of Hospital occur in 1350, when William de Cheston, clerk, was appointed Master, and in 1351 when one Robert styled himself '*Capellanns Hospitalis'*

The 1603 Survey lists a number of lettings to Thomas Catterson.

The 1611 Rent Roll shows Thomas Catterson as the tenant.

On 3rd July 1609 "*Old William Wayte servant to Thomas Catterson of Skipton*" buried
On 23rd June 1612 "*Thomas Catterson of Skipton aged about 75 yeares was bur. in the Channcell*"

By his Will, Thomas "*being growne into many years and sicke in body*" left his wife Margaret "*my messuage tenements and grounds which I hold of my rt. hon Lord the Earl of Cumberland.*" He charged his children to "*be friendlie to my wife and use her as a mother and please her who hath taken great care for me as a verie honest wife could doe*." Margaret Catterson \who died in 1616,/ bequeathed the lease to her son Stephen

---

(page 113)

THE RED LION INN

This is <~~probably~~> the oldest of <~~the~~> Skipton's inns. According to the Skipton Solicitor and Antiquary, Richard Balderstone Cragg, writing in the "*Craven Herald*" on 22nd July 1898, the Red Lion stands on the traditional site of the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene: "*Adjoining Mr. Dobson's shop, between it and the Red Lion – in the early part of this century – a little house stood, with long and narrow mullions. William Tillotson says that as a lad he was told this cottage was part of the old Hospital, and the Red Lion was also part of it. If we enter the inn, we find traces of very old buildings: an arched fireplace, with the largest chimney in Skipton, and what is claimed by some to be part of an oratory, and large arched cellars*." In a later article in 1903, Cragg wrote \that the inn/ <~~in~~>*"*<~~*it*~~> *has been a licensed house ever since it was suppressed as a hospital, say, perhaps, 500 years. We know it was a hospital in 1327*." Unfortunately, Cragg does not cite the source of this knowledge.

There was in Skipton a free chapel \ <~~mentd in~~> An Inquisition of 1310 mentions that/ known as the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene, whose advowson belonged to the Lord of the Honour of Skipton, and which was founded "*by the alms of the said lord and the freemen of Skipton for the support of lepers*." In 1327 John, Prior of Bolton, was attached to answer Thomas de Gargrave, then master of the hospital, for having in 1306 seized goods belonging to the hospital valued at 20 marks, the hospital at that time being vacant. One Robert was chaplain of the hospital at Skipton in 1350.

THE CATTERSONS and PETYTS

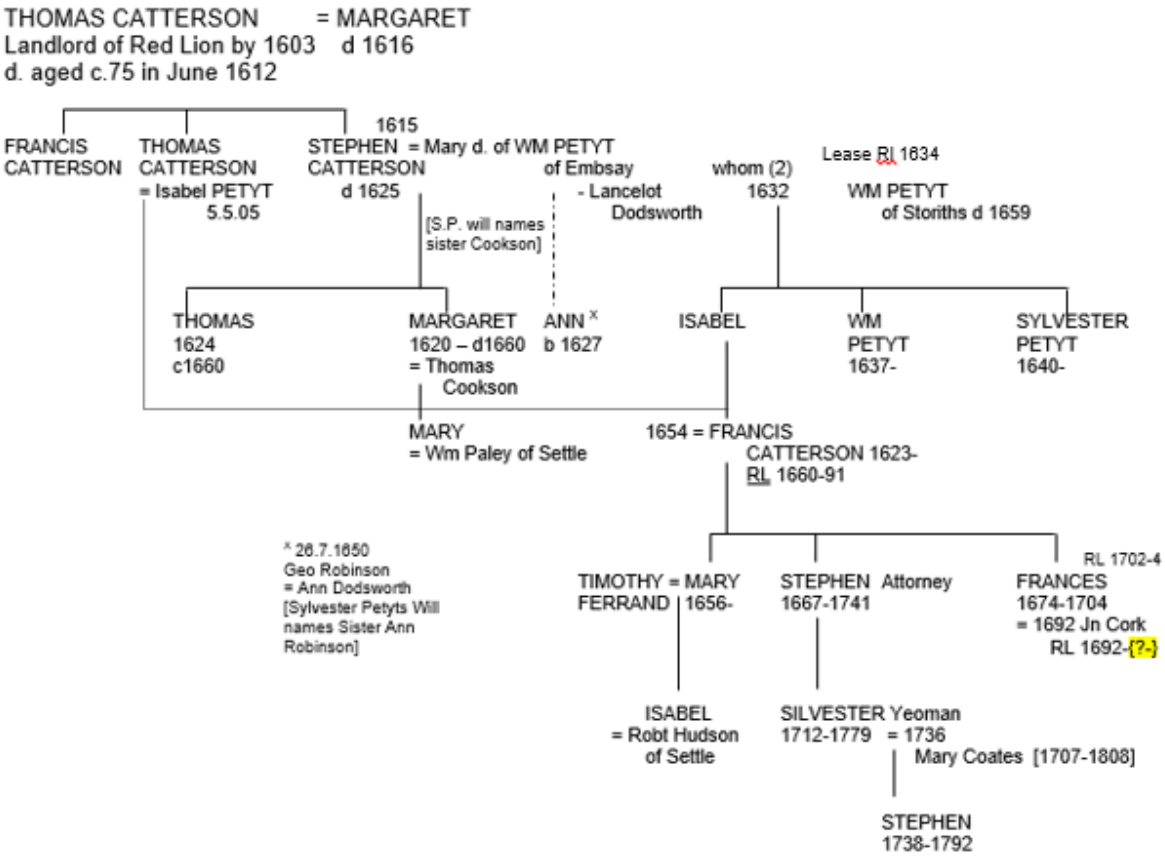
The Red Lion was certainly part of the Skipton Castle Estate, and was in 1634 leased to William Petyt, of Storiths, yeoman, as a "*messuage, two barns, one stable and garth heretofore in the possession of Stephen Catterson deceased*."

Stephen Catterson had in 1615 married Mary, the daughter of William Petyt of Embsay. He died in 1625, leading[68] a daughter Margaret and a son Thomas, who in 1650 applied with his mother's consent for a new Lease, which was granted subject to a moiety being reserved to Mary. Mary Catterson had mixed … {continued on page 115}

---

[68] *Sic*

(page 114) (Red Lion Inn)



\ niece Eliz w Ric Wright
Mary Farrand
Mgt Kitching
sister Ann Robinson
Eliz Mitchell
sister Cookson
" Mary Battersby WM SYLVESTER /

Letter from Bolton Abbey Belairs [20.2.1878]: "The old Guide to the Abbey here, who knows all about the place, thinks that the tombstone of Sylvester Petyt's father now lies in the Abbey Porch, it is a flat stone with the following inscription "*Here lieth the body of William <~~Pettyt~~> Pettye of Storiths who was 70 years old when he died, and was buried the 19' day of June 1659*"

Hearth Tax 1672-4 Francis Catterson 8.

Poll Tax 1698 Edmund Barrow

In 1708 there was a Lease to Stephen Catterson of the "*Messuage or burgage called the Red Lion Inn*"

\Rev Wm Petty, uncle of Silves d 1638 {?art} adv to E of Arundel

(page 115) (Red Lion Inn)

{continued from 113} … fortunes after Stephen's death. In 1626 a marriage licence was granted for Lancelot Dodsworth of Londesborough to marry Mary Catterson at Skipton, but the marriage never took place, and in 1627 Ann, the illegitimate daughter of Mary Catterson widow, by Lancelot Dodsworth, was baptised at Skipton. In 1632 Mary was re-married, to William Petyt of Storiths, by whom she became the mother of William and Sylvester Petyt: William (1637-1707) became a Bencher of the Inner Temple, and Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London, and his collection of books forms the Petyt Library now preserved in the Skipton Public Library;[69] Sylvester (1640-1719) became Principal of Barnard's Inn and founded the Charity which bears his name.

Their father William Petyt, who had married Mary Catterson, seems to have lived here from 1647; he died in 1659. Thomas Cookson was tenant for a short period; he had married Mary Petyt's daughter Margaret, who died in 1660. \<~~Stephen nephew~~>/ Francis Catterson then took over the house - <~~a member of the~~> \the nephew of Stephen/ Catterson <~~family~~>, he was also allied to the Petyt's by his marriage to Isabel, the sister of William and Sylvester Petyt. The stone above the fireplace of the Red Lion, to which Cragg refers, is inscribed "*F.C. 1681*" – the initials of this Francis Catterson, whose descendants were to retain the Lease of the inn until 1792.

In 1655 a Lease was granted to Francis Catterson, innholder, of "*the messuage or tenement lately William Pettye's*", and in 1684, when the Lease was renewed, the premises are described as a "*messuage or burgage house known by the name or sign of the Red Lyon Inn*."

Francis Catterson remained at the Red Lion until 1691, and was followed by his son-in-law John Cork from 1692-1698. Edmund Barrows, a butcher, was here from 1698 to 1703, then John Cork's widow Frances took over for one year. Francis Catterson's other daughter, Mary, married Timothy Ferrand, the Master of Skipton Grammar School; and his son Stephen (1667-1741) was an attorney. Of <~~his large~~> Stephen's large family, only one son survived, Sylvester Catterson (1712-1779), a yeoman farmer at Addingham, who was succeeded by his only son Stephen Catterson (1738-1792), variously as a woolcomber, woollen manufacturer… *{continued on page 117}*

(page 116) (The Red Lion Inn)

{continued from page 114} … <~~stuffmaker, farmer, yeoman and grazier. \Sylvester's/ Stephen's widow Mary died in 1808 at the age of 101~~.>

L.M. 14.2.1807 "*There is now living near Addingham a widow lady, of the name of Catterson, at the advanced age of 101 years, possessing good health and in full enjoyment of her faculties'*

Speight. Upper Wharfedale p.279 "*Another inttg and now almost obliterated inscription [Addingham] commemorated a local centenarian in the person of Mary relict of Sylvester Carterson, who in spite of a "variety of domestic calamities" died in the full possession of her faculties* "Jan. 31st 1808 aged 101."

[69] *Since Rowley wrote these notes the Petyt Library has been removed to the Library at the University of York*

Crowther MSS.
John Wellock b. 26.4.1717
John s. John & Ann Wellock b 31.3.1763 10.50 p.m.
Ann d John & Ann Wellock b 12.2.1758 5 a.m.
Ann d. Timothy & Ann Crowther b. 26.10.1728 6 am.

Ambrose Smith appears in the Churchwarden's Accounts as supplying wine from 1738 to 1753, then Rebecca Smith from 1754 to 1756, and John Wellock from 1756 to 1770

In Church Terrier of 1716 Roger Wright is neighbour of vicarage to S.; 1743 – Ambrose Smith ; 1764 Jn. Wellock

The Court Leet 23.10.1771 gives instructions to "*clean the passage of the highway… across the street opposite John Wellocks*"

\?/ Edward Thompson, an Ostler, married Mary Wellock in 1789. He appears at the Black Horse in CB 1799 and 1800-10.

Red Lion Croft in occ of Mary Thompson in Schedule of Lease 1808-48.

L.I. 29.8.1814 Insolvent debtor in York Castle – Mary Thompson l. of Leeds & htofore of Skipton Wo & Innkpr
L.I. 22.2.1802 Sale by Auctn at Mrs Wellocks, the Red Lion, Skipton
L.M. 30.6.1810-18 d Wedn last ↓
Court Leet 1.11.09 Edward Thompson innholder

The "*Leeds Mercury*" records the death on 27th June 1810 "*much esteemed and regretted, after a short illness, Mr Edward Thompson of the Red Lion Inn in Skipton*." According to the Parish Register, he died of Apoplexy at the age of 46.

Jeremiah Phillip is descd as an innkeeper in the Parish Register in 1817

Leeds Intelligencer 20.10.1814 d. "*Thurs week @ 85 universally esteemed, Mrs Ann Wellock, late of the Red Lion Inn Skipton, which she kept for 60 years, being the oldest tenant of Lord Thanet there*"

This is Brick Hall {
In Jan 1818 William Alcock was in dispute with Jer. Philips and his Account Book shows:
"*Mr Mconichie then tendered him 18 G^{as} in Gold for the Manure w^{ch} I purchased of him w^{ch} he w^{d} not accept but sayd he w^{d} accept 20 G^{as} w^{ch} I will not pay him, 18 G^{as}. being more by 3P. or 4P. than it is worth*

In the 1841 Census Return, in addition to Jeremiah and <~~Ann~~> \Jane/ Phillip and their three children, two male and two female servants, and 24 guests (mainly butchers, drovers and farmers, but including 7 soldiers) were staying at the inn.

Burial Card: Jeremiah Phillip of Skipton d 24.7.1852 @ 68

L.M. 22.10.1808 d. Mon. last, George Sutton, a native of Skipton, many years a foremost man in the flag ships with the late Lord Nelson; and who, for his heroic conduct in different engagements, received numerous marks of his Lordship's favour. During his latter days, he proved himself a true servant of Mrs Ann Wellock, Skipton.

L.M. 22.10.1814 d "*On Thurs. sen'night, in the 86' year of her age, universally esteemed and lamented, Mrs Ann Wellock, late of the Red Lion Inn in Skipton, which she kept for 60 years, and was the oldest tenant of Lord Thanet, in that place. In her death, a numerous race of children and grandchildren have lost a kind parent and liberal benefactress*

(page 117) (The Red Lion Inn)

{continued from page 115}… stuffmaker, farmer, yeoman and grazier. Sylvester's widow Mary died in 1808 at the age of 101 years

18th CENTURY
After Frances Cork's death in 1704, Roger Wright was sub-tenant until his death in 1712. His widow Margaret then married John Audsley, a cordmaker from Bradford, who was landlord for a short time. From 1718 to 1725 Joseph Smith was the tenant, followed by his widow Anne until 1726, <~~and~~> his son Ambrose Smith until 1753, and Ambrose's widow Rebecca in 1754. Ambrose Smith appears in the Churchwarden's Accounts for wine bills between 1738 and 1754, and "*Becka Smith*" in 1754, in which year John Wellock married (as his second wife) Anne the daughter of Timothy Crowther, the parish clerk and astrologer, and took over the inn. Wellock, who had previously kept a beerhouse in the Barrow family property at 40-42 High Street, was Town Constable in 1758, and appears in the 1771 Window Tax Assessment, paying £1.7.0 on his 16 windows. He died in 1789, and was succeeded by his widow, who is named in the Castle Estate Survey as tenant of the Red Lion under Stephen Catterson.

In May 1792, a new Lease was granted direct to Anne Wellock, who lived to the age of 86, dying in 1814

19th CENTURY
Jeremiah Phillip, a butcher from Embsay, probably took over the inn on Anne Wellock's death; the Court Leet records show that the court was held in 1818 "*at the house of Jeremiah Phillip, the Red Lion Inn.*" <~~At~~> Throughout its history – indeed until the present century – the Red Lion was a farm and an inn, and the home croft (the present car park) came to be known as "*Jerry's Croft*" – by which name it is still known to older Skiptonians today, although Jeremiah Phillip died in 1852. His daughter Ann seems to have carried on the inn, and in August 1855 she married William Wilkinson, who went to live at and conduct the hotel concurrently with carrying on his own trade of a corn merchant at 54-56 High Street.

William Wilkinson was obliged to make an assignment for the *… {continued on page 119}*

(page 118) (The Red Lion Inn)

LM 8.6.1816 Mar On Tues Mr Edward Brumfitt junr s. of Mr Edward Brumfitt of the Red Lion Inn, Skipton to Miss Rachael Spencer, d of Mr Wm. Spencer of that place

Ct Leet 8.5.1817 Edward Brumfitt, Innholder

LM 11.7.1818 The slaughter house of Mr Edw Brumfitt late of the Red Lion Inn in Skipton
26.6.24 d. On Sunday last, Mr Edward Brumfit of Burley nr Otley, <~~landlord~~> late of the Red Lion Inn in Skipton He was well and following agricultural pursuits only the day before

1871 Census. Wm Wilkinson H M. 52 Innkeeper, occupier of 147a; Y, Skipton ; Ann w 58, Thos Phillip nephew ū 28 Skipton

CH. 16.10.1886 Jonas Laycock left on Wedn for Nebraska. Until recently kept Red Lion

---

(page 119) (The Red Lion Inn)

{continued from page 117} … benefit of his creditors in 1869, paying them 6 shillings in the £, and possibly his parlous financial position is what induced his wife's aunt, Miss Elizabeth Musgrave, who died in 1870 <~~, to~~> leaving a substantial fortune, to stipulate that Ann Wilkinson's share should go direct to her children "*should she not cease to reside in Skipton within 18 months of my death."* Ann did in fact leave for lodgings in Liverpool in January 1871, and her husband thereupon contested the validity of this forfeiture clause, on the ground that it was necessary for the welfare of his corn miller's business for him to reside in Skipton, and that he required his wife to return to him. The Vice-Chancellor ruled that the condition in the will was a vicious condition, which could not be upheld. Ann Wilkinson died in 1883, and William became bankrupt in 1884, and left the inn.

The next landlord, Jonas Laycock, came to the Red Lion from Bradley, and in October 1886 he emigrated to \Nebraska/, America with his family. Henry Stirk followed, and in 1890 Thomas Varley.

At the annual licensing sessions in 1908, when the Wheatsheaf and Thanet's Arms lost their licences, it was pointed out that the Red Lion had seating for 100, \and/ could accommodate 40 horses and 50 milking cows in its commodious yardage.

(page 120) (The Growth of Skipton)

\O.S pp 20-27/

Hon John Byng's Diary – visited Skipton 20/23 June 1792
A servant maid shew'd us the castle, and a most inconvenient, miserable, tatter'd place it is, with neither beauty of building, nor pleasing antiquity; but a melancholy wretchedness of bad old rooms, some miserable tapestry, and some (basely) neglected pictures, especially one of the Countess, with a child in her hand, are the only relicts; for all the furniture had been removed to Appleby Castle… The roof is repair'd; that is all; but the ceilings begin to drop down. It is a nasty miserable place; and only fit to make a ruin..
I enter'd the church, the door being open, which is very damp, and very dirty!...
I had only now to stride about this nasty, filthily inhabited town; for I never saw more slatterns; or dirtier houses…

I was glad to leave this dismal town, and dismal inn of Skipton, where I had been very hoarse, and unwell: That horrid ride from Askrig half killed me
↑ I walk'd… into the wood behind the castle, where I discoursed with a man about their wages in the cotton mills – who said they could earn 2 shillings per diem; women 1 shilling and children 6d.
[Settle is a poor gloomy place

F Montague "*Gleanings in Craven*" 1838 pp 5 <~~6~~>
"*To a Southern, the manners of the Craven men, with the addition of a peculiarly unmusical dialect, appear at first to be more than uncouth*;

\X/ L.M. 3.8.1833 The Beauties of Yorkshire by "*A Rambler*"
Skipton is a neat, clean, well-situated agricultural town, the centre of an extensive and fertile grazing district. It is built wholly of stone, and has several handsome houses: the general appearance of the town, however, suggests ideas of comfort and cleanliness, rather than of taste, one long and spacious street, formed as it were the main trunk of the town, from which the other streets run like branches. Not a few of the houses are of considerable antiquity, but all appears very humble when compared with the castle and the church, which stand side by side on

elevated land at the head of the town, flanked by lofty and venerable trees, and sited to convey a lively impression of baronial and ecclesiastical dignity.

Immediate in the rear of the castle is a narrow, deep and wandering valley, almost given up to wood, and which would be highly interesting if a factory had not been <~~kitted~~> built on the stream; but a tall chimney and a volume of black smoke can have no <~~comfort~~> concord with the picturesque.

CH. 4.9.1875 Editorial on Sir Henry J. Tufton Bart
"*As a natural leader in the neighbourhood, we think he fails to secure for himself that respect, and to make his influence felt, to the extent which he might do if he came more frequently, or stayed longer when he visits us. Property has duties as well as rights… Hitherto the policy of his agents has been rather of an obstructive nature than otherwise… Tenanted with its owner, the Castle would become a centre of life, and a source of influence as in the days of yore, when the dwellers around it looked to its sturdy walls for protection in troublesome times, bravely defended it against the attacks of imperious besiegers or followed its lord to the wars, ready and willing, if need be, to prove their allegiance in dangerous and toilsome enterprise, or seal their fidelity with their blood on the red field of battle*"

"Elfin "*The worthy baronet is such a stranger among us that I had a childish curiosity to have a squint at him*" [President of Craven Ag Show Dinner]

L.
<Old C.H.>

(page 121)

THE GROWTH OF SKIPTON

It was not until 1959 that the descendants of the Cliffords ceased to be Lords of the Honour of Skipton, and the policy of the Skipton Castle Estate has inevitably had a considerable influence on the growth of the town of Skipton.

At the beginning of last century, Skipton was a minor market town, with a population of 2,300. In 1794 the "*Gentleman's Magazine*" had stigmatised the neighbourhood as "*thinly peopled, where trade has not yet spread affluence, nor the arts of civilisation polished the general manners, or enlarged the sentiments of the inhabitants*." The writer had clearly met some blunt, outspoken Yorkshiremen. In 1812, John Bigland in <~~his~~> "*The Beauties of Yorkshire*" noted that Skipton "*consists chiefly of one very spacious street, which serves for a market place, and some straggling lanes"* – though perhaps "*straggling lanes*" was an unfair description of Swadford Street and Newmarket Street, then already old-established and fully developed thoroughfares.

Later, in his "*Gleanings in Craven*" (1838) Frederick Montagu made some very acute observations on Skipton: "*As a place of business and trade to any great extent it is unimportant, though it possesses local advantages inferior to no town in the United Kingdom; but I have always observed that where, as in the present instance, a town is under the dominion of a few individuals, who only require their rents to be transmitted to their bankers with regularity, and whose interest ceases with their lives, there is neither desire or ambition evinced in the prosperity of the place*."

THE TOWN IN BONDAGE
It is the case for at least two centuries, until about 1850, the owners of the Castle Estate would not sell any land. In the 17th Century they granted leases for 21 years only; in 1760 they began to grant building Leases for 40 and even 60 years, though

when new leases were granted in 1792 the term for a building lease was only 40 years. In the early 19th Century the term was increased to 50 years, and then to 60 years. This inhibited development at the time of the industrial revolution.

(page 122) (The Growth of Skipton)

Sir Frederick Mason Eden (1766-1809) e.s. of Sir Rbt E., Gov. of Maryland… His sole claim to fame is the investigation which he made into the state of the labouring classes in England. He was led to the subject by the high prices in 1794 and 1795. Being a man of means, and earnestly interested in the subject, he performed the work with great thoroughness. He visited and studied several parishes personally; he had many correspondents, clergymen and others

Dr Dixon p.125 (d.1876) "*The tenure of a considerable position of the land has retarded its increase*"

(page 123) (The Growth of Skipton)

The canal had reached Skipton in 1773, but manufacturers were reluctant to invest substantial sums in erecting their mills to have them revert to the freeholders in from 40 to 60 years' time.

In a Castle Estate Survey of 1792 we find the following entry relating to the Wheatsheaf In (which stood on the site of the former Ribble offices and Armitage's shop in Caroline Square): "*The Wheat Sheaf P.H. – Thos. Chippendale to hold Wheatsheaf at will for three years until his son comes of age, when he has an idea of erecting a manufactory.*" The idea was never pursued.

Similarly, Titus Salt came to Skipton early last century to acquire a site in Newtown for his large Victorian mills. He could not prevail on the trustees of the Castle Estate either to sell or to grant him an adequate lease, so he turned elsewhere, and his memorial is in Saltaire rather than in Skipton.

We can look back today and rejoice that we do not have a factory in Caroline Square, but the bondage in which the Castle Estates were held was not maintained out of any philanthropic consideration for posterity. The Earls of Thanet followed an essentially negative policy: not to sell and not to grant long leases, which has been attributed to the laws of primogeniture and entail. But these did not inhibit the orderly development of many other landed estates, and a comparison with the Duke of Devonshire's estate at Keighley shows what Skipton missed

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IN THE AIRE VALLEY
As early as 1805 in the first edition of his celebrated "*History of Craven*", Dr Whitaker \on arriving at Keighley/ <~~is~~> bemoan<~~ing~~>s "*the fate of the topographer while he respires the smoke of manufactories and is stunned by the din of recent population*". He is outspoken on the early effects of the industrial revolution in this area:
"*Before the introduction of manufactories the parish of Kighley*[70] *did not want its retired glens and well-wooded hills; but the clear mountain torrent now is defiled, its scaly inhabitants suffocated by filth, its murmurs lost in the din of machinery, and the native music of its overhanging groves exchanged for oaths and curses*."

---

[70] *Sic*

(page 124) (The Growth of Skipton)

But the population increased from 3,411 to 4,824 between 1821 and 1831.

A Survey of Poverty in Skipton in 1843 shows that 424 families (totalling 1,781 inhabitants) received a total income which averaged a weekly income of 1/10½ per head; the poorest 443 individuals had an average weekly income of just over 9½^{d}.

CH. 3.4.1875 "*Just now there are great complaints {?anent} the scarcity of houses in Skipton. I am told that if there were 50 new houses built tomorrow, they could all be let. This, sir, at all events does'nt*[71] *look as if the reaction in trade had reached Skipton. The houses, however, mostly in request are cottage<~~s~~> houses with rents ranging from 3/6d to 5s. per week*

CH 9.1.1875 The marriage which had been reported would take place between Angus Nicolson Esq of Skipton and Miss Eliot of Appleby Castle is said to be postponed for a few months

1870 Census. Castle: Angus Nicolson, H. unm 45 Civil Engineer, Scotland.

(page 125) (The Growth of Skipton)

This bitter picture of Keighley can be compared with that of the Aire Valley, as portrayed by the then Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr E.W. Benson, during a visit to his relatives in Skipton in 1892; *"It is strange to see this once so beautiful Airedale, that had its slopes and its copses and ridges and clear stream and grey stone farms and nothing else than small villages – when I was a boy – growing into one dismal<~~l~~> connected street with nothing to elevate a single idea. What can people do but be Radicals, who see Nature's beauty daily disappearing and man doing nothing that is not ugly and cheap. The whole valley from end to end is spoiled, enslaved, dejected. It was the very home and spring of fresh air and water, and now it is a sewer of smoke, with a mantling ditch*."

DEVELOPMENT IN SKIPTON
It is significant that the first sale of freehold property in High Street by the Castle Estate took place in the year the Midland Railway reached Skipton. The town was outliving its feudal past, and becoming exposed to the outside world, having survived the advent of the canal with little more than a proliferation of public houses and "*infilling*" of the yards leading off High Street, Sheep Street and Newmarket Street. In 1847, the 11th and last Earl of Thanet sold to
\Otley Rd / \Garg. Rd./
the Craven Bank a site on the East side of High Street for the erection of their new banking premises. On the death of this Earl in 1849, the estates passed to his trustees who administered them for his natural son, <~~James~~> \Richard/ Tufton, who later received a baronetcy, and whose son was ennobled as Lord Hothfield. The Trustees sold the "*King's Arms*" to Messrs Scott & Robinson the brewers in 1851, and the \former/ "*Black Bull*" to William Wilkinson in 1853. The "*Bay Horse*" had also gone to Scott & Robinson by 1858, and in 1860 the "*Ship*" was sold to the same firm, the "*Wheatshe*af" to Mrs Ann Phillip, No 36 High Street (Ramsbottoms) to James Heaps and "*Fattorini's*

[71] *Sic*

Corner" to Baldisaro Porri.

So far as building land is concerned, the change
in policy of the Castle Estate is due to Angus Nicholson, … *{continued on page 127}*

(page 126) (The Growth of Skipton)

When Major Cookson came to Skipton as Adjutant to the
Volunteers in 1859 he wrote: "*The town has no room to expand;
the Castle people will not sell the fields around it on any building
terms.*" Skipton, he commented, had "*one broad street and several
alleys, a ruinous old castle with a keep, three churches, three cotton mills
and looks at a standstill*"

The C.P. on 25 Jan 1879 records that nearly 300 families were being supplied
with bread and soup three days a week from Chantry soup-kitchens, &
contains an article "*How to live cheaply*". The same issue reports that 6
men had been engaged for 3 days in waxing the Town Hall floor for the Craven Ball.

C.P. 30.6.1881 There are at present \in Skipton/ no fewer than 180 unoccupied houses.
This speaks <~~of~~> emphatically of continued commercial depression

C.H. 25.6.1897 Councillor Geo. Kendall "*Skipton in 1897 was far different
to Skipton in 1837… People were better fed, clothed and more
comfortably housed than 60 years ago… It was not altogether satisfactory
to think that, compared with a population of 5,000 in 1837, Skipton
had not grown beyond its present population of 12,000 inhabitants.
On inquiring into the cause, they <~~th~~> found that Skipton in 1837
was rather closed against advancement. There was <~~not~~> \no land/ to be purchased,
their industries were small and could not be extended, the result
being a crippling of their energies and slow progress out of
proportion to the national increase. Many of Skipton's families
had had to leave Skipton to seek employment abroad…*"

CP 25.9.1891 When John Wilkinson, a native of Skipton, became Mayor
of Nelson in 1891, it was noted that he was "*one those many men of
fibre and enterprise whom the slow going mediaeval ways of the
'ancient capital of Craven' have driven to spheres of greater activity*"

C.H. 9.7.1887 quotes Y.P. "*50 Years of Progress in Yorkshire"* on Skipton:
*"Only 50 years separate us from the old packhorse days, and from the strange
condition of things where there are no railway communications with either Leeds
or Bradford on the one hand, or East Lancashire and North Yorkshire on the other, and
when the placid pulsation of what was little better than a large country village of
some 4,000 inhabitants was only quickened once or twice a week by the arrival and
departure of the old stage coaches passing through Skipton'*

C.H. 31.3.1888 The Progress of Skipton "*Situated so favourably as Skipton is, there is
little or no need to look for the cause of its somewhat rapid progress. Standing as it does
in the valley of the Aire, with the Leeds & Liverpool Canal running through the centre of
the town; the Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway running into its station; the commencing point* … *{continued on page 128}*

(page 127) (The Growth of Skipton)

{continued from page 125}… who came from Stornoway in the 1850's to become sub-steward of the Estate. In his obituary in 1896, the "*Craven Pioneer*" records: "*It was solely due to Mr Nicholson's persistent exertions that the Castle authorities were persuaded to extend the term for which leasehold land was sold from 60 to 99 years, and it was chiefly owing to his efforts also, that the traditional unwillingness to sell freehold property was thus overcome*." The development in Newtown and Middletown can be attributed to these concessions. In 1877 the "Pioneer" notes: "*Some twenty or more years ago, it was commonly expressed in this town, that Skipton was a finished town, for the sight of any building operations was very rare indeed… Happily the change which came over the policy of Castle authorities a few years ago has led to what might be called an extraordinary building mania.*" William Harbutt Dawson, the author of the "*History of Skipton*" \(1882)/ also refers to this period of growth: "*Since 1850 the town has nearly doubled in extent and in population. The rate of increase has been greater during the last ten years than ever in its history, for in that period [1871-1881] the houses have increased by 656, and the people by over 3,000… It would be idle to speculate upon what the enterprise of the townsfolk of Skipton may yet do*" \[from 6,000 to 9,000]/

But it was too late to catch up with the industrial revolution. It took 40 years to add another 3,000 to the population which has remained almost static for the past 40 years. But the concomitant of these missed opportunities is that our town centre has remained comparatively unspoiled. What we have lost in prosperity we have gained in character; let us not now throw away the advantages which have fortuitously been passed down to us.

the new Skipton & Ilkley line; the capital of Craven; the natural outlet to important dales; and possessing one of the best cattle markets in the North of England, it is almost certain at no distant date to become a large centre of trade… there is every reason to think that before long the present population will be almost doubled

---

(page 128)

[Blank page]

(page 129)

SKIPTON IN 1817

William Alcock, the attorney and one of the original partners in the Craven Bank, lived in the pleasant Georgian House, <~~at the~~> opposite the Parish Church, now occupied by Messrs. Walker Charlesworth & Foster. He kept detailed accounts of his personal receipts and payments, and these throw some light on the life of his day, as well as on William's own character.
On the 1st March 1817 he is paying for meat bought in the Shambles:
"*Flank of Beef, 12 lbs – 6/-d.*
Leg of Mutton, 9½ lbs. - 0 4/9d.
Fillet of Veal, 7 lbs. – 3/6d.
3 tongues at 1/6d. – 4/6d. "

In the same year, he buys tea at 7/- a pound, cheese at 8½d a pound, a "*Sir Loin of Beef*" for 6/3d., two hampers containing together 6 dozen bottles of sherry for £15.18.0 (4/5d. a bottle), four stones of American Rye at 3/- a stone, Irish linen at 1/9d. a yard, two coarse bed ticks at 16/6d. the pair, and two pairs of blankets - £1.4.0. These last two items \bought from/ came to £2.0.6, and William notes "*She gave me the 6d*." It probably made his day.

Wages were low. On March 8th he paid "*Greenwood and Robinson. To them for 5½ days apiece fencing - £1.3.10*." This works out at a daily rate of 2/2d. For spreading manure and holding the plough he paid only 2/-d. a day. In August he pays his haymakers 3/-d. a day, but no equality of the sexes – Ann Knowles did 3 days haymaking for 4/6d. For picking stones off the drains in Gawflat, "*Varley's 2 lads*" got 9d. a day each.

In November Alcock is accounting to Mr. Robinson for his son's wages for six months, at 4 guineas a year, and he adds: "*I now let the father have 2 pairs of Black Britches, a Black waistcoat, one of my flannel waistcoats and a pair of gaiters*." But this generosity did not settle his qualms about the cost of young Robinson: "*I reckon he costs me in meat, drink and washing and in wages after the above rate 1/9½ p. day, which*...{continued on page 131}

(page 130)

[Blank page]

(page 131) (Skipton in 1817)

{continued from page 129} … *is 12/3 p. week, and after the rate of £31.17.0 p. year, which is a serious thing seeing that I have two other male servants*." (In May 1818, when paying up the second half-year's wages, he deducted 2/6d. for clothing supplied to the father and son). Still in November, Alcock received a payment on account of rent of one of his cottages in Chancery Lane, and noted: "*This man is miserably poor, he is under notice to quit and must leave if he does not pay up."*

But we must not be too harsh on William Alcock. He attained in 1817 the then patriarchal age of 70 years, and as a banker money was the mainspring of his life. His elder son built Newfield Hall at Bell Busk, and his younger son Henry built "*Aireville*" in Skipton. His practice of keeping such detailed household accounts indicates that he had been brought up on the maxim: *"~~<Look after>~~ \Take care of/ the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves"*. Clearly William Alcock was a hard, honest and upright man, but he was not without compassion, and in acknowledging receipt of £34.10.0 half year's rent of a farm, he enters: "*Bennett, Thos. By him in notes £31.10.0. Gave him up on account of the present bad times £3."* He also gave the bellman his traditional New Year's gift of a shilling.

Alcock was a farmer as well as an attorney and banker. He sold his wool: "*Sold this and last year's clip to Messrs Lockwood, consisting of long Scots and rough Scots, one at 16/- p. stone or 1/- per lb. and the other at 10/- p. stone of 16 lb. The better weighed 10: 9 lb and came to £8.9.0, and the worse 2s. 8lb. and came to £1.5.0.*"

"*Luck money*" was still paid and received. He sold four Scotch cows to Richard Sagar for £6.10.0 each, and notes: "*he will expect a shilling apiece to be returned*." Later he bought a "*Scotch cow (Aberdeen sort)*" for £5.15.6, and sold three Scotch cows to a butcher for a total of £26.5.0. A black gelding cost him £16.

A night's stay in Leeds, with horse and servant, cost 15/6d., but a new hat for his servant cost him 17/-. The carriage on his son's trunk to London was £1.1.0.

(page 132) (Characters of Old Skipton)

\O.S pp 50-52. /

"*Juicy*" worked the press for the Skipton "*Pioneer*" when it was printed in a cottage in Chancery Lane.

CH. 27.5.1882 Obit. Wm Howarth "*Juicy*" had been employed for some years past to ring the curfew bell at the Parish Church but it was in the imitation of bell-ringing by his voice which <~~he~~> gained for him his notoriety. Dressed in a suit of military clothes, Howarth could often be seen and heard at his "*band room*" in Keighley Road and other outskirts of the town "*ringing the bells*," as he called it, with considerable effect by means of his organophobic powers. It is said that he possessed an excellent ear for music, and had he not been slightly affected mentally, he might have made a capital musician. Aged 52.

Y.O 27.11.1937 "*Dalesman*" Juicy: "*He also disturbed the peace of the town with a corner, upon which he could play any one tune: "Sweet Spirit, hear my prayer*."

C.P. 1.6.1861 Wm Howarth alias Pig Sam fined for having in his possn a diseased dead cow

C.H. 26.2.1881 Wm Haworth (54) known as "*Pig Sam*" a jobber given 2 months at W.R. Sessions for stealing a purse containing £45.17.5

Castle Rent Roll 1865 Wm. Howarth jr. £4.16.0 p. half year. Arrears £13 "*Unfortunate Domestic affliction. arrears hopeless*."

Jimmy the Cobbler lived at the side of Waller Hill Beck below the Premier. The late Harry Haigh recalled that there all stray pigeons landed: *"I remember seeing him, tuttleing birds with a decoy bird in a cage, and twigs on the fence all smeared with bird lime. Any wild bird alighting on them was quickly captured and transferred to another cage.*"

CHA 1904 Obit 3.5.1903 James Collier "*Jimmy the Cobbler*" @ 86

(page 133)

CHARACTERS OF OLD SKIPTON

Skipton is a town which has never lacked its characters – eccentric and otherwise, but they take time to mature. We are too near to recognise contemporary specimens, whose fame may pass to our children, but we can look back and admire a vintage crop of Skipton characters of the last century, whose nicknames are recorded for us by the late Mr. Harry Haigh of Newmarket Street. Mr Haigh was born in 1859, and was in 1928 prevailed upon the set down his recollections of the town of his youth.

The mentally afflicted were treated as figures of fun.

"*Juicy*" (Haworth) wore on an old Shako[72] and would stand – often for an hour on end – on the railway bridge in Carleton Road imitating the church bells. "*Neddy Bump*" (Holmes) used to parade in front of the church as a policeman, turning away stray dogs. "*Chew Bens*" speciality was swearing – beginning very softly and working to a crescendo. The physically afflicted were no more kindly treated. "*Patten Dick*" wore a patten (clog) because one leg was shorter than the other, and "*Legs o'Britain"* was a bow-legged labourer. A rag-gatherer of simian appearance became "*Monkey Harry*", and "*Two foot Billy*" and "*Mary Ann*"[73] (Waddington) need no explanation.

"*Spud Ned*" sold his roast potatoes – five a penny – from a stand near Ship Corner. On Mill Bridge "*Pig Sam*" kept pigs in the room next to his kitchen, and "*Cockney Charlie*", who always wore a silk hat, kept a lodging house near the Royal Oak. "*Nicker Hawkins*" was a greengrocer at the top of High Street.

Occupational nicknames were most common: "*Clockey Dick*" (cowman) the clock repairer; "*Matthew Tripe*" the tripe dealer; "*Old Chisel Chops*" at the wood-yard; "*Fatty Cake Ann*", the wife of "*Whack*" (a machine tool sharpener); "*Jimmy the Cobbler*", the Waller Hill bird-<~~fancier~~>\catcher/; "*Jimmy the Wheeler*", "*Yeast Dick*" a greengrocer; "*Putty Mick*" a glazier; "*Tommy Balm Cake*" – an oat-cake baker turned manufacturer; "*Old Fenty*" who sold fents; "*Cauf Ben*" who kept a knacker's yard; and "*Fish Harry*" (Freear) who *… {continued on page 135}*

(page 134) (Characters of Old Skipton)

C.H. 5.2.1881 "*Waistcoat George*" in Union Square.

Y.O. 4.12.1937 "*Dalesman*" "*Jonas*" the towns acknowledged champion eater, 6½ feet tall: "*His jaws were so capacious that it is said of him that he could devour a cake 12" in circumference*"

C.P. 18.5.1861 Edward Cavanagh of Skipton drover and rag gatherer, but known in Skipton as "*Tippy*"

Ranting Nanny.
By 1857 Mrs Ann Ellison used to have a temperance coffee & eating house in Middle Row (Marlows) & was one of the earliest advocates who used to preach the cause <~~of~~> on Sheep street Hill & was known as Ranting Nanny. She ran a temperance Hotel at the High Street shop & was succeeded by Joseph Utley.

Next temperance establishment in the centre of the town was the Globe Coffee Tavern

---

[72] *Shako – a tall, peaked, military hat; often decorated with a plume, feather or tassel on the top and a badge on the front.*
[73] *Colloquial term for an effeminate man or homosexual*

(page 135) (Characters of Old Skipton)

{continued from page 133}.. worked for J. Walker & Sons

The boatmen were notorious: Be bo ben, Waistcoat George, Old Tay Pot, Potty, Lank and Tommy Dazzerley. Ladies were treated no more respectfully: Betty Butt, Old Gravey Eye, Chittlim and Sally Cock Chicken amongst them. Food was of prime importance, and Billy Big Dinner presumably vied with Old Appetite (who ate raw eggs and raw bacon), whilst careful Tommy Broth would ask for a ha'porth of broth, saying "*I've a bit of crust in my pocket*."

The masons were well represented: Slenderman, Galty, Katey, Pan Handle, <~~and~~> Pudsey Harry, and "*Old Floury Face*", who was said to press his face in the flour when he left for work, so that he could see on his return if his wife had sold or used any flour.

The tales told of these old characters are legion. There was "*Old Sorry*", the schoolmaster, whose favourite gambit was: "*I'm very sorry, but I must punish you*." "*Pablo*", the tailor, was refused drinking money by his wife, so he twined her skirt fast in the wringing machine and left her there. "*Dwafton*", a lead mill worker, was umpiring in a match Lead Mill v. Dewhursts at the Craven Heifer when the appeal came "*How's that!*" "*Not out*" he replied "*But if t'clever b--- does it again he'll be out*." "*Crabbie*" would walk backwards through the snow from his home in Bunker's Hill up Rectory Lane, to make the police think he was at home when he was out poaching. "*Old Cash Up*", a painter, was going to Leeds by train, so a friend gave him a pigeon tied in a bag to throw out when he arrived in Leeds. A week later the pigeon had still not returned, and he was asked if he was sure he had thrown it out. "*Yes*" he replied "*It happen has'nt*[74] *got out of the bag yet*." And we must not forget "*Old Tommy Walloper*", a muffin baker, who used to hawk his muffins and gather horse droppings on the same journey.

The fame of these notabilities rested on oral tradition, and they are now almost all forgotten, but this glimpse of the Skipton of almost a century ago at least shows that this was a lively, imaginative and irreverent town.

(page 136) (Caroline Square)

\O.S pp 38-41./

C.P. Ralph Lee of Gladstone St. C.P. 19.10.1888 @ 95.

her former cook, Theodore Majochi, and femme de chamber Louise Demont [75]

---

[74] *Sic*
[75] *See reference on next page 137 to the principal witnesses against the Queen*

(page 137)

CAROLINE SQUARE

It is odd that Skipton's only Square (now that Union Square has vanished) should owe its name to the behaviour – or misbehaviour – of the Prince Regent, later to become George IV. He had married his cousin, Caroline of Brunswick, for one reason only – because on no other condition would his father George III ask the Government to meet his debts. He was already secretly married to Mrs. Fitzherbert; he spent his wedding night drunk in the fender; and he left Caroline immediately after the birth of their only child, the Princess Charlotte.
Caroline for her part was less than discreet: in 1806 she adopted a docker's child, whom she called '*Williken*', in circumstances which were bound to cause \scandalous/ rumours <~~that the child was her own~~>; "*Delicate Investigation*", set up to <~~go into \investi/~~ > the matter, acquitted Caroline of any offence, but censured her indecorum.

In 1818 again, suspicions of her relationship with an Italian courier, Bergami, whom she had made her chamberlain, led to the "*Milan Commission*".

When George IV acceded to the throne in 1820, he immediately asked the Government to drop her name from the liturgy; this incensed Caroline, who returned to this country to fight for her rights, and on the day of her arrival the King sent a message<~~s~~> to both Houses of Parliament drawing their attention to her conduct abroad, the evidence of which accompanied in a sealed green bag. As a result of a report on this evidence, Lord Liverpool introduced in the House of Lords the "*Bill of Pains and Penalties against Her Majesty*", to degrade and divorce her. Popular feeling was on the side of the Queen. 94-year old Ralph Lee, interviewed by the "*Craven Pioneer*" in 1887, recalled that he "*remembered George IV, and the recollection of that monarch's dastardly attempt to put away Queen Caroline made the old man bring his stick down with a vigorous thud on the ground. 'Any of us young chaps in Craven would have shot him if we could have got at him'*."

The principal Italian witnesses against the Queen were Majochi and Demont, and the Lord Chancellor of the day, Lord Eldon, presided over the enquiry. On the 10th November 1820 the third … *{continued on page 139}*

(page 138) (Caroline Square)

"*In Skipton the effigy of Lord Eldon was burnt in Caroline Square*"
[The Disastrous Marriage Jon. Cape, 30 Bedford Sq, Joanna Richardson, p.192]

(page 139) (Caroline Square)

{continued from page 137}… reading passed by a majority of only 9 votes, and the Government dropped the Bill. The discomfiture of the King (rather than the vindication of the Queen, whose reputation was lost) was celebrated throughout the country, and on the 18th November 1820 the "*Leeds Mercury*" records how the news was greeted in Skipton:
"*Skipton. On Sunday morning the grateful intelligence was received at this place of the abandonment of the Bill of Pains and Penalties; it is quite impossible to describe the public joy which was immediately excited, and which on the following day was manifested by a general and brilliant illumination, accompanied by every other mark of public rejoicing. There was an immense bonfire in Caroline-street, in the front of which a gallows was erected, where the effigies of Majochi and Demont were*

suspended. After they had been paraded round the town, they were committed to the flames in due form, together with the receptacle of their perjuries, the infamous Green Bag."
This presents a very different picture from the popular version of the origin of Caroline Square, given by Mr. R.B. Cragg in the "*Craven Herald*" in 1898, and repeated many times since; "*1821. The effigy of Scott, the King's Councillor in the great case against Queen Caroline burnt at the foot of the Main Street, and from this it got its name, Caroline Square. Scott afterwards Lord Eldon"*

It is possible that Eldon (who was not the King's counsel in the proceedings and who had been Lord Eldon since 1799) was also burned in effigy, and that a prudent consideration for the feelings of the Lord Chancellor led the press not to report this; but it is more likely that the traditional account of the bonfire suffered a gloss with the passage of the years.

The reference to Caroline Street, rather than Caroline Square, agrees with that used in Baines' Directory of 1822, which bears a note: "*We are apprehensive that there may be some discrepancies in the names of one or two of the streets in Skipton owing to a change which is at present taking place and on which \point/ the inhabitants themselves are not quite agreed*." But the "*Leeds Mercury*" report indicates that the street or square had already … {continued on page 141}

(page 140) (Caroline Square)

A correspondent to "*Notes & Queries*" in the C.H. on 17' Feb 1877 enquired about the origin of the name Caroline Square "*Having heard so many different opinions as to how the above derived its name*"

Memory was fickle. \95-year-old/ Mr W. Turner Grange of Hampsthwaite "*retains a distinct recollection of an ox being roasted while on the paving stones in Skipton Market Place when George IV was crowned*" [C.H.6.1910]

In 1887 when there was an ox roasting for Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee: "*It will be a novelty to most of us, even to the old gentlemen who informed me the other day that he saw two sheep roasted in Caroline Square in celebration of the acquittal of Queen Caroline from the charges preferred against her by her husband George IV* [C.H. 4.6.1887]

C.H. 18.6.1887 refers to above note: "*You are wrong, Mr. Editor, you mentioned two sheep, there was only one. At least so tells me a gentleman who is never wrong, or never thinks he is, and was present on the<~~r~~> occasion … It may not be generally known, but the name of Caroline Square was given to the spot in the occasion of the celebration in question, on the acquittal of Queen Caroline*"

CH 27.10.1877 Elfin '*It was only a few months ago that a traveling menagerie was located for an evening in Caroline Square'*

It has been suggested that the name of the George Inn in High Street, which had certainly been the sign of this inn from the 17th Century to 1807, was altered to the "*Old George*" to dissociate it from George IV, but this is questionable, as it was known as the "*Old George*" by 18<~~16~~>\07/ v.p. 338.

CH 11.12.1880 "*the Local Bd did not care to have the town blockaded with vans of wild beasts – pens of the domesticated brutes on fair days are more than they can satisfactorily stomach. But Local Boards and Local Police were unable to bar the way to this "Female Wombwell" She stoutly asserted her right to stand in the street, and failing to convince the authorities of the "woman's right" gossip says she threatened to "let the lions loose" if they dared to attempt to stop her. This, of course, was enough; … No Daniel among the Police or the Local Bd was courageous enough to try conclusions with the leonine species, so without further molestation Madame Day was suffered to erect her menagerie in C. Sq and to duly invite her patrons to "walk up*"
Jane Day. Fri last told by surveyor to desist in the erection of caravans {?--}

(page 141) (Caroline Square)

{continued from page 139}… been attributed to Queen Caroline before the bonfire of 1820. It may be mentioned that at this time the bottom of High Street formed more of a square than at present, for the bakehouse, blacksmith's shop and barber's shop on the east side of the present Square, in front of 79 High Street (Duckworths) were not demolished until 1821.

Caroline's story had a sad ending. She was refused entry to Westminster Abbey on the occasion of her husband's Coronation in July 1821, but could not arouse public opinion in her favour. The popular view was increasingly that represented by the rhyme of the day:

"*Most gracious Queen, we thee implore*
To go away and sin no more;
But if that effort be too great,
To go away at any rate!"

Caroline died in the following month, August 1821.
- - - - -

The "*Craven Pioneer*" in 1874 referred to the official naming by the local authority of the streets in Skipton, when they dispensed with "*Caroline Square – a name now officially merged in High Street, but which will, no doubt, live in our vernacular as long as the words 'Local Board'*. " The '*Local Board of Health'* suffered a metamorphosis in 1895 to '*Urban District Council'*, but Caroline Square is still very much with us. In 1875, Miles Ackernley, writing under the pseudonym of "*Arty Momus*" in the Pioneer, asked: "*Why should its name have been changed?... Was it because the Board of Health was incapable of defining which was Caroline Square? or did they wish to obliterate from our memories the remembrance of the great demonstration which was held here when all England rejoiced over the result of the famous State trial of Queen Caroline?"*
- - - - -
The yard at the rear of what is now Woolworth's shop in Caroline Square was built shortly after 1823 and \had before 1830 been/ christened "*Queen's Court*". It later became known as "*Laycock's Yard*"

Until 1886 Caroline Square was the traditional sight[76] for travelling menageries In 1877 we read in the paper *… {continued on page 142}*

---

[76] *Sic*

(page 142) (Eighteenth Century Skipton)

Old Skipton pp 18-20

Pennant's "*Tour in Scotland*", published in 1775, says that Skipton "*is a good town seated in a fertile expanding vale. It consists principally of one broad street, the Church and Castle terminating the upper end*"

cont'd [77]
of a menagerie taking up its stand as usual in
Caroline Square and of an elephant seizing a man who
happened to be passing by. In Dec 1880 Supt Cuxton forbade
Jane Day to erect her caravan for wild beasts in C. Square:
she ignored the ban & threatened to let the wild
animals out if he dared to touch the caravans.
In 1886 '*Wombwell's Menagerie'* parked with 20
caravans for two days in C. Sq. the proprietor
had collected a[78] signed by most of the
shopkeepers in the square asking him to stand there.
He was summoned & fined for obstructing
the highway. "*Perhaps they will pay*
the fine for him sd the chairman
Judge Hastings Ingham

(page 143)

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY SKIPTON.

There is no map of Skipton of earlier date than 1832, and to get a picture of the town in the previous century we can look only to the documentary records of the time.

The High Street was up to the 18th Century known frequently as "*the Street of Skipton*". The impression which travellers received was also that Skipton consisted of one street, and the <~~P~~> poet Thomas Gray, writing of a visit to the town in 1762, observed that it is "*a pretty large market town in a valley, with one very broad street, gently sloping downwards from the Castle, which stands at the head of it*."

THE MARKETS
The lower part of High Street, adjoining the Middle Row, was the Market Place, and the Market Cross was <~~in the setts~~> in front of Martins Bank. But the Court Leet in \1741 and/ 1748 ordered the farmer of the Court Tolls to "*cleanse that part of the street called the Corn Market*."

Castle Estate Leases between 1655 and 1692 refer to houses "*near the Corne-Market in Skipton*" which can be identified as the buildings to the south of the Black Horse and 36 High Street (Ramsbottoms), and we can therefore place the Corn Market on the west side of the High Street approximately where the Public Library now stands. Possibly the Corn Market had its own cross, as Leases of 1671 and 1686 refer to properties adjoining the Lower Cross, which seem to have been the block of buildings to the north of the old Market cross, opposite where the end of Otley Street now stands.

---

[77] *this indicates the following paragraph is a continuation of the final sentence which begins at the bottom of the previous page 141*
[78] *there is a blank space/missing word here in Rowley's notebook*

Probably as a result of this block, Middle Row is in Leases from 1701 to 1760 referred to as "*West Middle Row*"

The nature of the "*New Market*" is not clear – possibly it was an overflow from the Market Place at the lower end of the High Street. It is certainly very old, for Christopher Lambert's Will in 1555 mentions his property in *… {continued on page 146}*

(page 144) (Eighteenth Century Skipton)

Broxup Lane suffered a metamorphosis to "*Brookshaw Plain*" by the time of the 1841 Census, and Mr Harry Haigh, recording his memories of old Skipton, recalled that "*Brockshaw Plain*" was on the site of Watson's Buildings.

Dawson's version (p. 329) of John Jackman's Charity 1716 says it is secured on property in Brockshaw Plain.

(page 145) (Eighteenth Century Skipton)

{continued from page 143}… the Newmarket. Not only was there a Market Place, a Corn Market and a <~~Sheep~~> \New/ Market, but the title deeds of some properties in Sheep Street from 1743 to 1773 refer to "*Sheep Market Street*", although the Court Leet in 1759 gave instructions for the repair of "*the frontages in the street called Sheep Street*" and other deeds of 1774 also refer to "*Sheep Street*".

Whether Sheep Street is a highway or not has always been open to question. When the Local Board of Health summoned William Greenwood, of 20 Sheep Street, <~~foobstr~~> for obstructing the highway in Sheep Street in 1868, he denied that Sheep Street was a highway and the magistrates dismissed the charge, Judge Hastings Ingham remarking that his brother magistrate Henry Alcock (the Chairman of the Board of Health from 1858 to 1865) "*was <~~no~~> by no means sure that the highway in Sheep Street was anything but an occupation road to the houses and shops on each side; certainly no one going through the town would even think of using it as a thoroughfare unless he had business there*."

THE STREETS
Swadford Street is probably the oldest street outside the High Street. Winterwell Hall in the Swadford was built as early as 1449, and a grant of 1489 refers to a burgage situate in a street called Swatford. From the Swadforth to Hebble Bridge ran Broxup Lane, referred to in Court Leet records from 1738 to 1808; these records also refer to Sun Moor Lane (1723), <~~and~~> to the Back Lane "*part of the way leading from the Bayley Lane to the New Market Street"* (1740), to Love Lane, leading off the Back Lane to the Hurrs (1749) and to Back of the Becks (1792).

At this time the Bailey had a raised walk only a few feet above the road level, but in <~~12~~> about 1826, to keep the poor employed during a depression, they were offered 6^{d} a day to lower the level of the road, putting the materials in the raised walk and to erect the high retaining wall we now know. From its origins, this walk was for many years known as "*Hard Times Walk*"

The "*houses of John Hall and John Cooper, adjoining to the Green in the New Markett*" were licensed for public worship in July … *{continued on page 147}*

(page 146) (Eighteenth Century Skipton)

John Wear, the ostler at the Black Horse Hotel, was the last to drive a conveyance over the old road to Addingham

---

(page 147)

{continued from page 145} … 1693, and probably represent the Friends' Meeting House erected in that year: the Green would adjoin Waller Hill Beck and is believed to have extended from the Ginnel to the Dyneley, and <~~to~~> \may/ have been the site of the town's ducking stool.

A deed of 1734 refers to "*Waller Hill or Fenskillstreet*" which was until almost a century later the extent of the built-up area of the town to the south.

The "*Yards*" which were until recently such a feature of the town began to grow during the latter half of the 18th Century, but really came into their full glory in the early years of the 19th. Century.

When Thomas Gray left Skipton for Otley in 1762, he travelled "*first up Shode Bank, the steepest hill I ever saw a road carried over in England, for it mounts in a strait line without any other repose for the horses than by placing stones every now and then behind the wheels for a full mile. Then the road goes on a level along the brow of this high hill over Rumbald-moor*." Gent of York had in 1733 recounted his trip "*down a dismal large mountain or precipice to this beautiful town.*" It is amazing to think that the old precipitous road up Shode Bank (Short Bank Road) was still used up to the middle of last century by those who objected to paying toll on the low road to Draughton opened in 1803, and up to almost 1880 for driving cattle. At about this time that a stone wall was erected to block the road at the top of Howgate Intake, and trees were planted on it.

(page 148) (59 High Street, Wheatsheaf Inn)

Thomas Wells is in the CB Tts <1~~658-74-780-81.~~> \1655-81/ \1.2.1649-50/ Eliz d Thos W. of Skipton bap.

John Mitchell, grocer, seems to have been living here at the time of the 1698 Poll Tax

He appears in the Churchwarden's Accounts as supplying wine in 1729[79]

Geo Ashton \1725/ m Mary wid of \[d 1730]/ (2) m Grace by 1732
d 1738 John Waddington ↙ 1744 Victualler
[d 1724]

1731 moved from Wheatsheaf
1749 Th s of Geo Ashton

[79] *This refers to entry on opposite page (p.149), relating to Lawrence Shaw*

1732 Messuage burgage or dwghouse in Skipton, wherein Lawrence Shaw lately dwelt and the sd George Ashton
now dwelleth adjoining on the S. side to the house wherein Matthew Wright now dwelleth and on the N-side to the house wherein Samuel Atkinson now dwelleth Together with one back kitchen and brewhouse formerly a malt kiln situate on the back of the said messuage, 1 barn, 2 stables
Other messuage burgage or dwghse wherein one John Mitchell lately dwelt and one garth or garden adjoining

---

(page 149) (Wheatsheaf Inn)

59 HIGH STREET, SKIPTON

The first indication I have been able to trace of a separate occupier for this property is in 1655, when the Manor Call Book returns Thomas Wells as a resident between Thomas Barker, clerk (of the Hole-in-the-Wall Inn) and Henry Goodgion (of the premises now the site of the Midland Bank). Thomas Wells became the freeholder by 1660, and in the Hearth Tax Returns of 1672\-4/ is listed as paying tax on five hearths. The Parish Registers record the burial on Christmas Day, 1678, of "*Mary ye good wife of Thomas Wells of Skipton*," and Thomas himself died in 1680. The freehold then passed to his heir Thomas Sissons until 1699, \and/ to Richard Sissons until 1705, after which the Call Books record "*John Mitchell p. Sisance*." As late as February 1731, a Conveyance of the adjoining Hole-in-the-Wall Inn describes it as adjoining "*on the south side to the house of Richard Sissons late Wells*"

Lawrence Shaw lived here from 1719 to 17<~~31~~>\24/. He was presented by the Earl of Thanet in the Court of King's Bench in 1723 for fishing with a trawl net in the River Ayre; with others he submitted to paying a penalty and costs. The Parish Registers \x/[80] describe him as an "*innholder*" from 1719 to 1723, and by 1730 he was a bailiff, which he remained until his death in 1752

<~~In 1731~~> \By 1729/ George Ashton, a saddler from Settle, \had/ succeeded Shaw. He had entered the licensing trade by marrying in 1725 the widow of the landlord of the Wheatsheaf Inn lower down the street; she died in 1730. In October 1731, John Mitchell of Skipton grocer conveyed to his niece Grace Law three messuages or tenements in the occupations of George Ashton, William Mackereth and Grace Law. \(John Mitchell died in Nov. 1731) Probably George Ashton married Grace Law, for in August 1732 the property was mortgaged to Howarth Currer of Kildwick by George Ashton of Skipton innkeeper and Grace his wife; this Mortgage describes the property as a "*messuage burgage or dwellinghouse in Skipton wherein Lawrence Shaw lately dwelt and the said George Ashton now dwelleth… Together with one back kitchen and brewhouse formerly a malt kiln situate on the back of the said* *…{continued on page 151}*

(page 150) (59 High Street, Wheatsheaf Inn)

In the Ct. Leet in 1743 Thomas Tindale is one of several owners on the E. of High St charged with laying manure and dung in the Back Lane

Mrs Tindale appears in the Churchwarden's Accts as supplying wine in 1744, and Thomas from 1747 to 1750

CB Fr.11 Thos Tindal is refd to in connection with Heirs of Haworth Currer's freehold in 1743-5

[80] *This refers to an entry on the previous page (p 148) relating to Churchwardens Accounts for win in 1729*

The Call Books 1720-31 show John Mitchell next to Lawrence Shaw. Jon. Mitchell Grocer Skipton was buried 7th Nov. 1731

John Swainson, who m. another dau. of Mathew Wilson, inherited Nos 53 & the Hole in the Wall [55-57] from his uncle John Swainson in 1745

In the Window Tax Return of 1771, Mr. Tillotson paid 14 shillings on his 11 windows. He died in 1788.
Matthew Tillotson is among the three "*Gentry*" listed in \Skipton in/ the Universal British Directory 1792.

Gisburn PR. \5.12.1767 Jas Tipping yeo = Jane Starkie lic. /
Wm s Jas & Jenny Tipping of Gisburn bp 20.5.1781

S P.R.[81] 26.12.1811 Wm Tipping sgn = Mary Clark spr. b.p.

L.M. 29.4.1815 d On Sat last, an infant son of Mr Wm Tipping, surgeon, of Skipton

1835 Poll Book John Robinson, Market Place – also 1838, 1841
1847 Beddoe & Brayshay, Linen and Woollen Drapers.
1855 Church Rate. Matthew Wilson – Jn Tipping. Ho & shop £25.12.0

(page 151) (59 High Street, Wheatsheaf Inn)

{continued from page 149} … *messuage*"

George Ashton (a victualler in 1735) appears regularly in the Churchwarden's Accounts, \from 1729/ until his death in 1738, for supplying wine – at two shillings a quarter. Grace Ashton then features in these Accounts until 1742, and Thomas Tindall until 1750. The Manor Call Book in 1743 shows Thomas Tindal as succeeding Grace Ashton; he was Town Constable in 1745, and is described as an Innholder in the 1748-49 Parish Registers. Tindal's son Thomas became a prominent Attorney in the town. In 1748 the C.B. Tenants lists "*Thomas Tindal now Mr. Tillotson*."

In 1749 George Ashton's son and heir \(Robert Ashton of Wakefield, a saddler)/ sold to Hugh Tillotson of Skipton Chandler two burgages, one wherein Lawrence Shaw formerly dwelt and the other wherein John Mitchell formerly dwelt all being then in the possession of Thomas Tindal. Tillotson then moved into occupation of the property. He had married Dorothy, the daughter of Mathew Wilson of Eshton Hall; <~~and~~> his only surviving son Mathew Tillotson lived here from about 1790 until his death in 1815, when the property passed to Mathew Wilson, the son of his cousin \[his great-nephew]/ and father of the first Sir Mathew. A monument to the memory of Mathew Tillotson in the Parish Church extols him as "*a dutiful son, and a kind \brother/ <~~son~~>, and an honest peaceable member of society*."
\ ? /
From 1821 to 1830 the Land Tax Assessments give William Tipping as the occupier, and he is named in Directories of 1822 and 1830 as a Surgeon in Caroline Square or Market Place. In 1834 and 1836 the Assessments show John Robinson to be the tenant, and in the 1841 Census return John Robinson and John Tipping (possibly his apprentice) both appear as residing here. John Robinson was the manager of the Craven Bank in Skipton, whilst his wife Susan carried on the drapery business.

[81] *S.P.R. = Skipton Parish Registers*

Beddoe & Co. continued this business in 1844 and 1848,
and Mr. Edmondson has noted that Mr. Beddoe was drowned in
America. In 1851, the Census gives John Watson, silk mercer,
as residing at this property, and <~~then~~> \by 1855/ John Tipping \had/ moved from
his shop at the end of Otley Street to take over the business.
Tipping was here at the time of the first Rate Return of 1858.

(page 152) (59 High Street, Wheatsheaf Inn)

CH. 14.10.1927
"*Another relic<~~t~~> of Skipton's old-time architecture has come to light during the past week in premises which are being dismantled in High Street… The premises now in course of demolition have been acquired by the Skipton Perm Ben B.S. .. Behind the shop are three cottages manifestly of great age… a Skiptonian of the present day remembers living in one of them 70 yrs ago… These cottages appear to have been converted from a still older building which was erected some hundreds of years ago. While one of the interior walls was being dismantled, the masonry of an ingle nook was revealed. The ingles were there on each side of an open fireplace, and with the fireplace they were surmounted by a massive arch of rudely fashioned stones. At one end were the remains of a stone oven, its flue leading into the main chimney some feet above the level of the fireplace… The building was undoubtedly occupied by a family of substance… The walls of the house are in their thickness consistent with the quality of buildings which date back almost to feudal times… The ingle nook will be retained as far as possible in its entirety and fitted into the board room of the Society's new offices*"

1871 Census : <~~Mary~~> \Henry/ Smith H M 56 Draper & Land Owner, Barden; Elizabeth w 55 Bingley;
Frederick S. unm 25
Draper, Skipton ; Eliz A d unm. 24. Alfred s. 20 Draper

1858-65 Rates. owner "*Mathew Wilson*"

1858 Rates: John Tipping – 1865 Henry Smith

(page 153) (59 High Street, Wheatsheaf Inn)

<~~By the time of the 1861 Census~~> \In 1859/, Henry Smith <~~had~~> moved here from
53 High Street, and "*Draper Smith's*" became one of the most noted shops
in the town.

(page 154) (59 High Street, Wheatsheaf Inn)

p97 The "*Wheatsheaf*" was the badge of the Bakers' Company, the Brewers' Company and
the Innholders' Company

English Inn Signs [1951] p 160. "*The Wheatsheaf is an extremely common inn, public-house and baker's sign; it is a charge in the arms of the three livery companies catering for these [?--] besides that of the brewers*."

A Castle Estate Rent Roll of 1613 includes among the "*Rents
of buildings cottages and shops that were purchased of Thomas
Heber Esq*" "*Wm Mitchell senr now Humfrey Mitchell*"
"*William Mytchell of Skipton*" was buried 12th June 1612. There was
a Lease to Wm. Mitchell in 1609 of a <~~messuage or cottage~~> \burgage shop/ and
garden in his possession

[Parts of this property seem to have become separately
owned as Petyt's house v.p. 236.]

In his will of 1665 Thomas Bolton left to his wife Jane for life
his "*interest in the house where I now live*" and Jane Bolton is the resident
in the 1667-71 Call Books, then William Barritt in 1674, Wm Rook from 1692-4,
Bernard Geldard 1694-1700, Timothy Cowpertham 1700-08, then Francis
Pearson. In the Poll Tax Return of 1698 the residents were "*Barnard
Gelderde and his wife*" Jane Boulton of Skipton widow bur. 9.12.1673

Francis Pearson succeeded Timothy Cowperson here in <~~18~~> 1708, was at the Bay Horse
in 1709-10, and was a victualler at Stirton in 1719. He had married Frances Longfellow
in 1697.

(page 155) (59 High Street, Wheatsheaf Inn)

\C.H. 4.7.1980/
THE WHEATSHEAF INN

This old inn stood on what was until <~~recently~~> \a few years ago/ the site of
the Ribble Offices and Armitage's shop, \and is now the site of Halifax Bg Societys branch office/ It was never one of the town's
more important inns, but it had become ancient enough by 1899 to be
advertised as "*Ye house of ye olden tyme*."

On the 16th September 1630 Francis, fourth Earl of Cumberland,
granted to Humphrey Mitchell, a shoemaker, a 21-years Lease of the
"*messuage or burgage, one shop and garden now in the tenure of
Humphrey Mitchell.*" This Lease probably comprised what was to become
the site of the Wheatsheaf Inn, for the Manor Call Books show that
Humphrey Mitchell lived here from at least 1647 until his death in
1650. He was succeeded by Thomas Bolton, \a husbandman,/ who died in 1664,
and <~~was~~> \who/ was in turn succeeded by his widow Jane. She paid tax on
two hearths in the Hearth Tax Returns of 1672\-4/, <~~She~~> \and/ died in the
following year. [1673]

The property now passed by a series of marriages; first to
James Paitphon (or Patefield), who had in 1671 married Elizabeth, the
daughter of Thomas Boulton. She <~~child~~> \died/ in childbed in 1672, and Patefield
took Elizabeth Cundray as his second wife. After his death in 1684,
his widow took a new Lease of a "*messuage or dwellinghouse at the
lower end of the East side of Skipton*" with some closes of land. In
\see p 237/
1688 she took a second husband, John Kitching, who died in 1695:
then \in 1697/ a third husband, William Tatham of Carleton. Elizabeth lived
until 1700; Tatham stayed on at the property for a few years,
then retired. He appears from 1703 to 1718 in the annual charities
of Thomas the "*Good Earl*" of Thanet, receiving a pound a year; he is
described as "*formerly tenant of Bolton's Tenement*"

The deeds of Nos 67-69 High Street refer to it in
1713 as "*adjoining to a messuage now or late in the possession of
Francis Pearson on the North*." Robert Thompson \(a weaver)/ followed in 1715,
in which year a Castle Estate Survey shows Gilbert Johnson as
tenant of "*Bolton house and stable, all very ruinous*." In 1717
John Waddington succeeded Robert Thompson: the Parish Registers
in 1716 describe Waddington as "*servt: to Gilbert Johnson*," and in *...{continued on page 157}*

(page 156) (59 High Street, Wheatsheaf Inn)

X[82] In 1718 Gilbert Johnson took a Lease of Bolton's Tenement "*lately occupied by Elizabeth Patefield*" and in the same year the Court Leet ordered him to repair the frontage of Patefield's Tenement. The Church Seating Plan of 1719 shows Gilbert Johnson as occuping[83] a pew "*for Bolton's L^{d} Thanets*"

? George Ashton occupied a moiety of Stephen Catterson's adjoining house in 1729. The eldest son of George Ashton and Mary was christened Gilbert in 1726 – after his employer?

Formerly a labourer, Knowles is described as a Farmer in the Parish Registers in 1756 and 1760. He returned as a labourer to Stirton, where he died in 1766

In 1760 there was a \21-year/ Lease to William Chippendale, yeoman, of the "*farm of Abraham Knowles*." Chippendale was the proprietor of the Black Horse, who died in 1765.

<~~1975~~> \1757/ Survey: Wm Chippendale, a House on the East side of the Town being an Alehouse the Sign of Lord Thanet's Arms [1792 first names of Wheatsheaf appears]

Court Leet 17.10.1781 Causing dunghills and rubbish to remain on fronts (inter alia) John Wilkinson.
Ct. Leet 29.4.1784 Watercocks – Thomas Wharton

[At the auction sale in 1908 the auctioneer said that this inn "*was in the possession of the Wharton family from 1781 to 1889*"]

(page 157) (59 High Street, Wheatsheaf Inn)

{continued from page 155} … 1717 as a victualler <*>[84] The Call Book of 1720 shows both John Waddington and George Ashton as occupiers, and when John Waddington died in 1724, his widow Mary married in 1725 Ashton, a saddler from Settle. He continued the licensing trade, for he appears in the Churchwarden's Accounts in 1729, supplying wine to the wardens at 2/- a quarter. In 1731 Ashton moved up the street to No 59, and by 1737 Thomas Ranson had followed at this property

<u><DOROTHY> \BARBARA/'S FARM</u>
In 1735 Thomas Ranson, a victualler, married Barbara Grandorge, who was widowed in 1739, and who took in that year a new Lease of the tenement or farm late in the possession of George Ashton. She must have been quite a character, for although she died in 1754, her name clung to the property for another half century. In 1748 she appeared before the Court Leet on two counts: first, that she threw dirt and other materials into the High Street; and secondly, that she had "*diverted the watercourse or chanel*[85] *conveying the water from of Barbara Ranson house backside and the houses or backsides of Mrs. Catherine Parker and others*"

---

[82] *This mark refers to entry on next page (page 157), relating to John Waddington Gilbert Johnson in the 1720 Call Book*
[83] *Sic*
[84] *This mark refers to entry on previous page (page 156) relating to Gilbert Johnson in 1718*
[85] *Sic*

From 1754 to 1760 Abraham Knowles \from Thorlby/ kept the inn, then Mrs Heelis, the widow of John Heelis, who had been an innholder at 75-79 High Street. From 1762 John Boocock, a Mason was here; he died in 1766, and two years later his widow Grace married John Wilkinson, a "*weaver and widower*" from Leeds. The Churchwarden's Accounts in March 1770 show a payment to him of three shillings, for three fox heads, and the Window Tax Assessment of 1771 records John Wilkinson as paying 4/2^{d} on his 7 windows. In 1772 the Parish Registers note the burial of "*Grace, wife of John Wilkinson, innkeeper, Skipton*"

It is probable that the Whartons came to the inn shortly after this, for Thomas Wharton appears as an innkeeper in the Parish Registers as early as 1781. The Castle Estate Survey of 1792 contains the following entry: "*The Wheat Sheaf Public House: Thomas Chippendale to hold Wheatsheaf at will for three years until his* *...{continued on page 159}*

(page 158) (59 High Street, Wheatsheaf Inn)

The Annual Value of the inn in a Poor Rate Schedule of 1806 was £15. The Castle Estate Valuation of 1807 returns the "*Sheaf Public House*" at £18.

Ct Leet 25.5.1808 The Public Grate opposite the Wheat Sheaf in Skipton much too little and the grate too narrow

LM 8.9.1810 d. On Monday last, after a lingering illness, which she bore with true christian fortitude, Mrs Ann Wharton, of the Wheat-Sheaf Public-house, Skipton
1.12.1810 m. On Tues. Mr George Wharton of the Wheat-Sheaf Inn in Skipton, to Miss Jane Reather, all of Skipton
LM. 2.12.1816 d. on Wed last suddenly, Mr Geo. Wharton, landlord of the Wheat Sheaf Inn Skipton

[28.4.43] X [86]and in 1843, when the Court Leet was adjourned "*to the house of Jane Wharton, the Wheat Sheaf Inn*"

1871 Census George Wade H M 26 Inn Keeper Skipton: Mary W Wade wife m 27; Geo W Phillip, brother-in-law 13,
Ann Philip, mother-in-law 50 Visitor, Skipton

(page 159) (59 High Street, Wheatsheaf Inn)

{continued from page 157}... *son comes of age, when he has an idea of erecting a manufactory*."
Chippendale was a Farmer and Grazier (the son of William Chippendale of the Black Horse), and one of his sons would have attained 21 in 1795. But Thomas Chippendale died in April 1792, and fortunately for Skipton the factory in Caroline Square did not materialise. In August 1792 the Earl of Thanet leased the inn to Thomas Wharton for 40 years.

Wharton died in 1798, and was succeeded by his widow, Ann. Shortly after this a Castle Estate Survey records: "*Thomas Chippendale now Widow Wharton Tenant. Barbary Farm. A house (on the East side of the Town) being the Wheat Sheaf Alehouse with a stable and part of a common yard and a small garden*." This entry is annotated "*Barbary Farm now let to Thos. Wharton's widow*"

---

[86] *This mark refers to an entry on the next page (p159) relating to Jane Wharton in the 1841 Census*

THE WHARTON FAMILY

> Ann Wharton died in 1810, being followed by her son George. Baines' 1822 Directory gives George Wharton as tenant of the Wheatsheaf. He died in 1826, leaving his widow Jane to carry on the inn, and she is the "*Jinny Wharton*" who is shown at the door of the Wheatsheaf in one of Waller's Skipton prints. She was still here at the time of the 1841 Census,[X 87] but by 1847 Emanuel Phillip, \a butcher and/ the husband of George's daughter Ann, had taken over the property. The Castle Estate Records in 1853 note that this is "*a very old house and is in bad repair*" Emanuel Phillip was succeeded in about 1860 by his widow, who purchased the freehold in that year from the Earl of Thanet's Trustees; she appears again "*Innkeeper and Farmer*" in the 1861 Census return. Mary Warton Phillip, the daughter of Emanuel and Ann, married George Wade in 1870, and he held the licence until 1875. It is interesting to reflect that Mary Wade was the <~~great~~->great-grand-daughter of the <~~George~~> \Thomas/ Wharton who had taken over the inn a century before, and that <~~five~~> \four/ generations in succession of the same family kept the house.
In its last years the inn changed hands *...{continued on page 161}*

(page 160) (59 High Street, Wheatsheaf Inn)

ʘ [88] His father at one time kept the Nag's Head in Newmarket Street. The Wheat Sheaf was not a successful venture and Mr. Tatham went to Barnoldswick and about 15 years ago into Lancashire, where he resumed his occupation of a beamer in a mill" [C.H. 11.12.1908]

X [89] In this year the inn was sold to Messrs Scott & Co. [C.H. 18.12.1908]

CH 6.1.1877 C. Whitaker. Wheat Sheaf Inn
CH. 7.12.1878 C. Whitaker, 11. Wheat Sheaf, butcher, broker leg in two places.
C.H. 11.2.1882 C. Whitaker, Wheat Sheaf d 3rd Feb. @ 29.

C.H. 18.12.1908 – the sale of the Wheat Sheaf Hotel, an old Skipton landmark that has never been modernised.

C.H. 5.2.1909 W.H. Deakin late of the Wheat Sheaf, now of the King's Arms Keighley
CH. 23.10.1886 Obit 20 Oct at her daughter's residence, Wheat Sheaf Inn, Skipton, Ann Phillip, relict of the late Emanuel Phillip, Butcher

CH 11.12.1908 John Tatham of Burnley "*is convinced of the fact that he will succeed to the estate, valued at £30,000 of his uncle, the late John W. Tatham, formerly of Skipton. The latter gentlemen is said to have left Skipton about 45 years ago for the gold fields of Australia. There he "struck ice" as the Americans say, and amassed a fortune of the [?--] named. 23 years ago \[1885]/ Mr Tatham met his death in the 'bush' and the story goes that he bequeathed his belongings to his nephew Mr John Tatham then of Skipton and now of Burnley. … The benefactor Mr J.W. Tatham was a monumental mason in Skipton prior to his departure for Australia, and it is given as a curious fact that he was one of four brothers who died exactly one year after the other in the month of April. Mr Tatham the legatee prior to her removal from Skipton kept the Wheat Sheaf in High Street. His father ↑*"

22.9.1916 C Sq. [next door to London Jt Stock Bank] shop opening Fri 29th.
A. Jarvis costumier

---

[87] *This mark refers to an entry on the previous page (p158) relating to a meeting of the Court Leet at the Wheatsheaf Inn*
[88] *This mark refers to an entry on the next page (p161) relating to John Tatham at the Wheatsheaf*
[89] *This mark refers to an entry on the next page (p161) relating to the sale of the inn in 1889*

\ from 1889 /
John W Tatham followed until 1891, but the Wheat Sheaf was not a successful venture for him, and he left Skipton for Barnoldswick, and then went into Lancashire, where he resumed his occupn as a beamer in a mill. His father at one time kept the Nag's Head in Nkt St.
\Burnley Robt./

John Tatham's uncle, after Jn Wm T, was a mon. mason in Skipton, which he left abt 1863 for the gold fields of Australia. There he "*struck ice*" as the Americans say, and amassed a fortune of £30,000. In 1885 he met his death in the 'bush', and the story goes that he beq^{d} all his belongings to his nephew Mr Jn Tatham, of Sk. & Burnley

Pre-1870 Robt Tatham Nags H$^{d.}$ d.1888, son John.

(page 161) (59 High Street, Wheatsheaf Inn)

{continued from page 159}… frequently. Christopher Whitaker, \another/ <~~a~~> butcher, was landlord from 1877 to 1882, and his widow until 1889.[x 90] J\ohn/ W. Tatham followed until 1891, [⊙ 91] <~~the~~>
Squire Firth until 1896, Charles R. Aldridge until 1901, then Squire Firth again. An article in the "*British Bandsman*" in 1901 refers to Squire Firth as "*one of the best known brass band teachers in Yorkshire… born at Queensbury (the home of the famous Black Dyke Band)*." He was for many years conductor of the Skipton Brass Band, and the Band Room was at the Wheatsheaf.
<~~The inn was demolished about 1913~~.>
At the annual licensing meeting in February 1908, the renewal of the licence of the Wheat Sheaf was refused on the ground of redundancy. At the hearing it was said that this inn had accommodation for 6 horses, with a separate entrance and a good yard from High Street, and with accommodation for \30 head of/ cattle. The house was patronised by Irish cattle dealers, and was the headquarters of three cycling clubs. The inn closed for the sale of liquors on the 23rd December 1908, and during the previous week it was sold by public auction at the Ship Hotel, for £1250 to the adjoining owner, Mr. Thomas Fattorini.

The Skipton Branch of Barclays Bank opened here 27th August 1968. [closed 1974 on merger with 47 High St branch]

The site of the inn now forms the site of a branch office of the Halifax Building Society

---

(page 162) (The Sidgwicks of Skipton)

OS pp 46-50.

1757 Castle Est Survey Peter Garforth – Skipton Water Corn Mill

In 1765 Garforth was one of the Town Constables

"*Methodist Heroes in the Great Haworth Round*" J.W. Laycock [1909] pp. 25-6
"*The circuit book shows that in the year 1763, Skipton and Wigglesworth contributed for the first time 1/3^{d} to the funds, and in the same year 12 members are named as meeting in class at Skipton under the leadership of Peter Garforth. Mr Peter Gar<~~th~~>forth was a class leader and local preacher at Skipton. He was a member of the Wesleyan Society and probably the only leader in 1763. The Socy afterwards declined. From 1782 to 1802 Mr Garforth subscribed 10/6^{d} per quarter to the funds of the Keighley circuit board*."

---

[90] *This mark refers to an entry on the previous page (p 160) relating to the inn being sold to Scott & Co*
[91] *This mark refers to an entry on the previous page (p 160) relating to John Tatham & his father (of the Nag's Head)*

History of Independency in Skipton [1891] p.25
"*This Mr Garforth ran the cotton mill in the woods, and lived at the foot of Chapel Hill. He frequently entertained the early Wesleyan preachers, and not infrequently he provided a free dinner for the poor members of the congregation at the close of Sunday morning's service*."

Eliz Shackleton's Diary 26-3-1768 Had a Pack of second sort of flower from Mr Garforth of Skipton Mill

The Universal British Directory of 1792 lists among Skipton Manufactories "*A paper mill and a glazing mill, belonging to P. Garforth Esq. A considerable twist mill, Garforth and Sedgwick*"

[C.H. 21.11.1874]

LM 7.6.1791 On Tuesday se'nnight died, at her father's house (Mr Peter Garforth) at Skipton in Craven, justly lamented, Mrs. Rhodes, relict of the late Mr Timothy Rhodes, merchant, in this town

---

(page 163)

THE SIDGWICKS OF SKIPTON

The association of the Sidgwick family with Skipton began in 1758, when Peter Garforth married Mary Sidgwick of Leeds. According to Mr. R.B. Cragg, the local antiquary, [writing in the Craven Herald in 1904] Garforth came from Leeds: "*His capital was a strong will, great business capability, and £50. He commenced business adjoining the Corn Mill, Chapel Hill, as a paper manufacturer. He made money quickly, everything he touched turned to gold*." Garforth indeed had an amazing career. In 1760 "*Peter Garforth of Skipton yeoman*" was apprenticed to Thomas Bishop, a felt maker, for 7 years "*to learn the true history of occupation of a Hatter or Felt Maker*." But this was not to be his calling for by 1764 he was a paper maker at the Walk Mill, and in 1765 \(when he was one of the Town Constables)/ he entered into an agreement to enlarge the Glazing Mill Dam.

John Wesley's Diary records that on 25th July 1766 "*We rode to Skipton in Craven. I designed to preach in the market-place, but the rain prevented. So I stood near Mr. Garforth's house, where many were under shelter, but many remained without, seeming not to think whether it rained or not."* Garforth's house was at the foot of Chapel Hill, and he and his wife were among the first 12 adherents to the Wesleyan cause in the town \in 1763/. The first chapel in Skipton, built on the site of Lawson's furniture repository on Chapel Hill, was erected at his expense in 1791. This was re-built in 1811.

The Window Tax Return of 1771 shows Mr Garforth as paying 17/- tax on his twelve windows, and at about this time he was engaged by the Canal Company to buy the land which they required in Craven. The canal was extended to Skipton in 1773, in which year Mary Garforth died. Garforth never re-married, but a pleasing picture of his domestic arrangements is suggested by an advertisement he inserted in the Leeds Mercury on <~~18th~~>\30th/ October 1793 :
"*Wanted, a housekeeper; one who can buy good meat and cook it \well/ in a plain way; read well and write some; be clean in her own person, and keep her house neat and clean; of a lively, pleasant disposition; and if she can sing hymns she will be the* *...{continued on page 165}*

(page 164) (The Sidgwicks of Skipton)

L.I. 24.2.1806. Burglary. Whereas the Dwelling-House of PETER GARFORTH in Skipton was late last Night or early this Morning burglariously entered and robbed of various Property… [4 silver Table Spoons one large silver spoon, 6 silver teaspoons, 4 do 1 silver Pint, 4 salt spoons, 1 cream jug, 1 dessert spoon] A reward of Ten Guineas will therefore be paid by the sd Peter Garforth to any Person giving Information whereby the Offender or Offenders may be prosecuted to conviction
Skipton 16 Feb 1806

LM. 6.7.1811 d Sun last, @ 79, deservedly lamented, Peter Garforth Esq of Skipton; dying without surviving issue, he has bequeathed the bulk of his large property to his two grandchildren, the son and daughter of the late Peter Garforth Esq jun. of Castlefield

Old Bingley. H Speight [1898] p 314. Ryshworth Hall
"*In 1803 it was sold by Johnson Atkinson Busfield to Peter Garforth Esq of Skipton (the friend of Wesley and one of the founder of Skipton Wesleyanism) for £12,000, reserving the Rishworth Chapel. In 1815 Mr Garforth's son and successor against sold it to the Ferrands of St. Ives, by whom it is still possessed –*

L.M. 28.7.1804 On Tue eve, at Con<onley>\iston nr Skipton, Peter Garforth jun Esq. To the polished manners of the Gentleman, he united the superior excellencies of a cultivated mind, and the generous warmth of a munificent heart

Skipton P.R 28.7.1804 Peter Garforth of Castlefield s. of Peter G: of Skipton Merchant (died at Conistone-Cold July 24.) 41

CH 23.10.1886 Marr. on 14th, J.B.G. Tottie o.s. of late J.W. Tottie; to Mabel Hall

L.I 29.9.1806 On Tuesday last was married Mr Thomas Wm Tottie of this town, to Mrs Garforth, widow of the late Peter Garforth Esq of Castlefield nr Bingley

> 18.8.1806 Chancery Decree. John Birkbeck & others v Jane Braithwaite and others, the creditors of Peter Garforth the younger late of Castlefield in the Parish of Bingley in the Co. of York Esq decd (who formerly resided in Carlton and afterwards at Embsay Kirk both near Skipton) and also at Clifton nr Bristol in the Co of Gloucs. who died on or about the 24th of July 1804 – Notice to prove debts

Carleton P.R
10.7.1791 Eliz d. of Peter & Sarah G. of Carleton, the sd Peter s. of Peter & Mary G. of Skipton and the sd Sarah d of Jas & Mary Braithwait of Leeds Mcht bp.

1784 according to Wm Sidgwick in evidence in 1816; built c.1782 – per J.B.S. in [?--]
Part of the mill turned by steam was built in 1825 – for power-loom weaving. In 1833-4 the hands during this period worked a night shift in the \steam/ power mill.
In 1816 the hours were 5 am to 7 pm, with an hour for lunch
In 1836 the hours were 7 am to 8 pm, with an hour for lunch
Lease renewed for 21 yrs from 1816; suggests original Lease 1786-1815

He <built> \lived at/ Stone Gappe and his children were born there.

History of Lothersdale (1972) \p 57/ "*In 1796 the [Stone Gappe] estate was sold to Mr Wm. Sidgwick, of Skipton"*
p <163> 137 Mr Sidgwick left Stone Gappe in 1847 … died at Riddlesden Hall on the 19th May 1873, and was buried in Riddlesden churchyard

Whitaker p 194 On a slab in the nave floor [Bingley]: Mr. John Sedgwick, fmly of Leeds, but late of this place, died Aug. 13, 1791, @ 75 yrs; also Sarah wife of the said John Sedgwick who died May [rest obliterated]

(page 165) (The Sidgwicks of Skipton)

{continued from page 163}… more agreeable. But she must not get the mastery over her master – no, not so much as attempt it, neither must she be one who be either cheated or cheat in her station, and, sooner than steal from or rob her master, take a snake in her bosom. And besides, if she does she will be punished in such a manner as she is not aware of, and therefore such as have these wicked inclinations will do well not to apply. Such as can answer to the good part of the above will meet a good place by applying to Peter Garforth of Skipton"

\ [L.M. 30.9.1809/]
In 1808 Garforth repeated the advertisement with the addendum: "*I published the above advertisement about 15 years ago, and in consequence one came who answered to the whole of it. Now my bonny countrywomen, which of you are able and willing to come and do likewise. N.B. I kept her a maid*." He was by this time 75 years of age, and died on 30th June 1911[92] at the age of 78
Of Garforth's two children, the son Peter <~~became~~> settled at Coniston Cold and became the father of James Braithwaite Garforth J.P. who was blinded in one eye at the Battle of Anna Hills (near Skipton Station) when the military were called in to dispel the "*Plug-Drawing*" rioters in 1842. \ ? / <~~Garforth's d~~> The daughter of <~~Peter~~> \Jas Braithwaite/ Garforth the younger married \John/ William Tottie, <~~whose family are now the only descendants of Peter and Mary Garforth~~.>

It does not appear that the Sidgwick family of Leeds, into which Garforth had married, had any other connection with Skipton until 1785, although Mary's brother John Sidgwick established himself in business <~~in Bingley~~> as a cotton spinner in Bingley. In 1785[X] [93] the High Mill was opened at the entrance to the Castle Woods by partnership between Peter Garforth, John Sidgwick and John Blackburn. John Sidgwick's son William was then 20 years of age, and it is probable that John merely took up a partnership share for the benefit of his son on attaining his majority. William Sidgwick settled in Skipton, and by 1806 was the sole proprietor of the firm. He married Ann, the daughter of Christopher Benson, a York merchant; there was always a close relationship between the Sidgwicks and the Bensons, and William's eldest son was christened '*John Benson*' *… {continued on page 167}*

(page 166) (The Sidgwicks of Skipton)

[X.] [94] After William Sidgwick's death in 1827, his widow lived in the Castle Gatehouse, or Low Castle as it was known. The 1841 Census return shows her as living here with her sons Christopher, James and Robert, and five servants.<*> Christopher and James were still bachelors living with their 74-year old mother in 1851, and James still lived at the Gatehouse in 1861, when Christopher [o]

[X] <~~Probably she had not lived there long, because Edward White Benson paid his first visit to the Castle in 1844~~>

---

[92] *Sic; this should read 1811*
[93] *This mark probably refers to an entry in the next page (p 167) relating to William Sigwick's widow living at Castle Gatehouse*
[94] *This mark refers to an entry on the next page (p 167) relating to the second son, William Sidgwick*

O [95] had moved to Water Street, and Robert to his new home, Raikes House.

1871 Census : Castle. James Sedgwick, 11 ūnm 58 Retd Cotton Spinner & Mfr, Y Kildwick 2 servant

⊗ [96] Writing to her sister Emily on 8th June 1839 Charlotte observed: "*The country, the house and the grounds are, as I have said, divine… The children are constantly with me, and more riotous, perverse, unmanageable cubs never grew."* To her employer she was more generous: *"Mr Sidgwick walked out with his children, and I had orders to follow a little behind. As he strolled through his fields with his magnificent Newfoundland dog at his side, he looked very like what a frank wealthy, Conservative gentleman ought to be. He spoke freely and unaffectedly to the people he met, and though he indulged his children and allowed them to tease himself far too much, he did not suffer them grossly to insult others*."

Poll Books
1835\-48/ Chris Sigdwick, Skipton Castle.
1838\-4/ Wm Sidgwick, School House
1841 James Sidgswick, Skipton; Robert Hodgson Sidgwick Skipton
1848 James Sidgwick, Embsay Kirk; Robt Hodgson Sidgwick, Skipton
1859 Chris Sidgwick Water St : Robt Hodgson Sidgwick Skipton.

In the same letter Charlotte writes of Mrs Sidgwick "*I now begin to find that she does not intend to know me, that she cares nothing in the world about me except to contrive how the greatest quantity of labour may be squeezed out of me, and to that end she overwhelms me with oceans of needlework, yards of cambric to hem, muslin night-caps to make, and, above all things, dolls to dress. I do not think she likes me at all… Nevertheless, Mrs. Sidgwick is universally considered an amiable woman, her manners are fussily affable. She talks a great deal but it seems to me not much to the purpose… At present I have no call to like her. Mr Sidgwick is in my opinion a hundred times better – less profession, less bustling condescension, but a far kinder heart*"
To Ellen Nussey she writes: "*Mrs Sidgwick is generally considered an agreeable woman so she is I dare say in general Society. Her health is sound, her animal spirits are good, consequently she is cheerful in company. But, oh! Ellen, does this compensate for the absence of every fine feeling, of every delicate and gentle sentiment.*"

(page 167) (The Sidgwicks of Skipton)

{continued from page 165} … in 1800. J.B. Sidgwick eventually lived at Stone Gappe, Lothersdale, where from May to July 1839 Charlotte Bronte was governess to his children. Her experiences are reflected in "*Jane Eyre*" which is said to have upset the Sidgwick family, who saw in it a cruel pen portrait of Mrs. Sidgwick⊗. [97]
<~~Later~~,> \In 1847/ John Benson Sidgwick <~~lived at~~> \moved to/ Embsay Kirk, and then <~~at~~> \to/ West Riddlesden Hall. He and his brother Robert Hodgson Sidgwick built the Low Mill in Sackville Street in 1839

X 98

The second son, William (1806-41) became a clergyman, and Master of Skipton Grammar School. He married Mary Crofts, a niece of the Rev. Thomas Carr, \and the Rev William Carr, Perpetual Curates/ of Bolton Abbey, and at the old School House in Newmarket Street was born in 1841 his youngest daughter, Mary (Minnie). In 1843 \<~~when~~>/ William's cousin, Edward White Benson

---

[95] *This mark indicates that this entry is a continuation of the paragraph above, re. Christopher Sidgwick*
[96] *This mark refers to the entry on the next page (p 167) relating to the "cruel pen portrait" of Mrs Sidgwick*
[97] *This mark refers to an entry on the previous page (p 166) relating to Charlotte Bronte's letter to her sister*
[98] *This mark refers to an entry on the previous page (p 166) relating to the widow Sidgwick living in the Castle Gatehouse*

died. <~~young, and his youngest daughter Ada was brought up with the Sidgwick children. This led to regular visits between the Bensons and the Sidgwicks~~> \leaving a family of 7 young children, <~~the~~> \and in 1852/ Minnie Sidgwick (herself <~~lately~~> widowed
with 4 young children, took in Benson's youngest <~~child~~> \daughter/ Ada and bought her up with her own children. / The eldest son of the \Benson/ family,
also Edward White Benson (1829-96) <~~had always been a regular~~> \was a sporadic/ visitor to his father's cousins in Skipton, and it is related that in 1834 John Benson Sidgwick took young Edward and his own son on his knees and mused: "*I wonder which of you two boys I shall see Archbishop of Canterbury*." Edward had to ask what the Archbishop of Canterbury was. He later married his second cousin Minnie Sidgwick, and became Archbishop of Canterbury in 1883. Not only did the Rev. William's daughter marry the Archbishop of Canterury, but his son Henry became Professor of Moral Philosophy at Cambridge and married the sister of Arthur Balfour.
\ x /
The third son, Christopher (1804-77) retired young from the cotton mill, and devoted his energies and his fortune to building and endowing Christ Church, Skipton, in 1837. The list of donations towards this Church shows the Sidgwicks as prominent benefactors: £500 from Christopher, £100 from his mother, £150 each from his brothers William and James, and £50 from his brother Robert. He also built the Church Schools in Water Street, which remained open until the British School came to Skipton.

\ CH. 17.1.1919 Sale of The Bungalow: "*land acquired by Sidgwick family in 1840 and the house was built to be used as a school for the half-timers who worked for Messrs J.B. Sidgwick & Co at High & Low Mills*" Ad for £800 /

(page 168) (The Sidgwicks of Skipton)

Charlotte Brontë at Stone-Gappe T.A. 4.1.1929
"*Charlotte was not happy here, mainly because she was not cut out for a governess, and could not adapt herself to circumstances. 'Stone Gappe' figures in 'Jane Eyre' as 'Gateshead Hall', and both the house and the family which lived in it at the time are only thinly disguised in that novel. What Charlotte had to say about them created a considerable amount of pain at the time, and led to much being said in retaliation which did not show her in a favourable light… Statements by Charlotte regarding the Sidgwicks have led Mr A.C. Benson, in his life of Archbishop Benson, to make the following statement: 'Charlotte Bronte<~~e~~> acted as governess to my cousins at 'Stone Gappe' for a few months in 1839. Few traditions of her connection with the Sidgwicks survive. She was according to her own account, very unkindly treated, but it is clear that she had no gifts for the management of children, and was also in a very morbid condition the whole time. My cousin, Benson Sidgwick, now Vicar of Ashby Parva, certainly on one occasion threw a Bible at Miss Bronte, and all that another cousin can recollect of her is that if she was invited to walk to Church with them, she thought she was being ordered about like a slave; if she was not invited, she imagined that she was cut off form the family circle. Both Mr & Mrs Sidgwick were extraordinary benevolent people, much beloved, and would not willingly have given pain to anyone connected with them*."

CH 15.5.1914
"*The foundation stone of Lothersdale Church was laid two or three months later, and being a smaller building Lothersdale was finished and consecrated shortly before Christ Church. So to be strictly accurate, Christ Church was the first Church to be commenced in Craven since the Reformation… At the ceremony God Save the King was sung, though the King had actually died some 24 hours previously. News travelled slowly in those days, and it was not until some 2 or 3 days later that Skipton heard of the death of the Sailor King and the accession of Queen Victoria*"

CH. 1.4.1910 Mrs Alf. Sidgwick wrote "*The Professor's Legacy*". Skipton is Whincliffe
See also "*Mrs. Finch. Brassey*"
CH 26.2.1887 "*Many besides Mr Haigh will be of opinion that the first statue in Skipton should be that of Mr C. Sidgwick, whose sterling worth was appreciated by all classes*"

C.H. 13.10.1877 Obit Christopher Sidgwick d 10th Oct @ 73
He was exceedingly regular and attentive to the duties which he undertook, and although at one time he resided at Stone Gappe, 4 or 5 miles distant from the Mill, yet he invariably reached it on foot at the proper hour for commencing work, being in Skipton very frequently as early as 5 o'clock in the morning
Hy Alcock retd as Ch. LBH 1863 CS 2nd Chmn. not re-elected 1869
Bro' apptd

Christ Church '*We believe that a suggestion was made for changing the old version of the Scriptures then in use at Chr. Ch for a selection of hymns, & Mr S. feeling that he had been slighted in the matter and, we believe, <~~considering~~> looking on the innovation as having a tendency Romewards, strongly opposed to it. In the end he left the Church* [had presented organ to Ch. Ch taken out & given to P. Ch]
Never married
His quaint looking one-storey residence in Water St was an illustration of the eccentricity of the man. It was a model dwgho for health, comfort & cleanliness there were no pretensions to luxury; the whole of the joiners fittings thro'out the bldg being of plain polished deal; the doors were also painted white

CH 20.10.1877 Mr Waller asked permission to take a bust to decd bfe he was buried with the intention of painting a picture and presenting it to the town. Not done.

C.H. 9.3.1878 Elfin refers to suggestion of memorial drinking fountain to Xofer S.
23.3.1878 Letter – suggested Sidgwick Meml Schools for Christ Church
6.7.1878 Pub. Mtg at Town Hall to consider meml. – gen. feeling in fav. of a scholarship
20.7.1878 3 suggestions: Pupil Teachers' Scholarship, Drinking fountain or Obelisk

---

(page 169) (The Sidgwicks of Skipton)

"*Gateshead Hall*" and "*Stone Gappe*"

1. Jane Eyre p.42 John Read throws a book at Jane }
A.C. Benson Benson threw at Bible at C.B. }

2. Jane Eyre p.263 Eliza Read: "*Three hours she gave to stitching, with gold thread, the border of a square crimson cloth, almost large enough for a carpet. In answer to my enquiries after the use of this article, she informed me it was a covering for the altar of a new church lately erected near Gateshead*"

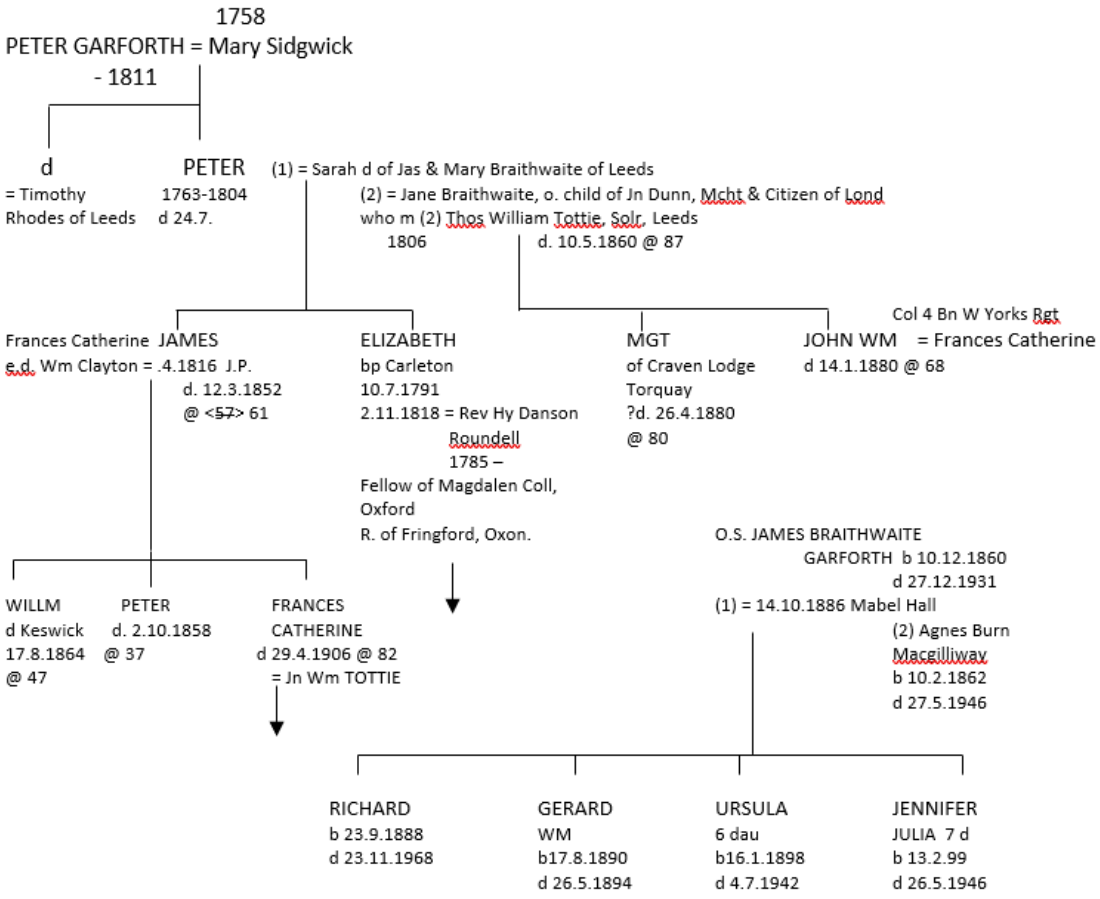
Christ Church, Skipton, with which the Sidgwick's were closely connected, was built in 1837
\But so also was Lothersdale Church. /

3. "*Gateshead Hall*". The Sidgwicks also lived at the Gatehouse, Skipton Castle.

4 Jane Eyre p.46. Mr. Reed had been dead 9 years: it was in this chamber he breathed his last [the red room]
William Sidgwick of Stone-gappe, father of J.B., died in 1827

5. Jane Eyre p.47 "*I was a discord in Gateshead Hall; I was like nobody there; I had nothing in harmony with Mrs Reed or her children*
cf. Jane's correspondence.

99



Gravestones Coniston Cold
Thos Wm Tottie of Leeds d 10.5.1860 @ 87
his son John Wm Tottie of Coniston Hall d 14.1.1880 @ 68
Mgt Tottie of Craven Lodge Torquay d 26.4.1880 @ 80 [?]
also Frances Catharine Tottie wo of the late J.W.T. & dau of late J.B. Garforth of C.C. d 29.4.1906 @ 82
Peter Garforth s. of late Jas Braithwaite Garforth d 2.10.1858 @ 37
Jas Braithwaite Garforth of C.C. d 12.3.1852 @ 61
also Wm Garforth, eldest son, d Keswick 17.8.1864 @47
Jas Braithwaite Garforth Tottie of CC, late Col 4 Bn W. Yorks Rgt, s of Jn Wm T. & his wife Frances Catherine Garforth b 10.12.1860 d 27.12.1931
Also Agnes Burn Macgillivray 2 wife b 10.2.1862 d 27.5.1946

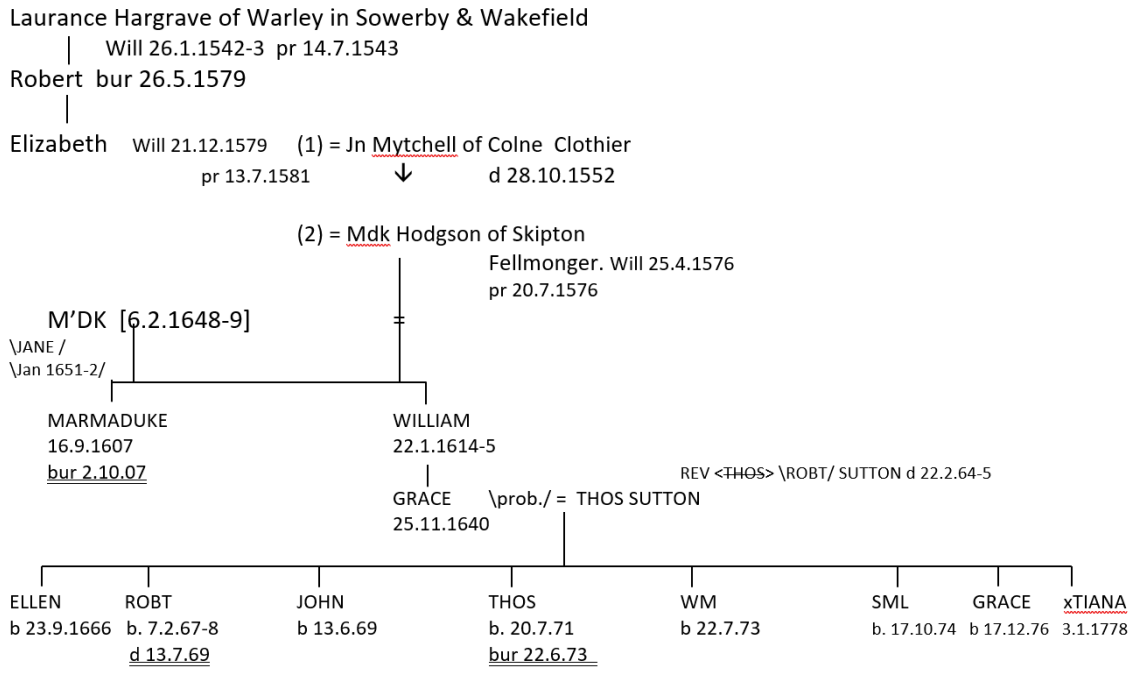
[99] *The following family tree is entered in ink overwriting an earlier version written in pencil; the latter is not transcribed here*

Richard s. of J-B.G.T. & Mabel T b 23.9.1888 d 23.11.1968
Gerard Wm T b 17.8.1890 d 26.5.1894
Ursula 6 dau of JBGT & Mabel b 16.1.1898 d 4.7.1942
Jennifer Julia 7 dau " " b 13.2.1899 d 26.5.1959

L.M. 15.4.1816. Mar Thurs. last at Giggleswick, James Garforth Esq of Coniston to Frances Catherine, eldest dau. of Wm Clayton Esq of Langcliffe-place near Settle.

(page 170) (10 Sheep Street)

Harl. Soc. Yorks Pedigrees



CB Fr 1667 Ind 27.3.67 Wm Hodgson of Skipton yo & Thos Sutton of Skipton cler. grata ux.eius granted to Robt Squire m. & ten. in Skipton in quo M-dk. H. nup. pater pdcti Will nup inhab. - & Gawflatt

John Haworth left a flagon of Britannia silver to the Parish Register

He appears in the Tenants Call Book of 1691 between John Boocock ap. and Jane Austwick wo

Among the Parish Church plate is a flagon inscribed "*The gift of Mr Peter Haworth, late of Skipton, deceased, to ye Parish Church of Skipton afsd by Mrs Mary Banks his Relict and Sole Executrix Pursuant to his last Will and testament. Anno Domini 1710*"

[X] In the Church Seating Plan of 1719, the entry for Pew No 48 reads:
"*George Chamberlain claims all this seat for House he lives in and land belonging to it*."

The CB suggests that Geo Dale may have lived here from 1743-48
bTA " " <~~Jn Mawson~~>
Mrs Jane Swire was here in 1786, & Jn Mawson fm 1796-98

L.M. 14.10. \1809/ Wm Chamberlains contribn twds lighting the town v III-215

or did he live at 34 Sheep Street? The Call Books from 1799 show him at No 10 [100]

(page 171)

10 SHEEP STREET

This was the freehold of Marmaduke Hodgson at least as early as 1631, and when he died in 1649 (he was buried in the Parish Church, a sign of some affluence) the property passed to his son William, who sold to Robert Squire in 1667 the messuage or tenement in which his father Marmaduke had lately dwelt. By 1677 the house lately Robert Squire's had passed to John Howarth, the apothecary. A gravestone in the Parish Church is inscribed : "*In Memory of Leah the wife of John Howarth of Skipton expecting the second resurrection who died November the 19th 1684*". John Howarth died in 1703, and was succeeded by his son Peter, also an apothecary, who married in 1710 Mary, the daughter of William Banks the attorney and grand-daughter of Timothy Banks of the "*Black Bull*". Mary was widowed within three months, and she married in 1713 an ironmonger, George Chamberlain.

The Chamberlain family were now to occupy the house for 140 years. [x101] George features in the Court Leet records in May 1723, when he was fined £5 for "*having given insolent and abusive language to the steward of this Court Leet during the sitting*," and again in October 1723 when he was fined £2 for refusing to have the office of constable. George Chamberlain lived here until his death in 1743 ; in 1748 his daughter Mary married Jonathan Colton, a schoolmaster, and the<~~y lived~~> Window Tax Return of 1771 shows Mr. Colton as paying £1.0.4 on his 13 windows. He died in 1773.

Possibly George's son Abraham now moved into this property, for he died in 1796, and his son William lived here until his death in 1824. Three members of the Chamberlain family had the reputation of walking after death, and Mr R.B. Cragg wrote in the Craven Herald in 1900 "*One lived and died where Mr. Edmund Hargreaves now has his shop, and there is to my knowledge some alive who have seen him*".

The Court Leet records suggest that in 1828 William's son George was living here, but by the time of the 1841 Census … *{continued on page 173}*

(page 172) (10 Sheep Street)

CH 20.12.1979 Preedy's bookshop, formerly Waterfall's, at 10 Sheep Street, Skipton, has a long history of hauntings dating back to the 18th Century.

Some years ago Mr. Arnold Waterfall and his wife, Phyllis, lived at the shop. One night when Mrs. Waterfall's sister was staying at the shop she woke the house saying that she had seen a ghost in the room. She was so frightened that Mrs. Waterfall stayed in the room with her to keep her company.

Half-an-hour later both Mrs Waterfall and her sister came out of the room after seeing the ghost of a bearded man. They would not go back to the room.

---

[100] *This is query relating to entry on opposing page (p 171) regarding either Abraham or William Chamberlain*
[101] *This mark refers to an entry on the previous page (p 170) relating to the Church Seating Plan*

Three members of the Chamberlain family, who lived at 10 Sheep Street, for over 150 years, were said to have
been seen walking after their deaths. Records state that one of the family, George Chamberlain, was fined £5 by
the Leet Court in 1723 for "*having given insolent and abusive language*" to the steward of the Court.

A C.H. of 1900 reported that several people claimed to have seen the ghost of Wm. Chamberlain
in the streets of Skipton.

The Friend 3.11.1978 (Vol 136 No 44) J.J. Waterfall \book/-shop in Sheep Street has changed hands after being in the
family since 1850. Joseph J Waterfall was at Ackworth School in the late 1880's ; his sons, Arnold and Sidney, were
there in the twenties, and his grandson Roger in the fifties The family lived behind and over the shop from 1914 to
1937. J.J. Waterfall, who died in 1941, recalled taking 4 days off for his honeymoon, in 1909, and getting his next
holiday with his wife at the time of their silver wedding

In 1851, Wilkinson had featured in "*Skipton Drapers Selling Off !"* by
Thomas Barrett, the "Bard of the Glen":

"*Ah, John ! Ah, John ! Ah, Wilky John !*
Thou who for weeks has been so throng ;
Ah ! tell me can thou yet go on,
And sell as cheap
As those who sing the puffing song,
And do not cheat !"

1871 C. James Shuttleworth H M 38 Draper, Hellifield ; Jane w 48 Skipton.

X [102] The firm of Scarborough & Son made an assignment for the benefit
of creditors in 1885.

CH 30.5.1885 S. Brunyate, Silk Mercer & Genl Dlr, pchsd business lately carried on by
Scarborough & Son
11.7.1885 Under Deed of Assignment. Auction sale on instructions of assignees of Messrs
Sc. & Son, M/cr Hu

⊗ [103] In May 1885 Brunyate took over the business, and <~~he was~~> \was sold/ up by his
creditors two months later.

15.1.1804 Mary 3 dau. of John Swire of S. Stay-maker s. of Eliz now wid of Wm Broughton l of S Staymaker
and Mary d of Will: Robinson of S. Carpenter Dec 14

C.H. 15.9.1978 A family business which has been in Skipton since 1850 changed hands at midnight on Tuesday
J.J. Waterfall, bookseller and stationer, 10 Sheep Street Skipton, were bought by Alfred Preedy and Sons, a
firm <~~fom~~> from the Midlands

[102] *It is not clear why this mark was entered here*
[103] *This mark refers to an entry on the next page (p 173) relating to Samuel Brunyate moving from 91 High Street*

The business originally had <~~it~~> its premises at 12 Sheep Street. Mr J.J. Waterfall bought the concern in 1910 after the removal to
10 Sheep Street. His son, Mr Arnold Waterfall, was born in the Sheep Street premises and joined the family business on leaving his
Quaker Boarding School at Ackworth. "*Things were very different in those days*" he comments. "*My father used to get up at five in the*
<~~*morn*~~> *morning, go down to the station with a hand cart, wrap the papers and catch the horse-drawn mail for the Dales. My parents married*
in 1909, they took four days off for their honeymoon and the next holiday they had together was at their silver wedding
anniversary"

(page 173) (10 Sheep Street)

{continued from page 171} … Return the residents were Fanny, Mary, John and Elizabeth Chamberlain, all children of William. By 1851 Mary was living here alone, and in 1853 the property was sold to James Hallam (after whom Hallam's Yard is named).

In March 1853 the Craven Herald reports : "*On Tuesday evening last as Mr John Cragg was conducting a sale in the kitchen of the house lately occupied by the Misses Chamberlain in Skipton, part of the floor gave way, and a number of men and women were precipitated into the cellar beneath*." Happily no-one was seriously injured. Towards the end of the Chamberlain's residence, it seems that part of the house was converted into a house and shop, and let to Christopher Demaine, a joiner.

In March 1854 the "*Skipton Advertiser*" contains an announcement by John Wilkinson, Draper, that he has opened a new shop opposite the Town Hall (then in Middle Row) Skipton. He did not last long, and on 27th October 1855 John Stockdale of Manchester House, Keighley, opened "*the New and Cheap Drapery Establishment, Skipton"* at these premises, which again he christened "*Manchester House*" – the name by which the shop was known for many years.

By 1865 Allison & Paley were drapers at Manchester House, until Anthony Allison became insolvent in 1867. James Shuttleworth then took over the drapery shop until about 1871, when Mary Scarborough, a stay-maker, with her son-in-law Samuel Brunyate a draper, moved here from 91 High Street. ⊗ [104]

<~~In 1885~~> Edmund Hargr<~~e~~>aves \then moved from <~~No 12 to~~>
No 10 Sheep Street from No 12, where he had since 1880 carried on the stationery business established by John Winterbottom in the 1840's. and continued by Thomas Slater Edmondson from 1875 to 1880.

\Mrs J.J. Waterfall
wife E. Hargraves. /
In the early years of this century Mr. Joseph John Waterfall \ (who had married the niece of Edmund Hargraves) / took over the business, trading first as Hargraves
& Co, and then under his own name. The business is therefore well over a century old, having occupied only two adoining shops throughout that period.

---

[104] *This mark refers to an entry on the previous page (p 172) relating to Brunyate taking over the business in 1885*

(page 174) (53 High Street)

This was originally the freehold of the Barker family, the Manor Call Books naming the owners as the Heirs of Thomas Barker in 1631, Roger Barker of Cononley in 1633 (he died in 1635) and William Barker until 1650, when he seems to have sold to William Foster, who came to reside in the property.

\ It seems not, because the Malhams were freeholders of this adjoining property, although Thomas Barker probably lived there. /

CB Fr. 1631 Heirs of Thomas Barker, 1633 Roger Barker of Cononley 1649 Wm Barker 1650 Wm Barker m. Wm Foster

KILDWICK P.R
1.11.1602 Thos Barker = Mary Jenkinson
21.12.1602-3 Mary d Thos Barker & Mary bap
26.2.1603-4 Ann d " bap
4.5.1606 Roger s " of Cononley bp.
28.7.1608 Jane d " " bp
18.10.1610 Isabel d 19.10.1617 Edward s
25.11.1612 <Mich> Wm s 19.6.1620 Francis s
5.3.1614-5 John s. 6.10.1622 Samuel s
2.4.1628 Thos Barker paterfam. de Conandlley bur.

The recent announcement of the takeover of Ledgard & Wynn Ltd by Schofields of Leeds, prompts <~~us~~> \the writer/ to consider the history of the premises No. 53 High Street – the existing shop premises of Ledgard & Wynns. Premises in Court Lane, Bank Yard, "*Craven Court*" and Kendall's Yard, hv been added to the High Street frontage, and the former "*Hole-in-the-Wall Inn*" has been acquired for conversion

In 1731 Swainson purchased the Hole-in-the-Wall, which remained in the family until 1762, : the two properties have after 218 years, come into a single ownership

---

(page 175)

53 HIGH STREET C.H. 31.12.1981

William Foster first appears as resident in this property in 1650, and it is possible that until this time the property formed part of the adjoining Hole-in-the-Wall Inn. Foster also appears in the freeholders' Call Book from 1650 to 1685, succeeding Roger Barker of Cononley (who died in 1635) and William Barker. It is perhaps significant that another member of this family, the Rev. Thomas Barker, is returned as tenant of the Hole-in-the-Wall in 1655 and 1660, and that Thomas Preston (his son-in-law) was there in 1650. The Rev Thomas Barker was Headmaster of Skipton Grammar School from 1661-1674

Foster appears in the Hearth Tax returns of 1672\-4/ paying tax on 4 hearths at this property, but by 1678 Mary Lund was tenant, and then <~~until~~> her husband George Watkinson. William Foster, described as a "*shopkeeper",* died in 1685, and his son Anthony Foster appears as freeholder in the Call Books to 1701, when John Swainson became the owner. A Conveyance to John Swainson of the Hole-in-the-Wall Inn in 1731 refers to it as "*adjoining on the north side to a house late Anthony Foster's and now belonging to the said John Swainson*."

Swainson, a draper, had become the tenant by 1698, when he and his wife appear in the Poll Tax Return. The Earl of Thanet's accounts for <~~1714~~> 1712 contain an entry : "*The Charge of Rebuilding and Repairing the Chappel at Silsden… Paid Mr Swainson for the surplace and stuff for the Quishon*[105] *of the pulpit, £1*", and again in 1719 : "*Paid Mr John Swainson for three paire of Blanketts bought against the Arch-Bishop's comeing to lye at Skipton Castle in July, £3.17.0."* \x/ Swainson died in 1745, and was succeeded by his nephew, another John Swainson, who married \Anne/ daughter of Mathew Wilson of Eshton. This John had become bankrupt by 1757, when the house is described as a "*messuage or dwellinghouse with a brewhouse back kitchen stable haychamber cowhouse garden yard backside and coalhouse … situate in the High Street in Skipton now or lately in the occupation of the said John Swainson*." In 1757 William Moorhouse became the tenant, and he bought the freehold in 1762. In 1772 *… {continued on page 177}*

(page 176) (53 High Street)

Speight. Upper Wharfedale, p. 341
"*Dr. Wm. Moorhouse, who is described in the biography of Dr Wm. Clapham as "an eminent Surgeon and apothecary at Skipton in Craven" [see York Chronicles for May 10th 1875] removed I believe late in life to Gargrave where he had an extensive practice among the Craven gentry. He died in 1813 and is buried with his wife in the Currer vault in the north aisle of Skipton Church*."

Male Svts Tax 1780. Wm Morehouse Skipton 1.

Ind 31.5.1821 Rev Wm Atkinson Wasney of Fence End (1) Ric Smith (2) Wm Young of Skipton Mercer (2) : M. or d sit in High St. wherein the sd R.S. fmly inhabited & shop brewho. outkitchen stables hay chambers cowhouses barn & other bgs gdn & yd, & coal ho adjg the cottages of Jane Kendall.

Speight. Upper Wharfedale p.341 "*Dr. Wm. Moorhouse, who is described in the biography of Dr. Wm Clapham, as, "an eminent surgeon and apothecary at Skipton in Craven" removed, I believe, late in life to Gargrave, where he had an extensive practice among the Craven gentry*"

L M. 4.11.1809 Wm Young, linen draper, apptd one of Constables for year
L.M. 3.7.1813 d Yest. sennight at Giggleswick nr Settle @ 82, Wm Moorhouse M.D. many years as eminent practitioner of physic at Skipton.

In 1851, in his poem "*Skipton Drapers Setting Off*" Thomas Barrett, "*Bard of the Glen*" wrote :

"*Ah ! Smith, lyle Smith does not agree*
with those that sell cheap drapery ;
He's not a grain of charity
For puff paraders :
He says that Tip and Joseph Lee
Are but invaders."

L M. 2.8.1817. died In the morning of yesterday week, aged 72, Mr Young of Appletreewick in Craven (father of
Mr Young of Skipton draper) a gentleman greatly esteemed, was found dead in bed – The day before, he had been attending his haymakers in apparent health

1871 Census. Septimus Willis H. Widr 40 Ale & Porter Mcht, Skipton John s 14 Henry s 13 Mary H d 11, Chas A. s 6 ; John Willis
Father, Widr 82 Retd Druggist Skipton

---

[105] *Quishon – archaic term for cushion*

Bur. Card : Ruth wife of Septimus Willis. Ale & Porter Mcht, Skipton d 28.4.1866 @ 33 int[d]. Ch Ch

C.P. 5.5.1866 d. @ 33 Ruth w of Septimus Willis

1928 Haigh Taylor Greengrocer pencil R Wynn

1930 R.G. Dawson, Printer, Stationer.
1929 W W & K. Taylor and R.G. Dawson
1927 W. & K. Taylor
1913 Luty's Commercial Hotel

CH ? c 1954. Octogenarian's reminiscences : "*H. Willis gave Skipton Conservative Club a 9-gallon barrel of beer to celebrate the relief of Maffeking*" [?1950]

C.H. 13.11.1891 Allen's Refreshment & Commercial House, 53 H.St

1891 S : John Allen, tobacconist & confectnr, 51 H.

(page 177) (53 High Street)

{continued from page 175} … Moorhouse mortgaged the house in which he lived "*which was the estate of John Swainson and purchased of his assignees under a Commission of Bankrupts awarded against him.*"

Moorhouse was an apothecary, and in the Window Tax Return of 1771 <~~he paid to~~> "*Dr. Moorhouse*" paid tax on 19 windows \ 1780 Speight d LM /
- the most heavily taxed house on this side of the High Street. There are monumental inscriptions in the Parish Church recording "*William Moorhouse M.D. late of Skipton who died June 25th 1813 aged 81 years. Also Margaret his wife daughter of Henry Currer of Skipton Gent who died February 10th 1799 aged 68 years*."

In 1802 William Moorhouse, surgeon, sold the property to Richard Smith, also a surgeon, who in turn sold it to William Young, a draper and mercer, in 1808. \1809/ Mr. R.B. Cragg has recorded that Young "*was the leading silk mercer in the town*," but he must (like John Swainson before him) have fallen on hard times, for in 1840 his assignees in bankruptcy sold the property to Thomas Smith, and it was occupied until 1859 by Henry "*Draper*" Smith.

In 1859, Henry Smith moved to 59 High Street, and Septimus Willis took over this shop for his business of an Ale and Porter <~~but~~> merchant; he also sold sporting requisites, as his father John Willis the druggist had done before him at 70 High Street.

Septimus Willis died at the age of 45 in 1876, when his two sons John William and Henry, took over the business on behalf of the family. John William retired from the firm in February 1878, and later took over the Albion Inn. In 1878 there was an unsuccessful auction sale of the shop occupied by Henry Willis, "*where for the last 14 years* [it was in fact 19] *the business of a wholesale and retail ale and porter merchant and soda water manufacturer have been successfully carried on by the present tenant and his late father*."
\1887 PTO › /

Henry Willis remained at the property until 1890, and he too was compelled to make an Assignment for the benefit of his creditors in 1903.

John Allen, who had previously been in business on … *{continued on page 179}*

(page 178) (53 High Street)

C.H. 5.11.1887 The New Yorkshire Bank… Mr. Allen will remove to Mr H. Willis's shop, Mr Willis having taken a private house, though retaining a portion of his High St. premises

C.H. 1.6.1894 Procter's Hotel & Refreshment Rooms, H. St

CHA 1896 Procter's Commercial Hotel, 53 H.St.

C.H. 25.3.1898 Election Notice – Wm Thompson 53H St.
8.4.1898 Carr's Temperance Hotel 53 H St
7.1.1910 Carrs Temperance Hotel CP 22.6.1906 Carr's Commercial Tempce Hotel

CH. 23.3.1911 Wm Carr, sale at Dyneley Hotel, owing to removal from H.St.

C.P. 9.2.1906 To Let, on 12.5.1906. "*The dwghse shop refreshment rooms and extensive premises at the back situate in High St Skipton now occupied by Mr. Wm Carr*

C.H. 27.8.1909 } Carr's Commercial Temperance Hotel 53 H
24.4.1900 }

In the 1920's Mess W. & K Taylor, Greengrocers, & R.G. Dawson, stnr, were at the premises, which were taken over in 1928 by Ledgard & Wynn Ltd.

21.5.1980 per Geo Lister, 4 Court Lane, Skipton, came to S. in 1918
Carrs pte hotel, they moved to Dyneley, Then Luty's had a café. There in 1918. ?Bellans. Don't know
\GRIFFIN/ of Griffin. Then Ralph Wynn.

Old Cottages in Smith's Yd (Craven Court) Still gas lamp lit at night. Back way for 4&6, Court Lane
Dr. Anderson, Vet, at SBS Car Park, Holl – Barrett[106]. No 59 – Draper Smith, Col Smith's uncle.
Kep[107] pigeons in barn in Ct Lane
Carpet salesroom – Catholic Boys School at one time; Simpson occ during I War for uniforms; Roberts joiners. The RW Sale Road[108], Agric thresher during 2 War
Nkt: Luke Ayton's laithe & 2 good houses
Mrs Metcalfe Cleaned . Don't remember Taylors, R G Dawson

Cr Bookshop – Tom Gill, milkman
Rupert Aldham 2 horses stabled & trap – in BS yd let BS house off to Mr & Mrs Atkinson

Bap. Chapel. Jers Atkinson – his f & mother
Spring Gdns – wanted extension. Shop sold bottles of spa water.

---

[106] *SBS – Skipton Building Society; Holl-Barrett – Holland and Barrett*
[107] *Sic*
[108] *Sic; should this read Room?*

(page 179) (53 High Street)

{continued from page 177} … the site of the Midland Bank, then moved <~~th~~> his tobacconist's shop and refreshment
room here, and experienced some difficulty because he had no licence and his wife continued to sell bottle beer and stout. He was convicted, as occupier of the premises, but won his appeal on a case stated to the High Court in 1894.

The premises were then carried on as Procter's Commercial Hotel, and in 1898 Mr W\illiam/ Carr took over the business as a Temperance Hotel. When Mr Carr moved to the Dyneley in Newmarket Street <~~about~~> \in/ 1911, Luty & Griffin took over the hotel here

Luty & Griffin opened a cafe here. Shortly after the first World War it was used as a clinic by the West Riding County Council. Then the frontage <~~out~~> was divided for two shops – Mr R.G. Dawson Stationer (of Messrs Dawson & Fotheby) nearest the yard entrance (now Craven Court) and Mess Taylors greengrocers.
Mr Ralph Wynn took over the ppty in 1930

The premises were then used, in whole or in part, <~~as a clinic~~> by the West Riding County Council as a clinic, by \W. & K/ Taylors (Greengrocer) and by Mr. R.G. Dawson (Stationer) Mr. Ralph Wynn took over the whole of the property in 1930.

(page 180) (38 High Street)

[Cr. Her. Suppl. 1974][109]

In 1685 Henry Howson married Mgt d. of Anthony Naylor.

(page 181)

38 HIGH STREET.

The Call Books of the Manor of Skipton from 1647 indicate that this property was then let to "*John Squire junior*," and the Castle Estate records in 1650 show that "*John Swyer*" was granted a 21-years lease of a cottage, barn and garden in his possession, valued at £4 a year, at a yearly rent of 10/- subject to payment of a fine of £18.13.4. John Swire \an ironmonger/ died in 1663, and his widow Maria remained in occupation until 1674. The Hearth Tax Returns of 1662-4 list<~~s~~> Widow Swire as having 4 hearths.

John Newsholme occupied the property from 1674 until his death in 1696, <~~although~~> \as subtenant of/ John Wainman \who/ is listed as the tenant <~~from~~> \in/ 1680 of a "*Messuage stable barn and garden late <~~W~~> Swyers*."

In 1696 Henry Howson, a husbandman, was granted a new lease of a "*Messuage or dwellinghouse with two stables and other buildings on the backside and one garth or garden belonging which were sometime in the occupation of <~~M~~> one Mary Swire and lately in the possession of John Wainman and are now in the possession of Henry Howson And one cottage sometime in the occupation of one Anthony Naylor and lately converted into a Barn likewise in the possession of Henry Howson*"

[109] *This is a citation for an entry on the opposite page (page 181) probably relating to John Squire*

Henry Howson lived here until he moved across to the George Inn in 1714. He then sub-let the house, first to William Whitaker, and again in 1715 to John Foulds, a carpenter. The Court Leet records for 1718 \and 1720/ contain <~~a~~> lists of householders required to repair their pavements, including "*Henry Howson for fould's*<"> *house*." Foulds died in 1729, and his widow Anne in 1732. Thomas Thwaites, a hatter, was the next sub-tenant, but only for about a year, for in 1732 William Chippendale, \an apothecary,/ moved into the house of which his family were to be the tenants for over a century. Chippendale left to become landlord of the Black Horse Inn in 1737, but <~~the~~> \a/ new Lease was granted to him in 1739 of "*the cottage or dwellinghouse called Wainman's house … late in the occupation of Thomas Thwaite now of William Chippendale or his under-tenants*." The under-tenants were to be Robert Whitaker, a cordwainer, *… {continued on page 183}*

(page 182) (38 High Street)

LM 19.7.1774 Wm Chippendale of Skipton-in-Craven … are by an order of the Lords Comrs of his Majesty's Treasury, authorised to receive the deficient Gold Coin of this realm
26.7.1774 Notice by Wm Chippendale

"*R. Chippindale*" is a mercer in The Universal British Directory 1792.

LM 14.7.1810 At Skipton Sessions Tu 10 July "*Robinson Chippendale Esq of Skipton and Lister Ellis Esq of Castlefield nr Bingley were apptd Deputy Lieutenants for the City and W.R. of the County of York*

LM 26.4.1817 d On Sunday last, most sincerely lamented, Margaret, wife of Robinson Chippendale Eq of Skipton

LI 28.4.17 d Yesterday week, deeply lamented, Mgt the wife of Robinson Chippendale Esq of Skipton banker

---

(page 183) (38 High Street)

{continued from page 181} … (1737-8); Peter Moorby, a butcher (1738-43); Mary Moroby (1743-).[110] Thomas Heelis, an attorney (174 -48)[111]; and finally George Burton, a glazier (1748-57)

At about this time William Chippendale, the eldest son of the landlord of the Black Horse, and a mercer by trade, married Phyllis, the daughter of Richard Robinson, a solicitor from Appleby who had become steward of the Earl of Thanet's Skipton Castle Estate. It is interesting to note that Richard Robinson numbered amongst his cousins Lord North's famous political manager, the Rt. Hon. John Robinson M.P., and also William Wordsworth's father. A pillar of the community, Mercer Chippendale was a churchwarden in 1764, and he had in 1760 taken a fresh lease of the *"new erected dwellinghouse or tenement with the back kitchen stable yard and garden on the west side of High Street*." Chippendale died in 1785, and the lease was renewed in 1792 in the name of his <~~wife~~> widow, with a provision that the property was to be rebuilt. When Phyllis Chippendale died in 1805, the house passed to her only son Robinson Chippendale, a partner in the Skipton Bank. The sun evidently shone <~~of~~> on Robinson Chippendale, for on 16th December 1820 the "*Leeds Mercury*" reports: "*Robinson Chippendale, Esq., Banker,*

[110] *Rowley deliberately left a space here*
[111] *ditto*

<~~of~~> Skipton, on Wednesday gathered a plate of ripe strawberries in his garden at Skipton"

<~~Robinson Chippendale died in 1834, and on the 14th August~~> In 1821 a new lease was granted to Robinson Chippendale of a "*messuage on the west side of High Street wherein Robinson Chippendale then dwelt bounded on the south by houses and yard belonging to Mistress Hardcastle or her successors on the west by the Spring Canal and on the north by a house on Lease to Mistress Mary Alcock*." This was a 60 years' Lease (presumably a building lease) at £5 a year

Robinson Chippendale died in 1834, and on the 14th August 1835 an auction sale of his properties (principally at Embsay) was held at the Devonshire Hotel, realising £13, 16·8. This house was Lot 17: "*A Messuage or Dwellinghouse, late the Residence of Robinson Chippendale, Esq. with the Out Offices and Appurtenances* *… {continued on page 185}*

(page 184) (38 High Street)

LM 17.3.1821 John Tasker printer Stationer and Bookbinder, Skipton, is in immediate want of an Apprentice
An active youth of respectability will be taken on reasonable terms

In 1823 J. Tasker, Skipton, had printed T.S. Bristow's poems [C.H. 9.9.1910]

1838 J. Tasker, Skipton named as a publisher of Montagu's Gleanings in Craven

X [112] (the Skipton "*Advertiser*" had appeared a month earlier)

C.1871 James Tasker H M 46 Printer & Stationer Skipton; Emma w. 43 Derby, John Greenwood s ū 18 Printer & Compositer

Chyd: John Tasker d. 3.9.1864 @ 71; Sarah his wife 9.5.54 @ 54

CH. 21.7.1916 Dr. John Greenwood Tasker apptd President of Wesleyan Conference.
b. Skipton 1853 and apprenticed to father James Tasker.

C.H. 25.6.1887 [Jubilee] The "*Craven Herald*" CoX had as the chief jubilation -
"*Victoria, Queen of English hearts*" *the words being preceded by a portrait of Her Majesty"*

C.H. 1.5.1891 [113]

(page 185) (38 High Street)

{continued from page 183} … *and the Ground immediately behind the same. These premises are held under a Lease from the Earl of Thanet for a Term of which 47 years remain unexpired, at a Yearly Rent of £15."* The Lease was sold for £285 to John Tasker, a printer a[114] bookseller, who had previously carried on business in Sheep Street.

\ O.S. p41 /
In 1838, on the occasion of Queen Victoria's <~~jubi~~> coronation, the "*Leeds Intelligencer*" noted: "*In a window over Mr. Tasker's shop we observed a very splendid transparency of a full length portrait of Her Majesty in her Coronation Robes… It was painted by our townsman Mr. Richard Waller, who is deservedly rising in eminence as an artist*." Here was published the <~~first~~> \second/ local newspaper \X/ the monthly "*Craven Herald*"

---

[112] This is a reference to an entry on the opposite page (page 185) relating to the Craven Herald as the second monthly local newspaper
[113] This citation refers to an entry on the next page (p 185) relating to the sale of freehold in 1891
[114] sic

from 1853 to 1858, and in an early issue (May 1854) J. Tasker & Son announced their appointment as agents for the sale of Horniman's teas. in the following month, the newspaper had the melancholy duty of recording the death of John Tasker's wife Sarah "*after a long and painful illness, supported by the consolations of religion, of which she had made choice in early life*."

John's son James had taken over the business, and the "*Craven Herald*" was discontinued when he was appointed Postmaster of Skipton. He divided his shop into two, the half next the passage being devoted to Post Office purposes, and the remainder to the stationery business. James Tasker resigned this office at the end of 1860.

In 1874 James Tasker retired, and sold the business to the Skipton Stationery Company (now the Craven Herald Ltd). The "*Craven Pioneer*" of the day reported: "*Mr. James Tasker has seceded from the ranks of business men of Skipton, and retired to Southport. The business was founded by his father, who was for a generation or more, one of the pillars of Methodism in the town*." J<~~ohn~~>\ames/ Tasker \James ?/
died in 1897 at Sheffield having reached – again according to the "*Pioneer*" – "*the ripe age of 73*."

In 1891 the freehold was offered for sale by auction by the Castle Estate, and withdrawn at £1,600

(page 186) (48-50 High Street)

1603 Survey. Margaret Paley widow for a house & gdn

Ric Wharfe was tenant at least as early as 1647.

(page 187)

48 – 50 HIGH STREET
Like most of the westerly side of High Street, this property was owned by the Castle Estate. A Lease of the King's Arms Inn in 1605 describes it as "*adjoining the house of Margaret Palye widow on the south,*" and in 1606 the Earl of Cumberland granted to his servant Edward Paley a Lease of a "*burgage garden and buildings in the possession of Margaret his mother*." She died in 1620. Edward Paley is one of the Earl's servants named in the Household Books in 1622 as receiving payment for "*going to Skipton with the bodie of my little sweete maister, Mr. Charles Clifford, when he went to be buried*"

This house must then have been underlet, for in 1630 there was a fresh Lease to Edmond Paley, yeoman, of a "*messuage or burgage in the tenure of Widow Darwayne*." This Lease also included the fulling mill at Skipton, which had been let to Edward Paley in 1623.

In 1649 Richard Wharfe, a native of Rylstone, applied for a 21-year Lease of the "*burgage house, barn, stable, garden and croft*," and also of the fulling mill. He appears in the Castle Rent Roll of 1650 and died in 1656. The house was again sub-let, this time to Christopher Oldfield, who died in 1660, and whose widow Ann married William Hodgson in the following year. The Hearth Tax Returns for 1672-4 show<~~s~~> William Hodgson as assessed on two hearths at this property

Richard Wharfe's only surviving child, Grace, had married

Edmund Greenwood in 1665, and their two children Ann and William were born in 1668 and 1670 respectively. Edmund Greenwood died in 1678, and it seems that his widow remarried, for in 1687 there is a 21-years lease to Grace Jenkinson of the messuage two stables and garden lately occupied by William Hodgson. Grace lived here until her death in 1696, and was succeeded by her son William, a saddler, until 1699. Ann Greenwood then took over the house, and in 1703 she married John Foulds, a carpenter. In 1708 the Foulds left, and William Greenwood resumed occupation. A Castle Estate Valuation of 1715 describes the premises as "*Building ruinous but well situate*", and the Parish Church Seating plan of 1718 shows two seats in *… {continued on page 189}*

(page 188) (48-50 High Street)

In 1758 Mary Ranson petitioned for admission as a sister to Beamsley Hospital, stating that she was before her marriage for above 16 years servant at Skipton Castle, then married John Ranson "*who dyed lately and left your widow in distressed circumstances*." In 1762 she petitoned again, claiming that her husband "*at his own expense built a House on your Lordship's land at Skipton through which, and the death of your petitioner's husband and other means, your petitioner is now reduced to implore your Lordship to compassionate*[115] *her case and admit her as one of the Widows of Beamsley*"
She was eventually admitted in 1763.

(page 189) (48-50 High Street)

{continued from page 187} … Pew 55 as allocated to "*Wm. Greenwood for Lord Thanet's near the Black Bull*" Greenwood died in 1727, and for the three years before his death the records of the Charities of Thomas the "*Good Earl*" of Thanet show an annual payment of £2 to "*William Greenwood of Skipton Saddler having quitted his farm, very old poor and past work*" (He died aged 56!)

In the Manor Call Book of 1726, John Ranson succeeds William Greenwood, and Ranson <~~took~~> \had taken/ a new Lease for 21 years of "*Greenwood's Tenement*" in 1725. The Court Leet records contain interesting entries relating to "*Ranson's Ginnel*"; in 1738 John Ranson was presented "*for stopping a passage through his Backside to the Eller Beck for the ancient and usual going for and fetching of water for the necessary use of the contiguous inhabitants*", and again in 1746 "*John Ranson hath obstructed the foot passage or way leading out of the High Street in Skipton to the Eller Beck and the Houses on the West side of the town*." In 1752 Canal Street and Coach Street were in need of repair: "*The way at the bottom of John Ranson's backside viz. beginning at the the way going out of Skipton Street and leading from thence into Swadforth Street is very ruinous and out of repair*." The Town Constable's Accounts in 1756 show a payment of 13/2^{d} "*To repairing of John Ranson's guinnil, the town's road for water."*

"*John Randson, Farmer, Skipton*" was buried in 1757, and Silvester Heelis (1733-1782) succeeded him. Heelis was a grandson of Stephen Catterson, the attorney, and owed his Christian name<~~d~~> to the family connection with the Petyts – Stephen's mother was Isabella, the sister of William and Sylvester Petyt. Heelis is described in the Parish Registers as a "*Hardwareman*," and the Churchwarden's Accounts show him as being paid 3/- in 1759 "*for locks for*

---

[115] *Sic*

militia arms" and 6/11[d] in 1765 "*for oil and sweet soap for the bells, and an almanack.*" In 1763 the Court Leet is still concerned about the state of the ginnel, "*the Foot Road lying between Silvester Heelis' House and Mr Abm. Chamberlain's House down to the Mill Beck is much out of repair*." Heelis took a new Lease in 1764 of "*a dwellinghouse, barn, stable, yard and garden or backside on the west side of the town*," but he left the property shortly after this, and was appointed Parish Clerk in 1772.

(page 190) (48-50 High Street)

L.M. 13.6.1775 Run Away. On Sunday night the 11th inst. Henry Mitton, Apprentice to Henry Glenton, Whitesmith in Skipton. He had on a brown Coat, with Metal Buttons, a Pair of Buckskin Breeches, light coloured
rib'd stockings, and strong shos / Whoever harbours or employs him will be dealt with according to law, but if he will immediately return to his Master, and behave well for the future, this Fault will be forgiven

Constables' Accts 16.3.1785 George Shields, minding prison 4s 6d.

Skipton P.R. 17.7.1776 Walter s. M[rs] Ridsvile a Stranger supposed A:B: Skipton bap.
18.5.1797 Sarah wid. of Henry Glenton late of Skipton Whitesmith d 15th 66
22.6.1806 John Emmott of Kildwick Cotton Spinner = Mgt Glenton of this par Spinster
4.4.1780 Henry Glenton Whitesmith & Ironmonger Skipton bur.

LM 24.7.1824 On Monday last at Skipton, Mr James Johnston, of Sarkside nr Gretna Green @ 73. He had come to see his son and daughters who are established in business in Skipton, and was in the <~~expectation~~> enjoyment of perfect health till the Tu preceding his death.

LM 19.10.1816 d. Yesterday Se'nnight @ 71 universally esteemed and lamented, Frances, wife of George Baynes,
Esq. of Skipton, and mother-in-law of John Preston Esq. of that place. By her death the poor, to whom her charity
was unbounded, have lost a liberal benefactor

LM 21.7.1810 d Suddenly on 17th inst. Mr George Baines @ 27, son of Mr George Baines of Skipton, nephew of William Baines Esq of Embsay Kirk and brother of Thomas Baines Esq, who was Major in the Hon. East India Company's service. He was a young man who possessed a kind and generous heart, and died universally lamented

Ct Leet 4.5.03 Hos occ. by … Mr Jas Horsfield. Mr Geo Baynes, Mrs Ann Wade

C.H. 21.2.1913 In 1819 Robert Johnstone was a member of the first Committee of the newly formed Society for the Prosecution of Felons.

\L.M. 29.4.15/ Leeds Intelligencer 1.5.1815 "*Frances Baynes, \Mrs F. Baynes/ Linen Draper &c. Skipton in Craven*
Takes this opportunity of expressing her Acknowledgments to her numerous Friends and the Public in general, for the liberal and extensive Support she has experienced of a long \number/ series of Years in the above Business, and begs to inform them, that she has \resigned/ declined the Trade in Favo\u/r of Mr Robert Johnston, to whom she can with Confidence recommend them" for a continuance of the same

13.11.1815 m. on Monday, Mr Robert Johnston of Skipton linen draper to Miss Dewhurst of New-House near Barnoldswick in Craven.

[See the memoir of Alice d. of Robt Johnson in Dawson's Independancy p 151]

Frances Bayne<~~e~~>s, neé Chambers, m. George Baynes 1781, d 15.10.1816 @ 70.

(page 191) (48-50 High Street)

Henry Glenton, a whitesmith, was the next tenant. <~~He was in business in the town by 1~~> He was in business in the town by 1769, and the Window Tax Return of 1771 assessed him at 11/4^{d}. on his ten windows The Churchwarden's Accounts in 1772 record the receipt of 8/6^{d} "*of Henry Glenton, for some old iron and bell metal*", and the Parish Registers of 1776 contain a cryptic note "*Henry Glenton Whitesmith is connected with the birth of Mrs. Ridsvile's child*." Glenton died in 1780, and evidently his widow continued the business, as the Constable's Account Book in 1782 shows her <~~&~~> being paid 10^{d} "*for a lock for hand-cuffs*."

George Shields, also a whitesmith, then took over the business, and appears as the occupier of this house in the Land Tax Assessments from 1783. The Spring Canal had cut the rear of the property off from Eller Beck in \about/ 1773, and the Court Leet minutes in 1789 refer to the "*common footpath leading out of the Town Street of Skipton towards the Spring Canal in and by the North end of the house now in the occupation of George Shields*"

The Castle Estate Survey of 1792 contains the following entry for this property:
"*John Heelis. An old decayed house barn stable smith shop and garden on the west side of High Street. This house should be rebuilt being well situate in the Market, and with land suits a tradesman very well. It is therefore let to George Baynes to rebuild for 40 years*"

In May 1792 the new Lease was duly granted to George Baynes (1734-1818), a tanner, and the son of George Baynes of Embsay Kirk. Baynes lived in the property until about 1815, when Robert Johnston, a Scotch draper, married and settled in the town, taking over this shop. He was a prominent member of the Congregational Church in Skipton. Dr. Dixon, in his "*Chronicles and Stories of the Craven Dales*" mentions that: "*Gas was first exhibited in Skipton by Mr. Thompson, the manager of a theatre in the Hole-in-the-Wall Yard. It was next introduced by Mr. Johnston, a mercer, whose shop in High Street was lighted from a private gasometer. The town was lighted in 1830, a few years after the above introductions*"

(page 192) (48-50 High Street)

Robert Johnston d. 18 Feb 1851.
Robert Johnstone lived to 1911 \@ 58/ [CH. 1\&8/.12.1911]

In 1833 a new 21 years' Lease was granted to J. Pinder & Co. of the "*messuage or dwellinghouse and warehouse stable yard and garden on the West side of High Street formerly in the possession of George Baynes but now of Robert Johnson*"

C1871: James Johnston H M 52 Woollen Dpr. Skipton; Alice 47 Aysgarth Milliner[116] Hannah d 20 Eliz d 13 Jas H S 5 \Jas H s/

CH. 13.2.1914 Sterlings Boot Stores 48/50 H St - 27.11.1915 16.8.1918 \31.10.1919/

[116] *There was an error in Rowley's transcription here; It is clear from the facsimile of the 1871 Census that Alice's occupation was left blank, but she was born at Aysgarth Mills ; the inserted text \Jas H s/ seems to be a duplicate piece of information. The original census entry also continued onto the next page with 3 unrelated people in the same household - a servant, an apprentice, and a journeyman draper.*

CP. 28.9.1861 Bradford 27 Sep John 2nd son of Wm. Wilkinson of Skipton to Hannah Elizabeth elder dau. of the late
Mr. Jas Duckit of Bradford wine merchant, Annan, Dumfrieshire Sep. 20 @ 44 Also, only dau of the late Mr. Robert Johnston and sister to Mr. James Johnston draper Skipton

CP. 31.8.1861 John Thompson of Skipton painter – versus Edward Metcalfe of Skipton <~~ironmonger~~> Innkeeper to recover
£4.10.0 money. Judgment to plaintiff plus 7.6d. costs

C.P. 1861 Bradford 25 Sep. John 2 son of William Wilkinson of Skipton to Hannah Eliz eldest dau. of the late Mr. <~~Joseph~~> \James/
Duckit of Bradford Wine Merchant

CP 5.10.1861 Independence in Skipton
Jesse Fairbank, clogger, The Bench was of the opinion that defendants house was a sort of pawnbroker

---

(page 193) (48-50 High Street)

By 1847 "*Robert Johnston & Son*" were in business as Tailors, Drapers and undertakers, and by 1851 Robert's son James had taken over the business, <~~carried~~> carrying it on until his death in 1881. James's son Robert then succeeded, but sold the business in 1887 to John Hargraves, who had previously been a tailor and draper at 24 Sheep Street. By 1889 Charles Lowcock had bought the business, which in 1895 he moved to his newly erected premises, Exchange Buildings.

Scales & Sons, boot and shoe makers, then moved here from 44 High Street, and the property is still occupied for the purpose of this trade, Sterlings having followed Scales & Sons, and Lennards having succeeded Sterlings.

(page 194) (Skipton Yards)

[Published in Craven Herald 1.3.1968. and 8.3.1968]

"*Daily Chronicle*" Jan 1926 "*The World's Worst Slums?"* refd to "*hideous alleys*" "*squalid slums*" "*filth is triumphant*" the "*foul odour of Eller Beck which flows behind one of the rows of houses*"

(page 195)

THE YARDS OF SKIPTON.

This is in the nature of a nostalgic commemoration – but a nostalgia tempered with realism. It was inevitable that Skipton's yards should disappear, since the considerations which led to their development have ceased to apply, and they could not hope to comply with modern housing standards. But now that almost all the residential yards have vanished, we can at least look back and record with interest the story of the yards of Skipton

<u>The Growth of the Yards.</u>
The yards began to develop in the 18th Century. The inns and business premises already had their barns stables and outbuildings in the rear yards; \and/ there was pressure for more housing in the town, first because industry had begun to grow, and secondly because the Skipton Castle Estate would not sell any land. The early cottages were all in yards which were privately owned, and not until the industrial revolution really made its impact felt at the end of

the century were Skiptonians prepared to build cottages on Castle land which would revert to the Earl of Thanet in 40 or 60 years time.

Kendall's Yard was one of the earliest to be developed, and the Manor Call Books suggest that cottages were built in this yard about 1720. A Conveyance of the inn in 1731 includes "*one malt kiln and malt chambers now converted into several dwellings*," and by 1757 there were 4 cottages, with 5 chambers above them, in this yard.

By 1754, two cottages were occupied behind Robert Wellock's house in High Street (which stood where the entrance to Martins Bank is today), and in 1771 this had been increased to two cottages and seven dwellinghouses, which formed the nucleus of Bank Yard, as the houses became known when the Skipton Bank took over Wellock's property early in the 19th Century.

Rogers Yard off Sheep Street is a classic example of the growth and decline: in the <~~ear~~> 1740's cottages were first built in the yard, and there were 11 houses there in 1762; by 1823 there were 20 houses, but by 1840 the number had been reduced to 15 – 4 of which were unoccupied and one had been converted into … *{continued on page 197}*

(page 196) (The Yards of Skipton)

Y.O. 4.9.1937 "Dalesman" "*It has been said that they were built in this way as they could be better defended in the days when the Scottish raiders descended upon the old town*"

"*Dalesman*" 16.4.1937 "*The yards which are so much a feature of Skipton as the Edinburgh wynds, were so constructed that they could be readily barricaded against raiders, and it was essential in these times that a good water supply should be Available within the defences*"

(page 197) (The Yards of Skipton)

{continued from page 195}… a stable. In 1865 there were only 12 houses in Rogers Yard

The growth of the yards was not limited to the High Street area: in 1755 a Conveyance refers to a cottage in the Cock and Bottle Yard in the Swadforth.

It is necessary only to invoke the mid-18th Century origin of the yards to repudiate the old wives' tale that (in the words of a writer in the "*Chronicles of Ermysted*" in 1936): "*These yards, with their narrow ginnels, were so erected that they could easily be barricaded and defended against the marauding Scots*." They were over 400 years too late for this purpose; the Scots' incursions into Craven ceased between their attacks in the 1320's and the invasion by Scottish drapers in the early 19th Century

<u>The Hey-Dey of the Yards</u>
By the time the Census Return of 1841 was taken, the yards had reached the peak of their development, and it may be of interest to survey the number of the yards or courts which had arisen.

Thompsons Yard. Thomas Thompson, hatter and later sexton, lived at 7 High Street, and built a few cottages on land leased from the Castle Estate at the rear.

Jacksons Yard. Henry Jackson was landlord of the inn which afterwards gave the yard its name, the Thanet's Arms.

Chancery Lane owed its name to the legal family of the Alcocks, who owned it. The Craven Pioneer was first printed in a cottage in this yard in 1858.

Bradshaw's Yard was built by Benjamin Bradshaw, a shoemaker and at one time landlord of the Black Horse. He lived at 35/37 High Street, which for many years was known as Bradshaw House. Bradshaw's Yard led to Lascelles Hall, and in 1865, when the name had changed to Wilkinson's Yard, there were three cottages here.

Old George Yard.

Bank Yard. In 1780 this was Andrew Findley's Yard

Young's Yard. William Young was a mercer at 53 High Street until 1840, when the property was sold to the Smith family and the yard became Smith's Yard. Later, when Septimus Willis *… {continued on page 199}*

(page 198)

[blank page]

(page 199) (The Yards of Skipton)

{continued from page 197} … kept an ale and porter shop on High street, the yard became Septimus Willis' Yard. It is now Craven Court.

Kendall's Yard was named after John Kendall, landlord of the Hole-in-the-Wall Inn for many years.

Robinson's Yard has disappeared completely; it immediately adjoined Kendall's Yard and led to the rear of John Robinson's Mercer's shop at 59 High Street. By 1861 it was "*Smith's Yard <"> late Tippings*," Henry (Draper) Smith having taken over the front shop.

Wheat Sheaf Yard. The Wheat Sheaf Inn was on the site of Armitage's and the Ribble's late premises.

It may be noted that Providence Place does not feature in the 1841 Census Return. John Buck had a rope-walk on the site of Providence Place in 1822, and Miles Ackernley writing as "*Arty Momus*" in 1875 recalls a "*run-to-ruin sort of thoroughfare leading from [the \then/ Post Office, 61 High Street] into Newmarket Street, which has been much improved by our energetic townsman Mr. Robert Smith*."

Robert Smith, \the painter,/ had bought the freehold of Nos 61 and 63 High Street from The Duke of Devonshire in 1860, and he built "*Bobby Smith's Yard*" as Providence Place was then known.

Newmarket Street
There were three yards between Dr. Butchart's house and the Congregational Chapel on the north side of Newmarket Street: Carr's Yard (on the site of Crete House), Brown's Yard and Bartle Holme's Yard.

The south side of Newmarket Street had six yards: The Club Houses (on the 1850 Ordnance Map called Tradesmen's Yard) <~~at the rear of Tradesmen's Place~~.> Dawson has recorded that the row of \six/ houses in Newmarket Street, known as Tradesman's Place, was known as "*Club Houses*" amongst the old people of Skipton: "*Originally they formed the Club House of the "Big Club," which owned about 1,300 members, and was started to provide a sick fund for the ailing members of the club*." The name "*Club Houses*" was later attached to the houses in the rear yard, which were also known locally as The Swamps or The Triangle. Miss Brown's yard immediately adjoined the Club Houses.

(page 200) (The Yards of Skipton)

X [117] and in the 1851 Census Return called Mr. Carr's Ginnel.

X [118] was from Caroline Square through Quaker Place and along a raised pavement on one side of Waller Hill Beck.

(page 201)

Greenside – with 10 houses – and Stephen Watkinson's Yard (later Petty's Yard) with 4 houses, were to the East of Dyneley House

The Ginnel (in the 1850 Ordnance Map called Hardcastle's Ginnel X [119]) \still leads/ to the Friends' Meeting House

Quaker's Place, at the High Street end of Newmarket Street, was formerly nicknamed "*Botany*" (from Botany Bay) and Dr. Dixon [in Hone's Table Talk 1827] wrote that it was "*The St. Giles's of Skipton, where to*[120] *lower order of inhabitants generally reside*." This property was formerly owned by the noted Quaker family, the Halls, and <~~is said~~> \<~~was~~>/ <~~to have been~~> the original right of way to the Friends' Meeting House X [121] In 1901 the name of Quaker's Place was changed to Brookside.

Caroline Square
Birtwhistle's Yard was built at the rear of the Birtwhistles' house in Caroline Square. Mr R.B. Cragg, in 1898, related that: "*One Watkinson came from Halton East to teach school at Skipton. He took a cottage in Birtwhistle's Yard and many yet remember him. Before he came to Skipton, he had taught a school at Halton, and over this he had this sign:*

"Watkinson's Academy
What man hath done
Man may do.
Also dealer in groceries"

He issued a circular to the inhabitants of Skipton, announcing the opening of his school, and at the foot of *it 'For learning of manners, 2d extra.'*"

---

[117] *This mark refers to an entry on the next page (p 201) relating to Hardcastle's Ginnel*
[118] *This mark refers to an entry on the next page (p 201) relating to the original rights of way to the Friends Meeting House*
[119] *This refers to an entry on the previous page (p 200) relating to Mr Carr's Ginnel*
[120] *sic*
[121] *This mark refers to an entry on the previous page (p 200) relating to Quaker Place*

Queen's Court, appears as early as 1830, and like Caroline Square owes its name to the popular agitation in favour of the Queen in 1820. <~~Later~~> Known as Laycock's Yard \by 1858/ these houses vanished and Woolworth's Store now stands on their site.

Sheep Street
Cook's Yard, at the rear of 32/34 Sheep Street, <~~owes its~~> \is/ named <~~to~~> \after/ the Cook family of nailers

Roger's Yard has already been mentioned. Roger Smith, a currier, bought Nos 26/30 Sheep Street in 17<~~6~~>73, and lived until 1822. … *{continued on page 203}*

(page 202) (The Yards of Skipton)

In 1816, the Conveyance of 20 Sheep St refers to it as bounded on the North by Chamberlain's Yard.

(page 203) (The Yards of Skipton)

{continued from page 201} … \This was "*Smith's Yard*" in 1841, but/ since three of the yards on the East side of High Street were \also/ to become "*Smiths Yard*," it was necessary to distinguish this yard from them, and as Roger was a well-known character, his christian name was used, and "*Roger's Yard*" is the description on the 1850 Ordnance Map.

Spencer's Yard. In about 1790 the old Swire freehold on Sheep Street Hill (Nos 18 to 24) was sold to William Spencer, a raff [122] merchant of Sutton Mill.

Stirk's Yard. In 1806 John Stirk, a stonemason, occupied a house and stable at the rear of Thomas Chamberlain's property, Nos 14/16 Sheep Street.

Queen Victoria married in 1840 and shortly afterwards Spencer's Yard and Stirk's Yard became Albert Street and Victoria Street respectively, but the original names (and particularly Spencer's Yard) died hard

Chamberlain's Yard. The Chamberlain family owned Waterfall's shop until 1853, when it as sold to James Hallam. The 1858 Rate Return refers to this yard as Hallam Terrace, but it was in fact already generally known as Craven Terrace, and the Inspector's Report into the sanitary condition of Skipton in 1857 notes: "*In Sweep's Yard, or Canal Street, the tenants complained of the effluvia arising from open soil pits belonging to the houses in Craven Terrace (a range of 11 new houses).*"

Wilkinson's Yard. This was also erected at the rear of Chamberlain property (60 High Street and 2 Sheep Street) purchased by James Hallam. It was still Wilkinson's Yard, with 3 houses, in 1865, but the row of houses leading from Canal Street to Wilkinson's Yard was named Hallam's Yard.

\ High Street /
Wilkinson's Corn Dealer's Yard. Just as there were four Smith's Yards in the town, so there were three Wilkinson's Yards.

---

[122] *Raff = foreign timber, especially from Germany and the Baltic*

Thomas Wilkinson, a corn merchant, had taken over the premises
which had housed the Sun Inn in 1829, and the yard
was known as Sun Inn Court for many years thereafter, as is[123] \called Sun Yard in the 1851 census/
It is now Mason's Yard.

Bay Horse Yard. The King's Arms Inn and the adjoining Bay … *{continued on page 205}*

(page 204) (The Yards of Skipton)

C.H. 19.6.1875 Baker's Yard then [1813] called Hardcastle's Yard.

In 1892 [Feb 12th] a letter to the "*Craven Herald*" complains: "*Now that
Roger's Yard has changed ownership through death, to whom I know not, shall
we see any improvement in its condition? At present, almost without
light, air and water, it is the natural abode of dirt and squalor, alike
a standing rebuke to those in authority – the Local Board – and to
the humanity of Skipton*"

(page 205) (The Yards of Skipton)

{continued from page 203} … Horse Inn were at one time a single tenement, and to this day the
access to the Bay Horse Yard (at the rear of the Yorkshire Bank) is through
the passage under the King's Arms Inn

Hardcastle's Yard was owned by Joseph Hardcastle, then by his son
George Barrow Hardcastle. The Inspector's report in 1857 records that
it "*contains a slaughter-house, the refuse is thrown into an open pit
(by the side of the canal). Its state was very offensive and much
complained of by the people of the district*."

Tasker's Yard. This was a very late development, since until the
death of Robinson Chippendale in 1834, the "*Craven Herald*" shop was
occupied as a private house

Tindal's Yard. From 1767 the Tindal family occupied the house
on the site of the more northerly half of the Library building,
and Edward Tindal kept the Post Office here in the 1840's. The
"*Pioneer*" Steam Printing Works were at one time in this yard.

Mount Pleasant. There were 16 cottages here in 1865.

<u>Decline and Fall</u>
Three factors contributed to the decay of the yards.
First, the Castle Estate became after 1850 more willing either
to sell freehold land or to grant 99-year building leases, and
opened the town up to the industrial revolution 50 years too
late. Secondly, the cottages in the yards were overcrowded
and insanitary even by the standards of a century ago: the
Inspector's Report of 1857 is a shocking indictment of
housing standards: "*In the dwellings of the poor \[ventilation] is bad;/ The windows
are not made to open. At… Mount Pleasant, courts on the west side
of High Street, and Quakers Place, they have no means at present of
getting fresh air into the sleeping rooms*." Of 1,103 houses in the
town, 835 <~~were~~> \had a / rateable value of under £5; <~~the expectation of
life was 35 years~~>; the Spring Canal was "*little better than an open
sewer*"; in <~~Victor~~> Brown's Yard 10 houses shared one privy; a
family of <~~9~~> \10/ - man, wife, and eight children (aged from 21 down to 5)

---

[123] *Sic*

slept in one room; and the expectation of life was under 35 years.
Finally, the owners of the High Street shops began to extend their business, and in 1907 the "*Craven Herald*" reports: "*The exigencies* *… {continued on page 207}*

(page 206) (The Yards of Skipton)
[blank page]

(page 207) (The Yards of Skipton)

{continued from page 205} … *of trade are fast encroaching on the yards branching off High Street. In several instances the small cottages which have been closed as human habitations … are now used for storage or warehouse purposes in connection with High Street business premises*"

(page 208) (The Barrow Freehold; 40-42 High Street)

cf Old George p 335

(page 209) (40-42 High Street)

THE BARROW FREEHOLD

The connection of the Barrow family with Nos 40-42 High Street can be traced back as early as 1605, when the building on the King's Arms site is described as adjoining "*a tenement in the tenure of Thomas Barrowes on the North*." The Parish registers contain a number of entries relating to this family; "*Barnard Lambe servant to Thomas Barrowes of Skipton*" was buried in 1609, "*Thomas Barrowe \of Skipton/ the eldest aged 79 yeares*" in 1616-7, and "*Anne the wife of Thomas Barrowe the Currier of Skipton*" in 1619. Thomas himself is probably "*Tom Barrow tantara*"[124] buried in the Parish Church on 5th February 1633-4

By 1648 there were two occupants, Francis Wardman and Richard Barrow. Wardman had married Thomas Barrow's widow, and Richard (1615-1664) was Thomas's son. "*Old Francis Wardman of Skipton*" was buried in 1669. After Richard Barrow's death his portion of the property seems to have been <~~late~~> let, first to Thomas Fenwick, afterwards landlord of the Black Horse; then to Thomas Oddy junr, and then to Samuel Green, who is assessed to 6 hearths here in the 1672\-4/ Hearth Tax Returns

Richard's son Henry Barrow married in 1677 Maudlayne, the daughter of Edward Goodgion the Parish Clerk. The West Riding Sessions Rolls for 1678 relate how Henry Barrow, Constable of Skipton, under a warrant for apprehending Popish Recusants, took John Cotton a papist, who called the constable "*a pittiful rogue and rascall*".

Maudlayne Barrow died in 1680, and within the year Henry was married again, to Elizabeth Cork. He appears as resident of this property in the Manor Call Books from 1680 to 1699, and in 1687 the Lease of the adjoining Goodgion's Tenement (the Kings Arms) describes it as adjoining the house of Henry Barrows. In 1699 Henry disappears from the Call Book, and the Calendar of Domestic State Papers explains why:

---

[124] *A tantara is a flourish played on a musical instrument such as a trumpet or drum – no explanation is given as to why this was entered with Tom Barrow's name in his burial entry*

"*8th April 1699 Whitehall. Proceedings upon the petition of Henry Barrowes of Skipton in the County of York; setting forth that on the summer assize in 1695 at the city of York, he was tried for coining one sixpence, on the prosecution of one Nutter, against whom he brought an action for words. The prosecution* … {continued on page 211}

(page 210) (40-42 High Street)

Θ[125] In 1728 Richard was before the Court Leet for having "*an house of office, adjoining to the Beck called Eller Beck" which was "greatly incomoded thereby*."

X [126] The Craven Pioneer in 1878 records the discovery <~~of~~> in Manby's Yard of an old tombstone inscribed: "*Here lies the body of Richard Barrow of Skipton who departed this life May 4 1732 aged 51 years. Here lies the body of Dorothy Barrow wife to the aforesaid Richard Barrow, who departed this life April 15 1579 aged 67 years*."

Carleton P.R
11.6.1761 Walter Priest V. of Skipton = Catharine Barrow p. Sk. Lic

Judith Hardcastle was the niece and heiress-at-law of Mrs. Priest

---

(page 211) (40-42 High Street)

{continued from page 209} … *appearing malicious, he was found not guilty. Nutter afterwards endeavoured to procure ill-affected persons (suspected of clipping and coining) to become evidence against the petitioner and threatened to indict him for clipping. For fear of such attempts against his life, the petitioner absconded and his family is reduced to great necessity. He prays a pardon for the pretended offences*"

Henry survived his persecution, and in 1711 he conveyed to his son Richard the house in Skipton where he the said Henry Barrow lived, with a barn stable and garth or garden. In the Church Seating Plan of 1719 we find "*Mr Richard Barrow, for House and Land in Skipton.*" Both Henry and Richard were tallow chandlers. Θ[127] On his death in 1732, Richard left the house to his daughter Catherine. X

From 1733 to 1737 Henry Tennant succeeds Dorothy Barrow \<~~Richard's widow~~>/ in the Call Books: he was Dorothy's <~~uncle~~> brother, and was Vicar of Carleton from 1731 to 1779, and of Arncliffe from 1765 to 1779; there is a tablet to his memory in Arncliffe Church. "*Mrs Barrow widow*" followed Henry Tennant, <~~and lived until 1759~~.> In 1761 a Deed describes Catherine Barrow's property as including "*a farm or tenement in Skipton now in the possession of Mathias Blackburn of the yearly rent of £23"* and also "*a messuage or dwellinghouse in Skipton now in the possession of Robert Taylor as farmer at the yearly rent of £7*." John Wellock, a victualler, had been in occupation of the larger part of the property from 1743 to 1754, when he left to take over the Red Lion; he was succeeded by Matthias Blackburn, who eventually moved to the Royal Oak. Doctor Taylor, a physician and surgeon, came to the smaller house in 1759 and died in 1766.

---

[125] *This mark refers to an entry on the next page (p 211) relating to Richard Barrow, tallow chandler*
[126] *This mark refers to an entry on the next page (p 211) relating to Richard Barrow and his daughter Catherine*
[127] *This mark refers to an entry on the previous page (p 210) relating to Richard Barrow appearing before the Court Leet*

Catherine Barrow no doubt moved in ecclesiastical
circles, and <~~when~~> \some years after/ the Reverend Walter Priest, Vicar of Skipton,
was widowed in 1755, he married her. Priest died in 1768,
and in the Window Tax Return of 1771 this house <~~in~~> \(with/ 9 windows) is
occupied by Mrs. Catherine Priest. She died in 1790, having by
her will founded a small local charity, leaving the interest of £30
to be given in bread on the second Sunday of every month.

Joseph Hardcastle, \a woollen manufacturer,/ appears as tenant under Mrs Priest
and her Executors in the Land Tax Returns from 1787. He was … *{continued on page 213}*

(page 212) (40-42 High Street)

Judith Hardcastle, wife of Joseph, was the niece and heiress-at-law of
Catherine Priest [D. Regy GY 399-423. 1819]

A deed of 1818 shows that Joseph Hardcastle then resided here.

LM 22.7.1809 d. A few days ago, of water in the brain, Master Joseph Cooper, son of Mr Joseph Cooper of Skipton druggist. He was an amiable youth, and his death is much lamented by his friends.

The CB 1800-10 lists Sarah Bell and [Roger] ?John Shackleton immediately before → Jos.
Cooper. The LM 13.2.1802 contain advtmts for Boog's Botanical Syrup
(for Scrofula) sold by Shackleton, Skipton – also Newton's Restorative Tooth Powder, and
Lignum's Antiscorbitic Drops sold by Mr John Shackleton, Skipton. Cordial Balm
of Gilead [6.3.1802] is sold by "*Bell, Shackleton – Skipton*"

LM 8.8.1818 Mar On Monday last at Skipton, Mr Charles Cooper, druggist, to Miss Shires of Embsay.
27.3.1819 Phoenix Fire Office: Mr Joseph Cooper, Skipton 5.6.1822

CP 22.6.1872 Advt. Sale. Lot 1 2 dwghses & shops in High St, in respve occs of Henry Manby
and Mrs Eliz Horrobine

LM. 6.5.1820 Stock-in-Trade of Mr Geo. Hardcastle, Painter & Gilder, in Skipton, who is about to
change his residence. The purchaser may be accommodated with the shop and
House, at a fair rent, which are situate in the Centre of the Market Place

1871 Census: Archibald McIntyre H M 23 Master Ironmonger, Scotland – Edinburgh

LM 14.8.1824 d. lately, Mrs Hardcastle, relict of the late Mr. Joseph Hardcastle of Skipton

CH 16.1.1914 W.A. & J. Simpson, 40 H St

L.M. 20.2.1830 died on Sunday last, Abraham, son of Mr Joseph Cooper, Druggist, Skipton

Roger Shackleton then cooper.

By 1865 the business had passed to Jonathan Daykin
Then Mrs Horobine kept a photographer's shop here.

C.P. 1.9.1893 Obit Wedn Mrs Horrobine of Morecambe formerly of Skipton – "*Many
years ago the decd lady and her late husband carried on an extensive business
as a photographer in Skipton and were well-known throughout Craven. Mr.
Hardcastle had reached a grey old age*

1922 K Craven Motor Co, motor engnrs 42 HSt.

(page 213) (40-42 High Street)

{continued from page 211} … evidently connected with the Barrow family, for his <~~eldest~~> son was in 1791 christened '*George Barrow'*.

A Poor Rate Valuation of 1805 gives Joseph Hardcastle as owner-occupier of a house shop and warehouse, and Joseph Metcalfe as tenant of a house and barn. This Joseph Metcalfe had married Mary Waller in 1792, and brought up his nephew, Richard Waller the artist.
\Prob small shop /
The <~~smaller~~> \larger/ shop was probably occupied by <~~Mary~~> \Joseph/ Cooper, the chemist, in 1806 \and 1825/, but by 1838 Sarah Cooper had moved across to 25 High Street. This was then a beershop, occupied first by Maria Platt (who had moved to 34 Sheep Street by 1840) then by George Hardcastle, who is described as a beershop keeper in the 1841 Census Return. Hardcastle died in 1841, and Job Summersgill took over the shop, where he and his widow carried on the business of an ironmonger and tinplate worker for 30 years. In 1871 Jane Summersgill sold the business to A\rchibald/ McIntyre, who in turn sold a few months later to Henry Manby, the landlord of the King's Arms.
In 1899 Henry Manby retired, and W.A. & J. Simpson the tailors moved into these premises
As to the smaller shop, the Skipton Valuation of 1840 shows that Francis Wilkinson, a saddler, occupied two low rooms at this property, and Mr Thomas Edmondson has recalled that this shop was about 1850 occupied by Mrs Sarah Chapman, a confectioner.
In 1851 David Dickinson, a watchmaker, was here: The Craven Pioneer of 24th August 1861 reports "*We have to thank Mr Hardcastle for effecting a very desirable alteration in the shops occupied by Mr. Dickinson and Mrs. Summersgill, in High Street. In the new front, now erected to these houses, large plate-glass windows in the modern style are replacing the ancient, miserable-looking windows which were a discredit to the whole street*."

In 1876 Scales & Salter, the shoemakers, moved into this small shop, until they transferred to 48 High Street in 1895, when George Thompson took this as a pawnbroker's shop.

(page 214) (58 High Street)

The 1674 H.T. Return does not list the Dixons, but (between Saml Mitchell at No 60 and Timothy Banks at 54-6) Thomas Oddy – 3.

X [128]succeeded to the property, and features in the Parish Church Seating plan of 1719: "*Mrs. Dixon for the house she lives in*." She

John Dixon was in occupation in May 1745, but in October of that year his widow Dorothy and her husband Thomas Beckett of Knaresborough sold to James Morley.

In 1760 this is a dwghse "*wherein the sd James Morley does now dwell*"

The Lease was renewed to Charles Campbell \ - Linen Draper -/ for 21 years from 1777 at £5 p.a. included 19 acres

5.4.1767 Ann d Chas Campbell Linen Draper & Isa' w. Skipton bap.
26.6.1791 Roger Peel par Middleham gent = Ann Campbell of this par spr

[128] *This mark refers to an entry on the next page (p 215) relating to Jane Dixon, widow of Joseph*

LM 23.6.1791 Chas Campbell of Skipton. Merchant Dealer & Chapman. Commn of bktcy
5.7.1791 Yesterday sen'night was married Mr Roger Peel, attorney at law of Middleham,
to Mrs Campbell of Skipton.

(page 215)

58 HIGH STREET

In 1630 this property was sold by Josias and Ann Lambert to John Dixon, a "*chapman*" or pedlar, and is described as being formerly in the occupation of John Goodgion, but then of John Dixon or his father Stephen Dixon. Stephen was evidently a man of some substance, for the death of this servant is recorded in 1611-2. John Dixon was buried in the Parish Church in 1669 when the property passed to his younger son Edward, although in the Hearth Tax Return of 1672 both the elder son, Richard (2 hearths) and Edward (5 hearths) are listed for this property. On Edward's death in 1704, his son Joseph (1678-1713) inherited the house, which he let in 1708 to John Foulds, a carpenter, until 1713. Joseph's widow Jane Dixon [x 129] appears to have married in about 1720 John Ash, then parish clerk of Skipton, who was later Curate of Denton, and who is returned as owner in the Call Books until 1732. John Dixon was then owner-occupier until 1740. In 1736 "*John Dixon of Skipton Gentleman*" mortgaged to John Swainson the younger of Skipton the strategically sited "*messuage or tenement and dwellinghouses in the Forstreet of Skipton*" occupied by John Dixon and other, and adjoining the Black Bull Inn on the one side and the Angel Inn on the other side. John Swainson's widow Ann married James Morley, and this gave rise to the Morley family's interest in this property.

From 1748 to 1752 part of the property was let to Samuel Crowther, the eldest son of Timothy Crowther, the noted parish clerk and astrologer. In 1750 Dorothy the widow of John Dixon and her second husband Thomas Becker sold the freehold to James Morley, a descendant of Cassandra, half-sister of General John Lambert of Calton. Morley is named as the resident here in the Court Leet records in 1752, and in the Call Books form 1754 onwards. He died in 1763, leaving two houses in Newmarket Street to Samuel Crowther.

Charles Campbell, a tea dealer, then became tenant of the house, and is returned as occupier with 12 windows in the 1771 Window Tax Return. He is still tenant in the 1783 L.T.

(page 216) (58 High Street)

Ct Leet 17.4.1782 Watercocks: "*that occupied by Mr. Hall on Sheep Street*"
" 4.5.03 Hos. occ. Mr. Wm Chamberlain, Mrs Hall, Mr Scofield

\?/ L.I. 14.12.05 Sun Fire Office S. Hall, Skipton \SBH b 1794/

Stephen Bailey Hall's admission as an Attorney, King's Bench, is dated 30th Jan 1817

CH. 16.10.1886 Mrs \Mary/ Hall, widow of S.B. Hall d at Belle<~~e~~> Vue Tce. <Su> @ 87

The pulpit in Christ Church was erected in 1905 in memory of Stephen Bailey Hall and Mary Hall his wife.

---

[129] This mark refers to an entry on the previous page (p 214) relating to Mrs Dixon and the church seating plan

Obit in C.P. <20>\6/.10.1866 d 2nd Oct @ 72.

LM 21.2.1818 On Saturday last a Savings Bank was established at Skipton, under the designation of the Craven Savings' Bank. The Patrons are the Duke of Devonshire and the Hon the Earl of Thanet; and Lord Ribblesdale is the President. The Vice-Presidents comprehend the leading Gentlemen of that extensive district

LM. 13.5.1820 Private Tuition, The Rev E.M. Hall, M.A. of Oxford, proposes taking into his House, four Pupils, to instruct in the Greek and Latin Classics, and also in the Elements of Mathematics either preparatory to a Public School, or in completion of their Education. The House is situate in a very healthy and retired part of Craven, 3 miles from Skipton – Vicarage, Broughton.

LM. 6.7.1822 The Rev E.M. Hall M.A who takes into his House a limited number of pupils for general Instruction, has now 2 vacancies. Undertakes the tuition of young gentlemen preparing for the University, <~~of~~> or of Candidates for Orders who may not intend a University Educn. Terms may be known on Application at the Vicarage Broughton nr Skipton-in Craven

British Commercial Life Assoc – Agts. Skipton – Mr Stephen Bailey Hall

LM 3.8.1822 d. On Saturday last, Mr John Bailey Hall of Skipton Solicitor
10.8.1822 d. On Sunday last, Mrs. Hall, mother of Mr Jn Bailey Hall, Solicitor, whose death we announced last week.

LM 26.6.1824 Sun Insce Co. Skipton-in-Craven S. Hall Sun Fire Office 25.9.1824

L.M 24.12.1824 Marr. on 9 inst at Preston – by Rev E M Hall H.M

CH 31.1.1835 The Rev. E.M. Hall, MA, incumbent of Idle, has been presented by the Lord Chancellor to the Rectory of Rufford, in the county of Lancashire, on the nomination of the family of Starkie of Huntroyde, in the same co.
" 28.3.1835 Sun Fire Office Skipton. Mr. S. Hall

CH. 1866
d 2.10.66 @ 72 Stephen Bailey Hall Esq Solr "*His kindliness of disposition and the care and exactness which marked his business activities, found a genial sphere in his engagement as Savings Bank Manager for many years – an office which he has held, we understand, from the 4th of April 1818, the day on which the Skipton Savings Bank was opened*

(page 217) (58 High Street)

In 1784 Thomas Wilson Morley sold the property to Ann, the daughter of John Bailey a woolstapler; in 1788 Ann married David Hall, surgeon and apothecary, and was widowed in 1798. Two of her sons, John Bailey Hall and Stephen Bailey Hall, qualified as attorneys and had their offices at this house. When John Bailey Hall died in 1822, his brother Stephen continued to occupy the premises as his residence and office, and as the office of the Skipton Savings Bank, which he managed from its establishment in April 1818 until his death in 1866.

Stephen Bailey Hall is worthy of note as one of the few local poets whose work is at all bearable. His works were published in a slim volume, "*The Testament of Faith, Israel a Warning to Britain, and other poems*." They were, he wrote, "*a pleasing… employment during the leisure hours of a profession which has generally been deemed unpropitious to such occupation*." The longest poem "*Israel a Warning to Britain*" is sub-titled "*God's Cognizance of National Delinquencies illustrated by passages from the Jewish History*", and attacks the Melbourn administration which:

"*As weak in purpose as in policy,*
Pursues a fickle, vacillating course
Which bodes no good result."

The nub of Hall's complaint to his country is "*Thy Protestant escutcheon is not pure*" and in his Notes he complains bitterly of "*the colonial and domestic endowments of popery, made by a professedly Protestant nation, whose rulers are bound by the Constitution solemnly to abjure popery as idolatry*." Another poem, "*Thoughts on the Cholera, which visited England in the year 1832*", attributes the plague to divine vengeance:

"*O listen then, my country, to the voice*
That issues from the awful pestilence
Which fills thy towns and cities with dismay;
And tells, in language forcible and plain,
That God hath spied iniquity within thee
And will not let the wicked go unpunished!"

After Hall's death, Richard Whalley moved his grocery … {continued on page 219}

(page 218) (58 High Street)

1871 C. Richard Whalley H M 51 Grocer, Steeton, Eliz w. 52

CH. 23.10.1875 To be let, and entered upon 10 Nov, shop 58 High St late in the occupn of Mr Richard Whalley

CH 10.1.1908 Nicholas Smith, 58 H. Craven Piano Depot
CH. 19.2.1909 Robinsons Solrs 58, H
C.H. 15.9.1911 advtises Nicholas Smith, new showrooms, 30 Nkt.

(page 219) (58 High Street)

{continued from page 217}… business here from Steeton, and began a battle with the Local Board of Health as to the rights of the frontagers to put stalls out in the street. After a hotly contested hearing at Wakefield Quarter Sessions, Whalley was acquitted of the Board's charges of obstruction. In June 1870 he was granted a beer licence; he left this property in 1875, became insolvent in 1877 and died in 1895.

Messrs Robinson and Robinson, solicitors, then took over the premises, converting the upper floors to offices and letting the ground floor as a "*shut-up shop*". In 1876 Messrs Sellers & Co, sewing machine dealers, opened the shop; in 1882 T. Whone was the sewing machine agent, and from 1884 to the end of the century it was Ben Holmes.

In 1905 Nicholas Smith, then a piano dealer, took over the shop until 19<~~12~~>\11/, when he moved into Newmarket Street. Martins Clothiers succeeded him in High Street for a year, and in 1913 Johnson Bros. Dyers took the shop. The shop closed in 1964.

(page 220) (58 High Street)

Home Visitor Nov 1856
\OS 70/
We are sincerely glad to announce that the people of Skipton are at last to be provided with a commodious Hall adapted for public meetings and supplied with ap<~~p~~>artments for educational and other purposes… after many years of arm-folded apathy, vain wishes, and fruitless bewailings, a project for erecting the much-needed Hall has recently been originated by a few friends of the public good… Though the site of the proposed Hall be yet unchosen, the plans undrawn, the name ungiven, we have strong faith in the success of the project… And, whether the building be known by some pretentious

title, as "*The Hall of Science*" "*Music Hall*" "*Lyceum*" or by a more apposite name, as "*The People's Hall*," "*The Workman's Educational Institute*", let it, by all means, be a public hall, free from sectarian or party management and control … [it] will draw to it the patronage of… the Friendly Societies, or Sick Clubs, which are now under the petty tyranny of publicans, because, for want of a suitable building, they are obliged to meet in Public-houses \OS 70/

Dec 1856: "*two prospectuses were issued; one from the office of G. Robinson, Esq., the other form W. Paget, Esq, each proposing the formation of such a company, and soliciting Shareholders… one suggests a public Hall, with numerous apartments adapted for various purposes, as Committee-rooms, &c, the other a public Hall (adapted for the administration of Justice, as well as for public meetings) with Police Offices, and a Superintendent Constable's residence attached*"

Jan 1857: letter from "*An Oddfellow" "we are about to remove from the house where we have met for many years, and for no other reason than this – we don't spend money enough in buying useless but harmful liquors"*

L.M. 14.9.1811 Presence of Mind. On Sun last a son of Mr Richard Myers of Skipton had nearly been run over by a post chaise heavily laden – one of the houses drove him down when the youth seized its fore-foot, which he held fast till he extricated himself from his perilous situation

Terriers 1716, 1743 <~~no cottage & shop~~> a shop next ye street ; 1764 a slated house & shop
1777 small mess. or dwghse thto contiguous & now occ. by Mr Joseph Thackray
1786 " " " " by John Spencer
1809, 1817 "" " " " " by Richard Myers
John Spencer appears in CB 1799 [John Spencer] and in CB 1801-10 Ric Myers 07, and 1813-27 RM
See 18-20 Sheep St which Jos Thackray owned 1772-77 [p 205] in p.168 [Vicars]

C.H. 29.7.1876 Skipton Town Hall improvements
The general appearance of the inside of the large hall is vastly improved. The dark musty walls have given way to a beautiful enrichment of plaster work, while the old beamed roof has been replaced with a magnificently moulded ceiling of stucco"

C.H. 16.9.1876 Re-opening of T Hall on 25th with Grand Full Dress Concert

Ky News 29.11.1862 Opening of Town Hall. Seldom has Skipton had so many carriages in its streets as on Friday afternoon \week/, when the gentlemen of the neighbourhood met to celebrate the opening of the Town Hall. Long has the want of a public building been felt, and often complained of. The want has been amply met in the erection of a spacious and handsome structure by the Skipton Public Buildings Co, and on Friday afternoon the edifice was opened by an oratorio, and in the evening by a miscellaneous concert. The Hall was fairly fitted in the afternoon, and crowded in the evening. Both performances gave entire satisfaction

---

(page 221)

TOWN HALL AND LIBRARY

The Vicarage stood on the site of the Town Hall for many centuries. Burton's Monasticon (1758) records that "*On the 16th of September 1326… William Melton, Archbishop, ordained the vicarage to consist in these following portions, viz., In one mansion in the town of Skipton, which the Vicar used to inhabit…*" An early 17th Century Lease of the house on the site of Whitaker's Café refers to it as *"next adjoining the mansion of the vicarage*," and <~~a~~> terriers of \1716 and/ 1743 describes the "*mansion":* "*There is belonging to the vicarage of Skipton a house on the east side of the town near the Church, containing four rooms on the ground floor, viz., one kitchen, one hall, one parlour and one milk house, with five upper rooms. Adjoining*

unto this house there is a barn with stable and cowhouse, and a shop next to the street"

This shop, formerly let to a shoemaker, was during the last century occupied by rope-makers, first Richard Myers, then his son John (who left his wife and family and reappeared in Australia in 1852) and finally Thomas Carter.

There are few accounts of the appearance of the old vicarage before its demolition in 1861. A correspondent to the Craven Pioneer in 1874 wrote that: "*It stood back from the side walk, and there were several stone posts and chains attached, as a protection for the building*" and Mr R.B. Cragg, a local antiquary, said in 1903 that: "*It was a low, two-storeyed, whitewashed house with railings in front."*

\OS 70/
TOWN HALL
The Town Hall was erected by the Skipton Public Building Co. Ltd. in 1861 at a cost of £4,500 on the site of the vicarage and roper's shop. As the building progressed, the "*Craven Pioneer*" waxed lyrical: *"As the noble structure in High Street slowly rises from the earth, and discloses its grand front, the observer is more impressed with the important part of the New Town Hall is destined to take in increasing the architectural reputation of the Town. It will form an imposing object of attraction to the stranger's eye, and will do much to redeem our character for enterprise, taste and intelligence"*

(page 222) (Town Hall & Library)

C.P. 18.5 1906 The Skipton High Street is much in need of architectural adornment and the new building \with/ which it is proposed to front the Technical Schools will be greatly welcome on th<~~at~~>ese grounds alone

Skipton was mentioned in the "*Times*" on 5th Sept. 1911: the President of the Library Assistants' Association criticised the penny rate for libraries, which "*produces enough to warrant indignation at such towns as … Skipton… which recently offered £65 for a librarian*" (By this time the salary had in fact been increased to £80)

C.H. 23.5.1919 Librarian's salary 48/- per week; Council offering 56/- for a sanitary foreman.

(page 223) (The Town Hall & Library)

The Town Hall was sold to the Council in 1895

LIBRARY
The two shops on the site of the present Library premises were demolished in June 1908. The more southerly shop had been occupied since 1885 by Samuel Birdsall, the jeweller; and the more northerly had been Henry Wildman's cabinet maker's shop.

\OS 70/
The aesthetic merits of the new building were applauded. In May 1908 it was announced that the facade was to be "*in the English Renaissance style of architecture, freely treated*." By August 1909 the finishing touches were being added to the new Library "*whose frontage<s> adds lustre to the town's High Street… and the full beauty of the architectural design can now be realised.*"

\OS 71/
Sir Nicholas Pevsner's criticism of the Library is more apposite:
"*the only building up here that runs counter to the spirit of this modest street."* The building sticks out like a sore thumb.

\ OS 71 /
The local press coverage of the appointment of the first Librarian shows how long ago 1909 really was. The Library Committee had recommended a salary of £75 a year, a recommendation which was referred back at the next Council Meeting and reduced to £65.

This, noted the Craven Herald, is quite adequate: "*The post of librarian is one that can be filled by a gentleman who has something else to fall back upon, and who has judgment, experience and tact, or by a lady, for whom £65 a year would be sufficient… It is, however, a position to be filled by one who will show courtesy and consideration to all who take advantage of the facilities provided, and who will remember that these are they who will have to find the money*." There were over 160 applicants for the post.

The Library, \built at a cost of £3,000/ was opened on 16th February 1910.

The Craven Herald on 23rd Feb 1917 says the Council "*are the owners of the Library, although they are not in possession of the title deeds - a drawback one naturally thinks ought to be remedied*" and refers to "*an old bone of contention between the Council and the Trustees of the Science and Art Schools – some arrangement or other as to rights of way*"

(page 224) (31-33 High Street)

English Inn Signs [1951], p 124
Though the Ram is rarely, and the sheep never seen on the signboard, the Lamb is not uncommon

4.11.1630 Thomas Wallbanke = Ann Tomlinsonne
24.3.1664-5 Mr Thomas Wallbanck of Skipton. Quire. bur.
16.9.1678 Eliz w. of Wm Lupton of Skipton Ch. Woolin bur
13.2.1678-9 William Lupton of Skipton, sadler. Ch. bur

Conveyance 14\-5/.10.1698 Phillip Oddey of Magdalene College in the University of
L.R. Cambridge BA and his mother Mgt Fenton of Skipton Widow (1) Robt
£130. Kitching of Skipton Mercer (2)
"*All that Messuage & Tenement with thappurtenances situate and being in Skipton afsd now in the pn of the sd M.F. and Robert Goodgion the younger*"

(page 225)

31-33 HIGH STREET.

This is one of the few freeholds in Skipton which we can identify as the former inheritance of the Heber family. Reginald Heber died in 1600 seised of 9 messuages, 5 burgage houses, 5 cottages and two shops in Skipton, which passed to his grandson Thomas Heber (1566-1633) who was the Treasurer for Lame Soldiers in the reign of King James I. Thomas exchanged most of his Skipton properties with George 3rd Earl of Cumberland for lands in Littondale and Marton; (since they did not form part of the old Clifford entailed estate, these Castle Estate tenements passed on the death of the last Earl in 1643 through his daughter to the Burlington family and thence to the Dukes of

Devonshire). This High Street property, however, was retained by Thomas Heber, and remained in the family until his grandson, also Thomas Heber, sold it to Thomas Oddy junior in 1679.

Thomas Wallbank had been the tenant from 1647 to 1665, then William Goodgion until 1667, Thomas Waysdale who died in 1669, \and/ his widow Elizabeth Waysdale (<~~one of~~> \both/ Lady Anne Clifford's servants) who is named in the Hearth Tax Return of 1672, and who possibly married the next tenant, saddler William Lupton, who features in the 1674 Return

Thomas Oddy lived here himself until his death in 1685. In 1688 his widow Margaret Oddy married Daniel Fenton, the lessee of the Ship Corner premises then known as Fenton's Farm; he died in about 1697, and <~~two~~> \a/ year<~~s~~> later his widow <~~seems to have~~> sold the premises to Robert Kitching, a mercer. <~~By~~> In 1719 the Parish Church seating plan refers to "*Mr. Robert Kitchen for Black Ram Tenement*," which appears to represent this property. He died the same year, leaving to his daughter Jane "*the house occupied by Robert Goodgion at the yearly rent of £1 in the High Street.*" In 1721 Jane married John Jackman, and moved to Leeds. An Indenture of 1728 describes this property *as a "messuage or tenement together with one cockpit three stables one garden and a yard or backside thereto in the High Street in Skipton now or late in the occupation of Robert Goodgion*."

Robert Goodgion, a butcher and son of a former landlord of the King's Arms, had occupied the shop since 1698, when he *… {continued on page 227}*

(page 226) (31-33 High Street)

Prob L.M. 2.1.1776 To Let a large Convenient and Modern built House, situated in the Middle of the Market Place
in Skipton… a v. good front shop or Parlour, a House back-kitchen & pantry, a good Cellar & v large vaults under the
shop, 4 rooms in the middle loft, with extremely gd Garrets Barn Stable Cowhouse – occ. by Jn Sugden

LM 17.4.1802 Skipton-in-Craven. To be Lett and Entered to on the 12th day of May 1802 A Spacious Dwelling House, 3 Stories high (exclusive of extensive Cellars) situated in the Market Place of the Town of Skipton ; also a Stable and other Appurtenances to the Premises, which are respectively occupied at the present by William Sedgwick Esq. The Premises are nearly new, in good Repair, and from their Situation &c. are well adapted for Trade. Further Particulars may be had by applying at the office of Mr Alcock, Attorney-at-Law in Skipton afsd. Apl 10th 1802

L.I. 12.4.1802 v. p.366

L.I. 7.4.1806 To be let, and Entered to on 13 May next. A commodious Dwelling-House, fronting the Centre of the Market Place in Skipton in Craven and lately occupied by Mr Robert Laydon, Grocer And also, a Stable and Hay Loft thereto belonging. The House is 3 stories high, exclusive of a spacious Garrett, is in complete Repair and from its situation is very well adapted to Trade The Stable, Hay Loft, 3 spacious cellars and a considerable Portion of the back Part of the House (if the same can be conveniently spared by the Tenant) may readily be lett off, which would much reduce the Rent, and should the Taker also be disposed to lett the large Dining Room upon the second floor, and a Bed Room of two with it (of which there are plenty) to a Lodger or Lodgers, there is scarcely a Doubt but the same might be so disposed of to Advantage
For Particulars apply to Mr Alcock, Skipton, the Owner of the Premises

L.M. 30.10.1813 A House in Skipton to be let, and entered immediately. A commodious Dwelling-House and Shop in Front, situated in the centre of the Market Place in Skipton, and lately inhabited by Miss Ducket, now of Bradford, Ladies Dress Maker & c – The House had a new Roof put upon it not 4 mos ago, is in very excellent repair in all other <~~resp~~> Parts, is 3 stories in Height, exclusive of the Cellars, one of which (to the Front) is fitted up in a very complete Manner (with wares & c) as a Kitchen. Further Particulars of Miss Ducket and of Mr Alcock of Skipton the owner

L.T. 1801 Wm Alcock. Wm Sedgwick & others

Robert Leydon was at 8 Sheep Street by 1805

LM. 15.12.1810 Mar. Last week, Mr George Wade of Skipton grocer to Miss Barrons of Bradley near the former place

1871 Census. John Morville H M 78 no occupn, Y Eastby; Rachel w 77 Eastby

C.H. 28.5.1920 Obit 24th Major Wilkins Emsley[130] @ 50, Grocer, 31 High St

---

(page 227) (31-33 High Street)

{continued from page 225} … features in the Poll Tax Return. In 1722 he was succeeded by Thomas Johnson, and in 1731 by William Ellis, a cordwainer, who was Town Constable in 1743. In 1752 his widow Grace Ellis succeeded him, and right up to the early Land Tax Assessments in 1783, this is called "*Ellis House".*

Possibly Jane Jackman was widowed and re-married, for in 1736 and 1738 John Cook a barber and Jane his wife of Leeds are parties to deeds relating to this property. In 1751 Jane Cook of Leeds widow sold it to John Alcock, the Skipton attorney, and this became the first of the many freeholds the Alcock family were to acquire in Skipton. On John Alcock's death in 1783 his son William Alcock inherited the property; also an attorney, William became \one/ of the founders of the Craven Bank, and built the row of houses in the yard at the rear of the High Street premises which, in view of his legal connections, was called "*Chancery Lane."*

John Sugden moved here shortly after his marriage in 1755, and appears with 9 <~~hearths~~> \windows/ in the Window Tax Return of 1771. He was a barber and peruke maker, and at this house in 1757 would be born his eldest son Richard, who moved to London where he married in 1778 and became the father of Edward Burtenshaw Sugden (1781-1875), first Baron St. Leonards and Lord Chancellor of England <~~from~~> \in/ 1852. John Sugden later became Sheriffs Officer and moved to the Craven Arms in Newmarket Street; he joined his son Richard in London in 1800.

[130] *Sic; For clarification, Emsley was his surname, not place of origin (he was born in Hartlington). Major Wilkins were his forenames, not a military rank*

31 HIGH STREET
By 1799 it is clear that the premises had been converted into two separate shops, in the more northerly of which William Sedgwick was living. The Court Leet in 1802 charges William Alcock with occasioning a nuisance "*by putting up posts upon the front of the Dwellinghouse lately occupied by Mr. Sedgwick*." The next tenant was Robert Leydon, a grocer, followed by William Wikeley, another grocer who died of asthma in 1810. George Wade then took over the business until his death in 1841, and in 1844 his executors sold it to Joseph Morville, who retired in 1895. Major Wilkins Emsley succeeded to and continued the business until long after the first World War. …*{continued on page 229}*

(page 228) (31-33 High Street)

L.I. 7.12.1805 d. A few days ago, after a lingering illness, in the 74th year of his age, Wm Sinclair, fmly dealer in teas and spiritous liquors, in Skipton

1773. Wm Sinclair Town Constable

William Little was certainly a tenant of a property under the Alcocks at £30 p.a. for the half year to 12th May & 12th Nov 1817.

The Account Books of the Skipton Congregational Sunday School record the purchase in 1828 of 100 Quills for one shilling.

X131 the "*Advertiser*" was incorporated with the "*Home Visitor*", a periodical which had been published by the Skipton Temperance Society. Tasker

CH. 22.9.1888 Robert Tasker, first printer of Skipton Advertiser & Home Visitor, d 17th @ 62. gave up business in 1865.

Waltonwrays Jn Procter Brown d 13.4.1882 @ 55; Jane Eliz wife d 25.2.1922 @ 98

1871 Census John P. Brown, H M 44 Printer & Bookseller, Y. Burton; Jane w 47 Skipton, John S \4/
<(~~Burnsall~~> s 11,
Eliz I 9 Frances 6 Peter H 3

C.P. 13.11.1891 Obit 10th @ 50, Thos. Horsfall Ambler, ironmonger, H. St., son of late Joseph Ambler, who carried on the ironmongery business in Otley Street for a great number of years, and upon the death of his father, some 10 years ago, he succeeded to the extensive business.

(page 229) (31-33 High Street)

{continued from page 227}… George Thorneycroft, cabinet maker, took the shop next, and in 1936 the Carla Beck Milk Bar was the first milk bar outside London in the country: the Craven Herald of the day recorded: "*Curious sightseers gazed through the windows, but were reluctant to venture through the doors and be seen drinking milk."* The reluctance was overcome, and the project prospered for many years. When the Milk Bar closed on 29th February 1964, the premises were added to Brown Muff & Co's adjacent store.

---

131 *This mark refers to an entry on the next page (p 229) relating to Robert Tasker and The Home Visitor*

33 HIGH STREET
The Call Books show the occupier in 1799 as William *Sinclair*, a linen draper and tea dealer, who died in 1805. In 1781 he had been one of the first trustees of the Skipton Independent Chapel in Newmarket Street. A poor rate return of about 1805 gives Adam Robinson as Alcock's tenant. William Little, a Scotch draper, probably preceded John Garnett, a printer, who appears in Directories from 1828. In 1852 he printed the first Skipton newspaper, the "Skipton Advertiser", <~~published under the auspices of the Skipton Temperance Society~~.> Garnett was also an auctioneer, and is said to be \ shown / selling at the Market Cross in Waller's print of Skipton. In 1856 he returned to Kirkby Lonsdale, where he died as a result of a road accident in 1861, when the Craven Pioneer piously commented "*that the habits which were so prejudicial to Mr. Garnett as a business man in Skipton were not forgotten, while residing at Kirkby Lonsdale, but had lately been more freely indulged in as Mr. Garnett had become possessed of a sum of money, about £200*."

Robert Tasker, who had been apprenticed \to/ his father's cousin John Tasker (the publisher of the first Craven Herald) took over the business, and \x/ [132]printed the "*Home Visitor*", <~~followed~~> \which was succeeded/ in 1858 by the "*Pioneer*". In 1864 the office moved into Chancery Lane, better accommodation being needed for the Caxton Printing Machine.

John Procter Brown followed Tasker as a printer at the High Street shop until his death in 1882, when he was succeeded by Robert Mungall, the last of the line of printers to carry on business here.

In 1885 Ambler & Son, ironmongers, transferred their business to this shop, which in advertisements of 1890 also *… {continued on page 231}*

(page 230) (31-33 High Street)

C H <~~31~~> \13/.1.1911 T.W. Hagar, 33 H St

1922 K T.W. Hagar, ironmonger 33 H St

[C.H. 21.1.98] [133]

(page 231) (31-33 High Street)

{continued from page 229}… features as "*The Coffee Pot*". William Bulcock took the business in 1893, but failed the following year, and sold out to Thomas William Hagar, who remained at the shop for many years.

The property had remained in the hands of the Alcock family, and in January 1898 the trustees of the will of Henry Alcock offered for sale the shops fronting High Street occupied by Mr. M.W. Emsley and Mr. T.W. Hagar, and 17 cottages at the rear [134]

---

[132] *This mark refers to an entry on the previous page (p 238) relating to Sk. Advertiser and the Home Visitor*
[133] *This citation refers to an entry on the next page (p 231) relating to the sale of shops by Henry Alcock's Trustees*
[134] *See previous page (p230) for citation from Craven Herald as source of this entry*

(page 232) (Bradshaw House; 35-37 High Street))

CB Fr 13 then 47-8

John Parker of Extwisle 1573-1655 Sheriff of Lancashire; succ. by gdson Jn P 1634-82

In a Rental of 1611 John Parker and John Whitwham pd free rent to Francis E. of Cumberland.

In 1633 CB Fr it is listed as "*John Parker gen Wm Goodgions*"

John Parker of Extwisle 1578-1655 was Sheriff of Lancashire 1653,
son of Jn Parker of Extwistle -1635

<~~Calverley P.R. M.L.~~ >

CB Tts 1713 Hen Constantine p. shop nup Jn Lupton

PR Hen Constantine Mercer m Martha es 1713
30.11.1755 Martha w. of Hen Constantine Mercer of Skipn bur
Con-w-K 1.3.1732 Martha – d of Hen Constantine of Skipton Mercer bur
" 10.4.1689 Hen s Th Constant: Conis: bap
Lint 1.1.1688 " John Constantine of Hebden bp
" 3.3.1711 Hen C. p Coverham = Jane Dawson of this p

CB 1762 The heirs of Mr J. Wilkinson now Mrs Rhodes

A prospectus of Thomas Hurtley's <~~poems~~> \"*Natural Curiosities of Malham*"/ in 1785 s ays that subscriptions are taken in by Mr. James Wilkinson of Skipton.

John Alcock's Will of 9.3.1782 names James Wilkinson of Skipton Mercer
Linnen & Woollen Draper as a witness. Also to will of Cath. Priest dated 29.7.1784

LM 1791 – Subscriptions: James Wilkinson in Skipton.

(page 233) (35-37 High Street)

BRADSHAW HOUSE

Numbers 35 and 37 High Street, now occupied by Brown
Muff & Co. Ltd, were during the last century known as "*Bradshaw House*."
This is distinguished as being the only building in the High Street
which Sir Nicholas Pevsner in his "*Yorkshire – the West Riding*" deems
worthy of architectural mention, and he draws attention to the "*two
tripartite windows on the first floor connected by a blank arch as to
make them into a super-Venetian-window*."

This site was formerly the property of the Parkers of
Extwistle, who are named as freeholders in the Manor Call Books
from 1631 to 1680. From 1633 to 1660 William Goodgion appears
as the tenant, followed until 1680 by Henry Goodgion; the Goodgions
were a prolific Skipton family and the dates suggest that William
was the "*William Goodgion caterer to the Earl of Cumberland of Skipton*"
who was buried in 1661.

In about 1681 the freehold passed to John Lupton, a
mercer, who was living here at the time of the Poll Tax Return in 1698,
and to whom the Parish Church Seating Plan of 1719 allots a pew
"*for his House in Skipton*." John Lupton died in 1721, and his widow
Agnes was freeholder until 1732; she had benefited under the Charities
of Thomas the "*Good Earl"* of Thanet in 1723, when the entry reads:

"*Agnes Lupton widow aged about 71 years has by her Industry brought up a great family of children and now very poor infirm and past labour.*" (The Parish Registers record the baptism of her 11 children). William Lupton <~~aft~~> of Masham had voted as an outlying freeholder in respect of property in Skipton in the 1741 Election, and in 1745 he sold the freehold to John Wilkinson, also a mercer, who appears to have been the tenant since 1733.

John Wilkinson died in 1761, and another John Wilkinson (probably his son) is shown in the Window Tax Return of 1771 as paying tax on his 7 windows. The Land Tax Assessments from 1783 to 1801 name Miss Wilkinson as the owner, and from 1786 to 1803 James Wilkinson is named as the tenant. He too was a mercer, and the Universal British Directory of 1792 shows that he was also … *{continued on page 235}*

(page 234) (35-37 High Street)

L.R. 11-12.May 1804 Jos Edwards & Sarah w (1) Bn Bradshaw shopkeeper (2) Wm Wainman (3)
M. or d. situate by the centre of the M. Pl. in Skipton in the pn of
Mr Jas Wilkinson Mercer es
and m or d sit. behind or on the Eastwardly side occ. by Rbt Sommervill
with yd contg a stable cowhouse granary hay loft & other [?Court]
outoffices & a gdn all in pn of Jas Wilkinson es

F. 26.10.1807 Wm Wainman of Carr Head (1) Jos Edwards (2) Bn Bradshaw of Skipton Innkeeper (3)
M. or d. sit. by the centre of the M.Pl. in Skipton in the pn of John Horner Mercer & Draper
Mess. behind occ Mr Robt Summerville

LR 4-5.12.1812 Bn Bradshaw Shopkeeper (1) Wm Brigg of Lunds Hill (2)
2 capital ms or dwghses sit. in the M.Pl. in Skipton lately occ. as one ho. but at present divided & occ. as two hos by the sd B.B. & Sml. Thompson Ironmonger.
Yard ct & gdn behind & dwghses occ. by Ro. Somerville, B.B. Lawrence Riddiough & Jn Sugden & a ho. unoccupied adjg Jn Sugden

L.M. 12.11.1808 d on Tues last, Mrs Summerscales, wife of Mr Robert Summerscales, agt to Messrs Alcock & Co, Skipton.

LM 14.2.1807 d on Thurs Mr James Wilkinson of Skipton post master

CH 28.2.1975 "*In the G.P.O. files in London is a letter with a date in 1784, from the Postmaster at Skipton, Mr James Wilkinson to the P.M.G. requesting a rise if the "ride" from Skipton to Settle.*
Apparently he received only £8 per quarter for the journey, performed three times a week. In 1794 the P.M.G. received an application for the mail from Skipton to Settle to go via Broughton."

L.M. 19.9.1829 Mr Benjamin Bradshaw, of Skipton, is appointed bailiff of Gargrave Court, in the place of Mr William Broughton, resigned.

L.M. 24.12.1841 died: On Friday, at L'pool, in his 86th yr, awfully sudden, <~~Mr~~> Mr. Benjamin Bradshaw of Skipton

C.P. 12.5.1976 J. Bateson, cabinet maker and {?Optician}, 35 High St, Skipton – inform them of his removal from Coach St. to 35 High St, formerly occupied by W. Atkinson

1871 Census. Richard Atkinson H M 26 Druggist. Austwick, Ann w 29 Gisburn; Smolet nephew
Wm Atkinson H ū 24 Chemist & Druggist, Y. Austwick; Jane mother Wo 66 Alfred nephew 9

The freehold had become the property of the Alcock family, who also owned the two adjoining shops on the north, and in January 1898 Henry Alcock's Trustees offered for sale two shops fronting High Street and occupied by Mrs. Ambler

CH. 30.3.1889 L.B. Election. J.M. Barraclough, 37 H

1871 Census: Jas Whittingham H.M. 44 Confectioner, Draughton; Eliz w 43 Skipton; Jn W s 11, Ada A. d 10 \ Mary B d 8 Jas C. s 6 /

(page 235) (35-37 High Street)

{continued from page 233} … Postmaster of Skipton. He died in Feb 1807

In the early years of the last century Benjamin Bradshaw, a shoemaker, occupied this shop, but by about 1805 John Horner, another mercer, was tenant of Bradshaw's house. After a short but profitable tenure of the Black Horse Inn, which had been the Tory party H.Q. during the 1807 Election, Bradshaw returned to this High Street property, and built a substantial house in the yard at the rear (which came known as Bradshaw's Yard), the house being nick-named "*Lascelles Hall*" after the defeated Tory candidate. Bradshaw was a man of many parts; early Directories refer to him as a draper, boot and shoe maker and clothes dealer, and in 1830 the property is referred to as a "*shoe and stay warehouse."* He lived until 1842.

It seems that the premises were usually occupied as at least two shops, and that in 1847 these were occupied by
\see 1812/
Samuel B. Gee a draper, and William Brumfitt the cabinet maker, Thomas Wilkinson, a druggist, bought the whole property and occupied the larger and more northerly shop by 1858. Retiring in 1868, he sold the business to William Atkinson, who moved to Burnley in 1874 and in turn sold to John Laycock. In the following year Laycock also purchased Mr. D.R. Jackson's chemists' business at 25 High Street, where he moved. Joseph Bateson, a cabinet maker, took this shop until 1884, after which it became Mrs. Ackernley's baby linen and fancy repository until 1892

By 1895 Sarah Jane Ambler carried on her millinery business here, and in 1897 she added back to the premises the smaller shop (No. 37), which had since the 1860's been occupied for the business of a confectioner and tea dealer, first by James Whittingham until 1883, and then by J.M. Barraclough.

Brown Muff & Co. took over the whole premises from Mrs. Ambler Ltd in 19..[135]

---

[135] *this date has been left incomplete, presumably as Rowley hoped to correct it later*

(page 236) (Petyt's House ; 67-69 High Street)

Probably James Patefield had lived here since at least 1674, the year before he married Elizabeth Bolton from the inn next door, and the Leases of the Wheatsheaf indicate that they became lessees. It may be that the whole of the property was in one "*farm*", the Patefields living at this substantial house and letting off the smaller inn.

Perhaps the Will dated 2nd July 1665 of Thomas Bolton of Skipton husbandman throws some light on the origins of this house. He left to his daughter Elizabeth his "*interest in the house wherein Ellen Whaley widow and Margarett Howell widow doe live and one Parlour and Chamber which I lately built adjoining to the said house and half of the nearer garth with the licence of the Lord.*

To his son Thomas he left his *"interest in the house where I now live and the new Barns on the backside adjoining to the new Parlour with the other half of the nearer Garth and all the far garth*" His wife Jane had a life intt in this

The 1660 C.B returns (after Hen Goodgion) = Thomas Bolton, Henry Moorhouse, Ellen Whawley

Bur 5.1.1666-7 " <~~*Margrett*~~> *Margrett Howell alias Penny of Skipton*"
Bap 20.1.1648-9 Eliz. d Thos Boulton of Skipton
m 26.4.1671 James Paytefield = Eliz Boulton of Skipton.

1719 Church Seating [13] Mr Silv Petty. for Paitfield's Tent.

The 1698 P.T. appears to return "*Wm Tatham & wife, James Paytfield her son*" for this house, next door to "*Bernard Gelderde and his wife*", probably at the Wheat Sheaf. See ante p.155 Wm Tatham was "*tenant of Bolton's tenement*" but at this time it has not appeared as a separate freehold.

Or this 1698 house could have been Bordley's tenement, because C B suggests that Wm Tatham 1697 – was folld. in 1705 by Sol Stott, who was succeeded in 1708 by Wm Boardley

And in 1771 W.T. the order is John Wilkinson – George Dale – Ann Holmes.

As to Petyt's early career: by W.H. Hitchin in "*Chronicles*" per Wm Leach (descendant)
"*It appears that he was born near Storiths, where his early days were spent and where he received a meagre education, He was there apprenticed to a stern master with a view to learning a trade, but, being an intelligent*
and bright boy, he did not take kindly to the life, and at the early age of 15 years he ran away and made his way as best
he could to London. For several days he roamed about London without means, obtaining food as best he could and
sleeping in such places as would give him shelter, and one day he wandered into an Auction Room, where, standing behind the bookkeeper, he noticed that the entries were not being correctly made. To these discrepancies he called the attention of the auctioneer, who became so interested in the boy that he took him to his own home. There he questioned him closely, with the result that he wrote to Sylvester's former master asking permission to keep the boy in London. Permission was granted, and Sylvester Petyt settled down as the auctioneer's clerk. He left the auctioneer during the time of the Plague of London"

Mrs Catherine Parker lived there from 1720 to 1757. She died in 1758.

The Court Leet in 1771 complains of watercocks being discharged into the streets from (inter alia) the house wherein Miss Ann Holmes lives

[x] and went about nursing and rendering assistance to the sick. For these valuable services he received many gifts with the result that he was able to resume his studies. Such close attention did he give to his studies that in June 1666, he was admitted to the Bar.

(page 237)

PETYT'S HOUSE 67-69 HIGH ST

The title to the three-storey house in Caroline Square, which appears in Waller's print of Skipton, can be traced back to 1708, when Timothy Cowpertham, a currier, first appears in the Manor Call Books as a freeholder "*for Patefields*", and succeeds Solomon Stott as the occupier In 1713 he sold the property to Silvester Petyt, a native of Storiths, who <~~be~~> had become principal of Barnard's Inn in 1701, and who founded the Petyt Charity. James Atkinson was Petyt's first tenant, but by 1720 Catherine Parker had become the tenant, and she remained in occupation until her death in 1758; she also endowed a local charity, giving £30 the interest of which was to be bestowed in bread, to be given in the church on the last Sunday in every month.

On Petyt's death in 1719, the house was left to his nephew Stephen Catterson, who in turn devised it in 1741 to his daughter Mary Paley of Giggleswick. In 1742 Mrs Paley conveyed to her brother-in-law Edward Heelis of Skibeden the "*dwellinghouse with cellar parlour shop chambers and garrets above the same parlour and shop garths gardens fronts yards and backsides… now in the possession of Mrs. Catherine Parker*." When the property was demolished in 1895 the "*Craven Herald*" noted that there was every evidence that this "*was at one time a house of some pretensions. It contained two flights of stairs and an old-fashioned wine cellar.*" (The Craven Herald also mentions the tradition that this site was once a burial ground, but there is no evidence to support it)

This supports the suggestion that this was in fact two houses, and as early as 1729 a deed refers to a moiety of the house in the possession of George Ashton and the other moiety in the possession of Mrs. Parker.

The Manor Call Book in 1762 returns Ann Holmes as a resident in this part of High Street, and the Window Tax Assessment of 1771 shows that the two most southerly residents in High Street were George Dale and Ann Holmes. A Heelis family deed of 1772 refers to their messuage in Skipton occupied by (inter alia) Ann Holmes, <~~who~~> and the Parish Registers record the … *{continued on page 239}*

(page 238) (67-69 High Street)

L.I. \16.6.1800 / 23.7.1798 Certs for Armorial Bearings, Deputists: Skipton. Mgt. Dixon, Tea Dlr
L.I. 7.4.1800 " " Hair Powder " " " "

1851 C Agnes King H. unm 51. Corn Dealer. Slaidburn

1858 Rates – Chas Heyes tenant.

1871 Census: Sarah Heyes H. M 65 Bread Baker, Colne; Jane d ūnm 35 Skipton; Sarah Brumfitt gddr 13 M.cr;
Mary E gddr.

C.P. 26.4.1895 There is every evidence that the shop in which Mr. Brumfitt conducted his business for many years was at one time a house of some pretensions. It contained two flights of stairs and an old fashioned wine cellar

---

(page 239) (67-69 High Street)

{continued from page 237} … burial in 1774 of "*Ann Holmes, Spinster, Shopkeeper*."

By 1799 Margaret Dixon was the tenant, and she is named as a grocer and tea dealer in Caroline Street in Baines' 1822 Directory

In 1840 this is a "*house, shop and bakehouse*" occupied by John King, who appears as a corn and flour dealer in Market Place or Caroline Square in Directories from 1834 to 1841. In 1851 Agnes King <~~(presumably his widow)>~~ was a corn dealer here, and by 1861 the corn dealer was Charles Heyes \from Green Hammerton/, formerly a coachman, and also a grocer and bread baker, who died at the age of 66 in 1868, and whose widow Sarah Heyes succeeded to the business.

In 1874 Edward "*Shed*" Brumfitt came out of Newmarket Street to occupy a part of Mrs Heyes' shop, and he seems eventually to have taken it all over. The Heelis family remained the owners of the property until 1889, when it was sold to Mr. Thomas Fattorini.

Mr Brumfitt returned to Newmarket Street in 1895, to enable Mr. Fattorini to demolish the property and reconstruct in "*in a more modern and commodious style*"

(page 240) (67-69 High Street)

1674 H-T. Richard Stevenson 2.

Will 1665 of Thomas Bolton of Skipton husbandman leaves his "*time and term of years and title and interest in the house wherein Benjamin Preston now liveth with the outhouses backside and appurtenances"* to his daughter Katherine and her husband John Birtwhistle

Lady Anne's A/cs 24.8.1673 Payed… also for the charges of John King Francis Demain and Thom: Kitchen back hither with them [Craven Rents]

1736 Valn. Wm Guy now Jane Wilkinson for Bolton's Tenement.

(page 241)

52 HIGH STREET.

It appears that prior to 1650 this property formed part of a larger tenement let to Henry Currer, who had served as a captain under the Royalist Earl of Newcastle during the Civil War, although there was a separate cottage <~~let~~> sub-let to Benjamin Preston at least as early as 1647.

In 1649 Henry Currer applied for a lease of Mathew Day's house (the Black Bull Inn, now Masons) and also one cottage and garden, then in the possession of Benjamin Preston, and a <~~Lease~~> 21 years' Lease of this latter cottage only was granted to him in 1650.

Benjamin Preston remained in occupation until 1667, followed by Richard Stephenson, a currier, and from 1678 to 1685 by John Mitchell. A Valuation of 1680 describes the property as a "*messuage barn stable garden and outhouse*" let to John Mitchell at the yearly rent of £2, and in 1685 it is described as a "*messuage or dwellinghouse in the middle of the west side of High Street*" on a 21 years' Lease to John Mitchell senior.

From 1689 to 1695 Francis Demayne (who had married Anna Mitchell) is the sub-tenant, then John Mitchell until the early 18th Century. Isabel Chippendale appears in the Call Books from 1705 until her death in 1720, then her son-in-law Jonathon[136] Taylforth, a yeoman and native of Rylstone, until 1732, followed by Eleanor Taylforth his widow, who gave way to Thomas Towson, a barber.

The devolution of the head leases is not quite clear. It seems that the Lease had passed to William Guy "*in trust for old John Mitchell's daughter*," who was granted a new Lease in 1717. In 1739 there was a Lease to Thomas Towson of a "*Messuage or tenement commonly called Bolton's late in the possession of William Guy consisting of a house, brewhouse, two stables, barn and garden*." This is rather perplexing, because although there were two tenements called "*Bolton's Tenement*" listed in a Valuation of 1730, one was the old Wheatsheaf Inn let to George Ashton, and the other was let to Gilbert Johnson; 52 High Street does not seem to have been associated with any Bolton or with Gilbert Johnson.

(page 242) (52 High Street)

LINTON P.R. 16.10.1764 Thos Walker p Skipton Grocer m. Eliz Airay of this par Spr Witn. Fra Mason
27.4.1729 Thos s Jn Walker of Linton a poor man bap.

LINTON P.R. Ric Horsfield m. Anne Mallan bp. 28.4.1744 [RH bur. 16.2.1780] [31.12.83 Ann H wo bur]
James s Ric Horsfield of Hebden Pickering End husbn bap 19.11.1752

1792 Jas Horsefield. A ho. Bakehouse Barn Y^d & Gdn on the W side the High St

In 1801 Jas Horsfield, shopkeeper, was convicted of having false weights or unequal balances.

L.M. 1.10.1808 Mar. Tues last, Mr Wolstenholme, assistant to Mr Scholefield, solr, to Miss Horsefield, d. of Mr James Horsefield, grocer, all of Skipton
LM. 10.3.1810 Mar Tues last, Mr Joseph Horsfield s. of Mr Jas Horsfield grocer to Miss Constantine, milliner, all of that town

Gravestone "*Joseph Mattison d. 25.9.1831 @ 42; Sarah widow d 31.12.1832 @ 41*"

LM. 17.2.1816 d. On Monday last, in the bloom of youth, after a very short illness, universally beloved by all who knew him, Mr Charles Horsfield, grocer, of Skipton.

---

[136] *Sic*

LM 14.10.1820 Advt for claims - Sarah Horsfield of Skipton Grocer - to Ric. Brayshay of Skipton, one of the Trustees, or to Mr Jos. Mattison on the premises

<~~14.10~~>\4.11./1820 Joseph Mattinson, successor and son-in-law to the late Mrs Sarah Horsfield, Grocer, Tea dealer, and also Dealer in Foreign Spirituous Liquors, Market Place, Skipton, respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has entered to the Premises and Stock of the said Mrs Horsfield; the latter of which he has considerably augmented …

2.2.1828 died A few days ago, Charles th[137] only son of Mr Joseph Mattison, grocer, Skipton. His life was a life of piety, and his latter end was peace.

1871 C John W. Greenwood H M 33 Wine Mcht Skipton; Martha A w 33 John James s.4 \William/ William s 1

CH. Jan 1874 "*Waddington & Davis… have succeded to the business of the late Mr Greenwood, Wine & Spirit Merchant for upwards of 40 years*."

CH. 13.2.1891 Will of J.B Davis, Kirkby Stephen pr. Carlisle by Thos Davis, Skipton, wine merchant & Wm Henry Davis, Gargrave, Fmr. G.V.p.e. £37,613 ½ residue to each

14.1.1898 Obit Wm Henry Davis of Holme House Gargrave.

(page 243) (52 High Street)

Thomas Towson, a churchwarden in 1736-7, moved next door in 1743 to become landlord of the Black Bull, and Jane Ash (widow of the late Parish Clerk John Ash) seems to have lived here until 1757, when Thomas Walker, a grocer, took over the premises.

In 1760 Thomas Walker took a 21-years' Lease of the "*messuage or tenement in High Street with bakehouse stable yard and garden late in the possession of Thomas Towson*" and covenanted to erect a barn in the yard. (There are differences between the 1739 and 1760 descriptions which make one wonder if they dealt with the same property). Walker was the Town Constable in 1767, and in the Window Tax Assessment of 1771 he was charged on 9 windows. The Parish Register of 1772 dignifies him as "*Mr. Thomas Walker*", a designation reserved for local dignitaries; subsequently he moved to Carleton where he died of dropsy in 1784, aged 52.

In about 1778 James Horsfield succeeded to the grocery business. He was a native of Hebden, and had previously occupied a shop on Sheep Street Hill. He lived until 1810, when the Leeds Mercury records his death with the eulogy: "*He was much respected in life, and his death is much regretted.*" His widow Sarah Horsfield followed in the business, then Joseph Mattinson, who in Baines' 1822 Directory is returned as a Grocer and Spirit Dealer, and as a Wine Merchant in Pigot's 1830 Directory.

In 1838 John Greenwood was a wine and spirit merchant here, and it seems from the 1851 Census Return that the house was then being rebuilt. The old "*Craven Herald*" records that in 1854, on the occasion of the first Craven Agricultural Show (with which was combined the local celebration of the fall of Sebastopol) John Greenwood displayed a coloured transparency of the letters "*V.N*." and the words "*Who said we couldn't take Sepastopol.*" John Greenwood died in 1859, and his son John W. Greenwood continued the business until it was taken over

[137] *Sic*

by Nicholas Waddington and his nephew Thomas Davis, trading as Waddington & Davis. Thomas Davis eventually took over as sole proprietor, and sold the premises in 1895 to Scott & Co, the brewers, who moved their ale and porter stores here from … *{continued on page 245}*

(page 244)

[Blank page]

(page 245) (52 High Street)

{continued from page 243} … No. 43 High Street. Thomas Davis, who lived at the Castle Gate House, died in the following year.

(page 246) (Bay Horse Inn)

C.H. 19.12.1980

LINTON P.R 7.10.1735 Francis s. John Mason of Skir: bap
<~~24.4.1~~> 27..1..1733-4 Mary d John M. of Skir: Inkeper[138] bap

---

(page 247)

BAY HORSE INN.

The Bay Horse Inn in High Street was originally part of the same tenement as the adjoining King's Arms, leased first to the Goodgions and then to the Wallers. In 1760 a "*messuage dwellinghouse or tenement in the High Street with the stable and other buildings backwards* <~~*part*~~> *in the possession of John Coxen part of a tenement late in the possession of Richard Waller*" was leased to Abraham Chamberlain, ironmonger, for 40 years on condition that £80 be spent in rebuilding. This suggests that there was already an old cottage on the site, but it is not possible to trace its history with certainty before the arrival of John Cockson in 1757.

The Court Leet records contain numerous references to the ginnel between this property and the adjoining tenement on the south, frequently referred to as "*Ranson's Ginnel*," which was the public right of way to Eller Beck for water. As early as 1755 the Court had fined John Sugden and Francis Mason the sum of 13/4^{d} each "*if they do not keep their dung or offals from running out of their yards… into the footway leading out of Skipton Town Street down John Ranson's backside towards the River*." In 1763 the Court refers to a foot road between *Silvester Heelis House (Nos 40-42 High Street) and Mr. Abraham Chamberlain House*." This must have been a substantial house, for in 1771 the Window Tax Assessment shows that Francis Mason, the then occupier, paid 11/4^{d} on 10 windows – the same number as the Black Horse and Ship Inns. In 1774 Mason, an innkeeper and possibly the first licensee, was ordered by the Court Leet to repair the walls of the footpath leading from the Town of Skipton to the River.

---

[138] *Sic*

Francis Mason died of asthmatic consumption in 1783, and was succeeded by his son-in-law John Wade, also an innholder, who died in 1794. He too had trouble with the Court Leet in 1789: "*the common footpath leading out of the Town Street of Skipton towards the Spring Canal … is much annoyed by water and Nastiness, occasioned by John Wade suffering his sinks and dunghills to run out of the yard now* *… {continued on page 249}*

(page 248) (Bay Horse Inn)

Mrs Ann Wade, innholder, was presented before the Court Leet in 1800 for allowing her pigs to stray in the Churchyard [cd be King's Arms.]

L.M. 10.2.1816 Mar On Sunday last, Mr Joseph Ibbotson, to Miss Sarah Wade, dau of Mrs Ann Wade, of the Bay Horse inn, all of Skipton

L.M. 17.1.1818 died On Monday last, at an advanced age, Mrs Ann Wade, late of the Bay Horse Inn, Skipton
bur 14 Jan 1818 Ann Wade, Skipton, @ 74. [C.H. 29.7.1927]

Wm Lodge Paleys Diary 23.12.1828 "*Set out in Waller's cart to Gargrave and slept at Wades, Bay Horse, Skipton*"

1871 C. John Ayrton H M 44 Innkeeper Bracewell ; Sarah Jane, w. 28 Leeds [b. 1759 @ 58]

L.M. 6.11.1830 died On Thursday week, Mr William Wade of the Bay Horse Inn, Skipton

---

(page 249) (Bay Horse Inn)

{continued from page 247} … *in his occupation into the said path*"

Chamberlain remained the lessee, and the Castle Estate Survey of 1792 described this property as : "*Abraham Chamberlain – The Horse Public House and a new built tenement backwards, a Barn or Warehouse, Stable and Garden. To 1803.*" But although the Lease had until 1803 to run, it must have been surrendered when Chamberlain was granted a new 40-years' building lease in May 1792.

An Estate Survey of 1807 shows "*Widow Wade*" as tenant of "*The Horse Public House*" and the Leeds Intelligencer for 19th Jan. 1818 records <~~the~~> \her/ death: "*On Monday last, at an advanced age, Mrs. Ann Wade of the Bay Horse Inn in Skipton.*" Directories of 1822 and 1830 give William Wade as landlord of the Bay Horse; "*William Wade's Widow*" appears in the 1831 Rent Roll and Mrs. Ann Wade in the 1835 Court Leet records.

By 1838 another John Wade was landlord, and he remained until 1860. He was followed by James Wignall, the son of John Wignall the carrier, who moved to the Hole in the Wall Inn before 1870. Then came John Ayrton (1870-82), Mrs. Ayrton (1883-85) and Joseph Maud (1885-97).

The old inn was then demolished, and the new Yorkshire Penny Bank erected on the sire was opened on 1st September 1898, with Mr. M.G. Nightingale as first manager.

(page 250)

[Blank page]

(page 251)

84 HIGH STREET

It is almost certain that this Castle Estate property was in the 18th Century let to John Robinson, who lived in Middle Row from 1738 to 1748. There was a Lease in 1749 to John Robinson of a "*newly erected house in the Middle Row*" and the <~~Hearth~~> \Window/ Tax Return of 1771 shows John Robinson as occupying a house with 6 windows in Middle Row. At the time of the Castle Estate Survey of 1792 John Robinson's Executors were tenants at will of "*the Cross Keys Public House in Middle Row*." John Robinson had died at the age of 83 in 1789, and his son Robert Robinson lived from 1742 to 1808, when he died of "*Natural Decay*" and left £100 to the poor of Skipton. The Land Tax Assessments name Robert Robinson as the Castle tenant of the "*Cross Keys*" in 1996-98.

The Robinsons were a prosperous family of tailors, owning property in Newmarket Street. The Manor Call Books indicate that John Whiteoak, a shoemaker, was sub-tenant of this house from 1799, and probably much earlier; the Court Leet records in 1774 mention water running from John Whiteoak's watercock. Whiteoak died in 1812.

In 1813 there was a lease to Francis Woodward, a cabinet maker (whose wife Dorothy was a beneficiary under Robert Robinson's will) of a "*newly erected dwellinghouse in the Sheep Street or Middle Row adjoining on the North to a house occupied by Elizabeth Scott widow and on the South by a house in the occupation of M.L. Gill. N.B. Those premises was*[139] *formerly occupied by John Witeoak*".[140]

The Castle Estate Valuation of 1838 lists the occupiers of this property, then in Lease to Dorothy Woodward, as follows: John Myers, house and premises; Joseph Crossley, house and premises; and Thomas Wharton, cellar. By 1840 Myers had been replaced by Richard Smith, who is shown in Pigot's 1838 Directory as keeping a beerhouse in Sheep Street. Edward Metcalfe had also replaced Thomas Wharton in the cellar. The 1841 Census return gives one resident only, Joseph Crossley, a … *{continued on page 253}*

(page 252) (84 High Street)

Y.O. 4.12.1937 "*Dalesman*" Hell's Kitchen: "*It was located in a cellar under what is now a plumber's shop in Middle Row. At one time, I am told, it was kept by a man who also went round the streets with a basket of nuts and a spinner. When you paid your penny, he set the spinner in motion, and the quantity of the nuts you were to receive was indicated by the number opposite which the pointer stopped*"

1871 C. Jesse Fairbank 52 Clogger Bolton-nr-Bradford: May w 42 Skipton

C.H. 15.2.1879 Mary wid. of Jesse Fairbank d. 12th @ 56.

---

[139] *Sic*
[140] *Sic*

(page 253) (84 High Street)

{continued from page 231} … stonemason, and it is significant that he had in 1821 married Martha Hodgson, whose father William Hodgson had in about 1819 kept the Masons Arms Inn at 22 Sheep Street. Mr. R.B. Cragg has recorded: "*One time the back part was a beer shop kept by the late Joshua Crossley. Jesse Fairbank followed after. In addition to keeping the beershop he was a clogger at the front, these being then back to back houses. Then the two were thrown into one, and he carried on his clogging business there, giving up the beershop*."

Joshua Crossley is listed as having the Sheep Street beerhouse in Pigot's 1841 Directory, and in the 1851 Census the occupants were Joshua Crossley, stonemason, Martha Crossley, innkeeper and Jesse Fairbank (Crossley's son-in-law, a clog and patten maker). In 1861 Jesse Fairbank and Joshua Crossley are the only residents, but a Directory of 1866 still shows a beerhouse in Jesse Fairbank's name.

The reputation of the old beerhouse still survives in the town. A writer in the Craven Herald in 1930 said that Skipton in the 1840's "*was able to boast of a night club, which was known as Hell's Kitchen, a licensed hostelry in Middle Row with a more than doubtful reputation*" and again in 1937 "*Old Skiptonian*" wrote: "*Hell's Kitchen… was under the plumber's shop now occupied by Mr. Caswell… It was frequented by beer-drinkers and loose characters, hence its nickname*."

Mr. Cragg has recalled Jesse Fairbank's tenancy of the property: "*At one time he was the parish clogger. I have a hazy recollection of, at certain times, seeing long rows of boys and girls standing at his door for their parish clogs… He kept several men and they worked in the garret overlooking High Street*." As a sideline to his clogging business, he seems to have been a pawnbroker, for in 1861 he was charged with assault after an incident when he had lent 2/6^{d} on a shawl and was asking 3/- to redeem it.

Jesse Fairbank remained at the property until 1875, and Wm Fairbank then continued the business until 1881, although by this time the back part was again in separate *… {continued on page 255}*

(page 254) (84 High Street)

H.V. Aug 1854. Advtmts: Mr A. Wade – may be left at Mr J. Wade's, Saddler, C. Sq.

CH. 25.5.78 patent application – improvements in fireback boilers.
23.9.73 Advt: Jas Fagan's Patent Back Boiler

(page 255) (84 High Street)

{continued from page 253} … occupation, and was known as 19 Sheep Street. In 1878 John Binns, the baker, was at this address; and from 1882-84 David Hepworth, dyer and cleaner. Whilst tenant of this shop David Hepworth took the unusual step in 1884 of suing George Kendall in the County Court for breach of contract to buy him a new hat if a Conservative were not returned in the 1880 Election. After Hepworth, George Cork Geldart (died 1899) and his son were here as barbers.

The cellar had numerous sub-tenants; at one time
saddler Frank Wade occupied it, and later Joseph Wade –
"*Hot Pey Joe*" – had a hot pea saloon there.

The front shop passed in 1881 to James Fagan,
who came from Cavendish Street to open a plumber's shop
here. He had for 22 years been with William Smith at the
adjoining gable end shop, before setting up on his own account
with a workshop in Bay Horse Yard in 1877. He was an
inventor, and the local press records applications by him
for patents, in 1884 "*for improvements in water closet cisterns*,"
in 1887 "*for improvements in cisterns used in connection with
water closets" and in 1888 "for improvements in flushing
cisterns and on ballcocks for supplying the same*."

A prominent member of the Salvation Army,
James Fagan died in 1896, and the plumbing business <~~dic~~>
passed to Joseph Boyle. During this century, the shop has
been occupied by Joseph Boyle, Boyle & Williams Ltd,
R. Caswell Ltd (all plumbers) and finally by Bingley
Building Society, now the Bradford and Bingley Building
Society. / H.G. Parkinson & Co., insurance brokers and local Agents for [141]

(page 256) (90 High Street)

1737-40 Rents. Smith [& Rawlinson] Edward.

Constables A/cs
6 Jan 1757 Pd to Jas Gill for 2 loads lime for repair the pin fold 0-1-4

X [142] In 1757, the Constable's Accounts show a paymt of 1s. 4d to <~~Jat~~> James Gill for two
loads of lime to repair the pin fold

LM 21.9.1816 d On Sat last, univ. est^{d} & lamented, Mrs Judith Gill, wife of Mr James Gill of Howden Park
near Keighley, & sister-in-law of Mr Martin Luther Gill of Skipton
LM. 29.3.1817 Dr Bateman's Pectoral Drops – Gill & Willis, Skipton
31.10.1818 Arnold's Nervous Restorative Drops – Gill, & Wallis, Skipton

LM \27.1./ 18.8.1810 Elliott's Lozenges: Gill, Skipton 19.1.1811 Elliotts Cordial, Gill, Skipton

X [143] The 1822 Directory also lists M.L. Gill, porter dealer, draper, druggists & grocer in
Market Place. James Gill, surgeon, is also in Market Place.

Ass. 10.3.1820 Martin Luther Gill, Malster Gcr & Dpr to Craven Bank, M. d or ten in
M.R. fmly 3 small cottages & a smith's shop in pn of Edward Smith or & then in
occ. of M.L. Gill

L.R. 9-10.2.1825 M.L. Gill 10 Craven Bank. – "*Then in the ten. or occupn of M.L. Gill or*"
5.7.1821 M.L. Gill to Birkbecks Alcock

---

[141] *this is an incomplete sentence in the original notes*
[142] *This mark refers to an entry on the next page (p 257) relating to James Gill of Bradley, buried in 1782*
[143] *Ditto*

LM 7.8.1824 M.L. Gill, Drapier Hosier and Druggist, Skipton, reducing stock. The above concern has been carried on
for the last 30 years by the present proprietor; th[144] site is excellent, being in the centre of the Market Place and having 3 fronts with warehouses and every other necessary convenience for carrying on an extensive trade in
any line of business

\MR. BOOTH/

(page 257)

90 HIGH STREET

The gable end building in Middle Row, facing Sheep Street Hill, formed part of the Skipton Castle Estate, and can be traced back to 1707, when Edward Smith appears in the Manor Call Books. He is named in the Court Leet records in 1718 and 1720, his frontage being out of repair, and in the Parish Church seating plan of 1719, which allots Pew No 19 to "*Edward Smith, for a tenement at Skipton*." In 1739 Edward Smith took a Lease of three small cottages and two shops in Middle Row, but after 1740 he ceases to appear in the Call Books, and possibly retired to Bradley, for "*Edward Smith from Kildwick parish*" was buried in Skipton in 1753.

James Gill of Bradley married in 1743\-4/ Martha Birtwhistle, the daughter of Thomas Birtwhistle, one of the noted family of graziers.

In 1761 he took a 60 years' building Lease of the "*messuage dwellinghouse or tenement lately built by the said James Gill whereon there formerly stood three cottages and a <~~smith~~> \smith's/ shop lately in the possession of Edward Smith*." \[x]/ James Gill, a Bradley yeoman, was buried in 1762, and Martha Gill features as the tenant in the Land Tax Assessments from 1783 to 1794. The Castle Estate Survey of 1792 lists Martha Gill as lessee of a "*house in two tenements lately rebuilt in Middle Row*." Her son Mart<~~ha~~>\in/ Luther Gill, a grocer, appears in the Call Books from 1799 to 1827. Until 1796 he had been tenant of the premises further up Middle Row <~~now~~> \lately/ occupied by Dorothy Ward. In 1805 he was ordered by the Court Leet to secure a cellar hole at the end of his shop. The Leeds Intelligencer of 19th January 1818 reports that: "*On Monday night last the shop of Mr. M.L. Gill, Overseer of Skipton, was broken into and robbed of goods of various descriptions. The villains have not yet been discovered*."

In 1814 the Lease was renewed for a further 60 years, and this Lease was assigned to Joseph Smith. As early as 1822 Baines' Directory returns Joseph Smith, painter, and John Hird, brazier, as trading in Market Place. The Court Leet in 1834 refers to flags "*at the back of the houses in the possession of Mrs. Senior over the frontstead of Mrs. Senior's house – Mr. Joseph Smith* *… {continued on page 259}*

---

[144] *Sic*

(page 258) (90 High Street)

L.M. 22.5.1824 Skipton. E. Gill Milliner & Straw Hat mfr. of Skipton returns thanks to her friends and the <~~Publis~~> Public for their numerous Favours, and begs to inform etc.
Two experienced Journeymen wanted (One concern)
7.8.1824 M.L.Gill, Draper Hosier & Drugster, Skipton – wd have no objection to treat. Carried on last 30 years by Present Proprietor, the situation is excellent being in the Centre of the Market Place, and having 3 fronts with warehouses and every other necessary convenience.

L.M. 8.10.1836 died on Monday at Sheffield, aged 68, Mr. Martin Luther Gill late of Skipton-in-Craven

CH Aug 1854 d July 8 Mr Joseph Smith, Painter, C Sq, Sk, @ 63 yrs
HV Aug 1884 John Bailey, Plumber Painter & Glazier, has succ. to his late uncle, Mr Joseph Smith

CH July 1856 "*On Friday June 13th, Mr John Bailey, Painter, of Skipton, aged 27 years'*
"*I gaze upon thy lifeless clay,*
With solemn awe and holy joy,
I think upon that coming day,
When thou shalt live again dear boy"
1851 Census Joseph Smith Painter Widr. 60 ; Jn. Bailey nephew Journeyman painter
Joseph Crossley 51. Stone Mason Martha wife Inn<~~keeper~~>\holder/

(page 259) (90 High Street)

{continued from page 257} … *the present owner of the property*" and in the next year the Court lists a number of houses in Middle Row "*ending at the house in the occupation of Mrs. Senier.*" The Castle Estate Valuation of 1838 shows this property as: "*Joseph Smith Lessee*" and he is the resident at the time of the 1841 and 1851 Census Returns. Possibly M.L. Gill remained in the back part of the premises, for in Pigot's 1828 Directory he still appears in Sheep Street as a grocer, bookseller and commissioner for taking special bail.

At one time there were no less than four occupants of the building. Joseph Smith carried on his painting and plumbing business at the gable end shop, and the room on the right of the stone steps leading from High Street was the Post office, kept by Thomas Naylor Cockshott from 1847 until his retirement from the postmastership in 1858; Cockshott was killed by a train at Cononley in 1887. The back was a separate house occupied by Joseph Smith's brother-in-law, Benson Bailey, and the cellar was let to John Hird the brazier.

Mr. Thomas Edmondson, writing in the "*Craven Herald*" in 1903 recalled that the gable end "*was used by Joseph Smith, painter and plumber, until his death in 1854, the little room immediately behind the post office being Mr. Smith's sitting room or parlour. It was so occupied by Mr. John Bailey (Mr. Smith's nephew) who succeeded to his uncle's business. Mr. Bailey was a son of Mr. Benson Bailey, the registrar of births and deaths, and died in 1856, when Mr. William Smith, another nephew of Mr Joseph Smith on his father's side, followed on. After William Smith's marriage he went to reside on the premises and eventually fitted up the room which had been used as a Post Office as the sitting room. William Smith, a brother of Joseph Smith, was the only letter carrier at the time, and he delivered all the letters single-handed, morning and evening, until 1858, when a second messenger was appointed*." The old Post Office was in 1901 again split off from the adjoining shop and let separately to Thomas Cherry the hairdresser.

The cellar formerly occupied by John Hird was in
1853 let as a "*Temperance Coffee and Eating house*" to Mrs. Ann
Ellison, the widow of "*Thatcher Dick*", whose prowess as a Primitive *… {continued on page 261}*

(page 260) (90 High Street)

In White's 1866 Directory Margaret Graham has a coffee and eating house
in Sheep Street. In White's 1875 Directory John Hodgson has an eating
house at 92 High Street

C 1871 William Smith H M 37 Painter Skipton; Jane w 37 Thorlby.

CH 19.2.1881 G. & R.R. Smith. Plumbers & painters, fmly of 24 Sh. St, have removed to
the premises lately occ. by William Smith, plumber, 90 & 21 Sh. St

C.H. 20.8.1887 William Smith, painter & decorator, a native of Skipton, arrested
by Nelson police for deserting wife and children about 12 months ago and
leaving them chargeable to Burnley Union.

CH. 3.12.1887 Mr. J.W. Broughton, land surveyor of Gargrave, has opened an
office at 88 H.St. adjg Mr. W. Mattock's Corn Stores in Middle Row.

(page 261) (90 High Street)

{continued from page 259}… Methodist advocate led to the nickname of "*Ranting Nanny*". By 1857 she
had removed to 60 High Street, where she died. Margaret Slater then took over
the cellar. Later I believe my great-great-Aunt Margaret Graham had an
eating house there. At the turn of the century Fred Wear had his
tinning shop in the cellar, until he exchanged premises with John Henry in
1901. Mr Henry gave up tinning for violin teaching in 1904, when
William Richmond Hodgson of Carleton took over the business, in which
he was succeeded by John Richmond Hodgson

The William Smith who succeeded to the main shop in
1856 was the son of William the letter carrier, and eventually
became landlord of the Tennants Arms in Kilnsey. He was
compelled to make an arrangement with his creditors in 1880.
Messrs G.R. & R. Smith, formerly of 24 Sheep Street, then took over
the business until 1886, when they moved to Court Lane. William
Mattock of the High Corn Mill then took this shop for his corn
merchant's business

During this century the shop has passed to Mr
Harry Mattock, then Mr J.G. Mattock, then the County of
York Agricultural Co-operative Association Ltd ran a branch
there before it passed to <~~George Leal~~> A.J. Clayton, who
was succeeded by George Leatt. The shop <~~is now~~> \was lately/ occupied
by Roy Marlor, the multiple tailors, and the cellar has
reverted to its century-old use as a restaurant.

(page 262) (70 High Street)

Possibly Jn Willis was here earlier [145]

L.M 29.3.1817 Dr. Bateman's Pectoral Drops – Gill & Willis, Skipton

---

(page 263)

70 HIGH STREET
This Middle Row shop was formerly part of the freehold of he Dixon family, who also owned No 58 High Street. In 1664 John Dixon gave to his son Edward a "*dwellinghouse and shop in Skipton Tolboothrow*." In 1727 "*John Ash of Skipton Clerk*" (he was parish clerk, and had married the widow of Joseph Dixon) was presented by the Court Leet "*for incroaching upon the Lord's waists by building a pair of stairs on the back part of his house adjoining to the Toll Booth in the town of Skipton*."

The house "*situate and being near the Toll booth stairs in Skipton and now in the occupation of John Whitehead*" was in 1748 sold to John Wainman, apothecary and surgeon.

It is not clear who were the earliest tenants, but it seems that John Taylor, a hatter, lived here from 1703 until his death in 1716, followed by his widow Mary Taylor until 1721. Francis Wilkinson, a butcher, then occupied the house; he died in 1728 and his widow Mary succeeded him.

In 1732 John Whitehead, a grocer, became the tenant, and he remained until 1748 when John Wainman, the purchaser of the freehold, took possession. The Manor Call Books show John Wainman as occupying the house until at least 1762, and it is probable that he stayed <~~un~~> here until 1769, in which year he took a Lease of <~~l~~> a house (now part of Martins Bank) across the Market Place.

In the Window Tax Return of 1771 John Whitehead is assessed to 4/2^{d} tax on his 7 windows. This John was the son of the grocer who had formerly occupied the house, and was a staymaker as well as a grocer. He had married in 1770, was one of the first twelve members of the Methodist connection in the town, and served as Town Constable in 1774.

John Whitehead died in 1803, and Roger Shackleton \the bookseller/ took over the premises, moving from 40 High Street. In 1821 John Willis married and took over this shop.

Willis was the grandson of John Wellock, a former … *{continued on page 265}*

(page 264) (70 High Street)

X [146]who had formerly been with Elijah Foxcroft at 77 Caroline Square.

In 1871 Census John Willis, Retired Druggist @ 82 was living at 53 H. St with his son Septimus

[13.11.1875] In 1875 "*Elfin*" in the Craven Herald recommended poetical advertising, and provided a sample:

---

[145] *This is a reference to an entry on the next page (p 263) relating to John Willis taking over the shop in 1821*
[146] *This mark refers to an entry on the next page (p 265) relating to John Willis and John Moor*

"*Gaily young Ferguson lit his cigar*
Bought it at Moore's, where the best are,
When he wants fine cut, or snuff for his nose,
Gaily young Ferguson purchases those"

"*My friend John Moore with his fine Savannah cigars would become a people's favourite if he were to sing* ↑"

C 1871 John Moore H ū 29 Chemist & Druggist Skipton

C.H. 21.1.1898 Sale. ū Will Hen. Alcock. 70 High St. & 5 Sheep St. both in the occupation of <~~Mrs~~.> \Wm/ Crump, Chemist.

C.P. 12.1.1906
C.H. 17.1.1908 Misses Speight & Haigh. 70 H.

C.H. 17.10.1919 J. Wood & Sons Ltd have taken over the business of Nicholas Smith, 70 H. St.

(page 265) (70 High Street)

{continued from page 263}… landlord of the "*Red Lion*," and appears in Baines' Directory of 1822 as a grocer and druggist in Market Place. He became the father of nine sons, the last three being <~~name~~> christened Septimus, Charles Octavius and Edward Nonus. When Eleanor Wainman died in 1825 she devised her "*cottage adjoining the Town Hall, in the occupation of John Willis, druggist."* From a Directory of 1847, it appears that Willis was also a dealer in game and fishing tackle maker, and in 1903 a local antiquary, Mr R.B. Cragg, reminisced "*This was a shop where as a lad I bought sundry hooks and flies that were warranted to catch any fish that swam in the canal. I can recall no other place where spoon, bait, floats, sinkers, artificial worms, nets, fishing rods, flies and lines, with the thousand and one accessories or necessaries for the fisherman, were bought in Skipton… Guns and pistols too he sold.*"

John Willis remained at the shop until <~~the early~~> <~~1860's, but by~~> 1865 \when/ the business and passed to John Moor \x/[147] The shop had – as it has today – entries from both Market Place and Sheep Street, and was widely advertised as the "*Double Entrance*." In 1871 the following advertisement appears in the "*Craven Pioneer*"
"*Would you be surprised to hear that there is a Physic Shop with two entrances, in Market Place and Sheep Street? – Indeed I should not be surprised, considering that Johnny Moore lives there, whose name is as familiar as household words*"

When the streets in Skipton were numbered early in the 1870's this property became 70 High Street and 5 Sheep Street. By 1875 Moore had added the profession of dentist to those of chemist and druggist.

In 1883 Anne Elizabeth Crump, already in business as a chemist at 6 Sheep Street, also took over Moore's business and retained both shops until 1899. Her brother, John Lockwood Kipling met Alice Macdonald at Rudyard Lake in Staffordshire, and was the father of the celebrated Rudyard Kipling

[147] *This mark refers to an entry on the previous page (p 264) relating to Elijah Foxcroft*

During this century the shop has been occupied successively by Mrs H. Wilkinson, Misses Speight & Haigh (both milliners), Nicholas Smith, \until 1919/ J. Wood & Son (music shop) and Simpsons (greengrocers)

(page 266) (13 High Street)

Possibly the Rev. Thomas Sutton built this house on Newby land in about 1672, for the Hearth Tax Return of that year shows him as paying tax on 4 hearths "*not yet finished*" whilst his son William Sutton appears to be occupying the Vicarage with its 6 hearths.

But CB Fr. gives
1677 Chas Newby mfr. aet
1680 Chas Newby m Thos Sutton cl.
1685 Grace Sutton p. [?and][148]. b nup nq. Chas Newby. [poss. the other one was 51-53 Nkt]

Ct Leet 1718, pavements out of repair: "*Fra. Lonsdale for Mrs. Hargraves*"

Prob didn't occ until 1731 see McB WH St

(page 267)

13 HIGH STREET

The old bow-fronted house immediately to the north of Messrs Knowles Harrison & Caldwell's offices, which was with the adjoining houses demolished in *{blank space}* to make way for the new Health Clinic, was the only house in the immediate vicinity of Skipton Castle which was not owned by the Castle Estate.

Originally part of the freehold of the Newby family of Draughton, two houses on this site were in 1682 sold by Charles Newby to the Rev. Thomas Sutton, Vicar of Skipton. – and a rather odd vicar, if Oliver Heywood's diary comment in 1681 is accurate: "*He is a strange man – he will drink till 3 or 4 o'clock on the Sabbath day morning, yet preach and rant it against drunkenness, notably in the pulpit*. On the vicar's death in 1685, he was succeeded by his widow Grace Sutton, who lived here until her death in 1707. The house does not feature in the Poll Tax Return of 1698, probably because Mrs Sutton was <~~empl~~> exempted by her poverty: she and her daughters certainly appear as recipients of the Earl of Thanet's Charity for many years.

On Grace Sutton's death he freehold passed to John Barrett. whilst the tenants were Stephen Lambert (1707-8), Alice Sutton (1708-11) and John Barrett himself (1712-16). In 1712 Francis Lonsdale became the owner and let the house to John Hargraves, an attorney, from 1716 to 1720, before he entered into occupation of the house. In 1723 the Court Leet is complaining that Elizabeth Taylor (the tenant of the adjoining property) "*has diverted a watercourse on the backside of a house late Mr Sutton's now belonging to Francis Lonsdale*"

[148] *illegible word – could either be 'and' or 'duo' ?*

The Lonsdales were yeomen farmers; in 1743 both Francis and his son William were living here. Francis died in 1747, and William in 1767. In 1771 William Lonsdale, then a stuffmaker in Leeds, sold to John Blackburn, a skinner, the house "*now or late in the occupation of Francis Lonsdale brother of William Lonsdale*"

In the Window Tax Return of 1771 John Blackburn … *{continued on page 269}*

(page 268) (13 High Street)

LM 7.11.1835 died On <~~Tu~~> \Monday/ last, at an advanced age, Mrs. Blackburn, relict of the late John Blackburn Esq. of Skipton

Thomas Heelis must have bought the house, which his Executors sold to the Castle Estate for £950 by Conveyance of 12th May 1883.

Ky News 19.5.1866 d May 14 @ 38 Eliz. Anne, wife of Wm Harrison Esq. M.D. at Skipton

29.9.1877 R Smith 13 H St applies for situation as a groom
C.P. 20.4.1878 Obit 16th Geo Dobson (born L.P.) for some time past assistant to Mr Jackson, sgn of Skipton. @ 26.

CH. 9.9.1882 Petition for liquidation filed in Bradford C.C by Wm Jackson
23.9.1882 Sale @ 15 High St under a Distress for Rent & bill of sale; all household <~~effects~~> furniture; a black mare, gig and silver-mounted harness.
8.9.1887 Dining room, large drawing room, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, W.C., 3-stocked stable, coachhouse, washhouse, laundry & gdn. Pew in W. gallery
<~~29.9.18~~>

(page 269) (13 High Street)

{continued from page 267}… is shown as paying 11/4d on his 10 windows. John Blackburn became in 1785 a partner in the first cotton mill in Skipton, the High Mill at the entrance to the Castle Woods. He lived until 1826, and his widow Sarah Blackburn continued to occupy the house until her death in 1835.

The house then passed to Blackburn's niece Ann, who had in 1822 married William Medcalf; a plaque in the Parish Church records her death in 1840. Ann's father, David Dale (formerly landlord of the George Inn) lived here with them, and her brother David Hall Dale, a farmer, was at the time of the 1841 Census living here with Medcalfe and four servants. The local solicitor and antiquary, Mr R.B. Cragg, wrote in 1903 that on the site of this house "*an old cottage stood last occupied by Mr David Dale. He was contractor for the horse and team work for the Rock, and a sub-manager. His son-in-law Mr. Metcalfe, a brush manufacturer of Manchester, pulled the old house down and built the present one*." The Dale family remained here until the 1850's – at the time of he 1851 Census David's widow Margaret Dale lived here, but by 1854 Thomas Heelis was the occupier.

Heelis, a solicitor, had been Steward of the Castle Estate under the last Earl of Thanet, and shortly after the Earl's death in 1849 he left the Castle and lived in this house until "*Woodlands*" was ready for his occupation.

Dr. William Harrison followed as tenant; in 1865 he married Elizabeth Anne, a daughter of John Dewhurst, the founder of Dewhurst's Mill. She died the following year, and shortly after this Dr. Harrison moved to Gargrave. Henry Duncan Robinson, a solicitor, then lived here until his death in 1875, when Dr. William Jackson became the tenant. The local press reported that the house was offered for sale by auction in September 1877, when the annual rent was £60: it was withdrawn at £800. Jackson was compelled to make a deed of arrangement for the benefit of his creditors in 1882, and died in 1883 at the early age of <~~1883~~> \33/, leaving *… {continued on page 270}*

(page 270) (13 High Street)

CH. 13.6.1919 Charles Sidgwick d 5 June @ 72, son of John Benson Sidgwick, … came to Skipton from Riddlesden Hall (where his parents lived for some time) Mr Charles lived for many years in the house now occupied by Mr A Gunnell in High St. m. Miss Oxley, no family

1891 S : Walter Scott Gibson, 15 H St.

CH 19.10.1917 Obit Mrs. Eliz Mary wife of A. Gunnell, eld d. of Samuel Farey d 12th in 67th yr

History of Dales Cong. Churches [1932] p.26
Arthur Gunnell was born in June 1848 at Braintree in Essex. He was trained as a teacher, and at the age of 20 he was apptd asst. master at the Skipton British School [then to Wyke in 1873, then Bradford] In 1894 he returned to Skipton. d. 24 Aug 1925 @ 77.

Dr Gibson was a partner with Dr. Thomson at 4/6 High St until 1893.

(page 271) (13 High Street)

{continued from page 269}… a wife and six young children unprovided for.

From 1884 to 1890 Charles Sidgwick lived here, then Dr. William Scott Gibson \1891-93/ and finally Arthur Gunnell, who lived \here/ until \from 1895 to/ 1925 and who like his father-in-law Samuel Farey had been Headmaster of the Skipton British School

---

(page 272) (The Sugden Family and the Craven Arms)

CH. 19.2.1876 Notes & Queries "*I think I would be interesting to Skiptonians if some of our old townspeople could give any information about Lord St. Leonards. I have heard it said that he was born at Skipton and that he even received his education, or part of it at least at the Grammar School. I should be obliged to any reader who could give me any information of his life at Skipton. I may <~~also~~> mention that I have also heard relations of his were living at Skipton. Perhaps one of these would gratify the curiosity of "Woodman*"

CH 11.3.1876 "*There is no reason to doubt that the noble lord was born in Skipton, and if rumour be correct, he has a distant relation living in our midst at the present moment. I believe his lordship's father was a hairdresser and barber. The father managed to get his son educated at the old Grammar School, and it was in Skipton that he laid the foundation on which he in after years built so great a reputation as a lawyer and a judge*" A Skiptonian

---

(page 273)

THE SUGDEN FAMILY and THE CRAVEN ARMS.

It has frequently been asserted that Edward Burtenshaw Sugden, 1st Baron St. Leonards, and Lord Chancellor of England in 1852, was a native of Skipton. William Harbutt Dawson, in his "*History of Skipton*" (1884) writes that Sugden "*was born in a small house in Newmarket Street, February 12th 1781*." The "*Craven Pioneer*" on 17th June 1887 expands this: "*He was born in a small house in Newmarket Street, Skipton (now designated the Craven Spirit Vaults)*." Mayhall's "*Annals of Yorkshire*" says: "*Edward Burtenshaw Sugden, Lord St. Leonards, an eminent lawyer, was born in a small house in Newmarket Street, Skipton, which stood where Devonshire Terrace was built.*" All the accounts agree that he was of humble origin, his father being a barber; but Lord St. Leonard's origins were humble only by comparison with his attainments: the Sugdens were a prosperous family of hairdressers and wig-makers.

Dr. J.H. Dixon, himself a solicitor, writing in Sugden's lifetime, reinforces this version in his "*Chronicles and Stories of the Craven Dales*": "*The father of his Lordship was a barber and hairdresser at Skipton. An aged inhabitant of the place, who lived many years ago, used to speak of his being shaved by old Sugden, when his son held the lather box*." Dixon adds that young Sugden was employed by John Schofield, an attorney whose offices were at the old <~~Sun Inn~~> Black Bull Inn (now G.H. Mason & Sons shop in High Street).

It should be said at the outset that there is no record of Sugden's birth or baptism in Skipton, and Atlay's "*Lives of the Chancellors*" affirms that he was born at his father's house in Duke Street, Westminster. His father, Richard Sugden, was baptised at Skipton on 22nd June 1757, and married Charlotte Burtenshaw at St. George's, Hanover Square, on 14th November 1778; there is no evidence that he ever returned to his native town, and it seems that he persuaded his father, John Sugden, also a former hairdresser and at that time sheriff's bailiff, to join him in London in 1799.

(page 274) (The Sugden Family & the Craven Arms)

Univ Br Dir. 1792. Skipton. Sugden, John. Sheriff's Officer.

Bfd Antiquary [Wilfred Robertshaw]
p 104 "*each member had to find his own horse, which cost between 40 and 60 guineas… Members of troops were to be substantial householders, or their sons, whether manufacturers, farmers, tradesmen or of any other occupation*."

L.M. 26.2.1814 d. On Wedn. last, aged 85 years, Mr John Sugden of Skipton, a gentleman whose death is much lamented by his friends, and a numerous acquaintance.

Baines 1822 Wm Shackleton, Spirit Dealer, New Mkt St

2.9.1833 Carleton bp 22 May 1822 Frances d Jn Sugden & Mary Shackleton of Skipton Innkpr

In the 1840 Skipton Valuation Mrs. Shackleton is the Duke of Devonshire's tenant of a house and garden, spirit vault and warehouse in Newmarket Street.

Rachel Shackleton lived to the age of 79, dying in 1846.
Sarah Shackleton, a member of the Congregational Church from 1827 until her death in 1853

L.M. 5.7.1828 mar. Mon, at L'pool, Mr Matthew Smith, preceptor of the \Grammar School/ Carleton nr. Skipton to Miss Shackleton
d. of the late Mr. Wm. S. of the latter place, sheriff's officer and spirit merchant

---

(page 275) (The Sugden Family & the Craven Arms)

It is possible that, in their anxiety to claim a Lord Chancellor as a native of the town, the old inhabitants during the early part of last century inadvertently slipped a generation. It is quite feasible that Dixon could have met old people who recalled Richard Sugden holding the lather-box for his father John in the 1770's, before Richard settled in London. They would also remember John moving to London in 1799, but by 1884 Dawson was recording: "*About the year 1800, Sugden's father removed to London … Young Sugden accompanied his parent to the capital*." The reference to Devonshire Terrace seems quite incorrect, but is perhaps due to the fact that John Sugden was, from 1792 to 1799, the Duke of Devonshire's tenant in Newmarket Street, where his tenement was in fact the site of the present Craven Arms Hotel.

The Manor Call Books establish that in 1799 William Shackleton succeeded John Sugden as occupier of these premises. John Sugden, then already 64 years of age, had joined \the Northern Regiment of/ the West Riding Volunteer \Yeomanry/ Cavalry in 1794, and had \resigned by February 1799/
Although he moved to London (as is evidenced by the Parish Register entries of the baptism of his grandchildren), it seems that he returned to his native town, for the Skipton Register records the burial on 26th February 1814 of John Sugden, aged 85 (a pardonable exaggeration of two years).

William Shackleton, another hairdresser, had married John Sugden's daughter Rachel in 1791, and he succeeded his father-in-law as Sheriff's Bailiff. When he died in 1820, his widow Rachel carried on the business, and she appears in White's 1837 Director[149] as a \retail/ Wine and Spirit Merchant. In the 1841 Census Return for Skipton Rachel Sugden was living in Newmarket Street with her daughter Sarah, and by 1851 Sarah Shackleton was the occupier of "*Spirit Vaults, Skipton*"

In 1853 Sarah was succeeded by Mathew Smith, former master of Carleton Endowed School, who had married her eldest sister Ann Shackleton. It is interesting that … *{continued on page 277}*

---

[149] *Sic ; should read Directory*

(page 276) (The Sugden Family & the Craven Arms)

CH. 9.6.1916 F. Whitley Thompson Knighted.

1861 P.O. Dir – Mrs Ann Smith, wine & spirit mcht, Nkt

CH. 29.6.1878 Wm Tempest, cl. Craven Vaults
CH. 24.12.1881 Bus. cards. Wm Tempest, Cr. Vaults

The earlier history of this property is speculative, but in the 1762 Call Book George Stead was tenant under Lord Burlington of a tenement about here, and the Window Tax Return of 1771 shows George Stead as paying tax on 7 windows, next to Mrs Foster and David Binns (Binns was definitely in the Hall freehold, and possibly also Mrs Foster). George Stead, blacksmith, was buried in 1789.

The Land Tax Assessments suggest that the tenement which was John Sugdens in 1792 was in 1783 leased to Ann Wilkinson and from 1787-90 "*Caleb Wilkinson Mother*."

1871 C 30 Nkt Cr. Vaults Eliz Bottomley H wo 45 Publican Skipton

---

(page 277) (The Sugden Family & the Craven Arms)

{continued from page 275}… Mathew Smith's nephew and namesake, an Alderman of Halifax, was the father of Bertha Florence Smith, who in 1889 married Frederick Whitley Thompson, Liberal M.P. for Skipton in 1900.

Mathew Smith of the Craven Vaults died in January 1858, and his daughter Rachel Ann Smith continued the business for a few years, but by 1865 it had passed out of the hands of the Shackleton<~~s~~> family.

Lord St. Leonards was probably not very interested in these developments – it is said that he resented being reminded of his ancestry – but he continued to live until 1875, when he died at the age of 94.

In 1865 Joseph Hird was the landlord, and in 1866 Thomas Bottomley, whose widow Eliza\be/th Bottomley was here 1870-75.
From 18\78/80 to 1890 William Tempest kept the inn
From 1890 John Phillip appears as landlord. In 1897 he enlarged the premises by the erection of a large room to hold 100 persons, and the provision of several bedrooms: <~~at about~~> \On take-over/ <~~this time~~> the name changed from the "*Craven Vaults*" to the "*Craven Arms*". He was still there in 1920

By 1928 Herbert Ingham was landlord

(page 278) (The Big Entry) [150]

1603 Survey Christopher Brenond for a cote and garth

John Brener "*a poor aged Pensioner of Skipton*" died <~~17~~> Jan 1710-11.

Church Terrier 1716 Vicarage bounded on the North by a Tenement of the said Earl occupied by John Robinson

---

(page 279)

THE BIG ENTRY
The present Council offices immediately to the North of the Town Hall, in the building formerly known as the "*Big Entry*" are erected on the site of older cottages which can be traced back for over three centuries. In 1611 Christopher Brener is listed as the tenant, and in 1632 there is a Lease to Robert Brener. The Will in 1642 of Henry 5th Earl of Cumberland bequeaths annuities of £5 each to his servants Robert Brener and Christopher Brener, and it is probable that by reason of its proximity to the Castle, this house was commonly let to the Earl's servants. The Manor Call Books from 1647 show Robert Brener as the occupant of the house, and he took a Lease in 1655 of a dwellinghouse, outhouse and garden.

In 1667 Robert Brener was succeeded by Anthony Wade, who is at the time of the Hearth Tax Returns 1672\-4/ listed as occupying a house with three hearths. Wade stayed until 1680, but by 1682 John Brener is the tenant, and he remained until 1695. From 1695 to 1698 William Bentham (who had in 1689 married Elizabeth Brener) was in occupation.

Thomas Chamberlain, hardwareman, took a 41-year Lease, presumably a building Lease, in 1698 of a "*Messuage or tenement backside stable and garden at the upper end of the East side of High Street lately occupied by John Brener*." Rent Schedules \and Surveys/ up to 1736 show Thomas Chamberlain as paying rent for "*Breaner's house*", and in 1739 the Lease was renewed in favour of George Chamberlain.

The earliest sub-tenants under Chamberlain cannot be clearly identified, but by 1706 John Robinson the tailor seems to be in occupation of some part of the property, and he stayed until 1730. In 1723 the Court Leet complained that Francis Lonsdale (who lived at the adjoining house) had "*diverted an ancient watercourse out if its accustomed channel behind the house late Mr. Sutton's to the damage of John Robinson Taylor*."
By 1738 Samuel Goodgion, a butcher, was here, and in that *… {continued on page 281}*

---

[150] *Site of the former council offices and clinic; demolished and rebuilt as shops including Pizza Express*

(page 280) (The Big Entry)

Church Terrier 1764 Vicarage bounded on N by tenement occ by Mr. Abraham Dixon

The Tindall girls <~~where~~> were daughters of solicitor Thomas Tindall (1738-1803) who had married Esther Chippendale's youngest sister Frances.

L.M. 19.12.1818 "*Leeds Independent"* to be publd 7.1.19. Miss Tindal, P.O., Skipton

---

(page 281) (The Big Entry)

{continued from page 279}… year he was presented by the Court Leet jury for not keeping in sufficient repair the fence between his garden and that of the vicar. The vicarage then stood on the site of the present Town hall, and a Church terrier of 1743 describes the vicarage as bounded on the North by a tenement of the Earl \of Thanet/ occupied by Samuel Goodgion. In 1750 Mary Gawthrop succeeded Goodgion, and she was followed in 1754 by George Days.

In 1760 a new Lease was granted to Abraham Dixon, yeoman, who occupied the property himself. Dixon, who later became a worsted manufacturer, appears in the 1771 Window Tax Return, when he paid 4/2^{d} on his seven windows; he died in 1774.

In the Castle Estate Valuation of 1792 the property is described as a "*house on the East side of Skipton*" let to Miss Esther Chippendale, who was granted a 14-years' Lease in May 1792. She was the daughter of William Chippendale, former landlord of the "*Black Horse*", and seems to have sub-let the house at least as early as 1803, in which year the Churchwardens resolved that "*A proper causeway should be made from the East side of High Street (beginning at Miss Tindall's door) to the South entrance of the church gates*." The line of this causeway can still be seen in the stone setts above the Town Hall. In 1807 a further 14-year's Lease was granted to Mary \(?)/ Tindall. Baines' 1823 Directory gives Miss Tindall as the Postmistress in High Street, and the Manor Call Books indicate that she lived here until at least 1827. Mr. R.B. Cragg, the local solicitor and antiquary, wrote in the "*Craven Herald*" in 1903 that here "*a long one-storied house stood, with a wide thoroughfare between it and the old vicarage. This was the Skipton Post Office. Miss Tindall was the Postmistress. An old woman who went with a stick was the postman. <~~All~~> Her name was Betty Gallagher. She lived in Mount Pleasant. All her letters she could easily carry in a small square wicker basket*." In 1908 Mr. Thomas Edmondson, an even more knowledgeable old Skiptonian, wrote: "*I have heard it said that previous to the Post Office removing to Mr. Wildman's shop [now part of the Library] it occupied premises on the site of Mr. J.W. Broughton's offices, and that Miss Tindall was even then the Post Mistress*"

(page 282) (The Big Entry)

L.M. 15.3.1823 d on Tues. Mr J.M. Mitchell, solr, s of Thos Mitchell Esq., Skipton, a young man whose strict integrity and suavity of manner, gained him the esteem of all who knew him.

C.P. 19.11.1870 Obit 16 Nov @ 61 Ann wife of Thos Mitchell

CH. 14.9.1889 When the Parish Church was struck by lightning <~~I~~> 19.6.1853 "*A good deal of glass was broken in the houses occupied by … Mr Mitchell, spirit merchant*"

C.H. 12.11.188<~~8~~>\1/ "*To be let by tender, the House & premises situate in H. St Skipton, at present occup. by the Ex. of the late Mr. \Th./ Mitchell. A lucrative Wine & Spirit Business has been carried on for upwards of 30 yrs at the above premises*"

1871 Census Thomas Mitchell H Widr 67 Wine Mcht Skipton; Wm M s ūnm 18 student. 2 svts

Jane, the widow of Thomas Parkinson of Winterburn, was the sister of Thomas Chamberlain.

C.H. April 1853. On 28 Feb a train from Blackburn ran into the terminus at Chatburn nr Clitheroe with great force, and endangering the lives of the passengers… Mr Gibbons manager of the Yorkshire Banking Co, at Settle and Skipton, who has not only received great attention from the medical attendant of the Railway Assurance Co, but compensated with £30 for injuries he received

1875 W. R.F. Parker, manager Y.Bk 19 H.

Settle Chron Feb 1860 Robert Parker, of Duke St, Settle, passed his examination and has recd his Certificate for admission on the roll of attorneys.

1871 C. Robert Foster Parker H ūnm 34 Bank Manager and Land Owner, Arncliffe; Mary P. mother. Widow 63 Annuitant Halton Gill; Isabella M P. sister ū <~~31~~> \21/ Annuitant

---

(page 283) (The Big Entry)
When the old house was demolished in 1837, the present substantial three-storey building was erected on the site. This was divided into two houses, divided at ground floor level by a wide passage known as the "*Big Entry*"

The house<~~s~~> nearer to the Castle was until 1881 occupied by Thomas Mitchell. Born in 1803, Mitchell had been educated at Skipton Grammar School, and began life as a wool merchant with Robert \Burton/ Birtwhistle of Skibeden, whose <~~daughter~~> \sister/ Ann he married in 1833. In 1834 Christopher Netherwood, who had a wine and spirit merchant's business <~~in~~> at 43 High Street, died and Birtwhistle and Mitchell took it over. Curiously enough, Thomas Mitchell was a great-nephew of Abraham Dixon, who had lived in the old house. A lectern in the Parish Church is inscribed "*To the glory of God and in memory of Thomas and Ann Mitchell of Skipton A.D. 1881*."

After Mitchell's death, John Heelis, solicitor and clerk to the Local Board of Health, lived here until his resignation from the clerkship in 1890, when the practice was transferred to Marmaduke Redmayne Knowles.

\16.2.36 (1)m Jas Brown/
The more southerly house adjoining the Big Entry was let first to Mrs Jane Parkinson, who lived there with her <~~three~~> daughters until shortly after 1851. Of her \three/ daughters, Margaret \Maria/ married Dr. William Birtwhistle, whilst her sister married Dr Birtwhistle's assistant Dr. John Robinson, and another sister, Jane, married John Robinson of Ravenshaw. After Mrs Parkinson's death Neil M.O. Campbell, who had for four years been under-steward at the Castle, lived here until 1854, when he removed to Close House.

The Yorkshire Banking Co. then moved their premises here from 32/34 High Street, the manager living above the bank, and they remained until their new premises in High Street (now the Midland Bank) were opened in 1889. The managers were John Gibbins (1857), John Armistead (1861), Robert Foster Parker (1868-87) and John Henry Howarth (1887-91). Of these the one who served longest and left quickest was … *{continued on page 285}*

(page 284) (The Big Entry)

C.H. 9.7.1887 "*Much consternation was aroused in Skipton and district on Thursday, on it becoming generally known that Mr Robert Foster Parker, for many years past the Manager of the Yorkshire Banking Co, had suddenly left the town and gone no one knows whither*" … "*a solicitor practicing at Settle before he became manager of the Bank"*

CH. 17.11.1916 J.W. Broughton 19 H St

(page 285) (The Big Entry)

{continued from page 283}… Mr. Parker, who disappeared in July 1887, when the "*Craven Pioneer*" lamented: "*it is now to be feared that it is a case in which confidence had been sadly abused*." It was indeed – Parker had been speculating heavily and unsuccessfully on the Stock Exchange with the bank's money, and as the Official Receiver delicately observed three months later: "*that gentleman had withdrawn himself from the observation<~~s~~> of his creditors some months ago and had not since communicated with them*." He was by this time in Spain, but returned in the following year to Grange-over-Sands, where he committed suicide.

When the Bank moved down High Street Miss Jane Cooper, daughter of the former druggist at 25 High Street, took this house as her residence. She died at the age of 81 in 1893, when John William Broughton the architect moved his offices here.

(page 286) (25 High Street)

1611 Rent Roll – Robt Tompson [between Chris Breaner & Thos Catterson]

(page 287)

25 HIGH STREET.

The premises now occupied by Whitaker's Café and Murray's Chemists were formerly all one property under the Castle Estate. An early 17th Century Schedule of Leases records a Lease to Robert Thompson of "*one burgage house by him new erected and built containing in length xv yards and breadth 11¾ yards next adjoining the mansion of the vicarage*." (The vicarage stood on the site of the present Town Hall). A rent roll of 1611 names Robert Thompson as the tenant, and the Manor Call Books show the occupiers from 1647 to 1651 as Anthony Thompson and Robert Thompson senior.

By 1660 Martin Metcalfe was living here with Robert Thompson, who died in 1661. A Lease was granted to John Palyn, grocer, in 1662 of the "*messuage or burgage late in the possession of Robert Thompson deceased wherein Martin Metcalfe of Skipton now dwells*." Metcalfe was still the tenant at the time of a valuation of 1715, which describes the property as "*Messuage and stable, very old and much out of repair*"

"*Frances, the wife of Martin Metcalfe, Apparitor*"[151] died in 1717, and in 1713 the Earl of Thanet's charities record a payment to "*Martin Metcalfe of Skipton now very old and lame.*" The Church Seating plan of 1719 allocates to Martin Metcalfe two seats for his tenement

In a Schedule of Skipton Demesne Land in 1736, Ambrose Smith appears as tenant of a "*House late Martin Metcalfe's*". Smith had succeeded his father Joseph (d. 1725) and his mother Anne (d. 1726) as landlord of the adjoining Red Lion Inn. It seems that he used this house for members of his family, as in 1760 a 60-years' building Lease was granted to his son Joseph Smith, a plumber and glazier, of the "*House on the East side of High Street in several tenements, a stable and other buildings*." Joseph Smith died in 1765, and shortly thereafter his widow Sarah mortgaged her property "*now in the possession of Elizabeth Chambers and Sarah Smith.*" According to the Call Books, Miss Chambers, a milliner, had lived there since 1759

In 1769 the widowed Sarah Smith married Thomas Shackleton, a saddler, and according to the Window Tax Assessment of 1771, Mrs. Chambers paid 11/4^{d} on 10 windows, and Thomas Shackleton paid

---

(page 288) (25 High Street)

William Alcocks Accounts refer to the shop account of John Smith Mercer, in \19.12.1817

(page 289) (25 High Street)

{continued from page 287}… 4/2^{d} on 7 windows. The Castle Estate Survey of 1792 lists Thomas Shackleton as tenant of "*several tenements, stable and passage on the East side of High Street*." When Shackleton died of consumption in 1798, the Lease passed to his stepson John Smith.

In 1802 and 1803 the Court Leet complains that "*The posts fixed upon the front of the House of Mr. John Smith Mercer in Skipton and the stones piled up there are respectively Nuisances and ought to be removed*", and in 1811 that "*The Public Foot Causeway on the Town of Skipton at the North end of the dwellinghouse of Mr John Smith in Skipton leading into the yard of the Red Lion Public House in Skipton aforesaid is very much Broken and Ruinous.*" A Poor Rate Return of circa 1805 gives John Smith as tenant of "*Thanet house shop cottage*" and he is also listed as a Linen and Woollen Draper in Baines' 1822 Directory.

By 1828 William Smith, tailor, seems to have succeeded to the business, and he was still occupying a house here at the time of the 1841 Census, but at least as early as 1838 Murray's present shop was occupied as a house and shop by Mrs. Sarah Cooper. She <~~h~~> was the widow of Joseph Cooper, a druggist, whom she had married in 1803, and who had a shop at 40 High Street. Her son, Thomas Cooper, was certainly a druggist in Skipton by 1828, though at which premises is not clear, and the Skipton Guide of 1907 claims that this property (25 High Street) had been a chemist's shop since 1830. Mr. R.B. Cragg wrote in 1903 that this shop was formerly occupied by John Smith, draper, and that Mrs. Cooper followed, her son Thomas Cooper carrying on business in the shop and Mrs. Cooper's three daughters carrying on a ladies' school in the house

[151] *Apparitor = an officer of the court*

By 1851 Robert Horner was the druggist, and Daniel Jackson his journeyman. Shortly after this Jackson succeeded to the business. Jackson married a daughter of the Rev. William Levell, the Superintendent Methodist Minister at Skipton, was was[152] at one time assisted by the minister's son, Alfred Levell, who himself entered the Methodist Ministry in 1858; it is said that at one time Alfred Levell walked every Sunday from Skipton to Cracoe, where they had difficulty in obtaining Sunday School teachers.

(page 290) (25 High Street)

In 1859 the freehold was sold by the Castle Estate to Thomas & John Heelis; part of it was then in Thomas Heelis's occupation, and his Will of 1875 refers to offices adjoining John Laycock's dwellinghouse. When John Heelis sold to T.H. Dobson in 1889 there was a dwghse and shop, "*also a messuage or building adjoining now occupied as offices by the sd Jn Heelis*"

1871 Census. Daniel Jackson H Widower 47 Chemist & Sharebroker Lincs Louth ; Matthew s. ū 16 Sol Clk, Skipton
Fredk S 14 Chemists Asst

(page 291) (25 High Street)

Daniel Jackson added stock and share-broking to his business activities, and retired in 1875, being succeeded by John Laycock, who committed suicide in December 1880. A flowery advertisement of February 1882 records the next change: "*Mr. Jonas Laycock begs to announce to the Clergy, Gentry and Nobility of Skipton and district that he has disposed of his Skipton business to Mr. T.H. Dobson, and trusts that he will receive the same patronage hitherto so liberally bestowed on himself and his late brother*." Dobson, <~~had been a~~> the son of Dr. William Dobson of Long Preston, had been apprenticed to William Crump of Sheep Street, and served afterwards as assistant to Daniel Jackson and later managed Laycock's branch shop at Silsden. In 1887 the premises also housed a temporary branch of the Leeds & County Banking Co, before they moved to Caroline Square. Thomas H. Dobson, who had occupied the present café premises as his private residence, died in 1917. The café was opened in 1926.

(page 292) (36 High Street)

1603 Survey [m. Leon^{d} Oddy]
Thomas Stott for a ho. & garth.
Thomas Stott, late Lancelot Unolles, for ctn land in Skipton.

When Oddy's Lease was renewed in 1671, and again in 1692, the property was described as a "*messuage house adjoining the Corn Market*"

---

[152] *Sic*

(page 293)

36 HIGH STREET

The shop adjoining the Library building on the south, and now occupied by Ramsbottoms, was formerly part of the Skipton Castle Estate, and can be traced back through the Castle records to 1612, when one Leonard Oddy was granted a lease of a burgage and garden in Skipton in the possession of James Stott. In the previous year Leonard Oddy of Pateley Bridge had married Margaret Kitching of Skipton; he lived until 1629 and his widow until 1638, the same year as their son Thomas (who had presumably succeeded to the Lease) was charged, along with 18 other Skiptonians with keeping a common alehouse without a licence. In 1649 Thomas Oddy applied for a new lease of a messuage or burgage barn and garden in Skipton late Leonard Oddy's his father.

Dawson, in his History of Skipton (p. 299) relates that Miles Halhead, a Quaker, was calling people to repentance in Skipton Market Place in 1654, when he <"> was "*run upon by several wicked persons, one of whom with a pikestaff wounded him so that he was bloody. Another ran at him with a naked knife, swearing he would have his blood, and Thomas Oddy endeavouring to prevent mischief was cut in the hand*."

Thomas Oddy must have lived in some style, for in the Hearth Tax Assessment of 1672 he is shown as having 7 hearths – more than any building on the west side of High Street apart from the Black Horse. He lived to the then venerable age of 85, dying in 1698.

In 1715 a Valuation returns the premises as "*Francis Lonsdale, House laithe and backside late Oddy's*." Lonsdale features as tenant of some part of the property from 1707 to 1731, and the Church Seating plan of 1719 indicates that he was entitled to two seats for Oddy's Tenement, but from 1720 Lonsdale seems to have resided at 13 High Street. In 1739 there was a further Lease of Oddy's Tenement of William Lonsdale, the son of Francis.

By 1748 the premises were let to Matthew Alcock, … *{continued on page 295}*

(page 294) (36 High Street)

Survey 1757 Matthew Alcock – Oddy's Tenemt late Wm Lonsdale

The Carleton Overseers Accounts in 1780 refer to "*A firm of Clothiers, Alcock & Wilkinson supply all needs of clothing for May and June for 4 apprentices*

L.I. 5.5.1800 On Wedn died, after a few hours illness, Mr Wm Alcock of Sk-in-Cr, mcht

LM. 13.4.1811 d Mon last, Mrs Pennington, of Skipton, mother of Mrs (Mercer) Alcock of that place

LM 5.4.1845 To Let – for a term of 5 years ALL THAT commodious Dwelling-house situate in High Street Skipton now in the possession
of Mr. John Dewhurst comprising Dining, Drawing and Breakfast rooms, a good Kitchen and Scullery, 2 cellars, 6 capital bed rooms, a store
and mangle room, with suitable outbuilding Also a 3-stall Stable. The above house is in excellent shape, having been recently
papered and painting[153]: Tenancy from 12 Ap

1854 Castle Rental. James Heap late Alcock. <~~Sh~~> Ho & shop £17.12.0
" late Smith - do - £32.0.0

1871 C. James Heap H ūnm 54 Grocer & Land Owner, Barrowfor; Eliz Ellison sister wo 60 Income from Railway & Bank Shares, Barrowford; Thos Ellison, nephew; ūm 33 Grocers Assistant

---

(page 295) (36 High Street)

{continued from page 293} … known as Mercer Alcock to distinguish him from his brother John "*Lawyer Alcock*." In 1760 he was granted a 40-year Lease of his "*messuage dwellinghouse or tenement with barn stable yard and garden on the west side of High Street*" on condition that he spent at least £100 on re-erecting the building. When Matthew Alcock died in 1762, he was succeeded in business by his nephew William, and in the 1771 Window Tax Return Mr. William Alcock appears as paying 4/- on 11 windows. The Carleton School accounts refer to "*Mr. Alcock & Co. Woolen*[154] *Drapers*" in 1773, and "*Alcock & Wilkinson*" from 1776-79. In the Castle Estate Valuation of 1792 this property is returned as "*William Alcock, Mercer. A hansom*[155] *new house built by the Tenant (called Oddy's Tenement) on the west side of High Street with Barn stable small yard and garden*." William Alcock was buried in 1800 at Gargrave, where his father Peter Alcock had been an innkeeper. His widow Mary Alcock continued as tenant, and as late as 1821 a Lease of the adjoining No 38 High Street describes that property as "*bounded on the North by a house on Lease to Mistress Mary Alcock*."

At the time of the Castle Estate Valuation of 1838, this was a private residence occupied by Isaac Dewhurst as under-tenant to Henry Alcock, and local Directories name Isaac Dewhurst as a High street resident from 1830. By 1840 he had moved into Henry Alcock's house at 3 High Street; it is curious that the Dewhurst family also followed the Alcocks at Aireville Hall. James Heap, a grocer from Barrowford, took over this shop; he died a bachelor in 1875, and the business of "*Heap & Co*" was continued by his nephew Thomas Ellison, first on his own account and later in partnership with William Mawson, who succeeded him. A member of this family, Jane Parkinson (neé Heap) was co-founder with her second husband John Parkinson of the Heap-Parkinson Homes in Otley Street in about 1908.

In 1911 William Mawson retired from business without a successor. Miss E. Metcalfe took this shop for her business of a Ladies' and Children's Outfitter, and *… {continued on page 297}*

---

[153] *Sic*
[154] *Sic*
[155] *Sic*

(page 296) (36 High Street)

CH 2.6.1911 J.L. Kidd 36 H Alm 26.12.13 27.8.1914 5.10.17

(page 297) (36 High Street)

{continued from page 295}… James Leonard Kidd on leaving the Black Horse Hotel carried on his auctioneer's and valuer's business from this address.

Subsequently Frank Laycock had an antique furniture shop here, then Mrs Ida Whitaker occupied the shop as the "*Treasure Galleries*", and finally Messrs Ramsbottom moved their business here from Sheep Street

---

(page 298) (61-63 High Street)

Surtees Vol 106 Test Ebor VI
Thos Heber West Marton 8 May 1548. son Roger Heber & his heirs – lands in Skipton to the yearly value of £3.2^{s} now in the several tenures of Thomas Jackman, Richard Garnett, Jn Browne, George Bell, Cuthbert Mabury & Gabriell Croke

Robert Goodgion appears for this property in a 1613 Rental.

(page 299) (61-63 High Street)

THE MIDLAND BANK

The site of the Midland Bank seems to have been one of the Heber properties in Skipton, which George 3rd Earl of Cumberland (who died in 1605) exchanged for Marton Wood; by virtue of this exchange the premises did not form part of the old Clifford entailed estate, and consequently they passed on the death of the fifth and last Earl in 1643 through his daughter to the Earls of Burlington and Dukes of Devonshire, whereas the Clifford estates passed to Lady Anne Clifford and through her to the Earls of Thanet and Barons Hothfield.

The Devonshire MSS. in the 1640's record that Captain Goodgion occupied a house and backside with two oxgangs of land "*which my Lord exchanged with Marton Woode*." "*Capt. Goodgion*" was Henry, the younger son of "*Captain*" Robert Goodgion, who died in 1641. He was unfortunate enough to support the Royalist cause in the Civil War, and on compounding for delinquency in 1646 claimed that he "*was compelled by the governor to enter and assist the garrison at Skipton Castle against Parliament. In November 1645 communicated his desire to surrender to Col. Thornton commanding the besiegers, and was the means of the surrender of the Castle*." He paid a fine of £200 and his estate was discharged from sequestration. The Manor Call Books from 1645 show Henry Goodgion as the occupier, and his Will in 1663 recites that "*by the badness of times, payment of debts for my late brother Robert Goodgion and compositions for him, and my self being both sequestered I have incurred several great debts which I do will and desire may be faithfully and truly paid.*" His title and interest in the house where he lived in Skipton was left to his wife Mary, and the Call Books record Maria Goodgion widow senior as residing there until 1682.

The Hearth Tax returns of 1672\-4/ name<~~s~~> "*Mr. Goodgion*" as the occupier with five hearths; this would be Henry (1646-91) who succeeds his mother in the Call Books from 1682 to 1683, *… {continued on page 301}*

(page 300) (61-63 High Street)

Beamsley 16.4.1698 "*Mgt wo of Hen Goodgion my tenant*" to be mother

1719 Church Stg. Earl of Burlington 54 Peter Wright – Sipson[156] Ten L^{d} B [Simpson's Ten was 69 H St]

1717 Burlington Mtge. Ten in occ. Richard Sissons.

Burnsall Churchwardens Accounts
1762 To Matthew Wright for Bell Ropes 10^{s} 6^{d} Putting up 1s. £1.11.6
1761, 1760, 1759, 1758, 1757 1756 1755 1754 1753 1752 1751 1749 1745-1743-1742 1740 1738 1737 1733
1750 – To Thos Killham for Bell Ropes & put: up" – 1748 1747
1732 Pete Wreet

L.M. 20.2.1808 d Sunday last, Mrs Wright of Skipton linen draper & <~~da~~> \mother/ of Mrs [John] Buck of that place fellmonger.

(page 301) (61-63 High Street)

{continued from page 299}… followed by his wife Margaret, who retired in about 1692 to Beamsley Almshouses: the Skipton Parish Register records the burial in 1731 of "*Margaret Goodgion Widow of Henry Goodgion late of Skipton, she was 92 years old And … was Governesse or Mother of the Widows at Beamsley Hospital, In which Place she behav'd her self with much Prudence and discretion*"

There was a succession of short-lived tenants from 1683 to 1720, and the entries in the Call Books suggest that by this time there were two separate tenements here.

<u>61 HIGH STREET</u>
In 1720 there arrived at this cottage Matthew Wright, a flaxman and roper, whose descendants were to remain in occupation for well over a century. He was a Churchwarden in 1728, and the Churchwarden's Accounts record payments to him for repairs to the bell ropes in 1729 and 1731. Matthew Wright (1685-1764) was succeeded in the business by his son Peter Wright, also a roper, to whom the Township Accounts of \? / 1756 show a payment for a bu\e/ll rope. In 1762 the Call Books indicate that Peter succeeded to the tenancy; in 1763 he was Town Constable, and in 1771 the Window Tax Assessment charges him with 3/- on his six windows. He died in 1785 at the age of 55, and his widow Mary Wright continued to occupy the property for her business of a Linen Draper until her death in 1808

The tenancy then passed to Peter Wright's daughter Mary, who had married John Buck, a skinner or fellmonger. The Accounts of Carleton School show payments to John Buck, linen draper, from 1808 to 1832, and to Mrs Mary Buck, linen draper, from 1834 to 1849. Baines' 1822 Directory gives John Buck as a Draper, Tanner and Roper in Caroline Square, and Dawson in his "*History of Skipton*" (1884) says

---

[156] *Sic*

that in 1822 "*John Buck was a rope-maker in Skipton. His 'walk' occupied the site of Providence Place*"

THE ROPE-WALK
The rope-walk which Matthew Wright would require … *{continued on page 303}*

(page 302) (61-63 High Street)

1858 Rates – Peter Wright Buck

(page 303) (61-63 High Street)

{continued from page 301}… when he came here as a roper in 1720 may have given rise to the division of the property into two cottages, with a rear access running between them, and later to the development of an access from the rear of the ropewalk into the Back Lane (now Court Lane) and Newmarket Street. The existence of a rope-walk here is well attested; a Valuation of Skipton in 1840 describes this property as "*House shop and ropewalk*" owned by the Duke of Devonshire and occupied by Mary Buck. Mr R.B. Cragg, writing in the Craven Herald in 1904 recalled: "*An old Skiptonian told me that a cord or rope business was once carried on in one of these houses, and he has seen the man take his rope across the main street and on the Sheep Street Hill*" – a statement which in the next issue of the paper Mr. Thomas Edmondson, himself an old Skiptonian, characterised as incredible.

By the time of the 1851 Census the shop was in the possession of Peter Wright Buck, \fellmonger,/ the eldest son of John and Mary Buck, In the article already referred to Mr R.B. Cragg said that the site of the Midland Bank was formerly two houses, one at each side of a passage which cut the block <~~in~~> nearly two equal portions: "*Wright Buck occupied the one near Mr Henry Smith's [i.e. the Building Society]… His tannery was where the Belle Vue Mills now have their warehouse … in some alterations when the premises were Mr. Robert Smith's they found several tan pits in the garden*." Mr. Thomas Edmondson enlarged on this account. Buck's shop "*was devoted to the sale of all kinds of leather and skin rugs, most of which were tanned and dressed at old Peter's tannery and leather works off Broughton Road. The Bucks also carried on business as rope and twine manufacturers up the yard*."

When the Duke of Devonshire sold the freehold of the two cottages <~~to~~> in 1860 to Robert Smith, who occupied the more southerly cottage as a painter's shop, this more northerly cottage was described as "*now or late in the occupation of P.W. Buck as tenant,*" although … *{continued on page 305}*

(page 304) (61-63 High Street)

1871 Census : Wm R. Hardcastle H.M 40 Post Master Skipton. Mgt w 35, S. Shields; Emily 9 Alfred 2, William 5 mos Richard Hardcas[tle] nephew unm 16 Telegraph Clerk; Catherine 13 ward sister widow 55 No occupation Skipton

---

(page 305) (61-63 High Street)

{continued from page 303}… as early as 1853 a Directory shows that William Gledhill, a whitesmith, had succeeded him, and the 1861 Census records William Gledhill, ironmonger, as residing here.

From this time it is possible to trace the history of the shop in the local press. In the "*Craven Pioneer*" of 1861 William Gledhill is advertising as a "*Whitesmith, Bell-hanger, Gas Fitter, Ironmonger, etc"* but by December 1862 he is "*selling off his remaining stock of ironmonger*." In 1865 John Symington, grocer, has an Italian Warehouse here, but in February 1866 he assigned his effects to trustees for his creditors (a procedure which he repeated in Batley in 1877). The house and shop were advertised in April to let with immediate possession, but seem to have remained empty for a further twelve months. In February 1867 a "*movement is on foot to effect the removal of the Post Office from High Street [where the Library now is] to a more central part of the town. Caroline Square is, no doubt, the proper place*." In March 1867 "*The Post Office is now removed, in accordance with the wish of a very many of the inhabitants, to Caroline Square. The shop recently occupied by Mr. J. Symington … has been fitted up in a manner very convenient to the public, who have business to do there. Mr. Hardcastle has … accepted the Postmastership*."

This change of Post Office led the Court Leet in 1867 to resolve that there was necessity for a flagged crossing from the Middle Row to the Post Office. Whilst the Post Office was here Miles Ackernley in 1875 recalled "*There was at one time a run-to-ruin sort of thoroughfare leading from [the Post Office] into Newmarket Street, which has been much improved by our energetic townsman Mr. Robert Smith*." The "*improvement*" was what we now know as Providence Place.

William Robinson Hardcastle, who had been clerk to the former Postmaster John Farraday, kept the Post Office <~~to~~> here until 1876, when it was moved to Ship Corner, and Robert Smith's Executors sold their two cottages to the *… {continued on page 307}*

(page 306) (61-63 High Street)

C.H. 5.11.1887 The New Yorkshire Bank. Plans of this building, which is to occupy the site on which Mr. J. Listers (hairdresser) and Mr J. Allens (tobacconist) shops new[157] stand were submitted to the Local Board yesterday, and we understand the work will be proceeded with shortly.

1.9.1888 During the past week workmen have been busily engaged on demolishing the buildings on the site in High Street upon which will be created the new premises of the Yorkshire Banking Co.

Y. Clockmakers p 46 Briggs, Jn. At Gargrave 1822-34. By 1837 he was working in Sk. Market Place. At Caroline Sq, Skipton, in 1853

[157] *Sic*

1871 Census: Robert Smith H Widr 46, Master House Painter, Burnley; Wm 23 Hse Painter Skipton; George um 21
Robert 19 Samuel 16 Dorothy 14 Clara 12 Jepthah 10 Arthur G 7 Sarah 4

(page 307) (61-63 High Street)

{continued from page 305}… Yorkshire Banking Co. From 1878 to 1887 James Lister, Hairdresser <~~and~~> Umbrella Repairer \and fishing tackle dealer,/ was the tenant: he then moved into Newmarket Street and the two shops were demolished

63 HIGH STREET
John Kendall, a joiner, was here at the time of the 1771 Window Tax Assessment, when this cottage like its northerly neighbour had six windows.

From at least 1828 until his death in 1853, John Briggs, the Gargrave clockmaker, lived and carried on business here. In July 1854 Robert Smith became the tenant in succession to Hannah Briggs; he was a painter, gilder, glazier and paper-hanger who in 1860 bought the freehold of both cottages from the Duke of Devonshire. He died at the age of 52 on 11th March 1876, "*having worked his way up from a humble position to one of competency*." A member of the burial board, his last wish was to be buried in the new Waltonwrays Cemetery, which had been completed in the previous month; several attempts were made to dig a grave for him, but the sides persisted in falling in, and Robert Smith was eventually laid to rest in Christ Church Yard, whilst the opening of Waltonwrays <~~W~~> was postponed until the necessary drainage works had been completed almost a year later.

In February 1876 E. Turner opened a wholesale tobacco business at the shop; the house portion had been let in August 1874 to Mr. Jackson, the physician. In 1876 the freehold was sold to the Yorkshire Banking Co. Mr. William George Harvey ran the "*Craven Cigar Stores*" here from 1878 until he was compelled to make an assignment for the benefit of his creditors in 1883. John Allen succeeded him until 1887, when both shops were demolished to make way for the Bank.

THE BANK
The Yorkshire Banking Company's new premises were opened on 11th September 1889; the first manager here was <~~Mr. J.H.~~> \John Henry/ Howarth, who had previously managed the Bank's branch at the "*Big Entry*" up the High Street. In 1891 *… {continued on page 309}*

(page 308)

[blank page]

(page 309) (61-63 High Street)

{continued from page 307}… Alexander Henry Dawes succeeded as manager - his name should be recorded as one of those whose efforts led to the Skipton Public Library.
In 1901 the Yorkshire Banking Co. amalgamated with the London City and Midland Bank Ltd, which <~~in 1918~~> changed its name \in 1918/ to the London Joint City and Midland Bank Ltd, and in 1923 to the Midland Bank Ltd.

<~~1917~~> Mr Douglas E Wilson followed Mr Dawes as manager in 1917

(page 310) (Middle Row Smithy)[158]

As early as 1609 there is a Lease to Thomas Pickering of a "*Shop and improved piece of the house wherein he now dwelleth late in the possession of Robert Bullock*"

1611 Rental – Robert Bullock [last item]

In 1674 Thomas Wilson has 7 hearths

[4.10.1695] In 1695 the Court Leet is complaining "*that James Wallace and Edward Braithwaite (both Sheep Street residents) doe lye their dung and manure att the end and Back of the said Tempest Wilson's house*"

(page 311)

THE MIDDLE ROW SMITHY (See BOOK No 4. 100 Hg St)

For over two centuries a smithy stood in the block of buildings at the south end of Middle Row. In 1614 there was a Lease to Robert Bullock, blacksmith, of "*one burgage house garden and yard… and one smithie house by him newly erected*." Bullock had married Agnes Smith in 1598, and his six sons were baptised between 1599 and 1606.

The Lease was renewed in 1638 to Isabell Bullock and her son Robert, and with the "*smithy and house wherein they dwelt*" was included "*7 yards in breadth from the waste from the south end to erect a stable or cowhouse*." This suggests that the lower block of middle row was first built on the early 16th Century on the Lord's "*waste*" in Caroline Square, the cowhouse on the site of the Provincial Building Society being added later.

In 1638 Isabel Bullock married Thomas Wilson, and their son Tempest Wilson was born in 1640. According to the Manor Call Books Thomas Wilson succeeded Robert Procter as the occupier in 1648. The house and smithy, with "*6 yards in width on the backside adjoining William Pickering's house*," were let in 1653 to Thomas Wilson. A Castle Estate Schedule of 1649 lists "*Widow Pickering, one cottage and one shop erected upon the waiste*" and "*Thomas Wilson, one cottage house and one smithy house erected upon the waiste*." Thomas Wilson was the Town Constable in 1658, and in 1672 the Hearth Tax Return shows "*Thomas Wilson p. Smithy*" as having eight hearths, adjoining "*Robert Bullock, poore*" with one hearth.

By 16<~~85~~> \79/ Tempest Wilson was in occupation. A Valuation of 1680 refers to Cecilia Aykroyd as tenant at will of a cottage and smith shop sometime Thomas Wilsons, and annotates the entry to the effect that the premises were let in 1686 to Tempest Wilson at will. In 1714 the Court Leet records note that "*Mr. Rowland Mitchell when he repaired his house now in the possession of Richard Sugden [26-28 Sheep Street] did lye a great quantity of Rubbish against the dwelling* ….{continued on page 313}

[158] *This is now the Exchange Buildings [Nat West Bank]*

(page 312) (Middle Row Smithy)

"*Tempest Wilson of Skipton, a poor tenant, aged 83, and almost blind*" is a recipient of the Earl of Thanet's Charity in 1718.

[annotated: Let to several viz Miles Ramsbottom, <~~Thos~~> Wo. Wharton, Thos Boocock] [159]

Indenture 4.3.1826 Edward Brumfitt l. York now Rochdale Coachman & Rachel wife ō child of Wm Spencer fmly of Skipton late of York blacksmith (1) Jn Richardson York Innkeeper
Reeves 1.9.1814 Lea E. of Thanet to Wm Spencer for 50 y. fm 12 May
death 14.10.1825 Wm Spencer d intest.
Middle Row now in occ. Cornelius Denbeigh

(page 313) (The Middle Row Smithy)

{continued from page 311} …. *house of Tempest Wilson which is a great damage to the said Tempest Wilson and a Nusance to the street*." Whether Mitchells depredations were responsible or not, in the following year 1715 a Valuation lists "*Tempest Wilson, his house very ruinous and must be rebuilt and would then lett well*," and Tempest Wilson continues to feature in the Call Books until 1726

Roger Waterson, a shoemaker in adjacent premises, took over the Lease in 1739, but the blacksmith's shop can be traced throughout the 18th Century, the incumbents being Tempest Wilson until 1722, David Bell to 1732, John Barker to 1748, <~~and~~> William Demaine until 1762, and William Moorhouse from 1762 to1785.

By 1796 Miles Ramsbottom is the blacksmith, appearing before the Skipton Court Leet, because he "*has occasioned a Nusance by laying dirt and rubbish at the end of his smithy there."* Ramsbottom was continually in trouble with the Court Leet: in 1800 he "*occasioned a Nuisance by digging a pit in the High way in the Public Street of Skipton and keeping the same open for the purpose of slacking cartwheels therein*" and in 1802 "*as he seems to hold the Court in Contumacy by continuing the said Nuisance he is therefore amerced in the sum of two guineas of the said Nuisance be not radically removed in a week from this Time*." He died in 1804, and his widow remained in occupation until 1813.

A Survey of c.1798 shows that "*Thomas Chippendale late Waterson*" was the tenant of "*a parcel of building in four tenements and a smith's shop in the Middle Row*"

In 1814 the Earl of Thanet granted a 50-years' Lease to William Spencer of a "*lately erected messuage or dwellinghouse in the Middle Row.*" William Spencer, a blacksmith who had married in Skipton in 1791, died in 1825.

The smithy now became an ironmongery, let to Cornelius Denbigh, who had by 1829 moved to premises across Caroline Square, where he <~~die~~> failed in business.

[159] *This is a reference to an entry on the next page (p 313) relating to the survey of 1798*

(page 314) (The Middle Row Smithy)

Brit. Sch. Adms Sep 1845 Hy Wilson 12, Gouldie Wilson 10, H. St. Indep. Ironmonger.

In 1891 the Castle Estate sold the freehold by auction,
and Henry Waddington Manby bought it for £1,300

C.H. 24.6.1892 To Let, with Immediate possn shop 98 Car. Sq., opens into Sheep St & Car Sq, and forms very eligible bus. prems. Apply to H W. Manby, Skipton

---

(page 315) (The Middle Row Smithy)

Henry Wilson, ironmonger and hardware man, married Eleanor Dewhurst in 1829 and began business here; when he died in 1837 his widow continued the business until she died in 1851.

Leonard Horner then took over the ironmongery shop; he then became a partner with his father Forster Horner and Robert Fell in a lead merchant's business. In the "*Home Visitor*" of September 1854 "*J. Andrew respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Skipton and in neighbourhood that he has succeeded to Mr L. Horner in the Ironmongery Business, and hopes (not only by strict attention, but also by prices charged) to insure a continuance of that support so liberally conferred upon his predecessor.*" Jonas Andrew remained in Middle Row until 1892, when he moved into premises in Newmarket Street where he was in 1899 succeeded by Mr T.L. Frearson.

In 1895 John Willan took over the shop temporarily, pending extensive alterations to his Sheep Street shoe shop. The property was demolished to make way for Exchange Buildings in 1896.

(page 316) (Swadford House)

[1671 CB] 3.7.20 Chas [?16<~~75~~>\1699/] Thos Petit alias Petty of Barden in Holborn n & Th. Galiforth & Eliz w. M. or burgage in Skipton in ten John Micthell or - & Gawflat. To Fra. Catterson
[John Mitchell appears in this area in 1680 CB Tts]

X [160]and who was the lessee of the Red Lion Inn

X [161] also Vicar of Skipton 1683-5.

(page 317)

SWADFORD HOUSE

This site at Ship Corner, now Burton's Buildings, appears to have been the freehold of the Petyt family, and the Manor Call Books suggest that the owner from 1631 to 1650 was Christopher Petyt, and in 1660 his widow. From 1678 to 1701 the freeholder was Francis Catterson (who had married Isabella the sister of William and Sylvester Petyt)[x162], then Silvester Petyt himself until he died in 1719, leaving the property to his nephew Stephen Catterson \an attorney,/ who died in 1741.

---

[160] This mark refers to an entry on the next page (p 317) relating to Francis Catterson who married Isabella Petyt
[161] This mark refers to an entry on the next page (p 317) relating to Timothy Ferrand, master of the Grammar School
[162] This mark refers to an entry on the previous page (p 316) relating to the lessee of Red Lion Inn

In 1743 Stephen's son Sylvester Catterson, a Tanner in Addingham sold to Hannah Richardson a message in Skipton with one barn then in the possession of Mr. Thomas Chamberlain of Skipton, and this brings us to the occupiers as distinct from the owners of the premises. The Call Books indicate that Mary Ferrand lived here from 1683 to 1696; she was the sister of Stephen Catterson, and widow of Timothy Ferrand, who had from 1674 to 1685 been Master of Skipton Grammar School.[x] [163] Stephen Catterson was the next occupant, and the Poll Tax Return of 1698 lists "*Stephen Catterson and his wife*" as living here. The Parish Church Seating plan of 1713 allocates seats in a pew to "*Mr. Catterson for Mr. Petty's House and lands*." In 1728 the Court Leet jury presented "*Mr. Stephen Catterson*" for having "*a House of office adjoining to the Beck called Waller Hill Beck*" which was "*greatly incomoded thereby*," and again in 1731 "*for keeping necessary houses that are a great nuisance, they being erected near the brooks*." Stephen Catterson lived here until his death in 1741.

Thomas Chamberlain became the tenant in 1743; he had in 1739 married Frances Richardson, presumably the daughter of the Hannah Richardson who bought the freehold in 1743 and who died in 1762. In 1771 the Window Tax Assessment shows Thomas Chamberlain as occupying a house with 25 windows – the largest house (apart from the Castle) in Skipton. In 1786 the Land Tax Assessments charge Thomas Chamberlain for "*Richardsons".* On Thomas's death in 1789 (his wife had died in 1768) the property passed to his \8-year old/ grandson, another *… {continued on page 319}*

(page 318) (Swadford House)

"*Francis Lister. Grazier*" appears in the Univ. British Directory 1792.

L.M. 25.8.1821 Mr William Marsden, Surgeon & Apothecary, Gargrave nr Skipton, is in want of an Apprentice

1822 Baines Gargrave – Marsden, Wm. Sugden

In 1838 Dr Simpson lived at Halton East: Montagu's "*Gleanings in Craven*" p.11
"*… Bolton possesses an advantage in the talents of a gentleman who resides at Halton… and who, I have been informed by two Physicians, ranks very high in his profession* p.47 Dir: Medical – Christopher Simpson, Esq. Halton

L.M. 25.8.1821 Mr William Marsden, Surgeon and Apothecary, Gargrave nr Skipton is in want of an Apprentice[164]

In 1861 Dr. Marsden & Dr Granger are living in Greenwood Tce

L.M: <~~18~~>\11/.3.1820 Died on Tues last @ 28 yrs to the inexpressible grief of her family and friends, Mrs Granger the
amiable and accomplished wife of Mr T.H. Granger, of this place, solicitor, and eldest daughter of the late Rev Thomas Marsden, Vicar of Kildwick near Skipton

1871 C Sw St Henry H. Granger H M 55 Surgeon Rgd. Leeds. Eliz 50 Oxford

20.8.1873 Will of Wm Wilkinson (owner) mentions dwg & prems occ. by Mr Grainger

1875 W. Hen. Homer Granger, M.R.C.S. Sgn The Corner

---

[163] *This mark refers to an entry on the previous page (p 316) relating to the Vicar of Skipton 1683-5*
[164] *Sic; this is a repeated sentence*

CH 18.9.1875 Sale for Trēe of Mrs Granger, who has left the house she lately occupied in Swadford St

\P.T.O./
CH 20.11.1875 Mr Hardcastle has this week taken the house opposite the Ship Hotel, recently in the occupation of Dr. Granger

CH. 19.10.1878 Obit Henry Homer Grainger last Thurs, @ 64. on 17 Oct. Surgeon – 26.10.78

Gravestone: d 17 Oct 1878 @ 64 and Elizabeth, relict, d 14 July 1888 @ 75

CH 12.8.1892 To Let, the Dwghse in Sw. St occ. by Mrs Hardcastle (previously used as P.O.) Apply F.S. \Smith, [??] /

CP 26.7.1889 The Postmastership of Skipton. This valuable apptmt has at last bn confd upon Mr. Richard Hardcastle, nephew of the late postmaster

23.8.1889 Next Monday is the last night on which bus. will be done in the present premises of the Skipton P.O.

he died in 1901 [165]

(page 319) (Swadford House)

{continued from page 317}… Thomas, whose father Richard had died two years earlier. Young Thomas seemed to have lived there with his mother Elizabeth Chamberlain, who died in 1792, and then with his <~~gr~~> maternal grandfather Francis Lister, who lived until 1802, in which year Thomas came of age.

A Poor Rate Valuation of 1805 contains the entry "*Thomas Chamberlain – house down*" and it must have been at this time that the substantial residences later to be known as Corner House and Swadford House were built.

The smaller house, near Ship Corner, was first let as a druggist's shop to Christopher Simpson, a surgeon. By 1831 Dr. William Marsden, the son of a former Vicar of Skipton, lived here, and in 1847 a Conveyance refers to the "*capital messuage or mansion house*" formerly in the occupation of Christopher Simpson but since of W. Marsden. Dr. Marsden, who claimed that in the course of his professional career he had followed to the grave about 40 medical gentlemen of the district, died in 1868, and is commemorated by a memorial window in the south aisle of Skipton Parish Church, and also by the "*Marsden Trust*" established in his memory by his grandson Mr. Marsden Greatorex. On Dr. Marsden's death he was succeeded by his nephew Dr. Henry Homer Granger, who moved in 1875 to Belmont Terrace, where he died in 1878.

In March 1876 the "*Craven Pioneer*" relates that "*preparatories are being pushed on for the transfer of the Skipton Post Office to its new quarters, the Corner House, opposite the Ship Inn*." Later that year the postmaster William Robinson Hardcastle moved in, and he died at the Corner House in 1888, a year before the post office was moved to its present site in Swadford Street.

---

[165] *This probably relates to Dr Green, mentioned at the bottom of the next (facing) page (p 319)*

In 1893 Dr. Green had a medical practice here for a short time, and from 1893 to 1895 the Skipton and District Permanent Benefit Building Society occupied a room at the Corner House until their new office was ready at 2 Newmarket Street. Later in 1893 William Luty, a stonemason, and his wife moved in; Mrs Luty kept a glass and china … *{continued on page 321}*

(page 320) (Swadford House)

CH. 26.7.1918 Grange's Central Cafe

The property was conveyed to Thomas Cockshott in 1838, and by him to Wm. Wilkinson in 1847.

1841 C Thos Cockshott 55 Ind. Thos 20 Jas 20 Wm 15 Catherine 15

1861 C. Wm Wilkinson. Sw St. 62. Fmr of 300 ac. Keighley Eliz. 62. K.
" " " 33 Corn Miller emplg 16 men & 2 boys K.

1871 C 2 Sw St. " " Corn Miller 43 Keighley; Elizabeth w. 36 Kirkstall Wm M s 11 Mgt d 10 Sydney H s 8

William Wilkinson (son) occ. the house temp. Will 20.8.73 of his father Wm. Wilkinson (owner)

C.P. 10.5.84 Wm Wilkinson d 7th Leeds @ 56 – wid & 4 chn, member of Leeds Town Council for Headingley 3 yrs.

C.H. 18.2.82 Wm Musgrave Wilkinson, s. of Wm W. fmly of Swadford Ho. but now res. in Leeds, passed Solrs final.
CH. 28.7.1972 By 1875 the (Skipton Conservative) Assocn was looking for new premises. In March Mr Kendall reported to a meeting of the Assocn that he had taken the house occ. by Dr. Granger from Mr John Wilkinson – rent £35 a year – for the purpose of the Assocn. It was decided that the contract entered into by Mr Kendall be confirmed. However, in September, Mr Kendall reported that Mr Wilkinson intended to offer the house for sale and could not in consquence[166] enter into any engagement with the assocn. The matter did not end there. Two months later it was reported that Mr Wilkinson had offered to let to the Assocn a house in Swadford Street for a period of 7 years at a rental of £65 a year After several meetings it was decided to refuse the offer

CH 30.6.1922 W. Shuttleworth, 3 Ky Rd

"*Elfin*" wrote in Local Affairs in the Craven Herald [10.7.1875]:
"*They tell me that the idea of turning the house lately occupied Mr. William Wilkinson in Swadford Street into a temperance hotel will be carried out. A limited liability company will be formed, and the house will be furnished and fitted up with every convenience and comfort for commercial travellers and visitors to the town*"

CH 27.11.1875 Mr. Wm Stockdale, Sheep St, has taken Swadford House, and intends using a portion of it for business purposes
Wm Wilkinson, late of Swadford St & now of Leeds

11.12.1875 We believe it is the intention of Mr W. Stockdale to remove into the house lately occupied by Mr W. Wilkinson, Swadford Street, at an early date

[166] *Sic*

JAMES 1.11.1892 J.H. Hargreaves, Sw House.
1.1.1887 Wm Stockdale & Sons, ptnship diss. w.e.f 31 Dec. Robinson Stockdale took grocery business. Arthur R. Stockdale wine & spirit business
16.7.1881 We understand that Mr William Stockdale, grocer, of this town, has taken to the business of wine and spirit merchant carried on in Skipton for so many years by the late Mr. Thomas Mitchell, and that in future the business will be carried on under the name of "*William Stockdale & Sons*."

1891 S. Wm Harrison, cattle dealer, Sw Ho. Ky Rd.

CHA 1891 Mr Ellis Bradley has taken the extensive premises of Messrs W. Stockdale & Son in Swadford Street, where he intends carrying on the wholesale Drysaltery business, while Mr Hargreaves, the Cavendish Street dentist, has removed to Swadford House, vacated by Mr Stockdale jnr who has taken to farming at Skibeden

---

(page 321) (Swadford House)

{continued from page 319} … shop until 1904, when she gave up this business and devoted the shop to confectionery. Conrad Waller had the shop, and finally it became Granger's Restaurant.

The larger house was occupied by its owner, Thomas Chamberlain, who died in 1826, then by Thomas Cockshott, who farmed Cawder Farm. It is interesting to note that Cockshott's address in 1830 was "*Ship Corner*" and in a Poll Book of 1834 "*Swadford Street*". He bought the freehold in 1838, and sold it in 1847 to William Wilkinson, a corn merchant. In this deed the house is described as "*occupied formerly by Mrs. Alcock but since by Thomas C<~~hamberlai~~n> \ockshott/* " : this would probably be Rosamund the widow of Henry Alcock, and only niece of Jane Swire – she died in 1815. Thomas Cockshott, \ <who farmed Cawder Farm,> / continued to live here until his death in 1855.

William Wilkinson then occupied the house, and on his death in 1874 his son decided to let. The "*Craven Herald*" of 20th February 1875 advertises: "*To be let, all that commodious and substantially built House called Swadford House situate in Tufton Street Skipton at present in the occupation of William Wilkinson, Esq. The House contains Drawing, Dining and Sitting Rooms, Lavatory, large Kitchen, Scullery, W.C., Bath Room. Nursery, 6 bedrooms and adjoining thereto Coach House, Stable for 4 horses, large Barn, Outkitchen &c*." William Stockdale, grocer, took the house and moved there from 24 Sheep Street in 1876. Walter Shuttleworth took over the provision stores from the Stockdales about 1899, and J. Hargreaves, dentist, was in the house by 189<~~2~~>\1/.

The whole of the building – Corner House and Swadford House – was demolished in 1936. Burton's buildings were opened on the site in October 1936.

(page 322) (The Hall Freehold; 2-10 Newmarket Street)

Probably: cf p.48
CB 1657 Ind 3.4.1657 Thos Tomlinson & Ro. Hill sold to Hy Mitchell & Robt Mitchell of Skipton. burgage or mansion in Skipton 2 barns 1 garth & gdn

CB Tts

CBFr. suggests 1631-4 Edmund Ferrand gen, 1647-50 Edmund Ferrand gen
Edmund Ferrand, & his father Edmund, sold estates 1651 to Thos Parkinson

---

(page 323)

THE HALL FREEHOLD
The block of shops on the south side of Newmarket Street near its junction with Caroline Square (now Nos. 2 to 10 Newmarket Street) stands on the site of a "*messuage or burgage in Skipton*" which in May 1678 Robert Mitchell conveyed to Hugh Watkinson, and the Hearth Tax Return of 1672 lists two adjoining houses occupied by the Mitchells, one with 12 hearths occupied by Henry and his mother, and the other with 6 hearths occupied by Robert. The larger house was the more easterly, and the Mitchells retained the smaller house in Caroline Square, adjoining Woolworth's store. The Manor Call Books suggest that John Drake was the owner from 1660 to 1673, then Henry Mitchell, and finally Robert Mitchell before the sale to Watkinson.

On the 20th November 1689 Hugh Watkinson of Middle Temple, London, sold to John Hall for £220 a messuage or tenement in Skipton.

JOHN HALL was born at Airton in 1637, and at 14 was apprenticed for 7 years to a tailor. In 1682 he moved to Skipton, and by 1685 he was living in this Newmarket Street house. In 1689 his house was registered as a Quaker Meeting Place under the Toleration Acts, and again in July 1693 the Quakers desired the "*houses of John Hall and John Cooper adjoining to the Green in the New Market*" to be recorded as fit and convenient places for public worship. John Hall was fined and imprisoned under the Conventicle Acts, and once his house was stripped so bare that he and his family had to borrow bedding to lie on the chamber floor. For thirteen years he kept an inn at this house "*And kept his authority nobly in the Truth, while in that place, not allowing drunkenness, singing, dancing, music or excess in his house; but, bearing his testimony faithfully against intemperance, ruled well his own house, and kept it for necessary accommodation*." John Hall … *{continued on page 325}*

(page 324)

[blank page]

(page 325) (2 to 10 Newmarket Street)

{continued from page 323}… lived to the age of 82 years, dying in 1719.

DAVID HALL
The only surviving son of John Hall was born in Skipton in 1683. On 27th October 1703 he opened a school of his own in his father's house and "*met with no small disturbance from Roger Mitton, priest of Skipton, who endeavoured for several years to root out the Quaker Seminary, as he called my school at Skipton*." The records of the Archdeacon's Court show that David Hall was presented in 1711 and 1714 for teaching school without licence.

In September 1711 he wrote: "*There is exercise upon me to warn the inhabitants of Skipton to repent of their fornications, drunkenness, pride, covetousness, arrogancy and all their evil ways, for a dismal day is coming over England for its ingratitude*." In this mood he entered the local dancing academy to warn the master to desist from this ungodly practice.

In 1723 he entertained Thomas Story, who had a small open meeting at his house, and in 1729 James Gough wrote about his school: "*although many of the boys, coming from full houses and plentiful tables, thought their fare mean (as indeed the price for boarding and tuition was only £8 p.a.) yet to me it was in general otherwise*."

The small-pox epidemic of 1732 hit the school badly, and the Skipton Burial Register records "*August 1732 At Dd Hall's Quaker School 5 dy'd of S:P*." There were at this time 43 boys at the school. In 1736 John Hall resigned the school to his usher George Routh, reserving an apartment for his own family, <~~but he resumed teaching~~> and in 1738 he served as the Parish Constable, the Court Leet records noting: "*David Hall one of the Constables affirmed to serve the office for the ensuing year this day one of the persons by persuasion called a Quaker*"

He resumed teaching in 1741, and died in 1756. His son, another John Hall, succeeded to the property, which in a Deed of 1759 is referred to as two dwellinghouses in the occupation of John Hall and Robert … *{continued on page 327}*

(page 326) (2 to 10 Newmarket Street)

The 1771 Window Tax Assessment shows that David Binns paid 14/- on his 11 windows, and Binns remained here until after 1800, when John King succeeded him.

David Binns, grocer, voted in the 1807 Election

A letter from John Binns to a Quaker friend in 1781 [A.M.G. p.76] says "*According to thy request I have spoke to Uncle David Binns about taking one of thy Boys to board which he is willing to do at Ten Pounds a year, or if thou chuse to send them both he will take them*." The boys were to be educated at the Grammar School.

David Binns property was offered for sale by Auction in 8 lots in[167]

In 1820 David Binns was resident in Browns Villr, Pa, USA, as a storekeeper

L.M 6.11.1830 died On Wednesday week, aged 86, Mr. David Binns of Cononly Wood-side, near Skipton, one of the Society of Friends

L M 8.3.1834 Mar on Sunday last, Mr David Binns of Kildwick to Miss Susanna Hardaker of this town.

---

[167] *This sentence was left unfinished by Rowley*

(page 327) (2 to 10 Newmarket Street)

{continued from page 325} … *Taylor Doctor of Physic*." John Hall is described as a Schoolmaster in a Mortgage of 1764, when the property was in the occupation of \John Hall/ Mr. William Garforth, William Fort and Thomas Hall. In 1765 John Hall, by then <~~an apothecary~~> \schoolmaster/ in Settle. sold to David Binns, a Skipton shopkeeper "*two messuages or dwellinghouses and tenements in Skipton … late in the tenure of the said John Hall and Robert Taylor Doctor of Physic and now of the said David Binns William Garforth and Thomas Hall and late the estate and inheritance of David Hall the father of the said John Hall*" The Parish Registers from 1788 to 1795 show that John Hall was at this time in America. His son David Hall (1761-1798) was a Surgeon and Apothecary, and his two grandsons John Bailey Hall (1791-1822) and Stephen Bailey Hall (1795-1866) were Solicitors in Skipton.

<u>DAVID BINNS</u>
The Binns were also a Quaker family, and David eventually took over the Corn Mill and Paper Mill on Mill Bridge. He features in one of the few surviving verses of William Cliff's scurrilous poem, the Worthies of Skipton:

"*Old Binns is a broad-brim, but still*
He is not the man to provoke, sir,
If you don't send your corn to his mill
He sue you for breaking the soke, sir"

In 1817 he sold to Richard Smith "*two dwellinghouses on the South side of Newmarket Street at the western extremity thereof in the occupations of John King and George Lee*"

The Binns family were grocers. David, who became the paper maker, was baptised \on his wedding day at the age of 23/ at Bolton Abbey in <~~1780~~> \1803/, the son of Jonathan and grandson of David Binns "*One of these people called Quakers*." The original David had married a daughter of Matthew Wright

LATER TITLE III-63

(page 328) (81 High Street) [168]

John Tillotson was granted a 60-years building Lease in 1823

(page 329)

81 HIGH ST

The shop which formed the more easterly part of what is now Woolworth's store was part of the Skipton Castle Estate, on lease in 1838 to John Tillotson, who sub-let this shop to Henry Butler. The adjoining shop, No 83, which was comprised in the same Lease, is described as "*very recently erected*" in an insurance proposal of 1829.

[168] *This is now Yorkshire Trading Company's store*

Henry Butler, a member of the Butler family of Carleton Biggin, is described as a "*shopkeeper*" in the 1841 Census Return, a "*clog and patten maker*" in Directories from 1834 to 1853, a fruiterer in 1838 and a bookbinder in 1853. It is said that his "*shop was an omnium gatherum of odds and ends of every description. Here you could buy Everton toffee (made on the premises) and other sweets and confectionery, and here you could see a shop window devoted to a promiscuous assortment of old keys of all sizes shapes and makes*"

In November 1855 John Hargreaves and Mrs Scott took over the premises as a glass, china and earthenware shop, and John Hargreaves is named as a Cooper in Caroline Square in an 1857 Directory

In 1858 Henry Howarth, known in the town as "*Bacup Harry*" opened the shop as a cut-price draper's, <~~but was unsuccessfu~~> and was welcomed by Thomas Barrett, the "*Bard of the Glen*" in a long poem written in 1858 "*Sparks from a Satirical Forge, or our Drapers Selling Off*" :

> "*Success to our new beginner, –*
> *No matter whether saint or sinner, -*
> *In competition he's yet the winner;*
> *No chuffs have marr'd him*
> *Fearless of every Jinny-spinner,*
> *We will regard him*"

In the result, his undercutting was more prejudicial to his own business than those of his rivals; Bacup Harry was compelled to compound with his creditors and left town.

At the time of the 1861 Census Return, Joseph … *{continued on page 331}*

(page 330)

[blank page]

(page 331) (81 High Street)

{continued from page 329}… Lambert was a linen draper here, and in August 1862 the "*Craven Pioneer"* was advertising as to let "*London House, Caroline Square*" which had "*been conducted as a drapery establishment for the last four years. Apply to Mr Joseph Lambert."*

The next chapters in the history of the property are graphically recorded in the "*Pioneer*" in 1865. The issue of 14th January reports that on the previous Tuesday "*the large and well-stocked shop of Mr. J.P. Cockshott, known as London House, was found to be on fire."* The Leeds Intelligencer went so far as to mention that "*one of the inmates shouted out of a window seven stories high*"! The "*Pioneer*" continued: "*A very general and loud complaint is made respecting the incapability, bungling tardiness of some members of the fire brigade."* Apparently a number of them were "*not in a fit state for their work*," and refused to begin their duties until they had received their beer ration. The only redeeming factor, we gather, is that the stock was insured. A month later the story is resumed: "*We are sorry to hear that Mr. J.P. Cockshott's trouble did not end with the recent fire in his drapery establishment. Mr. Marham,*

who was his assistant or partner, has suddenly left the town, and taken with him a large portion of the money received from the Insurance Company, between three and four hundred pounds, we hear, his present whereabouts being unknown. This treacherous act has of course placed Mr Cockshott in an awkward position and we understand he has found it necessary to declare himself a bankrupt"

By June 1865 Margaret Barraclough, the daughter of and successor to Ann Oldfield, had moved her confectionery business here from 4 Newmarket Street, and was advertising: "*Bride's Cakes, Funeral Biscuits and all kinds of confectionery supplied on shortest notice*." There survives a copy of one \ OS 57 / of Ann Oldfield's trade circulars, beginning with the opening sentences of the burial service, and continuing with a doggerel rhyme:

"*While with regret we hear from day to day*
Some much-loved Friend by death is snatched away" *… {continued on page 333}*

(page 332) (81 High Street)

CH. 28.12.1878 Obit 23rd Mgt wife of W.W. Barraclough @ 67.

(page 333) (81 High Street)

\OS 57/
{continued from page 321}… This seems to have been intended to induce the bereaved to buy Ann's funeral biscuits.

William Wormald Barraclough, formerly a currier employed by Peter Buck in Caroline Square, took over the business with his wife, and on his death in 1888 he was succeeded by his son Robert Barraclough, confectioner and pork butcher. In 1916 the shop passed to J. Naylor, a butcher, then James Brook Naylor, confectioner, and finally in 1934 Woolworth's Store was erected on the site of this and the adjoining shop.

(page 334) (The Old George)

[Published in Craven Herald 10.9.1971]

Kildwick PR
30.9.1586 Edmund Elloftes de Farnhill armiger qui quidem extremum clansit diem Skiptonae in aedibq' Thomas Barrowes et sepultus est Kildwick

cf Barrow freehold 209.
Survey 1603 \ Thomas Barrows for an house & 3 oxgangs & a half & ctn foreland /
<~~Thomas Catterson for 2 oxgangs, for a gdn~~>
<~~The same Thomas for ------ The same Thos for a close~~ >
<~~The same Thomas for Parklaw.~~ >

CB 1647 Robt Ashton

Robert Goodgion's Will 1639 Leaves 6/8d "*to the fower children of Hugh Barrow which he had by his former wife my brothers daughter*." Hugh Barrow = 21.2.1619-20 Isbl. Goodgion

1685 CB Mgt C 1689 Robt C.

(page 335)

THE OLD GEORGE

Writing in a series of articles on local history in the "*Craven Herald*" in 1903, the local antiquary Mr. R.B. Cragg expressed the popular view of this inn, that it was "*established about 150 years ago, the sign of the Old George being adopted in memory of the first of*[169] *Farmer George, the first of the house of Brunswick*," who reigned until 1727.

Popular tradition did the house an injustice – there has been an inn on this site much earlier than was supposed. A Castle Estate Survey of about 1600 and a Rent Roll of 1611 show a messuage or burgage here in lease to Thomas Barrows. A Rent Roll of 1649 describes the property as "*One ancient burgage, two stables, one great barn, one house and cow house, one garden, one croft and backside or fold, in which messuage or burgage is a wyne seller to which aunciently did belong a lycnes for retailing of wyne – Robert Aisten*." A 21-years' Lease was granted in 1650 by Lady Anne Clifford to "*Robert Aiston of Skipton and Margaret Barrowe daughter unto Hugh Barrowe deceased*." Ashton is described as a vintner.

<~~The Hearth~~> In 1671 the Lease was renewed in favour of Robert Ashton and Robert Claphamson, and the Hearth Tax Return<~~s~~> of 1672-<4> show\s/ Robert Aston as paying tax on 9 hearths. Robert Claphamson died in 1673 and Robert Ashton in 1678; Margaret Claphamson widow then succeeded to the lease (she may have been Margaret Barrow?). In 1692 there was a further Lease to Margaret Claphamson and her son Robert of the "*Messuage or Mansion house called the George Inn*." This establishes that the inn's name <~~commerate~~> commemorates St. George (as in the "*George and Dragon*") and not any of the Hanoverian Kings.

Margaret Claphamson died in 1694, and her son Robert in the following year. Robert's widow Mary remained in occupation until 1697; she appears as a pensioner of Thomas the "*Good Earl*" of Thanet from 1713 to 1726, being *…{continued on page 337}*

(page 336) (The Old George)

She was admitted as a sister at Beamsley Hospital in 1729.

In Will dated 4.5.1712 reg. 4.7.1718 Thomas Mitchell of Skipton Innkeeper is a witness to the Will of William Moorhouse.

William Howson appears in the Churchwarden's Accounts as supplying wine from 1735 to 1760, and John Pullaine from 1767 to 1770

Alehouse Keepers Licences 1771-78 Jn Pullan 1780 Wm Dale

In 1792 Survey: "*Wm. Dale. George Inn in Skipton with Stables Yard Garden Barn & Farm near the town. At will, 115.2.18. £108*[5] *£140. £140*

In common with many other landlords, Daniel Dale had been a member of the 2nd Gren

[169] *Sic*

Troop of the Northern Regt. of W.R. Volunteer Yeomanry Cavalry in 1794.

L.M. 13.6.1807 d On Monday, in the 77th year of his age, Mr William Dale of Skipton and who formerly kept the George Inn at that place
L.M. 6.1.1810 d Yest Se'nnight, at an advanced age, Mrs Pullan of Skipton [Mgt widow of John Pullan d 29.12.1809 aged 76]
L.I. 16.7.1798 Skipton Sessions. Eliz Scaife convicted of obtaining from Jane Pullan at divers time, £29 in money under presence of getting her planet ruled[170], and of preventing her cattle being destroyed, to be confined 6 months in the house of correction at York.

(page 337) (The Old George)

{continued from page 335}… described as "*Widow of Robert Claphamson, who farm'd the George Inn in Skipton*." She died at Bolton Abbey in 1740.

In 1697 Edward Chippendale took over the house, and he too died in the next year, leaving his widow Isabel in occupation until 1705. Thomas Clarke followed for two years, and from 1707 to 1714 Thomas Moorhouse, described in the Parish Registers as a victualler.

Henry Howson was the next "*landlord*"; he appears in the Parish Church seating plan of 1719 as tenant of the George Inn, and in 1721 the Parish Register records the burial of "*Elizabeth, wife of Hen. Hooson, Victualer or rather Innekeeper.*" Henry was probably a butcher by trade, for the Court Leet fined him in 1724 for killing a bull without baiting it first. Henry died in 1729, to be succeeded by his son William. In 1739 a new Lease was granted to William Howson, to whom a further 21-years' renewal was granted in 1760. These Leases, it should be mentioned, included a considerable area of farm land, of which the inn was the farmhouse. William also seems to have been a butcher, since the Court Leet records of 1748 reveal a presentment that "*William Howson and the occupiers of his slaughter house do permit blood and other offals and unwholesome Garbage to run and be taken into the streets*." Howson was a Churchwarden in 1752, and lived until 1762.

The next landlord we can trace is John Pullan, who was here at the time of the 1771 Window Tax Assessment, and who paid £1. 7. 0 on the 16 windows of the inn. "*John Pullan, Chandler and Innkeeper, George, Skipton*" was buried in 1781. A month later the Township Accounts record a disbursement of 4s. 6d "*Paid at Wm. Dale's for meat and drink for the militiamen when sworn*." Dale was the brother of John Pullan's widow Margaret; in 1792 the Earl of Thanet granted him a 14-years' Lease of the George Inn, with an obligation to carry out repairs. William Dale was also a grazier, and by 1801 the inn had passed to his son David. A Castle Survey of 1807 lists him as tenant of the George Inn

---

[170] *Sic; this is confirmed by a facsimile of the original newspaper*

(page 338) (The Old George)

L.M. 1.8.1807 Sale '*At the house of Mr David Dale, known by the sign of the Old George in Skipton*'

By Assigment[171] of 25.4.1822 David Hall Dale late of Skipton Innkeeper now of Cleatop Settle Farmer mtgd to Craven Bank the "*m. or d. at Skipton wherein – Chippendale now resides commonly called or known by the name of the Old George Inn*

The Manor Call Books suggest that David Dale was here until 1813, Jeremiah Phillip in 1820, and John Chippendale from 1821.

National School Subscribers 1816 "*J. Phillip O.G. 5/-"* (not repeated)
?Were there 3 Jer. Phillips: Old George, Red Lion & Devonshire Arms c. 1816-1820

A letter of 14.6.1830 refers to "*W. Mason at the Old George*"

CH Aug 1855 "*the O.G. Inn, kept by Miss Chippendale*"

1871 Census Ric. Wane, H ūnm 50 Innkeeper, Nappa; Jane Wellock Houskeeper[172] Widow 48 Embsay

CH. \13.7.1878 Transfer Sessions – Adam Robinson to Wm Thornton/
8.6.1878 Wm Thorton[173], *ℓ.* Fountain, announces he has taken Old George

CH. 19.2.1881 Mad dog belonging to W. Thornton, O.G., shot by Henry Calvert

CH. 10.5.1907 Old Geo leased to Whitaker Bros, Bradford Old Brewery

CH Almanac 29.12.1911 Old Geo – J. Shepherd

CH 22.2.1906 Jas Bishop of Old George d 21 Dec, wid Sarah Ann
24.4.1908 } Wm Smith, Old George
22.5.1908 }

C.P. 6.7.1861 Sale to Mr Thompson – at the house of Mrs Cowburn, the Old George

In Pigot's 1830 Directory Henry Butler is a clog and patten maker in Market Place (which is used for the whole of High Street but not for Caroline Square)

CB Tts 1813-27 Thomas Watson 21

Ass. 25.4.1822 David Hall Dale to Craven Bank. O. Geo Inn with dwghse adjg
in occ. of Thomas Watson

1830 P. Thomas Watson, Cab Mkr, Mkt Place.

John Jackson, grocer, married Alice Mattock in 1832. [? d 1866, apprenticed to Robinson Lockwood, Sheep St – C.P. 17.2.66]

CH. Sep 1853 deaths of children of John Jackson, gcr, Ilkley (fmly of Skipton) and grandchildren of Mr Lister late of the Listers Arms, Ilkley

LM 21.6.1834 On Monday last, at Ilkley Church, Mr. John Jackson, grocer, Skipton, to Sara Lister of the New Inn, Ilkley

---

[171] *Sic*
[172] *Sic*
[173] *Sic ; should read Thornton*

(page 339) (The Old George, and 39 High Street)

By 18<~~16~~>\07/ the name of the inn had changed to the "*Old George*", and it is interesting to speculate whether the tenant felt that the "*George*" might be associated with the unpopular Prince Regent, later George IV and wished to show respect for the reigning monarch or his predecessors – although the height of public resentment against George IV's treatment of his unfortunate wife Caroline did not come until 1820

David Dale remained the landlord until at least 1811; from 1815 to 1819 Jeremiah Phillip was in charge, and Baines' Directory of 1822 lists John Chippendale as landlord of the "*Old George*". Formerly a mason at Embsay, he had married Elizabeth Hirst, daughter of an Embsay innkeeper, and his eldest son William was born in 1805. By 1851 William Chippendale was the landlord, and he remained until at least 1859

By the time of the 1861 Census, Mrs Tamar Cowburn, formerly of the Cock & Bottle, held the licence, then Richard Wane, who was at the Old George by 1865 and stayed until 1875. In 1876 and 1877 the landlord was Adam Robinson, formerly of Crookrise, from 1878 to 1883 William Thornton, late of the Fountain Inn, and from 1884 to the present century James Bishop, who died in 1906.

In 1890 a third storey was added to the building to bring it up to the height of the adjoining property.

39 HIGH STREET
The shop adjoining and forming part of the building of the Old George Hotel has been let separately since the 1830's. Reminiscing in 1903 Mr Thomas Edmondson, an old and knowledgeable Skiptonian, said that Henry Butler the clogger used to have this shop, but by 1838 Butler was at 81 Caroline Square and John Jackson (nicknamed "*Cunning Isaac*") carried on a grocery business here. This was not always a lock-up shop, for the 1840 Valuation of Skipton refers to it as a house and shop, … *{continued on page 341}*

(page 340) (The Old George)

1847 D. Thomas Benson, Grocer, Mkt Place
1858 D Thomas Benson, Grocer, High St

1871 Census: Wm Walsh H M 73 Cabinet Maker, Pateley; Ellen w. Skipton

---

(page 341) (The Old George)

{continued from page 339}… and the 1841 Census return shows John Jackson as the resident. By 1851 Thomas Benson seems to have succeeded to the grocery business

At the time of the first Rate Return of 1858, William Walsh, a cabinet maker, was at this shop, where he remained until 1883. Alfred William Barnes, the seedsman, then moved in until 1885, when John Slater, nurseryman, followed him. In 1890 John Pickles, of the Skipton Cheap Fent and Drapery Stores in Otley Street, opened this as a branch shop until 1895. The shop was then occupied for the jewellery trade, first by Jacob Birdsall & Sins, and from 1904 by John William Birdsall. Robert Hurst had a drapery shop here from 1910 <~~and~~> to 1913, before Douglas Carruthers resumed the jewellery trade here

---

(page 342) (11 High Street)

See also p 247 III

17.12.1603 Eliz & Mary twins of Tho Blaykey of Skipton bap Mary bur 15.<~~12~~> \1/.1603-4
12.6.1605 Grace d " " " Eliz bur 23.12.1603
8.9.1606 Dousabell d. " " bur 13.6.1605
30.4.1628 Saintman the wif of Tho. Blakey bur.
27.1.1638-9 Thomas Baykoe of Sk bur.

1611 Rental : Thomas Blake[y]

Robert Rowell was one of Lady Anne's servants in 1661.

In the Earls Charity list of 1702 "*Eliza Taylor widow 3½ yards of half Tick for a Petty Coat*"

Survey 1757 Wm Pate late Eliz Killham – house in the town on the E. side known by the name of Rowels

---

(page 343)

11 HIGH STREET

The small bow-fronted house, which until 19[174] stood on the site of the more southerly part of the County Council Clinic, opposite the Parish Church, was part of the Skipton Castle Estate. The earliest tenant we can trace is James Burne, who died in 1645, and in 1647 the Manor Call Books indicate that Henry Burne and his son Nicholas were succeeded by Robert Rowell.

Although this was only a modest cottage – Rowell is credited with one hearth only in the Hearth Tax Returns of 1672\-4/, Robert Rowell was evidently a relatively prosperous tradesman, for the Parish Registers record the burial of his servant Dorothy Fenton in 1655, and he bequeathed his name to the tenement for a century to come. He features in the Call Books up to 1680, but in 1686 there was a 21-years' Lease to William Taylor of a "*Messuage or dwellinghouse with Barn backside and garth between the houses of William Jenkinson and Grace Sutton*." William Taylor appears in the 1698 Poll

[174] *Rowley left a blank space, presumably intending to insert the full year at a later time*

Tax Return and died in 1701; his widow Elizabeth is listed in 1715 as lessee of the tenement "*late Rowells*"

From 1698 to 1716 the Call Books give John Mason as the occupier, followed by Henry Rycroft, a tailor, until 1720, then by Henry Johnson, brazier, in 1726 by Stephen Rawson and in 1730 by Thomas Kilham, who had in 1723 married Elizabeth the daughter of William Taylor. Also in 1723 the Court Leet jury was complaining that Elizabeth Taylor (who lived until 1737) <~~was~~> had diverted the watercourse on the back of Francis Lonsdale's adjoining house [No 13]. In 1739 a 21-year's Lease was granted to Thomas Kilham, roper, of the dwellinghouse or tenement on the East side of High Street commonly called Rowells. Thomas Kilham died in 1755.

The next Lease, in 1762, was to William Paite, a shoemaker, who is assessed to tax on six windows in the 1771 Window Tax Return. A Castle Estate Survey of 1792 … *{continued on page 345}*

(page 344) (11 High Street)

1875 W. Miss Emily Ward, 11 H.

(page 345) (11 High Street)

{continued from page 343} … lists him as tenant of "*A poor old house (known by the name of Rowells) in the Town on the East side of Skipton in two tenements, with a small yard and garth*." Paite died in 1797.

The Call Book of 1799 suggests that John Hartley then lived here, and he is named in a Poor Tax Return of about 1805 as tenant of four small cottages. In 1808 there was a 40-years' Lease (a building Lease) to Jane Baynes of "*two houses to the front and a Barn and Garden backward on the East side of High Street Skipton bounded on the North by the Earl of Thanet's on Lease to Thompson & Birch on the East by… Red Lion Croft… and on the South by John Blackburn*." Presumably Miss Baynes rebuilt the property (in the next Lease in 1848 it is described as "*newly erected*") and Mr. R.B. Cragg recalled in 1903 that this was "*formerly one large house and a small cottage adjoining*" and that the house was occupied by Miss Baynes, sister of the Lawyer Baynes who built Embsay Kirk. She was one of the early stalwarts of the Methodist cause in Skipton

The Baynes family were associated with the premises for half a century. Directories from 1830 to 1838 name Elizabeth Baynes as a High Street resident, but a Valuation of 1838 gives Miss Cockshott as tenant of Betsy Baines' leasehold, and a rental of 1840 refers to "*Frances Medcalfe late E. Baynes' House*." In 1852, according to Thomas Edmondson, Mrs Jane Preston lived here; she was a sister of Elizabeth Baynes, and had married John Preston, a Skipton Solicitor. Reminiscing in 1903 on "*Skipton 50 Years Ago*," Mr Edmondson recalled Mrs Ripley (neé Mary Baines) as being at this house. Mrs Preston was still here in 1859, but by 1861 Elizabeth Emily Ward, the youngest child of a Bristol solicitor Richard Ward, had come here to live near her sister Mrs R.H. Sidgwick. The 1861 Census Return describes her as a "*fundholder*" and her obituary in 1881 refers to her as being "*endowed with liberal means*"

On Miss Ward's death the tenancy was taken over
by Archibald T. Ross, a Scotsman who had entered the service of
Lord Hothfield at Appleby, and who came to Skipton as *… {continued on page 347}*

(page 346)

[blank page]

(page 347) (11 High Street)

{continued from page 345}… under-steward. he lived there until his death in 1897, and was
succeeded by Mr. Walter Mackay.

The smaller-house was sub-let to Miss <~~Margaret Moulding~~>
Jane Hornby, a milliner, who is named as occupant in the Call
Book 1813-27, and who married an excise officer John Brown in 1826.
By 1838 the tenant was Miss Margaret Moulding, and the 1851
Census named Edward Cornthwaite, a farm labourer, as the
resident. By 1854 the relieving officer Simon Hunter (who died
in 1893) lived here: he is connected with one of Skipton's few
major crimes, for his son Matthew murdered his wife and children
on Primrose Hill in 1882, and was ordered to be detained during
Her Majesty's pleasure. In 1865 Nicholas Roberts lived in the
cottage, and Thomas Edmondson himself lived there at one
time.

(page 348) (8-14 High Street)

1603. The widow Case & Ferdinand Browne for a house & 2 closes, & impvmt

P.R. 23.1. 1609-10 Isabell Casse mydwife late the wife of Thomas Casse of Skipton being about the age of fourscore and foure years was buried in the Church of Skipton.

Will 133 Grey proved 20 June by relict Maudlin & Xfr Petty of Orton Westm. gen

---

(page 349)

8 – 14 HIGH STREET

This Castle Estate block of shops, between the Black
Horse Inn and the Georgian house facing the Church, can be
traced back to 1606, when a burgage or messuage, laithe and barn,
with two closes of land, were leased to Ferdinando Browne. He
had in 1602 married Grace Sleydon, who died in 1614.

In 1616 Christopher Taylor married Ann Hodgson, and in
1621 a Lease for three lives was granted by the Earl of Cumberland
to his servant Christopher Taylor of a house sometime in the tenure
of Ferdinando Browne but then of Christopher Taylor, on terms
that the house was to be rebuilt and the existing Lease of about
5 years (this would be the 1606 Lease) to be surrendered. \X/ Christopher
\The new Lease was to be for the lives of Christopher and his <~~sons~~ > children Thomas and Ann /
Taylor was left an annuity of 20 marks in the Will of Henry 5th
Earl of Cumberland, who died in 1643, and Taylor himself died
in 1644. He was evidently a man of some substance, for his Will
was proved in 1654 in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

Magdalene Taylor, Christopher's third wife, survived him,
and she features as the resident here in the Manor Call Books
from 1647. In 1650 the Lease was renewed to her for 21 years.

She is probably the lady who features in the Parish Register of Burials in 1667 as "*Mistress Taylor of Skipton A very good woman*," and the Call Books indicate that she was definitely dead by 1671. In a Valuation of 1680 Thomas Kitching is returned as undertenant <~~of~~> to Mrs. Taylor.

In 1684 "*Taylor's tenement on the West side of High Street*" was leased to William Kitching, and the Call Books from 1689 to 1699 show him as the occupier. He was a nephew of Samuel Swire, and father of Thomas Kitching the apothecary, but he himself did not prosper, and from 171<~~8~~>\2/ he appears in a list of the Earl of Thanet's pensioners: "*William Kitching of Skipton, who farmed Taylor's farm, but has been an idle man, but now very poor £2.*"

There were possibly a number of occupiers of different parts of the property, amongst whom we can … *{continued on page 351}*

(page 350)

[blank page]

(page 351) (8 – 14 High Street)

{continued from page 349}… trace "*Thomas Longfellow gen*" from 1699 to 1705, Margaret Fenton widow in 1705, Robert Benson from 1706 to 1715, and William Dixon from 1716. In this last year, "*Taylors farm*" lately occupied by William Kitching, was leased for 21 years to William Dixon, weaver. The Parish Church Seating Plan of 1719 shows "*William Dixon, for Taylor's tenement in Skipton*," and the Court Leet jury in 1728 presents William Dixon for having a "*house of office*" adjoining Eller Beck. The Lease was renewed in 1739 to William Dixon, woolcomber, and it is interesting that the property was still described as "*Taylor's tenement*" – 128 years after the first Lease to Christopher Taylor. Dixon remained in occupation until his death about 1753, followed by his widow Grace who died in 1759.

In 1760 the tenement was leased for 21 years to William Mitchell (1724-83), who had married Martha the daughter of William Dixon. At the time of the Window Tax Return of 1771 the property immediately to the North of the Black Horse is empty. By 1792 a Castle Estate Valuation records: "*John Mitchell late Dixon's. A house in front and back tenements on the West side of High Street with barn stable yard and garden. This house requires rebuilding*." Accordingly, in the same year, the site was let to Richard Ramsden Bramley on a 40-years' building Lease. This Lease was apparently surrendered, and a new 60-years Lease granted to Thomas Bramley in 1819.

The freehold was sold by the Castle Estate to George Harrison Mason in 1883.

8 HIGH STREET
At the time of the Valuations of 1838 and 1840, and the Census Return of 1841 this shop was occupied by William Edmondson, saddler, the father of Thomas Edmondson, who became an authority on old Skipton. William Edmondson appears in local directories up to 1847, but by 1851 the property *… {continued on page 353}*

(page 352) (8 – 12 High Street)

CH 24.2.1883
In the Castle Estate Sale of 1883 No 8 was a House shop & chamber occupied by Thomas Carter and Wm Holdsworth resply

1871 Census H St. Thomas Carter H M 51 Rope Maker & Shop Keeper. Mary wife

CH 24.4.1908 Jn Binns, 8 H St

He was also a hairdresser at 26 High Street 1897-1902.

Ct Leet 1.5.1844 John Turpin. flags (between Miss Smith & Tho Bolton)

C.P. d. 9.5.1866 @ 37 Jane Ann wife of Isaac Whitaker & last svvg dau. of John Turpin

1871 Census Isaac Whitaker H Widr 36 Butcher Eastby

13.4.1872 Hiram Crompton Booth, m. dau of late Mr Turpin of Skipton, Photographer; 3 months for embezzlement at Leeds Assizes

---

(page 353) (8 – 12 High Street)

{continued from page 351}… was occupied by Anthony Green, <~~who had~~> a native of Addingham, who had in 1823 married Sarah Lee. The Skipton "*Home Visitor*" in 1855 advertises "*Anthony Green. Boot and Shoe Depot near the Old Church. Temperance Hotel.*" Green died at the age of 60 in 1859.

The next tenant was Thomas Carter, who features in the 1861 Census as a Rope maker and Grocer. He had moved across from the small shop adjoining the vicarage, when its site was required for the erection of the Town Hall. Carter left in 1885, when Mr. J. Edmondson, a dentist from Keighley, took the shop for one year. In 1886 T. Gill, an emigration agent, moved his office here. John Binns took over the premises in 1888, carrying on business as a confectioner and eating rooms. He remained in occupation until 1910, and died in 1914.

Subsequent tenants have been William Briggs, William Clayton, the Skipton Café & Restaurant Co. Ltd, Miss Chippendale, Mr Eric Milner

10 HIGH STREET
The 1838 Castle Estate Valuation lists the occupier of this shop as John Turpin, but the 1840 Valuation of Skipton and the 1841 Census name Elizabeth Howson, milliner, as the resident, and Mr. Thomas Edmondson in 1903 recalled that the Misses Howson had lived here half a century earlier.

The Court Leet records of 1844 refer to John Turpin as the frontager, and Directories from 1847 mention John Turpin as a butcher in High Street. His daughter \Jane Ann/ married Isaac Whitaker, who took over the business on Turpin's death in the 1860's. Whitaker was in 1900 compelled to enter into a Deed of Arrangement with his creditors, and in 1902 Thomas Drake (who died in 1912) succeeded to the butchering business.

12 HIGH STREET
Thomas Bolton was the tenant at this shop at the time of the 1838 and 1840 Valuations. His wife Jane Bolton is described as a grocer here in the 1841 Census return, and … *{continued on page 355}*

(page 354) (12 – 14 High Street)

1871 Census Wm Lockwood H M 50 Gardener & Seedsman, Skipton; Mary w 45

CH. \Alm [Dec] 1912. / Alm 29.12.1911 Alf. Horner, Antique Furniture, 12 H

Christopher Procter see 32/4 Sheep St III – 221.

L.M 31.8.1816 Christ. Procter of Skipton cab-mkr. Assignment 23.8. to creditors. John Preston

L.R.A. 22-3.8.1818 Alcocks: Ms or dwghses in front of H. St now occ. by John & Jas Ward…

Ct Leet 1.5.1844 Thos Bolton. flags.

1871 \ < [?--] > / Census: Jane Bolton H Wº 52 Grocer; Alfred 14 s. Henry 13 s

C.P. 29.10.1891 Henry Bolton d. @ 62

(page 355) (12-14 High Street)

{continued from page 353}… it is said that Thomas Bolton (described as a warper in the Parish Register in 1837) was one of three operatives at Sidgwick's High Mill who left and commenced business as grocers on their own account. In about 1849 the Boltons moved next door to No 14.

William Lockwood, a gardener, then moved into this shop and remained in occupation until he died, after 60 years' residence, in 1909.

Mrs. Laurie followed here as a draper until 1911, when Alfred Horner opened the premises as an antique dealer's shop. In 1914 Thomas Hawkins began a greengrocery business here, and was succeeded in about 1922 by Robert Chapman.

14 HIGH STREET
The Manor Call Books suggest that this shop was let to John Lupton in 1799, and to Robert Procter shortly after 1800, and that John Ward succeeded Christopher Procter after 1813. By 1818 John Ward was definitely the tenant, and he is named as a grocer in Baines' 1822 Directory. In 1838 his widow, Ellen Ward, is the tenant, carrying on business as a grocer and tobacco manufacturer, and she is resident here at the time of the 1841 Census.

In about 1849 Thomas Bolton, also a grocer, moved here from the adjoining shop No 12 High Street, and he is in residence in the 1851 and 1861 Census Returns. In 1854 his first wife Jane Bolton died, and in the following year he married Jane the widow of Thomas Wade. He advertised in the Craven Herald of 1862: "*Thomas Bolton, Flour Dealer and Bread Baker, near the Parish Church*."

By 1865 Jane Bolton had succeeded to the business, and her sons (or stepsons) also carried in business from this address – Algernon J. Bolton was a piano dealer in 1876-80 \4/, and Henry Bolton a jeweller in 1879-81 \4/. Jane Bolton was compelled to make an arrangement with her creditors in 1883, when it seems that Algernon briefly took over the grocery business.

(page 356) (14 High Street)

CH. 10.1.1885 Trevetham's Refreshment Rooms 14 H
6.2.1885 Mrs Trevethan 14 H.

CH. 17.2.1899 J.T. Smith 14 H. St

CH. 29.5.1899 J.T. Smith 14 H.St.

CH. 29.5.1914 New Wharfedale Garage Co moved from temp. prems to 14 H St
18.6.1920 Mawson's Garage 14 H St

CP. 25.8.1893 Death of Mr. Trevetham of Gargrave Road, died on Monday. formerly employed as agent on the Grassington Mines, and whilst there lived at Yarnbury, in his 60th year

---

(page 357) (14 High Street)

On the 12th July 1884 Mrs Trevetham, from Grassington, opened "*the shop recently occupied by Mrs Bolton (near the Parish Church) as a Coffee and Refreshment House*." By 1888 Thomas Gill, the emigration agent, had moved here from 8 High Street; he was also the Council rate collector, and moved to a new office in the Town Hall in 1895.

J. Turner Smith, a piano dealer, then took the shop, to be followed in 1900 by Robert Inman, watchmaker and jeweller; Mr. Fenton; \and/ in 1915 by the New Wharfedale Garage Co, later Mawson's Garages Ltd, now Angus's Garage. until 1973. Betty Phillip.

(page 358)
[blank page]

(page 359)

66 HIGH STREET
The Skipton Castle Estate muniments contain a building Lease in 1652, of a plot in the Market Place between John Winterbarne's house [No 68] and Robert Smith's house [Nos 62-64]. In 1655 there is a further Lease to Samuel Greene of a plot in the Market Place, between William Smith's house [No. 68] and Robert Smith's house [Nos 62-64], with a covenant to build a shop with chamber over within 12 months. Possibly these were back-to-back properties, for the <~~685~~> 1658 Rent Roll lists Samuel Green as tenant of two shops.

The Parish Registers record the baptism of a daughter of "*Samuell Greene, marchan*[175] *draper*" in 1660, and of his eldest son Samuel in 1663. Dawson's "*History of Skipton*" (p.283) describes a penny token inscribed "*Samuel Greene in Skipton - (The Draper's Arms)*" on the obverse, and "*I will exchaing my peny – "The Mercer's Arms)*" on the reverse. This is undated, but similar tokens were issued by other Skipton tradesmen between 1666 and 1671. The Hearth Tax Returns of 1672\-4/ show<s> Samuell Green as paying tax on one hearth. "*Samuel Greene of Skipton mercer*" was buried in 1673, and his widow Mary married Robert Lund in the following year. The Lunds continued in occupation of the property, and a Valuation of 1680 gives Robert Lund as tenant of two shops in the Middle Row. As soon as young Samuel attained the age of 21, in 1684, a new 21-years' Lease was granted to him of the "*shop and chambers in the west middle Row and opposite to the Market Cross lately occupied by Robert Lund*." Samuel Green the younger died in 1690, and a Schedule of Tenancies of 1704 still lists this shop as let to Samuel Green's Executors.

In 1697 John Mitchell is in occupation of Green's former shop, and the Manor Call Books show him as residing here until 1711. In 1712, Stephen Tunstall, a blacksmith, took the shop; he died in the following year, and was succeeded by his son William Tunstall, to whom *… {continued on page 361}*

(page 360) (66 High Street)

L.M. 12.9.1818 d. On Tuesday last, aged 20, of a lingering complaint, which she endured with christian resignation,
Margaret, the 4th daughter of Mr Wm Waite, saddler, of Skipton

LM. 31.7.1819 d On Sat. last aged 22, through sympathy for the death of her sister, Jane, 3 dau of Mr Wm Waite, saddler, Skipton

LM 4.4.1835 d. Yesterday week @ 40, Mr Wm Bentley, saddler & Harness Maker, Skipton

---

(page 361) (66 High Street)

{continued from page 359}… a new Lease was granted in 1716 of the <ł> "*shop late Samuel Green's in West Middle Row opposite the Market Cross*." William Tunstall is described in the Parish Register as "*ironmonger*" in 1716, and died in 1719 (when the Parish Register describes him as "*shopkeeper*"). His widow Mary Tunstall remained in occupation.

William Smith seems to have succeeded to the blacksmith's business; a native of Denton, he had married Susanna Tunstall in 1709. The Conveyance of the next-door house No 68 High Street in 1729 describes it as adjoining the house of William Smith, who also appears in the Call Books from 1732 to 1743 as occupier of this property. "*William Smith, Iron Monger, of Skipton*" was buried in 1747, and the Call Book of 1748 refers to "Widow Smith now John Grainger"

---

[175] *Sic*

A Lease of 1749 to Anne Wilkinson of Snaygill comprised a "*house and shop in Middle Row late in the possession of William Smith now of John Granger*." Grainger, a joiner, died in 1752; his widow Martha remained in occupation until she married Richard Wharton, a grocer, in 1756. From 1757 to 1762 William Dale, a flaxdresser, occupied the property.

The history of the premises in the latter part of the 18th Century is not clear – the Window Tax Return of 1771 suggests that Dorothy Burnistone was then the tenant.

William Waite, a saddler, is named in the Churchwarden's Accounts in 1781. Whether he was already the tenant of this shop is not certain, but he was definitely here by 1792, when the Castle Estate Survey lists him as tenant of "*A house in Middle Row in two tenements and a shop, also another house and shop in ditto*." In 1807 a 14-years' Lease was granted to William Waite, which was not renewed.

William Bentley, another saddler, then became the tenant; he married n 1822 and died in 1835. The Court Leet in 1841 complains that the "*Doors over the cellar under the House in the occupation of Mrs Elizabeth Bentley* *… {continued on page 363}*

(page 362) (66 High Street)

C 1871 John Richardson 50 Saddler Bradford. J.A. Chaddock, Saddler and Harness Maker.
\ 1.9.1893 / of High Street, Skipton – purchased business carried on for so many years by Mr. James Bushby and previously by the late Mr. John Richardson. < ~~obit Mary~~ >

(page 363) (66 High Street)

{continued from page 361}… *were in decay*." Whilst Elizabeth remained in occupation of the house, Richard Procter (who had been apprenticed to William Bentley) took over the business in about 1834, and appears in Directories up to 1847.

By the time of the 1851 Census Return, John Richardson was the saddler here, and his obituary in 1889 records that he "*by his industry and care had secured a competency*." The business then passed to James Bushby, from Embsay, who was bound over for attempted suicide at Leeds Assizes in 1893. In 1895 James A. Chaddock became the saddler.

Mr. Fred Manby purchased the freehold of this property, with the adjoining property which he occupied, from the Castle Estate in 1891.

The Craven Household Almanac of 1910 notes:
"*Mr. Chaddock, saddler and harness maker, having removed from the old established shop in Middle Row… Mr. Manby has also transformed the [premises], which for well-nigh a century have been occupied as a saddler's shop with residence, into two shops with office on the first floor, and Mr. Abram, who occupied the shop next door, has transferred his cycle showroom to the shop in High Street*."

Subsequent tenants have included Abram & Preston,
George Douglas Medd, and Cyril Carter Platt.

(page 364) (47 High Street ; Black Horse Hotel)

The 1603 Survey gives "*Robert Simpson for a tenement*"

Lady Anne's A/cs 24.8.1673 Payed… also for the charges of John King Francis Demain and Thomas Kitching
back hither with them [receivers of the Craven Rents]

(page 365) (Black Horse Hotel)

47 HIGH STREET

The larger and more northerly part of the former Castle Estate site, now occupied by Martins Bank, was in the 17th Century occupied by a burgage house which a 1611 Rent Roll shows as being in the tenure of Robert Simpson. He was buried at Skipton in 1628; his son Nathaniel (1598-1643) was a scholar and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and author of "*Arithmeticae Compendium*" first published in 1622.

In 1647-48 Thomas Brears lived here, but in 1649 <~~Th~~> William Kitching moved into occupation, and applied for a 21-year lease of a burgage house, shop and other houses thereto belonging formerly in the occupation of one Robert Simpson.

Thomas, the only son of William Kitching, was here by 1655, although his father lived until 1659. The Hearth Tax Returns of 1672-4 show<~~s~~> Thomas Kitching as paying tax on two hearths. In 1686 there was a Lease to Thomas Kitching, skinner, of "*a messuage or burgage house in the middle of the East side of Skipton*." Thomas Kitching seems to have lived here until 1691, and he died in 1694.

The Poll Tax Return of 1698 gives Robert Kitching (younger son of Thomas) and his family as the residents, and he is also named as tenant in a Castle Estate Schedule of 1704. Although he moved into Sheep Street in 1714, he retained the Lease, and the Parish Church Seating Plan of 1719 allocates a pew to "*Robert Kitching for tenement behind Cross Lord Thanet's*" He died in 1720, leaving to his son John his "*farm held under the Earl of Thanet*," and John still appears as lessee in <~~t~~> a Schedule of the Skipton Demesne in 1736.

A Conveyance of the adjacent shop in 1732 describes it as "*one shop adjoining to the house of Thomas Kitching apothecary*." Thomas was the son of William Kitching, Robert's elder brother; the Lancashire Marriage Bonds of 1719 reveal one between "*Thomas Kitchin of Skipton professor of medicine and Mrs Annie Remington of Manchester.*" In 1739 a Lease was … *{continued on page 367}*

(page 366) (47 High Street; Black Horse Hotel)

L.I. 12.4.1802 Skipton-in-Craven. To be Let and entered to on 12 May next. A spacious Dwelling House, 3 stories high (exclusive of extensive cellars) situate in the Market Place of the Town of Skipton; also a stable and other appurtenances to the Premises, which are respectively occupied at the present by Wm Sedgwick, Esq.

The Premises are nearly new, in good Repair, and from their situate[176] <~~and~~> &c.
are well adapted for Trade. Apply… Hy Alcock, Atty Skipton.
\ No, this is prob 31/33 v.p. 227 /

L.I. 5.5.1800 Oglethorpe Wainman M.D. (son of John) died at Wisbech

LM 12.7.1828 mar Tuesday, Wm Sedgwick Esq to Ann, the youngest dau. of the late Thomas Tindal Esq. solicitor, all of Skipton

He was probably the nephew of William Sidgwick of the High Mill, \from/
S.P.R. 8.7.1828 William Sidgwick Gent bach = Ann Tindal sp.

Wm Sidgwick is still tenant in a Castle Rent Roll of 1844.

(page 367) (47 High Street; Black Horse Hotel)

{continued from page 365}… granted to Thomas Kitching of a "*messuage farm or tenement commonly called Kitching's tenement lately in the occupation of John Kitching… now occupied by Thomas Kitching*." Thomas died in 1753, and his widow Anne remained in occupation until 1759, when the Call Book refers to "*Kitchinghouse*" as empty.

The next Lease, in 1769, was to John Wainman, apothecary and surgeon, and describes the property as a "*messuage and dwellinghouse or tenement near the Market Cross commonly called Kitchinghouse.*" Wainman had lived across the street in Middle Row [70 High Street] until at least 1762. The 1771 Window Tax Assessment shows "*Doctor Wainman*" as paying 17/- on his 12 windows. The Castle Estate Valuation of 1792 contains the entry: "*John Wainman, Apothecary, a new house and shop in the East side of the Town, with a yard and garden"* and in the same year the Lease was renewed for 30 years. The Parish Registers record the burial in 1794 of John Wainman, his death at the age of 71 being "*occasioned by a broken leg*," and there is a monumental inscription to his memory in the Parish Church. Wainman's obituary in the Gentleman's Magazine of September 1794 throws a curious light on the Skipton of his youth; "*It was rather to comply with the wishes of a parent… than his own inclination, that he submitted to sit down as surgeon and apothecary in the humble situation of his native place; in a neighbourhood so thinly peopled, where trade has not yet spread affluence, nor the arts of civilization polished the general manners, or enlarged the sentiments of the inhabitants*."
\ O.S 20 /

After John Wainman's death, his daughter Eleanor Wainman continued to live in the house. he lived until 1825, but by 1822 a spinner, William Sidgwick (not one of the Sidgwicks of the High Mill) \poss/ was living here, and he was still in residence (with his wife and a servant) at the time of the 1841 Census.

The Castle Estate sold the freehold to the Craven Bank in 1847 – the first freehold sale by the estate *… {continued on page 369}*

---

[176] *Sic*

(page 368) (47 High Street; Black Horse Hotel)

LM 12.11.1831 d On 29th ult, at Cross Hills, Craven, Mrs Ward, wife of Mr Michael Ward, innkeeper, Hopper-lane, and sister to
Mr John Bradley of the Devonshire Hotel, Skipton

LM 3.1.1818 Black Horse Hotel, Skipton, to be Let. All that Well-accustomed and Established Inn, in Skipton, known by the Sign of the Black Horse Hotel, with a suitable convenient Farm to the same, of good Meadow and
Pasture Land, in a high state of Cultivation, most of which is contiguous to the Town.
The premises have lately been fitted up in an elegant Stile[177] for the Accommodation of Gentlemen, Travellers, and others: The Posting Business, at the same, is carried on to a very considerable Extent, and will receive a great Acquisition by an Arrangement already compleated[178]
Mr Ward, upon the Premises, will treat for them to whom application must be made, if by letter
Post paid & This will be no more Advertised.

LM 28.3.1818 Sale at the Ho of Mr Michael Ward, the Black Horse Hotel, Skipton

LM 25.4.1818 White Horse Inn, Otley, Michael Ward, formerly of Hopper Lane and late of the Black Horse Hotel, Skipton, returns his most grateful Acknowledgments to his Friends and the Public for the many Favours conferred upon him at the above Places, and begs to inform them that, in Order to secure a Posting Line, in Defiance of an illiberal stratagem formed against him, he has removed to the above Inn, which he has fitted up in a style of superior Elegance and Accommodation, and trusts to the unbounded Liberality of his Travelling Friends for a Continuation of their Favours, which it will ever be the highest Ambition of his Heart to merit.
& Neat Old Wines and genuine Spirits
New Post Chaises, able Horses & careful Drivers, at a Moment's Notice.

LM 3.4.1819 Mich Ward, W.H. Inn, Otley.
10.4.1819 Gargrave. Mr James Aitkin, the New Inn, Gargrave.
1.5.1819 James Pexton, Black Horse inn, Skipton, respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that from the date hereof he
will run POST CHAISE at fifteen pence per Mile. The future FAVOURS of his Friends will be received with Thankfulness,
and remembered with Gratitude [cf Devonshire 29.5.1819]

P.R. 2.11.1806 Ric. 5th s. of Stephen Parker of Skipton Innkeeper s. of Wm P. of Rag'd Hall in the p. of G'wick

LM 10.7.1819 Mar On Sun last Mr John Shackleton, Skipton, bk agt, sister of Mr Bradley at the Sun Inn, Skipton and of
Mrs Ward at the White Horse, Otley [cf p 110]

LM 31.7.1819} Pexton's Black Horse Hotel, Skipton. James Pexton most respectfully informs the Nobility Gentry and Public in
7.8.1819} general, that notwithstanding the many illiberal attempts lately made to deprive him of being favoured with their
< [?--> Patronage in the several Branches of his Business, and the temporary Difficulties under which through <?--> some
Misunderstanding he lately laboured, but which are now removed, he had used his utmost endeavours, and hopes
effectually, in rendering the above HOTEL worthy the Attention of those Nobility and Gentry who may honour him with their
support; he hopes by Attention and [?---] to merit their future Favours, and every means will be continued to be
<applied to> adopted to ensure their [respective] accommodation

[177] *Sic*
[178] *Sic*

The strictest regard and promptitude in every branch of the Posting Department may be relied on Good horses and careful, experienced Drivers are kept in readiness as at One shilling and Three pence per Mile.
→ His stock of Wine, spirits, cyder &c are selected with peculiar Care both as to quality and fitness
Skipton July 31, 1819

I 7.1.1823 Robn Chippendale Sk G Jn Carr & Xofer Netherwood (1) Rev Th. Gartham (2) Jn Bradley innkpr (3)
M. or ten. lately new fronted and considerably improved situate in Skipton used as an Inn fmly known by the sign of the Black Horse Hotel late in the possn of Michael Ward and now of Jas Pexton late the estate and inheritance of Edward Chippendale

L.M. 24.6.1820 Black Horse Hotel, Skipton. James Pexton, with Gratitude he knows not how to express, returns to the Nobility, Gentry and the Public at large, his most sincere Thanks for the Support they have condescended to afford him since he entered upon the INN above mentioned and hopes that he has done Nothing to prevent them from continuing that Support, or to deter others from affording it. Posting 1/3^{d} per mile

L.I. 9.9.1823 Black Horse, Mr Jas Pexton

1871 Census: Black Horse Catherine Aitken H Wo 60 Hotel Keeper. Otterburn; Wm s ū 32 Threapland; Catherine d ū 27
Threapland, Robert? s. ū 21.

DEEDS 21.4.1818 Chippendale Carr & Netherwood to Rev Thos Gartham for £1,400 – messuage or tenement
lately new fronted and considerably improved used as an Inn and fmly known by the sign of the Black Horse but now called the Black Horse Hotel in the occ. of Michael Ward – and adjg leasehold held for 7 yrs from Earl of Thanet at a rent of £13,100 p.a.

23.4.1818 Mtge Demise for £1400 by Rev Thos Gartham to Chippendale Carr & Netherwood. On 7.1.1823 they
transfd their Mtge to Jn. Bradley for £1200
30.12.1824 Thos Gartham d. intestate, leaving Jas Pexton his nephew & heir-at-law
3.2.1827 Jas Pexton, with Jn Bradley – sold to Chas Carr. £1,000 in rent to Bradley
26.5.1865 Exors of Chas Carr to Catherine Aitken W^{o}. She mtgd for £2000 to Geo Robinson
5.4.1883 Catherine Aitken settled it on her children. She died 9.10.1897
31.12.1924 Lease for 10 y to BYB Ltd rent £155.2.6 p.a
18.12.1933 Sale Aitken Trees to BYB Ltd £7,000

L M 9.3.1822 On the evening of Thursday the 25 ult Mr. Mark Pexton, brother of Mr Pexton of the Black Horse Hotel Skipton, fell from his horse between Broughton and Skipton, & was killed on the spot.
A coroner inquest was held upon the body, and a verdict returned of "*killed by his horse <~~following~~> falling upon him"*
LM 4.5.1822 Bktcy – Jas Pexton of Sk. Innkeper and Dealer in Wines and Spirituous Liquors 21 March Deed of Asgt
[?---]

(page 369) (47 High Street ; Black Horse Hotel)

{continued from page 367}… for about three centuries. The major part of the present bank was erected in 1849; it was extended in about 1875 to take in the Craven Bank's old banking premises on the South, which stood where the Bank's present entrance is.

In Arty Momus's "*Ticklers*" (1880 – reprinted from the Craven Pioneer of 1875) Miles Ackernley suggests that the little north windows of Bank are there so that "*the clerks should enjoy every facility for observing the Parish Church clock, so that they could, with smiling faces, mark the <~~exact~~> early approach of the exact moment for closing the establishment*."

\17/
BLACK HORSE

L.M 17.12.1808 Black Horse Inn – Thomas Linforth begs Leave to inform the Nobility, Gentry and the Public in general That he will enter on the above Inn on the 9th of January next, which he will fit up in the most compleat and comfortable stile of Accommodations, having provided an excellent Stock of Fine Flavoured Wines and other Liquors. He ventures to assure those who may honour him with their Patronage, that every Exertion will be used to merit their Continuance and support - :. Post Chaise with good Horses and careful Drivers, on the shortest Notice

L M 27.8.1808 Ho of Benjamin Bradshaw, the Black Horse Inn

Natl School Subscribers 1816 "*M. Ward 5/6d*" 1817 2/6d 1821 J.Pexton 2/6d to 1828

L M 23.4.1814 Thos Linforth has entered upon the Crescent Inn, Low H'gate

L M 13.6.1812 Skipton. Sale "*by Auction by Mr Sharp under and by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias directed to the Sheriff of the County of York and by Order of the Provisional Assignees of the Estate and Effects of Mr Thomas Farrow of the Black Horse Inn in Skipton in the Co. of York a bkt*"[179] *Furniture "having been recently pchd by Mr. Farrow. 9 post horses, 3 Post Chaises, Stock of Cows, Sheep, Pigs. Hay*

L.M. 12.6.1813 On Thurs week, Robert Clemmy, a private to the Craven Legion Militia, was tried by a Court Martial at the Black Horse Inn in Skipton, for deserting from the party after having joined it at Skipton, and was sentenced to one month's Imprisonment in the House of Correction a Wakefield, and after the expiration subject to join the party for the remainder of the term. He was marched off on Friday under a military guard

L.M 20.11.1813 Skipton-Otley & Skipton Clitheroe Turnpikes – Ho of Mr Ward, the Bl.H Inn
11.12.1813 Skipton-Colne Tolls. Mr Michael Ward, Black Horse
12.3.1814 Skipton-Otley Turnpike. Ho. of Mr Ward, the Black Horse Inn

LM 1774-5 Subscpns Mrs Chippindale at Skipton, Gargrave &c.

List of Gentlemen & Yeomanry enrolled in the Lt. Colonels Troop of the Northern Regt of Yorkshire WR Yeomanry Cavalry
Jn 1798 incl [3 in Skipton]
57 John Holmes. Skipton [Horses found by] Himself.

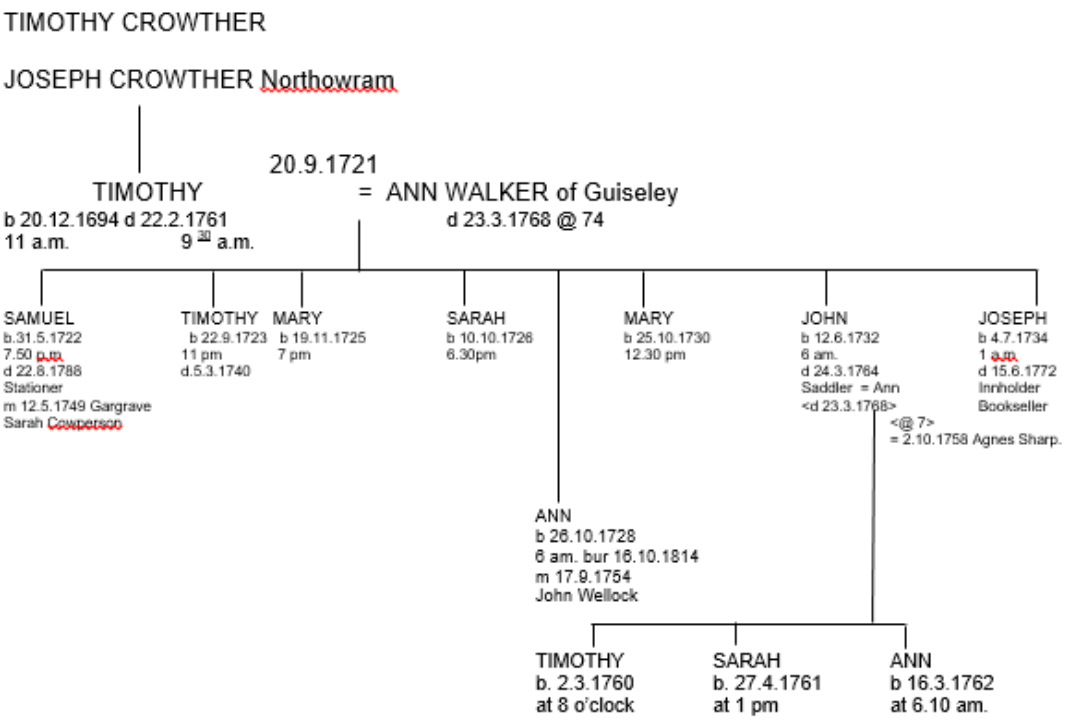
P.R. 11.3.1816 Michael Ward, Innholder, bach = Mgt Bradley, Almondbury Spr.

L.M. 16.3.1816 Mar. On Mon last, Mr Michael Ward of the Black Horse Hotel to Miss Margaret Bradley, sister of Mr Jn Bradley, of the Sun<~~n~~> Inn, all of Skipton.
25.5.1816 Notice: Thos Linforth, Crescent inn < (~~?Leeds~~) > Low H'gate ↑
29.6.1816 The Briton Coach "*Four Inside Only*" Mr Ward, Black Horse, Skipton: Leaves Leeds 6 am daily from
18 June for Kendal, returning the same evening at 8 o'clock
3.8.1816 On Tu last at the Black Horse Hotel, Skipton, were committed to the Wakefield Ho of Correction ….
22.3.1817 Anticipation Coach. Bl H. Skipton every morning at 5 am to Keighley, Bingley, Leeds at 10 am. Return to Skipton at 3.30 p.m.

[179] *Bankrupt*

WM WARD = ANN OATES 29.5.1824 T. Linforth has entered upon Crescent
| Inn, Northallerton
ANN = WM RADCLIFFE 19.12.1829 Tolls: ho of Mr Jas Pexton, the Black Horse
1764-1823

(page 370) (47 High Street ; Black Horse Hotel)



ROYAL SHEPHERD

CHA 1904 Mr B. Walmsley reigns at the R.S. in the stead of Mr Jas Bright
1898 Mr G. Bright is tt of the R.S. CH 1900 T. Bright R.S.
CH 21.2.1885 J. Brown, R.S. CHA 1896 A. Hird R.S. Inn

1866 & 1870 W Earl Moore – Watson's Bgs. Beerhouse.
1847 W Nathan Thompson " "
<1861> .

1858 Rates (819) Earl Moore – Tufton – Ho Watsons Bgs £2.3.4
(818) Nathan Thompson " " "

Natl School Admissions:
23.2.1852 Thompson, Chas Watson's Houses 10. Nowhere. Innkpr
20.10.1851 " , Thos " 9 " "
Apl 1858 Moore Eliz Ann " 6.4 " Publican

1865 Rates (783) Earl Moore – Tufton. 3 Ho. Watson's Bgs 13.15.0 NAV 11.0.0 Ass[?--]V.

↑ L.M 25.5.1822 To the Nobility Gentry and Commercial Traveller, Black Horse Hotel Skipton. J. Pexton returns his
Sincere Acknowledgments to his Friends and the Public, for the Liberal Support he has experienced in the above
House the last 6 years, and begs to inform them he has now entered upon it again entirely upon his own Account, and hopes by unwearied Attention to the Comfort and Accommodation of those who may honour him with their Patronage, to ensure a Continuance of their Support ⟋ J.P. begs to state his having laid in a large
stock of very superior and fine flavoured old East India Maderas, Sherries and other Wines taken on hand direct from Bond. His Brandies, Rums etc. with regard to Flavour and quality, will also be carefully chosen ⟋ Neat
Post Chaises, with able Horses and careful Drivers on the shortest Notice – Skipton May 22, 1822

↓ 6.7.1822 Skipton-Otley Tolls to be let at Black Horse Hotel in Skipton 6 July 1822 Jn Carr Clk

1.8.1811 Nathan Thompson Hatter = Eliz Bramley Spr b.p.
Lease. No 54 Th Watson (now Wm Thompson) land nr the LLL Canal

24.12.1824 At a sale which recently took place at a gentleman's house at Knaresborough, Mr. Michael Ward, late of
the White Horse Inn, Otley, bought a handsome mahogany desk for 8 guineas. On examining the <~~dsk~~> desk, after he
got home, he found in a private drawer cash & notes to the amount of £100 which he immediately returned to the owner, and was presented with an acknowledgment for his honesty. His best reward, hwvr, was derived from
the approbation of his own [180] mind.

(page 371) (Pubs of Skipton)

24.12.1824 At a sale which recently took place at a Gentleman's house at Knaresborough, Mr. Michael Ward, late of
the White Horse Inn, Otley, bought a handsome mahogany desk for 8 guineas. On examining the <late> desk, after he
got home, he found in a private drawer [?---] & notes to the amount of £100 which he immediately returned to the owner, and was presented with an acknowledgment for his honesty. His best reward, hwvr[181], was derived from
the approbation of his own mind.

(page 372) (Pubs of Skipton)

COMMERCIAL INN
1830 D Commcl Inn Wm Parkinson C St.

1847 W Commercial – Wm Parkinson C St
1866 W " Jn Wade also 1870 W

1904 CHA " J. Robinson

23.3.1888 Obit Jn Wade, C.Inn. fmly cabinet mkr. m dau of Wm Parkinson. @58.

30.6.1836 Conv. Millfields – Party : Wm Parkinson of the C. Inn in C St.

7.5.1845 Ct Leet C.Inn in Millfields
9.9.1898 Convictions – A. Whitehead, Com Inn
26.1.1900 J. Robinson, Comm.
21.2.1858 J. Wade, Comm. <18.10.18> 21.2.1885 J.Wade, Commcl

[180] *Rowley left a blank space here*
[181] *sic*

1858 S Commercial – Wm Parkinson, Water St

1841 C Comm St. Wm Parkinson 50 Publican <~~Susanna 35~~> \Mary 45/

12.5.1911 Ad. Comm. Hotel, early possession

1871 D John Wade, Com Inn

1891 S. Mary Whitaker Com Inn.

<~~1858 Rates – Jn - .~~ >

C.P. 21.3.1861 Death at Shipley, Mr Wm P. @ 62 fmly innkpr at Drtn & Skipton

CH. 6.8.1897 Deed of Arrgmt. Ambrose Whitehead, Com In. & Smithy M.B, innk & [?--]

CH Aug 1856 d 16 July Mary wife of Mr Wm Parkinson, C. Inn. Sk @ 66 y.

R 1858 (1132). R 1865 (1062) Jn Wade Jn Wade Ho & [?P--]. Mill Fields £11.10.0 NAV.

ODDFELLOW ARMS

1867 W. Beerhos. Rob. Barrett Com. St.
1866 W " " not in 1870

C.H. 19.5.1905 Oddfellows Arms. U Com St . was in the memory of old Skiptonians
now living kept by Robert Barrett, usually and familiarly addressed as 'Bob'

1851 C Mill Field Robt Barrett H.M. 56 Beer Housekeeper Eastby. Susan B 66.

1858 [?-]. (1190) Robt Barret – Nixon Dodsworth H. M/F £5.5.6

English Inn Signs [1951] p 121 … Oddfellows (and the 'Arms' of these) record the meeting-places of the friendly societies which sprang up in the latter part of the 18th century

1865 R. Ro Barrett – Nixon Dodsworth H.O. Mill Fields £7 NAV.

FLEECE
1861 PO Thos Bottomley 1900 Mrs Day

1866 W Thos Smith CHA 1896 Edw Metcalfe

1871 Mrs Han Hartley 1870W. Jos. Hartley

1875 W Mrs Han. Hartley [?--]

1861 C. Fleece Thos Bottomley 55 Innkeeper Eliz w.

CHA 1901 – Mr Sedgwick has succ Mrs Metcalfe at the Fleece
1904 – Mr Culpan has left the Fountain & gone to the Fleece, in succn to Mr Sidgwick

CHA 1904 Wm Culpan, Fleece

CH 8.5.1875 Fleece Inn far side, occ. by Mrs Hartley
CH 18.6.1881 d 14. Mrs Barlow (late Mrs Hartley of the Fleece Inn) 58

CP 4.8.1866 Ho to let – Apply Mr J. Hartley the F.I. Skipton

CH 4.10.1907 W. Culpan F. fire

Rates 1858 (575) Thos Bottomley. <[?Tufton] > \Wm Laycock/ Ho pr & Room & Wareho. Ky Rd. NAV. £19.10.0
1865 (541) " " " " "

(page 372) (Pubs of Skipton)

WILLIAM IV [d 1837]

1847 W. Wilkinson Myers Water St

16.5.1871 Wilkinson Myers of Skipton Innkeeper died. left Wm IV to 4 of his 9 daughters

1866-70 W. Wilkinson Myers

30.7.1897 Sale of Wm IV

CHA 1903 Arthur Ingham has succ. Mrs Moor at Wm IV

CH. 1900 d 25 May at Wm IV Isaac Moor @ 51
CH 18.6.1897 Wm IV "*which for the last 60 yrs has bn owned & occ. by the Myers fam*." Withdrawn
6.8.97 " pchsd privately by Mr J.H. Lloyd of Colne (pchsr of Dev H.)
7.1.98 " lic. to Fred Cartman
CH 26.1.1900 I. Moore, Wm IV
" 1.3.1907 Wm IV ō Ind Coope & Co "This is a small, dark and inconvenient ho, & it is not req^{d}. Altho' at one time this ho. may have svd a useful purpose, when the Sk C.M. was held in the streets… The present ho. is practically useless… there had been 4 changes during the past 5 yrs.. 7 other lic. houses within 250 yds.
CH 31.5.07 Tt. Harold Simpson. lic. refused

1861 C. Wm IV Wilkinson Myers 1858 S. – do - Water St.

CHA 1900 Wm IV now occ by Mr Moore in place of Mr F. Chapman
" 1904 Mr A.H. Preston has succ. Mr Coppin as tt of Wm IV

1841 C. K. Wm. Wilkn Myers 45 Innk. Mary 45

6.12.1907 In Coope sold Wm IV & ppty across to Sept. Wray for £510

CHA 1889-92 Miss Myers, Wm IV

P.R 23.10.1796 Wilkinson S John Myers of Skipton Paper-mkr s Wm M Stirton Fmr & Eliz d Thos Wilkinson of Barden Fm \ Aug 2 bp. /

R 1858 (1232).
R 1865 (1166) Wilkinson Myers. Himself Ho & pr Water St. £18 NAV.
C.1871 Gargrave Rd (Public House) Wilkinson Myers Father Wr. 74 Innkeeper Skipton; Ann d ūmn 40 Mary d ūnm 37
Eliz Howard gddr 16; Jane Robinson gddr 5. John Howard gdson 20 Blacksmith

<~~UNICORN~~>
WOODMAN

1847 W. Eml Watkinson, Settle Rd.

CH 12.5.1905 Eml Watkinson tt. of Woodman 1844-5, succ. by Ellis Watkinson

CH 11.11.1904 Woodman Inn now F L Oglesbys . One of the last who officiated as mine host was the late Mr Eml Watkinson and he was succeeded by a Mr Scaife.

P.B. 1838 Alex Little, W.
" 1841 Wm Key W.
" 1848 Eml Watkinson W.

1841 C Woodman Inn John Scaife 40 Innk. Ann 30

1851 C. " John Hartley J M 32 Publican Ann w. 35.

R. 1858 Eml Watkinson owned 11 hos at the Woodman. Jn Cragg occ. the largest

1865 " <~~Wm Hall~~> " " £12 NAV.

L.M. 21.11.1835 The Craven Harriers meet on Monday 23rd at the Woodman Inn

RAILWAY INN

CHA 1904 W.W. Palmer CH 26.1.1900

C.P. 16.3.1897 Obit John Wade farmer **ll.** Rly I.

CH 5.2.1915 Ob.3 @ 49 Wm Wilkinson Palmer, Rly Inn.

C.P. 7.4.1893 Many old Skiptonians will learn with regret of the death of Mrs. Margaret Wade of the Railway Inn, wife of Mr. J. Wade, which took place yesterday morning, aged 58 years. The deceased was a native of this town, and had resided at the Railway Inn for 24 years

---

(page 373) (Pubs of Skipton)

CRAVEN HOTEL
1870 (not 66) W. Cr H – Jn Wignall & 1871 D.

CP 29.1.1897 Mrs Ayrton, Cr H.

CH 4.8.1883 Edw Hinchcliffe, late **ll**, Cr. H. wife mtee.
CH 2.1.1886 Cr H. J.S. Massey Brown

CHA 1904 Thos Driver

CH – Dec 1853 Mrs Wignall, Cr H. Rearing Supper[182] for Dewhurst's Mill & Shed

CP 11.9.1896 "*in their new assembly room*"
Mr T Wignall of the C & B Hotel has recently pchsd the Cr H. fm his family

Ct Leet 1852 Cr H. Mr John Wignall

CP 14.12.1888 Mrs Ayrton has taken the Cr H in place of Mr Boyle

CH 26.1.1900 Mrs Ayrton Cr H.

1858 S. Cr H. Jn Wignall, Cr Tce.

1866 W. Saml Atkinson Cr H.

R 1858 (598) Jn Wignall Jn Wignall Cr H & pr nr Rly £50 NAV
R 1865 (562) Jn Wignall. Wignall Cr Hotel & pr. nr Rly Stn. £50 NAV.

[182] *Supper provided to workers, to celebrate the "rearing" (completed raising or construction) of a building*

CRAVEN HEIFER

1847. W Wm Moorhouse, Tarn Moor
1866 W Saml Atkinson
1870 W Mrs Mary Moorhouse

CP 26.2.1897 Hen Price, **Il.** Cr. H. d of Typhoid fever @ 39, succ. Mrs Horner

CHA 1904 Mrs Price

CH 1898 Eliz Price Cr H. CH 26.1.1900 Mrs Price Cr H.

1861 C. Cr H. Jn Moorhouse 31. Innk. & Fmr 40 a.
1851 C. Cr H Wm Moorhouse H M 61 Innkpr & Fm 100 a.
1841 C " " 45 Publican Ann 40.

1875 W. Peter Horner fmr & vict Cr H.

1871 Stephen Smith "

1891 S Mary Horner Cr H.

1848 Poll Book Wm Moorhouse, Tarn Moor
1859 " John Moorhouse, Tarn Moor

1871 C. Peter Horner H M 38 Farmer & Publican Y <~~Middle~~>\Middles/moor, w. 37 Skipton; Mgt Jane d 14 Henry s. 10 ; Eliz Ann d 16 Cr. Heifer.

(page 374) (Pubs of Skipton)

SHEEP STREET

60 HIGH ST. Prob: 1647 Ro. Moorhouse
& 2 SHEEP ST. 1680 To Saml. Mitchell H.T. 1672.
1690 Thos Chamberlain
1712 Thos Chamberlain to Geo Chamberlain

4, 6 & 8 SHEEP ST DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE

10 SHEEP ST 1631 M'duke Hodgson d 1649 Wm Hodgson sold 1667 to Ro Squire
1677 Jn Haworth d 1703 Peter Haworth m Mary m.
Geo Chamberlain

12 14 & 16 SHEEP ST 1709 Settled by John Jackman on Jane & Abm. Chamberlain
Poss. the Boocock freehold 1631-95 then Jn Jackman's new house

{ 18, 20, SHEEP ST 1672 Sml Swire d 1698 \1701/ Robt Kitching sold 1749 to Peter Sheldon
{ 1772 Sheldon dev. to Jos Thackeray 1777 to Wm Spencer
{
{ 22 & 24 SHEEP ST Believed to have passed under Robert Goodgion's Will (1664)
to Robert G. (d 1686) Elinor wife of John Jackman, &
Elinor wife of Samuel Swire. c.1790 sold to Wm Spencer

26 & 28 SHEEP ST 1685 Settled by Robert Mitchell. Sold 1752 to Jn Stead,
1773 to Roger Smith

30 SHEEP ST Long leasehold for 500 yrs. Robert Young - Chris Young
1753 Sold to Jn Stead 1773 to Roger Smith

{ 32 & 34 SHEEP ST Ecroyd to Colton 1791 sold to Wm Chamberlain
{
{ 36, 38 & 40 SHEEP ST 1673 Mary wo Hy Goodgion : Brick House

42 & 44 SHEEP ST CASTLE ESTATE.

(page 375) (Pubs of Skipton)

1672-4

SML MITCHELL 74

John Booock [183] 74

Thos Boocock -

Chr. Geldart 74 Christ. Geldard

Wm	Mary	Bernard	Philip
20.9.63	15.6.68	21.8.70	4.12.64
24.10.68			

SML SQUIRE 74

Th Moorby -

THOS AIRTON 74

MARY OLDFIELD 74

Mgt Tiffins – RO. YOUNG 74
Ro. Lowcock –
Jn Hinchcliffe –

JN JACKMAN 74

(page 376) (Pubs of Skipton)

1822 Baines : Caroline St: Bakehouse St; Bridge St, Sun Inn Court, Chamberlains Yd, Spencer's St, Chancery Lane, Smiths Yard Caroline St; Hole in the Wall Yard, Brookshaw Plain; Kings Arms Yard; Commercial Street, Mill Square; Bellmount, Devonshire Place, Thornber Place, Mount Pleasant, Hardcastle's Yard, Sheep Street Hill, Tindell's Yard; School Street, Quaker Place,

Embsay Churchyard
In loving Memory of
Jeremiah Phillip
of Burnley late of Embsay
who passed peacefully into the spiritual <~~worlld~~> \world/ July 2, 1888
Aged 55 years
also of his beloved wife Mary
who entered the other life
Feb 22 1892 aged 58 years

[183] *Sic*

(page 377)

[blank page]

(page 378)

\ 165 / 4 /

5. THE KING'S ARMS INN
11. SKIPTON'S PARLIAMENT HOUSE [9.5.1980]
17 BLACK HORSE HOTEL [9.10.1970]
23 BANK BUILDINGS
27 49 HIGH ST
33 THE SHIP HOTEL [18.7.1930]
43 THE FOUNTAIN INN [<~~17~~> \31/.10.1980]
49 THE BIRTWHISTLE FREEHOLD
55 THE COURT LEET and the HIGH ST. FRONTAGES [28.6.1968]
61 THE COURT LEET and PUBLIC HEALTH [.. OLD SKIPTON]
67 DEVONSHIRE HOTEL [29.7.1978]
73 SIDELIGHTS ON HIGH STREET [.. OLD SKIPTON]
79 THE SUN INN [15.12.1967]
85 THE BAILEY
91 THE THANET'S ARMS [17.10.1980]
99 WALLER'S SKIPTON [OLD SKIPTON]
105 THE BLACK BULL INN [26.9.1980]
113 THE RED LION INN [15.2.1980]
121 THE GROWTH OF SKIPTON [OLD SKIPTON]
129 SKIPTON IN 1817.
133 CHARACTERS OF OLD SKIPTON [OLD SKIPTON]
137 CAROLINE SQUARE [OLD SKIPTON]
143 EIGHTEENTH CENTURY SKIPTON [OLD SKIPTON]
149 59 HIGH STREET
155 THE WHEATSHEAF INN [<~~10~~> \12/.7.1980]
163 THE SIDGWICKS OF SKIPTON [OLD SKIPTON]
171 10 SHEEP STREET.
175 53 HIGH STREET. [31.12.1981]
181 38 HIGH STREET. [suppl. 1974]
187 48-50 HIGH STREET.
195 THE YARDS OF SKIPTON. [1 8 8.3.1968]
209 THE BARROW FREEHOLD.
215 58 HIGH STREET.
221 TOWN HALL [? RY] [part: OLD SKIPTON
225 31-33 HIGH STREET