(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.

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[1] 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.

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] [2] 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.

[1] *This entry relates to Timothy Curtis, as can be seen from notes on the opposing (next) page 51*
[2] *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*

THE BIRTWHISTLES

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.

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

<u>77 HIGH STREET</u>
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 3] 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.

(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*

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

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*[4] *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[5] 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: "*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/[6] 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*

[4] *Sic*
[5] *This X mark refers to an entry on the next page 59, regarding market stalls*
[6] *This X mark refers to an entry on the previous page, 58, regarding religious objections to stalls on the Sabbath*

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

---

(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*."

<u>1857 Report</u>
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[7] 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 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[8] 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[9] 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]

---

[7] *Sic*
[8] *Sic; Rowley appears to have abbreviated "Dwellinghouses" to 'Dwellinghs'*
[9] *Sic*

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

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.[10]

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

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

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}

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[11] 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

[11] *Sic*

(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 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. Carlistle, 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 "*Devonshir*e" 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[12] 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.

[12] *Sic*

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[13] pursue with vigour, those who have no intention to bilk[14]
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[15] Dev. Hotel, at that place

11.9.1824 d Monday last, Mr John Newell of Conistone in Kettlewell Dale, fmly of th[16] Dev. Hotel, Skipton.
17.9.1825 On the evening of yesterday week Mr Canning[17] 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[18] 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

[13] *Sic – should read as: then*
[14] *Bilk - Archaic term: to obtain money fraudulently, or to evade or cheat*
[15] *Sic*
[16] *Sic*
[17] *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.*
[18] *This is a transcription error ; the original newspaper report has "Mr Canning" departing*

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.

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 [19]

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.

---

[19] *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.*

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)

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*[20] *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'*

[20] *there is blank space here*

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."*

(page 78) (The Sun Inn)

[Craven Herald 15.12.1967]

ʘ [21]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 [22]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*"

---

[21] The ʘ mark refers to an entry on page 79 regarding An Early Beerhouse and John Weatherhead
[22] This x mark refers to an entry on page 79 relating to the beerhouse and saddler's shop

(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 [23]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 suggests that even<~~y~~> at this time, the Middle Row property may have been a beerhouse as well as a saddler's shop ˣ [24]

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]

[23] *This ʘ mark refers to an entry on page 78 regarding the Earl of Thanet's charitable donations*
[24] *This ˣ mark refers to an entry on page 78 regarding the Castle Estate Schedule of 1736*

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.

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[25] 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[26] 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/ [27]

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 O [28]

"*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.

---

[25] This X mark refers to an entry on page 83 regarding John Manby in the Manor Call Book
[26] 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"
[27] This X mark refers to an entry on page 82 regarding an appearance before the Court Leet
[28] This O 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."

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
