(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.

(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[1]
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

[1] *Sic – should read 1690*

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.

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[2], Vicar of Hartpury Glos, the Rev. Philip A.B. Vicar of Skipton
<~~eld~~> and youngest son of R. Kidd decd Rector of Croxton Hants[3]. 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:

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

\ 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*."

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 [4] 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

---

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

(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.

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 5] 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[6] 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*

[5] *This [x] mark refers to an entry on the previous page 92 regarding John Weatherhead at the Court Leet*
[6] *Sic*

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[7] the Thanets Arms Yard is called Jackson's Yard

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*

[7] *reference to entry (marked with x mark) on opposite (next) page 95 – 1841 Census*

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 8]

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

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

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~~>

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,[9] 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*." [10]

---

[9] *Sic; as in too many public houses*
[10] *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 [11]

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*"

(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.

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

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 [12]*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*"

(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*".

---

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

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 [13]

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.

(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.

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

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[14] 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.

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

---

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

(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[15] (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*"

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"*

[15] *Sic*

(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.

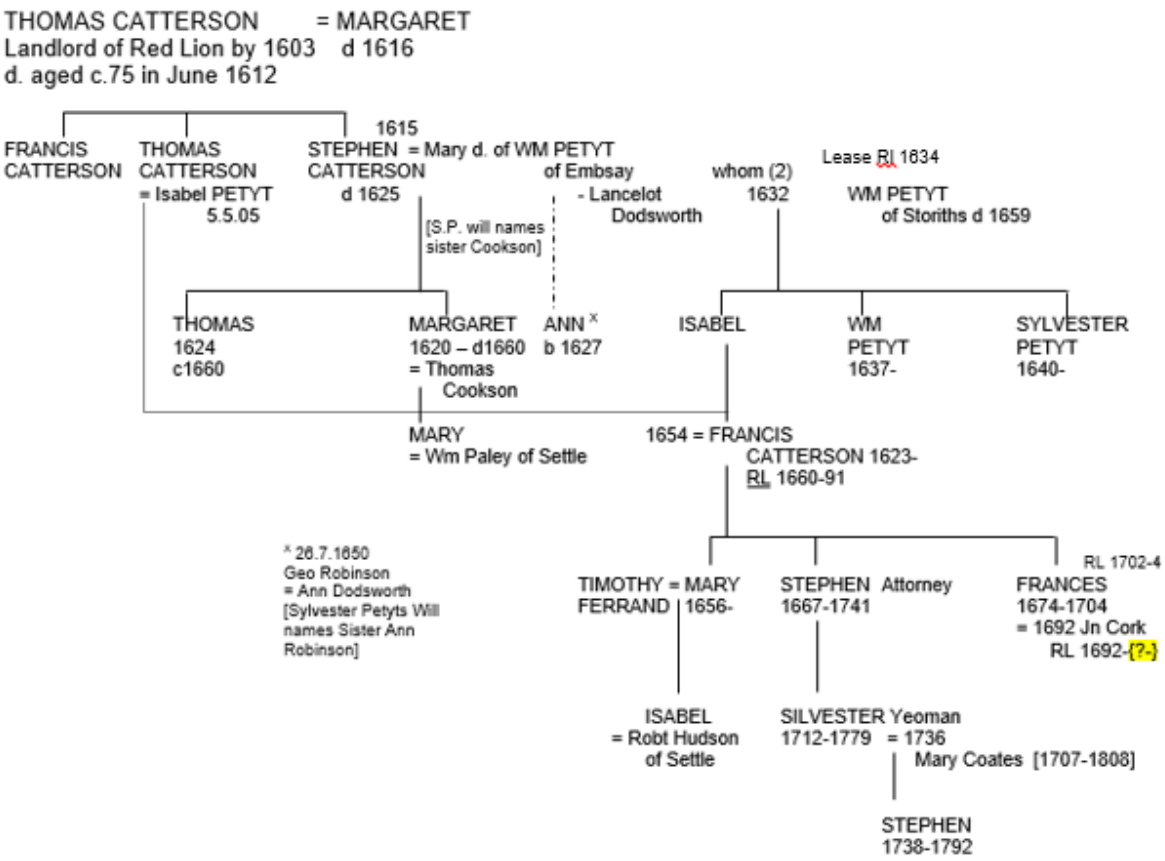
There was in Skipton a free chapel \ <~~mentd in~~> An Inquisition of 1310 mentions that/ known as the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene, whose advowson belonged to the Lord of the Honour of Skipton, and which was founded "*by the alms of the said lord and the freemen of Skipton for the support of lepers*." 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[16] 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}*

[16] *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;[17] 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."

Crowther MSS.
John Wellock b. 26.4.1717
John s. John & Ann Wellock b 31.3.1763 10.50 p.m.

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

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*[18] *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*."

---

[18] *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 9½d.

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*[19] *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 "*Wheatshea*f" to Mrs Ann Phillip, No 36 High Street (Ramsbottoms) to James Heaps and "*Fattorini's Corner*" to Baldisaro Porri.

[19] *Sic*

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[20] 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

[20] *Shako – a tall, peaked, military hat; often decorated with a plume, feather or tassel on the top and a badge on the front.*

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*"[21] (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

---

(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*",

[21] *Colloquial term for an effeminate man or homosexual*

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*[22] *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 [23]

(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*".

---

[22] *Sic*
[23] *See reference on next page 137 to the principal witnesses against the Queen*

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[24] for travelling menageries In 1877 we read in the paper … {continued on page 142}

(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 [25] 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[26] 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*

---

[24] *Sic*
[25] *this indicates the following paragraph is a continuation of the final sentence which begins at the bottom of the previous page 141*
[26] *there is a blank space/missing word here in Rowley's notebook*

(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. 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 6d 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.
