(page 194) (Skipton Yards)

[Published in Craven Herald 1.3.1968. and 8.3.1968]

"*Daily Chronicle*" Jan 1926 "*The World's Worst Slums?"* refd to "*hideous alleys*" "*squalid slums*" "*filth is triumphant*" the "*foul odour of Eller Beck which flows behind one of the rows of houses*"

(page 195)

THE YARDS OF SKIPTON.

This is in the nature of a nostalgic commemoration – but a nostalgia tempered with realism. It was inevitable that Skipton's yards should disappear, since the considerations which led to their development have ceased to apply, and they could not hope to comply with modern housing standards. But now that almost all the residential yards have vanished, we can at least look back and record with interest the story of the yards of Skipton

<u>The Growth of the Yards.</u>
The yards began to develop in the 18th Century. The inns and business premises already had their barns stables and outbuildings in the rear yards; \and/ there was pressure for more housing in the town, first because industry had begun to grow, and secondly because the Skipton Castle Estate would not sell any land. The early cottages were all in yards which were privately owned, and not until the industrial revolution really made its impact felt at the end of the century were Skiptonians prepared to build cottages on Castle land which would revert to the Earl of Thanet in 40 or 60 years time.

Kendall's Yard was one of the earliest to be developed, and the Manor Call Books suggest that cottages were built in this yard about 1720. A Conveyance of the inn in 1731 includes "*one malt kiln and malt chambers now converted into several dwellings*," and by 1757 there were 4 cottages, with 5 chambers above them, in this yard.

By 1754, two cottages were occupied behind Robert Wellock's house in High Street (which stood where the entrance to Martins Bank is today), and in 1771 this had been increased to two cottages and seven dwellinghouses, which formed the nucleus of Bank Yard, as the houses became known when the Skipton Bank took over Wellock's property early in the 19th Century.

Rogers Yard off Sheep Street is a classic example of the growth and decline: in the <~~ear~~> 1740's cottages were first built in the yard, and there were 11 houses there in 1762; by 1823 there were 20 houses, but by 1840 the number had been reduced to 15 – 4 of which were unoccupied and one had been converted into … *{continued on page 197}*

(page 196) (The Yards of Skipton)

Y.O. 4.9.1937 "Dalesman" "*It has been said that they were built in this way as they could be better defended in the days when the Scottish raiders descended upon the old town*"

"*Dalesman*" 16.4.1937 "*The yards which are so much a feature of Skipton as the Edinburgh wynds, were so constructed that they could be readily barricaded against raiders, and it was essential in these times that a good water supply should be Available within the defences*"

(page 197) (The Yards of Skipton)

{continued from page 195}… a stable. In 1865 there were only 12 houses in Rogers Yard

The growth of the yards was not limited to the High Street area: in 1755 a Conveyance refers to a cottage in the Cock and Bottle Yard in the Swadforth.

It is necessary only to invoke the mid-18th Century origin of the yards to repudiate the old wives' tale that (in the words of a writer in the "*Chronicles of Ermysted*" in 1936): "*These yards, with their narrow ginnels, were so erected that they could easily be barricaded and defended against the marauding Scots*." They were over 400 years too late for this purpose; the Scots' incursions into Craven ceased between their attacks in the 1320's and the invasion by Scottish drapers in the early 19th Century

<u>The Hey-Dey of the Yards</u>
By the time the Census Return of 1841 was taken, the yards had reached the peak of their development, and it may be of interest to survey the number of the yards or courts which had arisen.

Thompsons Yard. Thomas Thompson, hatter and later sexton, lived at 7 High Street, and built a few cottages on land leased from the Castle Estate at the rear.

Jacksons Yard. Henry Jackson was landlord of the inn which afterwards gave the yard its name, the Thanet's Arms.

Chancery Lane owed its name to the legal family of the Alcocks, who owned it. The Craven Pioneer was first printed in a cottage in this yard in 1858.

Bradshaw's Yard was built by Benjamin Bradshaw, a shoemaker and at one time landlord of the Black Horse. He lived at 35/37 High Street, which for many years was known as Bradshaw House. Bradshaw's Yard led to Lascelles Hall, and in 1865, when the name had changed to Wilkinson's Yard, there were three cottages here.

Old George Yard.

Bank Yard. In 1780 this was Andrew Findley's Yard

Young's Yard. William Young was a mercer at 53 High Street until 1840, when the property was sold to the Smith family and the yard became Smith's Yard. Later, when Septimus Willis … *{continued on page 199}*

(page 198)

[blank page]

(page 199) (The Yards of Skipton)

{continued from page 197} … kept an ale and porter shop on High street, the yard became Septimus Willis' Yard. It is now Craven Court.

Kendall's Yard was named after John Kendall, landlord of the Hole-in-the-Wall Inn for many years.

Robinson's Yard has disappeared completely; it immediately adjoined Kendall's Yard and led to the rear of John Robinson's Mercer's shop at 59 High Street. By 1861 it was "*Smith's Yard <"> late Tippings*," Henry (Draper) Smith having taken over the front shop.

Wheat Sheaf Yard. The Wheat Sheaf Inn was on the site of Armitage's and the Ribble's late premises.

It may be noted that Providence Place does not feature in the 1841 Census Return. John Buck had a rope-walk on the site of Providence Place in 1822, and Miles Ackernley writing as "*Arty Momus*" in 1875 recalls a "*run-to-ruin sort of thoroughfare leading from [the \then/ Post Office, 61 High Street] into Newmarket Street, which has been much improved by our energetic townsman Mr. Robert Smith*."

Robert Smith, \the painter,/ had bought the freehold of Nos 61 and 63 High Street from The Duke of Devonshire in 1860, and he built "*Bobby Smith's Yard*" as Providence Place was then known.

<u>Newmarket Street</u>
There were three yards between Dr. Butchart's house and the Congregational Chapel on the north side of Newmarket Street: Carr's Yard (on the site of Crete House), Brown's Yard and Bartle Holme's Yard.

The south side of Newmarket Street had six yards: The Club Houses (on the 1850 Ordnance Map called Tradesmen's Yard) <~~at the rear of Tradesmen's Place~~.> Dawson has recorded that the row of \six/ houses in Newmarket Street, known as Tradesman's Place, was known as "*Club Houses*" amongst the old people of Skipton: "*Originally they formed the Club House of the "Big Club," which owned about 1,300 members, and was started to provide a sick fund for the ailing members of the club*." The name "*Club Houses*" was later attached to the houses in the rear yard, which were also known locally as The Swamps or The Triangle. Miss Brown's yard immediately adjoined the Club Houses.

(page 200) (The Yards of Skipton)

X [1] and in the 1851 Census Return called Mr. Carr's Ginnel.

X [2] was from Caroline Square through Quaker Place and along a raised pavement on one side of Waller Hill Beck.

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[1] *This mark refers to an entry on the next page (p 201) relating to Hardcastle's Ginnel*
[2] *This mark refers to an entry on the next page (p 201) relating to the original rights of way to the Friends Meeting House*

(page 201)

Greenside – with 10 houses – and Stephen Watkinson's Yard (later Petty's Yard) with 4 houses, were to the East of Dyneley House

The Ginnel (in the 1850 Ordnance Map called Hardcastle's Ginnel X [3]) \still leads/ to the Friends' Meeting House

Quaker's Place, at the High Street end of Newmarket Street, was formerly nicknamed "*Botany*" (from Botany Bay) and Dr. Dixon [in Hone's Table Talk 1827] wrote that it was "*The St. Giles's of Skipton, where to*[4] *lower order of inhabitants generally reside*." This property was formerly owned by the noted Quaker family, the Halls, and <~~is said~~> \<~~was~~>/ <~~to have been~~> the original right of way to the Friends' Meeting House X [5] In 1901 the name of Quaker's Place was changed to Brookside.

Caroline Square
Birtwhistle's Yard was built at the rear of the Birtwhistles' house in Caroline Square. Mr R.B. Cragg, in 1898, related that: "*One Watkinson came from Halton East to teach school at Skipton. He took a cottage in Birtwhistle's Yard and many yet remember him. Before he came to Skipton, he had taught a school at Halton, and over this he had this sign:*

"Watkinson's Academy
What man hath done
Man may do.
Also dealer in groceries"

He issued a circular to the inhabitants of Skipton, announcing the opening of his school, and at the foot of *it 'For learning of manners, 2d extra.'*"

Queen's Court, appears as early as 1830, and like Caroline Square owes its name to the popular agitation in favour of the Queen in 1820. <~~Later~~> Known as Laycock's Yard \by 1858/ these houses vanished and Woolworth's Store now stands on their site.

Sheep Street
Cook's Yard, at the rear of 32/34 Sheep Street, <~~owes its~~> \is/ named <~~to~~> \after/ the Cook family of nailers

Roger's Yard has already been mentioned. Roger Smith, a currier, bought Nos 26/30 Sheep Street in 17<~~6~~>73, and lived until 1822. … *{continued on page 203}*

(page 202) (The Yards of Skipton)

In 1816, the Conveyance of 20 Sheep St refers to it as bounded on the North by Chamberlain's Yard.

(page 203) (The Yards of Skipton)

{continued from page 201} … \This was "*Smith's Yard*" in 1841, but/ since three of the yards on the East side of High Street were \also/ to become "*Smiths Yard*," it was necessary to distinguish this yard from them, and as Roger was a well-known character, his christian name was used, and "*Roger's Yard*" is the description on the 1850 Ordnance Map.

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[3] *This refers to an entry on the previous page (p 200) relating to Mr Carr's Ginnel*
[4] *sic*
[5] *This mark refers to an entry on the previous page (p 200) relating to Quaker Place*

Spencer's Yard. In about 1790 the old Swire freehold on Sheep Street Hill (Nos 18 to 24) was sold to William Spencer, a raff [6] merchant of Sutton Mill.

Stirk's Yard. In 1806 John Stirk, a stonemason, occupied a house and stable at the rear of Thomas Chamberlain's property, Nos 14/16 Sheep Street.

Queen Victoria married in 1840 and shortly afterwards Spencer's Yard and Stirk's Yard became Albert Street and Victoria Street respectively, but the original names (and particularly Spencer's Yard) died hard

Chamberlain's Yard. The Chamberlain family owned Waterfall's shop until 1853, when it as sold to James Hallam. The 1858 Rate Return refers to this yard as Hallam Terrace, but it was in fact already generally known as Craven Terrace, and the Inspector's Report into the sanitary condition of Skipton in 1857 notes: "*In Sweep's Yard, or Canal Street, the tenants complained of the effluvia arising from open soil pits belonging to the houses in Craven Terrace (a range of 11 new houses).*"

Wilkinson's Yard. This was also erected at the rear of Chamberlain property (60 High Street and 2 Sheep Street) purchased by James Hallam. It was still Wilkinson's Yard, with 3 houses, in 1865, but the row of houses leading from Canal Street to Wilkinson's Yard was named Hallam's Yard.

\ High Street /
Wilkinson's Corn Dealer's Yard. Just as there were four Smith's Yards in the town, so there were three Wilkinson's Yards. Thomas Wilkinson, a corn merchant, had taken over the premises which had housed the Sun Inn in 1829, and the yard was known as Sun Inn Court for many years thereafter, as is[7] \called Sun Yard in the 1851 census/ It is now Mason's Yard.

Bay Horse Yard. The King's Arms Inn and the adjoining Bay … *{continued on page 205}*

(page 204) (The Yards of Skipton)

C.H. 19.6.1875 Baker's Yard then [1813] called Hardcastle's Yard.

In 1892 [Feb 12th] a letter to the "*Craven Herald*" complains: "*Now that Roger's Yard has changed ownership through death, to whom I know not, shall we see any improvement in its condition? At present, almost without light, air and water, it is the natural abode of dirt and squalor, alike a standing rebuke to those in authority – the Local Board – and to the humanity of Skipton*"

(page 205) (The Yards of Skipton)

{continued from page 203} … Horse Inn were at one time a single tenement, and to this day the access to the Bay Horse Yard (at the rear of the Yorkshire Bank) is through the passage under the King's Arms Inn

[6] *Raff = foreign timber, especially from Germany and the Baltic*
[7] *Sic*

Hardcastle's Yard was owned by Joseph Hardcastle, then by his son George Barrow Hardcastle. The Inspector's report in 1857 records that it "*contains a slaughter-house, the refuse is thrown into an open pit (by the side of the canal). Its state was very offensive and much complained of by the people of the district*."

Tasker's Yard. This was a very late development, since until the death of Robinson Chippendale in 1834, the "*Craven Herald*" shop was occupied as a private house

Tindal's Yard. From 1767 the Tindal family occupied the house on the site of the more northerly half of the Library building, and Edward Tindal kept the Post Office here in the 1840's. The "*Pioneer*" Steam Printing Works were at one time in this yard.

Mount Pleasant. There were 16 cottages here in 1865.

<u>Decline and Fall</u>
Three factors contributed to the decay of the yards. First, the Castle Estate became after 1850 more willing either to sell freehold land or to grant 99-year building leases, and opened the town up to the industrial revolution 50 years too late. Secondly, the cottages in the yards were overcrowded and insanitary even by the standards of a century ago: the Inspector's Report of 1857 is a shocking indictment of housing standards: "*In the dwellings of the poor \[ventilation] is bad;/ The windows are not made to open. At… Mount Pleasant, courts on the west side of High Street, and Quakers Place, they have no means at present of getting fresh air into the sleeping rooms*." Of 1,103 houses in the town, 835 <~~were~~> \had a / rateable value of under £5; <~~the expectation of life was 35 years~~>; the Spring Canal was "*little better than an open sewer*"; in <~~Victor~~> Brown's Yard 10 houses shared one privy; a family of <~~9~~> \10/ - man, wife, and eight children (aged from 21 down to 5) slept in one room; and the expectation of life was under 35 years. Finally, the owners of the High Street shops began to extend their business, and in 1907 the "*Craven Herald*" reports: "*The exigencies* *… {continued on page 207}*

(page 206) (The Yards of Skipton)
[blank page]

(page 207) (The Yards of Skipton)

{continued from page 205} … *of trade are fast encroaching on the yards branching off High Street. In several instances the small cottages which have been closed as human habitations … are now used for storage or warehouse purposes in connection with High Street business premises*"

(page 208) (The Barrow Freehold; 40-42 High Street)

cf Old George p 335

(page 209) (40-42 High Street)

THE BARROW FREEHOLD

The connection of the Barrow family with Nos 40-42 High Street can be traced back as early as 1605, when the building on the King's Arms site is described as adjoining "*a tenement in the tenure of Thomas Barrowes on the North*." The Parish registers contain a number of entries relating to this family; "*Barnard Lambe servant to Thomas Barrowes of Skipton*" was buried in 1609, "*Thomas Barrowe \of Skipton/ the eldest aged 79 yeares*" in 1616-7, and "*Anne the wife of Thomas Barrowe the Currier of Skipton*" in 1619. Thomas himself is probably "*Tom Barrow tantara*"[8] buried in the Parish Church on 5th February 1633-4

By 1648 there were two occupants, Francis Wardman and Richard Barrow. Wardman had married Thomas Barrow's widow, and Richard (1615-1664) was Thomas's son. "*Old Francis Wardman of Skipton*" was buried in 1669. After Richard Barrow's death his portion of the property seems to have been <~~late~~> let, first to Thomas Fenwick, afterwards landlord of the Black Horse; then to Thomas Oddy junr, and then to Samuel Green, who is assessed to 6 hearths here in the 1672\-4/ Hearth Tax Returns

Richard's son Henry Barrow married in 1677 Maudlayne, the daughter of Edward Goodgion the Parish Clerk. The West Riding Sessions Rolls for 1678 relate how Henry Barrow, Constable of Skipton, under a warrant for apprehending Popish Recusants, took John Cotton a papist, who called the constable "*a pittiful rogue and rascall*".

Maudlayne Barrow died in 1680, and within the year Henry was married again, to Elizabeth Cork. He appears as resident of this property in the Manor Call Books from 1680 to 1699, and in 1687 the Lease of the adjoining Goodgion's Tenement (the Kings Arms) describes it as adjoining the house of Henry Barrows. In 1699 Henry disappears from the Call Book, and the Calendar of Domestic State Papers explains why:
"*8th April 1699 Whitehall. Proceedings upon the petition of Henry Barrowes of Skipton in the County of York; setting forth that on the summer assize in 1695 at the city of York, he was tried for coining one sixpence, on the prosecution of one Nutter, against whom he brought an action for words. The prosecution* … {continued on page 211}

(page 210) (40-42 High Street)

Θ[9] In 1728 Richard was before the Court Leet for having "*an house of office, adjoining to the Beck called Eller Beck" which was "greatly incomoded thereby*."

X [10] The Craven Pioneer in 1878 records the discovery <~~of~~> in Manby's Yard of an old tombstone inscribed: "*Here lies the body of Richard Barrow of Skipton who departed this life May 4 1732 aged 51 years. Here lies the body of Dorothy Barrow wife to the aforesaid Richard Barrow, who departed this life April 15 1579 aged 67 years*."

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[8] *A tantara is a flourish played on a musical instrument such as a trumpet or drum – no explanation is given as to why this was entered with Tom Barrow's name in his burial entry*
[9] *This mark refers to an entry on the next page (p 211) relating to Richard Barrow, tallow chandler*
[10] *This mark refers to an entry on the next page (p 211) relating to Richard Barrow and his daughter Catherine*

Carleton P.R
11.6.1761 Walter Priest V. of Skipton = Catharine Barrow p. Sk. Lic

Judith Hardcastle was the niece and heiress-at-law of Mrs. Priest

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(page 211) (40-42 High Street)

{continued from page 209} … *appearing malicious, he was found not guilty. Nutter afterwards endeavoured to procure ill-affected persons (suspected of clipping and coining) to become evidence against the petitioner and threatened to indict him for clipping. For fear of such attempts against his life, the petitioner absconded and his family is reduced to great necessity. He prays a pardon for the pretended offences*"

Henry survived his persecution, and in 1711 he conveyed to his son Richard the house in Skipton where he the said Henry Barrow lived, with a barn stable and garth or garden. In the Church Seating Plan of 1719 we find "*Mr Richard Barrow, for House and Land in Skipton.*" Both Henry and Richard were tallow chandlers. ʘ[11] On his death in 1732, Richard left the house to his daughter Catherine. [x]

From 1733 to 1737 Henry Tennant succeeds Dorothy Barrow \<~~Richard's widow~~>/ in the Call Books: he was Dorothy's <~~uncle~~> brother, and was Vicar of Carleton from 1731 to 1779, and of Arncliffe from 1765 to 1779; there is a tablet to his memory in Arncliffe Church. "*Mrs Barrow widow*" followed Henry Tennant, <~~and lived until 1759~~.> In 1761 a Deed describes Catherine Barrow's property as including "*a farm or tenement in Skipton now in the possession of Mathias Blackburn of the yearly rent of £23"* and also "*a messuage or dwellinghouse in Skipton now in the possession of Robert Taylor as farmer at the yearly rent of £7*." John Wellock, a victualler, had been in occupation of the larger part of the property from 1743 to 1754, when he left to take over the Red Lion; he was succeeded by Matthias Blackburn, who eventually moved to the Royal Oak. Doctor Taylor, a physician and surgeon, came to the smaller house in 1759 and died in 1766.

Catherine Barrow no doubt moved in ecclesiastical circles, and <~~when~~> \some years after/ the Reverend Walter Priest, Vicar of Skipton, was widowed in 1755, he married her. Priest died in 1768, and in the Window Tax Return of 1771 this house <~~in~~> \(with/ 9 windows) is occupied by Mrs. Catherine Priest. She died in 1790, having by her will founded a small local charity, leaving the interest of £30 to be given in bread on the second Sunday of every month.

Joseph Hardcastle, \a woollen manufacturer,/ appears as tenant under Mrs Priest and her Executors in the Land Tax Returns from 1787. He was … *{continued on page 213}*

(page 212) (40-42 High Street)

Judith Hardcastle, wife of Joseph, was the niece and heiress-at-law of Catherine Priest [D. Regy GY 399-423. 1819]

A deed of 1818 shows that Joseph Hardcastle then resided here.

LM 22.7.1809 d. A few days ago, of water in the brain, Master Joseph Cooper, son of Mr Joseph Cooper of
Skipton druggist. He was an amiable youth, and his death is much lamented by his friends.

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[11] *This mark refers to an entry on the previous page (p 210) relating to Richard Barrow appearing before the Court Leet*

The CB 1800-10 lists Sarah Bell and [Roger] ?John Shackleton immediately before → Jos. Cooper. The LM 13.2.1802 contain advtmts for Boog's Botanical Syrup (for Scrofula) sold by Shackleton, Skipton – also Newton's Restorative Tooth Powder, and Lignum's Antiscorbitic Drops sold by Mr John Shackleton, Skipton. Cordial Balm of Gilead [6.3.1802] is sold by "*Bell, Shackleton – Skipton*"

LM 8.8.1818 Mar On Monday last at Skipton, Mr Charles Cooper, druggist, to Miss Shires of Embsay.
27.3.1819 Phoenix Fire Office: Mr Joseph Cooper, Skipton 5.6.1822

CP 22.6.1872 Advt. Sale. Lot 1 2 dwghses & shops in High St, in respve occs of Henry Manby and Mrs Eliz Horrobine

LM. 6.5.1820 Stock-in-Trade of Mr Geo. Hardcastle, Painter & Gilder, in Skipton, who is about to change his residence. The purchaser may be accommodated with the shop and House, at a fair rent, which are situate in the Centre of the Market Place

1871 Census: Archibald McIntyre H M 23 Master Ironmonger, Scotland – Edinburgh

LM 14.8.1824 d. lately, Mrs Hardcastle, relict of the late Mr. Joseph Hardcastle of Skipton

CH 16.1.1914 W.A. & J. Simpson, 40 H St

L.M. 20.2.1830 died on Sunday last, Abraham, son of Mr Joseph Cooper, Druggist, Skipton

Roger Shackleton then cooper.

By 1865 the business had passed to Jonathan Daykin
Then Mrs Horobine kept a photographer's shop here.

C.P. 1.9.1893 Obit Wedn Mrs Horrobine of Morecambe formerly of Skipton – "*Many years ago the decd lady and her late husband carried on an extensive business as a photographer in Skipton and were well-known throughout Craven. Mr. Hardcastle had reached a grey old age*

1922 K Craven Motor Co, motor engnrs 42 HSt.

(page 213) (40-42 High Street)

{continued from page 211} … evidently connected with the Barrow family, for his <~~eldest~~> son was in 1791 christened '*George Barrow*'.

A Poor Rate Valuation of 1805 gives Joseph Hardcastle as owner-occupier of a house shop and warehouse, and Joseph Metcalfe as tenant of a house and barn. This Joseph Metcalfe had married Mary Waller in 1792, and brought up his nephew, Richard Waller the artist.
\Prob small shop /
The <~~smaller~~> \larger/ shop was probably occupied by <~~Mary~~> \Joseph/ Cooper, the chemist, in 1806 \and 1825/, but by 1838 Sarah Cooper had moved across to 25 High Street. This was then a beershop, occupied first by Maria Platt (who had moved to 34 Sheep Street by 1840) then by George Hardcastle, who is described as a beershop keeper in the 1841 Census Return. Hardcastle died in 1841, and Job Summersgill took over the shop, where he and his widow carried on the business of an ironmonger and tinplate worker for 30 years. In 1871 Jane Summersgill sold the business to A\rchibald/ McIntyre, who in turn sold a few months later to Henry Manby, the landlord of the King's Arms.
In 1899 Henry Manby retired, and W.A. & J. Simpson the tailors moved into these premises

As to the smaller shop, the Skipton Valuation of 1840 shows that Francis Wilkinson, a saddler, occupied two low rooms at this property, and Mr Thomas Edmondson has recalled that this shop was about 1850 occupied by Mrs Sarah Chapman, a confectioner. In 1851 David Dickinson, a watchmaker, was here: The Craven Pioneer of 24th August 1861 reports "*We have to thank Mr Hardcastle for effecting a very desirable alteration in the shops occupied by Mr. Dickinson and Mrs. Summersgill, in High Street. In the new front, now erected to these houses, large plate-glass windows in the modern style are replacing the ancient, miserable-looking windows which were a discredit to the whole street*."

In 1876 Scales & Salter, the shoemakers, moved into this small shop, until they transferred to 48 High Street in 1895, when George Thompson took this as a pawnbroker's shop.

(page 214) (58 High Street)

The 1674 H.T. Return does not list the Dixons, but (between Saml Mitchell at No 60 and Timothy Banks at 54-6) Thomas Oddy – 3.

x [12]succeeded to the property, and features in the Parish Church Seating plan of 1719: "*Mrs. Dixon for the house she lives in*." She

John Dixon was in occupation in May 1745, but in October of that year his widow Dorothy and her husband Thomas Beckett of Knaresborough sold to James Morley.

In 1760 this is a dwghse "*wherein the sd James Morley does now dwell*"

The Lease was renewed to Charles Campbell \ - Linen Draper -/ for 21 years from 1777 at £5 p.a. included 19 acres

5.4.1767 Ann d Chas Campbell Linen Draper & Isa' w. Skipton bap.
26.6.1791 Roger Peel par Middleham gent = Ann Campbell of this par spr

LM 23.6.1791 Chas Campbell of Skipton. Merchant Dealer & Chapman. Commn of bktcy
5.7.1791 Yesterday sen'night was married Mr Roger Peel, attorney at law of Middleham, to Mrs Campbell of Skipton.

(page 215)

58 HIGH STREET

In 1630 this property was sold by Josias and Ann Lambert to John Dixon, a "*chapman*" or pedlar, and is described as being formerly in the occupation of John Goodgion, but then of John Dixon or his father Stephen Dixon. Stephen was evidently a man of some substance, for the death of this servant is recorded in 1611-2. John Dixon was buried in the Parish Church in 1669 when the property passed to his younger son Edward, although in the Hearth Tax Return of 1672 both the elder son, Richard (2 hearths) and Edward (5 hearths) are listed for this property. On Edward's death in 1704, his son Joseph (1678-1713) inherited the house, which he let in 1708 to John Foulds, a carpenter, until 1713. Joseph's widow Jane Dixon x [13] appears to have married in about 1720 John Ash, then parish clerk of Skipton, who was later Curate of Denton, and who is returned as owner in the Call Books until 1732. John Dixon was then owner-occupier

[12] *This mark refers to an entry on the next page (p 215) relating to Jane Dixon, widow of Joseph*
[13] This mark refers to an entry on the previous page (p 214) relating to Mrs Dixon and the church seating plan

until 1740. In 1736 "*John Dixon of Skipton Gentleman*" mortgaged to John Swainson the younger of Skipton the strategically sited "*messuage or tenement and dwellinghouses in the Forstreet of Skipton*" occupied by John Dixon and other, and adjoining the Black Bull Inn on the one side and the Angel Inn on the other side. John Swainson's widow Ann married James Morley, and this gave rise to the Morley family's interest in this property.

From 1748 to 1752 part of the property was let to Samuel Crowther, the eldest son of Timothy Crowther, the noted parish clerk and astrologer. In 1750 Dorothy the widow of John Dixon and her second husband Thomas Becker sold the freehold to James Morley, a descendant of Cassandra, half-sister of General John Lambert of Calton. Morley is named as the resident here in the Court Leet records in 1752, and in the Call Books form 1754 onwards. He died in 1763, leaving two houses in Newmarket Street to Samuel Crowther.

Charles Campbell, a tea dealer, then became tenant of the house, and is returned as occupier with 12 windows in the 1771 Window Tax Return. He is still tenant in the 1783 L.T.

(page 216) (58 High Street)

Ct Leet 17.4.1782 Watercocks: "*that occupied by Mr. Hall on Sheep Street*"
" 4.5.03 Hos. occ. Mr. Wm Chamberlain, Mrs Hall, Mr Scofield

\?/ L.I. 14.12.05 Sun Fire Office S. Hall, Skipton \SBH b 1794/

Stephen Bailey Hall's admission as an Attorney, King's Bench, is dated 30th Jan 1817

CH. 16.10.1886 Mrs \Mary/ Hall, widow of S.B. Hall d at Belle<~~e~~> Vue Tce. <Su> @ 87

The pulpit in Christ Church was erected in 1905 in memory of Stephen Bailey Hall and Mary Hall his wife.

Obit in C.P. <20>\6/.10.1866 d 2nd Oct @ 72.

LM 21.2.1818 On Saturday last a Savings Bank was established at Skipton, under the designation of the Craven Savings' Bank. The Patrons are the Duke of Devonshire and the Hon the Earl of Thanet; and Lord Ribblesdale is the President. The Vice-Presidents comprehend the leading Gentlemen of that extensive district

LM. 13.5.1820 Private Tuition, The Rev E.M. Hall, M.A. of Oxford, proposes taking into his House, four Pupils, to instruct in the Greek and Latin Classics, and also in the Elements of Mathematics either preparatory to a Public School, or in completion of their Education. The House is situate in a very healthy and retired part of Craven, 3 miles from Skipton – Vicarage, Broughton.

LM. 6.7.1822 The Rev E.M. Hall M.A who takes into his House a limited number of pupils for general Instruction, has now 2 vacancies. Undertakes the tuition of young gentlemen preparing for the University, <~~of~~> or of Candidates for Orders who may not intend a University Educn. Terms may be known on Application at the Vicarage Broughton nr Skipton-in Craven

British Commercial Life Assoc – Agts. Skipton – Mr Stephen Bailey Hall

LM 3.8.1822 d. On Saturday last, Mr John Bailey Hall of Skipton Solicitor
10.8.1822 d. On Sunday last, Mrs. Hall, mother of Mr Jn Bailey Hall, Solicitor, whose death we announced last week.

LM 26.6.1824 Sun Insce Co. Skipton-in-Craven S. Hall Sun Fire Office 25.9.1824

L.M 24.12.1824 Marr. on 9 inst at Preston – by Rev E M Hall H.M

CH 31.1.1835 The Rev. E.M. Hall, MA, incumbent of Idle, has been presented by the Lord Chancellor to the
Rectory of Rufford, in the county of Lancashire, on the nomination of the family of Starkie of Huntroyde, in the same co.
" 28.3.1835 Sun Fire Office Skipton. Mr. S. Hall

CH. 1866
d 2.10.66 @ 72 Stephen Bailey Hall Esq Solr "*His kindliness of disposition and the care and exactness which marked his business activities, found a genial sphere in his engagement as Savings Bank Manager for many years – an office which he has held, we understand, from the 4th of April 1818, the day on which the Skipton Savings Bank was opened*

(page 217) (58 High Street)

In 1784 Thomas Wilson Morley sold the property to Ann, the daughter of John Bailey a woolstapler; in 1788 Ann married David Hall, surgeon and apothecary, and was widowed in 1798. Two of her sons, John Bailey Hall and Stephen Bailey Hall, qualified as attorneys and had their offices at this house. When John Bailey Hall died in 1822, his brother Stephen continued to occupy the premises as his residence and office, and as the office of the Skipton Savings Bank, which he managed from its establishment in April 1818 until his death in 1866.

Stephen Bailey Hall is worthy of note as one of the few local poets whose work is at all bearable. His works were published in a slim volume, "*The Testament of Faith, Israel a Warning to Britain, and other poems*." They were, he wrote, "*a pleasing… employment during the leisure hours of a profession which has generally been deemed unpropitious to such occupation*." The longest poem "*Israel a Warning to Britain*" is sub-titled "*God's Cognizance of National Delinquencies illustrated by passages from the Jewish History*", and attacks the Melbourn administration which:

"*As weak in purpose as in policy,*
Pursues a fickle, vacillating course
Which bodes no good result."

The nub of Hall's complaint to his country is "*Thy Protestant escutcheon is not pure*" and in his Notes he complains bitterly of "*the colonial and domestic endowments of popery, made by a professedly Protestant nation, whose rulers are bound by the Constitution solemnly to abjure popery as idolatry*." Another poem, "*Thoughts on the Cholera, which visited England in the year 1832*", attributes the plague to divine vengeance:

"*O listen then, my country, to the voice*
That issues from the awful pestilence
Which fills thy towns and cities with dismay;
And tells, in language forcible and plain,
That God hath spied iniquity within thee
And will not let the wicked go unpunished!"

After Hall's death, Richard Whalley moved his grocery … *{continued on page 219}*

(page 218) (58 High Street)

1871 C. Richard Whalley H M 51 Grocer, Steeton, Eliz w. 52

CH. 23.10.1875 To be let, and entered upon 10 Nov, shop 58 High St late in the occupn of Mr Richard Whalley

CH 10.1.1908 Nicholas Smith, 58 H. Craven Piano Depot
CH. 19.2.1909 Robinsons Solrs 58, H
C.H. 15.9.1911 advtises Nicholas Smith, new showrooms, 30 Nkt.

(page 219) (58 High Street)

{continued from page 217}… business here from Steeton, and began a battle with the Local Board of Health as to the rights of the frontagers to put stalls out in the street. After a hotly contested hearing at Wakefield Quarter Sessions, Whalley was acquitted of the Board's charges of obstruction. In June 1870 he was granted a beer licence; he left this property in 1875, became insolvent in 1877 and died in 1895.

Messrs Robinson and Robinson, solicitors, then took over the premises, converting the upper floors to offices and letting the ground floor as a "*shut-up shop*". In 1876 Messrs Sellers & Co, sewing machine dealers, opened the shop; in 1882 T. Whone was the sewing machine agent, and from 1884 to the end of the century it was Ben Holmes.

In 1905 Nicholas Smith, then a piano dealer, took over the shop until 19<~~12~~>\11/, when he moved into Newmarket Street. Martins Clothiers succeeded him in High Street for a year, and in 1913 Johnson Bros. Dyers took the shop. The shop closed in 1964.

(page 220) (58 High Street)

Home Visitor Nov 1856
\OS 70/
We are sincerely glad to announce that the people of Skipton are at last to be provided with a commodious Hall adapted for public meetings and supplied with ap<~~p~~>artments for educational and other purposes… after many years of arm-folded apathy, vain wishes, and fruitless bewailings, a project for erecting the much-needed Hall has recently been originated by a few friends of the public good… Though the site of the proposed Hall be yet unchosen, the plans undrawn, the name ungiven, we have strong faith in the success of the project… And, whether the building be known by some pretentious title, as "*The Hall of Science*" "*Music Hall*" "*Lyceum*" or by a more apposite name, as "*The People's Hall*," "*The Workman's Educational Institute*", let it, by all means, be a public hall, free from sectarian or party management and control … [it] will draw to it the patronage of… the Friendly Societies, or Sick Clubs, which are now under the petty tyranny of publicans, because, for want of a suitable building, they are obliged to meet in Public-houses
\OS 70/

Dec 1856: "*two prospectuses were issued; one from the office of G. Robinson, Esq., the other form W. Paget, Esq, each proposing the formation of such a company, and soliciting Shareholders… one suggests a public Hall, with numerous apartments adapted for various purposes, as Committee-rooms, &c, the other a public Hall (adapted for the administration of Justice, as well as for public meetings) with Police Offices, and a Superintendent Constable's residence attached*"

Jan 1857: letter from "*An Oddfellow" "we are about to remove from the house where we have met for many years, and for no other reason than this – we don't spend money enough in buying useless but harmful liquors"*

L.M. 14.9.1811 Presence of Mind. On Sun last a son of Mr Richard Myers of Skipton had nearly been run over by a post chaise heavily laden – one of the houses drove him down when the youth seized its fore-foot, which he held fast till he extricated himself from his perilous situation

Terriers 1716, 1743 <~~no cottage & shop~~> a shop next ye street ; 1764 a slated house & shop
1777 small mess. or dwghse thto contiguous & now occ. by Mr Joseph Thackray
1786 " " " " by John Spencer
1809, 1817 " " " " " by Richard Myers
John Spencer appears in CB 1799 [John Spencer] and in CB 1801-10 Ric Myers 07, and 1813-27 RM
See 18-20 Sheep St which Jos Thackray owned 1772-77 [p 205] in p.168 [Vicars]

C.H. 29.7.1876 Skipton Town Hall improvements
The general appearance of the inside of the large hall is vastly improved. The dark musty walls have given way to a beautiful enrichment of plaster work, while the old beamed roof has been replaced with a magnificently moulded ceiling of stucco"

C.H. 16.9.1876 Re-opening of T Hall on 25th with Grand Full Dress Concert

Ky News 29.11.1862 Opening of Town Hall. Seldom has Skipton had so many carriages in its streets as on Friday afternoon \week/, when the gentlemen of the neighbourhood met to celebrate the opening
of the Town Hall. Long has the want of a public building been felt, and often complained of. The want has been amply met in the erection of a spacious and handsome structure by the Skipton Public Buildings Co, and on Friday afternoon the edifice was opened by an oratorio, and in the evening by a miscellaneous concert. The Hall was fairly fitted in the afternoon, and crowded in the evening. Both performances gave entire satisfaction

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(page 221)

TOWN HALL AND LIBRARY

The Vicarage stood on the site of the Town Hall for many centuries. Burton's Monasticon (1758) records that "*On the 16th of September 1326… William Melton, Archbishop, ordained the vicarage to consist in these following portions, viz., In one mansion in the town of Skipton, which the Vicar used to inhabit…*" An early 17th Century Lease of the house on the site of Whitaker's Café refers to it as *"next adjoining the mansion of the vicarage*," and <~~a~~> terriers of \1716 and/ 1743 describes the "*mansion":* "*There is belonging to the vicarage of Skipton a house on the east side of the town near the Church, containing four rooms on the ground floor, viz., one kitchen, one hall, one parlour and one milk house, with five upper rooms. Adjoining unto this house there is a barn with stable and cowhouse, and a shop next to the street"*

This shop, formerly let to a shoemaker, was during the last century occupied by rope-makers, first Richard Myers, then his son John (who left his wife and family and reappeared in Australia in 1852) and finally Thomas Carter.

There are few accounts of the appearance of the old vicarage before its demolition in 1861. A correspondent to the Craven Pioneer in 1874 wrote that: "*It stood back from the side walk, and there were several stone posts and chains attached, as a protection for the building*" and Mr R.B. Cragg, a local antiquary, said in 1903 that: "*It was a low, two-storeyed, whitewashed house with railings in front."*

\OS 70/
TOWN HALL
The Town Hall was erected by the Skipton Public Building Co. Ltd. in 1861 at a cost of £4,500 on the site of the vicarage and roper's shop. As the building progressed, the "*Craven Pioneer*" waxed lyrical: *"As the noble structure in High Street slowly rises from the earth, and discloses its grand front, the observer is more impressed with the important part of the New Town Hall is destined to take in increasing the architectural reputation of the Town. It will form an imposing object of attraction to the stranger's eye, and will do much to redeem our character for enterprise, taste and intelligence"*

(page 222) (Town Hall & Library)

C.P. 18.5 1906 The Skipton High Street is much in need of architectural adornment and the new building \with/ which it is proposed to front the Technical Schools will be greatly welcome on th<~~at~~>ese grounds alone

Skipton was mentioned in the "*Times*" on 5th Sept. 1911: the President of the Library Assistants' Association criticised the penny rate for libraries, which "*produces enough to warrant indignation at such towns as … Skipton… which recently offered £65 for a librarian*" (By this time the salary had in fact been increased to £80)

C.H. 23.5.1919 Librarian's salary 48/- per week; Council offering 56/- for a sanitary foreman.

(page 223) (The Town Hall & Library)

The Town Hall was sold to the Council in 1895

LIBRARY
The two shops on the site of the present Library premises were demolished in June 1908. The more southerly shop had been occupied since 1885 by Samuel Birdsall, the jeweller; and the more northerly had been Henry Wildman's cabinet maker's shop.

\OS 70/
The aesthetic merits of the new building were applauded. In May 1908 it was announced that the facade was to be "*in the English Renaissance style of architecture, freely treated*." By August 1909 the finishing touches were being added to the new Library "*whose frontage<s> adds lustre to the town's High Street… and the full beauty of the architectural design can now be realised.*"

\OS 71/
Sir Nicholas Pevsner's criticism of the Library is more apposite: "*the only building up here that runs counter to the spirit of this modest street."* The building sticks out like a sore thumb.

\ OS 71 /
The local press coverage of the appointment of the first Librarian shows how long ago 1909 really was. The Library Committee had recommended a salary of £75 a year, a recommendation which was referred back at the next Council Meeting and reduced to £65.

This, noted the Craven Herald, is quite adequate: "*The post of librarian is one that can be filled by a gentleman who has something else to fall back upon, and who has judgment, experience and tact, or by a lady, for whom £65 a year would be sufficient… It is, however, a position to be filled by one who will show courtesy and consideration to all who take advantage of the facilities provided, and who will remember that these are they who will have to find the money*." There were over 160 applicants for the post.

The Library, \built at a cost of £3,000/ was opened on 16th February 1910.

The Craven Herald on 23rd Feb 1917 says the Council "*are the owners of the Library, although they are not in possession of the title deeds - a drawback one naturally thinks ought to be remedied*" and refers to "*an old bone of contention between the Council and the Trustees of the Science and Art Schools – some arrangement or other as to rights of way*"

(page 224) (31-33 High Street)

English Inn Signs [1951], p 124
Though the Ram is rarely, and the sheep never seen on the signboard, the Lamb is not uncommon

4.11.1630	Thomas Wallbanke = Ann Tomlinsonne
24.3.1664-5	Mr Thomas Wallbanck of Skipton. Quire. bur.
16.9.1678	Eliz w. of Wm Lupton of Skipton Ch. Woolin bur
13.2.1678-9	William Lupton of Skipton, sadler. Ch. bur

Conveyance L.R. £130.	14\-5/.10.1698 Phillip Oddey of Magdalene College in the University of Cambridge BA and his mother Mgt Fenton of Skipton Widow (1) Robt Kitching of Skipton Mercer (2) "*All that Messuage & Tenement with thappurtenances situate and being in Skipton afsd now in the pn of the sd M.F. and Robert Goodgion the younger*"

(page 225)

31-33 HIGH STREET.

This is one of the few freeholds in Skipton which we can identify as the former inheritance of the Heber family. Reginald Heber died in 1600 seised of 9 messuages, 5 burgage houses, 5 cottages and two shops in Skipton, which passed to his grandson Thomas Heber (1566-1633) who was the Treasurer for Lame Soldiers in the reign of King James I. Thomas exchanged most of his Skipton properties with George 3rd Earl of Cumberland for lands in Littondale and Marton; (since they did not form part of the old Clifford entailed estate, these Castle Estate tenements passed on the death of the last Earl in 1643 through his daughter to the Burlington family and thence to the Dukes of Devonshire). This High Street property, however, was retained by Thomas Heber, and remained in the family until his grandson, also Thomas Heber, sold it to Thomas Oddy junior in 1679.

Thomas Wallbank had been the tenant from 1647 to 1665, then William Goodgion until 1667, Thomas Waysdale who died in 1669, \and/ his widow Elizabeth Waysdale (<~~one of~~> \both/ Lady Anne Clifford's servants) who is named in the Hearth Tax Return of 1672, and who possibly married the next tenant, saddler William Lupton, who features in the 1674 Return

Thomas Oddy lived here himself until his death in 1685. In 1688 his widow Margaret Oddy married Daniel Fenton, the lessee of the Ship Corner premises then known as Fenton's Farm; he died in about 1697, and <~~two~~> \a/ year<~~s~~> later his widow <~~seems to have~~> sold the premises to Robert Kitching, a mercer. <~~By~~> In 1719 the Parish Church seating plan refers to "*Mr. Robert Kitchen for Black Ram Tenement*," which appears to represent this property. He died the same year, leaving to his daughter Jane "*the house occupied by Robert Goodgion at the yearly rent of £1 in the High Street.*" In 1721 Jane married John Jackman, and moved to Leeds. An Indenture of 1728 describes this property *as a "messuage or tenement together with one cockpit three stables one garden and a yard or backside thereto in the High Street in Skipton now or late in the occupation of Robert Goodgion*."

Robert Goodgion, a butcher and son of a former landlord of the King's Arms, had occupied the shop since 1698, when he … *{continued on page 227}*

(page 226) (31-33 High Street)

Prob L.M. 2.1.1776 To Let a large Convenient and Modern built House, situated in the Middle of the Market Place in Skipton… a v. good front shop or Parlour, a House back-kitchen & pantry, a good Cellar & v large vaults under the shop, 4 rooms in the middle loft, with extremely gd Garrets Barn Stable Cowhouse – occ. by Jn Sugden

LM 17.4.1802 Skipton-in-Craven. To be Lett and Entered to on the 12th day of May 1802 A Spacious Dwelling House, 3 Stories high (exclusive of extensive Cellars) situated in the Market Place of the Town of Skipton ; also a Stable and other Appurtenances to the Premises, which are respectively occupied at the present by William Sedgwick Esq. The Premises are nearly new, in good Repair, and from their Situation &c. are well adapted for Trade. Further Particulars may be had by applying at the office of Mr Alcock, Attorney-at-Law in Skipton afsd. Apl 10th 1802

L.I. 12.4.1802 v. p.366

L.I. 7.4.1806 To be let, and Entered to on 13 May next. A commodious Dwelling-House, fronting the Centre of the Market Place in Skipton in Craven and lately occupied by Mr Robert Laydon, Grocer And also, a Stable and Hay Loft thereto belonging. The House is 3 stories high, exclusive of a spacious Garrett, is in complete Repair and from its situation is very well adapted to Trade The Stable, Hay Loft, 3 spacious cellars and a considerable Portion of the back Part of the House (if the same can be conveniently spared by the Tenant) may readily be lett off, which would much reduce the Rent, and should the Taker also be disposed to lett the large Dining Room upon the second floor, and a Bed Room of two with it (of which there are plenty) to a Lodger or Lodgers, there is scarcely a Doubt but the same might be so disposed of to Advantage For Particulars apply to Mr Alcock, Skipton, the Owner of the Premises

L.M. 30.10.1813 A House in Skipton to be let, and entered immediately. A commodious Dwelling-House and Shop in Front, situated in the centre of the Market Place in Skipton, and lately inhabited by Miss Ducket, now of Bradford, Ladies Dress Maker & c – The House had a new Roof put upon it not 4 mos ago, is in very excellent repair in all other <~~resp~~> Parts, is 3 stories in Height, exclusive of the Cellars, one of which (to the Front) is fitted up in a very complete Manner (with wares & c) as a Kitchen. Further Particulars of Miss Ducket and of Mr Alcock of Skipton the owner

L.T. 1801 Wm Alcock. Wm Sedgwick & others

Robert Leydon was at 8 Sheep Street by 1805

LM. 15.12.1810 Mar. Last week, Mr George Wade of Skipton grocer to Miss Barrons of Bradley near the former place

1871 Census. John Morville H M 78 no occupn, Y Eastby; Rachel w 77 Eastby

C.H. 28.5.1920 Obit 24th Major Wilkins Emsley[14] @ 50, Grocer, 31 High St

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(page 227) (31-33 High Street)

{continued from page 225} … features in the Poll Tax Return. In 1722 he was succeeded by Thomas Johnson, and in 1731 by William Ellis, a cordwainer, who was Town Constable in 1743. In 1752 his widow Grace Ellis succeeded him, and right up to the early Land Tax Assessments in 1783, this is called "*Ellis House".*

Possibly Jane Jackman was widowed and re-married, for in 1736 and 1738 John Cook a barber and Jane his wife of Leeds are parties to deeds relating to this property. In 1751 Jane Cook of Leeds widow sold it to John Alcock, the Skipton attorney, and this became the first of the many freeholds the Alcock family were to acquire in Skipton. On John Alcock's death in 1783 his son William Alcock inherited the property; also an attorney, William became \one/ of the founders of the Craven Bank, and built the row of houses in the yard at the rear of the High Street premises which, in view of his legal connections, was called "*Chancery Lane."*

John Sugden moved here shortly after his marriage in 1755, and appears with 9 <~~hearths~~> \windows/ in the Window Tax Return of 1771. He was a barber and peruke maker, and at this house in 1757 would be born his eldest son Richard, who moved to London where he married in 1778 and became the father of Edward Burtenshaw Sugden (1781-1875), first Baron St. Leonards and Lord Chancellor of England <~~from~~> \in/ 1852. John Sugden later became Sheriffs Officer and moved to the Craven Arms in Newmarket Street; he joined his son Richard in London in 1800.

31 HIGH STREET
By 1799 it is clear that the premises had been converted into two separate shops, in the more northerly of which William Sedgwick was living. The Court Leet in 1802 charges William Alcock with occasioning a nuisance "*by putting up posts upon the front of the Dwellinghouse lately occupied by Mr. Sedgwick*." The next tenant was Robert Leydon, a grocer, followed by William Wikeley, another grocer who died of asthma in 1810. George Wade then took over the business until his death in 1841, and in 1844 his executors sold it to Joseph Morville, who retired in 1895. Major Wilkins Emsley succeeded to and continued the business until long after the first World War. *…{continued on page 229}*

(page 228) (31-33 High Street)

L.I. 7.12.1805 d. A few days ago, after a lingering illness, in the 74th year of his age, Wm Sinclair, fmly dealer in teas and spiritous liquors, in Skipton

1773. Wm Sinclair Town Constable

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[14] *Sic; For clarification, Emsley was his surname, not place of origin (he was born in Hartlington). Major Wilkins were his forenames, not a military rank*

William Little was certainly a tenant of a property under the Alcocks at £30 p.a. for the half year to 12th May & 12th Nov 1817.

The Account Books of the Skipton Congregational Sunday School record the purchase in 1828 of 100 Quills for one shilling.

X[15] the "*Advertiser*" was incorporated with the "*Home Visitor*", a periodical which had been published by the Skipton Temperance Society. Tasker

CH. 22.9.1888 Robert Tasker, first printer of Skipton Advertiser & Home Visitor, d 17th @ 62. gave up business in 1865.

Waltonwrays Jn Procter Brown d 13.4.1882 @ 55; Jane Eliz wife d 25.2.1922 @ 98

1871 Census John P. Brown, H M 44 Printer & Bookseller, Y. Burton; Jane w 47 Skipton, John S \4/ <(~~Burnsall~~> s 11,
Eliz I 9 Frances 6 Peter H 3

C.P. 13.11.1891 Obit 10th @ 50, Thos. Horsfall Ambler, ironmonger, H. St., son of late Joseph Ambler, who carried on the ironmongery business in Otley Street for a great number of years, and upon the death of his father, some 10 years ago, he succeeded to the extensive business.

(page 229) (31-33 High Street)

{continued from page 227}… George Thorneycroft, cabinet maker, took the shop next, and in 1936 the Carla Beck Milk Bar was the first milk bar outside London in the country: the Craven Herald of the day recorded: "*Curious sightseers gazed through the windows, but were reluctant to venture through the doors and be seen drinking milk."* The reluctance was overcome, and the project prospered for many years. When the Milk Bar closed on 29th February 1964, the premises were added to Brown Muff & Co's adjacent store.

33 HIGH STREET
The Call Books show the occupier in 1799 as William *Sinclair*, a linen draper and tea dealer, who died in 1805. In 1781 he had been one of the first trustees of the Skipton Independent Chapel in Newmarket Street. A poor rate return of about 1805 gives Adam Robinson as Alcock's tenant. William Little, a Scotch draper, probably preceded John Garnett, a printer, who appears in Directories from 1828. In 1852 he printed the first Skipton newspaper, the "Skipton Advertiser", <~~published under the auspices of the Skipton Temperance Society~~.> Garnett was also an auctioneer, and is said to be \ shown / selling at the Market Cross in Waller's print of Skipton. In 1856 he returned to Kirkby Lonsdale, where he died as a result of a road accident in 1861, when the Craven Pioneer piously commented "*that the habits which were so prejudicial to Mr. Garnett as a business man in Skipton were not forgotten, while residing at Kirkby Lonsdale, but had lately been more freely indulged in as Mr. Garnett had become possessed of a sum of money, about £200*."

Robert Tasker, who had been apprenticed \to/ his father's cousin John Tasker (the publisher of the first Craven Herald) took over the business, and \X/ [16]printed the "*Home Visitor*", <~~followed~~> \which was succeeded/ in 1858 by the "*Pioneer*". In 1864 the office moved into Chancery Lane, better accommodation being needed for the Caxton Printing Machine.

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[15] *This mark refers to an entry on the next page (p 229) relating to Robert Tasker and The Home Visitor*
[16] *This mark refers to an entry on the previous page (p 238) relating to Sk. Advertiser and the Home Visitor*

John Procter Brown followed Tasker as a printer at the High Street shop until his death in 1882, when he was succeeded by Robert Mungall, the last of the line of printers to carry on business here.

In 1885 Ambler & Son, ironmongers, transferred their business to this shop, which in advertisements of 1890 also … *{continued on page 231}*

(page 230) (31-33 High Street)

C H <~~31~~> \13/.1.1911 T.W. Hagar, 33 H St

1922 K T.W. Hagar, ironmonger 33 H St

[C.H. 21.1.98] [17]

(page 231) (31-33 High Street)

{continued from page 229}… features as "*The Coffee Pot*". William Bulcock took the business in 1893, but failed the following year, and sold out to Thomas William Hagar, who remained at the shop for many years.

The property had remained in the hands of the Alcock family, and in January 1898 the trustees of the will of Henry Alcock offered for sale the shops fronting High Street occupied by Mr. M.W. Emsley and Mr. T.W. Hagar, and 17 cottages at the rear [18]

(page 232) (Bradshaw House; 35-37 High Street))

CB Fr 13 then 47-8

John Parker of Extwisle 1573-1655 Sheriff of Lancashire; succ. by gdson Jn P 1634-82

In a Rental of 1611 John Parker and John Whitwham pd free rent to Francis E. of Cumberland.

In 1633 CB Fr it is listed as "*John Parker gen Wm Goodgions*"

John Parker of Extwisle 1578-1655 was Sheriff of Lancashire 1653, son of Jn Parker of Extwistle -1635

<~~Calverley P.R. M.L.~~ >

CB Tts 1713 Hen Constantine p. shop nup Jn Lupton

PR Hen Constantine Mercer m Martha es 1713
30.11.1755 Martha w. of Hen Constantine Mercer of Skipn bur
Con-w-K 1.3.1732 Martha – d of Hen Constantine of Skipton Mercer bur
" 10.4.1689 Hen s Th Constant: Conis: bap
Lint 1.1.1688 " John Constantine of Hebden bp
" 3.3.1711 Hen C. p Coverham = Jane Dawson of this p

CB 1762 The heirs of Mr J. Wilkinson now Mrs Rhodes

A prospectus of Thomas Hurtley's <~~poems~~> \"*Natural Curiosities of Malham*"/ in 1785 s ays that subscriptions are taken in by Mr. James Wilkinson of Skipton.

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[17] *This citation refers to an entry on the next page (p 231) relating to the sale of shops by Henry Alcock's Trustees*
[18] *See previous page (p230) for citation from Craven Herald as source of this entry*

John Alcock's Will of 9.3.1782 names James Wilkinson of Skipton Mercer Linnen & Woollen Draper as a witness. Also to will of Cath. Priest dated 29.7.1784

LM 1791 – Subscriptions: James Wilkinson in Skipton.

(page 233) (35-37 High Street)

BRADSHAW HOUSE

Numbers 35 and 37 High Street, now occupied by Brown Muff & Co. Ltd, were during the last century known as "*Bradshaw House*." This is distinguished as being the only building in the High Street which Sir Nicholas Pevsner in his "*Yorkshire – the West Riding*" deems worthy of architectural mention, and he draws attention to the "*two tripartite windows on the first floor connected by a blank arch as to make them into a super-Venetian-window*."

This site was formerly the property of the Parkers of Extwistle, who are named as freeholders in the Manor Call Books from 1631 to 1680. From 1633 to 1660 William Goodgion appears as the tenant, followed until 1680 by Henry Goodgion; the Goodgions were a prolific Skipton family and the dates suggest that William was the "*William Goodgion caterer to the Earl of Cumberland of Skipton*" who was buried in 1661.

In about 1681 the freehold passed to John Lupton, a mercer, who was living here at the time of the Poll Tax Return in 1698, and to whom the Parish Church Seating Plan of 1719 allots a pew "*for his House in Skipton*." John Lupton died in 1721, and his widow Agnes was freeholder until 1732; she had benefited under the Charities of Thomas the "*Good Earl"* of Thanet in 1723, when the entry reads: "*Agnes Lupton widow aged about 71 years has by her Industry brought up a great family of children and now very poor infirm and past labour."* (The Parish Registers record the baptism of her 11 children). William Lupton <~~aft~~> of Masham had voted as an outlying freeholder in respect of property in Skipton in the 1741 Election, and in 1745 he sold the freehold to John Wilkinson, also a mercer, who appears to have been the tenant since 1733.

John Wilkinson died in 1761, and another John Wilkinson (probably his son) is shown in the Window Tax Return of 1771 as paying tax on his 7 windows. The Land Tax Assessments from 1783 to 1801 name Miss Wilkinson as the owner, and from 1786 to 1803 James Wilkinson is named as the tenant. He too was a mercer, and the Universal British Directory of 1792 shows that he was also … *{continued on page 235}*

(page 234) (35-37 High Street)

L.R. 11-12.May 1804 Jos Edwards & Sarah w (1) Bn Bradshaw shopkeeper (2) Wm Wainman (3)
M. or d. situate by the centre of the M. Pl. in Skipton in the pn of
Mr Jas Wilkinson Mercer es
and m or d sit. behind or on the Eastwardly side occ. by Rbt Sommervill
with yd contg a stable cowhouse granary hay loft & other [?Court]
outoffices & a gdn all in pn of Jas Wilkinson es

F. 26.10.1807 Wm Wainman of Carr Head (1) Jos Edwards (2) Bn Bradshaw of
Skipton Innkeeper (3)
M. or d. sit. by the centre of the M.Pl. in Skipton in the pn of John
Horner Mercer & Draper
Mess. behind occ Mr Robt Summerville

LR 4-5.12.1812 Bn Bradshaw Shopkeeper (1) Wm Brigg of Lunds Hill (2)
2 capital ms or dwghses sit. in the M.Pl. in Skipton lately occ. as one
ho. but at present divided & occ. as two hos by the sd B.B. & Sml.
Thompson Ironmonger.
Yard ct & gdn behind & dwghses occ. by Ro. Somerville, B.B. Lawrence
Riddiough & Jn Sugden & a ho. unoccupied adjg Jn Sugden

L.M. 12.11.1808 d on Tues last, Mrs Summerscales, wife of Mr Robert Summerscales, agt
to Messrs Alcock & Co, Skipton.

LM 14.2.1807 d on Thurs Mr James Wilkinson of Skipton post master

CH 28.2.1975 "*In the G.P.O. files in London is a letter with a date in 1784, from the Postmaster at Skipton, Mr James Wilkinson to the P.M.G. requesting a rise if the "ride" from Skipton to Settle.*
Apparently he received only £8 per quarter for the journey, performed three times a week. In 1794
the P.M.G. received an application for the mail from Skipton to Settle to go via Broughton."

L.M. 19.9.1829 Mr Benjamin Bradshaw, of Skipton, is appointed bailiff of Gargrave Court, in the place of
Mr William Broughton, resigned.

L.M. 24.12.1841 died: On Friday, at L'pool, in his 86th yr, awfully sudden, <~~Mr~~> Mr. Benjamin Bradshaw
of Skipton

C.P. 12.5.1976 J. Bateson, cabinet maker and {?Optician}, 35 High St, Skipton – inform them of his removal from Coach St.
to 35 High St, formerly occupied by W. Atkinson

1871 Census. Richard Atkinson H M 26 Druggist. Austwick, Ann w 29 Gisburn; Smolet nephew
Wm Atkinson H ū 24 Chemist & Druggist, Y. Austwick; Jane mother Wo 66 Alfred nephew 9

The freehold had become the property of the Alcock family, who also owned the two adjoining shops on the north, and in January 1898 Henry Alcock's Trustees offered for sale two shops fronting High Street and occupied by Mrs. Ambler

CH. 30.3.1889 L.B. Election. J.M. Barraclough, 37 H

1871 Census: Jas Whittingham H.M. 44 Confectioner, Draughton; Eliz w 43 Skipton; Jn W s 11, Ada A. d 10 \ Mary B d 8 Jas C. s 6 /

(page 235) (35-37 High Street)

{continued from page 233} … Postmaster of Skipton. He died in Feb 1807

In the early years of the last century Benjamin Bradshaw, a shoemaker, occupied this shop, but by about 1805 John Horner, another mercer, was tenant of Bradshaw's house. After a short but profitable tenure of the Black Horse Inn, which had been the Tory party H.Q. during the 1807 Election, Bradshaw returned to this High Street property, and built a substantial house in the yard at the rear (which came known as Bradshaw's Yard), the house being nick-named "*Lascelles Hall*" after the defeated Tory candidate. Bradshaw was a man of many parts; early Directories refer to him as a draper, boot and shoe maker and clothes dealer, and in 1830 the property is referred to as a "*shoe and stay warehouse."* He lived until 1842.

It seems that the premises were usually occupied as at least two shops, and that in 1847 these were occupied by
\see 1812/
Samuel B. Gee a draper, and William Brumfitt the cabinet maker, Thomas Wilkinson, a druggist, bought the whole property and occupied the larger and more northerly shop by 1858. Retiring in 1868, he sold the business to William Atkinson, who moved to Burnley in 1874 and in turn sold to John Laycock. In the following year Laycock also purchased Mr. D.R. Jackson's chemists' business at 25 High Street, where he moved. Joseph Bateson, a cabinet maker, took this shop until 1884, after which it became Mrs. Ackernley's baby linen and fancy repository until 1892

By 1895 Sarah Jane Ambler carried on her millinery business here, and in 1897 she added back to the premises the smaller shop (No. 37), which had since the 1860's been occupied for the business of a confectioner and tea dealer, first by James Whittingham until 1883, and then by J.M. Barraclough.

Brown Muff & Co. took over the whole premises from Mrs. Ambler Ltd in 19..[19]

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[19] *this date has been left incomplete, presumably as Rowley hoped to correct it later*