

Swallow Head Farm. Wider Historical Context.

Swallow Head Farm is located upon the coastal plateau above Robin Hood's Bay and between this and the higher ground of Fylingdales Moor, upon steadily rising ground. It is currently laid entirely to pasture and is grazed by horses, cattle and sheep. Its relatively expansive fields are bounded by dry-stone walls of indeterminable date, but some or parts of which are likely to date from the medieval period, if not, perhaps, before this. Parts of the monastic park wall certainly survive to the N and W of the farm. The landscape of the farm is fully exposed to the easterly wind, though a little more protected from the W. It forms part of a territory – Whitby Strand – associated after the later 11thC with Whitby Abbey and then with the Cholmley/Strickland families and which has been farmed, and the farm landscape of which was likely formed during the medieval period and which was never formally enclosed other than by slow evolution. The Cholmleys took a 21 year lease on the abbey lands in 1539 and acquired freehold of the same in 1554. The part of Whitby Strand that contains Swallow Head Farm today was alienated by the Cholmleys in 1634, purchased by the Hothams of Scarborough and South Dalton, who sold the same – some 11 farmsteads and one water corn mill – to John Barry, of a long-established ship-building family in Whitby, in 1819. The Barrys sold their interest after 1920 and after this the unitary ownership of this previously homogenous, although always tenanted, landscape in the centre of Fylingdales township was dissolved, becoming one of multiple ownership, a process magnified by the sale of most of the remaining Cholmley farmsteads in 1928. The Cholmley-Strickland-Constable family retained the Lordship of Fylingdales throughout the post-Dissolution period, their regular sale of lands notwithstanding, and Sir Fred Strickland Constable remains Lord of the Manor in 2012. Court leets are still held in Fylingdales, reflecting the unusual survival of common, never enclosed moorland upon the higher ground of the parish, to the W and SW of the farmed landscape which is the focus of this management plan. This survival may be accounted for not by the poorness of this land (Raw Pasture was enclosed in 1808), but perhaps by the early established pattern of farmsteads and subsequent continuity of homogenous ownership, in which it remained in the general interest, and part of a long-established local pattern of landscape management, for the common to remain generally available. The early development of industry in the area, in the form of alum production, and the consequent growth in the prosperity of local ports – of Robin Hood's Bay and Whitby – will also have eased the pressure

upon the landscape that might have led to enclosure, as well as offering opportunities for investment and profit to those who might otherwise have sought to maximise their incomes from the land alone.

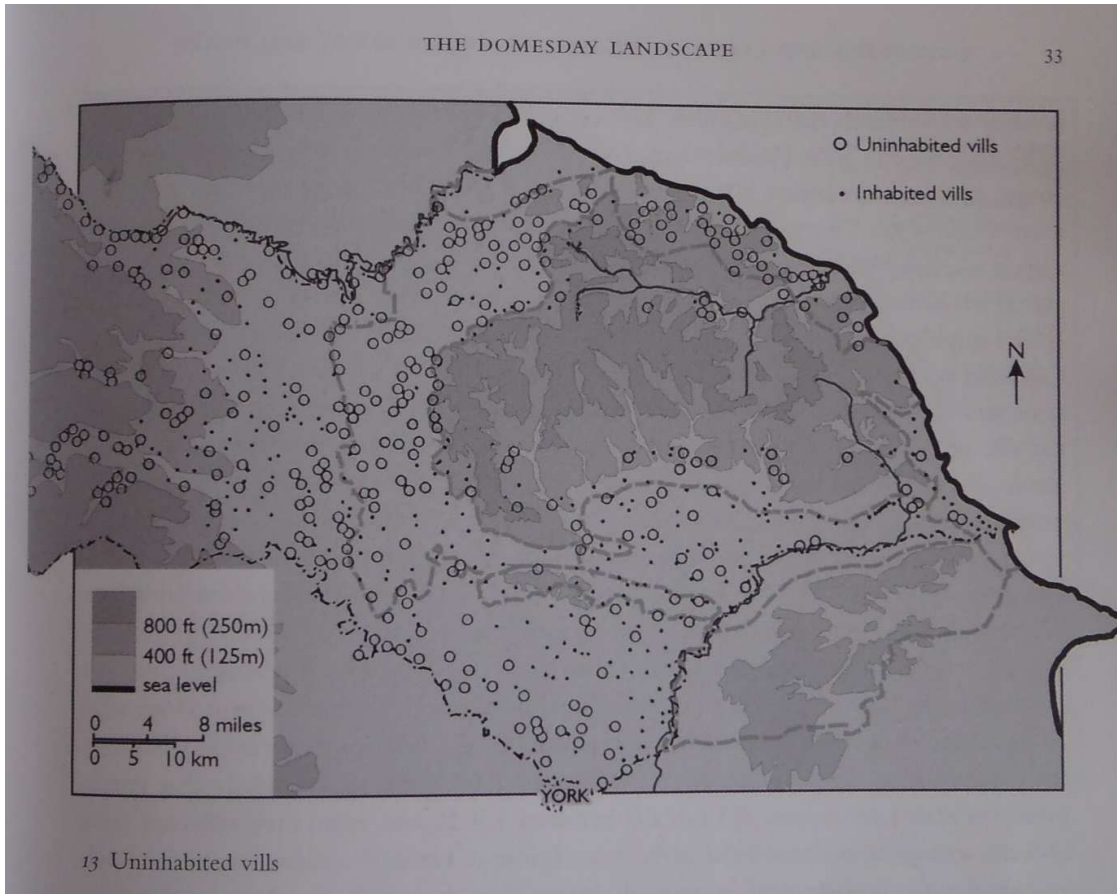
Whilst Swallowhead is mentioned as a topographical feature very early, Swallow Head's existence as an independent farmstead came much later.

The general description of Fylingdales in the Victoria County History remains as good a summary of the area as may be found:

“This parochial chapelry lies south of Whitby parish and contains the villages of Robin Hood's Bay and Thorpe, or Fyling Thorpe (Prestethorpe, xiii cent.), and the hamlets of Normanby, Parkgate, Ramsdale, Raw (Fyling Rawe, xvi cent.), and Stoupe Brow. The area is 13,325 acres of land and inland water; the foreshore, which extends at the foot of Fylingdales Moor, common to the townships of Fylingdales and Hawsker-cum-Stainsacre, is 364 acres. In Fylingdales township there are 1,924 acres of arable land, 2,693 of permanent grass and 257 of woods and plantations. The soils of the cliffs are Upper Lias shale capped by the Dogger and False Bedded Sandstones and shales of the Lower Oolite. Whitby Abbey had a lime-kiln here in 1394-5. Alum used to be worked at Stoupe Brow and Peak, and it was stated in 1831 that a decrease of 167 in the population was due to the extinction of this industry. There are brick and tile-works at High Normanby and at Quarry Hill, Raw. The chief crops raised are barley and oats; most of the land is in pasture. The height varies from 75 ft. to 100 ft. above ordnance datum on the cliffs to 775 ft. on the moors.” (Page 1923).

Whitby Abbey ownership

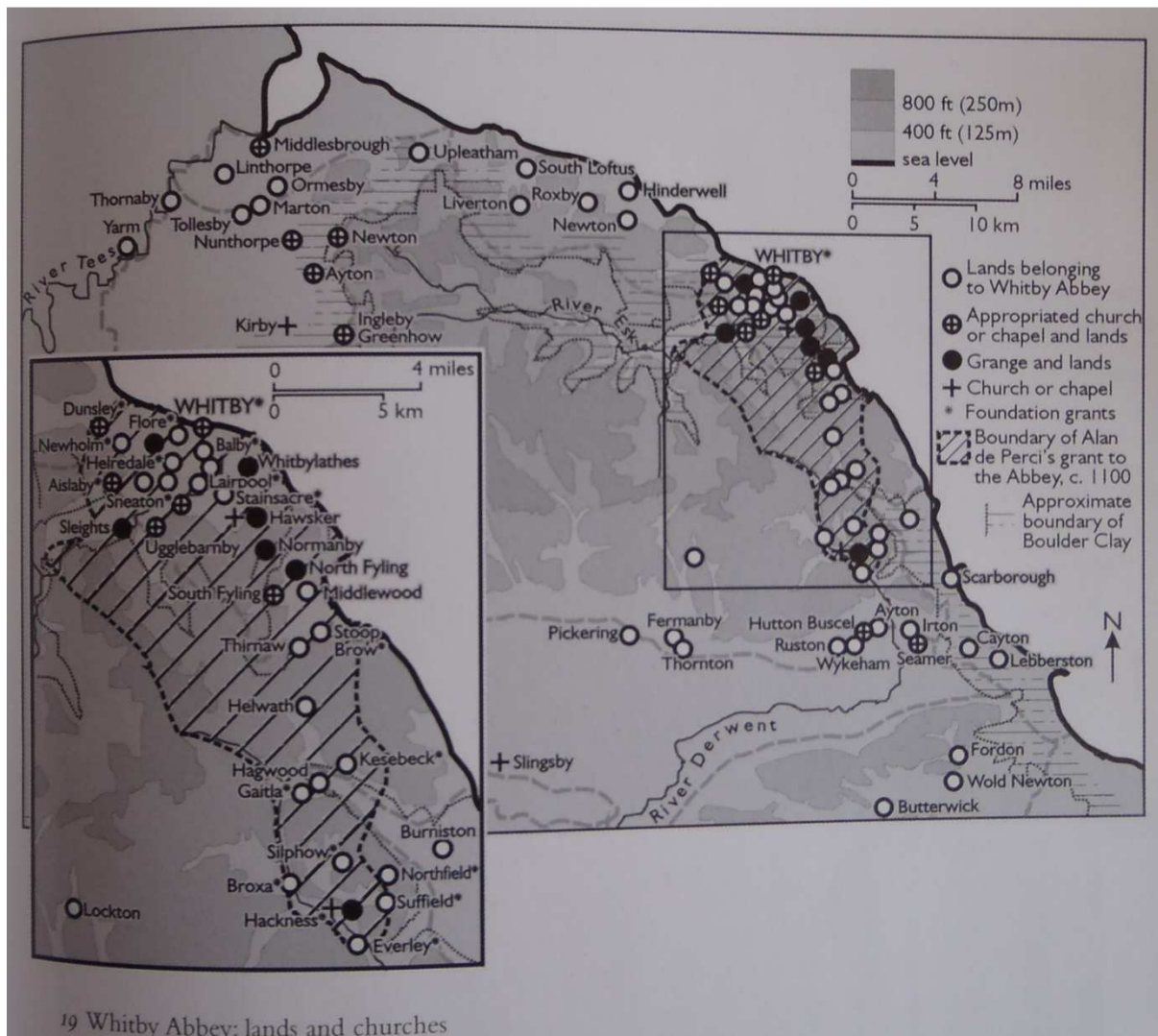
Whitby was a natural focal point for settlements and vills, with a sheltered tidal river and a very early religious foundation under the direction of St Hilda. Domesday records many settlements around this area, and although many were uninhabited at this time (see below), their number indicates a fairly dense population along (and above) the coast before the Conquest, with the majority of place-names being of Norse origin, the concentration due to the coastal deans which provided shelter in an otherwise exposed and bleak landscape, whilst retaining proximity to the sea.



(Waites 2007 33)

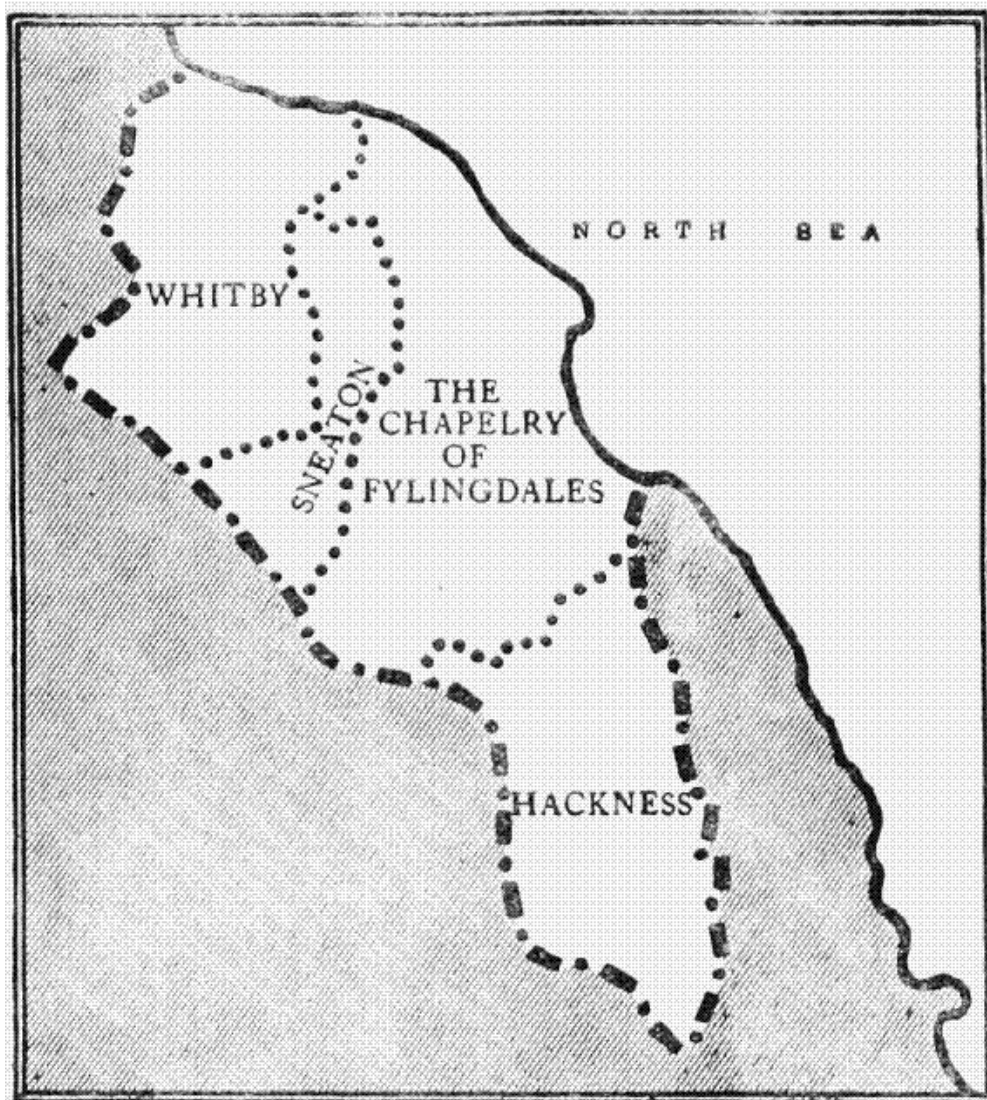
With the 'harrying of the north' in 1068/9 many villages in the region had been devastated, their crops and settlements destroyed. Between York and Durham, an estimated 100,000 people died either violently or due to later starvation, some 5% of the total population of England at the time. The coastal plateau north of Robin Hood's Bay seems to have been hit extremely hard with 34 uninhabited Villages and only 10 inhabited by the time of the Domesday survey in 1086. This contrasts with other areas in Whitby Strand, to the south, and which included Fylingdales, where only 3 Villages were uninhabited and 14 inhabited. These uninhabited Villages had associated farmland which was designated 'waste', being largely abandoned common fields which had, of course, been deliberately wasted. It is unknown if the relatively intact survival indicates escape from the ravages of the harrying, or an early recovery from this, and the latter may be closer to the mark, since these lands were in the hands of Whitby Abbey soon after its foundation by the Benedictine order circa 1074. As Bryan Waites clearly demonstrates the wasted lands of North Yorkshire and the rapid spread of numerous monastic orders into these same lands was no coincidence – the harrying prepared the ground, so to speak, for such expansion and for the creation by the monasteries of the essential cultural landscape of North Yorkshire. These lands fell to large estates after the Dissolution,

representing a certain continuity of locally hegemonic ownership and control, so that the modern cultural and grown landscape of North Yorkshire remains remarkably resonant of that in place by around 1300AD.



Waites 2007 49.

“The monasteries were to the forefront in the re-settlement of the area” and showed the greatest concentration of holdings in precisely those areas most heavily wasted in 1086 (Waites 1967 5).



<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/>

(Page 1923)

Shortly after the Norman Conquest the new lord of Whitby, William de Percy, granted to the second monastery, founded here before 1078 by Reinfrid of Jarrow, the ancient monastery of St. Peter with 2 carucates of land in 'Prestebi.' (Page 1923)
 The 'ancient monastery' was that of Hilda of Hartlepool, founded in circa 660 and destroyed some 200 years earlier by Viking raiders.

"Alan de Percy before 1135 confirmed to the abbey land within boundaries which have remained those of the liberty. The following places are mentioned as boundaries: 'Blawych,' 'Grenedic,' 'Swinestischage,' 'Thornelaye,' 'Coppekeldbroc,' 'Staincrossegate,' 'Gretaheved,' 'Lilla Cross,' 'Scograineshoues,' 'Sylehou,' 'Lithebech,' 'St. Hilda's Spring,' 'Horsecroft' and 'Thordeisa.' These boundaries were confirmed

by Henry I and succeeding kings. (Page 1923)

There were four main areas of Whitby Abbey lands, one of which was the section of boulder clay around Fylingthorpe and Stoupe. Many of the nearby Villes had been granted by William de Perci. The abbey concentrated their efforts and money, despite the rebuilding of the abbey, on obtaining lands not already held in Whitby Strand. Abbot William bought Hawkser, Normanby and N and S Fyling from Tancred the Fleming during the early 12thC. All of Roger Burringans land in Fyling went to Abbot Roger (Waites 2007 46).

The Benedictine monks at Fyling Grange along with Hackness and Hawsker received tithes of corn and hay and enjoyed all rights of furze and turbary, and these rights continued to be held by the Curacy of Whitby as late as 1877 and presumably remain in some form today. As late as the early 20thC, turf and peat remained an important source of domestic fuel in this region. Ling, collection of which was also a manorial right, was heather, used primarily for thatching when wheat straw was unavailable or unaffordable.

Fishing also was an important element of the monastic economy and the NE coast was the focus of the primary herring fishery in England, attracting merchants from Flanders, Norway, Germany, France and Scotland to the markets in Scarborough and Whitby, of which the latter was the more important centre, not only for the landing, but for the salting and barrelling of herring, throughout the medieval period. During three months in 1307, 237 lasts of herring and some 244 'wagas' of salt were landed at Whitby harbour (Waites 2007 189). Guisborough Priory operated important sea-salt production from the salt-marshes of Teesmouth, surpluses from which were routinely purchased by the herring fishery industry further south (ibid 172).

As late as 1815, Thomas Coultas, in *The Scarborough Guide* considers the most notable aspect of Robin Hood's Bay, aside from nearby alum works, to be its fish economy: "The quantity of fish which is dried at Robin Hood's Bay, as well for home consumption as for exportation is surprising. The fronts of its houses and the surface of its paddocks are often covered by them, as they are spread to dry " Coultas 1815 107).

The coal trade was established as a staple of the port of Whitby as early as the 14thC (Barker 2007 17).

Throughout this time also, Whitby Abbey owned the port of Whitby, being granted the right to collect tolls for the maintenance of the quays in 1306/7 (ibid 17) and was beneficiary of a vibrant trade between the east coast of England and mainland Europe. As early as the 14thC, typical cargoes into Scarborough – for which records survive – were of pitch, wax, timber, boards, oil and cordwain from the Baltic (Waites 2007 190), which, if nothing else, indicates how early oak was displaced regionally in the construction industry by softwoods from the Continent. Baltic lumber merchant's race-knife marks are evident upon several of the timbers within the stables at Swallow Head Farm, though, of course, these were imported very much later.

Specialisation within the different areas of the Abbey estate was the norm, with the fields immediately around Whitby concentrating upon arable production, Hackness being turned mainly to cattle farming. With lands in Fyling and on the northern fringes of the Vale of Pickering being leased from an early date (ibid 47–48), the farming economy was mixed – with two ploughs operated at Fyling Grange in the 14thC and the contribution of Fyling to the 1301 Subsidy (a thirteenth of total income) being 13s 9d, exceeding the contribution of Whitby Lathes, Eskdale, Lairpool and Hawkser, if not that of Stakesby and Normanby, though the latter was almost the same (Waites 2007 108). Generally, however, “the arable land of the Coastal plateau seems to have been, like that of the moorland region, very marginal” (ibid 106) for all that Fyling Grange may have bucked this trend – and to have continued to do so, as evidenced by a relatively early threshing barn on the site of Swallow Head Farm, the location of which, if not the fabric, confirms Waites's assessment that

“the coastal plateau was...generally unsuited to cultivation on a large scale. It was an area of varied economies, but sheep farming was dominant. Much of the arable land was confined to particular areas and *because most of these were at a high level, sometimes near the moorland edge, the arable was marginal in character*” (ibid 109, italics added).

It is generally accepted that higher values at this time indicate higher levels of arable production and of 13 granges on the periphery of the Vale of Pickering, only one (Sinnington) contributed less than Fyling in 1301, the rest considerably more (ibid 113).

The land of Whitby Strand was never the most productive, however. Valuations of land in 1292 and 1318 show it to have been low in the league table of North Yorkshire. In 1292, Allertonshire was valued at 1.47 pence per acre, Pickering Lythe at 1.13, Ryedale at .84 and Whitbystrand at .48. Values had fallen in general by 1318, but Whitby Strand remained below two-fifths of the value of Allertonshire and only a little more than half as valuable as Pickering Lythe per acre (Waites 2007 91). By 1341, the relative wealth of Whitby Strand had dramatically declined to 0.16 pence per acre whilst others had remained the same or had increased – Allertonshire to 0.98 pence per acre; Ryedale to 0.43 (ibid 92).

Part of the decrease between 1292 and 1318 may be explained by a fall in the acreage under cultivation. In Fyling, for example, 320 acres had been assessed in 1292; only 160 in 1318. A similar decline is evident across the coastal plateau, although acreage remained constant in Hinderwell and Scalby (Waites ibid 95). Similar, and in some cases more dramatic decline may be seen within the moorland benefices. The picture elsewhere is more erratic, but generally, “the Vales of York, Cleveland and Pickering were always ahead of the Coastal Plateau and Moorlands in terms of prosperity” (ibid 94).

Part of Fylingdales was emparked by the Abbey, and some of the walled boundary of this park survives and must be viewed as of exceptional significance. This would have been typically more robust and secure than a normal field wall and perhaps ditched to the inner side, reflecting its primary purpose which was to contain deer, mostly fallow deer. Whilst these were hunted for sport (and Fyling Old Hall began as a hunting lodge for the abbot), the park was designed as a giant proprietary ‘larder’ for the enjoyment of the local ruling classes – whether these were monastic or secular – and their function was essentially economic and frequently extended beyond simply hunting – pasturage of other stock, the gathering of wood and peat, as well as the establishment of managed rabbit warrens were none of them damaging to the habitat of the deer and were commonly developed as further sources of income from parks (Cantor 1982 78).

Deer parks were a common feature of the medieval landscape, defined – perhaps contrary to modern association – by their relative smallness, not by the expansiveness which attached at the time to forests or chases. They rarely exceeded 200 acres (Cantor 1982 73). Fyling (Old) Hall Farm was of 250 – 278 acres, and the largest of the Cholmley/Hotham farms in the area and parts of it at

least abutted the Park Wall, suggesting its formation at a time when the Deer Park was still extant, whilst most of the park itself was leased to others (such as Domain/Demense Farm and Gillson House Farm, as well as to Park Hill Farm) by 1634, this reality itself reflecting the general demise of such parks after the 'watershed' of mid-14thC plagues: "particularly after the Black Death, a slow decline set in from which (parks) never recovered. Many deer parks fell out of use, the herds dwindled and labour was no longer available to maintain them properly...Many were disemparked or existed in name only and, increasingly, pasture within them was leased out for long periods, a trend which followed the decline of direct demesne farming" (Cantor 1982 77).

The emparkment of a significant swathe of Fylingdales – the S boundary of which was immediately N of Swallow Head Farm and the distinctive wall of which survives – is indicative also of the survival of woodland in this area, since deer coverts were an essential characteristic of such parks. Those small patches of woodland that survive within the boundaries of the park today, therefore, may be remnants of such coverts and be of very long standing. Pasture was equally essential within the park, of course.

In Fylingdales the deer park has followed the trend described above; it is a faint memory and its exact boundaries are not clearly or entirely remembered, but it was an essential component of the medieval and monastic agrarian economy in the area, along with the grange farm, seeking to contain, as well as to consume, creatures that might otherwise have depleted the harvest on essentially poor and sometimes marginal land, which was nonetheless productive of surplus in the hands of the abbey.

The HER record shows surviving parts of the wall just NW of Swallow Head Farm, and this wall runs on towards Desmense Farm and Gillson House. The 1723 Hotham map would suggest that this wall then met the current lane which runs NW from the end of the drive to Low Farm towards Fyling Hall.

The surviving wall is distinguished from other dry-stone field walls by the use of squared blocks of sandstone, its height, with the ground dropping away from its base on its inner side, as well as by T- or cross-shaped features made up of larger blocks every 15 yards along its length. These would seem to be sign-posts of its significance and of its privacy.



inside the park

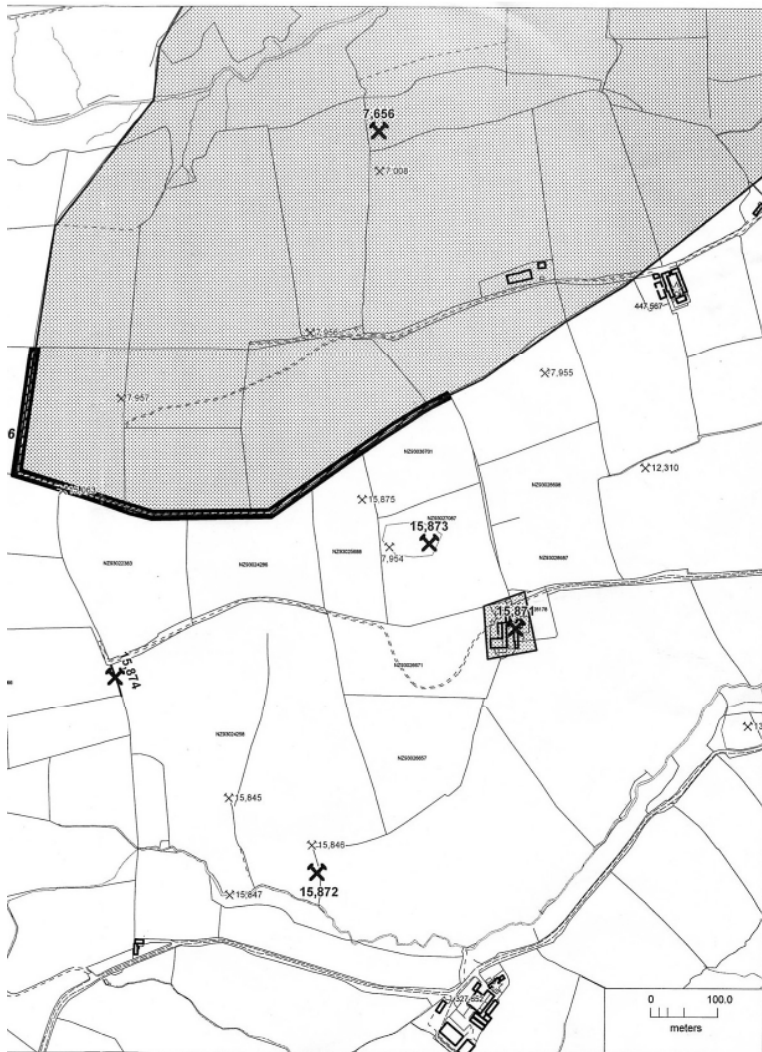


*masoned quoins as park wall
turns NE immediately N of the old
quarry at Swallow Head*





*looking
into the park from just S
of Fyling Hall*



HER map showing known surviving park wall. Swallow Head Farm shaded. Demense Farm and Gillson House on its less defined NE-ward continuation

As the monastic economy prospered, tithe grain needed to be housed and tithe barns began to become more frequent, though never of the size of those to be found in the S and SW of England. Surpluses were sold from these barns enhancing their importance as centres of local economy. Waites points out that Whitby Abbey granges are distinguished for having supported larger collections of workers than others in the region and this may reflect this growing market economy.

“The monastic grange was, basically, a farm established under many varying conditions and directed towards varying ends. But it was always an active exploiter of the area in which it found itself, whether in an arable, pastoral, industrial or administrative capacity. It was differently composed according to the different orders establishing it, but with all, in the north–east, it was a principal, widespread and effective instrument of economic policy” (Waites 2007 60).

Waites demonstrates a clear correlation between the initial acquisition of villas and their associated tithes, and the subsequent development of granges initially dependent upon the central administration of the abbey or priory but with subsequent and almost logical evolution towards independence, making their lease to private local landowners towards the end of the monastic period almost seamless. In the case of Whitby Abbey, granges developed at Stakesby, Eskdale, Fyling, Normanby, Hawkser, Whitby Lathes, Lath garth and Lairpool, all elements of the late 11thC foundation grant by William de Percy, as well as at Hackness, Harwood and Newsham. Fyling Grange may be assumed to have been based upon the lands of Fyling Hall, and so passed intact, as the ‘capital messuage’ to Cholmley and then to Hotham, its integrity only finally becoming diluted during the 19thC ownership of the estate by the Barry’s and disrupted entirely by the breaking up of ownership after 1921, when the old hall itself was entirely divorced from its former lands.

By the time of the Dissolution many granges throughout the region had been leased to local landowners, many of whom then retained these as well as extending their ownership into former monastic holdings.

At the dissolution of Whitby Abbey in 1539, the lands that were originally drawn up by William de Percy to the Monks were fully documented:

Burton has enumerated the different possessions of the abbey alphabetically. William de Percy, the founder, is stated to have bestowed on the monks, beside Whitby and the church, extensive lands at Balderby, Bertwaite, Bilroch, Brecca, Brachesley, Dales, Dunesley, Fieling, Flora, Gateley, Hackness, Hawkesgarth alias Grip, Helredale, Leirpol, Newham, Netherby, Normanby, Northfeld, Overby, Resebec, Risewarp, Rochemnue, Semar, Setwait and Silfhon, Snetune with its church, Sourebi, Stachesbi, Staupe, Suffled, Thingal, Tornesleia, Uglebardby, and Wilton: two parts of his tithe-corn at Caprimont or Chevremont, and Colethorpe and Covenham in Lindesey: two parts of his tithes in Elkintun and Emmingham in Lindesey: half of his fishery in Ergum: a hermitage in Eskdale: two parts of his tithes in Everley: two parts of his tithes at Ludedeford in Lindesey: the hermitage of Mulgrif: two parts of his tithes in Nafferton: two parts of his tithes at Sinerledebi in Lindesey: two parts of the tithes of Stachestune: two parts of the tithes in Stantune in Lindesey: and two parts of tithes at Uplium.

(Dugdale, 1693)

This also included the chapel at Fyling that was dependant on the church of Whitby (ibid).

A lease was granted on the 18th of November 1538 by the then Abbot John Topcliffe or 'Hexham' as he was known, for lands in Fylingdales.

'Lease from the abbot and convent of Whitby to William Jackson of a house in Stoupe brow in the manor of Fyling, tithes of Stoupe and Thyway Brow and house in Robyn Hoyde Bay etc. Grants to the said Jackson the office of Forester of Fyling and Fylingdales two closes called Alum Hill, the Baker Close and grass for one horse in the Swallow Heyd.' (NYCRO MIC 3289/2066).

This lease is notable as it was granted around the time King Henry ceased the revenues of Whitby abbey and less than a month later Henry Davell became

abbot with royal assent. On the 14th of December 1540 the abbey was surrendered by Davell to the King. The lands encompassing Fylingdales were initially granted to the earl of Warwick by Edward the VI in 1551 but the following year the earl resigned it to John York, who became 'master of the mint'. In 1554 Queen Mary granted the lands to Sir Richard Cholmley Knight, who had leased the same since 1539, beginning another chapter in the ownership of lands around Fylingdales. Cholmley had also acquired substantial acreages of former Rievaulx Abbey lands in the Pickering Marishes and Farmanby, close to his erstwhile home at Roxby Castle. His acquisition of Whitby Abbey lands marked the beginning of the relocation of the Cholmley family base to Whitby and Whitby Strand, which became the hub of their extensive land ownership at this time.

Cholmley ownership of Fylingdales.

After ownership by the monastery at Whitby, Fylingdales then came under ownership of the Cholmleys, a family long-established in North Yorkshire, former stewards of Pickering Castle, but whose ascendancy had been cemented by Sir Richard, 'Black Knight of the North' in the early years of the 16thC, when he acquired Roxby Castle (now part of Thornton Dale) from the de Hastings of Allerston and Slingsby, and then extensive tracts of former monastery land across the region.

In December 1539 Richard took out a 21 year lease from the crown on the majority of the former Whitby abbey lands, being well-placed to do so, having always supported the Tudor crown, somewhat against the grain in the North. This initial lease included all of Fylingdales (see below). Lord Fairfax of Gilling had requested the same lands at the Dissolution, but a staunch Catholic, had been refused. Queen Mary was said to have had a near-filial attachment to Richard and he exploited this good favour to the maximum. The crowning of Queen Elizabeth in 1558 seems only to have strengthened Richard's position, as 5 years later, in 1563, he bought the balance of the Whitby Abbey lands from the Crown. These included Robin Hoods Bay; Fyling Raw; Fyling Thorpe; Normanby; Thorny and Stoupe Brow and very likely, therefore, the lands of Swallowhead Farm.

From an initial lease of some 500 acres either side of the Esk in 1539 (Binns 2008 2), Cholmley extended his control with the purchase of the buildings and lands of the dissolved Grosmont Priory, as well as the manor of Uggelbarnby and former

Whitby Abbey lands in Sleights and Aislaby in 1540, adding ownership of former Rievaulx Abbey farmlands in Pickering Marishes in 1553 and then, on

“1 July 1555 bought 22,000 acres consisting of the Whitby lands he had tenanted since 1540 and the manors south of Whitby Laithes, Larpool, Stainsacre, Hawkser and Fyling. The last manor included the abbot’s grange, deer park and lodge, Fyling Hall. “(Binns 2008 3)

The Whitby Strand Estate, which included the lands of Swallowhead, and which had been leased by Cholmley since the Dissolution, comprised three hundred messuages, one hundred cottages and several water mills. The final consolidation of ownership in 1563 included some 50 cottages in Robin Hoods Bay and a similar number in the villages of Fyling. Cholmley now controlled some 26,000 acres of former priory land. (Binns 2008 3).

His son Francis inherited the estate but it began to become more fragmented as inflation reduced the price of their land and their levels of indebtedness increased. Francis died prematurely and the estate passed to Richard’s youngest son, Henry. He and his wife resided in Roxby castle, they had always refused to conform to the Protestant faith. In 1599 the privy council was instructed to take severe action against “gentlemen” who were “notoriously infected with Popery”. Henry subsequently converted to the protestant faith.

Although Henry had converted attacks still were carried out against the Cholmley family. Important Protestant figureheads who had great political connections with London, such as Sir Thomas Posthumous Hoby, began to close in around Henry and his family. In 1598 eighty of Henry’s servants were accused sheltering missionary Catholic Priests at Robin Hood’s Bay, Abbey House and at tenants’ houses at Grosmont and Fyling Hall.

In 1613 the Cholmleys reaffirmed their right to hold the manor and Leet courts in the manors of Whitby, Whitby Laithes, Stainscare, Hawsker and Fyling. This was after Hoby had contested the right of the Cholmleys to hold this. Hoby himself received Hackness as part of the same settlement, but this was more consolation prize than victory.

In 1611 Henry retired to York and left his son, Richard to look after the estate. Henry died in 1616 and Richard finally inherited the entire estate. However

he had amassed debts of his own to add to the general level of indebtedness and was forced to begin selling off portions of the estate. By 1626 Richard's son Hugh who was born in Roxby castle in 1600, negotiated terms to take over control of the estate. Richard's land sales notwithstanding, the estate remained substantially intact, but brought in a low income which did little to reduce Hugh's inherited burden of debt. Further land sales was the only course available to prevent the estate from going to ruin, though, as if in mitigation, Hugh alienated as much as possible on long leases (sometimes of 1000 years) short of outright sale, using such sales to raise ready cash with which to service the most pressing of obligations. These leases were almost always to sitting tenants, offering peppercorn rents in exchange for more significant down-payments. He managed to raise around £3,500 in 5 years in land sales.

With specific reference to Fyling, Hugh sold houses and land in Fyling in 1626 to George Conyers, John Farside and Jacob Boyes. The Farsides went on to build Thorpe Hall. George Conyers also bought two farms in Fyling, Cockerill's and Belt's, as well as 240 acres in Robin Hood's Bay and Fyling Bottoms went to one John Halsey of London (Binns 2008 33-34).

Further sales followed 1627-9: a messuage and four oxgangs of arable land in Fyling to Henry Fairfax in 1627; houses, closes and land in Hawkser, Fylingthorpe and Fyling Raw in 1628 and 1629 (Binns 2008 34).

As Hugh's family grew he, Elizabeth and their children moved out of the Abbey gatehouse to Fyling Hall (now Fyling Old Hall), previously leased and occupied by George Conyers, originally the Abbot of Whitby's hunting lodge, and improved and embellished by Cholmley prior to his moving there in 1629 at a cost of £800 (Binns 2008 35). The pattern of these improvements have been interpreted as more of a rebuild by the RCHME, a major extension of the smaller early hunting lodge, with accommodation arranged in the manner of a first floor hall, with service rooms beneath and a second storey somewhat higher than that which remains today, both first and second floors lit by expansive mullion and transom windows (RCHME 1972 32). Adjacent to the Abbey deerpark, first mentioned in 1404 (Page 1923), Fyling Hall was also overlooked by the lands of Swallow Head Farm, themselves even at this time very much a part of Fyling Hall Farm. Fyling Hall had been leased by one Bartholemew Fewster in 1540 (Rushton 2010 71). The park is discussed above, in its abbey context.

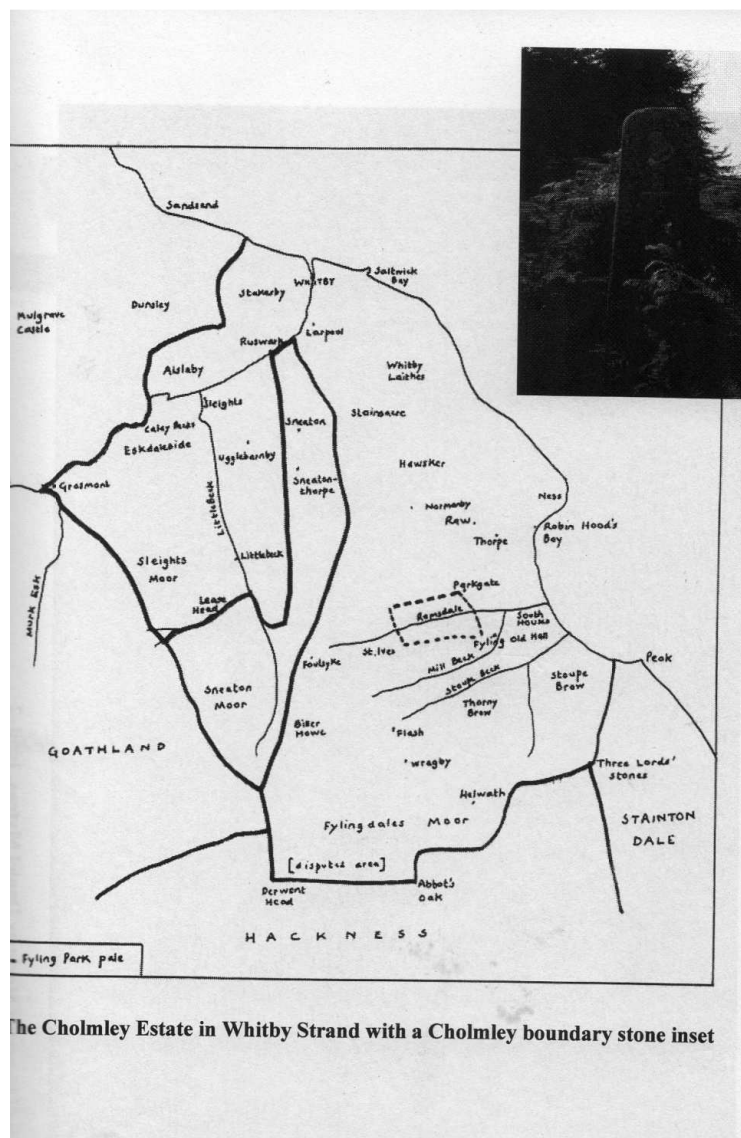
The deer park itself was substantial and remained part and parcel of Fyling Manor; its boundaries touched the historic lands of Fyling Old Hall Farm and the current lands of Swallow Head Farm. Its exact location and extent seems to be largely out of mind – OS maps identify short stretches of surviving boundary walls as being ‘Park Walls’, but the record of Cholmley’s 1634 sale of lands to trustees of the Hothams gives the impression that the majority of the lands sold at this time were within its boundaries. If the map illustrated in Binns is accurate, it would suggest that the lands of Swallow Head Farm were indeed within the deer park, though they would seem rather to have been just outside and abutting its wall (see above). As currently understood, Fyling Hall is somewhat removed from the park, which would seem inconsistent with its having been the Abbot’s hunting lodge, but, of course, it had immediate lands around it at this time, whether garden or farm lands, and this is confirmed by the 1843 Tithe Award map, which shows Hall Garth, Swallow Garth and a house and garth on the site of the modern Fyling Old Hall Farm, as well as gardens around Fyling Old Hall itself (Borthwick TA 868 VL). In Binns’s representation, Fyling (Old) Hall is at the SE corner of the park, with Park Gate, now Fyling Hall, at the NE corner. The site of today’s Swallow Head Farm would have been within the park, which all other evidence indicates it never was. Binns map is not to scale, perhaps, hence the illusion.

“The great houses of the noblemen and lesser gentry normally had a park for fallow deer. The park allowed private hunting, and excluded others from your game, while giving the hunted some safety from other predators. An area of wild landscape was deeply ditched at the boundary, banked and hedged off, with the ditch on the inside to prevent escapes. Sometimes a ‘deer leap’ was made to enable deer to enter but not to leave. The park was a food farm, just as much as any other demense land. The Percy household in 1512 consumed 29 does in winter and 20 bucks in summer” (Rushton 2010 52).

By Cholmley’s time, however, the medieval park had probably already begun to lose definition and was probably already effectively part of the more generally farmed landscape (see above), and otherwise tenanted. This was certainly so by the time of the 1634 sale to Hotham.

After Hughs father’s death, Abbey House in Whitby fell vacant, obliging Hugh Cholmley to raise more money to renovate this larger property for his family. He sold Fyling Hall, the adjacent deer park and 10 farms and a water mill to Sir John

Hotham, a cousin who had in the past stood surety for some of the family debts, in 1634 for £4,400, with Fyling Hall itself valued within this settlement at £800.

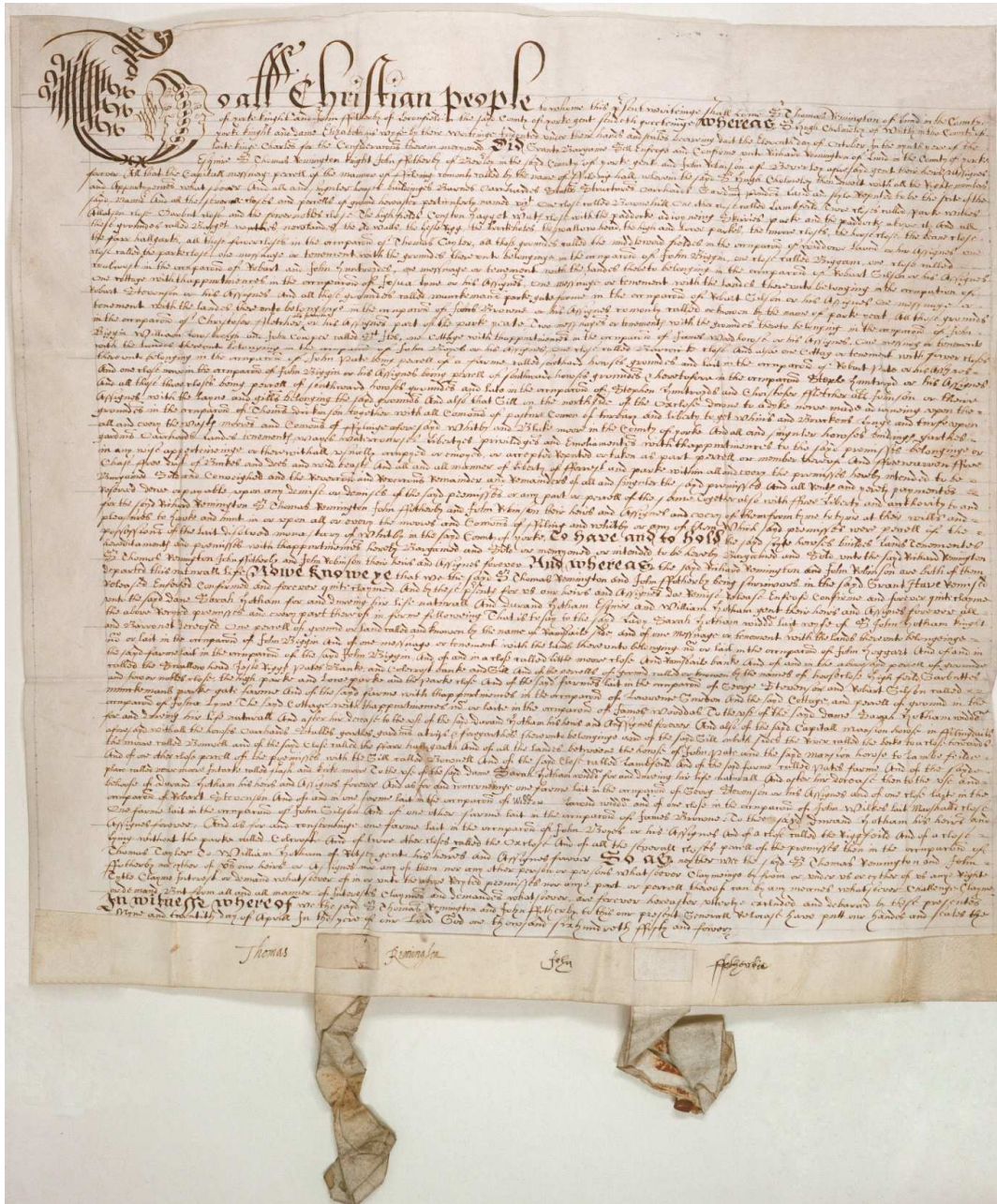


Binns 2008 pl 7

The hall and eight of the farms had previously been held in trust by his wife's family, the Twysdens. Cholmley had put all of his estates bar Fyling Manor into the trust of either members of his wife's family or of his younger brother Henry, during the earlier 17thC, presumably as insurance against their loss to creditors. This paid dividends after the civil war, when Cholmley escaped punishment for having changed sides, and joining the Royalists, beyond the payment of a fine assessed upon the value of his current lands. These being only Fyling Manor, this fine was £820.

A conveyance held by the Hull History Centre details this sale, though the deal is done between Cholmley and his wife Elizabeth and Sir Thomas Remington of Lund,

Knight, Richard Remington of Beverley and John Fotherby of Leconfield and John Robinson of Beverley, presumably trustees of Hotham's, since this sale was in 1634 and relates to "all that capital message, parcel of the manor of Fileing commonly called by the name of Fileing Hall wherein the said Sir Hugh Cholmley then dwelt..." (HHC U DDHO 53/4). The almost full text of this document is contained in the Summary History and Characterisation section of this Management Plan.



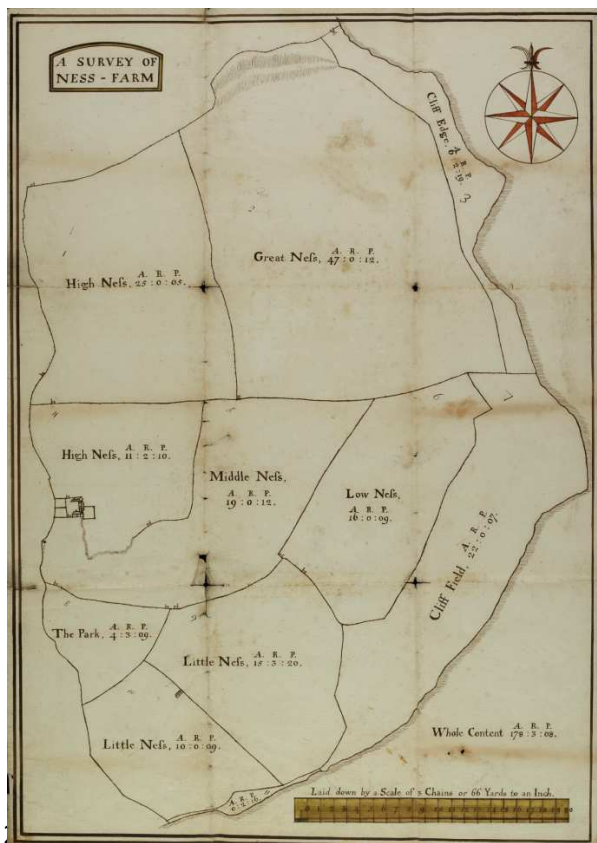
(Hull History Centre U DDHO.53.4).

The sale of the demense lands – which will have included the lands of Swallowhead, if these were not already part and parcel of Fyling Hall, was effected by way of a £240 annual rent paid for 15 years (Binns 2008 35).

“Between the sale of Fyling Hall in 1634 and 1641, Chomley raised at least £2249 12s 6d from the sale of long-term leases on entailed property. Middlewood Hall, a substantial mansion in Fylingthorpe, had already gone to George Conyers for £420 in 1633 and about the time that Fyling Hall became Hotham’s in June 1634, Wragby farm and adjacent lands were bought by Ralph Postgate, a Staintondale yeoman, for £305. Another casualty of Sir Hugh’s need for ready money was Park Gate in Fyling which was sold for £50 in 1635 to farmers Robert and William Monkman” (Binns 2008 35).

More land was sold in 1638 and 1639 – twenty-one individual sales in Robin Hood’s Bay, Fylingthorpe, Raw and Dales, totalling £821 (Binns 2008 36)

A deed of 1658 stated that the remaining properties owned by the Chomleys included Ness Farm, two corn mills at Boggle Hole and Lower Ramsdale, a farm at Normanby and houses in Southwell. These all bound the estate sold to Hotham in 1634 and were finally sold by Nathaniel Cholmley in 1928. As discussed in the summary history, the mill at Boggle Hole seems to have been leased by individuals who also held adjacent lands within the Hotham estate.



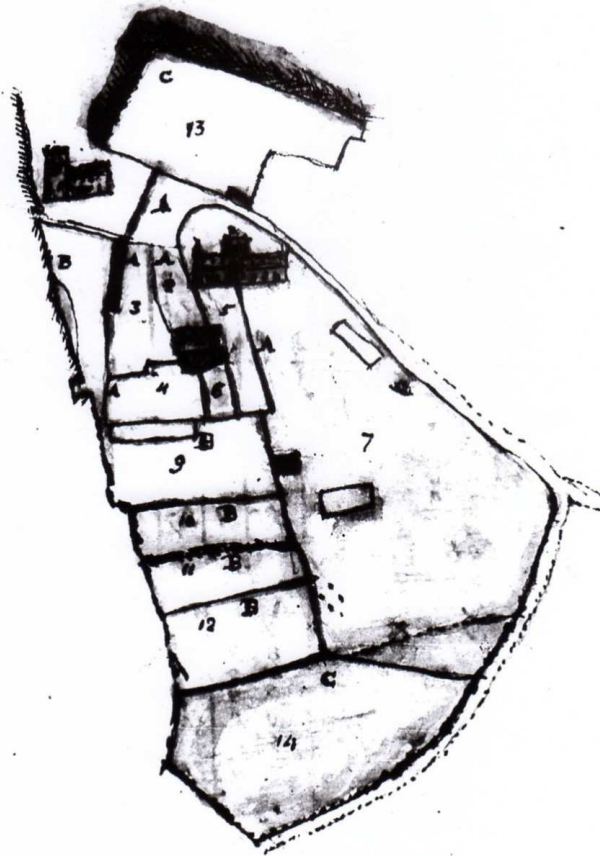
Ness Farm 1770 (ZCG (M) 1-21) NYCC)

The royal monopoly upon alum production having fallen with the king and the monarchy, Cholmley established an alum works in the 1650s at Saltwick Bay. By 1688 this was estimated to be yielding some £1500 per annum to the family, and Cholmley's interests in Whitby, the port through which alum was exported and into which the raw materials necessary for its manufacture beyond the alum shale itself - coal from the Durham coalfields and urine from London, since Whitby alone could not satisfy the demands of the industry, only consolidated Cholmley's wealth and influence. The Cholmleys enjoyed the manorial rights inherited from the Abbey and "vessels entering the port [of Whitby], or delivering goods to any part of the shore of Whitby Strand pay dues to the Lord of the Manor" (Allen 1831 436). Seaweed, also an essential part of the process, was gathered from the foreshore of Robin Hood's Bay, the rights to which Cholmley also enjoyed. The alum industry fell into decline during the 18th and 19th centuries, mainly due to over-production and foreign competition, with revivals here and there. Its effects upon Whitby and villages nearby, including Fylingdales, as well as upon reviving the fortunes of the Cholmleys, were, however, profound.

Nath' Cholmley Esq' Whitby 1783

	A	R	P	s	d	l.	s	d
1 House and Court	0	1	20	40	0	0	15	0
2 Fore Court Yard	1	0	20	40	0	2	5	0
3 Stable yards	1	2	32	40	0	3	8	0
4 Law Gardens	1	1	37	40	0	3	9	3
5 Bowling Green	1	1	22	40	0	3	5	6
6 ditto before Parlour	0	1	28	40	0	0	17	0
7 Abbey field	24	2	10	40	0	29	2	6
	31	0	9			67	2	9

Whitby Abbey & Land of Nath Cholmley



NYCRO ZCG (W)

Cholmley holdings,

Whitby Abbey, part of the Whitby Terrier, 1783 NYCRO ZCG (W)

The Cholmleys controlled the port and by the 18thC, its ship-building, repair and the capacity of its fleet dramatically increased by the alum trade, Whitby “provided one fifth of all the shipping which brought vital timber, hemp, flax and tar from the Baltic ports to the ship-builders of Whitby and othorts, but particularly to te naval shipyards on the Thames” (Barker 2007 27).

Fylingdales, therefore, witnessed first the rise and fall of the Abbey at Whitby, and then the rise and decline and subsequent recovery of the Cholmleys, though they never quite went away. It formed an outlying part of the Hotham Estate, which though centred upon Hull and the East Riding, contained significant tranches of land in North Yorkshire, including Allerston and what would later become the Wykeham Estate of the Danby’s, as well as Ampleforth. The lands of Swallowhead Farm, standing above Fyling Hall itself, bore as much witness as any, and may

always have formed part of the farmlands of the capital messuage of Fyling Hall itself, occupying the ground between Fyling Hall, the high moor and the deer park. No buildings currently on the site of Swallow Head Farm may be counted to have existed at the time of these events, though the threshing barn – the oldest structure on the site – may have pre-dated the acquisition of these same lands by Robert Barry in 1819 and may have been built during the 18thC to gather crops from the higher ground for conversion and processing well away from the home farm and to enjoy the maximum benefit of its elevated and airy position above the bay.

From this position, its lands, at least, and ultimately its buildings, will have witnessed also the rise and decline of the alum industry near Ravenscar, at the Peak works founded by Sir David Foulis after the civil war, the arrival of which did so much to bring much needed income to the Cholmley family and to generate the initial momentum for the development of Whitby as a major port of national significance and the wealth of which status provided the income necessary for the Barrys to buy the former Cholmley and Hotham lands in Fylingdales in 1819.

The alum industry around Fylingdales

Alum was a valuable and versatile product first produced in North Yorkshire at the end of the 16thC, becoming firmly established at a number of sites by 1607 and produced in significant volume along the North Yorkshire coast thereafter and well into the 19thC. It could tighten materials such as in the preparation of leather and act a most effective mordant throughout the textile industry. Other uses ranged from medical cauterising to gilding. In combination with copperas, a by-product of its manufacture, it was much used as a wash for masonry buildings. New brick buildings in London were routinely washed with alum bound copperas upon completion, and mixed with quicklime, copperas was much used across the country as a pigment, giving an orange hue. It was much deployed in North Yorkshire, upon limestone and calcareous sandstone buildings.

William Camden gave first mention to the industry during his tour of Yorkshire in the 1580s: “Guisborough had ‘alum earth of several colours’ which was ‘first discovered by the admirable sagacity of that learned naturalist, Sir Thomas Chaloner’” (Binns 2007 7).

The secrets of alum manufacture had been closely guarded throughout the medieval period, its production concentrated in Syria and Turkey. The Vatican engineered the theft of the 'Arab secret' (Pybus & Rushton 1991 46) in the 15thC and had something of a monopoly during the 15th and 16th centuries. Henry VIII's break from Rome in 1536 increased the urgency of England having its own supply.

Early production was in the S of England, on the Isle of Wight and Bournemouth, initially modestly successful, it stalled in favour of the soon extensive production at the opposite end of the Jurassic spine of England (Pybus & Rushton 1991 46).

Chaloner it was who had reputedly seduced several Papal alum workers to share the 'mystery' of the manufacturing process, though the certainty of such seduction is more attributable to Lord Mountjoy on the Isle of Wight, somewhat earlier, the 'mystery' then learned being brought northwards by Englishmen (Pybus & Rushton 1991 47). Chaloner's lands around Guisborough contained alum shale and he was one of four landowners who secured a monopoly patent for its production from the Crown in 1607 – the others being Edmund, Lord Sheffield of Mulgrave, Sir David Foulis of Ingleby Manor and Sir John Bouchier of Hanging Grimston. Lord Eure, of Stokesley and Malton was involved also, as well as Lord Danvers (Ibid 47). Their hopes of significant wealth from the industry were dashed by the political and profiteering ambitions of Sir Thomas Wentworth, confidant and advisor to Charles I and Lord President of the Council of the North (and whose arms remain over a doorway in the courtyard of the Council's then base, the King's Manor in York), who purchased the monopoly for the Crown in 1609 and reneged upon all agreements with the patent-holders to pay them annuities. By 1638, the value of these promised royalties exceeded £6000, but none were ever paid (Binns 2007 40).

Pybus and Rushton have quite a different take on this period: "technical failure prevented the benefits of the (monopoly) patent being secured...most of the foreign experts only stayed a year...Though it seems likely that the foreigners raised both quantity and quality of the product, it was never enough to fund the anticipated division of profits between the patentee landowners...and the merchants, nor even to pay the 10% guaranteed on their invested capital. £20,000 had gone by the end of the first year and £30,000 by the end of the second." Concerned that Yorkshire suppliers were proving unable to satisfy domestic demand (and therefore obviate the need to import alum), Sir Arthur Ingram "persuaded the King to buy out the patentees, and newly lease the industry to the merchant group led by William Turner, John Bouchier and others. The group of backers was widened and from

1608 till at least 1625 changing groups of London merchants...sought to extract a profit, while the contracting workmasters struggled to improve the process, produce a sufficient quantity of good alum and reduce the price, repeatedly without the means to do so" (Pybus and Rushton 1991 48).

Some things never change, and in such a situation, "the simplest economy was to cut labour costs by not paying wages" (ibid 48), so that labour unrest was common. In June 1618, Sandsend alum workers struck for back pay, and "an Inquiry Commission of 1625 found workers paid by truck with malt, peas, corn, cheese and tickets instead of wages."

The method perfected, however, "the potential profits to be made from the manufacture of alum were enormous. Foreign imports were forbidden; domestic demand was great and growing...and costing about £8 to produce, a ton of finished alum fetched about £18." Works at Sandsend, Asholme and Spring Bank produced 1,960 tons of finished product in 1635 (Binns 2007 40).

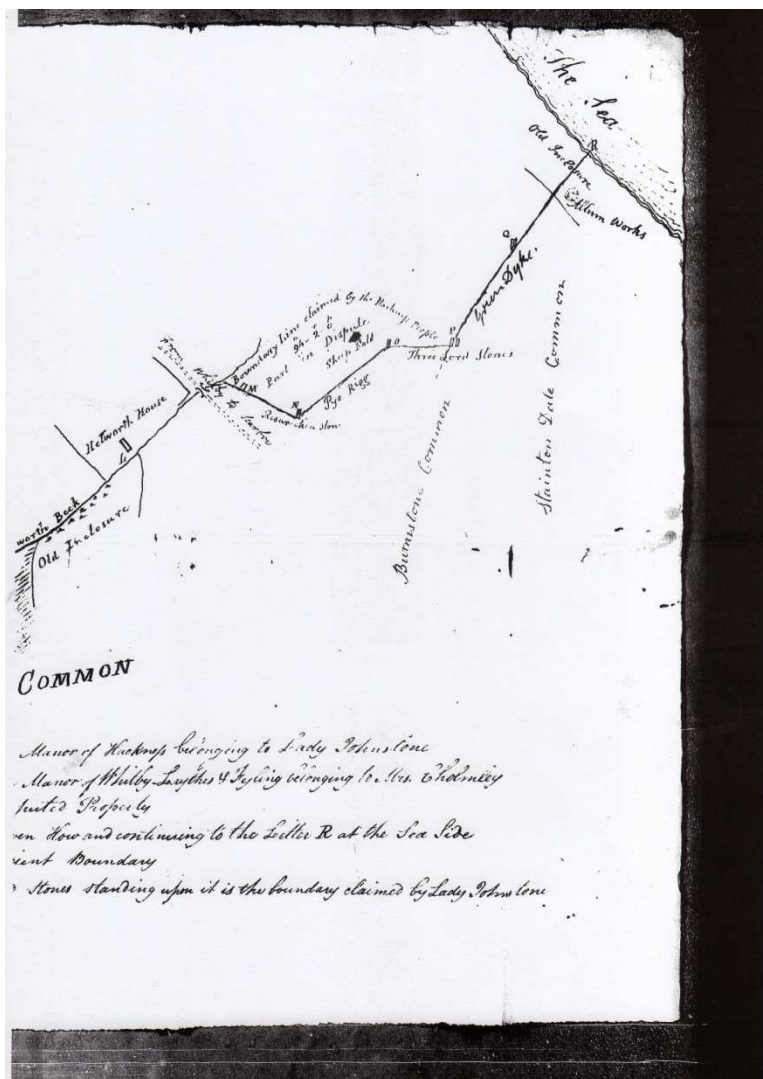
Beyond this, only North Yorkshire held deposits of alum shale "of sufficient quality, quantity and accessibility to justify a native industry" (Binns 2007 179).

The ending of the Royal monopoly after the civil war freed already established producers and opened the way for others – the Fairfaxes of Dunsley began manufacture around 1649 and manufacture began in Loftus during the 1650s. Foulis opened the Peak Works at Ravenscar as well as a works at Staintondale after 1673 (Pybus & Rushton 1991 52). Hugh Cholmley established his own alum works at Saltwick Bay, S of Whitby, though in exile, his brother Henry acting on his behalf af in 1649 (Young 1817 810). "By 1688 (he) was said to be raising £1500 a year from Saltwick's alum, even though the final process took place at Sunderland" (Binns 2007 179). The works were "laid down in 1708, revived again in 1755, and finally given up in 1791" (Young 1817).

Young offers a comprehensive, precise and invaluable descriptive account of the whole process of alum manufacture at this time (pp 812–815), but the locally sourced necessities are covered also in a lease of 1767 for a works in Hawkser:

"Lease for 63 years Nathaniel Chomley to John Cookson and R. Carr of Newcastle, Richard Ellison of Thorne and Jonas Brown of Whitby master and Mariner. Allum mines and oars in the constabulary of Hawsker in the parish of Whitby and also all

that rock or scars jutting in the sea called the Farris, jutting into the sea called the Farr steel point and also the seaweed growing on or to grow on the rocks or scars lying between the East pier of Whitby and the rocks or scars called the Farr steel point for making kiln and liberty of drying the seaweed and burning upon the wastelands adjoining and also a spring of water on the grounds of the later Mr M.W. Addison and other springs and waters on the grounds of N. Chomley in the said constabulary with liberty to convey the same for use of Alum manufacturing and power to make platforms or buildings necessary on the pasture of Joseph Coverdale and low fields of John Spink and the wastes and shores and to cut the steel point and to make cisterns or coolers etc. With necessary ingress and regress through the lands of N. Chomley with the power to lead clay stones sand etc to the reservoirs or ponds for the use of the alum works doing as little damage as may be and confine themselves to take the clay sods etc on the waste grounds or pasture if sufficient" (NYCRO Mic 1275, 5465 Whitby Lythes and Fyling Manors, Memorandum of boundary riding. 1767).



Plan showing Foulis's Stainton Dale Alum Works NYCRO ZCQ

The Crown reclaimed 21 year leases upon the most important works after the Restoration in 1660, “paying substantial sums annually from 1665–1679 to the owners...From 1668–1678, they were farmed from the Crown to an Alum Company who in turn sub-let. Sir Nicholas Crisp and John Twisden acting for Sir Hugh Cholmley were in the company and made agreements renting other works including Saltburn, Loftus and Boulby probably to hold production down” (Pybus & Rushton 1991 52). After 1679, however, the market was once more thrown open to competition.

The Navigation Ordinances and Acts of 1650, 1651 and 1660 “gave English shipping a monopoly of the growing colonial trade” (Barker 2007 26), and the alum industry had given Whitby shipping the head start and the critical mass to exploit this to the maximum.

The contribution of the alum industry to the growth in importance of Whitby as a port is summarised by William Allen in 1831:

“about the commencement of the commonwealth, the population of this part amounted to nearly two thousand persons; and the whole marine belonging to Whitby was about twenty small vessels, manned with 120 or 130 seamen, and all employed in the coasting trade. At the Restoration...in 1660, the number of inhabitants was increased to nearly three thousand, and that of the ships to thirty; an increase which Mr Charlton ascribes to the alum works at Saltwick. In the year 1690, the number of inhabitants in Whitby was nearly 4000, and sixty ships of eighty tons burden belonged to the port” (Allen 1831 431).

By 1734, after further improvement of the harbour, there were 130 vessels of 80 tons burden registered at Whitby. The later addition of piers allowed the expansion of the fleet– much of which was by now being built in Whitby, by the likes of the Barrys – by 1776 to 251 vessels (ibid 432). This growth reached its peak in 1816, when there were 280 vessels registered in Whitby, with a total tonnage of 46, 341 and 2674 seamen, after which the numbers – like the alum industry itself – began to decline (ibid 432). In 1822, exports from Whitby comprised mainly alum, whale oil and dried fish. Imports were “chiefly articles of Baltic produce...timber, deals, hemp, flax and ashes” (ibid 433).

The Barrys were by no means the only successful ship–builders in the town: the Fishburn and Brodrick yard built Cook’s Endeavour. There were also the Langbournes, Barricks, Campions, Turnbells, Holts, Richardsons, Chapmans, Wakes and Smales “and there were builders of smaller ships, schooners and luggers, and of boats. There were mast–and spar–makers, such as John Hantrodes, sail–makers, ropers, chandlers, victuallers, ironmongers, brass–fitters, insurers, cargo agents, dockworkers, seamen, mariners, boatmen” (Barker 2007 26–7).

Notable also was the pattern of ownership of the fleet, with master mariners, who might command a particular ship, owning shares in other ships and all ships being the property of multiple stake–holders. As wills listed in Appendix one below illustrate, many of these lived in Fylingdales and several of those named above – including the Barrys, of course – were residents and farm tenants in Fylingdales.

The process of manufacturing the alum started with the extraction of alum shale deposits, and the extensive mining of alum shale is evident along the cliffs SE of

Swallowhead Farm, between Ravenscar and Boggle Hole, as well as having remodelled the coastal landscape N of Sandsend. The alum shale was calcined in 'clamps' for up to three months, a clamp being built of platforms of wood and furze up to 30 feet high over heaped with tens of tons of alum shale. The wood and furze was locally sourced (Pybus & Rushton 1991 50). A process of 'working the liquor' was then undertaken whereby the burnt shale was put into pits and water pumped over it and circulated for several days. This solution was then sent to the 'Alum House' (see map below) where the now aluminium sulphate was boiled in copper pans. This was then mixed with an alkaline lee (fermented urine, kelp or potash) and cooled, rehydrated with water then cooled again to form pure alum crystals (Lewis, Pastscape). Urine from London was a major import into Whitby at this time, servicing the alum industry, and Hugh Cholmley earned good revenue for the collection of sea kelp, also used in the process, from the Fylingdales shore line, as well as, most likely, for furze and wood from the moor. He collected harbour dues from all shipping landing goods at Whitby and anywhere along the shore of Whitby Strand.

The production of one ton of alum required fifty tons of alum shale, 1 ton of coal, $\frac{3}{4}$ ton of seaweed ash and twenty gallons of human urine (Binns 2007 179). Young acknowledges this figure as a best case only and asserts that "in a general way, it requires from 120 to 130 tones of calcined mine to produce a ton of alum" (Young 1817 814). Ships ran alum to London, returning with urine.

From the very beginning, alum manufacture "required a skilled, large labour force, huge capital investment in equipment and utensils, bulk transport by sea, river and land, and enormous amounts of raw materials, particularly coal, urine and seaweed" (Binns 2007 179). It was not simply those skills immediately associated with alum production and the quarrying of the alum shale, but those of bricklayers and masons, carpenters, wheelwrights, sawyers, and coopers (making firkins and hogsheads for both alum crystals and urine), even plumbers to cast lead cisterns.

The environmental effects of the industry locally may be assumed to have been profound. The burning of the alum shale alone must have filled the air with smoke on an almost permanent basis, with only the wind to disperse it.

"The schistus, when hewn out and broken, is conveyed in barrows to the calcining place, where it is thrown upon a bed of underwood, furze etc: and when the rock

has been heaped over this fuel, to the height of about four feet, the pile is set on fire; after which fresh rock is gradually added so as neither to extinguish the fire nor produce imperfect calcinations. New piles of the same kind are successively annexed to the first, until the calcined heap rises to the height of 90 or 100 feet, and extends from 150 to 200 feet in length and breadth. Some of these heaps of calcined mine will contain 100,000 solid yards; they are often 8 or 9 months in forming. They are coated with small schistus moistened to prevent the escape of the sulphurous acid gas; the latter, by absorbing oxygen from the atmosphere, is converted into sulphuric acid, which is essential to the formation of alum” (Young 1817 812).

There were once extensive alum quarries around Fylingdales on the coastal extremes especially at Stoupe Brow (grid ref. NZ958023) to the south east of Swallow Head farm. Alum manufacture in this area, at the Peak Works, were first established after the civil war by Sir David Foulis, though the surviving buildings on the site and to which the maps below relate to those operated from 1752 until 1817 (Pastscape).

Foulis or his agents were the probable authors of a brief ‘proposal for an Alum Works’ contained within the Hotham archive:

“Either to buy the whole estate of Filingdales adjoining to the shore, or such a small part of it as will be sufficient to answer the purpose proposed of carrying on the Allum Works, or to have a long lease of the latter, or if neither of these proposals can take place, to be permitted to make a road that is now a bridle road to join Beaumont Hotham’s ground, a road for carriages.”

This is unsigned and dated ‘7th Feb ’68.’

The Beaumont Hotham mentioned would seem unlikely to be the one who briefly inherited the estate 1698–71, and may rather be the eldest son of Elizabeth Hotham nee Beaumont (1633–1697) who she disinherited after the failure of his marriage. Lady Elizabeth ran the estate until her death, after which the title passed to a cousin, Charles Hotham. (Hull University Archives <http://www.hull.ac.uk/arc/collection/landedfamilyandestatepapers/hotham.html>)

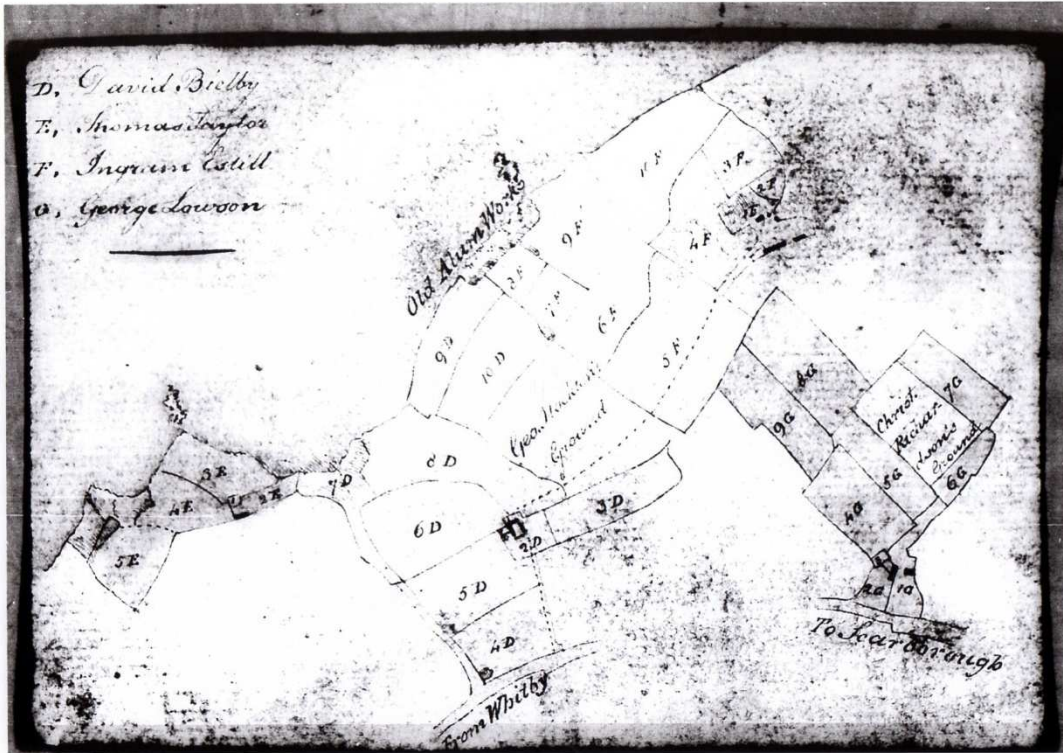
The date, therefore, must be 1668 and for all of its brevity is notable for the fact that a prospective alum manufacturer would consider purchasing a whole estate solely to facilitate its production on land he already owned, clearly indicating the potential profits to be made. The Peak Works opened in 1673, being closed before

1742, when they were re-opened, only to close again in 1756. By 1764, with the increasing expansion of imperial export markets, Peak was open again and in this year, the alum industry as a whole “had ten works with 40 pans – Peak (4), Stoupe Brow (4), Saltwick (3) [in or adjoining Fylingdales], Littlebeck (3), Sandsend (6), Boulby (4), Loftus (6), Carlton (3), Osmotherley (3) and Pleasington (4). Between 1764 and 1769 the industry rose to 16 works with 60 pans, adding Godeland Banks, Kettleness, Saltburn, Selby Hagg, Ayton and Eskdaleside. Output exceeded 5000 tons” (Pybus & Rushton 1991 53).

Cycles of boom and bust persisted throughout the period, with established owners periodically seeking to restrict production, control the free market and to preserve their profit margins. This erratic economy must have significantly impacted upon nearby communities, with occasional ‘reserve armies’ of labour turned out of the alum works, perhaps moving elsewhere; perhaps returning to local farms from whence they may have been tempted away; it must on occasion have suppressed general wage levels, whilst on other occasions inflating the same. Typically, the unemployed will have migrated to Whitby, the port of which continued to flourish. Its wharves had begun to diversify beyond alum from the later 17thC, for example, and alum producers had at the same time sought to develop piers or wharves immediately local to the alum works – at Sandsend after 1656 and at Loftus. Hugh Cholmley received a licence to make a ‘new wharf, port or haven’ at Saltwick, which he enacted, by-passing the need for coal and urine to arrive via Whitby. (Pybus & Rushton 1991 53).

An incline was built from the cliff-top works at Peak down to the beach, with a cutting for vessels made into the bedrock of the latter, navigable at hightide.

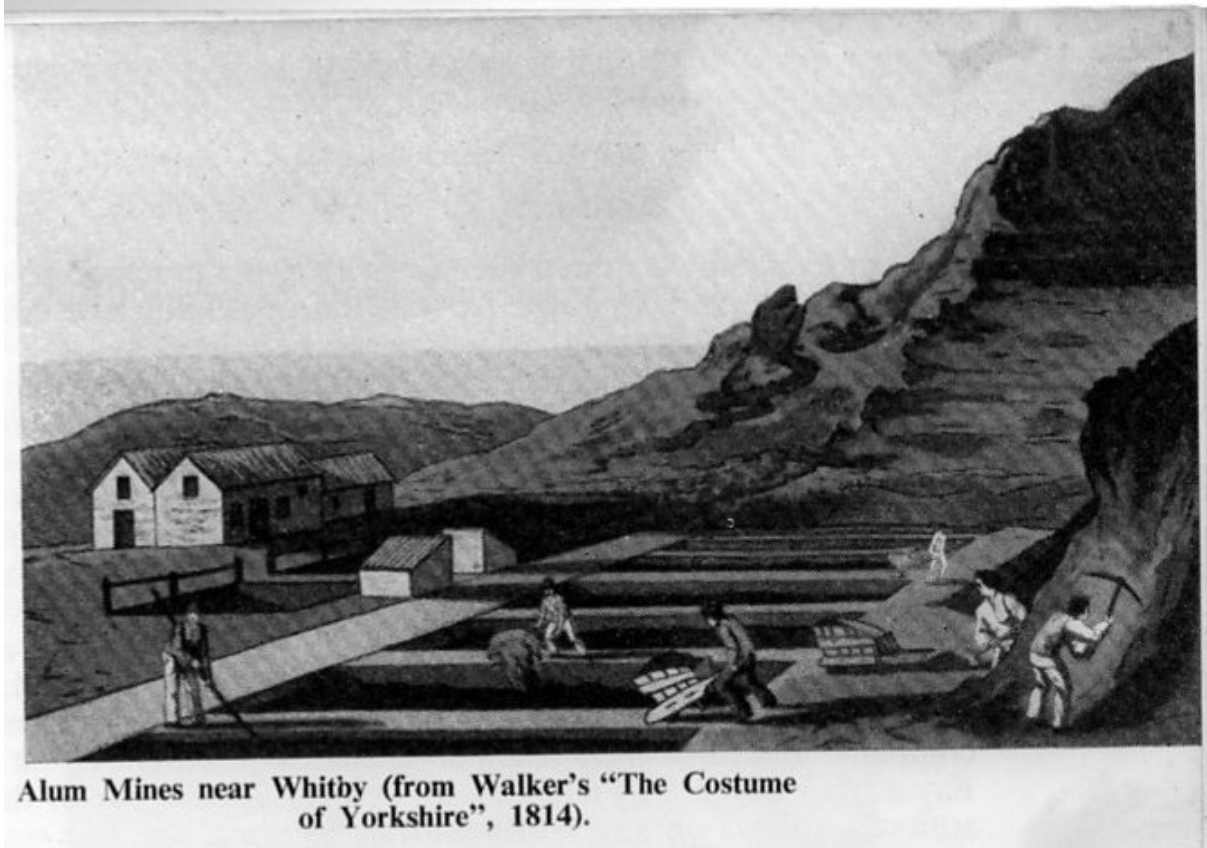
All of these endeavours represented huge initial and ongoing investment in the infrastructure of the area, much of which is no longer obvious, as well as in its skill-base. The inevitable boom and bust of capitalist economy notwithstanding, the industry as a whole thrived throughout the Georgian period. The Mulgrave Estate was shipping alum to the average annual value of around £5000 in the middle years of the 18thC, and shipments worth £6391 in 1773–4, a volume considered typical for all producers active in the area at this time (ibid 54). The Mulgrave Estate records would seem to be the more complete.



Undated map of part of Fylingdales NYCRO ZCG (W).

Stoupe Brow was within the township of Fylindales, and families to be found from the estate records – the Conyers, for example, were the lease-holders of Fyling Hall before its improvement and occupation by Sir Hugh Cholmley during the early 17thC and later occupiers of Thorpe Hall. The Wardell's leased farm and lands. John Farside, also of Fylingdales, was agent and keeper of the courts for the Mulgrave estate in 1752 (Pybus & Rushton 1991 54).

The quarry land was originally owned by John Conyers and sold to Thomas Wardell in 1756. Some of the land was also worked by George Dent of Stow Brow. He had for 4 years prior extracted alum '*taken great quantities of the said Allom Minewithout the consent of John Conyers and without any payment*'. He was thus thrown off the land and John Conyers leased the mine to George Dodds of Boulby alum works (with which the Conyers family were already involved). By 1764 they had 4 pans in the Alum House and by 1778 it belonged to Isaac Mallinson of Gray's Inn. This was then leased to John Cooke, along with the Peak Works in 1800 (Osbourne). By 1805 they were still producing as much as 300 tons per year when many other quarries were shutting down. A jetty was even provided at the foot of the cliffs at the height of operations (Lewis). The quarry finally closed in 1817 with the Peak Works closing soon after, though the latter was working again in 1843, when child labour was being used for barrowing, with wages of 6d and 1s a day (Pybus & Rushton 1991 55).

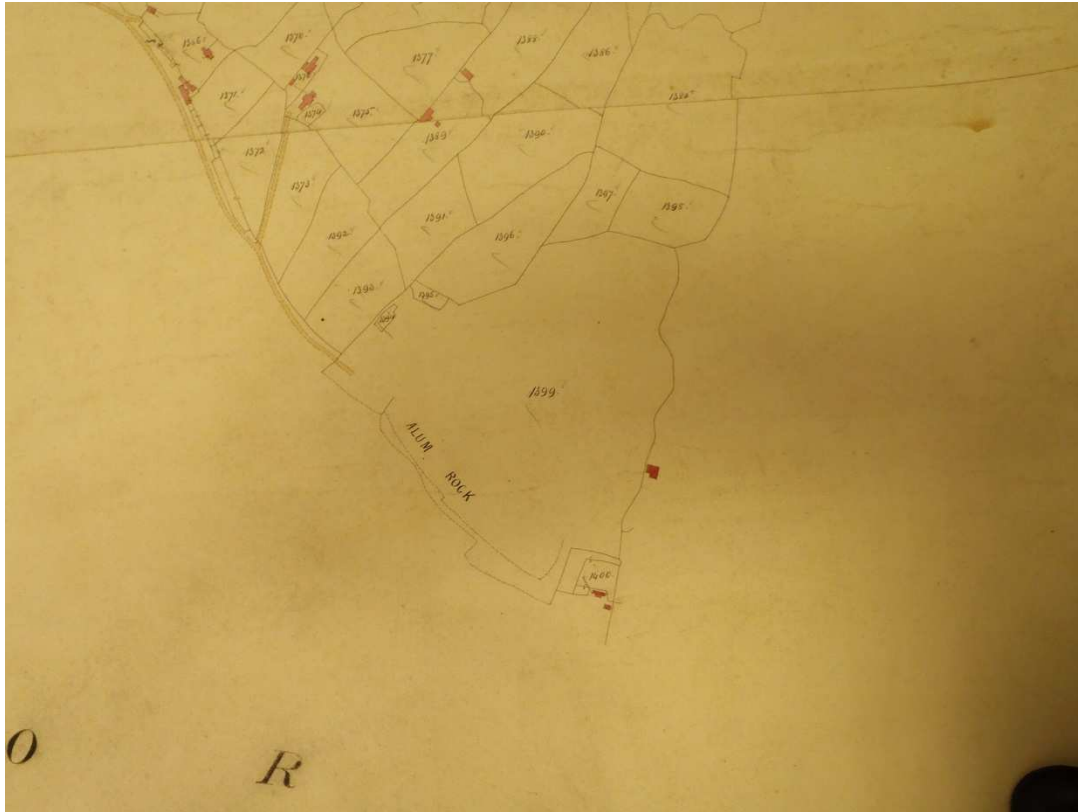


Alum Mines near Whitby (from Walker's "The Costume of Yorkshire", 1814).

Farnill 1968 31

19thC production had peaked in the years after the Napoleonic Wars, at 3155 tons in 1816, with 600 workers employed, earning around 3 shillings a day. By 1841, employment across the industry had halved and day wages had fallen by a third (ibid 55).

In 1831 it was stated that the population of the Fylingdales area had decreased by 167 people due to the demise of this industry (bho). The leats and water reservoirs still remain today (Pastscape), as well as the footings of the alum houses.



(Borthwick Institute TA 868 VAL)

Alum works at edge of Fylingdales township and S of Stoupe Brow (at bottom of image), 1843 Tithe Award Map, described as 'Alum Works, garth and premises' occupied by Liddell and Company, suggesting that some production remained ongoing even at this time

In this increasingly precarious economic climate, the attraction of a tied cottage at Fyling Hall and Swallow Head Farm would naturally have been enhanced for a farm 'hind' such as Richardson and this is the period that sees the significant expansion of the site, with the addition of a cottage to the already existing barn, and the onset of the process that led ultimately to the independence of Swallow Head from the farmlands of Fyling (old) Hall.

The price of alum in these years had collapsed – from a peak of £20 a ton in 1817 to around £11 a ton in 1846. In 1850, a 'price agreement' was forged between the companies at Peak, Boulby, Kettlewell and Loftus, the fixed price being £8 10s for lump and £9 10s for ground alum, per ton.

By this time, kelp and urine had been displaced by more rarified by-products of the growing chemical industry world-wide, and sulphate of ammonia supplied by gas works; alum could now be produced from coal measure shales treated with

sulphuric acid (still the method of production today) and the focal point of the chemical industry moved N, to Billingham.

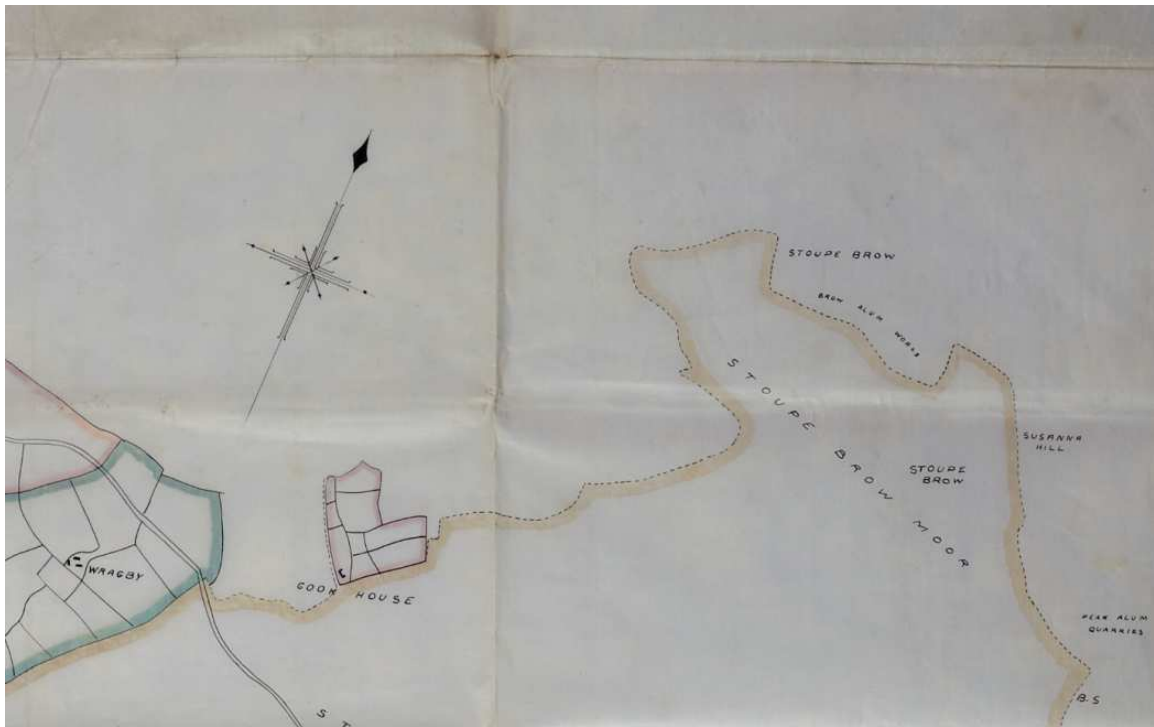
The Mulgrave Estate diversified into the production of natural, 'roman' cement, 'Yorkshire cement' after 1810, under the direction of architect William Atkinson, who had realised the potential of burning the calcareous clay nodules which occurred throughout the alum shales but which had been previously discarded. 'Parker's Roman cement' had been developed in the S of England somewhat earlier, utilising similar clay nodules dredged from the Thames Estuary. Examples of Atkinson's material, which is a pale brown colour, harder than most lime mortars, but significantly softer and more porous (and much less damaging) than modern Portland cements, may be found across North Yorkshire and nationally, it having been exported to London, with its own dedicated wharf there. It was used for rendering as well as for moulded architectural detail. One kiln, at least, survives at Sandsend.

With the boom in ironstone export, a narrow guage railway brought the raw material from quarries and mines on the moor for export from Port Mulgrave, mitigating the loss of income consequent upon the final decline of alum manufacture (Chapman 1973 14–15). Though Fylingdales had been the site of early ironstone gathering, particularly around Robin Hood's Bay, as early as 1748, for export to the Wear works of Isaac Cookson for the manufacture of colliery castings and government ordnance (ibid 4), the full development of this industry, feeding the blast furnaces of the Tees Valley, passed the township by, although a thin seam of ironstone along the shore between Scarborough and Saltburn was gathered up in 1812 to feed furnaces of the Tyne Iron Co. Mining became focused upon the main seam north of Whitby after its discovery 1811 and full surveys of the coast in 1822 and 1827 (ibid 5).

16th of October 1755

"Lease for 63 years, Nethaniel Chomley to John Cookson of Newcastle. Full liberty and power to get ironstone out of the waste of seashores of the manors of Whitby Laythes and Fyling and may build staithe on the shores or wastes for loading the same. Rent £4 4s pa. Payable in equal parts on the 1st of May and 11th of November. Convenants that lessee may give up the lease on giving one years notice within the said term to N. Chomley and paying off the rents and arrears: and also that if the lease of the alum works now let to Cookson and others shall be determined before that time then Cookson from such determination is to pay £8 8s pa. For the same of the remainder of the term he holds it" (NYCRO ZCG (W)).

Peak Works closed 1862–64; Loftus around 1863, Sandsend circa 1867, Belman Bank about 1870 and Boulby and Kettleless in 1871 (Pybus & Rushton 1991 55).



Stoupe Brow and Peak Alum Works, the latter opened by Sir David Foulis in 1673; these were closed and reopened as the price of alum fluctuated. These plans show the Peak works as reopened in 1744. Production ceased again in 1756, starting up

once more in by 1764. It was still operational as late as 1850, finally ceasing production by 1864. Stoupe Brow closed in 1817.

Transport Links in Fylingdales

Earliest communication routes across the moors were pathways, later 'trods' paved with sandstone slabs, which date from the 16th and 17th centuries and were used largely by Panniermen (Evans 2008 2).

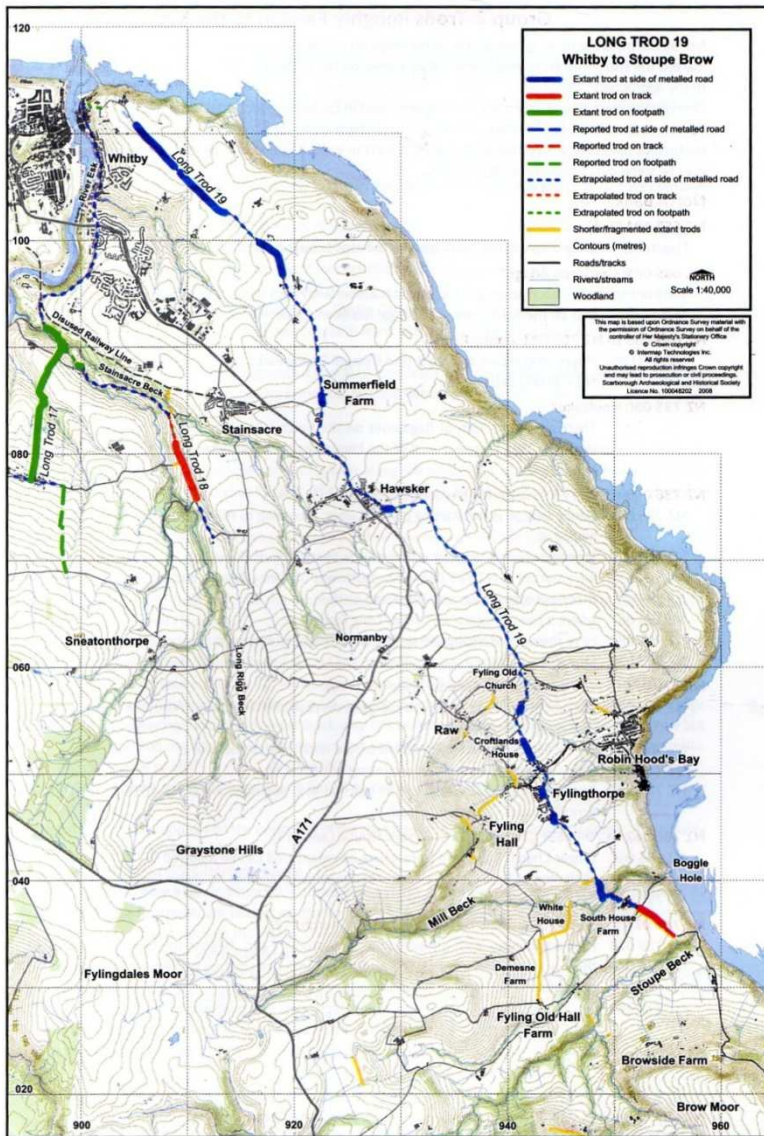
"These flagged pavements were formed for horsepaths, not footpaths...(and were) necessarily on the side of public lanes...for the use of packhorse and travellers on horseback, in the winter season; when clayey lanes were otherwise impassable" (Marshall 1808, quoted in Evans 2008 2). Clearly, though designed for horses, such trods, wherever they existed, would have been used as much by travellers on foot and habitually within villages, and trods are both 'long' and short, the latter often within villages and leading to and from a water mill, for example. The general axis of long trods, however, was towards Pickering, Malton, Kirkbymoorside and York, markets and market towns (ibid 5) and from local centres of trade, such as Egton and Robin Hood's Bay.

The Romans had constructed metalled roads across the moor and parts of the road N of Pickering and Cawthorne Camp survive, suggesting that they remained in regular use after the 5thC and traversed parts, at least, of Fylingdales Moor.

An ancient trod runs from Whitby Abbey to Stoupe Brow in Fylingdales, passing through Hawkser, alongside Fyling Old Church and through Fylingthorpe and South House Farm (Evans 2008 54–55).

There were no significant routes running east–west and the coastal road from Scarborough, the southern route between Helmsley and Scarborough and the road N from Whitby towards Guisborough, as well as S to Pickering were the primary roads historically and remain so today. Hambleton Street which ran along the W scarp and into the Vale of York was an important drove road.

"Most routes followed the ridges between the once boggy and wooded valleys" (RCHME 1986 12).



Evans 2008 55

Improvements were made throughout the 18thC, with the establishment of Turnpike Trusts and, more locally, Enclosure Awards, often consolidated this progress with standard specifications as well as the formalisation of responsibility for the routine maintenance of previously existing roads. The Raw enclosure of 1808, for instance, lays down minimum widths for the Robin Hood's Bay - Whitby road, formally names it, but acknowledges its prior existence:

“One public carriage road and highway to be called Robin Hood's Bay Road, 30 feet wide at its narrowest point. This the Whitby - RHB road and 'nearly the same as the ancient road hitherto used' (NYCRO ZNK V 3/8/100 MIC 1585/024-036)

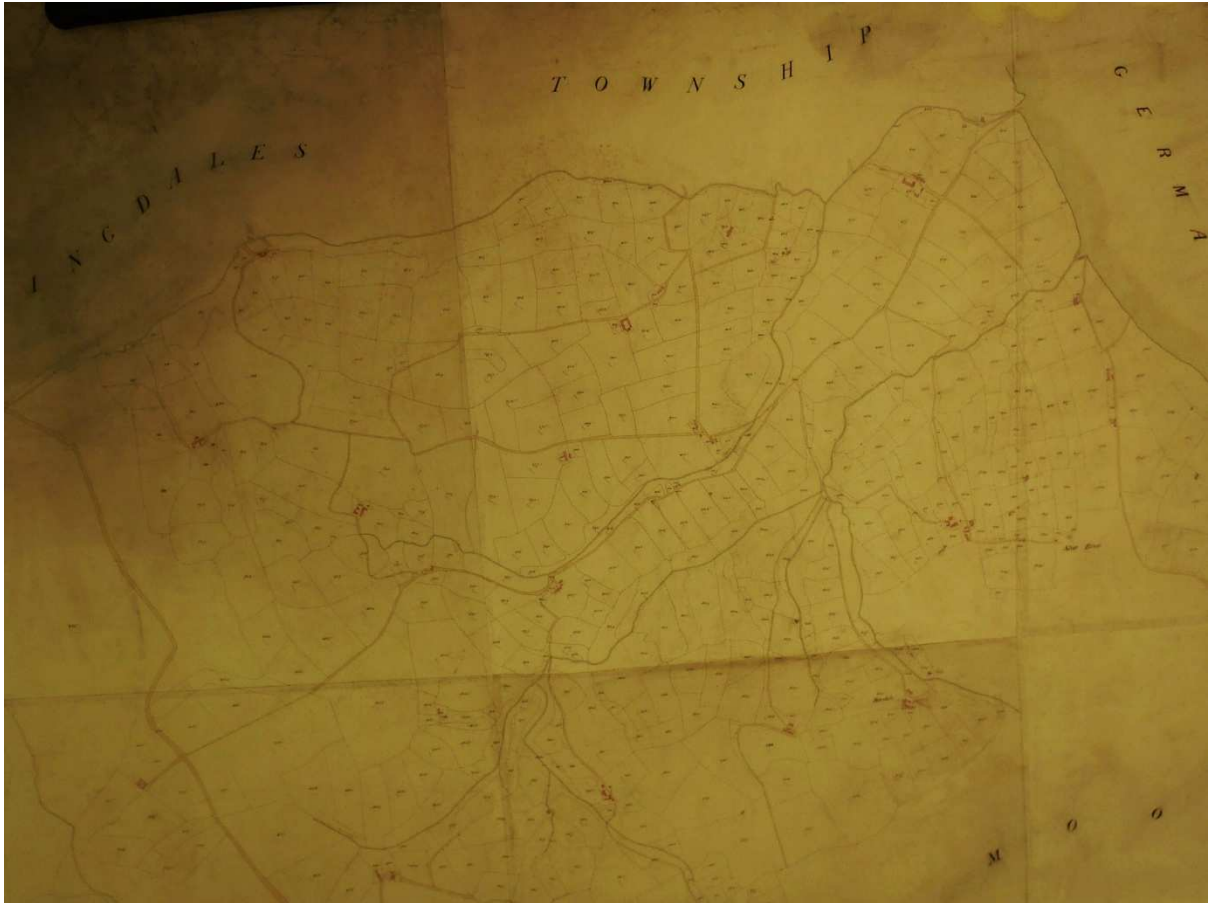
The first turnpike trust improved the road between York and Scarborough, via Malton, in 1752. The Whitby–Pickering road was similarly improved in 1764, extended in 1765 to include the road across the fells between Pickering and Malton. These roads reduced the relative landward isolation of Whitby to which previous approaches had been notoriously treacherous and difficult to negotiate, though the town had always been approachable by sea, of course. The Cholmleys had been the drivers of this improvement. (RCHME 1986 12).

Allen in 1831 offers an eloquent summary of these improvements, as well as of their necessity:

“Till the latter end of the eighteenth century, the roads about this time [Whitby] lay in a state of nature, rugged, miry, and uneven: it was dangerous to approach the town on horseback; but still more so with a loaded carriage. But about that period the roads nearest the town began to be rendered passable, and soon after commodious. The advantages attending these improvements became so evident, that in 1760 a design was formed to join the town of Whitby to the other parts of England, by making turnpike roads over the extensive moors which lie to the southward in the way to Pickering. This design was soon after carried into complete execution; and travellers began to pass, without danger or fear, over those deserts, which no stranger before that time ever durst venture to cross without a guide” (Allen 1831 433).

However, ‘The Scarborough Guide’, written and printed by Thomas Coultas in 1815, suggests that even these improvements left transport less than perfect in Fylingdales. Speaking of Robin Hood’s Bay he says that “it is often visited by strangers, attracted by the fame of the alum works in its neighbourhood and the peculiarity of its grotesque appearance...The road to it is by no means good for carriages. On this account therefore, and also from its distance, it is usually visited by gentlemen only” (Coultas 1815 107).

The 1843 Tithe Award Map for Fylingdales, however, shows a spider’s web of lanes connecting the various farmsteads, many of which have since been absorbed into the fields, though some survive as tracks or ‘green lanes’.



(Borthwick Institute TA 868 VAL)

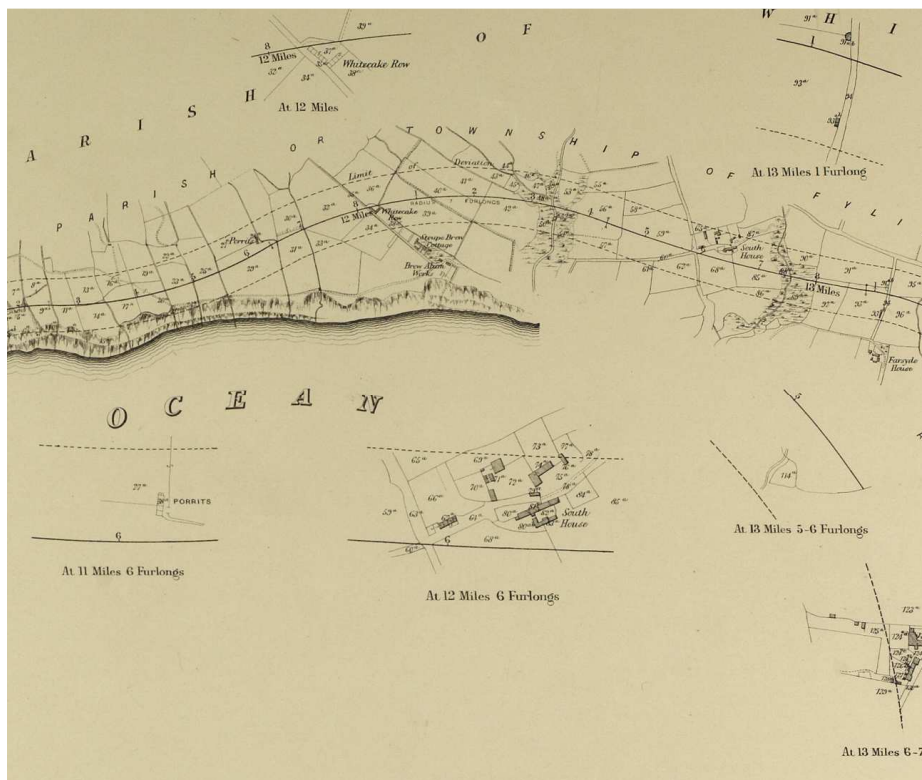
The relative paucity of roads in the region prompted an early investment in rail, with the Whitby–Pickering line, designed by George Stephenson, opening in 1836. Detailed plans of this, including of the stations at Pickering and Whitby, as well as of approaches to the same, are held at NYCRO. The railway was initially horse-powered, with cables also deployed to draw the carriages up the inevitably steep inclines. Horsepower was not displaced by steam until 1847. This railway made possible the further expansion of the port of Whitby, with the export of millions of tons of ironstone and even of processed iron from the moors to service the growing steel industry in Middlesborough, with major quarries, as well as smaller scale ironworks opening alongside the railway line – at Beckhole, Grosmont and Goathland, for example (Chapman 1973 18). When put up for sale in 1861, the Beckhole property comprised “two blast furnaces, two steam engines, 38 tons of pig iron, 8000 tons of calcined ironstone” as well as 33 cottages (ibid 18).

The York–Scarborough line, via Malton, was opened in 1845, and a line from Scarborough to Whitby in 1885.

Whilst the arrival of the railway in Whitby as early as 1836 will have had some clear and beneficial effect on the lands of Fylingdales, the 1885 Scarborough–Whitby line passed through the township and within 100 yards of Fyling (Old) Hall itself. Some of the building materials for the extended house and granary at Swallow Head Farm will have arrived via this railway and produce from the farm landscape of the area will have travelled to market via the same.

In 1880 an act was passed for a railway from Scarborough to Whitby. There were plans and acts as early as 1865 however the line was not built and opened until 1885. It was later purchased by the North Eastern Railway in 1898 as complains had been made over the construction and maintenance of the line (M. Bairstow 1985). The line provided a vital goods link for the surrounding farms along with passengers and holidaymakers.

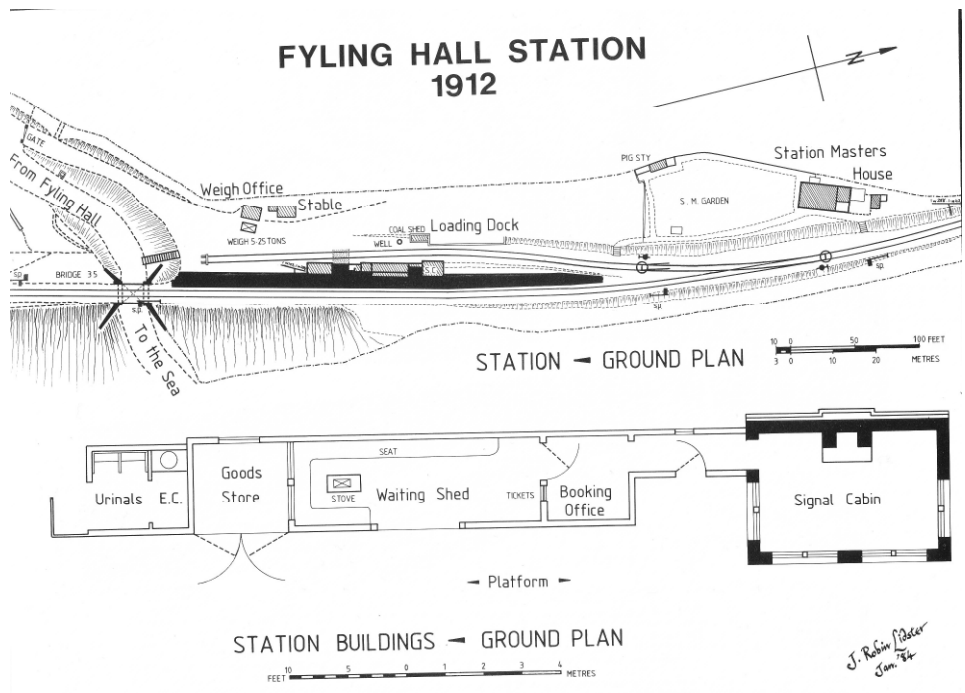
The station closest to Swallow Head Farm was Fyling Hall station. This had a small goods siding, weigh bridge and waiting room. Some of the farm produce to and from Swallow Head farm probably passed through here between 1885 and 1965. The buildings were of simple construction with a brick single story signal box and a clapboard waiting room.



(NYCC QDP137)

The map above shows the intended route in 1864 of the Scarborough to Whitby railway. The site of Swallow Head farm is to the top right above the map extant. The fields are numbered and relate to a book of reference which lists all the owners and tenants of any lands adjacent or on the course of the planned railway. By this time Robert Barry owned the former Cholmley lands upon which Swallow Head resides. These fields are listed as follows:

- 52. Field. Robert Barry(owner). Thomas Sedman(tenant).
- 53. Field. Robert Barry(owner). Thomas Sedman(tenant).
- 54. Field. Robert Barry(owner). Thomas Sedman(tenant).
- 55. Field. Robert Barry(owner). Thomas Sedman(tenant).
- 57. Field. Robert Barry(owner). Thomas Sedman(tenant).
- 58. Field. Robert Barry(owner). Thomas Sedman(tenant).
- 59. Field. Robert Barry(owner). Thomas Sedman(tenant).
- 78. Field and Stream. Robert Barry(owner). John Smallwood(tenant).
- 80. Field and Stream. Robert Barry(owner). John Smallwood(tenant).
- 83. Field. Robert Barry(owner).
- 84. Field. Robert Barry(owner).
- 85. Field. Robert Barry(owner).



Plan of Fyling hall station, reproduction from original NER drawings (Lidstser:1984)



Fyling hall station looking south in the 1950's



Fyling Hall station after closure in 1970 (courtesy of <http://www.flickr.com/photos/22370569@N02/4999163263/in/photostream/>)



Fyling Hall station looking south in 1970, not all the buildings have been demolished. (<http://www.flickr.com/photos/22370569@N02/4999766472/in/photostream/>)

During construction of the line there were some major engineering obstacles to overcome and large earthworks were necessary. Due to this large gangs of Navvies were required and an open space close to Fyling Hall has chosen to erect a camp to house them. Even a Mission Room was constructed (R. Lidster 1985). This influx in population must have brought some financial benefit to the area, as well, perhaps, as some social friction.

The line officially closed on the 8th of March 1965 as part of the widespread Beeching cuts of the time. It was hoped that a preservation scheme could be organised to save the line, hence the track remaining in situ until 1974 (R.Lidster:2010). Unfortunately this was not achieved and the track was lifted in that year. In 1975 the land of the line was bought by Scarborough Borough Council for £29,500 and made into a public cycleway which remains today. The station master's house became a school field study centre (R.Lidster:1985).

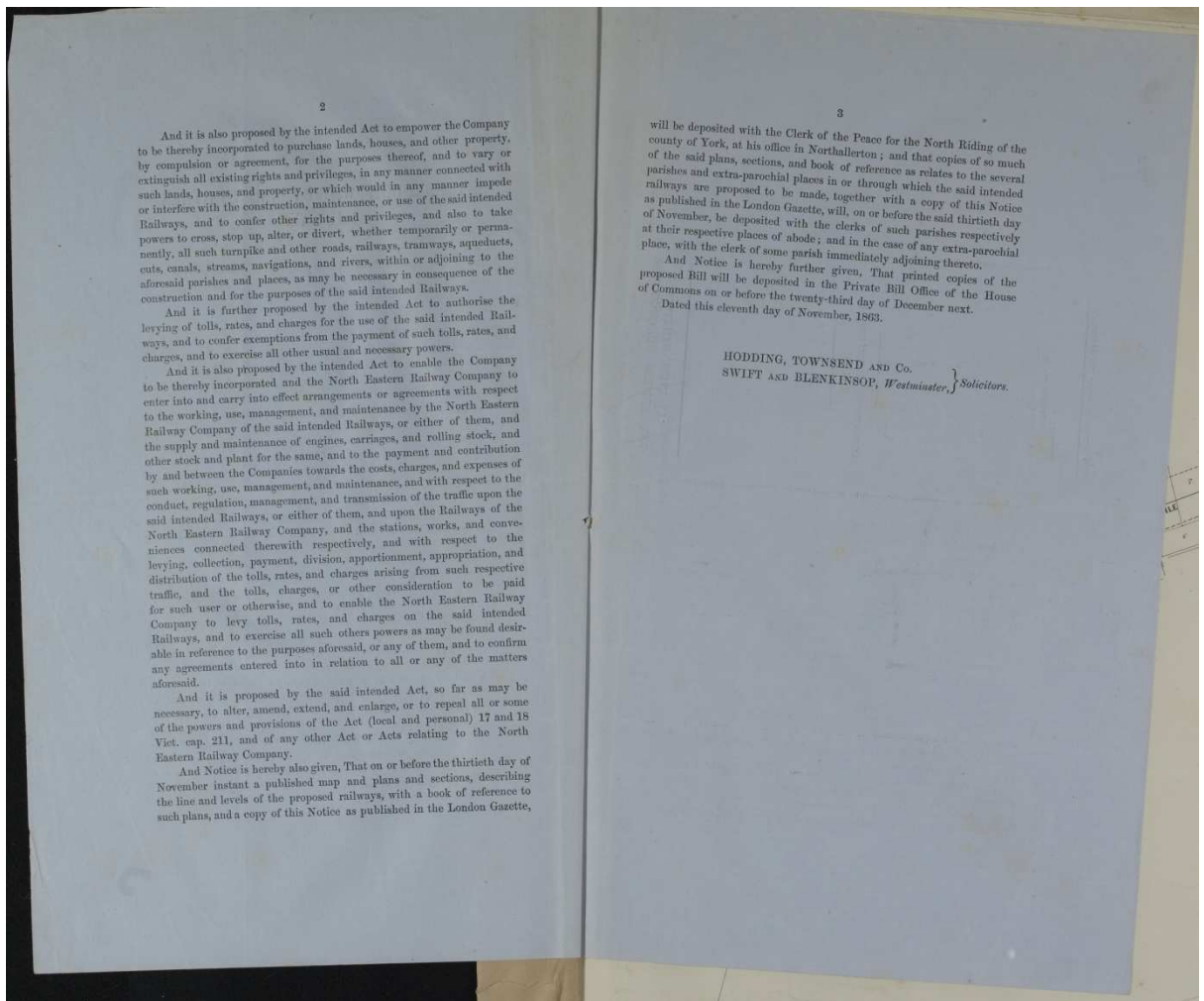
SCARBOROUGH WHITBY AND STAITHES RAILWAYS

(Incorporation of Company; Construction of Railways; Arrangements with North Eastern Railway Company; Amendment of Acts; and other purposes).

NOTICE IS HERBY GIVEN that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next Session, for an Act to incorporate a Company with power to make and maintain the Railways following, with all necessary stations, approaches, works, and conveniences connected therewith (that is to say):

A Railway commencing in the township of Falsgrave, in the parish of Scarborough, in the north riding of the county of York, by a junction with the North Eastern Railway at a point on the west side of that Railway one hundred and sixty yards or thereabouts south-west of the bridge which passes over that Railway at Love Lane, and terminating in the township and parish of Hinderwell, in the said north riding, on the south side of Old Stuble Hill, and three hundred yards or thereabouts south of the public house called the First and Last Public House, on the public road leading from Hinderwell to Staithes, which intended Railway will pass from, in, through, or into the several parishes, townships, and extra-parochial or other places following, or some of them (that is to say): Scarborough, Falsgrave, Newby, Throxenby, Scalby Burniston, Cloughton, Cloughton Newlands, Stainton Dale, Fyling Dales, Hawsker-cum-Stainsacre, Ruswarp, Whitby, Newholme-cum-Dunsley, Sands End, Lythe, Barnby, Mickleby, Ellerby, Runswick, Hinderwell, and Staithes, all in the north riding of the county of York;

A Railway situate wholly in the township of Ruswarp, in the parish of Whitby, in the said north riding, commencing by a junction with the first-mentioned intended Railway, on the east side thereof, at a point 70 yards, or thereabouts, east of the milestone, on the Whitby and Pickering Line of the North Eastern Railway, denoting 56 miles from York, and terminating by a junction with the said Whitby and Pickering Line, at a point near to and on the south side of the place where that Railway crosses Waterstead Lane on the level.



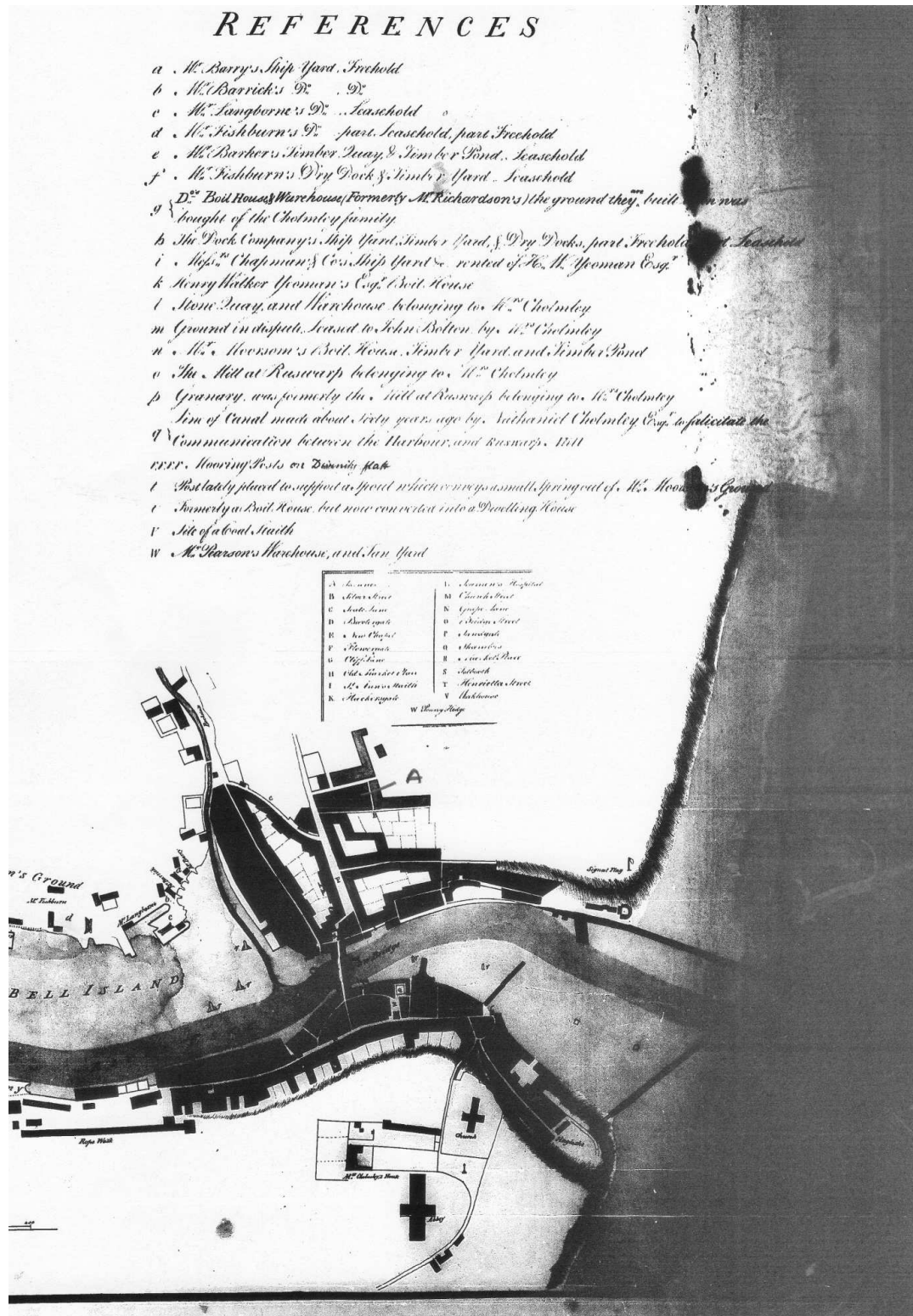
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The Barry family of Whitby and Fylingdales

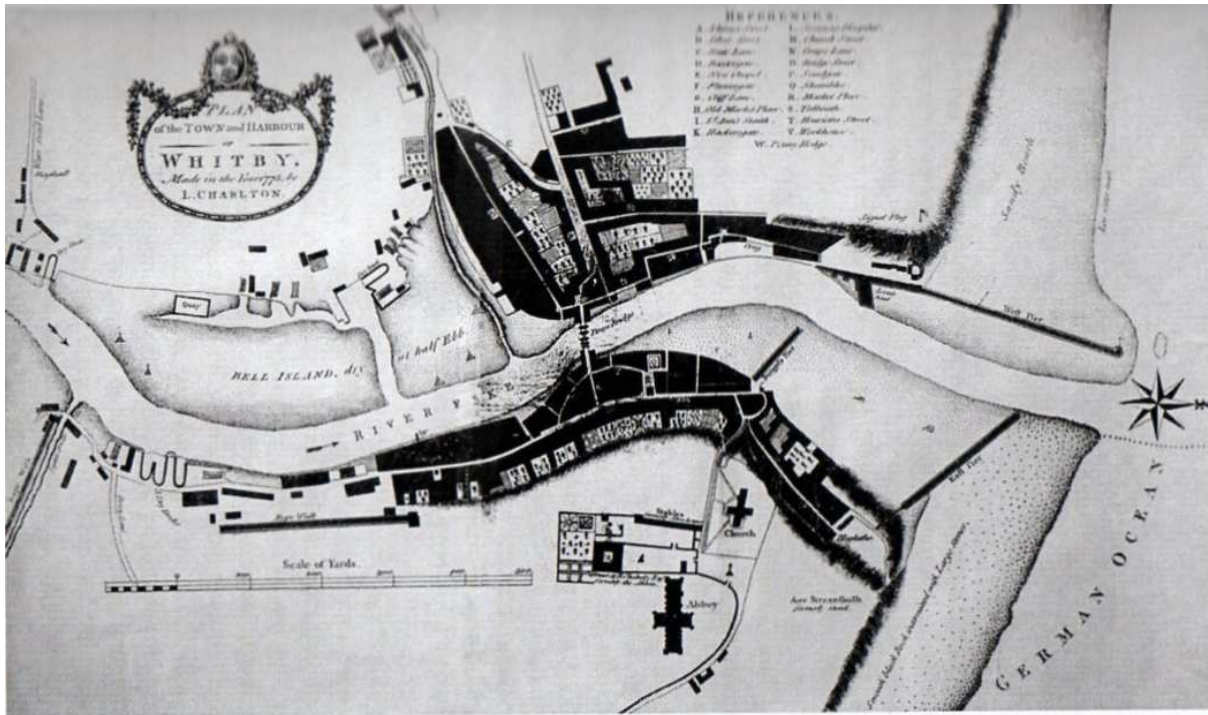
John Barry, who came from a prominent ship building family in Whitby bought the Fyling estate from the Hothams in 1819. John was born in 1760 and his family were ship builders in the 18th and 19th centuries and profiting particularly during the Napoleonic Wars. Ray Taylor, of North Tuddenham, Norfolk researching another member of the Barry family, John Barry's grandson and John Warren Barry's father, Robert, has unearthed more than most about them than most:

“John Barry was a very successful ship builder in Whitby, the business dating back to the early 1700's. John and later his son Robert had reputations as hard headed business men, with a robust style of management. Their first vessel was registered in Whitby in 1787. The firm had been running for many years before this. As late as 1830, the firm had been run from a large town house, the address of which was Bagdale, Whitby. The property, with its late eighteenth century facade, stood in

what later became Station Square and was adjacent the Barry shipyard. Demolished in the 1920s to make room for the present bus station, it was for a time the residence of the Whitby station master. The 'Earl of Eldon' was the last ship built by them at Whitby" (Taylor R).



The Barry shipbuilding yard in Whitby, marked A, earlier 19thC.



1 Lionel Charlton's map of Whitby 1778

The same area 1778 (Barker 2007 figure 1).

The ship “The John Barry” was built in 1814 and was the largest in Whitby, being 520 tons. The shipyards in Whitby had profited substantially from the Napoleonic wars and the Barry’s, at least, invested the windfall in a country estate and associated lands in Whitby Strand: the Hotham Estate holding within Fylingdales,

“Land advertised for sale as a ‘freehold estate of 2000 acres ... with eleven desirable farms with homesteads and necessary buildings and a water corn mill’” (Taylor).

In the way of so many 19thC industrialists turned landowners, John and Robert set about making their mark upon their new estate with particular energy, building a fine tudor–revival mansion at Park Gate (later to become Fyling Hall), as well as “improving all the other farms on the property” (Taylor). Howdale, Demense and Low Farms were built anew, or substantially improved, as planned farmsteads. Barry rebuilt St Stephens Old Church after 1821, of classical proportion but pointed arched windows on Gothick style, most notable for its box pews, galleries and triple–decker pulpit and today in the care of the Churches Conservation Trust. Much later, towards the end of his life, John Barry gifted the site for, and donated £2000 towards, the building of St Stephens (new) Church, 1868–70, in downtown Fylingthorpe. This cost “£7670, which (did) not include the site, the stone or the

wall around the church” (Borthwick Institute R III M 1877 Terrier); it was consecrated on 3rd August 1870 by the Archbishop of York. The architect was G E Street. Pevsner describes this church as being one of Street’s ‘major works’ and its stained glass, by Holiday as being ‘of great merit’ (Pevsner 1966 308). The Barrys carried out major works to Fyling Old Hall: they lowered it a storey and ‘georgianised’ its appearance (RHB History Society), though original mullion windows survive within the gable walls. George Young, writing in 1817 described it as having been in a ruinous state for a number of years previously, and this may still have been the case as late as 1843. John Warren Barry lived in the house later in the 19thC, before moving to Park Hill after 1871.



Fyling (Old) Hall



After Robert replaced his father at the head of the company (in 1837, when John died), offices were opened in New Chambers, Bishopgate and “all the business associated with the family fleet of ships was conducted from the City of London” (Taylor), with Robert resident in the capital (in Tavistock Square) as well as in Fylingdales.

John having died in 1837, by 1840 Robert was listed as living at Park Hill and as being of Westside and the shipyards at Whitby. The tithe award of 1843 states he owned 11 farms in Fylingdales along with Fyling Hall. They were as follows:

Low Farm; Park Hill; West Lodge; Partridge Hall & Leith Rigg; St Ives; Brock Hall; Hoggarth Hall; Fyling (old) Hall; Demense Farm; Gillson House; Pond Farm (Evan Howe); Kettlewell Cottage; Ramsdale Mill Farm; Pretty House; Fyling Hall Lodge. (Janet Green RHB History Society). Howdale and South House Farms are missing from this list. The farms are identified by tenant only in the Award.

In 1859 it is noted that Robert Barry is one of three landowners in Fylingdales and he resides in Park House.

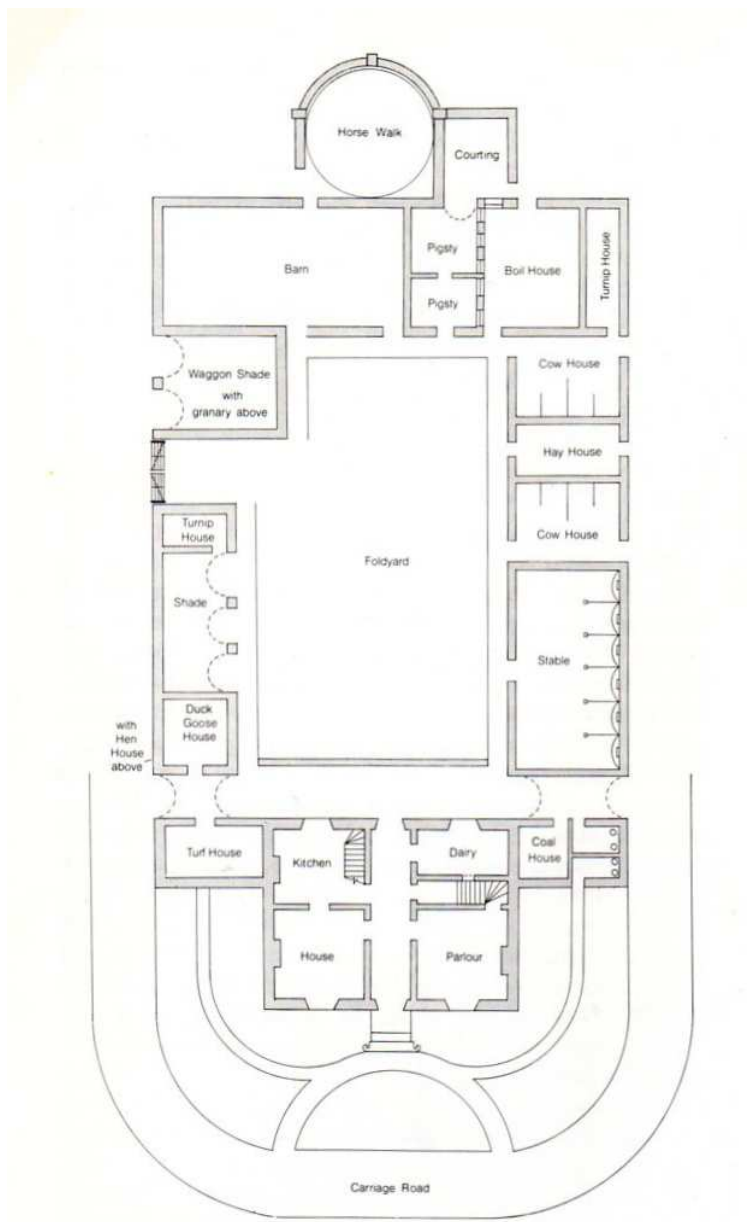
John Warren Barry, who was to inherit the Estate in 1871, was born in Northallerton in 1851, the son of Letitia Anne and John Barry, eldest son of the above Robert, whose father-in-law, Thomas Warren Mercer, was rector at Great Smeaton, close to the county town. John’s brother Robert had married Mary Ann Page in 1850, at Camberwell, London.

“They moved soon afterwards to North Tuddenham in Norfolk (his father Robert was patron). In 1852 Robert built the rectory adding the coach house a year later. The Rev. Robert Barry made many alterations to the church, such as the East Window, the tiles, the tower arch screen and the stained glass, carrying on what appears to be a family tradition as records show other members financing similar works in Yorkshire and Blisworth Northampton. He also gave the village its school and some cottages built with napped flint work” (Taylor). After inheriting the Fylingdales estate, J W Barry himself became patron of the church at North Tuddenham and remained so until his uncle’s death in 1904.

One may see John Warren Barry’s interest in architecture and in the realisation of numerous architectural schemes in Fylingdales, as being an deep-seated homage to the father he must barely have remembered, along with those of his uncle Robert, with whom he may well have lived after his father’s death, and his grandfather in Fylingdales itself, and not simply the continuance of family tradition begun, it would

seem, by his great grandfather. It may be expected that his uncle, a rector in a period when rectors lived a comfortable and leisurely existence which (as is fully discussed in Bill Bryon's recently published 'Home', which takes as its starting point the house of a village rector, also in Norfolk, during the middle years of the 19thC) allowed ample free time to dedicate to more secular interests, must have owned a significant library of architectural books and treatises.

The Reverend John had briefly moved into Park Gate, Fylingdales (Janet Green) – with his family, before himself dying in 1856, aged just 36 (Taylor), when John Warren was only 5.



(RCHME 1986 160)

One of several commissions for new 'model' farmsteads in Fylingdales made by John Warren Barry's grandfather, John. Viewed on Google Earth, at least, the modern Howdale Farm would seem not to retain any of these buildings, and the 1843 Tithe Award does not show this plan, suggesting it was never realised.

Fig. 284 [131] Howdale Farm, Fylingdales: proposed plan, 1828



Low Farm, Fylingdales, another model farmstead commissioned by Robert Barry, across the valley from Park Hill and probably its 'home farm', tenanted by Thomas Barry Esq in 1843. The outbuildings, around a fold-yard, are well-preserved and substantially intact. The elegant facade forms part of the view from Park Hill, now Fyling Hall School. The fold-yard elevation is notably less detailed and more functional.



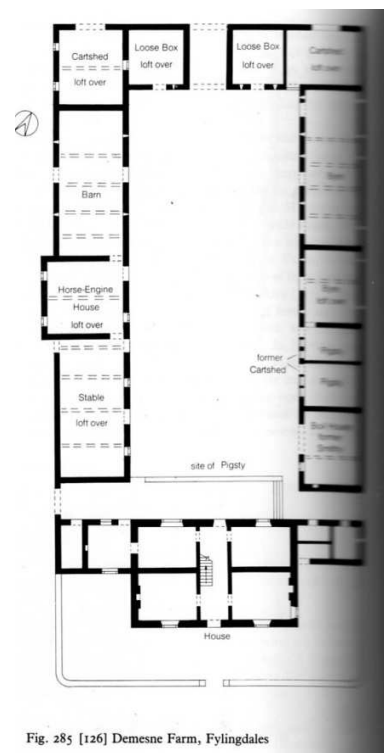




Park Hill/Fyling Hall viewed from Low Farm



Demense Farm Plan (RCHME 1986 160)





Demense Farm today





'Keeper's Cottage' to the immediate NNW of the courtyard, not shown on the above plan and quite likely a J W Barry addition.



St Stephen's Old Church, built circa 1820, now in custodianship of the Churches Conservation Trust.



St Stephens Church, Fylingthorpe, architect G E Street 1868–70, substantially financed by Robert Barry.

John Warren Barry changed the name of Park Gate/ Park Hill to the current Fyling Hall in 1888. The previous Fyling Hall was occupied by Mary Welburn at the time and was renamed Fyling Old Hall.

The full extent of John Warren Barry's architectural interventions upon the fabric of the various farmsteads of Fylingdales has been little explored. Janet Green and the Robin Hood's Bay Historical Society would seem to be the only ones to have so far initiated and carried out the preliminary research necessary beyond the focused research undertaken by the Landmark Trust upon their acquisition of the Grecian pig-sty. There can be no doubt that more extensive investigation of this interesting and possibly unique architectural legacy would be both rewarding and justified, nor that it forms a significant and singular element of the cultural landscape of the area.

The particular building about which most has been written so far is the pig-sty J W Barry designed and built close to Fyling Hall. The research by the Landmark Trust offers some insight into Barry's way of working, though the date of its construction

remains somewhat uncertain – its builder’s family, the Harts believing 1889–91, the evidence of the building itself more probably 1906 and map evidence suggesting it had not been built in 1893, though certainly by the time of the 1913 OS Map, surveying for which was done in 1910.

“Mr Hart was presumably right in saying that it took two years to build, and that the reason for this was because Mr Barry, or Squire Barry as he was called locally, changed his mind frequently about the details. It is no doubt for this reason that the building has a somewhat hybrid quality – neither fully Ionic nor Doric nor Tuscan, but containing elements of all three of these styles of Classical antiquity. He tried out several alternative columns before settling on the final version, for instance.

“He must surely have been enjoying a good joke as well, and one that can be taken on several levels. Sightseers would be confounded when they discovered that his temple was not for picnics but for pigs. It must have amused him to speculate, too, on the pigs' own opinion of their exalted situation. Then there was learned fun to be had out of the architectural theorists' arguments on the development of Classical architecture from simple hovels that looked not unlike pigsties. Here Western civilization would truly be returning to its ancient roots.

“Pigs, and pigs dressed up as people, were clearly a favourite subject for jokes and stories in the later Victorian period. Beatrix Potter was writing about Pig Robinson in the 1890s, and Pigling Bland a few years later. Edward Lear had his "piggy-wig" in *The owl and the pussycat* of 1871. It has been suggested that J.W. Barry drew the original inspiration for his classical pigsty from the illustration in Walter Crane's *Baby's Opera* published in 1877, for the song *There was a lady loved a swine* which shows the pig and his admirer in front of a sty with a pediment. It seems likely that some such picture was in his mind, when embarking on his own building work” (Stanford 1)

Barry authored a book, *Studies in Corsica* in 1893, and the pig-sty makes clear allusion not only to ancient structures thereabouts, but also to their relative confusion of classical detail. The book offers some insight into his personal architectural aesthetic:

“He speaks admiringly of the variety of styles favoured by British builders, whose houses follow the design ‘of their own sweet will, taking a model either from the distant past, or else one from a foreign country, or else composing a mixture of his own ’” (Stanford 2).

The sty was not, however, for Barry's own use and provided two pigs, one each for tenants of neighbouring cottages – one of them William Hodgson (of a long established Fylingdales family mentioned as early as 1698), head gardener at Fyling Hall, and woodsman.

Pigs ceased to be housed in the building after 1920 and reflecting the current situation at Swallow Head Farm, in the case of another, if more modest Barry pig-sty, it became a chicken house. It was taken over by the Landmark Trust in 1988.



(photo: Landmark Trust)

Whilst the 'grecian' pig-sty might be seen to be the antithesis of Arts and Craft Movement, the house and granary at Swallow Head Farm might be characterised as exemplars of its basic principles, and by the time Barry applied these in Fylingdales, they had been much honed and articulated since their first architectural expression at William Morris's Red House, designed by Philip Webb in 1859.

Louis Sullivan had popularised the principle – or slogan – of the American Arts and Crafts movement in an article of 1896: **form follows function**, crystallising Webb's intentions at the Red House which was "not designed according to the arbitrary dictates of style: rather, its form was shaped by the arrangement of its rooms and their relation to one another" (Cumming & Caplan 2004 31), and careful consideration of function, the landscape and the materials of their constructions would become of primary concern, along with an early adoption of Pugin's 'true

principle' that "there should be no features about a building which are not necessary for convenience, construction or propriety" (quoted *ibid* 32) or by extension, and perhaps more completely expressing the essential duality of the Movement, that one should have, in Morris's phrase, 'nothing in your homes that you do not know to be useful or believe to be beautiful.' This latter extension of Pugin's three basic rules for architecture - "structural honesty, originality in design and the use of regional materials or character" (*ibid* 32) - perhaps equips the Arts and Crafts Movement with its essential character and this is undoubtedly expressed in the treatment of both exterior and interior of the house at Swallow Head Farm, which is deserving of addition to any gazetteer of Arts and Crafts houses across the country. By the time Barry designed the house, earlier attachments to a 'revivalist' aesthetic had been transcended, and the SPAB principles of honesty and of good, well-built modern design to complement traditional buildings, using the finest of craftsmen and materials had been firmly incorporated into the production of Arts and Crafts houses. The 'liberation' of the architect from previous conventions was not necessary in his case - he by-passed this completely by not having been one in the first place.

Barry's Swallow Head Farmhouse, displays a thoroughgoing use of robustly dressed local sandstone and stone windows, some of one light, others with mullion and transoms echoing those of Fyling Halls, both old and new, which encapsulate joinery windows of multiple decorative glazing bars, variously at right-angles to one another or else diamond-shaped. Its grand porch has been largely lost, although its stone skeleton remains, enclosed within later accretions. The roof is clothed in plain tile, not an immediately local detail, where pantiles might be



generally preferred, though common enough in York, their use a clear nod to the arts and Crafts movement. The doors, too, are unusual, and perhaps indicate some influence from the USA, perhaps from the Greene brothers, whose incorporation of Japanese influence in their work is echoed, perhaps, in some of the finer detailing and expansive roof projection of the granary to the N of the house. Internally, too, the joinery is of the highest order, with some walls completely covered by original shelves and

cupboards, and the whole reflecting the new emphasis upon continuity and equivalence of design inside and out.

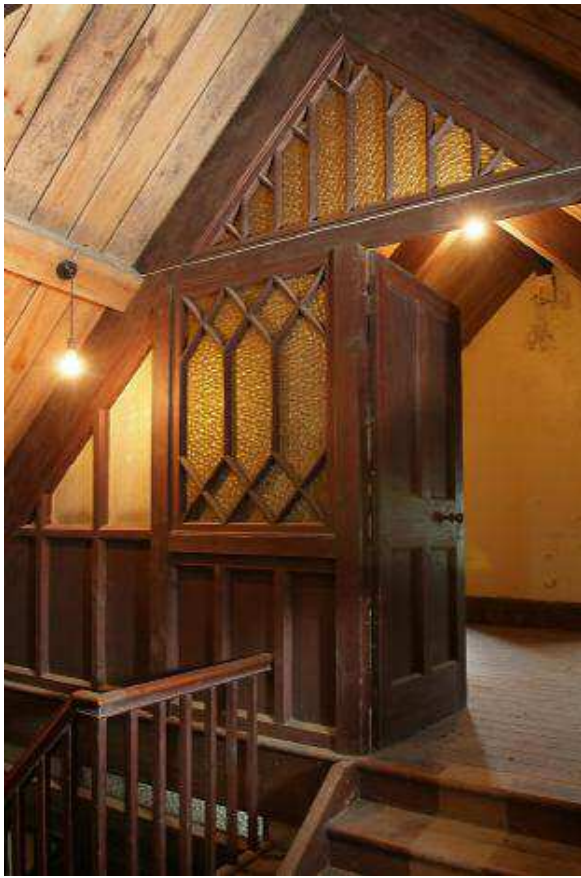








Interior



(Cundalls)



original asbestos panels









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APPENDICES:

APPENDIX ONE

The Barry Estate Fylingdales, as identified in the 1843 Tithe Award
(Borthwick Institute TA 868 VL).

The Barry Estate, Fylingdales

John Barry purchased the Fylingdales Estate of the Hotham family in 1819. The Hothams had purchased the same from Sir Hugh Cholmley in 1634. He had acquired the estate, along with much other land and property at the Dissolution. It had previously belonged to Whitby Abbey. The Barrys sold the estate piecemeal after 1920, bringing to an end more than 800 years of continuity and proprietorial integrity.



Modern OS Map of the area, including the Barry Estate and farms listed below

The 1843 Tithe Award and accompanying map (Borthwick Institute TA 868 VL) lists all of the tenants of the Barrys, as well as the names of all of the fields, many of which names had by then existed since time out of mind; some of which were mentioned in indentures of 1634 and 1698; many of which may now be forgotten. The map does not cover all of the Barry Farms. Low Farm and Park Hill are off the surviving map, for example. It also demonstrates that some of the farms previously part of the Cholmley/Hotham Estate – such as White House and South Houses Farms – were not part of the Barry Estate. Nor was Howdale Farm, assumed by the RCHME to have been. Robert Barry retains occupation of dispersed woodland, as well as the Lodge Garden, suggesting that these were used primarily for sport.

Robert Barry Properties 1843:

Occupier	Acreage	Farm
Thomas Barry Esq	100acres 0 roods 2 perches	Park Gate/Low Farm
George Stainthorpe	123 - 1 - 27	Park Hill Farm
Thomas Charles	10 - 0 - 35	Leith Rigg?
Jacob Coultas	99 - 2 - 24	Partridge Hill Farm
Peter Morley	407 - 2 - 29	St Ives
William Hayes	129 - 2 - 4	Brock Hall Farm
Chester Allanson	144 - 2 - 31	Hoggarth Hall Farm
Thomas Jowsey	0 - 1 - 16	within Park Hill Farm
John Welburn	278 - 3 - 23	Fyling Old Hall
William Gray	128 - 1 - 14	Demense Farm
John Gillson	63 - 0 - 37	Gillson House
John Noble Snr	297 - 3 - 27	Pond Farm
Abraham Newton	2 - 0 - 7	Kettlewell Cottage
William Leadson	49 - 2 - 20	Ramsdale Mill Farm
Thomas Dixon	1 - 2 - 37	Pretty House
Himself	87 - 2 20	Park Lodge

Thomas Barry Esq - Park Gate/Low Farm

Field Number	Field Name	Use (where specified)
684	Willow Mar	pasture
685	Skate Close	arable
686	Ox Close	pasture
687	Middle Close	arable
688	Fallow Field	
680	Barn Field	pasture
681	Wood Field	pasture
683	Long Pasture	
679	Garden Field	pasture
694	Barn Field	arable
695	Causeway Close	pasture
696	Great Hagg	
697	House Close	
698	Homestead etc	
699	Carlin Bank	arable & pasture
702	Orchard	pasture
703	Hill End	
758	Road	

George Stainthorpe - Park Hill Farm

701	Long Field	arable
704	Low Bank	arable & pasture
705	Wood Close	pasture
706	Park Plain	arable
707	Broad Lands	
708	Dry Field	pasture
709	West Coverley	arable
710	East Coverley	
711	Coverley Pasture	
712	Homestead	
714	Well Field	
716	Barley Garth	arable
718	House Close	pasture
720	Daniel Field	arable
721	Plantation	
722	Plantation	
723	Lingy Piece	

724	Plantation	
725	Well Field	pasture
726	Helm Field	
732	Plantation	
733	Little Close	
734	Plantation	
735	Wood	
736	West Park Close	arable
731	East Park Close	
737	Sheep Bank	pasture
738	Plantation Garth	
739	Oat Bank & Plantation	pasture
756	Hagworth Hole	
741	Ox Pasture	arable
742	Bank Side	pasture

Thomas Charles – Leith Rigg Farm?

727	Part of Whin Bank	arable
728	Part of Whin Bank	
729	Plantation	
730	House and Paddock	pasture
740	Plantation Field	arable

Jacob Coultas – Partridge Hall Farm

713	Homestead etc	
747	Turnip Close Stripe	arable
748	Intake Field	
751	Whin Side	pasture
752	Well Field	
753	Helm Field	arable
754	Low Field	
755	Second Side	
760	Colt Pasture	
763	Stubble Field	
765	How Close	
766	New Laid	
795	Wood Bank	pasture
796	Raindale Garth	
797	First Spring Field	arable
798	Middle Field	
799	How Field	
800	Leath Rig	pasture
801	Second Spring Close	arable

802	Leath Field	pasture
803	Leath Rig Whins etc	

Peter Morley – St Ives Farm

717	Plantation	
764	Plantation	
794	Plantation	
804	High Field	pasture
805	Intake	moor
807	Bogg Pasture	pasture
808	Well Close	arable
809	Great Close	pasture
810	Fox Close	
811	Garth and Garden	arable
812	Homestead etc	pasture
813	Limekiln Close	
814	Chapel Garth	pasture
815	Benty Close	
816	Lea Field	arable
818	Low Moor Close	
820	Far Moor Close	pasture
821	Park Hill	
822	Middle Park	arable
823	End Park	
828	Nanny Field	pasture
829	Garden Pasture	

William Hayes – Brock Hall Farm

826	Wind Hill	arable
827	Rabbit Close	
830	Boggy Hill	pasture
831	Fallow Wash	arable
832	Wood	
833	Horse Pasture	
834	Wood	
835	Low Intake	pasture
836	Limekiln Close	arable
837	Far Close	pasture
838	Round Hill Pasture	

839	Scarry Field	
840	Little Close	
841	Fore Close	
842	Homestead etc	
881	House Harl Rigg & Wood	
886	High Harle Rigg	arable
887	Hazle Rigg	pasture
1038	Low Hazle Rigg	arable
1065	Part of Low Intake	arable
1066	Pared Intake	arable
1064	Boggy Pasture	pasture

Chester Allanson – Hoggarth Hall Farm

884	Limekiln Close	pasture
885	Old Walls	arable
1035	Wood	
1036	Granny Peats	
1039	New Laid	
1040	Well Field	pasture
1041	New Lands	
1042	Bottoms	
1043	Lounds Close	
1044	Homestead etc	
1045	Barley Garth	
1046	Wood	
1047	Ox Pasture	arable
1048	Wood	
1049	Isaack Nooking	pasture
1050	Wood	
1051	First Rough Intake	arable
1052	Pasture Field	
1053	Pig Garth	pasture
1054	Calf Garth	
1055	Rough Intake	pasture
1056	Middle Intake	arable
1057	Far Intake	pasture

Thomas Jowsey – within farm of George Stainthorpe

715	Cottage and Garden	
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William Gray – Desmense Farm

862	Wood Field	arable
864	Far Field	
865	Springfield & Narrowlands	pasture
866	Plantation	
867	Low Park	arable
868	Plantation	
869	Middle Park	
870	Plantation	
871	High Field	
900	Part of Quarry Field	pasture
901	Ox Pasture	
902	Quarry Field	
903	Seed Field	pasture
904	Well Field	arable
905	Seven Acres	
906	House Pasture	
907	Piece Pasture	pasture
908	Wood Field	
920	Wood Field	arable
921	Low Boggy Field	
922	Low Boggy Field	pasture
930	Homestead, Stackyard etc, Garden	

John Gillson – Gillson House Farm

911	Wood Field	pasture
912	Round Hill	arable
910	Mudge Field	
913	Stephen Close	
914	Huntrif's Bank	
917	Thistle Bank	pasture
918	Old Middle Bank	
919	Huntrif's bank	arable
923	Cow Pasture	pasture
924	Back Close Yearly Hill	
925	Homestead etc	
926	Fox Close	
927	Orchard and Paddock	
928	Long Field	arable
929	High Close	
916	Great Seed Close	
956	Limekiln Hill	

John Noble Snr – Pond Farm

1058	New Close	arable
1059	New Close	
1060	Intake	moor
1061	Intake	arable
1062	Plantation	
1067	Intake	
1068	Waste in Road	
1069	Bank to Calf Garth	moor
1070	Calf Garth	arable
1071	Homestead etc	
1072	Fox Close	pasture
1073	Intake	
1074	Intake	
1075	Intake	
1076	Long Close	
1077	Old Wife Close	arable
1078	Cow Pasture	pasture
1081	Sole Pasture	
1082	Sole Pasture	arable
1080	High Intake	pasture

Abraham Newton – Kettlewell Cottage

882	Cottage and Garden	arable
883	Cow Pasture	pasture

William Leadson – Ramsdale Mill Farm

846	Far Gate Close	pasture
848	Intake	
849	Fallow Field	
850	Plantation Close	
851	Large Mill Plain	arable
852	Little Wood Piece	
853	Mill Little Piece	
854	Garth	
856	Homestead etc	

857	Milk Hill	
pasture		
858	Spout Close	
859	Cow House Close	arable
860	Low Field	
863	Ings Pots	
pasture		

Thomas Dixon – Pretty House Farm

1013	Cottage and Garden	
1014	Plantation and Garden	
1016	Meadow Garth	pasture
1018	Joseph Wood Field	
1009	Garden	arable

John Welburn – Fyling (Old) Hall Farm, including Swallowhead Farm

819	Intake Moor	
824	West Field	arable
844	Part of Intake	
845	Little Moor Close	
843	Rabbit Close	pasture
872	Sheep Fold Close	
873	High Swallow Head	arable
874	Isaac Nooking	
875	Grey Stone Bank	
876	Barn and Fold Yard	
877	Swallow Head Close	pasture
878	Seeds Close	
879	Long Pasture	arable
880	Marshall Close	pasture
893	Barn Close	
894	Spring Field	arable
895	Cow Pasture	pasture
896	Beddell Bank	arable
897	Coverdale Close	
898	Swallow Garth	
899	High Close	
932	Far Middle Close	
933	Middle Lambfield	
934	First Lamb Field	
935	House and Garth	
936	Hull Garth (Hall Garth?)	
937	Gardens	

938	Calf Garth
940	Fyling Hall Building
941	High Round Hill
942	Low Round Hill
943	Round Hill Wood
888	Plum Tree Close
889	Wood
890	Plum Tree Pasture
891	Suggitt Close
892	Wood
1007	Hall Garth Wood
1008	Great Over Beck
1009	Great Over Beck
1010	Wood

Robert Barry Esq – Park Lodge

700	Plantation
719	Plantation
743	Plantation
744	Lodge Garden and Plantation
750	Plantation
757	Plantation
914a	Plantation
817	Plantation
855	Wood
861	Plantation
915	Plantation
847	New Plantation

The remaining Cholmley Farms were occupied by Francis Dickinson and William Dixon:

Francis Dixon – Ness Farm

483	Horse Park	pasture
484	Second Shorts	
485	First High Ness	
486	Homestead	

487	Second High Ness	pasture
488	Middle Close	arable
489	Far Ness	pasture
490	Stripe	arable
491	Lowfield Ness	pasture
492	Cliff Top	
493	Flatt Field	arable
494	High Flatt Field	pasture
495	First Shorts	arable
496	Plain Field	
497	Cliff Field	
498	Cliff Field	
499	Limestone Field	pasture
500	Camplin Field	arable
501	Cliff	pasture
502	Third Greystone Close	
503	Cliff	
504	Second Greystone Close	
505	First Greystone Close	

William Dixon

506	Wood	
507	Plantation	
508	Moor Close	pasture
509	Wood Field	arable
510	Plantation Field	
511	Wood	
512	Bogg Close	
513	Cow Pasture	
514	Plantation Close	arable
515	Plantation	
516	Bank	
517	Plantation Close	
518	Homestead etc	
519	Home Close	arable
520	Whin Close	pasture
521	Plantation	
522	Intake, part of House	moor

The **Reverend James Harrison** was 'owner and occupier' of:

523	Churchyard
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544	House and Garden	pasture
545	Garden	

George James Farside Esq owned 10 tenanted farms, field numbers 570 – 646

Liddell and Company were owners and occupiers of lands adjacent to and including an alum works, indicating that farming and alum manufacture went hand in hand, though perhaps the latter had ceased by this time, the site of the works being described as ‘arable’:

1394	Garden	arable
1395	Intake	
1396	High Intake	pasture
1397	Intake	arable
1398	Intake	arable & pasture
1399	Waste	
1384	Cliff	pasture
1385	Cliff Close	arable & pasture

Alum Works

1400	Garth and Premises	arable
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Messrs Cooke, alum producers at Stoupe Brow in earlier times leased the farm to one **Abraham Streeting**:

682	Plantation	
1315	High Close	pasture
1316	Cooke Row Field	arable
1328	Ling Flatt	
1329	House and Garden	
1330	Garth	pasture
1332	House Premises and Garden	
1338	Plantation	
1331	Garden	arable
1340	Cliff Top	pasture
1341	Cliff	
1342	Cow Pasture	
1343	Stackyard Close	
1344	Brickfield	
1345	Spout Close	
1346	Shaddock Close	
1347	Shaddock Close	

1349	Porrett Close	
1350	Middle Close	pasture
1351	Intake	arable
1352	Intake	pasture

Thomas Harrison, possible descendant of the current owners of Swallow Head Farm, tenanted a farm of 57 acres owned by **Taylor Storm**:

440	Row Pasture	arable
441	Row Pasture Lane	pasture
442	Row Pasture Lane	arable
443	Great Widdens	
444	Second Great Widdens	
445	Third Great Widdens	
446	Barley Field	pasture
447	House Close	
448	Homestead etc	
449	Second Low Lands	
450	Low Lands	
451	House and Garden	
452	Cliff Close	
453	Cliff.	

Francis Harrison owned and occupied a small-holding of 3 acres – 3 roods – 3 perches:

180	Great Field	arable and pasture
181	House and Garth	arable

APPENDIX TWO

Wills relating to Fylingdales 1727–1775 extracted from copy wills of the court of the Archbishop of York by Dave King, www.davekinggeneology.co.uk

Amongst other things, these clearly illustrate the growing wealth of ‘master mariners’ locally and their subsequent investment in lands around Whitby and Fylingdales. Most of the families and some of the individuals named appear in the Terriers of the Curacy of Fylingdales, either as church wardens or as witnesses; some were tenants of the Hothams, and subsequently of the Barrys.

Anne Trewhit, Robinhood Bay, Fylingdales, widow. dated 3.10.1727, proved
22.10.1728

late husband Robert Trewhit decd
daughter Dorothy Harrison
grandson Robert Harrison decd
daughter Barbara Hollings
grandson Leonard Potter decd
Anne Hodgson
daughter in law Sarah Trewhit widow
grandchildren Robert Trewhit, Elizabeth Dobson, Sarah Hornby, Anne Trewhit,
William Trewhit
daughter Anne Moorsom
wit: James Morrow, John Morrow, Robert Milburn.

William Watson, Parkgate, Fylingdales, mariner. dated 9.3.1727/8, proved
16.10.1731

wife Elizabeth Watson
son William Watson
5 daughters Mary, Eliz, Anne, Susan & Catherine Watson
wit: Hanah Ward, William Potter, Mich Sommers

Edward Richardson, Robin Hood Bay, Fylingdales, fisherman. dated 9.4.1731,
proved 13.1.1731(f.215)

wife Margery Richardson
[old house in occupation of] Mr Thomas Stainton [adjoyning houses of] Robert
Trewhitt & John Richardson
wit: Thomas Stainton, John Grimshaw, John Farside

Thomas Cass, Fylingdales. Yeoman. dated 9.12.1741, proved 2.1.1741 (f.506)

sister Mary the wife of George Jackson
[parcel of ground called Gill House Green]
children of William Barran
the daughter of Ann Cass, now the wife of Clem Sellar
wit: Roger Belwood, Joseph King, Frances Hill

William Fordon the elder, ?Stowbrow?, Fylingdales. Mason. dated 6.4.1741, proved
21.12.1741 (f.519)

wife Isabell Fordon
[cottage house at Stowbrow wherein Ann Beswick now dwells]
son Richard Fordon
son Thomas Fordon
[messenger lately erected at Fisherhead near Robin Hood's Bay wherein Edward
Stown now dwells]
son William Fordon
son John Fordon
daughter Hannah Fordon
son in law Richard Jackson
wit: Geo Watson, John Watson, Fra: Wardale

John Storme, Robin Hood Bay, Fylingdales. Fisherman. dated 8.1.1741/2, proved
12.7.1742 (f.656)

wife Mary Storme
sons Matthew & Jacob Storme
daughter Jane Conn
daughter Alice ?Day?
grandchildren John Storme, ?Damaris? Storme & Jane Storme
wit: William Coverdale, Michael Harrison, Mich Sommers

Christian Huntrods, Robin Hood's Bay, Fylingdales. Widow. dated 26.3.1740, proved 27.1.1743 (f.382)

son William Huntrods

son Daniel Huntrods

daughter Elles Huntrods

wit: Wm Cockerill, Elizabeth Bedlington, Robt Bedlington

James Coats, Fylingthorp. Blacksmith. dated 11.3.1742, proved 16.1.1743 (f.383)

Hannah Coats

sister Elizabeth Jackson

brother John Coats

wife Hilday/Hylda Coats

wit: James Glaves, Thom Glaves, Mich Sommers

Dinah Harrison, Catwick, Sneaton. Widow. dated 6.9.1746, proved 15.10.1746 (f.158)

son Benjamin Harrison of Whitby

son William Harrison of Fylingdales

son John Harrison of Rigg, Whitby

daughter Frances Noble, Eskdaleside

daughter Alice Fletcher

grandson James Fletcher

Christopher, Isabel, Benjamin & Henry children of my son Benjamin

Mary, James, Dinah, Alice, William & Elizabeth children of my son Will

grandson Richard Noble

grandson Christopher Noble

grandson George Noble

grandchildren James, Ann, Dinah, John & Esther Fletcher

grandaughter Mary Harrison

wit: Ralph Hayes, John ?Leyug?

Sarah Knaggs, Ruswarp, Whitby. Widow. dated 25.3.1740, proved 16.1.1748 (f.?76?)

[cottage land etc in Fylingdales in occupation of George Stanithorp, weaver]

son Richard Knaggs

son William Knaggs

daughter Mary Knaggs

daughter Elizabeth Knaggs

eldest son Thomas Knaggs

wit: S Birket, Jno Farside, Wm Willowes

Robert Robson, Robin Hoods Bay, Fylingdales. Gent. dated 18.5.1748, proved 2.1.1749 (f.?)

grandson Mathew Storme

brother John Robson

nephew Matthias Moorsom

nieces Ann Moorsom & Catherine Moorsom

Taylor Storme uncle of my grandson Mathew Storme

wit: Benjamin Rymer, William Berry, Jno Farside

Robt Munckman, Fylingdales. Yeoman. 28.9.1747, proved 4.4.1751 (f.28)

son William Munckman

friends George Harrison of Cropton, Yeoman & William Watson of Row in Fylingdales, yeoman (trustees)

grandsons Robert, Richard & William sons of William Munckman

[long list of names pieces of land in Fylingdales]

grandson Leonard

grandaughters Mary & Elizabeth

late wife (unnamed)

wit: Mar.... Harrison, Stephen Coulham, Thos Brewster, Jane Harrison

codicil dated 22.7.1748

wit: Marm: Harrison, Jane Harrison, Robert Pennock

Henry Walker, Whitby. Master Mariner. dated 16.11.1749, proved 26.2.1753 (f. 9)

wife Ann Walker

[copyhold land etc @ Chirton, Preston & Sheels in Northumberland]

daughters Esther Ellison, Rachel Yeoman & Mary Walker

[farm at Hawsgarth cum Stanchicar, Whitby in possession of Thomas Sanderson]

[house at Hawsgarth cum Stanchicar, Whitby in possession of Thomas Pearson & Christopher Simpson]

[Farm at Hawsgarth cum Stanchicar, Whitby called Redhouse farm in occupation of Wm Lawson the elder]

[Croft at Hawsgarth cum Stanchicar, Whitby in possession of Elizabeth Reacha]

cousin Henry Walker

mother Esther Walker

father John Walker, decd

[land called West Cliff feild]

[Houses in Floorgate wherein Thomas Steed, Henry Simpson, Hannah Swailes & others now live]

[houses called Monat Houses]

[Houses in Church Street, Whitby where Thomas Birkit, Cath: Scarth, Willism Hill, Tho: Walker & others now dwell]

[Houses in Ruswarp called the Malt Kiln & Atkinson's Houses & shop in tenure of John Kirk, James Atty, Thomas Brignal & others]

cousin Robert Walker

Ann Hudson daughter of Jacob Hudson

[Farms lands etc. purchased of John Hart & Milburn Botterell called Southward House Farm in Fylingdales in tenure of Joseph King]

[House in Floorgate, Whitby where Miles Breckon, Ann Walgraves & Isabella Woodhouse live]

[House called Shoulder of Mutton in Sandgate, Whitby in tenure of Robert Wood the younger]

[House where Wm Kitchingman lives which was give to me by my grandfather Henry Stonehouse decd]

cousin John Walker

?cousins? Thomas Linskil, John Chapman, Jane Pearson

[John Mellar's bond for £500 dated 3.2.1748]

[Robert Burton's mortgage for £160]

[Thomas Jackson's mortgage for £60]

[mortgage from Robert Brown & Elizabeth Glover of houses in Church Street]

[Lands etc. in Chirton, Preston, Tinmouth & Sheels Bank Heads purchased from John

Spearman the father, John Spearman the son of Hetton in the Hole & of Charles

Fielding & Mary his wife of Bebside]

sister Margaret wife of Anthony Pearson

brother John Walker

Nancy Hudson

sister Mary Linskill decd

sister Elizabeth Chapman decd

son in law Richard Ellison

son in law John Yeoman

wit: John Church, John Mellar, Ann Wilkinson, Ann Jackson

James Yeoman the elder, Whitby. Gentleman. dated 26.1.1750, proved 14.2.1753

(f.21)

son James Yeoman

[messuage etc in Baxtergate]

[messuage etc in Growmont, Egton in occupation of William Elders]

[messuage, farme etc in Fylingdales in occupation of Richard Barnard]

son John Yeoman

[messuage farm etc in Lythe in occupation of [blank] Adamson, Jospeh Hodgson,
William Stonehouse & Mathew Gill]

[messuage farm etc in Ayslaby, Whitby in occupation of John Martindale

[newlt erected house in Haggisgate, Whitby where son John Yeoman lives]

[5 houses in Haggisgate in tenure of Catherine Manley, widow, Christopher Ward,
Francis Allaley, Mathew Shipton, Joseph Lowson]

[garden called the Great Garden between Haggisgate & Cliff Lane, Whitby in tenure
of Christopher Ward]

[house in occupation of Robert Sunley adjoining the Great Garden]
[garth etc called Rigging Garth in Haggisgate]
[stables adjoining Rigging Garth in tenure of Margaret Calvert widow]
[Foulsike Farm in Fylingdales in tenure of Abraham Ingleson]
granddaughter Ann Heath
[closes called Chubb Hill & Ponty's Gardens in Ruswarp in tenure of Robert Ponty]
grandson James Heath
daughter Jane wife of John Heath
[1/8 share of ship called Mermaid of Whitby of which son John was late master]
[1/8 share of ship Rose of Whitby of which son James was late master]
wit: Jno Hancock, Judith Garbt, Margaret Pie

Thomas Coulthirst, Fylingdales. Husbandman dated 24.8.1752, proved 12.3.1753
(f.274)

son Thomas Coulthirst
son John Coulthirst
daughter Ann Coulthirst
daughter Mary Coulthirst
wit: Willm Watson, Isabel Watson, Elizabeth Jackson

Hilda Harrison, Fylingdales. Widow. dated 19.2.1756, proved 8.7.1756 (f.91)

mother Addeline Farside of Fylingdales
[notes lease & release of 17.1.1739 to Robert Linskill & James Wilson of Thorp Hall
etc & list of named closes]
sister Ursula Stainton
sister Jane Farside
brother Robinson Farside
brother John Farside
neice Addeline Stainton
nephew William Stainton
wit: Martin Green, Valintine Bedlington, Thomas Thompson

William Robson, Fylingdales. Yeoman. dated 6.8.1756, proved 18.8.1763 (f.32)

[messuage etc in Fylingdales in occupation of Revd Mr Arthur Cayley]

[close called Caytain Garth & 2 pasture gates in Raw Pasture in Fylingdales in occupation of Thomas Ness]

[farm etc at Cattick in parish of Sneaton in occupation of Thomas Gray]
son Allanson Robson

[farm in Fylingdales in occupation of John Dixon except the close called Harland Close & 4 pasture gates in Raw Pasture]

daughter Dinah Dixon

[2 closes called Thorix Closes in Fylingdales in possession of James Johnson]
son Jonas

[9 pasture gates in Raw Pasture & close called Dale End in Fylingdales in occupation of Thomas Grainger]

[close called Smale Moor in occupation of Peter Wright]

son Thomas Robson

wit: Arthur Cayley, Jno Burgh, Edwd Cayley

John Richardson the elder, Scarborough. Master Mariner. dated 28.4.1746, proved 8.1.1763 (f.132)

wife Ann

[messuage etc in Cook Row, Scarborough]

[estate in houses, lands etc in Robinhoods Bay & Fylingdales]

son Coverdale Richardson

[close etc in Fylingdales called Panyerman Close in occupation of Francis Whitfield]

son Thomas Richardson

daughter Dorothy Richardson

[messuages etc in Robinhoods Bay in occupation of Thomas Richmond]

son John Richardson

[ship called the Providence of Scarborough, son John Richardson master]

[shares in ships the Heming of Scarborough, the John & Sarah of Shields & the Restoration of Robinhoods Bay]

wit: Elanor Cossins, John Robinson, J. Betson

John Linsley, Robinhoods Bay,. Fylingdales. Master Mariner. dated 7.7.1762, proved 2.4.1763 (f.297)

sister Jane Linsley

brother in law George Jackson the younger

father in law George Jackson the elder
friend Samuel Glaves (trustee & guardian)
daughter Mary Linsley
wit: Isaac Hornby, James Morrow

Thomas Jackson, Fylingdales. Master Mariner. dated 12.2.1747, proved 30.7.1763
(f.505)

wife Jane
[2 cottages etc in Robinhoods Bay in occupation of myself, William Cooper,
Margaret Wilson, Richard Moorsom & John Pinkney]
sons John, Richard, Edward & Thomas
wit: George Jackson, Jno Hancock

James Hutchinson, Whitby. Mason & Malster. dated 27.7.1756, proved 16.9.1756
(f.117)

son James
[messuages, lime kiln etc @ lower end of Church Street, Whitby]
wife Ann
children Jane, Ann & Mary
sister Mary Hutchinson
wit: John Hewindine, Thos Smales, Jno Hancock

John Farside, Whitby. Gent. dated 26.1.1755, proved 2.3.1756 (f.201)

[land & tenements etc in Fylingdales in occupation of my dear Mother & my self]
wife Mary Farside
brother William Farside
brother in law William Ward, clerk
friends James Wilson of Ruswarp, Esq & John Hancock, Whitby, Gent
mother Mrs Addeline Farside
2nd son Watson Farside
sisters Mrs Stainton, Mrs Harrison & Mrs Jane Farside
brother Robinson

daughter Addeline Hannah Farside
[shares in the London Bridge Water Works]
[wife's share of estate at Old Malton]
Hugh Cholmley, Esq
Nathaniel Cholmley, Esq
mother in law Mrs Watson
Right Rev the Lord Bishop of Carlisle
friends Mr James Wilson, Mr John Heath, Mr John Moxon, Mr John Lister, Mr Henry
Paramor & John Hancock
Aunt Taylor
wit: Jno Burgh, Jno Webster, John Douglass

John Richardson, Robinhood Bay, Fylingdales. dated 1.8.1749, proved 1.3.1756
(f.206)

wife Rebecca Richardson
daughters Damaris, Mary & Rebeccah
daughter Ruth
son John Richardson
son Michael
[house etc in Fylingdales bought of Mr John Farside]
wit: Gilbt Coley, Thomas Stockton, Robt Bedlington

John Moorsom, Whitby. Master mariner. dated 6.1.1757, proved 6.4.1758 (f.233)

wife (unnamed)
[lands etc in Whitby, Hawsker & Fylingdale]
son John
son Isaac
son Richard
[2 houses in Robin Hoods Bay in occupation of Ann Barker & William Robinson]
[messuage etc in Fylingdales in occupation of Samuel Potter & John Harrison]
daughter Martha
wit: Hannah Galilee, Martha Holt, Jno Hancock

Richard Barnard, Fylingdales. dated 2.7.1753, proved 17.4.1758 (f.235)

daughter Mary Barnard & ?her neice? Elizabeth Bedlington
son Thomas Barnard & his nephew Richard Barnard Moursom
daughter Ann Barnard
daughter Ester Barnard
daughter Jemima Barnard
grandchildren John, Mary & Isaac Barnard
son Fairfax Barnard
wit: Joseph King, Eliz Rimer

Matthew Storm, Robin Hoods Bay, Fylingdale. Gent. dated 8.10.1748, proved
12.1.1758 (f.375)

son Isaac Storm
[ship called the Matthew & Joseph, Isaac Storm master]
[close called Taylors Ground at Robin Hoods Bay]
son Taylor Storm
daughters Dorothy Moorsom, Jane Barker, Martha Holt & Mary Chapman
grandson Mathew Storm son of my late son Thomas Storm decd
[messuages etc at Robin Hoods Bay, Fylingdales & Stenton Dale]
wit: Isaac Barker, Fra: Wardale, Marm. Prickett junr

William Coverdale, Robinhoods Bay, Fylingdales. Gent. dated 13.8.1761, proved
20.12.1762 (f.515)

wife Merriam
[3 new built messuages on Stow Beck Hill in Fylingdales in the tenure of Richard
Sedman, Mary Emersome & [blank] Scott]
nephew John Richardson
brother in law Mr John Moorsome
children of my late brother in law Robert Moorsome decd
children of my late brother in law Richard Moorsome decd
children of my late sister in law Mrs Jane Storm decd

[farm etc on Stowp Brow in Fylingdales in occupation of Richard Sedman]

nephew Coverdale Richardson

[farm etc called Flask Farm in occupation of John Rymer]

niece Dorothy Richardson

wit: John Clarkson, Mattw Reddy, Edwd Cayley

John Tomlinson, Fylingdales. Yeoman. dated 15.7.1759, proved 10.1.1764 (f.25)

son John Tomlinson

[close in Fylingdales in my possession called Farr Croft]

daughter Hannah Tomlinson

daughter Ann ?Goodwill?

daughter Elizabeth Dixon

daughter Mary Tomlinson

daughter Esther Tomlinson

son Jonathan Tomlinson

daughter ?Jane? ?.....?

wit: Isaac Newton, William Prodham, William Watson

Catherine Kettlewell, Filingdales. Widow. dated 26.12.1760, proved 2.6.1764 (f. 282)

brother John Parker of Lofthouse

niece Easter Ward daughter of Robert Ward of Fylingdales

sister Frances Ward wife of Robert Ward of Fylingdales

wit: John Elliot, John Craven

Thomas Andrew, Ingshouse, Easington. Yeoman. dated ?30.10.1760?, proved 17.5.1764 (f.216)

Thomas Wardell of Bowlby Allom Works, Gent: William Newham of Stockton, Co.

Dur, Gent & Matthew Hill of Easington, Yeoman (trustees)

son Robert Andrew

Ann Andrew, widow of my late son Thomas Andrew decd
grandchildren Margaret Andrew & Mary Andrew daughters of my late son Thomas
Andrew & the child with which Ann Andrew is now pregnant
[£80 due from the executors of the late Mr John Marsingale]
wit: Robt Oldfield, Wm Stephenson, Francis Hill

Martin Trewhitt, Robin Hoods Bay, Fylingdales. Joiner. dated 15.10.1755, proved
9.12.1765 (f.550)

sister Francis Green
[estate in Normanby in Fylingdales & messuages etc in Robin Hoods Bay in tenure of
William Dobson, Thomas Thompson, Daniel Richardson, John Richardson]
[houses etc in tenure of Robert Cockeril & Thomas Graham]
nephew Martin Green & his sisters Margaret Green & Elizabeth Green
nephew William Coats of Whitby
Mary Coats daughter of Martin Coats
niece Margaret Green
niece Elizabeth Green
James Huntrods & Francis Huntrods children of Isaac Huntrods
sister Elizabeth Coats
wit: Thomas Thompson, Henry Steel, Thos Robson, William Robinson.

William Keld, Egton. Gentleman. dated 26.3.1768, proved 5.10.1768 (f.309)

[farm etc at Growmond in occupation of John Clark]
[close called Low Cow Close at Growmond in occupation of Richard Consett as
tenant]
[closes called High Cow Close, Lyth or Leathfield, Lane & Harland Hags]
friends George Heaton of Skelton; Robert Heaton of Thornaby & my servant William
Lyth of Newton, yeoman (trustees)
Richard & Matthew sons of Matthew Agar of Ruswarp, Whitby, dyer by Hannah his
wife
servant Elizabeth Mamon, spinster

[closes etc at Growmond called Lyth Haggs formerly in occupation of Richard Hill as tenant]

John Medd son of John Medd of Bickley, yeoman

[farm etc purchased by my late brother John Keld decd from the late Richard Smelt decd, dyer formerly in occupation of Francis & Thomas Peirson]

cousin John Huntrods of Whitby, joyner

George Fowler of Whitby

[lands etc at East Banks, Egton purchased by my late brother John Keld from Francis Mead otherwise Medd]

[close called East End Close in Egton purchased by my late brother John Keld from William Rickalson]

cousin George Heaton of Skelton, yeoman

children of Margaret Rickalson

children of Richard Dale

children of John Pearson

daughter of Richard Pearson decd

children of Samuel Pearson

Elizabeth Rigg of Egton

Carey Elves Esq

[messuages, farms etc in Ayslaby, Whitby now or late in occupation of Francis Porritt & Mary Raw, widow]

cousin Ann wife of Reverend Mr Piper

cousin Grace Allatson

John Huntrods of Whitby, joiner & Margaret his wife

Ann & Mary daughters of James Hutchinson late of Whitby, mason & malster

Annabella Fowler sister of the above Ann Piper and Grace Allatson

[lands etc at Dunsley, Whitby in occupation of William Hill, Robert Theakstone, Thomas Adamson, Francis Leng & Barbara Frank]

[parcel of ground called Ings in possession of John Mead]

cousin Robert Heaton of Thornaby, yeoman

[farm etc at Gerrick, Skelton in occupation of William Wardell as tenant]

cousins Richard Keld the elder & Richard Keld the younger

cousin Eleanor wife of William Dickinson of Ruswarp, Whitby

Mary daughter of Richard Keld the elder

Hannah wife of Mattehew Agar

[farm etc in Dunsley which my late brother John Keld purchased of Richard

Marsingale now or late in the occupation of Thomas Adamson as tenant]
cousin George Hammond of Wilton Castle, yeoman
[farm etc at Dunsley in occupation of John Mead otherwise Medd as tenant]
cousin George Heaton brother of the above Robert Heaton
[2 dwelling houses etc in Robin Hood Bay in occupation of John Dobby, Henry Frank
& Mary Richardson as tenants]
[messuages etc in Fylingdales late in occupation of Robert Prudham but now of
Martin Green as tenant]
John Mead otherwise Medd the elder of Bickley, Co. York, yeoman
[messuages etc in Great Ayton now or late in the occupation of William Fishwick and
Lawrence Jackson as tenants]
cousin John Scarth of Lasonby, yeoman & his sister Christian Bowser of Brotton &
his younger sister that lives with his (John Scarth's) mother
son & daughters of the late William Hammond of Newton under Rosebury decd
[messuages etc in Lealholme, Danby in possession of [blank] Winspear, widow]
Ann wife of George Haggard of Lealholme, yeoman
John Agar of Headhouse, Danby, yeoman
[dwelling house etc in Egton in occupation of Elziabeth Rigg, widow as tenant]
servant John Burton
[farm etc in Barnby, Lyth which I purchased of John Hill now in possession of
Matthew White]
William Lyth
[messuage etc in Harwoodale, Co. York]
cousin Samuel Keld of Ruswarp, Whitby
[toft or front stead at East Raw, late estate of Peter Consett, gent. decd]
Thomas Adamson of East Raw, Whitby, brewer
Grace Constable, widow: Elizabeth Fowler, spinster & Martha Benson (sisters) of
Whitby
2 daughters of Ann Hutchinson late of Whitby, widow decd
children of the late Thomas Miles of Topcliff, yeoman
cousin Mary Keld of Whitby, spinster
Robert, John, Ann and another unnamed daughter, children of Robert Booth late of
Roxby, yeoman decd by Margaret his wife
John Hall of Hinderwell, yeoman
William Wilson of Guisbrough, cartwright & his brother John Wilson & sister Ann
George Adamson servant to my late brother

Ann Broadrick servant to my late brother
Thomas Hodgson, Biggin House, Ugthorp, yeoman
Robert Chapman of or near Scorton
Stephen Kerby of Falsgrave, yeoman
cousin William Dickinson & Eleanor his wife
2 children of Robert Pennock of Limberhill, Co. York, yeoman
Margaret Carlisle wife of William Carlisle of Whitby & her 4 children
Ann Watson of Whitby, sister of Margaret Carlisle
Robert Burton brother of my servant John Burton
John Knaggs of Bilsdale, yeoman & Hannah his wife
William Wilson of ?Bewick?, Co. York, yeoman
William Pearson of Hairstones
John Agar of Headhouse
Isaac Robinson of Fylingdales, butcher
Mary daughter of John Hebden of Pickering
late cousin John Keld of Ayslaby, Whitby, yeoman decd
John Harland the elder of Egton, yeoman & John Harland his son
wit: Charles Gatenby, Geo: Newbald, Jno: Hancock

Matthias Mennell, Robin Hoods Bay, Fylingdales. Master Mariner. dated 30.5.1766,
proved 9.10.1769 (f.249)

Tebulon & Elizabeth son & daughter of my son Matthew Mennell of Robin Hoods Bay
daughter Mary Bedlington
wit: Trewfoot Dobson, Geo Newbald, Jno Hancock

Elizabeth Sedman, Stopebrow, Fylingdales. Widow. dated 28.9.1768, proved
23.11.1769 (f.266)

daughter Ann Tate
granddaughter Sarah Cass
grandson John Durham
daughter Elizabeth Robinson
daughter Mary Cass

son John Sedman
son Richard Sedman
wit: Catharine Fordon, William Fordon

Jane Moorsom, Robinhoods Bay, Fylingdales, Widow, heretofore widow of Michael Bawmbrough late of Robinhoods Bay, Fisherman. dated 12.11.1767, proved 28.3.1770 (f.56)

son Michael Bawmbrough
[dwelling house etc in Robinhoods Bay wherein William ?Anderson?, Richard ?Liscomb? & ?.....? now dwell]
[money & interest due on mortgage to Mr John Pease of Whitby, Grocer]
daughter Jane Ransom, widow
wit: John Kildill, Fra: Wardale

---Matthew Bedlington, Fylingdales. Mariner. dated 15.3.1754, proved 12.12.1770 (f.264)

son William Bedlington
son Thomas Bedlington of Fylingdales
daughter Dorothy Findleyson, widow of James Findleyson of Fylingdales decd
grandson Richard Tindale
wit: James Glaves, Roger Rickinson, Tho ?.....?

William Herbert, Hawsker, Whitby. Farmer. dated 3.4.1770, proved 14.5.1770 (f.322)

[messuages, lands etc in Goadland in tenure of Thomas Weak]
[messuage, tenement etc in Fylingdales & 11 beast gates]
brother Robert Herbert
brother James Herbert
wit: William Spinck, Thos White, Geo Newbald

Ann Helm, Slowbrow, Fylingdales. Widow. dated 12.4.1770, proved 2.5.1770 (f.340)

Mr Edward Windle of Slowbrow (trustee)

[4 houses etc in Robinhoods Bay in occupation of Matthew Storm, Thomas Thompson, John Thompson & Nicholas Coverdale]

Mrs Elizabeth Windle wife of Edward Windle

Philip Moody of Robinhoods Bay

[bond owed to Mr Thomas Lister of Whitby]

Mrs Esther Newton, widow

Elizabeth wife of Matthew Storm

Jacob Windle eldest son of my niece Mrs Elizabeth Windle

Mary Storm daughter of ?Bar...et? Storm

Mrs Elizabeth Hill of ?Cloughton?, widow

Dorothy Johnson

wit: William Jowett, George Daggitt

Ann Moorsom, Thorp, ?Fylingdales?. Widow. dated 29.7.1767, proved 21.2.1772 (f.62)

daughter in law Margaret Rickinson wife of Roger Rickinson

[messenger etc in possession of John Lovelock]

[closes in possession of Edmund Wood in Parkgate in Fylingdales]

grandson John Moorsom

granddaughters Rebecca Moorsom & Ann Moorsom

wit: John Castle, Hannah Castle, Thomas Rowntree

William Munckman, Fylingdales. Yeoman. dated 6.8.1772, proved 11.11.1772 (f.352)

wife Mary Munckman

[close & house @ Fylingthorp known as Lowfield]

son Joseph Munckman

daughter Maudland Munkman

son Edward Munckman

Robert Herbert (trustee)

wit: Richard Cockerill, Robt Herbert, Martin Green

Thomas Atkinson, Robin Hoods Bay, Fylingdales. dated 1/11/1774, passed Feb
1775

Nicholas eldest son of Nicholas Hodson of Whitby, Sailor

William Hodson, brother to said Nicholas (ie the son)

Tomlison wife of Humfry Leng, Middleton Co. Durham, my kinswoman

Stephen Crosby, Butcher, Fylingdales

John Simpson, Stainsiker, Whitby

Hannah d. of the said Stephen Crosby

Dorothy wife of the said John Simpson

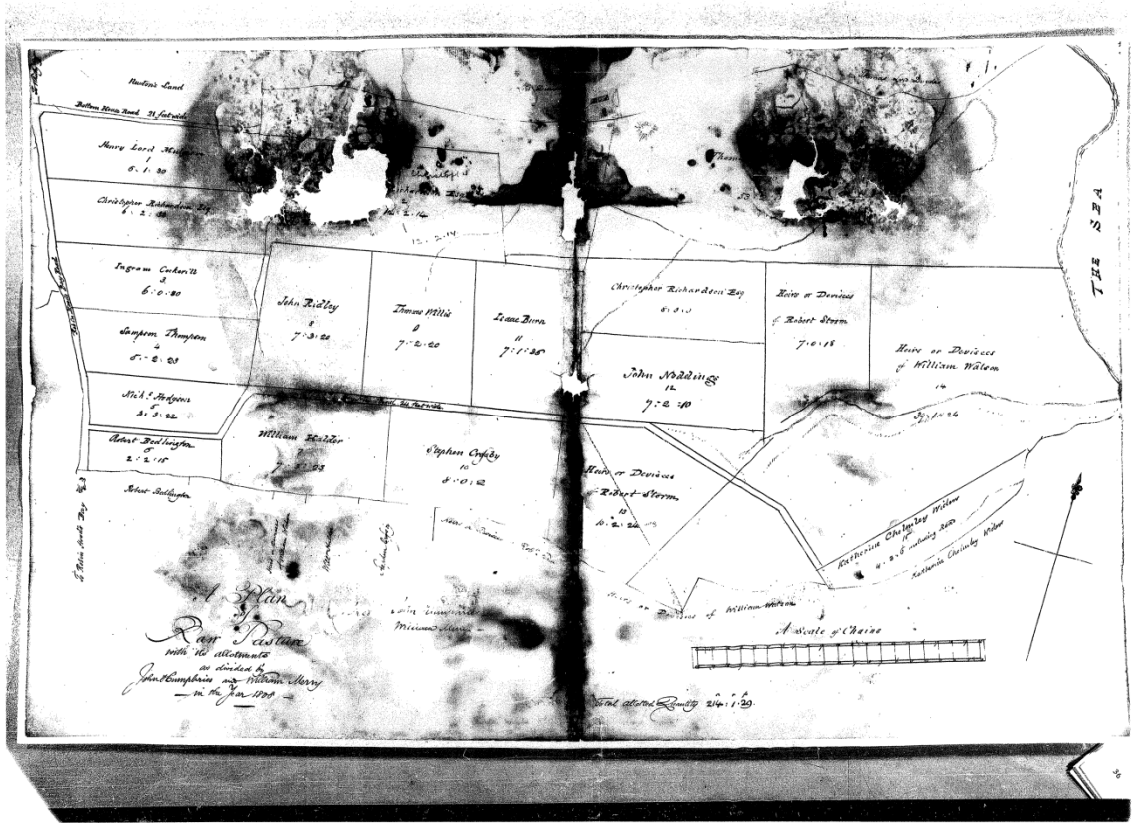
witness: C. Hepworth, Richard Tindall, John Tindall

APPENDIX THREE

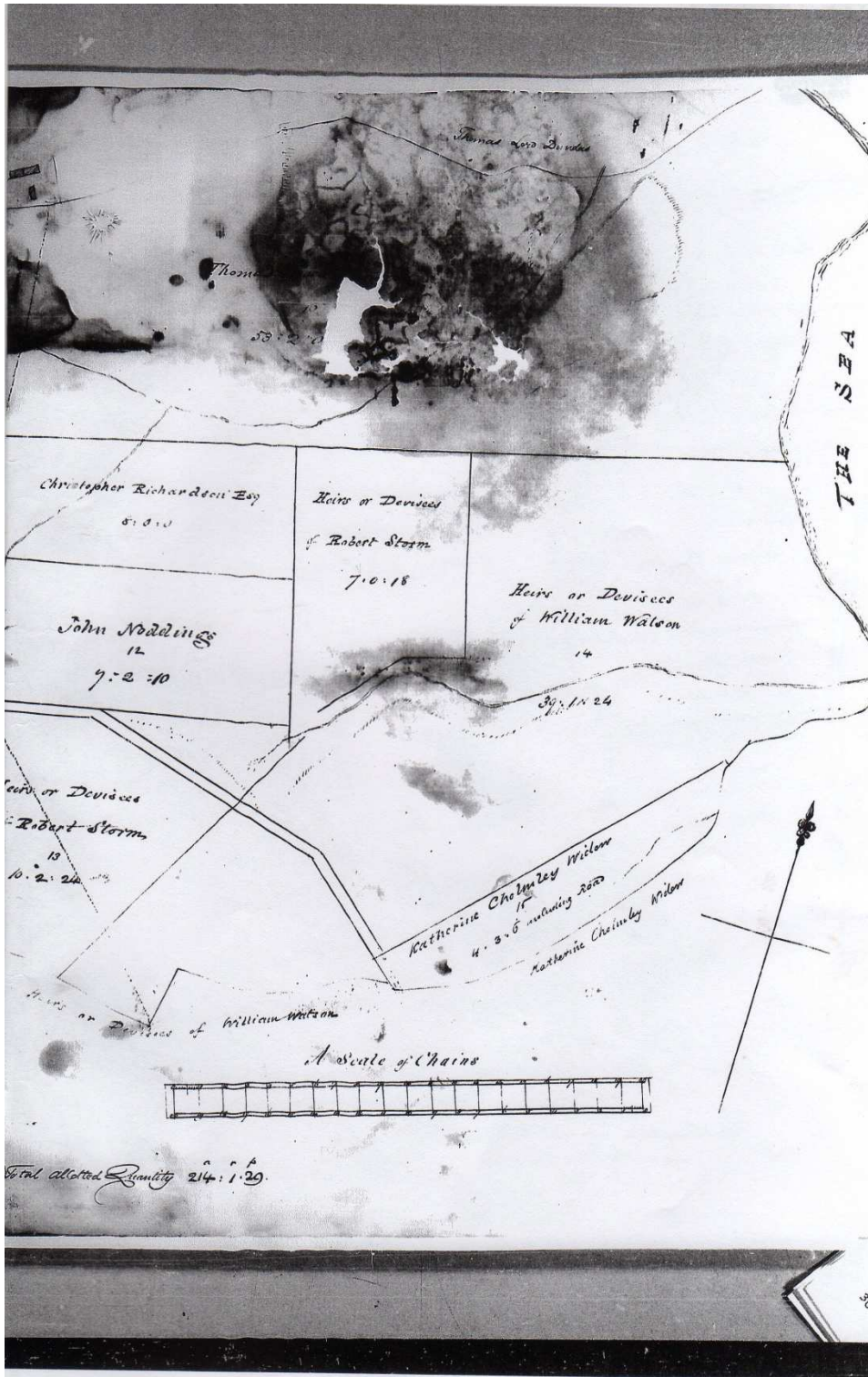
Fylingdales – Raw Enclosure Award 1810.

Commissioners: John Humphries and William Merry.

Map: Ralph Burton.







Raw Enclosure Map 1808 NYCRO

Summary: Raw common consisted of 145 beastgates or cattlegates [a beast gate is the right granted by Lord of the Manor to graze one or more animals on the common pasture], and 'in statute measure' 214 acres 1 rood and 22 perches, excluding public and private roads also subject to the award.

“One public carriage road and highway to be called Robin Hood’s Bay Road, 30 feet wide at its narrowest point. This the Whitby – RHB road and ‘nearly the same as the ancient road hitherto used’.

One private carriage road, 24’ wide, starting at the above road near its S end and going E and EN-ward ‘over the said pasture to a gate at the NW corner of the estate of Katherine Cholmley of Howsham, widow. To be called Bay Ness Road.

Another private road, to same specification, beginning at N of Bay Road going E along the S side of an ancient enclosure heretofore belonging to John Newton of Aislaby – to be called Bottom House Road.

Also ‘a common footpath from the old enclosure of Right Honorable Thomas, Lord Dundas, called Bottom House and leading to Robin Hood’s Bay through and over the allotments hereinafter described and set out to:

Said Dundas; Christopher Richardson; Isaac Burns; the heirs of Robert Storm, late of Fylingdales, Gent, deceased; and the heirs of William Watson, late of Pickering, deceased.

To Henry Lord Mulgrave, Baron Mulgrave: 6 acres, 3 roods, 30 perches

To Christopher Robinson: 6a, 2r, 32p

Also 12a, 2r, 32p;

Also 8 acres

Hiram Cockerill, yeoman: 6a, 30p

Sampson Thompson: 5a, 2r, 23p

Nicholas Hodgson: 3a, 3r, 22p

Robert Bedlington of Fylingdales, yeoman: 2a. 2r. 15p

William Halder: 7a, 3r, 23p

John Ridley: 7a, 3r, 20p

Thomas Willis: 7a, 2r, 20p

Stephen Crosby: 8a, 20p

Isaac Burn: 7a, 1r, 36p

John Noddings, and his sequels in right: 7a, 2r, 10p

Heirs and Devisees of Robert Storm: 10a, 2r, 24p

Also, 7a, 18p

Heirs and devisees of William Watson: 39a, 1r, 24p

Katherine Cholmley: 4a, 3r, 6p

Lord Dundas: 53 acres, 2 roods.

NYCRO ZNK V 3/8/100 MIC 1585/024-036

APPENDIX FOUR

Excerpts from the Terriers of Fylingdales Curacy 1685 – 1877.

Borthwick Institute R III M

1685

Confirms rents, pensions, other emoluments as belonging to the curacy.

Also “ a little house and a little orchard bounding on ye north upon a close belonging...to William Salmon, on ye west upon ye ground of John Bayes, on ye south upon ye ground of Henry Parkinson and on ye east by the street.”

Signed: John Wilson (curate), Henry Parkinson (his mark) and James Leedill, church wardens; Richard Hudson and another (illegible), inhabitants.

1716

“June 8th 1716. A Terrier or account taken and given in by us whose names are here subscribed of all the dweeling houses, stables, orchards and gardens and other ground, with the salary and augmentation as also of the customary surplice fees belonging to the curacy of Fylingdales viz one dweeling house in length 16 yards and a half, in breadth 5 yards and i foot, the side walls being 6 feet high. A stable 5

yards long and 4 ½ yards broad, with all the little waste ground on the backside thereof...an orchard or garden place ...34 yards by 19 yards”

Augmentation: £9 13s 4d

Ancient salary: £7 06s 8d

Marriages with publishing: 3s

Marriages with licence: 10s

Christenings: 6d

Churchings: 1s

Burials without coffins: 8d

Burials with coffins: 1s 6d

Signed: Richard Summers, curate; George Archer, John Johnson (church wardens); ? Farside; Thomas Allatson; Robert Munckman; Thomas Rennick.

1729

This is shorter but to the same pattern.

Thomas Stainton is curate; William Newton and George Boys (his mark), church wardens. Nathaniel Storm and Richard Wilson also sign.

1743

Arthur Cayley, curate; Roger Bolwood, Richard Sedman, wardens; Robert Robson, Anthony Moody also sign.

1749

Cayley still curate. William Hoghson is ‘warding’ and signs with his mark.

1760

Cayley still curate; Richard Long and George Leadill 'chapel wardens'.

1764

This is much more detailed than the very short records under Cayley, William Hauxwell is the new curate and his terrier the most legible of all, as well as the most detailed. He seems to have established a school in the parsonage, though he does not remain long and the school is never mentioned again.

"The parsonage house is a very low, old, stone building covered with thatch, 50 feet long and 15 feet broad, situate in Thorp. It's divided into two ends by a passage or entry; the one contained two rooms now made one for the benefit of a school, by taking down a bad partition wall of mud. The floor of this is part brick, part flags and part boards, the other end is earthen floor, no wainscot or ceiling. The chambers are so straight and low as to be fit only for lumber. There is an outhouse adjoining on the east side, 14 ½ feet long and 14 feet broad, built of stone and covered with thatch, used for a stable, or to put coals, turfs etc in, adjoining the house in the west side is a garden or orchard 34 yards by 16 yards, limited by the house at the top, by a rivulet at the bottom, each side by a dead hedge. It contains 14 apple, one cherry, several berry trees."

Mrs Margaret Hayter is the lessee of the tithe, responsible for some of the curate's salary, as well as for repairs to the chancel. The parishioners are responsible for all other repairs to the church.

Most of the Terriers contain an inventory of the church fixtures and fittings – Hauxwell's is the most comprehensive:

"the church furniture is one small bell, two surplices, one bible, two common prayer books, one of homilies, one silver cup, one flagon, two plates, one salver of pewter, one diaper and one green cloth for the altar table, one napkin, a pulpit cloth and cushion. The King's Arms set up in the body of the church and the Commandments at each end of the altar table. In the vestry, a stove, tongs and bellows, one arm chair, glass and chest."

Signed Wm Hauxwell (curate); Thomas Thompson, Kettlewell Cropton, wardens; Isaac Storm, Martin Green, Daniel Huntrod, Thomas Richardson, John Knaggs, James Cockrill.

1770

Signatories:

Charles Hepworth, curate; William Bland, Edward Suggit, wardens; Martin Green, Tom Peacock, William Jordan, Richard Cockerell, John Knaggs, William Rymer.

1777

“The parsonage house contains three low rooms...with garrets over the same. The walls are plaistered with lime and not ceiled, the floors are partly mud and partly brick, built with stone and covered with thatch or straw...a stable or cow-house adjoining...an orchard bounding Christopher Sneaton’s orchard on the east, Thorp Beck on the south, Mr wardale estate on the west...”

The orchard has 12 apple trees and one cherry.

The ‘rights of common’ are said to be ‘uncertain’.

John Yeoman Esq pays curate out of ‘the great tithes’.

Hepworth remains curate.

1781

Wording remains the same but the orchard is described as ‘bounded on the west on Mr Wardale’s Estate but now the property of John Moorsom.’

Hepworth is still curate; Stephen Crosby and William Stonehouse wardens. Other signatories: William Rymer, Edward Richardson, John Coverdale, Matthew Storm.

1786

“There was formerly an old house belonging to it (the curacy) but it fell down on or about the 5th day of December 1784 by reason of the timber being much decayed and the walls very bad”; the ‘stable or cow-house’ remains. The orchard is bounded on the west by ‘Richard Parkinson’s estate, late Wardale’s.

There are now 11 apple trees and one cherry.

Stipend paid from the great tithes by Yeoman.

Hepworth is still curate; Henry Ellery and John Welburn are wardens; others: J Knaggs, William Peacock, John Craven, John Sedman and William Parkinson.

1809

A garth and orchard in Fylingthorpe, “the parsonage house formerly stood on part of the garth” which is 1035 square yards in area and is bounded on the north by Parkinson, on the west by Thorpe Beck, on the south by (blank) Oliver’s orchard and on the east by Thorpe Street.

“the north fence is partly the gable end of the old parsonage house and partly a quick hedge...it is staited at the west end next the beck”

There are now ‘six large apple trees’.

“the old parsonage house possessed an unlimited right of common for pasture and turbage on the extensive unenclosed moors belonging to the parish of Fylingdales.”

£9 13s 4d (the same as always) is paid by the ‘trustees Henry Walker Yeoman Esq who was lessee of the tithes of the parish.’”

James Harrison is minister; Stephen Crosby, George Stainthorpe and William Robinson are wardens. Other signatories: John Jillson, Ingram Cockrell, Mathew Storm, Henry Ellery, Mark Burton, Hugh Godden, Mathew Crosby, William Young, Robert Johnson, Thomas Huntrods and Thomas Barn, with two illegible.

1817

“the church is repaired by the parishioners, the chancel by the lessee of the tithes...the church fence is part of it a stone wall, the other part a quick hedge.” The E, W, N and part of the S fence is a stone wall and repaired by the parishioners. On top of fees for services, etc, the ‘clerk collects 6d per house throughout the parish’ as part of his salary.

1825

The income of the curacy is derived from the usual sources and from garths in Thorpe village totalling 13 acres and 12 perches, as well as from 41 acres in Hawkser and enclosed fields (probably Raw).

Signatories: Stephen Crosby (warden), Henry Wellburn, Francis Dickinson, Isaac Herbert, Robert Herbert, Richard Cockrell, John Cockrell, Richard Parkinson, Isaac Hatton, Robert Johnson, John Booth, Stephen godden, John Crosby, Tyson Coverdale, John Knaggs.

1849

Some new fees appear:

‘burial for a still child’ – 1s (for other burials 2s 9d);

£1 for a ‘tombstone or trough’

10s for a headstone.

George and John Wellbourne are church wardens.

1853

A spade, pick and shovel are added to the inventory.

George wellburne and John Bulman wardens.

1861

115

Additional burial ground granted and walled in.

James Harrison is 'incumbent curate'.

Wellburn and Bulman still wardens; others: James Lambe, Robert Crosby, James Skerry, Isaac Mills, Matthew Parkinson, Thomas Newton, Isaac Storm, Richard Parkinson, Isaac Herbert.

1877

Henry Waller Yeoman, Esq 'lessee of the tithes of Whitby rectory'. The inventory of the church is little altered, for all that a new church has been built in the meantime.

"In 1870 a new church was built as a substitute for the old or existing church and consecrated by his grace the Archbishop of York on the 3rd Aug 1870...the cost of the church was £7670 which does not include the site, the stone or the wall around the church"

It is also recorded that "on Whit Sunday 1861 a silver cup and pate was presented to the church by Robert Barry Esquire of Park Hill"

"In 1874 two cottages together with closes or parcels of land were bought by Robert Jermyn Cooper, vicar, for £750, which are his own property, but they adjoin to the vicarage, stable and garden."

George Welburn is still a warden. John Welburn was occupier of Fyling (Old) Hall; George was agent for the Cholmleys and of Ness Farm.