

In the roll of William Brandsby, Keeper of the Castle, for 1449-50, is a payment of £15-9-10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> to Robert Ingeland, Clerk of Works for the construction of the kitchen, which still continued, progress being slow. Ingeland's account records receipts of £7-10-0 for Walter Brand, reeve of Crayke 1441, and £17-18-0 from John Foster reeve for 1442 (46s-8d and £15-6-4 for carriage by divers tenants). John Foster also paid by the hand of Richard Butiller 23s-4d for agistment of the park and 40s for charcoal.

900 Freestones were won at the quarries at Brandsby and Yearsley by Thomas of the Stable (del Stable) and Thomas Pipes, while John Bothe and Thomas Horney won 120 loads of rough stone at Brandsby quarry. The two masons were Nicholas and Richard Wirell. Mason's labourers were John Bothe, John Lambe, Nicholas Sawyer, and Thomas Horney. John Bothe and Thomas Horney also got stone for lime from Yearsley. Robert Arnold mended the walls of a well so that lime could be burnt there, and he, John Bothe, John Lambe, John Wodde, Richard Elyotte, John Fayreboynte, John Lokton, Thomas Horney and John Lynley broke the stone and burnt the lime.

Thomas Horney, Thomas Herryson and other tenants felled and carried 102 wainloads of underwood for fuel for the lime burning.

Also used for burning the lime were nine quarters of sea coal at 10d a quarter and a skep of Charcoal at 5d. Sand was carted from Wyton on Swale by tenants at 11d a load to the total of 49s. 6d.

John Forster and Richard Lambe also made hedges round the manor for ten days at 4d per day, using two wainloads of wood felled and carried by John Horney and three wainloads carried by Thomas Smythson.

Payments connected with the castle works were to a York Iron-monger for iron to be made into tools and fittings, two rakes with iron teeth for stones, a cloute of iron for a bar for dragging stones hemp thread to make lines for Masons, 100 nails called double "spikynges" and 100 called "senglespikynges" to make "synetrees." To Richard Smith for sharpening and mending the tools, to John Bothe for making an iron maul for breaking the stones and for sharpening the quarry tools, for two scuttles of stones, and for leather for sharpening.

Crayke 1441-1448 - a  
Steward, Bailiff, a  
Corn Mill and the  
leasing of the Manor

The Bishop had at Crayke in 1441 a seneschal (steward) who was called Thomas Witham, and as well as the steward there was a Bailiff at Crayke. In 1441 payment was made for the lock on the gate of Crayke Park towards

Yearsley, and Thomas Horney was paid for felling and cutting branches in the park for winter fuel, and payment was made for a bucket for drinking water from a certain well. In 1442 there is mention of a water corn mill at Crayke, which must have been on the Foss and presumably on the mill site near the present Manor.

Between 1448 and 1449, Bishop Neville leased the Manor of Crayke to Robert Kelsey for 40 years, for a yearly rent of £40 plus certain fees due to the steward and parkers, this lease ran to 1488-89.

Parish Constables and  
the appointment of Thomas  
Fenton as Chief Forester  
of Crayke and Keeper of  
the Castle 1487

In the reign of Henry VII (1485-1509) High Constables were chosen at the Court Leet over which they presided to keep the peace, and Petty or Parish Constables to maintain the peace in vills, manors and tithings. Presumably Crayke had its constables for this

time, but mention of them by name comes in later years.

The Office of Chief Forester of Crayke was considered to be a desirable appointment for Thomas Fenton, a nephew of Bishop Sturwood of Durham.

In February 1487, when the Bishop was in Rome, the acting Bishop wrote to him, "... and as for the confirmaycon, whych your lordship wrote to me fore, gevyn by your lettres, of the keypyng of your place at Crayk with the forestership of the same, unto your nevow Thomas Fenton, thay er confermed, and he hath the confirmaycyon." (Hist. Dunlem).

Thus Thomas Fenton became Keeper of the Castle and Chief Forester of Crayke, he is mentioned in 1499 as being a party of a deed. (The Fentons are mentioned as being a family in Crayke many years later c 1586).

Around the time of the appointment of Thomas Fenton, according to Gill's History, the park or chace appears to have extended to the north boundary of the Parish of Crayke, and it is stated that it appears as if there was a mound of earth raised up to some height in this direction where the road to Coxwold passes the boundary, and it is said that some old documents mention a pallisade at the top of the mound.

Crayke - 1527 to 1537  
the Rectors Stipend,  
Manorial income, and  
Potters work at Crayke  
in 16th Century

King Henry VIII reigned from 1509-1547 and in his time came trouble for the Church. Midway in his reign, in the year 1527, the Rector of Crayke, William Tailor had a stipend of £11 a year, and the Chaplain of Crayke, Henry Plummer had one of £2 a year.

The Rectory with its house, glebe with tithes and oblations was £10 a year (as it had been as far back as the year 1291). The annual income to Durham from Crayke was £47-2-0½ plus certain other rents, and it was stated that the lordship was seven miles in circumference. It was around 1530 that houses with oak beams and plaster began to replace the hovels in villages in England.

In the 16th Century Potters were working in Crayke, the remains of their working site and handiwork were found in 1937 at the Hall, and under the present tennis court are the bases of three potters kilns near the Roman site discovered at the same time. One kiln had a circular hearth surrounded by a wall of stones with a flue cavity in one side, set in a bed of yellow clay and had obviously been burnt and repaired with an inner wall. Thirty-four feet away was another hearth, but not in such a good condition. a circular ring of small boulders which had been in contact with fire. surrounded by a mass of partly calcined clay, with quantities of sherds in it, and below this layer was black charcoal ash of six inches thickness.

Over a hundred sherds of jugs and other vessels found in and about the kiln indicated that it was a potters kiln. The sherds are in some cases covered either inside or out, or both, with a yellowish green, or dark green, highly polished glaze. The handles to the vases are of the ribbed type, and have two depressions where they were attached to the vase, before baking, by the thumb and finger of the potter.

Some stones in the vicinity bore traces of the glaze, suggesting that this was done in the vicinity of the kiln. The pieces found were mixtures of throw-outs, and pieces which had collapsed or had become useless in the burning. Mr. G.C. Dunning of the London Museum identified the pottery as being typical 16th Century of northern type.

A third kiln structure was found at the south end of the tennis court, made of pieces of the neighbouring ironstone in a circular floor 3ft diameter, the floor was burnt to a deep red colour. No objects of interest were found with it.

Crayke lost to the Bishop in the Dissolution 1537-39 and restored to him in 1553, and Lelands survey during this time

As a result of King Henry VIII clash with the Church, came the Dissolution 1537-39, and in common with other Church properties, the Bishop of Durham lost his, including the Manor of Crayke. John Leland (who lived 1506-52) was Chaplain and Librarian to

the King, and in 1533 he received the Kings Commission as Kings Antiquary, with the power to search into all documents of the religious houses of England. In his travels he visited and reported upon Crayke, which must have been between the date of his appointment in 1533 and his death in 1552. The Bishops interest in Crayke must have greatly declined as Leland said of Crayke - "There remaineth at this tyme small show of any Castel that hath been here. There is a Haul, with other offices, and a great stable vaulted with stone, of a meatly auneyent building. The great squar tower that is thereby, as in the toppe of the hill, and supplement of loggings, is very fair, and was erected totally by Neville, Bishop of Duresme." It was the latter part of Lelands statement, as mentioned before, with which Canon Raine disagreed when presenting his paper on the Castle to the Yorkshire Architectual Society when he set out to prove that Nevill in his time could only have built the kitchen block. Canon Raine identified Lelands "Haul" as the Great Chamber (the present Castle) and the "great squar tower" as the New Tower (now the ruin). A field name around this time (1545) in a document was "Scawtwayte."

Queen Mary (reigned 1553-58) regranted the Manor of Crayke to the Bishop of Durham in the first year of her reign. Soon after her reign, in 1559 the Church of England was established by law and so the Church at Crayke went from the Church of Rome.

By statute in 1555, the repair of the highway rested upon the parish in which it ran and heads of families were called upon for money or materials, and labourers had to give six days labour a year.

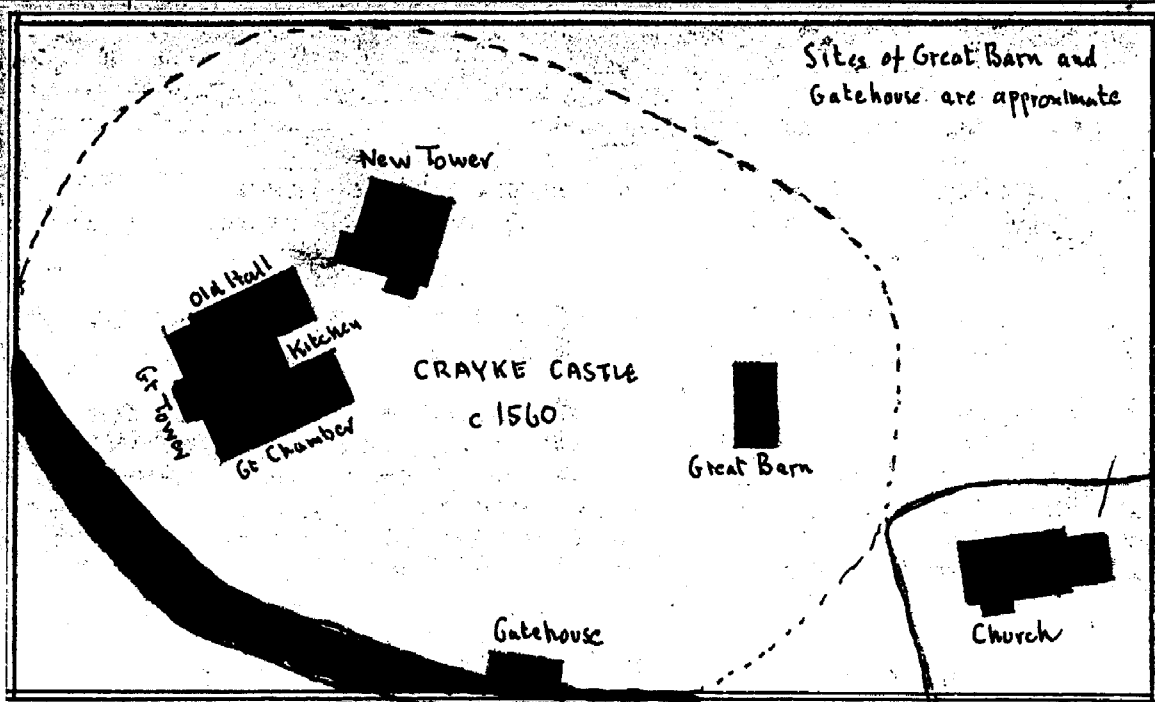
In 1558 a Church register of mixed entries was begun, this ran to 1667, and is still in existence and held by the Borthwick Institute in York.

In 1569, when new Service books were introduced into the Church, there was a rebellion in the north in which many from the N. Riding took part, including two men from Crayke, one being William Vaux. It was soon put down by the Crown.

An Elizabethan Survey of Crayke 1560-70 - Crayke Park

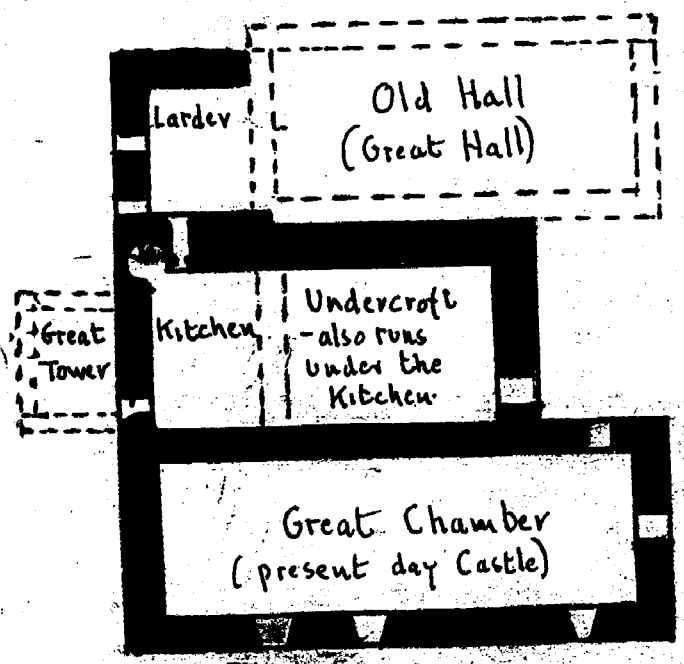
An Elizabethan Survey between 1560 and 1570 gives the first detail of the Manor and of the Castle buildings. It was the "Rembrances of the House at Crake" prepared for the Bishop of

Durham a few years after his property had been restored to him by Queen Mary. Canon Raine in the paper he wrote in 1869 gives detail of this remembrance together with some interesting and valuable plans of the Castle.



A ROUGH PLAN OF CRAYKE CASTLE'S TWO HOUSES - BASED UPON THE 1560 SURVEY DIMENSIONS AND CANON RAINES PLANS OF THE CASTLE c 1860s

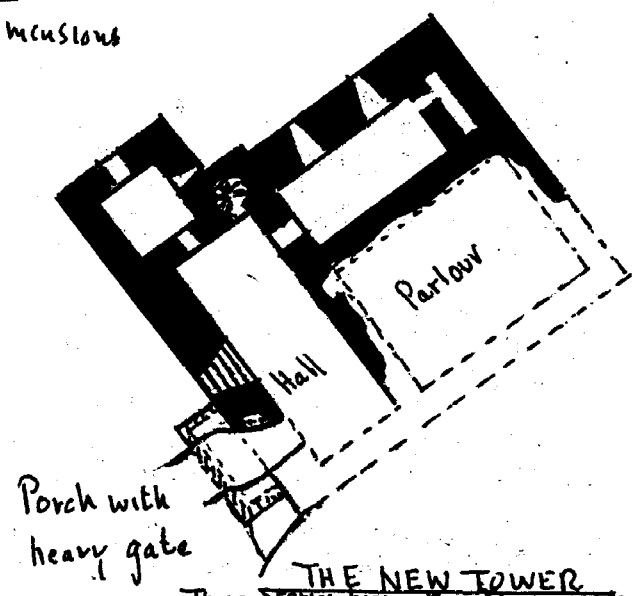
Walls left in 1860s Canon Raines plan  
 - - - - - Completion of ruined parts to 1560 dimensions



THE OLD TOWER

Outside Dimensions

Great Chamber	70ft 9ins x 28ft
Kitchen	22ft x 20ft
Undercroft	45ft 10ins x 20ft (running under Kitchen)
Old Hall	- Dimensions are guesswork.
Great Tower	18ft x 12ft (5 stories high)



THE NEW TOWER

Three stories high above the present day ruins

Outside Dimensions

Hall	40ft x 27ft
Parlour	42ft x 38ft
Porch	15ft x 9ft

(1) 60ft?

Describing the surrounds of the Castle, the survey said that it stood in the centre of a park, "containing by the utter ring 2,000 rodde, in some places "c" rodde in breadthe and in some places lesse, and in many places not xxx rodde over."

Mr. Cowling describes this as about 11,000 yards in circumference, varying in width from 100 rods=550 yards, to 33 rods or 165 yards or less.

The park is described as being full of oaken timber with a goodly undergrowth of whitethorn, Holly, crab and hazels.

On the west side of the park was a saltery (saltatorium) out of the Forest of Galtres, some seven rods long, being a trap for catching deer. It was a kind of sunk fence which no deer that descended could ascend. This would keep the Bishops Park of Crayke continuously supplied with game out of the King's Forest of Galtres, a privilege granted many years before by Henry III (1216-1272).

The description of the  
Castle given in the  
1560-70 Survey

The New Tower (the remains of which are in ruins now) stood apart from the rest in a self contained block, between the Great Chamber (the present Castle) and the ruined Old Hall stood the Kitchen,

and on the south west corner, the Great Tower. The Great Barn stood on a flat meadow on the side towards the Church, and the Gatehouse was on or near the site of the present gateway.

The New Tower. The Castle of Crake is buylded of harde stone, the walles wherof v fote thicke: the same is all vaughted underneth throughout, and is thre storie height above the vaught. This house is all covered over wt leade and in reasonable good reparicion. The grounde worke of the house or story wherein the hall is, is about xl fote longe and xxvij fote wyde on the owte-syde; and the house or story wherein the parler is ys xlij fote longe and xxxij fote wyde on the owte-syde. Ther is at the entrye into the Castle a highe porche of xv fote one way, and lx fote an other waie, wt lodgings over yt, covered wt leade, and a newe strong grate dore of iron at the entrying in at yt. (Note: the Western porch was 13 ft wide and 12 ft long, the Hall was externally 29 ft x 27 ft, the Chamber was 42 ft x 33 ft internally).

The Great Chamber Ther is besydes the Castle, afore, an elder house buylte of stone walles of lvij fote long and xvij f. wyde, wt a roufe covered wt slate in sore decy. and ye tymber rotten in many places, of iij stoye height wt the vaughts, and guttered wt leade about the rouf and imbattled. (Note: Outside dimensions are 70 ft 9 ins x 28 ft 4 ins and it is 48 ft high) (The Present Castle).

The Kitchen Item, one other house. joyning to this story of xxij fote one way and xx fote an other waye, which is the kychen. In it ij ranges wt a high roufe, and a vaute under yt. covered wt slate and guttered: the walles whereof craked and in sore decy, redy to fall, and under propped wt staves and proppes. (Note: the kitchen was 122 ft long and 20 ft wide, the undercroft was 45 ft 10 ins long and 19 ft 6 ins wide).

The Great Tower Item, at the south west corner of this house (the kitchen) one other house of stone work of v stoye height wt the vaughte, wt a flatt rouf of leade, cont. xvij fote one way and xij fote an other way, in good reparicion.

The old Hall Item, there is adjoyenning to this (the Kitchen) olde walles of a house, which, as it semyth, hath been the hall of theas olde houses before the newe Castle was buylded.

The Great Barn Item, there is a barne wt a thacked rouf, newe buylded, wether borded from the eves to the grounde, of xlviij fote longe and xxiiij fo. wyde, of late days buylded. (Note: its dimensions were 48 ft x 24 ft).

The Gatehouse Item. there is an old gatehouse. the rouf whereof is gon all excepte a few peces of tymber that is rotten. but far fier better away than to remayne to lose all together.

Queen Elizabeth takes the lease of Crayke in 1587 for 80 years

Queen Elizabeth I (reigned 1558-1603) by compulsion took the lease of the Manor of Crayke in 1587 for 80 years from Bishop Barnes at a rent of £51-1-11½ a year. The lease covered

the Manor of Crayke with all appurtenances excepting Shaws Closes and the Rectory according to a later survey made by Bishop Cosen in 1662. Perhaps Shaws Closes were named after the Rector, James Shaw the last 16th Century Rector who died later in 1603.

In the same year 1587, Queen Elizabeth sub-leased Crayke for 21 years (to 1609) to Sir Francis Walsingham, who in turn in the same year assigned the interest to John Thecker who was followed in due course by a succession of lessees and sub lessees.

The Fenton family of Crayke c 1580s

A late mediaeval family of Crayke was that of Fenton, whose coat of arms was argent a cross sable between four fleur de lys sable. As recorded before, in

1487 Thomas Fenton, a nephew of Bishop Sturwood had become Keeper of the Castle and Chief Forester of Crayke.

In describing his family, as sons and grandsons used the Christian names John, Christopher and Thomas a great deal, it is easiest to assign to each as to whether they were the 1st, 2nd or 3rd of that name.

The original Thomas married a daughter of the family of Surteys of Dinsdale, and they had three sons Christopher (1st), Anthony (1st) who died without issue and Thomas (2nd) who became a priest.

In 1576, Thomas (1st), Thomas (2nd) and Christopher (1st) were parties to a fine relating to properties at Crayke and Huby.

Christopher (1st) married a daughter of Sir John Gower of Stittenham and they had six children, Thomas (3rd), Francis, Anthony (2nd), John (1st), Christopher (2nd), who became an Officer of the Exchequer and Margery.

Of these children Thomas (3rd) married first Anne, the daughter of James Fox of Menethorpe by whom he had two sons, Thomas (4th) who died in 1584 aged 24, and John (2nd). Next Thomas (3rd) married Mary, daughter of Thomas Dent of Menethorpe by whom he had two sons Anthony (3rd) and Humphrey and a daughter, Jane.

John Fenton (1st) had two sons, John (3rd) and Christopher (3rd). Margery Fenton daughter of Christopher (1st) married Richard Bramfield a Herefordshire gentleman.

Perhaps the Fentons have taken greater space in this narrative than they deserve, but I could not leave out this glorious mixture of names in one family.

The Poor Law Act 1601

The Poor law act was administered on a parochial basis by the village overseers of the Poor, usually the Church Wardens, under the directions of the Justices at the Quarter Sessions. This system continued for many years, and Crayke came to have its Poor houses and overseers. The poor relief rates were local taxation on every occupier of land or houses by the Parish Overseer as the rating authority. In course of time were added general district rates and highway rates in proportion to the Poor rate fixed by the Overseer.

Crayke Cottages and Houses in the early 17th Century

Around this time there were some houses or cottages in existence which were to last into modern times. One was the timbered cottage situated on the lower part of the hill which now belongs to the Knowles family. Another lasted until 1937 when it was pulled down in order to build on the site the present Oak Cottage. This old white timbered cottage standing by the green of Church Hill was described in its last days as a brick built and timber frame cottage containing a sitting room, kitchen, dairy, storeroom, two bedrooms. The outbuildings, chiefly brick built and tiled comprised a stable, cowhouse, haystore, two loose boxes and a fowl house, the whole comprising 27 perches. Cut into the lintel over the door was the legend "May 14 - 1613 - Tho's Johnson." A description of this cottage and its inside is given later in Mr. Hogg's memories of Crayke.

In the early part of the 17th Century Wyndham Hall (now called Crayke Manor) was built as a farm house situated about half a mile from Crayke off the present Brandsby road. It was built of stone and has a two storied porch and mullioned windows. It was added to in later years. It belonged originally to yeoman farmers named Wyndham (or Windham).

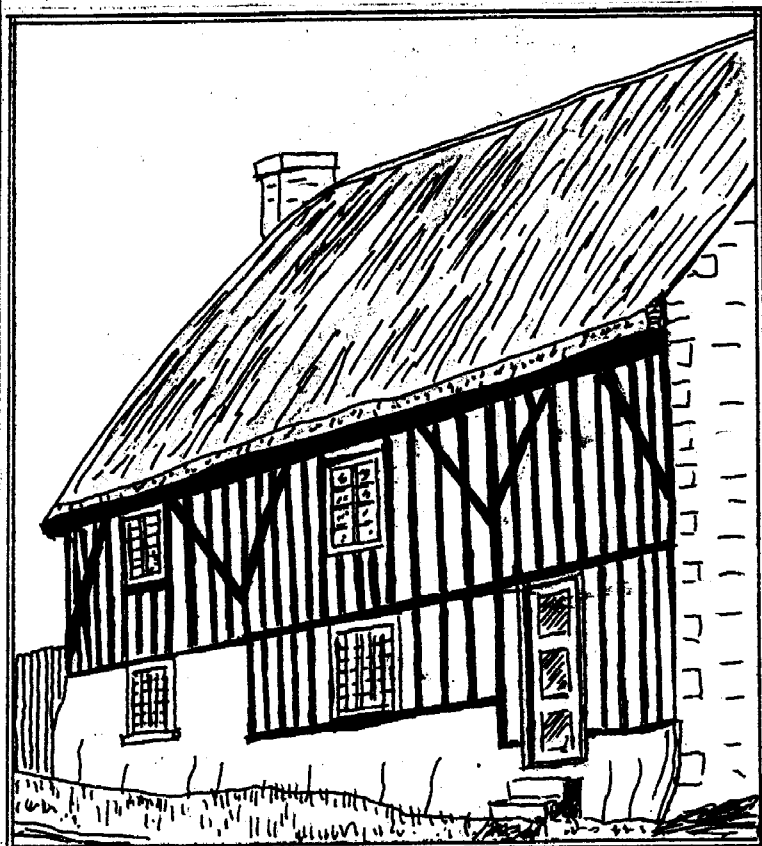
Stocking Hall was probably a little later in the mid 17th Century being a three bay brick cottage, situated on the north side of Crayke.

There must have been many old cottages of this period that lasted until the time of Archdeacon Churton (1835-74) as he wrote - "some of the cottages in the village are of considerable antiquity particularly those constructed of what is called stud-building, timber frames filled up with old compost or cement. There are some stones to be seen in the walls of these cottages which appear to be brought from the ruins of the old Castle, particularly near the corner of the street on the right hand side to one who ascends the hill, which contain the monogram JHS in the character of the 14th Century."

Perhaps this monogram was the one later incorporated in the wall of the Chapel on Church Hill.

Sir John Gibson and his wives

In 1621, Anne, second wife of Sir John Gibson of Welburn, and daughter of Sir John Allett, Lord Mayor of London, was buried at Crayke. Sir John Gibson was a Judge of the Ecclesiastical Court at York, he may have resided at Crayke between 1580 and 1621 either at the Castle as a sub lessor or at Wyndham Hall, and his eldest son John was born at Crayke on 20th January 1606. His first wife Margaret had died between 1584 and 1590. In St. Cuthberts Church is a monument to the Gibsons. Despite the fact that Sir John Gibson was buried in Kirkdale some years later, the memorial at Crayke depicts two horizontal figures, executed in plaster, depicting him in armour, and his first wife, Margaret Woodhall lying by his side, and this was probably executed in Sir John's lifetime. According to Hutchinson's



The Old Timbered Cottage - 1613 - Church Hill - Crayke



History of Durham (1794) this monument was in or by the old north wall of the Church, and by it a carved wooden coat of arms, thought to commemorate his second wife Anne Allett which showed Gibson of Welburn (barry ermine and sable a lion or) impaling Allett (Or a pale between two roundels sable, with a demi lion or, on the pale, and a crescent for difference).

Hutchinson added that in the niche in the wall on the north side of the entrance to the chancel there was a rude effigy of a female kneeling defaced and whitewashed over, which is of greater antiquity than the tomb and its two figures.

Later when the north aisle was built, the two reclining figures were moved across the Church.

The last years of Crayke Park and of the Forest of Galtres and men of Crayke as poachers and law breakers

The days of the Bishop's deer park and of the Royal Forest of Galtres were coming to an end in the 1620s. Tradition has it that the Bishops park lasted into the reign of King James I (1603-1625) and that the King had given the Bishop a charter which gave the

right to seize any of the King's deer which might stray from the Forest of Galtres into his park at Crayke, provided that he kept his park fence in good repair and of such a height as to afford no facilities to trespass. Gill in his history points out that this was really a renewal in King James reign of other older Charter of the Bishops.

Crayke Park as shown in a Forest of Galtres map (c. 1630) extends round to the south of Daffy lane, and between the lane and the Hurns in the township of Easingwold. Mr. Cowling of Easingwold thinks that the lanes to the west of Crayke from Stonefield House by Halfway House and round Daffy Lane, together with their branches, are balks or roads of the former common fields of Crayke.

In James I reign, Robert Caris, the Keeper of the High Walk in the Forest of Galtres exercised his jurisdiction over Crayke Park, Mr. Cowling suggests that this was the part west of the Foss.

It appears however that by the 1620s the Bishops Park had lost some of its former character sufficient to enable the tenants of Crayke to declare that there was in the Manor of Crayke a large piece of woody ground or pasture called Crayke Park, although the same had never been used as a park but had always been used by the tenants for depasturing their sheep and cattle.

In the early 17th Century men of Crayke were often in conflict with the authority, firstly when they poached in the surrounding Royal Forest of Galtres, and secondly with the North Riding Authorities, as Crayke was in the County of Durham, though isolated from it, and were fighting a long drawn out battle with the North Riding Justices over their liabilities to pay North Riding rates and assessments.

The North Riding Quarter Sessions records of the 17th Century contain numerous references to Crayke on these matters.

However, the North Riding had gradually established control over Crayke for many purposes long before the statutory control was transferred to them in 1832-44. Apparently Crayke accepted the North Riding Quarter Sessions for charges for crimes, for instance on 8th January 1607, Percival Swan, a Crayke labourer, was charged for cutting down Ash Trees belonging to Richard Chomley Esq. in his Close called "Awned" at Brandsby.

Refusing to pay assessments for "lame soldiers" and hospital tax in 1614 led to the appearance at the North Riding Quarter Sessions of William Niccolson, late Constable of Crayke and Thomas Clarke and Richard Grayson the Churchwardens.

On 9th January 1616, William Lockwood, the Constable of Crayke, and Giles Parker and John Overam, the Churchwardens, were presented for refusing to pay an assessment of 4s-4d for lame soldiers and hospital tax for the Quarter that had ended at Christmas.

Another Niccolson was involved, this time it was Thomas, now Constable of Crayke who was presented on 8 May 1615 for refusing to appear at the Brewster sessions and give the names of persons selling ale at Crayke, and the North Riding Quarter Sessions records state that he was fined 20 shillings.

As with other forest townships there was a long tradition of poaching by Crayke men in the Forest of Galtres and other offences in the forest. Presentations to the Swanmote included John Trueman and William Skelton of Crayke who appeared for a game offence on 8th April 1620, and again in August 1620 (or 1621) - the indictment stating - "on 22 August last, Robert Caris, the Keeper of the High Walk, found the skin of a buck in the house of John Trueman of Crayke which was known to Skelton and on a further search, the cloute in which the body had been concealed."

On 17th November 1620, one Coleby of Crayke and his "mongrell" dog killed a fawn in Crayke Park, (perhaps the same William Colebee who did not pay the lame soldier assessment tax a couple of years later).

There were offences other than poaching in this year, a Crayke man offended against the labour laws, on 3rd October 1621 Jos. Younge of Crayke was presented at Malton for trading as a butcher without having served a seven years apprenticeship. William Johnson of Crayke was concerned with taking a tree without leave on 6th May 1621.

In 1621 it was reported that - "Thomas Kirby and another Crayke man did day and night with cures and greyhounds, chase and disturb the deer out of their grounds, and being rebuked by Robert Caris. said they would do so still." Later on Caris found Kirby "lurking about the ground with a greyhound in a slipp."

At the North Riding Quarter Sessions on 9th January 1622, William Colebie, the Constable of Crayke, was presented for non payment of the lame soldiers assessment, and the Church Wardens of Crayke, Thomas Hessey and James Turner were presented for not paying hospital money.

In 1623, Robert Caris the Keeper in his report said that he had taken a number of deer stealers including "... one John Trueman ranging through the game intending for to hunt. I took one of Mr. Chomley's men on the night with greyhounds in the Crak lordshipp, and two other men run from me" (John Trueman had been caught in 1620 for poaching).

On 9th January 1627, three Yeoman of Crayke were up at the Sessions for stealing a pair of spurs (value 6d) and a pair of knives with a bodekin (value 2d) from a Close at Crayke called Martegate Hill.

In the 1620s in a return of the swine driven in one of the periodic drives in the Forest of Galtres - "showed 406 swyne, and their ownership was 250 to 39 inhabitants of Easingwold, 92 to 29 inhabitants of Huby, 43 to 8 inhabitants of Tollerton, 19 to 6 inhabitants of Stillington, whilst one person from Crayke had two swyne."

Crayke Park and the Forest of Galtres had declined together in the days of Charles I (1625-1649) and in 1630 the Forest of Galtres came to an end as a Royal Forest, it was deforested and the land rented off to various Manors and people. It did not bring to an end the poaching activities of the men of Crayke but channeled their activities elsewhere.

It seems probable that by 1650 a large part of the open arable fields and meadows and pastures had become enclosed.

#### The Church at Crayke

From 1617-19 George Barker, as Rector, signed the Church Registers and James Wilkinson was Rector between 1635-42.

In 1631 Sam Casson of York made a Silver Cup and cover which forms part of the Church plate today, and of this period there is a Pewter Chalice.

The Church had a three decker pulpit in 1639 and the present pulpit is a remnant of this. It has a sounding board on which is carved the inscription "Shew me Thy ways O Lord, and teach me Thy Pathes - Anno 1639." The present Church pews date from the Jacobean period (1603-1689) and have straight tops with knobs.

The font, dating from the 16th Century, had added a cover in the 17th Century.

#### Crayke and the first Civil War 1642-1646

Preceding the Civil Wars had been Charles I trouble with Scotland which resulted in the Bishops Wars in Scotland 1639 and 1640 which ended with

a victory for the Scots at Newcastle and their advance into England, brought to an end by the Treaty of Ripon. The first act of the Civil war in Yorkshire was the seizure of Hull by the Commons in April 1642, but elsewhere in Yorkshire the Royalists held out until a Scots Army joined the Parliamentarians and together attacked York. At Marston Moor in 1644 the King was defeated and lost the North of England. York submitted in July 1646 and the end of the war came in this year.

Nothing firm is known as to what happened to Crayke at this time but no doubt any action centred on the Castle. It is alleged that the Castle was ransacked by the Scottish Army in this war, either on the way to the siege of York or on the way home. A possible date for this could have been 19 May 1644 when outlying Royalist Garrisons around York were being mopped up, and for instance Cawood Castle was sacked on that day. Whatever happened at Crayke, cannon balls of the Civil War period have been dug up in later years, one of 5 lbs at Olivers Mount (1857) which was the traditional name for the hill on the south side of the road opposite Waynard House, another was found (c 1852) by the side of the road leading out of Crayke and for many years was kept in the Rectory Garden, and three other cannon balls are known to be held in the village.

In 1644 troops of both sides were billeted in the areas around Crayke, and a survey of a few years later refers to the quartering of soldiers at the Castle - "since the unhappy differences." The first Civil War ended in 1646 with Charles I a prisoner.

The Crown Lessee of the Manor of Crayke during the Civil War was Sir Edward Duncombe and his wife Hester, but they had given a sublease to Sir William Allenson, Knight, Clerk of the hanaper, for 19 years c. 1641, which would take it to the end of the Crown lease in 1660, originally taken by Queen Elizabeth in 1586.

However, Sir William, a draper knighted by Charles I in 1633 when Lord Mayor of York, did not live at Crayke, but at the Deanery in York (where he died in 1656), and it was his son Charles Allenson (whose godfather was the King) who lived at Crayke and probably did since repairs to the Great Chamber. The Allenson's were presumably strong supporters of the Crown with these personal connections, but in the village of Crayke there was a particularly strong Puritan group so there must have been some division and tension amongst the inhabitants of Crayke. The Quaker movement had been founded by George Fox in 1643 and the religious beliefs of these Puritans of Crayke were to bring them in conflict with the law.

The aftermath of the Civil War upon Crayke was that the House of Commons ordered in April 1646 that Crayke Castle should be rendered untenable, and no garrison maintained in it, but a reprieve came in February 1647 when the House of Commons countermanded its previous order. It is not known if any action had been taken between these dates, but the Castle lacked its Great Tower which may have been dismantled in the year between the order and counter order, or it could have been the work of the sub lessors son Charles Allenson who seems to have dismantled parts of the Castle including much of the New Tower (the present ruins) which later brought complaints against him by the Bishop of Durham. Some damage was also attributed to soldiers.

A survey of Crayke  
1646-1647

A survey of the Manor of Crayke between December 1647 and January 1648 was made by Colston, Faber and Duncalf for Parliament - "The houses or castles

upon the desmone are built of hewed stone, very strong, and stand distant from each other 18 yards, and the same are built castle manner and stand upon a very high hill which looketh far into the country adjacent. One is called the name of the Castle and the other the Brewhouse, both of which are very much ruined by soldiers quartered there since these unhappy differences.

There is under one roof about six score yards from the sforesaid buildings, a barn, two stables, a cartshed and hogg styes. the foundations of stone, the rest of the buildings timber and loam walls covered with thatch.

Other buildings, there are none. Those that are together with the four acres valued at 3/- per annum on which the house stands, and the trees thereon growing, if they were sold would value together at £100.

The Castle hath no water to it and they are forced to fetch it 18 or 20 score down the hill."

It is not clear from the above which of the Great Chamber or the New Tower was referred to as "the Castle" or "Brewhouse".

One remark precludes the Castle having been in any long siege in the civil war - if they had to go 20 score down the hill for water they could not have held out long in the Castle buildings but would have had to hold a larger area with a well in it.

This survey recorded that the Parson "hath a Handsome house in good repair," and that the living was worth £140.

The survey indicates in a remark that there might have been enclosures in the Manor by consent, to quote - "We are necessitated to return to you this ancient record (a valuation dated 1595) because the townsmen on the enclosure of a stinted pasture continent 1500 acres of lands, hath so exchanged their lands amongst themselves without the Lords license that they will not distinguish which is copyhold (and which) the new enclosed, and have created themselves a tenure, for they now call all their lands freehold."

Names of fields known to exist in 1648 contain many that existed for many years afterwards, they included Castle Garth, Hall field (the Castle Field), Nyne Penney Piece, Fower Megge Flat, Heather (Hither) Intacke, Low Inge, Crooke Inge, Fosse Flatte, Newe Close, Two Sam Peeces, Great and Little Hagge Inge, Weight Land, Bulpitt, Must Gate Inge, Oxeclose, Sir Richard Close, Overfossette, Claude, Fetherstons and Cow Close.

Crayke sold by  
Parliament 1648

After the war in 1648 the possessions of the Bishops and Archbishops were sold by the Parliamentary Trustees, and the Manor of Crayke was sold to Sir Thomas Widderington, Sergeant-at-Law of York, and to Thomas Coghill, Citizen and Draper of London. The sale included the capital messuage, manor or mansion called Crayke Castle, the advowson of the Rectory, and the water cornmill. At this time a common bakehouse was an appurtenance of the Manor of Crayke.

At this time it would appear that the Castle despite the sale was leased to Sir Edward Duncombe and his wife, and sub let to Sir William Allenson until his death in 1656, and his son Charles was the actual occupant of the Castle and he possibly ~~was~~ <sup>was</sup> so until 1666.

A second Civil War began with risings in the South and in Wales in 1648, and in 1649 King Charles I was executed, and Oliver Cromwell became Lord Protector and the Commonwealth had been declared on 19 May 1649. On the death of Charles I the Scots proclaimed Prince Charles as Charles II and in 1651 Cromwell had to go North and in 1651 defeated the Scots at Perth only to have another Royalist rising in England, supported by the Scots, but the Scots were routed at Worcester in September 1651 and in 1652 the Union of England and Scotland took place.

In 1651 George Fox the founder of Quakerism visited Yorkshire and no doubt helped to spread the movement which already had a stronghold in Crayke.

Crayke 1650 to 1657  
Disputes, N. Riding  
enforce the upkeep  
of highways, the poor  
law

In 1651 two justices acted as arbitrators between Sir William Allenson, the sub lessee of the Manor of Crayke, and William Frear in a dispute as to who was entitled to the hay in a close in the parish of Crayke called "Squire Croft". The decision was that Frear was to pay 22/- for the hay crop of 1650, and that future hay from the close was to be benefit of the town clerk of the parish of Crayke for the time being. In addition the inhabitants of Crayke owed the previous town clerk, who happened to be Charles Allenson the son of Sir William, and who lived at the Castle, certain arrears. It was decided that he was to accept half the sum due in settlement.

In 1650/52 The North Riding Justices enforced the maintenance of the highways at Crayke, in 1650 to Crayke Lane leading to York, in 1651 to the Oulston and York Roads, and West Lane. In 1652 to the

highways - "Owston - yeate to York-yeate, and at "Davills Close-end" - nigh to the Loan Inge Plaines-end." At this time the road to Crayke from York (via Horseford Yate) came past Wigginton Mill, Huby and then left Crayke for Owston, Newburgh, Coxwold to join Hambleton St. via Oldstead Bank.

The Justices also enforced the licensing laws, as in 1651 a Crayke man was presented for brewing without a licence, and for suffering people to drink in his home on the Lords Day and Thanksgiving Days.

The North Riding Quarter Sessions enforced the poor law at Crayke from time to time. In April 1651 they ordered that - "forasmuch as complaint is made that the number of poor people increases daily, more and more in the Parish of Crayke, and that noe care is taken by the Parish Officers for the putting out of poor children apprentices: they are to require the present Parish Officers to certify to the next two J.P.s, whereof one to be the Quorum, what children are fit to be put forward as apprentices, as also the persons fith to receive, and the J.P.s to see the children placed according to the law.

However, all did not go smoothly after this as in October 1652 the Justices ordered "A boy of Crake having been presented to the J.P.s within the Bulmer Division, to be put forth as an apprentice, and the Parish Officers of Crake having nominated one Marm. Mortimer to take him, but the said Mortimer having refused to take the said apprentice, three J.P.s are to call all parties concerned before them, and to see right and justice done therein."

Earlier in January 1652, Crayke was ordered to provide for a poor man and two Yeoman of Crayke were charged on 11th January 1652 with perjury.

Mr. Frear was in trouble again. In October 1652 - "Mr. Wm. Frear of Crake to find sureties for good behaviour for contemning two orders of sessions, to be suspended if he brings a certificate from Sir William Allenson that he hath paid 20s according to the order." At the October 1652 Sessions, Mr. Frear was ordered to take the office of Treasurer for Lame Soldiers for the East Division of the North Riding at the next sessions.

At this October 1652 Sessions, a Crayke Yeoman was charged with speaking - "scandallous words against Sir Wm. Allenson."

Crayke seemed much involved in the Sessions at this time. On 12 July 1653, four men of Crayke were charged with riotous assault, which was denied. In 1654 Crayke was ordered to provide for a blind man who said that he had last been settled there. In 1655 there was a triangular dispute between Crayke, Coxwold and Husthwaite as to the place of settlement of a pauper. Crayke was ordered to make interim provision for him until the matter could be gone into.

In the same year a case between Crayke and Thormenby resulted in the latter having to provide.

On 9th January 1654 a Crayke Yeoman was up at the Sessions for wounding and stabbing the Constable of Crayke and was fined £5 and committed to gaol.

At Northallerton on 17th January 1654 a Crayke Spinster and a Crayke labourer were sent to gaol for three months for interrupting the Ministers sermon. The labourer's name was Thomas Walker, and the Minister, the Rev. James Williamson. Perhaps these interrupters were Quakers.

At the same sessions a warrant was granted against a Crayke man who had been bold enough to tell Sir John Boushier of Benningborough (one of the signators of the warrant for King Charles I execution) that he was an oppressor.

The troublesome Mr. Frear was however made a Surveyor for Bulmer on 14 July 1657, and at the Sessions on 14 July 1657 John Wood of Crayke was ordered to pay 12d. weekly to maintain his infirm son and daughter in law, and their children. at Helmsley. The son appears to have died and a further order on 6th October 1657 required Wood to pay 20d a week towards the education of his two grandchildren

Born in Crayke in 1659 was John Turner, destined to be a Rector of Crayke for many years. In 1660, a Crayke man, (perhaps John Wood again) was ordered to pay 8d. a week to his grandchildren, the Parish Officers to levy on his goods and chattels in default.

Crayke at the end of  
the Commonwealth

Richard Cromwell had become Protector in 1658. At Crayke in this year William Grayson the Rector (1653-1663) signed the Register admitting John

Afams as Priest of Crayke. The Lord Protector died in 1659 and in the Restoration 1660, Charles II returned from exile. The Clerks desk in St. Cuthberts Church dates from the Restoration. Around this period the Quakers at Crayke, because of their Religious beliefs came into conflict with the law. At the time that the Church of England had been established by law in 1559 it was intended to include all Christians living in England, but the uniformity was imperfect from the start, some clung to Roman Catholicism and the Calvinism of others drew them away from the Established Church. The advocates of Calvinism and Presbyterianism at first tried to reform the Church from within, but in the end the Act of Uniformity (1662) forced these Puritans who held office in the Church into open Sectarianism, and some 2000 Clergy were expelled from their livings for refusing to subscribe to the Act. The Quakers founded by George Fox cut themselves off from the Established Church even for marriages and burials, and were charged for clandestine marriages and for keeping their children unbaptised.

In 1661, 14 men were presented at the Quarter Sessions for - "riotous and unlawful assembly under cover of performing an act of religious worship at Crayke.

Also thought to be Quakers were four Crayke men presented at Walton on 15 July 1662 for riotous assembly and affray. and also a carpenter and three labourers were presented for riotous assembly at Crayke.

In 1663, John Afams who had become Priest at Crayke wrote in large letters in the Church Registry of - "the Damnable heresy lately sprung up called Quakers" and he wrote that they would not be entered in the Church Registers.

A paper on the Rectory written in 1663 survives today in the Borthwick Institute, yellow and curled with age and written in ink, which however has not survived on the front page. It says:-

"First May 1663 - A Terrier of the Glebe Lands belonging to the rectory of Craike.

One house, one stable, one hayloft and one barn or laith  
One garden and a Croft

Two Closes called Carleygates containing twenty acres or thereabouts.

One Close or parcel of ground called the Shaire containing 25 acres or thereabouts."

The signature looks like "Prieffree".

In 1665 the Reverend Luke Mawbaine became Rector of Crayke on 18 December on the presentation of Bishop Cosens, faced with a part of his parish containing a strong force of Quakers feeling oppressed by the Church.

The Manor of Crayke is returned to the Bishop of Durham in 1667

The Manor of Crayke, sold during the Commonwealth with the possessions of Bishops, was returned by the Crown to the Bishop of Durham in 1667, it was the end of the old 80 year lease taken

by Queen Elizabeth. Charles Allenson the old sub lesse appeared to be in residence up to 1666. Bishop Cosens complained sharply of the way the Castle had been treated by Allenson, that it had been injured and dismantled, and in particular the New Tower (the present ruins) had suffered. Also by now the Great Tower, five stories high which had been situated at the end of the Kitchen had been pulled down.

The letting of the Manor of Crayke was now back in the Bishop's hands, and in 1667, Bishop Cosens let the Manor and the Castle to Charles, Lord Gerard, his son in law. The letting was some form of trust for Lady Mary Gerard the Bishop's daughter and his grandson.

A new Church Register was opened in 1667 (and ran to 1751) and the old one dating from 1558 was closed, and in 1669 one of our present bells in the Church was installed. it is inscribed "1669 - Gloria in Altissimo Deo."

The Church register gives a glimpse of one trade at this time when in 1671, Christopher Johnson - "a woolman" was buried at Crayke.

Crayke's independence of the North Riding weakens in the 1670s

Crayke's assertion of independence of the North Riding was dying down, but there were still flickers of life, in 1670 there was failure to pay the lame soldiers tax, and leading the general

refusal was the redoubtable Mr. William Frear, who was himself an Officer of the Treasurer for Collection of the Tax and Surveyor of Brandsby. Yet again in 1672 he advised the inhabitants of Crayke not to pay to the North Riding the lame soldier tax and bridge money.

At the North Riding Quarter Sessions of 15th January 1682 an order was made that William Lockwood, senior overseer of the poor at Crayke having been out of pocket £2-13-4d, for discharging an indictment against him and the rest of the inhabitants of Crayke for non payment of their proportions of lame soldier tax and bridge money on the advice of William Frear, he might with the consent of Frear and the other inhabitants repay himself out of the money in his hand as overseer.

The lease of the Castle 1683 and a confusion of Lessees

Lady Mary Gerard died in 1683, her father the late Bishop Cosens of Durham had died in 1672. Lord Gerard surrendered the lease of Crayke to the new Bishop, Lord Crewe, and he let it

again and there were many subsequent sub lessees. It was leased by Samuel Gerard of Brafferton, who in 1684 sub let it to Thomas Owen for the life of Stephen Owen. Things get confusing after this stage, on 6 April 1686 Gerard sub let it to John Holworthy at a peppercorn rent, apparently there was some mortgage to William Freeman, Geo. Hadley, Wm. Oldys, Anthony Eddy (Senior) and ..... Gydott. On 26 December 1690 the mortgage passed from Samuel Gerard to John Holworthy Senior and then to Holworthy's son, and when S. Gerard defaulted the lease was conveyed to Freeman, Hadley, Samuel Bulteel and Thos. Gibson. Mr. Cowling of Easingwold who obtained this information after remarking how difficult it was to follow the succession of lessees and sub lessees rightly ended his remarks with the words "this is where one gets lost."



The poachers refuge  
at Crayke 1685

Despite the loss of the Royal Forest some 55 years before, poachers continued to flourish in Crayke, when in 1685, a memorandum was written, probably to be the basis of a complaint to one of the local justices, which read - "The names of those which keep greyhounds in Crake, and are not qualified by law, but are generally Idle loos p'sons, Timothy Cookson, one, Tho. Johnson, one, Benjamin Dawling, one, Robt. Thackery, a brace, Tho. Turnham, one, George Champley, one, Robert Water Jn., one, Peter Harland, a boxer and a sitting dog, Chris. Beeford Jn., a brace, John Warter, a brace, John Horner. one.

William Watson has kild 200 hares all year, by snares and is a gt. part of his lively-hood, besides many of these p'sons goes into several ..... and drives partridges and sells them at marketts then flyse to this priviledg place of Crake as there refuge.

I am p'swaded yt every day of ye week, some or other are coursing and in snow-time they fear nobody, but catches what they can. Watson has a little room which is hung about with hares and rabbits, and people goos and buys of him as they doe at a shop in the market."

This memorandum is given in a Yorkshire Archaeological Society journal. In snow time, it was an offence to track and kill hares in the snow, and this dated from the time of Henry VIII.

Of the men named, William Watson and Thos. Johnson were listed as recusants at the Quarter Sessions on 6th October 1685, and Thomas Turnham, also of a Quaker family, when not poaching was a shoemaker. George Champley is named in the parish registers as George Champling.

1687 - The Declaration of  
Indulgence, and the Quakers

By the Declaration of Indulgence in 1687, dissenters were allowed to absent themselves from Church, or to hold meetings provided that their meeting houses were first licensed for that purpose, and all assemblies held with open doors, and in addition Quakers were allowed to substitute an affirmation for the oath. In 1689 Crayke was listed as a village with a Quaker meeting house, probably a private house. A special meeting house for Quakers of the district was built later at Ampleforth (1693) and Quakers worshipped there and buried their dead there for the next 100 years.

The Rector of Crayke  
resigns in 1688

The Rector of Crayke was still the Rev. Luke Mawbarne, and shortly before he left the living. Thomas Gresham made a gift to the Parish of Crayke in 1687 of a flagon made in London the year before, and this still forms part of the church plate. In 1688 after troubles over religion, King James II favoured the Catholics and was deposed in 1688 and was succeeded by King William and Queen Mary. The Reverend Luke Mawbarne of Crayke was unable to reconcile it to his conscience to take oaths to William and Mary, so he resigned and became a non-juror, and he was succeeded by a Crayke man, Rev. John Turner who had been born in the village in 1659 and was to be its Rector for 45 years. In the subsequent war between James II and William III in Ireland, the Rev. Turner, according to an inscription on his tombstone, was said to have suffered damage and loss of property in Ireland because of this war.

A Survey of the East  
part of Crayke by  
Benedict Horsley in 1688

Castle and the land to the Eastern side of the township.

In 1688, Benedict Horsley of York made a survey of the Estate of Sir Stephen Thompson and his map covered only those lands. A copy of Benedict Horsley's map is held by Mr. A.D. Cliff of the Manor, Crayke, and a rough copy of this plan is included in this narrative.

Comments on Benedict  
Horsley's Survey by  
Mr. Cowling of Easingwold

The Bishop of Durham still owned the Manor of Crayke, and in 1688 the head lessee of the Estate was Sir Stephen Thompson, Bart. His Crayke estate was considerable and included the

Mr. Cowling of Easingwold has studied Benedict Horsley's plan and survey and below I quote from comments made in his notes on the survey. He says that names West of the Foss such as Megg Flatt, Foss Flatt, and Wetland Balk clearly indicate the site of one or more open fields, but that the land between the Foss and the boundary of Brandsby, seems not to have formed part of the mediaeval open arable fields. A large part indeed was in Crayke Park, and Mr. Cowling wonders if this was the location of "the stinted pasture continent 1500 acres" mentioned in the 1647-48 survey. Many of the close names of that early survey survive in the 1688 survey.

names West of the Foss such as Megg

Also by a Terrier attached to Benedict Horsley's plan, it would seem that some of the open fields survived, by the mention of "Elizabeth Nicklsons dale 00.1.11", "Thomas Turham West Beck 00.0.21", "Mary Lockwood Balke 00.0.13", "Thom Richesons Dale 00.1.00", "Richard Sparlinas Carly-gate 0.0.17" and "Thom. Jacksons two crofts 01.0.16." (Was Thomas Turnahm the shoemaker of poaching fame?)

Mr. Cowling says that - Dales, West Beck, Carly (Carling) Gates and Crofts may well have been the names of flatts in an open field or fields, and the name Carling Gates is now applied to the fields immediately to the N.W. of Gallows Hill. The short lane just to the south of Carling Gates, known as Chester Pits Lane, may also derive its name from a flatt.

There may have been four open fields in a rough circle round the village with Daffy Lane, and the lane from Rookery House to Stonefield Lane, and the lane from Crayke to Halfway House as outer balks of the two western fields.

Stonefield House itself, which is near Carling Gates may preserve the name of the North West Field.

Mr. Cowling points out that the foregoing is only conjecture and the matter requires further research.

Commenting further on the 1688 plan, Mr. Cowling says that most of the field names beyond the Foss indicate grass land:- Far Cow Close, Hither Cow Close, Overfoss "Pasteur", Overfoss "Meddow", Calf Close, Broad Ox Close, Ox Close, High Laund, Low Laund, Hither Paddock, Far Paddock, another Calf Close, Great Hagg Ings and Little Hagg Ings. Only the distinctively named "Five Dayes Work" suggests possible cultivation but it may just as easily refer to mowing. Many of these fields at Crayke were of considerable size in 1688, High Laund of 101 Acres and 2 perches, the Low Laund (54-2-27), Broad Ox Close (50.1.23.) and Sir Richards Close (47.1.04.) There were several fields of more than twenty acres and many of over ten acres.

The Brandsby road crossed the Foss by a ford at Mill Green, continuing through a gate up a wide lane which issued into a field called "Hye Over Foss", and ran through the middle of it to enter Brandsby township by a gate at the far side. In the next field to N.W. a footpath from Mill Green led over a stile into "Earsley". A curious field name on Horsley's map is "Showlebreed".

The map shows the northern part of the village in 1688. In the Castle or Coney Garth are shown in profile the present Castle, the ruins of the New Tower, the Great Barn, and possibly the remains of the gatehouse. In the centre of the street leading down the hill from the Castle are two small buildings, the northern one name "Smidey" (Smithy) and the other "Walt Miln". Some attempt is made to differentiate between the houses. A fairly large one is shown opposite the churchyard, and there are nine houses on the south west side of the street and six on the N.E. One of the latter is a small house in the corner of the churchyard. (The relationship is not exact to the street line of today with ref. to the churchyard - but as the timbered cottages dated 1613 was in existence at this time on the line of the present buildings, the sketch of 1688 was possibly done roughly from memory). In the street going down to Brandsby about a dozen houses are shown, the second downhill on the east side having a courtyard, but this street and that to Easingwold may not be shown accurately because of lack of space.

The only houses shown outside the village are "Thomas Pitchesons House" (Stocking Hall?) and the Water Mill, though there is a House close at the present site of Water Hall which may have existed in 1688. Wyndham Hall (now Crayke Manor) dates from the early 17th Century but is not shown on Horsley's plan as being outside the Thompson estate. Stocking Hall remains today as one of the older brick houses of the District. It seems to be more or less in its original form.

#### Burials and Marriages 1688-1730

The Rectors eldest son, Thomas Turner died in 1688 and was buried in the Chancel. In 1689, John Craike "ye elder" died, he had been a

parchment maker, and in this year Thos. Windham of Windham Hall (the Manor) married Hannah Greystone (or Graysome) and in 1692 their daughter was baptised. Time took its toll on some of the old poachers of Crayke. Robert Thackeray was buried at Crayke in 1698, though he had moved from Crayke to Huthwaite some time before. John Horner was buried at Crayke in January 1699 and that master poacher of hares and rabbits, William Watson was buried in December 1699.

In 1699 Lady Thompson became the head lessee of the estate at Crayke based upon the Castle, presumably her husband had died.

The Church Register of 1700 has entries which show that the Rector was stirred out of the usual brief entry to make comments.

On January 28, 1700 he baptised Thomas, a bastard child of Jane Leckenby, and the Rector recorded that it was charged by her to Thomas Siver. The next entry in the Register is on 10th February 1700, the marriage of Thos. Siver and Jane Leckenby.

On 1st December 1701 the Rector records that he baptised - "Robert a bastard child of Anne Hodgson, which she bore here by stealth, and should by right have had it at Easingwold, her legal settlement.

There were three Lockwood deaths, in 1701 Wm. Lockwood (Senior) and William Lockwood butcher, and in 1703 John Lockwood butcher. Presumably one of the William Lockwoods was the overseer of the Poor mentioned in 1682.

Two more noted poachers died, Christopher Beeford in 1702 and Marmaduke Theakstone in 1703.

Up to 1705, Elizabeth Watson, perhaps the widow of William the noted poacher lived in the small cottage which used to stand on the downhill side of the present Bishops Cottage, and then she sold it to John Darkwood, a cooper of York, and on 22 March 1705 he sold it to Thomas Harrow, a labourer of Crayke. Thomas Harrow had married Elizabeth Horner and they had two daughters, Ann and Elizabeth, and Ann married John Anderson, a gardener of Slingsby and they had a son John. Elizabeth Harrow married John Horner of Craik - "a taylor", perhaps a cousin on her mother's side. This cottage at Crayke was known then as Harrow's Cottage, and later as Horner's Cottage.

Deaths mentioning the occupation of the deceased in the Register were of Joseph Lockwood, Brewer and Butcher in 1713, William Thompson, Schoolmaster and Parish Clerk in 1715, the son and daughter of John Walker, a weaver in 1720 and 1721 respectively, George Champley (the former poacher - but not mentioned as such in the register), a second William Thompson - parish Clerk and Schoolmaster buried on 24 April 1730. In 1715 Anne Angill, a beggar woman from Ripon was buried at Crayke. In 1732, Mrs. Mary Lockwood was buried in the Chancel of Craike Church - "about ye middle of ye back side of ye pew whereon she was wont to sit". In 1717 the second son of Thos. and Hannah Windham of Windham Hall was buried at Crayke and another of their children on 5 Jan 1723.

The decline of the Quakers at Crayke in the early 18th Century

In 1705 Christopher Thurnham's house in Crayke was certified as a Quaker meeting house, he had moved from Helmsley where he had been a leading Quaker but there had been a previous

Quaker meeting house at Crayke since 1689. It is around this period that the Crayke Quakers began to conform, a process which lasted for a number of years. In 1692 Wm Craike, a former Quaker was baptised in the Church. In 1705 John Craik (Junior) and Sarah Masons, former Quakers were baptised at Crayke. Members of the Turnham family went over to the Church of England. A Turnham, a shoemaker, was buried at Crayke in 1702, Thomas Thurnham married Phyladolphia Galloway in 1706, and Thomas Thurnham, shoemaker married Macey Muir in 1708, both marriages being entered in the Church Register. In 1711, Thomas Craike, a former Quaker had his 11 year old son baptised privately when he was ill, the child died a few days later.

In 1717 Elizabeth Cookson aged 19 years, a former Quaker was baptised on 17th April by Rev. Jephson and another 19 year old ex-Quaker, Eliz. Hutchinson was baptised on 20 Dec. 1722.

Church Matters 1713-1746

The Royal Arms of Queen Anne, dated 1713 were placed in the Church. A Terrier was written in 1716 by Rev. S.J.O. Turner, Rector:- "A True

survey or Terrier of ye House and Glebe land Belonging to ye Rectory of Craike in ye Diocese of Durham with an account of wt in lieu of ye tythes arising out of ye Crofts in ye said Parish of wt also therein and pd for Mortuaries, Easter Offerings, Marriages, Christenings, Churchings and Burials.

The Parsonage House, A Garden, A Croft above two Acres Adjoining to ye Crofts of Thomas Thurman and John Temple on ye South, to ye Croft of John Lockwood on ye West, and to ye Lane on ye North, and to ye Parsonage House on ye East.

A Barn, a Stable, A Cow-House, all under one-Roof, standing upon ye Head or top of Croft adjoining to ye Lane.

A Parcel of Ground commonly called ye Parson's Share containing twenty five Acres, adjoining to ye land of William Bolton on ye West, to ye Lands of Charles Allenson on ye North, and to ye Land of ye Ld. of ye Manor on ye East, and to ye Lands of Thomas Windham, William Bolton and George Rapor on ye South.

Another Parcel of Ground, called ye Upper Carlegates containing Ten Acres ..... etc.

One other Parcel of Ground, called ye Lower Carlegates, containing Eight acres, .....

All manner of Tythes are payable to ye Rectory of Craike, and no moding or Custom within ..... of Twopence to be paid yearly .....

Further items on Mortuaries, "Everyone pays 2d for his or her Easter offering who then receives ye Blessed Sacrament of ye Lords Supper," Marriage fee - "one shilling to ye Minister and Sixpence to ye Clarke, with 6d given to ye Minister for Publishing ye Banns." Christenings 7d and one penny to ye Clarke; Burial Fees: One shilling unless there be a Mortuary, and then nothing due for Burial: for a Young Person 9d: Fee in ye Body of ye Church, without Mortuary is double, in ye Chancell is Six shillings and Eight Pence."

June 1716

S.J.O. Turner Rect.

Church Wardens:- Robert Nanker, George Fidsdail, John Nicholson, Robert Young (R.Y. - his mark) Peter Baiston Jr.

In 1716 there must have been some trouble between Durham and the Rector, for in the Church Register of Crayke it says that by Mandate of Nathaniel, Lord Bishop of Durham to the Rev. Robert Brook, Archdeacon of Durham, that John Turner was again peaceable. In 1717 Durham Cathedral gave Crayke a Paten made by Humphrey Payne in London.

In 1723 a future Parson and Headmaster was born in Crayke, he was Anthony, third son of John and Jane Temple of Crayke, born on 30th January. He was to go to attend Coxwold School and Sidney Sussex College Cambridge. He became Curate of Kilburn in 1745 and Usher at his old School at Coxwold, and became very well known as the Headmaster of Richmond School, Yorkshire, from 1756-1795.

The Churchwardens of Crayke in 1725 were John Peacock and Thomas Walker. John Peacock lived in the present Bishops Cottage until he sold it in 1745.

A terrier of 1727 on the Rectory and Glebe land described the Rectory as - "the Parsonage House with one Garden, one barn, one stable with a room over it, one other room adjoining to the stable with a granary above it, one Garth or croft of about two acres of ground, joining to the Town Street on the East and partly on the North, to a Croft of Thomas Lockwood on the West, and a croft of John Thurnam on the south etc."

In 1727 Thomas Harrow who lived in the cottage on the downhill side of Bishop Cottage died, and his wife inherited the property.

In 1732 the Churchwardens were John Knolls and Michael Meek and in that year a Sundial was placed on the south porch of the Church.

Between 1733-35, one of Craykes four Papists was named Mr. Bourgeois, who seems to have been the local doctor and a foreigner.

The Rector, The Rev John Turner died in May 1735 having been Rector for 45 years and he was succeeded by Rev. Alexander Jephson, who when Curate at Dagenham in 1731 had published a book called "The Reality and Authority of our Blessed Saviours Miracles Defended" and at Crayke he published two more works "A discourse Concerning the Religious Observance of the Lords Day" (1738) and "The Certainty and Importance of a future judgement." (1742).

In 1742 John Wesley came North and preached at Northallerton, Osmotherley and York, and news of his preaching spread throughout Yorkshire, and when he came North again in 1745-47 to Newcastle many from Yorkshire travelled to hear him and the Wesleyan movement gained impetus in Yorkshire but as yet it was not a separate Church.

The Rev. Thomas Dennison became Curate of Crayke in 1743. In 1746 the Rector, Alexander Jephson married Prudence Elmer.

The Final Round - The  
North Riding v Crayke  
1746

The North Riding won its long battle against Crayke in 1746. At Thirsk on 7th October, The High Constable of Bulmer Wapentake complained that the Crayke Constables were eight years in

arrears for quarter rates, and they were ordered to take steps for recovery. Anticipating any resistance on legal grounds, the Justices decided to retain an Attorney to defend any action against the High Constable.

Mr. Cowling in his notes on Crayke points out that in fact the North Riding Quarter Sessions had exercised de facto jurisdiction over Crayke Constables for at least 130 years, disciplining the Constables, enforcing their assessments, settling the proportions of the Constables rates between the inhabitants, and in 1675 re-rating the Constabulary from £45 to £60.

A distress was levied in 1746 on the goods of James Mortimer, Petty Constable of Crayke, who refused to pay on the grounds that Crayke was part of Durham, and it was not liable to the North Riding rate, and he sued for repleum.

Later on advice, Mortimer discontinued his proceedings, and the inhabitants of Crayke submitted, and were assessed for arrears amounting to £36-10-0. The following inhabitants of Crayke petitioned for remission of arrears and for time to pay:- Alexander Jephson (Rector), John Caris, John Bland, Mich. Meek, Ric. Ella, Wm. Linton, Jas. Coates, Geo. Raper, Geo. Walker, Fr. Candall, Geo. Blythe, Tho. Turnham, Ric. Lockwood, Wm. Proud, John Rusling, Wm. Rickaby, Wm. Hodge, Nath. Bourgeois (the Papist Doctor), Geo. Cooper, Wm. Smelt, ..... Walker, Wm. Pypus (Pipes), Thos. Mason, Wm. Duffield, Wm. Mosey, John Thorman, Mark Mortimer, John Peacock, Geo. Cattell, Chr. Wood, Wm. Hardy, John Parkinson, Thos. Spare, John Leife, Wm. Johnson, Saml. Lockwood, Wm. Hogart, Chas. Ward, John Wilson, Ric. Harding, Wm. Knowle, John Temple and John Cundall (John Wilson was the Innkeeper, he died in 1751).

The Justices having secured this victory, relented by reducing the arrears to £18-5-0. Mr. Cowling thinks that there may still have been legal difficulties over enforcement of debt against Crayke Residents, similar to a previous case in May 1730 when a creditor was forced to compound a debt when the debtor moved from Malton - "to Creack near Easingwold which is within the liberties of the County of Durham, which made it a matter of difficulty to arrest him."