

The Hall at Crayke
1747

It may have absorbed into its outbuildings the cottage of William Snowden which in 1745 was mentioned in a deed as being on the north side of the present Bishops Cottage. The Hall was smaller than the present building, having rooms on either side of the entrance hall and bedrooms above, and above the bedrooms the attics with the maids rooms. Two stair cases led upstairs, the main curved on to the landing, and on the other side of the wall, a staircase for the servants from the ground floor to the landings and the attic (this second stair case remained until around 1927 when it was removed, and a trap door with sliding ladder was installed to give access to the attics.) The kitchen was at the back of the house, reached by a lobby or passage from the back of the entrance Hall. Between the lobby and the Churchyard was a yard into which a door from the kitchen opened, and at the end of the yard under the house is a deep well. The water supply for the Hall came from this well until around 1925, being pumped up through lead pipes to sinks in the pantries. In later years the Hall had rooms added upstairs and down on the east end of the building, and then at a lesser height than the old part, a new kitchen block was built on the east end and it had maids rooms above which replaced the attic bedrooms. The old Kitchen at the back became a dining room and then a drawing room in Victorian times.

Around 1747, John Bowman, a native of Beverley, built the Hall at Crayke on its site to the East of the Church, and its garden ran next to the Church yard.

The Bishops Cottage - 1745
known as Peacocks, Beeforths
and Masons Cottage after
its successive owners

at this time. In 1745 it was occupied by John Peacock who mortgaged the cottage for £30 to William Proud, Yeoman of Craik and he could redeem it for the same sum with interest if he wished to do so. Whilst under mortgage John Peacock sold the cottage to his son Thomas. On 10 February 1745, Deborah Willison, Spinster of the City of York took over the mortgage from William Proud for £30 and she agreed to the absolute purchase of the cottage from Thomas Peacock. Sometime after this it was occupied by John Beeforth and next by Thomas Mason. In March 1746 - John Beeforth "a poor man" of Crayke was buried, Beeforth's Croft once formed part of the present Hall Field.

By a deed of 1745 it is described as a cottage house, one stable and garth at the back. It stood to the south of William Snowden's Cottage and later of the Hall when it was built. The Bishops Cottage was not known as such

Harrows Cottage becomes
Horners Cottage 1757

cottage was situated on the South side of Bishops Cottage. By a deed this half cottage of the Harrows had a firehouse, a parlour, a chamber over it, and a shop on the backside, with one half of the garth. When Mrs. Harrow died the cottage went to her surviving daughter Elizabeth and her husband John Horner - "a taylor" and also to her late daughter Anne's husband John Anderson (Snr) and his son John Anderson (Jnr). The Horners bought out the Anderson's share for £4 and the half cottage became known as Horner's Cottage.

After Thomas Harrow, mentioned before in 1705, died in 1727, his half cottage was occupied by his wife up to her death in 1757. This half

Anne Fairys Cottage
becomes a Free School

according to another deed, her half cottage had become a Free School House. To the south of this Free School stood the old timbered cottage built by Johnson in 1613.

The half cottage which joined on to the south of Horner's Cottage was occupied by Ann Fairy, widow, around 1745 according to a deed. By 1757,

The Church

In 1759, E. Sellar of York, whose foundry was near the Minster end of the Market Place in York, cast a bell for St. Cuthberts Church, Crayke. On it was the legend "1759 - Deo Gloria", and the names of the Rector and the three Churchwardens. The new Church Register opened in 1752 was a mixed Register up to 1754, but after this a separate Register was maintained for Marriages.

In 1757 John Wesley was preaching at Hawnby. The end of the Quaker community was drawing near at this time and in the next ten years the last is said to have conformed.

Jno. Lunds Survey of Crayke Castle Estate in 1764

When John Thompson was the head lessee of the Castle Estate, a survey was made of the Estate in 1764 by Jno. Lund. It was entitled "The Map of the Parcel of Land situate at Crake, Co. of Durham, and Brandsby in the North Riding of the County of York, belonging to Jno Thompson Esq., Surveyed in ye year 1764 by Jno Lund." The plan has a cartouche, a coat of arms and a pair of dividers for the scale. The map is held by the present owner of the Manor Estate. Mr. Cliff and a rough sketch of it is produced in this document.

On the site of the Castle, the Great Chamber, the New Tower and the Tithe Barn are marked. Next to the Church on the East side is marked "Mr. Bowmans Garden", behind the Hall.

In the village the Blacksmiths Shop on the Church Hill is marked as before on the 1688 plan, but by 1764 the neighbouring building which had been called the "Malt Miln" on the old plan had now become the "Poorhouse".

Mr. Cowling of Easingwold made a study of Jno Lund's survey and noted that it covered much the same area as Horsley's 1688 map but that it showed that in this period just short of 80 years between the two plans that the land had been much divided creating more fields, and that this had been accompanied by the building of a number of farmhouses. He comments that "Sir Richards Close" had become two fields and had changed its name to "Wood Close". "Hye over Foss" was now three fields - "New Close", "New Close" and "Spike Close". Even further divided was the former "Broad Ox Close" which had become six fields - "Wood Close", "Horse Pasture", "Home Close", "Low Close" and Lane with a garden of 20 perches adjoining a farm house and out-buildings, not named on the map but now known as Zion Hill.

By now High Laund had become seven fair sized fields - Great Laune (which had a building in it) Milking Hill, Pasture Laune, Bean Close, Rape Laune, Far Laune and Laune.

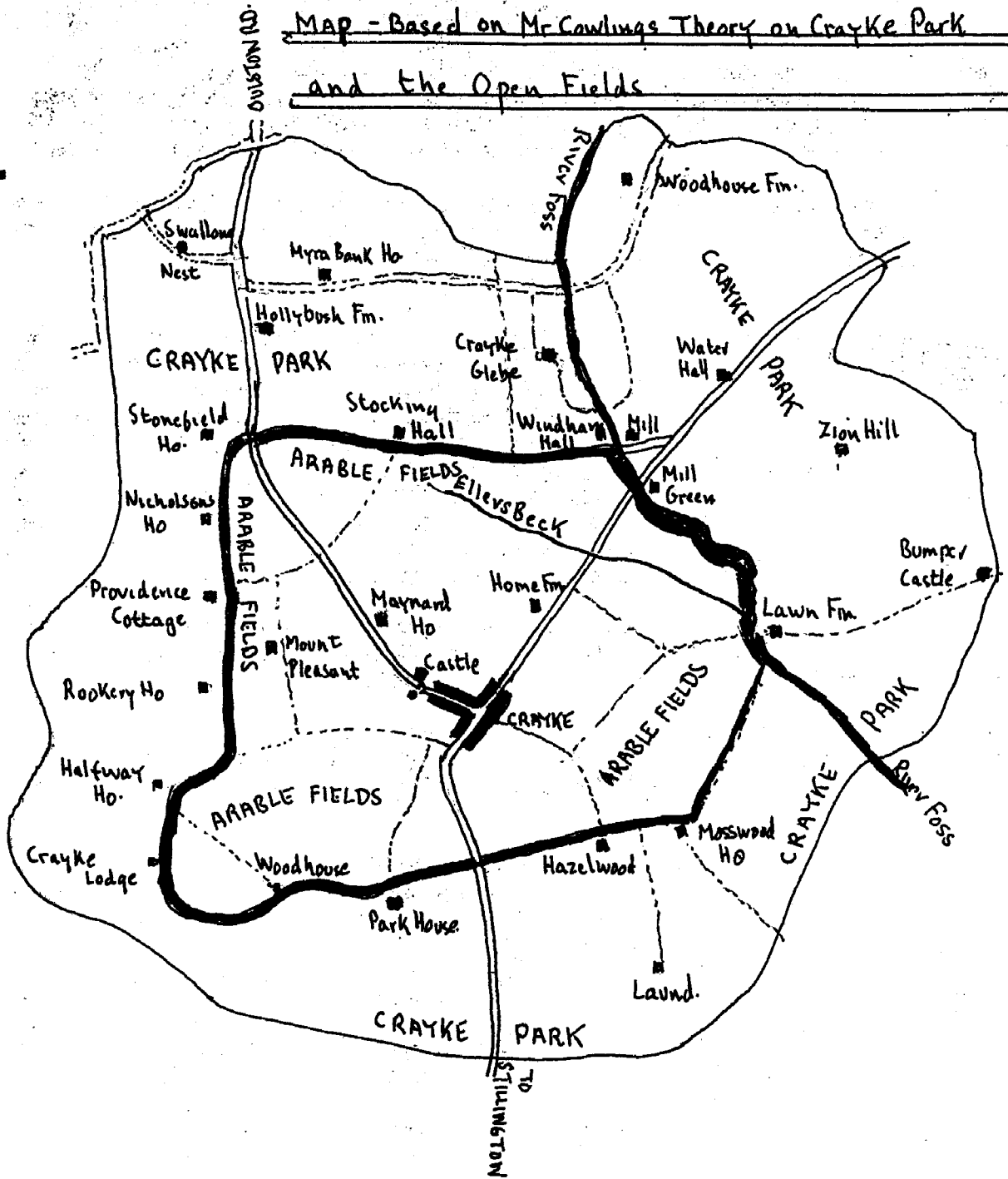
The Low Laund had also been cut up into some seven or eight fields, and a farm house built (the present Lawn Farm).

On the north side of the lane to Brandsby, the former Hither Cow Close had become five fields as had the "Far Cow Close".

To continue with Mr. Cowling's observations on the buildings outside the village of Crayke, the present Woodhouse Farm had been built at the North end of the Castle estate by 1764.

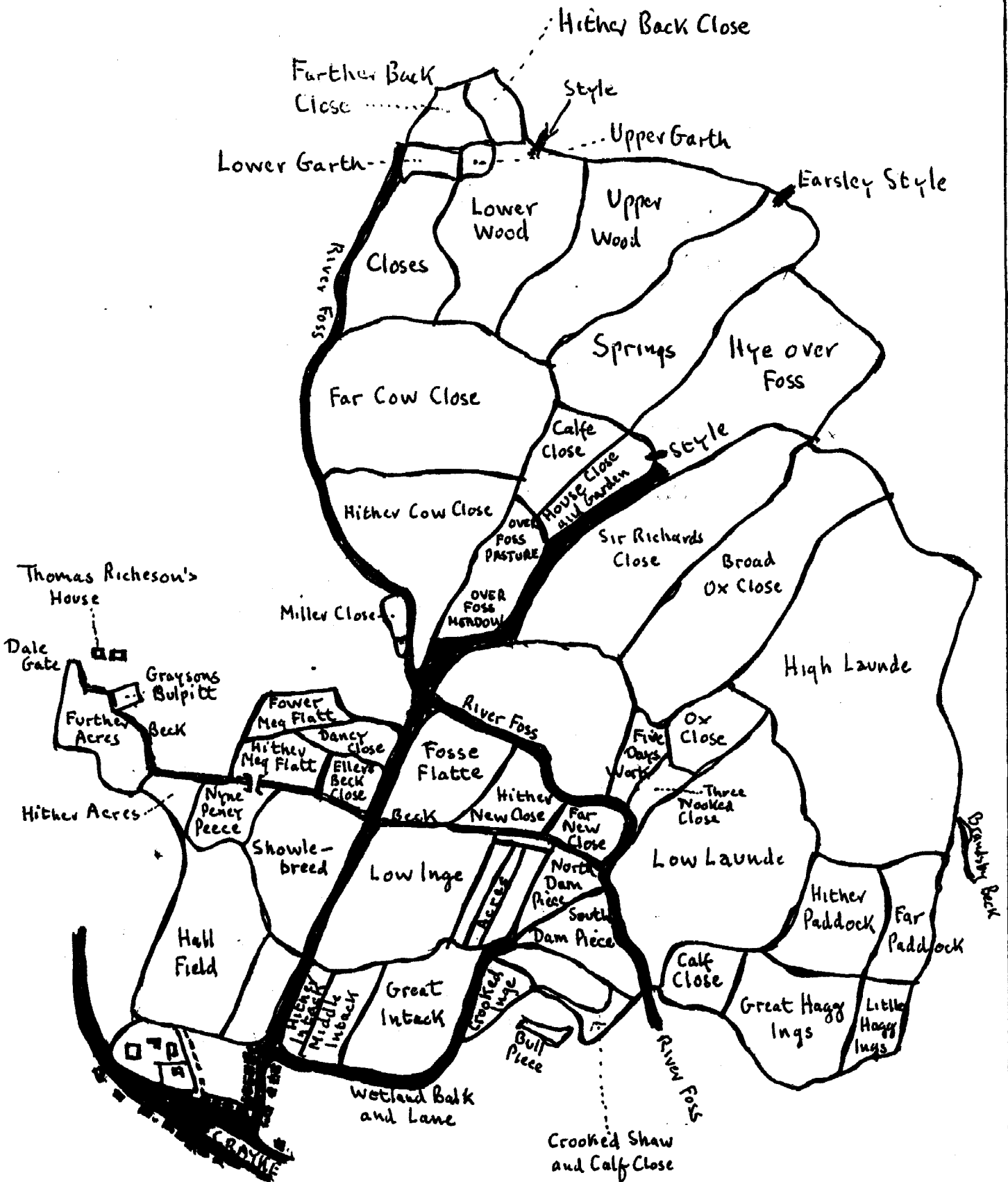
On the plan, a path going across the fields from the Castle Garth is marked "To Mr. Orphiers House", and Mr. Cowling thinks that this was either Maynard House or Stocking Hall, but most likely the former. Stocking Hall had been established at least 80 years by 1764 whereas Woodhouse Farm, Zion Hill and Lawn Farm had been built during the period 1688 to 1764.

MAP - Based on Mr Cowlings Theory on Crayke Park
and the Open Fields



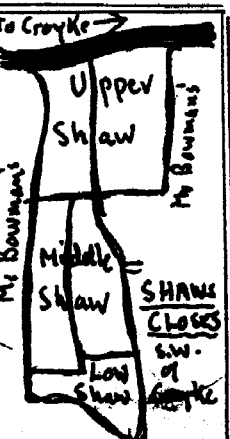
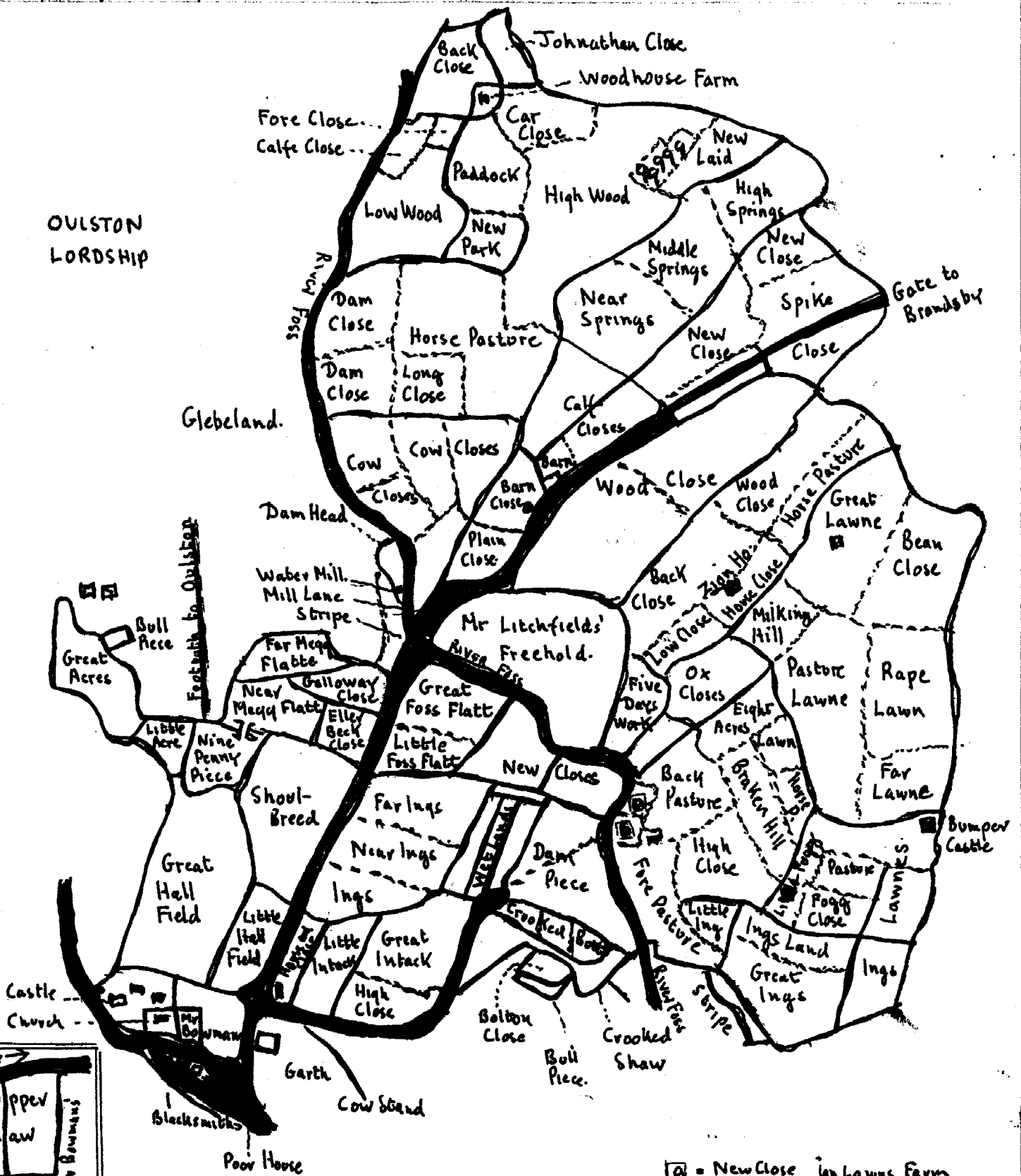
— Probable outer Boundary of Common Arable Fields —
 - along the outer Lanes around Crayke and along the River Foss. These open fields were enclosed by 1688 as per Map. Crayke Park surrounding the Fields. Present day Farmhouses, which did not exist then, are shown to help identify the Areas

BENEDICT HORSLEYS SURVEY OF
THE EAST PART OF CRAYKE 1688



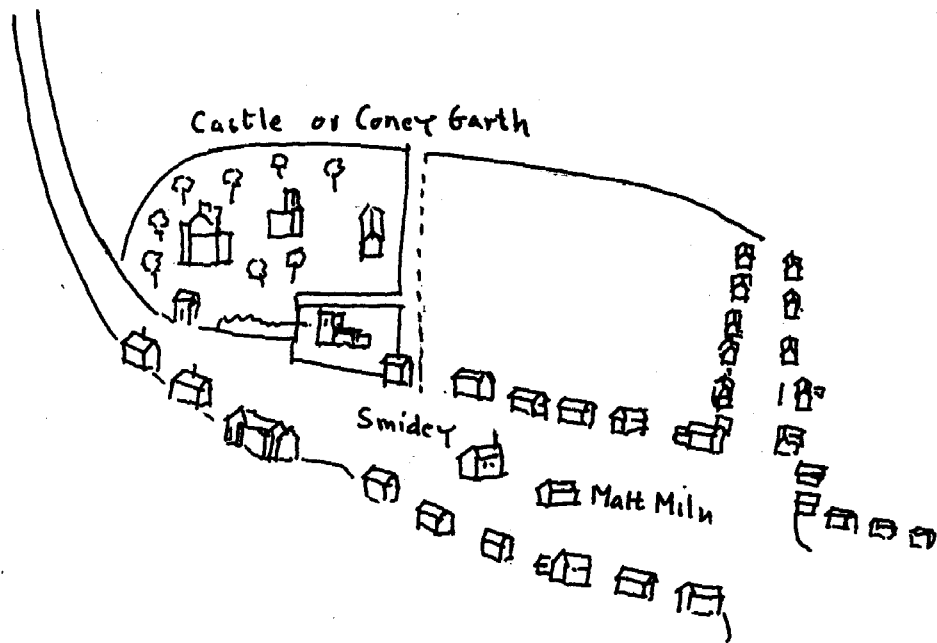
JNO. LUNDS SURVEY OF THE
EAST PART OF CRAYKE 1764

OULSTON LORDSHIP



a = New Close
b = Calf Garth

A Sketch of Crayke - 1688 - from Benedict Horsley's Plan



Note: When compared with Jno. Lunds Plan of 1764
- the 'Smidey' remains as the Blacksmiths, but the
"Malt Miln has become the "Pooy House".

Bumper Castle is not marked on the plan, and though it is a fairly old brick farmhouse, Mr. Cowling thinks that it dates after 1772. At one time it was called Tom Thumb Castle.

There was a house at the Water Mill in 1688 and probably very much earlier than that. Water Hall was in being in 1754 (at one time it was called "Splitfarthing Hall"). Perhaps it was a stone building in 1764, the lower part of the building in later years remained as stone.

In 1767 there were gates at the junction of Crayke Lane with the Stillington-Easingwold road, and on the Crayke boundary on Crayke Lane.

The Crake Park field on either side of the lane was in the Stillington township.

The ancient highway from the North still came along the Hambleton Hill edge through Crayke to York. It is shown on Emanuel Bowers map of 1750, and on Jefferies map of 1771 which marks it as turnpike from Oldstead to York.

According to the History of Helmsley it is virtually certain that in the 18th Century and the early 19th Century the usual carriage road from Helmsley to York was by this ancient highway through Crayke.

Though this road declined in later years as a main highway it remained the Drovers road from the north and they are thought to have rested their animals at Stocking Hall, and Myra House (now demolished) just a days march away from York.

The Story of how the
new Rector Thos. Bowman
got the living of
Crayke in 1767

A story is still current in the village as to the way in which the new Rector obtained the living in 1767. The old Rector Thomas Jephson, who had held the living for 32 years was dying in 1767.

It is alleged that John Bowman who lived at the Hall was keen to get the living for his brother, and had got the Bishop of Durham to agree that his brother, Reverend Thomas Bowman should have it if he was first with the news of the old Rectors death. It is said that John Bowman had horses posted at stages on the way to Durham, and that he had bribed the Rectory housekeeper to show a candle in a Rectory window facing the Hall when Mr. Jephson died. In this manner he was able to get the living for his brother.

The Rev. Thomas Jephson was buried at Crayke near to the Church Tower on 15 July 1767, and an inscription on his tomb warned passers by to keep Holy the Sabbath Day. In his will he left a legacy to the Church.

The Bowman family was to have an influence on Crayke for a number of years, and were to build up the estate round the Hall until it was second in size to the Manor.

The new Rector, Thomas Bowman (born c 1724) had married Dinah (or Donah) daughter of John Watson and before coming to Crayke he had two children John Watson Bowman (born c 1764) and Thomas Bowman (born c 1766), and whilst at Crayke he had two more sons Cornelius (born c 1775) and Robert (born c 1777) and a daughter Hannah Diana born in 1780

Crayke 1780 - the Castle
now a Farmhouse, a tax on
the Hall servants, the
Church Clock, and Papists

Hutchinson's "History of the County Palatine of Durham" says that around 1780 the Castle was used as a farmhouse. In later years, traces of corn under the Great Chamber suggested that it was used as a Granary, and it seems

likely that the ground floor of the Great Chamber was used as a farmhouse kitchen, and the vaulted undercroft of the old demolished kitchen was used as a cattle shed.

John Bowman of the Hall was still living at Crayke and in 1780 he had to pay tax on having two servants, his brother was still the Rector.

In 1780 there was a clock in the church with a long and massive pendulum hanging down from the tower. The clock face had in its four corners the words - "A. Judson", "J. Atkinson", "Church Wardens", "1780". The details of the dial and numerals were made of hard inlay, beautifully done and gilded. This clock as others of those days had only one hand, and four divisions marking the quarters.

This old clock face was rediscovered underneath another when the Church Clock was being renovated in 1953, and after restoration, placed in the vestry.

Around this time the Church received a legacy of £250 to provide bread for the poor from the will of William Orfeur who had died in 1779. There is a large tablet to his memory on the west wall of the Church at its North end.

Perhaps the third bell in the church, bearing the words "Sonabo tibi Dire in Juccunditate sont", and a shield in the shape of a bell with the initial W.O. had a connection with William Orfeur?

By 1780 the Papists of Crayke had increased to 16 in number, perhaps due to the relief acts.

In 1785, Thomas Mason of Craik, Blacksmith and Churchwarden, died and his wife Jane inherited Masons Cottage (now known as Bishops Cottage) after the will had been proved at the prerogative court of the Archbishop of York. The will had been witnessed by Edward Lief and Thos. Dennison.

The Church at Crayke,
and a Methodist Chapel
1787

In 1787 there was a Methodist Chapel at Crayke, though its Trust Deed was not entered into until 31st March 1797. The original trustees were:- George Walker of Stillington, a cordwainer;

William Smith of Easingwold, a staymaker; Robert Spence of York, a stationer; Joseph Agar of York, a carrier; William Dodd of Easingwold, a carpenter; Thomas Thornum of Easingwold, a yeoman and Joseph Meek of Crayke, a yeoman.

In 1787, Ann, widow of Wm Orfeur, daughter of Thos. Richardson, gave an urn shaped flagon to the Church (made by Hampston and Prince of York in 1787).

The Rector, Rev. Thomas Bowman, took his son, the Rev. John Watson Bowman, aged 24, as his Curate in 1788.

A Terrier of 1788 held at Durham says:-

"Thos. Bowman, rector. Parsonage house. garden. barn. 2 stables, 1 coach house with a granary above etc. On the back is "An account of the Donations left by Persons lately deceased for the benefit of the Poor of Craike, and by whom."

Included is £40 p.a. from Thos. Grayson of London. (There is also held at Durham a similar terrier for 1792).

The Bishop of Durham was to visit Crayke in 1792, and at the Borthwick Institute in York is a brief prepared for this visit:-

"Rector: Thomas Bowman. Imprimis, the Parsonage House with a garden, one barn, two stables, one coach house with a Granary above it, a Brew House, a coal house, one Garth or Croft of about two or three acres of ground, joining to the Town street on the East, and partly on the North, to a Croft of George Rapers on the West, to a Croft of Thos. Dennysons on the South."

Then the brief continues with details of the pieces of land named Upper (or High) Carleygates, and Lower Carleygates, and the Parsons Share (24 acres) and details of tithes of corn and hay, lamb or else in kind to be taken at Midsummer, cow, cows milk etc.

It continues - "Every house pays a hen at Christmas or else sixpence. A goose is due at six, and half a one at five, and so of other small tithes."

On burial fees it says "ten groats to the Churchwarden for breaking the ground." It is signed by Thos. Bowman, Rector, and lists Thos. Britton and George Brand - Churchwardens and Wm. Linton, Brian Luty, Thos. Dennyson, Richard Pape, William Hodge and Thos. Rickaby as Chief Inhabitants.

The 1793 Diocese Book at Durham records:- "Craike. Thomas Bowman, Rector 1767/8 holds the living of Hefle (Hessle) near Beverley or 27 miles distant by dispn.

The parish is nearly circular and 90 houses all occupant by farmers and labourers except John Bowman Esq (The Hall) and the Rector (his brother). 4 Houses of Papists but no Popish Priest. The School kept by the Parish. Sunday School etc."

That the Rector held two livings probably accounts for the fact that the Church Registers of the period at Crayke are often signed by the Curate. On the "Popish Priest" a change was to come in the situation in the next year.

A notation of 1793 records that the Bishops lease of the Castle Estate at Crayke was to Henry Thompson of Kirby Hall and that he paid for - "the Manor of Craike and all things thereto, except Shaws Closes and the patronage of the Rectory. The Castle was a farmhouse at this period and presumably was sub let by Henry Thompson of Kirby Hall.

In 1794, the Curate, Rev. John Watson Bowman was married at Crayke to Jane Wanley of Sutton, the ceremony was conducted by his father the Rector. When their son was born he was given his father's Christian names so there was a John Watson Bowman (Junior).

Jane Bowman, wife of John Bowman of the Hall died in 1794. There is a memorial tablet in the Church on the south wall which says "Sacred to the memory of Jane, wife of John Bowman Esq. of Beverley, who after a life of exemplary practice of virtue and religion, cheerfully resigned her soul into the hands of God, April 16, 1794, aged 67 years.

A Roman Catholic Chapel
opens in Crayke - 1794

Since the Reformation and the time of the assumption of the head of the Church in 1534 by Henry VIII, St. Cuthberts Church at Crayke had belonged to the Church of England and not the Church of Rome. In 1794, some 235 years after the Church of England had been established

by law in 1559, a Catholic Chapel was established in Crayke.

Up to 1794 there had been a Roman Catholic Mission at Angram Hall, Hushwaite, and it was Administered by Dom Jerome Coupe, Chaplain to the Chomleys at Brandsby. According to Mr. R.D. Marshall in his book on the origins of the R.C. Church at Easingwold, the Chapel at Angram had to close in 1794 because the new occupant was a Protestant.

At the same time Dom Jerome was dismissed from Brandsby by the Chomleys to make way for a French Priest who was to teach French to their children.

Dom Jerome wanted to reside at Coxwold, but was not allowed to do so by Lord Fauconberg's Steward, so he purchased a small cottage and garden at Crayke, the last house on the left going out of the village towards Brandsby, and here in 1794 he opened a Roman Catholic Chapel.

It is recorded that the Rev. "Thomas" Coupe took the oath of allegiance to George III at Thirsk on July 17th, 1794 being described as "priest of Craike and Chaplain to F. Chomley Esq of Brandsby." It is not clear how this information fits in with his alleged dismissal by the Chomleys.

The Roman Catholic Chapel at Crayke was used by the Roman Catholics of Crayke and Oulston, until an R.C. Chapel was built in Oulston, and after that mass was said alternatively in these villages. He also had a foothold in Brandsby as besides receiving £15 a year for attending at Oulston, he received £30 for the Brandsby congregation.

His administration was to last for thirty-one years.

Walkers Cottage in Key Lane 1797 (present Stac Polly)

This house, garden and outbuildings are situated at the Townstreet (Brandsby Road) end of Key Lane (the present Stac Polly). It had been occupied by

Ellahs, Chambers and then by Richard Walker, Yeoman of Craike. The latter died in 1797 and in his will dated 28 April 1797 he left the property to his nephew, Jas. Shepherd, who appeared before the Court of Frankpledge, Court Leet, and Court Baron of Henry Thompson Esq., Lord of the Manor of Craike on Monday, 15th October 1798, and was admitted to his property on payment of a fine of 10s/6d. Robert Stockdale, Gentleman, Steward (a Solicitor) presided over the Court. However, Mr. Shepherd did not keep his property for long, he sold it to Mr. John Linton who had to appear before the Manorial Court on 29th October 1802, and according to the deed, Shepherd had to surrender first into the hands of the Lord of the Manor his right - "and sworn by a straw according to the Custom of the Manor." John Linton, represented by his attorney William Lockwood, was then admitted with a fine of 10/6d. The deed reveals that at this time there was a tenant in the house called William Toase, and before that John Sivers had been the tenant. John Haxby was now the Steward of the Manor.

Death of John Bowman 1799

John Bowman of the Hall, Crayke, late of Beverley, died on 28 September 1799 aged 82. In his will he left £150

consols as an annual income for a Sunday School at Crayke and for putting to School, poor children of the village.

The Methodists 1800-1801

had twenty members in 1801.

By 1800 the Methodists had established an Hasingwold circuit and it is recorded that Crayke's Methodist Society

By 1802, Rev. John Watson Bowman, Curate of Crayke had been succeeded by Rev. James W. Kilner. The Rector of Crayke, Rev. Thomas Bowman, who held the living of Hessle as well as Crayke, died at Hessle, aged 78 in 1803, he had only outlived his brother John Bowman by four years. The new Rector was Dr. Robert Gray, MA, a future Bishop of Bristol, but he was not to remain long as Rector of Crayke, and resigned the living in June 1805 and was succeeded by the Rev. Powell Colchester Guise, M.A.

By 1806 the Curate, Rev. James Kilner had been superseded by Rev. Ed. Gibson.

John Watson Bowman inherits the Hall 1803 and begins to acquire an Estate in Crayke

On the death of John Bowman in 1799 the Hall passed to his brother the Rector, Rev. Thomas Bowman, and on the latter's death in 1803 it went to his son, the late Curate, John Watson Bowman. He began the expansion of his Crayke property into an estate. One such property was the former Nelson/Warburton property - the land of which forms the present Hall field. Before 1793 it had belonged to Thomas Dancy Nelson of Holtby who in his will of 1793 left it to his nephew Robert Warburton, subject to the estates of his sisters Catherine Nelson, Frances Nelson, Margaret, wife of Mr. Thomas Champney, and Elizabeth, widow of Ralph Dodsworth Esq. The property had been in occupation by John Watson and next by William Bland. The site of the buildings in this property are not clear, but they apparently adjoined the present Hall field and could have been part of the present Hall outbuildings. They were described as a house or cottage, with a kiln yard, stables, brewhouse and garden 21 yds long and 10 yds wide adjoining the said kiln. The stable could have been the present Hall stable. The fields, now forming the Hall field as a croft or meadow of 3 acres, 35 perches were once occupied by three Crofts known as Theakstons Croft, Beeforths Croft and Craikes Croft, all named after persons who have been mentioned already in this narrative.

By a deed of surrender on 4 June 1803, Robert Warburton sold this former Nelson property to Rev. John Watson Bowman of the Hall for £410, subject to William Bland continuing in occupation.

In the same year, 1803, John Watson Bowman bought for Crayke Hall Estate on 17th August, Horners Cottage which used to stand on the downhill side of Bishops Cottage, John and Elizabeth Horner had died and their son, Wm. Horner, Yeoman of Huntingdon, sold it to Bowman for £14.

Bowman also purchased from J. Shepherd some land between the Hall field and the Brandsby road.

Major works at the Rectory 1803-1805

Between 1803 and 1805 there were major works and renovations to the Parsons house at Crayke, a third storey was added, and bow windows installed which stretched up the full height of the building on the south side giving rise to much weakness in the building.

The work began in the time of Dr. Gray, but by the end of the work the new Rector was Rev. Powell Guise.

Dr. Hester of Crayke who lives in the Old Rectory went to Durham in 1971 where at Durham University he studied documents which give details of the changes made. There is a small paper backed volume covering the years 1803-1806 called "An account of Receipts and Disbursements under the Gilbert Act for the Repair of the Rectory. Craike." With the book is a bundle of vouchers labelled "Craike Rectory - receipts belonging to the Gilbert Act", amounting to £717-10s.

The details below are from Dr. Hesters notes.

Receipts Dilapidations £17.10.0, plus Mortgage of Sir Thos. Charges, Bart of Oct 1, 1803 of £700. Total £717-10s-0

Payments These reveal the extent of the major renovation to the Rectory including the addition of a third story to the building. The items on the bill are:-

1803

Roofing the house, removing old roof	£50
Slating with best Westmorland slate and leading	£70-10-0
Studding partitions in the attic	£20
New doors in the attic	£ 7-15-0
Flooring Nursery, 2 best bedrooms, in attics and passages	£29
Heightening wall of house 7 ft from present attic	£22-10-0
Raising chimneys accordingly	£10
3 fireplaces with 3 large hearth stones and grates	£ 6
Taking down studding in the Powdering Room and rep. ceiling	£ 1-15-0
Repair ceiling in Best Lodging Room and Backing grates	£ 0-16-0
Repair ceiling in Back Lodging Room and Backing grates	£ 0-17-0
Best staircase, putting in the window	£ 2- 5-0
Best staircase, joinery repairing Balasters, Wash Board etc.	£ 1- 5-0
Eating Room, fire place new Cove Stone Work and marble edging	£ 3-11-0
Drawing room, ceiling repairs, whitewashing, fixing grate	£ 1- 8-0
Kitchen chimney breast rebuilt setting in the Jack etc.	£ 6
Scullery, repairing chimney, coppers, floors etc.	£ 1- 1-0
Vestable Door Frame repaired, and locks for attics	£ 1-16-0
Iron Locks for roof doors	£ 3- 0-0
Tyling the kitchen, coach house, stables, barn, repairing Pig and Dog houses, Cowhouse completely lock'd over and repaired to be painted and coulered etc.	£12- 0-0
Fence wall from cowhouse to cart shed	£14-14-0
A wall from the end of the Garden to the Field	£ 9- 6-0
To making a cesspool, repairing drain etc.	£ 4- 0-0
Breakfast Room and Dressing Room repairs	£ 7
To 3 Bow windows all complete	£49-12-0
To new chimney piece in Breakfast Room	£ 1-11-6

These are the main details and in total the payment for all round general repairs and decorations, whitewashing etc. came to £717-10-0d.

The collection of Receipts covers many tradesmen and carters bills, including:-

Kitson 2 October - for going to York 1 cart load of stones and 20 Oct - 1 waging load of stones from York - £1-5-0. (Evidently for coping stones to wall)

Bosomworth of Craike

Sep 7 1804 - A gate for yard, and a new post and the old gate repairing up	£1- 8-0
Oct 11 - A quart of linseed oil and lamp black (3/-), Palacaides painting (5/-)	8-0
Dec 12 - Myself half a day, and putty at bow windows	2-0
	<u>£1-18-0</u>

John Thompson

On Oct 26 and 29, and Nov 3, 5 and 6th, 500 common bricks (each date)	£0-11-0
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Wm. Wheatley (mason)

A bill for £8-19-9 including 8 July - me 2 days 6/6, labour 2 - 3/4d, 16 July - me 1 day - 3/3d.

Thomas Hanson

12 Sep 1805 - Painting	£35-14-10
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Thomas Coward

Feb 10, 1804 Building barn at Glebe	£19-10- 0
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John Bosomworth

1805 For palasading front of house, wood and iron.	£14-16- 7
For stone coping for same	£12- 2- 3
Deall for bating the walls and labour	11-10
My self for work	3- 6
	<u>£27-14- 2</u>

Jn. Smith (Stonemason)

Nov 5 1803 chimney pc in Nursery with do. in Breakfast Rm.	17- 0
Jul 7 1804 133 flags in Hall - at 7d.	£ 3-17- 7
Joinery to lay flags and fix chimney pc.	£ 1- 1- 1½
Apr 27 1805 15: 8ft of rubbd flag at Garden Gate	15- 8

The main builder was John Cobb - his bill was £466-14-6d.

A Rev. Samuel Gale certified the bills on behalf of the Bishop of Durham.

The new storey made the building weak, and this situation had to be rectified in 1839 by the removal of the third storey and the bay windows.

The Greyhound Tun - Crayke, 1808

The York Chronicle of 16 June 1801 contains an advertisement for a sale to be held at the Greyhound Tun, Crayke. It is not known where this was

sited in the village. Its title may have harked back to the greyhounds which were much used in earlier days by the men in the village in their poaching forages in the forest

Cowards Cottage - Key Lane 1810-1813 (Now Kye Dun)

This cottage in Key Lane (now known as Kye Dun) was brick built and tiled, containing a sitting room, kitchen, wash-house, two bedrooms, with stable and loose box, cattle shed and yard,

a draught entrance from the lane and a garden containing 19 Perches. It was up to 1810 in possession of Simon Maddox, a cordwainer late of Oulston, and then of Beverley.

Thomas Coward must have had some financial trouble as he gave it into the use of Christopher Cooper, Yeoman of Coxwold on 7th October 1813, and Cooper was admitted as Tenant by the Manor Court. There was a proviso in the deed between Coward and Cooper that the former could repay Christopher Cooper £100 with interest within a year, and the house etc. would be surrendered back to him.

The Bowman Family 1817-1821

The Rev. John Watson Bowman died at Crake aged 53 in 1817. Some years earlier in 1807, he was a sponsor at Ganthorpe at the baptism of Caroline

Eleanor Forth, daughter of Rev. John Forth, Chaplain and Agent to the Earl of Carlisle. Many years later, Caroline Forth's great granddaughter, Mrs. Barbara Spencer was to inherit the Hall.

On the death of Rev. John Watson Bowman, his brother, Rev. Thomas Bowman (Junior) gave up his living as Vicar of Withcombe in Somersetshire and came north in 1818, but he lived at Flaxton and the Hall appeared to have a tenant. It would seem that his late brother's son John Watson Bowman (Junior) went to live with him at Flaxton but the boy died soon in 1818 aged 15 years.

On 14th June 1820, Cornelius Bowman, the third son of the old Rector Thomas Bowman, died at Wholesea near Market Weighton aged 45 years.

In 1821, Rev. Thomas Bowman (the 2nd) of Flaxton recommended to the Rev. John Forth of Ganthorpe that William Knowles of Crayke should be Footman at the Forth's new town house in York, the old 3 Blake Street now renumbered 18 Blake Street. This is recorded in a diary belonging to the Forth family, a copy of which is in the possession of the Spencers.

A reservoir at the Rectory 1820

In 1820 the Rector had made a reservoir at the Rectory which at first contained 6000 gallons, and to help fill it wooden pipes were laid in 1824 from

the Church to the Rectory to carry off the water from the Church roof and grounds. In 1826 the reservoir was enlarged to hold 11,196 gallons. It was sited near the kitchen end of the Rectory.

Masons Cottage 1820 (now Bishops Cottage)

Jane Mason, widow of Thomas Mason the blacksmith, died in 1818, and her surviving daughter Ann, married to Robert Foster, a farmer at Bossall,

inherited Masons Cottage. Her twin sister Jane had died at about 1749.

Ann Foster made her will in 1818 witnessed by John Humble a Farmer of Craike, and Mary Lief, Spinster of Crayke, and she was a widow when she died in 1820 aged 76 years. Her will directed Jonathan Bellwood of Craike, Yeoman, and Thomas Barnett, cordwainer to sell the property, and after payment of debts to apply the residue of the money for the benefit of her son James Foster for the term of his natural life, and after his death the money was to be applied for the benefit of his children until they were 21 and then the money was to be divided between them.

Crayke 1823

A list of those resident at Crayke in 1823 named:- Rev. P.C. Guise, MA (Rector), Rev Wm. Dixon, FAS, James Sheppard Esq. (described later on his tombstone as Magistrate of the County of Durham for its Craikshire division. He lived at the Cottage) James Harper, Surgeon, William Dennison Snr., and William Dennison Jnr. - both blacksmiths. John Blakey, John Bosomworth, William Clark, Thomas Coward and Charles Hogg - both carpenters, Christopher Sample, John Snowball and William Tose - both Tailors, William Bland, brewer, Henry Gibson, butcher, John Humble, tanner, George Rymer, schoolmaster and parish clerk, Francis Steward, cooper, and William Wheatley, stonemason. In 1820 the Rector had become a J.P.

The lessee of the Manor estate was Richard John Thompson of Kirby Hall, he did not live at the Castle which was still a farmhouse.

Sarah Dennison kept the "Hare and Hounds" and William Thompson kept the Durham Ox, and he also dealt in cattle.

In the Yorkshire Gazette of March 1823 William Thompson is named as Landlord of the Crown Inn at Crayke. John Knowles carried to York on Saturdays.

Greenwoods map of the County produced in 1817-18 showed by name Mount Pleasant, Halfway House, Woodhouse, Maynard House and Mosswood Farms, and also marked are Windham Hall (the Manor), the Watermill and Mill Green Cottages.

Between 1825 and 1830 bridges around Crayke were being rebuilt or built of brick.

The Bishop of Durham
sells the Manor of Crayke
1827, but retains the
Rectory

Originally the Manor of Crayke had comprised the whole parish, but portions were from time to time detached and formed into smaller freehold or copyhold estates. What remained in 1827 consisted of around 1000 acres. By an Act of Parliament in 1827, Bishop Carlo Van Mildert of Durham, who had become Bishop in 1826, was empowered to sell his estate at Crayke, and he did so as he wished to buy an estate adjacent to his domain at Auckland.

The estate was bought by the lessee, Richard John Thompson of Kirby Hall, including the Castle, still a farmhouse. Also included was the Water Mill and the Corn Mill.

Under the Act of Parliament however the Rectory was reserved for the Bishop.

Thus the Manor of Crayke which had belonged to the Bishops of Lindisfarne and later of Durham through 1142 years of struggles went finally out of the Bishops keeping.

The Roman Catholic
Chapel at Crayke closes
in 1833

Dom Jerome Coupe who had been at Crayke from the start of the Chapel in 1794 left in 1825 and retired to Ampleforth where he died in 1826. He was succeeded by Dom John Bernard Clarkson in April 1825, but he remained only until 1826 when he retired to Ampleforth and died there in 1827. The new Priest was Dom Richard Cyprian Turner who a year after he came was authorised in 1827 to build a new house and an RC Chapel in Easingwold by Bishop Smith.

Before the old Chapel closed in Crayke it had been visited soon after his ordination at Ampleforth in 1831, by a priest who was to become Archbishop Ullathorne. He said that he had preached at Crayke and said " .. it was at Crayke that Bishop Baines first began, and I found there a copy of Archers' Sermons covered with his marks for accentuation. It was there that he first elaborated that style of delivery which made him afterwards such a perfect master of oratorical delivery."

The new Priests House in Easingwold was completed in 1833, and St. Josephs Roman Catholic Church, Easingwold in 1833. Dom Richard Turner left Crayke, and his Crayke Chapel fell into disuse over the years, and in 1852 the Crayke Chapel was converted to other uses.

Dr. Henry Yates Whytehead inherits the Hall, 1826

The Rev. Thomas Bowman (the second of that name) owner of Crayke Hall, died at Flaxton and by his will of 19 August 1826 left his Crayke estate

to his nephew, Dr. Henry Yates Whytehead, MD. His own children had died before he did, all his brothers were dead. In Crayke Church there is a large memorial to Rev. Thomas Bowman the late Rector of Crayke, his sons and grandchildren who had died by 1828 which sums up the Bowman family as they leave this chronicle:-

"The Rev. Thos. Bowman, late Rector of Crayke and Vicar of Hessle, who died at Hessle, April .. 1803 aged 78 years, and Dinah his wife, only daughter of John Watson of Beverley who died at Beverley

The Rev. John Watson Bowman, elder son of Thos. Bowman who died at Crayke on 20 February 1817, aged 53 years, and John Watson Bowman their only child who died at Flaxton in 1818 aged 15 years. Also of Cornelius Bowman Esq., 3rd son of Rev. Thomas Bowman, who died at Wholesea June 14, 1820 aged 45 years. His body was deposited with those of his father and mother at

near Robert Bowman Esq., son of Rev. Thos. Bowman who died at Wigginton Sept 12 1828 aged 51 years and James, Jane and Ann, children of the Rev. Thos. Bowman (the second of the name). He was formerly Vicar of Withcombe, Somersetshire but voluntarily resigned the charge in 1818 and died at Flaxton on Nov 6 1826 aged 62 years. With a strict sense of honour he possessed true Christianity and generosity without ostentation. His life was spent in promoting the happiness of others."

The new owner of Crayke Hall, Dr. Whytehead was the son of Hannah Diana Bowman, sister of the late owner of the Hall, who had married Rev. Henry Robert Whytehead, Curate of Nunkeeling (1796-1806) and Curate to Lord Downes at Thormanby (1807-1815).

They had three sons, Wm Whytehead, Dr. Henry Yates Whytehead (born 1804) and Rev. Thomas Whytehead (born 1805) who became a missionary and poet.

At this time, living in the Market Place, Easingwold (? The White House) were Dr. Whytehead's aunts, the Misses Margaret and Rachael Whytehead, and also William Whytehead. The Aunts father was Rev. William Whytehead of Atwick, E. Yorkshire. Dr. Whytehead's Grandfather, William Whytehead had married Rachael Yates youngest daughter of Henry Yates of Easingwold.

In later years a book called "Records of an Old Vicarage" was written by Dr. Whytehead's son, and he records that his father had attended one of the best preparatory schools in the North of England "the pupils were drawn from the best country families."

He went to Beverley Grammar School after this and was a pupil of Rev. John Ormond. At the age of 9 he went to live with a Grandfather. At the age of 16 he went as a medical apprentice to Messrs. Brooke and Thackrah of Leeds (1820), and in 1825 his uncle Thomas Bowman offered to provide two courses for him. He was one of Henrys guardians and a second father to him. It was soon after this that Thomas Bowman made out a will in Henry Whytehead's favour.

Henry Whytehead went to a Medical School in Edinburgh and in his early days practised as a physician in Beverley, he owned at this time a small estate in Wholesea, perhaps inherited from his uncle Cornelius Bowman who had died in 1820.

Dr. Whytehead was admitted by the Menor Court to the Crayke Hall estate on 21st October 1829. though at this time he was not living at Crayke. The estate included Maynard House Farm, Stocking Hall Farm, Mount Pleasant Farm, Old House Farm (next to Mosswood Grange) plus land in Craik and Stillington.

Administrative changes
for Crayke 1832-1834

In 1832 by the Reform Act the township hitherto known as Crayke of Craikshire, was united to the County of York for Parliamentary purposes.

By the Poor Law Act of 1834, the township of Crayke together with 28 other villages joined the Easingwold Union to make provision for the Poor, and a workhouse was built in Easingwold by 1837 and an infirmary for infectious diseases was built many years later in 1869.

It was not however until 1844 that Crayke was to be united to Yorkshire for all purposes.

Around this period, Teesdales map of 1835 showed a track connecting Mosswood Farm with Marton Abbey, and a track between Mary or Myra Bank Lane with Wyndham Hall. In Crayke village Key lane is marked between Brandsby Road and Church Hill and Lovers lane is shown as it runs now from the end of the village in the Brandsby road up the Noverleys field and between the trees flanked on either side by the Castle and the Hall lands ending as a path into the Churchyard.

The death of Rev. P.C. Guise
and the appointment of
Rev. Ed. Churton 1835

In October 1834, Mr. Guise the Rector renovated the piping of the water from the Church and Churchyard into his reservoir, he had the old wooden pipes replaced by tile pipes. After being

Rector for 30 years, the Rev. Powell Colchester Guise, MA, died on 9 May 1835. The new Rector was the Rev. Edward Churton, MA. Mr. Churton was born at Middleton Cheney, Northamptonshire, his father was Ralph Churton, Archdeacon of St. Davids. His brothers Thos, William Ralph and Whitaker were all 1st Class men at Oxford.

Edward Churton went to Charterhouse and was at Christchurch, Oxford in 1818, taking his BA in 1821, and MA in 1824 2nd Class in Schools.

After leaving Oxford he became a Master at Charterhouse, and in 1831 he became Curate to Archdeacon Watson, Rector of Hackney, and married his daughter Caroline. In 1834 he became Rector of Monks Eleigh in Suffolk which he left in 1835 for Crayke.

The Crayke living at this time was worth £900 a year, but Churton had private means in addition.

The transfer of the
Patronage of the Rectory
from Durham to Ripon 1837

to the Diocese of York and to the Archdeaconry of Cleveland, of which in under ten years Edward Churton was to become the Archdeacon.

In 1837, the patronage of the Rectory, that is the ecclesiastical parish, was transferred by order in Council, from the Bishop of Durham to the Bishop of Ripon when the parish was transferred

Up to 1837 Crayke wills were proved in the Consistory Court of Durham.

Major repairs to the
Rectory - the third storey
being removed in 1839

to the North door for £25. There had been heavy gales on the South and West side of the Rectory which had done much damage. Zinc spouts were blown away and were replaced by wooden ones in March 1836.

Soon after coming to Crayke the Rev. Ed. Churton had to start patching up the Rectory and in 1836 laid out £60 in cementing the bow windows and in general repair. He also built a porch

Despite these repairs the house suffered severely in the great storm which did so much damage to the North of England in January 1839. Weaknesses in the building were due to the third storey added in 1803-05 and the ill-built bow window installed then, which carried up the whole height of the south side of the building.

Ed. Churton decided that the third storey must be removed and that an equivalent for it should be built on the West side of the main building, also that the bow window must be rebuilt in a more substantial form, and the South and West sides of the house to be cased with Roman cement as these were the most exposed sides of the house.

This work was carried out in the summer of 1839 when the present dining room with the small room adjoining, and the two rooms above were added to the main building.

The cost of the whole project was £500 and was met by Archdeacon Churton aided by his friends the Venerable John James Watson, Archdeacon of St. Albans, and Joshua Watson Esq of Park Street, Westminster, without borrowing money from the living.

In 1840, the Church at Crayke was given a paten inscribed "Craike Church 1840", it had been made in London the year before.

Inhabitants of Crayke
c. 1840

was tenant at the Hall and James Sheppard lived at Crayke Cottage.

The tithe list of 1840 gives the names of the owners of houses and land at Crayke, and the tenants who occupied houses and land. John Edward Brooke

Stephen Fowler kept the Durham Ox, Hannah Rickaby kept the Crown Inn. David Bodden kept a beerhouse in the village. James Knowles was the butcher, George Rymer the Schoolmaster, William Dennison and George Lobley were the blacksmiths, John Dunning was the Miller, John and Thomas Snowball, and William Toase were tailors. Samuel Johnson carried to the White Horse in Coppergate, York.

J. E. Brooke was to be followed as tenant at the Hall by Jonathan Walker who was there until Dr. Whytehead took up residence in his own property in 1849. (? 1846)

John Linton (late of Shrewsbury) owned the house in Key Lane now called Stac Polly. His sister Rachael Toase (the wife of the tailor) lived in his house in Key Lane. She died in January 1840 and John Linton died in September 1840, leaving the property to his nephew William Linton and £100 to Robert Hill a descendant of his sister.

The sale of Crayke Castle and estate to Wm Waite c. 1840

in due course it passed to his son, Captain William Waite who was responsible for the conversion of the Castle from a farmhouse back into a residence, involving external additions to the old Great Chamber and much internal alteration.

Richard Thompson of Kirby Hall who had been the lessee and finally the owner of the Crayke ~~Hall~~ estate for many years sold it some time after 1840 to William Waite of Holdgate, York, and

Witches and Ghosts - in the 1840s

of Husthwaite who was a child at Crayke around the 1840s. According to tradition Mabel Thornton of Crayke was reputed to be a witch and is described as having worn a black bonnet and a scarlet coat. When she heard that her friend Bessay Locke, the witch at Husthwaite had died, Mabel set off in her big black bonnet and scarlet cloak to get Bessays books. Miss Ward had said "I remember Mabel Thornton very well, we were all frightened of her."

Mr. G.T. Sturdy of Wasingwold has collected some stories of witches and ghosts of Crayke, and he was told about one witch at Crayke by Miss H. Ward

There is a tradition that a witch lived in a house, now demolished, in Mosswood Lane, Crayke. A farmer suspecting her of enchanting his cattle was advised to boil some water, which he was to throw out when he heard suspicious noises. He did this at 12 o'clock one night, and the next day the witch was found to be scalded.

Mr. Sturdy recorded a ghost story verbatim about a haunted house on a road near Crayke, "They said the house was haunted, used to be a Chapel there en they had put priest oot o't road for summat. Yah neet as twelve strake, t'wife en me wier i bed, an there were sike a yowling and clattering at front deer teth yeer thout goom to brust it in."

Crayke is completely united with the North Riding 1844

collects, Crayke had a population of 607 in 1842, had some 3300 acres in the parish, and had church room for 250.

It was in 1844 that Crayke was completely and finally united to the North Riding for all purposes, and all links with Durham were broken. Around this time, according to Lawton's

Dr. Whytehead buys a cottage in Key Lane 1844 (now known as Stac Polly)

by the Manorial Court on 27th March 1844, the cottage being occupied by William Toase or his under tenants. Soon after this Dr. Whytehead had become the owner and was admitted by the Manor Court on 28th October 1844, the deed states that he had bought it from William Linton for "£160 of lawful money of Great Britain" and he had to pay the courts admittance fee of 10/6 to John Haxby the Steward of the Manor. This cottage bore many names in its time including Ivyholme, Keelayne, Maryknowle and now it is Stac Polly.

Dr. Whytehead continued to add to his estate in Crayke and on 1st April 1844 bought the cottage in Key lane, now known as Stac Polly. William Linton had owned this cottage, being admitted

Dr. Whytehead appears to have lived in Easingwold at this time and did not occupy his house, the Hall until about 1846. His mother Hannah Diana Whytehead (nee Bowman) died on 21 Nov 1844 aged 64 and was buried at Thormanby where her husband had been Curate.

1847 was presumably engaged as a Doctor every Friday and every third Monday in a month.

Dr. Whytehead holds a mortgage on the cottage next to the Hall (Bishops Cottage) in 1846

The Trustees who looked after the affairs of Bishops Cottage and the Foster family raised a mortgage on the property which Dr. Whytehead took. There was some doubt over the title deeds and William Whytehead of York, Solicitor, acted for his brother to clear up the doubts.

Solicitor, acted for his brother to clear up the doubts.

The cottage formerly owned by the late Thomas Mason had gone to his daughter Ann who had married Robert Foster.

William Whytehead wrote to Dr. Whytehead saying ... "did her (Ann Foster) father live in the house next to your laundry (at the Hall)". The Hall laundry was situated in the present garage.

Dr. Whytehead made a note on his brother's letter to say that Thomas Mason did live in that house and adds ... "Dennison's father was his prentice." (Blacksmith).

Statements had to be taken, and Thomas Meek of Craik aged 79 certified that he had known the Mason and Foster families for 75 years, that Ann Mason had married Robert Foster, and that her twin sister had died in infancy.

The Rector, Archdeacon Churton supplied extracts from the Church Register of the births of the twins Ann and Jane Mason and of Jane's death.

This mortgage was one step before Dr. Whytehead bought the property.

The Elementary School for Boys built at Crayke 1845-46

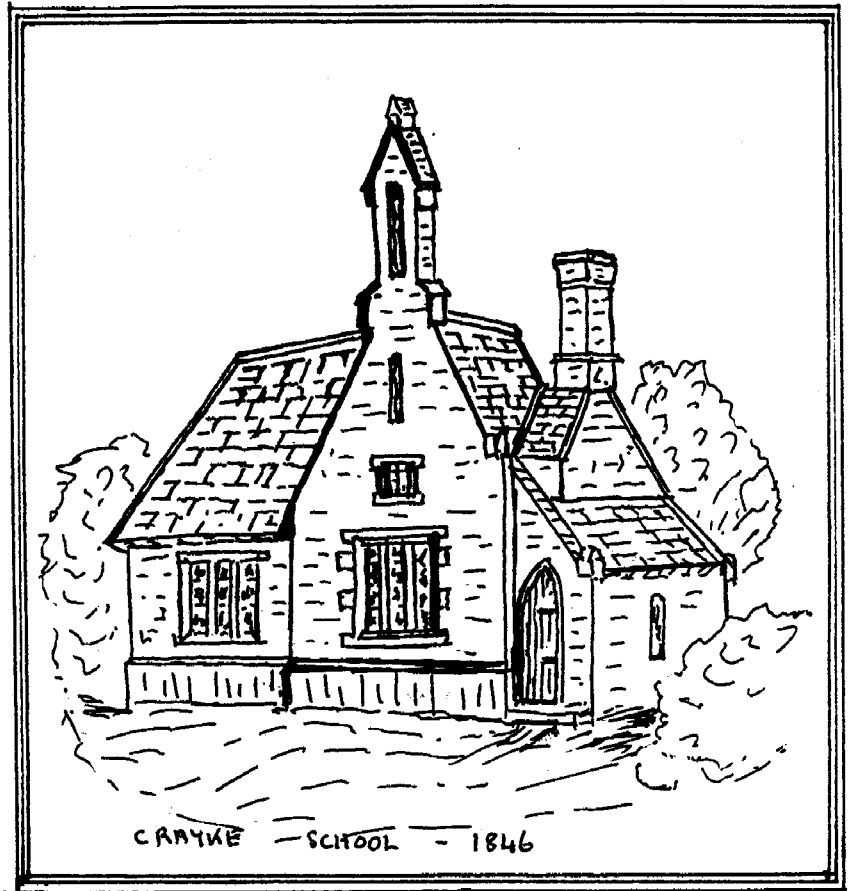
Before this there had been a small free school in the village, such as that in 1757 in a cottage on Church hill next to Bishops Cottage. In 1845-46 a proper school was built at

Crayke at the joint expense of Archdeacon Churton (he had become Archdeacon of Cleveland in 1846) and Dr. Henry Yates Whytehead. The Rector also had his own Sunday School in a cottage in the east side of the Rectory (on the site of the new Rectory of present times.)

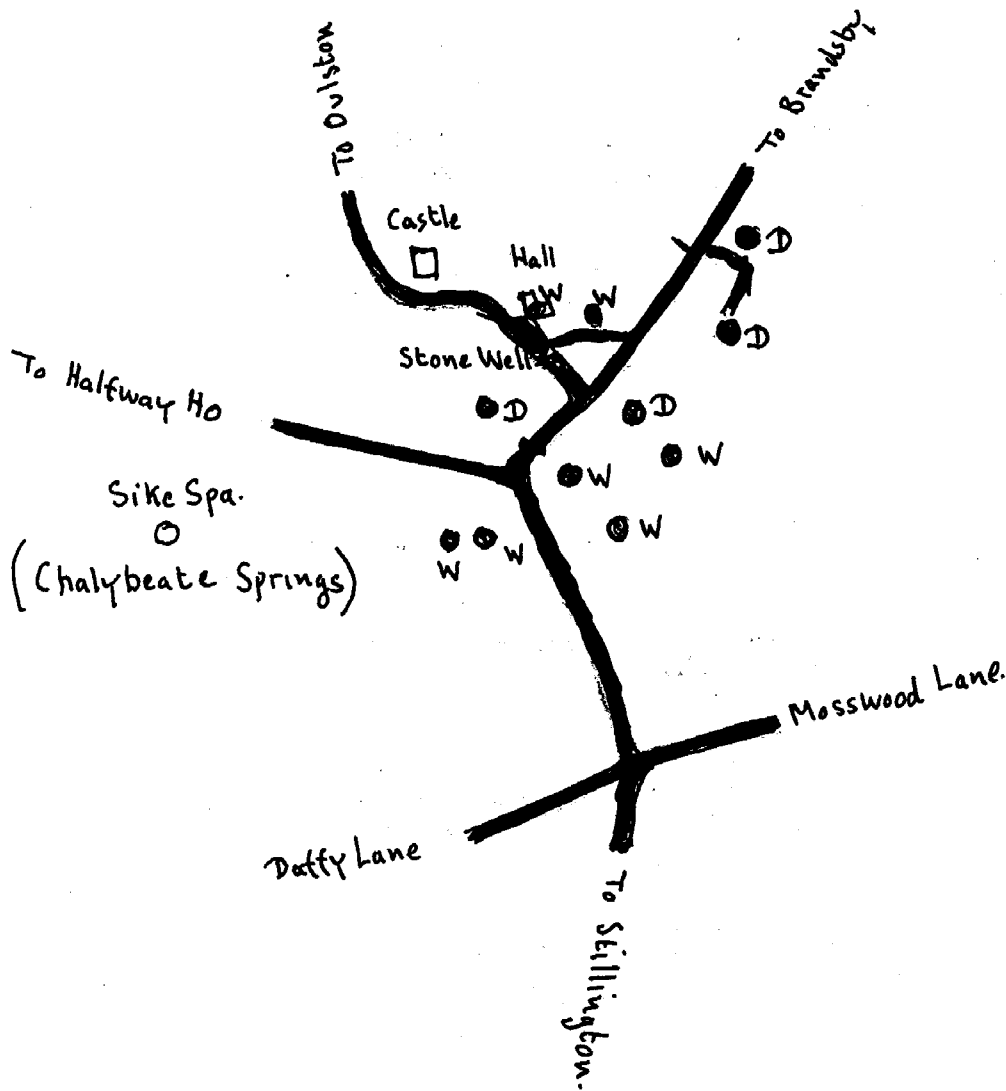
The illustrated London News of February 1st 1846 had an article which described the opening of the new school, together with a drawing of the building:-

New Parochial School, at Crayke

"This neat little parochial School-House has lately been erected at Crayke, from the design of Mr. Jones, the architect of York, who has succeeded in giving to it both internally and externally, some pleasing architectural features, not often to be traced in school buildings of our times. Until very lately, architects betook themselves to Greek and Roman models; apparently forgetting how closely the olden grammar schools of Old England are associated with its brightest glories; whether they be of the worthies taught within their walls: of the active benevolence which gave rise to them; or, of the picturesque scenes in which they are generally located. Keeping this trail of association in view, we regard this instance of return to the Old English style in buildings



c Rough Sketch - Wells at Crayke - based on OS Map 1856
 (Survey of 1852)



- D = Draw Well, W = Well - as by 1852 Survey
- W = Private Well under the Hall and Well new present Hall tennis Court

for educational purposes to be dictated by good taste and right national feeling. In the design before us, we have the arched doorway, the high pitched roof, the loophole window, and the lofty bell-gable; carrying us back in memory to the institution of those excellent foundations, in which we have been nurtured some of the brightest ornaments of our historic roll.

The School House at Crayke was opened last New Years Day, in a manner worthy of the days of Old English hospitality. The day was begun by celebrating in the village church the appointed services - (it being the festival of the Circumcision) services calculated to awaken a careful retrospect of the past and hearty aspirings after greater progress in the "race set before us" for the coming year. At twelve o'clock, the school room was prepared with a substantial feast of good Old English fare, plum pudding and roast beef, for the children of the parish. Thirty-seven girls, and thirty-five boys did ample justice to the bounty of the Rector, the Rev. Edward Churton. He himself with his wife and family, and Dr. and Mrs. Whytehead, presided over the feast. The happy children were then dismissed, and the abundant fragments distributed to poor widows.

The farmers of the parish, and several friends, then dined with the Rector: and the day was thus happily passed by all grades.

The School-House, we should add, has been erected at the expense of the Rev. Mr. Churton, Dr. Whytehead and some other benevolent individuals, for the free education of boys."

Faults in the design were to be found later after the school had been in use concerning lighting, the floor and heating and no playground.

The Will of Thomas Coward
who lived in Key Lane 1848

Mentioned before in this narrative is the cottage in Key Lane owned by Thomas Coward, now called Kye Dun on which by mortgage Coward had raised

£100 from Christopher Cooper.

In 1848 Thomas Coward made his will:- "The 5th day of September 1848, I Thomas Coward of Craike in the County of York, carpenter, being in a very weak state of body, but of a sound Mind and Memory - thanks be to God - therefore calling to Mind the Mortality of my body, knowing that it is appointed unto all men to die, do make and ordain this my last will and Testament; that is to say principally and first of all I give and recommend my soul into the hands of Almighty God that gave it, and my Body Recommended to the Earth, to be Buried in decent Christian Burial at the discretion of my Executrix, nothing doubting but at the General Resurrection I shall receive the same again by the Almighty Power of God - And as touching such worldly Estate wherewith it has pleased God to bless me in this life. I give and devise and dispose of the same in the following manner and form. That is to say I give and bequeth unto my daughter Elizabeth Coward a Bed and all the Appurtenances therewith belonging such as bed sheets and hangings thereon, and also to my daughter Thomasin Parkin a bed, bed sheets and hangings and all the appurtenances thereto belonging and also I give and bequeath unto my daughter Dorothy Coward all my personal estate, monies, goods, Household furniture, messuages and tenements by her freely to be possessed and enjoyed, and I hereby disallow revoke and disallow all and every other former testaments wills and legacies and bequests and Executors by me in any ways before named, willed and bequeathed ratifying and confirming this and no other to be my last Will and Testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year above written.

Thomas Coward "X"

Witnessed by Thos. Clark and George Rymer and (?) "Dora Daughter".

N.B. In addition to the above I desire and wish my daughter Mary Dixon to have a sovereign towards her expenses attending my funeral.

Dorothy Coward married George Dixon and when Thomas Coward died, George and Dorothy Dixon (nee Coward) were admitted in 1855 by the Manor Court.

At this time there was also some land elsewhere which belonged to him described as:- "the land part of the common or wasteland of right, bounded by land awarded to William Kilvington on the north, by the private road on the south, by the York road on the East and by the old enclosures of Thomas Pearson on the West."

Christopher Cooper still held the £100 mortgage on the cottage.

Crayke 1849

Early in 1849 Jonathan Walker Esq. was still the tenant at Crayke Hall, James Sheppard lived at the Cottage,

and other Crayke Residents were Thomas Britton, John Knowles, Widow Dennison, Widow Cariss, John Johnson and Thomas Barnett.

A paper dated 16 March 1849 on the Rectory says that the close name Carlegates is the same as Gallowgates (18 acres) and mentions a map and apportionment of Tithes for the Parish of Crayke. John Peckett and Thomas Foster were the Churchwardens, and the Principal inhabitants of Crayke listed were Henry Yates Whytehead, Wm Dickinson, Thos. Fawcett, Jas Knowles and George Barnett.

On 26 April 1849 Dr. Whytehead was admitted by the Manor Court on his coming to live at Crayke Hall in his own property.

On 15 July 1850, Thomas Barnett, who lived in the old timbered cottage downhill from the Hall, died, and his widow continued to live in this ancient cottage until around 1863.

Thomas Barnett had been one of the Trustees of the former Masons Cottage (Bishops Cottage) in trust for James Foster son of Ann Foster (nee Mason). The surviving trustee for Masons Cottage was Jonathan Bellwood, Yeoman, late of Crayke and now of Easingwold. He put it up for auction on 28 June 1852 but it was withdrawn from sale for want of sufficient bidders, but on 16 July 1852, Jonathan Bellwood sold it for the Trust for £160 to Dr. Henry Yates Whytehead of the Hall. This cottage in due course became the Hall Gardeners Cottage and became known as Gardeners Cottage until many years later it was called Bishops Cottage by Mr. Noyes.

Named as Crayke residents in 1852 were Archdeacon Churton, Wm. Waite Esq. who had bought the Castle some years before, Dr. Whytehead and Rev. T. F. Dunn.

The Crown, public house, was situated at the beginning of Key Lane on Church Hill, Crayke in 1852, in the house now occupied by Major Wellesley. In the same year a small Primitive Methodist Chapel was built in Crayke, below the School building on the Stillington road out of Crayke. There had been primitive Methodists in Crayke since the 1820s.

Around 1852, stained glass was put in the East window of St. Cuthberts Church, the work of a Mr. Wailes of Newcastle. They show our Lord on the Cross, with the Blessed Virgin and St. John on either side.

It is said that around 1852-53 a Post Office was established at Crayke said to be near to the Hall, but the site is not known.

The Pinfold on the South side of Castle Garth next to the Churchyard proved too noisy for the Rector and it was moved to the present site in 1852-53, a brick structure of octagonal shape and about 20 feet across with walls 5ft high, at the junction of the Stillington - Easingwold roads.

The First edition of the Ordnance six inch map (1852) called Water Hall - Splitfarthing Hall and Bumper Castle ~~as~~ Tom Thumb Castle.

Crayke and the Crimean War 1854-1855

The Easingwold Chronicle published a letter which had been written on 20th November 1854 by a Crayke man serving in the Crimean War to his brother and sister living at Crayke. The soldier was William Britton serving in the 7th Regiment of Foot (The Royal Fusiliers). He had been in the Battle of the Alma (20th September), at Balaclava (25th October) and he had been wounded in the Battle of Inkerman by a musket ball which lodged in his left wrist. He had extracted the musket ball himself. At the time of writing he was in the Camp before Sevastopol.

During the Crimean War there was a Patriotic Fund in Britain to which Members of the Public could subscribe to buy comforts for the Soldiers at the front. On January 1st 1855, the Easingwold Chronicle published a list of Crayke subscribers to the Patriotic Fund which included - Archdeacon Churton and Dr. Whytehead (2/0 each) William Inge Esq (3 guineas), Messrs. W. Colpitts, W. Dickinson, G. Dickinson and Josh Pape (1 guinea each), Richard Ellis and John White (£1 each), Mr. Lief (10/6), Rev. M. Guilding and Miss Guilding, James Knowles, R. Pearson and G. Nicholson (10/- each) Thomas Dobson (6/-), Mr. Bland, Mr. Copeland Jnr., Mrs. Johnson of Mill Green. R. Earnshaw, J.W. Wagner and J. Wilkinson (5/- each). The Servants at the Rectory gave 5/-, the Boys School 3/6 and the Girls School 2/6. The total collected was £40-13s-2d.

Mr. Wilkinson mentioned in the list had been the Schoolmaster since 1853, the Girls School had come into existence in or just before 1855.

The Crayke subscribers were out of a population of 608 according to an 1854 record, the rateable value was £3791 and the acreage 2779.

The Inge Family come to Crayke Cottage

William Inge had come from a Fellowship at Worcester College, Oxford to be Tutor first to Archdeacon Churton's nephew, and next to his sons. He took Holy Orders and became Curate of Crayke (1854-1874), and married Churton's daughter, Susan Mary in 1859. As a result of his tutorship three of the Churton sons got scholarships to Eton, and one of them William Ralph Churton became a fellow of Kings College, Cambridge in 1859 and then for 40 years "a quiet, very pious and strong High Church man."

The Constables Account Book, Craik 1854-1863

The Constables Account for the years 1854 to 1863 is contained in an old book together with the Church Wardens Accounts, and is held by the Rector. An example of their entries in the Constables Account is that of Robert Smith and Joseph Holmes for the year ending 3rd April 1854. They collected £55-5-0½ in rates, and with a balance in hand from the previous account of £4-14-3 made a total of £55-19-3½ and in the year all was spent except for 10s-14d.

The constables in each year were sworn in by the Steward of the Manor (a solicitor) who was paid a fee of 6s 6d, and the constables received 2/6 for journeyings to be sworn in.

Payments from the account were made to the Overseer of the Poor, to the Guardian, to the assessors and to the Parish Clerk. On occasions a molecatcher named D. Webster was paid £3. Candles and coal were purchased for Meetings. The Constables were paid a fee for collecting the rates.

In these years, the only entries other than these routine items were "expenses incurred respecting Cropleys child - £1-0-6" (1853), "Paid with (?) Boy £2-10-0" (1858), "on account of P. Battyes" (1861). Over these years the Constables were - 1854 Robert Smith and Joseph Holmes, 1855 Joseph Holmes and Thos. Johnson, 1856 Thos. Johnson and Matthew Dixon and they remained on for 1857. Then in 1858 George Barnett and Jn. Dobson, 1859 George Barnett and Matthew Dixon and again in 1860. In 1861 - George Barnett and Thos. Clark and in 1862 the book records "the late G. Barnett at the end of the collecting year which was in March, and L. Matthew.

In 1863 a final balance of £1-0-10½ was handed over to the Parish Clerk for the Parish and the account was closed.

Public Houses 1856

George Copeland was Landlord of the Durham Ox 1856.

James Knowles was Landlord of the Crown, and still so in 1869, and

Old Wells at Crayke - 1856 and Chalybeate Springs

The Ordnance Survey Map of 1856, based on a survey made in 1852 shows the site of some of the Wells at Crayke. This map is in the possession of Mr. David Knowles. These wells are mainly those which gave a public supply to the village, and not all the private ones, for instance the well under the west end of the Hall is not shown, nor that near the Hall tennis court. Amongst the wells shown on the map is the one at the old Pinfold next to the Church, one at the Crown Inn (Major Wellesley's house), one at the Tan Yard (near David Wilson's farm), the stone covered well on the village green, four draw wells and five other wells. Gill's History says of Crayke - "the village abounds in old draw wells, some are 140 feet deep. These wells were the village supply of water up to 1925 and Kelly's Directory remarks that they supplied water of an icy coldness."

The Ordnance Survey Map of 1856, based on a survey made in 1852 shows the site of some of the Wells at Crayke. This map is in the possession of Mr. David Knowles. These wells

Also marked on the map is the Site of Sike Spa, chalybeate springs, which are on the south side of the village and their water is likened to those of the Harrogate spa.

Dr. Whytehead buys Cowards Cottage (Kye Dun) in Key Lane 1858

nephew, Wm. Cooper, Blacksmith of Hushwaite and his two friends William Buckle, Yeoman of Ampleforth, and Isaac Brown, a shopkeeper at Coxwold. In 1858 Dr. Whytehead paid off the mortgage and bought out the Dixons and added the property to the growing estate at Crayke. The Dixons continued to live there as tenants and were still there around 1863.

Cowards Cottage in Key Lane (now Kye Dun) was occupied by the Dixons but on the death in 1856 of Christopher Cooper who held a mortgage on the property, the mortgage passed to his

The cottage to its east in Key Lane (now Appletree Cottage) was occupied in 1856 by Mary Hammond.