

Husthwaite House Plots

Village dwelling sites from the early Seventeenth Century to 1841

Compiled by Stuart Marriott

Version of September 2009

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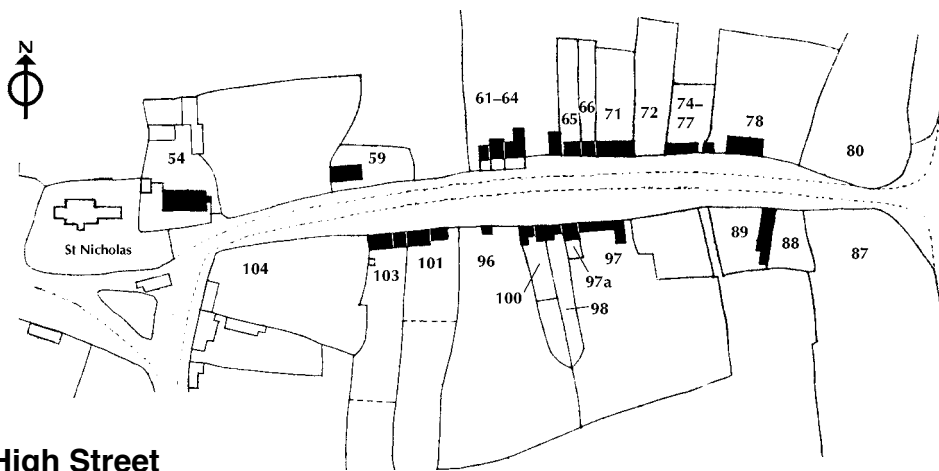
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Why stop at 1841?

No reason at all. The year 1841 is actually the starting point, significant here because it brought the first graphical record of Husthwaite village's layout, and the first full enumeration of its inhabitants. The Tithe Map and accompanying Schedule identified owners and occupiers, and computed the area of every parcel of land. From these details one can begin to study how the layout of Husthwaite must have evolved, and to make sense of the numerous but confusing written descriptions from a more distant past. The detailed Census returns of 1841 throw light on how villagers were then housed. Of course the history can be followed in the other direction, from 1841 to the present day, but I have decided that life is not long enough for me to take on that task. Perhaps making this compilation available will encourage others to extend the listings into more recent times.

Note on Architectural History

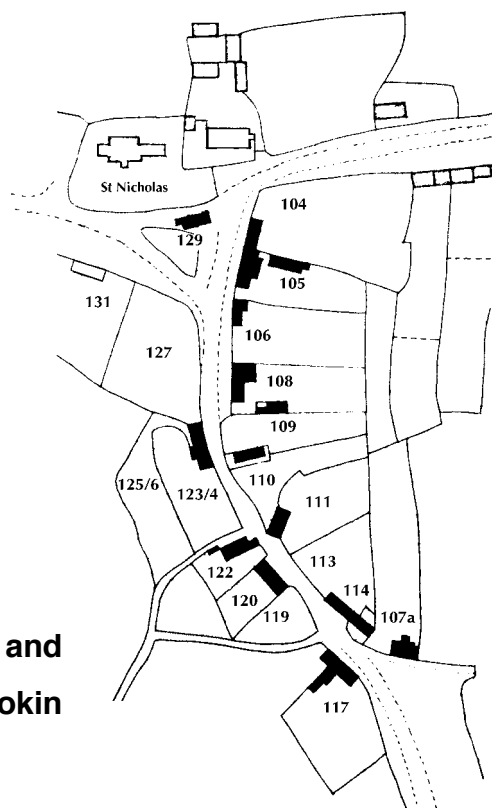
The property records used in this compilation mostly concerned the tenure of land. Unfortunately they include very few references to actual building operations. I have risked a few guesses about particular houses but in general the entries should not be taken as statements about the historical status of dwellings standing at this day. Domestic architecture requires additional kinds of research.



High Street

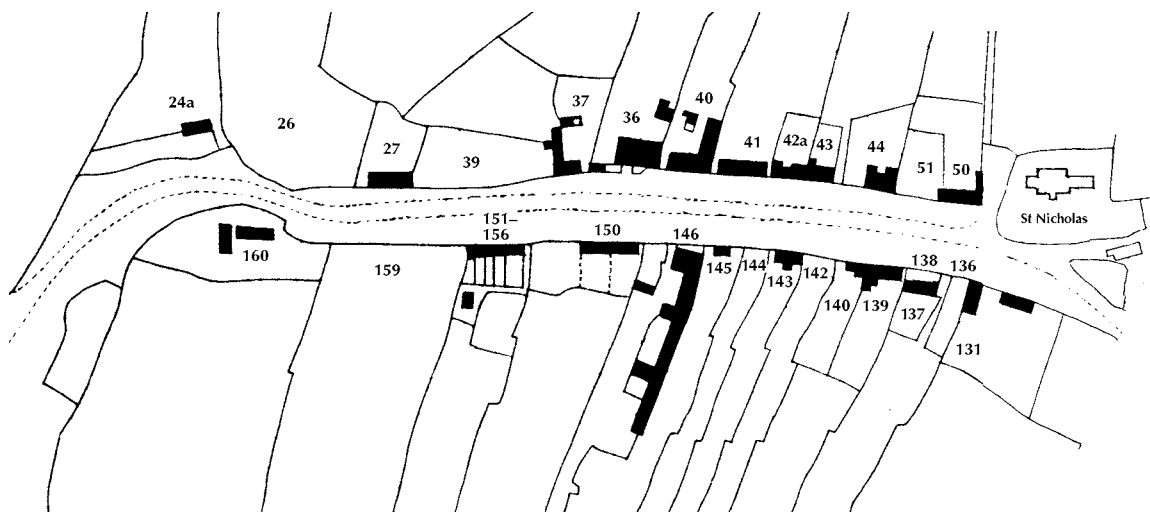
Husthwaite in 1841

(Adapted from the Tithe Map)



**Central and
The Nookin**

Low Street



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The compilation is arranged numerically according to the parcel-numbers on the Husthwaite tithe map of 1841 (see previous page).

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24a West Terrace

Although no specific information has been found for this dwelling site, some of its history can be inferred. It was linked indirectly with the former curate's cottage, now represented by the Old School House (136, which see). When the Husthwaite commons were enclosed in 1613–17 the owners of the curate's cottage (Trinity College, Cambridge) were given four acres of land in compensation for lost common rights. Part of the allotment (glebe) was at this bottom end of Low Street. At some later date the College must have given a slice of their land for the building of a poor-house. Indeed 24a is marked on the 1841 plan and schedule as belonging to the Husthwaite Overseers of the Poor, and the field at the rear as belonging to the lessees of the glebe. By this date additional poor houses were in use along High Street, and part of this building may have been rented out as an ordinary cottage. The old building appears to have been replaced by the present West Terrace some time after the middle of the nineteenth century.

1841

Thomas Bousfield occupier. He appears in the census return as a youngish farm labourer with a wife Ann, and four children. The census suggests that living alongside are Edward Jackson, an elderly labourer, and his wife Mary; also Susan Blyth, eighty years old, who is actually returned as a pauper.

26 Kilburn House and Lowfield House

Called James Garth in 1841, when it was an empty plot. The name preserved a memory of a previous owner, one of the long-gone James Raggitts.

1662

George Clarke is householder with one hearth. Also in 1670 and 1673.

1670

James Raggitt to James son of Robert Raggitt late of Coxwold, on condition that Elizabeth daughter of George Clarke retain a half-interest during her lifetime. (This may be a devise by will: James Raggitt died in Jan 1669/70.) A 'sideways' reference in 1672 mentions George Clarke as occupier.

1677

James Raggitt is heir to a cottage with an orchard and backside; a man of the same name is still owner in 1742. At and after this date there is no further mention of a house, so the plot may already have been cleared. James Raggitt has died by 1748 and his niece Mary Driffield, a widow from Easingwold, is heir. She still owns this plot in 1779, but what happens after that remains to be discovered.

1841

James Garth of 1¾ acres, owned by Francis Wailes. Occupied by Elizabeth Darley, licensee of The Board inn.

27 Sunny Bank and Fern Cottage

1662

John Appleby is householder, paying the hearth tax for one chimney. Elizabeth Appleby, a widow, is householder in 1670 and 1673; she is discharged from the tax on grounds of poverty.

1672

John Appleby (most likely the son of the previous owner) and another mortgage a house or cottage with a garth to Edward Walker.

1726

The property is sold to William Simpson and James Scaife (the name of the vendor is illegible in the enrolment). Sixteen years later Simpson sells it to James Raggitt, shoemaker, who already owns the plot on the downhill side (see 26). Raggitt dies in 1748 and his niece Mary Driffield of Easingwold is heir; the following year she surrenders the house to William Raggitt.

1761

William Raggitt to Robert Meynall.

1779

Meynall to John Jermain.

1828

Jermain has died. By will this cottage, garth, and garden go to John Rymer, natural son of the testator's late wife, for his life, and then to the testator's grandchildren. The new owner is customarily known as John Rymer Jermain. During the next few years he either divides or extends the dwelling.

1841

A house, cottage, and garden owned by John [Rymer] Jermain. He (returned as 'Independent' in the census) and two members of family live here.

39 The Mount

Just one plot is shown on the 1841 tithe map. It no longer exists as such because the area came to be divided between The Mount, and the garden of Mount House. Before 1758 Plot 39 was probably two distinct holdings, which were turned into one after they fell under single ownership. The following account concerns the presumed western (downhill) section; for the rest see 37. The reconstruction given here shows that this plot included what was the Peckitt house. Thus the commemorative plaque on the wall of the churchyard could be more fittingly relocated.

1652

John and Margaret Akars convey a half-share of a house and orchard to John Myers. Margaret has married a second time; her first husband was Thomas Lawnd, and so that family may have owned the property in earlier years. It is not clear how Myers acquires the other half share. In his will he describes himself as an 'engineer' and seems to have worked as a millwright and bridge-builder.

1661

Myers dies and is succeeded by his son also called John. He appears in the hearth-tax records as chargeable for two chimneys. In 1678 he settles a house, garth, garden, orchard, and croft on himself and his wife for their two lives, and then on his son John. He dies shortly afterwards. In 1683 John Myers, a master mason at Kilham (East Riding), settles a house in the North Row with a garden on Jane and Elizabeth Myers, presumably his sisters. Mary Myers, widow is living there.

1687

Elizabeth Myers marries William Peckitt, a fellmonger from Hovingham; so he becomes owner of a half-share in the right of his wife. Two years later Thomas Nicholson of Coxwold, who has evidently married Jane Myers, conveys the other half-share to Peckitt. From 1691 to 1704 it is mortgaged to people called Hobson.

1717

William Peckitt the son inherits. In 1732 he mortgages the house, outhouses, orchard, garden, and croft, perhaps to finance a business venture. He has left Husthwaite by 1741, when the plot, evidently uninhabited, is described as 'a frontstead where a cottage was lately erected'. In later years Peckitt is known as a glover, trading at Colliergate, York; and his son William as a designer and artist in painted glass.

1758

Peckitt and the mortgagees sell the frontstead, orchard, garden, and croft to Robert Burnett. The plot is now incorporated into Burnett's existing property on the uphill side (see 37). In 1813 after the death of Robert Burnett the property passes by will to William Burnett.

1841

A garden and orchard, owned by William Burnett. Occupied by Timothy Burnett.

37 Mount House

1662

Robert Burnett is householder at this plot, with one hearth. By 1670 the house has two hearths.

1696

Robert Burnett of Thormanby conveys a house and garth to his son Robert Burnett of Husthwaite; the younger man is occupier. (The Burnetts are a moderately prosperous yeoman family, much involved in buying property and making loans.) Over the next eighty years the house and land belong to successive members of the same family, and this explains why the records are so sparse. About 1732 the owner appears to be John Burnett.

1758

Robert Burnett, the current owner, buys the former Peckitt garth on the downhill side, and takes it into his own garden. (See 39). The iron numerals on the eastern gable of Mount House spell out '1778', indicating that Robert Burnett has completed a full rebuilding. In his will written in 1813 Robert still describes the house as that 'which he has lately built'; it is to go to William Burnett, and he inherits very soon afterwards.

1841

A house and homestead (that is farmyard), owned by William Burnett. Occupied by Timothy Burnett, his wife, and three children. Two labourers and a female servant appear to be living in the building alongside the family.

36 Holly Cottage and Castle Terrace

In 1841 the main house on this site was a single dwelling. It was either rebuilt or much modified at some later date to become the four cottages of local memory. Holly Cottage is marked on the 1841 tithe plan, but appears to have been an outhouse only. It is not identified separately in the tithe schedule; nor is it mentioned as a distinct dwelling in any earlier property records.

1662

William Prest is householder at this plot, and probably also the owner. He has one hearth. By 1670 the house has been rebuilt or much enlarged, to three hearths. John Dobson, a prominent Husthwaite yeoman, is occupier. In 1673 the householder is William Bailey the elder, related by marriage to the Ross family, formerly lords of the manor.

1678

James Prest of Brenk near Coxwold conveys the house, garth, barn, and orchard to Thomas Wailes, second son of William Wailes. The building is now and subsequently referred to as 'a house or messuage', and so is more substantial than a cottage. The paucity of records over the next hundred and thirty years can be explained by the steady ownership within the one family. In 1743 Thomas Wailes settles the property on himself and his wife for their two lives, and then on George Wailes.

1809

George Wailes conveys to George Robinson. In the following year Robinson and his wife Dorothy, as owners and occupiers, mortgage the house for £200 to Elizabeth Raper. Over the next nine years Robinson takes out further mortgages with Elizabeth Raper and Margaret Grainger.

1826

After Grainger's death Raper becomes sole mortgagee.

1841

A house, garden, and orchard; Elizabeth Raper entered as owner. John Oliver, shoemaker, lives here with his wife and an apprentice. It is possible that part of the building is let to Thomas Walker, farm labourer, and his four family.

40 The Balmoral

A public house with a longish history, being first identifiable in 1739. In early Victorian times it was called the Board, and then Blacksmith's Arms.

1649

Christopher Eldmer (or Elmer) settles the cottage he occupies, with a garth and orchard and all the buildings on the backside, on John Elmer his son.

1662

Christopher Goulton, a retired merchant (and father of the man who built Highthorne) is householder. This is a fairly substantial dwelling with three hearths. Goulton married Elizabeth Eldmer in 1652.

1679

Allan Chambers, probably as executor or trustee for the late John Elmer, surrenders a house, garth, and croft occupied by Thomasin Elmer, widow. John Elmer, the son is to have it subject to Thomasin's customary right to half during her lifetime. This son dies in 1707 and the property passes to his son John Elmer, a Husthwaite brush-maker. In 1708 Elmer surrenders the property, probably as security for a mortgage.

1739

John Elmer, innholder is buried at Husthwaite. This is the first indication so far found of an inn or alehouse in the village.

1741

John Elmer, tallow chandler, settles his cottage, outbuildings, and garth of five acres on himself for his life, and then on John Elmer his eldest son. By 1760 John Elmer, described as a soaper and chandler, has inherited; he sells the five acres. In 1774, now described as innholder, he along with the mortgagee Alice Walker conveys a cottage, yard, garden, orchard, brewhouse, stable, and outbuildings to Thomas Jackson.

1783

Thomas Jackson sells to Richard Darley of Husthwaite, cooper. Darley is occupier in 1806, and in 1823 is recorded as licensee of the Board. In 1828 after Darley's death the property passes by will to his unmarried daughter, Elizabeth. She becomes licensee.

1841

Public house and orchard; owned by Elizabeth Darley. Occupied by William Darley, his wife, two children, and a servant.

41 Cleveland House

Cleveland House (41) and Carlbury (42a) appear to have been a single large plot before 1673. Carlbury was then laid out as a separate tenement.

1662

Ann Pannett is householder, with one hearth. She is listed as Widow Pannett in later hearth-tax returns. In 1678 after her death, George Pannett inherits two cottages on this plot. (The second cottage appears to have been recently built, see 42.)

1692

George Pannett settles a house and garth, and a little cottage adjoining on William Pannett and his intended wife. William is a shoemaker at Husthwaite. In 1701 William surrenders the larger house and all the garth except one small piece of ground attached to his other cottage to John Tiplady. (The effect is to put 42 under separate ownership from now on.) This may have been for the purpose of a mortgage for by 1728 the property is back into possession of the Pannett family.

1736

The larger section is conveyed to Sarah Mosey, wife of Geoffrey Mosey. William Hildred is occupier. At some later date it becomes a blacksmith's yard operated by Sarah's grandson Jeffrey Smith. In 1772 after Sarah Mosey's death, Smith inherits a cottage, stable, blacksmith's shop, garth, and croft of one acre. In 1823 Jeffrey Smith, presumably son of the previous Jeffrey, is one of Hushwaite's two blacksmiths.

1833

Jeffrey Smith, blacksmith has died. By will the property is to go to his wife Ann for her life, and then to his daughters Elizabeth and Mary. In 1839 after Ann Smith's death the property belongs to Elizabeth wife of William Cooper, and Mary wife of William Wilkinson. It is described as a cottage and a blacksmith's shop; it has probably been occupied for some time by William Cooper, who is a blacksmith.

1841

A house, smithy, and orchard. William Cooper is returned as owner. Cooper, his wife, and three children live here, with an apprentice and a servant alongside.

42 Carlbury

As noted under 41 this plot was laid out as a small subdivision in the corner of the larger property. It appears to date from some time between 1670 and 1673.

1673

Richard Squire is householder here, with one hearth.

1678

After Ann Pannett's death, George Pannett is heir. In 1692 he surrenders the main plot and a 'little cottage adjoining' to William Pannett and his intended wife; then in 1728 William settles this smaller cottage on himself and his wife for their two lives, and afterwards on their daughter Jane.

1772

Jane Pannett has died. Martha Pannett, and Margaret wife of Timothy Cookson are admitted as co-heirs. (The family history needs to be unravelled here: Martha and Margaret were the daughters of a George Pannett.) Martha is living in the house. It seems that by 1797 Martha Pannett has died and Timothy Cookson now surrenders the property to whatever uses his wife Margaret shall specify in her will. (Under the common law married women were not able to make a will without a special dispensation such as this.)

1804

Margaret Cookson to Nicholas Walker. Three years later he sells to Richard Dennison, who sells in the following year to Thomas Kemp. In 1817 Kemp sells the cottage, garth, garden, and orchard to John Kemp for £80; he immediately takes out a mortgage with John Jermain, otherwise John Rymer (see 27). Twelve years later Kemp sells to Jermain.

1841

A House and garth owned by John Jermain. It is likely that John Wragg and Robert Deighton, both labourers, and their families, live here as two households.

43 Maple Cottage

The plot of 1841 appears to have shrunk from a typical old cottage-and-garth. In former times it would have been wider and longer. It seems that between 1715 and 1726, when this and the neighbouring plot were in single ownership (see 44), the boundaries were rearranged. The Maple Cottage ground was reduced to a small garden, the east edge being sacrificed for an access to the land at the back. What follows is the most plausible history of the original plot, and from 1726 of Maple Cottage itself.

1650

At some earlier date Dr Joseph Micklethwaite, a physician of York, has bought a house and garth here from a Mr Staveley. He now sells to Brian Williamson, whose widowed mother Phyllis is living in the place. The 1662 hearth-tax list shows Brian Williamson as householder with one hearth; also in 1670 and 1673.

1682

Williamson conveys the property to Dorothy Johnson for her life, and then to Mary Johnson daughter of Thomas Johnson. The place is known for a time as 'Johnson House'.

1698

Thomas Clarke, linen-weaver conveys a house and garth to Thomas Hunter. It may be that Clarke has married Mary Johnson, but no record has so far been traced. By this date the Hunters also own the house on the east (see 44).

1715

William Hunter conveys 'Johnson Frontstead' with a garth and orchard to Thomas Wildon. The description implies that the dwelling itself is no longer in use or has been cleared. Hunter also sells the plot on the east side to Wildon.

1726

Wildon conveys the frontstead and barn with only a small parcel of land to John Husthwaite. Precise measurements, and arrangements for access to the well are specified, so this is the date at which plot 43 came into being. Husthwaite may have bought it with the intention of building a new house there. A dwelling is recorded twenty-three years later, so Maple Cottage dates to 1726 x 1749.

1749

John Husthwaite, innholder, Elinor his wife, and Thomas Husthwaite convey a cottage, formerly a frontstead, to John Tessayman. (Husthwaite kept what was later known as the Black Bull alehouse.) Perhaps Tessayman acts as trustee because six months later he sells to Richard Batty.

1790

After the death of Richard Batty, James Batty is admitted as heir to a house and garth, with provisions for the life estate of Richard's widow Frances. The house is tenanted by Catherine Jackson. In 1815 the property passes from James Batty to his daughter Frances Batty. In 1826 after the death of Frances Batty the property passes by will to her brothers Richard, Thomas, and James Batty. (Some of these Battys live at Wallerthwaite near Ripley.)

1841

A house and garden, owned by Richard and Thomas Batty. William Finister, shoemaker, is tenant; he, his wife, and six children live in the main part of the house; a journeyman, apprentice and farm labourer live in another part alongside. So eleven people living in this one building.

44 Sunnyside

The frontage shown in 1841 was evidently that of a typical ancient cottage-and-garth tenement, but in earlier times the garth would have extended considerably further back. The rearrangement of the boundaries in the rear seems to have taken place between 1715 and 1726, when this and the neighbouring plot on the west were in single ownership (see 43).

1662

Isabel Merriman is occupier, with three hearths. This is already a substantial house by Husthwaite standards. Isabel now marries William Ooram and in 1670 he is recorded as occupier, with three hearths.

1673

George Martin is occupier, and the house has been extended to four hearths. In this same year Isabel Ooram feels she has not much longer to live and decides to dispose of her property. She offers an orchard, a hempland, and a grass garth on condition that her husband William Ooram is allowed to keep the 'shop' and part of the hempland for his life. The property is offered first to John Martin, but if he refuses to come to live here, then it is to go to James Martin, and so on through the extended family. The shop is most likely a linen-weaver's. The Oorams and the Martins are related. In 1682 James Martin is identified as owner.

1690

Martin sells to Thomas Hunter of Baxby. Several years later the Hunters also acquire the plot on the west side (see 43). In 1715 William Hunter sells a cottage, garth, and orchard to Thomas Wildon.

1721

The house is occupied by Ellen Wildon. Thomas Wildon settles the property on himself and his wife Elizabeth for their lives, and then on Thomas their son. In 1730 Elizabeth Wildon, widow and Thomas Wildon convey a house, garth, outbuildings, orchard, and croft to William Gibson of Newburgh. John Husthwaite is occupier. (Some twenty years later Husthwaite is innkeeper of the Black Bull.) In 1747 after the death of William Gibson the property passes to his son, the Revd William Gibson. Gibson's widow is living here.

1760

The Revd William Gibson sells a house, stable, orchard, and croft of four acres to Christopher Allanson.

1769

Allanson sells to John Weddell. By 1782 John Darley is occupier. In 1783 Weddell's son John inherits. Richard Darley is now occupier. Ten years later John Weddell sells an unoccupied dwelling house, stable, and orchard to Richard Humphrey of Husthwaite, tailor. In 1804 Humphrey sells to William Wimp. In 1829 Peter Wimp inherits his father's properties and immediately sells this one to William Hotham for £140. Hotham is current owner of Highthorne. He dies about 1836 having left all his property to his cousin Amaziah Empson of Knaresborough.

1841

A house and garden, owned by Amaziah Empson. Occupied by William Fraser, farm labourer, and five members of family. Part of the house may be occupied by John Oliver junior, a gardener. (Is he perhaps gardener at Highthorne?)

51 Muryan and Ryedale Cottage

In 1841 the plot where these two modern houses stand is shown as a garden belonging to Orchard House. For the earlier history see 50.

50/52 Orchard House

This plot has a rather complicated history, in the sense that the buildings on it have sometimes been two cottages, sometimes one, and sometimes one internally divided

1670

Isabel Watson and Henry Meek may be householders here, with one hearth each. In 1673 the occupiers appear to be William Chambers and Henry Meek.

1690

George Sharrow is identified as owner. In 1700 George Sharrow of the City of London conveys two cottages and a garth to John Sharrow of Husthwaite. John turns the house into a single dwelling, and lives there. In 1728 he settles the cottage and garth, which he still occupies, on himself and his wife for their lives, then on Thomas and William Sharrow (presumably his sons). In 1735 Thomas Sharrow occupies a cottage, garth, garden, orchard, and croft. He now sells the property to Robert Kitchingman of Carlton Husthwaite.

1761

After Kitchingman's death the property passes to his sisters Rachel Goulton and Jane Butterwick as co-heirs. In 1767 their husbands, Christopher Goulton and Simon Butterwick, sell to John Weddell.

1783

After the death of John Weddell the property passes by will to George Weddell. John Darley is occupier. In 1796 George Weddell sells to the sitting tenant, Francis Tessayman of Husthwaite, cordwainer.

1832

After the death of Francis Tessayman the property passes by will to his two sons, who are both shoemakers. The house has been divided by a partition wall: the west end and a defined part of the garth go to Robert Tessayman; the east end and the rest of the garth to Henry Tessayman.

1841

Robert and Henry Tessayman are returned as owners of a garden (51) and two adjoining dwellings. Plot 50, which they occupy together, is a house, shop, and garth; 52 is a small house on the east side, occupied by James Pickersgill, farm labourer, his wife, and daughter.

129 House by the village green

This house, although long since demolished, appears in early photographs of Husthwaite. Before 1837 the building was used as a parochial school for poor children. By 1837 it was no longer needed because the owner of Goulton Garth

had agreed to give part of his land for a new school (see 135). The sale was formally enrolled by the manor of Husthwaite: this suggests that the old building had been put up (as a schoolhouse) with the agreement of the lord of the manor on the common, and that the minister of the parish and the churchwardens or overseers of the poor had been made trustees.

1837

The Revd John Winter and others convey 'the building now or late used as a schoolhouse' to Richard Batty of Wallerthwaite, near Ripley, for £35.

1841

A cottage owned by Richard and Thomas Batty. John Lockwood, farm labourer, and a female servant live here.

54 The Manor House and Fairfield

The ancient manor house or hall, belonging to the prebendary of Husthwaite and part of the estates of the dean and chapter of York Minster, stood on this site. Although the prebend of Husthwaite was quite distinct from the ecclesiastical parish, this siting next to the parish church followed a familiar arrangement. Documentation is exceedingly thin. The hall was part of the manorial freehold and so not subject to supervision by the manor court. From 1542 it was leased to lay people; no tenancy agreements or other working papers can be found among the lessees' archives that give any indication of what kind of building it was. The hearth-tax returns imply that a large building on this site was demolished between 1662 and 1670. Later a farmstead stood here; the appearance in early photographs of Husthwaite of what came to be known as the 'old Manor House' suggests a late seventeenth-century date.

1542

Prebendary Cuthbert Marshall leases his 'manor place' to Vincent Ross for thirty-one years at a rent of £12 a year. In 1571 a later prebendary, Christopher Lindley, leases the whole manor to Vincent Ross for forty-one years. Sixteen years later the unexpired term of the lease comes to Dorothy Ross by her late husband's will. Then her son George Ross becomes lessee.

1633

George Ross sells the lease of the manor to Rowland Dand of Mansfield Woodhouse. A rental dating from about 1650 shows William Ross as tenant of the Hall and Hall Garths at a rent of £12 a year. He may be the legal agent for the Newburgh estate; he dies about 1658.

1662

Robert Nicholson is occupier of a place with four hearths, the largest in the village. He is brother-in-law of George Denham; both become involved in the 1663 treason plot.

1670

The Hall has been much reduced, or replaced by a simpler dwelling. Edward Walker, with only one hearth, appears to be occupier at this location.

1745

By this date a proper farmstead exists on the site and William Fawdington is tenant.

1778

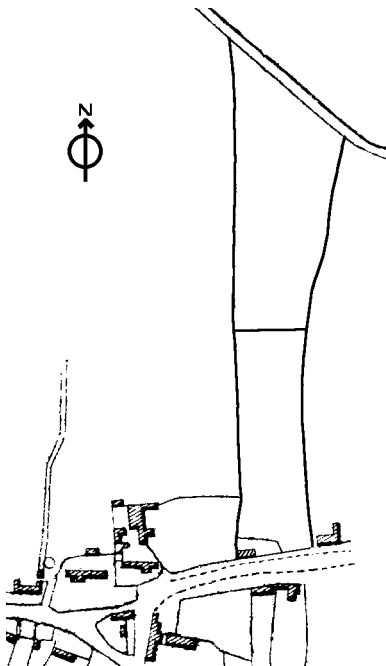
Thomas Nelson has the tenancy, and is followed by his widow Margaret. By 1807 the Nelsons' unmarried son Thomas is tenant and occupier.

1841

A house, and homestead. Thomas Nelson is returned as owner; the occupier is his nephew Thomas Driffield. In fact Nelson holds by a lease obtained some years previously from the prebendary of Husthwaite. In 1854 he and his nephew will be able to purchase the 'reversion' in the lease (the freehold) from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.

59 Little Worsall, Methodist Chapel, Wesley House, Colton House

In the seventeenth century the property described here had 4½ acres at the back, stretching down to Elphin Lane. Later this tract was farmed as part of the Manor House land, and by 1841 some rearrangement of boundaries had taken place. The tenants of the early eighteenth century were called Wood, and survival of the field-names Wood Garths suggests a reconstruction. (See the attached sketch.) This leads to the conclusion that the frontage of the old tenement would have extended from Little Worsall to Colton House. Several facts about this property in the early seventeenth century suggest that it was of importance in the management of the manor. It lay alongside the Hall and Hall Garths (see 54). It belonged to the family who held the lease and hence lordship of the manor. It had a dovecote (the only one known in Husthwaite), a privilege of manorial lords.



1634

This is one of the copyholds acquired by Rowland Dand of Mansfield Woodhouse, along with his purchase of the lease and lordship of the manor. The occupier is most likely John Clarke, bailiff of the manor.

1657

Dand conveys a messuage and garth with dovecote and barn to George Denham. The tenant is John Clarke. (Dand is a known Royalist 'delinquent' and so is liable to punitive taxation; he sells or mortgages most of his Husthwaite properties at this time.) In 1662 Elizabeth Chambers is Denham's tenant and is taxed for one hearth.

1664

The house and garth are seized by the lord of the manor after George Denham's conviction for high treason.

1740

For some years previously a farmer called Wood and then his widow have been tenants.

1746

After a dispute in Chancery this is one of the properties confirmed as a freehold belonging to the syndicate who now hold the lease of the manor. William Fawdington, tenant of the Manor House farm, is occupier.

1807

Five sixths of the syndicate convey their interest in the cottage and two closes called Wood Garths to Thomas Nelson; the remaining one-sixth interest is sold to him in 1818. From this date the property is treated as part of the Manor House farm of which Nelson holds the lease.

1841

A cottage and garth, owned by Thomas Nelson. He appears to be living here after having retired from farming.

61-64 Victoria Cottage/Beal Cottage

The Hustwaite manorial records contain no direct references to this property, the explanation being that it was freehold and so not subject to the manor court. Privately-held freeholds were very few in the old prebend of Hustwaite. Clearly they derived from lands once belonging to Newburgh Priory, which were seized by the king at the dissolution of the monasteries and later sold off by the royal agents. The account here draws on the chapter by I Ballard, 'The history of a house', in *Aspects of Coxwoldshire* (1992). Some of the information seems to have come via the late Jennifer Kaner from the county record office. What follows remains tentative; the Ballard chapter is unclear in places and I have not checked the likely NYCRO sources. My own contributions are in brackets.

1611

A John Hobkin is supposed to have owned the house in the late sixteenth century. [Robert Hobkin, or Hopkin, of Hustwaite figures several times in the North Riding quarter sessions records in the 1610s.]

1620

William Wade conveys the messuage and land to Ralph Calvert for £260. Calvert subsequently sells some of the land to Robert Hobkin. [Both family names have disappeared from Hustwaite by the 1660s.]

1662

[Henry Redshaw is householder, with two hearths. George Dowe is householder in 1670 and 1673; he is one of the more substantial farmers at this time.]

1742

[A transaction concerning the house to the east names George Appleby at this plot, probably as owner.] In 1757 George and Margaret Appleby grant a lease of the premises; then in 1766 the Applebys convey this, and other properties in the village, to John Weddell.

1782

John Weddell dies. By will the property passes to William Weddell. 1795: indenture between William Weddell, grandson of John Weddell, and Frances Robinson, probably concerning a mortgage. The buildings comprise a messuage, and another cottage used as a stable.

1797

William Weddell and Frances Robinson convey to John Nicholson. The buildings have been converted into three separate cottages by this date. Ballard gives William Blythe, George Snary, and William Hayton as the names of the occupiers.

1841

[Three adjoining houses and gardens, and a garth, owned by John Nicholson. The occupiers at census time appear to be: George Burden and five members of family; John Swales, farm labourer, wife and two children, and his elderly parents; Thomas Smith, farm labourer, and five family.]

65 Oak Field

Oak Field (65) and Aletheia House (66) stand on what was once a single plot. By 1807 this had been divided into two, but both parts were owned by members of one extended family. In 1815 the east end passed into separate ownership, so there were now two entirely distinct properties. The history of the single plot up to 1807 is given here, followed by the history of the western half. For the eastern half from 1807 see 66.

1662

Christopher Foster is occupier with one hearth. He is followed by Jane Ward.

1680

James Raggitt is owner. In 1711 James Raggitt of Hovingham, cooper conveys a house, garden, and croft to William Tweedy.

1742

William Tweedy is owner and occupier. He settles the property on his two sons, and two daughters. The year following, after the father's death, three of the beneficiaries surrender their interests to the fourth, Thomas Tweedy. By 1767 Thomas Tweedy has died; his daughters, Elizabeth wife of Richard Robson, and Jane wife of John Humphrey, are co-heirs.

1807

The house has been divided. Parcel 65 is described as a dwelling house: kitchen and parlour on the ground floor, two chambers over, and orchard; occupied by John Humphrey. It is now surrendered by the Humphreys/Robsons to John and Jane Humphrey for their two lives, and then to Richard Humphrey. In 1820 the house is occupied by Jane, widow of Richard Humphrey.

1841

A house and garden owned and occupied by Thomas Humphrey, farm labourer. The other three inhabitants include Richard Humphrey, tailor.

66 Aletheia House

This plot resulted from the subdivision of a once larger property. For details see 65.

1767

Thomas Tweedy, previously owner of the whole plot, has died; his daughters, Elizabeth wife of Richard Robson, and Jane wife of John Humphrey, are co-heirs.

1806

Elizabeth widow of Richard Robson of Husthwaite, bleacher, settles her half-share in the property on herself for her lifetime, and then on her son Richard.

1807

By this date the house has been physically sub-divided and this eastern part is described as an 'adjoining dwelling': kitchen, parlour, one chamber, and garth, occupied by Elizabeth Robson. It is now surrendered by the Humphreys/Robsons to Elizabeth Robson for her life, and then to Richard Humphrey.

1812

The occupier is Elizabeth Robson, mother of Richard Robson. The property is sold to Thomas Moncaster for £35.

1841

A house and garden owned by Thomas Moncaster. Occupied by George and Rebecca Frank and their five children.

71 The Hobbits

The present building, which is Grade II listed, is in two parts. The official schedule of listed buildings dates the two-storey section to early-mid eighteenth century. It dates the single-storey section to mid-late eighteenth century and describes it as a 'rare survival of an unaltered single-storey village cottage'.

1650

Dr Joseph Micklethwaite, a physician of the City of York, conveys a cottage and garth to Thomas and Alice Ouseburn for their two lives, and then to their daughters Jane and Elizabeth. Mary Windross is occupier.

1662

Thomas Ouseburn is occupier, with one hearth. He is followed by his widow in the hearth-tax returns.

1680

John Dobson surrenders a cottage and garth to Francis Ouseburn. The property may have been mortgaged to Dobson and this may mark repayment.. The house is occupied by Alice Ouseburn.

1691

Francis and Grace Ouseburn surrender a cottage in which they live with garth, croft, and a little barn to John Dobson. This may be a re-mortgage, but the records are not clear. Eight years later Dobson surrenders the same to John Johnson of Coxwold. Eventually Ursula Johnson inherits; she marries Thomas Marshall and in 1716 they surrender a cottage and garth to Francis Ouseburn, the occupier. This looks like the discharge of the mortgage.

1749

Francis Ouseburn has died. His daughter Alice is married to Francis Lamb, and their son Thomas Lamb is heir to the property. It has recently been occupied by William Allen. Lamb immediately sells to Thomas Moncaster, carpenter.

1797

Thomas Moncaster, wheelwright is owner. In 1802 his son Robert Moncaster inherits.

1823

Robert Moncaster dies; by will the cottage goes to Mary his wife for her life, and then to Robert his son. The latter is occupier. At this date he is also recorded as village schoolmaster; presumably he keeps school in the little building by the village green (see 129).

1841

A house and orchard owned and occupied by Robert Moncaster.

72 Fairbanks

1668

Elinor Gudgeon, widow conveys a cottage and garth to Thomas Kitchingman of Carlton Husthwaite. Elinor is occupier, and the agreement includes precise measurements for the houseroom that she is to continue to enjoy. The following year William Kitchingman inherits the property from his father. In 1670 the house is occupied by Edward Hill and Elinor Gudgeon, with one hearth each; both are discharged from the hearth tax on grounds of poverty.

1673

William Kitchingman conveys to John Lynam. Edward Hill is occupier. Five years later Robert Lynam inherits, and three years after that another Robert Lynam. At this period the property is called by the common village convention 'Lynam House'.

1704

Robert Lynam of the City of London, shoemaker conveys a cottage and close of four acres to Francis Goulton of Highthorne. Eight years later Goulton sells the property to James Dixon of Thorpe. Peter Scaife is occupier. Three years later Ralph Dixon, James's brother, inherits.

1727

Ralph Dixon has died. In his will he has provided for a long succession of life-estates in the property. Eventually the surviving beneficiaries surrender a cottage and a little garth to Matthew Lealman, who at some time is parish clerk of Husthwaite.

1751

Lealman has recently died and his son Matthew, a weaver, is admitted as heir. In 1803 Thomas Lealman is admitted as heir of Matthew Lealman. He immediately sells to Robert Moncaster, who has recently bought the plot next door (71, Hobbits).

1824

Robert Moncaster is admitted copyholder of a cottage and garth after the death of his father Robert. Matthew Lealman is occupier.

1841

The cottage has been cleared away. This plot is recorded as an orchard, owned and occupied by Robert Moncaster.

74-77 Broom House

1668

John Johnson is identified as owner and/or occupier of a single cottage on this plot. In the later hearth-tax returns he is identified as householder here, with one hearth, and is discharged on grounds of poverty.

1683

John Johnson's settlement: the west half of a cottage and garth to himself and his wife Alice for their lives, then to Thomas Johnson their second son; the east half of the same cottage and garth to Thomas Johnson immediately. Four years later a John Johnson is admitted to half the house as heir of Thomas.

1696

John Johnson surrenders a cottage and garth to William Johnson. Merriel Johnson is occupier. In 1710 William Johnson, labourer, surrenders a cottage, garth, and orchard, occupied by Merriel Johnson to Thomas Cass and Ann Walker. This is probably a mortgage transaction. Another transaction with Ann Walker follows two years later. William Johnson is still recorded as owner in 1736.

1749

By this date the plot belongs to the Hustwaite Overseers of the Poor. No record of when or how they acquired it has been traced.

1841

Three very small cottages, owned by the Overseers. Occupied by Elizabeth Hewitt; Hannah Waddington; Ann and Frances Gamble. All are elderly; Hannah is the only one actually returned as 'pauper', the others are 'singlewomen'. The gardens at the back are let to George Frank and Charles Bosomworth.

78 Holly Grove

This plot was originally three separate cottage-and-garth tenements. The early history is unknown, but the property appears to have been reduced to one house and two frontsteads (empty dwelling sites) by the 1660s.

1670

Probably the dwelling with two chimneys for which Peter Webster paid the hearth tax.

1683

William Owram is identified as the owner and/or occupier. Also in 1696.

1716

William Owram's settlement: a cottage and two frontsteads, occupied by himself, to himself and his wife for their lives, and then to William Owram and Robert Owram his sons. In 1736 son William surrenders his interest to his brother Robert. Ten years later Robert surrenders the properties to Robert Burnett as security for a loan of £92.

1752

Robert Owram and the mortgagee surrender to Robert Burnett the younger.

1813

Robert Burnett has died. By will the properties pass to Timothy Burnett: they are enrolled as a cottage called Tindall House, two frontsteads, and a croft or garth at the back. The date-stone 'TB 1820' indicates that the owner Timothy Burnett has built or rebuilt the house. Contrary to what has been stated elsewhere, there is no reason to associate these initials with a Thomas Buckle.

1839

Timothy Burnett surrenders to Richard Tennant. This appears to be a mortgage but the transaction is long and complicated.

1841

A house and orchard, owned by Timothy Burnett. Thomas Fawcett, farmer is occupier.

80 Greystones

1662

James Raggitt is householder, with one hearth.

1709

James Raggitt of Hovingham, cooper surrenders a cottage, garth, and orchard to James Raggitt of Husthwaite, cooper.

1748

James Raggitt, shoemaker has died. His niece Mary Driffield of Easingwold, widow is heir to a cottage and orchard. She immediately conveys the property to William Raggitt, weaver. The plot is clearly identified from this date onwards as having 'the street to Carlton' on its east side. In 1759 William and his wife Mary mortgage the cottage, garth, garden, and orchard for £20; they repay the loan three years later.

1801

The manor court is informed that William Raggitt late of the suburbs of York died a considerable time ago. His sisters Jane Dixon, widow, and Elizabeth Coopland, widow were co-heirs to his cottage, garth, garden, and orchard, but were never properly admitted by the court. Jane was the survivor, and she died about 1786. Her heir is John Dixon, and his entitlement is now enrolled. In 1807 Dixon conveys a cottage and grounds to William Wilson. The dwelling is eventually pulled down.

1841

An empty garth on the tithe plan. This parcel appears to have been omitted from the accompanying schedule. On a plan of 1844 it is recorded as an empty plot belonging to Mrs Mary Wilson.

87 East View and the green by Kay's Bank

This three-acre plot, once known as Musgrave Garth, gained the new name of Clarke Garth from a Thomas Clarke, who had the tenancy in the early eighteenth century. The old Musgrave Garth had two cottages, each with a share of the land. The layout is not known, but it could have been two long and narrow plots with frontages on High Street. The houses had disappeared by 1774, and the plot

remained empty for a long time. It was eventually acquired by the local authority and divided between a public green and the row of new houses along its west side.

1634

This is one of the copyholds acquired by Rowland Dand of Mansfield Woodhouse, along with his purchase of the lease and hence lordship of the manor.

1657

Dand sells to George Denham. The east side is 'a house occupied by Ann Johnson and part of one garth commonly called Musgrave Garth'. The other tenement is described merely as a house with the rest of the garth. Dand is a known Royalist 'delinquent' and so is liable to punitive taxation; he sells or mortgages most of his Husthwaite properties at this time.

1662

Ann Johnson is occupier at the top of High Street; Robert Newstead next on the downhill side. They have one hearth each.

1664

After George Denham's conviction for high treason the houses and garth are seized by the lord of the manor.

1670

Robert Newstead and George Newstead are assessed for the hearth tax. In 1673 only George Newstead is named; he has died by 1680. One of the dwellings ceases to be occupied. By 1715 Thomas Clarke is tenant.

1746

The property is now described as a cottage and croft occupied Matthew Lealman, the parish clerk. After a dispute in the court of Chancery this is one of the properties acknowledged to be the freehold of the syndicate who now lease the manor. Lealman dies in 1750.

1768

A 'sideways' reference in the manorial roll identifies this as a house where Thomas Clarke once lived. Matthew Lealman (the son) is occupier. The dwelling disappears about this time and in 1774 the plot is described simply as a croft occupied by Lealman.

1807

Five-sixths of the syndicate (lords of the manor) sell their interest in the freehold to Thomas Smith, farmer at what is now Wilton Croft. The remaining one-sixth is sold to him in 1818.

1841

Clarke Garth, owned and occupied by Thomas Smith.

88/89 Inglenook and The Nook

Anciently these were no doubt two separate 'tofts and crofts' of the typical long and narrow layout; certainly in the late seventeenth century they were called Martin Garth and Jackson Garth. The old customary names were still being used as late as 1831, but fairly complicated changes had taken place meanwhile. At some time between 1687 and 1715 the two house plots were made into one, and the land at the

rear was detached; a narrow strip on the west of Jackson Garth was reserved for a dedicated access road to the land behind. It is not clear whether the smaller house that stood in Jackson Garth was demolished or whether it remained physically joined to the larger house in Martin Garth. By 1715 the records are referring to a single structure divided into two. The descriptions given in the documents of 1715 and 1720 imply that the dwelling then stood side-on to the village street. The one shown on the plan of 1841 had a quite different end-on alignment, and this is preserved in the layout of the present day. Here the history of the two plots is treated in a single sequence.

1657

George Martin is named as owner of Martin Garth.

1662

Christopher Buckle is occupier of Martin Garth, with two hearths. Thomas Jackson is occupier of Jackson Garth, with one hearth.

1670

George Martin is now occupier of Martin Garth. He dies in 1681; his widow Dorothy has the house in later years.

1682

Thomas Jackson dies some time after 1673. His widow Margery continues as owner of Jackson Garth until her death in 1682; Brian Jackson, linen-weaver and occupier, now inherits.

1687

Brian Jackson sells a cottage, garden, and garth to the two William Owrans, elder and the younger. These are related to the Martins by marriage.

1689

Dorothy Martin has died. James son of George Martin is now owner of Martin Garth. Within the next twenty-six years the Owram dwelling plot, less the lane on the west, also comes into the possession of James Martin.

1715

The house and garth are described as a subdivided property; James Martin is living in the east end. He conveys the whole to James Crow, on condition that he (Martin) shall retain the east end for his lifetime. In 1720 after the death of James Martin, James Crow is able to grant the east end and a measured share of the garth behind to his daughter Elizabeth.

1752

Ann Crow, daughter of the late James Crow, and William Sissons live in half of the house. After Ann's death her son Valentine Sissons inherits. Elizabeth Crow still lives in the other half; she now settles it on herself for her life, and then on Valentine Sissons.

1768

After Sissons comes into the property it is apparently occupied undivided. Sissons now conveys his cottage, garth, and orchard to Thomas Dunn, schoolmaster. In 1774 Dunn makes a settlement of the property, which is described as being at the east end of the village and 'now the first house standing on the South Row'.

1777

John Rowntree of Malton and Hannah his wife (before her remarriage widow of Thomas Dunn) mortgage the house. By 1803 Hannah Lofthouse, formerly

Rowntree, formerly Dunn, has died; Elizabeth Brown her only sister is heir to a cottage described as 'lately in two'.

1806

Elizabeth Brown, her husband, and a mortgagee convey the cottage to John Grainger. In 1831 John Grainger, the son sells a cottage at the east end of the village to Henry Tussyman for £81.10s.0d. It is subsequently divided again.

1841

Two cottages and gardens, owned by Hannah Tussyman. One of the occupants is the solitary John Lambert, a farm labourer. The tithe schedule gives William Turner as the other tenant, but he has not been identified.

97 East and Middle Prospect Cottages and the side road

The plot marked 97 in 1841 and described as a garden, seems actually to have been a large farmyard. Before that its history was complicated, for there were once three separate cottage-and-garth holdings here. This section deals with the two-thirds on the east or uphill side.

1650

Shortly before this date Thomas Cass has surrendered the cottage on the east side to George Dowe; it is occupied by William Cass. Dowe already owns the cottage in the middle, which is occupied by Francis Ward. Dowe now surrenders both dwellings to his granddaughter Beatrice Dowe, on condition that they remain to the use of his wife for her lifetime.

1662

Two cottages, occupied by John Ward and Jane Ward, with one hearth each. In 1673 one of the occupiers is Richard Holdstock, who is discharged from the hearth tax on grounds of poverty.

1681

Beatrice Dowe has married George Underwood. They settle the properties on themselves for their two lives, and then on George Underwood their son. The occupiers are Richard Holdstock and William Johnson. In 1698 George Underwood sells two houses with a garth to Peter Wimp. The property is now joined with the West part of 97, which Wimp has bought about the same time. from this point the cottages no longer appear as separate items in the records.

97 West Prospect Houses 14, 15

1638

Previously this house and garth have perhaps belonged to William Wilkinson. Now William Martin the elder and younger surrender to Margaret the wife of William the younger for her life, in full satisfaction of her marriage entitlement.

1662

Margaret Martin is occupier with one hearth. She is named as Widow Martin in 1670 and 1673. After her death in 1676 William Martin surrenders the house and croft to Edward Walker, perhaps as security for a loan. The occupier is George Martin. The loan appears to be repaid in 1691, and so the surrender becomes void.

1698

William Martin sells to Thomas Wimp and the land is added to the two tenements on the east, which Wimp has also bought at about this time. Thus the layout shown as 97 in 1841 has come into being. The house on the west side, the former Martin House, probably remains in use.

1747

Thomas Wimp has died; Peter Wimp his only son is admitted as heir to a cottage, garth, and garden. Peter Wimp is occupier.

1803

Peter Wimp surrenders to William Wimp. Conditions are attached, one of which is that William is to find Peter 'sufficient meat, drink, washing, lodging, and decent wearing apparel' each year during his lifetime. In 1823 William Wimp is recorded as a farmer at Husthwaite. In 1829 there are two houses on the plot, one occupied by the Wimps and one by Mary Prince. In this year William Wimp dies, and his son Peter is found heir; Margaret Wimp is found entitled to her widow's right in part of the property for her lifetime.

1841

A house and large garden, owned and occupied by Peter Wimp, farmer. Also a very small house and garden adjoining, owned by Peter Wimp. The previous occupier, Simon Bowman, has died by 1841 and this appears to be the empty cottage noted in the census enumeration of that year; it may be the 'Wimp Villa' pictured in Brenda Duffield's *Houses of Husthwaite*.

98/100 Prospect Houses 16, 17

The plot shown in 1841 was of most unusual layout and totally unlike the normal or historical cottage-and-garth tenement. It was evidently taken out of the two bordering properties at a comparatively late date, and then subdivided. The early records are difficult to interpret but this appears to be the 'piece of a garth' first referred to in an enrolment of 1738. An actual dwelling-house is not mentioned until 1764. This was rebuilt and then about 1817 divided to make the two small tenements shown on the 1841 map.

1738

The Braithwaite family own or occupy a small close. By 1764 John Braithwaite has a cottage on the eastern part of it: he now settles it on himself and his wife Dorothy for their two lives and afterwards on their daughter Hannah Wallis. Two years later his widow and Hannah Wallis's husband sell a cottage, orchard, garth, and croft to John Freer; Dorothy Braithwaite is still living in the house.

1769

Freer sells the same to George Greenwood of Husthwaite, a timber merchant. After Dorothy Braithwaite's death Greenwood moves in. In 1782 he mortgages his 'new-built cottage with shop, stable, orchard or garth'.

1817

George Greenwood of Hushwaite, joiner has died. By will the property is to go to his sons William and John as tenants in common. The will mentions a new-built dwelling house, and gives precise instructions for how the plot is to be divided to make two holdings ('begin at the middle of the south door, to the great poplar tree at the corner of the well' and so on).

1826

The property is described as a cottage occupied and enjoyed by the late William Greenwood and his brother John separately and distinctly. By will William's part is left to his wife Mary for her life, and is then to be sold and the proceeds divided between his three sons. Although later documents record two separate dwellings the manorial rolls make it clear that the various Greenwoods remain tenants in common, occupying separate parts, but having undivided half-shares of the whole dwelling.

1841

The west part of the house is occupied by Richard Edmund, agricultural labourer, and five others. Elizabeth, formerly Greenwood and her husband George Lickess live in the east part. Other Greenwoods have an interest in the property. Over the next three years all the interests are sold to William Roberts.

96 East Sleepy Willows and access to Spring Garth

The plot entered as 96 in the tithe records of 1841 was an empty croft. However, it had once been three distinct cottage-and-garth holdings, the middle one itself subdivided. The history during the second half of the seventeenth century can be reconstructed in some detail, but the records for the eighteenth century are few and difficult to interpret. This entry deals with the east side.

1652

George Dowe is owner, and Jane Hewitson occupier. In 1671 he sells to William Barton of Crayke a house called Hewitson House with a garth. The occupier is Elizabeth Chambers, widow, who is discharged from the hearth tax on grounds of poverty.

1680

William Barton conveys the property to Barbara Walker and Isabel Walker. George Walker appears to be the occupier. There follows a discontinuity in the records.

1689

Robert Chapman conveys a house and garth to Edward Braithwaite. It is not clear how this has come about; Chapman may have married one of the Walker sisters. The later history is poorly documented and very difficult to unpick. The Braithwaites are still owners in 1749. At some time in the next thirty years the plot passes to John Weddell, and by 1817 one of his heirs has sold it to John Nicholson. Thereafter see 96 West part

96 Middle Pax Vobiscum

See 96 East for an introduction. This entry deals with the middle part, which had been subdivided, probably before the seventeenth century. It is known from 1652 as a plot with two 'half houses', as they were customarily known in the manor of Husthwaite.

1652

Dorothy Fisher's settlement: the half-house on the east side, half of the garth, and half of the profits of the apple tree to her son Edward Fisher, he to pay all taxes and assessments on the property; the half-house on the west side and the remaining benefits to herself for her lifetime, and then to John Braithwaite.

1662

Edward Fisher and Jane Braithwaite are the householders, with one hearth each. Both are discharged from the hearth tax on grounds of poverty. Also in 1670 and 1673.

1680

Edward Fisher settles his eastern half on his younger son Luke, on condition that his daughter Elizabeth has house-room during her life. In 1689 Luke Fisher surrenders to Robert Burnett and John Dobson. The following year Burnett conveys to Robert Chapman. By some means not traced from the records the plot then comes into the possession of the Braithwaites.

1749

The western half-house has passed down several generations of Braithwaites. By 1749 Thomas Braithwaite owns both former half-properties, now in the form of a single cottage and garth. These he conveys to George Appleby. No further transactions have been traced, but by 1803 the plot belongs to John Nicholson. Thereafter see 96 West part

96 West Pax Vobiscum

Once known as Anderson House. See 96 East for an introduction. This West section is the best documented of what were once three separate plots.

1634

This is one of the copyholds acquired by Rowland Dand of Mansfield Woodhouse, along with his purchase of the lease and hence lordship of the manor.

1655

Dand conveys a cottage and garth to Thomas Sharrow. The occupier is Beatrice Dowe. Dand is a known Royalist 'delinquent' and so is liable to punitive taxation; he sells or mortgages most of his Husthwaite properties at this time. In 1662 Francis Anderson is occupier with two hearths; he farms here until his death in 1691. Edward Walker is the next tenant.

1728

John Sharrow settles a cottage called Anderson House and a garth on himself and his wife for their lives, and then on his sons Thomas and William. Two years later the sons sell of much of the land at the rear.

1736

Thomas Sharrow surrenders a cottage, buildings and garth to Hannah Rollinson. Six years later, after having inherited, her son Christopher sells to Elizabeth Ashleby of the City of Westminster.

1746

Elizabeth Ashleby has married John Groom. They sell a cottage, stable, garth, and garden to Matthew Read. In the enrolment the garden is described as extending 'to the cross hedge', indicating that the original garth has been reduced in size and fenced across.

1761

Matthew Read sells the same to George Wailes.

1803

George Wailes to John Nicholson, the sitting tenant. Nicholson incorporates this purchase with the land he already owns on the east side.

1841

A croft of one acre, owned by John Nicholson. Thomas Smith is occupier but does not live here; he has a house and yard at what is now Wilton Croft. Records of 1841 and 1844 show a small building on plot 96, but it is clearly not habitable.

101 Dowsons' Shop (and 1690 Cottage)

1657

George Wrightson is mentioned here. He is householder in 1662 and pays the hearth-tax for one chimney. Widow Wrightson pays in 1670. She has died by 1673 and Roger Wrightson is heir to the property.

1691

Enrolment of the sale by Roger Wrightson to Robert Watson, a whitesmith of Bransdale. The actual sale could have taken place some time previously, so it is not clear whether Wrightson or Watson was responsible for the 1690 datestone, which clearly commemorates a rebuilding of the house.

1697

Robert Watson to William Chambers, a yeoman of Husthwaite. A gap follows in the sequence of records.

1717

Elizabeth Hornby has died; John Hornby the younger is heir to her cottage and croft. Eleven years later he is succeeded by his son, John Hornby. In 1749 John Hornby surrenders the cottage in which he lives to Mary and Elizabeth Hornby, who appear to be his step-mother and step-sister. Elizabeth immediately settles her share on herself for life, and then on her mother.

1751

Mary Hornby sells the whole property to Joseph Bell.

1758

Joseph Bell has died; his brother William Bell is heir to a cottage, garth, orchard, and croft. In 1777 William Bell sells to Thomas Moncaster.

1802

Thomas Moncaster has died. By will the property goes to his son Thomas; he is recorded in the manorial roll as a grocer.

1841

House and garden owned and occupied by Thomas Moncaster, a farmer. The accommodation is much sub-divided. The elderly Thomas, his wife Ann, two other Moncasters who are carpenters, and a third who is a farm worker, occupy part. Christopher Moncaster, carpenter, and his wife Elizabeth occupy another, with a journeyman and an apprentice living alongside.

103 Ashmount

1634

This is one of the copyholds acquired by Rowland Dand of Mansfield Woodhouse, along with his purchase of the lease and hence lordship of the manor.

1655

Dand conveys a house and garth to George Denham. The occupier is John Cooper. Dand is a known Royalist 'delinquent' and so is liable to punitive taxation; he sells or mortgages most of his Husthwaite properties at this time. Within six months Denham has conveyed the same to John Clarke and his daughter Katherine.

1673

Thomas Lickess of Thormanby and Katherine his wife (formerly Clarke) surrender a house and garth to Thomas Clarke of Great Thirkleby. The occupier is William Fisher. George Clarke inherits in 1683.

1687

George Clarke sells a cottage and garth on the South Row to John Wood, a linen-weaver. In 1698 John Wood surrenders to Mary Cass and in 1705 she surrenders to Grace Matterson.

1713

Grace Matterson settles a cottage and garth on herself for her life, then on William Matterson her son. The occupier is James Crow.

1741

William Matterson to William Hildred, the sitting tenant.

1782

Hildred mortgages to John Warin of Woolpotts for £31. John Hildred inherits in 1793. The property is held by successive members of the family until in 1811 John Hildred makes a formal arrangement for his brother William to have 'the high parlour and chamber and entry with a free liberty at all times to the well for water'. The following year William pays off the mortgage and buys the house from his brother.

1841

A house, garden, and orchard with accommodation divided. William Hildred, tailor and two others occupy one part; the other part appears to be occupied by Peter Ward, agricultural labourer and his family.

104 Damson Garth and Black Bull Orchard

The early history of this plot is complicated and the surviving records are confusing. The most plausible interpretation is (a) that a cottage and a small garth once occupied the north-east corner where Damson Garth has fairly recently been built; (b) that a larger house stood next to Black Bull, and that behind and alongside the land was once divided into several distinct garths.

1662

Guy Johnson (one chimney) and John Dobson (two chimneys) are assessed for the hearth tax.

1670

The hearth-tax assessment for two chimneys is laid on Guy Johnson and Robert Pollard. Manorial transactions shows that the plots belong to Guy and Elizabeth Johnson of Hutton Sessay, and Robert and Ann Pollard of Bishop Monkton. The two women are almost certainly sisters and co-heirs, but nothing is known of their background. In 1672 they surrender to John Dobson: the property is described as a house, garth, barn, and orchard; and a house or helm in which to lay whins (fuel store), with a little garth.

1712

John Dobson mortgages the house where he lives, another little house adjoining, with an orchard and garth. In 1744 he makes a formal settlement: this time the property is enrolled as a cottage called Punching House, another cottage, and four garths on the back. He keeps part for his own lifetime, to go afterwards to his son George; the rest goes immediately to his niece Ann Dobson.

1763

Ann Dobson surrenders her part of the property to her nephew George Dobson. George's father is living in the cottage in the north-west corner; he dies about 1787 and the younger man is heir. The site of the cottage in the north-east corner is now described merely as a frontstead, so it is uninhabited, perhaps derelict. In 1795 George Dobson sells the cottage, the frontstead, and the several garths to Christopher Kendrew.

1823

Kendrew is recorded as a shopkeeper. He dies in 1828 and by will the whole property goes to William Tebb, natural child of Kendrew's late wife.

1841

The property is now described as a house and garden owned by William Tebb, all the earlier complications having been forgotten. The occupier is John Taylor, licensee of the Black Bull, but he appears to sub-let to Mary Parnaby, a widow with three children. James Toase, an elderly shoemaker may also be living here.

105 Black Bull Cottage

1634

Ann Ross is owner. She is the widow of Brian Ross, former lessee and lord of the manor.

1639

The property passes to George Potts, grandson of Ann Ross and still a minor. He has been a pupil at Coxwold grammar school and will train to be a lawyer (and eventually leave the Potts Bequest to Huthwaite parish).

1653

The property is described as a cottage with a garth or orchard on the backside, occupied by Christopher Goulton the elder. (He is a merchant and father of the Christopher Goulton who later builds Highthorne.)

1659

After some complicated dealings within the family the property belongs to Elizabeth, widow of William Ross, who was George Potts's cousin. In 1662 she is returned as householder with three hearths; the house is comparatively grand for Huthwaite.

1672

Elizabeth Ross has died. Ann, wife of William Bailey, her only surviving child is heir. The following year William Bailey is assessed for the hearth tax on this house. A gap in the sequence of records follows.

1688

John Walker sells the property to Robert Ward the elder, who already owns the neighbouring plot on the south side.

1710

Robert Ward to James Barwick: a cottage, garth, garden, orchard, and other buildings. Barwick and his descendants, who are in the maltster and inn-keeping trades own the property for over sixty years. Black Bull Cottage appears to gain a malt-kiln big enough to be worth recording by 1746. A transaction of 1755 names the late Thomas Barwick of Huthwaite, maltster, and George Barwick of Coxwold, innkeeper; these are somehow involved with James Todd of Huthwaite and Thomas Askwith of Carlton, both innkeepers. The implication is that the Black Bull was an inn by this date: the other alehouse on Low street is known to have been kept by a family called Elmer.

1773

Thomas Barwick and others, including two innkeepers, to Matthew Lawn of Raskelf, also an innkeeper: a cottage lately occupied by Thomas Barwick, with a garth, garden, and orchard; also a house lately erected with a chamber or granary over; also a dwelling house on the south end of the messuage. In 1782 the property is enrolled as before, but with the addition of a 'crab mill', or cider press. John Brown appears to be the main tenant.

1805

Matthew Lawn and his widowed mother Mary sell the property to William Lodge Roccliffe, surgeon at Easingwold.

1823

John Taylor is licensee of the Black Bull.

1841

William Roccliffe has died. The property passes by will to three trustees. John Taylor is licensee; he, his wife Ellen, and their shoemaker son William have part of the accommodation. The rest is occupied by an apprentice, a domestic servant, and a lodger who is a rat-catcher.

106 Holly House

The records for this plot are frustratingly patchy and discontinuous. Most of the mentions of apparent owners are in 'sideways' references in enrolments concerning the property on the south side. Greater clarity would perhaps come from tracing the family histories of those involved. About the middle of the seventeenth century a structure stood on the street outside this plot called Lily White Well; it seems to have been a public water supply.

1662

Thomas Ward is occupier with one hearth; also in 1670.

1673

Peter Webster is occupier. Thomas Ward appears to be the owner.

1688

Christopher Richardson now appears to be the owner.

1698

George Richardson conveys a cottage and garth to Peter Wimp. Various parcels in the Husthwaite fields are sold with the house, so this would seem to be a small farm.

1707

Peter Wimp conveys a cottage and garth to James Dixon, probably the farmer who lives at Thorpe.

1719

Robert Fisher appears to be the owner. (Note that Robert Fisher married Dorothy Dixon in 1714 at Husthwaite.) In 1736 Dorothy Ward is mention. In 1756 it is Ann Dixon; and again in 1762.

1790

Elizabeth Hall is mentioned. At some date the property comes to her by the terms of Ann Dixon's will. By 1840 Elizabeth Hall has married Thomas Wiseman; he now joins with her in surrendering the property to whatever uses she may specify in her will. (Under the common law a married woman could not make a will without some such special arrangement.)

1841

A house and garden owned by Elizabeth Wiseman. William Lambert, gardener, and his wife Elizabeth live here.

108 Cote House

1662

George Sharrow is occupier with one hearth. In 1670 it is Robert Ward.

1673

The property is enrolled as a house occupied by Edward Ward, son of Elizabeth Ward; a little house on the backside occupied by Alice Lynam, widow; with a hemppgarth on the backside. Elizabeth Ward, widow now surrenders to Robert Ward, with provision for accommodation of Edward Ward and Robert's sister Jane.

1692

Richard Day and Jane his wife (formerly Ward) surrender to Robert Ward their interest in 'one tenement or under-settle' previously surrendered to Jane for her life.

1708

Robert Ward sells a cottage, garth, and backside to William Gibson; in 1719 he sells to Robert Owram.

1736

Robert Owram sells a cottage, outbuildings, garth, and garden to John Husthwaite.

1756

John Husthwaite settles the cottage in which he lives on his wife Ellen for her life, and then on her heirs. In 1762 Ellen Husthwaite, now a widow, conveys the property to John Taylor of Husthwaite, cordwainer, with provision for her own lifetime widow's rights. In 1764 she and Taylor are occupiers.

1790

John Taylor, cordwainer settles the cottage in which he lives with a garth, garden, and orchard on his son William Taylor. John dies soon after making the settlement. In 1823 William Taylor is recorded as shoemaker and parish clerk; he is also bailiff of the manor and one of the chief constables for St Peter Liberty. He dies in 1834 and his son William Taylor inherits.

1841

A house and shoemaker's shop, owned by William Taylor, cordwainer. The building or buildings are in multiple occupancy. Taylor, his wife Elizabeth, and three children live in one part. The other part is occupied by Mary Pook, of independent means; John Barwick, a farmer, and his wife Isabel; two shoemaker's apprentices; and a domestic servant.

109/110 Stonewold

The modern property covers the site of what in the early nineteenth century were two houses and garths. Previously these had been just one. The transaction of 1753 points to an interesting kind of arrangement. The year before, William Owram had surrendered the crofts behind 88/89 to Wailes on condition that Wailes pay him a pension of five shillings a month for life; but he did not live long enough to enjoy it. Perhaps Ann Owram continued a similar arrangement with Wailes.

1662

George Underwood is occupier with one hearth. Beatrice Underwood is mentioned in 1698; she is most likely the former Beatrice Dowe and widow of George Underwood.

1711

George Underwood of the City of York surrenders a cottage, garth, orchard, and outhouses to Ann Underwood, his sister. In 1725 Ann marries William Owram.

1753

William Owram has died. His widow Ann Owram settles the property on herself and Beatrix Underwood her sister for two lives, afterwards on George Wailes.

1790

George Wailes sells a cottage, garth, and orchard to Mary Richardson. In 1797 Mary Richardson mortgages to John Jermain for £30, and three years later surrenders the property to him. A gap in the sequence of records follows.

1812

John Middleton conveys a messuage to Christopher Cooper for £146; the year following Christopher Cooper surrenders to Joseph Cooper for the same amount. In 1821 Cooper mortgages the property to Robert Mortimer for £100. It is enrolled as a messuage now divided into two, with garth and orchard; occupied by John Jordan and Ruth Coates.

1839

Joseph Cooper has died; William Cooper, his son is heir. A year later Margaret Cooper, widow, and William Cooper borrow another £21 from Mortimer.

1841

A divided house and two garths; Robert Mortimer is returned as owner. Thomas Gamble, farm labourer, his wife Mary, three children, and a widowed relative and a young girl live in the front part of the building. William Todd, stonemason, his wife Ann, and three children live in the back part of the house.

111 Rose Cottage

This plot was made by subdivision of William Brown's larger property, and building of a new cottage shortly before 1762. The history before that date belongs to 113 (which see).

1762

William Brown conveys to Richard Bowes a new-built cottage, stable, garth, garden, orchard. In 1777 Richard Bowes sells to William Coates.

1799

William Coates has died; by will the property goes to his niece Elizabeth Bell, formerly Holmes. She dies by 1814 and her son William Bell is heir.

1825

William Bell conveys to James Flintoft of Dundee, servant, a messuage and garth occupied by John Wragg.

1841 A cottage and garden owned by James Flintoft. The house is now in multiple occupation.

113 Kate's Cottage, Outwood

1662

John Prest occupier with one hearth. And 1670 and 1673. A gap in the sequence of records follow; the property may have been mortgaged.

1698

Edward Belt of Alne surrenders to Isabel Prest a house, garth, and orchard. In 1723 John Prest surrenders to Thomas Wailes and William Prest in trust. They

are to sell the property to the best advantage, and to use the proceeds to pay debts and provide children's portions. As late as 1743 Thomas Wailes conveys a house, garth, and orchard to Edward Brown.

1756

Two transactions enrolled in this year concern the cottage, garth, and orchard, occupied by Edward Brown the elder. Both are between members of the Brown family and the purposes are not clear. In 1759 after the death of Edward the eldest son William Brown is admitted as heir. About 1762 William Brown builds a cottage on the north side, and sells it with a piece of the garth to Richard Bowes (see 111).

1808

By the terms of the late William Brown's will the premises go to Mary Brown for her life, and after to William Brown, or failing him to Ann Crowder. It is now reported that Mary Brown has died, so William Brown is entitled during his lifetime. In the following year William Brown, with Thomas and Ann Crowder (who have a reversionary interest), surrenders to John Jermain.

1825

By this date Jermain had sub-divided the house. The west end follows here. For the east end see 114. In 1825 this section is recorded as a dwelling house with garth and orchard, being the west end of a tenement purchased from William Brown. John Jermain conveys to Robert and Mary Ann Young for their two lives, and afterwards to Robert Young the son; a condition is that £6 be paid yearly to Jermain during his lifetime.

1841

A house and garden, owned by Robert Young.

114 Spring Cottage

1825

A dwelling house and its two gardens, being the east end of the house surrendered in the companion enrolment (see 113: 1825). John Jermain surrenders to Elizabeth Jermain for her life, and then to John Jermain his natural son. Then follows a discontinuity: further enquiry is needed.

1841

Entered as a house and a very small garden; owned by John Young. It is occupied by John Smithson, farm labourer, his wife Jane, and three children.

107a Bank Cottages

This plot was almost certainly a late addition to the old part of the village, sited on the outer edge of the built-up area at the place then called Yorker Hill. It was originally a freehold belonging to the lord of the manor, suggesting that it was created by taking in a piece of manorial 'waste'. Since 1589 the law had required that a new build have at least four acres of land attached to it; again it is interesting that for many years the tenure of 107a included four acres on the west side of the road, between the Croft and Highthorne Lane.

1650

At this period William Hodgson is renting Yorker Hill from the lord of the manor. In 1662 he is householder at 107a and pays the hearth tax for one chimney. Widow Hodgson is assessed for the tax in 1670 and 1673.

1746

Thomas Scaife is occupier. The land attached to the cottage becomes known as Scaife Garth. After a dispute in the court of Chancery 107a is one of the properties removed from the list of manorial freeholds and acknowledged to be the private property of the syndicate who now lease the manor.

1807

Margaret Scaife is occupier. Five-sixths of the syndicate sell all their interests at Husthwaite. This cottage with a garden behind goes to Thomas Smith, farmer at where Wilton Croft now stands.

1808

Thomas Smith sells a cottage, garth, and croft to William Toase of Husthwaite, tailor. The purchase price is £83.10.08 (which is five-sixths of £100). The remaining one-sixth, which Smith does not own, is most likely conveyed to Toase in 1818, but the actual record remains to be located.

1841

A cottage and garden owned by William Toase. The tithe schedule lists John Warin as occupier, but he appears to have died by the time of the census.

117 The Croft

1662

George Sharrow is occupier, with one hearth. He dies in 1666 and appears to be succeeded by Thomas Sharrow. In 1670 the tenant is George Walker, from whom the old names Walker House and Walker Lane obviously derive. By 1678 Thomas Sharrow had died and George Sharrow inherits Walker House, with its garth, and a little croft.

1698

George Sharrow of the City of London, gentleman conveys to Robert Burnett. The property is enrolled as a house, garth, orchard, garden, and a little close called a paddock; all adjoining Yorker Hill. (The close is later recorded as one acre in extent.) The house passes by inheritance or settlement through several generations of the Burnett family.

1799

William Burnett has died. By will the property passes to his nephew John Burnett of Thormanby.

1821

By the terms of the late John Burnett's will the property goes to two nephews on trust to sell, and his wife Mary is specifically excluded. She now appears in the manor court and claims her customary widow's right. The court confirms that she is entitled to the benefit of half the house and a proportion of the land during her lifetime.

1822

The Burnett trustees sell one half-interest to Joseph Smith of Wildon Grange, and the other half-interest to John Horner and Thomas Horner. The total purchase price is £280. The property is enrolled as a cottage, garden, and orchard occupied by William Blyth. (There is a hint of wider business affairs here. Smith had been partner with the late John Horner of Kilburn, a man who made money in the coal and lime trades. The Horners of this enrolment were sons who had inherited some of the business interests.) In 1830 the two Horners sell their undivided half-share to Smith for £50. Five years later after Joseph Smith's death the property passes to William Smith. Thomas Moncaster junior is occupier

1841

A house, garden, orchard, and small croft owned by William Smith. The house is occupied by Thomas Moncaster, carpenter, his wife Elizabeth, and five children; a journeyman and an apprentice are living in.

119/120 Pilgrim Street Cottages

Since 1841 the status of these two plots has been reversed. The present cottages were built on what was once the garden belonging to the south end of 120. The house labelled 120 in 1841 was later demolished and no dwelling stands on the plot today. Ownership by one family, the Fishers, from 1650 to at least 1841 is a remarkable record of continuity.

1650

John and Margaret Bailey sell the cottage and garth which they have been occupying to William Fisher.

1662

William Fisher is householder here with one hearth. In 1673 after William's death John Fisher inherits and lives in the cottage.

1719

John Fisher's settlement: a house, garth, and orchard, which he occupies, to himself and his wife for their lives; afterwards to his son Roger Fisher and his intended wife Ann Moore. By 1755 Roger Fisher had died and his son John is heir to the house, garth, and orchard. John Fisher continues as occupier until at least 1794.

1801

John Fisher to his sons Roger and George. In 1805 George Fisher of Tholthorpe surrenders his interest in the property to his brother. In 1818 after Roger Fisher's death the property goes to his widow Mary.

1841

Mary Fisher is owner of a house and garth now subdivided. One part is occupied by James Dowson, farm labourer, his wife Ann, and two daughters. The other part by Ann Taylor, grocer, and two younger Taylor girls.

122 Fox's Yard

1650

John Gamble is mentioned here.

1653

A house and garth owned and occupied by George Staveley the elder. He settles the property on his wife Elizabeth for her life, and afterwards on his son George Staveley. Two years later George surrenders his interest to his sisters Elizabeth Gainforth and Jane Staveley. Elizabeth Staveley, widow, is householder and pays the hearth tax (one chimney) from 1662 to 1673.

1681

The records now become somewhat disjointed. In this year Elizabeth Gainforth surrenders her interest to John Gainforth; it is enrolled as the upper end of a cottage, a garth, and a little barn all occupied by herself. What happens to the lower end of the cottage is not clear; neither is the transition to the next owners.

1706

After the death of Dorothy Lyth her son William Crosby, and her daughters Elizabeth and Esther Lyth are heirs. Two years later William Muncass of Brandsby, who has evidently married one of the Lyth sisters, surrenders a third-part of a cottage and garth to William Crosby the younger. In 1728 William, son of the late William Crosby, inherits the whole property.

1760

William Crosby sells the cottage, garth, and garden to Edward Brown. In 1775 Brown mortgages to William White for £12. In 1779 after the death of Edward Brown, his son James is entitled, subject to the life estate of his mother Jane Brown. Jane lives in the cottage.

1785

John White (who has inherited as mortgagee), Jane Brown and James Brown (owners of the equity of redemption) surrender to John Wilson.

1794

Wilson sells the cottage and garth to Joseph Brown of Husthwaite, wheelwright. In 1802 Brown mortgages the property to John Roulston for £54.

1822

The cottage and garth are sold to John Taylor. He pays £14 to the widow and heirs of the late John Roulston; and £86 to Joseph Brown. William Parnaby is occupier.

1841

The tithe plan and schedule and the census return are not entirely clear, but the house seems to have been divided. The owner is John Taylor. His tenants: James Wood, farm labourer, wife Isabella, and infant son; James Granger, farm labourer, wife Eleanor, and two young children. There may also be an under-tenant: the census includes Mark and Ann Foggett, and their three children, but it is not clear whether they live in this actual building.

123/124 Rokeby Cottage and Badgerdub Cottage

The modern Rokeby Cottage occupies what was a garden in 1841. This garden belonged to the house that stood where Badgerdub Cottage was later built. These two plots were the south end of what until about 1802 had been one large parcel, including also the site of the modern Wortley Cottage. In this entry the early history of the whole parcel is summarised, and then the history of this south end from 1802. No household(s) can be inferred from the seventeenth-century hearth-tax records. The earliest reference to have turned up is from 1681, and concerns a subdivided cottage. Perhaps this was an old house occupied by people too poor to have to pay the hearth tax, or perhaps it had been put up since 1673.

1681

George Gibson conveys the north half of a house to John Tong. Alice Overthwaite is occupier. John Gainforth apparently owns the other half. In 1685 Tong conveys the north half to Dorothy, daughter of George Clarke. Two years later William Plummer of Thormanby and his wife Dorothy (formerly Clarke) convey the same to Gainforth. Henry Meek occupies the north end.

1690

The property is now treated as a single tenement; it is occupied by George Clarke. Gainforth surrenders it to Clarke and his wife Alice for their two lives, and afterwards to their daughter Faith Clarke. Faith marries George Appleby in 1694.

1750

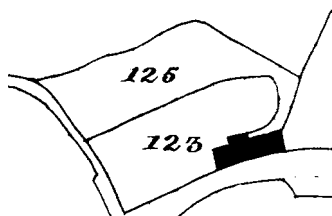
George Appleby the elder has died; his son George is heir to a cottage, garden, garth, and orchard in which the father lived to the time of his death.

1767

The Applebys sell to John Weddell. In 1783 after John's death William Weddell becomes owner. He dies soon afterwards and the property passes to another William Weddell. Then in 1797 John Butterfield and his wife Ann (formerly widow of the second William Weddell) sell to the sitting tenant, James Dale.

1802

James Dale settles a cottage, now divided into two, on his second son Robert Dale. By 1807 the garth at the back has been divided by a 'quickwood fence', or hedge. Robert Dale surrenders the south end of the dwelling and part of the garth to William Dale. A condition is that there shall be a 'right of road' at the south boundary. See the attached sketch; it is adapted from the tithe map, which shows only the parcel numbers of the two gardens. Also James Dale and his wife, parents of William Dale, shall have the premises for their two lives. In 1820 William Dale mortgages the south end of a dwelling house to Richard Batty for £100. George Harrison is occupier.



1830

The south end of a dwelling house is sold to John Taylor. He pays £100 to Batty to clear the debt; and £36 to Dale.

1841

John Taylor is owner. The occupier is Elizabeth Harrison, widow.

126 Wortley Cottage

This entry relates to the site of today's Wortley Cottage, which resulted from the subdivision, shortly before 1802, of a larger piece of land. For the earlier history see 124.

1802

James Dale surrenders a cottage divided into two to his second son Robert.

1833

Robert Dale has died. By will the north part of the house comes to his wife Frances for her life; and afterwards to his children Ann, William, Mary, Jane, and Elizabeth, to be equally divided. Immediately afterwards Frances Dale, with the agreement of her children, surrenders the property to John Smith, as security for a loan of £72. The money is needed to pay debts of the late Robert Dale.

1841

A house and orchard, owned by Frances Dale. John Jordan, farm labourer, and two daughters live here.

127 White House gardens

1662

Wilfred Walker is householder of a cottage with one hearth.

1697

William Walker conveys a cottage, garth, and orchard to William, eldest son of William Wailes. Robert Burnett is occupier. From now on 'Walker Garth' is treated as a part of the 131 property. Any remaining buildings appear to have been taken down by 1712 at the latest.

131 The White House

1662

John Wailes is householder, with two hearths. William Wailes is assessed for the hearth tax in 1670 and 1673.

1678

John and Mary Wailes settle a messuage house with kiln, stable, outhouses, orchard, and croft on their son William Wailes. William is occupier. In 1697 Walker Garth on the east side is added to the property (see 127).

1712

William Wailes's settlement: the property of 1678 and Walker Garth to himself for his life; afterwards to his son William and his intended wife Elizabeth Preston for their two lives, and then to their heirs. The recorded events of this and the next few years are not self-explanatory and work on the Wailes' family history is needed. As a result of a succession of deaths in the family the property has passed by 1715 to Thomas Wailes, brother of one of the Williams.

1753

Thomas Wailes's settlement: property as before to himself for his life, and then to William Wailes his grandson. Thomas is occupier. (After this date the Wailes took up the profession of law and ceased to be resident farmers at Husthwaite.)

1797

William Wailes has died, George Wailes is heir. The occupier is John Gatenby, who appears in a later record as a butcher. In 1838 the property passes for George Wailes to Francis Wailes of Gray's Inn.

1841

A house and buildings owned by Francis Wailes. The occupiers are Joseph Weighell, a tailor, his wife Dinah, their young daughter, and two children with other surnames; alongside is a living-in apprentice.

136 The Old School House

Despite the very few early references to have survived this small section in the north-east corner of Goulton Garth has an unusually interesting history. It is recorded in 1841 as glebe land rented to John Taylor for a garden. Here is a significant clue to its former status. The whole of Goulton Garth had once belonged to Newburgh Priory, and in this corner was a cottage for the parish curate, who was supplied from Newburgh. Hence its later designation as 'glebe'. Because of the connection with Goulton Garth what follows should be read in conjunction with the account of 135/7/8. After the dissolution of the monasteries the king and his agents disposed of the former Newburgh properties. Most of Goulton Garth was sold off privately. The little plot 136 could not be sold with it because Henry VIII had already granted the benefice of Husthwaite (tithes, and so on) to Trinity College, Cambridge, and the curate's house was taken to be part of that gift. So although it appears in a few later records as parish property, it actually belonged like the rest of the parish income to Trinity. The curate's house was demolished in 1613 x 1639 and the plot remained a small garth or garden until 1863, when Trinity agreed to convey the land for the building of a schoolmaster's house.

1613

Sir Thomas Bellasis warns Trinity College that their rights in the cottage are not being respected in the arrangements for enclosing Husthwaite Common. To settle the dispute the Prebendary of Husthwaite awards four acres of enclosed land to the cottage in lieu of former common rights. (See also 24a.)

1639

The manorial roll refers to a plot 'where the vicarage formerly stood', and lying immediately on the east of the Wailes house (131).

1841

'Glebe', used as a garden according to the tithe records.

138 The Old School

Parcels 135 to 138 were once a single garth belonging to Newburgh Priory; on it stood a curate's house and a farmhouse. The property was seized by the king during the dissolution of the monasteries. In 1547 Henry VIII included the curate's

house (136, which see) in a grant to Trinity College, Cambridge. Some time later his agents sold the 'yeoman house' with the rest of the land to a private investor. This slightly reduced parcel, which was later known as Goulton Garth, continued to be a freehold, and for that reason does not figure in the manorial rolls. As a result historical information is both interesting and sparse. Parcel 138 was taken out of Goulton Garth in 1837 for the building of a new parochial school.

1613

A letter in Trinity College archives refers to a 'yeoman house' next to the curate's house.

1639

Ralph Calvert is occupier (and perhaps owner). He is encroaching on the 'vicarage garth' immediately to the east.

1662

John Gamble is householder and pays the hearth tax for one chimney. Ann Gamble pays in 1670, and John Gamble in 1673.

1678

It seems that the Goultons (of Highthorne) have not yet acquired this plot. It does not appear in a deed detailing the freehold sections of their estate.

1696

William Kitchingman of Carlton Husthwaite and Christopher Goulton are now named as owners in a 'sideways' reference from plot 139.

1708

Francis Goulton includes his freeholds in an agreement prior to marriage. The deed mentions half of Gamble House, presumably meaning a half-share. But the Gambles have gone and Francis Swales is occupier. In several 'sideways' references between 1749 and 1797 the Goultons are named as owners.

1815

After the death of the last Goulton of Highthorne Thomas Wilkinson and William Hotham are entitled to the estate. Both have died by 1836 and the Highthorne estate passes to Amaziah Empson of Knaresborough. He rents the properties, including Goulton Garth, to T N Hodgson, gentleman farmer and stockbreeder.

1837

Empson conveys to the churchwardens and overseers of Husthwaite for ten shillings: a parcel on the north end of a garth or croft called Goulton Garth, on the understanding that a school for the poor children of Husthwaite is to be built there. To judge from White's county directory of 1841, William Hotham had previously agreed to give the land. (For the previous parochial school see 129.)

1841

A schoolhouse owned by Husthwaite township. The tithe schedule states that James Toase is occupier; according to the census he is a shoemaker. A small section of Goulton Garth behind the school (137) has been divided off as a garden for the use of William Fraser; he lives at Sunnyside, which is also part of the Highthorne estate.

139/140 Golden Garth and Laurel House

These were still one property in 1797. At some time in the following twenty-seven years the buildings and garth were divided into two. Does the modern name 'Golden Garth' result from slippage from the old Goulton Garth?

1662

Robert Ward is householder and pays the hearth tax for one chimney. George Bardon pays in 1670, William Oworm in 1673.

1690

George Bardon of Raskelf has died; John Bardon is heir to a cottage and garth. Six years later he mortgages the property to William Allanson.

1702

Mary Allanson and John Bardon sell to Robert Sparling, weaver settles a house, garth, orchard, and garden on his son Thomas. Eleven years later Thomas is succeeded by another Thomas Sparling.

1749

Thomas Sparling and Mary Sparling, widow mortgage the property to Richard Warin for £30. Over the next few years various Thomas Sparlings are involved, until in 1752 Thomas Sparling of Crayke sells it to Robert Frank of Baxby.

1766

Frank dies and his son Robert succeeds. Within two years this Robert Frank of Baxby dies and Robert Frank, a minor is declared heir.

1797

Robert Wiley of Brandsby and Ruth his wife (formerly Ruth Frank, widow) and Robert, son of the late Robert Frank, sell a cottage, orchard, and garth to Thomas Darley of Hushwaite, cooper.

1824

Thomas Darley late of Newburgh, cooper has died. By his will the property goes to his wife Frances and son John, for them to apply the income to the bringing up of the testator's children until the youngest attains twenty-one years; then the property is to be sold and the proceeds divided among the widow and children. The property is enrolled as a cottage, orchard, and garth, now divided in two. William Brown is occupier in the east end; John Oliver in the west end. In 1825 Frances Darley is admitted to her widow's customary entitlement (life-estate).

1841

Two houses and gardens; Frances Darley is returned as owner. The tenants at 139 are William Brown, farm labourer, and his wife Mary. At 140 Frederick Darley, saddler, his wife Jane, and four children.

142 Swales' Garth

1634

This is one of the copyholds acquired by Rowland Dand of Mansfield Woodhouse, along with his purchase of the lease and hence lordship of the manor. A rental drawn up not long afterwards suggests that it is rented to Richard Hargill.

1657

This appears to be one of the properties that Dand sells to George Denham of Baxby. Dand is a known Royalist 'delinquent' and so is liable to punitive taxation; he sells or mortgages most of his Husthwaite properties at this time. In 1662 Margaret Hargill is householder and pays the hearth tax for one chimney.

1664

After George Denham's conviction for high treason the cottage and garth are seized by the lord of the manor. In 1670 John Bailey is householder, with one hearth; and probably also in 1673, when he discharged from the hearth tax on grounds of poverty.

1746

Recorded as a cottage and garth occupied by Elizabeth Swales. After a dispute in the court of Chancery this property is confirmed as a freehold belonging to the syndicate who now hold the lease of the manor. Elizabeth appears to be the 'poor widow' buried at Husthwaite in 1770. The cottage is perhaps left uninhabited after her death.

1807

Swale Garth is recorded as an empty plot. In this year five-sixths of the syndicate sell all their interests in Husthwaite. Swale Garth goes to Thomas Smith, farmer at where Wilton Croft now stands. The remaining one-sixth is conveyed to him in 1818.

1841

An empty plot called Bess Garth; owned and occupied by Thomas Smith.

143 Quince Cottage and House

1662

John Lawnd is occupier with one hearth. Lawnds are known at Husthwaite since 1637. By 1690 John has been succeeded by his son, also called John. In 1709 his son Robert inherits this cottage and garth.

1730

Robert Lawnd of Old Byland conveys a cottage and garth to William Rowland of Old Byland. In 1778 after William death his son, also called William, inherits; he immediately surrenders the property to Thomas Rowland.

1790

Enrolled as a cottage and garth formerly occupied by John Prest, now by Barbara Prest, widow. Thomas Rowland has died; his brother William Rowland the younger 'now of parts beyond the seas' is declared heir, 'if living'.

1809

William Rowland has been absent from the country for more than thirty years, and has not been heard of since his admission to the tenure. His niece Eleanor Rennard is heir, and she has been taking the rents and profits. She is now formally admitted to the property, subject to the claim of William Rowland if living. Eleanor immediately sells to William Rymer, labourer for £80.

1837

William Rymer mortgages the property to Christopher Cooper. Two years later, after Rymer's death, the property passes by will to his daughter Ann and her husband Jesse Robson, one of the two village blacksmiths. Shortly afterwards Jesse Robson surrenders the cottage and garth to Christopher Cooper on trust to sell; Cooper makes an advance payment of £50.

1841

Jesse Robson is returned as owner still. He and Ann are living here.

144 Quince House garden, and access road

1662

Roger Chambers is occupier with one hearth. At the following hearth-tax assessments George Gainforth and then Widow Gainforth is occupier.

1680

Oswald Buckle conveys the cottage and garth at this location. In the record the purchaser's name appears to be Robert Burnett, but should be Robert Pannett. Ann Pannett marries Thomas Scaife in 1708, and the Scaifes are the next owners of the property.

1723

Thomas and Ann Scaife sell the cottage they have recently been occupying to George Clarke of Farndale. A year later Anthony Clarke succeeds as owner. In 1745 Clarke sells a cottage, garth, garden, and orchard to Thomas Viscount Fauconberg. John Dale is occupier. A John Dale is still there in 1773; then in 1794 the occupier is John Gamble.

1827

Under the terms of Henry Earl Fauconberg's will and after succession within the family George Wombwell has become entitled. John Gamble is occupier. The cottage is abandoned at some time during the next fourteen years.

1841

An empty garth owned by George Wombwell. His tenant is Jesse Robson, blacksmith, who lives in the house on the east side.

145 The Old Stores

1662

Jane Hunter is householder with one hearth. Jane Hunter pays the hearth tax in 1670, and Widow Hunter in 1673. In 1706 William Hunter the elder of Husthwaite, yeoman surrenders a cottage and garth to William, who is son and heir of Thomas Hunter. Four years later he sells to Thomas Wailes.

1746

Thomas Wailes surrenders a house, barns, stables, garth, and orchard, occupied by himself, to Dorothy wife of Willam Ness, formerly Dorothy Wailes. Her daughter Dorothy Ness (baptised at Coxwold in 1732) eventually inherits.

1772

Dorothy Ness sells a ruinous messuage or cottage with a garth of half an acre, occupied by George Wailes, to John Harpley of Husthwaite, tailor. The following year Harpley makes a settlement of the property: to Ann his wife for her life, and then to their heirs. The enrolment lists a cottage, garth, and croft, so Harpley may have rebuilt the house.

1794

Ann Harpley, now a widow, sells the croft on the backside of her house to Joseph Brown of Husthwaite, wheelwright. A cart and carriage way from the town street is reserved through Ann Harpley's own garth to provide access. In 1804 Brown sells the same croft and access road to William Markham.

1808

East end: by now Ann Harpley has divided her cottage; she sells the east end to William Markham.

1809

West end: after Ann's death her daughter Ann becomes owner of a cottage and garth, in effect the west end her mother's house. She later marries Thomas Smith. (Caution: Ann's husband appears to have been the farm labourer who ended up living at 64. He cannot have been Thomas Smith the farmer, who later acquired this property, for he was unmarried: see 1840 entry below.) By 1817 Ann Smith has died and Mary, wife of Thomas Rickaby of Crayke, her only sister, is heir and entitled to the west end. The following year the Rickabys sell to Thomas Smith late of Husthwaite, now of Thormanby for £35. In 1822 Thomas Smith, now of Husthwaite, sells to William Markham for £49. Markham now owns the whole building. John Bowman occupies the west end.

1840

William Markham sells a house divided into two, with a garth, garden, and orchard behind, to Thomas Smith the farmer for £210. The house is occupied by William Fraser and Jane Bowman; the garth by Richard Edward.

1841

A house and butcher's shop owned by Thomas Smith. The occupiers are Thomas Robson, butcher, his wife Hannah, and two baby daughters.

146 Wilton Croft

1634

This is one of the copyholds acquired by Rowland Dand of Mansfield Woodhouse, along with his purchase of the lease and hence lordship of the manor.

1657

Dand sells to George Denham of Baxby. Dand is a known Royalist 'delinquent' and so is liable to punitive taxation; he sells or mortgages most of his Husthwaite properties at this time. In 1662 John Bailey is tenant and pays the hearth tax for one chimney.

1664

After George Denham's conviction for high treason the cottage and garth are seized by the lord of the manor. John Bailey is among the several tenants of the

late Denham's properties but it is not clear whether he is still at this place, or whether he has moved to 142.

1670

William Dale is occupier, and probably Widow Dale in 1673. They are followed by Thomas Gatnby and then Jane Gatenby.

1746

After a dispute in the court of Chancery this property is among those confirmed as the personal freeholds of the syndicate who now hold the lease of the manor. In 1769 Widow Gatenby is recorded as their tenant. Then Thomas Gatenby, who is still here twenty-four years later. In 1804 Susannah Masser is occupier.

1807

Five-sixths of the syndicate sell all their interests in Husthwaite. This property, recorded as a homestead and garth, is sold to Thomas Smith the sitting tenant. He acquires the remaining one-sixth in 1818.

1841

A house, outbuildings, and two gardens. Thomas Smith, farmer, is owner and occupier. He is a single man, and has two labourers and two female servants living in.

150 Elphin View 1-4 and side-road

The plot as marked in 1841 must have resulted from the earlier amalgamation of two long and narrow garths. From the time of the earliest record the two were owned by members of the same family, and eventually one of the houses was allowed to go out of use.

1650

Eastern plot: John and Ann Barker of Thormanby surrender a house, backside, and barn to John Waide of Husthwaite. The occupier is James Barker. In 1654 Waide surrenders to Beatrice Barker, servant to Sir William Constable, for her life, and afterwards to John Barker son of James Barker. The condition is that if Beatrice shall 'fall into decay for want of maintenance' she will be able to sell or dispose of the house as she shall think fit in order to provide for herself.

1680

Western plot: Jane Barker surrenders a cottage and garth to Nicholas Barker. Six years later Nicholas surrenders to John Barker, the one who already owns the eastern plot.

1724

The two plots are now enrolled as a combined holding: a messuage, garth, barn, and orchard; and a frontstead, garth, and orchard. The frontstead (empty) appears to be on the west side. John Barker has recently died, and John Swales of Thormanby, miller, who is son of William Swales, is admitted as heir. The connection appears to be through Frances Barker, married to William Swales at Husthwaite in 1711. In 1727 Swales surrenders the combined properties to William and Isabel Swales for their lives, and afterwards to their heirs.

1756

The old divisions are now forgotten and the property is described as a messuage, garth, orchard, and croft of one acre. Isabel Plummer, before her re-marriage

widow of William Swales late of Thormanby, has died; Diana wife of Thomas Lancaster of Dalton, her only daughter, is heir. In 1769 Paul Lancaster, Diana's eldest son, is admitted as heir. Five years later he sells a messuage, garth, and orchard to Ruth Frank, widow.

1797

Robert Wiley of Brandsby and Ruth his wife, formerly Ruth Frank, sell to John Jermain of Husthwaite.

1828

John Jermain has died. By his will the property goes to John Jermain, natural son of Elizabeth Jermain then living with the testator as his housekeeper. (Placed in trust for his support until he comes of age.)

1841

House, garden, and croft owned by John Jermain. According to the tithe schedule the property is 'occupied' by John Taylor; if that is correct then he has sub-tenants. Among the actual occupiers appear to be William Smith, farm labourer, his wife Sarah, and two children.

151-156 Elphin View 9, 10

1736

William Raggitt conveys the house and garth of which he is occupier to William Driffield. By 1780 Driffield has died; by will the property passes to his nephew Thomas Jackson of Raskelf. (Jackson also comes into the property at Carlton later known as Poplar Farm.)

1782

Thomas Jackson sells a cottage on the south side of the street, with barn, stable, garden, orchard, and croft of one acre to the sitting tenant John Wilson.

1815

By this date the cottage has been either subdivided or extended, or both. The houses are later itemised as follows: (a) A dwelling, with another tenement behind; (b) Porter Old House and Mary Knowlson Room, with the garden, and the old kitchen and pig garden. John Wilson has recently died. By will he has left (a) to his daughter Ann for her education until she attains nineteen years, and then to his grandsons Thomas Weighell and Isaac Weighell. He has left (b) to his grandson John Weighell.

1831

John Weighell is now owner of the whole property, and the old buildings that belonged to John Wilson have been completely replaced: 'Which said dwelling houses have been some time ago taken down and new tenements erected on the old sites'. (The five cottages fronting onto Low Street were later known as Passman's Row: see *Duffield Houses of Husthwaite*.) John Weighell mortgages the whole property to Robert Gray for £220.

1841

Six cottages, a garth, and a croft owned by John Weighell. According to the tithe and census records the occupiers appear to be as follows. George Gale, labourer, his wife Jane, and a daughter. William Thompson, shoemaker, his wife Ann, and a daughter. John Barnes, labourer, his wife Ann, and five children. Thomas Allen, farmer, his wife Mary, an infant son, and widowed mother. Charles

Bosomworth, farm labourer, wife Mary, and five children. Christopher Fothergill, carpenter, wife Mary, and an infant son; and possibly one other household of two people. An elderly widow called Isabella Taylor may also be living here as a sub-tenant. Thus there could be as many as thirty-two people housed in this cluster of adjoining dwellings.

159 Elphin View 11–14 and Moorwood

This was a large, empty croft in 1841. In the seventeenth century it had been three distinct cottage-and-garth tenements; a house still stood there in 1826, but was cleared away not long after. The detailed history can be reconstructed in part.

1655

West: Dr Joseph Micklethwaite, physician of the City of York sells a cottage and garth on the South Row to William Carter of Sessay. The occupier is Elizabeth Wood, widow.

Middle: John Fisher is occupier and/or owner.

1656

East: Christopher Dobson of the City of York and John and Mildred Goodrick of Easingwold convey a house and garth on the South Row to the sitting tenants William and Elizabeth Wood.

1662

The householders are (east to west in the hearth-tax list) William Wood, Jane Fisher, Francis Lyth, with one chimney each. In the 1673 assessment Wood and Lyth are still here. Lyth now has two hearths, so it seems he has acquired the middle plot (see the next entry).

1705

Middle and west: Francis Lyth settles his property on his son Francis: a cottage, garth, and orchard; also a frontstead, garth, and garden. Here 'frontstead' indicates an empty dwelling site.

1712

East: This has passed from William Wood to his son William. He now settles a cottage, kiln, garth, and croft on his wife for her life, and then on John Wood. In 1727 Jane Wood surrenders a half-share to her sister Elizabeth. Both are unmarried and apparently co-heirs of an earlier Wood. Elizabeth sells the croft behind the house to Francis Lyth. She marries Matthew Leathley (or Leadley) early in 1732. Shortly afterwards he surrenders to John Carlton of Easingwold.

1732

Francis Lyth's settlement: the middle and west sections and a croft bought from Elizabeth Wood to himself for his life, and then to his cousin Francis Webster. In 1745 Webster mortgages the properties to John Bell. Then in 1760 Webster and Bell sell to William Earnshaw. The holdings now appear to include the former Wood/Leathley plot, cleared of its cottage; they are described as a message, and two frontsteads adjoining where formerly two cottages stood. Earnshaw already owns 160 and the two properties share a common fate for a time.

1779

William Earnshaw surrenders to Thomas Hall as part security for mortgage. Three years later Earnshaw and Hall sell to William and Ursula Rose. The

condition is that pensions are to be paid to William Earnshaw and his wife during their lifetimes. At Rose's death the properties are placed in trust.

1798

The Rose trustees sell to James Batty. In 1815 he surrenders to his daughter Frances Batty. In 1826 after her death the messuage and two frontsteads go to her brothers Richard, Thomas, and James Batty as tenants in common. James and Richard live at Wallerthwaite near Ripon.

1841

By this date the last house has been cleared away and the plot is described simply as a garth. Richard and Thomas Batty are owners. According to the tithe schedule John Kiddersley is occupier, but see 160.

160 Whinmoor and Spring House

1656

Francis and Ann Lyth surrender to John and Mary Moore. Conditions are attached: Francis and Ann are to have convenient housing for their lives; and John is to pay £27 owed by Francis to George Denham. The property is described as a cottage with all the backside and an orchard adjoining; occupied by Francis Lyth.

1662

The householder is George Gainforth, with one hearth. By 1670 Robert Sparling.

1685

John Moore surrenders a cottage and backside to Francis Moore. The occupier is Robert Sparling. (The Sparlings are weavers and by 1702 have bought 139/140.) This transaction clearly locates the property: it lies between Francis Lyth on the east (see 159) and the 'common lane' (Ample Carr road) on the west.

1708

Francis Moore of Sand Hutton conveys a cottage, garth, orchard, and croft to James and Millicent Peckitt of Hovingham. The croft is sizeable, probably more than two acres, but its location is not clear. A gap in the record sequence follows. (Study of the family histories of those concerned might help here.)

1725

Settlement by Mary Johnson, widow: a house, croft, and orchard to Elizabeth Johnson, Mary Johnson, Thomas Carlton, for their lives in that order. The location given is exactly as for 1685 above. In 1742 Thomas Carlton sells the property to Thomas Barwick of Newburgh.

1755

Barwick and six others with an actual or potential interest sell to William Earnshaw. He later acquires 159 immediately on the east and several acres on the south side. All these properties share a common fate for a time. In 1779 Earnshaw surrenders to Thomas Hall as part security for mortgage.

1782

Earnshaw and Hall surrender to William and Ursula Rose for their lives, and then to such uses or trusts as William Rose shall have made. The condition is that

life-time pensions are to be paid to Earnshaw and his wife. On Rose's death the property is placed in trust.

1798

The Rose trustees sell to James Batty. In 1815 he surrenders to his daughter Frances Batty. In 1826 after her death the properties go to her brothers Richard, Thomas, and James Batty as tenants in common. James and Richard live at Wallerthwaite near Ripon.

1841

A house and garden owned by Richard and Thomas Batty. The tithe schedule states that John Kiddersley is occupier, but that name does not appear in the census returns. The possibility is that the tenant in 1841 and after was Henry Render, a tailor, with his wife Elizabeth, an aged relative, and a living-in apprentice.

Acknowledgements

The National Archives (Hearth Tax Assessments, 1662, 1670, 1673; Census 1841)

North Yorkshire County Record Office (Husthwaite Manorial Rolls)

Nottinghamshire Archives (Husthwaite Manorial Rolls)

Borthwick Institute for Archives (Husthwaite Tithe Map; Husthwaite Parish Registers)

Trinity College, Cambridge (Husthwaite Benefice records)

With thanks also to

Husthwaite Local History Society, *Aspects of Coxwoldshire* (1992)

Brenda Duffield, *Houses of Husthwaite* (2000)

Annie Richardson (additional information from the manorial rolls)

Additional Notes

Personal names

Throughout the period covered by these reconstructions the spelling of personal names was far from standardised. I have transcribed surnames in a uniform manner, using the spelling most often found in the modern period.

Occupiers in 1841

The schedule accompanying the tithe plan of 1841 gives the owner and principal occupier of each property. It has to be treated with caution because the records were compiled over several years and it is not clear how much revision was done. Even worse the details are not easy to reconcile with the 1841 census, which was supposed to record all occupants at the census date. The enumerator for Husthwaite did not follow any discernible system as he worked his way around the village and in many instances one is left to guess which dwelling he was recording. Some of my statements about who lived where in 1841 are sound enough, but some are informed guess-work. The census enumeration needs further study, particularly to resolve problems of multiple occupancy.

Historical context and terminology

The manor of Husthwaite had jurisdiction over the two lordships of Husthwaite and Carlton. For nearly the whole period covered in these notes it was part of the Prebend of Husthwaite, a benefice in the estates of the Dean and Chapter of York Minster. The prebendaries of Husthwaite were in the habit of leasing the benefice to lay investors, and these lessees became in effect lords (or ladies) of the manor. From the beginning of the eighteenth century several people had a joint interest, and in the above listings this arrangement is referred to as the 'syndicate'. As noted in the compilation the parish benefice was distinct and belonged to Trinity College, Cambridge. The college also leased to lay investors, and this may be a source of confusion: in some later records the lessees are returned as actual owners.

By far the largest part of the properties reconstructed here were 'copyhold', a customary tenure that survived until 1926. They were held of the lord of the manor by copy of a grant entered on the manorial roll. The important point is that all transactions concerning copyhold properties had to pass through the manor court; as a result a large amount of material survives in the Husthwaite rolls.

Further research

It may be possible to add more detail from the manorial court rolls prior to 1670; they are often very difficult to decipher and it is easy to miss or lose the thread. The land-tax records from 1692 remain to be consulted (but note that until late in the eighteenth century these did not make clear whether the owner or the occupier was assessed). The North Riding Registers of Deeds contain a huge number of registrations of wills, agreements, and conveyances of freeholds; I have not done an exhaustive search for Husthwaite, and no doubt much remains to be uncovered there. More detail could be added to 'descents' of particular properties by consulting parish registers and wills, and more generally by reconstructing the family histories of those involved. This I leave to others!

Most of these resources are of course needed if the compilation is to be extended from 1841 into more recent times.