



NEWBALD  
A  
HISTORY  
OF A VILLAGE

HOWARD BRANT FULLER

## INTRODUCTION

I have been connected to this village since the winter of 2000, when my wife and I moved from the outskirts of Cottingham, East Yorkshire. We were excited to experience life in the country, and were enchanted by the unspoilt countryside surrounding the village with its undulating and magnificent views. Newbald provides a wonderful example of real village life and feeling of belonging, to all who are lucky enough to live here.

The village today is a very different place to how it must have looked in centuries gone by, each generation leaving their unique mark on the landscape. My journey of historical discovery clearly demonstrates this, and our beautiful Grade One listed church of St. Nicholas is no exception. It too has seen many changes over the centuries, but it stands just as proud today, a focal point of the village, as it has done since the day it was built.

Since leaving school I have always had an interest in local history and this culminated in producing my first book *Bottoms Up – A Walking Guide to Hull Pubs*, published by Highgate of Beverley in 1993. It was an instant success. I wanted to do something similar for Newbald, *A Look Back in Time*, was self-published in 2021, and was very well received locally. It concentrated on the history of St. Nicholas Church and the Enclosure of the village in 1778. Monies raised from this booklet were given to the St. Nicholas Church Restoration Fund, over £1000 was raised.

It quickly became apparent that there was a thirst in the village for more history, and *A Look Back in Time Newbald - Two* followed. It looked at the village through the census years available at that time, (1841 – 1911), noting lots of different interesting information from the past. It also looked at the past history of one of two former Newbald Halls, the one in North Newbald, long since demolished, the site has just been redeveloped.

Source material is often difficult to come by but the following year saw the production of *A Look Back in Time Newbald - Three*. This mainly followed the war years and the modern development of the village. It also included, as did the booklet before, a brief look at some of the people both past and present who have made an impact on the village or had lived here a long time.

*Newbald - A History of a Village* sees all three of these booklets come together for the first time. I have updated the text with new information as it has become available to me. For the most part these are just a few 'tweaks', but there is some interesting new information on the early history of Newbald Hall.

I have also had to do a partial re-write to the *UK Census Collection* segment which appeared in *A Look Back in Time Newbald -Two*. After originally writing this, I learnt that in 1841, on census night, there had been 177 visitors to the village staying overnight! This is not made apparent on the on-line 1841 Census report.

New subject matter has been added, which I hope you enjoy reading.

Should you wish to make any comment on what you read, I would be delighted to hear from you:

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**NEWBALD**

**A HISTORY OF A**

**VILLAGE**

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**HOWARD BRANT FULLER**

**2026**

**ISBN 978-1-0369-7052-9**

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Saint Nicholas Church - 2021

## SAINT NICHOLAS CHURCH

The church of St. Nicholas stands majestically upon an elevated mound in the centre of this beautiful village, and dates from the 12<sup>th</sup> century, circa 1140. It replaced an earlier church recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086, possibly on the same site although no traces of the former church have been found. It is Newbald's only Grade One listed building, and dominates the skyline of North and South Newbald. Nikolaus Pevsner, the great architectural historian, describes it as '*the most complete Norman Church in the East Riding.*' It was once described by former Archbishop Thompson of York as, '*the Cathedral of the Wolds.*'

The church is dedicated to Saint Nicholas, Bishop of Myra in Turkey, who won fame for his secret gift-giving, which gave rise to our model of Santa Claus, also known these days as little Saint Nick! Saint Nickolaus became the Patron Saint of many professions and lost causes including, children, the clergy, thieves,

archers, pawnbrokers, murderers and prostitutes. One of the stained-glass windows in the South wall of the Nave is dedicated to him. This was created by William Aikman a renowned glazier in 1925, himself the son of a well-known landscape painter.

The church plan is cruciform with a central tower. The lower section of the tower is 12<sup>th</sup> Century, the central section with the belfry lancets is 13<sup>th</sup> Century and the upper battlemented section is 15<sup>th</sup> Century. The Norman Chancel was replaced in the 15<sup>th</sup> Century in the Perpendicular style and the roof levels have been lowered and raised again at various times. In *A history of South Cave and of other Parishes in the East Riding of the County of York*, it is reported that the church was re-roofed having being completely destroyed by a fire during the reign of Henry the Third (1216 – 1272). The present roof is Victorian.

Above the South Door, which is the main entrance of the church, there is a carving of Christ in Majesty within the Vesica. It is in the traditional early church depiction, seated, his right hand raised to bless all who enter, his left hand holding a book. But looks can be deceiving. John Bilson wrote perhaps the finest archaeological description of the church in 1911; there is no doubt that the present carving was there then.

On the South wall inside the church, just near the entrance, there is an engraving from 1815 which shows a different dilapidated figure within the Vesica. In *The Diary of Robert Sharpe – South Cave and other villages 1812 - 1837* he describes the then very worn statue of being St. Nicholas. Similarly, in the *Antiquarian Itinerary* written between 1815 – 1818 by James Storer he says 'Over the doorway is an elegant statue of this wonder-working personage, but so mutilated, that it would be impossible to say for whom it was designed'. On page 113 of *A History of South Cave* written by John George Hall in 1892 he says 'Above the arch, enclosed in the Vesica Piscis, is a statue of the patron saint.' It seems likely that the majority of the statue of St. Nicholas was changed to Christ in Majesty sometime between 1892 and 1911.



Above – The 1815 Engraving of St. Nicholas? Note- The Vesica at that time was surrounded by a wooden canopy.

Below – Christ in Majesty, as it is today.



The South door is by far the grandest of the four doors the church possesses. If you look closely carved into the right-hand door shafts are a collection of primitive crosses. No one can be sure why or when these were made, one explanation is that they were left by pilgrims as they journeyed from one town to another, it is unlikely that these are crusader crosses. But the one most neatly executed might be a consecration cross. The innermost capital on the western side of the door is richly decorated with what an authority on Romanesque sculpture has pointed out to be a lion with a long tail, and rudimentary mane, and two dog-like masks with leaves emerging from the mouth. In some earlier accounts these have been wrongly described as the 'Hound of Heaven' and the 'Green Man.'

A large number of well-preserved Corbels decorated with human and animal carved faces adorn the outer walls. Corbels have been used since Neolithic times to support parapets on the walls. Some are Grottesque figures which were thought to frighten off the Devil. If you look just to the left of the main entrance you will see one with two heads. This could be Janus from Roman Mythology, God of Doors and Guardian of the Gates of Heaven. It could also be Gemini, represented by twins, a spiritual or dual self that exists within.

As you step over the threshold you will notice that it has recently been screened and glazed with toughened glass, a welcome addition to keep out the cold and wind, and to let in the light. To the left, as you walk through into the church is a magnificent stone Font, its large circular bowl ornamented with leafy scrolls, supported by eight pillars, and is thought to be from the 12<sup>th</sup> or early 13<sup>th</sup> Century. Stop for a moment to think of all humanity who have been blessed and baptised within it. It has a wooden cover, carved with flower and leaf, in the shape of an octagonal pyramid. It is of a later date, probably 17<sup>th</sup> Century.

To your extreme left is another newer part glazed wooden screen, behind which is a small corridor leading to modern toilet and baby-changing facilities for the public, with disabled access. This is a welcome nod to the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, and the woodwork of the glazed porch, which was completed a few years later, was chosen to match the wood of this screen. Upon the wall of the corridor, a large hand-painted wooden board stands, researched and created by a former vicar of the church, the Reverend Jack Walker, as part of an appeal for funds needed for stonework repairs. One of his passions was history. Surely, this

labour of love deserves to be displayed somewhere more prominent. The text of this board is shown below.

*'ULPHUS THE SON IN LAW, OF KING CANUTE WAS GOVERNOR OF WEST DIERA. OWNING A GREAT PART OF EAST YORKSHIRE, AND POSSESSED LAND IN NIWEBOLT. WISHING TO PREVENT A QUAREL BETWEEN HIS SONS, HE WENT TO THE ALTER OF YORK MINSTER TAKING WITH HIM HIS HUNTING HORN. FILLING IT WITH WINE, HE DRANK, DEDICATING ALL HIS LANDS TO GOD AND ST. PETER. TO THIS DAY, THE HORN IS RETAINED BY THE CATHEDRAL CHAPTER AS TITLE TO THE LANDS.'*

The Horn of Ulph as it is better known, is on display in York Minster. It is an 11<sup>th</sup> Century Oliphant (a horn, carved from an elephant's tusk) and is approximately two feet four inches long and five inches wide at the mouth. It is thought to have been made in the town of Amalfi, Southern Italy. If the legend is to be believed, Ulph more than likely filled it not with wine but mead, a sweet fermented mixture of honey, water and spices which would have been readily available locally. In dedicating all of his lands to God and St. Peter, Ulph at that moment disinherited his family. One of the stained-glass windows in the Nave represents this hunting horn, on a background of glass celebrating the late Queen's Silver Jubilee in 1977.



The Queen's Silver Jubilee Window featuring the Horn of Ulph

***OVERLAID WITH THE SOOT FOR CENTURIES, THE CHURCH HAS NOW BEEN WASHED, AND YOU WHO PASS BY IT SEE IT AS IT FIRST APPEARED. IF YOU LOOK CLOSELY THE ORIGINAL MASONS' MARKS MAY NOW BE SEEN. THE PEOPLE OF THIS VILLAGE WILL GIVE GENEROUSLY TO PAY FOR THE REPAIRS, BUT THIS APPEAL IS TO YOU.'***

***'IF YOU HAVE NOTHING TO GIVE, MAY THE LORD SUPPLY YOUR NEEDS. IF OF YOUR CHARITY YOU CAN SPARE A LITTLE, GO TO THE VICARAGE OR INTO THE CHURCH WHERE YOUR GIFT WILL BE WELCOMED, FOR OUR REPAIRS TO THE STONEMWORK ARE THOSE WHICH ARE IMPERATIVE, AND MINOR DEFECTS MUST WAIT. WE NEED £4000.'***

Every five years churches are inspected by an Ecclesiastical Architect to ensure that they are in good repair. This is known as a Quinquennial Inspection and a report is made. The appeal for £4000 followed such an inspection. A more recent inspection had identified a number of issues. Repair and replacement to some of the stonework, mostly at low level had been highlighted at a cost of more than £20,000. This has now been addressed. Some of the cost of this work was met by individual local donation. But the majority of it was funded by generous grants from the following organisations: Sober Hill Community Benefit Fund, Garfield Weston Foundation Trust, Yorkshire Churches Trust, Robert B Massey Memorial Trust, Market Weighton Community Shop.



Chancel – looking towards the Altar

Before any work can take place to the fabric of a Church of England building a 'Faculty' has to be applied for. This is the churches equivalent of civil planning permission. Once granted, the work can go ahead.

**AND TO ALL WHO READ THESE WORDS, WHETHER YOU ARE SAD OR JOYFUL, YOUNG OR OLD, RICH OR POOR, REMEMBER FROM TIME IMMEMORIAL MEN HAVE WALKED PAST THIS MOUND, AND THAT THEY, AND YOU ARE IN**

**'GODS CARE'**

**THE SEVENTY-FIFTH VICAR OF THIS PARISH (AND THAT OF SANCTON)**

**JACK WALKER**

In the right-hand margin of the board the Reverend Walker has listed all of the Kings and Queens of England from 1100 beginning with Henry 1<sup>st</sup> to Queen Elizabeth 2<sup>nd</sup>. He has also noted most major events that have had an impact on the populous of our country. He finally lists all of the clergy in charge of the church that he could find starting with Segarious, 1125, and ending with himself. He took office in 1955 and retired in 1996. Sancton no longer comes under the ministry of this church.

## **The Vision of Orm**

It appears that the activities of Segarious were not limited entirely to his own parish. An early 12<sup>th</sup> Century document from the time of Segarious's tenure here shows that a priest from Newbald called Sigar (most likely the same Segarious) reported to Symeon, the chronicler and precentor of Durham, the history of a young visionary from the parish of Howden. He had been able to question the boy, called Orm, about his visions before his untimely death. Orm came from a well-to-do family, of English parentage, although his name was Scandinavian, a naming practice which was not uncommon at that time. He was known for his meekness, patience, temperance and generosity to the poor.

In November 1125, Orm became very ill and nearly died. It was during this time; he had several visions. He saw Heaven, Paradise, those outside the wall of Paradise, and those in Hell.

In Heaven, Christ was crucified and he also saw Our Lady of The Apostles, an unnamed suppliant woman, an old priest and a pious virgin who had lived in the same neighbourhood as himself.

He described Paradise as surrounded by a high wall, which he could see into, and Hell as a place for lost souls, tormented by devils. In another vision he describes Christ and the Apostles with swords, two-thirds drawn.

After the vision he lived in great pain until 1<sup>st</sup> June of the following year. A month before his death, he ate no solid food and drank very little water. The day after he died, priests, monks, clerics and layfolk carefully watched over him until his funeral. Such was their belief in what Orm had experienced.

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On the North wall coming out of this corridor is a plan showing when in time various parts of the church were built or rebuilt. Next to this is a narrative on Newbald Stone, (Oolitic Limestone) of which most of the church is constructed and was quarried locally. The supply has now been exhausted. New stonework used for repairs and renewals comes from Ancaster in South Lincolnshire.

The Nave is spacious and airy and when the sun shines it fills with light cascading through the recessed Norman windows, and large West window. It is full of Victorian pine pews; an old engraving of 1815 shows that they were originally boxed pews. The same engraving shows that the pulpit was in the middle of the South Nave wall and that there was a dilapidated Chancel screen. The windows on the South side display some interesting stained glass which are worthy of closer inspection. Of particular interest, is the window of Ulph's horn. In the 15<sup>th</sup> Century when the Chancel was rebuilt a large perpendicular window was inserted here.

During a Victorian restoration this window was replaced by a new window in the Norman style. The remains of the window arch of the large window are visible in the stonework. As well as the window by William Aikman mentioned earlier, other South Nave windows are by Harry Harvey and Sep Waugh both prominent York glaziers. Harry Harvey created the one showing the choristers, this was commissioned by Frank and Muriel Baldry in 1978. Muriel's husband was a prominent business man in the village and sang in the choir for 52 years. The upper half of the window depicts Jesus's parable of the Sower Casting his Seeds.

As we begin our journey along the length of the Nave towards the Altar, on the left, is a memorial to those who lost their lives in the service of their

country. Fourteen men during the First World War, and four men lost in World War Two. It also commemorates Corporal Michael Peter Jones of the Special Boat Service, who was killed in action, Afghanistan, 2007.

Just past here on the North wall of the Nave we come across our first memorial tablet, they are scarce within the church, no medieval monuments have survived. The cartouche celebrates the life of **WILLIAM GILL**, one of two, of Newbald's greatest philanthropists. He died at or near Bengal, Fort William, India and left in his Will dated 26<sup>th</sup> July, 1723 the sum of thirty pounds per annum to be distributed amongst the twenty poorest persons of Newbald who had not received alms or relief from the said parish. This was to come out of income from land he owned at Cherry Burton known as Ravensthorpe Closes.

Trustees were appointed to administer the charity with the rents paid to the vicars of North Newbald and South Cave. All monies were to be held within a chest kept within St. Nicholas and there should be a book kept of all monies received and the poor persons names should be kept in it. The vicar should receive twenty shillings for doing this. The chest was probably an old oak chest with 14<sup>th</sup> Century ironwork, which was stolen some years ago. Six shillings was also to be paid annually to the parish clerk for cleaning William Gill's monument in the churchyard. Sadly, this no longer exists.

The charity was mentioned in a report written for the York Diocese in 1842 and in *Bulmer's History and Directory of East Yorkshire (1892)*, the land at Cherry Burton was returning £100 per annum. I am advised that it ceased to function as a charity 20 or 30 years ago. The Parish Council took control of its funds in late 2015 and divided what remained between the main charities of the village.

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Also mentioned in the 1842 report were other charitable requests, payable in pounds, shillings and pence, and all paid yearly.

£2.12s.6d, for educating six poor children and £1.6s.0d, laid out in weekly bread from rent charges on behalf of Gunby, Wilson and Burton.

Payments of 10 shillings to the poor from Messrs. H. Barnard and P. Lyon.

A payment also to the poor of 6s.8d and 3s.4d, respectively from Richard Burgess and Sam. Burton.

Payment by J. W. Clough, Esq, of £1 to the poor.

Interestingly, the immediate area surrounding the church and the Old Vicarage (Vicarage Lane, opposite) at the time of the 1851 Ordnance Survey Map, was known as Charity Close.



Reverend Jack Walker with the old Mediaeval Chest which was later stolen

If you look closely on the whitewashed wall, just below the cartouche of William Gill, you will see the illegible remains of a script from a former time. Towards the end of the Nave at the crossing of the North and South Transepts, under the four arches, is the Tower. Many mason's marks can be seen on the masonry of the inside of the spiral staircase which leads to the Belfry. Here we find three bells, dated 1610, 1663, and 1667. The Coronation Clock on two sides of the Tower, commemorating the coronation of King George V, was installed by Potts of Leeds, the makers of many church clocks in this area, at a cost of £95 raised by public subscription in the village. It is regulated by the use of old pennies placed on the pendulum. Newbald Parish Council is responsible for its maintenance, and the clock faces have recently been repainted (2025).

The Parish Council is also responsible for the maintenance of the Churchyard as a result of Acts of Parliament having devolved maintenance of churchyards closed for burials to local councils. Newbald Churchyard was closed in 1905.



Two brave men painting the clockface - 2025

We now approach the magnificent entrance to the Tower, with its finely carved four pillars and plenty of zig-zag stonework evident, which the Norman's were famed for. By here, is the North Transept which now doubles as the church's kitchen. Buried beneath this floor is Reverend George Blanshard Blyth and other members of his family. His son, George Francis Popham Blyth became Bishop in Jerusalem. An old Roman Lamp in the church's possession found during the excavation of St. Georges Cathedral, Jerusalem was given by him to Robert Marshall a former Verger of St. Nicholas.

Outside of the kitchen is the church's organ, built by Messrs Marshall Bros of Wakefield and installed in 1897 during the year of Queen Victoria's Diamond

Jubilee. When played by a competent organist, the listener could not wish for a finer sounding instrument.

Level with the organ in the floor of the crossing, lie three stones. They were not mentioned in the *East Yorkshire History Societies Booklet of Monumental Inscriptions*, because when they produced it in 1994, they were covered by a pew which has now been removed. This omission was rectified when they produced another addition of the book. The Society set out to document as many inscriptions as they could within churches, church yards and cemeteries throughout East Yorkshire legible at the time. The stones commemorate the lives of members of the Hall family, rich Hull merchants, they must have been held in high regard to be interred in so central a place within the church.

Stone One: Underneath this stone lieth the body of Thomas Hall who departed this life 27<sup>th</sup> September, 1781 in his 50<sup>th</sup> year. Also, here the remains of Ann Authers who departed this life the 23<sup>rd</sup> July, 1780 in her 55<sup>th</sup> year of her age. Being the son and daughter of William Hall of Newbald, gentleman. Also, here lieth the body of Burton Hall of North Newbald son of Wm and Jane Hall who departed this life 1787 aged 66 years. Also, the body of Sarah wife of Burton Hall who departed this life March 22<sup>nd</sup> 1815 aged 88 years.

Stone Two: Here lieth the body of Ann. The wife of Samuel Hall Merchant of Kingston upon Hull who departed this life June 1769.

Stone Three: Samuel Hall in the town of Kingston upon Hull who departed this life 29<sup>th</sup> September, 1783. Aged 61 years.

Both the South and North Transepts are of particular interest because of their windows. The original structure had apsidal chapels to the east of each transept. Entrance was by archways from the transepts. These chapels were removed when the new Chancel was built in the 15<sup>th</sup> Century and the archways were replaced by windows. Hence the elaborate arches and nook shafts surrounding these windows. The main window in the South Transept is a 13<sup>th</sup> Century replacement. Also stop to look at the door. It is inscribed on the inside, 1712, presumably by the carpenter that made it.

On the North wall of the Chancel to the left of the Altar is a tablet celebrating the memory and last resting place of **Sir PHILLIP MONCKTON**. The tablet tells its own story. The amount of text and detail is long, but it is worth your time reading this account of his very interesting life.

Sir Phillip was a zealous loyalist and supporter of King Charles 1.<sup>st</sup>

The family home was Cavil Hall (Caville), a hamlet near Howden, and he was known to have also lived at Newbald Hall. (There were two Newbald Halls within the village, one in South Newbald and the other in North Newbald. Sir Phillip lived in the South Newbald Hall). One of the first acts of the English Civil War began at Hull when the King was refused entry to the town, Sir Phillip was senior Captain of Thomas Metham's Regiment of Foot which fought for the King shortly after this event. He had an illustrious career in the army and after the death of Charles 1<sup>st</sup> he was involved in the restoration of the monarchy. He became High Sheriff of the County and in 1670 was elected as a Member of Parliament for Scarborough, he died in 1678. Robert his eldest son was the father of the first Viscount Galway. By the time of the Enclosure of Newbald, 1778, the Galway's held most of the land in South Newbald and surrounding area.

There are three other tablets on the North wall in celebration and remembrance of the **Clough** family. John William Clough was the senior partner of Swann, Clough and Company, a private bank in Coney Street, York. He died in 1842 aged sixty-nine years. The family occasionally lived at Newbald Hall, (North Newbald). Upon his death the Hall and John William's position at the bank passed to his son also called John. In 1846 he had a school built on the Green, by 1871 it had 88 pupils. Part of this we now know as the Church Rooms and most recently -The Rooms. The present school on Beverley Road was built in 1914 as the old school was no longer fit for purpose, the new one being able to accommodate over 100 pupils. When John died in 1865, his funeral was a very public affair, befitting someone who was highly respected both in York and Newbald. The local press reported:

*'The late Mr Clough was highly esteemed for his straightforward integrity of character and for his strict impartiality as a magistrate. As a landed proprietor, too, he had gained the warmth and respect of his tenantry by the liberal spirit he evinced towards them on all occasions.'*

His son William inherited everything, just as his father had done, including his position at the bank. He had married Georgiana Hulton who was the daughter of a Lancashire gentry-man and niece of a Yorkshire Baronet. Eight months later she died (1864) giving birth at Newbald Hall, sadly her infant son also perished. Tragedy was never far away from William. The family also owned Clifton House in York and one day whilst here, his younger sister

Blanche arrived, unannounced on the 4<sup>th</sup> March, 1879. She had married Harrington Hudson; the marriage was not a happy one and Blanche sought advice from the legal profession for a divorce. Harrington found out about this, and Blanche being in fear of her life, fled to York. William advised her to return home to Scarborough. Ignoring this she committed suicide, two days later, at St. Pancras Railway Station, London. Using one of her husband's revolvers, she shot herself in a closet in a third-class waiting room, she was found with the gun still in her hand. Her suicide caused a sensation and William was called as a chief witness at the inquest.

Weeks later the bank which was established in 1772 failed, after having 'a run on the bank.' It is my understanding that all of the creditors were monetarily satisfied, and the bank was taken over by Beckett and Company. William Clough reputedly retired to Scarborough, perhaps to be near in spirit to his recent deceased sister Blanche.

The door to the left underneath these tablets leads to the Vestry. Inside, in the North wall are two blocks of zig-zag, and a recess in the West wall is arched over by a reused window head. Both these features may have been reused from the original Chancel when it was replaced. The door handle and lock are of some note, the handle, is in the shape of two intertwined serpents, thought to suggest that there are two sides to every argument. It is a very fine example of a medieval iron-smiths work. There are thought to be only two of these in the country, the other, in Durham Cathedral. On both sides of the Vestry door on the walls you will see a series of holes in the stonework. Some of these are similar to 'Nine Men's Morris' or 'Merels', a popular strategy game from the Middle Ages.

Behind the Altar below the large East window is a wooden Reredos (screen) partly hiding an arcade of seven arches variously inscribed with the Lord's Prayer, the Nicene Creed, The Ten Commandments and other scriptural passages. The arcade was part of the restoration of the Chancel in 1864 at the expense of the Clough family.

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In 2016, *The National Association of Decorative and Fine Arts Societies* (NADFAS) now known as the Arts Society completed an inventory of all the church's furniture, textiles and other objects of importance. It makes a fascinating read.



Inside the Clock Tower – A fire grate formerly used to keep the bell ringers warm

The Church Registers are held within the Archives Office, Champney Treasure House, Beverley and date from 1600. There are no entries from 1642 to 1654, nor from 1679 to 1709. Family Genealogy information, taken from the Registers, can be found at:

[www.findmypast.co.uk](http://www.findmypast.co.uk)

For a more detailed architectural assessment of the church, see:

The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal (1911), Vol, XX1, Part 81, Newbald Church, by John Bilson B.S.A

Or

Church of Saint Nicholas, Newbald: Historic England. No: 1346990.

## THE ENCLOSURE OF NEWBALD - 1778

One of the greatest periods of change to the village, and indeed the whole country, happened as a result of the Enclosure Acts. This happened in Newbald in 1778. Enclosure Acts (originally Inclosure Acts) were a series of Acts passed by Parliament mainly in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Centuries. They were created to enclose land by hedge, ditch, wall or fences which had previously been deemed to be common land or used by the community. Prior to these Acts, common land was often within the gift of the local Lord of the Manor, with strips of it given to tenants and poorer people for cultivation purposes. It was common for tenants to have strips of land over a wide area of the Manor, some of it would not be as fertile as other areas, perhaps better suited for grazing or other purposes. To make it fair, each tenant was treated the same.

Over time tenants had legal enforceable rights to the land which many were only too happy to relinquish for payment.

This had two main effects:

- i. It created larger cultivable fields which improved crop production and led to higher productivity.
- ii. Many of the tenants now not working on the land headed for the towns and cities looking for employment, which was very timely as it coincided with the Industrial Revolution.

Newbald's Enclosure Map dated 1778 shows how the lands surrounding the village were known prior to this date, they would have been familiar terms known by the local population since medieval times. It covers an area approaching 5496 acres. A total of 3814 acres is attributed to the township of North Newbald, as we shall see it was by far the most populated. A further 1681 acres was attributed to the far more rural township of South Newbald. Townships in those days was a term used to divide a large parish mainly for administration purposes, and not in any sense as we know a 'town' today. A picture of the map shows how it looked.

The outer limits of the land were under the control of the ancient Lordship's of Sancton and Hessleskeugh towards the North, North Cave

and Hunsley to the South, Bishop Burton and Walkington to the East and Hotham to the West.

A close examination of the map shows that John Clough, Lord of the Manor of North Newbald, was by far the biggest landowner, with land rights awarded to him in almost every quarter of the land surveyed, surrounding both North and South Newbald. Lord Viscount Galway, Lord of the Manor of South Newbald, lived up to his name, being the majority landowner there.

Accompanying the map is an extensive hand written, copy-hand (86-page long document, which determines who was 'awarded' which parcels of land) their location, dimensions, boundaries, and any other responsibilities towards the land or other people that had a boundary with it. The document is extremely repetitive in its wording and use of English, and almost devoid of punctuation. Sadly, some parts of it are blemished making small parts of it un-readable. It is not a document that can be read with ease. It was originally written on 'Forty-Nine Skins of Parchment (exclusive of two skins on which the Commissioners Oaths are Ingrossed.) [sic]'

The report was prepared by three Yorkshire Commissioners, John Outram, from Kilham, John Wood, from North Cave, and Miles Dawson, from Oxton, who worked in conjunction with two surveyors. John Outram died in 1781 and was replaced by Edward Watterson, from Skelton. It was their job to oversee the survey, allotment, division, measurement and valuation of each plot of land. This rare bit of history is dated 1784, six years after the map was dated.

It would have been known within the village, (prior to the map being drawn), who had a claim to a particular plot and this must have formed the basis for the Commissioners to legitimise their awards. It is assumed that the map must have been drawn after all of the extensive leg-work had been done, so it is a mystery to say why there was such a delay in producing the report. It would certainly have taken some time for someone to handwrite it, and perhaps there was also time allocated for those who disputed boundaries or appealed against decisions?

The Commissioners consulted widely in coming to their conclusions. First amongst these were those who held the Lordship of the village's Ancient Manors. Newbald itself had four Copyhold Manors, Husthwaite, Riccall, Warthill, and Osbaldwick.

## **Lords of the Manors**

The Commissioners determined that John Clough, Gentleman, was Lord of the Manor of North Newbald and Impropiator of the Rectory.

The Right Honourable Robert Arundell, Lord Viscount Galway, was Lord of the Manor of South Newbald.

George Thorold, Esquire, was Lord of the Copyhold Manor of Husthwaite.

Edward Wormley, was Lord of the Copyhold Manor of Ricall.

Banastre Walton, Esquire, and Thomas Harrison were Lords of the Copyhold Manor of Warthill.

Martha Perrott, Widow, and her son Andrew, were Lady and Lord of the Copyhold Manor of Osbaldwick.

The Lord of the Manor, as well as being a great land owner, had 'manorial rights' which included holding sporting and hunting events, markets and fairs and the ownership of minerals found on or under the land. One of the Commissioners first tasks would have been to determine which land was Freehold, Copyhold, Leasehold or just common or waste land.

Freehold land was land held freely forever.

Copyhold was land held by a Manor, the tenant's legal title based upon his / her copy of the entry in the Manor Court record.

Leasehold was land from a freeholder given on a lease for a given time.

The land awarded would then be measured in acres, roods and perches. An acre was equivalent to 4840 square yards, a rood was equal to one

quarter of an acre, and a perch was 160<sup>th</sup> of an acre or 30¼ square yards. Restrictions on the use of the land were also made. They also had to identify whose Copyhold Manor the land was situated in. This was put into the left- or right-hand margin of the document along with the name and area of land it contained. Once an award was made the land would have been staked out and its perimeters enclosed. Great emphasis was put on access to the land by either public Highways already in place, or private roads and paths which may have had to be made.

Due regard to access was also given to those who had neighbouring awards made. Bridges, drains, ditches, sewers, watercourses and stiles may have had to be constructed depending on location. Common pits were identified for materials used for the building of roads and houses. The use of land for the making or burning of lime was forbidden. As was the former practice of grazing animals on someone else's land. Free and common watering places for the use of livestock and inhabitants were also found. One of those areas, now known as 'The Becksies,' is shown upon the map as a watering place.

*'We do set Assign and Allot and Award the three several parcels of Common or Waste Ground next herein after described for the several purposes hereinafter respectively mentioned (that's to say) Four Acres one Rood and Eighteen Perches in North Newbald aforesaid at the East end of the Town there bounded by the Beverley Road in North Newbald towards the North by Lands herein Awarded to Edward Danson towards the East by the same Lands herein Awarded to Ann Waudby towards the South and by old inclosed Lands aforesaid towards the West which said four Acres one Rood and Eighteen Perches shall be used as and for a Free and Common Watering place for Cattle for the use and Benefit of all the Inhabitants of the Township of North Newbald aforesaid for the time being and for Common Pitts for getting Sand and Gravel for Building and replacing the Highways and private and other Roads within the said Township of North Newbald and Also for such other purposes those Inhabitants any of them shall have occasion to use the same in or about the Repairs or Improvement of their respective Estates therein and not otherwise....'*

The majority of the document is taken up with the listings of all the awards made; there are multiple entries for persons who had a claim to

land in both townships and surrounding areas. The example below of an award made to the late Mark Key is typical of such an entry.

**Award to Mark Key:**

Husthwaite Manor: 5 acres 0 roods 17 perches

*'And unto and for the Heirs or Assigns of Mark Key late of North Newbald aforesaid Merchant Deceased as Copyhold to be held under the said Manor of Husthwaite with North Newbald five acres and Seventeen perches (Subject to a Road over the same as herein Awarded) in the Low Middle Field and Low Common in North Newbald (one Acre and six perches at the West End thereof being parcel of the said Low Common) bounded by Lands herein severally Awarded to John Grant North to William Normand and his Wife and Robert Burtak the said William Normand Solely and Richard Kirby and his wife and Mary Ellerker East to Thomas Swaby and Edward Danson South and to Banastre Walton Esquire West to be Fenced on the South side and West End and to be accepted in Lieu of all his odd Lands lately lying dispersed in the several open Fields in North Newbald and all Common and other Rights belonging thereto held under the said Manor of Husthwaite with North Newbald.'*

As you will see from the list (**Table One**) which forms the end of the Commissioners Report, there are no areas of land awarded noted. This information is held within the main text of each award, as illustrated above. To summarise which parcel of land, its location, area, and conditions of use to everyone to whom an award was made, would be a very complex task. I have not set out to do so here.

The list in effect is an invoice. The column of monetary values is headed: 'The Sums charged on them respectively.' These are the charges and expenses incurred by the Commissioners for their work, to the individuals who had an award made. Payment had to be made at the house of Joseph Roberts on the 5<sup>th</sup> January 1783 at 'Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon.' Joseph Roberts is listed as an Innkeeper. No Inns are mentioned by name. The second table shows all of the properties assessed in the village. Joseph Roberts has two, a cottage going away from the Green, and a message which is very close to where the Rose and Crown was known to be.

The list summarises 88 charges made for awards between individuals in the two townships, some have multiple awards made in each township. The total number of awards made far exceed these numbers. It names 87 individuals, 11 of whom were deceased at that time. The total rises to 100 with wives included.

Not everyone mentioned would have lived within the village. There is only Ratten Row as an address within the list, but the Green, Myres, Gale Gate, the Townend, Townside Road, and Burgate are mentioned in the document. Names which will be familiar to local residents albeit some spelt differently. Burgate is also referred to as Borough Gate and is shown as Barr Gate on the map. This is interesting and may have prompted a previous vicar of the parish, Reverend Jack Walker, to once think that the village was once walled. The ancient toll gate into Beverley is known as North Bar.

It is also interesting to note the professions and status of villagers at that time. These include the following:

Cordwainer (Shoemaker) 2, Tea Dealer 1, Labourer 7, Wheelwright 1, Weaver 2, Grocer 1, Bricklayer 4, Husbandman (Farmer) 1, Carpenter 3, Butcher 1, Blacksmith 1, Yeoman (Someone who cultivates the land / Freeholder) 25, Gentleman 9, Widow 10, Spinster 4, Lady 1

As befitting such a rural community most of the male members will have been involved with making a living from the rearing of livestock and cultivation of the land. They were also known to have kept hives and bees. In a Will dated 1728 belonging to William Hall (Carpenter) of North Newbald, he bequeaths to his wife all of his bees and bee hives. As a community the inhabitants had amongst themselves, most of the trades required to sustain their needs. Perhaps the only profession not mentioned, if they could afford it, would be someone from the medical profession. But most treatments would have been administered by themselves. Botanical / herbal remedies were still common, including the use of arsenic and opioids; the power of prayer was regularly used for those most seriously ill.

### **Table One**

**In Witness Whereof** we the said John Wood Miles Dawson and Edward Watterson have hereunto set our Hands and Seals the thirteenth day of December in the twentyforth Year of the Reign of our

Sovereign Lord George the Third by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith and so forth and in the Year of our Lord one thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty Three.

<b>FOR ESTATES IN THE SAID TOWNSHIP OF NORTH NEWBALD</b>			
<b>NAME</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>D</b>
The Heirs or Assigns of William Andrew of North Newbald. Cordwainer. (Deceased)	0	11	0
Samuel Ashton of North Newbald. Yeoman	2	12	3
Thomas Ashton now or late of the parish of All Hallows in the City of London. Tea Dealer	3	7	0
John Banks of Kirkella. Yeoman	0	10	5
George Brigham of North Newbald & Elizabeth his wife. Labourer	1	0	9
Robert Belshaw of North Newbald. Yeoman	0	10	5
Lawrence Boynton of Cherry Burton or his Assigns. Yeoman	0	10	5
John Blackston of North Newbald. Yeoman	1	14	10
Robert Chapman of North Newbald. Yeoman	0	10	4
James Clarkson of Riplingham. Yeoman	0	10	9
John Carnaby of North Newbald, Tailor & Thomas Carnaby of the same place. Husbandman. In equal shares	0	10	5
Thomas Coates of North Newbald & Sarah his wife. Yeoman	1	14	7
John Clough of the City of York. Gentleman	63	16	6
The said John Clough for the Allotment awarded to him as purchaser from Burton Hall	4	6	10
John Dawson of Ratten Row, North Newbald, & Ann his wife. Labourer	0	10	4
Edward Danson of North Newbald. Yeoman	5	6	4
The Right Honourable George O'Brian, Earl of Egremont	8	6	1
The Heirs and Assigns of William Ellerkar of North Newbald. Bricklayer. (Deceased)	4	1	2
John Grant & his wife Mary of North Newbald. Yeoman	1	17	3
John Hart & Mary his wife of Bishop Burton. Yeoman & the Heirs & Assigns of Marmaduke Ashdon, her son. (Deceased)	0	11	2
The Heirs & Assigns of Mary Hornsey, widow, late of North Newbald.(Deceased)	0	10	6
Robert Hornsey of North Newbald. Bricklayer	1	0	8
John Hornsey of North Newbald. Bricklayer & purchaser from Ann Dean	0	10	5

<b>NAME</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>D</b>
Mathew Hutchinson the Elder of North Newbald or his Assigns. Weaver	3	0	0
Mathew Hutchinson the Younger of North Newbald. Grocer	0	10	5
John Hutchinson of North Newbald, or his Assigns. Weaver	0	10	5
George Hall the Elder of North Newbald. Yeoman	1	10	9
Thomas Hall of North Newbald. Wheelwright, for part of the Estate of Thomas Hall, (Deceased)	0	10	5
Robert Hall of North Newbald. Carpenter. As Heir of Thomas Hall (Deceased) & in his own Right	4	3	0
Susannah Hall of North Newbald or her Assigns. Spinster	0	8	0
Burton Hall of North Newbald or his Assigns. Gentleman	8	9	0
George Hall the Younger of Kingston upon Hull or his Assigns. Carpenter	0	10	6
Robert Jewitson of Market Weighton. Butcher & Mary his wife in her Right and Elizabeth Vauser of the same place, Spinster in equal shares	0	11	0
The Heirs & Assigns of Elizabeth Kirby, late of North Newbald. Widow, (Deceased)	1	0	8
Richard Kirby of North Newbald & Ann his wife. Farmer & Joseph Kirby, Yeoman of the same place & Mary his wife.	0	10	6
William King of North Newbald. Yeoman	13	7	6
The Heirs & Assigns of Mark Key late of North Newbald. Merchant. (Deceased)	2	7	4
Hannah Longhorn of North Newbald. Widow	0	10	11
Richard Mountain of North Newbald. Gentleman	8	7	0
William Normand the Elder of North Newbald. Labourer	0	5	2
The said William Normand & Dorothy his wife in her Right and Robert Burtak otherwise 'Burtal' of North Newbald. Labourer	0	10	4
The Heirs & Assigns of William Nelson late of South Cave. Yeoman. (Deceased)	9	15	2
The Heirs & Assigns of Jane Pearson late of North Newbald. Widow. (Deceased)	0	10	4
Mrs Martha Perrott	19	12	0
Joseph Roberts of North Newbald. Innholder	0	10	5
The said Joseph Roberts & Alice his wife	0	16	6
William Shipton of North Newbald. Yeoman	2	19	7

<b>NAME</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>D</b>
Thomas Swaby of Bishop Burton. Labourer	1	11	9
The Heirs & Assigns of John Sissons late of Cranswick. Yeoman. (Deceased)	0	12	3
Richard Saunderson of North Newbald. Blacksmith	0	10	4
Mary Skinn of North Newbald. Spinster	0	18	5
The Reverend Thomas Stainton, Clerk, Curate of North Newbald	0	10	7
John Suddering otherwise 'Sutheran' of North Newbald. Yeoman	0	10	4
Richard Tindale of North Newbald. Shepherd	0	10	4
George Thorold Esquire, Dorothy Chambers, Widow, Elizabeth Chambers, Widow, & Thomas Chapman	12	11	10
Richard Ward of North Newbald. Labourer	0	10	4
Joseph Wilson of Bishop Burton or his Assigns. Yeoman	6	0	3
Ann Waldby of Beverley. Spinster	6	11	3
William Waldby of North Newbald. Yeoman	4	12	4
Stephen Wilson of Riplingham. Yeoman	0	10	4
Edward Wormilly Esquire, of Riccall.	9	12	8
Banastre Walton Esquire of Skipworth.	6	2	6
John Young & Sarah his wife in her own Right. Yeoman	0	4	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>

<b>FOR ESTATES IN THE SAID TOWNSHIP OF SOUTH NEWBALD</b>			
<b>NAME</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>D</b>
The said John Clough,	0	2	4
& as purchaser from Burton Hall	9	15	3
Foster Chaplin of South Newbald. Labourer	0	8	7
John Dawson of North Newbald. Labourer	0	8	5
John Denton of Hotham or his Assigns. Mason	0	8	8
Edward Danson & his wife.	0	1	1
The Right Honourable Lord Viscount Galway.	47	2	9
Hannah Hewitt of Thornton. Widow	0	9	6
Robert Hall or his Assigns of North Newbald. Carpenter	0	2	5
Jane Jewitt of South Cave, Widow. Mary Stephenson & Elizabeth Purdon, Co heirs of Christopher Stephenson. (Deceased)	0	8	6
Thomas Johnson of Kingston upon Hull, & Ellen his wife. Carpenter	0	17	0
Richard Kirby & his wife & Joseph Kirby & his wife.	0	1	0
Thomas King of South Newbald. Gentleman	10	18	4
Heirs & Assigns of Mark Key. (Deceased)	0	1	6
Richard Mountain of North Newbald. Gentleman	0	17	0
Benjamin Martin of South Newbald. Cordwainer	0	8	8
Frances Monckton of South Newbald. Widow	0	8	5
John Mell of Bielby. Bricklayer	0	8	6
The Heirs & Assigns of William Nelson. (Deceased)	11	0	10
Elizabeth Punderson of South Newbald. Widow	1	10	1
John Sugden of Great Driffield. Yeoman	0	2	6
John Thomlinson of South Newbald. Labourer	1	0	8
William Todd of Brantingham & his wife or their Assigns. Yeoman	0	8	5
Ann Waldby	0	17	9
William Waltham of South Newbald. Yeoman	10	10	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>

## Prebendaries

Holding a Prebend in each Manor was a Prebendary, who was a Canon or other member of the local cathedral church, St. Peter of York, whose income would have come in part from Tithes levied locally. It fell upon the Commissioners to determine the amount of Tithe payable (**Table Two**) and to whom. The Prebendaries of Newbald were:

Reverend William Worthington, Doctor in Divinity, Prebendary to the Lord of the Manor of North Newbald.

Reverend Richard Hay, Doctor of Laws, Prebendary to the Lord of the Manor of South Newbald.

Reverend William Cayley, Clerk, Master of Arts, Prebendary of the Copyhold Manor of Hustwaite.

Reverend William Tatton, Doctor in Divinity, Prebendary of the Copyhold Manor of Osbaldwick.

Reverend Thomas Mills, Master of Arts, Prebendary of the Copyhold Manor of Riccall.

Reverend William Coneybeare, Prebendary of the Copyhold Manor of Warthill.

These were in addition to the sitting incumbent of St. Nicholas church, Curate, the Reverend Thomas Stainton, who would receive a greater portion of the Tithes collected. York Minster still has two prebend stalls within its Chancel, in the name of North and South Newbald. They are currently reserved for Canons with other responsibilities.

## Tithes

Tithes were a form of taxation introduced by the church in the early Middle Ages to fund their institutions. They called for every parishioner to donate one tenth of their agricultural output to the church. Tithe barns were set up throughout the land from which to store and sell this produce. Eventually produce, was substituted for cash based upon the rental value of each property. The Commissioners assessed Newbald's Tithes at *'one full eighth part' 'Mortuary and Surplice Fees, excepted.'*

They had to be paid in two equal half yearly payments on the fifth day of April and tenth day of October. All payments had to be made in the porch of St.

Nicholas between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock in the forenoon. Tithes were the main source of income for many of the clergy, with other monies coming from glebe land owned by the parish and produce farmed by the vicar. They also received fees for conducting baptisms, marriages and burials.

The Reverend Stainton (or his successors) was one of the first to be awarded land by the Commissioners, the award was for 27 acres 3 roods and 7 perches, being a parcel of land in the low South Field and Low Common, in North Newbald. In a separate award he seems to have purchased a further 3 acres and 25 perches, also in the low South Field. Altogether, a substantial land holding for a Curate.

Nationally the Tithe Commutation Act 1836 abolished the practice of giving produce to satisfy a Tithe and substituted it with a cash payment, this became known as a Corn Rent. So called because the payment was tied to the price of corn. The onus for paying these charges came increasingly on farmers as they bought out smaller landowners. This caused a lot of resentment, and may have been one of the reasons which led to a rise in many seeking alternative forms of non-conformist worship. This gave rise to: A Wesleyan Chapel on Burgate, a Zion Chapel in South Newbald, a Primitive Methodist Ebenezer Chapel on Galegate which later relocated to Ratten Row and a Baptist Chapel on Eastgate.

The Depression of the 1920s fostered even more resistance, which led in some cases ten years later, to Bailiff's being sent to recover rents. This prompted Parliament to act and in 1936 a Tithe Act abolished the rent charge and made provision for it to be redeemed with either a single lump sum or yearly payments to end in 1996. I have in my possession a legal document confirming the redemption of Corn rent and sums paid, in respect of a property in North Newbald, dated May 1971.

The ceasing of these payments without doubt burdened the Church of England with a financial problem; and in an ever-changing society, the imposition of Tithes and Corn Rents, did not in the end, promote good will amongst its parishioners.



Newbald Enclosure Map 1778



'Closes' South Newbald Road

**Table Two**

**Name:** All entries for names were followed with: 'His / Her Heirs and Assigns.'

**Ms'ge:** Messuage: Usually a large dwelling house with outbuildings and land. Most entries for both Messuage and Cottage would have included a Garth (Garden) or Orchard.

**Area:** A = Acres, R = Rood, P = Perches. (H) = House.

? Unsure of Spelling.

PROPERTY ASSESSED IN NORTH NEWBALD											
Name	Prebendary			Curate			Ms'ge	Cottage	Area		
	£	S	D	£	S	D			A	R	P
William Andrew			7½		2	11	1			2	16
Marmaduke Ashdon (Deceased) & Mary Hart			4		2	2	1			1	14
Samuel Ashdon			2		1	4		1			22
John Banks			1		1	3		1			15
George Brigham & wife Elizabeth			4		2	8		2		1	11
Robert Belshaw			4		1	9		1		1	18
Lawrence Boynton			4		1	9		1		1	16
John Blackston		1	1		3	8	1		1		4
Robert Chapman			2		1	3		1			21
James Clarkson		1	8		4	5		1	1	2	21
John & Thomas Carnaby			3		1	6		1			39
Thomas Coates & wife			9		2	11	1			2	32
John Clough		4	10		17	9	4	2	4	2	27
John Clough purchased from John Wilson, Grocer.			3		1	6		1			39
John Dawson the Elder & Ann his wife			1		1	1		1			8
John Dawson the Younger			2		1	3		1			21
Thomas Dawson			10		3	3	1			3	26
William Ellerkar (Deceased)			9		4	6		3		2	38

Name	Prebendary			Curate			Ms'ge	Cottage	Area		
	£	S	D	£	S	D			A	R	P
Earl of Egremont		1	8		4	9	1		1	2	36
John Grant		3			7	6	1		2	3	35
John Hornsey			2		1	5		1			33
Rachael Hornsey for the house belonging to her.						2		(1H)			
Robert Hornsey			3		1	6		1		1	1
Mary Hornsey (Deceased)			3		1	5		1		2	18
Mathew Hutchinson the Elder			1		3	3		3			16
John Hutchinson			2		1	5		1			32
Mathew Hutchinson the Younger			3		1	4		1			29
George Hall the Elder		1	5		5	5	1	1	1	1	23
George Hall the Younger belonging to him.					1			1			
Robert Hall			3		1	7		1		1	3
Thomas Hall (Deceased)			7		2	3		1		2	16
Burton Hall		1			4	4	1	1		3	19
Burton Hall			3		1	4		1			28
Robert Jewison & Mary his wife & Elizabeth Vauser			10		3	2	1			3	7
William King			6		2	6	1			1	38
Elizabeth Kirby (Deceased)			2		2	5		2			30
Richard Kirby & Ann his wife & Mary Ellerker			9		2	6		1		2	35
Mark Key (Deceased)			2		2	4		2			26
Hannah Longhorn			6		2	6	1			1	37
Richard Mountain		2	5		7	11	2		2	1	16
Thomas Newmarsh			2		1	4		1			25
William Normand the Elder & Dorothy his wife & Robert Budakhier?			½			1		1			7
William Normand the Elder & William Normand the Younger			7		2	3		1		2	15
William Nelson (Deceased)			4		1	8		1		1	11

Name	Prebendary			Curate			Ms'ge	Cottage	Area		
	£	S	D	£	S	D			A	R	P
Jane Pearson (Deceased)			1		1	1		1			8
Ralph Prince			2		1	4		1			24
Prebendary of Osbaldwick		1	5		2	9	1		1	1	15
Prebendary of Hushwaite			5		2	5	1			1	30
Prebendary of Riccall & for an ancient Close called West Hall.		1	7		8	3	1	1	2	3	37
Prebendary of Warhill & for 2 Closes called Town End Closes		3			9		2		2	4	45
Robert Pears & the house erected thereon.			1			6		(1H)			6
Joseph Roberts			4		1	7		1		1	13
Joseph Roberts and Alice his wife.			4		2	3	1			1	17
Robert Risam for a house			1			6		(1H)			6
William Shipton			3		2		1			1	
John Sissons (Deceased)			6		2	1		1		2	2
Richard Saunderson			3		2		1			1	7
Mary Skinn			3		1	4		1			29
John Suddering (Sutheran)			2		1	4		1			23
Richard Tindall			3		1	6		1		1	
Richard Vauser, one house.			1			6		(1H)			4
Ann Waldby		2	7		6	9	1		2	2	38
William Waldby			9		4		1	1		2	37
Richard Ward			3		1	5		1			27
Joseph Wilson			3		1	6		1			38
Stephen Wilson			1		1	3		1			15
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>52 + 4H</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25</b>

PROPERTY ASSESSED IN SOUTH NEWBALD											
Name	Prebendary			Curate			Ms'ge	Cottage	Area		
	£	S	D	£	S	D			A	R	P
Foster Chaplin			7		2	2		1	1		19
John Clough for 1 Freehold Close called New Close		7			15				9	1	14
Edward Danson & his wife for 1 Close called Calfpasture Nook		3	3		6	6			4	1	15
John Dawson			5		2			1		1	32
John Denton			8		2	4		1	1	1	15
William Dudding			4		1	7		1		1	39
Hannah Hewitt & for 1 Close called the Bottoms		4	1		9	2		1	4	2	50
Burton Hall & for 2 Closes called Ings Dale, the other Doghill Close.		10	8	1	3	9	1	1	12	3	54
Jane Jewitt, Mary Stephenson & Elizabeth Purdon.			3		1	6		1		2	31
Thomas Johnson & Ellen his wife			10		3	9		2		3	11
Mark Key for a Close called Humphrey Close. (Deceased)		4	7		9	1			6		9
Thomas King & for 2 Closes called Gaylands.		6	1		13	8	1		6	4	64
Thomas King purchased off Richard Mountain.			10		3	6		2		3	25
Richard Kirby & his wife Ann & Mary Ellerker for a Close called New Hall.		3	3		6	5			4	2	8
Benjamin Martin			3		1	6		1		1	37
John Mell			7		2	3		1		2	13
Frances Monckton			4		1	9		1		1	16
William Nelson (Deceased) for 1 Close called Church Close another called Stonehill Close, 1 unnamed Close and Back Lane.		7	5		18	10		4	8	4	34

Name	Prebendary			Curate			Ms'ge	Cott age	Area		
	£	S	D	£	S	D			A	R	P
Elizabeth Punderson			4		2	2	1			1	9
John Sugden for a Close called Stone Hill		6	2		12	4			8	2	28
John Thomlinson			10		3	7		2		3	6
William Todd & Elizabeth his wife.			3		1	7	1			1	4
Trustees of the Charity School for 2 Closes called Charity Closes.		1			2				2	2	16
Ann Waldby & for 1 Close called Waldby Close.		3	9		9	5		2	4		4
William Waltham & for 2 Closes called Hughill Close & Thief? Lane Close		12	6	1	10	10	5		14	5	61
Right Honourable Viscount Galway, and for several other Closes & Parcels of Land.	4	9	6	9	11	6	3	8	125		2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>

Towards the end of 1783 there were a total of 40 messuages, 82 cottages and 4 other houses assessed. Raising a total of £10 7s 9d given to six Prebendaries and £27 17s 9d given to the Curate. Some of the Closes (parcels of farmland) mentioned can still be seen today as you walk along South Newbald Road.

At this present time Newbald has eight Grade Two listed buildings which are thought to date towards the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century, some will be included within the messuages and cottages mentioned above. One of them is Manor

Cottage and Farm, South Newbald Road, which was once thought to be owned / built by Viscount Galway. Another, is the Tiger Inn, by the Green. There will be a few other buildings within the village, not deemed to warrant Grade Two status, which also date from this time.

In this list, there were a total of 78 differently named individuals (excluding wives), and 10 differently named deceased persons, between the two townships.

One of those named was the third Earl of Egremont, **George O'Brien Wyndham** (1751 – 1837), he is listed as George O'Brian in **Table One**. He was immensely rich and a great patron of the arts. His family seat was Petworth House in Sussex, he also owned Leconfield Castle in Yorkshire, as well as other estates throughout the country. The Earl reputedly had 9 mistresses and was said to have fathered over 40 children. When he died, he left all of his unentailed estates, including Petworth and Leconfield Castle to his illegitimate son, Colonel George Wyndham, who became the 1<sup>st</sup> Baron Leconfield.

### **Copyhold Premises in North Newbald**

On the front of the map, the Copyhold premises of North Newbald are referenced. Their situation on the map is shown by number only, not by name, they are numbered 1 – 30. All are located in the centre of the village.

All of the following had a House and Garth:

Robert Risam, Thomas Newmarsh, George Thorald Esquire, William Wauldby, Richard Ward, John Sotheron, John Carnaby, Thomas Carnaby, Margaret Boynton, George Brigham, Robert Hornsey, John Hutchinson, William Ellerkar (two entries), John Dawson, Matthew Hutchinson (two entries), Mark Key, Ralph Prince, Jane Pearson, Robert Punderson, Robert Chapman, John Dawson Jnr', Joseph Kirby, Robert Peert, George Chaplin, Richard Vauser, Robert Bartle.

Burton Hall: Garth only.

Vicar of Newbald: Glebe Garth Freehold. \*

In reference to the above list, Robert Bartle, Robert Peert do not appear on the Tithe or land award lists. Margaret Boynton, Robert Punderson, and George Chaplin are probably relations of others on the Tithe list that share the same surname. Joseph Kirby is mentioned on the land award list.

\*Probably the 3 acres 25 perches in the low South Field, that the Reverend Stainton had purchased, mentioned earlier.

## **Redemption of Tithes and Corn Rent**

Pictured below is a statement prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries on the 7<sup>th</sup> July, 1926 and also the Certificate of Redemption made in preparation of the Redemption of Corn Rent applicable to Richard Kirkby, his wife Ann, shown on the above list as Kirby, and Mary Ellerker. The original date of the award is 10<sup>th</sup> December, 1783. This assessment is for land that they had been awarded in South Newbald. There would have been another Certificate of Redemption made for land / property in North Newbald.

To extricate whoever now owned this land from paying any more Corn Rent, a lump sum payment of £2 9s 5d was charged in recompense of the Prebendary and £4 17s 6d to the Curate. This compares to the former yearly charge of 3s 3d to the Prebendary and 6s 5d to the Curate. These and other Corn Rents redeemed were invested in one of two funds, as a statement, from the Bounty Office responsible for the administration of them to the church shows. On the 31<sup>st</sup> March, 1924 a total of £187 16s 10d had been collected for the benefit of the Benefice of North Newbald, and an annual payment of any interest made was paid twice yearly.

## **Commissioners' arrival in Newbald**

The last page of text of the Commissioners Report deals, in part, with farming of the land.

*'And we do hereby also Award and declare that the Commissioners in the Said Act named or two of us did in pursuance thereof direct and appoint the Course of Husbandry which should be used upon all the Arable Lands and Grounds by the said Act directed to be divided and inclosed situate in the several open fields called the North Fields or High North Field and Low North Field in North Newbald and South Newbald aforesaid respectively and did orders and directions to the respective Occupiers thereof to Plow (sic) Harrow Dress and Summer Fallow all the Arable Lands in the same Fields in the Year one Thousand and Seven Hundred and Seventy Seven...'*

The text goes on to give several more instructions, but as we can see, this is dated 1777, one year before the Enclosure Map is dated. Indicating that the

Commissioners were involved in making decisions in the village, at least a year before the Enclosure date.

*L. R. R. 730 (Copies)*

## MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

### REDEMPTION OF CORN RENTS UNDER THE TITHE ACTS, 1836 TO 1918.

#### APPLICATION BY LANDOWNER.

WHEREAS by an Award made under and by virtue of an Act passed in the <sup>17<sup>th</sup></sup> year of the reign of His Majesty King <sup>George</sup> the <sup>Third</sup> intituled "An Act for <sup>purding and enclosing several Open Common</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>Arable Fields & Close Common and Waste grounds in the Townships of North, Newbold and South Newbold within the Parish of North Newbold in the County of Leics</sup> certain Corn Rents, Rentcharges, or Money Payments in lieu of Tithes, hereinafter referred to as the said Corn Rents, have been charged upon certain lands in the said Parish as set forth in the Schedule hereto.

NOW I, the undersigned, being the owner of the said lands, do hereby request the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries to order and direct that the said Corn Rents shall be redeemed pursuant to the Tithe Acts, 1836 to 1918.

Dated this *1<sup>th</sup>* day of *July* 192*6*

*W. J. B. Parker*  
*Country Hall, Beverley* {Signature and Address

#### THE SCHEDULE.

The numbers and Corn Rents should be set out in the order in which they appear in the Award made in pursuance of the said Act or in the Altered Apportionment (if any) made under the Tithe Acts, 1836 to 1918.

Numbers referring to the Award Map	Quantities	Column A	Column B	Column C	Date of Award or Altered Apportionment
		Corn Rent payable to	Corn Rent payable to	Corn Rent payable to	
<i>Names of Landowners</i>		<i>Pemberton and his Heir</i>	<i>Beverley</i>		
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
<i>Richard Kirkby and wife and Mary Ellerton</i>		<i>3.3</i>	<i>6.5</i>		<i>10<sup>th</sup> December. 1783</i>

**NOTES.**—The Application should be accompanied by:—

- A print of the Act, if possible; but if this be not obtainable, a certified copy or a certified extract giving the title of the Act authorising the creation of the Corn Rents, and such parts thereof (if any) as contain provisions for the creation of the Corn Rents and for their variation by Order of Quarter Sessions or otherwise or for the exemption of the Corn Rent from rates and taxes and directions as to where the Award and copies thereof were to be deposited.
- A certified copy of or extract from the Award giving the particulars of the lands and the amounts of Corn Rent charged thereon; also the price per bushel at which the Corn Rent was calculated, and any statement as to date from which the Corn Rent was to commence.
- A certified tracing from the Award Map of the land to be redeemed.
- Where the compensation is not agreed, a certified copy of the last Order of Quarter Sessions or other authority by which the Corn Rents have been varied.

N.B.—The copies or extracts should be verified and signed by the person having the custody of the originals.

Form No. 204/L.T. (\*2513) WL 10175-470. 500. 8/23. T. S. 197 [PLEASE TURN OVER

Redemption Application: On land once owned by Richard Kirkby

**CERTIFICATE OF REDEMPTION OF CORN RENTS, RENT CHARGES, OR MONEY PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TITHES,  
UNDER THE TITHE ACTS, 1836 to 1925.**

WHEREAS by an Act made under and by virtue of an Act passed in the seventeenth year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Third intitled "An Act for Dividing and Inclosing several Open Common Arable Fields Boldes Commons and Waste Grounds in the Townships of North Westald and South Westald with in the Parish of North Westald in the County of York certain Corn Rents, Rentcharges or Money Payments in lieu of Tithes, hereinafter referred to as Corn Rents, and amounting to Three shillings and three pence and Six shillings and five pence are

charged upon or payable out of certain lands in the said Townships as set forth in the Schedule hereto.

AND WHEREAS the said Corn Rents being redeemable under the Tithe Acts, 1836 to 1925, due application was made for the redemption thereof according to the provisions of the said Acts.

AND WHEREAS the amount of the redemption money payable on such redemption have been duly determined to be the respective sums set out in the Schedule hereto;

AND WHEREAS all the provisions of the said Acts in relation thereto having been complied with, an Order was duly made under the said Acts, fixing and determining that the said Corn Rents should be released by the payment of the respective sums set out in the Schedule to such Order, and also set out in the said Schedule hereto;

AND WHEREAS, the Incumbent of the Benefice of North Westald in the said County being entitled in respect of his benefice or cure to the said Corn Rents amounting to Three shillings and three pence and Six shillings and five pence, the said redemption monies in respect thereof were paid on the date specified in the Schedule hereto to the Governor of Queen Anne's County.

NOW the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, in pursuance of the powers vested in him by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Acts, 1889 to 1919, and the Tithe Acts, 1836 to 1925, HEREBY CERTIFIES that the said Corn Rents according to Three shillings and three pence and Six shillings and five pence have been redeemed.

IN WITNESS whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this *twelfth* day of *May* Nineteen hundred and *twenty-seven*.

L. B. (Signed) F. K. MILBURN,

Certificates of Corn Rent Redemption

IN WITNESS whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this *twelfth* day of *May* Nineteen hundred and *twenty-seven*.

L. B. (Signed) F. K. MILBURN,

AUTHORIZED BY THE MINISTER.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

Name of Tenant or Lessee, or Assignee.	QUANTITIES.			Amount of Corn Rent payable to Proprietor and his Lessee.			REDEMPTION MONEY in respect thereof.			Date of Payment of Redemption Money.	Amount of Redemption MONEY payable to Proprietor.			REDEMPTION MONEY in respect thereof.			Date of Payment of Redemption Money.	DATE OF AWARD.
	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	
Richard Leiby and wife and Mary Elizabeth.	4	2	8	2	5	5	2	0	5	24th March, 1927.	4	17	8	4	17	8	24th March, 1927.	10th December, 1926.

Form No. 897/L.T.

(Please keep this for reference.)

*Benefice* *v. North Newbald Co.* *at* *Dio. York*

Particulars of funds standing on this date to the credit of the benefice in the books of the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty.

Account.	Rate of Interest.	Money Capital at rates shewn in first column until further notice.			Annual Amount of Interest on Money Capital.			Stock.			Annual Amounts of Dividends on Stock.			Dates on which Dividends on Stock are payable.
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Royal Bounty Fund -														
Parliamentary Grants Fund -														
Bounty Lands, &c., Sold - - -														
Church Building Acts, &c. - -														
Church Repair Fund														
Copyhold Enfranchisements														
Curate's Stipend Fund - - -														
Endowment Trusts -														
Glebe Houses, &c., Sold - - -														
Harris's Bequest -														
Lands of Crown Livings sold to Railway Companies														
Miscellaneous Trust														
Old Buildings, &c., Sold - - -														
School Sites - -														
Tithe Redemptions - (Extraordinary Tithe)														
Tithe Redemptions -	4½%	187	16	10	8	9	-							

Warrants for the Half-yearly interest on Money Capital payable to the Clergy are posted on the 4th April and 4th October, unless such days fall on Sunday, or Bank Holiday, when the Warrants will be sent the day before.

Warrants for dividends on Stock are posted so soon as they have been received by the Governors' bankers.

Bounty Office, Westminster, S.W.1.

Dated 3<sup>rd</sup> August 1926.

(506)

St. Nicholas Tithe Redemption Certificate

## MUSTER ROLLS

Muster rolls from the 1500s were generally taken to assess military strength in a district. It included the numbers of men and their weapons available, should the need arise to call them to war or conflict. A roll was taken in 1584 for the East Riding which included Newbald.

**North Newbald infra Libertatem Sancti Petri.** Common armour: 0 pikemen, 4 billmen, 4 calevers, 0 archers. Total 8.

Thomas Butlie 1 bow, half sheaf of arrows, Anthonie Waldbie 1 bow, half sheaf of arrows. Richard Plaxton 1 bow, Leonard Johnson 1 calever, Robert Burton 1 bow, half sheaf of arrows. William Prat 1 bow, half sheaf of arrows. William Burton 1 calever. Henry Mason 1 bow, half sheaf of arrows. 42 labourers.

South Newbald. Common armour: 0 Pikemen, 3 billmen, 3 calevers, 1 archer. Total 7. George Fowbere, gent. 23 labourers.

**Infra Libertatem Sancti Petri** – Under the liberty of St. Peter or within the parish of York Minster.

Pikeman – Infantry soldier armed with a weapon of an iron head on a long wooden shaft.

Billman – Infantry soldier armed with a bill hook weapon.

Calever – An early type of musket.

## THE HEARTH TAX

The Hearth Tax or 'Chimney Tax' as it became known was first introduced in England and Wales in 1662. It was collected twice a year until 1689 when it was replaced largely with land and window taxes. The head of every household was required to pay a tax of two shillings a year for each hearth or stove in their property. The money raised was used to supplement King Charles 2<sup>nd</sup> income who it seems could not manage on the £1,200,000 a year Parliament had awarded him for life.

Poor people or occupiers of houses or land worth less than £1 a year or possessors of property worth less than £10 were not required to pay the tax. They had to apply for an exemption certificate from their minister or parish officials. The tax returns which exist provide us with important information with regard to the population, housing and social structure at the time. The records of 1672 have been preserved for both North and South Newbald. 48 tax payers are identified in North Newbald with a total of 63 hearths and 26 people in South Newbald with a total of 46 hearths.

The man listed paying for the most hearths in South Newbald (9) was Sir Phillip Mountain. *Mountain(e)* was another name for *Monckton*. Sir Phillip Monckton was one of Newbald's most noted residents, having fought for King Charles 1<sup>st</sup> in the English Civil War and was involved in the restoration of the monarchy after the Kings death. Sir Phillip was known to have lived at South Newbald Hall, long since demolished. Richard Mountain (Gentleman) appears on the Enclosure lists of the village in 1778.

A Mr Remington heads the list for North Newbald with 6 chimneys. In Catharine Otton-Goulder's book *The Impact of the Reformation on the Building and Repair of Churches in the East Riding, 1547 -1730* she identifies Timothy Remington as the lessee and impropiator of the prebend of North Newbald. He held the rectory under a 1637 lease and lived in the prebendal house at North Newbald, thought to have been on the Green. Not necessarily the same abode. He was known to be there until 1672, the same year as the Hearth Tax records of Newbald.

Timothy was probably the grandson of Richard Remington who was prebendary of North Newbald 1586-1615. The Remington family were great land owners and very wealthy. Beverley Archives (The Champney Treasure House) hold copies of several documents relating to the family. One of them, also dated 1672, relates to a lease and release of land and property in Catfoss, a hamlet near Hornsea and Brandesburton, for the enormous sum at the time of £3100. One of the parties involved were Sir Thomas Remington of Lund, his son and heir Richard Remington esquire of Lockington, and Timothy Remington esquire of Newbald. The transfer of the lease was to or from the Bethell family of Rise Park. Another legal document identifies Timothy Remington as the brother of Sir Thomas Remington.

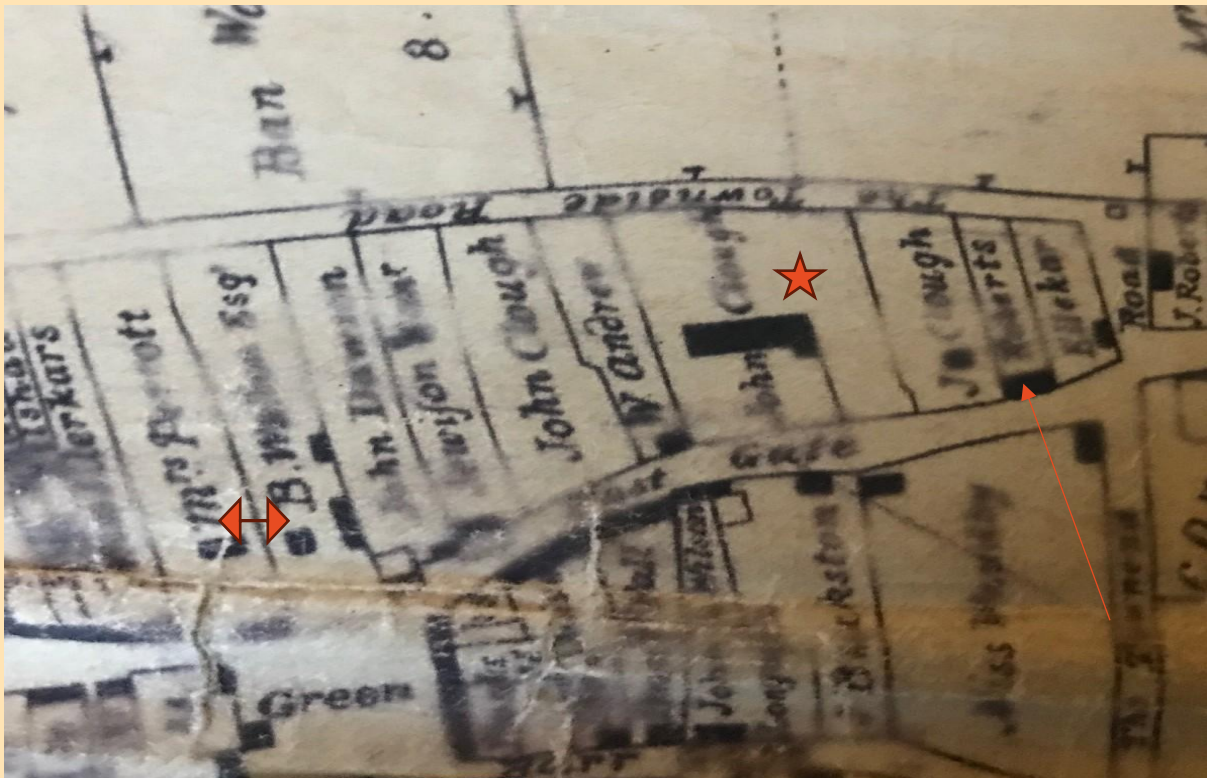
It is not known where the prebendal house stood, this was probably the house with 6 chimneys. Catharine Otton-Goulder later researched that in May 1694 one side of the vicarage house (rectory) was ready to fall; and in 1743 Anthony Almond stated that he had no house in North Newbald when he became the curate in 1730 and lived in the vicarage house in North Cave where he was now the vicar.



“More Chimneys” The Village Green before the Coronation Pump was installed in 1902

## NEWBALD HALL – NORTH NEWBALD

Newbald Hall was thought to date from the mid-1600s, but this cannot be so on its last known site. Following a closer and magnified examination of the Newbald Enclosure Map (1778) it shows that Martha Perrott and Banastre Walton, with others, have been awarded land where Newbald Hall once stood. Martha Perrott was Lady of the Copyhold Manor of Osbaldwick and Banastre Walton was Lord of the Copyhold Manor of Warthill. Each had property highlighted on the map, but nothing as large as the footprint of Newbald Hall shown on the later 1851 Ordnance Survey map.



A fragment of the 1778 Enclosure Map showing the occupants of land and property opposite the Green, where Newbald Hall was known to be built, indicated by the left-right arrow. The property belonging to Roberts, highlighted by the long arrow is thought to be the former Rose and Crown Inn. Joseph Roberts was known to be an Innkeeper. The starred property, as large as the church on the map, belonged to John Clough. This, by its size, may have been an older Newbald Hall which was later demolished.

The old Hall was sited behind the high Georgian red bricked wall that corners Eastgate running towards Galegate on one side, and the adjoining stone wall which corners Eastgate (running towards the low road to Beverley) on the other side. It has the briefest of mentions in *Nikolaus Pevsner's, Buildings of England*. John Clough who had acquired the lease of the prebendal manor of

Newbald in 1774, and became the village's largest landowner, must have acquired the above land and built himself a country house. His family home was Clifton House in York. He was Registrar and Chamberlain to the Dean and Chapter of York (1755-1789) and was the first of four generations of the family to have use of the Hall. The Clough's were the senior partners of the private banking house, Swan, Clough and Co. of York.

In 1841, neither the Hall nor its residents are listed in the census. The 1851 census lists Eliza Clough as the Head of the Household. This is the only census that lists members of the family at the house. Eliza's husband, John William Clough, died in 1842. Eliza had 5 family members, and 3 visitors living with her, together with the following staff: Butler, Cook, Gardener, Valet, Footman, 3 Ladies Maids, 1 Nursery Maid / Governess. Downton Abbey springs to mind!! None of the residents were born in Newbald. One of the family members living at the house was John Clough, Eliza's son, who had inherited the estate. He is described as a Justice of the Peace for the East Riding. He put the entire estate for sale in 1858. This was long before the Clough's bank failed in 1879. (**See pages 17 & 18**).

The auction on the 29<sup>th</sup> July, **1858** and was held at the Beverley Arms Hotel, Beverley. Over 3878 acres of land, Newbald Hall, Homesteads, Keepers' and Labourers' Cottages, along with the New Inn and South Newbald Mill, made up most of the 34 Lots in the auction. Amongst the farms were: Red House, Bushy Hill, Bullens Hill, Syke House, Holderness, Hoppers, East End, Back Lane, Sober Hill, Mile End, Cave Road, Mill and Lodge Farm. Mires House, was another substantial lot. Lot 17, was Newbald Hall itself. Below was taken from the auctioneer's sales literature, thus we begin to see a picture of what it was like...

***The MANSION, with its PLEASURE GROUNDS.***

*Adjoins the Village, and comprises numerous Bed Rooms, 3 or 4 spacious Reception Rooms and convenient Domestic Offices, suitable for a good Establishment, together with Stabling and Coach Houses; surrounded by finely-timbered Pleasure Grounds, from which is a back Outlet to a Plantation Walk; also leading to the Kitchen Garden and contains, in the whole, 27a. 1r. 26p.*

The 1861 Census lists Jane Bennitt (sic) as Housekeeper, the only other residents were her 3 children. John Clough died in 1865, William his son, inherited everything. We know that William Clough and his wife Georgiana still had use of the Hall in 1864 as his wife died there during childbirth. It is thought that the Newbald Hall estate changed hands in 1866, although this may have

happened earlier and the Clough's given use of it. By 1871 the census lists Hannah Barbara as Housekeeper. She was living with one other servant.

Most of the estate was bought by William Harrison – Broadley. Its new owner was one of the largest landowners in East Yorkshire. It is also known that the Reverend Joseph Dunnington-Jefferson bought part of the estate – **see Sober Hill Farm**. It is unlikely that William Harrison-Broadley took up residence of the Hall, preferring to live in the much grander Welton House, Welton. He also owned Tickton Grange (now a hotel) and had a substantial house in Hengate, Beverley. He was Lord of the Manors of Elloughton, Brough, Newbald, Rowley, Little Weighton, Melton and Welton. By 1875 he owned 14,877 acres which brought in a rental of £23,378 per annum. He was elected MP for East Riding of Yorkshire in 1868 and was also High Sheriff of Yorkshire.

The last mention of the Hall in the census reports is 1881, Francis Sharpe is listed as a miller, living there with 3 family members. We can see from the above auction list that South Newbald Mill was owned by the estate. It is most likely that the Hall was by now in a poor condition, the miller and his family probably confined to one or two barely habitable rooms. We know that by 1890 the Hall had been demolished, as a map of the village of that date highlights the 'Remains of the Hall.' It was rumoured that the Hall had burnt down, but I have not found any written evidence to support this. In John George Hall's book *A History of South Cave and other Parishes*, published in 1892 he states on page 121: '*Newbald Hall, in North Newbald, formerly belonging to the Clough family, was sold a few years ago to Mr W H. Harrison-Broadley, and, after being unoccupied for some time, was pulled down.*'



Aerial Picture of Hall Farm

Since its demolition, the site has been used for a variety of different purposes, and became known as Hall Farm. The farmhouse is situated just by its entrance, beyond the end of the stone wall on Eastgate and along the low road to Beverley. We know that the Harrison - Broadley family still owned the site when Ethelbert Strudwick, his Estate Manager, lived there with his family. The farmyard was used to store materials for Ethelbert's estate projects, and part of the land was excavated of sand and gravel.

Many Newbald locals will know Rob Collings, whose father bought the farmhouse and site of the old Hall, off the estate the mid-1970s for £25,000. A bargain at the time! Most of the Harrison – Broadley estate had been sold in the early 1950s. Rob tells me that the farmhouse did not have a roof on it, and the small barn at its entrance was a joiner's shop. Rob used the land mainly to graze livestock and established a herd of deer. Hall Farm house was sold separately to the land in 2005, and again in 2010 to Rob Hall and Linda Slough, until Danny and Kirsten Varhalamas, the present owners, bought it in 2013.

In a separate deal, the site of the old Hall was sold a few years ago to a company called, **Living by Ispace**, (they had previously built the Monckton Rise development) and have now built five high value homes, on its now diminished 4-acre footprint. This has caused some controversy in the village, leading to many objections about the project, led by the former Parish Council. One of the main objections, relates to the poor state of the villages sewerage system, which seems to get overwhelmed following periods of heavy rain and high-water table. In places, this results in raw sewage breaching the drains and polluting the streets and becks. Five more houses will only add to the problem. They have called this development **Meadow Croft**.



Rear View of Meadow Croft – 2025

## **RURAL CRIME AND PUNISHMENT IN THE 1800s**

The Beverley Archives Record Catalogue contains many original documents from the 1800s relating to individuals who had committed a crime within Newbald or in the surrounding area. When found guilty and a custodial sentence was given, it would have mostly been served at the Beverley House of Correction. This was originally located within the East Riding Guildhall, part of which housed 14 cells between 1611 – 1809. One of its most notorious prisoners was Dick Turpin who was incarcerated there in 1738.

A larger prison was built in Norfolk Street, behind the present Sessions House, New Walk, which could accommodate 60 prisoners. It opened on closure of the old prison and served the community until 1878 when it was converted into private housing. The prison housed a treadmill which was used for the punishment of hard labour, inmates would have to walk for hours on end around it. Other forms of hard labour used in the prison service of the day was the picking of oakum (rope picking) or the constant monotonous turning of a crank.

There were several villages in the area that held 'court hearings,' proceedings which were heard usually by one or more appointed Justices of the Peace. The earliest record I can find which mentions a constable in Newbald is 1759, I outline some of the text at the bottom of this section below. William Park of South Newbald and Richard Hornsea of North Newbald are also identified as constables in 1814. Oddly they both had to give a court Twenty Pounds each to ensure they attended the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Beverley, in a case against John Bilton, a labourer of North Newbald.

The Rural Constabulary Act of 1839 enabled Justices of the Peace to establish properly trained and equipped police forces in their counties, based on an earlier model of the Metropolitan Police. The only part of Yorkshire to establish this was East Yorkshire in the South Hunsley Beacon Division which covers Newbald. This was done in 1849. But as we know there were constables operating in the village before this date.

In 1840, William Kerby is mentioned as a constable of the village. Thomas Southwick in the 1851 Census, he lives on the Green. Robert Waddington in the 1871 Census. Thomas Botham in the 1881 Census. Joseph B Harrison in the

1891 Census, he lives in Galegate. John T Sweeney in the 1901 Census, also living in Galegate. Both he and Joseph Harrison shared the same neighbours to the left and right of them, ten years apart, so was this the Police House? Two police constables are mentioned in the 1911 Census, one is Henry Loft and William Banks is listed as a police pensioner. John Reginald Cooper is listed as the policeman in the 1921 census.

The Industrial Revolution in rural England was well underway by the beginning of the 1800s, it brought with it many challenges to the traditional way of country life. Machinery led to the displacement of many farm labourers, most who migrated to the towns and cities, which had its own problems with overcrowding, unsanitary living conditions, and exploitation in the workplace. Those that remained in the countryside were often barely paid enough to keep body and soul together, hired and fired at will, and at the mercy of their employer's prosperity, generosity and compassion. A good annual harvest could not be guaranteed, which just added to their problems.

By 1800 wood theft in England was the single most prevalent crime in the countryside. Wood was used for fuel, fencing and home repairs. Other common crimes were poaching, and vagrancy, I highlight a few these cases and their penalties below.

In 1828, Ann Clough of Newbald was charged with being an Idle and Disorderly person – *'She being able wholly to maintain herself by work, did wilfully refuse and neglect so to do.'* Sentenced to one calendar month of hard labour. She was back again the following year, charged as being a Vagrant. – *'She being a person able to maintain herself by work, wilfully neglects so to do, whereby she becomes chargeable to the Parish of North Newbald.'* Sentenced to be kept to hard labour for three months. So different from today!

Similarly, John Hopkins in 1842 committed an Act of Vagrancy by begging alms off Elijah Field of the Parish of Bainton. He was sent to the House of Correction for seven days hard labour. A year later in 1843, Thomas Robinson of Newbald, *'A Vagrant and Vagabond did wander abroad and lodge in a barn and outhouse without having any visible means of subsistence.'* Sentenced to six weeks hard labour.

Vagrancy first became a crime on the Statute books following the Black Death of 1348. The Plague severely depleted the number of workers available to landowners and those who could work, but refused to, were treated very

harshly. Under the reign of Henry VIII, for repeat offenders it became punishable by death.

There are many accounts of people convicted of killing and trapping game. For some it would equate to having a meal at the table for their family or not. Someone born in Newbald recently told me that poaching was still rife in the village during the Second World War and beyond. As she put it, *'It was steal or starve.'* The gentry saw the hunting of game as a privilege and an enjoyable pastime. The poor saw game species either as food or as a means to supplement an often inadequate income. The poaching of animals and sheep rustling was not confined just to the poor. Criminal gangs and some farmers colluded to provide game and poultry to the many dealers, innkeepers and butchers in the towns and cities. This was done for greed, not hunger.

It seems that the standard fine was Ten Pounds, an enormous amount of money at the time. It must have been set to discourage the practice, failure to pay will have resulted in them being sent to prison. The average wage for a labourer in the 1850s was between eight and eleven shillings per week, it would have been less in rural England.

In *The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal – Volume 24* it records the following written in 1790:

*'Sir Hugh Palliser, John Dunnington the younger, Jacob Costobadie, and William Mills the four surviving Trustees, Devises of Executors in Trust named in the Will and Testament of John Clough deceased, Lord of the Manor of North Newbald do hereby nominate and appoint the Reverend Edmund Holmes of Weighton to be our Gamekeeper within the said Manor. With full power and License and Authority to kill any Hare, Pheasant, Partridge or other Game for our sole use and benefit. To also take and seize all such Guns, Bows, Greyhounds, Setting Dogs, Lurchers or other Dogs to kill Hares, Conies, Ferrets, Tramel's, Lowbells, Hays or other Nets, Harepipes, Snares, or other Engines for the taking and killing of Game.'*

Tramel – A net used for fishing.

Lowbell – A bell used in fowling at night.

Hay – A net used for catching wild animals, especially rabbits.

A very early Indictment of William Watson of North Newbald in 1768. *'He had gone with Sticks, Gun and Hedging Bills and other offensive weapons at Gardham in the Parish of Cherry Burton – to the Warren of Edward Johnson*

*without a licence, against the will of Edward Johnson and did take one Coney (Rabbit) to the value of Ten Pence.* There is not a recorded outcome.

In 1838, Robert Baines used a snare for the entrapment of game without a Game Certificate, fined Ten Pounds. John Armitage, labourer of North Newbald was convicted of killing game for want of a Game Certificate in 1840. His penalty, also a fine of Ten Pounds. James Taylor, killing game in South Newbald for want of a Game Certificate in 1840, fined Ten Pounds.

In rural areas there were few offences against the person, but brawling, drunkenness and petty crime like pick-pocketing was rife in the towns and cities. But it did happen, one example came before the magistrate in 1848. John Manthorpe at the Parish of North Newbald did unlawfully assault and beat one Richard Park, farmer. *'For his offence to forfeit and pay the sum of Thirty Shillings and also pay the sum of Thirteen Shillings and Sixpence for costs. Imprisoned for one calendar month, and we direct that the sum of Thirty Shillings be paid to the Overseer of the Poor in which said offence was committed and the sum of Thirteen Shillings and Six Pence for costs to be paid to Richard Park, the party aggrieved by the said offence.'*

Examples of other crimes include:

A record of 1825 relates to Hannah Eyre, late of South Newbald – *'She feloniously did steal, take and carry away one promissory note for the payment of 5 guineas, the said note being the property of John Stephenson.'* She was found guilty and sentenced to six months hard labour.

In 1857, *'Mary Collinson at North Newbald did feloniously did steal, take and carry away a Five Pound Bank Note of the monies, goods and chattels of the said William Laws?'* Sentenced to one calendar month in the House of Correction, Beverley.

In 1842, Thomas Stephenson - *'Did neglect and have a horse and cart belonging to William Cade of North Cave in the Township of North Newbald, contrary to the form of the Statute.'* He was fined Two Shillings and Six Pence, payable to Richard Hornsey, surveyor of highways of North Newbald. The money in the first instance was to be paid to William Kirby, constable of North Newbald. Failure to pay was ten days hard labour. There is a William Kirby listed in the 1841 Census, living in Eastgate and working as a corn factor (Dealer in Corn), it is likely he became the policeman.

A fragment of a note written to the Constable of Newbald in 1759:

*'Whereas Complaint hath this day been made unto one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the East Riding by Thomas Chapman of Lockington, Yeoman, that Mary Longhorn his hired servant hath this day left his service without his leave or consent and now is in and about your Town. This is therefore to command you to give present Summons to the said Mary Longhorn to appear before me tomorrow morning at Kilnwick to answer this complaint.'*

Poverty also kept the Judiciary busy:

An early record of 1810 details a case brought before Marmaduke Constable, George Knowsley, Esquire and The Reverend Francis Lundy, Justices of the King.

*'Sarah Dales was unable to provide for her infant child Thomas and that the Overseer of the Poor of North Newbald had refused to make sufficient provision and allowance for the necessary support and maintenance of the said infant child.'* In places the text is difficult to read and interpret but it seems that the Overseer who is not named was ordered to pay the sum of Two Shillings and Three Pence per week.

There are many cases of **Bastardy** held by the Archives of the Champney Treasure House, mostly from surrounding villages. Bastardy is known as Illegitimacy today and this too kept the local Justices of the Peace busy. Just being pregnant could cause an unmarried mother of an unborn child to be brought to the attention of a court. It was more usual for the Guardians of the Poor in a village to bring an action against the father, as they were the ones spending monies on supporting the mother and her child. In the early 1800s the court would order the father to repay any payments already made and usually one shilling and sixpence per week for the maintenance and support of the child going forward.

## THE PRATT WOOD CHARITY

The charity '*consisting of the Gifts of Mrs Gunby and others,*' was formerly set up on 19<sup>th</sup> January, 1900. I have a copy of the original document. Its aims were to benefit the children of Newbald by providing rewards and prizes for good attendance, good behaviour, and progress in learning. A proportion was also set aside for the benefit of the poor. It was still operating as a charity until very recently, its income of approximately £180 which included a wayleave payment from its 2.2-acre field, was used to purchase prizes for the school's annual prize giving. The field on the Mires is currently being developed by local volunteers into a wildlife area and orchard and when finished will be gifted back to the community.

William Prat(t) is mentioned in the Muster Roll for Newbald in 1584, it seems likely due to the rarity of this surname, that the original 'Wood' and land of this charity came from a past family line related to him or his family.

### **'The Pratt Wood Thirteen'**

On the 9<sup>th</sup> July, 1900, it was asked that the following event be recorded in the *Minute Book* of Newbald Parish Council. The recording of the event was unanimously carried. It appears that on the 6<sup>th</sup> July 1893 (The day on which the Duke of York was married), thirteen parishioners forcibly took possession of a field called the *Pratt Wood*, which had been left for the benefit of the poor of North and South Newbald. All thirteen were named and shamed, along with their occupations (It is not for me to do so here); two of them were committed to Hull Prison for 6 weeks and 3 weeks respectively for refusing to pay the fine imposed.

It was noted, that through the persistence of the Parish Council, kindly supported by Commander Bethel, MP, the Charity Commissioners were ultimately induced to inquire into the matter (which they had previously refused to do). These inquiries led to the recovery of the land from Mrs Richard Medd, who with her late husband, had unjustly but successfully held it for their own private and absolute benefit for nearly a quarter of a century. (Probably a relation of William Medd, an innkeeper of Ratten Row mentioned in the 1841 Census).

The village was *en fête* with rejoicings on the 6<sup>th</sup> July 1900, being the first anniversary of the recovery of the charity. An evening tea for 170 children was given, concluding with a display of fireworks.

Although the charity was formerly set up in 1900, it is clear from the above that its aims and purposes were recognised at least seven years before.



Notice the Coronation Pump on the Green



## MEMORY LANE

I consider myself to be very fortunate to have known and enjoyed the company of one of the village's oldest residents, her name was Mary Moore. She was in her nineties, when she passed away. Despite her advanced years, Mary's memory was as sharp as a needle with mobility to match. It has been a joy and a privilege to have had the opportunity to hear her recollections of living in the village prior to the outbreak of World War Two.

Another valuable source of information I have used comes from a book recommended to me by Bill Hall, a friend, with a mutual interest in local history. Eric Hall's life story was written for him by Yorkshire memoir writer Caroline Brannigan, and presented in a book, *From Peasant to plc*, for his family and friends. He too has passed away since writing this. To see an extract, please go to: [carolinebrannigan.com](http://carolinebrannigan.com)

My account given later in this section is a very abridged version of part of that story. In his book he paints a vivid picture of life in Newbald, particularly in his younger days of the nineteen thirties and forties. As many of the older villagers will know, Eric went on to have a very successful business career, hence the title of the book. He married Mary Foster, who herself has family connections with North Newbald. What is uncanny - but perhaps not surprising - is how both Mary Moore's and Eric's accounts corroborate each other's.

One family in the village are the Levitt's. With one exception from when Joseph Levitt first moved to Newbald, there have been Levitt's living at No. 3 Eastgate for over 160 years. There are only a handful of families within the village that can boast a continuous presence for as long, or longer, here. Over the years the Levitt's of Newbald have given employment to scores of local people. Margaret Levitt's husband, Alan, sadly died in 2018, but today she still lives in the same house. Her daughter Annabel and son-in-law live to the rear of the property, in a home recently built in its very large yard. The exterior 'little shop', outside of the front gate, selling fruit, vegetables and eggs has been a much needed and used facility in the village for many years now, particularly during the recent covid pandemic. Most of the family information that I report later in this section has come from Richard Levitt and his late wife Susan, who own Wrangmandale Wold Farm, Beverley Road.

## Mary Moore

Mary, was born Mary Robinson in 1929 here in North Newbald. She was born in one of the two cottages, now empty, fronting Ratten Row. These are two of the oldest cottages of their type in the village. If you look closely at the roofline, you will see a row of bricks which once held a thatched roof. The cottages still belong to the family.

Mary's father was Charles Edward Robinson from Oxenhope, West Yorkshire. He was posted to Flower Hill Farm by the Army during World War One to break in horses ready for the front. Whilst here he met local girl, Elizabeth Ann Grasby; they fell in love and were married in 1924. Elizabeth's own father was born in Hotham and was a farmer and market gardener. Elizabeth and Charles had three children- Mary having a younger and older brother.

After the war Mary's father acquired several plots of land in and around Newbald and became a smallholder, cultivating the land. Charles, being quite entrepreneurial supplemented his income by being a carrier of goods and materials for local business and villagers, also delivering coal and milk.

Mary's father bought the first of the above cottages where Mary was born, and went on to buy the one adjoining and several smaller more ancient cottages near to the site.

These he bought from Frank Baldry, a self-made millionaire, who began life, getting up at 4 o'clock in the morning, ploughing fields for £9 a year. Frank later developed a pre-packaging factory in the village, at that time, one of the biggest in the country. He would later boast to owning over a thousand acres of land in and around Newbald. (Note - There is a stained-glass window on the South wall of the Nave in St. Nicholas Church, which features choristers. This was given by Frank Baldry and his wife Muriel in 1978. Frank was a prominent member of the choir for 52 years). After Charles died the family demolished the ancient cottages and built a bungalow, which Mary lived in; this was in the late 1970s. They also built a fish and chip shop; when this ceased trading they converted it into a smaller bungalow.

Life was tough in the village. It may surprise you to know that back in the early 1930s there was no mains water, electricity, or toilet facilities as we know them today within a house in the village. If you had turned the clock back another one hundred years and more, village life would not have been too different. The family were lucky to have a water pump in the back garden.

Many of the residents in Newbald had to fetch water in a bucket from the nearest spring – of which Newbald had a plentiful supply. But the water could not be trusted. Mary can remember the giant water pump situated on the Green. She seems to recall it was put there to mark the coronation of Edward VII in 1902. It was, but the opening ceremony was held in October 1903. The Hull Daily Mail reported: *'The inhabitants of North Newbald have become the recipients of one of the greatest boons it is possible to confer, namely, an abundant supply of pure drinking water.'* How wrong they were!

A smile comes to her face when she reminisces about her father rigging up an accumulator and light-bulb, in the form of an early battery in her bedroom, so that she could read at night, a real treat.

The two cottages shared an old brick outbuilding, with a dividing wall for the neighbours in the back garden known as a closet. This housed two separate buckets over which a plank of wood with a hole in it was positioned. This was the family's toilet. The contents of which her father would regularly mix with the ashes from the fire, and then dig into the garden. It was never a joy, when the call of nature came in the middle of night, having to navigate your way by moonlight to the toilet. For obvious reasons, chamber pots were only used in times of emergency. Even worse was the winter time, particularly when it was snowing. Mary remembers them being far harsher than they are today.



Ratten Row

As a child Mary can remember going to the Post Office, run by a Mrs Brooks. This was situated at No. 4 The Green, next door to what most of you know now to be the former 'Bobs Shop.' The **1939 Register** identifies Mrs Brooks as Mary Brooks employed doing Post Office duties and the Postmaster was Frederick Walker. Next door, No. 3 The Green, Charles Haynes is listed as a Shopkeeper. She also remembers 'Co-op Corner,' the main grocery shop for the village, where Mr Saltmer was the manager. This stood on the corner of Galegate and Eastgate - on the open piece of land, next to what is now Margaret Levitt's house.

Speaking of which, Mary Moore also recalls another shop run by Mary Ann Levitt, in the Mires, which was located close to their own cottage. She knew her as Polly.

Mary went to the Beverley Road School and left when she was 14 years old. She enjoyed school life and considered herself just as hard working and academically gifted as anyone else there. Just after the outbreak of World War Two the school received a lot of evacuees. It puzzled her to find that those sent to her class seemed to be more advanced in their studies than she was. One of her nicest memories of those days was of the **Pratt Wood Charity**. If you had a good attendance record you received a half-crown, a substantial amount of money in those days. This reward went down in value, depending on how many days or weeks you had off. As an example, a meeting of the Parish Council held on 19th April 1915, ratified the following payments: 25 awards of 2s 6d / 9 awards of 1s 6d / 7 awards of 1s and 12 awards of 6d.

Mary, in common with many other children helped her father and mother pull carrots and other vegetables, and she walked behind her father with an open bag whilst he filled it with potatoes. It was on one of these days, when she was eleven years old, she declared to herself '*I aren't doing this, all my life*' and being influenced by something her grandmother once said, she had the ambition of becoming a hairdresser.

After leaving school, she secured a place helping out at a salon in Market Weighton. About a year later a married female evacuee came into the salon and they struck up a friendship. She told her that if she really wanted to learn her craft, it would have to be in London where she was evacuated from and where she was shortly to return. The lady was married to a serviceman and had a house there. Somehow, the two of them managed to persuade Mary's parents that Mary could return and live with her. She soon found a job as a

trainee hairdresser in Romford, and also sewed lampshades to help pay her keep. She began and completed a three-year apprenticeship, returning back to Newbald during holidays as and when she could afford the train fare back. It was during one of these visits home that she went to a dance in Hotham where she met David Moore. It was love at first sight and they married in Newbald....

## **Eric Hall**

Ethelbert Ellis Strudwick was Eric Hall's grandfather, he had a great influence on his life, and was an important part of his story – and the story of North Newbald. Ethelbert reached the rank of Sergeant Major in the Army and saw service during the First World War. He would later recount that he owed his life to sheltering under the bulk of the great Shire Horses that pulled the cannons and supply wagons on the front. It would be somewhat of an irony if one of those had been trained by Mary Moore's father (see Charles Robinson in the previous section). After the war Ethelbert was posted to Germany. His wife (Eric's Grandma) and her young family could not go with him, so she made her way back to her mother's house with seven of her children in tow. Her mother was a Johnson from Sober Hill Farm, North Newbald. (John Johnson of Sober Hill Farm is listed as occupier of 227 acres of land in the 1834 Electoral Roll of North Newbald).

When Ethelbert left the Army, he joined his wife in Newbald and quickly made a name for himself for being a man that could get things done. He did not suffer fools gladly and was a formidable character. He came to the attention of the Harrison-Broadley family, who owned much of the land and property within the village. Many of the villagers were employed by the estate and lived in one of their houses. The estate, in common with many others throughout the land, was during the 1920s and 1930s in deep decline.



1939. Traction Engine and Threshing Machine  
Ethelbert Strudwick is to the right of the picture

A blind eye was often given to those who could not or would not pay their rent. The Harrison-Broadley's, made him Estate Manager, his mission was to get the land and properties back into profit as quickly as he could. Ethelbert was now in a position of great influence and moved into Hall Farm, which belonged to the estate, to set about his task.

It was against this background that Wilfrid Hall from Market Weighton, married Eva Strudwick in 1928 and moved into Newbald village. Eric was born in 1932 and was one of five children. He was born in Burgate House. It was then a semi-detached house belonging to the estate, and has since been remodelled. Over the years the family moved to several other houses in the village, all under the control of Eric's grandfather. These included the Old Schoolmaster's House on the Green and a freshly renovated old blacksmith's cottage, opposite the Baptist Chapel, on Eastgate. With each move their family circumstances improved. Eric describes Newbald as being one of the most poverty- stricken villages in East Yorkshire.

He recalls 'The Mires' was a particularly impoverished area, unlike today. Most of the cottages were rented and did not belong to the estate. Some of the cottages were built so long ago that nobody could remember when and most were primitive and cramped. These have since been demolished. A typical

cottage had a sloping roof at the back, cutting the height from seven foot at one end to three at the other. Attic space was often used to sleep children, because space was so limited. The roofs had originally been thatched, but it was his grandfather who updated those houses that survived with tiles.

Most of these houses had a drain at the back into which slops would be thrown. The fetid waste would often find its way into the nearest beck or watercourse. Many families would keep a pig or two in a sty at the rear of the house, these would often have a drain, which also flowed into the beck. This was one of the reasons why the great iron pump on the Green was dispensed with, when the water was found to be polluted. It was in 1939 that mains water was finally installed in the village.

The pigs were kept for their meat and offal, nothing was wasted, and they would have been slaughtered close to their sty. Another free and abundant supply of meat was rabbit, if you could catch them! Chickens were kept mainly for their eggs. A typical meal would often start with a savoury Yorkshire pudding smothered with gravy and ended with another, topped with treacle, both cheap, filling and nutritious. Potatoes and vegetables were normally in good supply as most people had at least one patch of land to grow them on. Children often had the chance to pick up harrowings, which were vegetables left in the ground after a harvest and exposed by a harrow afterwards. There was a lot of home baking done, and it helped if your mother was a good cook. Cooking was done on an iron range in the living room, heated by coal. On top of this would be the kettle, always singing and on the boil; there would also be an oven, heated by the coal, and some of the ranges had water boilers.

The living room was the main social space, meals would also be eaten here, and personal washing done. Off the kitchen would be a pantry and a scullery where all clothes washing would be done by hand. Due to the cramped conditions children were made to stay out of the home as much as possible, regardless of the weather.

Electricity came to Newbald in 1937, courtesy of the Buckrose Light and Power Company; all of the cottages and houses would have had a metered supply. Most people were loath to use it because of the cost, relying as they had done for centuries before on oil lamps, now filled with paraffin, for light and candles. Eric also remembers the main shop in the village being the Co-operative, where the counter went all the way round. Tins and packets filled most of the shelves, but a lot of the food items came in bulk, like butter which was cut to

order, tea and salt. *'Another shop called Old Nuggie's, had just about everything you could think of, even selling a single match and cigarette bound with a rubber band and priced at a penny for hard up smokers.'* The shop was located at what is now No.1 the Green.

In common with other children most of his clothing was hand-me-downs and very often patched. He remembers receiving his first coat when he was about twelve, old leather boots were repaired with leather from horse harnesses. His grandfather had one of the very first motor cars in the village. Coincidentally, Mary Moore said the same of her father, who was a carrier. Horse and carts were the order of the day. It was not until the 1950s when car ownership became more common.

Eric went to the nearby Newbald School and sadly was occasionally bullied by the headmaster, teachers and other children. Despite this he speaks fondly of his days here and was a bright child who excelled in arithmetic. Eric won a scholarship and travelled to Hull to continue his education at Hull Technical College, where he developed his interest in electronics. His pathway to a very successful business career had just started.... but that's another story.



Wagons outside of the Levitt's



'Co-op Corner' As it later became known

## The Levitt's of Newbald

Joseph Levite (sic) aged 20 is listed as an Apprentice Joiner in the 1841 census for Howden. He is living with John Little (Joiner) his wife Elizabeth and daughter 'South of Bridgegate.' Undoubtedly, Joseph would have been apprenticed to Mr Little.

By 1851, Joseph Levitt, aged 30, Joiner and Wheelwright, born in Asselby (a village 2 miles West of Howden) is recorded as living in the Green, Newbald, with his wife Mary and three children. Joseph had married local girl Mary Kneeshaw in 1844. He had under his employ, two men and an apprentice suggesting that Joseph and his wife had been here for a number of years. Also in the 1851 Census, William Levitt aged 6, was living with William and Hannah Kneeshaw, grandparents, in the Mires. It was not an uncommon practice in those days for children to be looked after by other members of the family.

The 1861 Census for Newbald describes Joseph Levitt as a Master Carpenter, MashineSmith (sic), Wheelwright and Joiner employing three boys. He was

living with Mary, seven of their children and two apprentices, at almost certainly No. 3 Eastgate, the house Margaret Levitt lives in now. His business was clearly doing well. These were the days before the motor car, and as we have already seen, they were a long time in coming to Newbald. Most goods would have been transported by horse and wagon, rully, or hand pushed in a cart. All would have needed making and fixing. There were many carters employed in the village and a further three families of wheelwrights.

We know that Joseph was not much of a drinker and probably attended the nearby Temperance Hall which was located in Eastgate. I took this from a back copy of *Beverley Life*: On the 1<sup>st</sup> July, 1882, The Beverley and East Riding Recorder reported a summons issued by Joseph Levitt against William Wiles, publican (New Inn), for using threatening language. The defendant denied the charge. He showed the bench that the complainant, who was a teetotaller, had commenced the altercation by taunting him with allowing disreputable conduct in his house. The case was dismissed.

Joseph's last appearance in the census was in 1901, the year he dies, aged 81 years. He is still listed as a Joiner and Wheelwright. He was living with two of his daughters, Mary Ann aged 40, and Alice Elizabeth aged 32. Mary his wife had died in 1876, she was only 55 years old.



Outside of Levitt's Wheelwrights

By 1901 two of his sons were qualified wheelwrights and joiners. Joseph Levitt Junior was living at West Villa's and George Herbert Levitt (Richard Levitt's grandfather) had a house on the Green. Each now married with families of their own.

The 1911 Census identifies Mary Ann and Alice Eliza, Joseph Levitt Senior's daughters, as Shopkeepers and living in the Mires. Alice Eliza died in 1925. Mary Levitt, is listed as a Confectioner, in *Kelly's 1937 Trade Directory for the East Riding*. After their father had died, they vacated the house in Eastgate. This is the shop that Mary Moore remembers. It is worth recalling that Joseph Levitt Senior had married Mary Kneeshaw. Her mother Hannah is listed as a Shopkeeper in the Mires, in the 1861 Census. It is not known if this was the same shop.

Also in 1911, George Herbert Levitt and his family had now moved into his father's old home in Eastgate, although Eastgate is listed as **Town Street**. This house should have passed to his eldest son Joseph Levitt Junior, but he had died in 1907. His widow Henrietta was living in Beverley Road. Richard's grandfather had married Frances Ann Dawson in 1880 - she died in 1894. George's second wife was Dinah Elizabeth Kirby; they married in 1896. They had 7 children: Victoria Alice Maud, Robert Richard\*, George Herbert Junior (Richard Levitt's father), Joseph William (Bill), Kathleen Lillie, Mary Elizabeth (Maisie) and Geoffrey Kirby Levitt.

George Herbert Senior, expanded the business and bought several woods, using the wood harvested in his trade. He also set up a haulage business - Levitt's of Newbald. One of the stories handed down the family is that he came across some special wood, which he thought would make an ideal coffin for himself. He seasoned the wood for several years, laying it across the rafters of their barn, until he deemed it ready to make the receptacle, he would make his final journey in.

When her husband died in 1932, Dinah, his wife took over the business assisted by her sons George Herbert Junior, Bill and Geoffrey. Geoffrey later set up on his own, and had his own haulage business across the road from the Eastgate house. It was a very successful enterprise and at one time had over 40 wagons. Geoffrey eventually sold the yard to Poulson's of Southport, who in turn sold it to Simon Legard, who established South Cave Tractors, a Mercedes-Benz Unimog dealership. In recent years the yard has been empty, but No's 6 and 8 Eastgate have now been built on it.

Geoffrey's daughter Loreena married Terence Cawkwell and they established LTC Hauliers Ltd in 1973, which was also very successful. They sold its yard shortly after 2000, which was developed into Galegate Mews. At one time, there was as many as 30 different haulage firms of varied sizes within the village. Upon the death of Dinah, the house on Eastgate passed to Bill. Before we look at Bill's story, his elder brother, George Herbert Levitt Junior, had chosen a different career path. He wanted to be a farmer.

When George Herbert Junior was fourteen, he went to work on a farm at Goodmanham. In 1924 he married Charlotte Young, a Newbald girl. With the assistance of his father, they bought the house and barn next to Pear Tree Cottage, Eastgate, and 50 acres of land which became Wrangmandale Wold Farm, which Richard and Susan farm today. George and Charlotte are listed in the **1939 Register**, living in Eastgate. He is a Farmer and Heavy Worker. He was also an A.R.P Warden.

The family at one time also owned the Baptist Chapel, and used the sunken bath and room (previously used to baptise people) as a grain store. The words: **'ONE LORD, ONE FAITH, ONE BAPTISM'** were clearly visible over the former bath. Their only child was George Richard, (we know as, Richard) who was born in 1943. He married Sue Preston from Market Weighton and they had two children, George Christopher and Rachael Victoria. Sadly, Sue has recently died. Today they farm over 220 acres, a mix of arable and rearing pigs for market. They also farm over 640 acres at Etton.

Returning to Bill, he married Cicely Alice Thompson in 1926 and they had twelve children. The **1939 Register** shows him and Cicely living in Ratten Row before he moved to the house in Eastgate. His occupation is described as a Lorry and Tractor Driver. He expanded the haulage business and specialised in moving livestock from farm to market, and also in sugar beet. In an article in the *Yorkshire and North Humberside Times*, written in 1981, Bill recalls the following: *'At one time, the business had 15 wagons engaged in haulage. From 1921 up to a few years ago, the firm transported livestock in cattle wagons. Cement was carried to build airfields in East Yorkshire around the time of the outbreak of the 1939-45 War. Stone was also carried from the local quarry which is still being worked today. Currently the firm has a fleet of four vehicles carrying a wide variety of loads including commodities like gravel.'*

Bill also laid claim to recollecting the first motor vehicle in the village, a truck which belonged to the family, and he had its number plate, BT 1066. Richard still has the vehicle's Log Book.

When Bill died, two years later in 1983, the house in Eastgate was next occupied by one of his sons Alan and his wife Margaret. Alan had married Margaret Scott in 1963. They had 3 children, Elizabeth, Roger and Annabel. He continued the haulage business and picked up the most extraordinary nickname of Gongga!

\*Robert Richard Levitt was killed in action, 1918, during the First World War.



Some of Geoffrey Kirby Levitt's fleet of Wagons

## LOCAL ENTREPRENEURS – PAST AND PRESENT

### The Baldry's

Frank Edward Baldry was born in the village in 1901. He played a very active role as a member of the Parish Council in ensuring that the village was made 'war ready' during the Second World War. Frank was also a very successful self-made business man, who had started his working life as a boy ploughing fields for £9 per year. He would later go on to own several farms surrounding Newbald spread over 1,000 acres. By the mid-1950s he was an established potato and sugar beet grower and merchant. He had his own fleet of vehicles and his business extended to lime spreading. Frank enlisted the help of his nephew Herbert who would specialise in the marketing of the company's products. They also had two shops in Market Weighton.

In 1956/7, as Baldry's Limited, the company established one of the country's first pre-packaging factories on a site which has now become Thistledine Close. By the early 1960s the factory was using over 1,000,000 transparent bags a year for its washed potatoes and carrots. They also had a piggery on site, any substandard vegetables were fed to them, turning them into bacon and ham! Frank was always there to give a helping hand, never happier than when he got them dirty. A retired long-standing employee told me *'People would come into the yard and think he was another worker...he looked that rough! He was great to work for – we all loved him.'*

Increased competition in the pre-packaging industry saw the gradual demise of the site, and business before being put to a different use. Frank and his wife Muriel lived at what is now known as the White House, the Green. He died in 1979. Herbert lived at the Old Vicarage, Sancton, he married Thelma Rook in 1951 and they had a son, Nicholas. Herbert later married Anne Clarke in 1966. He drove a smart Bentley motor car which everyone admired, having the registration HB 298. His home telephone number was 298. Herbert died in 1983.

- Another food packaging company in Newbald was **Trimpac** under the direction of John Milburn. It was located in Westgate between the two cottages (The Cottage and West Villa) and D J Cleaning Limited. It processed and packed Brussel sprouts. In a *'Newbald Village Study,*

1974' it states that the company employed at peak times between 100 – 150 people mostly on a casual basis from as far afield as Doncaster. Prior to this the site was owned by Geoffrey Kirkby Levitt who had a corn dryer and used it as a corn store. When Trimpac vacated the site the Walkington Trading Company used it to repair pea viners. The site is now owned by Brian and Heather Lancaster.



## Horstine Farmery

Horstine Farmery was a noted agricultural, motor and electrical engineer of international importance who was born in 1924. His parents Robert and Martha, were both born in the village and lived at 11 South Newbald Road. Martha was co – incidentally Frank Baldry's sister. Robert is listed as a Smallholder in the 1939 Register. At the rear of the house his father built several interconnected workshops from pieces of corrugated steel, wood and anything else he found suitable that he could lay his hands on. Two of these workshops are still standing today and are being used by Will Dowson the present owner. In the 1940s you could drive a truck all the way around the exterior perimeter of the house.

After the Second World War, Horstine took over his father's yard and established a depot for the service and repair of agricultural tractors. This extended to converting ex-army vehicles for lime-spreading purposes, vital to the health of soil of high acidity, and thereby improving crop yields. It was in these workshops that Horstine developed his engineering skills. In addition, he was given the contract to provide the internal wiring for mains electricity to many outlying farms in the area. I am grateful to Mick Smith who told me he was apprenticed to Horstine and was involved with this work. The company also put in the pipework to supply water to many farm buildings. Mick was based in the former Primitive Methodist Chapel which his employer had taken over. This was situated where No. 4 Ratten Row is now. Keith Oxtoby told me as a schoolboy he made chitting lights for potatoes here with other boys and girls. Mick Smith was also involved with this work and their foreman was Fred Lancaster.

Horstine eventually extended the business to the engineering and manufacture of new equipment - and for this he needed larger premises. He had a factory built at Sands Top, just off the corner of Cliffe Road and the A1034, to manufacture his equipment. A 1970s advertisement also promotes the production of '*Pesticide Fertiliser and Piggery Equipment in use throughout the world.*' The factory was gradually enlarged as the business grew more successful. Next door to the factory, Horstine built a home for himself and his family. They later moved to Walkington.

Among the many items he invented and manufactured was: (i) a Granule Applicator which sold in its 1,000's throughout the world, and (ii) a Wet – Mix Feeding System which revolutionized automation in feeding pigs. Mick Smith told me that he and two colleagues were once sent to Greece to install a Wet – Mix System for a customer. Horstine believed '*that the true inventor is a man who possesses the ability and insight to isolate the crux of a mechanical problem.*'

The factory was eventually sold to the Union Carbide company as its commercial activities complimented theirs. In 1984 there was a chemical disaster at Union Carbide's plant at Bhopal, India. Estimates vary as to how many people died in the tragedy but it is generally accepted that the number was over 3,000. The problems for the company following this disaster were protracted and did not bode well for the Newbald factory's long-term future.

The business was taken over for a short while by Rhone-Poulenc, a French chemical and pharmaceutical company.

In a '*Village Appraisal 1991*' it records that Horstine Farmery had a workforce of 50 people, employing 11 from the village and 39 others from further afield. Horstine died in 2003. Today the site is owned by Healan Ingredients Limited, a leading UK gelatine supplier to the food industry. Chafer Machinery Limited, agricultural equipment specialists from Lincolnshire bought the rights to manufacture some of the Horstine Farmery farm equipment. They still market it today under their 'Horstine' brand.

I am informed by the family that a biography of Horstine's life is being considered.



Two cottages (now demolished) on land now occupied by No. 11 South Newbald Road

## **Roger Bramhill**

One of Newbald's most successful business men and farmers is Roger Bramhill. He was born in 1940 at Eastoft near Crowle, North Lincolnshire. His father was a farmer as were several other generations before him. When Roger was only sixteen his father died leaving Roger with the responsibility of running part of the family farm business. This meant leaving school and learning his trade very quickly, spending the first two years working for others and picking up knowledge. He would be the first to admit that he made many mistakes in those early years. Roger smiles when he recounts using a reaper - binder to gather in the corn, making items known as 'stooks' along the way. The reaper first cut the corn stems low from the ground – then the binder gathered the grain stems into bundles, or sheaves. The result was something that could be manually A-shaped into conical stooks, to allow the grain to dry, ready for threshing.

When he was 19, Roger went to the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester which was the first agricultural college in the English-speaking world. Qualifications in hand, he then set about the task of perfecting his craft. One of the farms which his father had acquired was Welton Wold in East Yorkshire. It was a 400-acre mix of arable and livestock. Roger quickly realised that livestock farming was not for him and therefore has concentrated on arable farming ever since. There was no farmhouse at Welton Wold, so Roger was reduced to living in a caravan for 6 years. In 1969 he married his first wife Angela Firth and had a house built accordingly. They had 2 children.

He also bought Newbald Lodge in 1969, adding another 500 acres to his farming estate and gradually more land was acquired. In the mid-1970s Roger set up Humberside Farmers Limited but continued to live at Welton Wold. After divorcing Angela, Roger married his second wife Valerie Pulling in 1985, she already had five children from a previous relationship, thereby giving Roger an extra ready-made family!

In 1990 the couple took the decision to move to Newbald Lodge and eventually had the house built at the top of Dot Hill. This substantial farmhouse incorporates old existing farm buildings. It commands (probably) the finest view of the village from its hilltop position. Sadly, Valerie, his second wife died in 2013.

Anyone who has met Roger would describe him as a perfect English gentleman - always immaculately turned out and always softly spoken. He often takes a stroll down the hill in the morning, wishing everyone he meets a cheery '*Good Morning.*' Today Humberside Farmers Limited have 3500 acres of farmland, growing mainly cereals, potatoes, oil seed rape and peas for Birds Eye. Roger employs a farm manager and four other staff, with casual help at times of harvest and planting. Most of the hard work is now done with the latest modern farm equipment, vehicles and technology. Roger has come a long way since using a reaper - binder and making those stooks!



Beulah's Farm – Now St. Nicholas Close



### **'Old Nuggies' - No.1 - The Green / Burgate**

Originally one of the oldest known shops recorded in Newbald, it was a property under the Court Roll of the 'Manor of Warthill, with North Newbald and Cave.' I first heard it described as 'Old Nuggies' in Eric Hall's book. But it was Mary Moore, who directed me to Kim Wheat, whose mother Sheila, was the last person to have it as her home and shop. Kim presented me with a box folder containing a treasure trove of old Deeds and copies of the Court Records of the above Manor. Consequently, we are able to produce an almost unbroken record of the property's history, when matched with census details. I have highlighted some, but not all, of these changes of ownership.

The earliest document is a Court record dated 1734 of Francis Drake, Gentleman, 'Lord of the Manor of Warthill with North Newbald and Cave'. It confirms that Robert Chapman and his wife Hannah were to be admitted into the Court Roll as tenants of, '*All that one cottage with the yard and stable and all other appurtenances, on payment of a fine of 6s 8d.*' (note – "The fine" was a fee payable, to be accepted into the Court Roll). It does not say where the

cottage was situated in the village. A later record is dated 1816 when Robert Chapman, son of the above, Bricklayer of Kingston upon Hull, and a former Copyholder Tenant of the above Manor, accepted a payment of £120 from John Cotsworth for: *'All that cottage, tenement or dwelling house with the stable or cowhouse garden and appurtenances thereto belonging situate on the South side of Burgate in North Newbald.'* There were also other lands in the village, included in the record.

By 1837, it was in the hands of Robert Lee, who in the 1841 Census was listed as a Farmer and Grocer, Burgate. It is now described as a *Dwelling house, Shop Cottage, Garden and all other hereditaments*. William Cargill was listed as a Grocer, Linen Draper and Postmaster in the 1861 Census, and it appears that William Cargill bought it from Robert Lee in 1868 for £280 - although another Indenture shows that he had borrowed £220 from Thomas Blanchard Bowland, who also had a claim on the property. William Cargill is still listed in the 1891 Census, though the address is now known as **Grant Street**.

In 1901, George Frear Castle was listed as a Carrier, Grocer and Shopkeeper from this address - and by 1911 John Edgar Castle, his only son and heir, was listed as the Grocer and Draper. Oddly, they seem to have come to an arrangement whereby John bought the business and the two dwelling houses from his father, in 1913, for £150.

He was the last person to hold possession of the property, under the Court Roll of the Manor of Warthill, with North Newbald and Cave, having entered into a compensation agreement in 1935 between the Hillyard family (then Lords of the said Manor). John Edgar sold the property for £1400 to Mary Elwin-Brixley in 1951. The shop was subsequently known as **'Brixleys.'** By 1960, the business had changed its name again to **Newbald General Stores**, the Green. This is when Mary sells the property for £2600 to Frederick and Elsie Howden. They appear to have been working at this address before the sale. Kim still has a pencil which was found in the shop inscribed "Shop at Fred's."

In July 1977, Mrs Sheila Wheat bought the shop from a couple called 'Jones,' they only had it for a few years. Kim cannot remember their Christian names. Sheila ran it with her two daughters, Kim and Anne, selling general groceries, fruit and vegetables, eggs, milk, bread, a few small toys, and cigarettes. Its newsagency was then passed on to the village Post Office when she closed its doors for the last time on 24<sup>th</sup> February, 1990, marking an end of over 150 years of service to the village. Sheila, retired to look after her sick husband. She said at the time *'It is going to feel peculiar after all these years of opening up at*

6.30 in the morning, having a lie-in is the first thing on my list.' The house is currently owned by James and Lizzie Cutting.

You may ask why was the shop known as 'Old Nuggie's'? In Eric Hall's book *From Peasant to plc* he tells the story that the owner of the shop 'Old Nuggie' was rumoured to have a stash of money hidden in the hills, and was often followed on his strolls around the village during World War Two. (See Jottings – page 111).

### Church Garth – No.2 South Newbald Road



Church Garth on the far left before it was modified into one residence. Note that the Church Tower does not have its clock which was installed in 1911 to mark King George V's Coronation

I am indebted to Michael and Eve Allderidge, the present custodians of Church Garth who gave me sight of an unbroken set of Deeds and Indentures dating from 1854 for this impressive looking double-fronted building. It stands in a large garden, set back from the road next to St. Nicholas Church on the Southside. You could be forgiven for thinking it is, or once was the Vicarage, but it never has been.

The 1854 Indenture transfers ownership from Isaiah Young, a Yeoman to William Kneeshaw, a Bricklayer, they were both from Newbald. The sum exchanged was £90. Prior to Isaiah Young's ownership they had been formerly in the occupation of William Stought and afterwards William Stephenson. It appears that the property was in former times two separate dwellings, a messuage and a smaller cottage within the same building, each with its own front door. They shared a garth garden or orchard and was known as **Church Close** or **Norman Garth**. It stood as it stands today upon land measured at 3 roods and 4 perches, just over  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an acre.

Documents supporting the 1778 Enclosure Map of Newbald mentions Church Close, but at that time its footprint was much larger: *'One Close called Church Close containing two Acres one Rood and six Perches, a Garth Garden or Orchard.'* This and other areas of land both in North and South Newbald totalling over 200 acres belonged to the heirs and assigns of William Nelson deceased. He was a wealthy Yeoman from South Cave.

A 1909 Indenture repeats the transfer of ownership in the 1854 Indenture from Isaiah Young to William Kneeshaw. The houses and land were *'Bounded to the north by property belonging to the late Samuel Lundy, on the east the Church Yard, and the west by land known as Pratts Charity Land.'* The 1861 Census lists William, a Master Bricklayer, living with his wife Martha, three children and an Apprentice Bricklayer. William Kneeshaw is also confirmed as owner in the *1874 Poll Book for the Township of Newbald*, it lists that he owns freehold houses and land in Church Close.

By the time of William Kneeshaw's death in 1908, both houses were in the occupation of Frank Kneeshaw and Thomas Hammond. William had moved to Bridlington and had earlier appointed his wife, Martha, Charles Kneeshaw and Tom Turner, who was a reputed Joiner from Sancton to be his executors. Martha had died in 1904 pre-dating William's death and he had not altered or revoked his Will. It fell upon Charles Kneeshaw and Tom Turner (probably a family member) to dispose of the properties. The 1909 Indenture confirms

they were sold to Albert Allen Cass a Shoeing- Smith from Hull for £325. Oddly, the 1911 Census has Albert and his family living in Spring Bank, Hull, he must have had some reason for buying the Newbald property.

Ten years later in 1919 another Indenture records Albert Cass selling Norman Garth to William Beath for the sum of £500. William was a Schoolmaster from Hull. The 1911 Census identifies him as a Science Teacher living with his mother at 152 St. Georges Road, Hull. The 1921 Census records him now as a retired teacher living at Church Garth, with his mother.

William married Elsie Grace Mossman in 1928, she was a teacher working at Newbald School, her father Robert was listed in the 1911 and 1921 Census as the Head Teacher. The Mossman family home was on the Green. William and Elsie had a son, William Robert in 1929. The 1939 Register shows the Beath family living at Norman Garth with another School Teacher, an Accountants Clerk and a Domestic Servant. In a letter written to the present owners by Bob Beath (William's son) he believes that both houses were skilfully merged into one household sometime between 1923-1925 by his father.

The houses were originally all constructed in stone, but the front and westside were re-faced with brick. Improvements included the re- modelling of the interior of the house and a new floor and rooms were created over the wests single storied kitchen. A bay window was also added to the front of the larger house as well as a new porch. One of William's hobbies was Beekeeping and he built his own hives in a workshop that had been originally the eastern kitchen. William died in 1942; intestate and the ownership of the site passed to his wife Elsie in 1944.

Elsie sold Norman Garth for £2,000 to Grace Kathleen Good in 1952, the Indenture between the two parties confirms that the former two properties were now one. Grace re-named the property **Norman Lodge**. It is sold again in 1959 for the sum of £3,250 to a retired Squadron Leader, Eric Richardson. He was the first of three owners in quick succession who were employed in the aviation sector.

Norman Lodge was sold to William Henry Nutman for £4,500 in 1961. He was an Aeronautical Engineer and sold the property again the following year (1962) to Lyn Stephenson Wilson for the sum of £5,000. She was a Civil Aviation Administrator. The house was still known as Norman Lodge.

In 1966 Lyn sold the property to David Alistair Collet who worked for Reckitts, and his wife Elizabeth Anne for £6,000. The house was once again known as Church Garth. Elizabeth died intestate in 1969 and David sold Church Garth for £9,750, in 1970, to Charles Malcom Rispin and his wife, Sandra. Charles was a Haulage Contractor and Company Director. They almost doubled their investment by selling three years later (1973) for £18,500. The purchasers were Victor Malcolm Rycroft Dufton and Sandra Patricia Dufton.

Their ownership was very brief, buying in February 1973 and selling seven months later in September. A Register of Local Land Charges refers to the house as **Rycroft Garth**. The new owners were the Westcott Development Company from Hull who had paid £26,000, although the Conveyance refers to the property as Church Garth.

Planning Permission was granted to them for the building of a double garage, tank room and coal house. They also made many other improvements to the property which considerably increased its value. The company was operated by Stan Spruit a well-known Hull builder and he sold it at a large discount to his daughter Melanie and her husband John Roger Stanford for £21,000. They must have been very pleased with themselves when they sold it for £75,000 in 1979, to a company called Bartonpark Limited.

The residents occupying the property from 1979-1981 were Thomas Grunfeld, and his wife Ann. Thomas was the manager of the Rowley Manor Hotel, Little Weighton, which may have had a connection to Bartonpark Limited.

Bartonpark sold it in 1981 to its present owners, Michael Gordon Allderidge originally from Sutton-on-Hull and his wife Eve, a parson's daughter from Leicestershire. Michael was working at the time of purchase as a Geologist in the Middle East and they eventually took up permanent occupancy in 1986 and have been one of Church Garth's longest owners. Sadly Eve, Michael's wife, has very recently died.

## No. 4 Eastgate



I am grateful to Paul and Jayne Cheeseman who kindly let me have sight of original Deeds and Indentures in their possession relating to their former home No. 4 Eastgate. These had been saved and kept by one of its former owners, John Barnett Gedney. The first three of these documents relate to land and property held outside of Newbald by his ancestors.

The earliest of these documents dated 15<sup>th</sup> November 1745 records William Gedney of Ryhill (a hamlet near Burstwick in East Yorkshire) attending a meeting of the Manorial Court of Dimbleton asking the Steward to admit him as a tenant to the Court Register. The meeting was held in July 1745 at Easingwold, East Yorkshire. [The Lord of the Manor was Sir William Milner, Baronet, of Nun Appleton Hall, North Yorkshire.]

William Gedney had purchased a house and two acres of land at Dimbleton off John Dunn and a Close called East Field containing one acre and six acres of arable meadow and pasture in the Beacon Field and North Enholm(e).

The second document also from the Manorial Court is dated 25<sup>th</sup> January 1747. William Gedney had attended an earlier meeting on the 10<sup>th</sup> March 1746 asking the court to approve transfer of the above lands and property to his wife Mary upon his decease and should she die to his son John.

It appears that William Gedney died shortly after this meeting and the 1747 document records Mary his wife being admitted as a tenant to the Court Register.

One unusual word shared by both these documents is **behoof** meaning: taking advantage of or profit by.

The third but very worn and damaged document is dated 1753, Samuel Gedney of Lelley in Holderness, son and heir of the late Samuel Gedney\* (Yeoman) of Hedon in Holderness, appears to have received the sum of five shillings of lawful money from John Sumpner (Yeoman), for a Mill, Mill Stones, Mill Sales, Dwelling House, Garth, Land and Stables situated at Lelley in the Parish of Preston in Holderness. This is probably an annual rental fee.

There is a Mill listed on the Historic England website situated in Mill Lane, Elstronwick (Lelley) which was built for Peter Sumpner in 1790. He was probably John Sumpner's son.

\*

A burial record in Hedon dated 27<sup>th</sup> March 1753 for Samuel Gedney exists.

We move forward now to a meeting of the Court of Osbaldwick held on the 18<sup>th</sup> March 1865. Osbaldwick was one of four Copyhold Manors of Newbald. The Indenture is later dated 3<sup>rd</sup> July 1866. William Richardson is Lord of the Manor. It transfers ownership of what is now known to be No. 4 Eastgate from John Benjamin Collinson, Samuel Collinson and Matthew Henry Collinson all Grocers and Drapers living in North Cave to James Everatt, County Joiner from Hessle for the payment of one hundred and five pounds of lawful money.

The Collinson's seem to have inherited the property following the death of their sister Ann Abigail Collinson and shortly after, their mother Mary Collinson. James Everatt was admitted as a tenant of the Court Register after paying a 'fine' of ten pounds. The property is described as that one cottage, outbuildings, garden and land behind the same, recently measured as one rood and five perches.

James Everatt was a successful Joiner who was born in Brough in 1841. He was living and working in Hull, employing 4 men, at the time of his purchase and appears to have bought the property for his elder brother Robert. In the 1881 Census Robert is listed as a General Shopkeeper living in Newbald, most likely

No. 4 Eastgate. He is living with his daughter Mary and sister Jane. Living next door to them is the future purchaser, George Mason.

On the 13<sup>th</sup> July 1888 James Everatt sells the property to George Mason of North Newbald for the sum of one hundred and twenty pounds. George Mason is admitted as a tenant of the Court Register after paying a 'fine' of ten pounds. George Mason was a Blacksmith.

An Indenture and another document both dated 26<sup>th</sup> August 1903 shows that George Mason having moved to Sheffield sold the property to John Barnett Gedney, \* Blacksmith, of North Newbald for two hundred and fifty pounds. Again, a 'fine' of ten pounds was paid by the new occupant to be admitted as a tenant of the Court Register.

A further legal document dated 26<sup>th</sup> August 1903 outlines that John Gedney had borrowed from Alma Thompson the wife of Samuel Thompson of South Cave the sum of one hundred and eighty pounds at the rate of 'four pounds per centum per annum.' It is separately noted that John Gedney had belatedly repaid in full the amount borrowed in 1946.

There is a copy of a Memorandum signed by John Gedney on the 2<sup>nd</sup> May 1908. *'I hereby charge my House, Blacksmith's Shop and Premises at North Newbald with the sum of Twenty-Five Pounds at Five per cent now lent to me by the Trustees of the Rochdale Friendly Society at North Cave (being in addition to a sum lent to me on security of the same property by Mr and Mrs Thompson). I undertake to redeem such sum within three years from this date.'*

In the 1911 Census John Barnett Gedney, aged 36 is listed as a Blacksmith, living with his wife Elsie aged 37, their son John Reuben, aged 2 and nephew Fred, aged 7. The 1921 Census moves ten years forward showing the same occupants of the house without his nephew Fred.

\*

John Barnett Gedney was born in Burstwick in 1874. (In keeping with the first family document previously mentioned) He married Elsie Ford in 1899 and died on the 16<sup>th</sup> May 1948. He left his wife Elsie estate valued at £763 15s 4d. Both Elsie and John are buried in Newbald cemetery.

John Reuben Gedney was born in Newbald in 1908. He married Lily Peacock in 1933 and died in 1993 aged 85 years.

It is my understanding that the house was inherited by JBG's wife, Elsie,

after his death. It did not go to his son John Reuben. I am told that after Elsie, Robert and Betty Thompson bought the property and lived there for a number of years.

Paul and Jayne Cheeseman purchased the property on 3<sup>rd</sup> September 2009 and extensively renovated it. Part of these renovations included turning old outbuildings into an annex which they used for a short while as bed and breakfast accommodation. They sold the whole property to Hamish and Anita McFarlane in September 2022.

## **Sober Hill Farm**

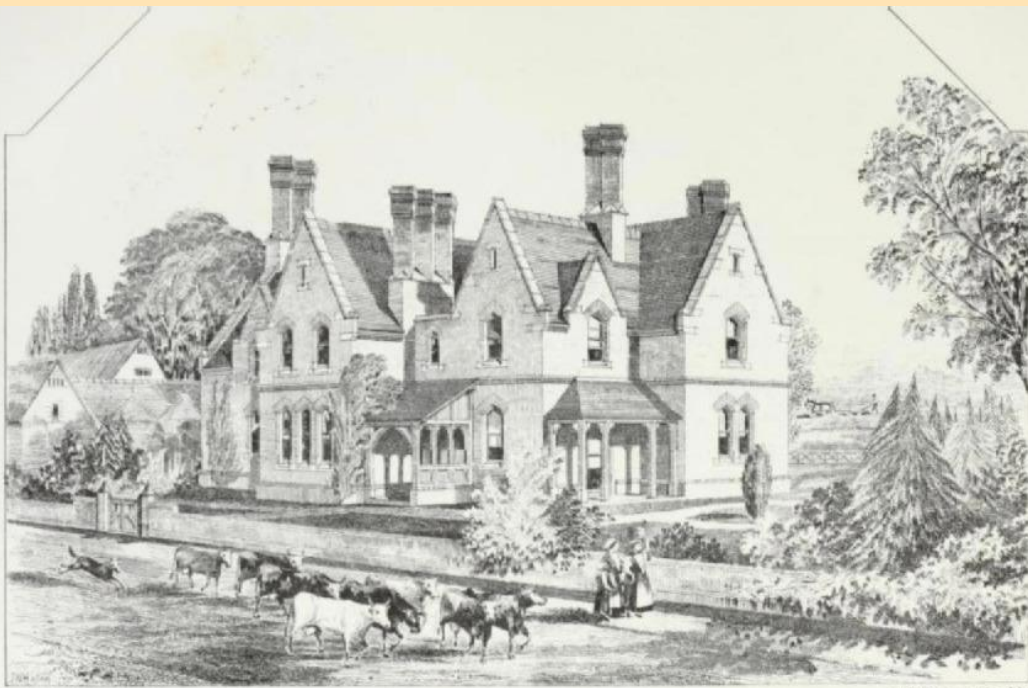
A friend of mine and fellow local historian Bill Hall sent me an intriguing picture of an imposing Farm House (illustrated) which once stood in Newbald, asking me if I knew anything about it? I had never seen it before. It had been sent from his sister Jane who lives in Tasmania, who helps him with his researches. She had found it in an old journal called *English Country Houses*, by William Wilkinson, Architect, Oxford. It listed views and plans of houses of recently erected homes and was published in 1870.

The house had been built for a Reverend Canon Jefferson who I knew had not been a vicar of St. Nicholas Church, but because of his title canon, he may have held a prebend here. When you look at the illustration there appears to be a low wall and gate in front of the house, with two passers - by, a loose dog and cows roaming. Had this house once stood on or near the Village Green? Which we know was common grazing land, but in every other respect does not resemble what we know the Green to be today.

I knew that to determine the location, the key would lie in identifying who the Reverend Canon Jefferson was and his association with the village. There was coincidentally a farmer called John Jefferson who lived on the Green listed in the 1851 Census and beyond, farming 75 acres. None of his family matched the profile of the Reverend Canon Jefferson but perhaps they were family members allowed to stay in a property belonging to him? If the house had ever been built on a near the Village Green, what had become of it? More investigation had to be done.

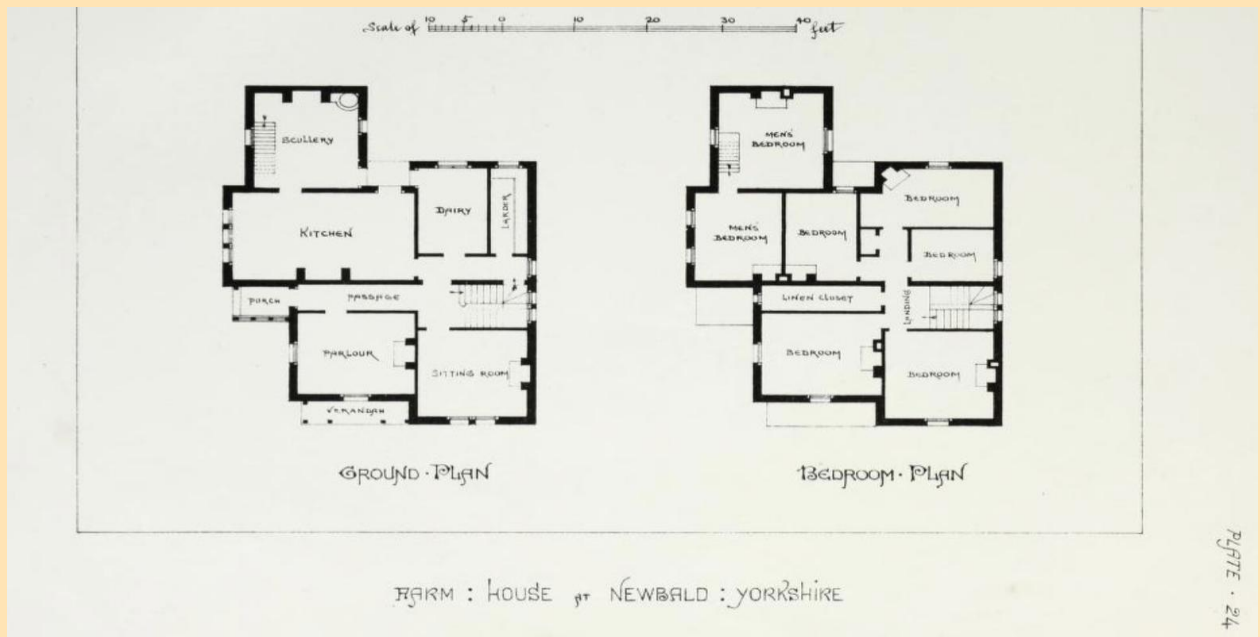
A trip to The Champney Treasure House in Beverley and its Reference Library was to prove very fruitful. In the *Victoria History of the County of York, East Riding, Volume IV, Newbald Section*. Page 135 states: "Other sales made when the Cloughs' estate was disposed of after 1858 included one of 710 acres to the Revd. Joseph Dunnington- Jefferson in 1859. The property descended like Thorganby in the Dunnington- Jefferson family. Until 1919, when 1,054 acres comprising Bullen's Hill, Flower Hill, and Sober Hill farms, were sold in separate lots." It seemed reasonable to assume that one of these farms was the location of the Farm House.

Joseph Dunnington was born in 1807 and came from a very wealthy landed family. He went to St. John's College, Cambridge in 1825 and became vicar of Thorganby in 1832. He married Anna Mervynia Vavasour daughter of a 2<sup>nd</sup> baronet in 1839. He adopted the double surname of Dunnington-Jefferson from 1841. After inheriting more land and property from his uncle, he built between 1844-7, Thicket Priory, a large red brick mansion in Thorganby. He became prebend of York at York Minster in 1852.



FARM : HOUSE of NEWBALD : YORKSHIRE

PLATE . 23



## FARM-HOUSE AT NEWBALD, YORKSHIRE,

BUILT FOR THE REVEREND CANON JEFFERSON.

### *Basement Plan.*

Beer Cellar.

### *Ground Plan.*

Parlour.  
Sitting Room.  
Kitchen.  
Scullery.  
Dairy and Larder.

### *First Floor Plan.*

Five Bed-rooms.  
Two Bed-rooms for men.  
Linen Closet.

It is customary on some farms in Yorkshire to board and lodge some of the labouring men, and this house gives accommodation for that purpose. The kitchen is large that it may serve as a mess-room for the labourers, and the two dormitories for their accommodation are approached by a separate staircase.

The walls are built with brick, and the roofs covered with blue slates.

A large set of farm-buildings was carried out at the same time, and the cost of the house was not separated from the general estimate.

In 1862 after purchasing Sober Hill farm at Newbald he had an Elizabethan in style Farm House built. By 1873 he controlled 7778 acres of land with a combined rental of over £12,000 per annum. He died in 1880. This information

was taken from: *Papers of the Dunnington-Jefferson Family of Thicket Priory and Thorganby* held at the Hull History Centre and Hull University Archives.

The **1834 Electoral Roll** for the parish of North Newbald identifies John Johnson as occupier of 227 acres of land at Sober Hill farm. He died in 1840.

The first **Census in 1841** indicates that there must have been an older house on the site of Sober Hill Farm as Edward Lofthouse, farmer, is living with 5 other family members, 2 servants and a labourer. All family members once old enough would be employed in some capacity at the farm. I can find no specific data which identifies Sober Hill farm in the **1851 Census**.

William Matterson died in 1856, aged 83 years, is listed as living Sober Hill in the *Monumental Inscriptions – Newbald booklet* produced by the *East Yorkshire Family History Society*.

By **1861 the Census** shows that John Matterson, farmer, is listed with 3 other direct family members, 6 carters, 1 dairy maid, 1 shepherd, 1 cook and 1 domestic servant. He is farming 477 acres.

The new Farm House would have been built by the time of the **1871 Census** and the following information confirms this: John Matterson, farmer, 7 direct family members, 1 housekeeper, 1 teacher (All of the family children were young and were probably schooled at home. His wife Ann, had died in 1869 aged 35 years.) 2 domestic servants, 1 shepherd, 8 farm labourers. Accommodating 21 people in total.

**1881 Census** John Matterson is still the farmer, living with: 5 direct family members, 2 visitors, 1 housekeeper, 1 domestic servant, 1 shepherd and 8 farm labourers.

**1891 Census:** John Matterson, farmer, 3 direct family members, 1 housekeeper, 2 domestic servants and 8 farm labourers.

**1901 Census:** Harriet Harper is the farmer, 2 direct family members, 1 house servant, 2 visitors, 1 waggoner, 2 ploughmen. [Harriet Harper died in 1905, her husband John Harper, of Sober Hill died in 1900.]

**1911 Census:** William Harper, farmer, 3 direct family members, 2 domestic servants, 1 farm foreman, 1 shepherd, 1 beastman, 4 waggoners.

**1921 Census:** Walter Moverley, farmer, 4 direct family members, 2 domestic servants, 1 farm foreman, 7 farm labourers. Walter Moverley bought the farm

off Joseph John Dunnington-Jefferson in 1919, the Deed for the sale held by the Champney Treasure House, showed the farm consisted of 28 parcels of land totalling 480 acres, 2 roods and 2 perches.

**1939 Register:** Robert H Caley is listed as the farmer, with his wife Nesta and 4 others. One head horseman is listed separately.

Roger Bramhill local farmer and entrepreneur bought Sober Hill farm in the 1970s from W R Smith and Son, it is now part of Humberside Farmers Limited. The farm produces arable crops only. Roger said the Farm House was in such a very poor state of repair it had to be demolished. Situated on top of a hill, it would have been battered by the elements for over 100 years. A farm worker told me its cellar was so large that the rubble of its demolition was used to fill it.

It is now also the site of Sober Hill Wind Farm Limited, established in 2013 and operates 6 Wind Turbines producing 12,300 kw of power for the National Grid. The Sober Hill Wind Farm Community Benefit Fund was set up as part of this scheme and distributes an annual index linked £24,600 fund, for 25 years, to local good causes in the village. So far over £200,000 has been distributed.



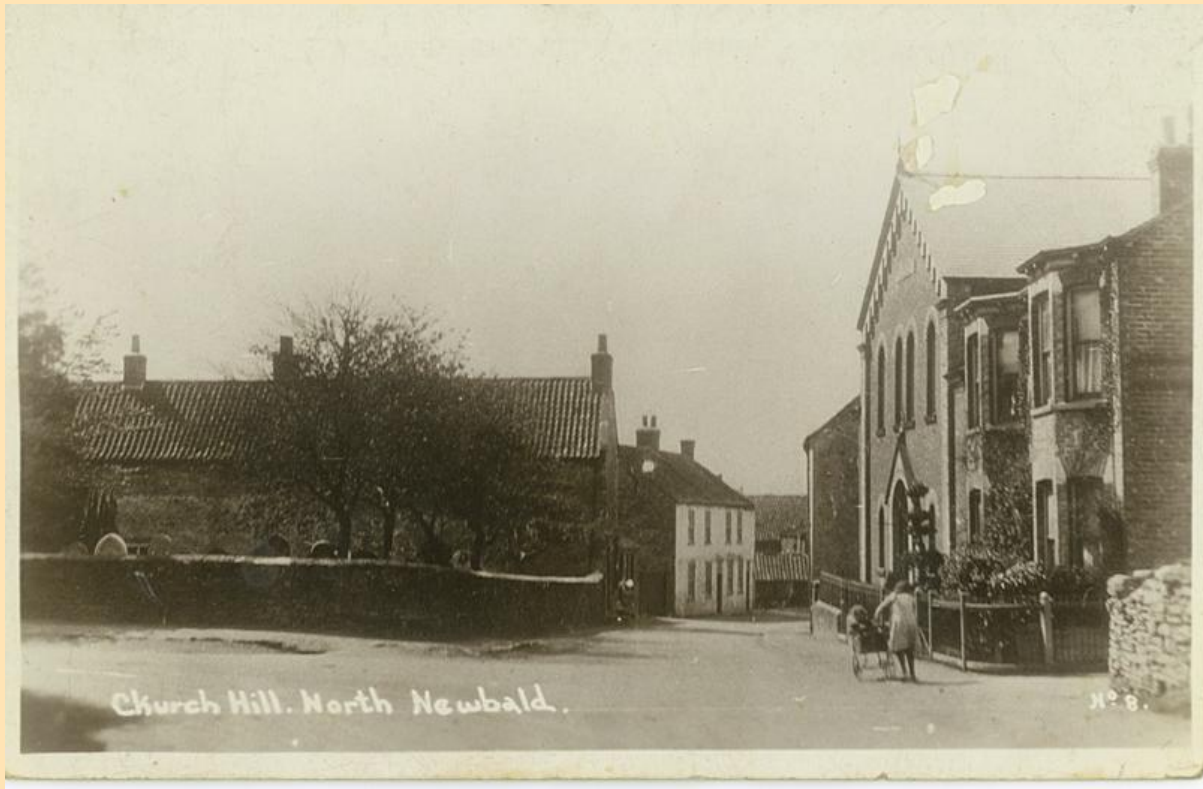
Sober Hill Farm House – Circa 1906



Sober Hill Wind Farm today



Newbald Farmers Listed in the Yorkshire and North Humberside Times – June 1976



Newbald Primitive Methodist Chapel – Ratten Row

## Another Vicarage?

The present Vicarage is situated in Dot Hill Close, it opened in 1997 after the closure and sale of the Old Vicarage, Vicarage Lane, which was built circa 1840. It is currently being privately let out by the church authorities and is not occupied by a vicar. I was intrigued but not surprised to learn of the existence of another Vicarage prior to 1840. I am grateful to Lynne Faber who lives in South Newbald Road for giving me access to some of the following information. Her father, Cecil Rankmore, was a builder and lived with his wife Chrissie in one of the council houses opposite Ings Drive. He was instrumental in creating the Ings Drive development.

In 1963 he bought an old house (pictured below), with outbuildings and a very large garden, which fronted the opposite side of the road. It stood, side on, next to a barn which also faced the road on the north side of what is now Ings Drive. A brick wall formed the boundary to the front and both sides, which finished at the beck at the bottom of Ings Drive. You can still see part of the

southern end of this wall on the south side of 38 South Newbald Road. Altogether a very substantial parcel of land.

The house had a cellar, hall and two large living rooms. To the side of these was a small dining room, kitchen and food pantry. The first floor had several bedrooms and above these were more bedrooms in the attic. These would have been used as servant's quarters. Outside was an earth toilet fashioned for two people. Lynne lived at the house known then as 'Chestnut Villa' with her parents for 5 years. She was told, at this time, that the house had been a former Vicarage. The garden had a substantial asparagus bed, some of which Cecil would sell to a Chinese restaurant in Beverley.

Lynne has in her possession three Court copies of Deeds from the Manor of the Prebendary of the Prebend of South Newbald. These documents give us an opportunity to look into the earlier history of the site. The earliest of these is dated 1888 transferring the title of the above house from Richard Stephenson (Farmer) to William Wray (Grocer and Provision Dealer) from Hull, for the sum of £235. It describes *'that one Cottage house on the side thereof with a garth and orchard on the backside.'* William Wray is also confirmed as a Tenant of the Court Roll of the Manor.

Richard Stephenson had been a farmer of 617 acres in the Winteringham district, and appears to have moved to Newbald in the late 1870s. The document goes on to say that William Jewison the Elder had *'resided sometime since.'* William Jewison is listed as a Farmer of 420 acres in the 1851 Census, and again in the 1861 Census living in South Newbald. In 1885 this advertisement appeared in the *Yorkshire Gazette* advising:

*'By order of Mr Richard Stephenson under the charge of Debts created by the will of the late Mr William Jewison and to be auctioned at the New Inn: Four Closes of very Valuable Turnip and Barley Soil containing forty - seven acres.'*

The day before the advertisement Richard Stephenson had auctioned his own property:

*Lot 1. The very pleasantly situated Farm-House, Farm Buildings, Yard, Garden and Orchard, with two Grass Paddocks adjoining, containing about Three and a Half Acres, in South Newbald near the Church, occupied by Mr Richard Stephenson.*

The Deed documents that the house had been built by Thomas King\* who was variously described as a Gentleman and Yeoman but was certainly a wealthy land owner, he died in 1819 aged 84. He had married Eleanor Mountain in 1768; she was the daughter of Richard Mountain also a Gentleman of the village. In the documentation accompanying the Enclosure of the village in 1778, Thomas King was known to have bought land from Richard Mountain, where Ings Drive is situated now.

The Deed does not document whether Thomas and Eleanor ever lived in the house. Midway through the document it alludes to the house being once in the occupation of Thomas Atkinson and William Atkinson after him. This is where it gets interesting!

Thomas Atkinson was born in Kirkby, Lancashire in 1751. In 1775 he was now the Reverend Thomas Atkinson and he married his first wife, Jane Fisher. Thomas became the curate of Sancton and Houghton also in 1775. Thomas and Jane had at least 6 children before Jane, his wife, died in 1788. He remarried in 1790 Anne King, she was the daughter of Thomas King, builder of the above house. When her father died in 1819, his extensive last will and testament written the year before leaves '*all that messuage or dwelling house which I some time had erected and built*' on South Newbald Road to Anne and his son-in-law. This was the home they were living in at the time. The Reverend Thomas Atkinson took over the living of Sancton and Newbald in 1794. They had 17 children before Anne died in 1821; she must have been exhausted, having had so many children and endured so many tragedies. The Reverend Thomas Atkinson died in 1835.

So, Lynne Faber was right to think that the house at one time was the Vicarage; at least for the tenure of the Reverend Thomas Atkinson. The list of children below shows just how precarious being born and living in those days were. The house passed to his son William. [The list below does not show a William to be alive after his father's death. There must have been one, though I have not been able to find his birth/baptism record. When Thomas King died in 1819, he also mentions William as being a beneficiary of his will.]

Children of the Reverend Thomas Atkinson and Jane Fisher - year of baptism and death where known:

**Eleanor** 1775 - 1787, **Thomas** 1778 - 1826, **Ruth** 1779 - married Francis Watson, **John** 1780 – 1807, **Jane** 1783 – 1788, **Eleanor** 1786 - 1788

Children of the Reverend Thomas Atkinson and Anne King – year of baptism and death where known:

**Mountain** 1791 – 1791, **Anne** 1792 married Robert Boyce, **Richard** 1793

**Eleanor** 1795 – 1807, **Richard Wilkinson** 1797 -1798, **James** 1798 -1799,

**William** 1800 -1800, **Eliza Mary Jane** 1801 – 1822, **Jane** 1803 -1822,

**John William** 1805-1807, **Margaret** 1806, **Mountain** 1808, **John** 1809,

**Stephen** 1811, **Samuel** 1813 – 1822, **Eleanor** 1816 -1816

The second document transfers ownership of the property and land in 1919 from William Wray to Walter Carlill (Wheelwright), for the sum of £350. Walter is listed as working for George Herbert Levitt in the 1911 Census. The document confirms Thomas King as the builder. It also confirms Walter Carlill as a Tenant of the Court Roll of the Manor. The third document is a Compensation Agreement dated 1935 between Walter Carlill and the Right Honourable George Vere Arundell Monckton, Lord of the Manor in the sum of £10 for the Extinguishment of all Manorial Incidents.

‘Chestnut Villa’ was demolished in the early 1970s due to subsidence. Sadly, the village has lost far too many homes of historic interest over the years.

\*There was an earlier Thomas King almost certainly connected to this family and also to the clergy. He died in 1741 and he too was a Gentleman and very wealthy man, and had married Anne Waudby in 1738. I have not been able to establish with certainty the exact relationship between this Thomas King and the younger Thomas King, builder of the house. He was probably his grandfather.

Shortly after Thomas died a legal document dated 31<sup>st</sup> May 1742 states that Anne in the company of two witnesses, both Yeomen, seems obliged to pay *The Reverend Laurence Sterne, Clerk Master of Arts prebendary of the prebend of North Newbald...* the sum of £300. The document does not make it clear why such an enormous sum (equivalent to £75,000 today) was payable to him. It

was possibly an ecclesiastical debt or money owed for a land / property sale to the church. The Reverend Laurence Sterne was shortly to become one of the most famous men in England.

He was born in 1713 and died in 1768 and was best known as an Irish born English novelist. Laurence was ordained a deacon in 1737 and became the vicar of Sutton-on-the-Forest the following year, and later in Stillington, another Yorkshire village. In 1742 he was installed as a prebendary of North Newbald. He had been offered a choice of two prebends by Archbishop Blackburn of York, but chose North Newbald because he knew the current lease was about to expire. The estate was considerable and included a parsonage and a large area of land. There were also three houses in Stonegate, York. What Laurence did not know at the time was that the lease was a reversionary one which would not give him security of tenure. This was a violation of accepted practice and could lead him to being evicted.

His uncle, Dr Jaques Sterne, was the Archdeacon of Cleveland and Precentor of York Minster and must have known about the reversionary lease, but chose not to inform his nephew. This led to the two men falling out, a relationship that never recovered. The Reverend Laurence Sterne preached many times at York Minster and also became 'Dignitary of North Newbald Peculiar' a judge in a small spiritual court of the parish. He appears to have acted in this capacity annually until 1760.

In 1759 he published a religious satire *A Political Romance* which infuriated the leadership of the church. Many copies of this volume were destroyed. This did not stop him from writing and the first volumes of *The Lives and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gentleman* were also published that year. His other major work *A Sentimental Journey Through France and Italy* followed. These established him as one of the greatest English novelists and the first psychological novelist while still being a very conscientious parish priest.

In 1760 he was made perpetual curate of Coxwold, a village in North Yorkshire, and moved into the parsonage which he renamed Shandy Hall. The house is now a museum owned by The Laurence Sterne Trust. When he died, he was buried in the yard of St. George's Church, Hanover Square, London and his body was stolen and sold to anatomists at Cambridge University and used in an anatomy lecture. He had become so famous that somebody recognized the body when it was on the dissecting table and it was quietly returned to its grave, but not before its head had been reputedly amputated.



'Chestnut Villa'

## INNS OF NEWBALD

The **Tiger Inn** (Grade Two Listed) situated on the Green is Newbald's oldest hostelry, and is thought to date towards the end of the 1700s. It is mentioned in *Baines's 1823 Yorkshire Directory*, William Wilkinson was the innkeeper. It appears to have been briefly renamed the **Red Lion Inn** sometime after the 1911 Census. John Cros(z)ier is listed as the licensed victualler of the Red Lion Inn in the 1921 Census, he is living with his wife Annie. There is no mention of the Tiger in this census. The Tiger is owned by Punch Taverns and is operated under a Lease.

The **Rose and Crown** is probably the Inn run by Joseph Roberts who is listed as an Innkeeper in the Enclosure documents. It is listed in *Baines's 1823 Yorkshire Directory*; John Scott was the victualler and corn miller. There is an Inn mentioned in the 1841 census situated in Eastgate. This is known to be the Rose and Crown, which is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of the village in 1851. It was sited between Eastgate and Townside Road, towards Townend Road. It is last mentioned in *Kelly's East Riding Directory, 1872*, when George Thompson was the victualler.

The **Fox Inn**, South Newbald Road, is listed from 1841 to 1911 in the census reports. It is listed as the **Rabit** (sic) in *William White's East Ridings Directory, 1840*, William Thirsk was the victualler and tailor, and is listed as the **Fox and Rabbit** in *Kelly's East Riding Directory, 1872*. Someone must have shot the rabbit, because it is never mentioned again. It is last listed as the Fox Inn, in *Kelly's Directory East Riding Directory, 1921*, when Charles Thomas Leftly was the innkeeper. It is now the home of Elsie Huntington; she and her husband Tony bought it in 1969. Sadly, Tony has recently died. When they bought it, the house was known as West View, fronting the Town Street of South Newbald. Maybe South Newbald Road or parts of it, was also known as Town Street at one time, as parts of Eastgate was known as Town Street, in the township of North Newbald.

The **Angel Inn**, is listed in *William White's East Riding Directory, 1840*, William Kirby was the victualler. It was located in Galegate, and puts in a brief appearance in the 1861 census. William Kirby was still the victualler, and also by now, the parish clerk. The inn is not mentioned again, it is now the home of Steve Shirra and his wife Lizzie, and is known as Three Robins Cottage.

The **New Inn** is first listed in *Baines's 1823 Yorkshire Directory*; Robert Tindale was listed as the victualler and butcher. Back in those days it was originally part of the Newbald Hall Estate. William Medd is listed as an Innkeeper in the 1841 census at an Inn located on Ratten Row, this is probably the New Inn. We all know it today as the **Gnu**, it changed its name after the Hull Brewery Company acquired it. There will be few other public houses with this name, if any, in the country. It is owned by Punch Taverns and operated under a Lease. Mine Hosts are Lee and Carol Houlton who have had it since 2015.



This large boulder along with several others was recently unearthed when workmen were digging the foundations for an extension to the Village Hall. We are told that it is thought that they are glacial rocks, known as erratics. These are glacially deposited rocks which differ from the type of rock native to the area. The Village Hall is built on land which was once the village sandpit, most of the older houses would have been built using this sand. The boulder looks very sandy to me?

## UK CENSUS COLLECTION – NEWBALD (1841 – 1911)

One of the main sources of valuable local information available to the historian and genealogist comes from census records. The origins of census taken in England can be traced back to the Domesday Book, compiled in 1086. The first official census information was collected every ten years from 1801 to 1831. This was mainly regarded as a headcount of the population with very little personal information. Census information gathered in 1841 is regarded as the first modern one. At the time of writing this section the last census taken in England was 2011. Census information in England and Wales for 1931 was destroyed by fire in 1942 and no census was taken in 1941 due to the Second World War. Thankfully, a separate **1939 Register** was made to provide a snapshot of the civilian population, but it is not as detailed as a normal census.

Public access to census records is limited to a 100-year rule. The National Archives in Kew control all of these records. They are available for free from them. Visit: [www.nationalarchives.gov.uk](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk)

They also share this information with their partner websites of *Ancestry* and *Findmypast*. Don't expect that the whole of any of this information, to be available from each individual source. Information gathered during a census is used by the government for policy and planning purposes. Census information was limited to the following in 1841:

First name and surname, Age, Sex, Occupation. Whether born in the county where they were enumerated. Whether born in Ireland, Scotland, or Foreign Parts.

Gradually more information was gathered making it all the more valuable to the reader. Originally, forms were given to the heads of each household to record who slept within the building on census night, which was always on a Sunday. These completed forms were known as schedules and were later collected by the enumerator to transfer to an enumeration or summary book. It is this information which we now consult. The quality of this information depends entirely upon the accuracy in which the original schedule was completed, and the enumerator's accuracy in transferring the information and legibility of their handwriting!

This must be borne in mind when looking at my analysis below of the census information for Newbald, between the years 1841 and 1911. It will give the reader a picture of the number of inhabitants (including children) who lived in the village and the number of dwellings recorded. Dwellings do not include the few which were uninhabited. I have also added other information which you may find of interest. Locations in the enumeration book may have been written slightly different to how we know them today. Unless the name change is significant, I have recorded them as they are now known. With all of the census reports, there were separate surveys done for North and South Newbald.

**Please Note: I have taken all of my census information from the on-line records of Ancestry.com. In a *Newbald Village Study* written by historian David Neave his numbers of persons resident in the village, for the year 1841, differ greatly from mine. He states that there were 177 strangers attending a village feast on census night and he had adjusted his figures accordingly. I can find no record of any visitors, to the hand written on-line Ancestry record. He must have had sight of the original documentation. I am using his figures for 1841 as it is clear to me that there is an imbalance of people working in different trades for a village the size of Newbald. I have listed them below as they appear on the record to demonstrate this, but these figures must be viewed with extreme caution. David Neave only lists the number of inhabitants or dwellings for the whole village, and does not split them for North and South Newbald.**

Another valuable source of information I have used in this analysis are the Trade Directories of the East Riding. These were produced by a variety of different publishers every three or four years. They provide us with a unique insight into the trades, professions and residents of a location. *Baines's 1823 Yorkshire Directory* lists the following residents for Newbald:

1811	North Newbald	553	South Newbald	153	Total	706
1821	North Newbald	543	South Newbald	179	Total	722

As the table below shows, there is a rise in the population of the village of 90 inhabitants between 1811 and 1841. The village was still heavily reliant on its rural economy and way of life.

### UK Census Collection / Newbald

Year	Location	Inhabitants	Dwellings
1841	Newbald	796	187
	<b>Total</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>187</b>
1851	North Newbald	663	153
1851	South Newbald	243	44
	<b>Total</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>197</b>
1861	North Newbald	698	166
1861	South Newbald	211	41
	<b>Total</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>207</b>
1871	North Newbald	641	154
1871	South Newbald	186	39
	<b>Total</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>193</b>
1881	North Newbald	648	152
1881	South Newbald	156	38
	<b>Total</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>190</b>
1891	North Newbald	627	135
1891	South Newbald	172	37
	<b>Total</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>172</b>
1901	North Newbald	565	132
1901	South Newbald	166	36
	<b>Total</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>168</b>
1911	North Newbald	571	133
1911	South Newbald	149	38
	<b>Total</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>171</b>

Between 1841 and 1911 the population decreased by 76 people, this is probably because of a migration of villagers to the towns and cities, at the peak of the Industrial Revolution. The number of dwellings rose by 20 properties in Newbald between 1841 and 1861, probably reflecting increased prosperity, rather than an increase in population. New buildings gave more definition to the village that we know today. Between 1871 and 1901 this

trend was reversed, because as the population decreased, it is likely more of the older tenement housing and cottages were demolished.

Most of the adult inhabitants were employed in farming and agriculture. If they did not have their own farm, they often lived under the same roof of the farmer that employed them. It was not uncommon for ten or more people to live under one roof. This was particularly true for most of the outlying farms. Many of their children, as soon as they were old enough to help, will have had to assist their parents to make ends meet. If they went to school, they would have had to help before and after, and were often excused school during times of planting and harvest. Duties would include, stone picking, weeding, bird scaring, gathering wood, along with helping with the planting and harvesting.

I am grateful to local resident, John Barrett who did some research on attendance and absenteeism in Newbald School's a few years ago. He reports from the school log, 15<sup>th</sup> July, 1870. "*J Gilling's absent 'singling turnips' Total number absent thinning turnips, 44.*" Sadly, John is no longer with us.

As highlighted in my first booklet *A Look Back in Time – Newbald*, the village enjoyed the benefit of most trades to sustain them as a community at the time of its Enclosure in 1778. This was true over sixty years later. The occupations listed below are taken from the 1841 Census, and exclude those involved in farming and agriculture. They were not recorded in the best of handwriting, and appear to read as follows:

5 Blacksmiths, 3 Blacksmith Apprentices, 8 Bricklayers, 6 Bricklayer Apprentices, 8 Butchers, 2 Carriers, 3 Dressmakers, 1 Dressmaker Apprentice, 1 Fellmonger (A person who deals in hides or skins, particularly sheepskins) 2 Grocer and Drapers, 1 Apprentice Grocer, 4 Innkeepers, 7 Joiners, 3 Apprentice Joiners, 1 Miller, 1 Sawyer, 1 Schoolmistress, 14 Shoemakers, 4 Apprentice Shoemakers, 12 Tailors, 2 Apprentice Tailors, 1 Thatchmaker, 3 Wheelwrights, 1 Apprentice Wheelwright. There was also a Surgeon, John Smith, aged 35, living in Eastgate. Most of the above trades would have been conducted from their own home. As I said earlier, please treat these numbers with some caution.

As we shall see, the Industrial Revolution which began in 1760 (and was at pace by the time of the 1841 census), was slow to reach Newbald judging by the occupations of its inhabitants. This was not unique to Newbald, many rural areas were equally slow to catch up with what had been happening in the towns and cities. One of the first of the new occupation holders was George

Townend, who is listed as a Brass Founder and Gas Fitter. But that was not until 1881, and he was unemployed at the time! We have to wait until 1911 when five Tractor Engine Drivers and a Signaller are listed, before you get the sense that the village was only just beginning to catch up with what was going on in the rest of the country.

Unlike later census reports, there are no paupers identified in 1841, or those receiving parish relief.

### **1841 Census, North Newbald**

John Williamson is listed as an Innkeeper, the Green, most likely the Tiger Inn. James Thwaite(s) is listed as an Innkeeper, Eastgate, known to be the Rose and Crown. This Inn is clearly shown on the 1851 Ordnance Survey Map.

William Medd is listed as an Innkeeper, Ratten Row (Probably the New Inn – now called the Gnu Inn).

Robert Tasker is listed as a Grocer and Draper, the Green.

Mary Kirby is listed as a Grocer and Draper, the Green. She was also listed as the only Shopkeeper in *Baines's 1823 Yorkshire Directory*.

### **1841 Census, South Newbald**

William Thirsk is listed as a Publican and Tailor, the Fox Inn. It was normal in those days for an Innkeeper to have several occupations.

With only two or three exceptions, everyone employed is in farming or agriculture, in the township of South Newbald.

The vicar, known to be the Rev. George Blanshard Blyth, started his ministry in 1835 at St. Nicholas Church, but he is not listed here in 1841. He and his family are recorded as being at St. Mary's, Newbegin, Beverley, in this year. Nikolaus Pevsner, the great art and architectural historian, dates the Old Vicarage as being built 1844-5, with later additions 1851-2 by William Denton, builder of Hotham. This fits with what the former owner, Elizabeth Needler told me, who had reason to believe the house was altered in its early years.

The Rev. George Blanshard Blyth was the father of the Rt. Rev. George Popham Blyth who in 1887 was appointed the first Church of England Bishop in Jerusalem.

**1851 Census, North Newbald** - 663 people living in 153 different dwellings.

What is now Burgate is listed as **Boroughgate**.

What is now Westgate is listed as **Out Gang**.

Mary Wilkinson is listed as Innkeeper of a Public House on the Green, most likely the Tiger Inn.

William Gesser is listed as Innkeeper and Farmer, Ratten Row.

James Thwaites is listed as an Innkeeper, Eastgate. (Rose and Crown)

Thomas Southwick, is listed as a Police Constable, living on the Green.

George Ward is listed as a Primitive Methodist Minister, living in Galegate.

Mary Kirby is listed as a Grocer and Draper, the Green.

Hannah Kneeshaw is listed as a Grocer and Draper, the Mires.

Ann Dent is listed as a Washerwoman, Galegate.

**1851 Census, South Newbald** - 243 people living in 44 different dwellings.

Reverend George B Blyth is listed as Vicar. He is living with his wife, 4 family members, 2 visitors and 4 house servants. He also has 12 pupils, in his charge, all at one address. None of the residents were born in Newbald.

John Farmery is listed as a Tailor and Publican, South Newbald (known to be the Fox Inn).

John Hornsey is listed as a Miller and Farmer of 35 acres.

James Moate is listed as a Grocer. I have a copy of an auction poster, taken from an original, in the possession of Tony and Elsie Huntington, who own the former Fox Inn, where the auction was held. It is dated November 24<sup>th</sup>, 1854. It was probably the same shop in which James Moate worked. I have not been able to determine the exact location of the shop.

***Lot 7. ONE LARGE HOUSE:** Consisting of 2 Front Rooms with Chambers, 1 Kitchen, and a well accustomed **GROCER'S SHOP**, and Chamber, attached thereto, with new Two-Stalled Stable, Cow- House, Cart- Shed, Pig-Sties, Slaughter-House, with a **LARGE GARDEN**, well Stocked with Trees, Apple and Gooseberry, containing altogether **2 ROODS**, more or less. To view the same, apply to the Owner **DANIEL FOSTER**, At Lot 7, South Newbald.*

**1861 Census, North Newbald** – 698 people living in 166 different dwellings.

Robert Butler is listed as a Police Constable.

David Dawson is listed as Innkeeper of the Rose and Crown Inn.

John Anderson is listed as Innkeeper of the Tiger inn.

William Kirby is listed as Innkeeper of the Angel Inn, and is also the Parish Clerk.

William Sutton is listed as Innkeeper of the New Inn (now the Gnu) and is also a Farmer of 30 acres.

Four Grocer / Drapers are listed.

**1861 Census, South Newbald** – 211 people living in 41 different dwellings.

George Blanshard Blyth is listed as a Clergyman and Schoolmaster. He is living with his wife and 3 family members, 6 Boarders / Scholars and 3 Servants.

George B Blyth died in 1863; he was vicar of the parish for 28 years. He is buried with his wife and daughter, in the North transept of St. Nicholas Church. John Farmery is listed as an Innkeeper and Tailor; the Fox Inn is not mentioned by name.

James Moat is listed as a retired Grocer, no other Grocers are mentioned.



Cows on the Green

**1871 Census, North Newbald** – 641 people living in 154 different dwellings.

Robert Waddington is listed as a Police Constable.

George Thompson is listed as Innkeeper of the Rose and Crown Inn.

Thomas Tindale is listed as Innkeeper of the Tiger Inn.

John Barker is listed as Innkeeper of the New Inn; he is also a Farmer of 63 acres.

William Cargill and his son, listed as Grocer and Drapers.

Robert Everatt is listed as a Grocer and Draper.

Joseph Harland is listed as a Grocer and Draper.

Robert Johnson is listed as a Vendor of Tea.

**1871 Census, South Newbald** – 186 people living in 39 different dwellings.

Henry B Harvey is listed as the Vicar; there is only a Housemaid and Parlour Maid occupying the Vicarage.

John Everingham is listed as a Grocer and Draper.

**1881 Census, North Newbald** – 648 people living in 152 different dwellings.

Reverend Uriah G Watkins is listed as a Baptist Minister, lodging in a house on his own - Mount Pleasant.

Thomas Botham is listed as a Police Constable.

George Townend is listed as a Brass Founder and Gas Fitter.

John Foster is listed as an Innkeeper and Labourer, the Tiger Inn.

William Wiles is Innkeeper of the New Inn and Farmer of 70 acres.

There are five Grocers listed.

**1881 Census, South Newbald** – 156 people living in 38 different dwellings.

Charles Tudor is listed as the Vicar of Newbald at the Vicarage. He is living with 3 family members and a Housemaid. His son was an architect who had prepared architectural drawings of St. Nicholas Church. These were later used, with permission, by John Bilson for his very detailed description of St. Nicholas, published in *Vol XXI of the Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*.

John Farmery is listed as a Tailor and Licensed Victualler (known to be the Fox Inn).

Thomas Nottingham is listed as a Registered Dentist, Monckton Walk.

John Everingham is listed as a Grocer and Draper.

**1891 Census, North Newbald** – 627 people living in 135 different dwellings.

Henry Marshall, Tractor Engine Driver, is living in West Villa's, Galegate. There are 6 separate places of abode here.

Joseph B Harrison, Galegate, is listed as a Police Constable.

**Lill's Yard** (2 dwellings) is listed as an address thought to be in the Mires.

**Grant Street** is listed for the first time. It is known that this was another name for Burgate. Leonard Harrison is listed as a Photographer and Landscape Painter, Grant Street. William Cargill is listed as keeping the Shop and Post Office, also Grant Street. (see '**Old Nuggies**').

Richard Tindale has a shop in Galegate and also Eastgate, Robert Everatt is listed as a Grocer and Draper, Eastgate. Joseph Harland is a Grocer, Ratten Row. William Sharpe is listed as a Grocer and Corn Dealer, the Green.

Robert Featherstone is listed as an Innkeeper, the Green. Most probably the Tiger Inn.

Thomas Grant is listed as Innkeeper of the New Inn, the Green.

**1891 Census, South Newbald** – 172 people living in 37 different dwellings.

Sidney John Soady is listed as a Clerk in Holy Orders, the Vicarage. He is living with 4 family members and 3 servants.

John Farmery is listed as Innkeeper, the Fox Inn.

John William Snow is listed as a Traction Engine Driver.

John Everingham is listed as a Grocer.

**1901 Census, North Newbald** – 565 people living in 132 different dwellings.

Only selected street locations are identified. Grant Street is listed, and Lill's Yard.

The National School (The Green), Wesleyan Chapel (Burgate), Baptist Chapel (Eastgate), Primitive Methodist Chapel (Ratten Row) are listed. There had been a previous Primitive Methodist Chapel in Galegate which closed in 1878.

John Baker and son Frank are listed as Rabbit Catchers, Grant Street.

John T Sweeney is a Police Constable. (How apt!!)

Tom Lewis is a Railway Clerk.

Five Shopkeeper / Grocers are mentioned.

George Mason is a Coal Merchant.

Uriah G Watkins is the Baptist Minister.

Mark Spencer is a Prudential Agent.

Thomas Grant is Innkeeper of the New Inn and Farmer.

James Hornsey is Innkeeper of the Tiger Inn and Farmer.

**1901 Census, South Newbald** – 166 people living in 36 different dwellings.

Maria Farmery is listed as a widow and Innkeeper (Fox Inn).

Sydney J Soady is listed as a Clergyman (Church of England). He is living with 4 family members, 4 boarders, a cook and housemaid.

Francis Hall is listed as owning a Hackney Carriage for Hire.

Frederick Longman is listed as a Traction Engine Driver.

**1911 Census, North Newbald** – 571 people living in 133 different dwellings.

The part of Eastgate between Galegate and the Green is listed as **Town Street**.

The part of Eastgate from the corner of Hall Farm to Beverley Road is listed as **Low Street**. Both these entries are from the Summary Book.

Matty Lane is mentioned, it has one residential house.

There are two residents listed as Paupers and one receiving Parish Relief.

Henry Loft is listed as a Police Constable.

Arthur Baker is listed as a Rabbit and Mole Destroyer.

Gilbert Viney is listed as an Innkeeper, the New Inn.

Richard Spink Baker is listed as an Innkeeper, the Tiger Inn.

**1911 Census, South Newbald** – 149 people living in 38 different dwellings.

William Rispin is listed as Innkeeper of the Fox Inn.

Alfred Ernest Shaw is listed as a Clergyman. He is a widower and is living with 1 other family member and 3 servants. The stained-glass window of St. Nicholas on the south wall of the Nave, was erected in memory of Alfred by his second wife, Sarah Elizabeth Shaw, after his death in 1921.

Total occupations listed: 1 Baptist Minister, 2 Blacksmiths, 1 Bricklayer, 1 Bricklayers Labourer, 1 Carrier, 1 Clergyman, 2 Coal Merchants, 1 Cycle Maker and Dealer, 2 Dressmakers, 1 Fellmonger, 1 Huckster ( Peddler or Hawker of small items), 3 Innkeepers, 6 Joiner / Wheelwrights, 1 Parish Clerk, 1 Police Constable, 1 Sub Post Master / 1 Post Mistress, 1 Road Labourer, 1 School Cleaner, 5 Shopkeepers / Grocers, 1 Assistant Shopkeeper, 3 Shoemakers, 1 Signaller, 2 Tailors, 1 Head Teacher, 1 School Teacher, 1 Assistant Teacher, 1 Timber Merchants Clerk, 5 Tractor Engine Drivers.

**1921 Census – Information released after completion of the above.**

North Newbald – 561 people living in 145 different dwellings.

South Newbald – 174 people living in 42 different dwellings.

John Cros(z)ier is listed as Innkeeper of the Red Lion Inn. (Probably the Tiger).

George Wright is listed as Innkeeper of the New Inn.

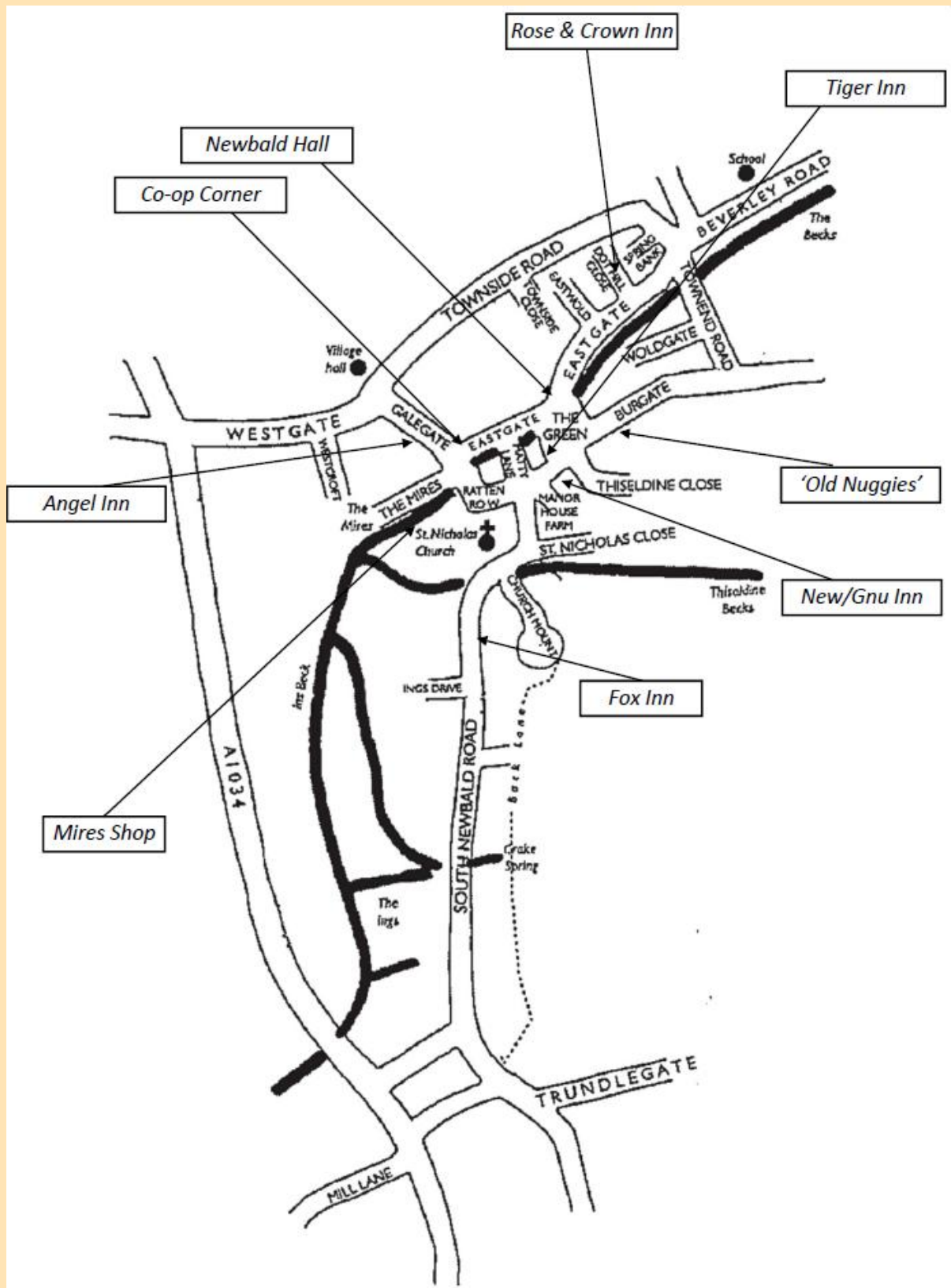
Richard Marshall is the Parish Clerk.

John Reginald Cooper is a Police Constable.

John Edgar Castle is listed as a Shopkeeper. (Known to be Newbald Village Stores).

Arthur Morton is listed as an Insurance Agent.

**2021** — According to Census Data – Newbald had a total of 1137 residents living in 484 households.



*Approximate locations of Shops and Inns mentioned*

## JOTTINGS

Shortly after the publication of *A Look Back in Time Newbald (Two)* I received this from Myra Dykes, who was born in 1946 at the Village Stores. Her grandfather, John Edgar Castle, owned the shop and served on the Parish Council for some years, before becoming Clerk of the Council.

*'His name "Old Nuggie" was derived from being niggardly, meaning stingy. There were lots of stories from village people of them being given short measure when he owned the shop.*

*One was of people going to buy elastic and he would stretch the elastic when measuring, thus everyone got a short measure.*

*Another was when weighing out sweets and biscuits, the last two would be thrown on to the scales to make the scales go down, then he would take the dish off quickly, giving a short measure.*

*When cutting tobacco twist, he would also cut a small slice to make up the weight, then remove this (out of sight) before wrapping.'*

It is reputed that in days of old, archers would set up targets either side of the font in St. Nicholas church, stand in the chancel and use them as target practice. If you look closely around the walls of the door of the vestry near to the altar, you will see a series of holes in the stonework. These were used to sharpen their arrows!

Did you know that Newbald once had its own parish magazine? The Treasure House Archives, Beverley has copies dated: January 1891 – December 1898. They were issued monthly... Ladies would not have been allowed to enjoy them in Newbald's Reading Room which was situated in Ratten Row, because it was strictly for the use of men only. It had a billiards table, darts board and dominoes, and was mainly open during the evening. It was located on what is now a newly built house, next door to No. 4 Ratten Row.

Tony and Elsie Huntington own the former Fox Inn, South Newbald Road. When digging in his garden Tony unearthed an assemblage of pottery pieces, which were dated from the 12<sup>th</sup> to the 18<sup>th</sup> centuries by Peter Didsbury, an East Yorkshire pottery expert. The bulk of the pottery sherds were green and purple glazed dating from the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. Among the finds were some

cistern bung hole stoppers which were placed in them to stop warping in the firing process. Such items would not be found anywhere else but on a (hitherto unknown) kiln site. Since writing this Tony has sadly passed away.

There have been many different spellings of Newbald over the years, among them: Neowe Boldan, Niewebold, Neubolt, Niwebolt. Newbald is a Saxon name originally 'New Bolt' meaning a new village, new abode or building.

House numbering in the village was only introduced following the construction and completion of the Church Mount estate, circa 1947.

At the end of 1990 a Newbald Village Appraisal group was formed. In its report of 1991 one person wished that Townside Road could be renamed 'Backside - its original name.' On the 1889 Ordnance Survey Map of Newbald, the farm land surrounding and running up Dot Hill is shown as ***Backside Plantation***. The Enclosure Map of 1778 describes it as Townside. Other name changes include the following described at different periods in time:

**Burgate** – Boroughgate, Barr Gate, Grant Street. (The Grant family owned much of the land on Burgate as identified on the 1778 Enclosure Map)

**Westgate** - Short Outgang / Out Gang. **Trundlegate** – Irongate. **Eastgate** - (Galegate to the Green) Town Street. **Eastgate** - (Going towards Beverley Road) Low Street. These days – known as the Low Road.

Did you know that the **K6 Telephone Kiosk** on the Green has a Grade 2 listed status? There are also 8 other Grade 2 listings: **Mires Farmhouse**, the Mires, **No.15 Eastgate**, **Hall Garth No. 21 Eastgate**, **The Tiger Inn**, the Green, **Pear Tree Cottage**, the Green, **Brooke Farmhouse**, Burgate. **Manor Cottage and Manor Farm**, \* South Newbald Road. **Sike House Farmhouse**, \* A1034.

**Saint Nicholas Church**, South Newbald Road, is our only Grade 1 listed building.

\*

At the time of writing, the picture dated September 1999 on the Historic England website is not that of **Manor Cottage and Manor Farm**. Sike House Farmhouse is also wrongly spelt on this site, it should read – **Syke** House Farmhouse.

In 1348 the prebendaries of North Newbald obtained a charter from King Edward 111 to hold a weekly Thursday market and an annual fair within the village. This was probably held on the Village Green which may have extended westwards towards the Mires in those days. The ancient circular stone located on the Green may have held the market cross.

#### A Case of Witchcraft -

A.E. Trout in his *Notes on the Hunsley Beacons* took this from the *1510 Fabric Rolls* of York Minster:

*“Yer is a womane yt hath demeyd hir marvelously; for sho hayth takyne ye covering of ye bere and layd it on hir kow, and a plewgh stayfe yt had kyld a mense, and a clothe ondyr a corsse to cast over ye kow; do os it ples ye.”*

Translation – There is a woman here that hath demeaned herself marvellously for she hath taken the covering of the bier and laid it on her cow, and a plough staff that had killed a man and a cloth from under a corpse to cast over the cow. Verdict – Treat her as you like.

There is a case written in very old English in the *Yorkshire Star Chamber Proceedings of 1524*, I can only translate part of this fascinating document. It begins with Isabelle Goddishalf, widow of Anthony Goddishalf, pleading for justice against Henry Machell a prebendary of St. Nicholas church. He had gone in the company of others and they *‘rioutously, with force and armes, that is to say, with holberts, billes, staves, swerdes and knyves ‘ went to a forge and Anthony ‘hauyng noo maner wepon for his defence, bakwarde to a wall ther being, and with a bill then and ther strake the said Anthony upon the hedd in soo piuous wise that the brayne ranne and issued out of the hedd....’*

It appears that the rioters escaped justice and took refuge in Market Weighton church. The pursuing villagers were held in custody overnight. I am not aware of the outcome of Isabelle’s plea for justice.

***'Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori'***

[It is sweet and fitting to die for one's country]

From: *Horace's Odes* – quoted by Wilfred Owen

## **NEWBALD – REMEMBERING OUR WAR DEAD**

**World War One** began after the assassination of the Austrian archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife Sophie on the 28<sup>th</sup> June, 1914. Shortly after this tragedy, as a result of complicated alliances between the Balkans, Russia and the rest of Europe, Germany declared war against Russia and France and invaded Belgium. On the 4<sup>th</sup> August, 1914, Great Britain who had commitments to protect Belgium, declared war on Germany. Thus began one of the deadliest conflicts in the history of mankind.

Most men between the ages of 18 – 41 were expected to do their duty for King and Country unless they were medically unfit, a clergyman, doctor or industrial worker. It did not stop those younger from joining up, and being sent to the front; the youngest was only 12. Conscription came in January 1916. There was a list of reserved occupations exempt from conscription which also included railway and dockyard workers, miners, farmers and agricultural workers. One would think that this would exclude many of the young men working in Newbald, but it was no deterrent to anyone who wanted to enlist.

Ben Stennett in an article printed in the *Yorkshire and Humberside Times*, 1981, explains how he took part in the British Army's last sabre drawn cavalry charge during the 1914 – 18 War. He was in the East Riding Yeomanry when it took place during an attack on Beersheba, near Gaza, Palestine. At the time of the article, he was Newbald's oldest resident, aged 85.

Aerial bombardment was in its infancy during World War One, but there were still many Zeppelin raids over the county. Zeppelins passed over Pocklington twice, in 1916 and 1918. They are reported to have dropped their bombs over

open countryside, doing very little damage. There is also an account from a lady living in Market Weighton who wrote to a friend on the 29<sup>th</sup> November, 1916, '*Did you see the Zepps we did, passed right over us laid under a hedge...*' There is every reason to suppose that they were visible from Newbald. Zeppelin attacks over Yorkshire resulted in around 100 fatalities. Ten children from Hull were admitted to Newbald School, after their parents had temporarily relocated following air raids.

A news embargo on reporting local military events was in force at the time, and this was probably also true of village Parish Councils discussing the war at a local level. There was only one reference to the First World War recorded in the *Newbald Parish Council Minute Book*, and that came from the County Council in Beverley. They had written a letter to Newbald Council advising '*that due to the pressure of business owing to the War*' they were unable to help them with an issue they had asked for guidance. It does not say what the issue was. The First World War came to an end on the 11<sup>th</sup> November, 1918 when Germany signed an armistice with the Allies. A two minutes silence was held at 11am on this day at Newbald School, following a reading of the King's letter to his people.

Fourteen men, mainly born in Newbald, made the ultimate sacrifice in giving their lives for their country and freedom. A stone plaque is sited within St. Nicholas Church honouring them. One of the bronze Memorial Plaques issued to the next of kin of servicemen killed in the First World War was affixed to this church War Memorial. Sadly, it was prized off and stolen by a visitor to the church.

A Service of Dedication was held on the 9<sup>th</sup> January, 1921 conducted by the vicar, Reverend Alfred E. Shaw. The plaque was unveiled and an Address given by Colonel Stracey-Clitheroe. This was followed by the hymn, *Ten Thousand Times, Ten Thousand Times*. Proceedings concluded with no doubt a packed church and rousing rendition of *God Save the King*. There is also an upright stone obelisk in Newbald's cemetery to those that lost their lives. Those that died in World War Two were added in 1948. I am pleased to be able to list a brief biography below of those killed and their connection with the village.

The widows of all these men would have received gratuities owed to them from the military or civilian service they served, but this would have been no

consolation for their loss or financial hardship to come. Widows of men killed were granted the first State- funded non-contributory pension, and also received an allowance for children under 16. One of the criteria used to assess payment was the former rank of the deceased. Many widows received less than a £1 a week at a time when the average wage for a male agricultural worker was £2-3 a week. Most recipients had to find work of their own, or rely on family and friends for financial support, or charity, to make ends meet.

*Gill's Charity*, a charity that had been running since 1723 had been giving the 20 poorest widows of the village a one-off payment averaging £3 6s. a year for some time. This eventually included several war widows. At a council meeting held on the 19<sup>th</sup> May, 1919, it was decided to sell off 56.424 acres of land *Gill's Charity* owned in Cherry Burton, for the sum of £2420. Its investment income would bring in more money than it had been receiving in rent. The sale appears to have raised over £3239 which for several years produced a dividend of just over £129 with interest. By 1921 this almost doubled the payment to widows to £6 10s each. Men were included as beneficiaries in later years.

Many more men from the village and surrounding area were engaged in fighting the war, and thankfully returned to their families. Some would have had physical injuries, but all would have been mentally scarred after witnessing and taking part in such carnage. Their names, rank and service they were in are remembered on a *Roll of Honour* which was discovered in a poor state within the church some years ago. A fair copy was made which along with the original hangs near the War Memorial. It is not certain how accurate the original Roll is as a number of pen and ink additions and alterations have been made at some time.

## First World War Citations

*'If I should die, think only this of me:  
That there's some corner of a foreign field  
That is for ever England'*

From: *The Soldier* - Rupert Brooke

Private, **Henry Barnes**, 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, (Prince of Wales's Own). Killed in Action Flanders / France, 21<sup>st</sup> March, 1918, aged 33. [21175] Buried or commemorated, Arras Memorial, France. Born in Newbald. In the 1911 Census he was living in Leeds with his wife Ada and Harry their 3-year-old son. His occupation was a Colliery Labourer.

Private, **Ray (Roy) Blythe**, 1<sup>st</sup> / 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion, Kings Own Yorkshire Light Infantry. Killed in Action Flanders / France, 2<sup>nd</sup> November, 1918, aged 30. [205564] Buried or commemorated, Vis-En-Artois Memorial, France. Born in Newbald. Son of George and Mary Blythe, his father was a Grocer.

Ships Steward, **Alfred John Brisco**, Mercantile Marine Reserve. His ship, HMS Killingholme, a former paddle steamer which had been requisitioned by the Admiralty, was thought to have hit a mine between 26 /27<sup>th</sup> April, 1916. It was sailing off the Humber at the time; he and 17 other crew members were killed. Alfred was thought to have been aged 34. He is buried in Newbald Cemetery, his wife Lilian (Nee Sharp) was living in South Newbald at the time of his death.

Sergeant, **John Stuart Worth Craggy**, East Riding Yeomanry / Imperial Camel Corps' Killed in Action, Egypt, 31<sup>st</sup> March, 1918, aged 29. [50580] Buried or commemorated, Jerusalem Memorial, Israel and Palestine. Born in Newbald. Son of Alfred and Lena Craggy, of Manor House Farm.

Private, **Bernard Lewis Grainger**, 1<sup>st</sup> / 5<sup>th</sup> Northumberland Fusiliers. Died Flanders / France, 27<sup>th</sup> May, 1918, aged 23. [242184] Buried or commemorated, La Ville-Aux-Bois British Cemetery, France. Born in Newbald. Son of John and Hannah Grainger, his father was a Farmer.

Private, **Herbert Harrison**, 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers. Died of Wounds, France, 23<sup>rd</sup> May, 1917, aged 24. [242186] Buried or commemorated, Bucquoy Road Cemetery, Ficheux, France. Herbert was born in the nearby village of Little Weighton, he married Minnie Hope in 1916. She had been born in Newbald, and was listed in the 1911 Census, aged 17, living with her parents, Alfred and Emily Hope in Galegate. Herbert and Minnie had a daughter Nellie, also born in 1916. Following Herbert's death, his wife Minnie re-married Arthur Adamson in 1921.

Private, **Tom Hewitt**, 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire) Regiment. Killed in Action, Flanders / France, 12<sup>th</sup> October, 1916, aged 24. [11726] Buried or commemorated, Thiepval Memorial, France. Born in Newbald. Son of James and Annie Hewitt. In the 1911 Census he was working as a Horseman on a farm in Walkington.

Private, **William Johnson**, 8<sup>th</sup> Battalion, Kings Own Yorkshire Light Infantry. Died of Wounds, Flanders / France, 15<sup>th</sup> October, 1917, aged 33. [43805] Buried or commemorated, Menin Road South Cemetery, Belgium. Born in Newbald. Son of John and Alice Johnson. In the 1911 Census he is living in Hinkley, Leicestershire, working as a Groom. His widow, Jane, was living on Derby Road, Hinkley.

Private, **Robert Richard Levitt**, 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment. Killed in Action, Flanders / France, 16<sup>th</sup> April, 1918, aged 19. [31175] Buried or commemorated, Bailleul Communal Cemetery, Nord, France. Born in Newbald. Son of George Herbert and Dinah Levitt, he lived at No.3 Eastgate with his parents. His father was a Joiner and Wheelwright.

Private, **Alfred Marshall**, 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment. Died of his wounds, 21<sup>st</sup> July, 1917, Flanders / France, aged 34. [20039] Buried or commemorated, Arras Memorial, France. Born in Newbald. Son of Anthony and Eliza Marshall. Alfred married Harriet Hannah Nicholson in 1911; they lived in Glass Houghton, West Yorkshire. They had a daughter, Maud, who was born in 1914. Alfred was a Colliery Surface Worker before the War.

Driver, **George Sanderson**, Army Service Corps, 33<sup>rd</sup> Reserve Park, Killed in Action, France / Flanders, 24<sup>th</sup> October, 1917, aged 40. [325350] Buried or commemorated, Cement House Cemetery, I.K.9, Belgium. Born in Newbald. Son of John and Mary Sanderson. Married Dora Wright in 1909, they lived in Hull.

Driver, **James Edward Savoury**, Royal Field and Horse Artillery, 282<sup>nd</sup> Brigade. Died of Wounds, 25<sup>th</sup> May, 1916, Flanders / France, aged 22. [81393] Buried or commemorated, St. Amand British Cemetery, France. Born in Newbald. Son of James Theophilus and Matilda Savoury.

Gunner, **John William Silburn**, Royal Garrison Artillery, 545 Siege Battery. Died at Military Hospital, Gravesend, of Influenza and Pneumonia, 15<sup>th</sup> February, 1919, aged 28. [290247] Born in Newbald. Son of George and Martha Silburn. Formerly a Shepherd on a farm. Buried Newbald Cemetery.

Private, **Isaac Thompson**, 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion, Essex Regiment. Killed in Action, Palestine, 3<sup>rd</sup> November, 1917, aged 20. [36939] Buried or commemorated, Jerusalem Memorial, Israel and Palestine. Born in Swanland, his parents, John William and Elice Thompson lived in Newbald. He was working as a Servant on a farm in Walkington in the 1911 Census.

[ ] = Service Number

**World War Two** began when Nazi Germany, under Adolf Hitler, invaded Poland on the 1<sup>st</sup> September, 1939. The United Kingdom and France declared war on Germany two days later. It involved almost every nation throughout the world, resulting in a far greater loss of life than that of World War One, mostly civilians. It is estimated that there were between 70 and 85 million fatalities. However, as War Memorials throughout the country show the number of UK combatants that were killed was far fewer than in World War One.

It was recognized before the start of the war that aircraft would play a major role in the conflict, even before war was declared. Air Raid Protection Wardens were trained in every community. The ARP's as they become known were responsible for ensuring that all lighting within homes had been turned off, or hidden behind blackout screens ensuring a full 'blackout' was observed, when the sirens sounded. A common observation made by ARP's was '*you've got a chink showing.*' Spotters used the high vantage point of St. Nicholas Church tower to relay back in morse code to gun sites, who in turn would alert air raid sirens sited in Market Weighton.

The 1939 Register lists Frank Baldry, a local business man, as a member of the controlling ARP Committee in Beverley. It had responsibility for as many as 14 ARP's in Newbald. These were supported by 4 Special Constables and 2 local villagers who had been seconded to the Auxiliary Fire Service. Other duties included issuing gas masks and ensuring people used their air raid shelters. 'Anderson Shelters' had been constructed in almost everyone's garden before the war had started. But most people found them to be too cramped, damp and claustrophobic and preferred to remain at home.

Unlike the First World War there are many references to the Second World War at council meetings. The first of these was a discussion on particulars of a government evacuation scheme which took place on the 13<sup>th</sup> July, 1939, two months before war had started. It was decided to leave it to the Parish ARP Committee to enact. On the 28<sup>th</sup> September, 1939 the council decided to move their meetings from the Council School to the Parish Hall because it was better suited to 'blackout conditions.'

A meeting held on the 21<sup>st</sup> December, 1939 discussed a circular on food production on allotments. The village had for many years allotments on land they rented outside of Newbald, they were very popular and keenly sought after. Another circular was on War Graves; both were taken as read. On the 18<sup>th</sup> July, 1940, eight villagers were appointed to be the 'Local Fire Brigade' and Newbald's First Aid Unit were invited to submit an outline of equipment needed. Also, at this meeting it was finally decided that the pump on the Green which was now obsolete should be dismantled and used as scrap metal because of a war shortage. The Green was also designated as a venue for the purpose of a demonstration in dealing with enemy bombs.

*The Council also 'learns with satisfaction of the instigation of the Education Authority to provide some structural air raid protection for schools, and urges that this work should be carried out as speedily as possible as the prospect of 120 children being assembled in an unprotected building during an air raid gives cause for considerable anxiety.'*

I am told that 'Dad's Army' volunteers met in a hut situated in the rear garden of No.4 Eastgate.

The Blitz and Battle of Britain began a year after war was declared, in September 1940. In Eric Hall's book *From Peasant to plc* he explains that if there had been an air raid the night before, and their sleep had been disturbed by the noise of planes and anti-aircraft guns, there was no need to go to school until 9.30am or later, depending on the severity of the raid. Newbald was never hit, but the relentless attack on Hull was very audible and visual. Two parachute mines fell close to the village and despite the Army urging children to keep away, they somehow spirited one of the silk parachutes away. The women of the village turned it into knickers.

At a council meeting held on the 13<sup>th</sup> February, 1941 a letter was read stating that the blankets held by the Billeting Officer could not be transferred to the local First Aid Unit. The Surveyor of Beverley asks the council to conduct a

survey of scrap metal for the war effort. This was followed by another request in November to do a survey of all iron railings. The village must have been considering its own air-raid siren but it was decided that 'due to the high cost' no action would be taken. At another meeting held on the 31<sup>st</sup> July, 1941 an urgent letter asks the council to nominate a Voluntary Food Organiser should a state of emergency arise. Once again Frank Baldry took on this role.

Adults and children were evacuated from major towns and cities to rural locations, for safety. Newbald took in dozens of evacuees. Empty cottages and homes with residents who had empty rooms were identified, and these were quickly filled with evacuees. Most of them settled but some had to be collected by their parents and returned home to take their chance with the Blitz. The first of these arrived on the 1<sup>st</sup> September, 1939, before war was officially declared. 19 senior girls and 6 teachers from Somerset Street Girls School in Hull. A further 27 scholars from Hull followed ten days later.

I am grateful to Mel Allan who was firstly billeted with the Reckitt family of Brantinghamthorpe Hall in 1939, when he was six years old.

*'Cars were largely prohibited, and road vehicles had to have specific shaded lights as did buses, trucks and cycles. Machine-gun pill boxes were erected at vital road junctions... Air raid sirens were a bit nerve wracking. By the way, can you imagine the situation where TV just did not exist? We just listened to the radio whenever we could find one. No bananas at all, not for years. No toffee and food was generally pretty ordinary.'*

When the Hall was later used as a hospital, he was sent to stay with Arthur and Eva King of Mill Farm, South Newbald Road. Whilst out walking nearby with one of their daughters... *'As we walked on, we became aware of engines and lo! From out of the cover behind an adjacent wood flew a German bomber just above tree height. A beautiful shining silver twin engine plane with spotter windows for gunners and a bomb aimer...The crew spotted us, I think, but they did not fire at us as some Jerry's did.'*

Mel was sent back to Hull in 1942, just in time for the Blitz!

There was rationing like everywhere else in the country and a greater emphasis on producing as much food as possible, using as much land that could be made available for cultivation. As the war progressed prisoners-of-war were put to work on the many farms surrounding the village. A letter was sent by the council in August 1944 to the Ministry of War pointing out the danger caused by barriers used in road blocks around the village, especially at South Newbald causing great danger to children.

Following Adolf Hitler's suicide and the fall of Berlin, the war in Europe ended on the 8<sup>th</sup> May, 1945. This became known as Victory in Europe Day-VE DAY. Japan surrendered on the 2<sup>nd</sup> September, 1945 following the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, marking the end of the Second World War. It has to be said Newbald along with many other East Yorkshire villages escaped the terrible ravages of war in comparison to nearby larger towns and cities. Mostly brought about by Hitlers Luftwaffe.

## Second World War Citations

*'They shall grow not old, as we that are left grow old:  
Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn.  
At the going down of the sun and in the morning,  
we will remember them.'*

From: *For the Fallen* - Laurence Binyon

Second Officer (Merchant Navy), **Robert Harold James Bell**, S.S. Empire Stevenson, Torpedoed and Sunk, 13<sup>th</sup> September, 1942. Believed drowned, aged 25. Commemorated at the Tower Hill Memorial, London. Husband of Florence (Florrie) Bell, they had a young son, Alan, at the time of his death. They once lived at the Tiger Inn. Florrie is still remembered in the village; she

lived for several years in a row of cottages (now demolished) situated in Galegate. She never re-married.

Lance Corporal, **Alfred Cox**, East Riding Yeomanry (Royal Armoured Corps). Killed in Action, France and Belgium Campaign, 29<sup>th</sup> May, 1940, aged 37. [7895272] Buried or commemorated, Dunkirk Town Cemetery, France. Alfred was better known as 'Tommy' and was the husband of Marion Cox (Nee Farmery). They had a daughter, Patricia (Trixie) born in 1938, who still lives in the village. Marion was the sister of Thomas William Farmery (see below).

Major (Acting Lieutenant Colonel), **Donald Blythe**, Royal Artillery (65 Anti-Tank Regiment). Killed in Action, Middle East / Western Desert, 4<sup>th</sup> November, 1942, aged 31. [205233] He joined the Royal Artillery aged 18 and saw service in India, Palestine and Libya. Buried or commemorated, Alamein Memorial, Egypt. Born in Newbald. Second son of Robert Matthew and Louise Blythe. Donald married May Clark in 1935.

Guardisman, **Thomas William Farmery**, 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, Coldstream Guards. Killed in Action, France and Belgium Campaign, 15<sup>th</sup> May, 1940. Aged 31. [2654403] Buried or commemorated, Wilsele Churchyard, Belgium. Born in Newbald. Son of George and Mary Jane Farmery. Thomas married Elizabeth Grace Hornby in 1935.



VE Day – Newbald 1945. Bonfire of effigy of Adolf Hitler

## Afghanistan Conflict

**The Twin Towers** of the World Trade Centre, in New York were attacked and destroyed on the 11th September, 2001. Weeks later, United States President, George W Bush launched an attack on Afghanistan, with British support. It was aimed at the forces of al-Qaeda who were based in the country and the Taliban regime that supported them. It was to be another 20 years before the Americans finally withdrew all their troops from Afghanistan. Britain had withdrawn from combat in 2014. There had been 457 British forces personnel killed during the conflict. The Taliban to this day, still remain in charge of the country. Such is the futility of war.

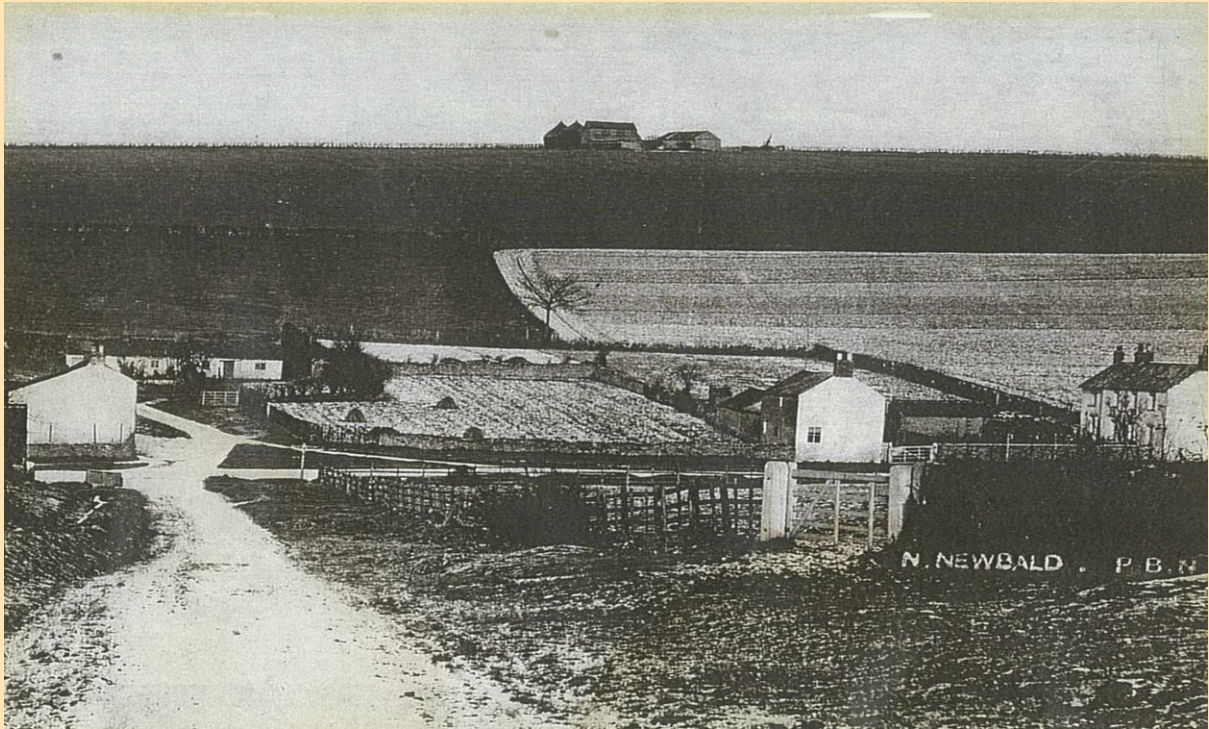
Lance Corporal, **Michael Peter Jones**, Royal Marines (Special Boat Service). Killed in Action, Nimruz Province, Afghanistan, 29<sup>th</sup> July, 2007, aged 26. [PO56581H] Born in Newbald. Buried Newbald Cemetery. He was fatally shot in the neck minutes after stepping off a Chinook helicopter during a night time raid. He had previously served in operations in Kosovo and Iraq.

His funeral was held in the village amid tight security and was attended by around 500 mourners and broadcast live to his colleagues in Afghanistan. He was afforded the honour of a fly-past by a Harrier jet, Chinook helicopter and a Hercules transport plane.

*'Michael was a truly exceptional Junior Non-Commissioned Officer, the best at his level, who unflinchingly stood, time after time, shoulder to shoulder with his friends in the very worst of conditions. It will be impossible to replace Michael.'*

Commanding Officer of Michael Peter Jones

**WE WILL REMEMBER THEM**



Two different views – of and from Dot Hill



## MODERN DEVELOPMENT OF THE VILLAGE

In *A Look Back in Time Newbald (Two)* we learnt that by 1861 Newbald's population seems to have peaked at 909 people, living in 207 dwellings. There was a very detailed and comprehensive study of the village and its development over the centuries completed in 1974, written by historian David Neave. It was commissioned by the Council for the Protection of Rural England and titled *NEWBALD Village Study*. It outlined its past residential development from medieval times to the early 1970s. David Neave records that in 1801 there were 661 people living in 129 households. By 1971 there were a similar number of people (681) living in more households (225).

The migration of villagers to the towns and cities from the mid-nineteenth century onwards saw a gradual decline not only in population numbers, but also in the condition of the housing stock. A 1947 housing survey of Newbald showed that 30% were unfit for habitation, beyond repair or waiting for demolition. This resulted in us losing far too many homes which defined the village's character, approximately 57. The late 1940s saw a big building program replacing many of these homes with council houses, mainly on the Church Mount estate. There were only 20 houses built in the village between 1961 and 1971.

The 1980s saw a big expansion of the number of new homes built and consequent numbers of residents within the village. This was helped by increasing affluence and mobility and a desire for country living. The zest for village life has been unsurprisingly guarded by those who live here. In every survey conducted within Newbald, residents living here at the time have shown no enthusiasm for a further increase in their numbers. By 1991 the village had grown by 80 households from 273 in 1981 to 353.

The latest available figures from the Office for National Statistics record that there were 1,115 residents within the village in 2011, living in 502 households. They predict a small decrease to these numbers by 2021. I have listed below most of the major housing developments within the village which have taken place since the end of the Second World War. By no means does it include every single house built in the village or by some of the developers mentioned. Infill housing has taken place throughout these years and continues today. It is looking extremely likely that there will be no further significant expansion of

housing development within the village, once the present development of Hall Farm is complete. Upon completion, renamed Meadow Croft.

## **Church Mount**

Most of the Church Mount estate was built on land once under the ownership of the former Fox Inn, which later became known as West View, South Newbald Road. I have a copy of an Indenture dated 1921 and it identifies 4 acres and 6 perches of land which bounded the property at the Vicarage and other land to the North, owned by William Henry Harrison-Broadley, and land to the South, by John Moate.

The first of these spacious homes were available for occupation late in 1946 and were built for the Beverley County Council. They were a mix of modern construction of the day. Eight houses were based on a 'Swedish design' being clad entirely with wood, behind which was a thick layer of insulation which certainly kept the houses warm, but were apparently hard to decorate internally. This warmth was further augmented by a cast iron Glow-worm stove, that still lives in the memory of early occupants.

In 1952 due to a chip pan fire one of the 'Swedish design' houses was severely damaged. This and the house next door were re-constructed out of red brick. The others survived until about 1998 and were re-constructed one by one with rendered exteriors. Another house which was empty at the time, was used to house each separate family during the changeover of their homes.

Twelve homes known as Airey Houses, were constructed. These were popular throughout Britain after the Second World War. They were cheap to build using pre-fabricated concrete columns and had 'shiplap style' concrete panels tied to the external layer. These included four which fronted South Newbald Road. More houses were built using traditional red brick. All of the houses had a bathroom, with toilet and hot and cold running water- a luxury for many! The Airey homes eventually over time replaced the concrete 'shiplap panels' with red brick.

Other new council homes, along South Newbald Road, Eastgate, Galegate and Spring Bank followed later. There were some older council houses, probably built after the First World War, situated in Beverley Road near to the school. Originally four houses were built, all without a bathroom but had an outside lavatory. The third bedroom of these houses were later converted to bathrooms. Some years later, the two end houses lost some of their garden to

enable two semi-detached houses to be built at each end. North Newbald School was formally opened on 14<sup>th</sup> February 1914, replacing the earlier school on the Green which had become overcrowded.

## **Woldgate**

The land which forms the Woldgate development was originally in the ownership of the Harrison-Broadley family of Tickton Grange (former Lords of the Manor). Doris Harrison-Broadley (relict of the late John Harrison-Broadley) and June Rosalind Malet held the title of the land. It encompassed parts of Eastgate, Townside Road and fronted Burgate. In 1948 they sold 'a dwelling house, buildings, orchard and grass paddock' containing approximately 2.5 acres to Charles and Amy Green who formed Drop Hill Farm Limited. In 1952, they sold the farm to David Holmes, who in turn sold it in 1957 to Arthur Adrian Dennis, a builder from Swanland. It changed hands again in 1964 when Thomas Henry Caley, a farmer from Routh, bought it for £14,000. He also had other land in the village.

In 1971 the land on which Woldgate was built was bought by Gilbert Alexander Pickering, a builder from Little Weighton. He had paid Thomas Caley £14,800. He applied for planning permission to build houses which was granted by the Beverley County Council on provision that a road and footpaths were constructed and proper sewage arrangements were made at the builder's expense. This is standard practice for developers of new housing. Work began in 1972 with housing becoming available for occupation shortly after. Further permissions were granted to Gilbert Pickering to build other dwellings along Townside Road. Drop Hill farmhouse remained in private ownership.

## **Ings Drive**

This was named after the beck which flows behind it. After Cecil Rankmore had demolished 'Chestnut Villa' (see **Another Vicarage?**) he decided to develop the site beginning with building for himself and his wife a house (No.36) on South Newbald Road. He then built another home near to the beck, and directly opposite his new home, for Laurie and Wendy Cross. He sold two plots next to this house to pay for the construction of the road, which we know today as Ings Drive. This work was given to the construction firm Stepneys, who went on to build the bungalows by the beck. Cecil died in 1982 before housing along Ings Drive was fully developed. He had also gifted Lynne and her husband Ian a building plot (No.38 South Newbald Road) as a wedding present.

## **Dot Hill Close & Eastwold**

The 1939 Register shows that Samuel Caley, a retired farmer is listed with his wife and son, Thomas Henry, living at Dot Hill Farmhouse. Samuel is probably a tenant. Thomas Henry Caley bought 161.37 acres of land and Dot Hill Farm in 1957 from the Harrison-Broadley family for £5,250. In 1980, 1.067 acres of land, fronting Eastgate and the farmhouse was sold for £50,000 to Arncliffe Holdings, property developers from Leeds. Three months later they purchased a further 1.543 acres of land, fronting Townside Road, for a similar sum. This was directly behind the first plot of land bought. They were also granted planning permission in 1980 to develop the land which became known as Dot Hill Close and Eastwold. Housing was for sale off-plan by 1981 in Eastwold, and the following year in Dot Hill Close.

In a separate deal, Arncliffe Holdings sold in 1981, Dot Hill Farmhouse (known today as Yew Tree House) to Terence William Shaw.

## **Manor House Farm & St. Nicholas Close**

The Manor House is believed to have been built circa 1860, and was probably one of the first building projects undertaken by William Harrison- Broadley. He had bought the Newbald estate from William Clough, former Lord of the Manor. In 1956, Frank and Herbert Baldry bought from Doris Harrison-Broadley and June Rosalind Malet some 352.632 acres of land and 3 farm homesteads known as Manor House Farm, Bungalow Farm, and Jubilee Farm. In 1973, by legal mutual agreement, Manor House Farm and over one acre of land surrounding it were in the sole possession of Herbert Baldry. A complicated list of ownership of title to develop the buildings and land followed due to several business failures. This prolonged the full development of the site.

Conditional planning was first granted for development of the buildings towards the end of 1979. The Manor House under the direction of Woodcroft Developments was first divided into four self-contained apartments and the three terraced cottages in the courtyard were completed by 1982. Some work was also undertaken to other buildings but had to be abandoned when the company failed. Work on the development of the site was further delayed when a bank from the Isle of Man supporting finance also collapsed.

Eventually, builders and developers C.R. Booth took on the task of completing the project. They also applied for additional permissions to build more houses

within the complex, which was granted in 1987. The conversion of the Old Granary and Cart Shed was ready for occupation at the beginning of 1988 and the two bungalows fronting the church were completed in 1989. Barnside Cottage between the Gnu and the entrance to Manor House Farm was also part of this project.

The development of St. Nicholas Close followed. Thistledine beck at the time flowed down the middle of what is now the road into St. Nicholas Close and under South Newbald road by the church. Before work could begin on building the houses, the beck was diverted into a newly created pond, then redirected back towards the church away from the newly created road. By the end of the Manor House Farm development 26 dwellings had been created.



Development of Manor House Farm and St. Nicholas Close



### **Some of the former occupiers of Manor House Farm.**

Alfred Craggy was born in Skidby and he was a farmer of 400 acres employing nine men. He is listed in the 1881 Census at a property near to the New Inn, (Gnu Inn) Newbald. This is most likely the 'Manor House' farmhouse as we know it today. In the 1891 Census, Alfred is living with his family at the Manor House, Ratten Row, Newbald. He would have been a tenant of the Harrison-Broadleys. In those days Ratten Row extended to the New Inn. Alfred's son, John Stuart Worth Craggy, was killed in the First World War. Ironically his sister, Alice Carmen had married Gunther Herman Lutze in 1914 - the same year that war broke out – and his father was of German nationality.

The Craggy's moved to Hull in 1919 where Alfred died. By 1939, the Manor House was under the occupation of Arthur Henry Beaulah, who was a retired farmer from Mount Pleasant, Lund. When he died in 1945 the tenancy passed to his youngest son Sidney. By the time of his death in 1978, the farmhouse and outbuildings were in a poor state of repair.

At the time of writing and living in the principal apartment (overlooking the church) is Wink Sharman, who along with her husband William (Willum)

bought the property two years after its development in 1984. Sadly, William died in 2008.



Aerial photograph showing from left to right: Baldry's Yard (now Thistledine Close) – Manor House Farm – Beulah's Farm (now St. Nicholas Close)

### **Thistledine Close**

Named after Thistledine Beck which was located nearby, the Close was built on land once owned by Frank E Baldry, farmer and local entrepreneur. The site became known as Baldry's Yard and the home of Apex Caravans Limited. They were manufactured here. They ceased trading by 1977 when Westella Developments of Westella Hall, Kirkella, successfully applied for a change of use to manufacture mobile timber pig housing units. A Motor Repair Shop also operated on the site. C R Booth Limited acquired the site in the 1980s but later sold it to Persimmon Homes (Yorkshire) Limited who built 10 houses. These were ready for sale by 1991.

### **Westcroft**

This development was built on land once known as Wold View, West Farm. In 1990, Angus Field and Neville Ward were granted outline planning permission to build 15 houses. The site housed a poultry unit plus several timber sheds and had been there for over 30 years. Due to EEC legislation at the time and the age of equipment, they felt that it would not justify any further investment

to comply with new standards. Their plan was to relocate to a 10-acre field at Mill Farm, which is now a thriving business.

They sold the land to Persimmon Homes who in 1994 were given final approval to build 11 properties. These began to be ready for occupation the following year.



Sycamore House bottom left-hand corner and former chicken sheds, mostly to the right of this, becoming Westcroft

## School Rise

Built on land once in the ownership of the Collings family. Many Newbald locals will know Rob Collings, his grandfather, Dawson Collings, was a blacksmith trading from this site in the 1939 Register. Dawson's son, Joseph, is also listed as a 'shoeing' smith (farrier). Rob tells me that they later fabricated steel buildings. Rob's father sold the site to Richard Stevenson who operated it as the Orchard Trading Estate. By August 2000 there was an application for permission to demolish the outbuildings and develop the land, though this was not made under Richard Stevenson's name. Later, the land must have been sold to Hogg the Builder from York who successfully applied for planning permission to build seven detached houses with integral garages in 2001. They were ready for sale by 2003. Additional planning permission must have been given for two more houses built on the site, Redwood House and Rise Cottage.

## **Galegate Mews**

In 1955, Geoffrey Kirby Levitt a former haulier of the village bought the land on which Galegate Mews stands from Una Rands. She was a resident of Galegate at the time. Poulson's Transport bought the Levitt business which was later sold in 1974 to another haulier S A Green Limited. Terry Caukwell who had married Loreena Levitt bought the yard in 1978. They operated their haulage business as LTC Limited. At that time there were several old cottages at the front of the yard, and it is understood that one had been trading as a fish and chip shop. These were in a very poor state and were demolished. A new house was built on this land and occupied by Terry and Loreena themselves.

LTC Limited sold the yard to John Traynor a builder and developer from Beverley. He developed the site we know today as Galegate Mews. Change of use and demolition of a covered lorry park building was approved in 2003, together with building 8 terraced dwellings. Homes were ready for sale by 2004. Terry and Loreena's family home was sold privately by separate arrangement.

## **Monckton Rise**

This complex is built on land which was once the former Bayram Timber Yard. They were a major employer in the village. In 1991, a '*Village Appraisal*' noted that they employed 110 people across three depots; 20 were local villagers. For many years locals have referred to this site as Bayram's Corner. The Bayram family still have a presence in the village and now operate as Hay and Straw merchants.

In 2005 the site changed again. Dixon Directors Pension Trust had acquired the land and revised their own planning application to build 24 dwellings. This application offered both low cost and more expensive housing on the same site. These were ready for sale by 2006 and were built under their brand known as Living By ispace. The project also included a small business complex located in Monckton Court.

## **Millergate**

This quiet cul-de-sac is built on land which once belonged to the attached white-fronted cottages of No.5 and No.7 the Green. Albert R Johnson (always known as Ron) was first refused planning permission to build five dwellings in 2004. This was amended the same year and permission was given to build four

houses, with conditions. One of these conditions was to have an archaeological dig, nothing of any major historical interest was found. Eventually only two dwellings were built and were up for sale by 2012.

One of the white-fronted cottages was once occupied by Sam Chandler together with his wife Rose and family. They are listed at this address in the 1921 Census and also the 1939 Register. Sam's occupation was a Smallholder and he was known to have kept several cows. Sam moved to the former Fox Inn on South Newbald Road, known then as West View in 1953.

The 1939 Register lists Esther Ann Miller, a widow, living next door to Sam Chandler. She had been married to Thomas Miller, a wealthy retired confectioner; it was his second marriage. They had previously lived in Sunnyside House, the Mires. Esther died in 1956. Is Millergate named after them? It appears that Ron Johnson had suggested this name to East Riding of Yorkshire Council, which was accepted by them. At present new street names are vetted by ERYC since our local Parish Council has passed on that responsibility.

### **Weather Hill Close**

Four newly built dwellings lie on land formerly in the occupation of D J Cleaning Limited. It was bought by property developers Sovereign Build Limited of York. The site was once owned by Colin and Ian Johnson who had used it as a haulage yard and also for re-moulding lorry tyres. Prior to this there were two cottages on the site, one of them had the inscription '*Harlands West Villa 1835*' set within the stone wall at the front of the property. (This inscription has now been relocated to the new build.) These two cottages, together with the two existing to both the left and right of the newly built dwellings were all thought to have been built for or by the 'Harlands.' Sovereign Build is headed by John Weatherill. Is this why it is now called Weather Hill Close? The street naming department of ERYC tell me that it would be against the rules...but I am not too sure!

### **Hall Farm Development – Meadow Croft**

Planning permission was granted and given to Living By ispace for the construction of five high value houses on this site. These have now been completed. The first was ready for occupation in 2024, and the site renamed Meadow Croft. I have written a more detailed history of the site in the Newbald Hall – North Newbald section – **see pages 46-49.**

## THE MURDER OF MARJORIE KING

On the morning of Sunday 24<sup>th</sup> February, 1946, a Mr Clifford Pagett Thorpe was taking a walk along Crow Wood Lane, Wauldby, in the Welton district when he came across what appeared to him to be an Army Utility truck which was blocking the lane and unattended. When he looked inside one of the windows, he could clearly see the figure of a woman lying in the back of the truck, who at first, he thought was asleep. After viewing her again, there was something about the way she looked that caused him some concern, and he immediately went for assistance.

A doctor went with the police and they were quickly at the scene, but the woman was dead. She had injuries to her face and her clothes had been disarranged; it was obvious to them that she had been violated. This was later confirmed by the post – mortem examination. The pathologist found other bruises and abrasions to her throat, hands and legs, she had been dead for between 12 to 13 hours and had been strangled.

The body was later identified as that of Marjorie King, aged 20, a single woman of Lower Mill Farm, South Newbald. The dead girl's parents were Arthur and Eva King. Her father was a farmer; he was to tell the police that Marjorie had worked on the farm and that he had last seen his daughter the previous night on Saturday 23<sup>rd</sup> at 7.45pm. She had left the house wearing a blue mackintosh and was walking towards North Newbald.



Marjorie King

Stanley Hoff, aged 24, and although married lived with his parents Bertram and Alice Agnes Hoff at their house in Cowgate, Welton. Stanley had worked for the East Riding Agricultural Executive since November 1942 and was principally involved in the servicing of tractors and driving them. He was made a foreman in 1944 and was given the use of a Utility truck for use in his duties which was normally garaged in a yard at Welton.

Just after 2pm on Sunday 24<sup>th</sup> February Supt. Wilson and Police Sgt. Wood arrived at the Hoff home and told Stanley that they were enquiring about finding a girl's body. He answered *'I have been expecting you, I will tell you all about it...'* He was taken to Brough Police Station where he was cautioned. In a statement he told the police that he had not been feeling very well and suffered from headaches which were made worse when he had a pint of beer. He had consumed two pints in the Green Dragon at Welton on the Friday night and had left just after 8pm, got back into his car and took the Hull Road towards Ferriby. He saw a girl riding a bicycle in his headlights, drove past her and parked up. He stood in the middle of the road and as she came towards him, she ran into him falling off her bicycle. He admitted hitting her once or twice, but did not take anything off her. He saw another car coming, so he left her, got back into his car and drove home. It was after midnight by the time he went to bed.

The following evening, he drove to North Newbald at about 7pm. He saw another girl on the road towards Newbald from South Cave. He stopped her and asked her if she was going into Newbald. She replied *'Yes'* and got into the van, he drove to High Hunsley. *'We stopped and she began to get annoyed. I remember hitting her because she would not do what I wanted. I hit her with my fists. I remember faintly that I had to get my hands around her throat when we were at High Hunsley, I think she talked after that.'* It was about 9.30pm when he arrived home. His mother was later to confirm that he had got home at that time, made him a cup of tea and did not notice anything unusual about him.

The police further established that Peggy Tomlinson had gone to a dance at Welton on the Friday evening and had left about 12.40am and was cycling home. She had been passed by an Army truck and the next thing she knew a man appeared to be dressed in Army clothes came towards her and pulled her off her bicycle. He hit her several times and then drove off. Her handbag had

gone. Inquiries found that Hoff had been seen outside the dance hall by a girl who recognized him.

Stanley Hoff was charged with the murder of Marjorie King and a second charge of robbery with violence against Peggy Tomlinson at a special sitting of the East Riding Police Court in Hull. The second charge was reduced to one of assault occasioning bodily harm. He was committed to stand trial at Leeds Assizes to be held in April and taken back to Brough Police Station. The very next day Friday 22<sup>nd</sup> March, 1946 Hoff had a visit from his wife, and shortly after this he was taken outside to be conveyed to Leeds prison. He was not handcuffed and bolted, and according to one witness '*cleared a five – barred gate like a greyhound.*' He made his way eventually to the yard of the Ferry Inn before making his escape through fields and woods.

A huge manhunt by land and air took place and cars were stopped and searched over the area. This was territory that Hoff knew very well. He was spotted by a 'trainer plane' from the Brough flying training school in the vicinity of the foreshore between Ferriby and Hessle. The pilot, a Squadron Leader, guided those on the ground and the net was tightly closed on him. After 5 hours on the run Hoff surrendered himself to the police and was taken to Leeds Prison.

His trial began on Wednesday 8<sup>th</sup> May, 1946 at the Yorkshire Assizes, Leeds, before Mr Justice Denning. Stanley Hoff pleaded not guilty in a firm low voice. His mother was in court and gave evidence that her son had never been of bright intelligence and had over the past few years suffered badly with headaches and at times did not know what he was doing. He had a nervous breakdown after spending a short while in the Army. She went on to say that he had married a seventeen-year-old girl only two days before the tragedy.

His defence team argued that he was insane at the time of the killing. A London psychiatrist said he examined Hoff in 1941 and classed him as a high – grade mental defective. He was regarded as an untrainable soldier with a mental age of 11 and discharged. But the evidence presented at court was overwhelming, there was no doubt that Hoff had murdered Marjorie and he was found guilty by the all-male jury the day after his trial had begun. He was sentenced to death by hanging.

The *Hull Daily Mail* reported that the famous actor and author Emyln Williams, with other members of his company were in court following proceedings – they were appearing in Leeds that week.

Stanley Hoff's appeal was dismissed, but days before his execution in June 1946 he was reprieved and the sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life. He had married Lilian Horsley – First Quarter of 1946. Marjorie King is buried alongside her parents in Newbald Cemetery.



Eastgate looking towards Yew Tree House – Circa 1900

## THE CURIOUS TALE OF THE DANCING CANES



The space behind this more recent modern screen is where the incident took place

I am grateful to Graham Smales for the following story. He was organist at St. Nicholas Church for ten years when the late Reverend Jack Walker was vicar. He is also a very accomplished violin player.

*'One cold, dark, January evening I had gone into the church to practice a piece I had been learning on the violin. The nave lights were the only lights on at the time and I was totally alone – so I thought. I stood by the organ and set up my music and started to play. After a few minutes I was aware of a strange noise which I thought was coming from the direction of the entrance to the church. It was hard to describe but it sounded like a click-clack-tapping sort of noise. I stopped playing and the noise stopped.'*

*I thought maybe my imagination was running riot, gathered my thoughts and moments later started to play the violin again, within seconds the noise re-started – click-clack-tap, click-clack-tap. It had a sort of rhythm to it, almost if it was in tune with the music. I instantly stopped playing, but this time the noise continued. I did not know what to think and instinctively started to slowly walk down the nave, quietly shouting, is there anybody there? I eventually reached the entrance with my violin still in my hands, I don't know why, but I began to breathe quite heavily, nerves I suppose. It was that cold I could see my own breath rising to the rafters of the church.*

*Now in those days there was a curtain which was drawn from the South wall of the church to the North. Where the modern oak wooden screen is situated now - where the toilets are. There were no toilets then. The void behind the curtain was used as a robing room for the choir and storing furniture. There was also quite a large gap from the floor to the curtain. As I drew closer to the curtain I froze in my tracks. In the half-light I saw a sight which I will never forget for the rest of my life. I could clearly see two wooden canes, possibly walking sticks, between the floor and the curtain - dancing away by themselves! Before I could say 'Yehudi Menuhin' I was out of that church in an instant – frightened to death.'*

In the past 30 years since it happened, Graham told me that this is a story he has told to only a handful of people, for fear of being thought he was mad. To this very day a shiver runs down his spine every time he thinks of the incident. He swears to God that every word of it is true.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Compiling this history of our historic village has only been made possible by the help I received from a whole host of people. In particular I would like to thank Bill Hall and his sister Jane Lane, in Tasmania, for their valuable contribution to the content. Bill has also helped with proof reading, and editing, as has Michael Alderidge, Keith Oxtoby and Peter Vince. We know it's not perfect!

There are many others who have eagerly provided me with information and personal accounts of the village's past, sadly some are no longer with us. My sincere apologies if I have missed someone off this list:

Tony and Elsie Huntington, Mary Moore, Richard and Sue Levitt, Reverend Michael Bushby, Mark Baxter, Margaret Levitt, Councillor John Barrett, Kim Wheat, Rob Collings, Terry and Loreena Cawkwell, Kirsten Varhalamas, Sonny Langdale, Mary Hall, Myra Dykes, Lynne Faber, Paul and Jayne Cheeseman, Hamish and Anita McFarlane, Roger Bramhill, Wink Sharman, Ann Barnes, Brian and Heather Lancaster, Chris Jackson, Jean Freeman, Graham Smales, Mick Smith, Pauline Cox, Andrew Johnson, Mel Allan, Emma Green, Victoria A Smith

A very special thankyou to the staff of the Archives Office and Library, Champney Treasure House, Beverley. Hull History Centre. I am particularly grateful to Faith Dunning Davies for 'gifting' me her late father's history archive which includes a very large Newbald Enclosure Map of 1778.

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Commonwealth and War Graves Commission Historic England

### **Photographs**

*Mark Chamberlain, Faith Dunning Davies, Mary Moore, Kim Wheat, Eric and Mary Hall, Terry and Loreena Cawkwell, Alan and Mary Maritt, Richard and Sue Levitt, Lynne Faber, Chris Jackson, Roger Bramhill, John Fielding, Will Dowson*

### **And lastly...**

To my wife Dinah, who has given me, and this project, her wholehearted support, thank you.

# Newbald



Fair village nestling 'neath the  
wold,  
Which shelters thee from  
northern blast;  
Scarce altered from the days of  
old,  
And rich with relics of the  
past.  
The Roman legions marched  
along  
Sandstop, and paused, per-  
chance, to view  
The pleasant sunrise streak  
among  
Thy hills, which rose to breast  
the  
blue.  
The Normans found thee pass-  
ing  
fair,  
With willing hearts to work  
they  
went;  
A stately church they then built  
there,  
Their noble, lasting monu-  
ment.  
Thy children of a later age,  
Find much to gladden heart  
and  
eye;  
In thee, their rural heritage,  
Nor oft for city pleasures sigh.  
For sheltered vale and windswept  
hill,  
Thy babbling becks with  
cresses  
gay;  
Thy busy farms and water mill,  
Fresh interests bring us day  
by  
day.  
The green of tree, the song of  
bird,  
The plaintiff bleat of upland  
sheep;  
The kindly neighbour's cheery  
word,  
The shout of those who ploug  
and  
reap.  
Thy spacious green, where chil-  
dren  
play,  
Thy inns, where oft in merry  
mood  
The ancients gather, blithe tho'  
gay;  
All these remind us life is  
good.  
Though war, with hideous face  
and  
stern,  
Call forth thy sons to fiery test;  
They'll find when here they glad  
return,  
Content, and deep abiding  
rest.

- A.S.H.



Printed E.Hall