

## What can local buildings or sites tell us about the past?

### Building Walk: Pateley Bridge and the First World War.

#### EXPECTATIONS

at the end of this unit

*most pupils will:*

Recognise key buildings and features in Pateley Bridge and know that the locality has changed over time; demonstrate factual knowledge and understanding about Pateley Bridge in 1914 and about some of the main events and people linked to the area; recognise some of the similarities and differences in living conditions at different times in the area; ask and answer questions and make deductions about the area by using historical sources in a variety of ways

*some pupils will not have made so much progress and will:*

understand that their area was different in the past; make some comparisons between their area in the past and today; begin to ask and answer questions about the local area

*some pupils will have progressed further and will:*

describe and compare features of the local area and identify changes within and across the periods; select and combine information from several sources to find out about aspects of the past in the locality

#### Places for further information

English Heritage [www.english-heritage.org.uk](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk)

One place studies [www.one-place-studies.org](http://www.one-place-studies.org)

Vision of Britain [www.visionofbritain.org.uk](http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk)

Genuki [www.genuki.org.uk](http://www.genuki.org.uk)

Local Authority Planning (Heritage Team)

Local Studies Centre / Library

County Record Office - [www.northyorks.gov.uk/article/23584/County-record-office](http://www.northyorks.gov.uk/article/23584/County-record-office)

National Archive - [www.nationalarchives.gov.uk](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk)

## What is the vernacular style of Pateley Bridge?

Vernacular is the local style of housing. The way most houses have been built in an area using the same local materials and building skills.

What are the roofs made of?

**slate, tile, thatch or stone**

How are the buildings made?

**Cruck** – Two big beams making an A at the end of the house

**Box** – wooden beams crossing each other to make a box with **wattle & daub** between

**Stone** – large stones that are stacked on top of each other – the stone made be carved into neat squares or left round and the gaps filled

**Brick** – bricks made from clay and baked

What are the windows like?

**Stone -mullioned** – usually very old casement windows that have **chamfered** stone between the casements

**Casement** – Open in or out like little doors.

**Traditional Sash** – Windows that slide up and down – Georgian windows often had 6 or even 12 panes in each sash because they wanted large bright rooms but didn't know how to make big areas of glass in one go

**Yorkshire Sash** – windows that slide from side to side

**Bay** – Windows that stick out into the street, often used for shop windows for small shops

**Dormer** – a window that brings light into an attic room, can be flat or have its own little roof

## How can you tell if it is really old?

### Pre-Georgian.

1. Stone might still be very rounded as if it has just been picked up off the ground
2. You can see the marks of tools – axes, saws, workers initials
3. Windows might stick out from waist height
4. Windows might be very “wonky” (the Georgians and then the Victorians liked everything very neat) and the **lintels** (top), **sills** (bottom) and **mullions** (middle struts) made of stone
5. The walls have lots of oddities – like windows half covered up, stairs to nowhere etc
6. Things look wobbly when you look at them through the glass – old glass had lots of bends and impurities

The Georgians and into the Regency (18<sup>th</sup> Century) liked order and the **façade** was very important. They introduced **sash windows** as these could be opened without spoiling the look of a building.

They built using **classical** designs – windows and doors were very **symmetrical**, the entrance was very important and so big doorways were made with **pillars** and **gorbels** to make them look even grander. Tricks were often used to make houses look bigger for example making windows on higher **storeys** look exactly the same as the lower ones but they were actually smaller – so the **perspective** it made the house look taller and grander.

Rich Victorians built Italianate houses

Typical features included a square, '**belvedere**' tower, deep projecting **eaves**, **roof balustrades** and round **arched windows**. **These are often on the edges of towns.**

But most of the new houses built by Victorians were for workers

- **Back to back** – with no gardens or indoor facilities
- **Terraced** – often **2 up/2 down**
- **Semi-detached** or **detached** for Managers

## Pateley Bridge and the First World War

Questions to ask when trying to unravel the story of a building

*When do you think it was built?*

*Was it all built at the same time?*

*What is it used for now?*

*What was it used for in the past?*

*What has changed about the building?*

*Is there anything unusual about it?*

*What sort of people might have lived/worked/visited here.*

**Keep an eye out for these as you go along**

Original road surfaces



Strange metal objects in walls – what might they have been used for?





Lintels with no window or door connected



## START

### Looking down CHURCH STREET from CHURCH YARD

Note the coal bunkers along the street. What were these? Why did most buildings have them?

### POLICE STATION

*Inspector, Sergeant and 7 Constables stationed when there were lots of navvies in town for the building of reservoirs 1900- 1950s*

*Sergeant Frank Light was based at this police station and lived in accommodation provided at the station with his large family. One of the Sergeant's sons, Rowland Light, joined the army during the War. He was awarded the military medal for bravery*

### Cross CHURCH ROAD safely

Identify cells at rear of building.

*Percy Toplis, the "monacled mutineer" - a notorious criminal active during the FWW, was put in the cells overnight having been arrested by Sgt Light*

### Point out FOG CLOSE

*Yorkshire fog = type of grass*

WHAT CAN WE DEDUCE FROM LOOKING AT THIS BUILDING?

CAN YOU SPOT THE ACORN?

*Carved on top of building – symbolising growth, success, permanence*

*In 1800s Fog House was lived in by Dr Warburton. Dr John Snow worked with him before moving to London where he discovered the cause of cholera – a serious concern in the 1800s. By the time of the FWW, there were less occurrences of cholera in this country as the causes were better understood and people had better sanitation.*

**Captain Frederick George Phillips, 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment**

Adopted son of Mr G. Lumsden, V.D., Physician and Surgeon of Fog Close, Pateley Bridge. The Captain was killed at the Battle of Ypres in France on the 25 April 1918 Aged 32, and is remembered on the Tyne Cot Memorial

**Now move along to the COURT HOUSE.**

**WHEN WAS THE COURT HOUSE BUILT?**

*1897 - on drainpipe*

**WHAT OTHER SYMBOL ON THE BUILDING SHOWS THAT THIS WAS A COURTHOUSE?**

Discuss meaning of scales by the door

**ODDFELLOWS HALL (1859)**

**WHO DO YOU THINK ODDFELLOWS WERE?!**

*Oddfellows Friendly society – popular among miners and quarry men as they provided insurance against sickness (no NHS back then!). You can also see the Masonic Lodge nearby: the Freemasons were another supportive society that were popular at the time of the FWW.*

**WHERE DOES THE NAME 'FREEMASONS' CAME FROM?**

*Popular for concerts until the cinema was built in 1950s  
Was market hall for short time before becoming flats*

**PLAYHOUSE**

*Also built in 1859 as the Ebenezer Primitive Methodist Chapel (closed in 1933 when Methodist churches merged nationally)*

Explain Methodist movement and its importance locally

*Used by Salvation Army 1936-60 and PB Dramatic Society since 1963*

**Walk down CHURCH STREET taking great care, turn left to FOXES HEAD WELL where it is safe to stand.**

**WHY IS IT CALLED FOXES HEAD?**

*The well was built in 1852 and called **Souter** Well, which was the name of the older part of the town along Ripon Rd. It was positioned further up the road where there were natural springs 'renowned for the purity of the water' and then moved here in the 1970s as a decorative feature.*

*The attractive stone palladian-style canopy built in 1852 once had a foxes head carved on the top. The original is in the museum and you can see the spout is also carved to resemble a fox's head. It would have been a working well during the time of the FWW.*

**Looking around TOP of the HIGH STREET**

**HOW OLD YOU THINK THE BANK BUILDING IS?**

*Originally Bradford Old Bank – Banks in High Streets are of a common style across the country and were mainly built in the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century as banking became more common. At this time most banks were "local" i.e. Bradford*

**METHODIST CHAPEL**

**HOW IS THE BUILDING DIFFERENT FROM THE PARISH CHURCH?**

*Was built in 1909 to replace the one John Wesley preached in 7 times (the pulpit Wesley used is now in the Nidderdale Museum)*

*The Dales, and specifically Pateley, was a stronghold of Methodism. Each hamlet having atleast one chapel as well as other non-conformists like Quakers and the Inghamites who met in the Kings Arms pub.*

*Explain that the majority of people would have attended Church regularly and been part of a religious community. Both conformist communities and non-conformist communities from PB were affected by the FWW. Some men would not go to fight due to their beliefs and often helped the War effort in alternative ways, for example in the Medical Corps. Your religious upbringing would have had a major impact on how you viewed the War, and people's religions were also a major source of support for families and communities during the War.*

## OLD BREWERY site



WHY WAS BREWING COMMON IN THE DALES?

*Very good water for brewing!  
An excellent well at Panaroma Walk (refer back to story of Fox's Head Well)  
Plenty of Navvies!  
Everyone drank in those days – remember water not safe to drink (refer to Cholera!)*

The outline of the old brewery building walls can still be seen in the ground of the garden.

*The brewery was originally set up in THE GEORGE INN (built in 1664) - now the PATELEY CLUB. Elizabeth Smith, who later married a Metcalfe, inherited the George in 1773 and decided to start brewing. Many Inns did this at the time but few became big breweries. Her sons, John and George Metcalfe, expanded the business and were important to the development of the town. The George closed as an inn in 1889 and it became the brewery managers house.*

The brewery closed in 1912, just before the FWW, when Metcalfe family went bankrupt. They also owned Glasshouse and other mills plus Scotgate Ash Quarry.

### **Captain George Christopher Metcalfe (1888-1919) Royal Army Medical Corps**

Served right through the Great War, in France and on the Somme before going to India. Whilst on duty at Lucknow (India) in 1919, he was cycling when he hit a stone and was thrown off his bike and killed. He was the son of John Hawkrigde Metcalfe & his wife Adeline, formerly of Grassfield House, later of Castlestead. John was a Director of the Brewery, and also Captain of the 1<sup>st</sup> Pateley Bridge West Yorkshire Regiment of Territorials in the late C19th.



## Looking down the MARKET PLACE still at WELL



WHAT HAS CHANGED?

WHAT IS STILL THE SAME?

**VERY CAREFULLY** walk down the **HIGH STREET** and cross over just before **CHURCH STREET** to outside library.

### OLD SHOPS

CAN YOU SPOT NUMBER 43?

*Formerly a solicitor's office, became a Labour Exchange during the FWW*

HOW CAN WE TELL THESE ARE SOME OF THE OLDEST BUILDINGS IN PATELEY BRIDGE?

*Date back from early 17<sup>th</sup> century – see front page about telling the age of a building*

Talk about how we can use old business directories to find out about the life and people in a town and specifically Kellys Directory of 1913. This information gives us an insight into what the town was like 100 years ago during the FWW.

*1<sup>st</sup> shop – **OLDEST SWEET SHOP** sweet shop from 1827*

DOES ANYONE KNOW THE DATE THE BUILDING WAS BUILT?

*Building dated 1660 – over the door. Possible traces of an even older house in the gable end*

RUN IN 1913 BY MRS ROSIE LAYFIELD

2<sup>nd</sup> shop – **APOTHACORYS HOUSE** (2 houses together) 17<sup>th</sup> century

WHY IS THERE A MULLIONED WINDOW UNDER THE STEPS?

*Stone mullioned windows show the house predated the 18<sup>th</sup> Century.*

*The street level was originally much lower and has been built up which explains the odd window position. Another long mullioned window looks onto Badger Court*

IN 1913 THE BUILDING WAS RUN AS TWO SHOPS

UPPER SHOP WAS RUN BY JIM RAW.

*His son martin followed him as a butcher until early 1960s*

LOWER SHOP WAS RUN BY GEORGE SHILLITO – A DECORATOR

**Private Herbert Shillito, of the Labour Corps, formerly of the 14<sup>th</sup> Battalion, of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry**

Herbert lived in Leeds with his wife Lily and young son George. He was the son of Richard & Emily Shillito, Painter and Decorator of High Street, Pateley Bridge. Herbert died of Pneumonia on the 28<sup>th</sup> October 1918 in Leeds, whilst serving with his Regiment.



**Corpl. C. G. Shillito**

(West Riding Regt.), son of  
Mrs. Shillito, 54, Cheltenham  
Mount, Harrogate, and late  
of Pateley Bridge, wounded  
for the second time.

3<sup>rd</sup> – NOW **MARK RICHARDS CLOCKS** & NEXT DOOR HOUSE  
IN 1913 THE BUILDING WAS SPLIT IN TWO:  
UPPER SHOP WAS A DRAPERS RUN BY THOMAS HANDLEY  
LOWER SHOP WAS A GROCERS RUN BY THE RAYS

4<sup>th</sup> - NOW **RICHARD SHILLITO**

*From beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century until 2002 was RICHMOND SHOE SHOP with own cobblers workshop below*



**Carefully cross the HIGH STREET and into PARK ROAD.**

**Stop at corner of Park Rd and Back High St to look towards Memorial Hall.**

## **MEMORIAL HALL**

**WHY IS IT CALLED THE MEMORIAL HALL?**

*The area was called Fawcetts Field. The Hall built in 1961 to commemorate the local people who served in both WWs*

## **GINNELS**

**WHAT IS A GINNEL?**

**DO YOU KNOW ANY OTHER NAMES FOR GINNELS?**

*alley, snicket, back lane, path, keld, terrace, twitten, wynd, passage, ope, twichell, jitty, cutting, snickleway!*

*Dead ends = cul-de-sac, yard, court, close*

**WHY MIGHT THE GATEWAYS HAVE COBBLES IN THE MIDDLE OF THE ROAD BUT SLABS ON THE SIDE?**

*The most common form of transport until the 1900's was the horse and cart or coach. The slabs are smoother and tougher for the cartwheels to go over. You often have heavier stones at base of gateways to stop wheels and hooves hitting the building. You might also spot metal fixtures that are gate-hinges or places to tie up a horse.*

**WHAT DO YOU THINK GINNELS AND YARDS WERE FOR?**

*Most large houses had their own stableyard through an archway. In the same way as we would have a garage. They were also the working part of the house and so occupants weren't bothered about making them look smart. The backs of houses are often left untouched, like a patchwork. They can tell you lots about the age and story of the house. Often lots of outbuildings with water closets, cool dairy sheds, wash houses with a big copper over a fire.*

**WHERE WOULD WE HAVE ALL THESE THINGS NOW?**

**HOW MANY PATELEY BRIDGE GINNELS DO YOU RECOGNISE?**



**Walk down BACK HIGH STREET turn left onto MILLFIELD RD and cross road to gathering point at the stone trough (opposite newsagents)**

LOWER HIGH STREET in 1913

HOW MANY OF THE SHOPS CAN YOU SPOT?





**PET SHOP WAS EDWARD CARLING TAILORS SHOP**

*The Archway, now filled in, led through to JIM RAW'S SLAUGHTER HOUSE*

*From the window along the alley Mrs Summersall sold roast beef and peas to take away.*

**THE PHARMACY** WAS THE SUPPLY STORES FOR ROBINSONS OF OTLEY

*Behind this was housed the Mechanics Institute form 1884 after it left the cocoa house*

**AMVOC** WAS 1913 THACKREY SUMMERSALL'S DRAPERS BUSINESS

Behind this was the 1<sup>st</sup> primitive Methodist chapel (new one built in 1859)

**POST OFFICE** - WAS A PRINTING BUSINESS, BOOK BINDER, NEWSAGENT, STATIONER AND LENDING LIBRARY AND POST OFFICE! RUN BY E BARNES

**CROWN INN** - LICENSEE WS BROWDER

*Rebuilt in 1767 and 1870. At one time it was the town excise office. A small window, now covered by a board, enabled a watch to be covered over the bridge*



**Lance Corporal Claude Middleton Simpson of the Royal Fusiliers.**

Son of Alfred & Ada Simpson, Printer of High Street, Pateley Bridge. In 1911 Claude was a Shop Assistant in a Tailoring business in Manchester.

He was the husband of Hannah Eleanor Simpson of Manchester, and he died from wounds on 11 April 1917 Age 25. He is remembered on the Duisans British Cemetery in France.

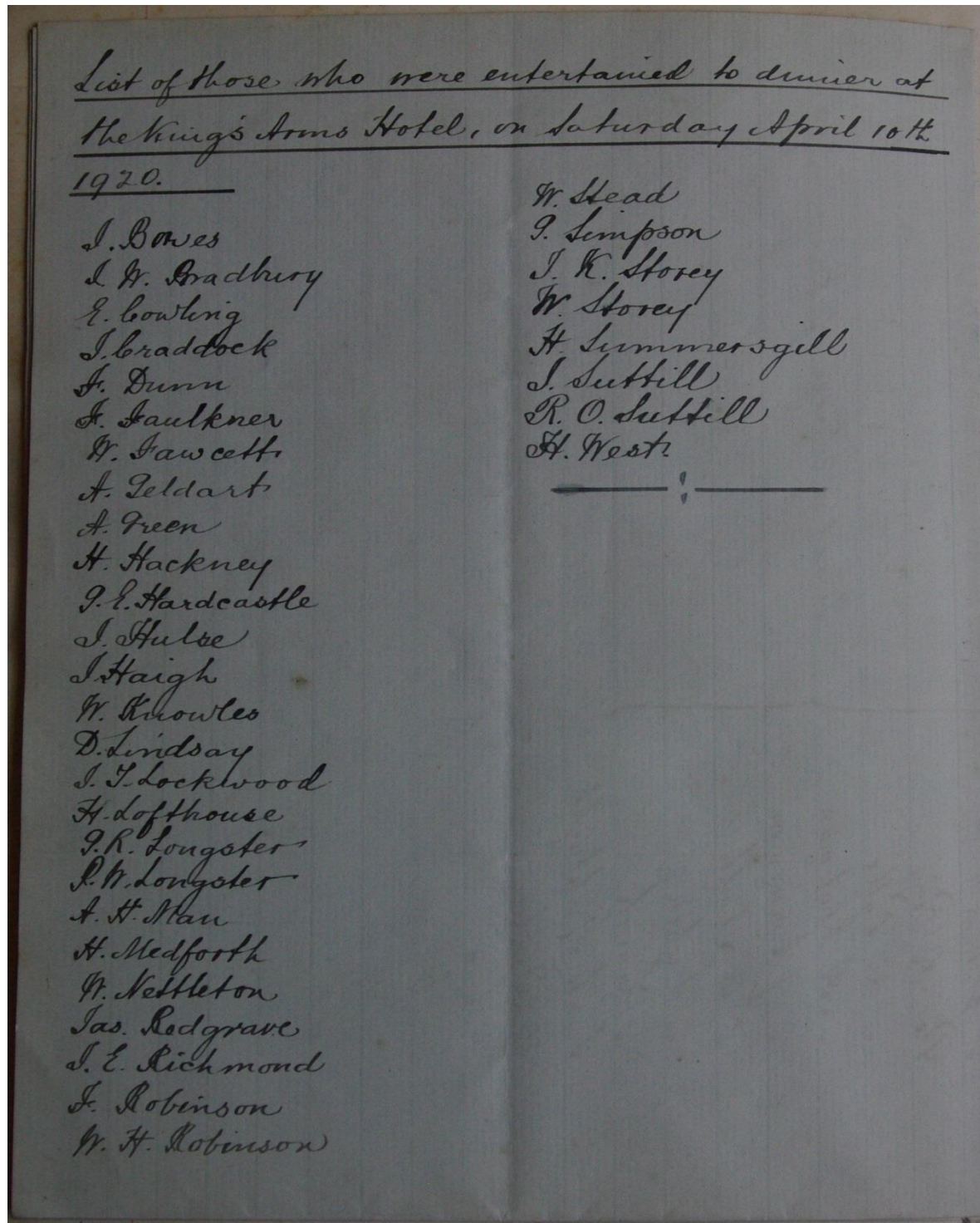


**BAKEHOUSE** WAS A TEMPERANCE CAFÉ OWNED BY GEORGE PUDSEY  
IN 1913 IT SERVED DINNERS, LUNCHES, TEAS, CHOICE CONFECTIONARY AND BREAD MADE ON  
THE PREMISES AND WAS ADVERTISED AS A HOTEL

**FORMER HSBC BANK** – BUILT IN 1896 AS YORKSHIRE BANK

**KINGS HOUSE – (KINGS ARMS PUB)**

1919 – hosted celebratory dinner for returning local service men – 164 soldiers plus organising  
committee sat down in 2 sittings



List from Nidderdale Museum War Committee files to show some of the invitees

**Private Henry Walker, 8<sup>th</sup> Battalion of the East Yorkshire Regiment**

Son of John & Nancy Walker, in 1891 he was the Innkeeper of the Bay Horse Inn, High Street (demolished to make way for Southlands Car Park Entrance).

Henry was killed on the 14 July 1916 at the Battle of the Somme, and “Remembered with Honour” on the Thiepval Memorial in France.

**Private Robert Edward Lawson (1899-1918) Northumberland Fusiliers**

Son of David & Ellengor Lawson, who in 1911 was the Innkeeper of the Bay Horse Inn, High Street. Robert was a Telegraph boy in Pateley Bridge before the War.

**Pioneer Thomas Verity of the Royal Engineers**

Son of Joseph Topham Verity, Druggist & Wine Merchant of the High Street, and his wife Elizabeth Ann. Thomas was a Chemist & Druggist Assistant before the War, presumably working for his Father.

Thomas returned home after the War, and was award the British War Medal and the Allied Victory Medal.

**WEATHERHEADS and OLD MARKET PLACE**

What is now Weatherhead's Butchers is now in the middle of terrace of shops but was originally the end of the terrace. It was a still a butchers but run by Joseph Summersall there was also a house on the opposite side of the road.

The Weatherhead family did have a butchers business in 1913, further down the hill towards the bridge

From Weatherheads Website it states:

*“The business has been handed down from son to son over 5 generations. **Henry** originally started the business in 1876 after serving a 5 year apprenticeship where he was paid a pound a year for his service. Originally he started selling meat through a stall in Pateley Bridge, and making deliveries with his horse and cart in the local area before opening a shop on the High Street. **Henry** past the business to his son **Harry** when he passed away. **Harry** worked his entire life in the business eventually handing the reins over to his two sons **Ted** and **Joe**. They in turn passed the business to **Ian** and **Brian** who ran the business together, Ian is still involved in the business attending local auctions and helping **Andrew** the current owner when he is busy”.*

*It appears that Walter did not follow his Father's footsteps as a Butchers, as we see in the 1911 Census he is listed as an “Apprentice Chemist”.*



**Private Walter E Weatherhead, Royal Army Medical Corps**

Son of Henry & Ann Weatherhead, lived at Book House Farm, later moving to Bruce House, Wath Road, Pateley Bridge. Henry traded as a Butcher at the bottom of the High Street, where the business still continues today.

Walter returned from the War, but died at the age of 30 in 1924. He is buried in Pateley Bridge Cemetery, with his parents.

IN 1913, THERE WAS A LARGE MARKET PLACE BEHIND THE SPAR AND NEWSAGENTS. THE HIGH STREET WAS FORMERLY KNOWN AS MARKET STREET.  
IT IS NOW A HOUSING BLOCK ON BACK HIGH STREET





## RAILWAY



The railway arrived in Pateley Bridge on May 1<sup>st</sup> 1862 after strenuous efforts by George Metcalfe for 40 years! Passenger line ran for 89 years and goods line for 102 years.

WHY WAS THE RAILWAY SO IMPORTANT TO PATELEY BRIDGE AND NIDDERDALE?

*During the FWW many railway workers went away to War. Refugees and prisoners of War were brought in by rail. The railways were crucial transportation for War effort – locomotives taken off industrial works (quarries, mines, reservoirs) and set to supplying the War effort. Troops, supplies, food stuffs, munitions, raw materials were all carried. Local volunteers remember coal being brought in by rail – remember how crucial this was to heating/cooking etc. Also for mail/ correspondence during War. It was quite common for munitions that were due to be sent to the front to be brought to the dales by rail and stored in remote locations on the moors.*

*Station Masters house in first section followed by the booking office and the goods office. Signal box – where end flats have their garden and beyond that the curved wall = turntable*

*Goods sidings were on the opp side of high street (near cocoa house) so station would have covered massive area by the river and bridge and dominated the town. Further light railways went out to supply the industrial sites nearby – quarries, reservoirs etc*



Walk over the BRIDGE to RECREATION GROUND

RECREATION GROUND / BAND STAND

A  
**PUBLIC MEETING**

will be held in the

**ODDFELLOWS HALL,  
PATELEY BRIDGE,**

**ON TUESDAY, 11TH FEB., 1919**

To consider what steps shall be  
—taken to provide a suitable—

**MEMORIAL OF THE  
SAILORS & SOLDIERS**

From **BISHOPSIDE & BEWERLEY,**  
Who have laid down their lives in the service of their country

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THE CHAIR WILL BE TAKEN AT 7-30 p.m., by  
**T. E. YORKE, Esq., J.P., D.L.**

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It is hoped that every Adult Inhabitant will Endeavour  
to be present.

*W. B. BOORD, Hon. Sec.,  
Pateley Bridge War Committee.*

R. Ackrill, Typ., Pateley Bridge.



## MEMORIAL



There was dissatisfaction in town over the slow progress of building a War Memorial by 1920, so three local ex-servicemen built one from snow, with bits of coal for the lettering. They built the snow memorial in the old coal yard.



The War Memorial features a huge lump of natural stone from Middleton Quarry, Beverley. The Memorial was paid for by public subscription.

## DRILL HALL



**The Accrington Pals Drill Hall at Bull Bridge, Accrington**

### WHAT IS A DRILL HALL?

*Drill Halls sprang up throughout the country from the 1860's until the beginning of the 20th century. They were to aid the training of the newly formed local Volunteer Forces, an increased investment in local military training resulting from the aftermath of the Crimean War (1853-1856) and the expansion of the British Empire throughout Africa and the subsequent Boer Wars (1880-1881/1889-1902).*

### **The 5th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment – the Pateley Bridge Territorials**

*During the 1900's the number of recruits dwindled. Men found it increasingly difficult to get away for either the requisite weekend or annual camps due to work commitments. By the outbreak of the First World War there were only three territorials left in the above Battalion from Pateley Bridge - Private George Raw, a seasoned veteran and two young new recruits, Privates Rowland Light and Robert Wilmot. However, within a few days of War being declared, a further 20 local lads joined the 1st/5th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment. The Drill Hall would have provided a space for them to practice military drill.*



## Back over BRIDGE and looking left up MILLFIELD ROAD

*Stop on King St outside 2002 sheltered housing.*

How can you tell if a house was lived in by:

- Rich people,
- Business owners,
- Mill and quarry workers,
- Poorer people?

## WHAT TYPES OF HOUSING ARE THESE?

*Houses on the left of Millfield Road were built in 1890s*

*Those on the right in 1880s*

*They were built by the Metcalfe's and were called SCOTTGATE TERRACE after the quarry – which was in the late C19th the largest quarry in the W Riding*

## COCOA HOUSE

### WHY WOULD IT BE CALLED THE COCOA HOUSE?

*Built in 1879 next to the gas works, it was a Temperance House*

*Cocoa houses were established to combat the heavy drinking that took place in pubs*

*In early 20<sup>th</sup> century it became a lodging house for navvies on the Gouthwaite reservoir. It was the Liberal Club at the time of the War but may have been the town's recruiting office – we are not sure*

## FEAST FIELD

*Area that was feast field – site of annual fair in Sept but always very wet and muddy as lowest level in town. Now health centre*

*Where the buses park was a busy blacksmith shop*





## Looking up KING STREET



WHAT HAS CHANGED?  
WHAT HAS STAYED THE SAME?

## Back up KING STREET

### ST CUTHBERTS SCHOOL

HOW CAN YOU TELL IT WAS BUILT IN THE  
VICTORIAN TIMES?

*Built in 1875 as the Board school – became  
Secondary and then a Primary in 1981  
when Nidderdale High was built*



WORKHOUSE

*Built in 1863 by the Pateley Bridge board of Guardians replacing the previous workhouse at Blazefield*

### 1881 Census: Residents of Pateley Bridge Union Workhouse

Name Staff	Mar	Age	Sex	Relation	Occupation	Birthplace
Henry HEPWORTH	M	67	M	Head	Workhouse Master (Munic)	Wakefield, York
Hannah HEPWORTH	M	68	F	Wife	Workhouse Matron	Bramley, York
Jane BRITTON	U	48	F		Workhouse Nurse	Pateley Bridge, York
Jane METCALFE	U	22	F		Workhouse General Serv	Pateley Bridge, York
<b>Inmates</b>						
John ABBOTT	U	27	M	Pauper	Inmate	Dacre Banks, York
Richard ABBOTT	U	32	M	Pauper	Inmate	Dacre Banks, York
Jane BAKE	U	42	F		Inmate	Pateley Bridge, York
Mary BLAKEBOROUGH	W	71	F	Pauper	Inmate	Pateley Bridge, York
Thomas BROOK		48	M		Labourer	Bradford, York
Thomas COWLING	U	79	M	Pauper	Inmate	Felbeck, York
Francis DOBBY	U	27	M		Labourer	Lowbening, Lincoln
George DOBBY	U	29	M	Head	Labourer	Lowbening, Lincoln
Joseph ELLIS	U	38	M	Pauper	Inmate	Dacre Banks, York
Thomas GIBSON		9	M		Labourer	Preston, Lancashire
Jacob HARDCASTLE	W	71	M	Pauper	Inmate	Pateley Bridge, York
Jane HARDCASTLE	U	35	F	Pauper	Inmate	Pateley Bridge, York
Joseph HARGRAVES	M	70	M	Pauper	Inmate	West End, York
Joseph HARRISON	U	53	M	Pauper	Inmate	Pateley Bridge, York
Isabella HOLDSWORTH	U	44	F	Pauper	Inmate	Pateley Bridge, York
Horner HORSEMAN	W	82	M	Pauper	Inmate	Darley, York
Annie HULLAH	U	32	F	Pauper	Inmate	Pateley Bridge, York
Sarah HULLAH		10	F	Pauper	Scholar	Pateley Bridge, York
William HULLAH	M	49	M	Pauper	Inmate	Felbeck, York
William JACKSON	W	63	M	Pauper	Inmate	Felbeck, York
Elizabeth MC NEIL		26	F		Labourer	Liverpool, Lancashire
Owen QUININ	U	59	M	Pauper	Inmate	Roscommon, Ireland
Anthony RISHWORTH	M	49	M		Inmate	Darley, York
William SCRIVENER	M	78	M	Pauper	Inmate	Feolley, Lincoln
Annie STOTT		10	F	Pauper	Scholar	Leeds, York
Hannah SUMMERGILL	U	53	F		Inmate	Pateley Bridge, York
James TAYLOR	U	27	M		Labourer	Hull, York
David WALKER		12	M	Pauper	Scholar	Pateley Bridge, York
Robert WHITEHEAD	M	46	M	Pauper	Inmate	Greenhowhill, York
Thomas WIGGLESWORTH	M	70	M		Inmate	Thornthwaite, York
Samuel WILKINSON	W	60	M	Pauper	Inmate	Dacre Banks, York

Total residents: 35

THE MAIN BUILDING CLOSED AS A WORKHOUSE IN 1914. WHAT DO YOU THINK HAPPENED TO THE PAUPERS AFTER 1914?

*Towards end of the war the building held German POWs. A local woman who was a volunteer nurse during the War had a relationship with one of the POWs and they had children together. After WW1 it was used to house navvies for Angram and Scar dams*

*The Vagrant / Casual block (for overnight homeless sleepers) remained open until WW2*





### Map 1: Historical development of Patelev Bridge