

A PATHWAY THROUGH HISTORY:

The Fox and Goose Inn,
Hebden Bridge,
West Yorkshire.

An investigation into the history
of the Fox and Goose

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All proceeds from the sale of this book
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PREFACE- **Pubs in History**

For nearly two thousand years the British Isles have been the setting for places of refreshment which have shaped our own world. In later centuries, these places of refreshment had a uniqueness which sadly is not today as apparent as in years past with the advent of pub chain owned themed bars and bar cafes which often have been constructed over traditional alehouses.

Each, though, is part of our national heritage.

Let us here take you on a journey back in time through the centuries and forward to the relatively recent period known to history as the Industrial Revolution which a dear friend and former colleague of mine, Cath Bailes, termed "the Pub Age" and which I like to call the Beeriod. This was the age when pubs as we know them today began to make an appearance.

Before the Romans came to our shores the indigenous Celtic peoples did not, as far as we are aware, have any organized establishments for the brewing and serving of ale or mead, which appears to have been carried on in a somewhat haphazard way. After AD 43 with the military aspirations of the Emperor Claudius and the new marshal administration, merchants who followed in the wake of the advancing legionaries found the need to seek places where they could find both refreshment and temporary shelter. While constructing the military road system that would allow them ease of movement across the country, the legionaries also constructed a number of forts soon after which followed the first provincial towns. Appearing close to these new roads were complexes of buildings known as Mansio which would house administrative officials on a permanent basis plus high ranking Roman officers as well as affording shelter and hospitality to merchants in an alehouse of sorts. These were stopping off points where supplies could be bought, and it was even possible to buy what we today would regard as souvenirs. None of these early inns have survived in this country, although through lines of succession, rebuilding and continuous development some may have become current day pubs that we now know and love. There can be no doubt that these Roman alehouses were indeed an early form of the pub as we know it.

After the Roman withdrawal the local Celtic peoples, under threat from the incoming Anglo-Saxons of the mid 5th to 7th centuries, were pushed back into the hilly parts of the country from the populated areas which they had generally shared peaceably with the Romans for nearly four hundred years. The invaders brought with them a new hierarchy and a new way of living based on warfare and the exultations of long dead heroes killed in battle to whom they would gather to drink toasts and boast of their own exploits of bravery.

The Anglo-Saxons for the most part lived in settlements of small timber buildings surrounding or adjacent to a much larger rectangular hall where the chieftain held court. Usually mead was brewed in a small stone built outhouse and taken to the hall as required for festivals and other gatherings, while ale was drunk in another small outbuilding which appears to have been a communal meeting place.

During the 6th and 7th centuries there was the first flowering of the monastic movement in these islands. Celtic monasteries appeared throughout the country, particularly in Northumberland, Cornwall, and of course in Ireland.

The succeeding Danish invasions of the late 8th to mid 11th centuries mirrored the preceding period of Anglo-Saxon settlements in just about every aspect except that the new invaders preferred to live and farm on higher ground and since the mid 7th century their predecessors had been practicing Christians. The newcomers lived largely in tribal units, similarly singing the praises of not only their gods but also dead heroes and their drinking culture reflected this.

The monastery, even at this early date, was self-sufficient and the brethren brewed an early form of ale. Each monastery gave shelter and hospitality but also needed income. Visitors paid a fee for their stay. All had a complex of buildings known as a Hospitalium or guesthouse where travellers including merchants and officials on countrywide business could stay and receive

hospitality. These were the immediate forerunners of the inns we are familiar with today and became a common feature in the period known as the High Middle Ages 1066-1215 and a little later.

The monastic movement flourished immediately after 1100 and it spread bringing many new ideas of thought. As an element in the newly introduced feudal system of Norman England, the monastery played a pivotal role in bolstering the position of the new Norman overlords. During this period the church was the defining factor in the daily lives of the population at large.

The monastic guesthouse was above all a religious establishment, and many were built and rebuilt with money made available by those who had been recipients of their hospitality. Most were sited close to main routes and today many modern pubs are constructed in the foundations or ruins of monastic guesthouses.

All through the middle ages the church was involved with the production and regulation of ales and wines, tenants of church held properties paid tithes in ale and other commodities while brewing and selling was closely regulated often by a church appointed official in order to lessen the risk of congregations diminishing through drunkenness.

Gradually, alehouses became independent of the church, and were usually in the charge of a female known as an alewife who had full responsibility for the ales she brewed and sold. Strict controls were exercised and anyone found selling poor quality ale, overcharging, or selling ale that was stronger than the law allowed was summoned to answer for their misdemeanours in the local or manor court. Depending on the part of the country where the offender lived the punishment for these offences (known as brewing and selling against the assize) varied from a small monetary fine to a period of time in the stocks or even the ducking stool.

In the 14th century there was an increase in alehouses and the authorities found it increasingly difficult to keep proper checks on them largely due to there being much civil unrest. This occupied those given the responsibility of making sure there were no abuses of the brewing and sale of ale and that alehouses were not used for illicit purposes.

In the time of King Richard the Third it became law for all alehouses, inns and taverns to display some sort of sign. These could be almost any design and an authority was set up to administer the registration of alehouse signs. Many opted to continue the use of a stick placed at an angle to the front wall of the alehouse to show that the establishment was open for the sale of ale. Any that did not display a stick or a sign were closed down with dire consequences for the owners. Those that complied with the new regulation of displaying a sign prospered, although, in the aftermath of the Battle of Bosworth which saw the death of King Richard, alehouses which displayed the Blue Boar badge of the late king were in danger of being pulled down and the owners arrested as it was considered that they were showing support for the overthrown administration. Many remaining alehouses were compelled to show the white boar badge of the new King Henry the Seventh from which point in history we have the Tudor dynasty.

Today few alehouses earlier than the mid 17th century remain although sometimes the remains of early establishments can be seen incorporated into later structures.

Most estates during the early to mid 17th century included a brew house among their outbuildings, some having it incorporated into the main domestic range not far from the main room reserved for the serving of beverages known as a buttery. The owners of these estates, especially after 1650, were lords of the manor in their own right and many had more than one estate within a much larger but localised area. A number of these were owned by a local merchant class who generally were becoming richer and far more powerful than they had been before the outbreak of the first civil war in 1642. As a merchant class the owners of these establishments would have a meeting hall from where they would do business with passing traders and merchants. This included offering hospitality as necessary. The buttery would be brought into use for the most important guests while the smaller, less well off merchants were entertained in the ale servery of the estate workers.

From about 1670-90 there was a swift change in the way merchants did business. Burgeoning transport systems meant much larger areas to which they could market their wares, and with the increased demand for raw materials to drive the new mills that were beginning to appear, a period of intense mechanisation was now taking shape.

As mechanisation developed and new methods of transporting goods made the processes of building and trade easier it made good economic sense for tradesmen and labourers to seek work in areas away from home on a much larger scale than had hitherto been the case. The new mechanised watermills and pumps meant it was now possible to drain even the swampiest tracts of land and to ensure that mines could be dug deeper than before.

During the mid 1700's, the new Turnpike roads replaced the older rough packhorse tracks and the onset of coaching created a type of hostelry that still strikes a romantic chord with the public at large. Many of the pubs we see today are a remnant of the coaching era although most were alehouses and continued to be so throughout their history.

At this time, the growing Quaker movement regulated the sale of ale by buying inns and converting them to incorporate a meeting house where religious services were held.

During this period, the Inn or alehouse was architecturally of two main types. The first had its buildings and apartments arranged around a square or oblong courtyard; the second type consisted of a long narrow range of buildings occupying a narrow site.

In the 1800s, many inns were built with two distinct rooms, one sparsely furnished with wooden floors and selling cheaper beer and which became known as the Public Bar or Tap Room, and the larger more comfortable room had a different style of furnishings with velvet curtains and large comfortable seating and a carpeted floor. Some were also internally divided to create the same effect. It is probable that both these rooms had their own staff and even different names, and it is mostly these establishments that have survived into the modern era.

During this period there was the appearance of the Temperance Movement which reflected the earlier days of church regulation in the middle ages and later. A great many pubs suffered from the efforts of the Temperance League in the 1850s and 60s, either being shut down altogether, or being turned into coffee or cocoa houses. Despite this the traditional pub has lived on to be cherished in the hearts of those who frequent them.

Rachel Lockwood.



MARGERY de WYNDHILL-
an impression of the earliest traceable owner of the
14th century alehouse which would become the Fox & Goose
by Rachel Lockwood

Introduction

We today have a tendency to view the past with a modern eye, seeing it as remote and far removed from our own time. If we were to place ourselves in a particular historical era we would find that even with our modern viewpoint, daily life in that context would be familiar.

Historians tend to work to an established framework, although some openly challenge this framework and may work differently. Both views are equally valid in their approach and methodology; the end justifies the means.

The past can be seen as a mystery to be solved, a mystery worthy of the attentions of a Sherlock Holmes, a Miss Marple or a Poirot, the solution depending on the interpretation of the facts that are presented.

So it was with the Fox and Goose, where the year 1702 was widely accepted to be the foundation date for an alehouse.

History the Great Mystery

History is full of anecdotal evidence for any given situation so much so that separating fact from folklore becomes akin to climbing a mountain without the proper equipment. Misleading as folklore is there can very often be a tiny grain of truth hidden somewhere shrouded in a dense gray mist.

In time honoured tradition the historian, whether professional or amateur, takes on the mantle of chief detective to try and solve the mystery unfolding before his or her eyes. Inevitably, red herrings will lead down false paths and into dead ends forcing steps to be retraced and another path followed.

The following work began as a very subject specific search undertaken with a clear view to establish a chronology for the Fox and Goose at the bottom of Heptonstall Road at Hebden Bridge in West Yorkshire.

Anecdotal evidence relates that an alehouse was established on the present site in 1702 with the construction of the Heptonstall Road to serve carters from Heptonstall and beyond. Documentary evidence contradicted the anecdotal in very strong terms and pointed towards a much later date being suggested for an alehouse.¹

Retracing footsteps and resifting available evidence left little by way of clues that could be followed. There seemed to be a lock with no key and a firmly shut door. Leaving aside the initial anecdotal evidence for 1702 and concentrating on documentary evidence relating to over a century later it became possible to go in reverse into a past which was known only in the merest outline and create a framework based upon fragmented, sometimes speculative, evidence. The framework took shape after stumbling on a very obvious lead which only became obvious when looking closely in another direction.

Taking into account the available written evidence in the form of legal documents, in this case indentures relating to the early-mid 18th century and the names of what became the principal players, it became clear that folklore was leading us in the general direction of our goal.

The names of the principal players were traceable in documentary evidence. Trades directories corroborated the supposition that in the early 19th century the successors of many of the principal players were still living in the immediate vicinity. Tracing these principal players genealogically showed that the site had been a hive of occupation within a larger specific area for centuries. It now became possible to tread a path into a past from where the mist was beginning to clear, ambiguity giving way to clarity.

The enduring problem we faced was with regard to the established view of an alehouse existing here in 1702, no written accounts could be found to allow the view to be corroborated, the

¹ The 1861 census gives name of pub as being Fox and Goose, but there seems to be no recorded mention of the name prior to this in relation to the current building.

only available documents referred to the Sutcliffe family and one of their holdings called Litt House situated at Bridge Lanes close to what was to become the Burnley Road.

It soon occurred to us that a subject specific approach was insufficient to yield the required information and we consequently widened our search area to include the area from Church Lane to number 15 Heptonstall Road. We discovered from an indenture of the year 1777 that Litt House on the north side of the turnpike road was sold by John Sutcliffe to a Blacksmith named John Foster.

We also knew that at this date there was still only a track way through the Litt House estate and as we began to realise the importance of and to trace the route of this track way and the surrounding tracks and paths we found the mists evaporated and we peered down onto a recognisable landscape.

The ancient track ways.

It is generally accepted historically that our ancient forebears travelled between settlements via a network of track ways across the higher ground.²

This is evident within many written histories of the Calder Valley, which show the oldest track ways to be prehistoric in origin. The oldest running along the valley is believed to have been a high level track from the Halifax³ end of the valley which would have roughly followed the route of Heights Road through Midgley to Mount Skip, and then along the valley top towards Peckett Well, dropping down to a river crossing at Midgehole and then back up on to the tops at Heptonstall and Slack and along to the Causeway.

At a later date it is accepted that this route would have been diverted at Mount Skip to drop some 600 feet via Wadsworth Lane and the steep path of Stoney Lane to cross the river at the old packhorse bridge in the centre of what is now Hebden Bridge. It has previously been understood to have then split into two routes, one branch of which would have climbed up the route of The Buttress and the higher zigzag paths to the village of Heptonstall then on to Slack, the other branch following down Old Gate, along the route of the current Market Street and along the route of the current Bridge Lanes to a river crossing at Bankfoot and then back up onto the high ground via Rawtenstall Bank.⁴

KEY TO FIGURE ONE:

● ● ● ● Indicating earlier route of track from river crossing onto higher ground behind settlement of Wyndebank.

● Probable site of Medieval ale house (Margery De Wyndybank) later to develop into Fox and Goose.

— — — Route of medieval track way from river crossing in centre of Hebden, along route of "High Street" and behind current site of Fox and Goose.

— — — Route of Whins Lane to intersection with track way from river crossing.

² There are precedents for this across the country, perhaps most notable being the Neolithic Ridgeway which follows the chalk down land of Wiltshire, Berkshire and Oxfordshire for 87 miles from West Kennet long-barrow near Avebury to Ivinghoe Beacon (although there is evidence to suggest that the original track led from the south coast around Portland Bill in Dorset, across the country up to the area of The Wash). The reasons for this are well documented and accepted: the lowlands were swampy, forested and full of unseen danger, while the uplands were dry, more readily defensible, and suitable for an infant agricultural economy. The higher land was therefore where some of the earliest organised centres of population formed and hence, also, lines of communication.

³ The route seems generally still traceable from Halifax, along Gibbet Lane and Gibbet Street to the complex crossroads at Little Moor, then down Abbey Lane and Halifax Lane to cross the Luddenden Brook, and up Old Lane and Solomon Hill to run along Jim Allen Lane to Migeley.

⁴ SOURCE- notes to Old Ordnance Survey Maps: Hebden Bridge 1905, Yorkshire Sheet 230.01, pub. Alan Godfrey Maps 1997

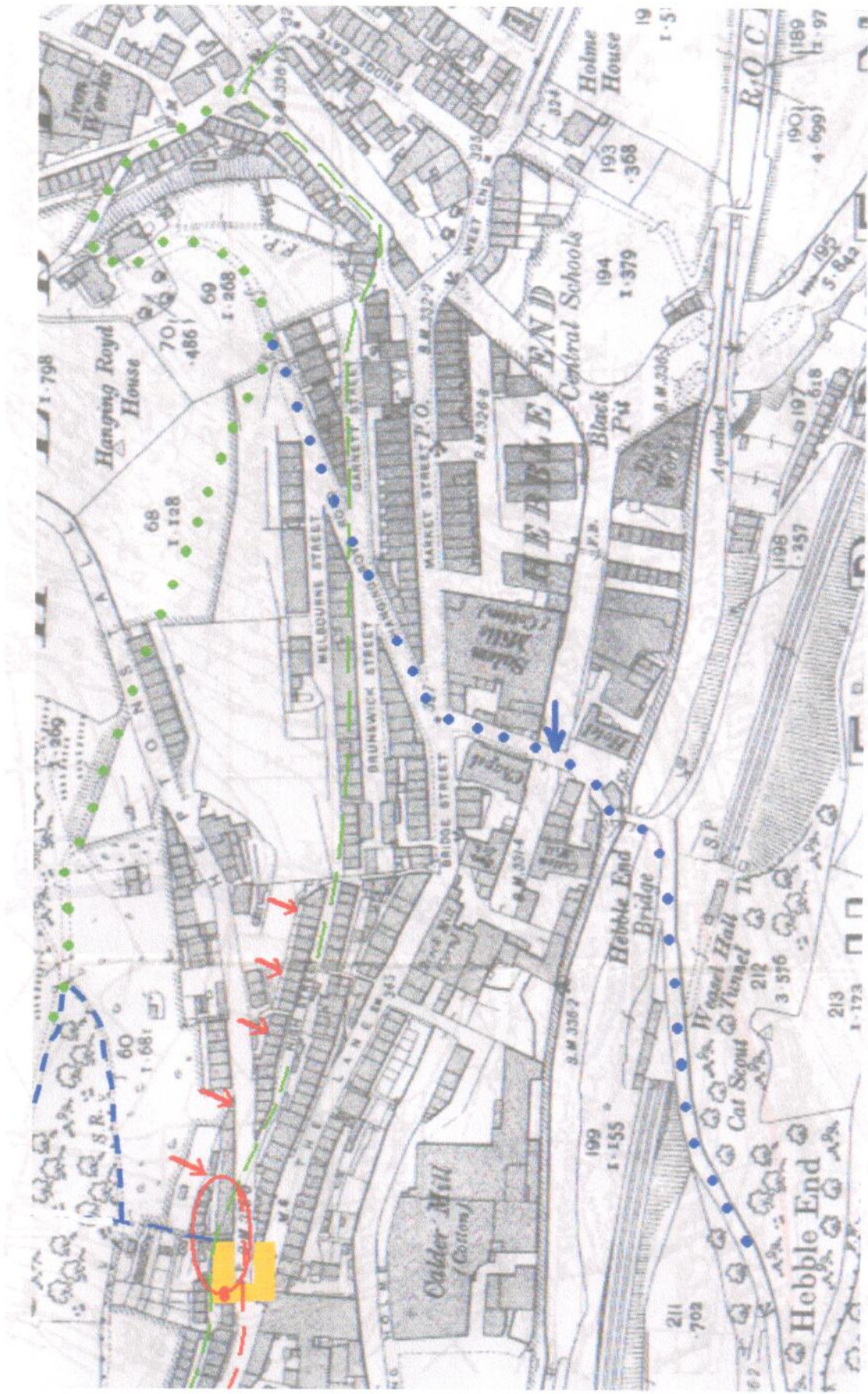











Figure 1. Section of 1905 Ordnance Survey Map showing routes of medieval track ways around settlement of Wyndebank. See key.

-  Settlement of Wyndebank.
-  Boundary lines to North of "High Street" clearly continuing behind site of Fox, indicating continuation of track behind current site of pub.
-  Medieval track way towards Household and across tops to Littleborough and Rochdale.
-  River crossing at Litt House Bridge
-  Route of road diverted with building of Litt House.
-  Litt House.

KEY TO FIGURE TWO:

-  Route of Whins Lane (name circled in blue)
-  Route of "Old Gate" track way from river crossing along route of current path "High Street"
-  Route of "Old Gate" track way from intersection with Whins Lane towards Old Gate in Eaves Woods (name circled in green)

A crossroads in the woods.

It is likely that the more commonly used ways would have moved by the Early Middle Ages, along with some of the centres of population, further down the hillside to run along the valley side some way above the river,⁵ thus negating the need to climb up and down the valley for every valley confluence. Our research and examination of the surrounding topography has suggested that there was an intermediate route⁶ from the early Middle Ages until around the early to late 1600s.

There remains clear physical evidence of a mostly disused roadway running from Causeway Head in Friendly, above Luddenden Foot and Brierly, through Mytholmroyd and towards Hebden above the site of the current main road, through the grounds of Mayroyd Farm⁷ (latterly the Thirsty Turtle) and then behind Machpelah, running then to the river crossing. It is likely that the route would have continued at around the same contour, rather than lower down as has previously been suggested to follow the route of the Lanes (now Bridge Lanes).

Although the route would have at a later stage moved down to the valley bottom and followed the route of the Lanes (to develop into the Turnpike in later years) the medieval route from the river crossing would have either followed up the butterside, and then swung off to the left at the site of the old Hanging Royd House, round to the end of the Hangingroyd Lane and along the course of Melbourne Street, or more probably beside the river along Old Gate (lit. Old Road) and then across the hillside along the current route of Garnett Street, diagonally across the land between Brunswick Street and Melbourne Street to connect with the remaining pathway known as High Street. It would then have followed the path of the High Street, crossing where the Heptonstall Road now runs to pass across the hillside behind the site where the Fox and Goose

⁵ The track way in medieval times is unlikely to have followed the accepted route of The Lanes, being in the bottom of the valley and level with the river the route would have been too wet.

⁶ Between the high level Prehistoric routes and the modern valley bottom roadways.

⁷ The current building of Mayroyd Farm stands on the site of a medieval manorial tithe barn, and is considered to be one of the oldest sites of occupation in the Hebden Bridge area. It would make sense that the main route of communication would pass beside what was, at the time, an important local centre.

now stands (examination of the boundaries to the north of the existing path known as High Street and behind the pub support this- see figure 1) following out through the woods behind the pub, running up towards the Eaves Wood via the path known as Old Gate and up behind Lumb Bank⁸, onto the route of The Causeway beyond the New Delight and toward the bronze age settlements on the tops. It would seem safe to refer to this entire route, from the river crossing onwards, as Old Gate.⁹

From the plateau above the Fox and Goose, and leading down from the ancient settlement of Heptonstall runs Whins Lane¹⁰, (see figure 2) running down through Whins Wood behind the site of the Fox to intersect with Old Gate. At the site of this crossing stood a medieval settlement known locally as Whinsbank, Wyndybank or Wyndhill¹¹ above and to the east of the area known as Bankfoot and around the area known now as the Bank. This settlement would have been just above and to the east of the back of where the Fox and Goose now stands.¹²

Influence of the Church and social layout during early medieval period

In former times the area where the Fox and Goose now stands was part of the medieval Parish of Halifax, itself a sub division of the larger Honour of Pontefract, and administered by the Manor of Wakefield. From the year 1280 there is a reference to the manor of Sowerby which had jurisdiction over the neighbouring townships of Warley, Midgley, Langfield, Erringden, Stansfield, Rottenstall, and Heptonstall among others, all within an area known as Hardwick Forrest, which seems to have been created soon after the Norman Conquest when the entire area was given by King William to William de Warren Earl of Sussex.

Tracing the origins of the name Hardwick has shown that the name related to sheep farming land i.e. Hardwick sheep. The area corresponded to the millstone grit pastures lying between the coal measures.

For centuries land around the Hebden Bridge and Heptonstall area was very sparsely populated, the settlements that did exist consisting of probably no more than six houses at best in stark contrast to larger villages and towns. The inhabitants of the small hamlets were in the main self sufficient for most of their requirements, but also relied on the wares of passing merchants traversing the nearby network of tracks for goods they could not produce within their own community. This created a crude but effective two-way system of trade, which over time evolved into the market based economy of the high Middle Ages, which began to take shape soon after the Norman Conquest.

Even then these settlements were still small, but now less isolated, with the usage of the existing track ways now becoming the forerunners of our modern roads. There are many references to these townships, in particular to Heptonstall, recorded in Domesday in 1086 and later from the

⁸ Mirking Lane behind Lumb Bank is believed to have previously been called Old Gate.

⁹ It seems safe to surmise that the various remnants known as "Old Gate" would have been part of the same route, and that the entire route would have been known as Old Gate. The part of this route now known as High Street would probably have been changed from Old Gate to High Street when the primary route moved down into the valley bottom in the late 1600s- High in this instance being a reference to altitude rather than importance. It is interesting to note that the prehistoric route is still in use along practically its whole length, whereas its medieval descendant has now largely fallen into disuse. This is probably due to its proximity to the route of the turnpike- there would have been no need for two main routes running so close together.

¹⁰ **Wynd** is a Celtic word for what is typically a narrow path snaking through houses to join two major roads. In many places wynds link streets at different heights and thus are mostly thought of as being ways up or down hills. It is possible the term derives from lanes winding their way up hills to provide easier passage, but wynds can be dead straight. SOURCE: www.encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com/wynd

¹¹ Whinns Wood and Whinns Lane are still named as existing behind the Fox, and above Lumb Bank is an area known as Windy Harbour

¹² Wakefield Court Roll for court held at Wakefield, 4th December 1332: "Order to distraint Oliver de Wyndhill and Stephen Molendinarius of Eastwood to answer for taking of wild boars." This would suggest that they were working together in their larceny, and would therefore have lived not too far from each other.

year 1331, when the name is recorded in the Wakefield Court Rolls. Another name appearing in the year 1331 within Heptonstall township is the settlement of "Wyndybank" also recorded as Wyndhill.

Heptonstall, as part of the Grave of Sowerby, covered the area that is now Hebden, Longfield, Higher Greenwood/Greenwood Lee and Bank/Bankfoot as well as Wadsworth and Warley, all as part of the Parish of Halifax which, under a grant of the Lord of the Manor Earl William de Warrenne, was administered by the Manor of Wakefield. William de Warrenne was 1st Earl of Sussex, and in 1080 endowed the Clunic Priory of Lewes (Sussex) with the lands of what became the Parish of Halifax. Until 1145, Halifax did not have a parish church, but a wayside preaching cross is believed to have stood outside the Union Cross Inn in Old Market.

William de Warrenne the 3rd Earl set off on the second crusade in 1147 from which he did not return but his son John continued to honour the original grant made by his great-grandfather. From the mid 1100's to around 1250, the Priory of Lewes held the grant, but poor administration and various warnings prompted the pope to issue a Bull (papal edict) which dispossessed the parish of its church, becoming from that date only a vicarage. This meant that the Cistercian Priory of Kirkstall was to come into possession of the Parish of Halifax and its estates. Local yeoman farmers and landowners administered the estates on behalf of the impoverished nunnery which was a daughter house of the larger Kirkstall Abbey near Leeds, itself a daughter house of Fountains, at that time the premier monastic foundation in the North of England, holding extensive lands as far as Borrowdale in the Lake District.

The local landowners who worked the land in the former Halifax parish became effective lords of the manor and their exploits are recorded in the Wakefield Court Rolls of the early 1300s, their influence growing and continuing to be felt to this day.

Early references to Wyndybank, Litthouse and local families

Although Wyndybank cannot be located before 1331 there is reference to a John de Wytehill appearing in the court roll for Oct 3rd 1297. On the same day Peter de Sutheclyf was amerced for the escape of pigs onto the common land. Also in 1297, Bate the Lister (dyer) is recorded in the Wakefield Court Rolls, located as living at Bank, and his unnamed wife was at the same time amerced for "brewing ale contrary to the assize". What appears to be early references to Oldgate are recorded on 12th Oct 1313 when Agnes de Holgate was amerced 2d for nuts, and John de Holgate who was amerced 2d for escapes and nuts. In an undated entry for the year 1315 we find a Henry de Holgate who paid the sum of 6s 8d for two acres of land from the waste wood in Sowerby (see note 24, page 12)

1313: Lister and de Loue¹³ families recorded in Wakefield Court Rolls

1331: Wyndybank recorded in Wakefield Court Rolls (see Earliest references to brewing-page 10).

1331-33: Both Suthcliff/Sothill (Sutcliffe) and Grenewode (Greenwood) families mentioned in various court actions.¹⁴ Also references to Heptonstall, Wadsworth, Grenewode (Higher and Greenwood Lee).

1350-52: Sutcliffe family chiefly recorded at Warley, Heptonstall in Grave (manorial division) of Sowerby.

¹³ Lister = Litster or dyer, de Loune being an early version of de Lanes, both names appearing regularly throughout the history of the immediate area.

¹⁴ Wakefield Court Roll, Halmote held at Halifax, 18th November 1331: Roger Grenewode amerced 18d for the escape of 6 pigs and 7 piglets; Thomas son of William de Sothill amerced 2d for escape of a horse. Tourn held at Halifax, 12th May 1332: Order is given to attach Nicholas son of Alexander del Wode for the redemption of 7d taken from Richard del Grenewode (this order then had to be repeated by the court held at Wakefield on Friday 5th June 1332 and again on the 26th June). Court held at Wakefield 12th March 1333: John de Rediker and Thomas de Sothill acknowledge that they owe Gilbert de la Leghe £10

An interesting reference gives us a curious early echo of the name Fox and Goose. On 12th October 1315 John Fox of Stansfield was one of twelve jurors, who included among their number John de Stansfield, Richard de Waddisworth, Richard the Taillur de Waddisworth and a man with the unusual name of German de Vrenwod (possibly a version of Greenwood). On trial on the same day was a woman called Ellen Gose.

An early version of the name Litthouse, again from the year 1315, appears when a William son of Hugh de Lithseles made a claim of trespass against Alice de Lithseles. Also at the same court it was heard that a man named Adam de Litheseles drew blood from William son of Hugh de Litheseles. Alice de Litheseles was amerced for carrying away a dead lamb valued at 6d after it had been killed by dogs. The complaint was made by the owner of the lamb John the Milner. In this hearing Hugh de Litheseles and John de Litheseles made pledge for Alice who was amerced 13s 4d.

Earliest reference to brewing on site.

Wakefield Court Rolls, 18th October 1313. Sarah, wife of Bate the Lister and Amica de Loue (de Lanes?) were both amerced 6d for "brewing ale contrary to the assize."¹⁵

The Wakefield court rolls record that on the 18th November 1331 the Manor of Sowerby presented at the court held at Halifax, a William del Wyndybank at the Manorial court, where he was amerced 6d for allowing a mare to escape onto common pasture land. William is named in relation to the area of Stansfield.

Also on trial on that date was Williams wife Margery de Wyndhill, (granddaughter of Bate the Lister recorded as a Littester-dyer and daughter of Henry and Agnes de Holgate as recorded in the Court Rolls dated 1349) and Bates wife Sarah who "brewed at a penny and was amerced 6d", also the wife of Alexander de Hingandrode (Hangingroyd) who was amerced 6d, all of them for brewing and selling ale contrary to the assize. This is the earliest reference to the brewing and sale of ale in the immediate area of the Fox and Goose. The court rolls state that the wife of Alexander de Hingandrode¹⁶ had her "offence" condoned by the Manor Court on the grounds that the brewing took place at the home of Margery de Wyndhill*. We surmise that Margery's house was on or near the site of the Fox and Goose, being at the crossroads of Oldgate and Winns Lane, and also in close proximity to the vital water source,¹⁷ and that she ran her home as an illegal alehouse-known in some medieval dialects as a "tiddlywink", with the process of illegal brewing being known as "tiddlywinking".

¹⁵ There are two possible roots for this: firstly, the assize of bread and ale, whereby the local authority laid down the price of bread and ale based on the current price of wheat and malt. The second root is a measure of strength or quality, whereby the "ale conners" (Customs and Excise men of the day) would spill some of the ale in question on a wooden table top, and then sit in it wearing their conners leather breaches. If they stuck to the ale, it was strong ale, and so taxable at a high rate, if slightly sticky, the ale was medium strength, and if not at all sticky, low strength, or "SMALL BEER", and the customers were expected to be charged accordingly. If the conner found that the alewife was departing from these basic rules, she would be liable to appear before the assize. There were a number of names for the position of ale conner which varied from place to place: "ale taster", *gustatores cervisiae* (latin root), "ale founders". Ale conners were sworn to "examine and assay the beer and ale and to take care that they were good and wholesome and sold at proper prices according to the assize, and also to present all defaults of brewers to the next court-leet"

¹⁶ There is strong evidence to suggest that Alexander de Hingandrode was also of the hamlet of Wyndhill. Hingandrode, being a root of Hangingroyd, may refer to the area of Hangingroyd Lane- a hangingroyd being a hanging or tenter field (royd=field/clearing) where the dyers stretched the dyed cloth to dry. The wife of Alexander (strangely never referred to by her own name) and Margery always seem to have appeared together in court, and there is a clear reference that the wife of Alexander at one stage was brewing her beer in Margery's house*, suggesting they worked together and, presumably, would have lived in close proximity.

¹⁷ A stream of fresh water is known to run under the site of the pub, from the corner where the bar now stands diagonally under the pub to the corner beside the traffic lights- see "The Cloth Industry", page 12

The same Margery and wife of Alexander appear several times in the same court rolls— May 1332, November 1332- for similar offences relating to the brewing of ale further reinforcing the probability that they worked together. Presumably their trade would be that of alewife¹⁸.

Further references to Wyndybank or Wyndhill occur for the year 1332 when Oliver de Wynhill was summoned to answer for taking wild boars on the 23rd October.

Also summoned on 3rd November 1332, for brewing contrary to the assize were the wives of Alexander del Hingandrode, and again Margery de Wyndybank,¹⁹ who is described in this entry as wife of William Clericus (priest)²⁰ of Wyndhill, William was amerced 3d for not attending court, Margery who did attend was amerced 12d for her offence.

On 31st May 1333 Margery de Wyndhill was once more summoned for brewing and selling ale for 1d contrary to the assize and again the wife of Alexander del Hingandrode, both being amerced 4d each on this occasion.

On 26th October 1350 Isabella del Wyndybank (probably Margery's daughter) was amerced 2d for making a false claim of debt against a man recorded only as Henry son of Matthew.

From this we can conclude brewing, and a healthy open intercourse with customs and excise was carried on in the immediate vicinity of the Fox and Goose at this early date. The last reference to Margery actually being involved in brewing appears to be in 1348 when she was fined 2d for the usual offence. Then in 1349 there seems to be the last reference to her as follows: "William del Dene surrenders in court 16 acres with buildings thereon in Warley, which are granted to Margery, daughter of Henry de Holgate (Oldgate) to hold for the whole of Margery's life, so that [after the death of] Margery, the tenements shall remain to Matilda her daughter to hold to herself and the heirs issuing of her body." It appears that by this time Margery had forgone her life of misdemeanour, and had become a minor landowner- part of the establishment against which she had for so long rebelled.

Margery seems to have died in or around December 1351 when it is recorded in the Court Rolls that "Margery del Lane,²¹ who died recently held of the lord one and a half acres in Sourby called Gaukroucher, by service of 20d per annum, and this land was in decay."

The cloth industry

The history of Heptonstall is inextricably linked to the spinning and weaving of wool from before records began. Wool from sheep farmed on the tops was spun and woven by cottage

¹⁸ The brewing of ale would in these times have been an almost exclusively female occupation, and a useful supplement to the family income. Alewives would generally have been the wives of yeoman farmers, or persons of similar middle class standing.

¹⁹ Margery also seems to appear for the same offence referenced by her married name (Margery wife of William of Heptonstall,) on 12th May and 3rd November 1332; the wife of Alexander also appears in these instances.

²⁰ William is recorded as being a priest of the parish of Heptonstall, which had 2 parish churches, St Thomas the Martyr and a second church probably in the region of Bankfoot. The current church in Mytholm, St James, was consecrated in 1833. It is likely that the consecration of this site of worship would have replaced an older site in the immediate vicinity, possibly on the site that became Bankfoot Mill. If William did indeed live with Margery in the vicinity of the Fox, and was priest at this ancient site of worship, the proximity of the two sites would seem appropriate. Part of the responsibility of the church and local clerics in these times, in consultation with the courts and the ale conners, was the regulation of the brewing and sale of alcohol. One can only begin to imagine the conflict the presumably differing viewpoints of William and Margery on this subject may have caused in their marriage. It is possible that Williams fine in November 1332 for non-attendance at court may have been due to the conflict of interest he would have felt with his tiddlywinking wives' summons for the same day. Clerics would not have been well paid, and undoubtedly William would have found the income from Margery's illegal activities useful, though in considerable conflict with his official duties.

²¹ It is possible that this change of name might indicate a relocation of Margery's home in her possibly more prosperous old age, probably further down the slope of the hill and maybe closer to the crossroads to the area which for centuries appears to have been known as "The Lanes".

weavers up until the beginning of the industrial revolution, and the baulks of cloth would have then been moved down into the valley, where there were plentiful sources of water, for dying. Brewing and dying are often found in tandem in medieval times as both require a reliable source of fresh water.²²

And so these seem to be inextricably linked in the history of the Fox. Underneath the site of the Fox to this day runs a stream which cascades out of the rock face behind the lining wall in the bar and runs diagonally across the building to exit under the corner of the pub (there is a paving stone set at an angle into the wall covering the exit) to then flow under the road and off towards the valley. Furthermore, the juice of bilberries (or Winns) were used from early times as a pigment for the dying of cloth- and to this day, Winns Wood behind the site of the Fox is full of bilberry bushes.

The beginnings

The earliest probable reference to an ale house on the site of the Fox and Goose is Wakefield Court Rolls for 14th October 1583, which refers to a grant made on the 7th August 1534 as follows: "John Lome, son of Edward Lome, deceased, by John Lome of Wyne Inn²³, Lords Tennant and sworn surrendered into the Lords hands 2 acres²⁴ of land and the building thereon now in the occupation of the aforesaid John Lome: to the use of Robert Lome, one of the sons of John Lome, and his assigns after the death of John Lome for all that term of years which will be unexpired in 2 acres of land etc by vertue of a copy of the rolls of the court made by Agnes Man and the aforesaid John Lome and their assigns for a term of 100 years dated 7th August 1534."²⁵

The parish registers of Heptonstall only begin in the late 1530s but they are helpful nevertheless. Firstly looking in the marriages showed continuity between the 1350s and 1590, so did the recorded baptisms. In both sections we see many Holgates (Oldgates), Lomes (Lanes). The marriages allow us a real insight into the early history of the Fox from the point of view that many of the names we know of from the indentures were by marriage associated with the area from and a while before the 1530s. These names include Taylor, Patchett, Crabtree, Hartley, and Titterington as well as the Sutcliffes and Greenwoods. More interesting is the name Fayrbanke recorded in the 1530s and on into the 1600s alongside many of the names above in both the baptisms and marriage sections. The name must have existed a good while before 1500 and is without doubt the precursor of Sunnybank and locates with a degree of certainty where the Fox stands and stood for many a long year. A further mention of interest is that of Agnes Walker who on 3rd September 1582 married none other than John Lome (Lane). Following his death in around 1586 Agnes was tried as a witch.

In 1608, the court rolls record that "Abraham Lome described as a clothier, surrendered 3 acres and 1 rood of land in the graveship of Sowerby occupied by John Lome, his brother, or his assigns; to the use of John Lomes his heirs and assigns for ever.

²² Dying appears again much later in the history of the Fox with the Whitaker family of Halifax, who as brewers owned the Fox from the late 1800s til 1968. Originally a family of dyers, Richard Whitaker took up brewing at the families dye works in Commercial Street, Halifax in 1846 when the main family business moved to Leeds. There are a number of other historical precedences for brewing and dying running together, for example the site of the Strangeways brewery in Manchester (Boddingtons as was). Back into the 16th century, this site consisted of a manorial estate, with brewing and dying forming part of the industrial base which funded the estate. Furthermore, the Tetley family of Leeds first come into the industrial history of the area as dyers, with Samuel Tetley (b. 1723) listed as a dyer at Water Lane Bank in 1760, with his brother Thomas (b.1725) showing as a maltster. Thomas' grandson David became a dyer, and his brother Joshua (b. 1778) shows as maltster in 1793 and then as a brewer in 1822 when he bought a brewery in Salem Place off Hunslett Lane from his friend William Sykes.

²³ Wyne Inn at the foot of Winns Lane and on Wyndebank.

²⁴ To this day, the Fox stands on a freehold parcel of land amounting to 2 acres.

²⁵ Lome or Lomes being an early form of Lane or Lanes, and possibly an offshoot of the Wyndebank family, as Margery in later life appears to have been known as "del Lanes." - see note 21, page 11)

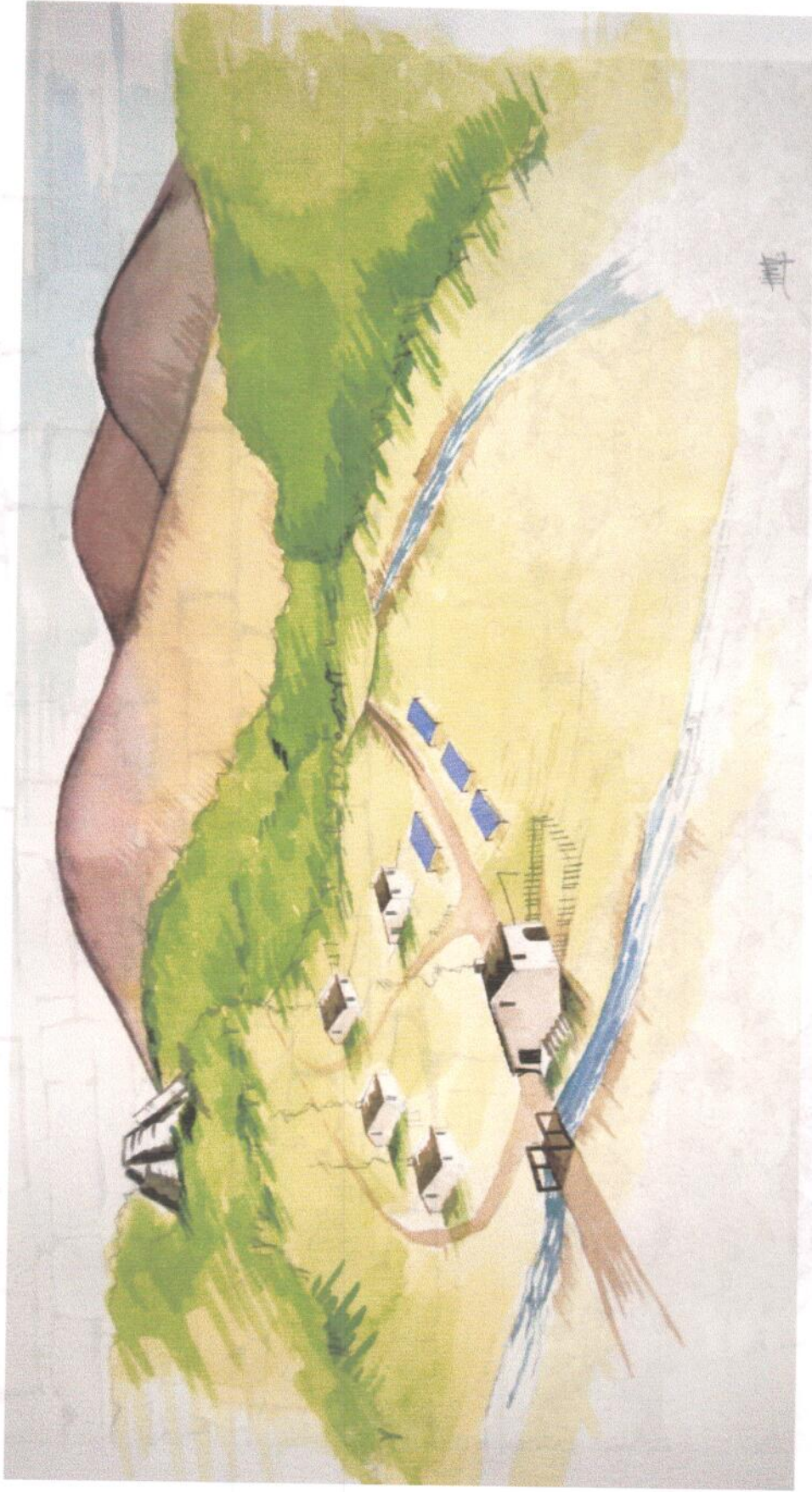


Figure 3. "Margery's Tiddlywink" by Hannah Thurman. The settlement of Wyndybank. Looking along the Calder Valley from the modern area of Stubbing towards where the town of Hebden Bridge would evolve. Margery's alehouse is the nearest building beside the stream, and there is a stick leant beside the door denoting that she is open with ale to sell. Note the baulks of cloth drying in the "hangingroyd", dyed blue with bilberry juice. Based on an original sketch by Simon.



Figure 4. Stonework in the area to the rear of the Fox on top of which 18th Century cottages were constructed. The new stonework on top is part of the construction of the new beer garden. The lowest courses have characteristics from several hundred years before the current building. Could these stones be the foundations of Margery's Tiddlewink?

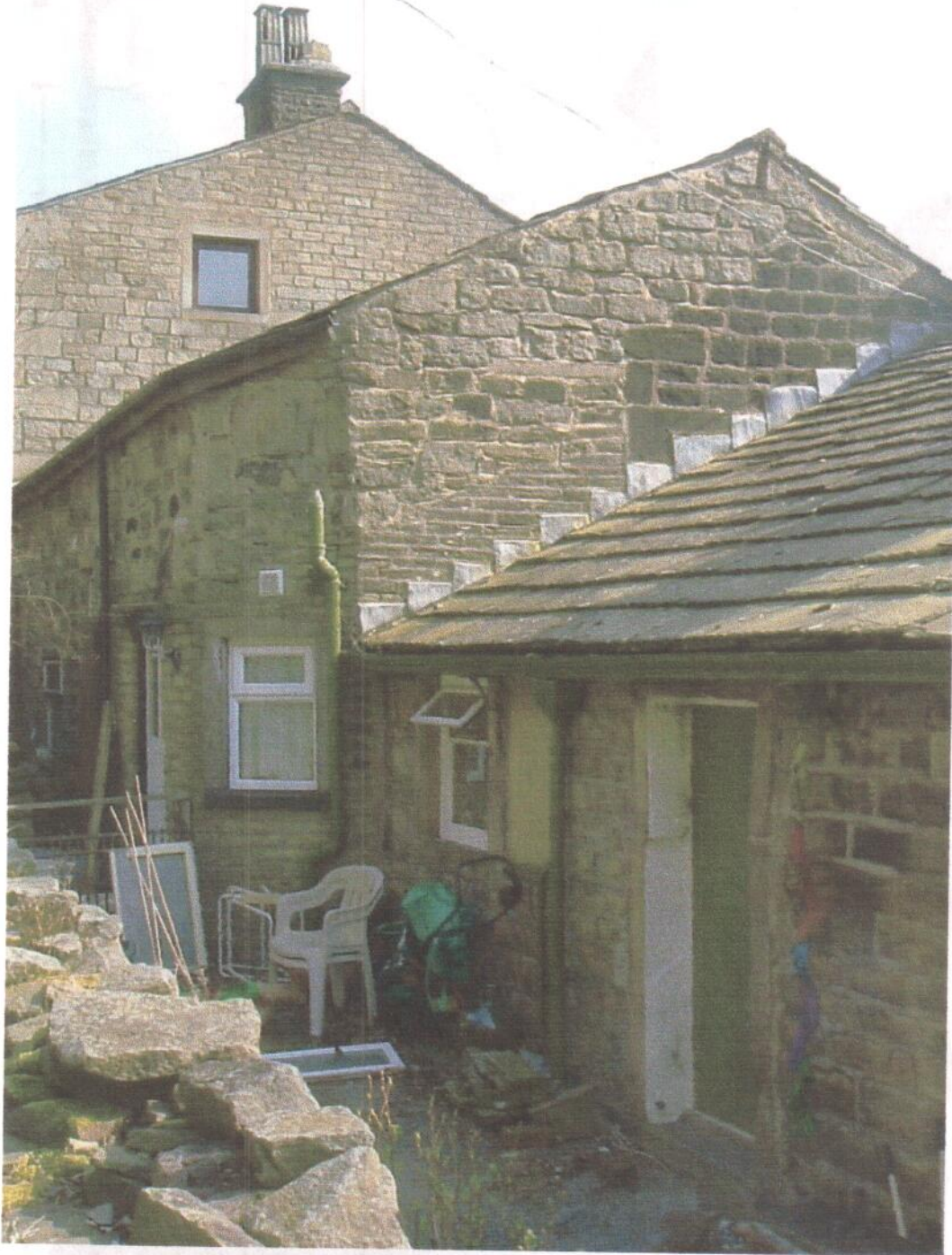


Figure 5. The gable end of the cottage beside the pub reveals three stages of construction. The left hand edge of the dark gable in the middle lines up with the major structural wall within the pub believed to have been the external wall of a much older building predating Litt House. This wall does not continue up into the top floor of the current building, suggesting an original structure of cellars and one storey above. Below and to the right is the back wall of the Fox, part of the Litt House construction, built on top of the older single storey building.

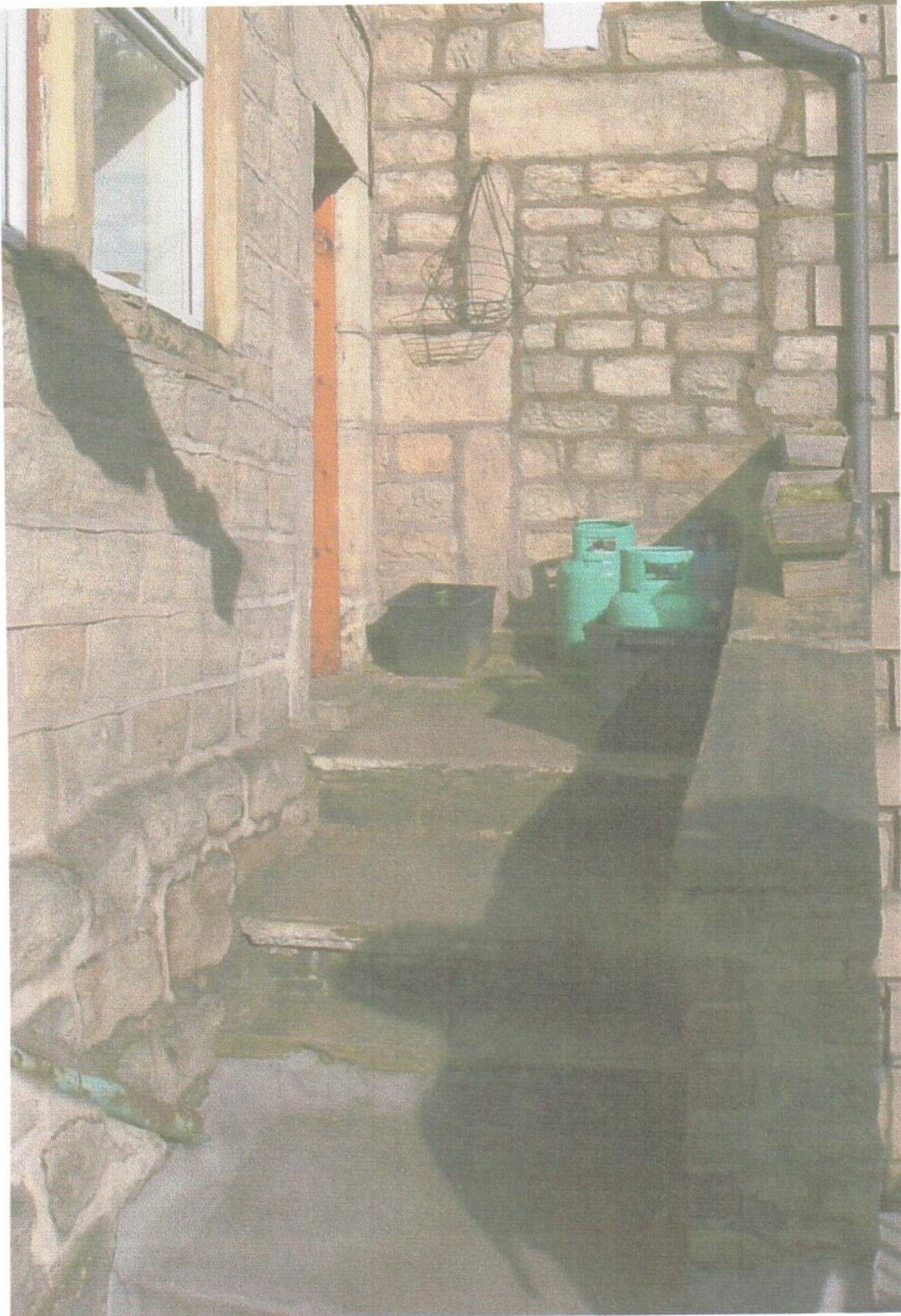


Figure 6. Remains of stone steps to the right hand cottage, and filled in doorway in side of number 15, mirror of doorway to first floor of pub. The stonework of the wall around this doorway matches that of the opposite wall of the pub, suggesting this is part of the construction of Litt House. Note the older courses of stonework to the left of the steps which appear to predate the building of Litt House, and are possibly part of the earlier, narrow building.

The building of the Fox and Goose and the Sutcliffe family.

If the building which was occupied by Margery Wyndybank was on or near the site of the current Fox, it is likely to have been a single storey built into the side of the hill, possibly with an undercroft created from the slope of the hill for the accommodation of livestock, with the lane running behind the site of the present building- essentially the middle storey²⁶ of the current building with the undercroft below. See figure 3. There are indications of some much older masonry, possibly from the medieval period, as part of the underpinning some of the 18th Century structures behind the site of the Fox. See figure 4

We can suppose that this arrangement would have remained for some few hundred years, through a series of ownerships (undoubtedly for some periods within the same family) and possibly several re-buildings. The basic structure of the Fox would have taken shape during one of these early re-buildings, with what is now the ground floor being barrel vaulted cellars (the current ground floor entrance level would at that time have been below the slope of the hillside and would not have become ground level until the road was diverted to the front of the building).

There is clear indication of an older building remaining within the current structure. The wall which separates the current no smoking room from the stairwell runs up through the entire building to the top of the first floor, and shows signs of being an earlier outside wall. Examination of the gable end of the cottage beside the pub reveals reworked structures, the oldest of which line up with this wall. See figure 5. Following the wall to the other end of the pub, it also lines up with the back wall of the older beer garden adjacent to the road, and the furthest part of this wall shows signs of being considerably older than the current building, possibly from the 1500s. The suggestion is that there was a longer, narrower building, running from where the right hand cottage now stands (part of the stonework at the bottom of the front wall of this cottage is of a similar date- see figure 6) through where the pub now stands and finishing at the end of the wall of the old beer garden, consisting of cellars and one floor above. This structure would have been incorporated into the current building, with the rear wall of the new structure being moved further back into the hillside resulting in a wider floor plan, and the roofline being raised and adding the top storey to give the three storey structure of today- probably as part of the building of Litt House in 1660 (see page 14).

Around the mid-part of the 1600s, the estate of the Sutcliffe family stretched from around where the Fox now stands, up the valley beyond Eastwood and possibly as far as Todmorden. It is believed that John Sutcliffe may have been responsible for the construction of the building that became the Fox, digging back into the bank of the hillside and building the current 3 storey structure into the hillside, probably utilising the older structure of the cellars as what was to become the ground floor of the remodelled building.

John (William) Sutcliffe was born about the year 1610, the son of a yeoman farmer who lived in the Heptonstall area. John had become a Member of Parliament for the area by the time he had reached the age of thirty, he too being a yeoman.

For some time before the year 1640 yeoman farmers, who made up the majority of the Commons in Parliament had disagreements with the Crown which ultimately led to the outbreak of the first civil war in 1642, and therefore the removal of Charles Stuart as King and the installation of a Protectorate instigated by Oliver Cromwell, which lasted 11 years until the Restoration in 1660.

²⁶ The original ground level where the slope meets the building would have been roughly at the level of the doorway to the new beer garden. Construction of the beer garden has uncovered clear evidence of an original entrance at the top of the stairs beside the ladies toilet, with the threshold stone of this entrance having been found at the level of the new doorway. The later terracing of the hillside to allow for the construction of further buildings (Solomons Backside) would have resulted in the ground level at the back of the current building being raised to its current level, and the resultant addition of the top storey with the reconstruction of the current building in 1660. There is clear suggestion of a, presumably later, set of steps in the wall adjacent to the doorway, leading up to this raised ground level.

About this time as the country and economy began to stabilise and improve there began a move towards industrialisation, yet John (William) Sutcliffe while embracing this vision of large production mills firmly believed that families worked better within the family unit. As dyeing and the associated trades of weaving and cloth merchant were beginning to play a more prominent role than that of agriculture, there was also a move towards the total abandonment of cottage based industries. John with his newfound wealth and his family based ideal, embarked on a project to build what would, as more sprung up across England and Scotland, come to be known as a Making House. John specialised in dyeing and dye stuffs, and this reflected the name he gave to his new estate "Litt House", Litt being the old word for dye.²⁷

His "Family Based" ideal meant providing a series of small one and two roomed cottages or units for the main workforce where a family unit would work within their own residence. This gave the effect of having an industrialised process while still retaining the cottage industry ideal. This building, known as Litt House²⁸, would probably have been considerably larger than it currently is, as one of its functions seems to have been as a gatehouse to the Sutcliffe estate. It is probable that the building was in two main halves, with a mirror image of the current building (which would at this time have included structures on the site of the current 15 Heptonstall Road and the two cottages in between) where the main road now runs. As part of this reconstruction, the track way was diverted down what has now become the bottom part of the Heptonstall Road to run between the two halves of Litt House, and through a gateway or archway out into the estate in the valley beyond. See figure 7.

As part of this reconstruction, with the main roadway through the site moving to the front of the building, the original main doorway to the rear would probably have become the private entrance to the owners accommodation on this floor level, with a new doorway being constructed on the opposite corner of the same floor where the doorway to the current owners kitchen is now. A set of stone steps led up from the new ground level, and there is clear evidence of a similar mirror image set of steps leading to the front door of the right hand cottage, with a doorway (now blocked up) in the wall of no 15, opposite the first floor doorway to what at that time would have been the ale house. This right hand cottage also appears to have been built on the foundations of a much older building, the stonework showing signs of being older than the 1660 construction of Litt House, and possibly part of the front wall of the narrower construction on the site from the 1500s. There is also clear evidence of doorways constructed through and underneath the stone stairways, providing access to what would probably have originally been storage areas. These stone steps, built as part of the Litt House construction would have led up the doorways of, not only the

²⁷ **LIT**, v., n. Also *litt*. I. v. †1. *tr.* To dye, colour, give a hue to, tinge (n.Sc. 1808 Jam.); *specif.* to dye indigo blue 1703 *Foulis Acct. Bk.* (S.H.S.) 334:

To my good daughter for serge waking and litting 2 duc[adoons].

1900 *Chambers's Jnl.* (22 Sept.) 718:

The blue is got from *lit* or indigo — the *lit*-pot in which the lye is prepared is to be seen in almost every house.

2. Combs.: (1) *blind litt*, see **Blin**, *adj.*, 4. (20); (2) *blue litt*, indigo dye (Sh. 1914 *Angus Gl.*); †(3) *corcur-lit*, = **Corkir**, 3., q.v.; (4) *lit-fat(t)*, †*-falt*, a vat for dye-stuff, a dyer's vat (Sc. 1880 Jam.); (5) *lit-house*, a dye-works (*Ib.*); (6) *lit-kettle*, a pot in which cloth is dyed (Sh. 1914 *Angus Gl.*, Sh. 1961); (7) *lit-pat*, *-pot*, id. (*Ib.*); †(8) *lit-pig*, a jar or stoneware vessel in which dye liquor was stored for periodical use; (9) *litt-vat*, = (6).

1845 *Stat. Acc.*² XII. 200:

About forty years ago, a *lit pig* was a necessary utensil in almost every family — but there is not a house in the parish where such an article is now to be seen in use.

1900 *W. Gairdner Glengoyne* I. viii.:

The handloom weaver, after [the wool] had been dyed in the "litpig", made it into a dark-blue cloth.

SOURCE: www.dsl.ac.uk/dsl/getent4.php?dtext=all&query=LIT

²⁸ An interesting set of references in the 1651 Wakefield Court Roll concerning what we believe to be the immediate forerunner of Litt House, at that time recorded as Lightsales, a name that was first recorded in the 1300s. There is also a reference to what we believe is Litt House Bridge, called here Mythonroid brigge and seemingly connected to and reached by a track called Wynsley Yate



Figure 7. Rachel's impression of Litt House courtyard from around 1680-1700, looking down from the current Heptonstall Road, and the same viewpoint today.

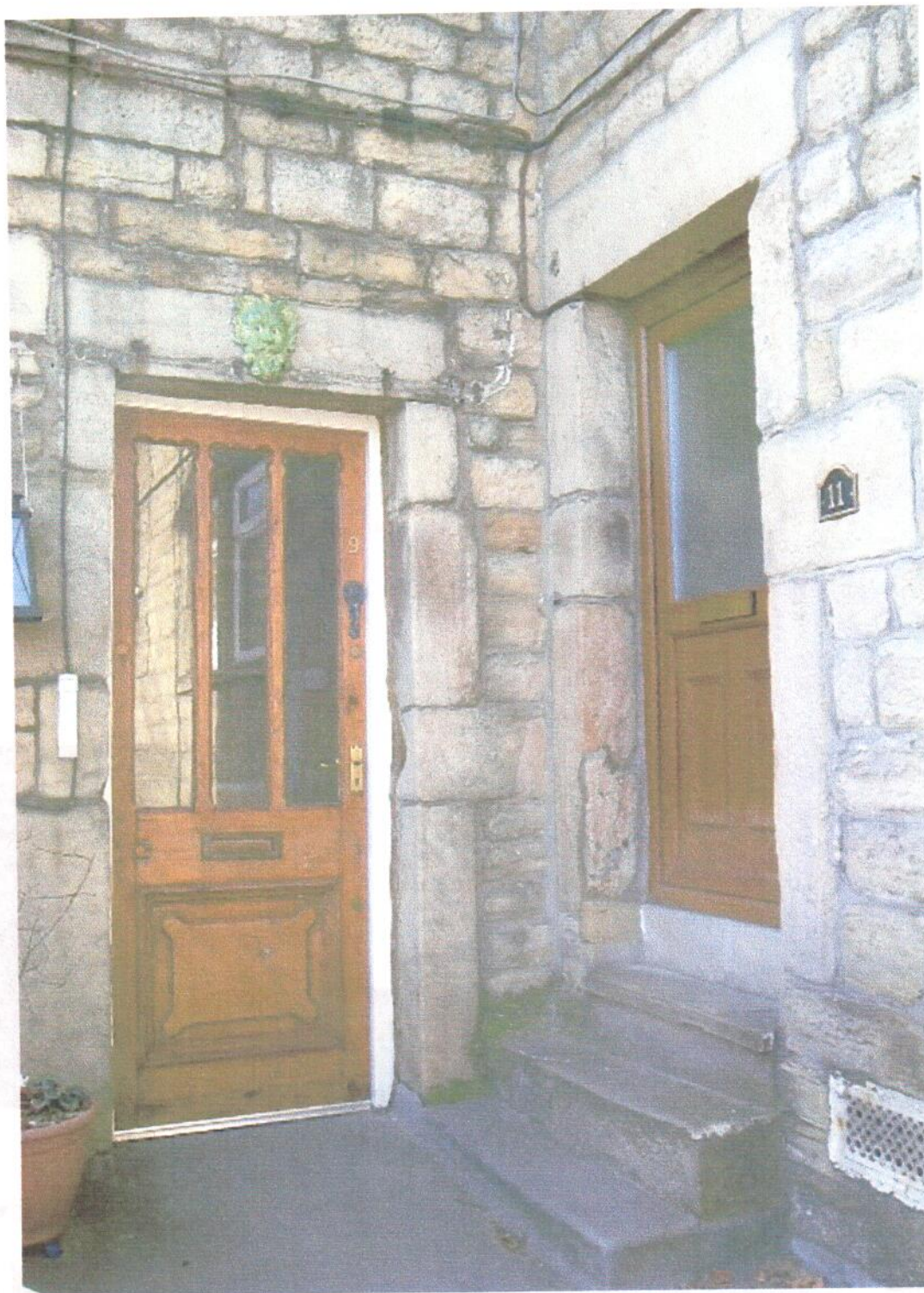


Fig 8. Doorway (left) to current owners accommodation (originally doorway to Litt House alehouse on the first floor). The other doorway is to the cottage above the bar billiards room. Both would have originally been at the top of the stone steps. The stonework to the left is of the original 1660 construction of Litt House and that of the cottage wall is more likely Solomons work from the early 1720's.



Figure 9. LEFT - Stone doorway with recessed frame, part of the original construction of Litt House.
RIGHT - This doorway is inside the access underneath the old stone steps.

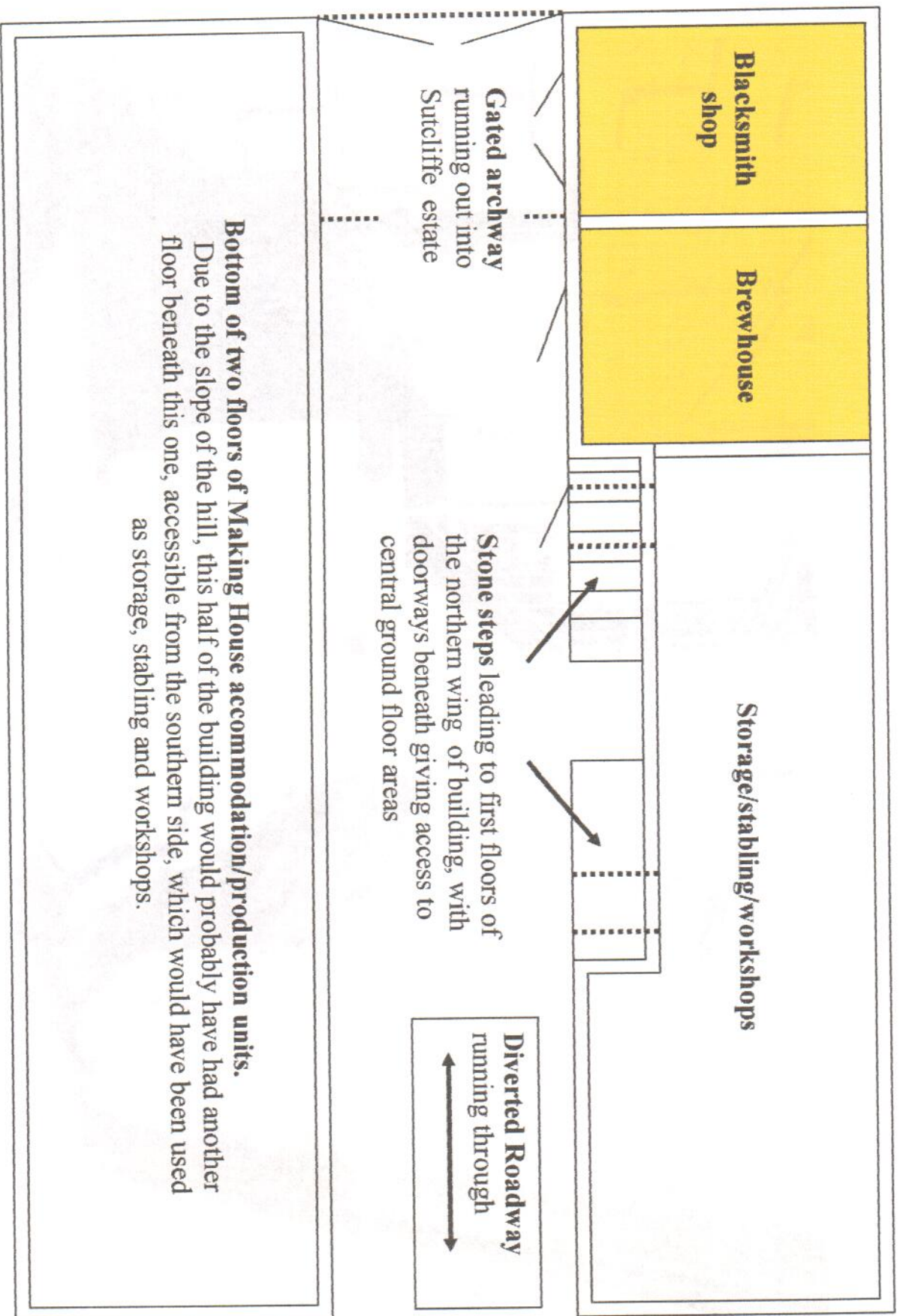


Figure 10a- probable layout of ground floor of Litt House- the site of the Fox would be to the top left- blacksmiths and brewhouse, filled yellow.

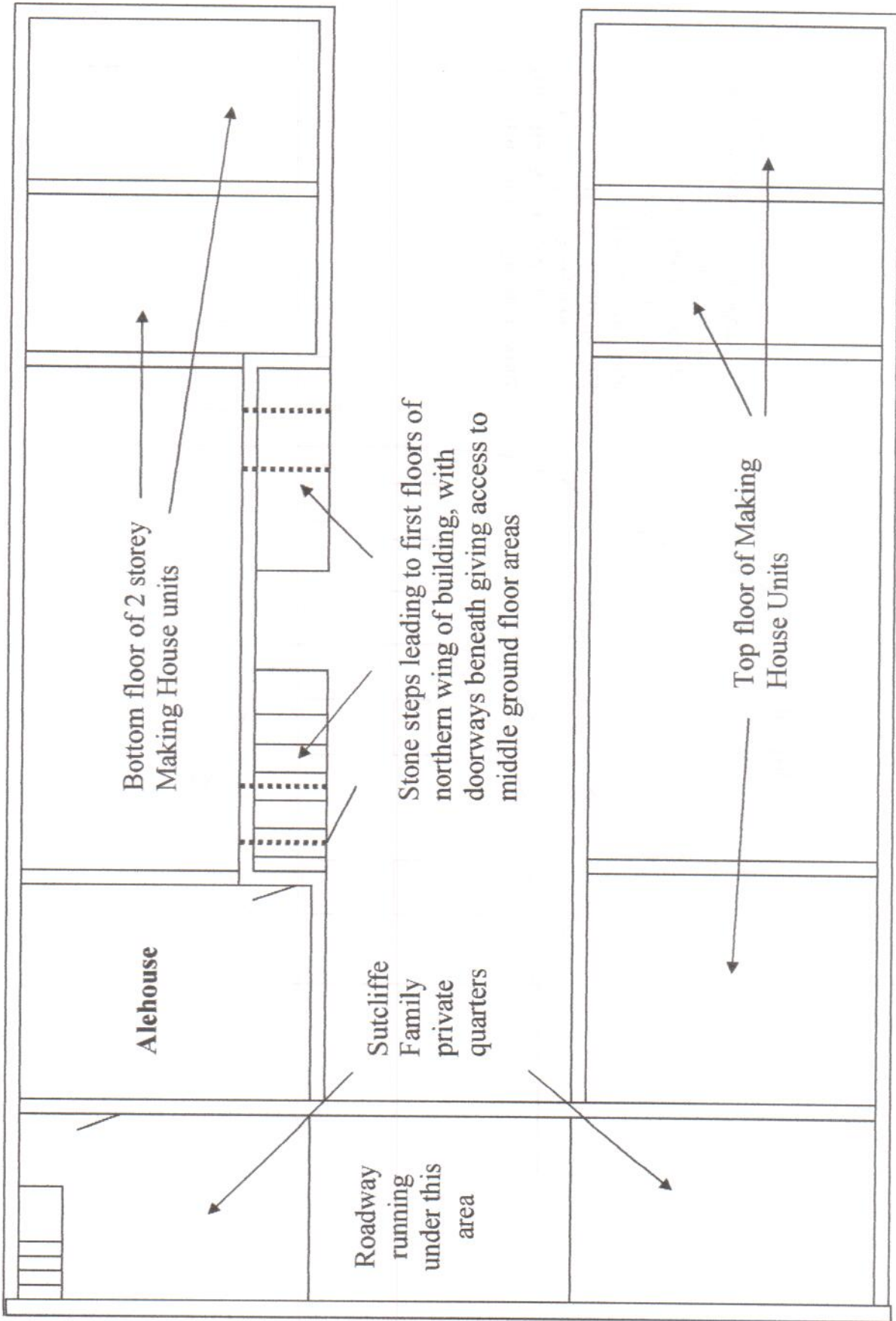
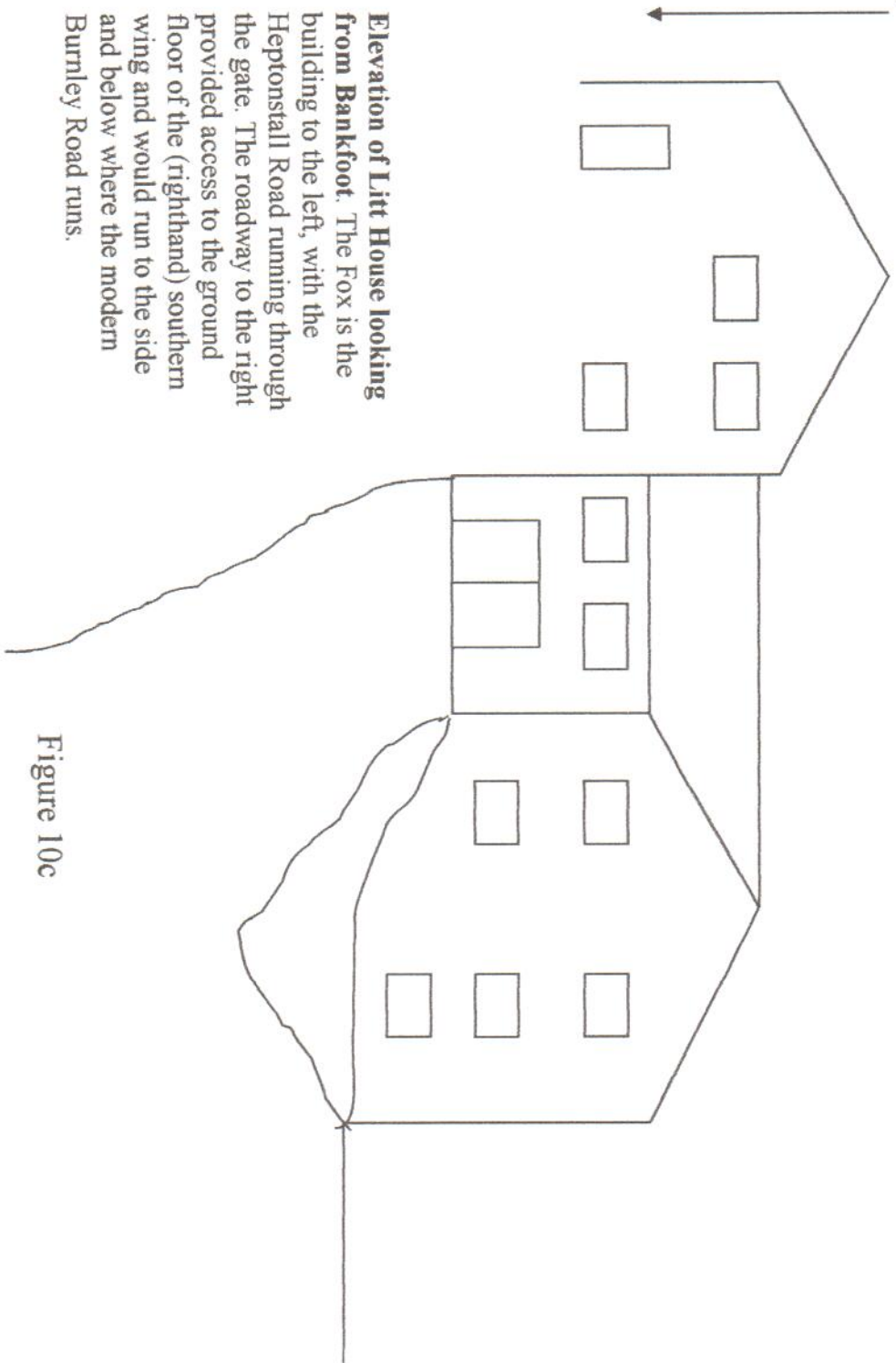


Figure 10b- probable layout of first floor of Litt House .

Abandoned
Roadway of
Oldgate



Elevation of Litt House looking from Bankfoot. The Fox is the building to the left, with the Heptonstall Road running through the gate. The roadway to the right provided access to the ground floor of the (righthand) southern wing and would run to the side and below where the modern Burnley Road runs.

Figure 10c

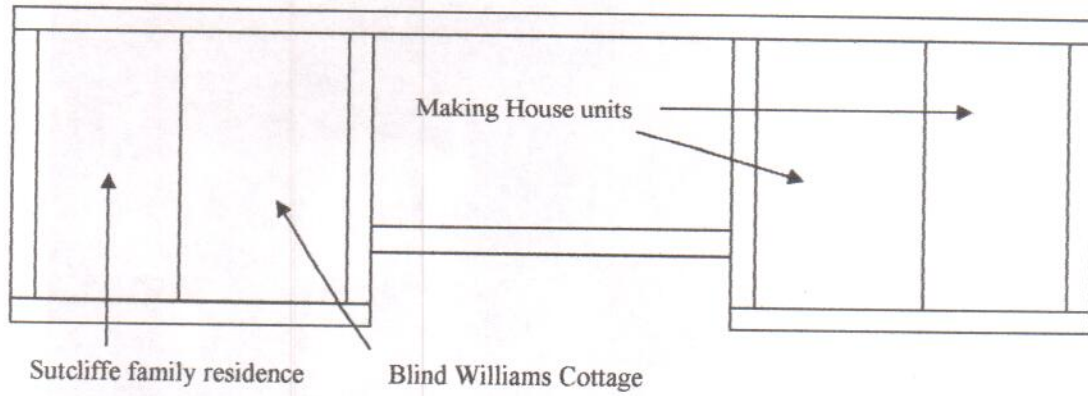


Figure 10d- probable layout of second floor of Litt House. Only the northern wing shows: the southern wing was also 3 storeys, but the ground floor was a further storey down, due to the slope of the hill, and accessible from its southern side. The gatehouse would probably only have been two storeys, with the roof lines of the gatehouse and the southern wing being at the same level (see fig. 10c).

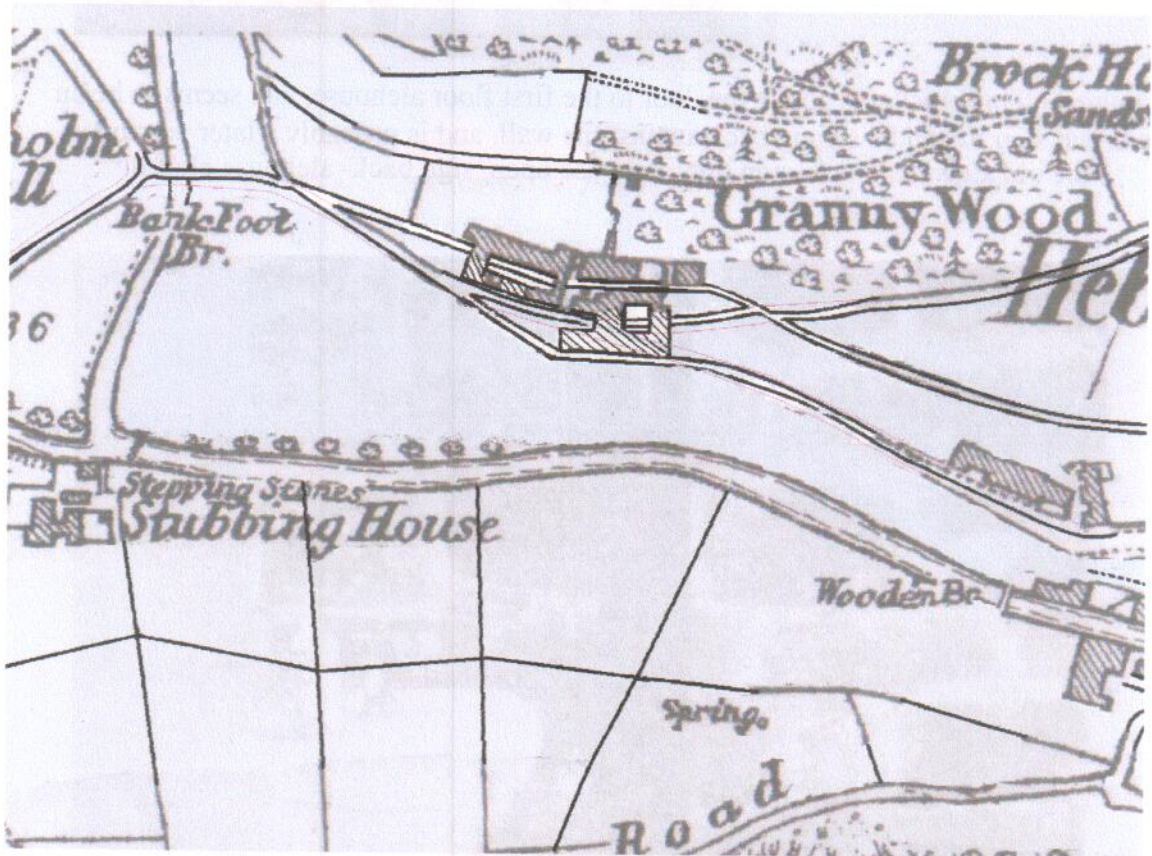


Figure 10e. An impression of the configuration of roads in the late 1600's, during the heyday of Litt House.

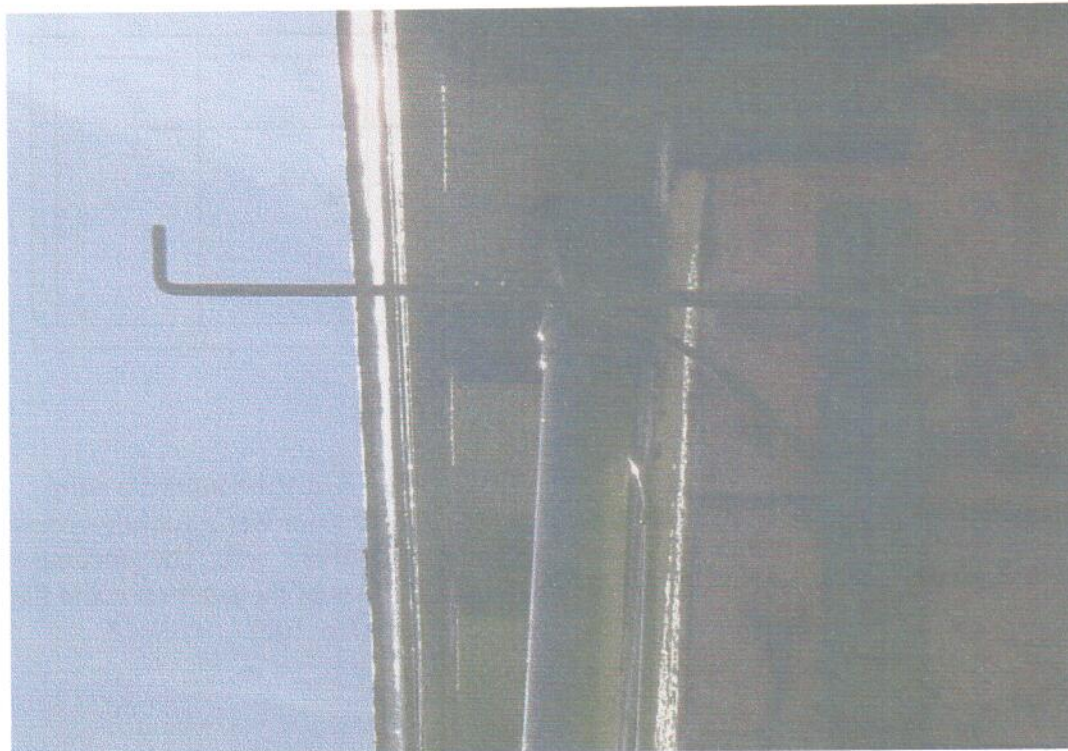


Figure 11. This bracket is above the door to the first floor alehouse, and seems to be an old pub sign. It can be swung back against the wall, and is probably a later version of the old alewives' stick: sign out- alehouse open, sign back- alehouse closed.

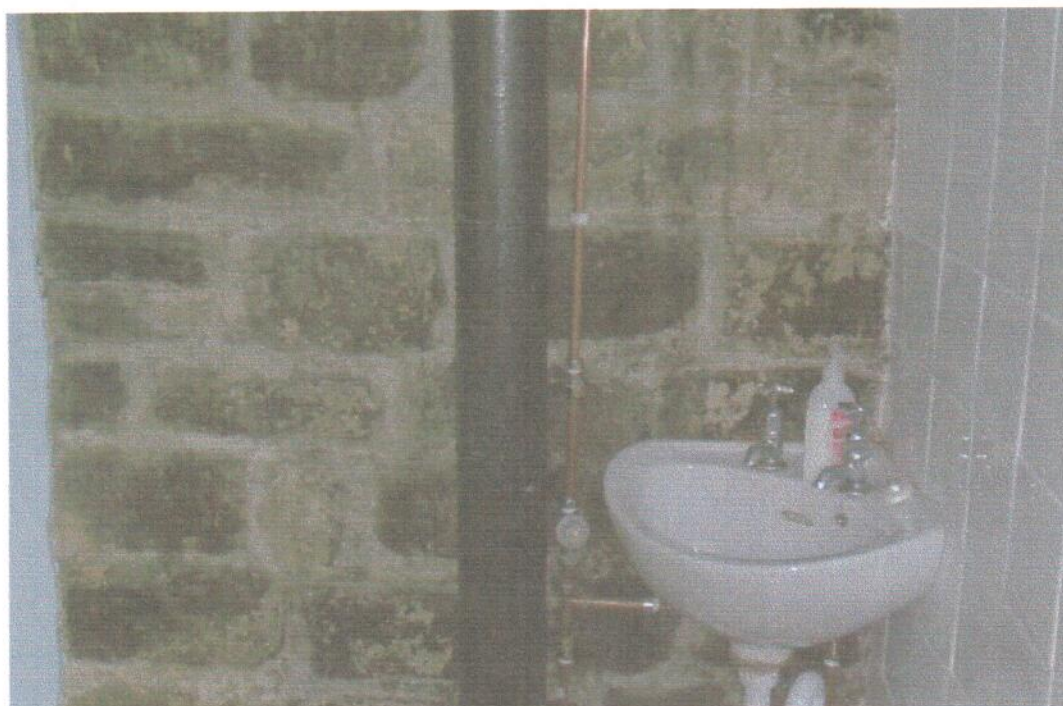


Figure 12. This wall, exposed during recent renovation of the gents toilet, is the lower courses of the old masonry beside the steps to the right hand cottage (see fig 6), believed to be part of the building predating Litt House.

alehouse, but of Making House units in part of the building which would have been remodelled in the 1700s to form the current cottages between the pub and the part of Litt House which has now become no. 15. See figures 8 and 9.

At this time, it seems that the building which became the Fox would have consisted of a blacksmiths shop and brew house on the ground floor, with the alehouse on the first floor (there is architectural evidence of this in the current owners kitchen area where the original jug and bottle servery from probably the mid 1800s can still be seen and we assume this would reflect the original layout of the building), with the rest of the first floor (currently the owners living room) the rooms in the wing over the archway possibly part of the first floor of the southern wing being the private accommodation of the Sutcliffe family. The top floor of the current building, and the rest of the complex would have been separate accommodations and workshops of the Making House. See figures 10a-10e. Right up until alterations carried out in the mid 1950s, the top floor was two separate premises, with one half being known as "Blind Williams Cottage".

John Sutcliffe married Mary Nicholl in 1634. In 1636 Mary gave birth to a son John who became a yeoman at nearby Colden. It is this John who is believed to have rebuilt the bridge over Colden water at Colden which carried the road from Heptonstall to meet the Causeway and on to Burnley, the bridge became known as Jack's Bridge, Jack being another name for John. John junior and his wife Anne were to have a son Robert. He and his wife Mercy had two sons, Thomas and Solomon John, (b.1690). It seems likely that Solomon John remodelled parts of Litt House in his quest to expand the now thriving business around the 1720's to 30's, adding auxiliary buildings and workshops outside the original gated courtyard area both to the west and east, completing work begun by his grandfather about 1660, and added to by his father around 1700²⁹.

Around 1702 the Heptonstall Road was constructed. As the production of cloth moved towards more industrial levels of output, the old packhorse route of The Buttrass to Heptonstall became of insufficient capacity, and the Heptonstall Road replaced the older route, providing access up to the village for higher capacity horse drawn carts. As part of this redevelopment, the route of Oldgate (High Street) fell into disuse, and the road from the river crossing in the middle of the growing town of Hebden Bridge was re-routed to just below the current route of Bridge Lanes, probably at the ground level of the Southern wing of Litt House, along route of current Bankfoot Terrace and meeting the foot of Heptonstall Road at the end of Bankfoot Terrace.

Part of Solomon's expansion included several new cottages to the rear of Litt House, these came to be known as "Solomon's Temple" or "Solomon's Backside" although officially known as Sunnybank and later Marshalls Terrace. There are clear indications that these cottages may be built on the foundations of much older, possibly even Medieval, structures. See figure 4.

Coming of the turnpike

Under the terms of the 1766 General Turnpike Act, a decision was taken by the Turnpike trust, formed in 1760 which oversaw the planning and construction of a new road following the course of the narrow Calder valley bottom. The chosen route bypassed the original pack horse track immediately to the rear of Litt House. The course was surveyed from Macpelah to beyond Mytholm, via a new bridge at the bottom of Lanes (today known as Hebden Bridge Lanes) over Hebden Water and a bridge at Bankfoot crossing Colden Water. The proposed road would see the demise of the southern wing of Litt House. Just prior to this, Jonathan Sutcliffe had begun the

²⁹ This layout of the main building would have remained as this through the re-routing of the main road to the site of Bridge Lanes, the construction of the Heptonstall Road in around 1702 and the up-grading of the main road to that of the Halifax-Burnley turnpike in the 1770s, * until the remodelling of the building by Walsh in 1902. By this time, the Whitaker family had moved their brewing operations from pub-based breweries (of which the Fox and the Grove were the main sites) to their site in Halifax, heralding the subsequent demise of "in house" brewing. *There is some evidence to suggest that one of the functions of the building at this time may have been that of toll house for the turnpike.

process of re-siting his dyeing and weaving premises to a new site closer to the river. In 1769, before the completion of his plans, Jonathan Sutcliffe died, his estate and consequently business plans now fell to his daughter Martha, who was married to her cousin Thomas Sutcliffe.

The terms of Jonathan's will stated that Martha and Thomas's sons were to benefit from his estate on attaining the age of 21. The elder son, John, was to pay the sum of £5 to his brother William out of the estate left by his grandfather for the duration of their mother's life and, 12 months after her death was to pay the further sum of £300. In the year 1777 William had still not attained the age of 21, and the siting of the new Turnpike road urged his mother Martha and brother John to offer for sale the remaining portion of Litt House and its lands to the north side of the Turnpike road. After an initial valuation at the sum of £39, resident blacksmith John Foster, who occupied units within the remaining wing, was given first refusal. Taking up the offer, he was now able to set up business in his own right, which included brewing as well as smithing. He was able to employ a fulltime blacksmith named Abraham Dawson in his stead. The old malt house of the northern wing of Litt House was enlarged, now taking in an area to the east, above which he rebuilt an existing cottage for himself and his family.

Owned and tenanted

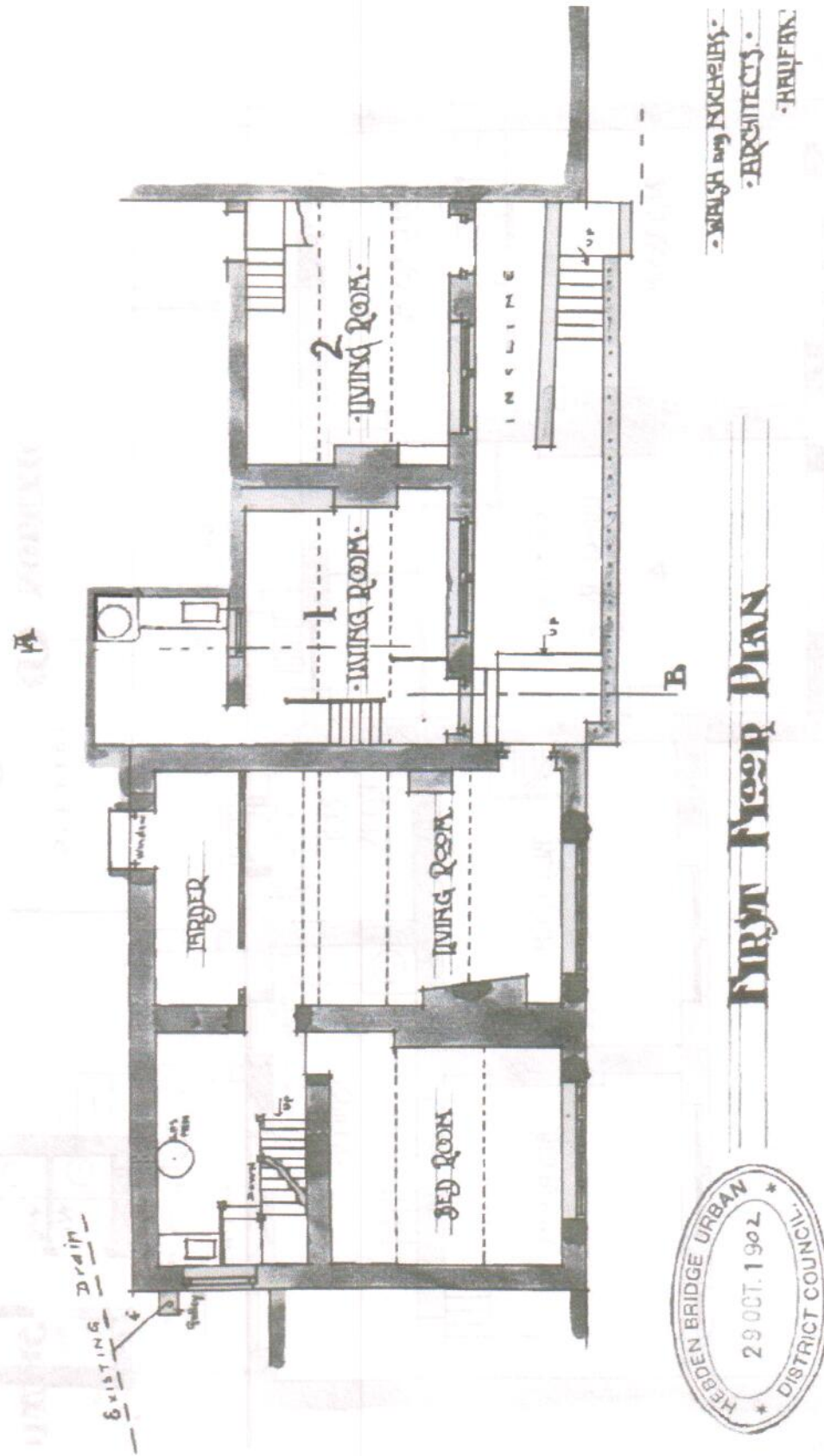
John Foster moved to Slack some time after 1780, selling the premises to Victualler and entrepreneur William Patchett, who at this time owned a number of inns and beer houses in the Heptonstall area, and was also planning to build for himself a woollen mill at nearby Bankfoot. Although John Sutcliffe had sold the land he retained the water rights, and in 1791 the two men were negotiating terms for the use of water courses at Bankfoot.³⁰

The estate is known to have continued in the Patchett family until the executors of the will of William's grandson Richard Patchett sold the estate to George Bedford on 2nd April 1879. During this time the beer house was managed by tenants. From 1823 the tenure was licensed to Mrs. Mary Taylor, known as Mally and her husband John who had a son Paul born in December 1829. John died about this time. In a Trades Directory for the year 1834 Mally is listed as joint licensee with her brother John Greenwood. Mally was to remarry to John Speak about 1834. The license was transferred solely to his name before 1840, his tenure continuing until about 1860/61. After this date Paul Taylor is named as licensee. Paul Taylor married Sarah Anne Greenwood in 1843 and undoubtedly learned his trade growing up at what became the Fox and Goose. At this time the beer house was still owned by the Patchett family who also at this time owned the Grove Inn at Luddenden Foot.

Paul Taylor's tenure was to continue until his death in 1904, his longevity as licensee speaks for itself. By this date the Fox and Goose was run on a joint ownership basis by Grove Brewery and Richard Whitaker & Sons of Halifax through the marriage of Sarah Bedford, daughter of George Bedford of Grove Brewery, and Jeremiah Whitaker, a dyer of Newlay near Leeds, son of Richard Whitaker (of Richard Whitaker and Sons) of Halifax.

A remodelling of the Fox and Goose was undertaken by Halifax architects Walsh and Nichols on behalf of Richard Whitaker, and it is from this time that the modern frontage appeared with other alterations. The beer house was relocated to the ground floor, the original first floor entrance and jug and bottle for off sales now becoming part of the new domestic quarters. The remodelling included the construction of the single storey flat roofed building in front of the

³⁰ An "Article of Agreement" dated June 1791 provides for certain water-rights to be obtained from John Sutcliffe of Hebble End by William Patchett, Innkeeper of Hebden Bridge in Wadsworth, "for his Mill Millstead or intended Mill or Millstead situate and Being or now erecting in a close or Field called the Lower Holme being part of an Estate of the said William Patchett called Mytholm or Bankfoot in Heptonstall..." (note that being on the east bank of the Colden, and north of the Calder, the property falls within Heptonstall township).



Digitally Restored By
 Jayne. S. Allen. Ale-Inn-Research
 August 2006

Figure 13a. 1902 remodelling- Walshes plans for first floor of pub and cottages.

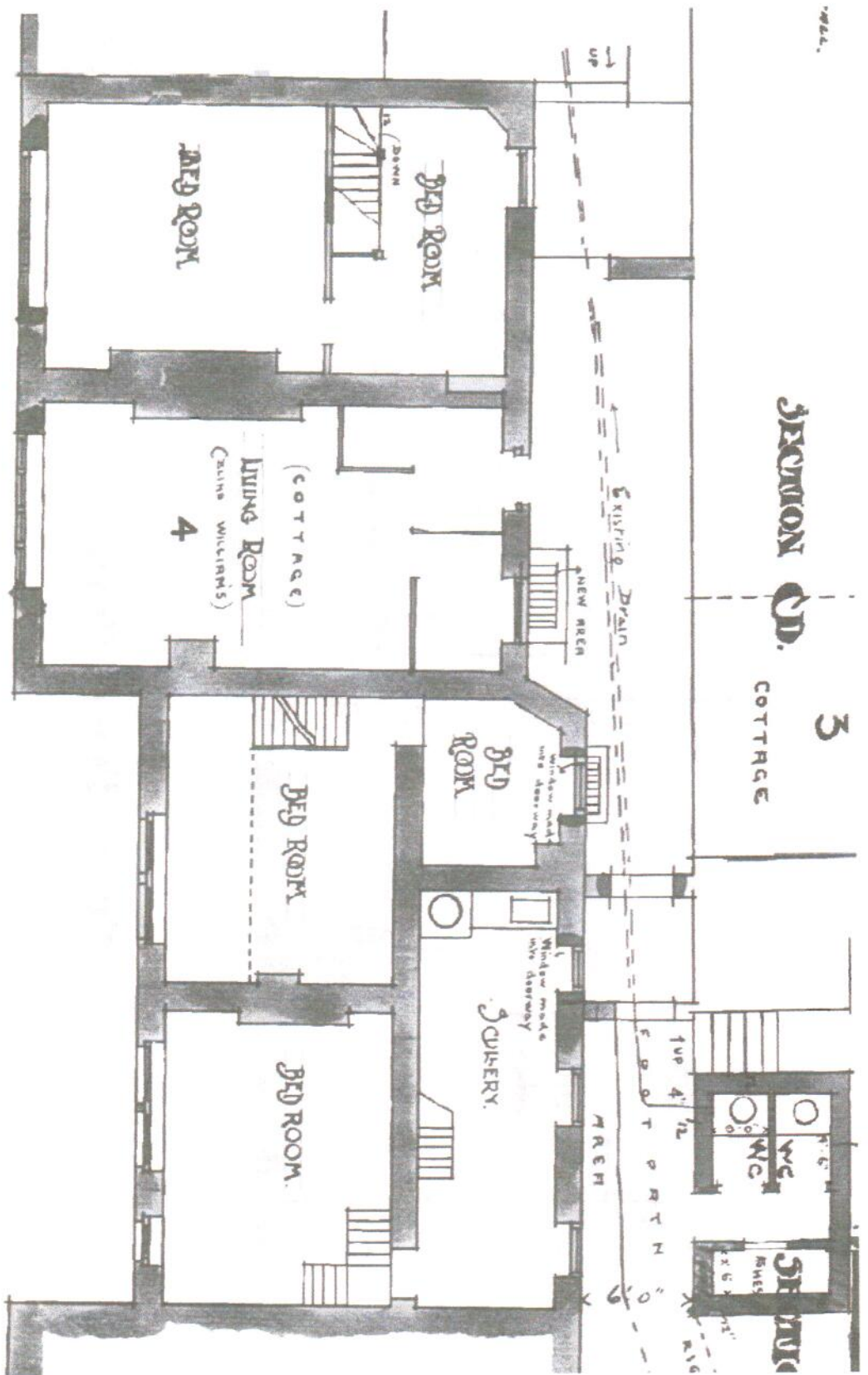


Figure 13b. 1902 remodelling- Walshes plans for top floor of pub and cottages.

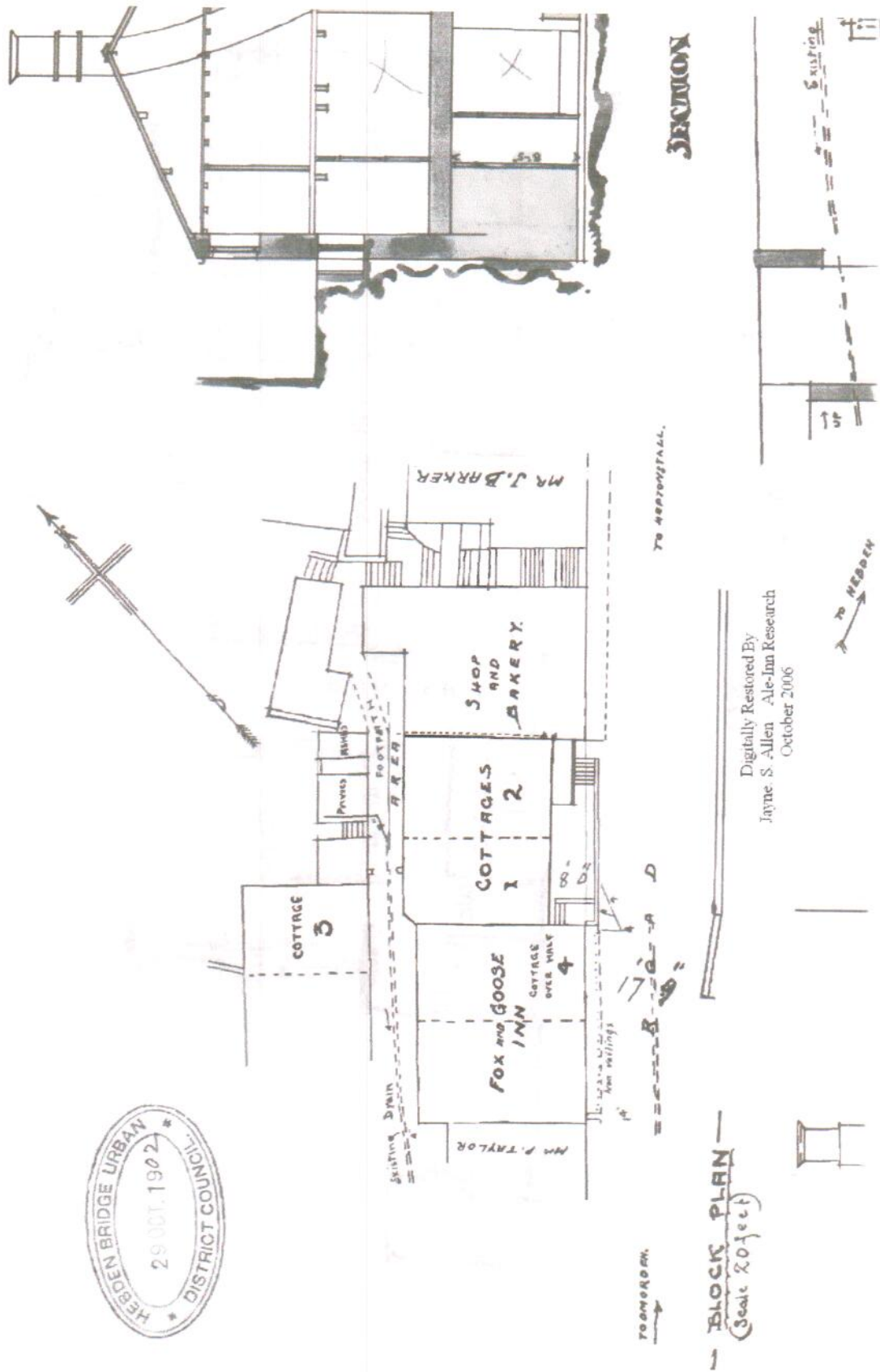
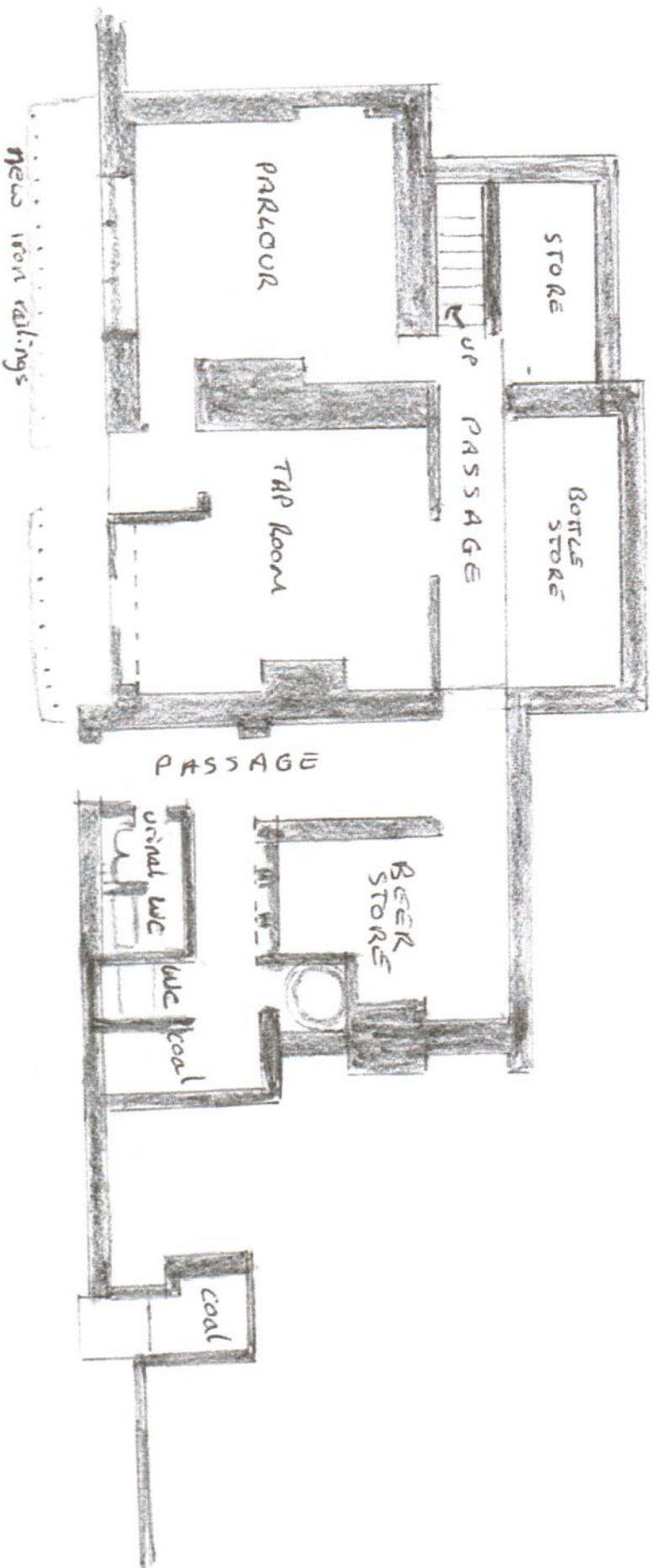


Figure 13c .1902 remodelling. Walshes proposed plan of the site after the remodelling.



Proposed
 1902
 GROUND FLOOR PLAN
 (Walsh)

Figure 13d. 1902 remodelling. Rachel's tracing of Walsh's proposed plan of the ground floor after the remodelling.

BLOCK PLAN
(Scale 20 feet)

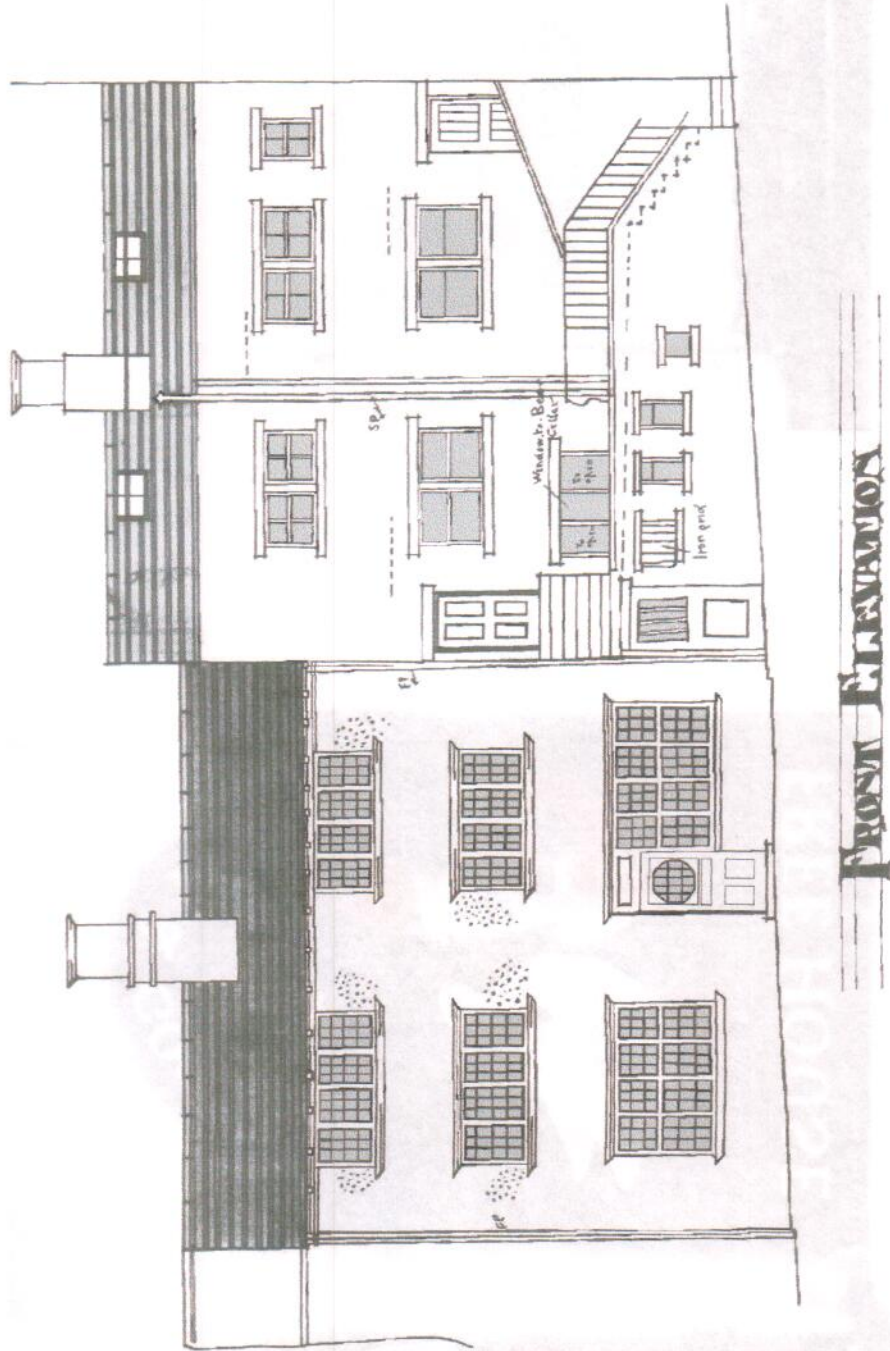


Figure 13e. 1902 remodelling. Walshes proposed plan of the front elevation after the re-modelling.



Figure 14. SIGNS OF THE TIMES- the pub sign from the 1950's and the sign today.
The relationship between the Fox and the Goose has altered considerably.



Figure 15. LEFT- The rear wall of the old road level beer garden, stonework dating probably from the 1500s and being the back wall of the narrower building. RIGHT - these stone steps lead up to the left of the wall, and were part of the access from the road to the cottages of Solomons Backside.



Figure 16. RIGHT - the course of Oldgate behind the Fox, and the reinstated doorway to the older single storey building. The original ground level would have been in line with this doorway. LEFT - reverse view. The route of Oldgate out into the woods. There are the remains of cottages on either side of the track way nearly as far as the site of Bankfoot Mill.

cottages as a toilet block serving both ladies and gents, the ladies toilet being where the gents now is and the gents being in the area now used as the beer cellar- the toilets prior to this time being at the rear of the building and on the same level as the original ale house. What was the cellar of the cottage beside the pub become part of the pub, and was used at this time as the beer cellar. See figures 13a-13e.

After Paul Taylor's death and a respectful period of closure, John Butterworth took up the reins in March 1905, remaining as licensee until Richard Whitaker & Sons took outright control in January 1925. The first post-Richard Whitaker licensee was Mrs. Kelita Jagger whose surname harks back to the days when pack horse drovers were common in the area, a drover being known as a "Jagger". Mrs. Jagger was to remain at the Fox and Goose until 21st August 1947, when she was succeeded as licensee by Lewis Bannister as is recorded in the inventories of Richard Whitaker & Sons. The next tenant at the Fox and Goose was Edward James Lord who took up his tenancy on 22nd December 1949 after which Shaw Haigh is named as tenant from 18th March 1954 until 22nd March 1956. Shaw Haigh ran the Fox and Goose in partnership with his wife Nellie, their names appearing on a painted wooden sign which displayed a quite different Fox and Goose to those that are seen today. See figure 14.

Madison Kelly was next to take up tenancy on 22nd March 1956 and saw the Fox and Goose through the transition from Richard Whitaker & Sons to the Whitbread Brewing Company after the sale of the former's estate in 1968. Whitakers as a brewing business closed down in 1969.

Madison Kelly is still named as tenant licensee until Mrs. Marlene Dawn Mills is recorded in Whitbread ledgers until 1979 as a stand-in licensee. This period came to an end when former policeman of Middleton near Rochdale, Kevin McCarthy and his wife Pat became aware that the Fox and Goose had become available for sale in October 1979. The McCarthy's bought the freehold from Whitbread's in May 1980 and immediately began to give the beer house a new look decorating the interior in the mock Tudor style seen today and installing a new bar. For around a month the refurbishment continued, the reopening was to take place on 20th June 1980 when the Fox and Goose officially became a Free House. A regular of the Fox and Goose named Howard, a joiner from Slack Top, was undertaking some work at a cottage in Blackshaw Head, and taking up some carpet he found a newspaper article advertising the 1980 reopening. The date he began work was, uncannily, 20th June 2005.

The McCarthy's remained in ownership until they sold the Fox and Goose to Marlene Dawn Mills in 1985, who sold on the premises to Robin Withnall Starbuck in October 1989.

In the late 1990s Simon and Julia Trapp traveled north moving into the Hebden area occupying Crows Nest Cottage. The Fox became their local, and after a time they became aware that the Fox and Goose was to become available for sale and the process began whereby Simon and Julia would take possession on exchange of contracts. On April 23rd 2003 Andrew Simon Harwood and Julia Trapp became owners of the Fox and Goose continuing in the vein of their predecessor in running the business as a community alehouse.

Simon is a keen historian actively and enthusiastically encouraging input from all comers. Under his stewardship it has been possible to become more intimately involved with the Fox and Goose than would otherwise be the case, his enthusiasm and encouragement enabling this work to take shape.

The community spirit is alive and well at the Fox and Goose. There are at least two beer festivals each year and fund raising plays a large role in the lives of both Simon and Julia and their customers.

Julia is currently awaiting a kidney transplant and undergoes regular dialysis. We wish Julia the very best on behalf of ourselves and regulars of the Fox and Goose. We also wish both of them every success for many years to come and thank them for allowing us the opportunity to participate in this project.

Timeline

- Unknown to early 1300's- alewife working and brewing in cottage beside track way at intersection with Winns Lane. Wyndybank hamlet develops.
- 1313. Sarah, wife of Bate the Lister and Amica de Loue (de Lanes?) were both amerced 6d for "brewing ale contrary to the assize"
- 1331- First references to Wyndybank and first evidential proof of brewing and selling of ale on site- Margery de Wyndhill appears in Wakefield court rolls for brewing of ale "contrary to the assize".
- 1351- probable death of Margery.
- 1534- reference to Wynn Inn on site of Fox and Goose as ale house owned by John Lome.
- 1608- reference to land deal between Abraham Lome and his brother John.
- 1660- Litt House, of which current building of the Fox was a part, constructed by John Sutcliffe over older building, raising roof line to 3 storey structure. Lane moves down to front of current building. Included brewery on ground floor and alehouse above on first floor, plus adjacent ancillary buildings including the Making House (small factory units) and gatehouse leading into Sutcliffe estate. Ownership of Litt House passed during this time to Thomas Sutcliffe (son) then John (grandson)
- 1702- probable construction of Heptonstall Road, which had previously been anecdotally linked to the construction of the Fox and Goose. Main road from town moves from site of High Street to just below current route of Bridge Lanes.
- 1777- building of Turnpike from Halifax to Burnley, resulting in demolition of the southern parts of Litt House. Around this time, Litt House sold by the Sutcliffe family to John Foster, then the resident blacksmith.
- mid 1780s- John Foster sells premises to local entrepreneurs William Patchett and John Crabtree.
- 1840's- Mally Speak tenant of Bedfords
- 1859- Richard (grandson of William) Patchett sells to George Bedford, owner of the Grove and Grove Brewery. Business run as a joint enterprise by Grove Brewery and Richard Whitaker and Sons of Halifax.
- 1861- Paul Taylor tenant of Grove/Whittaker (d. 1904)
- 1879- Business bought outright by Grove Brewery (owned by George Bedford).
- 1902- Remodelling of building by Walsh. Demise of brew house, alehouse moved to ground floor.
- 1905- tenant John Butterworth. Grove Brewery acquired by Harvey and Co. subsidiary of Whitbread family of brewers.
- 1925- tenant Kelita Jagger. Whitakers take outright control, buying out Grove Brewery's holding.
- 1947- tenant Lewis Bannister.
- 1949- tenant Edward Lord.
- 1954- tenants Shaw and Nellie Haigh.
- 1956- tenant Madison Kelly.
- 1968- Whitbread buys the Whitakers estate, closing the brewery the following year.
- 1975- Marline Dawn Mills takes tenancy, and we believe she may have sub-let the pub to a David Utley, after which the pub was closed for a period.
- 1980- Whitbread sell pub into private ownership to Kevin McCarthy.
- Pub reopens after "Brewers Tudor" refurb on June 20th 1980.
- 1986- Marline Dawn Mills buys freehold.

- 1989- Robin Withnall Starbuck becomes freehold owner.
- 2003- Simon and Julia Trapp buy freehold.

*Where Whinnes Lane and Oldgate meet
'twixt Colden and the Hebden's flow
Ground once trod by ancient feet
In time past Margery and Solomon's abode.
Since days of yore this house has grown,
all who enter become as one
by the sign of the Fox and Goose now known,
once Wyndy, Litt and Bank of the Sun*

Pub Womble, 04 02 07

APPENDIX 1

Family Line of Margery de Windybank

c1250	Bate the Litster born
c1250	Sarah born
c1269	Bate the Litster Married Sarah
c1270	Henry de Holgate Son of Bate the Litster born
c1275	Richard Bateson son of Bate born
c1293	Henry de Holgate married Beatrice
c1294	Alice daughter of Henry de Holgate born at Holgate
c1296	Ellota daughter of Henry de Holgate born at Holgate
c1297	Margery de Wyndybank daughter of Henry de Holgate born at Holgate
1298	Matilda de Kypass daughter of Henry de Holgate born
c1299	Thomas de Holgate son of Henry de Holgate born at Holgate
c1300	John de Holgate son of Henry de Holgate born at Holgate
c1316	Bate the Litster died
c1319	Sarah wife of Bate the Litster died
c1318	Margery de Windybank married William Clericus
c1325	John Lome son of Thomas de Holgate born at Holgate
1351	Margery de Wyndebank dies

APPENDIX 2

Family line of the Sutcliffe family of Litt House

c1581	Adam Sutcliffe Born Heptonstall (Yeoman)
c1585	Mary Greenwood Born Heptonstall
1606	Adam Sutcliffe married Mary Greenwood 4 May Heptonstall One child known John
1608	John Sutcliffe<1> son of Adam Born christened 21 August at Heptonstall (Yeoman & Member of parliament) He and John his son had Litt House built around 1660
1611	Mary Sutcliffe (Greenwood) Died, Buried 22 August at Heptonstall
1634	John Sutcliffe<1> married Mary Nicoll 9 February at Halifax had 2 known children John & William
1636	John Sutcliffe<2> son of John Born Christened 23 March at Heptonstall (Yeoman & Member of Parliament)

1640	William Sutcliffe son of John<1>Born, Christened 8 November
1667	John Sutcliffe<2> married Anna Holstead 16 August at Halifax had children Robert William Henry Thomas Martha
1668	Robert Sutcliffe son of John<2> Born, Christened 6 September at Heptonstall Born at Colden
1669	William Sutcliffe Son of John<2> Born, Christened 13 March at Heptonstall Born at Colden
1669	John Sutcliffe son of William Born, Christened 7 November at Heptonstall
1673	Henry Sutcliffe son of John<2> Born, Christened 7 February at Heptonstall Born at Colden
1678	Thomas Sutcliffe son of John<2> Born, Christened 22 January at Heptonstall Born at Colden
1670	Martha Sutcliffe Daughter of John<2> Born, Christened 17 April at Heptonstall Born at Colden
1689	Robert Sutcliffe married Mercy Naylor 15 August at Heptonstall had Thomas & Solomon
1690	Thomas Sutcliffe<1> son of Robert Born, Christened 11 September at Heptonstall
1692	Sollemon Sutcliffe Born, Christened 22 November at Heptonstall
1695	John Sutcliffe son of William Married Mary Greenwood 19 May at Heptonstall had one known child Joseph
1696	Joseph Sutcliffe son of John Born, Christened 25 December at Heptonstall
1700	Martha Sutcliffe married William Shackleton 3 March at Heptonstall
1714	Martha Died
1714	Thomas Sutcliffe<2> son of Thomas<1> Born, Christened 26 April at Heptonstall
1715	Johnathan Sutcliffe son of Sollemon Born, Christened 19 June at Heptonstall
1719	Gamelial Sutcliffe<1> son of Joseph Born, Christened 18 January at Heptonstall
1719	Thomas Sutcliffe son of Sollemon Born, Christened 21 July at Halifax, born at Erringden
1745	Martha Sutcliffe daughter of Johnathan Born, Christened 14 October at Halifax
1748	Gamelial Sutcliffe<1> Gentleman married Grace Whittaker 11 April at Heptonstall had 3 Children Gameliel, Mary & Grace

1748	Thomas Sutcliffe<3> son of Thomas<2> Born, Christened 13 November at Heptonstall
1750	Sarah Sutcliffe daughter of Thomas<2> Born, Christened 18 March at Heptonstall
1750	Thomas Sutcliffe son of Johnathan Born, Christened 8 April at Luddenden Independent. (died before 1769)
1750	Gamelial Sutcliffe<2> son of Gamelial<1> Born, Christened 7 October at Heptonstall Gentleman (Gamelial road from fox & goose to Jacks Bridge named after Gamelial)
1753	Thomas Sutcliffe<2> married Sarah Foster 9 July at Heptonstall ,2 known children prior to marriage Thomas & Sarah
1768	Thomas Sutcliffe<3> Son of Thomas<2> married Martha Sutcliffe daughter of Johnathan
1769	John Sutcliffe son of Thomas<3>Born, Christened 18 October at Heptonstall
1769	Johnathan Sutcliffe Died
1773	William Sutcliffe son of Thomas<3> Born, Christened 7 March at Heptonstall

APPENDIX 3

The family line of the Bedford's of Grove Brewery Midgley.

1764	George Bedford <1> was born on the 20th May to John Bedford and wife Martha (Oldfield)
1764	Susannah Sutcliffe born at Thorney Lane Midgley to John Sutcliffe Christened at Heptonstall 21st July
1784	George Bedford <1> Married Susannah Sutcliffe at St Johns Halifax on 19th August
1790	Squire Bedford born 11 January at Midgley to George Bedford <1> and his wife Susannah (Sutcliffe)
1815	Squire Bedford married Sarah (Sally) Greenwood on 29 May
1815	Susannah Bedford (Sutcliffe) Died 15th September
1815	Susannah Bedford (Sutcliffe) Buried 18th September at St Mary's Luddenden
1816	George Bedford <2> born 7th March at Midgley to Squire Bedford and his wife Sally (Greenwood)
1816	George Bedford<2> Christened 19 April at Luddenden
1832	George Bedford <1> Died 12th May at Midgley George Bedford <1> Buried 16th May at Luddenden

1846	Squire Bedford died 26 February at Northowram
1853	George Bedford <2> married Grace Hartley (this her second marriage) on 9th November at Halifax Parish Church
1854	Sarah Bedford Born 14th march to George Bedford <2> and his wife Grace (Hartley)
1854	Sarah Bedford Christened 23rd April at Luddenden
1869	Sarah (Sally) Bedford (Greenwood) Died 31 march at Halifax
?	Sarah Bedford married Jeremiah Whitaker of Halifax a Dyer
1872	George Bedford Whitaker born December 1/4 register index 9a536 to Jeremiah Whitaker and his wife Sarah (Bedford)
1881 Census	For Waterfair, Newlay Wood, Horseforth Leeds Head Jeremiah Whitaker age 34, Master Dyer Wife Sarah Whitaker age 27, Dyer Son George B Whitaker age 8, Scholar Dau Emily Whitaker age 6, Scholar Son Thomas Whitaker age 4, Scholar Dau Grace Whitaker age 2, Son Harold Whitaker age 1 Serv Ann Rowbotham age 30, Domestic servant, Sheffield Serv Florence Bell age 18, Domestic Servant, Sheffield

APPENDIX 4

The family line of the Taylor family of the Fox and Goose
Including **Crabtree Greenwood Sutcliffe Speak**

1750	Sarah Sutcliffe daughter of Thomas Sutcliffe<2> born Christened 18 March at Heptonstall (see Sutcliffe Family of Litt House line)
1778	John Crabtree married Sarah Sutcliffe 16 July
1778	James Crabtree son of John Crabtree Born Christened 12 October at Heptonstall
1803	John Speak Father John mother Grace Born Christened 20 February at heptonstall
1803	Mary Greenwood daughter of James Crabtree & Mary Greenwood Born, Christened 13 October at Heptonstall
1822	John Taylor married Mary Greenwood 13 June at Halifax
1829	Paul Taylor son of John Taylor Born, Christened 20 December at Luddenden
1834	Piggots directory Mally (Mary) Taylor and John Greenwood both named as beer retailers at New Road Bottom

1881	Census for Fox & Goose Inn New Road Bottom Paul Taylor Head age 52 Warley Yorks Beerhouse Keeper Sarah Taylor Wife age 48 Stansfield Yorks Beerhouse Keeper Wife Annie Taylor Daughter age 20 Hebden Bridge Tailoress Willie Taylor Daughter age 20 Hebden Bridge Tailoress / Cutterout Ellen Taylor Daughter age 16 Hebden Bridge Tailoress / Machinist Mary Taylor Daughter age 15 Hebden Bridge Tailoress James Tailor Son age 12 Hebden Bridge Scholar
1893	Paul Taylor Beer retailer Heptonstall Road Kelly's Directory
1904	Paul Taylor Dies

APPENDIX 5-

Text of indenture dated 1777 for the sale of Litt House by John Sutcliffe to John Foster.

Dated - June 16th 1777

Thomas Sutcliffe & others

To
John Foster . . .

An attached Copy of -
Deed of seisment
Of a close in the Lanes
- in Heptonstall -

Sutcliffe
Mytholm

This Indenture made this sixteenth day of June on the seventeenth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the third King of Great Britain and so forth and in the year of our Lord one Thousand seven hundred and seventy seven Between Thomas Sutcliffe of Litthouse or Hebble End in Erringden in the county of York weaver and Martha his Wife, and John Sutcliffe son of the said Thomas Sutcliffe and Martha his Wife of the one part and John Foster of that part of Hebdenbridge situated in Heptonstall in the said County of York, Blacksmith. Whereas Johnathan Sutcliffe late of Litthouse or Hebble End in the County of York, Yeoman deceased. Did by his last Will and Testament being Date on or about the Twenty second Day of May in the year of our Lord one Thousand seven hundred and Sixty nine efcate in the prescence of three or more witnesses and duly proved in the Ecclesiastical Court at York / Give and Divide unto Martha his Daughter, Wife of Thomas Sutcliffe during the term of her natural life/ charged as therein mentioned all that messuage and tenement with the appartemances called Litthouse or Hebble End with all the Lands, Closes, Fields, Meadows, Pastures, Orchards, Gardens, Woods, Woody Grounds, Wasts, West Grounds, Enclosures rights, Liberties, Profits, privileges, Easments, Emollaments, Hereditaments and Appartemances whatsoever thereto belonging on in any wise appartaining on therewith then or commonly demised used, occupied or enjoyed or accepted reputed deemed had taken or shown as part, parcel or member there of or any part or parts there of situate lying and being in the several townships of Sowerby, Erringden and Heptonstall or any of them. Them in several tenures or occupation him the testator Thomas Sutcliffe his son in law and Barrister Helliwell or some or one of them or one of their undertenants or assignes. And from and immediately after her deceased unto his Grandson John Sutcliffe, son of his said Daughter Martha and his heirs and assigns for ever subject to the payment of the sum of five pounds of lawful Money Greatly during the life of his said Daughter Martha unto his Grandson William Sutcliffe son of his said Daughter Martha. And also subject to the payment of the sum of three Hundred pounds of like money to the said William Sutcliffe by his said Brother John Sutcliffe at the end of Twelve Months past after

the decease of the said Martha his Daughter. As by the said last Will and Testament Reference being these unto had many more fully and at large appear. Now this Indenture Witnesseth that the said Thomas Sutcliffe and Martha his Wife and the said John Sutcliffe for and in consideration of the sum of thirty nine pounds of lawful British money to them, some or one of them in hand well and truly paid by the said John Foster at or before the execution of these present the receipt whereof they the said Thomas Sutcliffe and Martha his Wife and the said John Sutcliffe do hereby acknowledge and of and from the same and every part and parcel thereof do require exonerate and discharge the said John Foster his Heirs, Executors and Administrators and every of them for ever by these present/ Have granted bargained sold aliked endorse and confirmed. And by these present Do Accordingly to their several and respective Rights Letters and Interest therein/ grant bargain sell alike endorse and confirm unto the said John Foster his Heirs and Assigns ALL THAT freehold close or parcel of Arrable and Woody Land or Ground containing by estimation One Day Work be the same more or less being contiguous to and lying on the north side of the Turnpike Road at a place called Lanes near Hebdenbridge in Heptonstall in the said County of York, being part of the premises of abovementioned to be devised by the above named Jonathan Sutcliffe in and by said part recites last Will and Testament and now or late in the occupation of the said Thomas Sutcliffe or his undertenants Together with all and singular Ways Paths Passages Walls Hedges Springs Trees Bush Bamile Teneditaments and Appartemences whatsoever to the same belonging on in any wise appertaining or reputed deemed has taken or known as part, parcel or member thereof And reversion and reversions remainder and remainders yearly and other rents issues and profits there of and all estate rights litto interests and property possession claim and demand whatsoever of them the said Thomas Sutcliffe and Martha his Wife or of the said John Sutcliffe or either of them theirs or either or any of them theirs.

AUTHORS NOTE- a copy of this inventory has been held in the archives of the Fox, handed from owner to owner, for many years.

APPENDIX 6-
Inventory on change of tenancy, dated 20th January 1925
 Crossley and Crossland.

Outgoing Tenant: Mr John Butterworth
 Incoming Tenant: Mrs Keilita Jagger

Value of inventory £76 15s 2d

Tap Room:

- 4 coloured glazed window screens lettered "Tap Room"
- 2 paper blinds
- Slide gas pendant
- 9 earthenware spittoons
- Coloured engraving "Breach of Promise"
- Pitch pine seating around room
- Single gas bracket

Bar Parlour

- 4 coloured glazed window blinds lettered " Bar Parlour"
- 6 earthenware spittoons
- 4 electric bell bushes
- smoked glass bell and hook
- Iron curb fender

Passages

- Rubber mat (damaged)
- 1 electric bell push
- Dry gas meter

Filling Bar

- Bar dresser with two drawers
- Back passage and urinal
- 8 earthenware spittoons
- 3 deal shelves

Short deal form
3 kneeling mats

Upstairs

Landing
Scullery
Living Room

Outside

License sign

APPENDIX 7

Inventory on change of tenancy, dated 21st August 1947

Inventory/Valuation of beerhouse, furnishing fittings and effects, stock in trade apportioned license etc. undertaken by Crossley, Crossland and Utley at the sum of £83 4s 6d.

Outgoing Tenant: Mrs Keilta Jagger

Incoming Tenant: Mr Lewis Bannister

Bar Parlour

4 coloured glass window frames each lettered 20"x15" lettered "Bar Parlour"
2x 33" mahogany topped ale tables on iron pillars and bases
Regulator wall clock
19" circular mahogany topped ale table with iron pillar and base
Cocoa fibre mat
4 electric bell pushes and wiring to bar
2 electric lamps
2 opaque glass shades
Hook and eye to door
Poker and stand
Iron umbrella stand
Pair coloured print curtains
- Lin. Foot of upholstery only to seat and back in American cloth
- Feet Brass curtain runway and fittings

MEMO- woodwork to seating round room with armrests and supports, plinth, two shield boards
Belongs to freehold and not valued

Tap Room :

4 coloured glass window frames each lettered 20"x15" lettered "Tap Room"
Photo in frame "Hebden Bridge Football Club"
Coloured engraving "Breach of Promise"
Photo "Geo. Hurst"
Photo "Joe Machin"

Bar Parlour

Tap Room

Passages

1 electric bell push and wiring to transformer
Spiral spring to inner door- belongs to freehold, not valued

MEMO- 3'9" three tier counter with 2 interior and one bottom shelves with block tin covered top, bar shelving, porcelain wash basin with cold tap, plug and waste, full leaf and door to bar, belong to freehold, not valued.

Landing

2 electric lamps
1 shade (glass)

Scullery

Tiling to back of sink
Fall leaf bracket with oil cloth cover

1 electric plug
1 gas tap
Lino strips
1 electric lamp and opal glass shade
GI pail

Living Room

Bedroom

Second Floor-

Outside: License sign

APPENDIX 8-

Inventory on change of tenancy, dated 22nd December 1949

Outgoing Tenant: Mr Lewis Bannister

Incoming Tenant: Mr Edward James Lord

Value £160 2s 3d

Bar Parlour

4 coloured glazed leaded frames lettered "Bar Parlour"

3 brass ashtrays

MEMO- sheet on long seating framework around room with armrests turned legs and supports plinth and two deal shaped shield boards belong to freehold- not valued.

Tap Room :

4 coloured leaded glazed window screens lettered "Tap Room"

Earthenware spittoon

2 brass spittoons

1 copper

Filling Bar:

2 enamel ale jugs

1 enamel funnel

electric bell on partition

3 lift beer machine with mahogany front casing, chrome mounted ebonised handles,

chromium plated front taps and stainless steel drip trough.

Corner deal table on 3 square legs and undershelf with plastic cover.

6" deal shelf and 4 iron brackets on wall behind bar

Small corner shelf

9" glass shelf fixed to side top of bar cabinet with one iron bracket

4" shelf with 2 iron brackets on bar passage wall

deal shelf under drainer

3 beer sparklers

Metal covered draining tray with wood frame

Lead gas pipe from meter in cellar to passage

Crossley Crossland and Utley.

APPENDIX 9

Inventory on change of tenancy, dated 18th March 1954

Inventory/Valuation undertaken by James A Brierly, valuer and auctioneer at the sum of £204 15s 7d Crossland.

Outgoing Tenant: Mr Edward James Lord

Incoming Tenant: Mrs Shaw Hague

Tap Room :

Bar Parlour (No 2);

Filling Bar

Electric bell on partition
Electric bell over bar counter

Entrance Passage:

Glazed inner door, 5 numerals to outer door

Back passage

Upstairs:

Ladies WC
Lobby and Kitchen
Scullery
Living Room
Bedroom

2nd floor:

WC
Landing
Bathroom
Bedroom

Outside

APPENDIX 10-

Inventory on change of tenancy, dated 18th November 1954

Outgoing Tenant: Mr William Henry Quarmby

Incoming Tenant: Mr Shaw Haigh

Valued at £204 15s 7d

Auctioneer and Valuer James A Brierly

Bar Parlour (number 2)

Square feet of four mahogany framed coloured cathedral glazed window screens lettered "bar parlour" (8 lights cracked)

Filling Bar:

Electric bell over counter
Wood standing scray
Electric bell on partition

Entrance passage:

1 fancy opal shade
1 miniature electric lamp
Brass hook and eye to outer door
5 numerals on door

NOTE- glazed inner door, fanlight and all fittings, glass shelf and 2 iron brackets on wall, lettering Ladies Toilet and pointer belonging to freehold and not valued in inventory.

Passage:

2 electric lamps
All weather globe
Enamelled shade
Short deal form

Ladies WC

Lobby to kitchen

Scullery

Living Room

Bedroom

SECOND FLOOR

WC, Landing, Bathroom, Bedroom

AUTHORS NOTE:

There appear to be two separate inventories for a change of tenancy on the same day, 18th November 1954, each naming different outgoing tenants- firstly Mr Edward James Lord, and then Mr William Henry Quarmby. We have been able to find no reasonable explanation for this.

APPENDIX 11

The Grove Brewery, Brierly, Luddenden Foot

George Bedford, Innkeeper and Brewer founded the Grove Brewery, at the Grove Inn, Burnley Road. He had bought a parcel of land adjoining the inn at Brierly in April 1859. In 1860, George Bedford expanded the brewery business and bought the Shoulder of Mutton at Midgley in February 1860. After he died in 1866, his widow, Grace, came into possession of the brewery and its pubs, and more houses began to be acquired in 1868, the first being the Shoulder of Mutton at Hebden Bridge, in March of that year.

The Poultry Dealers Arms at Stansfield became the next tied house of the Grove Brewery, when purchased in September 1870, followed the Redam at Syke Hill, Soyland, in February 1871. Back at Luddenden, the Granby Inn became part of the Grove estate in February 1876, followed in July of the same year by the White Lion at Heptonstall.

In December 1879, the Grove Brewery acquired the Fox and Goose at New Road Bottom, Heptonstall. In May 1883, Grace Bedford transferred all brewery properties to her son, George junior, who in 1880 had joined his mother as co-owner of the brewery.

The Huntsman at White Lee, Midgely, became the Groves next acquisition, in August 1885, and Grace died in December of that year.

In December 1886, the brewery came into possession of the Boars Head at Carr House Fold, Stansfield, and in May 1891, the Ring o Bells, Halifax, also became a possession of George Bedford junior.

In 1897, George Bedford junior retired to Southport, naming as trustee his nephew George Bedford Whitaker, who continued to acquire houses for the brewery estate, these being the Spar Inn at Sowerby, the General Rawden at Luddenden Foot, Emmott Arms also at Luddenden Foot, the Bird in hand at Walsden, the Hare and Hounds at Todmorden, Delvers Arms at Midgely and the Spread Eagle at Hebden Bridge, all by 1898.

Grove Brewery and its houses were sold to Whitakers of Halifax in June 1905.

APPENDIX 12

Extract from the will of George Bedford.

ABSTRACT OF THE TITLE
OF
GEORGE BEDFORD WHITAKER ESQR. To

21st March 1883 INDENTURE of this date made between GRACE BEDFORD of Grove House Brearley in Midgely in the Parish of Halifax in the County of York Widow THOMAS TITTERINGTON of Greave in Midgely aforesaid Gentleman and GEORGE BEDFORD of Brearley aforesaid Brewer of the first part and JEREMIAH WHITAKER of Newlay near Leeds in the said County Dyer and Sarah his wife the said GEORGE BEDFORD party to the now abstracting presents GRACE BEDFORD of Grove House Brearley aforesaid Spinster and the said GRACE BEDFORD (Widow) of the second part the said GEORGE BEDFORD of the third part and JAMES SUTCLIFFE THOMAS of Hebden Bridge in the said parish of Halifax Gentleman of the fourth part.

RECITING that George Bedford late of Grove House aforesaid Brewer deceased duly made and executed his last will and testament bearing the date of the 17th Day of October 1866,.....

There follows the text of Georges will in long and complex legal terms of the day. No mention is made of the Fox and Goose until the last page, as follows:

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

ALL THAT Dwellinghouse occupied as a Beerhouse by Mr. Paul Taylor called or known by the name or sign of THE FOX AND GOOSE with the Cottage over the same occupied by John Crabtree situate and being contiguous to and on the North side of the Turnpike Road at or near a place called New Road Bottom in Heptonstall in the said Parish of Halifax and which said premises were formerly occupied as five cottages and were theretofore in the respective occupations of Richard Foster Ann Pickup Squire Dawson Mally Speak and Thomas Dewhurst their respective assigns or undertennants.

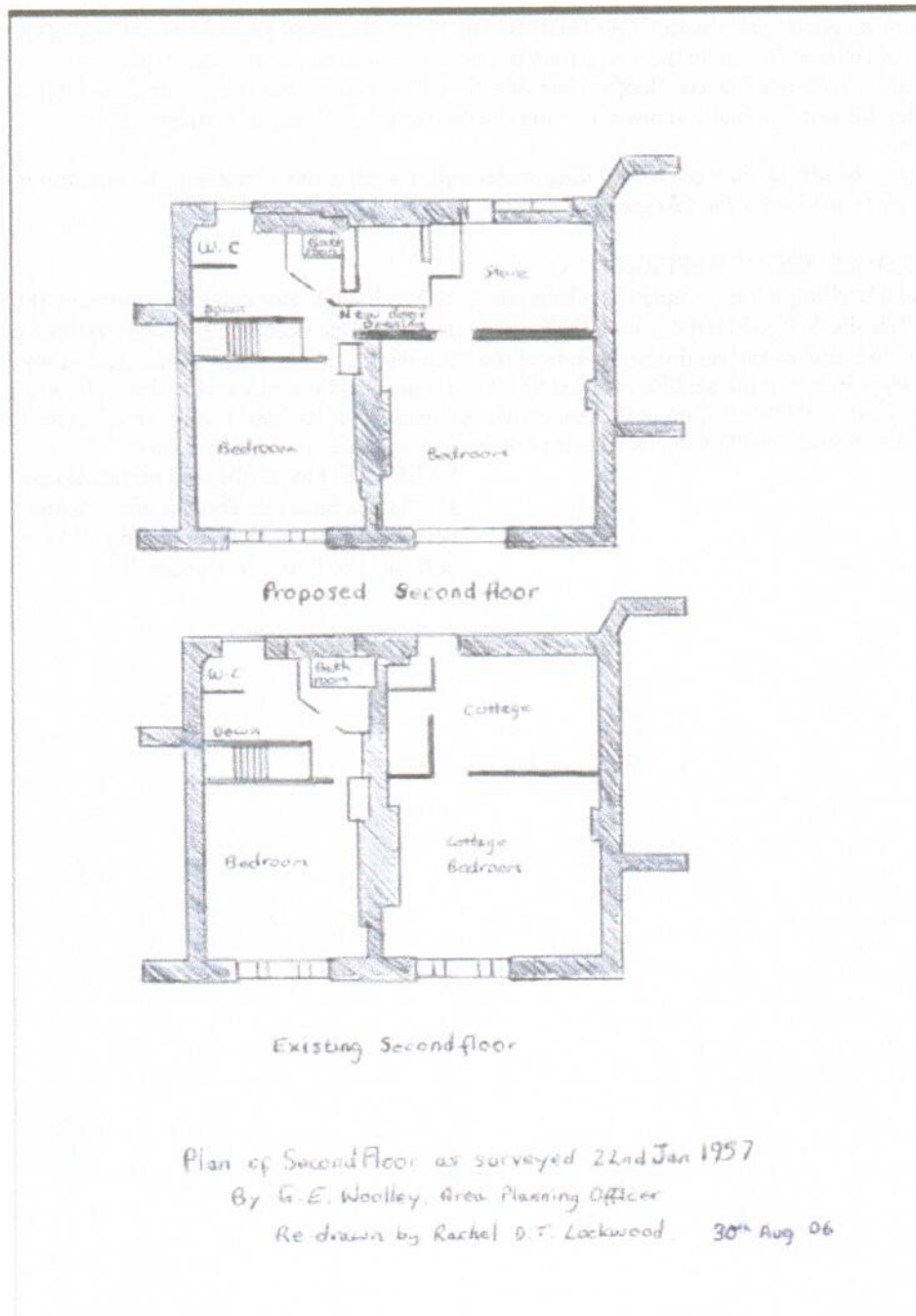
EXECUTED by all the said parties except the said James Sutcliffe Thomas and attested REGISTERED at Wakefield the 16th May 1883 in Book 896 Page 69 Number 79

APPENDIX 13

Planning application, January 1957

Whitakers propose to provide additional residential accommodation at the Fox and Goose by incorporating an existing one storey one roomed cottage to create an extra bedroom and storeroom. An application and plans were submitted on the 16th January to the West Riding County Council. The proposal was to enlarge the residential quarters by making a new door opening at second floor level. A letter to Whitakers from the council confirmed that planning approval was not necessary.

AUTHORS NOTE- the works as described were carried out, and the layout of the top floor of the building is now roughly as the plan at the top of the attached drawing.



APPENDIX 14

Glossary

Following is a list of terms found within the text, some of which are now not only obscure but obsolete. Others have come down into modern day useage but may in some cases require clarification. Many of the terms found within the text are medieval or earlier in origin and may have a different meaning to the modern.

Acre: One days ploughing for a team of oxen, at first the acre varied in size in accordance with local conditions but on average an acre covered 120 yards x 10 or so yards. In modern times the acre has been standardised at 200 x 22 yards.

Alewife: Female who owned and ran premises which were specifically intended for the brewing and serving of ale. Originally men were barred from this occupation except where the household had no suitable females.

Amercement: A financial penalty inflicted at the "mercy" of the king or his justices for various offences. In essence this was a fine in the modern sense of the word but the two should not be confused with the word "fine" which in the medieval period had a different meaning (see below).

Appartenance(s): Term applied to buildings or other premises of occupation.

Assize: A meeting of feudal vassals with the king; also refers to decrees issued by such meetings. This became a rule and regulation of law concerning standardisation, ie; the assize for the sale of goods such as bread and ale. The Assize of Clarendon in the year 1166 provided that anyone found breaking the assize law would be required to undergo trial by ordeal of cold water (the ducking stool).

Attorney: Person accepted by the manorial court to stand in for another. The basis of our modern system of a solicitor representing a person in a court of law.

Bailiff: A manorial official or overseer usually an outsider appointed by the lord.

Bull: A letter (bulla) issued by the pope.

Buttery: In early times a private room for the service of beverages, or store room for ale, wine etc; usually located close to the malthouse.

Cleric(us): Latin description of a clergyman, ie; priest.

Constable: The title of an officer given command of an army who would command in the kings absence.

Court Leet: Evolving from the early medieval jurisdictional powers of the lords of the manor, the Courts Leet were a court of record depending for their jurisdiction upon royal franchise. Their duty was not only to view the pledges but to present by jury all crimes that might happen within the particular manorial jurisdiction, and punish the same. The courts leet survived for formal purposes until abolished until 1998.

(D), or d: Abbreviated term to describe the English silver penny (from Denarius).

Drover(s): Carriers of goods loaded onto pack horses or mules who then traveled throughout the country with their wares by way of the rough trackways that existed prior to the coming of the Turnpikes. Originally the drovers were known as "Jaggers".

Feudal System: A social and political system based on hierarchy instituted by William the Conqueror soon after the Battle of Hastings.

Fine: Financial sum paid to the lord in the name of the monarch for such services as the legitimate holding of land or the marriage of a mans daughter, the knighting of his son and various others.

Grave: A manorial official with responsibility for a manorial division called a Graveship which included a number of smaller manors or localities.

Graveship: The area in the jurisdiction of the Grave. Originally the Manor of Wakefield was divided into eleven such portions.

Indenture: A contract drawn up in two parts between two or more parties. The separate parts were written on a piece of parchment (later paper) which was then divided by a jagged (indented) cut.

Litster: A dyer, the origin of the name Lister.

Litt House: Premises for working and dying of cloth. All such establishments also brewed ale either on the same site or close to it.

Making House: A complex made of a group of cottages usually around a court yard where cottagers would work within their own homes and families on one site creating a complete industrial process usually run and owned by a cloth merchant ie: dyers, Spinners, weavers and in some cases tailors on the same site.

Manor: Originally a small holding typically 1200x1800 acres, usually with its own court, and possibly a hall but not necessarily a manor house.

Manor Court Roll(s): The sitting of the Manor court was presided over by a bailiff or other official, sometimes the lord of the Manor or even the king himself as was the case in 1537 when Henry VIII attended in person at Halifax after the Pilgrimage of Grace and the rising of the northern barons. In matters of daily business the rolls recorded offences heard in the court, land dealings and the election of constables of the various graveships and smaller manorial divisions.

Parish (of Halifax): Large ecclesiastical division of the larger Manor of Wakefield . The Parish comprised many subordinate parishes with churches and chapels and acted largely independently of the manor itself.

Reeve: (also called a Prepositus); A Royal or Manorial official appointed by the lord or elected by the peasantry, ie; Sheriff (Shire Reeve).

Royd: A sloping field (e.g. Hangingroyd. Mytholmroyd).

Seisment: Term applied in land and property deals which included the compulsory purchase of land required for a specific purpose (ie; the building of the Turnpike roads).

Seissin: The passing of a parcel of land or other property often after being seized by the Manor in the name of the monarch, usually due to default.

Solomon's Temple: Named after its builder and owner Solomon Sutcliffe who was a Quaker on land behind what is now the Fox and Goose. This was a number of cottages and the extension of work premises which came to be known as Sunnybank from the later 18th century.

Star Chamber: Building erected next to the exchequer in Westminster where the royal court met. Probably given the name after the fact that stars were painted on the ceiling.

Tenter: A large frame over which cloth was hung to dry after processing (e.g. dyeing). These usually had hooks on which the cloth would be hung.

Tiddlywink: An early word for an unlicensed Alehouse

Tithe: One tenth of a persons income given to support the church.

Turnpike: A road improvement system put in place by the turnpikes act of 1760 by which access to a given area was regulated by a system of tolls, effectively a congestion charge of its day.

Vicar: in its simplest form one person who substitutes for another.

Vill: Township, local district or small unit of lordship or fiscal assessment. The smallest unit of government covering the village, township or surrounding countryside.

Waste: Not waste ground in the modern sense but land that had not hitherto been put up for sale. Often adjoining larger parcels of cultivated land.

Wyndebank/Wyndybank; Wyn being a winding road or track across a hillside. A wyn also being a gorse bush (bilberry) bearing berries which are usually found beside such roads and tracks.

Yeoman: Most often a farmer who owned and sold land in his own right which was worked on his behalf by tenants. The Yeoman enjoyed more freedom than the ordinary farmer, many became local Members of Parliament or Justices of the Peace.

