

OS 1 : 500 1929

The interest of this map lies only in the fact that it shows that by 1929, in this thirsty part of Scarborough, No 22 had become a public house. So Nos. 22, 23, and 24, King Street have all, at various times, (but not at the same time) been pubs!

2.2 Street Directories

The street directories show that King Street has been numbered three times; being re-numbered after 1858 and again after 1867.

In 1823 there were no inns at all in King Street. The 1858 directory lists John Pearson, of No 2 (i.e. 23), King Street, as the landlord of The New Inn; by 1867 his place had been taken by Walter Craven; who also owned lodging-houses around the town. By 1892 No 24 was an inn known as the York Hotel and remained so until about 1911; No 23 (the former New Inn) was occupied throughout this period by T Brough, a shoemaker. According to the Electoral Register both addresses were in use as private houses after 1911; although for a short period around 1925 part of the rear range to No 24 was used as a workshop. (In 1867, before its conversion to a public house, No 24 had been the home of T Whitehead, a whitesmith; so it is possible that this workshop use was of long standing, and only briefly interrupted by use as an inn). Full details of the directory entries appear in Section 6, below.

The lowly occupations of the 19th century inhabitants of these houses – lodging-house keepers, whitesmiths, shoemakers, and labourers – is noteworthy; although it was probably their lack of ready cash that led to the preservation of most of the interior of the early 18th century range, and of the detailing of the high-quality early 19th century alterations to that part of the house. Nevertheless it seems highly probable that it was after the conversion of No 23 to The New Inn, sometime around 1834 (when The New Inn is last listed in Newborough), that these buildings began their long slide down the social scale.

A combination of evidence, from the documents and from the fabric, now allows us to date phases of work. The street frontage was constructed as a single, elegant, small house sometime around 1740; a date supported by moulded joinery detail and also by the use, in the smaller rooms, of corner fireplaces; which were to become unfashionable after the middle of the century. No documentary evidence for the precise date of the rear range has been seen but internal detailing suggests that it is probably contemporary with the expensive refenestration of the front elevation which took place at the close of the 18th century.

By 1828 the rear range had been extended to the west (by a single bay under a slightly lower pitched roof) and also to the south - by infilling the yard. These two operations may not have been precisely contemporary; but both structures make a butt joint against the rear range, and both are shown on Wood's plan. At some time before 1852 the rear range was also divided longitudinally by a wall which rose through it to meet the south purlin; this wall became a property division. Finally, and almost incredibly, most of the south wall of the rear range was taken down between 1867 and 1892 and replaced with another only 250mm to the north. This was also a property division, and superseded the earlier line. Each of these adjustments to the property boundary between Nos. 23 and 24 appears to correspond to a change of use from domestic to licensed premises.

To make the description readable this complicated constructional history has been simplified into four principal phases of work:

Phase I	c.1740	Phase II	late 18th century
Phase III	early-mid 19th century	Phase IV	late 19th century

3. THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUILDING (Figures 7, 8 and 9)

3.1 Phase I c.1740

Nos. 23-24 King Street was constructed as a single dwelling of three storeys with attic and semi-basement. The semi-basement walls and plinth are of coursed squared masonry; the remainder of the building is of brick with stone dressings. A fine red brick, laid in Flemish bond, has been used in the front elevation, and a coarser stock brick elsewhere. At the rear of the house the west wall makes a butt joint against the masonry of the boundary wall with No 22 King Street.

The east front has a balanced elevation with projecting stucco quoins and a moulded plinth. The six-panelled door has an eared and moulded stone architrave in a pilastered doorcase from which rise scrolled brackets carrying a moulded cornice. The door itself has a rectangular overlight with geometrical glazing bars. There is a moulded stone first-floor string; while a broad rendered band beneath the eaves marks the position of a deep eaves cornice, probably of timber, now lost. The gables are rendered, and the rear elevation largely obscured.

The fenestration is now entirely of Phase II date but internal evidence indicates that the south bay was lit by double-hung sashes at ground and first floor levels. The north bay, at these levels, contains wide openings of Phase I date (now not *quite* filled by Phase II bow windows) implying paired sashes. The second floor was probably lit by smaller six-pane sashes; at this level alteration has taken place to the panelling of the rooms suggesting that these windows might have been arranged in pairs. The list description mentions sliding sashes to the semi-basement but this could not be confirmed. The stair may have been lit by a small window in the west wall; in Phase III, as described below, this was altered and pressed into service as a door. A minor window in the north gable lit the attic.

The ground, first, and second floor plans are identical apart from an entrance passage to the ground floor. In the west end of the south bay a framed newel stair (S1), with closed string, column-on-vase balusters, and a heavy moulded handrail, rises through the full height of the house. The south bay contains a single room at all levels (G01, F01, S01), heated by a stack in the west wall, while the east end of the south bay contains smaller rooms, or closets (G02, F02, S02), each heated by a fireplace in the south-west corner. All the rooms were originally reached directly from the stair-hall although the doors to rooms G01 and F01 have since been blocked; probably in Phase II (see below).

The house was enriched by a consistent scheme of panelling of unusual quality for so small a building. Each of the principal rooms (G01, G02, F01, F02) is lined with raised and fielded panels with a moulded skirting board, moulded dado, and deep timber cornice; the mouldings to the second-storey rooms (S01, S02) are slightly plainer than those on the lower floors reflecting the lower status of the topmost chambers; these rooms also lack the moulded dado rail. Raised and fielded panelling forms a dado to the stair although this has been damaged by neglect and Phase IV replacement. Some areas of the panelling, noted in the inventory, retain traces of red lead primer and green pigment beneath modern paint finishes.

On the front elevation, in rooms G01 and F01, the panelling detail – including skirting board and dado rail – returns neatly to meet the window reveals; indicating that these wide openings are of this date.

What is clearly missing from this layout is a kitchen; the most likely site for it, and a popular one in the period, is the basement beneath G01. In Phase I the only access was the principal stair (S1)

which descends to the basement in simple timber winders. Blocked doors in the north wall of the south-east compartment of the basement formerly gave access to the much larger area beneath G01: which was inaccessible at the time of this survey but which may retain evidence for the cooking facilities.

The attic, or roofspace, seems to have been used for accommodation at a later period, as described below, but in Phase I it was probably used for storage. Nevertheless it has a well-made plank-and-muntin partition at the head of the stair S1 (which carries its detailing right to the top) and a three-plank boarded door on strap hinges. There is a single, principal rafter, roof truss with scarfed purlins carried on pegged spurs; the principals are halved at the apex and carry a ridge piece. The high-level collar, which is nailed to the truss, is probably a later restraint clapped on by an occupant understandably concerned about the stability of his roof. The form of this roof, and the light scantling of its timbers, ally it to very similar examples from the Low Countries.

The attic is boarded out; at this level, and also in some rooms on the floors below, the boards are of Phase I date. They are wide, and of oak; or possibly elm. The floor structures are of common joists aligned, rather oddly, east-west; on the long axis of the larger rooms.

Other Phase I details are few; the most important are the moulded architraves to doors and fireplaces and the hearth to the fireplace in room S02. This is of rendered brick with an oval arch and built-in firebars in the style of the late 17th and early 18th century; only one of these firebars survives *in situ* but two others lie on the floor nearby. In the hearth there is also a corroded, blacksmith-made, wrought-iron firebox with iron volutes which may be an 18th century accessory.

3.2 Phase II late 18th century

The principal operations carried out in this period were the re-fenestration of the front elevation, the provision of new fireplaces to some of the chief rooms, and the construction of a rear range. The date of the work is not certainly known but the form of the windows and fireplaces is typical of the period around 1800; while the brickwork of the rear range, which makes a butt joint with the older work, also appears to be of much the same date.

The new windows to the ground and first floors of the south bay were 16-pane sashes, with stone sills, under stucco wedge lintels with projecting keyblocks; they are checked behind brickwork and have lambs'-tongue mouldings to the glazing bars. The first floor window openings are smaller but of similar character; they now contain 20th century casements. Inside the rooms the panelling was adjusted, to a greater or lesser extent, to accommodate the windows.

The north bay, by contrast, received a bow window of a type that was just coming into vogue in Scarborough and of which it forms an early and stylish example. The window is carried on a plaster coving, to avoid obstructing the pavement, and at each level consists of a tripartite arrangement of curved 12-pane sashes in a lightly moulded surround. The glazing bars, once again, are of the lambs'-tongue pattern. Internally the new bow window turned out to be slightly narrower than the Phase I opening; the gap was made good with a narrow board carrying a typical late Georgian bead moulding. A good deal of the surviving glass in the Phase II windows is original.

The upper rooms and the stairwell retain small, carefully placed, decorative iron fittings in the form of flowers from which pictures may have been suspended. They are fixed symmetrically to the panelling and walls and are probably, though not certainly, of this period; it seems unlikely that they would have been fitted after the early 19th century subdivision of the house.

It was probably in this Phase that the no longer fashionable external eaves cornice was removed and additional 'quoins' provided at that level.

Minor but elegant late Georgian hob grate fireplaces survive in rooms G02 and F02; there may be another in the blocked fireplace of S01. The moulded Phase I architrave of the fireplace in F02 was raised on tapered blocks in order to accommodate the extra height of the cast iron hob grate; it now obscures part of a panel.

The construction of the rear range was a major piece of work with important implications for the future development of the house. It probably resulted from the desire, common in the period, to make the servants invisible. No internal features of Phase II date have survived within the range, other than some chamfered floor joists, but its purpose was almost certainly to provide a kitchen and service wing with servants' accommodation over. The new range was two bays long, of two storeys and an attic, and built of an ordinary stock brick. The range was lit by paired sashes in the north elevation; a 19th century sash further to the east may be a replacement or an insertion. Similar windows may have existed on the south side but, as described below, most of this wall was demolished in Phase IV. A winder stair (S2) to the attic survives; the range may once have had its own stair from ground floor to first floor, but if so this has been removed and any evidence obscured. The present example is of Phase IV date. The roof consists of a principal rafter truss with side purlins carried on a projecting collar and spurs to a wall-plate buried in the brickwork of the wall-head.

Getting into the rear range was evidently something of a problem. The south wall of the new block, which has since been demolished, met the west wall of the older house at the stairhall (S1). By cutting away part of the stack to F01, and probably G01, though it is now hidden, a narrow doorway could be created. The simple moulded architrave of this doorway still survives inside a Phase IV corner cupboard on the first floor landing. New raised and fielded dado panelling was set into the doorway; and the panelling passes over the blocked Phase I door to the room F01 indicating that after Phase II the only way into this important room was *via* the rear range. This route passed through new doors, to the north of the stack, which made use of Phase I wall-cupboards – an odd and inconvenient arrangement, and the first of many to afflict this building. At ground floor level the direct evidence is lacking but in both rooms a section of panelling, modelled on the Phase I work, has been carefully fitted over the sites of the Phase I doors. Another blocked door, apparently of Phase II date, in the north wall of G02, is discussed below (Section 3.4).

3.3 Phase III early-mid 19th century

Sometime after 1834 No 23 became The New Inn. While it is tempting to associate the Phase III alterations with this change of use, on the evidence of Wood's plan it seems that the work was done earlier. The extension to the rear range, and the construction of the infill block in the yard, had taken place by 1828; the longitudinal division in the rear range was in place by 1852 and in fact is probably contemporary with the infill block. All three of these features make a butt joint with the fabric of the rear range wherever the junctions can be checked. As noted above part of the rear range was plotted as a separate property on the 1852 survey; it may have been the whitesmith's workshop listed in the 1867 street directory. This alone suggests that by 1852 this area had its own stair unless the whitesmith was confined to the ground floor; which is possible.

The extension to the west end of the rear range took the form of a single-bay two-storey brick structure with a common rafter roof and no attic; although the roofspace is accessible from a boarded door opening off stair S2 in the rear range. It has been modernised, and possesses few features of interest, although the first floor room (F05) has a sliding sash.

The infill block in the yard was a larger undertaking. It is also of two storeys, under a catslide roof which springs, at a flatter pitch, from purlin level of the south pitch of the roof over the rear range. The west wall of the infill block was carried up on an inserted, thicker, rafter to close the end of the roof and to make a half-gable. The outer ends of the common rafters are lodged on the raised south boundary wall and also in a stack serving a new ground floor fireplace in the middle of the south wall of the block. This fireplace is flanked by large alcoves under oval brick arches; the flue runs diagonally upward, through the unheated first floor room, to a new stack in the south-east corner of the block. Other than the floor structure and the floorboards little joinery of the period survives. The fireplace has been removed. In the west wall of the Phase I house a stair window at half-landing level was pressed into service as a doorway giving access to the valley gutter, presumably for maintenance. It seems to have received very little use.

The wall inserted into the rear range has two functions: it supports the purlin against the thrust of the catslide roof over the infill block, and it defines a passage between the stairwell S1 and the rooms G05 and F05 in the west extension. This is the wall which appears as the property boundary in the 1852 plan; it is almost certainly contemporary with the infill block.

During this phase all the Phase I doors – presumably of two raised and fielded panels – were replaced by four-panel doors; although in many cases the original hinges have been retained.

One of the occupants of No 23, Walter Craven, is known to have had an interest in lodging-houses. Although a dismal thought it does seem that the attic was pressed into service as accommodation at about this time. The evidence is the decoration: which includes several layers of early 19th century wallpaper on the Phase I partition (including an interesting Gothick paper) and the whitewashing of the underside of the pantiled roof.

3.4 Phase IV late 19th century

When, sometime before 1892, No 24 became the York Hotel, the inhabitants of No 23 found themselves barred from the infill block; which had previously been reached from the rear range to what had become the adjoining property. The obvious solution was to break through the west wall of the stairwell S1; but this was impossible as the south wall of the rear range met the Phase I house at just that point. In an optimistic age, when labour was cheap, the decision was taken to demolish most of the south wall of the rear range and rebuild it a mere 250mm to the north; the stub end of the old wall is visible in room F03. This new wall then became the property boundary as shown on the 1892 OS. The Phase II doors to the rear range, now redundant, were blocked, and their sites concealed behind cupboards; and a new doorway was then made between the stairwell S1 and the room G03 in the infill block. A similar doorway was made at first floor level to room F03.

At the same time some adjustment to floor levels in the entrance passage to the Phase I house seems to have been made. A blocked door of apparent Phase II date in the north wall of room G02 has a threshold well above that of the passage on the other side of the hall; the details are unclear but it seems that the passage has been lowered at this point although this is difficult to reconcile with the threshold level of the front door. This problem may have to be resolved by some opening-up. The passage itself, and part of the stairhall, is now lined with late 19th century panelling. At first floor landing level, and for some way above, the Phase I dado on the west wall of the stairwell was replaced at about this time by boarding. This work may have been an early response to the rot which now afflicts much of the joinery in this area.

Outside the building alterations were made to the north elevation of the rear range which probably received its pilastered front at about this time – and certainly before 1911, when No 24 had ceased to be a public house. Minor internal alterations include the sealing up of the Phase II door to the north of the stack in G01, and its replacement by a doorway to the south of the stack. Like the rebuilding of the south wall, this work seems to have been devised by a man with time on his hands. Presumably the job was made easier by incorporating the flue from the redundant fireplace in the basement into the new opening.

In the narrowed space between the new south wall of the rear range, and the inserted wall of Phase III (the former passage) a stair, S3, was built from ground floor to first floor. Another stair, S4, leading down to the basement, made use of the original doorway to G05, to the south of the rear range stack; so a new Phase IV doorway was made to the north of the stack. This work was necessary as previously the only access to the basement had been the stair S1, now in No 23.

Minor works included a north window to G01 and also fireplaces to rooms G01 and F01; only the latter survives. Mantelpieces on iron brackets were fitted to the earlier fireplaces. Several rooms retain 19th century gaslight fittings in reasonable condition.

Little has happened to this building since the late 19th century; although modern WC and bathroom fittings have been installed in F04, with some consequent subdivision by lightweight partitions.

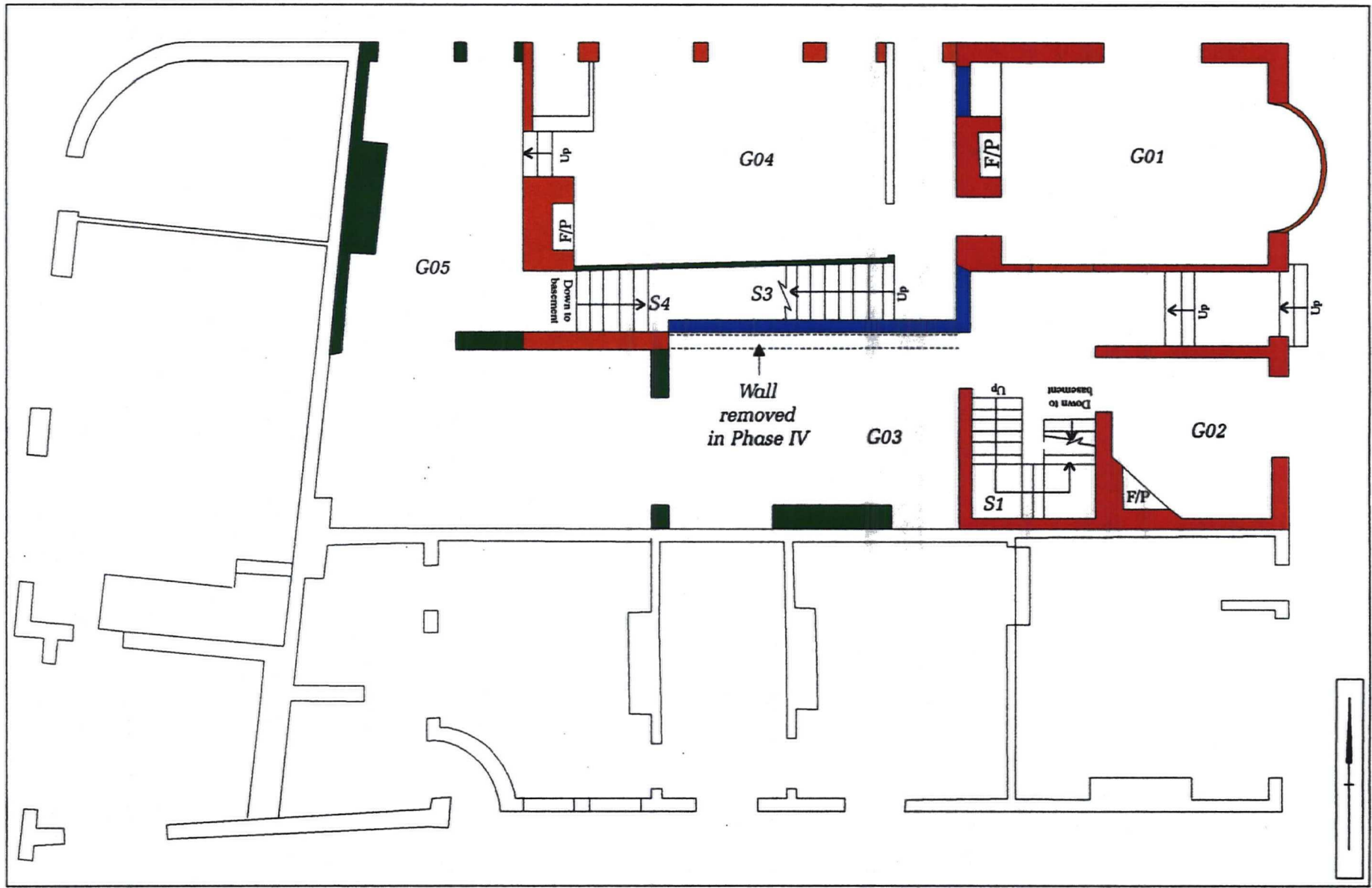
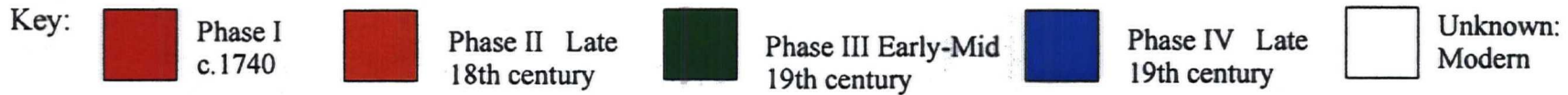


Figure 7 Ground floor plan



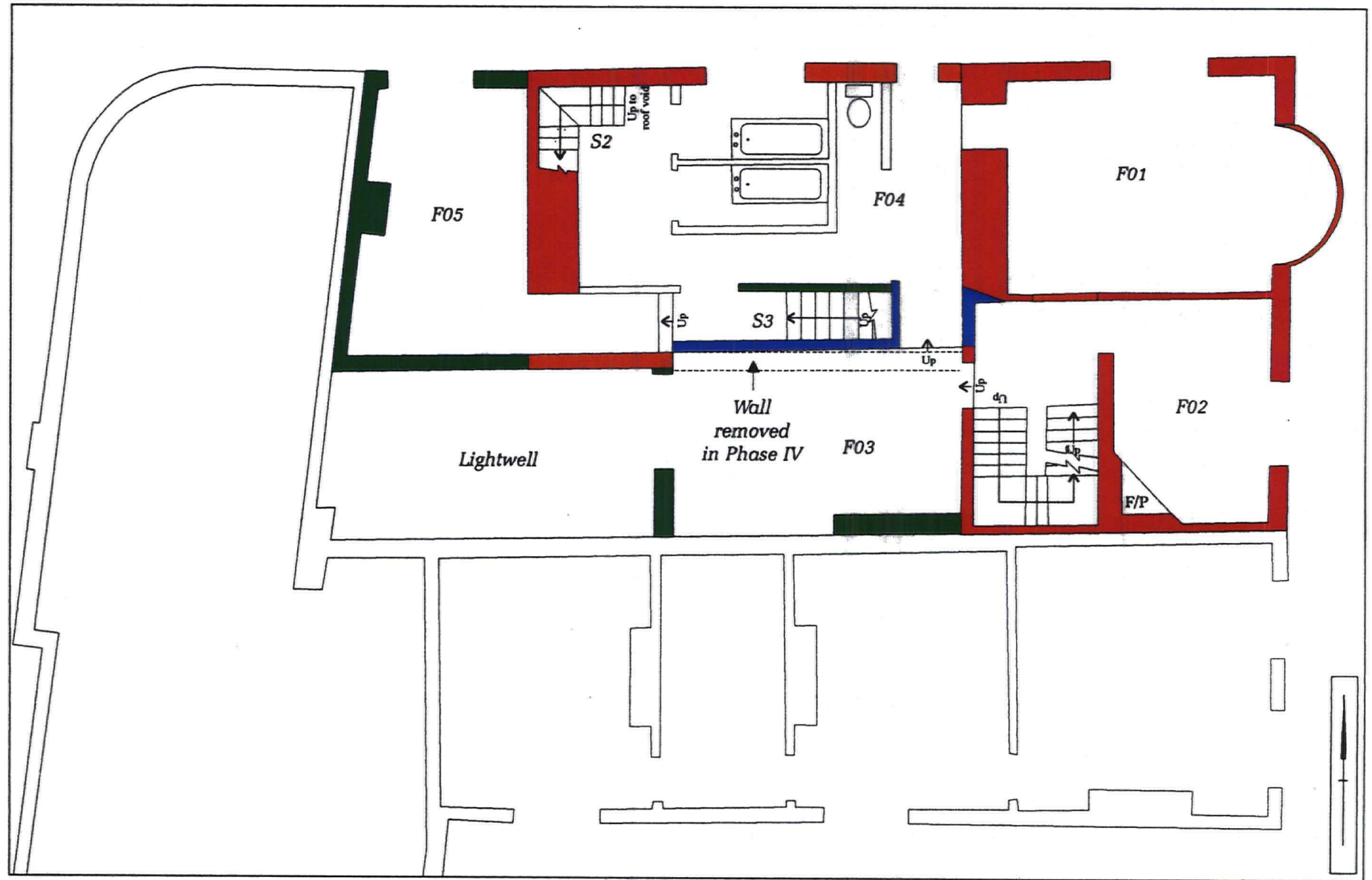
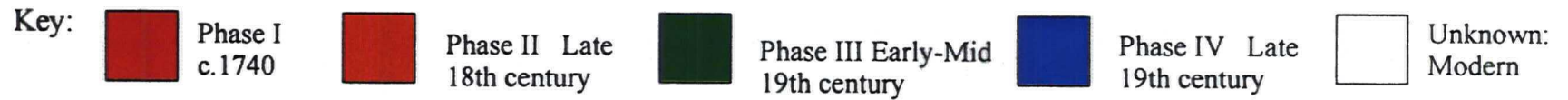


Figure 8 First floor plan



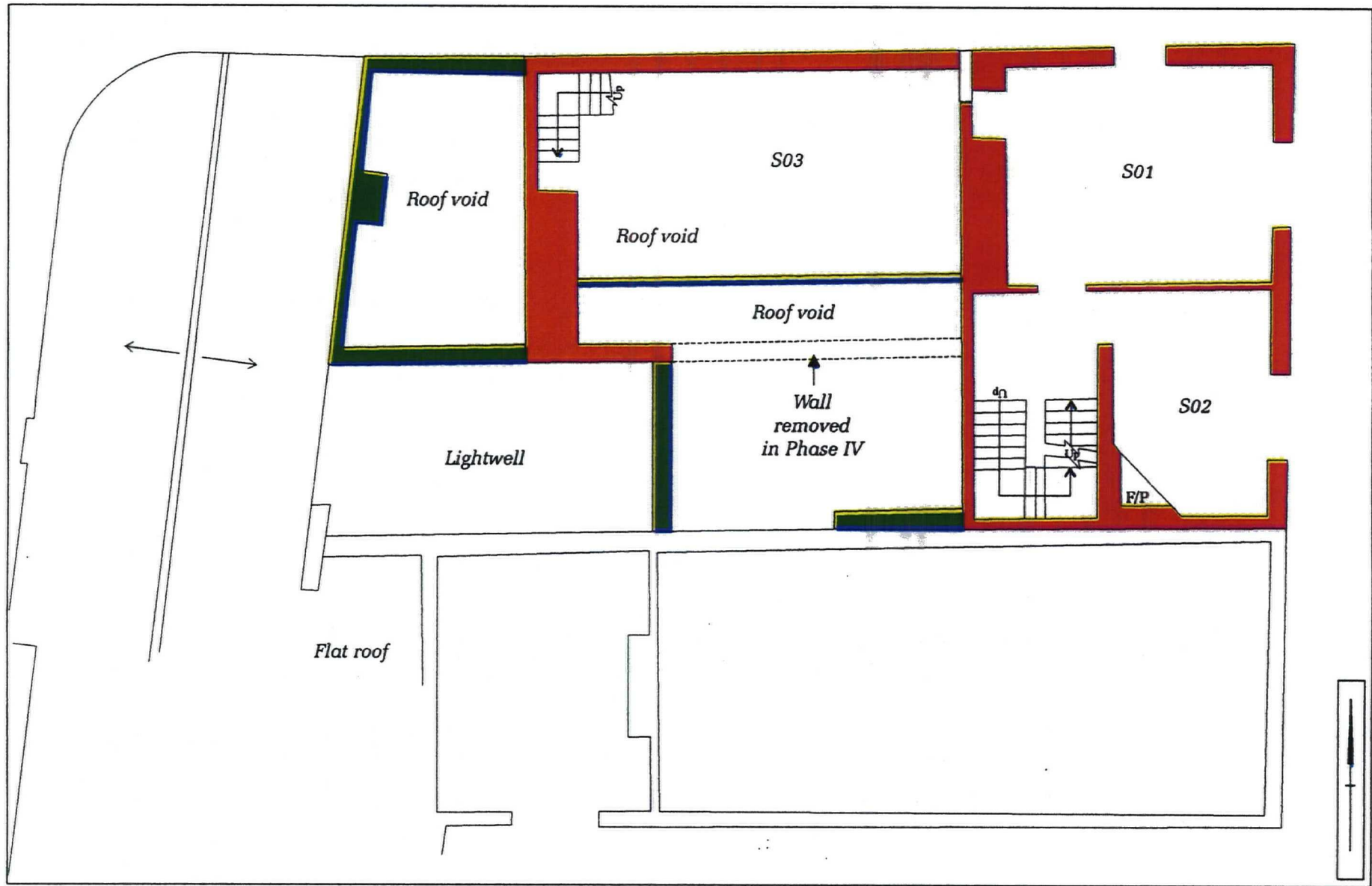
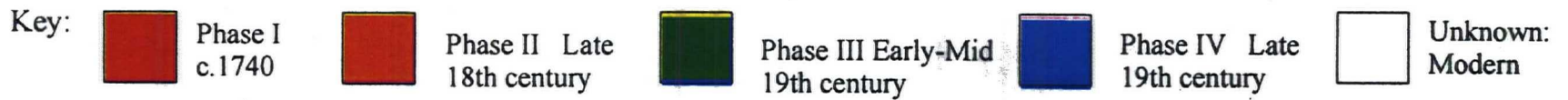


Figure 9 Second floor plan



4. INVENTORY

Unless otherwise noted all the doors in the house are of Phase IV date or later.

Ground floor

- G01** *Phase I raised and fielded panelling with moulded skirting board, dado rail, and timber cornice; moulded architraves to door and fireplace.*
- Phase II bow window, with 12-pane sashes with lambs'-tongue moulding to glazing bars, in beaded surround. Replacement panelling to blocked door in south wall.*
- Phase IV fireplace with tiled surround and cast iron register plate. Blocked door to north of fireplace; replacement doorway to south of fireplace. 19th century floorboards.*
- G02** *Phase I panelling and joinery detail as G01 but with lesser moulding to skirting board. Traces of red primer and green paint scheme to panelling.*
- Phase II cast iron hob grate in neo-Classical style. 12-pane sash with lambs'-tongue glazing bars in sunk panelled reveals and beaded architrave.*
- G03** *Phase I brickwork makes a butt joint against masonry in boundary wall; visible in back of east alcove.*
- Phase II chimney-breast flanked by oval arched alcoves.*
- Phase IV flagged floor. 20th century fireplace.*
- G04** *Phase II chamfered floor joists*
- Phase IV tiled floor, panelled dado, fireplace and surround.*
- G05** *Phase IV features; casement with glazing bars. 20th century fireplace.*

First floor

- F01** *Phase I panelling and joinery detail as G01; traces of green paint finish to panelling around inserted Phase IV fireplace.*
- Phase II bow window as G01.*
- Phase IV fireplace*
- F02** *Phase I Panelling and joinery detail as G02. Wide floorboards.*
- Phase II hob grate fireplace.*

- F03 *Phase III west wall makes butt joint against stub end of Phase II rear range south wall; brick flue, common rafter roof.*
- F04 *Phase II chamfered joists and understairs cupboard. Paired sashes to north wall.*
- F05 *Phase III sliding sash with glazing bars to north wall.*

Second floor

- S01 *Phase I panelling and detailing: a simpler version of that in the lower rooms with lesser mouldings.*
Phase II beaded window surrounds. Small iron escutcheons for hanging pictures, or similar. Blocked fireplace may conceal a hob grate.
Phase IV casement windows.
- S02 *Phase I, II, & IV detailing as S01.*
Phase I hearth with fire-bars; loose firebox may be of similar or slightly later date.
- S03 *Phase II boarded attic to rear range. Principal rafter truss with side purlins on collars, spurs to embedded wall-plate.*
- S04 *Phase I boarded attic over Phase I house. Plank and muntin partition. Principal rafter roof truss with side purlins on spurs and later high-level collar. Ridge piece.*
Phase II & III wallpapers to partition. Whitewashed pantiles and flaunching.

Stairs

- S1 *Phase I principal stair rising through full height of house with moulded closed string, column-on-vase balusters, moulded handrail. Panelled dado. Winder stair to semi-basement. Former stair window to west wall, now Phase III door.*
Phase II door (blocked) to rear range at first floor landing level; possibly another on ground floor. Decorative iron escutcheons as in rooms S01 & S02.
Phase IV doors to G03 & F03; corner cupboards and boarded panelling. Gas fittings.
- S2 *Phase II rear range winder stair from first floor to boarded attic.*
- S3 *Phase IV rear range stair from ground to first floor.*
- S4 *Phase IV rear range stair from ground floor to basement.*



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