

Figure 5.17. Muston, West House Farm [603]. Built in 1752 close under Wolds near Filey. Entrance into central housestead, parlour to left with dairy behind, kitchen to right with back stairs to attics. Pantry on right of stair-turret; added scullery.

The provision for service in a two-cell house may be met in several ways. The most obvious is to partition off the back part of the parlour end, as has just been described at Wistow and as is the case in most of the smaller houses in this group, such as 6 St John's Cross, Coronley [582] in Craven. Alternatively an outshot may be added at the back for a stair flanked by small service rooms, as at Sherwood House, Stainforth, 1702 [546] in Ribblesdale, 2 High Green, Romalldkirk [639] in Teesdale, or Laurel House, West Burton [682] in Wensleydale. If the rear outshot is later raised to the height of the main building the result is as at Keasden Head, 1686 [676] (Figure 5.19), and the design of two large rooms in front and two narrow rooms behind, all fully two-storeyed, became popular for new buildings as

at The Shaws, Selside, 1738 [489] in Ribblesdale; Diamond Napier House, Newsham, 1756 [719] (Figure 6.9); and Rock Farm, Heiton, 1758 [566] in Craven. Rather less common is the fully double-pile plan in which all the rooms are equally large, as at Thoraby Old Hall, 1641 [112] (Figure 6.1), Lodge Farm, Colton [588] of the 18th century in the Vale of York, or Hill Top, Newsham [631] in Teesdale, early 19th century.

However, in the largest houses the alternative of building a rear wing for stairs and service was employed, as at Halsteads (Figure 5.10). The original staircase (now moved) and a dairy occupied the rear part of the wing, with a large kitchen beyond. An even larger house, Ingman Lodge (Figure 5.14), has a kitchen wing behind the parlour and a staircase in the angle between them. There are some smaller versions of the stair and service wing, as at Warren Farm, Topcliffe [129] in the Vale of York, but wings are less common in the smaller houses.

The direct-entry and end-stack houses we have discussed so far have two rooms on plan, though as we have seen there are several ways of adding service accommodation to the basic two-cell plan. They form 70% of the whole group of 169 houses we have recorded. In the other 30% the design has been extended to make three-cell houses by one of two methods. An interesting group, though only of a dozen houses, has the service room in the middle, grouped together with the staircase and the front door, and a heated room at each end, as at Scow Cottage, 1619 (Figure 5.4). This group interests us because it shows another possible line of development from the hearth-

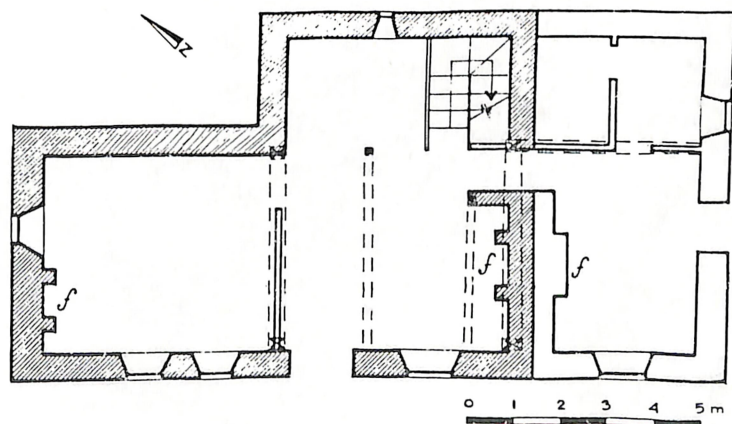


Figure 5.18. Great Fencote, Larch Cottage [15]. Built of large rounded field stones heavily mortared, with two upper-cruck roof trusses. 1695 carved on a kneeler probably relates to the conversion of this house from a single-storey full cruck building to a storeyed upper-cruck house; kitchen is an addition. Vale of Mowbray.

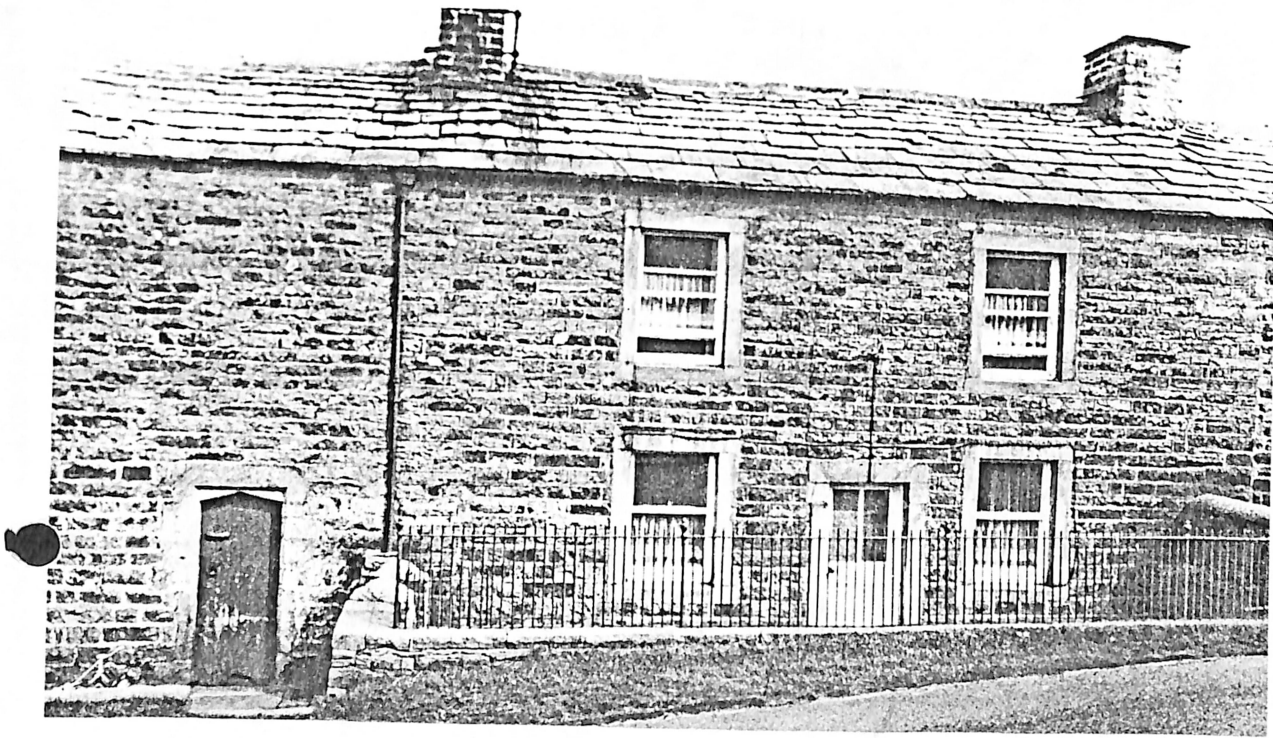


Figure 5.20. Keld, Green's Farm (not measured). This upper Swaledale house has no break in the walling between the byre doorway dated 1702 and house re-styled in mid-19th century.

is nearly always a kitchen, the exceptions being houses like Occabers at Airton (Chapter 4, Figure 4.23) that have started as a two-cell axial-stack house rather than as a two-cell end-stack house. In these the added room is at the far end of the houseplace from the hearth, and there are also houses built to this design from the start in which there may be a heated parlour (as at Oxnop Hall (Figure 4.25) or Fellbeck Old Hall (Figure 4.24)), but there is not a kitchen. The three-cell houses of all forms are earlier in date than two-cell end-stack houses; 70% were built before 1700, whereas only 50% of the two-cell form date from before 1700.

There are also many two-cell end-stack houses which have a third cell but not for domestic use. In Swaledale this form appears very common, and the rise and fall of population density has resulted in changes of use of this third cell, sometimes to the creation of a separate cottage out of what was probably once a farm building erected in one with the house, for example Healaugh Manor House. These changes of use make the history of the building hard to follow. Houses in which the third cell was always and still is non-domestic include The Shaws, Selside, 1783, [489] in Ribblesdale, Dale House, Masongill [653], and Keasden Head, 1686 (Figure

5.19), all in Craven, and others have been noticed there too. In Kettlewelldale (part of Wharfedale) where 50 houses were surveyed from outside only, 23 had end-stack and direct-entry plan, but there was also a group of seven two-cell axial-stack houses with outbuildings at the far end that were clearly of one build with the house. In Wensleydale a similar survey of 24 houses at Carperby showed eight two-cell end-stack houses and seven more with integral outbuildings beyond the chimney at one end. In Swaledale a survey of 56 houses in Keld revealed 19 two-cell end-stack houses and another 18 which had integral outbuildings at one end. Green's Farm, Keld (Figure 5.20) has such an integral outbuilding but there is a door into it dated 1702 which is in the hearth-passage position; in this case, therefore, the house had probably been converted from an earlier hearth-passage plan, and conversions of this sort have also been observed on the North York Moors. On the other hand, at Longrigg, Bishopdale 1653 [145], a third cell of fully two storeys behind the principal hearth has never actually been reached from within the house and has always been a non-communicating outbuilding; perhaps its erection was in the hope that it would be possible to enlarge the house later, but this was never done.