

Sherburn Street

Bishopdyke is an artificial water channel probably a C15th canal, deepened and widened, to transport stone to York from the Huddlesstone Quarry. In 1450 there was a bill for stone sledged to Cawood Staithes noted in the records.



Bishopdyke

A **Dance Hall** was behind "Great Hall Cottage" and used frequently during the last war.

The **Village pump** is situated at the top of Sherburn Street by the Bishopdyke.



Village Pump

Old Gas Works - there is a plaque on a house showing the date it was erected in 1856. It ceased production in 1914.

Cawood and Wistow Light Railway used to run on the site where Sylvan Close and Great Close are now. It opened in 1898 and closed to passengers in 1930.

The former **Blacksmith's shop** is now "The Forge".

Sherburn Street leads into the **Market Place** which would have provided a major source of finance for the Archbishop who controlled this area.



Bank House

Markets held here were first mentioned in 1664. Twice a year a **fair** was held one in May and the other in September.

Market Square

Bank House was built in the 1730's. It opened as a charity school for orphan girls in 1761. Between the wars it was a Barclays Bank. The remains of Castle stones can be found in the cellar walls. The Bishopdyke used to flow through the garden in an open ditch.

Entrance to Castle was between the Jolly Sailor Inn and the Mill house. The remains of castle stones can still be seen still in the walls of existing buildings.

Old Mill House is circa 1720 and built on an earlier mediaeval site where the former buildings have been incorporated into the present one. At the southern end, the former mill abuts the house and the Bishopdyke, which formerly powered the mill, now runs in a culvert beneath.



Old Mill House

Water Row

The **Houses** are mostly Georgian with gardens which go down to the river, each with their own floodwall and gates. You might notice the are placed higher than the path to protect against frequent flooding in the past.

This Row is thought to have been the **servants' quarters for the castle** before the present houses were built.

A **Girls School** was opened in 1876 and was held in Storrs' Wood Yard house.

Cawood Primary School opened in 1906 and continues to be used today.



Water Row

Wistowgate

The **Grange** is C17th incorporating remains of a C16th building, partly timber framed with a 2 storey porch with a Dutch gable in the end wall.

It was home to the Nicholson family from the 16th century, who held office under the Archbishop of York. The house is a grade 2 listed building.

The **Pigeoncote** next door is a mid C18th house with interior nesting boxes, is also a grade 2 listed building.

The **Castle Inn** was once part of Keesbury Manor.

Maypole Farm once had the Maypole nearby.

River Ouse

is tidal and flows down to the Humber. The Ouse and Wharfe join at Cawood, hence the high risk of flooding.

From mediaeval times the river was used to transport stone to York to **build the Minster** and later had ferries weekly to York.

There have been sightings in the river of porpoises and seals. In 1905 a **White Whale** was killed in the river and displayed around the district on a coal cart.

The **Vikings** were slaughtered by the river here in 1066. Many skeletons have been found buried further down the river at Riccall. The Viking boats were said to have lined the bank for 3 miles from the mouth of the Wharfe to Riccall.

The river timbers that remain along the bank are possibly the **Staithes** belonging to the Castle. There was also a jetty and crane here, in the past, used by the **Rapeseed Cake Mill**.

Cawood Bridge was built in 1872 at a cost of £10,000. It is an opening bridge with the right of way for boats.

The **original ferry crossing** was an important source of revenue from tolls paid to the Archbishops. These included payment for herds of hogs or flocks of sheep and carriages with occupants crossing the bridge.



River Timbers

Church End

All Saints Church, dated C12/ 15th and is built of magnesium limestone, with a late Norman west doorway. There is a C13th chancel and an early C15th perpendicular bell tower. Some later restoration about C19/20th. The church is a grade 1 listed building.



All Saints Church

Archbishop George Mountain born in Cawood in 1569, and buried in the church in 1623. He was only Archbishop for a day.

The Cawood family **Coat of Arms** are on the south side of the church and a Saxon tomb lid is built into the wall of the church on the north side.

Yew Tree House at the end of the road is C17/18th, has a 2-storey porch at the front, Dutch gable ends and C18th stables. It is a grade 2 listed building.

The **Pinfold**, a triangular piece of land, was used for penning animals.

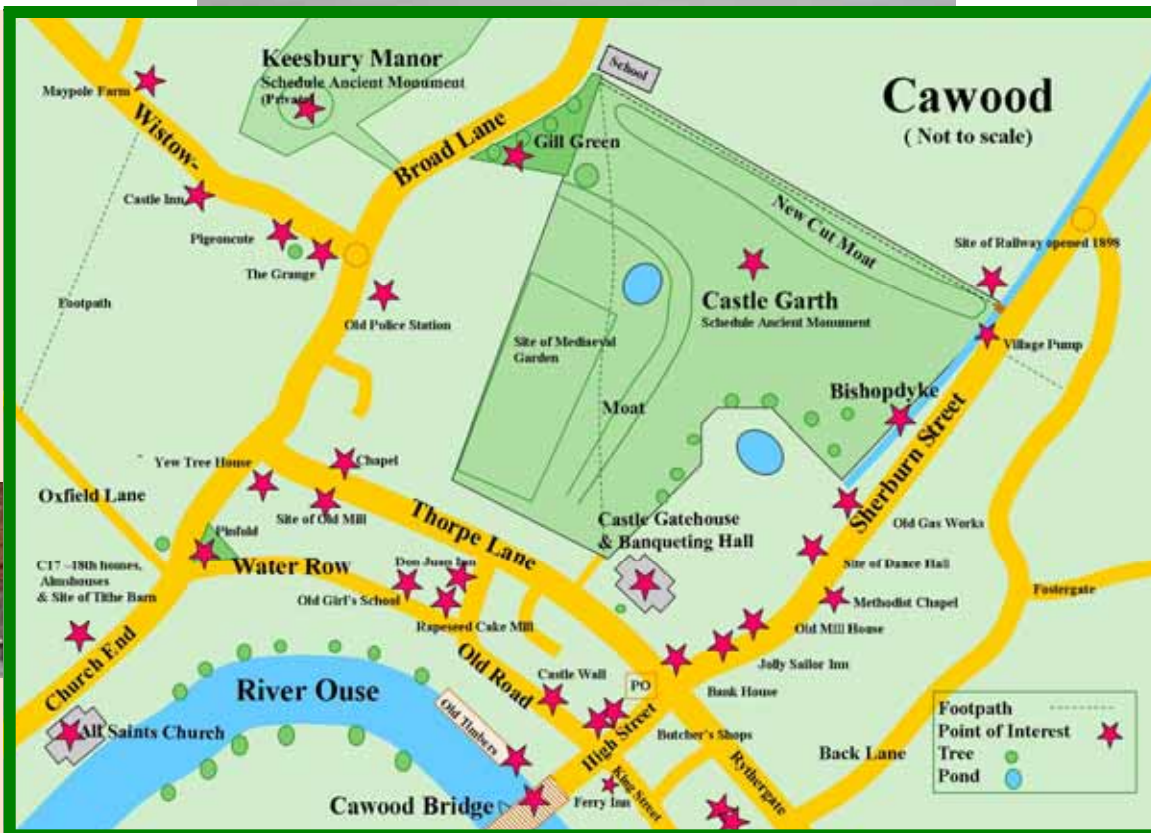
Tithe field near the overflow cemetery is all that remains to mark the site of the **Tithe Barn**.



The Pinfold

There are many **listed houses** in Church End built around C17/C18th including Goole Bank House, Ouse View, Rose Dene and Ivy Cottage.

4 Almshouses built for the older residents of the village by James Waterhouse Smith in 1839 are situated at the end of the road and are still used today.



Broad Lane

Keesbury Manor was a moated manor house belonging to the Cawood family from 1201. Now all that remains of the site is field which is a schedule ancient monument. Previously Keesbury Manor had many leasehold properties in the village, taking rents into the early 20th century.

John de Cawood from the village was a printer for Elizabeth 1.

Old Police Station circa 1860's and still has the remains of the prison cell.



Gill Green

An area of grass known as **Gill Green** has a row of magnificent trees which were planted to commemorate the coronation of King George VI in 1937.

High Street

No. 4 High Street was once a Butcher's shop - see the glazed tile slab by door for displaying the meat. Circa C17/18th with a slaughter house at the back.

Mill Race Cottage is a timber framed building with internal wattle and daub walls. The house and shop, C16/17th were possibly a butcher's shop as there's a wide sill at the front window for displaying meat.



High Street



Old Road with Castle remains

Old Road

- The flood defence scheme around the village was completed in 1984, held back the highest flood ever recorded in November 2000.

- The **remains of the old castle wall** run along the back of the houses.

- The **Old Rapeseed Cake Mill** stands on the corner next to the Don Juan Inn Cottage and Willow House, formerly belonging to a basket maker.

- Flooding** was a regular occurrence in Cawood. 1947 being the highest recorded flood until recent times.

- The flood defences are designed to allow the river to flow into the flood plain at peak times, beyond the village, which makes an amazing spectacle.



Floods beyond the church in 2000

King Street

The **Ferry Inn** built late C16th to early C17th with later additions formerly "The Commercial Inn".

A board listing the menu of the **Great Feast of 1646** for the Archbishop George Neville, includes oxen, hogs, sheep, stags, swans, geese, venison, mallards spices and delicacies, hot custards and pies is displayed in the bar.

The roof space, with its mortar floor, was used for seasoning and storing teasels. These were later used in the West Riding woollen mills. This was a common practice in this area.



Ferry Inn

We hope that you will enjoy exploring this historic village.

Cawood is situated 10 miles from York and 5 miles from Selby, at the confluence of the rivers Wharfe and Ouse. It has one of the few opening bridges to cross these rivers in this area. River traffic has the right of way over those using the road.

From 963, when Cawood Castle was given to the Archbishops of York by King Athelstan, it became an important site often visited by royalty and home to one of the most influential members of society, including Cardinal Wolsey. He is said to be the origin of the nursery rhyme "Humpty Dumpty."

All that remains today of this important place is the Gatehouse, Banqueting Hall and Garth. As you look at the Gatehouse, you are standing on the site of the old castle buildings. There are still some remains of the original walls in the gardens of the houses opposite, and in Old Road by the river. Many houses in the village have castle stone still in their foundations.

The Palace was later moved to Bishopthorpe, near York where the current Archbishop lives.

There were many other Palaces belonging to the Archbishop of York, including the ones in Bishop Wilton, Bishop Burton and Sherburn in Elmet.



Historical Guide to Cawood

CAWOOD CASTLE GARTH GROUP

Cawood Village is a mature development based on a mediaeval pattern of settlement at the confluence of 2 rivers.

There were two Manors in Cawood, one belonging to the Archbishop of York and the other to the Cawood family at Keesbury.



Cawood Bridge

Thorpe Lane This was a recent addition to the village in the late C19th cutting through the remains of the castle site and joining Sherburn Street next to Bank House.

Chapel Originally a Primitive Methodist Chapel, it's foundation stone was laid in 1856. It also was known as the "Ranter's Chapel", later becoming the "Adult School" then used as a junk shop by "Slim" Hartley.

The Chapel was sold in 1919 for £100.

There was a **Chocolate Factory** for a while, in the **Mill** opposite the Chapel. Local children would search for leftover sweets after work had finished.

In the photograph below, the Mill dominates the street.

Aerial view of Thorpe Lane with Mill and Chapel



Cawood Castle

The Great Feast in 1464 celebrated the ordination of Archbishop George Neville, brother of the Earl of Warwick (the Kingmaker), who is said to have employed 2000 cooks, for the most sumptuous feast ever recorded. A board on display in the Ferry Inn lists the menu. This includes such delicacies such as swans, stags, does, capons, pheasants, spices, salmon and mallard ducks—just some of the dishes presented at the feast.

It was transformed into a quadrangular castle in 1374 similar to Hampton Court Palace. First recorded resident in 1181 was **Archbishop Roger Pont L' Eveque**. The house to the right of the Gatehouse was built for the Steward of the castle in 1690 and is a listed building.

Castle Gatehouse Behind the building is the **Garth**, land which would have been used to service the Castle with fish ponds, gar-dens, rubbish pits etc. Originally, it could have had a thatched roof. See the remains of a mark showing how steep the roof line was on Gatehouse wall to allow rain to run off the thatch quickly.

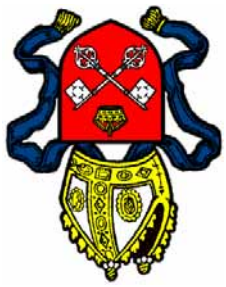
The 2-storey brick and stone hall is still in its original condition internally, with earth floors, Tudor fireplaces and oak roof beams.

Built between 1426 and 1452 by Archbishop Kemp. There is doubt as to whether it was used for banquets. It was most likely used as a chapel. Recently used as farm with buildings attached to the front which were removed when the building restored by The Landmark Trust in 1980's.

The Landmark Trust in 1980's.

Originally, it could have had a thatched roof. See the remains of a mark showing how steep the roof line was on Gatehouse wall to allow rain to run off the thatch quickly.

Behind the building is the **Garth**, land which would have been used to service the Castle with fish ponds, gar-dens, rubbish pits etc.



See of York



An Aerial view of the Garth and Village

Garth (means Garden) is 4.6 hectares of a ditched enclosure of ancient grassland with inner moated mediaeval garden (earliest reference to garden in 1235). There are earthworks, 3 ponds - 2 now dry and a good habitat for wildlife. A large healthy population of the remains of a mediaeval garden, there was an orchard and kennels. Some plants may have survived since that time eg. Star of Bethlehem. The "New Cut" is a deep moat at the top of the site which could have been connected to the Bishopdyke. This theory is still being investigated.



Banqueting Hall

Banqueting Hall Built between 1426 and 1452 by Archbishop Kemp. There is doubt as to whether it was used for banquets. It was most likely used as a chapel. Recently used as farm with buildings attached to the front which were removed when the building restored by The Landmark Trust in 1980's.

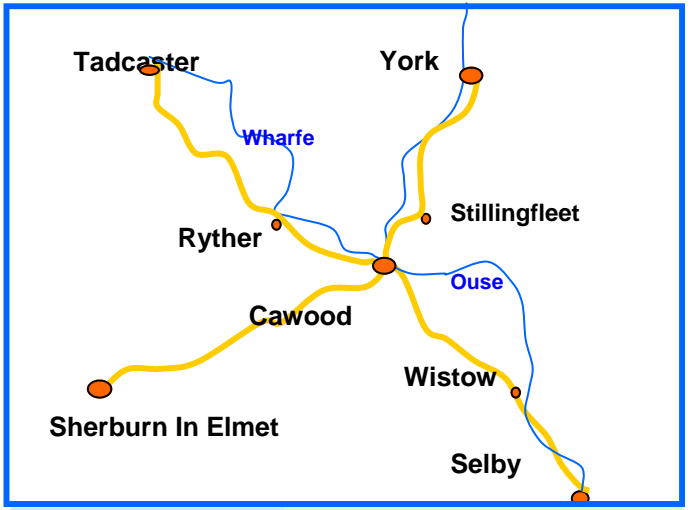
The 2-storey brick and stone hall is still in its original condition internally, with earth floors, Tudor fireplaces and oak roof beams.

Originally, it could have had a thatched roof. See the remains of a mark showing how steep the roof line was on Gatehouse wall to allow rain to run off the thatch quickly.

Behind the building is the **Garth**, land which would have been used to service the Castle with fish ponds, gar-dens, rubbish pits etc.

TIME LINE OF MAJOR HISTORICAL EVENTS	
963	King Athelstan gave Cawood to the See of York
1181	Roger de Pont L'Eveque first resident of Castle
1255	Henry III visited the Castle
1271	Archbishop Walter Gifford crenellated the Castle
1314	Edward III stayed here with his wife Isabella
1385	York Minster got a 80 year lease for stone from Huddlestone Quarry, Sherburn
1425	John Kemp became Archbishop of York till 1452
1464	Great Feast to celebrate inauguration of George Neville
1514	Cardinal Thomas Wolsey became Archbishop of York
1530	Cardinal Wolsey visits Cawood refurbishes Castle
1541	Henry VIII visits with wife Catherine Howard and Thomas Culpepper, her lover, who later had their heads removed for adultery
1569	George Mountain born in Cawood son of Farmer
1628	George Mountain died the day he became Archbishop of York
1642	Roundheads and Royalist soldiers held Castle
1646	Destruction of Castle with 6 other Northern Castles
1765	Bishopthorpe Palace got stone from Cawood
1970	Gatehouse and Banqueting Hall were sold
1984	Landmark Trust restored the Gatehouse and Banqueting Hall

Great Feast of 1466



Facilities in Cawood
 Bus services by Arriva, no. 42, York to Selby.
 Refreshments and Lavatories (with permission) available in the Castle, Ferry and Jolly Sailor Inns
 Food also available in the Post Office.

This leaflet was produced by **Cawood Castle Garth Group**

Acknowledgements
 Margaret Brearley, Janet Pexton, English Heritage NMR, Mary Atkinson and Margaret Squires

"This leaflet was developed with support from the LHI. The Local Heritage Initiative is a national grant scheme that helps local groups to investigate, explain and care for their local landscape, landmarks, traditions and culture. The Heritage Lottery Fund (HLF) provides the grant but the scheme is a partnership, administered by the Countryside Agency with additional funding from Nationwide Building Society."



Local Heritage initiative