

Pen and ink drawings of Barnsley's old buildings and places by Kenneth Leslie Graham, 1932

In 1932, Kenneth Leslie Graham published in the *Barnsley Chronicle* a series of 46 pen and ink sketches depicting pictorially interesting buildings, inns and yards and scenes that could still be seen in around Barnsley and district in the early 1930s. In so doing he captured for future generations many buildings of character and interesting features of Barnsley that were to disappear by the early 1970s. The following drawings are shown here courtesy of Barnsley MBC Arts, Museums and Archives Service, Experience Barnsley Collection.

Passage, no. 3 Queen Street

Eli Hoyle, in his book, *History of Barnsley*, states that the bow-window seen on the left of the sketch was part of the front bar of an old inn, The Old Lord Nelson. At one time Graham writes, there lived in this yard one Old Rushy, or Rushforth, the only 'teeth extractor' in Barnsley. He was a boot and shoe maker by trade and used a pair of trade pincers to extract teeth!

Temple Yard

Market Hill

Graham writes that the yard used to be the entrance to the Temple Inn when 'Graham's Orchard' was an orchard. The original name given to the public house was The Temple of the Muses by the landlord in 1807. After he died it was shortened to The Temple Inn.

Stores Inn and Tithe Barn

Shambles Street

The original inn dated from around the 16th century. Graham writes that the collection of buildings was known as 'Cutler's House', from when a certain Henry Cutler took ownership in 1706. At the rear of these buildings, between Shambles Street and Westgate, was formerly a malt kiln and barns called tithe barns. The tithe barn seen in the distance of the picture was the last surviving barn and had a very fine medieval timbered roof and frame, but was dismantled



Passage, no. 3 Queen Street



Temple Yard, Market Hill

in 1968. Tithe barns were used to receive and store tithes, which were a 10th of tenant farmers' and labourers' annual produce. This ancient system was used to provide for the local church and Rector and the support of the poor of the parish.

The Old Globe Inn

Shambles Street

Situated in Shambles Street, one of the oldest streets in Barnsley and formerly known as Westgate, it was the main west road out of Barnsley. As far back as 1777, Graham writes, it was chiefly known as a restaurant where at Christmas time a large goose or pork pie would be seen.

Pinfold Hill

Shambles Street

At the top of the steps can be seen Westgate Chapel, which opened in 1794 after the new Methodist congregation worked and raised the funds in three years!



Stores Inn and Tithe Barn, Shambles Street



The Old Globe Inn, Shambles Street

The building on the right at the top was a linen factory, producing linen which was renowned across the country. Horse-drawn wagons collected the linen and transported it a short distance to Greenfoot where it was bleached by being laid in strips across the grasslands. Near the top stood the pinfold where stray horses, cattle and other farm livestock were impounded.

Surrey Yard

Shambles Street

One of the many old inns situated in Shambles Street. Kenneth Graham writes: "A stone over the passage at the Shambles Street end bears faintly the inscription, 'M.P. 1708' but this gable may be even more ancient." Barnsley residents of 'social standing' lived in some inn yards. In Surrey Yard, Graham tells us, at one time lived a former Managing Director of Redfearn's Glass Works and a former Deputy Chief of the West Riding Police.



FAR LEFT
Pinfold Hill, Shambles Street



LEFT
Surrey Yard, Shambles Street



LEFT
Windmill Inn, Shambles Street

Windmill Inn

Shambles Street

Graham writes that this inn was a favourite place for customers who enjoyed lively and loquacious company from the early 19th century. In those days the Rev. Mence, the Rector of St Mary's Church, could be found, smoking his clay pipe and joining in the gossip of the day.

Barnsley Market (May Day Green)

The bustle, colour, noise and the 'characters' that could be encountered, either as traders, or customers, helped to make a visit to Barnsley Market a highly entertaining experience. Stalls abounded, selling all manner of things, which created a popular saying: "Tha can buy owt on Barnsley Market." A Charter to hold a market in Barnsley was first granted to the Prior of the Convent of St John the Evangelist, Pontefract in 1249 by Henry III. Around 1938, a Barnsley Town Guide stated that around 600 traders and at least 100 butchers were trading with around 50,000 visitors each week; which possibly made Barnsley Market, (including all the market sites in the town), the largest open-air market in Yorkshire.

Demolition/Manor House

Church Street

In this drawing Graham shows the demolition of the 'Manor House', which made way for the Mining and Technical College on Church Street. The small inset sketch was made from Church Street, (the site where the new Town Hall was to be built later in 1936) and shows Lancaster's Yard with Royal Street seen through the arch.

Cock Inn Yard

Shambles Street

This very old inn was situated near the corner of Shambles Street and Church Street, at the top of Market Hill. It was a favourite place of market traders and to meet friends; a place for socialising and making deals. Graham's drawing is of a really quaint inn; a place he shows with a rich atmosphere. Graham shows some of the building's original beams. The passage, just visible in the drawing, is where a butcher's shop stood, the last of many crowded into this end of Shambles Street. On the extreme left of the drawing is a door that led to a room that was hired as the first Roman Catholic Church in Barnsley and district after the Reformation.

Old White Bear Yard

Shambles Street

The Barnsley Races, which began in 1717, held the Race Dinner in this inn. Later in 1786, John Wesley, after lunch and at the age of 83, preached in this yard from the steps of one of the outbuildings. He wrote in his Journal – "Friday, June 30th, 1786 – I turned aside to Barnsley, formerly famous for all manner of



Barnsley Market (May Day Green)

BELOW
Demolition/Manor House, Church Street



Cock Inn Yard, Shambles Street



BELOW
Old White Bear Yard, Shambles Street



Bateman's Yard, Shambles Street



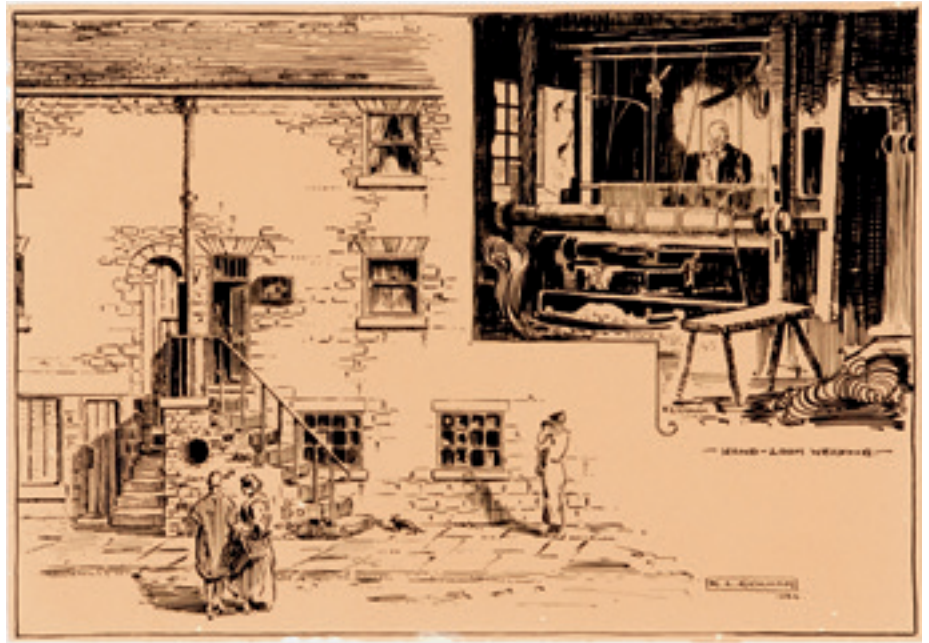
wickedness. They were then ready to tear any Methodist to pieces. Now not a dog wagged his tongue. They seemed to drink in every word." Afterwards, he travelled to Rotherham and preached again in the evening!

Bateman's Yard

Shambles Street

This yard led to where John Wilson, a linen manufacturer lived. His linen warehouse is recorded in 1777 as being situated in this yard. The building at the top of the yard was identified as being Jacobean with its oak framework and rubble and plaster filling.

Typical Handloom Weaver's Cottage



Typical Handloom Weaver's Cottage

In 1744 William Wilson of Cheshire introduced linen manufacture to Barnsley. Around 1850 it was estimated there were around 4,000 handlooms in Barnsley. The quality of the linen produced by the handloom weavers and in the linen mills around the town helped to make Barnsley both prosperous and famous into the 20th century. A weaver's cottage could be identified by the basement windows, sometimes called 'lights'. These cellars' lights brought illumination into the damp cellars where the weavers' worked at their looms. After the industry declined in the 1920s these lights were blocked up and eventually the cottages ceased to be lived in and were cleared when town improvements were introduced.

Across to Holy Rood from Wellington Street

Graham, in this drawing, with Holy Rood Church looming up out of its surroundings gives the impression of a Continental town. To the right of Holy Rood Church can be seen the original St George's Church. In the middle distance is Castlereagh Street and in the immediate foreground is Wortley Street. The writer George Orwell wrote about the terrible living conditions of the families who lived in Wortley Street, Barnsley, in the mid 1930s, in his book *The Road to Wigan Pier*. Graham included the caravans and the activities around them to give the drawing an "illusion of distance and quaintness".

St Mary's Church (from Eastgate)

This is a study of St Mary's Church in spring viewed from Eastgate. The church tower dates from the 14th century, but the rest of the church dates from 1820.



Across to Holy Rood from Wellington Street



St Mary's Church (from Eastgate)