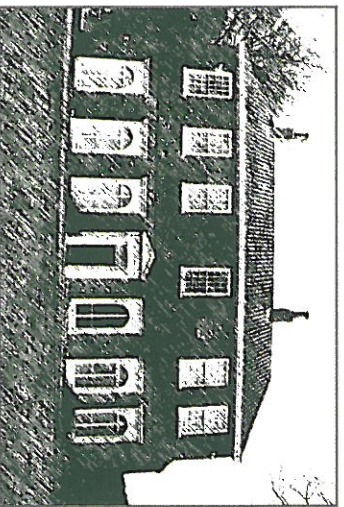
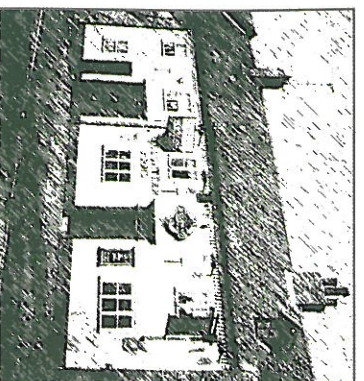


1 Baysgarth House, which dates from 1731, has undergone numerous later alterations. It was originally built for members of a branch of the Nelthorpe family and was eventually given to the town in 1930. It was the centre of a large estate on the southern fringes of the town and is set in some 30 acres of parkland. It now houses the local museum. On leaving the park, notice the fine wrought iron gates and the ornate gateposts capped with a unicorn and baskets of fruit. These were brought here in the early twentieth century from the garden of New Hall in Newport.

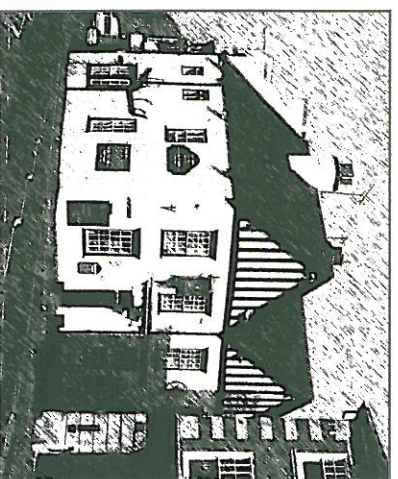


2 Bardney Hall was built in Queen Anne style. The name is a reminder of medieval Barton's connection with the great Benedictine abbey of the same name.



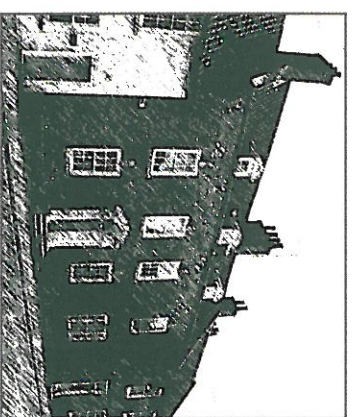
Barton and these hand-made bricks were doubtless produced locally at one of the many yards along the Humber bank.

4 The Old Mill, which was built on the site of a pagan Anglo-Saxon cemetery, was described as 'lately fitted up' in 1819. It continued in use until about 1950 after which it lay derelict until a more recent scheme of imaginative renovation transformed it into the public house/restaurant we see today.

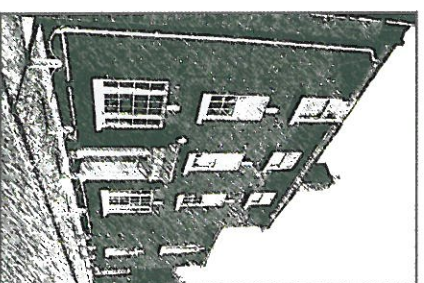


5 The George Hotel on the west side of Market Place is a former coaching inn, which has undergone many alterations. The main corner building dates from the seventeenth century and it was the venue for many of the great social, political and cultural events which took place in the town. Now walk down George Street and turn right into Priestgate.

6 Look back to view the shops **1 - 5 King Street** at the corner of Chapel Lane. This was originally a seven-bay house described as 'new built' in 1727. With its tall, steeply-pitched pantile roof, central chimney stacks, sliding sash windows and generally low, squat proportions it is a good example of the local late seventeenth - early eighteenth century style. The rendering obscures good Flemish bond brickwork which, together with the rubbed brick window arches and deep covered plaster cornice, show that it was a house of some distinction.



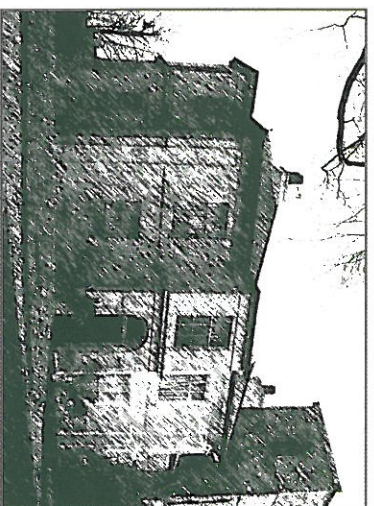
7 Cob Hall on the north side of Priestgate has a fine frontage with columned doorway. It is dated by the rainwater head to 1766. The initials T. M. E are those of the builders of the house - Thomas Marris, a local solicitor, and his wife Elizabeth. Notice the two fire insurance company plaques on the front and another on No. 26 next door which is for the Pheonix Fire Insurance Company.



fashion for tall, narrow, three-storeyed buildings. The top storeys of these houses have small windows, though one at No. 4 has been enlarged to light a former schoolroom.

9 At the north end of **St. Mary's Lane** is the magnificent medieval church of the same dedication. The view left along **Burgate** shows the imposing three-storeyed range built by William Mackrill in 1806. The Mackrill family owned one of the earliest brickyards as well as boats in which the bricks and tiles were shipped away to builders in the Humber basin and as far away as East Anglia and London.

10 Formerly a most prominent feature of the Barton street scene was **the Beck**. Artesian springs feed this pond but in recent years, massive water extraction from the North Lincolnshire aquifer has caused the springs to dry up for long periods and it is now dominated by vegetation.

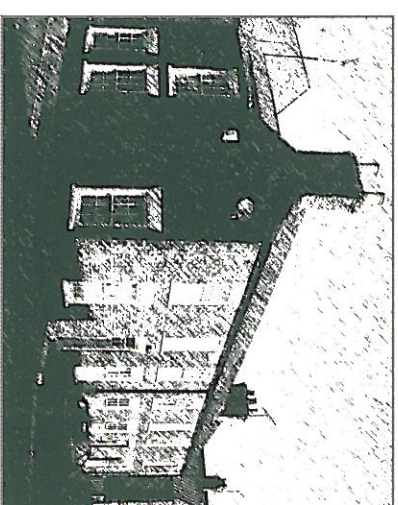


11 Across the road and to the west of St. Peter's Church stands **The Old Vicarage**, a building substantially remodelled in elegant Regency style early in the nineteenth century. Chad Varah, the founder of the Samaritans, was born there in 1911.

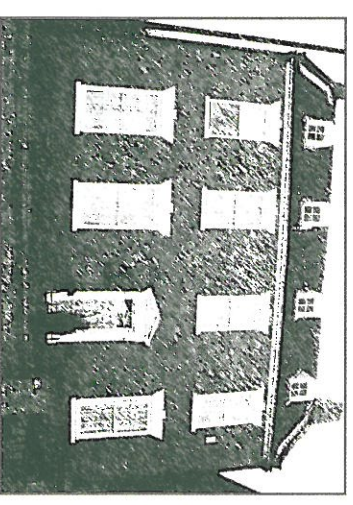
12 Although not Georgian, without doubt, Barton's most significant building is **St. Peter's Church**. The tower and baptistery at its western end remain from an Anglo-Saxon church built around 1000 AD. In the later medieval centuries the building was enlarged. It is now in the care of English Heritage and is currently open to the public (please check times with English Heritage).

13 To the east of the church lies **Tyrwhitt Hall**. The later brick exterior of this court-yarded house conceals a complex building dating from the fifteenth century or even earlier. Its north wing is a magnificent timber-framed open hall whilst the south wing, built of chalk and brick with heavy oak timber framing, contains the range of chambers or private rooms used by the household.

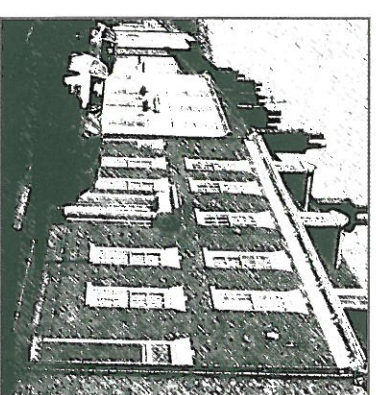
14 Returning to **Whitecross Street** one enters that part of Barton which displays to good effect the evidence for Barton's prosperity as a flourishing market town in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Here can be seen a mixture of building styles and sizes - an essential feature of the older parts of the town which contrast with the more uniform suburban developments of the last hundred years.



15 The row of houses **Nos. 55 -57** were built in a local style and have yellow and brown bricks laid alternately in Flemish bond which give a chequer board effect. Notice particularly how the original windows with small panes and glazing bars blend in well with the proportions of the façade and the pattern of the brickwork.



16 On the opposite side of the road stands **Laurel House** which was built in the 1780s for a local surgeon, William Benton. The front has fine Flemish bonded brickwork, a dressed stone gable, dentilled cornice and ornate doorway.



17 Returning again to the west side of the street one sees **No. 51** whose frontage dates from the early nineteenth century. Behind are ranges at right angles dating from the previous century and, earliest of all, the rare survival of an interior timber-framed wall of the sixteenth or seventeenth century.

18 Further up the street stands **No. 41**, a mid-to late-Georgian house with a steeply pitched roof, a parapet in front with a moulded plaster cornice at eaves level, and a doorway flanked by fluted Doric columns. The bay windows were Victorian additions.

