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*J. J. Chapman*





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THE  
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## PREFACE.



IN presenting the Thirteenth Volume of the *Journal* to the Members of the Society, the Council venture to hope that the quality of the Articles will compare favourably with the papers which have appeared in the past.

The Dodsworth Notes on Osgoldcross, now completed, will be found most useful to all who are interested in that Wapentake; the notes with which Mr. Holmes has enriched the paper are valuable, and deserve the cordial thanks of the Society.

The publication of Mr. Skaife's new translation of that portion of Domesday Book relating to Yorkshire has been begun and will be welcomed by all the members. The text will be supplemented by sundry valuable tables and indices of persons, places, churches, mills, &c., which will add greatly to the utility of the book.

Mr. Brown's interesting paper on the Bruce Cenotaph *has excited much interest*, as has also the elucidation of

**PREFACE.**

the Wragby windows by the Rev. E. H. Sankey and Dr. Schüddekopf, a work requiring great care and learning.

The Council have to say, in conclusion, that the authors of the various papers are alone responsible for the opinions and statements therein.

**HODDERSFIELD.**

*August, 1895.*

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THE  
**Yorkshire Archæological Journal**

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NOTES ON YORKSHIRE CHURCHES.

By the late SIR STEPHEN GLYNNE, Bart.

(CONTINUED FROM P. 435, VOL. XII.)

*August 11th, 1827.* Made an excursion from Escrick to visit some of the beauties of the North and East Ridings.

Passed through York and took the road to Scarborough. The country from York as far as Whitwell (12 miles) is not very interesting, but at Whitwell it begins to improve and is more woody.

KIRKHAM ABBEY.

At Whitwell we walked about three-quarters of a mile to the right of the road, to visit the ruins of Kirkham Abbey, which are situated in a beautiful valley, close to the river Derwent; the hills on either side are covered with wood, and the vale watered by the rapid and clear river has a pleasing and retired appearance. There are many fragments of walls, &c., remaining, but so much shattered and so imperfect that it is impossible to trace the original plan of the Abbey. The principal feature and the most perfect of the remains is a very beautiful gateway of curvilinear character. The arch is of horse-shoe character and the mouldings plain, but it has a crocketed triangular canopy. In the upper story are two very beautiful small curvilinear windows of two lights, with very rich tracery—there has been considerable enrichment in this gateway. The remnants of the Abbey buildings are very imperfect, and scattered wide of each other; they are mostly of Early Gothic character, but there is one Norman doorway. The buildings seem to have been formerly of considerable extent. There is some Early Gothic groining

pretty perfect, which seems to have formed a crypt. There are also two very rich Early Gothic lancet windows left now insulated ; they have richly-moulded architraves, and seem to have belonged to the church, but there is no other portion of the walls of the church existing.

Returning to Whitwell, we went round by Castle Howard and saw the house : the surrounding country very fine from the thickness of the woods.

We then arrived at the town of New Malton, seated on the Derwent amid fine, rich scenery, with a romantic view of the Northern Wold hills. The town contains two churches, St. Leonard's and St. Michael's, both chapelries to Old Malton.

#### ST. LEONARD'S CHURCH.

St. Leonard's stands on high ground in the eastern part of the town, and is a structure neither remarkable for beauty nor for any curious architecture. The whole of the exterior has been modernized in the most disgraceful way, so as to resemble a meeting-house rather than a church. At the west end is a plain tower which seems to be ancient, crowned by a stone spire, which, though yet lofty was never finished, so that it ends abruptly in a flat surface and has an awkward appearance. The church consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle. The north aisle is divided from the nave by three plain semicircular arches without any architrave moulding. They rest on cylindrical pillars with square capitals. The aisle of the chancel is used as a vestry, and opens to the chancel by two smaller semicircular arches, springing from a central cylindrical shaft with circular moulded capital. The windows of the nave are all of the wretched conventicle form. Over the arches runs a cornice of grotesque heads, &c., of Norman character. The chancel is of very late and debased rectilinear work, and opens to the nave with a pointed arch. The nave is neatly pewed, has a north and west gallery, and there is also a gallery in the chancel. The font, circular and plain, of Norman work. The tower has a fine peal of bells, and from the churchyard is a fine prospect over the Derwent and the surrounding scenery.

## ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH

Stands in the market-place, and is not surrounded by a burying-ground. It is a structure of regular form and nearly entirely of good Norman work, with no traces of later work excepting in the tower and chancel. There is not much beauty either externally or internally, the stone of which it is built being of a gloomy colour and rough appearance, the interior fitted up somewhat shabbily, the pews being irregular, the pillars tastefully painted in imitation of marble, and the whole much injured with coarse wash, paint, &c. The church consists of a nave with side aisles, a chancel with north aisle, and a tower at the west end, which is low and plain, and of rectilinear period. The nave is entirely Norman, and has a very good clerestory of that style, consisting of plain single semicircular-headed windows, having on the exterior a band of chevron moulding carried above them, and forming a dripstone to each window. Beneath the parapet is a cornice of heads and other corbels of Norman work. The nave has four arches on each side, of semicircular form, springing from circular pillars with square capitals. The arch between the nave and chancel is also semicircular, and springs from clustered shafts. The windows in the aisles are mostly modern and bad. The chancel has two clumsy pointed arches opening to its northern chapel. The ceiling of the chancel is of panelled wood, and has been painted and gilded, but is much faded. There are some lancet windows on the south side. The east window is a good large rectilinear arc of seven lights. The altar-piece is of wood, of late and poor rectilinear work. The nave has north, south, and west galleries, and there is a good organ at the west end. The font is circular with some panelling, but of indifferent workmanship.

## OLD MALTON CHURCH.

About a mile N.E. of New Malton is the village of Old Malton, the church of which is the mother church of those in the town, and formerly belonged to an Abbey. It is a fine structure, *though consisting only of the nave of the original church.* It is interesting from the fine speci-

mens which it contains of work in which the Norman and Early English forms are much intermixed. The west front is remarkably fine, though the south tower alone remains. The principal features of the front are Early English, but the central doorway is Norman, and very rich in its ornament; there are five ranges of mouldings with very fine ornament partaking of Early English character, two having the tooth ornament, and one a very singular description of enrichment, consisting of double string drawn out into chevrons at regular intervals, and so disposed that a lozenge is formed by the two chevrons in which is inserted a quatrefoil; the space between the strings is filled with tooth ornament. The shafts have capitals of foliage of a stiff character. On either side of the head of the doorway is an E.E. niche of plain character. The pediment of the central division of the front is enriched with the curvilinear ball-flower, and the great central window has been of E.E. character, but is filled with rectilinear tracery; the architrave mouldings have the toothed ornament, and shafts of the same character. The south tower is a beautiful E.E. specimen, has flat buttresses and plain parapet. There are three stages of ornament. The lower stage has a good Early English doorway, with deep mouldings, and the ball-flower ornament. The buttresses have elegant niches with fillited shafts, and toothed dripstone. The string between the two lower stages has the toothed ornament. The second stage has a fine, deeply-moulded Early English arch in the centre, with shafts having foliated capitals. The upper stage is very fine, and has a double E. E. arch with mouldings and shafts. Each arch is pierced for a window, and over the two lights are two circular ornaments, each filled with a quatrefoil and surrounded by a band of tooth ornament. On the south side of this tower is a window with semicircular head. The north-west tower is down. The whole of this church has a plain flat parapet, and there is no clerestory. There are six arches on each side of the nave, of semicircular form with deep mouldings; the two western pillars are formed of clustered shafts with round Early English capitals. The remainder of the pillars are cylindrical. The triforium is placed on a string and is extremely fine, of mixed Norman and Early English character. It consists of three arches, the centre of which is the highest and semicircular, the two side ones of lancet form. The

centre arch is divided by a central shaft into two lancet arches, between the heads of which is a pierced trefoil. The shafts on which these arches rest have all square capitals, and the central one has a fine foliated capital. The walls of the church are nearly plain, and the windows have semicircular heads. There are ruins of the piers of the cross eastward of the present church. The church is very neatly and decently pewed.

On the opposite side of the river from Malton is the village of Norton, which is a suburb of Malton, and in the East Riding. Its church has recently been rebuilt in a plain style without a steeple.<sup>1</sup> Through this we proceeded to Sledmere, distant twelve miles. About four miles from Malton, just above the village of North Grimston, we leave the rich woody country and ascend into the bleak and bare Wolds. From the top of the hill on looking back a most extensive and magnificent prospect is enjoyed over Malton and the surrounding richly-wooded and varied country, with the hills round Helmsley in the distance. Over the Wolds there is a vast expanse of bleak, bare country, which is relieved by the plantations around Sledmere, where is a very fine mansion of Sir T. Sykes.

#### LITTLE DRIFFIELD CHURCH.

Through the village of Garton, we arrive at Little Driffield, a very pretty rural village. Its church is small, and has been lately much modernized, being adorned with wretched conventicle windows and other abominations. The church consists of a nave and chancel of one aisle only, and a tower at the west end. There is not much worthy of notice in the architecture of the church. The whole of the portion appropriated to the performance of divine service is modernized and newly pewed. The arch between the nave and chancel is pointed. There is a small portion of the west end of the nave not used for the service, and left in its primitive state. In this is a plain octagonal font, and a rude Norman arch opening to the tower, resting upon worked imposts. The south door is pointed, and has a band of moulding with the ball-flower. The tower is plain, having a curvilinear belfry window

<sup>1</sup> The churches on the Wolds are mostly small, consisting of only a nave and chancel, and for the most part of Norman architecture.

and a parapet without a battlement, but decorated with the curvilinear waved line. Built into the north wall of the church are several monumental slabs with rich cross florys. This church is considered the mother church of Great Driffield, which is a pleasant town of 2,500 inhabitants a mile distant; the houses are ranged principally in one long, wide street which has a very neat and pleasing appearance. Immediately about the town the scenery is rural and agreeable, there being abundance of trees.

#### GREAT DRIFFIELD CHURCH.

The church is a very good building, but the body is low and plain (though of excellent Norman architecture) when compared with the lofty and magnificent tower which is seen at a great distance, and forms a beautiful object in the surrounding country. The church consists of a nave with north and south aisles, a chancel, and a tower at the west end. The nave is divided from each aisle by four semicircular arches springing from circular pillars (but not massive) with banded capitals. The clerestory is also of good Norman character, and internally exhibits on the north side four windows with semicircular arches, one over each pier, set on a string. Those on the south side have been stopped up. The south door has a semicircular arch, with good mouldings with a band of tooth ornament. The south aisle is considerably wider than the north, and has windows of rather singular character, large, with square heads and divided into four lights shewing tracery of curvilinear character. At each extremity of the south aisle is a pointed curvilinear window with fine tracery and of four lights. The parapet of the whole of the nave and chancel of the church is plain and flat. The clerestory on the north side externally is very good, the windows have their exterior arches of semicircular form and supported on Norman shafts with capitals; between each window is a flat buttress, and under the parapet runs a cornice of the common Norman ornament consisting of grotesque heads, &c. The windows of the north aisle are square, of rectilinear tracery and two lights. There is a good Norman door, with two bands of mouldings supported on imposts without shafts, and having in one band *the toothed ornament*. This aisle is disfigured by large

clumsy brick buttresses of modern erection. The two side aisles extend a little westward of the east wall of the tower. Over the east window of the south aisle of the nave is a rude carved figure of a bishop with mitre and crosier. The chancel is without aisles, and has a south door which is decidedly E. E., though the arch be semicircular; it has one moulding filled with a band of foliage of singular character, and shafts with stiff foliated capitals resembling Corinthian. The buttresses are enriched with large spouts representing heads. The windows are rectilinear insertions, and are of two lights with square heads and labels. The east window is also square and has five lights. The eastern wall has a gable crowned with an ornamented cross. The interior will not detain us long, having little worthy of particular description, and no ancient monuments. The great neatness and general decent appearance, however, deserves notice. The pews are uniform, and there is a neat organ in the western gallery. In the wall of the south aisle is a trefoil niche with shafts of E. E. character. A wood screen divides the nave and chancel. South of the altar is a trefoil niche of rectilinear appearance, and beneath the chancel windows an E. E. string.

The lofty and magnificent tower, by far the most remarkable part of the church, is of rich rectilinear work, and is one of the finest in the county. It consists of three stages, each having fine crocketed ogee niches and panelling. The niches of the lower stage have groining under the canopies. There is a pretty west doorway, and above it a good window. The buttresses are elegantly grouped, and at each stage the set-offs have crocketed ogee canopies. The belfry windows in the upper stage are very large, with rectilinear tracery, transoms, and crocketed ogee heads flanked by pinnacles. The battlements are very finely panelled, and the whole is crowned with eight pinnacles, all crocketed, of which the corner ones are the largest, and have their sides enriched with panelling and canopies. There is a clock and three bells.

#### BRIDLINGTON CHURCH.

The country between Driffield and Bridlington is for the most part bleak and bare. Beverley Minster is seen at *fourteen miles distance only*, but the village and mansion of



Burton Agnes embosomed in trees relieve the general dreariness of the country, and shortly the sea comes into view, but the coast is particularly bare and exposed. The town of Bridlington is distant one mile from the sea, and is of large size, but the interior has rather a sombre aspect. The only interesting object is the church, which is truly a magnificent structure, being the nave of the church of the priory, dissolved at the Reformation, and a very striking object in every distant view of the town from the uncommon loftiness of the roof. Standing tolerably free from other buildings, on one side of a spacious area, the edifice is seen externally to much advantage, but has suffered grievous mutilation in many parts. It contains specimens of the three later styles of architecture of the finest description, and is uncommonly rich in ornament. The west front would have been very fine and imposing if the towers had been completed, and at present offers many beautiful portions of architecture—rectilinear, curvilinear, and E. E. There are three handsome doorways, with rich crocketed ogee canopies and deep mouldings. The bands of moulding are filled with varied foliage in the centre door, and the shafts have fine foliated capitals which have an appearance of curvilinear work. The southern door has one band of moulding, with very large, bold, vine leaves, one of circles containing quatrefoils, one of square flowers. The doorways are flanked with small buttresses crowned with pinnacles, and the whole space about the doors is richly panelled. The lower portion of the front between the doors is enriched with niches with triangular crocketed canopies. The beautiful vine foliage forms a principal feature in the mouldings of the doors. The ornaments of the front are sadly worn from time and neglect. The north tower is partly Early English, but is in a ruinous state, being scarcely carried up to half of the intended height, and left unroofed. Its door is semicircular, but has shafts of evident Early Gothic character. The buttresses of the tower are flat and E. E. There are three stages above the doorway, each of which has a window; the two upper ones are early curvilinear of two lights, and in the lower stage is a range of trefoil niches with fine triangular canopies having crockets and finials. The cornice at the top of the tower and the bands between the stages have a foliated ornament. The parapet to the aisles

and clerestory of the whole church is not embattled, but has a cornice of bold foliage. The windows in the north aisle are mostly Early English lancets, and between them are good buttresses of curvilinear period, having triangular crocketed heads, and some with polygonal fronts. A string-course is carried all along under the parapet and continued over the buttresses. There are large projecting heads for water-spouts. The north porch is a truly splendid composition, having much of Early English and curvilinear work, both of the most elaborate description. It is of two stories, but as the groined ceiling never was completed, is open to the top. The exterior door is wide and of Early English character, having deep bands of moulding with the toothed ornament, and clustered shafts. On either side of this door is a lancet arch springing from the same shafts, and having fine deep mouldings. The upper story of the porch has a singular and plain appearance, and probably was never completed. The parapet has an Early English string, and at each angle a small square turret. The sides of the interior of the porch are richly panelled with trefoil niches, having dripstones and shafts with elaborate foliated capitals. The springings of the ribs of the groined ceiling are begun, and rest upon clustered shafts of curvilinear character, but never were completed. The interior door is of curvilinear period and very fine. The mouldings are very deep and the capitals of the shafts enriched with beautiful foliage. Down the shafts of some of the niches on the side walls run bands of flowers. The clerestory windows on the north side are of very fine curvilinear character, and of four lights, but many of them have been shamefully walled up; between each is a flat buttress. The exterior of the south side differs considerably in many respects from the north, and is not altogether so well preserved.<sup>2</sup> The arrangement of the clerestory is different, the windows being carried down much lower and divided into two parts by a transom, the lower part opening to the triforium. The three western clerestory windows are of rectilinear tracery, the remainder curvilinear and very fine. The aisle has no windows in its western portion, and those in the eastern portion are raised higher up and are short, so that it

<sup>2</sup> The south-west tower is now surmounted by a modern brick turret of octagonal form.

appears the cloisters adjoined this side, especially as there is a range of pointed arches below the windows in the wall, springing from low octagonal pillars, which seem to be traces of the cloisters. The buttresses between the windows of the eastern or curvilinear portion of the aisle have plain set-offs and triangular heads. The western part presents much blank wall and some heavy buttresses. There are traces of the ruins of the transept at the east end, but the transept has evidently been long destroyed, there being a window in the east wall of curvilinear character. This wall is supported by two clumsy buttresses. There is a good door on the south side, with deeply-recessed mouldings and shafts with rich foliated capitals. The interior of the church is very striking from its fine space and uncommon loftiness, but its beauty is much impaired by the extreme irregularity of the pews and galleries, which are scattered about all over the church without the least regard to order or regularity. The thick and coarse coats of whitewash with which the whole is bedaubed detract considerably from the elegance of the interior. There are nine fine and very lofty pointed arches on either side, their architraves are deeply moulded and the piers of lozenge form, composed of clustered shafts with plain moulded capitals, the angular shafts being of larger size than the intermediate ones. The three western piers on the south side are cased with rectilinear panelling. The clerestory windows are of four lights and all of fine curvilinear tracery, excepting the three western ones on the south side, which are rectilinear. The west window has been a magnificent rectilinear one of nine lights and vast dimensions, but a large part of it is now barbarously walled up. The triforium on each side is different. On the north side it is very rich and of an intermediate character, partaking both of Early English and curvilinear, but more of the latter. It is formed of a fine deeply-moulded arch, divided into two by a central mullion, and each portion again subdivided into two lights, feathered, and springing from a central shaft with round plain capital. Between the heads of the lights in each portion is a circle containing a cinquefoil. In the six eastern compartments of the south side the triforium is differently arranged, and is evidently curvilinear, consisting of a range of most elegant and beautiful open lattice-work divided into compartments filled with delicate curvilinear

tracery. The shafts have rich foliated capitals. The clerestory windows are much longer than those on the north side, being divided into two by a transom, and the lower compartment is seen through the lattice-work of the triforium, which has a very fine effect, as in many of the French cathedrals. The lattice-work to the three western rectilinear windows is rectilinear pieced panelling of rather a plain character but not inelegant. The same is carried along the west end in front of the great window. This church has not any groining to the roof, but the timber is open to the church, which rather detracts from the elegance of it, and gives it a barn-like appearance. The windows in the eastern portion of the south aisle are very fine curvilinear tracery of three lights and rather early in the style. There are clustered shafts with rich foliated capitals, from which the ribs of the groining spring, but this never was completed. These windows on the north side are chiefly lancets ranged in pairs, with deep architrave mouldings and shafts with plain round capitals. In the east wall are two curvilinear windows of three lights, with rather early tracery. At the east end of the south aisle is a portion now enclosed and used as a vestry, in which are two monumental slabs in good preservation with black-letter inscriptions. One very perfect runs thus:—

**R**ob' brustwyk quōda prior hui' loci q' obiit āno dō' **MCC**  
nonagisimo iiii' cui' aie ppiciej de'. Amen.

The font stands at the west end of the church elevated on steps; it is circular and of black marble. Near it is a black marble slab well worthy of notice, and curiously wrought with rude carving representing various animals. One figure resembles an ass, one a cat, one a bird, and then another like dragons; beneath these figures are three arches in bas-relief, the centre one pointed, the others semicircular. The shafts from which they spring have capitals of rude foliage of Late Norman or very Early Gothic character, which marks the antiquity of this singular monumental remain. Whom it commemorates, or to what the figures allude, I know not. There is another slab with a cross flory, but no inscription.

The fine Abbey gateway still remains, and forms a communication from *the town to the green* or area where the church stands. It is chiefly of rectilinear character, the

windows having square heads and labels. The ceiling within the archway is finely groined and has foliated bosses. The rooms over the gateway are occasionally used for transacting business.

Bridlington Quay is about a mile distant from the town, and is a pleasant and quiet watering-place. The cliffs are high and bold, the sea view fine, but the surrounding country bleak and bare of trees.

From thence we went the following day, which proved most rainy and miserable, to Flamborough Head. The country bleak and very dreary, and looked the more wretched amidst the unceasing rain. We went over the lighthouse at Flamborough Head, which is extremely interesting. The coast is very bold, and the sea was raging in a most magnificent manner among the rocks, the waves very high and boisterous. It being high water it was impossible to see the caves, which are said to be very curious and interesting.

Not far from the lighthouse is the ruin of a more ancient one. The village of Flamborough is a wretched place, inhabited chiefly by fishermen, and situated two miles from the lighthouse. Its church we did not visit. From thence we went over bare, wretched country (of which, however, we saw little, being shut up close in the carriage) to Hunmanby, a large village, which anciently enjoyed a market. There we dined with Archdeacon Wrangham, the vicar. Soon after we arrived at the inn, a tremendous storm of thunder came on.

#### HUNMANBY.

The church consists of a lofty nave with a north aisle, a chancel, and a tower at the west end. The tower is mostly Norman, except the upper part, which has a rectilinear battlement and four pinnacles. In the lower portion is a small window with semicircular head on the west side, and on the south side is a double Norman window with central shaft, and below it two smaller windows of a single light. There is also a string of billet-moulding. The nave has some rectilinear windows of late and debased character on the south side. There is one curvilinear window in the north aisle; those in the chancel are modern and of bad character. The nave is irregularly pewed, and open to the

timbers of the roof. The arches to the north aisle are five in number, of which the two western ones are lower than the others, and spring from a central octagon pillar with a square base. The three eastern arches are loftier, and are supported upon circular pillars with moulded capitals. Between the nave and chancel is a wood screen of late and debased workmanship. The arch to the chancel is Norman, with good shafts. In the chancel is a large monument to some of the Osbaldeston family. The font is at the west end, and raised on steps: it is a plain cylinder on a square base. The arch to the tower is narrow and semicircular. Under one of the south windows is a Tudor arch for a tomb, but now stopped up.

From Hunmanby we went to Filey, but not arriving there till it was quite dark we were unable to enjoy a view of its beautiful bay, or visit its church, which appeared good.

#### SCARBOROUGH.

We arrived at Scarborough late in the evening, the beauties of which place are probably well known to all and need no description. The situation of the castle is truly magnificent, on a bold rock overhanging the sea. The extent of the walls and outworks is very great, and the walls are all embattled. There is a handsome plain gateway, flanked by two circular towers. There is one very fine square tower of beautiful Norman work, having flat buttresses and several tiers of good Norman windows, divided by a central shaft into two lights. Some of the lights are pointed. At the angles of this square tower shafts are inserted in hollows, which run up the whole height.

The church of Scarborough is still a spacious structure, though much curtailed of its original dimensions; and notwithstanding the depredations and mutilations it has suffered by modern injudicious alterations, it yet affords many good and curious specimens of architecture. Its situation is fine and bold, though highly inconvenient, being near the top of a steep hill at a great distance from a large part of the town.

The church at present consists of a nave with two north aisles, and one south aisle, and a south transept used as a school. The tower was built in the 17th century, and is at

the east end of the present building. The whole building is chiefly of Early English character, with partial mixtures of a later style. The choir is destroyed, but there are remnants of the walls existing. The south aisle of the nave has a curious appearance externally, it being composed of a series of chapels each with separate gable roofs; some of them have windows with curvilinear tracery, and the buttresses of that period, with triangular heads. The clerestory has a plain parapet. There is a south porch. The west end was formerly adorned by two towers, which are both destroyed, and the front much mutilated. There is a western porch with a plain pediment, and a good plain doorway of curvilinear character. The west window is most vile. The interior is spacious and might have a fine effect, if it had not been so dreadfully injured by mutilations of various parts, as well as the insertion of most frightful galleries in every part, even in the clerestory, and pews much out of repair and arranged with no uniformity. The nave is very lofty, and divided from either aisle by six very high pointed arches of Early English character. Those on the south side spring from massive pillars, of which the three eastern are circular, the others octagonal. On the north side of the nave the arches spring from very massive circular pillars with moulded capitals. The clerestory windows are Early English, and open inwardly by a pointed arch resting upon shafts with bell capitals. Upon the capital of each pillar there rests a shaft, which is carried up to the roof, and has bell capital, and is banded where it is intersected by the strings which run, one under the clerestory, the other immediately above the main arches. From these shafts it appears that the ribs of the groining were intended to spring. The two north aisles are divided by a range of pointed arches, springing from octagonal columns, with capitals adorned with foliage and heads. The north wall was rebuilt in the 17th century, it having been destroyed by the fall of the central tower about 1650. As might be expected, this is rebuilt in a barbarous style. The northernmost aisle is of very great breadth. There is in one of the south chapels a very fine niche of curvilinear period, and in one a most curious ribbed stone roof. There is a good organ of large size in the west gallery.

This church, though large, is insufficient for the large and

increasing population, as well as inconvenient from its situation. A new church has been since built in the upper part of the town, in the Gothic style (I believe Early English), but I have not seen it.

#### SCALBY.

The village of Scalby is situated at about two miles north-west of Scarborough, and is pleasantly surrounded with trees. The church is neat, though not remarkable for particular elegance of architecture. It consists of a nave with a south aisle, a chancel, and a tower at the west end. There is much Early English work, and a little Norman; of which last is one small window on the north side. The other windows of the nave are late and debased rectilinear. The tower is of the same character, and has a battlement. The nave is divided from its aisle by three pointed arches with round pillars, with the square abacus and rude E. E. foliage in the capitals. The arch between the nave and chancel is pointed, and springs from clustered shafts, having the square abacus in the capitals. In the chancel are some lancet windows, one of which is very obtuse. In the south wall of the chancel is a square recess (formerly a cupboard) divided in the centre by an octagonal shaft, having a capital with abacus. The font is of cylindrical form and perfectly plain.

#### HACKNESS.

About four miles from Scalby is Hackness, a rural village seated in a delightful woody valley, immediately under steep hills. This spot is by far the most delightful in the neighbourhood, and forms a contrast to the bare and bleak aspect of most of the surrounding country. The church is pleasantly situated in a churchyard full of fine trees, and is itself a very pretty object. The spire appears to great advantage rising above the trees, and the church presents many good specimens of architecture, chiefly Early English. The structure consists of a nave with side aisles, a chancel, and a tower and spire at the west end. The tower is E. E. of very early character, and has a belfry window of Norman work of two lights divided by a central shaft. There is a lancet window in the lower stage on the south side of the tower, and a string of the same character. There are buttresses with



triangular heads, a battlement, and plain stone spire. The arch by which the tower opens to the church is a remarkably fine Early English one, having its architrave deeply recessed with mouldings, and supported on clustered shafts having abacus capitals. The nave is divided from the north aisle by three pointed arches, with circular pillars having their bases enriched with the cable ornament, and plain moulded circular capitals. On the south side there are only two arches, of semicircular form and very wide. The pillar between them is circular, having square capital and base. The clerestory has on each side square rectilinear windows. The arch between the nave and chancel is semicircular, of rude workmanship springing from plain imposts. The chancel has the ancient wood stalls remaining. The east window is rectilinear of three lights. North of the chancel is a chapel used as a burial-place, of plain rectilinear character. The clerestory of the nave and the north aisle have a battlement. The south aisle is loftier, and has a plain parapet. There is also a plain south porch. The chancel is embattled, and has buttresses crowned with triangular canopies enriched with crockets and finials. This font is of circular form and plain, supported on a cylindrical shaft. Its cover is of wood and very beautiful, being enriched with tabernacle work, crocketed canopies and pinnacles—a handsome specimen of rectilinear wood-work. The tower has three bells. Near the church stands the residence of Sir John Johnstone, the house not large, but beautifully situated.

#### SEAMER.

The church of this village, which is about three miles distant from Scarborough, is a good building chiefly of Norman work; but with many insertions and additions of a later period. It consists of a nave with a north aisle, and a chancel. At the west end is the ruin of the tower, which was struck by lightning. Only the lower story now remains, which is of Norman work and has flat buttresses. The original Norman windows of the nave are placed at a great height from the ground, more in the situation of *clerestory* windows. There are only two original ones on *the south side*, there being two rich curvilinear ones inserted

square windows of that period. The ruins are finely mantled with ivy and are very picturesque.

The beauties of Duncombe Park are of the most splendid description. The house, built by Sir John Vanbrugh, has a magnificent hall and some good pictures.

#### EASINGWOLD.

From thence we passed through a very pleasing and finely wooded country by Gilling, with its ancient castle, belonging to and inhabited by the Fairfax family, and finely situated on an eminence, to Easingwold, a small town consisting principally of one broad street. The church is at one extremity of the town, and is a structure of not much beauty; consisting of a nave and side aisles, chancel, and plain rectilinear embattled tower at the west end. The windows of the nave aisles are rectilinear and of square form, with labels. The nave has also a clerestory of square windows. The north door is Early English, with shafts of good character. The nave has upon each side five plain pointed arches springing from octagonal pillars with no capitals. The east window of the chancel is a good curvilinear one of three lights. South of the altar is the pedestal of a niche. The font is octagonal upon a circular shaft. In the western gallery is an organ. The exterior has a leaded roof with no embattled parapet.

#### ST. MARY'S ABBEY, YORK.

The remains are not very considerable, and sadly mutilated, but display extreme beauty of style, and testify the church to have been of vast size and great magnificence. The present remains consist of the north wall of the nave, the north-west pier of the central tower, and fragments of the west front. The style of architecture is early curvilinear, very nearly resembling the choir of Selby Church. The compartments in which the windows are set are exactly like those at Selby, comprising three arches, the central much the largest, and pierced for the window, the side ones small and narrow, of lancet form, all springing from clustered shafts with rich foliated capitals. The windows have curvilinear tracery, *as in the side aisles of York Minster.* There

work, with admixture of later curvilinear styles. The church is of large dimensions, and is cruciform. The nave is eight arches in length, and is certainly of a later period than the choir. Of the nave, only the north wall remains, the south aisle being wholly destroyed, and of all the pillars which once supported the arches on either side of the nave only one exists, on the north side; this one is of diamond form, and of clustered shafts. The west front is nearly down, but still preserves a rich doorway with deep mouldings apparently of curvilinear period. The north aisle has two curvilinear windows and three of lancet form, the latter in the eastern portion, which is evidently earlier than the western division of the nave, the shafts supporting the groined roof being of earlier character. The north wall of the church throughout is nearly perfect. The transept has an aisle to the east. The north transept is complete, but the southern one is nearly all destroyed. The piers in this part are of lozenge form, clustered, with plain moulded capitals and octagon bases. The north transept has two tiers of triple lancets, of which the lower ones have shafts with foliated capitals of curvilinear period, and the ball-flower in the mouldings. On the west side, triforium is of plain pointed arches with circular shafts. The eastern triforium is much richer, having two arches divided by a central shaft, contained under a larger arch with toothed architrave; these are again subdivided in like manner into two trefoil arches, and between the heads of all the arches small and great are pierced circles. The clerestory is beautiful, and of an uncommon description, having in each compartment two pointed arches springing from shafts as before, and subdivided each into two arches, one larger and one narrow, the small one being in each on the outside; between the heads is an arch containing quatrefoil. Beneath the windows is a range of trefoil niches with shafts of foliated capitals. The gable of the north transept has an E. E. circular window, and is flanked by large octagonal turrets terminating in pyramids. The four great arches supporting the tower are very bold and fine, piers of the same character as the remaining one in the nave. The tower is of curvilinear character, having two tiers of windows above the roof; its *north wall is entire.*

*The exterior of the transept is very rich, the windows*

having shafts with very fine foliated capitals, and the turrets adorned with niches.

The interior of the choir is very fine and impressive, it being quite entire, save only the roof. It is seven arches in length, and the triforium and clerestory are of magnificent character and in a perfect state. The main arches are somewhat acute and very lofty. The piers resemble those of the transept. The triforium has an obtuse arch enriched with toothed ornament, divided into two sharp-pointed arches with deep architrave mouldings springing from clustered shafts; these again subdivided, each into two other arches, and between the heads of all a circle containing quatrefoil. The clerestory has in each compartment a range of five arches springing from shafts; the centre arch being higher than the others, with very deep architrave mouldings, and springing from clustered shafts. On either side of the head of the central arch is a pierced trefoil; the dripstones and mouldings are richly ornamented with the tooth ornament. The east end has two ranges of triple lancet windows, with architrave mouldings enriched with tooth ornament, and shafts with bell capitals. This end is flanked by octagonal turrets crowned with pyramids and having shafts at the angles. There is a vestige of a cupboard for the communion plate. The pediment of the gable above the groining is enriched with a range of seven lancets with shafts, the centre being the highest, the others gradually decreasing. The choir windows have, externally, toothed dripstones, continued over the buttresses, which have mostly polygonal fronts.

#### WHITBY CHURCH.

The parish church of Whitby stands scarcely a hundred yards west of the ruins of the abbey, and is approached from the town by a flight of steps up the cliff. This edifice presents a singular appearance externally, not to say unsightly and deformed, from its irregularity of form and barbarous modern alterations. It is very low, and seems to have consisted originally of a nave and chancel of considerable length, resembling other churches in this country of Norman origin. It has, however, received the addition of a north and south transept, and the original north wall seems to *have been removed and the nave much widened on that*

octagon pillars supporting modern arches. The chancel is rectilinear, and has three windows with three lights on each side, and one at the east end which contains some stained glass. The interior is neatly fitted up, and contains an organ. The tower at the west end is of plain rectilinear architecture with an embattled parapet. The ruins of the priory are situated within an enclosed piece of ground, embosomed with high trees, not far south-east of the parish church. The only remaining portion is the east gable of the choir, which is as fine a specimen of the kind as can be met with. It is of very great height, and built of the finest stone, and its character is curvilinear. The window is of vast dimensions, and must have been magnificent when the tracery was complete. The soffit of the great window is richly ornamented with foliated ornament, and over the great window in the gable is a circular window. The side windows at the east end of the aisles are also curvilinear in tracery, and with soffits enriched as the large window. The point of the gable is crowned by an octagon pinnacle surmounted by a crocketed pinnacle. The buttresses are large and bold, and somewhat singularly grouped, the set-offs being enriched with fine triangular crocketed canopies, and some portions ornamented with curvilinear panelling and niches. This front, though not overloaded with panelling or other ornament, is a very fine composition.

From Gisborough to Redcar, the first portion of the road is very beautiful, through a fine wooded country, which however is changed, before reaching Kirkleatham, for an uninteresting flat extending to the sea. Kirkleatham House stands very near the public road, and is a curious mixture of pointed and modern architecture. Near it is the church, with a mausoleum, both of Italian design; there is also a hospital or almshouse, a large brick building in form of half H and a very rich foundation.

Redcar is in many respects pleasant as a bathing-place, the sands being very good for walking, and reaching for two or three miles on each side of the village. The bathing is very good, and the view of Hartlepool and the Durham coast is agreeable. The shore is quite flat, and hence a great objection to the place is the great quantity of sand that is stranded all over the place, the sand being heaped up in the *street of the village to some height, and on the shore are*

high hills of sand. Two miles east of Redcar is Marsk, in which parish it is situated. This village is on the coast, and contains a church with tower and stone spire, but mostly modernized; it contains also a very handsome house of James I. period, kept up and inhabited, and belonging to Lord Dundas. Behind Marsk is Skelton Castle, situated in very pleasing country, from which we went by a very pretty road to Upleatham, the residence of Dowager Lady Dundas, by woody and very beautiful scenery. In going from thence towards Stockton, there is a fine view of the range of hills behind Gisborough with the Rosebury Topping, and Wilton Castle seated on a hill-side embosomed in wood. Stockton is approached by a handsome bridge over the Tees; it is a very handsome town, having one street of very considerable width, and consisting of very well built houses. The street is indeed wider, perhaps, than any other in a provincial town. The church is a modern brick building of large dimensions, and handsomely fitted up with organ, galleries, &c., but containing nothing particularly worthy of notice.

#### STOKESLEY.

A small town in a valley, with good wide streets. The church is a modern edifice, excepting the tower and a portion of the wall on the north side. The body is Italian, neatly fitted up, with an organ. This tower is rectilinear, embattled, and crowned by four small crocketed pinnacles. The surrounding country is very beautiful, and on the south side is a high and steep range of hills which we had to pass on our road to Helmsley.

The road to Helmsley is for the most part wild and romantic; the distance is about twenty miles, and the road lies for some way, after passing the first ridge of hill, through a wild and beautiful valley; the road is full of steep hills, there are many extensive prospects, and several very picturesque scenes. On approaching Helmsley the view over Duncombe Park and its splendid woods is most enchanting.

#### RIVAULX ABBEY.

*Two miles short of Helmsley we left the carriage and walked three-quarters of a mile to the right to Rivaux*

Abbey, which lies in a deep and beautiful valley, surrounded with luxuriant wood, and itself presenting a beautiful scene, being full of trees, interspersed with cottages, and a rapid small river running at the bottom. The ruins are most picturesque, and a considerable portion of the choir and transept remains, also much of the refectory. In the choir there is a good deal of resemblance to Whitby, but the work is perhaps of rather an earlier period. The character of the choir is very fine E. E., much resembling Salisbury Cathedral. The choir is quite perfect save only the roof. There are seven very fine pointed arches on each side, with lozenge piers formed of clustered shafts with plain banded capitals. The triforium is good, and consists in each compartment of two arches (with a pierced quatrefoil between their heads) springing from clustered shafts. These arches are each subdivided by a central shaft into two lights with quatrefoils between the heads. It varies from the triforium at Whitby in not being contained under a larger arch embracing the whole. This arrangement is probably earlier. The mouldings are richly covered with the toothed ornament. The clerestory is plainer than in Whitby, having three lancet arches, the central one much the highest and largest, and pierced by two lights for windows. The east end has a window formed of three high lancet lights, the centre being the highest, having deep mouldings and shafts with bell capitals. On each side of the head of the central lancet is a circle with a pierced quatrefoil. The mouldings are deep, and enriched with toothed ornament. Beneath the east window (which rests on a string forming a continuation of that of the triforium) are five lancet arches of equal height, but the alternate ones wider, and pierced for windows, which is rather singular. The ribs supporting the groining rest upon three clustered shafts, which in the two western compartments rest upon brackets placed in the space between the main arch heads. In the other part, they are upon the string of the triforium. Only the eastern arch of the tower remains, with clustered shafts not brought down to the ground, but resting on brackets against the pier wall. Part of the tower walls remains over the eastern arch, having two lancet windows. The rest of the tower and north and south arches are destroyed. The walls of the choir's aisle are *destroyed*. The clerestory on the north side presents

externally two equal arches, enriched with chevron work on the south side. The east end is beautifully mantled with ivy, and has octagonal buttresses. The eastern part of the transept is of much the same character with the choir, but the western portion is much earlier, and the west wall has some parts decidedly Norman. It has an eastern aisle, which opens to it by three fine pointed arches with deep architrave mouldings, with the outer dripstone of toothed ornament. The piers are very good, exactly resembling those of the choir. The triforium has two arches with deep mouldings and clustered shafts, and profusion of toothed ornament; between the heads is a circle pierced by a quatrefoil. The clerestory windows have a single lancet light, resembling the others. There is a great quantity of toothed ornament about the building. The groined ceiling of the aisle of the north transept remains. The ends of each transept are flanked by square turrets and plain stone pyramids; and have large windows of three lancet lights.<sup>3</sup> The south transept has in the eastern part a clerestory of richer description, having three lancet arches, with fine mouldings and shafts with profusion of toothed ornament. The west wall of the north transept has flat buttresses and the lower windows Norman, with dripstones continued in a string along the front.<sup>4</sup> The triforium windows present externally a single lancet each with dripstone enriched with nail-head ornament. The clerestory has three arches, the central one only pierced for a window and of lancet form, the two side ones smaller and trefoiled; all three have the dripstone or outer moulding enriched with toothed ornament. The south transept has the windows, both in the lower stage and of triforium, Norman, and buttresses quite flat. The clerestory windows are pointed, and have one lancet light, moulded and enriched as the others.

The refectory and all the buildings belonging to the abbey were situate on the south side. There is in the west wall of south transept, under the windows, a doorway with elliptical arch, probably leading to the cloisters. There are considerable remains of the abbey buildings, but all excepting the refectory are so much ruined that it is difficult to make out

<sup>3</sup> The stone of which the abbey is built is remarkably fine and durable.

<sup>4</sup> N. B.—In the north transept the but-

trees contracts in width in the triforium story, in the south it is of equal size the whole way up.



a regular plan. They are, however, highly picturesque, and interspersed with ivy of the most luxuriant growth. They are for the most part Early English, but there is one Norman door enriched with curious sculpture. The refectory is a large oblong building of Early English character. It has a range of lancet arches all round it, alternately pierced for windows, and having shafts with rich foliated capitals. There are traces of groining to the lower portion, which was probably a kind of crypt. In the lower stage on the north side runs a fine tier of semicircular arches of Norman character springing from capitals of shafts having rude foliage. There is also a curious door, having an obtuse arch with deep mouldings and shafts; but having within the obtuse arch another with trefoil head and a large space above the head of it.<sup>5</sup>

#### HELMSLEY.

Helmsley is a small town most pleasantly situated amidst very beautiful scenery, well varied with wood, hill and dale; the magnificent park of Lord Feversham adjoins the town. The streets are wide and clean, some with watercourses running in them, and there is one large area for the market-place. The houses are mostly neat, and built of stone, but few are of a bettermost description, and there is great air of quietness through the place.<sup>6</sup> The church is a large and handsome building, consisting of a nave with north aisle, north and south transepts, and chancel. At the west end of the nave is a lofty tower, of which the two lower stories are Early English, and divided by strings, having buttresses with flat faces, and in the second story are double lancet windows. The upper portion has a large belfry window of rectilinear character, three lights and a transom. The parapet at the top is rather singular, being without a battlement, but surmounted by eight small pinnacles, the intermediate spaces being pierced each with a quatrefoil. The tower opens to the nave by a pointed arch springing from Early English shafts. The interior of the church is spacious and handsome, though much disfigured by a general thick

<sup>5</sup> The situation of this abbey is the most delightful possible, and the scenery harmonises well with the character of

the ruins.

<sup>6</sup> There are some houses in Helmsley of wood and plaster as in Cheshire.

coat of whitewash. The nave has on the north side four sharp-pointed arches springing from piers of four clustered shafts, having square capitals enriched with fine foliage. The arches themselves are very plain and without mouldings. The transepts open by plain pointed arches. The windows north of the nave are curvilinear, on the south rectilinear. The south transept has a large rectilinear window of five lights. In the north aisle is a water drain of Early English work, with a triangular canopy over it. The arch to the chancel is Norman, with highly enriched shafts, covered with chevron and rope ornaments. There are some Norman windows in the chancel and one of curvilinear design. The south door is Norman; the east window rectilinear, of five lights. There is some wood screen work in the chancel, and ancient burnt tiles within the altar rails. The north side of the nave and transept has no battlement, but the chancel and all the south front are embattled. (On the west side of the south transept is one Norman window.) Under the battlement on the south side is a cornice of heads and other E. E. ornaments. The south porch had once a pointed gable, which is altered now to a plain battlement, but it is well restored in a plain rectilinear style. Within it is a fine Norman door, having four bands of moulding, and shafts, some of which are richly sculptured; their capitals are some plain, others richly worked. The font at the west end of the nave is an octagonal basin on a round pillar surrounded with E. E. shafts. There is a brass on the nave, representing a man and woman, also a barrel organ and eight bells. The ruins of Helmsley Castle stand within the grounds of Duncombe Park near the entrance from the town. It has the two outer walls remaining, though much shattered in part; they are strengthened by round towers at intervals. The gateway is good and tolerably perfect, having an entrance of E. E. character, formed by an acute pointed arch springing from brackets. The vaulted ceiling within the arched entrance is strong and bold, having large stone ribs. The area within the wall is extensive. Of the keep tower, which is large and of square form, one side is perfect, but the other entirely destroyed. It is flanked at the angles by square turrets, and has several long lancet windows. The walls are very thick. There is another portion remaining *which appears to be of the age of Elizabeth, having large*

square windows of that period. The ruins are finely mantled with ivy and are very picturesque.

The beauties of Duncombe Park are of the most splendid description. The house, built by Sir John Vanbrugh, has a magnificent hall and some good pictures.

#### EASINGWOLD.

From thence we passed through a very pleasing and finely wooded country by Gilling, with its ancient castle, belonging to and inhabited by the Fairfax family, and finely situated on an eminence, to Easingwold, a small town consisting principally of one broad street. The church is at one extremity of the town, and is a structure of not much beauty; consisting of a nave and side aisles, chancel, and plain rectilinear embattled tower at the west end. The windows of the nave aisles are rectilinear and of square form, with labels. The nave has also a clerestory of square windows. The north door is Early English, with shafts of good character. The nave has upon each side five plain pointed arches springing from octagonal pillars with no capitals. The east window of the chancel is a good curvilinear one of three lights. South of the altar is the pedestal of a niche. The font is octagonal upon a circular shaft. In the western gallery is an organ. The exterior has a leaded roof with no embattled parapet.

#### ST. MARY'S ABBEY, YORK.

The remains are not very considerable, and sadly mutilated, but display extreme beauty of style, and testify the church to have been of vast size and great magnificence. The present remains consist of the north wall of the nave, the north-west pier of the central tower, and fragments of the west front. The style of architecture is early curvilinear, very nearly resembling the choir of Selby Church. The compartments in which the windows are set are exactly like those at Selby, comprising three arches, the central much the largest, and pierced for the window, the side ones small and narrow, of lancet form, all springing from clustered shafts with rich foliated capitals. The windows have curvilinear tracery, as in the side aisles of York Minster. There

are fine clusters of shafts which supported the ribs of the groining. Under each window is a panelled compartment consisting of three niches, divided each into two lights by a central shaft, and a circle between the heads. There is a door on the north side, the arch of which is placed between two smaller ones, as are the windows. The nave was eight arches in length. The west front appears to have been magnificent. The windows have very deep architrave mouldings, and the door, which seems to have been very large and fine, is nearly wholly destroyed. There are on this front several tiers of ornament, chiefly consisting of ranges of trefoil niches with rich crocketed triangular canopies. The choir is wholly destroyed.

#### BUBWITH CHURCH.

Bubwith is situated on a flat close to the Derwent, between Selby and Market Weighton, and is liable frequently to inundations. The church has a west tower, a nave with aisles and clerestory, and a chancel with north chapel. The exterior, except parts of the chancel, is of rectilinear character, but within are several earlier portions. The tower is rectilinear, of good stone, with a three-light west window, a belfry window of two lights, an embattled parapet and four pinnacles. The chancel and clerestory are embattled, and the latter has pinnacles. The windows of the aisles are square headed, and mostly rectilinear, except two on the north side which are curvilinear. The clerestory windows also have square heads, but no labels. There is a porch of wood and plaster. The interior is very neatly pewed, and the chancel wainscoted handsomely, though not harmonizing with the architecture. The altar has a fine marble slab. The nave has four pointed arches on each side; the two western piers are octagonal, the rest circular. The arch to the chancel is elliptical, with deep architrave mouldings, the dripstone having a kind of scolloped ornament; it springs from clustered shafts of Norman character having the abacus in the capitals. The chancel has a pointed arch to its north aisle, which is used as a vestry, and contains a trefoil niche; its windows are square and rectilinear, and one has a piece of stained glass *representing* a person playing on an organ. The chancel

has some lancet windows, and one curvilinear of two lights. The east window is of five lights of mixed curvilinear and rectilinear character with some fragments of stained glass.

#### AUGHTON CHURCH.

Aughton is about a mile from Bubwith, and is a small neglected village. The church stands low, so that the floods often come up to the churchyard. It consists of a west tower, a nave with north aisle, and a chancel much curtailed of its original proportions. The tower is of very late date, with some Italian admixture, and of low proportions; there are some armorial bearings and an inscription on a tablet, and grotesque figures on the buttresses. The exterior of the church has a mean and patched appearance; one or two original rectilinear windows remain, but much mutilated, and parts rebuilt in brick. The south doorway is Norman, the arch narrow, and its shafts have rope ornament in the capitals. The interior is very neat and well pewed; the nave is divided from the aisle by four pointed arches with circular pillars, the extreme arches springing from clustered shafts against the wall. The arch to the chancel is a very fine Norman one, with three tiers of moulding, and the beak-head, and lozenge ornaments, the shafts clustered with very rich capitals. The pulpit is placed within this arch. The chancel contains a brass, inscribed:—

“*Hic jacent Ricardus Ask Armig & . . .  
Margareta uxor eius quōdam filia dñi . . . .  
Obierūt xii<sup>o</sup> die mensis octobris anno . . . .*”

Also two other slabs sculptured with black letter inscriptions; one bears the name of “*Dñā Maria Pickery 1456.*” The altar table is wretchedly mean. The font is a very good Norman one of cylindrical form, with intersecting arches and shafts with square capitals; it is raised on two steps. The church stands very low, and the parts around it are frequently flooded quite up to the churchyard.

#### TADCASTER CHURCH

Is a handsome structure of good stone, chiefly of rectilinear work, *but the arches and piers of the nave are of*

earlier date. The tower at the west end is a very handsome one, with an embattled parapet, the buttresses very finely grouped, and surmounted by eight crocketed pinnacles; there are also pinnacles on the set-offs of the buttresses. The west window is of five lights, and the lower stage on the south side has a canopied niche. The belfry windows are double. The clerestory is embattled, but not the aisles; throughout the church the buttresses are crowned by crocketed pinnacles which have a rich effect. The windows of the nave, including those of the clerestory, are square-headed, of three lights. The east window is of late date, of five lights, and those in the south aisle of the chancel have a rich band of square flowers in the dripstones. The nave is separated from each aisle by three pointed arches, the piers being on the north, circular; on the south, octagonal. The chancel has also two arches on each side; the pier on the north is plain and flat-faced; on the south, octagonal, with quatrefoils in the capital. In the south arch is a very rich ancient pew surrounded by fine wood screen work, upon which there is an inscription. "This same pew belongs to their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Somerset." The font is a plain octagon. In the chancel is placed a barrel organ.

#### DONCASTER.

The parish church of St. George is a very noble cruciform structure, built of very fine stone, and the exterior very rich, chiefly of rectilinear character. From the centre rises a splendid tower, one of the most elegant in England, consisting of two stages above the roof, both highly enriched; the lowest has on each side a double window, glazed, above which runs a band of panelling; the upper stage has large double belfry windows, each of four lights with transoms, and crocketed ogee heads. The battlement is pierced and canopied like that at Hull; there are ten crocketed pinnacles, which have a rich effect, the corner ones being the largest. The buttresses are very well grouped, and enriched in their several stages with crocketed canopies and fine panelling. The south side of the church is richer than the north, and the whole has an embattled parapet with crocketed pinnacles, except the clerestory of the choir and the north aisle of the nave. The transepts do not extend far beyond the aisles,

but are equal in height to the nave, and have fine windows at the ends ; that on the south is of five lights, and brought down very low. That on the north has seven lights. The west window of the nave is of nine lights, and beneath it is a door which has some good wood sculpture. Several of the southern windows have the transomes embattled, and a band of panelling beneath them. On the north are some square windows of three lights, of rather singular character. The transepts have an upper tier of windows on the east and west sides. At the south side of the east front is an octagonal turret. The clerestory windows are set in pairs over each arch. The east window of the nave is of five lights, that of the south aisle of seven. There is a south porch of two stages with a battlement and pinnacles ; over the entrance is a small square-headed window set between two niches.

The interior is peculiarly grand and imposing from the fine lofty proportions of every part, as well as its great lightness from the number and size of the windows. The whole of the fitting up is very handsome, and the pews and galleries neat and uniform. The nave has on each side five pointed arches, with octagonal pillars. The nave has a fine flat ceiling of wood, divided into panelled compartments, all of which contain painted representations of saints, animals, or armorial bearings. The aisles have also the ceilings panelled ; the south aisle is wider than the north. The pulpit and the corporation seats have very handsome carving of a late date. The tower stands upon four lofty pointed arches opening to the nave, chancel and transepts, the piers of which have clustered octagon shafts with foliated capitals. Across the chancel and its aisles is a handsome wood screen, and the ancient stalls have also some good carving. The chancel has an appearance of earlier work than the other portions ; it has on each side two low pointed arches with clustered piers of octagonal shafts. On each side of the altar table is an Early English lancet window opening into the side aisles, thus proving the latter to be more recent additions. The ceiling of the chancel and its aisles is of oak, divided into panelled compartments. The south aisle of the choir is extremely light. The east window over the altar is filled with modern stained glass executed by Miller. The colouring is rich, and much superior to modern glass in general ;

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it represents figures of various saints under crocketed canopies.

In the chancel is an altar tomb with the sides panelled, of rectilinear date, and there is an elegant modern monument to Mr. Haigh. The font is of octagonal form, upon a pedestal of four clustered shafts.

In the west gallery is a very fine organ built by Harris, and put up in 1739. Beneath the same gallery is a glazed screen.

The new church (Christ Church) stands at the eastern extremity of the town, and is a very neat, elegant structure, erected in 1829, at the sole expense of Mr. J. Jarratt. It is perfectly regular, and presents a very fair specimen of the rectilinear style successfully imitated, and very well finished. The steeple is of a singular design, but has a good effect; the lower part consists of a square tower with a battlement, and the buttresses at each angle terminated by a pinnacle.

#### TICKHILL.

This spacious and beautiful church is principally rectilinear with a few earlier portions. The exterior is rich and in good preservation, the whole of the body is embattled, and the buttresses are crowned with crocketed pinnacles; those of the clerestory are particularly rich, and have elegant tracery upon them. The tower is particularly beautiful; the lower part is evidently Early English, and has a very rich door with deep mouldings in the arch, some of which have the toothed ornament; the shafts are banded round the middle, the capitals have the nail-head ornament in the mouldings. The buttresses in this portion are large and square, with shafts set in hollows at the angles and bands of the toothed ornament running down; over the door is a large window of four lights, with early rectilinear tracery. The upper part of the tower is rectilinear, and has a good battlement pierced and canopied, and eight crocketed pinnacles. The belfry story has double windows of three lights, and beneath them a band of quatrefoils. The story below the belfry has a rich canopied niche containing an image. There is a south porch, with an embattled parapet, and flanked by crocketed pinnacles.

*The interior is extremely light and beautiful, the nave*

has a clerestory, and side aisles which are continued to the west wall of the tower, and the tower opens to the nave by an extremely fine and lofty arch of Early English character, the architrave mouldings being very deep, with the toothed ornament in the outer moulding; the shafts have very elegant capitals with the oak leaf; the arches opening to the aisles, north and south are of the same date but lower and plainer. Within the tower are begun the springing of ribs for a groined ceiling never completed. The nave has on each side four very lofty arches of singular character, the heads being ogee with finial, and in the space under each finial is a shield charged with arms or with the letters I H V. The mouldings of the arches are very fine, and the piers are each formed of four clustered octagonal shafts with very rich foliated capitals. The clerestory windows are set in pairs over each arch and are rectilinear, the arches, however, appear curvilinear. The windows of the aisles are rectilinear, those on the south of four lights, and very good, some having rich ancient stained glass; on the north they are of three lights. Above the chancel arch is a rectilinear window of four lights which throws in a great deal of light and produces a beautiful effect. The chancel arch is wide, with good mouldings, and the shafts have foliated capitals. The pewing of the nave is old and shabby, but some portions of old wood carving remain. The chancel has an aisle on the south, and a chapel on the north side. The chancel is of much lower elevation than the nave, and is divided from the south aisle by three pointed arches with octagonal pillars, the eastern arch is partly filled with a wall, and contains a door opening to a small enclosed chapel at the east end of the south aisle, in this is a plain niche with piscina, and an alabaster altar tomb of very gorgeous work, and mixed Italian character. The chancel opens to the north chapel by a single pointed arch springing from brackets of curvilinear character; in this chapel are two fine curvilinear windows of three lights, with very rich tracery. On the north side of the altar table is an altar tomb of rectilinear date, panelled with quatrefoils, and having a band filled with square flowers. There is a brass inscribed:—

“*Hic jacet Willelmus Estele quondam senescallus de honotis de Epkull, MCCCLXXII.*”

## GENERAL PITT-RIVERS' EXCAVATIONS IN CRANBORNE CHASE.

By Mrs. ARMITAGE.

How is an epoch-making book to make its epoch when it is privately printed? This is a question which must occur to everyone who studies the three splendid volumes in which General Pitt-Rivers has recorded his excavations in Cranborne Chase. Fortunate is the antiquarian who can get hold of these books, for they are not in the market, and though the author has been very generous in presenting them to various public libraries, there are no doubt many antiquarian societies which have never heard of them. It seems desirable, therefore, to give a brief account of their contents.

General Pitt-Rivers has long been known as an able archæologist, and invaluable papers from his hand, under his earlier name of Colonel Lane-Fox, are to be found scattered through the journals of our antiquarian and anthropological societies. He took the name of Rivers when he inherited the Rivers estate in 1880. Fortune is not often so kind as to place an ardent archæologist in a district teeming with prehistoric remains, and to endow him with ample means and leisure for the task of exploration. But to these advantages General Pitt-Rivers unites others which are (as the French would say) quite otherwise important: a long training in minute observation, a unique experience in the excavation of earthworks, a military eye which sees points in the construction of a rampart which would be hidden from an ordinary observer; and above all, a scientific mind which refuses to generalize without accurate data, and which will spare no pains to get the data accurate. During the whole period of these excavations the workmen were closely superintended either by General Pitt-Rivers himself or by one of his trained assistants; the position of every object found was carefully noted; bones or wooden fragments, which were too rotten to be moved, were measured before

being disturbed, so that no scrap of knowledge might be lost. General Pitt-Rivers is so well aware how much knowledge has been lost through explorers not observing the right facts, that he has sought to guard against this in his work by tabulating all his finds so minutely as to anticipate future questions by an exact record of their position and character. Moreover, every fragment of the slightest importance has been carefully drawn to illustrate these volumes; the drawings of the skulls alone being a valuable contribution to craniology.

The first two volumes are chiefly occupied with an account of the excavation of two Romano-British villages on the Rushmore estate. This excavating has been no nibbling; every foot of ground has been dug over, so that nothing has been left unexplored. Hence a fairly complete picture has been obtained of the civilization of the inhabitants of these villages. It is as follows.

The villages appear to have had no defences, but had quite an elaborate system of drains to carry off the surface water. The houses were built of daub and wattle, and were probably round, but some had flat sides, and were plastered and painted. Timber was used in house-building, with iron nails and clamps. Rude imitations of Roman hypocausts were found under a few of the houses. From the general absence of weapons (only two spear-points having been found), a peaceful and settled state of society may be deduced. The inhabitants fed chiefly on domesticated animals, eating even the horse, and very seldom the deer. Their tools were of iron. They grew wheat in small enclosures round their villages, and ground it upon stone querns. They spun thread, wove it on the spot, and sewed it with iron needles. There were indications of comfort and even of refinement; in each village one quarter appeared to have been inhabited by persons of a higher class. Fragments of red Samian ware of the finest quality, which would be equal to our china, were found; also bronze handles and bosses which must have belonged to chests; glass vessels, and games of draughts. One brooch which was found was of the very finest mosaic. Oysters were eaten, which at such a distance from the coast, implies a certain degree of luxury. A number of iron styli showed that some inhabitants at least were able to read and write.

No traces of Christianity were found. Two skeletons, found in a ditch, had so many large stones about them as to suggest the idea that their owners had been stoned to death. Nearly one-eighth of the inhabitants had died violent deaths. The number of skeletons of new-born children suggests that infanticide was not uncommon, and reminds us of the boxes of dead babies which Mr. Petrie found so frequently in excavating the Egyptian city of Kahun. The coins which were unearthed show that the villages were occupied up to the time of Constantine, and one of them up to the year 350.

The dead were buried in pits, which appear to have been originally dug for refuse-pits, and used as graves when they had become filled up. Some were buried in the crouched position so common in prehistoric burials, others were extended, and some appear to have been tossed in without any ceremony at all. No orientation was observable. But it is the character of these skeletons which forms the most important discovery and the greatest puzzle in the excavation of these villages. Their small stature, averaging about 5 feet 2 inches for men, and very much less for women, their slender bones, the form and above all the length of their skulls, lead irresistibly to the conclusion (though General Pitt-Rivers is cautious about drawing it) that they belonged to the same race as the mysterious dolico-cephalous people whose bones we find in the long barrows which abound in Dorset and Wilts. Dr. Garson, who has examined the skulls, pronounces them to be of a mixed type, but inclines to the belief that "we have here to deal with a crossing between the Roman and the early dolico-cephalic British race," and not with any crossing with Celtic tribes. Many observers had already declared that there was a survival of this long-headed, small-featured, short-statured type in Dorset at the present day, and General Pitt-Rivers says that his personal observations confirm this. A few brachycephalic skulls were found in the villages, pronounced to be rather of Roman than Celtic type. This suggests at once the idea that we have in these villages the Roman colonist or steward, working the estate with a troop of slaves who belonged to the ancient neolithic race, the people of the long barrows, whose blood had become a little mixed with that of their Roman masters. The discovery is one of

intense interest, especially in its bearing on the question so much discussed at the present day, of the amount of mixture which the Anglo-Saxon race has undergone with the indigenous races of this island.

But I have said that the discovery is also a puzzle, and the puzzle is this. Near one of these villages lie a number of round barrows, and the excavation of these barrows is related in General Pitt-Rivers' second volume. These barrows were found to belong to the bronze-using, brachycephalic people who by some ethnologists are supposed to be the Kelts, and by others to be of Finnish origin. Whoever they were, it is generally believed that they came later into Britain than the long-headed, stone-using race, overcame them by their superior weapons, and afterwards intermarried with them, thus producing the medium type of skull which is so often found in the round barrows. Now underneath the site of a house in the Romano-British village which lay near the barrows, was found a grave containing a skeleton of the usual large stature and round skull of the Bronze race, with an unmistakable Bronze Age food-vessel by his side. It looks as though the people of the village had cleared away his barrow to make a site for their huts, without finding the interment below. This cool indifference to the graves of their supposed conquerors is surprising in itself; but still more puzzling is the question, Where are the conquerors? What has become of them? Has their type become lost in that of these dwindled neoliths, or did they retreat to other parts of Britain before the Roman sword? If ever excavations as careful as those of General Pitt-Rivers are accomplished on as large a scale in other parts of Britain, we shall perhaps get answers to these questions. In the meantime, we shall do well to suspend our desire for the solution of problems until we have a wider range of facts to deal with.

The third volume of General Pitt-Rivers' work contains an account of his excavations in Bokerly Dyke and the Wansdyke, the latter a famous earthwork, as long as the Roman Wall, stretching from Portishead on the Severn to Chisbury Camp in Wiltshire, the latter a shorter length of earthwork, in the main parallel with the Wansdyke, but further to the south. The late Dr. Guest, of whose great learning such scholars as Dr. Freeman and Mr. J. R. Green

always spoke with bated breath, thought he had determined the origin of these earthworks, which he called the "Belgic ditches." But the spade has little respect for great reputations. It has tossed Dr. Guest's theories into the air, for in the hands of General Pitt-Rivers it has conclusively proved that Bokerly Dyke was not earlier than the reign of Honorius, and Wansdyke, though the *terminus a quo* of its possible date is not so decisively fixed, is certainly Roman or post-Roman. These facts were placed beyond the possibility of a doubt by coins of Honorius, which were found in the rampart of Bokerly Dyke at a depth to which they could not possibly have been carried by drainage from the surface, and by pieces of red Samian pottery which were found on the original surface of the ground underneath the Wansdyke. It will be seen at once that these discoveries are of great importance to early English history. Both the Wansdyke and Bokerly Dyke have their ditches to the north, showing that it was from the north that the enemy was expected. Within the protection of these dykes a large population appears to have been crowded at the period represented by the Romano-British villages already excavated by General Pitt-Rivers. "Within a radius of six or seven miles from Rushmore," he says, "I have counted twelve or thirteen places in which Roman remains have been found, some of them apparently villages of equal size to those which I have excavated." Calling to mind the brief facts recorded by the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle concerning the West-Saxon conquest, which have been elaborated by Mr. Green into a complete history of that conquest, it is plain without laying down all the details as clearly as Mr. Green has related them, that the West-Saxons did not make any advance over the frontiers of what is now Dorsetshire for more than a hundred years after the time of Cerdic, while Gildas relates that they received a severe check at Mons Badonicus, a place which has never been identified, but which Dr. Guest supposed to be Badbury in Dorsetshire. Comparing these statements with the evidence of archæology, and also with some significant names of places to be found in that neighbourhood, General Pitt-Rivers is disposed to believe that the Wansdyke and Bokerly Dyke represent two different lines of boundary raised at different periods by the Romano-Britons of the sixth century against the encroach-



ments of the West-Saxons, and behind which they maintained a precarious independence until the conquests of Cenwealh in 658.

General Pitt-Rivers has had a unique experience in the exploration of earthworks, whether boundary lines or forts, and the record of his discoveries is encouraging, for it teaches us that it need no longer be considered hopeless to find any clue to these mysterious traces of human activity. "I have seldom or never failed," he says, "to find something in a rampart capable of throwing light on its construction." "I believe there is not one of the enormous number of camps scattered over the country, the date of which might not be fixed by sections cut through the rampart." Yorkshire abounds so much in earthworks of every kind, that these words have a peculiar interest for Yorkshire readers. Some of these earthworks have already been subjected to scientific exploration, as, for example, the so-called Danes' Dyke, near Flamborough Head, which General Pitt-Rivers has excavated himself, and which he has proved to belong to the early Bronze Age: the same age as the barrows on the York Wolds, explored by Canon Greenwell. I am not aware that the so-called Roman Rig, the dyke which runs along the hills from Sheffield to Mexborough, has ever been made the subject of a scientific excavation. Another type of earthwork is very abundant in Yorkshire: the moated mound with the moated and ramparted platform attached. This form of fortification is supposed by Mr. G. T. Clark to be Anglo-Saxon, but the evidence is not conclusive; and in the only case I know of where such a camp has been cut into—Cæsar's Camp, near Folkestone, excavated by General Pitt-Rivers some years ago—it proved to be Norman.

In fact, one of the great lessons of General Pitt-Rivers' work is that the spade, and the spade only, can decide the date of an earthwork or a barrow. The spade, moreover, must be an intelligent and instructed spade, or it will only destroy the evidence it is seeking to reveal. An amateur, cutting into a barrow or an earthwork, does not know what the questions are which have to be answered, and so he obliterates the answers to them. Minute observation is one of the most essential conditions of successful exploration.

The spade, unfortunately, is an expensive instrument, and for this reason we may have to wait long for the data on

which a science of archæology must depend. But, in the meantime, if some of our Yorkshire landed proprietors would follow the example of General Pitt-Rivers, and cause the earthworks on their estates to be excavated by competent hands, the cause of knowledge might be greatly advanced. In Germany, such things are deemed worthy of the attention of Government, and the Pfahlgraben or *Limites Romani*, built by the Romans as a frontier against the Germans, has just been excavated by a government commission.

Archæological science is still in its infancy in England, and it must be confessed that the infancy has been a prolonged one. How is it that a boy who collects butterflies, or a girl who goes out with her botanical case, is supposed to be pursuing a scientific taste, while a man who cares for such things as earthworks and old stones is still generally regarded with a half-smile as a foolish though harmless trifler? Is not anything which concerns the evolution of man the noblest of all subjects of knowledge? Surely the reason of this indifference is that the realm of archæology has so long been the realm of guess-work, the happy hunting-ground of those who took little heed to observe, and not much to read, the observations of others, but whose delight it was to sail paper-boats of theory over the ocean of the unknown. The instance above alluded to of Dr. Guest and the Belgic ditches shows that even the rise of the new historic school was not accompanied with the rise of an archæological school founded on exact observation. But slowly archæology in England is learning that it must crawl before it can fly. When it does this, it can get facts as solid as those of any other science. A piece of Samian ware, found in a dyke in such a position that it cannot have been carried in by silting, is evidence as positive for the date of that earthwork as an ammonite in a piece of rock. Pottery is well called by General Pitt-Rivers "the human fossil," on account of its special value as evidence of the period when it was buried. There is no point in which the newer school of archæology differs more from the old than in the attention it pays to trifles, or what were formerly thought trifles. The archæologists of thirty or forty years ago dug chiefly to get objects for their collections; the archæologists of to-day (the genuine ones, that is) dig to get knowledge. A shard of pottery, or an iron nail, is as precious to them as a gold

torque, because it furnishes irrefragable information as to the date of the monument in which it is found. It is accurate data of this kind, extending over a wide range, which are needed to build up a real science of archæology in England. The labours of Dr. Thurnam, Canon Greenwell, and Professor Rolleston, which have established the existence of two very different races, distributed over the whole of this island before the coming of the Romans, form the most important step which has yet been taken in England in the direction of such a science. But many problems concerning these primitive races yet remain to be answered, and can only be answered by excavations made on the same scale, and with the same care, as those of General Pitt-Rivers.

While strongly asserting that the spade only can certainly decide in individual cases the date of an earthwork, it was inevitable that General Pitt-Rivers should have been led, after the investigation of so many of these remains, to certain general conclusions which are of great value, coming from one who adds special military knowledge to wide experience of ancient fortifications. General Pitt-Rivers regards the circular or irregularly-shaped earthworks which are so common on hill-tops as strongholds, constructed by primitive tribes as places of refuge, to which they fled when some invading host was scouring their country. He dismisses the idea of "chains of fortified posts," which has been such a favourite one with many of our local antiquaries, for with the imperfect military resources of those times, such forts would have been quite inadequate for the defence of a district, as an invading army could have slipped between them. "They imply a low state of civilization, before the inhabitants of any large district had attained to such organization as was necessary for combined defence." He thinks, therefore, that it was only when a more advanced stage of civilization had been attained that long ramparts with ditch and bank, probably headed with a palisade, were built to defend large tracts of territory. It is therefore probable that all the long entrenchments are more recent than the hill-forts. We might therefore expect to find that such a hill-fort, for example, as that of Wincobank, near Sheffield, is the work of an older people than the so-called Roman Rig which runs so near it. Bearing in mind the post-Roman origin of Bokerly Dyke, it seems not impossible that the

Roman Rig may have had a similar origin, and may have formed part of the frontier of the Romano-British kingdom of Elmete, which roughly corresponded with the West Riding, and which so long held out against the Anglian conquerors of Yorkshire. Guess-work is legitimate when it is used to stimulate investigation, and not as a substitute for it.

One interesting discovery was made by General Pitt-Rivers, which proved that the levels where water could be obtained was much higher in ancient times than now. A Roman bucket was found at the bottom of a well, which was not so deep by 33 feet as wells require to be at the present day. The drains carried through the villages confirm this evidence of the wetness of the climate, since they are much deeper than would be thought necessary now. This explains the apparent absence of water-supply in so many pre-historic camps.

Much more might be extracted from these interesting volumes, but space only allows us now to mention the museum which General Pitt-Rivers has built at Farnham, and by means of which he is seeking to interest the population of the whole district for miles around in archæology, and thus doing as much for the preservation of historical monuments as an Act of Parliament. One of the chief features of this museum is the labour devoted to accurate models, both of ancient monuments and of the excavations which General Pitt-Rivers has carried on in them. There is nothing so instructive as a model, next to the thing itself, and it is to be regretted that models are not made more general use of in English museums. The French know better, and have made a liberal use of them in their great archæological museum at St. Germain. Anyone who compares that collection with the prehistoric room in the British Museum will realise the backward state of archæological science in this country. But, as so often happens in England, it is by private initiative that the cause of science is being advanced, and we must hope for the State to follow, rather than expect it to lead.

## YORKSHIRE DEEDS.

By A. S. ELLIS.

(CONTINUED FROM VOL. 12, P. 306.)

### Rhodes.<sup>42</sup>

Quitclaim by Matildis, daughter of Roger de Rodes widow, of her right in land in *Rodes* late belonging to her father, as contained in a confirmation by her and Adam her late husband, in a final concord made before the justices at York for William son of Peter de Rodes. Witnesses:—Sir Robt. de Wykerley, Robt. de Neutona, Robt. de Ulley, Roger de Wystan, Hen. de Morthyng, Walter de Branton, Ric. de Torpe.

*Fragment of seal. \* \* til \**

[A. 17.]

Grant by Adam son of Thos. de Morthing, with consent of Matilda his wife to Wm. son of Peter de Rodes, of his tenement in the town of *Rodes* now held by him or inherited in right of his wife, for 14½ marks fine and 1d. yearly rent; and due service to the castle of Cunigbur'. If Matilda survive, she may revoke this grant on providing an equally good tenement from her husband's inheritance in Wytstan. Witnesses:—Sir Robt. de Wykeresley, Sir Wm. parson of Mautheby, Sir Philip parson of Ireton, Ric. de Lachten, John de Seggebroec, Hen. de Morthing, John de Githweth.

*Two red seals with fleur de lys, and legends:—*1. S. Matilde de Rodi;  
2. S. Ade de . . . . . [A. 58.]

1342. Demise by Wm. son of Hugh del Rodes to Wm. Shepehirde of 9 May. Morthyng of 3½ acres 1 rood and 1 "sikettum prati" in the fields of *le Rodes*; whereof 1½ acre are in a plot under the Barweheeng', 1 acre abutting on the meadow of the prior of Wyrkesop, 1 acre almost in the same place, abutting on the said meadow and on the Hyngesyk of the said Wm., 1 rood in the same furlong (*stadio*) abutting on the headland and the Heengsyk'; and the (*sikettum prati*) adjoins the acre which abuts on the prior's meadow; for 20 years at 3s. rent. The Rodes, Ascension day, 1342. [B. 79.]

<sup>42</sup> Evidently some place in that part of Yorkshire indicated by the local names of the witnesses, but it has not been found. Did it give name to the family

of Rhodes? Sikettum is a diminutive of syke, clearly.

**Richmond.<sup>43</sup>**

1292. Demise by lady Mary de Nevill, lady of Middelham to Alan, 11 Nov. Master, and the brethren and sisters of St. Nicholas' Hospital at Richmond, of a plot of land in French gate (*vico Francorum*) Richmond, with gardens and rents and the hill towards the hospital; reserving the site of her fold on Fuller's green during Richmond fair, and the forge held by Elias de la Grene; for 20 years for 20s. st. yearly rent. Witnesses:—Sir Roger Oysel the lady's steward, Sir Harsculph de Cleseby, steward of Richmond, Sir Nic. de Gercheston, Wm. le Scrop, bailiff of Richmond, Walter de Berden, Wm. le Blunt in Richmond, Thos. son of Geoffrey in the same, Wm. de Hous in the same, Robt. de la Grene in the same. Martinmas, 1292.

*The seal of the Hospital, bearing a figure of S. Nicholas in episcopal vestments in the act of benediction. The inscription mutilated. Sigill \* \* \* iche mundia.* [A. 86.]

14 $\frac{1}{2}$  Demise by Robt. Playte and Thos. Foxhols to Geoffrey Fitz 14 Jan. Hugh Knt. of all the lands &c. in the towns and territories of Richmond<sup>43</sup> and Gillyng which the grantors together with Hen. late lord Fitzhugh, Hen. Ullethorns and Thos. Swayne chaplain all deceased, had by feoffment of Robt. Butlere of Sadbery, except one burgage in Richmond, in Frankesgate, on the south of Lombardewende, held by John Burgh by feoffment of Playte and Foxhols; for life, with remainder to Wm. lord Fitzhugh in fee simple. Witnesses:—John Clervaux, Thos. Rokeby, knts., Chr. Conyers, Chr. Boynton, Roger Aake, Wm. Burgh. 14 Jan. 8 Hen. vi. [A. 275.]

1430. Demise by Thos. Sutheryngton, Chaplain, Wm. Appilgarth 11 Nov. Symon Appilgarth and John Appilgarth to Thos. Appilgarth of lands &c. in the town and territory of Richemund Lownewath, and in the town of Overthorp, with appurtenances in Richemundshire, Yorks, which they had by feoffment of John Cleseby, rector of the church of Mersk; for life, at a rent of 5*l.* Witnesses:—Thos. Yoeson, Ric. Caldbeke, Adam Dowglase, John Johnson of Kexthwayt, John Coke of West Dalton. Richemund, Martinmas. 9 Hen. vi. [A. 276.]

**Ryngbrough.<sup>44</sup>**

1339. Grant by Ric. de Ros, knt. to Thomas, son of Ric. White of 28 April. Ryngburghneuton and Alice his wife, of a toft in Ryngburgh, in length from the south field to the north field of the said town, and in breadth, between Sir Richard's manor on the east, and the toft held of him by Thos. son of Ric. Hobbesone; and one oxgang in

<sup>43</sup> An account of S. Nicholas' hospital will be found in Clarkson's Hist. of Richmond, p. 250. Lady Mary de Nevill was the heiress of Middleham, d. of Ralph fitz Rannulf, and widow of Robert, son and heir of Robert lord

Nevill of Raby. He died v. p. 1271, and she survived forty-nine years and never married again.

<sup>44</sup> In the parish of Aldbrough in Holderness. See Poulson's Hist. of H., ii., 32.

the fields of Estneuton between the land held of Sir Richard by Thos. de Killyng and the land of Thos. son of Cecil; in survivorship, at a yearly rent of 20s. of silver, and suit of Court at Ryngburgh, when held; with permission to take earth from the toft and carry it on to the said oxgang, without waste.

Witnesses:—Sir John de Meaux (*Melsa*), Sir Amand de Ruda, knts., Wm. Attesthalle of Aldeburgh, Thos. his son, Michael Atte Brigg', of Aldeburgh, Ric. de Echerdwyke. Ryngburgh, Wednesday before SS. Philip and James. 1339. [A. 148.]

### Ringbrough Newton.<sup>45</sup>

1332. Grant by Ric. de Ros of Ringburg, kut. to Hen. de Thorp 7 May. for life of land with meadows and pasture called Avengerland, in the fields of *Ringburgneuton*, between the land of the grantor and that of Thos. son of Cecily; doing suit of Court at Ringburg and paying a yearly rent of 15s. of silver. Witnesses:—Wm. ad Aulam, of Alderburg', Herman Ami, of Garton, Thos. son of Cecily, of Ringburgneuton. Ringburg, the day of St. John the Archbp. of Beverley. 6 Edw. iii. [A. 139.]

### Riplingham.<sup>46</sup>

1368. Indenture whereby the Prior and Convent of Drax demise to 1 Aug. Simon de Ryplyngham and Robt. his brother, 3 tofts and 4 oxgangs of land in the town of *Rypplynham* for 20 years from St. Peter *ad Vincula* 1368, for 13s. 4d. rent. [B. 96.]

### Rishworth.<sup>47</sup>

1495. Confirmation by Will. Cowper of Eggerton the elder, of a 26 Sept. grant by John Hagh, kinsman and heir apparent of Will. Hagh his grandfather to Ric. Whyteley of 2 closes called le Roundyng and Fayrelowgh Greyn within the town of *Ryscheworth*. Witnesses: John Thorgarland, Oliver Whyteley, Thos. Wilson. 26 Sept. 11 Henry vii. [A. 325.]

1495. Power of attorneys by John Hagh to John Gleydehyll to 26 Sept. deliver seisin of the said closes to Ric. Whyteley. 26 Sept. 11 Henry vii. [A. 326.]

### Riston, Long.<sup>48</sup>

134 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Demise by Peter de Nuttill and Katharine his wife to John 14 Feb. de Bildeston, chaplain of a moiety of a toft held by Robert father of the said John during his life of lady Amicia Hild-

<sup>45</sup> Or East Newton in the parish of Aldbrough. See Poulson's Hist. of H., ii., 31.

<sup>46</sup> Riplingham in the parish of Rowley, near Beverley.

<sup>47</sup> In the parish of Halifax.

<sup>48</sup> In Holderness, see Poulson's Hist. i., 341. Sir Peter de Nuthill's wife was the d. and co-h. of Thomas Hildyard of this place.

yard in *Rigston*; for life, for a yearly rent of 5s. Witnesses:—John Ligard, Peter the Miller, John son of Thomas, Peter his brother Simon Rust. Ryston, Saturday, St. Valentine's day, 1343. The said John may fell trees for repairs and building by view. [A. 155.]

### Rogerthorpe.<sup>49</sup>

Grant by Adam son of Adam de Leyrthorp to Sir Simon de Baldrestan of 6½ oxgangs and other tenements, mill &c. in *Rogerthorp*, in the parish of Baddesword and Thorp Audelyn. Witnesses:—Sir Roger de Novo Mercato, Sir Warin de Skargill, Sir Ralf de Normanvil, knts. John de Burgo, Edm. le Botiller, John de Burton, Godfrey de Steynton, John Daungerous, John Nowel. [B. 31.]

Grant by Robert son of Adam Karkeys to Sir Simon de Baldreston, of one toft and croft in *Rogerthorp* in the parish of Baddesword inherited by him. Witnesses:—Edm. le Botiller, Wm. de Skargill, John de Burton, Godfrey de Steynton, John Daungerous, Thos. Broun.

*A small white seal with a cross.*

[A. 32.]

132<sup>2</sup>/<sub>7</sub> Quitclaim by Wm. du Chastell of Querington and Margaret 24 Feb. his wife to Simon de Baldreston of their right in a messuage and 5 oxgangs of land in *Rogerthorp* by Baddesworth, Yorks.

Witnesses:—Sir Wm. de Spaneby, rector of the church of Wyluby, Thos. Beaufou, Wm. de Rouceby, Robt. Mair of Pontefract, John de Burton of Kynnesley.

Swarreby, Friday, S. Matthias day, 3 Edw. iii.

*Broken seal.*

[A. 133.]

133<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Quitclaim by Robert son of Adam Karkays to Simon de Bald- 3 Jan. reston, of his right in a toft and croft in *Rogerthorp* in the parish of Baddesword, inherited by him.

Witnesses: W. de Skargill, John de Burton, Thos. Broun, John de Thacham, Wm. Godman of Baddesword. Baddesword, Sunday after Circumcision. 6 Edw. iii.

[B. 71.]

1341 Quitclaim by Robt. Carcoys son of Adam Carcoys of Roger- 13 April. thorp by Baddesworth to Sir Simon de Baldreston clerk, of his right in his late father's lands in *Rogerthorp* which came to him by inheritance. Witnesses:—Alan de Folifeyt, John de Wentworth, John Daungerus, Robt. Daungerus, Wm. Godeman. Cridelyng, 13 April, 1341. 15 Edw. iii.

*A red seal, with what appears to be a plant with a bulbous root, surrounded by an ornamental border.*

[A. 152.]

1442. Grant by Ric. de Balderston esq. to John Ellyswyk and Wm. 1 Oct. Crumbulholme, chaplains of his manor of *Rogerthorpe*, Yorks, and his other lands in Brethyrton, except those held at will

<sup>49</sup> In the parish of Badsworth. Hunter (S. Yorks. II. 444), gives a very meagre account of this place.



by Margery de Carleton. Witnesses:—Ric. Molyneux, knt. Thos. Haryngton of Horneby, Thos de Ursewyk, Hen. Halsall, Wm. Coppull. Brethyrton, 1 Oct. 21 Hen. vi.

*Seal a grotesque human figure (?)*. [A. 292.]

### Rolleston.<sup>50</sup>

1321. Quitclaim by Wm. de Stotevyle son of John de Stotevyle of 15 Nov. Rolleston to Wm. de Rolleston of Beverley, merchant, of his right in one toft in *Rolleston* called Bryntoft' between lands of Anselm de Pyckeryng on both sides, and in length from land of the said Anselm to a certain common way, towards the east, which toft the said William and Juliana his wife held by feoffment of the said John de Stotevyle. Witnesses:—Anselm de Pyckeryng', Stephen Hautayn, Walter de Haytefeld, Wm. de Wythornewyc, Walter Whityk, Jas. de Steneton, clerk. Rolleston, Sunday after Martinmas, 1321.

[A. 121.]

### Rotherham.

1357. Certificate of John [Thoresby] Archbishop of York that the 15 Aug. Abbot and convent of Rufford have proved their right to one moiety of the Church of *Roderham* which is appropriated to them and to the other moiety held in perpetual farm from the Abbot and Convent of Clairvaux. Lanum, 18 Aug. 1357. "Translationis nostre" 5.

*Fragment of the Archbishop's seal.*

[A. 176.]

### Routonstall.<sup>51</sup>

1336. Quitclaim by William son of Adam de Routonstall to Sir 10 Aug. John de Eland, knt. of all action of warranty of the land which he bought from the said Sir John within the boundaries of *Routonstall* and Stansfeld. Eland, St. Laurence's day, 10 Edw. iii.

[A. 144.]

Grant by Adam son of John de Routunstal to Adam son of Peter de Cresley, of a plot of land in the town of *Routunstal*, called Peresrode between the land late belonging to Hugh on the west, and Routunstal Wood on the east, as the hedge goes round it; with common and other easements belonging to such a tenement in Routunstal and outside; for 20 silver pence yearly rent to Sir Hen. de Sothil.

Witnesses:—John de la Len, John le Harpur, John de Assenhirst, Wm. de Estwode, Thos. the Miller.

[A. 59.]

<sup>50</sup> In the parish of Mappleton in Holderness. See Poulson's *Hist. of H.*, i., 364.

<sup>51</sup> In the parish of Halifax and town

ship of Stansfield, which was formerly called Stansfeld cum Routonstall, and extended some six miles along the north bank of the Calder.

**Scargill.**<sup>52</sup>

155‡ Exemplification of a final concord dated 5 and 6 Ph. and Mary,  
3 Jan. between Francis Tunstall, Esq., son and heir of Mary Tunstall,  
widow, and the same Mary concerning the manor of *Scargill*  
and *Sadleworthe* 50 messuages, 20 cottages [with] tofts . . . . .  
a fulling mill, 50 gardens, orchards . . . . . 200 (?) acres of meadow,  
300 acres of pasture, 100 acres of wood, 500 acres of moor, 500 acres of  
heath and furze, 200 acres of moss, 200 acres of turbarry and 4 librates  
of rent in *Scargill* and *Sadleworthe*; for which the said Francis pays  
the said Mary 400*l.*

Westminster, 3 Jan. 1 Eliz.

*Much defaced. Seal of Philip and Mary, broken.*

[B. 162.]

**Seacroft.**<sup>53</sup>

1370. Grant by Thos. Elys of Berwyk in Elmet to John de Bardour  
29 Aug. of York of all his lands and tenements . . . . . services,  
with a windmill; the reversion of a toft and croft, of one  
acre of land held by [Ellen] de *Seacroft*, for life, the reversion  
of two messuages . . . . . in the same town held by Adam de *Thorney-*  
*ales* and *Ydonea* his wife for her life; the reversion of 2 messuages and  
3 acres held by R . . . . C . . . s and *Ellen* his wife for her life.

Witnesses:—John de *laysyngcroft*, Robt. de *Manston*, Ric. *Wayt* of  
*Austhorp*, Wm. de *Grenefeld*, Wm. *Alot*, of *Seacroft*. *Seacroft*, Thursday,  
the Decollation of St. John the Baptist, 1370. 44 Edw. iii.

*Much defaced.*

A red seal, with a shield bearing on a cross five crescents in the first  
quarter, an inverted mullet pierced; the legend:—Sigi . . . . Thomas  
*Helys*. Two of the crescents are much flattened. [A. 201.]



<sup>52</sup> A moorland township in the parish of *Barningham* in *Richmondshire*, which gave name to the eminent family who for so many generations held the manor and that of *Sadleworth*. *Mary Tunstall*, widow, named in the deed, was the elder d. and co-h. of *Sir Robert Scargill*, who d. 2 Feb. 1531. See *Harrison's Gilling West*, p. 291.

<sup>53</sup> In the parish of *Whitkirk*, near *Leed*. *Thomas Helys* was father of *St. William Elys* of *Everingham*, *Sir John Elys* of *Kiddall*, and *Robert Elys*, and uncle of *Thomas Elys* (see *Heck, Little*). The mullet may indicate that he himself was a third son.

The inscription on the seal affords a late instance of the retention of the

**Seamer.**<sup>54</sup>

1454. Quitclaim by John Parr son of Robt. Parr of Whorleton, and 1 Nov. Wm. Tyndale of Northalverton son of John Tyndale, right heirs of Katherine Bower of Northalverton to James Strangeways, kut. and Elizabeth his wife of their right in the lands of the said Katherine in the territories of *Semer* and *Neweby* in Cleveland, within the liberty of Canterbury. Witnesses :—John Laton of Saxhow, Rolf Acclom, Thos. Fulthorp, Robt. Laton, esq. *Semer*, 1 Nov. 33 Hen. vi.  
*One seal, a crowned W, and a fragment of another.* [A. 297.]

**Sheffield.**

1361. Grant by Simon Lister of Roderham, Stephen Colte of 10 May. Sheffield, chaplain, and Robt. Porterman of the same to John Mountenay of Waddeslay of a tenement called *Peresfeld* abutting at one end on *Nepeshendepole* and at the other end on the land late held by Wm. ad *Pontem* which he had by grant of Wm. son of Lambert the dyer of Sheffield.

Witnesses :—Ric. Stubbe of Sheffield, Adam Sumpter of Attercliff, Henry Barker of Sheffield, Wm. Knyght, Peter in le Ker. Shircliff in the Parish of Sheffield, Monday after the Invention of the Cross, 1361, 10 May.

*Fragments of three seals. 1, a dog (?) lying down.* [A. 180.]

1361. Power of Attorney by Lister, Colte, and Porterman to Wm. 10 May. del Fryth of *Nepeshende* to deliver *seisin*. Sheffield *same* date.

*Seals. 1, a dog (?) lying down.*  
*2, a lamb and flag.* [A. 181.]

**Shelf.**<sup>55</sup>

Grant by Philip de Forsley to Wm. son of Alex. de Wurstorne of his "intak" between *Witefeld* and *Bentiley Park*, as contained between ditches (*foveas*), with common of pasture and other easements belonging to such land within the bounds of *Self*; with reservation of the power to alienate to a place of religion, a church, the chief lords and Jews.

Witnesses :—Ric. de Hyperum, John de Baldewyn, Matthew de *Self*, Adam de Northuuerum, Thos. de *Bentiley*, Ivo the Smith.

*Endd*: Carta de terris apud *Shelf*. [A. 21.]

1341. Grant by Cecilia daughter of Alan de Seureby and Amabilla 6 April. daughter of Wm. de Calthorn to Geoffrey son of Ric. de *Schelf* of a messuage with garden and croft in *Schelf*, between the tenements of Ric. del *Rokes* and Ric. de Tho . . .

initial aspirate in the name, a corruption of *Helias*. Fitz had been dropped two generations before.

<sup>54</sup> Seamer, near Scarborough.

<sup>55</sup> Shelf, in the parish of *Halifax*.

Witnesses :—Hugh de Copeley, Ric. del Rokes, John son of Ric. del Rokes, Ric. de Birstall.

Shelf, Friday before the Feast of Rogation, 1311. [A. 76.]

1345. Grant by Geoffrey de Shelf to Margery daughter of Maya de 24 May. Shelf in fee tail, of land within the bounds of *Shelf*, obtained from Cecilia daughter of Alan de Soureby and Anabella her cousin, with remainder to Adam son of William de Ourum. Witnesses :—Ric. del Rokes, Hen. de Risheworth, John del Rokes, Wm. de Birstall, John de Coppelay.

Shelf, Tuesday after Trinity Sunday, 1345. [B. 82.]

### Shitlington, Nether.<sup>56</sup>

Quitclaim by Ric. de Goldesburg', next heir of Master Gilbert de Bingeley, his uncle, late rector of Thornhill Church, to Master Wm. de Burg', rector of Thornhill, of his right in a grange and plot in *Schitelington inferior*, bought by the said Gilbert from Thos. de Wodekirke. Witnesses :—Wm. de Langefeld, Michael de Floketon, Thos. de Wytelay, Wm. de Mozelay, John de Lindesay, John de Bretton. [A. 60.]

Quitclaim by Margery, widow of Sir Ralf de Mitton to Master Wm. de Burgo, Rector of Thornhil Church, of her right in a grange in *Nether Schitlington* belonging to Master Gilbert de Bingeley her late brother; and in 1½ acre in Estcroft in the territory of Thornhil. Witnesses :—Sir John de Sothil, John son of Sir Ric. de Thoruhil, Robt. de Liversegge, Robt. del Stookes of Dalton, Wm. de Methley in Thornhil, Thos. de Wittheley, Wm. de Liversegge.

Endd: De grangia in Neytherton. [A. 61.]

### Silton Paynell.<sup>57</sup>

1423. Grant by John Spynay of Silton Paynell to Roger Silton of 2 Feb. Silton Paynell of all his lands present and future, by inheritance or affinity in Silton Paynell. Witnesses :—Robt. Buscy of Borowby, Thos. Brandesby of Kepwyk, Wm. Seell of Threske. Silton Paynell. Candlemas, 18 Hen. vj. [A. 288.]

### Skelmanthorpe.<sup>58</sup>

1378. Grant by John FitzWilliam to Thomas Fitz Hugh of 8 April. Brerelay of a rent of 4l. from his lands in *Skelmerthorp* and Wadworth. Sprotburgh, 8 April, 1 Ric. ii.

<sup>56</sup> Nether Shitlington was locally known as Netherton. The original Shitlington gave rise to three "tons," called from their position relative to each other: Nether, Middle, and Over (*i.e.* Upper). Having each different owners,

three sisters and co-heirs may have originally caused the division. See Y. A. J. viii., 26.

<sup>57</sup> Silton Paynell, alias Nether Silton, in the parish of Leak near Thirsk.

<sup>58</sup> Skelmanthorpe was formerly Skel-

Grant also of a coat and hood yearly ; on condition of Fitzwilliam recovering the rent of 8*l.* which the said Thomas receives from the lands of Sir John Scot.

*Seal, a shield with a Saltire.*

French.

[A. 212.]

1436. Grant by John Whetelay, rector of the parish church of 7 June. Plombtre, Wm. Partryk, rector of the parish church of Bromwich, and Thos. Clerk, vicar of Connesburgh to Edm. Fitzwilliam and Katherine his wife of all their lands, &c. in *Skelmersthorp* and Tykhyll and Louersall. Witnesses :—Thos. Clarell, John Mawlyverer, Thos. Wentworth esq. Robt. Rypar, Robt. Saunderson of Tykhyll. Tykhyll, 7 June, 14 Hen. vj.

*Two seals, one broken, a W. The other a human figure with letters round it.*

[A. 282.]

### Skelton=in=Cleveland.<sup>59</sup>

Quitclaim by Alice and Helena, Agnes and Hausia sisters, to Peter de Bruis the third, of all their land of *Scelton* late belonging to Richard the Reeve (prepositi) their uncle, viz, a toft and croft at the entrance to the town of Scelton towards the east late held by Walter Blevant ; 1 acre in Scelton fields lying between the tilled land of Sir Peter de Bruis called Roskeldesik and the half ploughland belonging to the Mills ; an assart late of Wm. Winde, lying between Langhacres and the vale of meadows of Scelton ; 1 acre given by Wm. Cusin to Ralf son of Wine, lying between Roskeldesic and the half ploughland belonging to the lord's mills ; and 2½ acres in the territory of Scelton on Lairlandes ; for the rents of 1*d.* to them and their heirs, heirs of Wm. Cusin for the acre between Roskeldsic and the half ploughland, 2*d.* to the same for the 2½ acres on Lairlandes, 1*d.* to the heirs of Rolf son of Wine for the acre given to Ralf by Wm. Cusin, and 1*d.* to Richard Briton for the assart. Witnesses :—Sir Adam de Hilton, Sir Simon de Bruis, Sir Stephen de Rosel, Sir Berard de Fontibus, John de Tocotes, John de Nutel, Wm. Pitwaltet, Robt. de Tormodeby, Geoffrey the Cook (*Coco*) Hugh Hauberger, Matthew the Clerk (*clerico*).

[B. 32.]

### Skewisby.<sup>60</sup>

1356. Quitclaim by John de Pertetuns of Scowisby to the Abbot 24 June. [and Convent of Byland] of part of the wood of *Scowisby* given to them by Helias de Flanvyll. The deed is mutilated and part of it illegible, the places named in giving the boundaries are Staynesgrifgate, Mugdal, Braydethwath, and Hologate.

He also quitclaims the pasture of Scowisby, 300 ewes with their

merthorp, as in Domesday Book and these deeds. Hunter's derivation of the name is not happy (S. Yorks. ii., 368). This township is divided between two wapentakes : Staincross and Agbrigg, and two parishes : High Heyland and

Emley.

<sup>59</sup> Skelton near Guisbrough, the seat and castle of the Norman baronial house of de Brus. Peter III., 1221—1240.

<sup>60</sup> A hamlet in the parish and township of Dalby, near Easingwold.

lambs till they are separated from their dams, and 40 beasts given them by Helias, viz. from the ford of the stream (*ductus*) of Dalby between Scowisby and the grange of Seakilden by the said stream westward, up to the brooks (*rivulas*), and by the outer brook, southwards to the springs . . . . . the corner of the park of Ric. de Br-aria, and from the north side of the park to the dike which divides the grantor's wood from the wood of the said Richard; also one toft and 2 oxgangs in Scowisby; with leave for their tenants to use Scowisby Mill, without multure; in frank almoin. Witnesses:—Sir Miles de Stapilton, knt. John de Kirkeby, Adam de Lud, John de Multon, Robt. de Buscy, John de Topclyf, John de Bugdon.

Byland, Friday the Feast of S. John Baptist, 1356, 30 Edw. iii.

*Mutilated and defaced.* *Endd.*: "1356. A deed from John de Percoons of Scowisby to the Abbot of . . . . . Wherein the parcells are well abuttall'd, but the writing being much damaged, it is impossible to copy it &c." [B. 90.]

1324. Bond of Ingelram de Scauceby to Robert son of Richard de 17 Oct. Pikelne for a loan of 20*s.* sterling to be repaid at *Scauceby* on Easter Day 1325; for which he pledges one acre of land in the east field of Scauceby. Scauceby, Wednesday after the feast of St. Wilfrid the Archbp. 1324. [B. 66.]

### Snidall.<sup>61</sup>

1327. Grant by John son of Gilbert de Cropton in Snycale to Robt. 24 Feb. de Blakebourne of Snycale, of half a toft late belonging to Gilbert Berca' in Snycale, 7 roods of arable land and the whole meadow thereto belonging, in the town and territory of *Snycale*; 1 rood thereof lying in the croft of the said half toft; 2 roods in Estcroft between les Schaghes, abutting on le Waterdoles between the land late of Wm. Halflouerd now of Peter Belle, on the west, and the land of Wm. de Walton on the east; one rood in Estcroft, between the land of Wm. de Castelford on the north and the land of Wm. de Walton on the south abutting on Fohildyck; one rood on le Northtoft, between the land of Wm. de Walton on the west, and the land of John son of Adam del Hylle on the east; one rood under Drakylgate, abutting on Godewyn rode, between the land of Wm. de Castelford on the east, and the land of Wm. de Walton on the west; and one rood on Brerelandes, between the land of Wm. de Castelford on the south and the land of Wm. de Walton on the north; all which his father held by gift of Nicholas Halflouerd of Snycale. Witnesses:—Ric. de Birstal, John Woderove, John Malet, John Picard of Normanton, Wm. de Castelford, Wm. Halflouerd, . . . . ., Robt. Ernys of Snycale, John son of William de Preston of Snycale . . . . . Belle.

Snycale, Feast of St. Matthias the Apostle, 1327. [A. 131.]

<sup>61</sup> Snidall, formerly Snithall, in the c seems to have been used instead of a parish of Normanton, but in the deed a t. See Y. A. J. viii., 481.

**Soothill.**<sup>62</sup>

1376. Writ of novel disseisin to the sheriff of Yorkshire on the 20 April. complaint of Wm. de Carlynghawe, chaplain against Wm. de Skargill, knt. the younger and Robt. de Skargill concerning his free tenement in *Sutehil*, to be tried before Roger de Kyrketon and Roger de Fulthorp.

Westminster, 20 April, 50 Edw. iij.

*Endd.*: Per Thomam de Thelwall, quia assisa quam tenet non excedit xxiiij solidos redditus per annum. [A. 208.]

1377. Quitclaim by Thomas de Spofford, chaplain to Adam Lytster 4 Oct. of Hekmundwyk, clerk, of certain lands and tenements, meadows, woods and pastures in *Suthill*, called Doggelache, Sutillwod and le Kowehey. Witnesses :—Sir William Sappelyng priest, Richard de Lymelay, Wm. de Fenton, Adam de Morlay, Richard de York. Erdeslow, Sunday after Michaelmas, 1 Ric. ij.

*Seal, a squirrel.*

[B. 114.]

**Stainland.**<sup>63</sup>

1462. Feoffment by John Haghe of Hoddresfeld late of the Botham-12 Aug. hall, of all his lands, &c. in the township of *Staynland* and Wharneby to Sir Ric. Staynton, priest, Robt. Beaumont of Whitlay, Thos. son of Henry Beaumont of the Lascelhal, Adam son of the said Henry, Thos. Lokewod of Dudmanston, Wm. Lokewod of Lokewod, and Ric. Horsfall of Hoddresfeld, who after his decease shall make estate in fee tail to Thomas his son and the heirs of him and Margaret his wife, daughter of Henry Beaumont, with remainder to Jonett Alys, Isabell, Agnes and Katerine, daughters of the said John in fee tail with ultimate remainder to the right heirs of the said John Haghe. 12 Aug., 2 Edw. iv.

*English.*

[A. 302.]

**Stansfield.**<sup>64</sup>

1364. Grant by Thomas son of Wm. le Ssissor to Ric. son of Wm. del Estewod of lands in the town of *Stansfeld* which came to him at his father's death; for a yearly rent of 3s. 2d. to Sir Henry de Soth[ill]. Witnesses :—Wm. de Grenewod, Wm. de Estewod, John his son, Roger son of Wm., Wm. son of Adam de Crosseley.

Routonstall, Sunday before the Feast "S. Math'"<sup>65</sup> 38 Edw. iii.

[A. 183.]

<sup>62</sup> So now spelt, but nearly always formerly *Suthill*, meaning probably *Southill*. A township in Dewsbury parish and seat of an ancient family bearing the name of which no pedigree has yet been attempted.

<sup>63</sup> In Halifax parish. The deed will

interest those of the name of Haigh on account of the genealogical information afforded.

<sup>64</sup> Stansfeld in Halifax parish.

<sup>65</sup> S. Matthew is Aug. 9, 1364; S. Matthias is 24 Feb., 1364.

1423. Grant by Hen. Hoyle to Thos. his son of all his land in *Stans-29 Sept. feld*, between the wood of Rowtonstall on the east, and Stone-syke on the west, the watercourse of the Caldre on the south and le Wynter on the north. Witnesses :—John Kyng, vicar of Halifax church, Hen. Sayvell, esq. Ric. Pek.

Sourby, Michaelmas, 2 Hen. vj.

*Seal*, I. H. crowned.

[A. 267.]

### Stenton.<sup>66</sup>

1408. Grant by Robt. de Ranfeld to Hugh de Ranfeld, his son, of a 30 Sept. messuage and one oxgang in the town and fields of *Stenton*, late held by John Dey.

Witnesses :—Sir Thos. de Reresby, Knt. Thos. Clarell, Thos. de Totehill, Thos. de Westby, Thos. Breton.

Ranfeld. Sunday after Michaelmas, 10 Henry iv.

[A. 252.]

### Storthes.<sup>67</sup>

Grant by William de Spina to Richard del Sac de Dungwith of his right in the plot of land bought by the grantor from William del Storthes and called New Meadow. Witnesses :—Richard Riuel, William his son, William de Leston, Richard son of Ralph, William de Storthis.

*Seal*, device indistinguishable.

legend, C P O C I A D I S.

[B. 10.]

### Studley, North.<sup>68</sup>

Grant by lady Agneta de North Stodeley, late wife of Sir Thos. Colevill of Kirkewald, to Hugh son of Roger de Karleton, marrying her daughter Margery, in fee tail, of two tofts in the town of *North Stodeley*, once held by Wm. son of John and Gilbert Selli, lying between Constance de Horsseford and Symon the Carter (*Caretarius*); 1½ oxgang in the same territory, 14 acres making an oxgang, whereof 7 acres abut on the said tofts, 7 acres 1 rood in Himpegarth, and 6 acres 3 roods in Sunnehch'. The said Hugh and his heirs may grind their corn at her mill without multure "et propinquier' vas molendini"; for 1d. yearly rent. Witnesses :—Sir Alan de Aldfeld, Sir Patrick de Westwice, Sir Nic Mauleverer de Norton, knts. John de Traicotes, Gocelin de Braiwait, Wm. de Cluthrum, Robt. of the same, Wm. de Stodlay. [A. 62.]

[1234] Pope [Gregory ix] to [Walter de Grey] Archbp of York. 5 Feb. Permits him to grant the petition of [Wm. de Maincestre to have divine service performed] in his chapel of *North Stodeley*, he being often unable to attend his parish ([*parochial*]em) church on account of the dangers of the road. Lateran, Non. Feb. 11 Pont.

*Mutilated.*

[A. 77.]

<sup>66</sup> Stenton, probably Stainton juxta Tickhill in D. B. Stanton. See S. Yorks. I., 254. This deed was made at

Ravenfield a few miles away.

<sup>67</sup> Query Storthes in Thurstanland.

<sup>68</sup> Near Ripon.



[124<sup>o</sup>] Confirmation by Walter [de Grey] Archbp of York of the 21 Jan. grant by the Canons of Rypon to Wm. de Maincestre concerning having a chantry in the chapel built by him in his court of *North Stodeley*. Rypon, 12 kal. Feb. 25 pont. [A. 77.]

Grant by the Chapter of St. Wilfrid's Rypon to Wm. de Maincestr' of a chapel and chaplain at *North Stodeley* on the following conditions. The said William will present to them the chaplain who will swear to save the chapter harmless with regard to offerings &c. due to their church; to be faithful to the church and chapter and to the canon to whose prebend the parish dues of Stodeley belong; to answer for the whole parish which he serves for the three offerings at Christmas, Easter, and St. Wilfrid's day, i.e. for every "husband,"  $\frac{1}{2}d.$ , for every "husewythe" (*sic*)  $\frac{1}{2}d.$  On these days the said William and his household shall attend the Mother Church, and the other parishioners on Christmas day, Candlemas, Holy Cross day, Easter, Ascension, Whitsunday, St. Wilfrid's day and All Saints day. The said William will supply the chaplain with food and clothing or a sufficient allowance as agreed upon between them. The Chaplain will receive on behalf of the Chapter the gifts (*manupositum*) offered to him by parishioners and others, except offerings at the festivals of the Chapel, and what is due to St. Wilfrid's Church, i.e., a tenth at marriages, churchings, doles (*divises*) and confessions. The Chapter will remove any Chaplain failing to keep this oath. The said William will also swear to save St. Wilfrid's Church harmless and observe the above.

Witnesses :—Masters Geoffrey de Lardar', Laurence de Toppeclif and Thos. de Kyrkeby, Canons of Rypon Sir Carinus de Apula, Robt. de Monkton, Alan de Aldefeld, Wm. de Claibert (?), Wm. de Stodeley.

*The three preceding, later copies on one piece of vellum.*

1288. Demise by Hugh de Karleton to Wm. son of John de Clother 11 Nov. (um ?) of a tenement in *North Stodeley* which he had in free marriage with Margery his wife, for 26 years from Martinmas 1288, at 24s. yearly rent, payable at the Invention of the Cross and at Rypon fair in the winter. The lessees shall grind their corn growing thereon at the mill in the town nearest the granary without toll, and shall keep up the buildings at their own expense, with compensation for or permission to remove additions. Witnesses :—Wm. de Clother (? um), John de Slengesby, John de Biscopton, John son of Robert, Hugh de Thorp.

*Later copy.*

[A. 82.]

### Swinton.<sup>69</sup>

Quitclaim by Reginald de Morthinc to Walter de Brompton of his right in the land and wood he bought from John de Roderam on Bernestokes in the field of *Swinton*, between his land and the boundary towards Addewyc, abutting on the Court of the Prior and Convent of Bretton; for a yearly rent of 2s. to John de Roderam and 2d. to the Prior and

<sup>69</sup> Near Rotherham, and in the parish of Wath-upon-Dearne, see S. Yorke. II., 76.

Convent of Wirkissope. Witnesses:—Ric. de Brerechink', Peter de Wath, Ric. Herlyng, Robt. de Parys, Wm. de Woth de Swinton'.

*Endd*: Carta Reginaldi de Morthyng de terra et bosco in Swynton. Swynton, ij.

*Fragment of a green seal, \* \* de m . . . .*

[A. 16.]

### Tanfield, West.<sup>70</sup>

129 $\frac{1}{2}$  26 Jan. Concord between Sir John Marmyun, knt. lord of Tanfeld and Elyas son of Elias of the same, made at York, Tuesday before the Purification of the B. V. M. 1293, before Sir Hugh de Cressingham, and his fellows, justices in eyre. Elyas releases to Sir John his claim to common of pasture in Northscoth Wood, which Sir John can shut up if he please; the meadows of Newheng' and Cringelmire in Westwode; two messuages with 2 oxgangs of land in *Westanfeld* bought of Ric. son of Hugh; and the wardship of William son of Alan de Eskelby by reason of 2 oxgangs in Eskelby; If the said Elyas acquire by legal process any arable land from Wm. le Red of Este Tanfeld or from John de Barewell of Nosterfeld, he shall hold it of the said Sir John. Sir John grants to the said Elyas reasonable estovers, in Westwode, viz. "husebote," and "hay bote" by view of the forester, and twigs for burning and hedging without view, as by deed between lady Avice Marmyum and Elias father of Elyas; common of pasture in Tanfeld as pertains to the tenement which he holds of Sir John in Tanfeld; pannage for his own pigs in Westwod, but for his tenant's pigs, half the pannage must be paid to Sir John; pasture for plotghoxen in Newheng' for 15 days after haytime when Sir John's own oxen go there, (this is granted out of courtesy); and liberty to pick nuts in Westwod. Witnesses:—Sir Robt. de Tatirsale, Sir Brian son of Alan, Sir Roger de Lasceles, Sir Andrew de Newyl, Sir Alan de Caberg', Rics. Ric. de Lys, Wm. de Menyl, Robt. de Conyheres, Ralf de Rychemund, Nic. de Middelton, Thos. de Gaytenby, Hen. de Langeton, Geoffrey de Wyntringham, Robt. de Burton.

Counterpart of the preceding.

[A. 88.]

129 $\frac{1}{2}$  26 Jan. Concord between Sir John Marmyon knt, lord of Tanf' and Elyas son of Elyas of the same, made at York, Tuesday before Candlemas, 1293, before Sir Hugh de Cressingham, and his colleagues justices in eyre, at York 22 Edw. I. Elias releases his right in common of pasture of the wood of Northscoth, in the whole wood and the circuit outside it, so that Sir John may enclose it; and also in the meadows of Neuenge and Cringelmire in Westwod, 2 messuages and 2 oxgangs in *West Tanfeld* bought of Richard son of Hugh of the same, and in the wardship of William son of Alan de Heskilby, with reasonable estovers, pannage and the picking of nuts. If Elias obtains any arable land from Wm. le Rede of Est Tanfield, or from John de Barewelle of Nosterfeld, he will hold it of Sir Johu. Sir John grants to Elias in Westwod husebote and haibote by view of the forester and twigs for

<sup>70</sup> West Tanfield near Masham, a possession of the Marmions.

burning and hedging without view, as contained in a charter of lady Avice Marmion to Elias father of the said Elias, and common of pasture in Tanfeld as pertains to his tenement in Tanfeld held of the said Sir John excepting in Northacoth &c. If Elias's beasts trespass on Northschoe &c. by reason of the insufficiency of the hedge, they shall be quietly driven out, but if they break through, amends shall be made. Elias shall have pannage for his pigs only in Westwod; his tenants shall pay him for pannage and he shall pay half thereof to Sir John. Sir John, merely from courtesy, grants to Elias pasture for his plough oxen for 15 days in Nenenge after the half is carried, with his own oxen. Elias may pick nuts in Westwod. Witnesses:—Sir Robt. de Tatersale, Sir Brian son of Alan, Sir Roger de Lacels, Sir Andrew de Nevile, Sir Alan de Caberg', knts. Ric de Lyns, Wm. de Menehil, Robt. de Coynhers, Rolf de Rugemund, Nic de Mideltona, Thos de Gaitenby, Hen. de Langeton, Geoffrey de Wintringham, Robt. de Burtona.

[B. 47.]

### Thresk.

Grant by Robt. Lademan of Old Place (*de Veteri Loco*) to Agnes de Paris of Tresk', of a messuage in the town of Tresk between the messuage late of Robt. son of William de Torp in the bailey, and the king's high road leading to St. Mary's Church, bought by him from Henry son of Walter the Cook (*Coci*) of Tresk; for one clove at Christmas to the grantor and 1lb. of cumin to the lord of the fee. Witnesses:—Nic. Taluace, Wm. the Cook (*Coco*) Wm. de Aynderby, Robt. the Goldsmith (*Aurifabro*), Ric de Ballio, Alan the Smith (*Fabro*), Hugh de Malton, Thos. Godyer, Wm. Norman, Thos. Byndlowys clerk.

*Fragment of a green seal, an ear of corn? and legend \* \* Rob \* \**  
[A. 66.]

1340. Grant by John de Thresk, chaplain, son of Adam le Gaunter to 1 Oct. Robt. Beer of Thresk, and Agnes his wife, of all his lands and tenements in the town and territory of *Thresk* held by feoffment of the said Robert; for life, for one rose at Midsummer if asked for. Witnesses:—John de Kilvington, Wm. de Kilvyngton, John de Calveton, Robt. Skeyl, Robt. de Houyngnam, Adam de Tanefeld, Robt. Broun. Thresk, Sunday after Michaelmas, 1340. 14 Edw. iii.

[A. 150.]

### Thong.<sup>71</sup>

1390. Grant by Joan widow of Wm. Goodman to John le Hunt, the 7 Dec. elder, of all her lands and tenements in Thwonke, Yorks, held in dower, to hold for her life. Witnesses:—Robinet de Hopton, John Cay, Wm. del Wodde.

Thwonk, the eve of the Conception of the B. V. M., 14 Ric. ii.

[B. 122.]

<sup>71</sup> Query Upper or Nether Thong near Holmfirth, formerly Thwong. See Y. A. J. viii., 492.

**Thornhill.**<sup>72</sup>

1292. Power of Attorney by Alice late wife of Richard Pulayn to  
26 May. Thos. de Codintone to receive the arrears of rent from Adam  
de Lees, Ric del Ille, Alex. son of Jordan de Lees, Geoffrey de  
Bosco and Robt. de Breretusil, her tenants in *Thornhulle*, Yorks, viz. :—  
4s. 11d. for 13 Edw. [I.], 25s. 11d. for 14 Edw. [I.], 25s. 11d. for 15  
Edw. [I.] and 20s. 5d. for 16 Edw. [I.] (5s. 6d. having been received  
that year from her Attorney Thos. de Glaston), 25s. 11d. for 17 & 18  
Edw. [I.] respectively, and 19s. 11d. for 19 Edw. [I.], 6s. having been  
received from Thos. de Codintone ; with power of distress. Puleyncston,  
Whitmondai, 20 Edw. [I.] [A. 84.]

1359. Quitclaim by Adam son and heir of John de Methelay of  
24 April. Thornhill, to Henry son of William de Clesby of Thornhill,  
Chaplain, of his right in messuages, &c. late belonging to Wm.  
de Foxoles within the bounds of *Thornhill*. Thornhill, Wednesday after  
Easter, 1359. [B. 95.]

1431. Grant by John Baneray and Agnes his wife to John Scotte of  
4 Nov. lands and tenements in the town and territory of *Thornyll*.  
Witnesses :—Sir Thos. Sayvell, John Sayvell, John Nettelton,  
John Wryght, Robt. Wyliamson. Thornyll, 4 Nov. 10 Hen. vj.  
*Remains of two seals on one tag.* [A. 277.]

1438. Grant by John Banery and Agnes his wife to John Scotte of all  
4 Nov. their lands &c. in *Thornhill*. Witnesses :—Thos. Sayvell,  
knt. John Sayvell, esq. John Nettelton, John Wright, Robt.  
Williamson. Thornhill, 4 Nov. 10 Hen. vj.  
*Seal, I. crowned.* [A. 278.]

1434. Quitclaim by Hen. del Grene to Hen. Wryght of his right in  
1 Jan. the lands &c. held by Wryght in the town and territory of  
*Thornhill*. Witnesses :—John Sayvell, Ric. Sayvell, John  
Hulingheg. Thornhill, 1 Jan., 10 Hen. vj.  
*One seal, the device defaced.* [A. 279.]

**Thornton-le-Street.**<sup>73</sup>

1433. Grant by Thos. Dynyngton and Peter Wylton to Edmund, son  
23 July. and heir of Robt. Waddeslay, and to Alice his wife of the  
whole town of Waddeslay, Yorks. ; the whole town of  
*Thorneton-in-the-Strete* which he had by feoffment of the said Robt.  
Waddeslay ; in fee tail.

<sup>72</sup> At Thornhill, near Wakefield, the  
family of de Methelay had some lands.  
See Y. A. J. viii., 487.

<sup>73</sup> Thornton le Street near Thirsk, so  
called because on the Roman Road.

Witnesses :—James Strangways, the younger, Allan Wylkynson, Wm. Barneworthe, John Knayton, Wm. Marschal, John Swaynby.

Thorneton in the Strete. 23 July. 11 Henry vi.

With remainder to the right heirs of Robt. Waddeasley.

Two seals. One, a shamrock-leaf. The other, the letter P. [B. 137.]

### Thorp=Arch.<sup>74</sup>

1345. Quitclaim by John son of John de Shardelowe to Henry son of 23 May. Aucher of his right in the manor of *Thorp Arches*, Yorks. by reason of the grant to the said John by Aucher son of Henry by fine levied in the King's Court.

Westm. Monday after Trinity Sunday 19 Edw. iij.

*Fragment of a seal, with a shield which evidently bore a chevron between three cross crosslets fitchee; legend St. Johannis . . . . .*



*Endd. : . . . . . at . . . . . J. de iij de . . . . . protectionibus de termino S. Trinitatis Anno R. E. iij a conquesta xix. [A. 158.]*

1401. Quitclaim by John Depden, Knt. to Thos. Hulott and Wm. 7 Aug. Flaxton, chaplains, of his right in lands etc. in the manor of *Thorparch*, mills and the advowson of the priory of Nunne-munketon, and lands etc. in the town of *Thorparch*.

Witnesses :—Henry Vavasour, Nicholas Midylton, Knts. Ric. Fayrefax, Wm. Barkar of Tadcaster, Wm. Dayvyll of Bylton. *Thorparch*. Sunday after St. Peter ad vincula. 2 Henry iv.

*Fragment of a seal inscribed S. Johannis . . . . . and a shield bearing two coats quarterly described in the note. [A. 239.]*



<sup>74</sup> Thorp-Arch, near Wetherby, better as in the deed Thorp-Arches, and so called from the Domesday tenant,

Osbern de Arcis, the lineal ancestor of Henry fitz Aucher, named in the deed, who inherited the manor from his

**Thorpe=Audlin.<sup>75</sup>**

1380. Quitclaim by Thomas de Hemesworth and John de . . . ,  
8 June. priest to Sir William de Elmhirst, priest, and Henry Slogh  
of the lands and tenements formerly of Sir William . . . r  
of Bolton in Thorpe Awdlyn.

Witnesses :—Robert de Ursewyk, William de Herteforth, Richard  
Courtenay, Nicholas Bowdale. Thorpe Audelyn, the day of St. William  
Archbishop, 3 Ric. ij.

*Mutilated.*

[B. 112.]

**Thorpe under Stone.<sup>76</sup>**

1327. Quitclaim by Agnes late wife of Wm. de Stuthill to Sir Robt.  
25 July. Hastang and Emma his wife of her right in lands held by them  
by gift of her husband in *Thorp in Huddleswell*, viz. in Bysted  
and Walterbusk.

Witnesses :—Harsculph de Cleseby, Thos. de Scotland, Wm. de  
Appelby, Wm. de Bretanby, Thos. de Popelton, John de Scaleby,  
Gilbert Clerk of Richmund. Saturday, the feast of St. James the  
Apostle, 1327.

[B. 91.]

**Thurleston.<sup>77</sup>**

1301. Promise of John de Dalton to Ralf de la More and Margery  
14 Aug. his wife to enfeof them of half of any lands or tenements in  
*Thurlaston* which he may happen to have on the date hereof,  
and which before were concealed. Thurleston, the eve of the Assump-  
tion, 1301.

[A. 95.]

1316. Grant by John Tylly to Robert his son of a rent of 40s. from  
4 Dec. his tenants in *Thurleston* and Deneby, during pleasure.  
Thornhill, Saturday before the feast of St. Nicholas, 1316.

[B. 60.]

1326. Grant by John Tylli to Adam son of Robert de Bretton of  
19 April. Hingbireworth, of one oxgang and toft adjoining in the  
town and territory of *Thurliston* whereof one half was held

mother Joan, one of the three d.'s  
and co-h.'s of Sir John de Bellew by  
Laderina de Bruis (Mon. Angl. II., 149).  
Henry, in 18 Edw. III., enfeofed Richard  
de Depeden in his manor of Thorpe-  
Archea, with reversion to himself and  
his heirs (Coll. Top. et Gen. vii. 161),  
but ultimately Shardelowe succeeded  
him here as well as at Copped Hall in  
Essex, and was probably some relation.  
So also was Sir John Depeden (qu.  
Richard's son), on whose seal we find  
only the arms of fitz Auher: Ermine on  
a chief, 3 lions rampant, quartering  
Walleys of Burgh-Walleys, quarterly a  
bead. Elizabeth, the d. and heiress of

Sir Stephen Walleys, married 1, Sir  
William de Nevill, 2, Sir John de  
Depeden, and she must have been the  
mother of Sir John of the seal. S. Yorks.  
II., 485, Y. A. J. vii., 263, 4; viii.  
247.

<sup>75</sup> Thorpe in Badsworth parish.

<sup>76</sup> Thorpe in Hudswell in Catterick  
parish, called for distinction Thorpe  
under Stone.

<sup>77</sup> Thurlatone in the parish of Peni-  
ston, in D. B. Thurulfeston. See  
Hunter's S. Yorks. ii., 360. The last  
deed is dated at Cusworth near Don-  
caster.

by Ric. Snodding and the other by Golte Route, in fee tail, at 4s. yearly rent, and foreign service when due; with remainder to Adam Russell in fee tail, and reversion to the grantor. Witnesses:—Thos. de Hesilheved, Wm. del Hill de Thurliston, Robt. de Smalchagh, John son of Cecil and Wm. de Carburton, Chaplain. Cosworth, Saturday after the translation of St. Wilfrid, 1326. [A. 129.]

### Todwick.<sup>78</sup>

Confirmation by Nic. de S. Paule to Cecilia his sister of the grant to her in fee simple by Hugh son of Elias, his man, of an oxgang in Nicholas' fee in *Tatwic*, late held by the said Elias.

Witnesses:—Ralf Selvan', John Wacelin, Bardulf de Futipon, Gilbert the Servant, John the Priest, Wm. parson of Tatwick, Elias priest of Torp, Wm. his brother, Reginald de S. Paule.

*Seal of white wax varnished, with a floral device, the inscription defaced.*  
Endd.: Todewick. [A. 6.]

Grant by Albreda Reryng and Alice Toppnyger to Alex. son of William de Kiueton of a toft in the town of *Tatewick*, between the toft of the Abbot of Roche on the North and the toft of the Prior of Wirkeop on the South, abutting at the West end on the highway and on the east on the croft, with 4 roods of land whereof 2 roods lie in the east field between the land of Wm. son of Gregory on both sides, abutting at the north end on the king's highway and at the south end on the headland (*forera*) of Robt. Grym, 1 rood between the land of Thorald the Cobbler (*Sutor*) on the east and the land of the Abbot of Roche on the West, abutting as the previous rood, and 1 rood between the land of William son of Gregory on the east and the land of Robert Grym on the

<sup>78</sup> Todwick near Rotherham. See Hunter's S, Yorks. ii., 158. In D. B. *Tatewic*, and so spelt in a deed given above as late as 1316. The St. Pauls had lands here which came to them from Cassandra, the youngest of the three d.'s and co-heirs of Symon, son of Thorn, married to William de S. Paul. This is from a descent of the manor drawn up about 1300, and copied by Dodsworth from the original among the muniments of Roche Abbey, in S. Mary's Tower at York (Mon. Angl. I., 838). Symon is made lord of the manor before the time of William the Bastard! William de S. Paul by Cassandra, had Nicholas, whose son, Gilbert, left a daughter and heiress, Alice, wife of Gregory de Tadewyke. They had William who took the name of S. Paul, and was living when this document was drawn up during some law-suit. These persons occur in the deeds given above. Wastenays, Edward in the descent, had bought the manor of Sir John Horbiry. William de Tortmayns, grandson of Matilda, Symon's second d., sold it to

Sir John's father, Sir Ralph. The will of William de S. Paul of Tottewyke, dated 4 May, 1391, was proved at York 13 June following. It is probably the Inventory and distribution of his effects given above. Although the family became extinct here, branches subsisted and corrupted the name to Sanpaul. John St. Paul of Campsall, 1585 (Visit. p. 307), had either forgotten his arms, or could not satisfy the heralds. Yet in S. Giles Chapel at Pontefract they are given as a lion rampant to his father (*ib.*, p. 472). The St. Pauls', however, seem to have borne, like Kirkstall Abbey, 3 swords in pale, points to base; the seal above given used by William appears by the legend to have belonged to a Henry. The sword of course is associated with S. Paul, being the emblem of the Apostle. Paulett bore 3 swords in pile. Hunter observes that the church at Todwick is dedicated to S. Paul, but this may have been a Norman family who brought the name over with them.

West ; for  $\frac{1}{2}d.$  rent to the lords of the fee. Witnesses :—John de Keueton, Hugh son of William, Thos. Banting, Nic. son of William, of the same, Wm. son of Gregory, Roger Rering, John Rering.

*Two seals.* 1. *S. Albred. Fil. Rob.* 2. *S. Alicie Topping.* [B. 33.]

Grant by Aubraya daughter of Robert Auus of Tatewyke, widow, to Beatrice daughter of Gregory de Tatewyke, of one rood of arable land in the eastfield of *Tatewyke* between the land of Wm. son of Gilbert, and the land of Gregory father of Beatrice, abutting on the ditch of Frodscahe and the land of Robert le Coliar ; for a rent of one rose at S. John Baptist's day, and a fine in money. Witnesses :—Gregory de Tatewyke, Wm. son of Robert de Kyvetona, John his brother, Robt. son of Hascul de Austan, Robt. son of Elias de Austan, Wm. son in law (*genere*) of Ralf de Austan, Robt. son of Reginald de Austan.

*Seal inscribed* :—S. Aub. . . fil . . Auc. [A. 12.]

Demise by Alice late wife of Gregory de Tothewic to the Abbot and Convent of Roche (*Rupe*) of 4 acres arable land in the territory of *Thodewic*, viz. 2 acres in the field between the grange of Roche and the town of *Tothewic*, between the land called Kocsot, on the west and the land held by Thorald the Cobbler (*Sutor*) on the east, and 2 acres between the land of Roger de Brerlai on the west, and Thorald's land on the east ; in exchange for a messuage with a croft held by the Abbot and convent in Tothewic by gift of Wm. son of Gilbert and two acres in the territory of Tothewic, viz. 3 roods held by gift of Inisard de Tothewic & Cecilia his wife,  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre in Kilnsted between the land of Al[b]aria Rering on the west and the said Alice's land on the east, 1 rood held by them of Wm. son of Gilbert, in Kilnsted, 1 rood in Croftstedes, between the land of Roger de Brerlai and the land of Alberia Rering, and one rood in Brerhil, between the land of Robt. Grim on the west, and the land of Wm. son of Gregory on the east. Witnesses :—John de Diui . . o', Hingram de Oulekotes, Oliver de Wikerlaie, Nic. Liuet, Nic. de Lettewelle. [A. 65.]

Grant by Ralf son of Nicholas de Wortelay to Wm. son of Gregory de Tadwyck, of a toft and oxgang of land bought from Roger de Brerlay in the town and territory of *Tadwyck*. Witnesses :—Sir Nic. de Worteley, Sir Edm. de Wastenays, Knts. Hugh de Serlby, John Bernard de Hert-hill, Hugh de Kiueton, John de Kyueton, Eustace de Waliswode, Wm. Bo . . . de Suthanestan, Adam de Buton clerk.

*Seal undecipherable.*

*Endd* : Redd. per annum xv. d. [A. 64.]

1305. Appointment by Ralf son of Nicholas de Wortelay of John de  
14 Nov. Herdwyck his attorney to deliver seisin to Wm. son of Gregory de Tadwyck, of one toft and one oxgang in Tadwick, bought of Roger de Bierley. Le Herdwyck, Sunday after Martinmas, 33 Edw. [1]. [A. 103.]

1316. Grant by John de Kenton to Wm. son of Greg' of Tatewyk of  
15 April.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres in *Tatewyk* ;  $\frac{1}{2}$  an acre being in le Kilnstedede by the land of Sir Edm. de Gasteneys on the west and the land of



the said William on the east, abutting on the north on the way to Roderham ; 1 acre on the same tilled land, between the land of the said William on both sides, abutting on the north on the said way ;  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre in a similar position ;  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre at Spitilmanhouses between the land of the said William on both sides, abutting on the north on the king's highway ; in exchange for  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres of arable land in the town of Walys at la Wyth Cros by the land of Alice Keller on the West and the land of Hugh son of Thomas the Reeve (*prepositi*) on the east, abutting, on the south on the meadow of the said William, and on the North on the way to Walys. Witnesses :—Sir Edm. de Gasteneys, Knt. Hugh de Kenton, John Brantying of the same, Eustace de Walis Wode, Ralf Elot' of the same, Robt. son of William de Anstan, Thorald the Cobbler (*Sutor*) of Tatewyk. Tatewyk, Thursday in Easter Week, 9 Edw. II.

*Seal bearing a lion rampant.*

[A. 113.]

132 $\frac{7}{8}$ . Grant by Wm. son of Gregory de Totewik to Wm. Hering' of 11 March. Tinslowe, of all his lands and tenements in *Totewik'* acquired by himself, excepting what was inherited from his father and Alice his mother ; 5 acres in Kington field, called le Lingmorcroft. Witnesses :—Hugh de Kiueton, John Brantying' of the same, Ric. Gilly of Thorp, Stephen de Eyvill, Michael Hastoylye of Anstan, Ralf Elliot of Waliswd, Ric. de Waliswd, John Clerk of Roderham. Totewick. Wednesday before St. Gregory's day, 1326.

*Endd.* : Mem. quod ista Lingmorcroft infrascriptum continet in se quinque acras terre et jacet in le Morcroft de Dington versus Brampton, juxta furcas de Laghton.

Carta Willelmi Hering de Tyneslowe de tenementis in Totewyk.

[A. 130.]

Goods assigned to divers people by Wm. Saint Paul of Tatewyk. To Joan his daughter and Richard her son, 13s. 4d. To Magota Arkyn, 13s. 4d. To Robt. de Beighton his son, 10 mks. To the Abbot and Monastery of Roche, to pray for his soul, 100s. To John de Kyueton, if alive, 13s. 4d. To the fabric of Southaustan church, 3s. 4d. To the fabric of Thorp church, 3s. 4d. To John Doyle, Chaplain, 6s. 8d. To Master Wm. de Stanelay, parson of Tatewyk Church, 20s. To Geoffrey de Aston, Chaplain, 10s. To Ric. de Treton, chaplain, to pray for his soul, 3s. 4d. To John, son of Richard de Anstan, 13s. 4d. To Wm. Donk his servant, 6s. 8d. To Nicholas his servant, 6s. 8d. To Wm. de Sayton, his servant, 3s. 4d. To Robt. Leige, his servant, 2s. beyond his salary. To Ralf his servant, 12d. beyond his salary. To John de Gaytforth, 40s. a debt. To Magota Coke of Wirsopp, 40s. a debt. To Brother Thos. de Pensax, 40s. To William son of his daughter, a piece of silver with a cover painted with his arms, and his best bed. To Sir Wm. de Melton, knt., a piece of silver with cover with the arms of England and France. To the Abbot of Roche one piece of silver with cover.

*On the dorse* :—The goods which the said Wm. Saint Paul had with him at Roche ; 3 pieces of silver with 3 covers, 1 mazer (*murrus*), 6 silver spoons, a bed with curtains "et uno fey . . . bord." Another bed with hangings, 2 chests, 2 napkins, 2 towels, 2 mustard pots (!) (*sanapia*)

one basin, one small brass jug, one small dish, all his "apparatus" and clothes belonging to his body "cum . . . argent' c. s."

*Modern note:* "Nota quod hec voluntas facta antequam Willelmus Saint Paul Monachus factus in Abbatia de Rupe, Ebor," and other notes. [A. 151.]

1369. Grant by Wm. Seint Poul of Totwik to Simon de Leek, knt, 16 Sept. Wm. de Wakebrigg, Master Wm. de Anstan, Sir John Danyel, Sir John de Wales, rectors, Ric. Gilly of Thorp, Chaplain, Geoffrey de Aston, Chaplain, John Halle, Chaplain, of a garden called Grimyerd, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  an acre of land which he had by gift of Wm. de Keuerton, in the town of *Totwik*. Witnesses:—Edm. de Worteley, Thos. Godusson, Ric. Roiland, Hen. Cartar John Taillour of Anstan. Totwik, 16 Sept. 43 Edw. iij.

*Endd:* Grimyerd.

*Part of a handsome seal, with a shield bearing Three swords in pale.*

[A. 199.]



1416. Grant by Anna Pampelion to Joan Mille her sister, for life of a 1 May. rent of 13s. 4d. from her lands in *Totiwyk'* and Anstan.

Witnesses:—Robt. parson of *Totewyk'*, John Dilcok', John Hunt, John Richardson of Anstan, Ric. Spenser, Ralf de Lee, Ric. Laurana. *Totewyk'*, 1 May, 4 Hen. v.

*Seal, a crowned R.*

[B. 130.]

### Tretton.<sup>79</sup>

1358. Grant by Edm. de Perepount knt. to John Chambrelayne, 14 Sept. rector of Handsworth Church, Wm. de Wytherlay, rector of Tretton Church, and Ric. de Ughtybrygg' of lands in *Tretton*, Orgrave, and Wodehous recovered at Westm. against Sir Thos. de Furnyvall knt. Witnesses:—Nic. de Wortelay, Wm. de Melton, Thos. de Reresby, knts. Wm. de Fyncheden, Nic. Gower, Peter de Richemont, Thos. de Ingleby, Hugh de Marum, Elias de Birton. York Castle, Friday the Exaltation of the Cross. 32 Edw. iij. [B. 93.]

<sup>79</sup> In Hallamshire, see Dr. Gatty's ed. of Hunter, p. 491.

1398. Lease by Sir Thos<sup>l</sup> de Nevill, lord of Hallumshire to John 15 April. Jepson of Catcliff, of one toft and croft abutting on the common road of Catcliff towards the east and on a headland of Wm. de Wyntworth towards the west ; 5 acres of land and meadow belonging to an oxgang called Jonet oxgang ; land called le Lytilcarr' in the parish of *Tretou* ; one acre called Roger Ryddyng in the said parish ; for 40 years for 6s. 8d. rent. The lessee to maintain the houses at his own cost. 15 April, 21 Ric. ij.

*One small seal, a beast couchant (?)*.

*Endd.* of Jonet oxgang. John Gefson holds one third and the toft, John de Deen another third at a rent of 3s. 4d. and Adam Alot the other third for a rent of 20d. and no more because the lord pardoned him the remainder because he was blind. [A. 235.]

1409. Grant by Hugh Burgh, Wm. Wenlock, Griffin de Houton and 24 Oct. John Bokenhull, chaplain, to Roger, son of Roger Co . . . ., knt. Roger de Thrysk, John Whyhcote, and John Pope, rector of the Church of Eyame, of the manors and lordships of *Tretou* . . . . Yorkshire.

Tretou, 24 Oct. 11 Henry iv.

*Mutilated.*

*One small seal with an ivy leaf. Broken.*

[A. 253.]

### Waddsworth.<sup>80</sup>

Grant by Hugh son of Ric. de Waddesworthe to Wm. son of Ric. de Sakeltonestal, for a sum of money bequeathed to him, of half the land between Lyuildesich and Bethesclogh, and between Tyliclif and Feldclif, within the boundaries of *Waddesworthe* on the side of the sun, with the buildings thereon ; for a rent of 24d. paid at St. Oswald's day and Martinmas. Witnesses :—Sir Ric. de Thornhil, Hugh de Rastric, Adam de Waddeswrth, Adam de Migeleya, Elias de Brodebothym, Ric. Talendace, Wm. de Schelf, maker of the charter.

*Endd* : Carta de Waddeswrd.

[A. 25.]

1437. Grant by Edm. Mosse son and heir of Robt. Mosse of Waddes- 7 Nov. worth to John Waller of Waddesworth, of a messuage and lands in the town and territory of *Waddesworth*. Witnesses :—Edm. Fitzwilliam, Robt. Rypas, Edm. Lemyng, Wm. Tomson, Thos. Parsonson, John Wadelof.

Waddesworth, Thursday before Martinmas, 16 Hen. vj.

*Seal, a trefoil.*

[A. 283.]

### Wadworth.<sup>81</sup>

Grant by Alice daughter of Ric. de Medeburne to Johu Rowelandd of Waddewrth, of a butt of land, (*selionem*) on the north field of *Wadde-*

<sup>80</sup> Near Halifax.

<sup>81</sup> Near Tickhill. Hunter says (S. Yorks., i., 249), I find William de St.

Ellen speaking of his manor of Wadworth.

*worth*, between the land of Robt. de Hoton on the west, and the land of the rector of Waddewrth Church on the east, abutting on the high road to Doncastre and on le Clifles toward the wood. Witnesses :—Thomas Clerk (*Clerico*) Robt. de Peterington, Adam son of Peter, Ric. Lemingger, Ric. Attegate (*ad Portem*), Hen. de Pinchewell, Ric. de Leversale, clerk.

*Broken seal, legend ;—S \* li \* \* Mede \* \** [A. 67.]

1340. Grant by Wm. de S. Elena of Waddeworth to Robt. Breton of 27 Nov. Ellesham, of a rent of 40s. from his lands in Waddeworth, Yorks. Witnesses :—John de Leuesham, Chaplain, Receiver of Tykehill Castle, John le Waleys, under constable of the Castle, Wm. de Estfeld, Elias de Waddeworth, John de Rypers, Rouland le Serjaunt, Ric. le Litster, John de Drayton, John de Waddesworth, Wm. del Wollehouse, Robt. son of Peter of the same, John de Hundou, John de Skipwithe, John de Arcubus, Robt. Crispin of Ellesham, Wm. Rate of the same, Hen. de la More, of Thorp, Walter de Kyrington.

Ellesham, Monday after St. Katharine's day, 1340.

*Endd : Carta Willelim de Sancta Edela, (sic).* [B. 77.]

1374. Grant by John Ryperes of Waddeworth to Ric. de Fournays 12 Nov. and Margaret daughter of the grantor in free marriage, of a message in the town of *Waddeworth*, forty acres of land and all the rent of his free tenants in Waddeworth and Welyngley ; the message lying between the message of Robt. son of Dionissa on the west and the message of Robt. Cartwryght, Chaplain, on the east ; the 40 acres separately in the 3 fields of Waddeworth ; in fee tail ; at a rent of 40s. for his life. Witnesses :—Robt. Lemyng of Waddeworth, Ric. de Abyrforth, John de Chywyngton, John son of Wm., Robt. Ryperes, John Chiken all of the same place. Waddeworth, Sunday after Martinmass, 1374.

*Seal with a shield bearing a bend, legend undecipherable.* [A. 204.]

1415. Record of the proceedings before Ric. Norton and other 29 Sept. justices at Westm. in Michaelmas term, 3 Hen. v.

Thos. Clarell claims from Edw. Fitzwilliam a message, 100 acres of land and 12 acres of meadow in *Wadworth* by Tikhyll, which Adam de Roderham Chaplain gave to Wm. Clarell and Agnes his wife for life, with remainder to Thos. son of Wm. Clarell in fee tail, which ought to descend to the plaintiff, being son of William, son of Thomas Clarell and cousin and heir of the said Thos. son of William. Edw. Fitzwilliam having called to warranty Katharine Lewer and she William Langstaf. Clarel recovers the land claimed. [A. 258.]

146 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Power of attorney by Katherine Fitzwilliam, widow of Edw. 26 Jan. Fitzwilliam Esqre. to Robt. Walker to receive seisin from Henry Sothill, John Sanforth Esqre., Thos. Fitzwilliam, rector of Sproteburgh Church, Wm. Cresy, of Wath, Robt. Wright, rector of Rosyngton Church and John Bossewell, of Connesburgh, of lands and tenements in *Waddesworth* and Wellyngly, late belonging to Wm.

Burton, citizen and mercer of London ; of one closure called Collriddingng by Wodlathes ; of 20*s.* rent from the lands of Robt. Fitzwilliam in Cusseworth fields, and of one messuage in Sandell by Doncaster.

Waddesworth, 26 Jan. 5 Edw. iv.

*Seal, bird on a perch, inscribed I \* vocei (1).*

[B. 147.]

### Walden Stubbs.<sup>82</sup>

1572. Grant by Edw. Warcoppe of Warcoppe in Westmerland, gent. 7 Oct. in performance of an indenture between him and his wife and Geo. earl of Shrewsbury dated 5 Oct. inst., to the said earl of a fourth part of the manor of *Stubbs Walden*, Yorks, with 6 mesuages, 6 gardens, 100 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture, 300 acres of moor and 10*s.* rent in Stubbes Walden ; tenements in Doncaster and Lytle Smeaton, Yorks. late in the tenure of Robt. Parmenter, John Waynehouse, clk. John Parkynson, Wm. Storre and Ric. Ellys ; and 3*s.* 4*d.* rent in Piggeburne, Yorks. with power of attorney to Thos. Revelle and Wm. Waddye yeoman, to deliver seisin. 7 Oct. 14 Eliz. *Signed* :—Edwarde Warcoppe.

Sealed and delivered in presence of Ric. Willcocke, Jas. Rasbye, Jas. Cobram, John Parkynson of Litle Smeton, Thos. Warde of Snaathe, Thos. Scote of Kirkesmeton. (*These are signatures.*)

Mem. of delivery of seisin 7 Oct. in presence of Roger Wentworth, gent. Thos. Warde, John Nortone, John Parkynson, Robt. Walker, Thos. Heathecote, Robt. Jackeson, Jas. Storke.

“Mem. we find no tenne shillings rent in Stubbes, allthough it be named in the Conveyances, and so Warcoppe before the sealinge of any writinge declared the cause whye thes wordes were putte in. More at larde appeareth upon the backe of the indenture.”

*Fragment of a seal bearing a seated figure and a child.* [A. 350.]

### Waldershelf.<sup>83</sup>

1307. Quitclaim by James son of Sir Elias de Midehope, knt. to Wm. 15 April. son of Ralf de Scheffeld, of his right in land once his father's, which he held by feoffment of the said James or by feoffment of Dyonisia mother of the said William, in *Waldershelf*, Wytewell, Udene, Breriker, Barneside and Wyndehillefall ; and the homage and service of Elias de Bosco and his heirs and other free tenants ; and all natives, &c. ; and his right in the manor of Penyngsale, and in 4 solidates and 6 denariates of rent in Swyndene, as held by the Abbot and convent of Kirkestede. Witnesses :—Sir Nic. de Worteley, Sir Hugh de Eland, Sir Robt. de Waddisley, knts. Thos. de Munteney. Notingham, Saturday after SS. Tiburnius and Valerian, 35 Edw. i.

[A. 105.]

<sup>82</sup> In Womersley parish.

Bradfield in Hallamshire.

<sup>83</sup> Waldershelf is in the chapelry of

**Wales.**<sup>84</sup>

Grant by Nicholas de Baloyne to Henry son of Thurbarne of a toft and croft in the town of Wales; all the land in *Wales* held by Thurbarne of the grantor; and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres and  $\frac{1}{2}$  rood called le Delakir, in his demesne, between Herthillesdom on the south and the way from Wales to Thorpesford on the north; for 3*s.* 6*d.* rent; with grant that if the said Henry make forfeit, he shall not be amerced more than 18*d.* Witnesses:—Nic. de S. Paule, Nic. le Conestable, Gilbert le Sergaunt, Thos. le Kyngesman, John his brother, Ascuyt de Anestay, Jordan de Treton.

*Endd*: with a mem. that Gregory Sayntpaul gave the said tenement in Wales to Sir John de Horberi in exchange for a tenement and 2 oxgangs in Totwik where he dwells. [B. 34.]

**Warlabby.**<sup>85</sup>

Grant by Walter son of Ranulf de Magneby to Esperverius de Welles of the homage and service of Alex. de Ellerton and Emma his wife and their heirs for  $2\frac{1}{2}$  oxgangs; of Wm. Costantin and his heirs for 2 oxgangs; of Wm. de Oterington and Cristiana his wife and their heirs for one oxgang; of Roger son of Simon and his heirs for  $5\frac{1}{2}$  oxgangs; of Wm. son of Ranulf de Morton and his heirs for 5 oxgangs; of Alan de Lek' and his heirs for 6 oxgangs; of Matthew de Alverton and Matilda Soudan his wife and their heirs for 3 oxgangs, all in *Warlauby*; with the demesne lands held by Roger son of Simon, Wm. son of Ranulf de Morton, Matthew de Alverton and Matilda Soudan his wife in the tilled land called Toftis, and by the Cross at the head of the town of Warlauby, and in Setacres; with all easements, &c. and doing foreign service to the said knight's fee where seven carucates of land make one. The said Esperverius is to do the homage and service to the heirs of Ric. de Sutton which he owes to Walter for the tenements he and Beatrice his wife hold of him. Witnesses:—Sir Adam de Nairforth, bailiff of Richmond, Sir Wm. de Midelton, Adam de Magneby, Ralf de Amundevill, John de Romundeby, Thos. de Oterington, Wm. de Bretevil, Elias son of Philip de Morton, Robt. son of Hugh de Langeton, Adam de Ainderby.

*Endd*: Warlaughby.

*White seal defaced.*

[A. 68.]

Grant by Walter son of Randolf de Magneby to Espervarius de Welles, of the homages and services of Alex. de Ellerton and Emma his

<sup>84</sup> Wales in the extensive parish of Laughton-in-le-Morthen, see Hunter's *S. Yorks.* i., 307. It belonged to Bradenstoke priory in Wiltshire.

<sup>85</sup> Warlabby, in the township and parish of Ainderby Steeple near Northallerton. The family of de Magneby bore *Arg.* 3 bars *sable*, over all a *maunch* *gules*.

The heiress married Edw. de Saltmarsh. Their descendants in Lincolnshire only, so far as I have seen, quartered this coat, giving a fleur-de-lis instead of the maunch, yet the chief line was entitled to do so. Sparrowhawk is a strange name for a man, but occurs in Anglo-Saxon Chron. 1048.

wife for 2½ oxgangs held of him in *Warlouby*; of Wm. Constantin for 2 oxgangs; of Wm. de Oterington and Cristiana his wife for 1 oxgang; of Roger son of Simon for 5½ oxgangs; of Wm. son of Randolf de Morton for 5 oxgangs; and of Alan de Leke for 6 oxgangs, all in the same town; to hold of the heirs of Ric. de Sutton; for the service of ½ a knight's fee where 7 ploughlands make a fee, and the service for the tenement held by him and his wife Beatrice of the said Walter. Witnesses:—Sir Adam de Nayrford, bailiff of Rychemund, Wm. de Mydleton, . . . . Magneby, Rolf, Damundevill, John de Romundby, Thos. de Otryngton, Wm. de Brettevill, Elyas f . . . . . ton, Robt. son of Hugh de Langeton, Adam de Aynderby.

*Mutilated.*

[B. 35.]

Grant by John son of Ralf de *Lek* to Thos. de Alvertona of the rent of a pair of white gloves from Alan de Lek' his son for a plot of land, capital messuage and 6 oxgangs in the town and territory of *Warlauby* held by the said Alan for life; with Alan's service, and the reversion. Witnesses:—Sir Arsculph de Cleseby, Sir Ric. de Romundeby, knts., Roger le Sperver, Ric. de Horneby, Hugh de Langetona, Wm. de Lasceles, Ric. de Kerby.

[B. 36.]

1299. Demise by Roger Caperner of Warlauby to John son of 7 June. Stephen Bot of Romundeby of a messuage in *Warlauby*, lying between the messuage of Sir Peter de la Lund on the west and the messuage of the said Roger; late belonging to Robert brother of Roger; for 10 years from Whitsuntide 1299; for one rose in rose time; with covenant for paying for improvements at the end of the term or allowing their removal. Witnesses:—Sir Peter de la Lund, Sir Geoffrey de Hewik, Ric. de Kerby, Wm. de Werwelton in Warlauby, John de Latur of the same, Peter Parwink of Morton, John de Herling in the same, Hen. son of Adam de Morton.

*White seal obliterated.*

[A. 93.]

1331. Quitclaim by Agnes daughter of Nic. de Warlauby clerk, to 20 July. Robt. de Kyrckby of her right in lands and tenements in *Warlauby* which she once had. Witnesses:—Sir Nic. de Hewyk, knt., John Clerwaus, Thos. de Fencotes, Wm. de Scorneton, Hen. de Kyrckby, Thos. de Neusom, Thos. de Gaytenby. Warlauby, St. Margaret's day, 5 Edw. iii.

[A. 136.]

1340. Quitclaim by John de Romondeby nephew and heir of Sir 18 Oct. Ric. de Romondeby knt. to Robt. de Kirkeby of his right in two oxgangs of land in *Warlaghby*. Warlaghby, Wednesday, St. Luke's day, 1340. Witnesses:—Thos. de Fencotes, Wm. de Scurueton, Thos. de Gaytenby, Hen. de Kirkeby, Nic. Parnyng of Morton.

*Seal, a stag, inscribed, O L A S S O W E H E S.*

[B. 76.]

1380. Demise by Wm. de Lascelles of Warlaghby to John de Bar- 21 Nov. neby of Alverton and Matilda his wife of all his lands and tenements in *Warlaghby*; for 20 years at 40s. in silver yearly

rent. Warlaghby, Wednesday before the feast of S. Katharine the Virgin, 1380.

*Fragment of a seal bearing a W.*

[A. 217.]

1397. Grant by John Kilpyne and John de Otryngton of Alverton, 3 Feb. Chaplain to Wm. Lassels of Warlaghby of one cottage and 10 oxgangs of land in Warlaghby and 6 acres of meadow in *Warlaghby* meadows, viz. in Mekildaleyng, 2 acres and 1 rood and 6 Turnepytends of meadow containing 3 roods and 2 acres in divers places pertaining to 4 oxgangs of the said 10 oxgangs; 1 rood at Thretyrodes and 4 Turnepytendes containing 1 rood; half an acre of meadow in the Holme, 1 close of meadow on the south side of the garden of the capital messuage; and half an acre of land in le Chapelcroft. Also half their lordship there and of all their rents and services which they had by grant of John de Barneby in Warlaghby and half their wastes and pastures there; in fee tail with remainder to Matilda, wife of John de Barneby of Alverton in fee tail, with ultimate remainder to the right heirs of John Spervere of Warlaghby.

Witnesses:—Robt. de Suthill, Ric. de Romondby, Wm. Lassels of Soureby, Thos. Bowers of Alverton, John Wilkynson of the same.

Warlaghby, 3 Feb., 21 Ric. ij.

*Two seals, one a shield, arms defaced surmounted by a cross. The other a lion (f) passant facing to sinister, legend, S. Simonis . .* [A. 234.]

1419. Quitclaim by Wm. son and heir of Wm. Lassels, esq., lord of 12 July. Warlaghby to Thos. Longley, bp. of Durham, Jas. Strangways, John Mayheue, Chaplain, and John Grenefeld, of his right in all the lands in *Warlaghby* which his father granted to the said bishop &c. on Monday after S. Hilary, 6 Hen. v. 12 July, 7 Hen. v.

*Seal, a swan.*

[A. 260.]

1441. Quitclaim by Wm. Barneby, clerk, to Jas. Strangways, sen. 20 Nov. and Joan his wife of his right in their lands and tenements in *Warlaghby*, Yorks.

Witnesses:—Thos. Stokdale, Ric. Weltden, John Wencelagh, Nic. Girlyngton, Robt. Danby. 20 Nov., 20 Hen. vj.

*Seal bearing a shield Party per fess, the chief party per pale, the contents of the two divisions indistinct, below a roundel.*

*Over the shield a cross patée fitchée.*



*Legend, S'. W. . . de Layborne.*

[A. 291.]



**Wath.**<sup>86</sup>

1253. Grant by Michael Bacon' to Juliana his daughter in fee tail, 1 June. of the land and toft bought by him from Juliana daughter of Robt. son of Emma in *Wath*; and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  rood bought of John Heerle in the same town; for yearly rents of 6*d.* to himself and 2*d.* to the brotherhood of St. John. Sunday after Ascension, 1253. Witnesses:—Sir Hugh vicar of *Wath*, Wm. de Swinton, Reiner de Morhteng, Hugh Bacon', Gilbert Don, Hen. Lot, John son of Robert de *Wath*, Ric. de Breretwiel, Roger son of Fromund, Wm. de Edrichorp, clerk.  
[A. 78.]

1364. Grant by John Broune of *Wath* to Robt. son of Adam Fox of 29 Oct. *Wath* of a plot lately bought by the said John Broune from Robt. Gilberd at the east end of the town of *Wath*, between the plots of John de Melton and John Dyder; for a rent of 3*d.* to Johu de Wodhall. Witnesses:—Roger Bacon of *Wath*, John Vobker, Wm. de Clayton, John Brome, Robt. Kylberd. *Wath*, Tuesday after SS. Simon and Jude. 1364.  
[A. 187.]

**Wentworth.**<sup>87</sup>

1425. Grant by John Wyndyll of Wyntworth to Thos. Mason, 24 June. Chaplain, Robt. Wyndyll his son, Wm. Rodys and John Hochonson of all his lands etc. in the Chapelry of *Wyntworth*. Witnesses:—Wm. Lawson, John L . . seley, Wm. Hawshyn, Johu del Strete, Hen. Brodebent. Baroo by Wyntworth, the feast of St. John the Baptist. 1425.

*Mutilated.*

*Seal an I crowned.*

[A. 271.]

**Westheng.**<sup>88</sup>

Grant by Wm. de Camera and Robt. his son and heir to Roger de Berley of a plot of meadow in the west field called *Westheng*, by the land of the grantee, abutting on Werldishend, as far as the brook called in English Sike on one side, and Wodewelle on the other; for 1*d.* yearly rent; and 22*s.* paid beforehand. Witnesses:—Sir Robt. de Munteney, Sir Robt. de Eklissale, Knts. Robt. son of Alexander, Robt. son of Wido de Waddesleya, Adam de Briggesherd, Adam Blunde. [A. 19.]

**Wheatley.**<sup>89</sup>

1394. Release by Alice de Elmeshale, widow of Hugh de Elmeshale 11 Nov. of Doncaster and John son of Antou (*Jilium Antonis*) to Wm. de Aston, of 6*d.* rent from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres in the fields of Qwhatelay, abutting on Qwhatlay sike. Doncaster, Martinmas, 18 Ric. ii.  
[B. 123.]

<sup>86</sup> Wath-upon-Dearne near Rotherham. See Hunter's S. Yorks. ii., 74. Hugh, the vicar, in 1253, is a name to add to Torre's List.

<sup>87</sup> Wentworth, in the parish of Wath,

which gave name to the historic family. See Hunter's S. Yorks. ii., 79.

<sup>88</sup> Probably in Hallamshire.

<sup>89</sup> Wheatley, near Doncaster.

**Whitston.**<sup>90</sup>

Grant by Hugh son of Ralf de Hwitstan to Roger son of Hugh de Eston, of 5 acres in his assart in *Hwitstan* field, between the land of Matilda de Becton, late wife of John de Becton, and the grantor's land, which is on the west; bounded at one end by the outlet of the town of Hwitstan towards the wood, and at the other by the stream of Ulleya; for 1½*d.* yearly rent, and 28*s.* beforehand. Witnesses:—Sir Robt. de Wikerell', Sir John Chaplain of Hwitstan, John de Treton, Hugh Marecallus, Roger de Hwitstan, John de Gilchreit, Rob. de Ulleya, John Seggebroc. [A. 7.]

134½. Grant by Ralf son of Robt. Wade of Ullay Chaplain, to Wm. 10 March. Bonet of Anstan of his land and tenements in *Whitstan* and Morthyng granted to him by Thos. son of William Skrounck of Whitstan. Witnesses:—Hugh de Totehill, Wm. del Rodes, John de Neuton, Hen. de Hinkershill, Wm. del Brome.

Whitstan. Thursday before the feast of S. Gregory the Pope. 1344.  
*Seal, the Virgin and child inscribed, AVE MARIA G'ATIA PL'E.* [B. 81.]

134½. Grant by Wm. Bonet of Anstan to Adam Gamel of Morthyng 21 March. of 2 messuages in the town of *Whitstan*, and 35 acres 3 roods of arable land in the fields of Whitstan and Morthyng; one messuage with croft containing one acre, in the town of Whitstan between the toft of Wm. de Brome on either side, held in dower by Eva late wife of Adam de Whitstan; another messuage called Coddeyerd in the same town, with a plot of land and meadow adjoining called Thirswelleflat, with a plot of wood and pasture called le Cloegh, and one acre adjoining called Brereacre by the land of Hugh Wrask; one acre and one plot of meadow called Tourneberg', in Whitstan and Morthyng field, on the east of the way leading from Roderham to Wirkosop; 9 acres of arable land by the king's highway from Whitstan to Morthyng, on the north side, in two places in les Baroflattes, with one piece of meadow adjoining called Baroheng'; [ $\frac{1}{2}$  acre and] meadow adjoining lying on les Fenewes;  $\frac{1}{2}$  an acre in the same field between the land of John de Neuton on both sides;  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre between the land of . . . . . gsburgh and the land of Wm. Norys; 2½ acres in the same field between the land of John de Neuton on the east and the land of John de Conygsburgh on the west abutting on the highway;  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre with meadow adjoining in the same field between the land of Wm. del Brome on both sides, abutting on the highway;  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre with meadow adjoining in the same furlong between the land of Wm. Norys and the land of Wm. Bercar' abutting on the highway; 1 acre with meadow adjoining by the way to Schitergrene between the land of John de Neuton and Wm. del Brome; 1 acre in two places abutting on Morthyngcroft; 3 roods in the south field between Whitstan and

<sup>90</sup> Whitston, in Hallamshire. See rightly in front of the W., in the second Dr. Gatty's ed. of Hunter, p. 491. In they had changed places.  
the first deed we find the aspirate still

Morthyng between the land of John de Neuton on both sides abutting on the highway ; 1 rood in the same field between the land of Wm. del Brome and Simon Hervy, abutting on the highway ; 1 rood in the same furlong between the land of John de Neuton and the land of Adam Camel, abutting on the highway ; 3 roods in the same field between the land of John de Neuton on both sides abutting on the highway ; 1 rood called Selyrode between the land of Wm. del Brome and Simon Hervy ;  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre between Holdestawegate and the land of Wm. del Brome ; 3 roods in the same field on the east of the windmill between the land of John de Neuton on both sides ; 1 acre in the same field on the west of the windmill between the land of Wm. Bercar' and John de Conygsburgh ;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acre in the same field between Stawegate and the land of John de Conygsburgh ;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acre with meadow adjoining at Hestynschate between the land of John de Neuton on both sides ; 1 rood with meadow adjoining between the land of Wm. del Brome and Simon Hervy abutting on Horscroft ;  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre with meadow adjoining between the land of Wm. del Brome and John de Neuton, abutting on Horscroft ; one rood with meadow adjoining on les Brodehadelandes between the land of Wm. Bercar and Wm. del Brome ;  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre with meadow adjoining on les Brodehadelandes between the land of Wm. Norys and John de Conygsburgh ; 3 acres with meadow adjoining on Brodehadelandes ; 1 acre with meadow adjoining in the same furlong in 2 places between the land of John de Neuton and the land of Wm. del Brome ; and  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre with meadow adjoining in the same furlong between the land of the Prior of Wirkesop and John de Neuton ; all which he had by grant of Sir Ralf son of Robert Wade of Ullay, Chaplain. Witnesses :—Hugh de Totehil, Wm. del Rodes, John de Neuton, Wm. de Ullay, Hen. de Hinkershill, Wm. del Brome, Wm. Bynne. Whitstan, Monday before the Annunciation. 1334, 19 Edw. iii.

*Seal, a saint, nimbed, holding a consecrated wafer on which is the Paschal lamb bearing a flag, legend :—Ecces agnus (sic) Dei qui tol. [A. 157.]*

### Wike.<sup>91</sup>

1376. Quitclaim by Richard Godbarne of Askerne to Sir William de 3 June. Mirfeld, Kt., of all the lands and tenements in *Wyk*, formerly of William Milner brother of the said Richard. Witnesses :—William Hanson del Scholes, Thomas de Forunlay, Richard Colier of Wyk, John del Stones of Wyk, Hugh Lucas. Mirfeld 3 June, 50 Edw. iij.

*Seal, a squirrel, legend, E E DIVE SOTV.*

[B. 110.]

### Woodhouse Handsworth.<sup>92</sup>

1316. Grant by Merjoria late wife of Robert de Craven dwelling in 4 Oct. Handisworth Wodehousis to John son of Nicholas de Astona, of 2 acres of meadow in the meadows of *Handisworth Wode-*

<sup>91</sup> Hardly Wike in Harewood parish.  
In Handsworth parish, near Sheffield.

*housis* in le Brodebing between the meadow of John de Hakinthorp and that of William de Birlayston, and abutting at one end on the meadow of John de Hakinthorp and that of Richard de Marcham and at the other end on the mill dike. Witnesses:—Hugh de Keuetona, Mathew de Actona, Hugh le Westrin, William de Birlayston of Handisworth Wodehousis, William son of Nicholas of the same. Aston, Monday after the feast of St. Dennis. 1316. [B. 59.]

1482. Grant by John Burghe of Hansworth Wodhousse, to John 26 May. Hewett of Waleis of all his lands &c. in the town, fields and territory of *Wodhousse*, and in the parish of Hansworth, late belonging to Wm. Burghe his father. Witnesses:—Wm. Mariot of Wodhousse, John Markham, John Mariot, Wm. Skergyll, Thos. Allen all of the same. Hansworth Wodhousse, Whit. Sunday. 22 Edw. iv.

*Broken seal, a lion (?)*

[A. 317.]

148 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Confirmation by John Burghe, son and heir of Wm. Burgh late 25 Jan. of Hansworth Wodhows to John Hewitt of Walys by Aston, Yorks., of his holding in *Hansworth-Wodhows* held by demise of the said John Burgh.

Hansworth Wodhows. The Conversion of St. Paul. 1 Ric. iii.

*Seal, the letter I within a double triangle.*

[B. 152.]

1581. Power of attorney by George Earl of Shrewsbury to Wm. 13 Aug. Treppett and Wm. Clemmens to receive seisin from Wm. Pennell of Over Woddall in the parish of Darfelde, Yorks. yeoman, of Mylneclose, in the fields and territories of *Hansworthe Wodhousse*, Yorks. pursuant to a deed of the same date. 13 Aug. 23 Eliz. 1581.

*Signed*:—G. Shrouesbury.

*The seal, which is broken, has leaves of some plant adhering on both sides.*

[A. 355.]

### Woodhouse in Thurleston.<sup>93</sup>

141 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Grant by John Cook of Carlecotes in Thurleston to Wm. del 24 Jan. Rodes of a moiety of the lands and tenements &c. held by grant of John Smyth of Midelton and Johanne his wife, in *Wodhous* and Carlecotes, within the bounds of Thurleston. Witnesses:—Wm. Riche of Swynden, John Hesilhed of Thurleston, Wm. Elkok of the same, John Waynewryght of Penyston, Thos. de Ranowe, jun. of the same. Wodhous in Thurleston, the eve of the Conversion of St. Paul. 1413. 1 Hen. v. [A. 256.]

### Woodhouse nr. Ledes.<sup>94</sup>

1293. Quitclaim by Robert son of Robert Godefray of Ledes to the 6 July. prior and monks of the Holy Trinity Yorks, lord of the fee, of  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre in the field of Ledes *Wodhouses*, held by Charter of

<sup>93</sup> Thurleston in Penistone.

<sup>94</sup> Of these witnesses, Wm. Pictavo of Paiton, is probably a misreading, also Verryte? Wayte.

John Godefray his brother ; lying between the land of the prior and land held by Wm. Golding. Witnesses :—Sir Alex. de Ledes, Wm. Pictavo of Poiton, Roger de Northall, Wm. de Alretona, Wm. Veryte, John Chapman, Iurdan Whiteved, Gilbert Clerk. Ledes, the Octaves of SS. Peter and Paul, "Anno Domini nonagesimo tercio."

*Very faded.*

[B. 48.]

### Woodhouse.<sup>95</sup>

Grant by Thos. de Acunthorp to Adam son of Ocherus of Baliol' of an oxgang of land in *Wdehous* late held by Adam Bonde, for 2s. yearly rent, saving the foreign [service] for 1 oxgang of land whereof 15½ oxgangs make the seventh part of a knight's fee. Witnesses :—The Prior of Wyrsope, Simon Folioht, Elias the Chaplain of Canunthorp, Wm. the Clerk of Tretun, Robt. de Darnale, Wm. Cat, Huttine the boxer (*Pugile*).

*Seal in white wax, defaced.*

[A. 3.]

### York.

Grant by Thos. son of Leising, by request of Thos. de Langwath, and for 20s. st. paid by him to the Hospital of St. Peter's York of land in *Kunigstrete* near the land of Robt. Brun towards the north, in frank almoyn. Witnesses :—Master Ralf, rector and the brethren of the Hospital, Master Wm. de Gerundem, Peter and Lambert, Chaplains of the Hospital, Wm. de Notingham, Roger de Derbya, and Richard clerks of the Hospital, Malger Marescaldus, Ingolfus, Richard, Walter and other servants of the Hospital, Daniel Bouer, Thomas and his other sons, Laurence Bouer, Thos. son of Sol. Ranulf de Barnebi, Hugh le Brun, Richard son of Wilard, and his son, Ric. de Crachale.

*Endd.* : Thom. fil. Leising, de terra in Cuningstret, ad instanciam T. de Langwat.

[A. 2.]

1344. Quitclaim by John Pa . . . r the elder, citizen of York to 25 March. Thos. Deyvile of York, clerk, of his right in a tenement in *Fisshergate* in the suburb of *York*, in St. Helen's parish, held by the said Thos. by feoffment of the said John, and which late belonged to Thos. Verdenall, son of Robt. Verdenall, lying between the King's Street in front, and the King's dike, behind, and between the land of the Prior of Drax and the land late of Thos de Northfolk. Witnesses :—John de Shirburn', then Mayor of York, John Touk and John de Coupmaunthorp, then bailiffs of the city, John Haunsard, Ralf de Staynegreve, John, son of John de Warthill, Robt. de Podeseye, the elder, John de Redeley. York, Thursday, the Annunciation, 1344. 18 Edw. iii.

*Fragment of a seal, in red wax, bearing a full length figure holding a staff (a king ?)*

[A. 156.]

<sup>95</sup> There is nothing to locate this Woodhouse with certainty.

16 $\frac{4}{10}$ . Sale by Sir Wm. Robinson of Newby, Yorks. Knt. to Raiphe Bell  
22 Jan. of Thirske, Gent. of a house or roomth (*sic*) in the Close of the  
late cathedral church of St. Peter of York, abutting on the  
palace yard wall, the prebendal house of Stillington, and the Close of the  
said late cathedral church, leased by John Scott, DD. late dean of York  
and the Chapter to Sir Wm. Ingram, Knt. by indenture dated 13 Sept.  
2 Car. I. for 40 years, and sold by Ingram to Robinson by indenture  
dated 22 June, 19 Car. I. 22 Jan. 1649. Signed Wm. Robinson.  
Witnesses:—Ric. Scudamor, J. Bellay, Lewis Darcy, Robt. Holborn,  
Raiphe York. (*Signatures.*)

*Seal, a shield crowned.*

[A. 367.]

## YORKSHIRE RECEIPTS, BONDS, &amp;c.

AGARD.<sup>1</sup>

1455. Receipt by Robt. Wylls, prior of Brydlyngton, Yorks, from  
9 Nov. Lady Alesia Agard, principal executrix of the will of Andrew  
Agard, knt. deceased, by the hand of John Bransby, for  
£6 13s. 4d., in full payment of all debts. 9 Nov. 34 Henry vi.

[B. 141.]

BEAUMONT.<sup>2</sup>

141 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Grant by Adam Bemounde to Adam Myrfeld, Wm. Thornell  
12 Jan. of Fekysby and John Morlay, vicar of Hodersfeld Church, of  
all his goods and chattels, live and dead. Hetou, 12 Jan.,  
1 Hen. v.

*A broken seal, inscribed . . . on uoila elou.*

[B. 129.]

144 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Grant by Nich. Bemont to Richard, Duke of York, John  
1 [Jan]. Sayvell, knt. [Ric. Sayvell], esq., Ric. Bemont, his brother (?)  
Joan "sorori ejusdem Bastar . . ." his two sons John, (*sic*) of  
all his goods and chattels. 1 [January?], 24 Hen. vi.

*The writing nearly obliterated.*

*A small fragment of a seal, with letters on it.*

[A. 294.]

1456. Indenture for the settlement of variances and debates between  
16 Sept. Oliver Mirfeld, Robt., Wm., John, Ric. and Laurence Bemond,  
Wm. Haghe, John Lokwode, Ric. Horsefall, Thos. Schagh,  
and other kin and friends of theirs, on one part, and Nicholas Bemond,  
Ric. Brook, and other kin and friends of theirs on the other; to stand  
to the award of Sir John Savell, knt., John, his son, and Wm. Mirfeld.  
Their award is that the said Robert pays to the said Nicholas before St.

<sup>1</sup> No pedigree of the Agards of York-  
shire, afterwards Agar, has yet been  
attempted, though they were the pro-  
genitors of an ennobled family in Ireland,  
and remained long after at Stockton,

near York.

<sup>2</sup> See an account of the Beaumont  
family communicated by Mr. Tomlinson  
in Y. A. J., vol. viii., p. 502.

Luke's day next, 26s. 8d. for the hurt he had, and that Ric. Brook pays the same sum to Wm. Bemond for the hurt he had, and Wm. Bemond pay  $\frac{1}{2}$  mark to Ric. Brook for the hurt he had, and that all the parties be full friends. Dewesbury, 16 Sept., 35 Henry vi. [B. 143.]

1475. Bond of John Beaumont, of Lasselhalle, to John Pilkington, 6 May. knt. in £40.

To abide by the award of Sir John and Ric. Pek and John Lake in all variances between the said John, his son John, and Laura Beaumont of Oker, and John her son. 6 May, 15 Edw. iv.

[A. 311.]

1494. Receipt by Thos. Grenehaghe, Isabella Kaye, late wife of 17 Dec. Elias Kaye and Chas. Kaye of Almontbury, from Ric. Beymont, Esqre, of five marks for St. Andrew's day, 10 Henry vii. St. Lucy's day, 10 Henry vii. [A. 324.]

#### BOYNTON

1570. Bond of Robt. Lee of Hatfelde, Yorks., to Thos. Boynton of 23 Nov. Barmeston, Yorks. in £800, to save him harmless from a bond of £500 to Edw. Fynes, Lord Clynton and Say, High Admiral, into which Boynton entered at Lee's desire. 23 Nov., 13 Eliz. Signed, Ro. Lee.

Sealed and delivered in presence of John Whawley, Marmeduke Warwick and John Carlton.

*Seal broken, R. L.*

*Endd*: A bonde that my father stond bound of for Mr. Robert Lee.

[A. 349.]

#### DESPENSER.

1395. Receipt by Philip le Despenser, knt., of Wm. Rowdon and 5 Nov. Wm. de Rereby of 12 marks the debt of Wm. Elys, knt. Gouxhill, 5 Nov., 19 Ric. ij.

*Fragment of a fine heraldic seal. The shield couché with barry of six and a canton ermine, surmounted by a helm, with a flagon for a crest, and what resembles a twisted cord from the handle, the field of the panel filled up with a rose and leaves.*<sup>3</sup>

[A. 232.]



<sup>3</sup> Sir Philip le Despenser of Gouxhill, co. Linc., which he inherited from his grandmother, Margaret, d. of Peter, and

sister and heiress of Ralph de Gouxhill. In 1349, he was found to be her heir and set. 7. She was widow, 1 of Philip le

## EVERINGHAM.

1387. Grant by . . . . . de Everyngham, knt. lord of Laxton, to 1 Feb. Richard de Schulton, parson of Everyngham Church, and John Rydwer, vicar of Laxton Church, of a moiety of the manor of Schelforth with [appurtenances] in Gar . . . . . Carlton, and Neuton, with the services of Roger de Caldwell, John Ward, Ralf Pavely, chaplain, John Fussell, Robt. . . . . "be, dicti John Whytt," Wm. Morcott, in Laxton, Notts.

Witnesses :—Reginald de Everyngham, knt., Thos. Hercy, knt., Nic. de Everyngham, Wm. de Saundeby, Gregory de Dunb . . . . . Laxton, Saturday, the eve of the Purification, 1387.

*Mutilated and the writing faded.*

*Seal of red wax. The shield couché bearing a lion rampant, surmounted by a helm, nearly front-faced, with a stag or brocket's head for crest. Legend :— . . . . . A. de Eu . . . ingham de Laxton.*<sup>4</sup>

[B. 120.]



## FITZWILLIAM.

1476. Edward [iv] to the steward of the honour and lordship of 3 Oct. Tykhill and the "feodor and bailly" of the liberties and franchises of the same, notifying that Wm. and John Fitz-

Despenser, 2 of John de Ros. We find from this seal Sir Philip used only the arms of the Goushills—barry of six or and azure a canton ermine. He had lands in divers places in Holderness, see Poulson's H. i., 370, but at p. 308 Goxhill in Holderness is confused with the Lincolnshire one.

<sup>4</sup> This deed, though referring to Shelford, Notts, is here given on account of the rare impression of the fine seal of Sir Adam de Everingham, the head of the Yorkshire baronial house. He preferred, however, to style himself of Laxton (Notts); this was done to distinguish himself from his aged cousin, Sir Adam de Everingham of Rockley. He

himself, in 1386, had been a deponent for Scrope, stating that he was 79, and had borne arms 60 years. He died 8 Feb. 1388, and his estates passed to two granddaughters, Joan, wife of Sir William Elys, knt. of the shire, and Katherine, wife of John Etton, but he had two surviving sons, Sir Reginald and George, and several daughters, one Lady Beaumont. The lion on the shield does not appear to be vair as it ought to have been, though a most curious heraldic anomaly, but the stag's neck appears to be vair in the seal. The seal of Sir Adam's father shows the lion distinctly vair, but the helm has only the fan-shaped crest then in fashion.



William have done their homages for the lands which they hold by knight service of the honour of Tykhull. Woodstoke, 3 Oct., 16 Edw. [iv.].

*Fragments of the seal of the Duchy of Lancaster.* [A. 312.]

1487. Grant by Sir Thos. Fitzwilliam, knt. to Thos. Vavasor, Thos. 23 June. Trygot the elder, Thos. Trygot the younger, and Thos. Okes, of all the lands, &c., late belonging to Thos. Carter in Overhalght, Nethyrhalght, and Gresbrokebyrelaghte. With power of attorney to Thos. Wylcotes, rector of Rawmerssh church, to deliver seisin.

Witnesses :—Ralf Reresby, Wm. Wyntworth, Esqres., Wm. Blakeman.  
The Eve of St. John the Baptist. 2 Henry vii. [B. 153.]

#### LANGDALE.

1549. Receipt by Wm. Langdale of Scarburgh, Yorks., gent., and 23 July. Isabella his wife, one of the sisters of Wm. Hall, late of Easton, Rutland, chaplain intestate, from Adlard Welbey of Gedney in Holland, Linc., gent. John Hall of Nanbye, Linc., gent., and Hugh Hall of Kingeston on Hull, merchant, administrators of the goods and chattels of the said Wm. Hall, of £5 for Isabella's share of his property. 23 July, 1549, 3 Edw. vi.

*Signed by Wm. Langdall.*

*Endd*: Sealed in the presence of Wm. Crockay of Hull, gent., and Alex. Newman, of the same, writer. [A. 339.]

#### LYNDESAY.

1457. Bond of John Lyndesay of Dent, Yorks., "yoman," John 17 May. Lyndesay his son, Rawlyn and †Matthew Lyndesay, Ric. Hogeson, junr. and John Pety, all of the same, yeomen, to Hen. lord FitzHugh in £20, to keep his ordinance, doom and award in all trespasses, quarrels, debates and demands between them and Ric. and Mawe Smerthwayt. 17 May, 35 Hen. vj. [A. 299.]

#### METHAM.

1381. Receipt by Thos. de Metham, knt., from John King of Castile 21 Oc t. and Leon, duke of Lancaster, by the hands of Robt. de Moreton his receiver in the honor of Pontefract, of £10 for his fee for Michaelmas-term last.

Metham, Monday after St. Luke's day, 5 Ric. ii.

<sup>†</sup> Descendants of the Lyndsays of Dent settled at Buckstead in Sumex. See Berry's S. genealogies, p. 317.

*With a good and well-preserved impression of Sir Thomas' very pretty signet, having on a mantled helm his crest, a bull's head.*

*Legend :—Met ham.<sup>6</sup>*

[A. 219.]



NORLAND.

129½ Quitclaim by William son of Alan de Noreland to John de 16 March. Heton of 4½ acres between the assarts of Wm. son of Matthew and of Folo (*sic*). Witnesses:—Sir Wm. de Clifton, Sir Hugh de Eland, knts., John de Crumuelbodym, Ric. of the same, John de Stansefeld.

Eland, Sunday after S. Gregory's day, 26 Edw. [i].

[A. 92.]

RECEIVERS OF DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

[1362—99.] Thos. Galaun receiver of Dunstanburgh to Robert de Morton receiver of Pountfroit, Sir John de Fenwyk constable of Dunstanburgh has a letter from the King of Castile, and Leon and duke of Lancaster to receive his fee from the receiver of Dunstanburgh or the receiver of Pounfroit. At Dunstanburgh there is no money in consequence of the expediture on masons' and carpenters' work, &c. Desires Morton to pay Fenwyk's fee.

*French. Addressed.*

[B. 18.]

1366. Receipt by Robt. de Morton, receiver of John duke of Lancaster at Richmond from Wm. Yong reeve of Baynbrig of the following sums: 39 Edw. iii., 22 Oct. £20, 22 Nov. £26, 40 Edw. iii., 14 Feb. £9, 7 July £40, 10 Aug. £11, 14 Sept. £13, 22 Oct. £41.

[A. 191.]

1366. Receipt by Robert de Morton, receiver of John Duke of 15 Nov. Lancaster, from Adam de Gisburgh, bailiff of the Wapentake of Hengest, of the issues of his bailiwick; at Richmond, 14 Feb. 40 Edw. iii., £4; 21 Feb. 32s. 6d.; 3 March, 43s. 4d.; 16 May, 50s.; 30 May, 40s.; 13 June, 40s.; 4 July, 40s.; 8 Aug. 40s.; 15 Nov. by Henry Wayte, £4. Total £22 5s. 10d.

[B. 103.]

<sup>6</sup> Sir Thomas de Metham of Metham in Howdenshire, who died 28 Aug. 1403. The seal of his descendant, Sir Thomas Metham, *t. Hen. VII.*, shows

the bull's head three-quarter face, the bars still on the neck but dragon's wings added. Hare MS. 1394.

1366. Receipt by Robt. de Morton, receiver of John duke of Lancaster, at Richmond from Amand Routhe, bailiff of the Wapentake of Gillingest of the following sums:—40 Edw. iij., 14 Feb. 40s.; 20 Feb., 30s.; 28 Feb., 20s.; 4 April, 60s.; 16 May, 100s.; 4 July, 20s.; 18 July, 40s.; 17 Oct., £6; 21 Nov., 100s. Total, £26 10s. [A. 193.]

1366. Receipt by Robt. de Morton, receiver of John duke of Lancaster, from Richard Porter, bailiff of the fee of Gillyngwest, of the issues of his bailiwick, at Richmond, 2 March, 40 Edw. iij., 24s.; 16 May, 16s.; 13 June, 20s.; 8 Aug., 15s.; 24 Oct., 60s.; 21 Nov. 26s. Total, £9 6s. [B. 104.]

1366. Receipt by Robt. Morton receiver of John Duke of Lancaster at Richmond from John Wod · ous bailiff of the Wapentake of Gillyng West, of the following sums:—40 Edw. iij., 21 Feb., £3; 4 April, 20s.; 30 May, 40s.; 4 July, 40s.; 8 Aug., 20s.; 24 Oct., £4; 22 Nov., 20s. [A. 194.]

1366. Receipt by Robt. de Morton receiver of John duke of Lancaster at Richmond from Ric. Milner reeve of Gyllyng of the following sums;—39 Edw. iij., 22 Nov. £11 13s. 4d.; 40 Edw. iij., 5 Feb., 56s.; 28 Feb., 20s.; 14 June, £10 11s.; 5 July, 70s. 4d.; 22 Nov. 21s. Total, £30 11s. 8d.

*Note at the foot, [Memoran]d' de xl. xjs., superius notatis.*

[A. 195.]

1387. Receipt by Sir William de Chuselden, receiver general of 3 November. John, King of Castille and Leon, duke of Lancaster, from Robert de Morton, his receiver for Yorkshire, for £200, the issues of his office. 3 Nov. 11 Ric. 2.

*A very good heraldic seal, the shield bearing three estoiles within a bordure engrailed.*

Legend:—SIGIL . . . WILLELMI DE CHUSULDEN.<sup>7</sup>

[B. 119.]



<sup>7</sup> Sir William de Chuselden was, I believe, a Southerner, having his name from Chesildon, near Swindon in Wilt-

shire. This coat appears in no heraldic dictionary. In Visitation of Leic. 1619, are two pedigrees of families of this

1413. Receipt by John Hypprom of Pontefract, from Nicholas Colne  
1 May. the king's receiver at Pontefract of 43s., for his wages of 3d.  
a day from Michaelmas, 13 Hen. iv. to Monday 20 March  
next, 172 days.

Pontefract, 1 May, 1 Hen, v,

*Seal, a dog. Legend:—*Prenc su nom.

[B. 128.]

1424. Receipt by Wm. Elmesale from Ric. Popelay, the king's  
1 Nov. receiver at Pontefract of 20s. for Mich. term of a rent of 40s.  
granted to him by the king for life. 6 Nov. 3 Hen. vj.

*Seal, a beetle (?)*.

[A. 269.]

#### SCOTTE.

1404. Grant by Robt. Scotte, son of Wm. Scotte of Heton to John  
7 Oct. de Heton, lord of Heton, and Elizabeth his wife, of all the  
messuages, &c., held by Wm. Scot his father, by feoffment of  
Sir Ric. Brand and Sir John Calvyrlay, chaplains for life, with reversion  
to the right heirs of the said John. Witnesses:—John son of Henry,  
Henry Wygot, Hen. Danser, John Grenefeld, Robt. Stokkys. Hyngand-  
heton, 7 Oct. 6 Hen. iv.

*Seal, a shield divided into three compartments, containing a sword, R,  
and H. above the shield, a banner and a star. Endd. Carta Roberti  
Scot filii Willelmi Scot de Estheton.*

[A. 247.]

**name**, possibly descended from him, but  
**in one case** different arms are given, and  
**in the other none** (Harl. Soc. ii., 20,  
107). 25 Hen. vi., n. 41, Prob. set.  
John Chesilden, son of John, son of

Anne C. A family named Sporley, of  
Suffolk, bore the only coat resembling  
this, to be found in Papworth; it may  
indicate some connection.

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**NOTE.**—The Society is indebted to Mr. A. S. Ellis for making the draw-  
ings of the seals, which form a very useful feature in these papers.



ENGRAVING SHOWING THE RESPECTIVE SEATS OF THE TWO ARCHBISHOPS IN THE COUNCILS OF STATE  
(From an old print in the British Museum.)

## YORK *versus* CANTERBURY.

By F. R. FAIRBANK, M.D., F.S.A.

THE quarrel which existed for many hundreds of years between the Archbishops of York and Canterbury, as to precedence and their relative and respective authority and positions, is a very curious, but not unique, chapter in the history of the Church.<sup>1</sup> It arose through the letter written by Pope Gregory to St. Augustine, making an arrangement for the primary subjection of York to Canterbury, with subsequent precedence to the Archbishop "who was first ordained." This arrangement appears simple and natural, but it was found not to work well, for the Archbishops of Canterbury were not satisfied to take and allow precedence so arranged, but claimed not only perpetual precedence over York, but supremacy also. The following history of the quarrel I have collected from the sources indicated at the end of the article. They are most of them contemporary and impress the reader with the reality of the struggle.

601. In the letter written this year by Pope Gregory to Augustine, granting him the pall, the following occurs:—"We desire you also to send a bishop to the city of York, with this proviso—that, if that city, with the neighbouring territories, shall receive the word of God, he also is to ordain

<sup>1</sup> In Ireland there was trouble of a similar character between the Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin. Thus:—"1349, Nov. 20. The King revokes his licence to the Archbishop of Armagh to have his cross borne before him in any part of Ireland.

"1350, Feb. 18. The King writes to Andomar, Cardinal of S. Anastasia, against the pretensions of the Archbishop of Armagh to carry the cross. Also to the Cardinal of Palestrina, the Papal Vice-Chancellor. The Archbishop of Armagh is ordered to repair to his See and provide for its defense.

"1350, Dec. 8. The King orders the judiciary chancellor and treasurer of

Ireland to prevent assemblies of armed men for purpose of maintaining the privileges of the Archbishop of Armagh about carrying the cross.

"1352, Sept. 12. The King excuses J. Archbishop of Armagh from personal attendance at the parliament at Dublin, as he cannot get thither in safety with his cross borne before him.

"1365, June. The King orders Thomas Archbishop of Dublin to allow the Archbishop of Armagh to carry the cross in his province.

"Similar to the Archbishop of Armagh."

*Rymer's Fœdera.*

twelve bishops (as was S. Augustine himself in the south) and to enjoy the dignity of a Metropolitan ; for to him also have we resolved to send a pall : yet we wish him to be subject to your authority. But after your decease, he shall so preside over the Bishops whom he shall ordain, as to be in no way subject to the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London (Canterbury). Let there be hereafter this distinction between the Bishops of London and York—that he shall have the precedence who was first ordained. But let them unanimously dispose, by common advice and uniform conduct, whatsoever is to be done for the zeal of Christ : let them arrange matters with unanimity, decree justly, and perform what they judge convenient in a uniform manner.”

735. Egbert, brother of King Egbert, having been made Bishop of York, “by his own prudence and the power of the King, restored that see to its original state. For . . . Paulinus, the first prelate of the Church of York, had been forcibly driven away, and dying at Rochester, had left there that honourable distinction of the pall, which he had received from Pope Honorius. After him many prelates of this august city, satisfied with the name of a simple bishopric aspired to nothing higher ; but when Egbert was enthroned a man of loftier spirit, and one who thought that, as it is overreaching to require what is not overdue, so is it ignoble to neglect our right, he recovered the pall by frequent appeals to the Pope.” Eight bishops had intervened between Paulinus and Egbert.

William, a canon of the Augustine Monastery of Newburgh, in Yorkshire, in his Chronicle, which is brought down to 1197, says (Book v., chap. xii.) :—“Here, I think, I should mention the reason or occasion about which the two metropolitans of England have now contended during a long period of time. The Archbishop of York is upheld by the distinct authority of S. Gregory ; who, in writing to Augustine, the Bishop of the Angles, says : ‘We wish the Bishop of York to be subject to thee, my brother ; but after thy death let him preside over the bishops that he may have ordained, so that he may, in no respect, be subject to the Bishop of London.’ And, he added, ‘between the Bishops of London and York let there be hereafter this distinction in honour—let him be esteemed the first who was first ordained.’ The Bishop of Canterbury, however (whom S. Gregory calls

the Bishop of London), asserts that this authority was abrogated at a subsequent period ; that is to say, when the Roman Pontiff (as the venerable Beda relates), ordained that most learned man, Theodore, as Bishop over the Church of Canterbury, whom he also appointed as primate over all the bishops of England. His successors for many ages are known to have been distinguished by the same prerogative ; whence it is clear that the prerogative was granted not to the person but to the Church. On the part of the Archbishop of York, it is answered that S. Gregory established a manifest and solid right, which at no time has been abrogated ; although for a certain time, by reason of the time itself, it was not in use, as if the right were dormant and might be revived at the proper time. Forasmuch as the Angles had lately been converted to the faith of Christ, according to the history of the truthful Beda, rude and unlearned bishops of that nation had begun to preside over them ; and in order to instruct such men, the Roman Pontiff, of necessity, with pious foresight, appointed the learned Theodore, not, indeed, making void the decree of the most blessed Father Gregory, but only consulting the times ; but the successors of Theodore either considered that they ought in like manner to yield to the times, or when the times were better they were guilty of presumption ; since the Bishops of the Angles, who presided over the see of York, with a kind of rustic simplicity, took but little care of the prerogative of their own see, and from the days of Paulinus, the bishop, neglected the use of the pall for many years. To this the Archbishop of Canterbury replies, ‘ That, although the use of the pall was restored to the Church of York, many pontiffs of that Church were notoriously subject to the jurisdiction of the Church of Canterbury, or to the Archbishop, as their own primate.’ The Archbishop of York rejoins, ‘ Although as the respect of temporal necessity could not generate any prejudice to the right of the Church of York, so neither could the simplicity or the negligence of the bishops of that Church do so, for S. Gregory willed that its right should not be annulled, but be firm and perpetual.’ This vain contention concerning the primacy thus involved the Metropolitans of England in a long and expensive labour. Each of them, however, most vainly writes himself ‘ Primate of all England ;’ yet neither possesses the power signified by this title.”



1072. A general English council was held concerning the jurisdiction and primacy of the Church of Canterbury, by command of Pope Alexander, and by permission of King William, and in his presence and the presence of his bishops and abbots ; and at length, after some time, it was proved and shown by the distinct authority of various writings, that the Church of York ought to be subject to that of Canterbury, but that the homage of all the countries beyond the great river Humber to the farthest boundaries of Scotland, and whatever south of that river justly pertained to the diocese of the Church of York, the Metropolitan of Canterbury allowed for ever to belong to the Archbishop of York and his successors. If, however, the Archbishop of Canterbury chose to call a council, wherever he thought fit, the Archbishop of York was bound to be present with all his suffragans, and be obedient to his canonical injunctions ; and Lanfranc, the Archbishop of Canterbury, proved from the ancient custom of his predecessors, that the Archbishop of York was bound to make profession of obedience, even with an oath, to the Archbishop of Canterbury, but through regard to the King he had not exacted the oath from Thomas Archbishop of York, but had received his written profession only, but that he had not thereby created a precedent. When the Archbishop of Canterbury should die, the Archbishop of York should come to Canterbury with the other bishops of the Church, and consecrate the person elected as his successor. But when the Archbishop of York should die, his successor accepting the gift of the Archbishopric from the King, should go to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and from him receive canonical ordination. This document was signed by King William, Matilda the Queen, Hubert the Pope's Legate, Lanfranc Archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas Archbishop of York, and all the bishops and abbots present. The Archbishop of York made his obedience as follows :—  
“ . . . Wherefore, I, Thomas, now ordained Metropolitan Bishop of the Church of York, hearing and knowing your authorities, make unlimited profession of canonical obedience to you, Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, and your successors ; and I promise to observe whatever shall be lawfully and canonically enjoined me, either by you or them. Of this matter I was doubtful while I was yet to be ordained ; *wherefore I promised obedience unconditionally to you, but*

conditionally to your successors." The custom of presiding at the council was at the same time declared to be as follows :—The Archbishop of Canterbury presiding should have on his right hand, the Archbishop of York, and next him the Bishop of Winchester, and on his left the Bishop of London ; in the absence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York should preside, having the Bishop of London on his right and the Bishop of Winchester on his left, the rest taking their seats according to the time of their ordination.

1072. Lanfranc, writing to the Pope the same year, speaking of a conference held at Winchester, says:—" From the ecclesiastical history of Bede it was proved, to the satisfaction of all parties, that from the time of the blessed Augustine, first Archbishop of Dover, a city which is now called Canterbury, to the extreme old age of Bede himself, who died about 140 years after, my predecessors enjoyed a primacy over the see of York, and the whole island which they call Britain, and also over Ireland."

1107. After Archbishop Thomas, came Gerard in 1101, translated from Hereford. For a long time he would not make submission to Canterbury. At a great council held at Westminster in September 1102, he is said to have manifested considerable feeling on the subject. A seat had been placed for him below that for the Archbishop of Canterbury. This he kicked over and ordered it to be placed on a level with the one for the Archbishop of Canterbury, at the same time calling upon God for vengeance upon the perpetrator of this injury to his see. But he appears after a time, in 1107, to have consented to make profession of obedience. Capgrave in his *Liber de Illustribus Henricis* says under this date :—At this time Giraldus, Archbishop of York, having placed his hands in the hand of Anselm, made subjection and obedience to him in these words : " I, Giraldus consecrated metropolitan of York, make profession, subjection, and canonical obedience to the Holy Church of Canterbury (Dorobernensis) and to Anselm canonically elected primate of the same church, and to his successors canonically enthroned, saving loyalty to our lord Henry, King of the English, and saving the obedience to be held from me which Thomas, my predecessor professed to the Holy Roman Church *on his part*."

1117. Pope Paschal ii. to the King. Thurstan Archbishop of York (elect) who has been driven from his church, should be restored, and all disputes respecting the two primacies should be referred to him (the Pope). Thurstan had renounced his archbishopric rather than profess obedience to Canterbury.

1126. At the legatine council held in London this year, a bull was granted by Pope Honorius to Thurstan confirming the dignities of the see of York according to the order of Pope Gregory. It adds also, "Moreover, if the Archbishop of Canterbury shall refuse to consecrate the elect of York gratuitously, or without exacting obedience, he may receive consecration either from his suffragans or from the Roman pontiff.

1176. At the Council at Westminster the old feud of precedence was revived. Which of the two primates was to sit on the right hand of the Legate? Richard of Canterbury had taken the coveted place, Roger of York was furious and even sat himself down in the lap of the Archbishop of Canterbury. A free fight between the two Archbishops, and between their respective followers ensued during which their vestments were torn off their backs. They got Roger down and trampled on him, and ridiculed his remonstrances, and when he left to seek redress from the king, they shouted after him "Away, away, betrayer of S. Thomas (A'Becket)." Roger was extremely indignant, and singled out, the Bishop of Ely—Geoffrey Ridel, as one of his most violent assailants. This is Hoveden's version. Wm. of Newburgh (*Book III. Chap. I.*) gives a different version, thus:—In a word the Archbishop of York having arrived the earlier, took possession of the chief seat, claiming the same as his own, in accordance with the ancient decree of S. Gregory, by whom it was appointed that he who should be first consecrated should be esteemed the chief metropolitan of England. The Archbishop of Canterbury, however, like a man who had sustained an injury, refused to take the lower room, and solemnly proclaimed his grievance . . . . but his attendants being more fiercely jealous of his dignity, proceeded from a simple strife of words to a brawl . . . . &c. Nothing was done, but shortly after, a bull of Pope Alexander settled the question, at least for a time in accordance with the decree of Pope Gregory the Great, forbidding altogether the token

of submission. This was agreed upon at a council held at the Lateran in 1179.

1189. Richard I. gave the Archiepiscopal See of York to his half brother Geoffrey, at the Abbey of Pipewell, Northants. Thereupon, Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, claimed the right of consecrating him, and forbade him to receive consecration or priest's orders from any one but himself, quoting the charter of King William, above given, in support. However, shortly afterwards Geoffrey received priest's orders from his suffragan John, Bishop of Whitherne, who was appointed Bishop on the same occasion at Pipewell by the king, and also then consecrated by John, Archbishop of Dublin.

1192. During Lent in the same year, the Archbishop of York came to London by command of the king's justices; but when he came to Westminster with his cross, he was forbidden by the Bishop of London and the other bishops of England thenceforth to presume to carry his cross in the province of Canterbury. On this he contumaciously made answer that he would not lay it aside for them; but listening to the advice of his own people, he hid it from before the face of the people, lest a tumult might arise among the clergy. The Bishop of London, however, holding him as an excommunicated person, in consequence of this transgression, suspended the New Temple, at which place the said Archbishop of York had taken up his abode, from the performance of divine service, and from the ringing of bells, and in consequence, he was obliged to leave the city.

1194. The king being at Nottingham on the day of the Annunciation of our Lord, there came to him the Archbishop of Canterbury, having his cross carried before him. Geoffrey, Archbishop of York, was there also, and did not have his cross carried, but made complaint to the king about the Archbishop of Canterbury, who had thus caused his cross to be carried in the diocese of York, Nottingham being then in the province of York. When the Archbishop of Canterbury heard this, and saw that the Archbishop of York did not have his carried, he made answer, "I carry my cross throughout the whole of England, whereas you do not carry your cross, and, perhaps, you ought not to carry it, and therefore, matters standing as they do, I make appeal to my lord the Pope."

1194. King Richard being at Winchester, on April 16, sent word to Geoffrey, Archbishop of York, not to come to his coronation next day with his cross, for fear of a dispute with the Archbishop of Canterbury. As he was thus forbidden to carry his cross, he declined to be present at the king's coronation. On the 23rd of the same month, the king being at Waltham, Geoffrey, Archbishop of York, came to him causing his cross to be carried before him. Upon this, Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, greatly complained to the king, but the king replied that it was a matter for the Pope rather than himself to decide.

1195. The Archbishop of York being beyond the sea, Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, who possessed regal power throughout all England, in the absence of the king, being his chief justiciary, and also apostolic rule, being the Pope's Legate, went to the metropolis of York to exhibit his glory in this united authority. By a mandate, which he sent before him, he commanded the prelates of the whole province solemnly to come and meet him, and attend him; and, suppressing for the time the name of Primate, he entered the metropolitan church in great pomp, and exercised great power in it, celebrating a Council with great magnificence, under the name of Legate of the Holy See; and no one opposed or protested against it, because all men were either stricken with terror, or were but little devoted to their own metropolitan. When this was done, and his secular jurisdiction there also completed for that time, he returned to his own province. William of Newburgh, who thus records the circumstance, adds: The title of Primate was certainly not sincerely suppressed, but because it could not be assumed, as he could not come as Primate. Truly, he might not have been favourably received, by reason of his legation, if the clergy of that church had wished to make use of the privilege which they had obtained some years before from the Holy See, by which they and their archbishops were exempt from the jurisdiction of any legate appointed in England. . . they preferred to be subject to him as legate, whom they wished as a friend and patron, rather than experience the pressure of a power against which they were unable to struggle. Hoveden gives the *letter* of Pope Celestine to Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, appointing him legate, in which there is the following

passage, " All exceptions or privileges granted to our venerable brother, Geoffrey, Archbishop of York, or to his church, or any other notwithstanding, grant unto you the office of legate." A like passage occurs also in a letter from Celestine to the Archbishop of York, and all bishops, &c., on the same occasion, and which, also, is given by Hoveden. William of Newburgh, it would appear, could hardly have been aware of this exception when he wrote the above.

1217-8. A mandate from Pope Honorius iii. to Archbishop Gray, &c. forbidding him to carry his cross erect within the province of Canterbury.

1277. Edw. I. Feb. 27. The Archbishop of Canterbury orders the Archbishop of York to excommunicate Lewellyn Prince of Wales.

1280, March. A mandate from the rural Dean of Brading to the clergy of his deanery, with the authority of the official of the court of Canterbury, contains the following :—" If the Archbishop of York passes through your parishes bearing his cross erect, no one is to sell him anything or communicate with him in any way, or beg his blessing." Boycotting is evidently not a modern invention.

1280, April 1. Letter of Archbishop Wickwaine to Pope Nicholas iii. On our return from you we set up our cross in the midst of the English Channel, and bore it erect through the province of Canterbury. Mr. Adam Hales, official of that Archbishop and his adherents—officialis domini Cantuariensis, cum Sathanæ suisque satellitebus, &c.—assaulted us and broke the cross, we got another—which also was carried erect. At our entry into London a more serious attack was made upon us, but we escaped from it, and went to the Court to receive our temporalities. In addition to this the Archbishop put the places through which we passed in his province under an interdict as if we were heretics, or excommunicated persons. Let justice be done or the Church of England—*Ecclesia Angliæ*—will be rent in pieces.

1286. Archbishop Romanus received the pall at Rome on Feb. 10. On March 26, N. the Commissary at Canterbury ordered the Rural Dean of Dover to prevent the Archbishop of York from carrying his cross erect. On April 6, Archbishop Peckham, of Canterbury wrote from Saltwood to the dean of the *Arches* and Mr. W. de Haverberg to inform

them that he had heard that Romanus was to land on Palm Sunday following with his cross erect, and directing them to check him. An order was also given to the Rural Dean of Dover forbidding any clerks to approach the intruder, and commanding the services to be stopped in every parish where he halted, if he made use of the obnoxious symbol of his authority. The king had already heard that a quarrel was imminent, and had tried to prevent it, ordering that provisions and every thing that Romanus and his suite required should be supplied to them on their journey. On April 11, Peckham again wrote to say that the Archbishop, as he had heard, was in the priory of Bermondsey with his cross erect, and he forbade every one to go near either the place or the prelate. On April 12, Romanus received the temporalities of his see and no further record occurs of any trouble, so probably the king interfered in his favour.

1300, April 25. The Archbishop of Canterbury wrote to the Bishop of London, saying, that the Archbishop of York (Corbridge) had followed the example of his predecessors, and ordering that no one should stoop to receive his blessing.

1300-1, Jan. Archbishop Winchelsey wrote to the bishop of Lincoln, commanding him to prevent the Archbishop of York from having his cross borne before him during his progress through his diocese: the laity were not to kneel before him for his blessing: and in all the places which he passed through, divine service and the tolling of the bells were immediately to cease. The names of all who should transgress these injunctions were to be sent to the primate that he might proceed against them by ecclesiastical censure.

1304. When Archbishop Greenfield went abroad after his election, the king wrote a letter to the Pope begging that he might be allowed to carry his cross erect on his return. On December 31 in the same year, the king wrote from Lincoln to the Pope asking him to settle the dispute, and stating that bodily harm was frequently done to people through the quarrel. He also sent letters on the same subject to various Cardinals asking their interest with the Pope. In Feb. 1306, when Greenfield came back to England, Edward sent an order to the Archbishop of Canterbury that no violence should be offered to him, although it had been intended. On his route Greenfield paid a visit to the Abbot of *S. Augustine's*, Canterbury, but he took especial care that

his presence should entail no annoyance upon his host. When, in the spring of 1312, Greenfield was on his way to the Council at Vienna he met with such rough usage at the hands of the servants of the Archbishop of Canterbury that the king again stepped in to protect him as he returned. When he arrived on Dec. 1, Greenfield empowered Adam de Osgodby, Robert de Bardelby, John de Markenfeld, William de Melton, and Mr. John de Franceys, canons of York, to state his position in the controversy to one of the Cardinals. In the autumn of 1314 when the Court was at York, there was great risk of a collision. The Archbishop of Canterbury was on his way to that city. On 31st of August, Greenfield ordered his official and the Dean and Chapter of York to resist him if he asserted the offensive privilege, and directed the services to be suspended at every place and church at which he halted, unless it were the royal chapel. Instructions were also given to the Archdeacon of Nottingham to check the southern primate on his entrance into the diocese. The king, however, put an end to the danger by ordering Greenfield to allow his brother Archbishop to carry his cross erect during his stay at York. On Sept. 15, Greenfield in granting an oratory to John, Earl of Surrey, at his residence at Clifton near York during the continuance of the present parliament in that city, specially provided that Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury should not go there with his cross erect. During the next year on June 12 when there was a chance of Greenfield going into the diocese of Worcester, strict injunction was given to the bishop by the southern primate that he should not permit the sacred emblem to be used.

1304-15. Constitutions of Archbishop Greenfield. Since the Archbishop of York, primate of England, hath no superior in spirituals except the Pope, none of our subjects shall appeal from his decision to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

1317, Aug. 6. The king asked Pope John to settle the disputes between Archbishop Melton of York and the Archbishop of Canterbury on the same subject.

1322, Nov. 4. The king ordered that the Archbishop of Canterbury should be permitted to carry his cross within the province of York.



1324, Feb. 23. The king permits the Archbishop of York to carry his cross in the province of Canterbury when coming to Parliament at Westminster.

Oct. 8. The king required the Archbishop of Canterbury to refrain from molesting the Archbishop of York in carrying his cross in the province of Canterbury whilst coming to the king at London.

1325. The Archbishop of York was appointed to the office of Treasurer, which Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury resisted as much as he could, on the plea that two crosses ought not to be borne in one province; and he excommunicated the Archbishop of York for carrying his cross through the city of London; but the latter, notwithstanding, publicly celebrated mass at Westminster for the soul of King Edward, though without his pall. On the following day the Archbishop of Canterbury, during the sitting of parliament in the "Green chamber," conversed openly with the Archbishop of York, although he knew that he was excommunicated by his order; for which he was gently reprovved by the Bishop of Rochester, and admonished to desist.

1325, Aug. 8. The king orders the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Mayor of London, and others not to molest the Archbishop of York in carrying his cross.

1327, Sept. 10. The king forbids W. Archbishop of Canterbury to object to the cross being carried before the Archbishop of York on his way to meet the king at Lincoln. The king wrote also to the Mayor and Sheriff of Lincoln to assist the Archbishop of York.

1328, April 25. The Sheriff of Northampton ordered to provide safe conduct for the Archbishop of York during his journey to Parliament at Northampton.

1329, June 14. The king ordered the Archbishop of York to be present at Windsor, July 23, with other prelates and magnates, notwithstanding his dispute with the Archbishop of Canterbury. On the same subject the king wrote also to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

1333, Aug. 18. The king desired S. Archbishop of Canterbury to allow the cross to be carried before the Archbishop of York in the province of Canterbury while he is on his way to the approaching parliament at Westminster.

1334, June 12. The king desired W. Archbishop of York to allow the cross to be carried before the Archbishop

of Canterbury while passing through the province of York on his way to the king.

1334, June. Archbishop W. de Melton, of York, to Mr. Thos. Sampson, Official of our Court at York, sufficient money for our cause against the Archbishop of Canterbury.

1335, April 9. A letter from the king to the Archbishop of York, when the southern primate went to the parliament at York. The king also ordered the Sheriffs of Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire to protect him.

1342, Sept. 8. The Sheriffs of London are ordered to forbid all persons to molest, while on his way to the king, William la Zouche, who is said to be consecrated Archbishop of York. Similar letters to Sheriff of Kent, &c.

Archbishop Thoresby's first efforts seem to have been directed to bringing to a final close the controversy which had for centuries embittered the mutual relations between York and Canterbury. Through the king's intervention the two Archbishops met at Westminster in 1352, and it was arranged that each Archbishop should bear his cross erect in the province of the other. At parliaments and councils the Archbishop of Canterbury was to sit on the king's right hand with his cross erect, the Archbishop of York on the left. In the open street their cross bearers were to walk abreast; in a narrow alley or gateway, he of Canterbury was to take the precedence. The Pope confirmed the arrangement, and assigned a distinction which still survives; the successor of Augustine being thenceforth to be designated "primate of all England," and his brother Archbishop "primate of England."

1353, April 1. The king orders the Sheriff of London and Middlesex to prevent any molestation in the city or suburbs to the Archbishop of York, the king's chancellor, for carrying his cross while engaged in the duties of the office of chancellor.

1354. Compromise between the Archbishops of Canterbury and York confirmed by Pope Innocent VI. The Archbishop of York might have his cross borne before him throughout the entire province of Canterbury, on condition of his sending, within the space of two months from the time of his consecration, to the shrine of S. Thomas A Becket a golden image to the value of forty pounds representing an Archbishop bearing a cross. It might be sent by

his chancellor, a doctor of laws, or a knight. The Archbishop of Canterbury was to enjoy the same privilege in the province of York unconditionally.\*

In this curious manner this dispute which had caused such grievous trouble, was finally settled officially; but who will say that friction between the two primacies ceased at the same time?

The following works have been consulted and quoted in writing the above:

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle; Bede's Ecclesiastical History; Wm. of Newburgh's Chronicle; ditto of Wm. of Malmesbury; Roger de Hoveden's Annals; Rymer's Fœdera; Caprave's Liber de Illustribus Henricis; Register of Archbishop Walter Gray, Surtees Society; Fasti Ebor., Raine; Wharton's Anglia Sacra; History of the Archbishops of Canterbury, by Gervase, a monk of Canterbury; Historical Letters and Papers from the Northern Registers, Raine, Rolls Series, &c.

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NOTE.—The engraving which illustrates this paper is from block supplied to me for the purpose by Messrs. Harper and Co., New York. It is from an old print in the British Museum. It shows the respective seats of the two Archbishops in the councils of state. The cross on the top of the staff of the Archbishop of Canterbury is accidentally omitted.

\* There is an order for the payment of £7 8s. 5d. to Richard de Grymesby, goldsmith, for certain images made in honour of S. Thomas of Canterbury and

delivered to John, Archbishop of York, of the king's gift, for his oblation at Canterbury.

*Pell Records, 161.*

## DODSWORTH YORKSHIRE NOTES.

### THE WAPENTAKE OF OSGOLDCROSS.

By RICHARD HOLMES.

(CONCLUDED FROM P. 77, VOL. XII.)

THIS, the final instalment of the Osgoldcross Notes will be found by no means the least interesting of the series, dealing as it does among other subjects with what has hitherto been the vexed question of the supposed connection of the Stapletons of Darrington with the larger and more widespread family which hailed from Stapleton-on-Tees and the North Riding, and which had their West Riding head and centre at Carleton near Snaith, a short ten miles away.

The two families are now proved to be clearly distinct, and it is demonstrated in the clearest possible manner that the Darrington family did not bring their name to Stapleton, but that altogether and entirely independently of those who already possessed a similar patronymic, they adopted that which they found at the most important of their manors. And moreover that they did not follow the fashion of appropriating a local name till the time of their third recorded generation, till the time of Hugh son of Gilbert, son of Dama.

Another interesting point connected with the Darrington Stapletons, is the fact as now brought forward, that they themselves were the root from which the de Swillingtons, the de Hortons, the de Maras and other families sprang, and that while the two Stapleton families of the North Riding and of Darrington frequently crossed the same path, they not only never intermarried, but that they were so distinct that they had different coat-armour, the North Riding Stapletons bearing a lion rampant, and those of Darrington a chief indented.

A third hitherto unsettled point dealt with in this instal-

ment, and which likewise may now be considered satisfactorily ascertained, is the origin of the supplementary name of Thorp Audlin as derived from Aldelin, the king's steward, the owner of the manor of Thorp next Smeaton in the time of Henry II.

But besides these, the various notes have also thrown some light upon still one further question, the date of the introduction of windmills into England, and I propose here to collect into one narrative the information on this subject scattered through the various notes ; to which I shall add some few other remarks.

The general opinion seems to be, at least the usual "authorities" say so, that windmills were introduced into this country "in the time of the Crusaders." This statement is in itself sufficiently vague, and one would think that its vagueness ought to have excited some suspicion, and led to some enquiry. But as it seems to have been received with pre-eminent meekness and complacency, I propose to go behind it in order to bring the local mills to the test, so as to compare this statement of "the authorities" with the account told by the mills themselves and by their surroundings, as well as by their history ; and I think that after listening to their tale, and collating what has been brought forward in connection with these Osgoldcross notes, we shall consider ourselves justified (1) in attributing the introduction of windmills into England to a date much earlier than any Crusade ; (2) in asserting without the shadow of a doubt that their introduction had taken place, at least in this great county, long before the Survey was made ; and (3) in pointing out that while its compilation was proceeding, there was an extensive addition to the mill-power of the county, that addition including many of the new-fashioned windmills.

I note in the first place that among other rules which guided their construction, it was always an important point with the eleventh and twelfth century mill-builders to place a mill towards the extremity of a manor, where it could be easily reached by the inhabitants of more than one populous centre, as populations then went. Now the manors were generally bounded by topographical features, by streams or by highlands ; and with water-mills only in use, advantage could be taken only of the winding streams in the valleys. But the discovery of the practicability of driving mills by wind-

power, whenever that was made, at once permitted the mill-builders to utilize the hill-boundaries. And this (which is thus the essence of the question) was done to a considerable extent by those who contributed the large increase in the number of mills in England, which was witnessed by the second half of the eleventh century.

Of the extent to which this addition had recently been, and was even then being made, there is much evidence scattered throughout the Domesday Survey. At York, the construction of the King's Pool had led to the recent destruction of "two new mills of the value of 20s.," at Malton a site was allotted but the mill was not yet erected. This was the case at Bramham also, and at Treeton, each in the fee of the Earl of Morton; at (North) Elmsall and at Thorp (Audlin) in the wapentake of Osgoldcross and the fee of Ilbert de Lascy; at Tinsley and Hooton Levett in the fee of Roger de Busli; at Cave in the fee of Robert Malet; at Bolton in the fee of William de Percy; and at Appleton (Roebuck), Thorp (Arch), and Ogleston (Tolleston) in that of Osbern de Arches. Thus the number of the mills was being universally, but not extravagantly, increased; each lord adding one, two, or three, according to his wealth and public spirit. And while some of these new mills were undoubtedly of the older construction, a very superficial examination into the facts will enable the enquirer to ascertain that many were placed on hills, far from a stream, and in manors where there was no possibility of driving them by water power; indeed, in some instances there never had been a stream within the bounds of the manors that in the time of the Domesday Survey were reported to be possessed of a mill.

To begin with the place where this is written. At the time of the Survey, Pontefract (see note 90, Vol. XII., page 42) had already its supply of mills; it had three, the sites of which are still well known, and it was 450 years before a fourth was added. Of these public mills two were of the older construction, worked by water; the third was a windmill. The two water-mills were in the lowest part of the town in the hamlet called Kirkby and near the monastery there; the windmill was a secular mill belonging to the town or its lord.

To distinguish between them, and to make the line of my

argument clear, I will enter slightly into the history of all three, which I can easily do, as that history ran on two separate grooves, almost from the time when the Domesday Survey was completed. The two water-mills were I may say at once allotted to the monks, and did not cease to belong to the monastery while the foundation existed. The first was named in their earliest charter (1090) only, being subsequently considered as part of the site, and being merged into "the belongings thereto." The second, the "East mill of Pontefract," "in the outskirts" of the town (as usual) towards Knottingley, was first specifically named in Henry de Lascy's Confirmation Charter, and subsequently enumerated in the royal charter of Henry II. in 1155, and in the consecration charter of Henry de Lascy in 1159; while it received additional confirmation, still as the "East mill," "in the outskirts" "*in suburbium situm*," from Abp. Roger, Pope Celestine III. and Pope Alexander III.

But the windmill, the third of the Domesday mills, was a West mill, a secular mill, a town mill, a lord's mill; and on the highest land of the manor. This need in no way be confused with the ecclesiastical mills of the lower part of the town; for it was at the opposite extremity of the manor, a mile away, with all the line of the buildings of the town between. After its enumeration among the three mills of Domesday, this third mill is first mentioned by Hugh de Laval in his charter of 1122, giving it to the monastery. The gift was however but temporary; for as was the case with Hugh de Laval's gifts of churches, it reverted; the donation not being confirmed by the restored lord. But Hugh de Laval's mention of the mill is clear and distinct: "*Notum sit omnibus quod ego concedo et dono, et presentis carte scripto confirmo meum molendinum de villa Pontefracti*," his town mill; that is as distinguished from the other two mills which belonged to the monks. All three had been enumerated together in Domesday, no distinction being made between the ancient water-mills and the newly built windmill; each was a "mill"; but one of the three, this town mill, could never have belonged to the former class, for it was on the top of a hill (still distinguished by the name of Mill Hill), and it had no neighbouring water which could have been utilized as motive power.

*Pontefract* town mill was therefore complete as a windmill

even in the time of Domesday. And while there were then, as I have shown, many manors in which the building had not been erected, in which the site only had been indicated on which the new mill should stand, there were other places in which, as at Pontefract, such mills had already been established, and were in taxable working condition. Neither of those at Ackworth, Darrington, Little Smeaton or Roall (all named in Domesday), could ever have been anything but a windmill. At Ackworth the site was 175 ft. above sea level, at Darrington it was 225 ft., and at Little Smeaton 125 ft. ; while although it was only half as high at Roall, in each it was on the highest ground in the neighbourhood, on the borders of adjoining townships, and (except at Little Smeaton, though even there the ascent is sharp and precipitous) far from any stream that could have turned a water-wheel, and where it would therefore have been impossible to obtain a supply of running water to work one.

Moreover, each of these mills is in a position which has so many characteristics common to all, that a common design is evidenced. In each instance, as I have pointed out to have been the case at Pontefract also, the mill is near the border of the township to which it belongs, and it is distant only a few rods from converging roads ; but it is reached directly only from one of them, and that by a narrow way which passes along one side of the Miller's Garth. This last is in each case a quadrilateral slip of ground, within a broader and longer, whose breadth is increased by the pathway, and whose length is increased by the square grass plot above, to which the pathway leads, and which is occupied by the mill.

I need not labour the subject ; if only one of these mills was on high ground where it could never have been turned by water ; if only one of them was in a manor which had no stream, my case would be established. But in neither of the instances I have given can I think exception be taken to the assumption that the present sites of the mills are those on which the eleventh century mills were placed. Neither mills nor churches, once built, could be removed without leaving evidence behind them of the migration. If, however, one such migration of these Domesday mills could possibly have taken place, all could not ; so that we are fairly entitled to consider (1) that in each case the mill we now



see is on its original site ; (2) that that site could never have supported a water-mill ; (3) that the mill itself dates from before Domesday ; and (4) that therefore mills were of pre-Domesday introduction to England, and had been firmly established in the country not only previous to the return of a Crusader in possession of the knowledge of any peculiar Eastern art, but even long before the first Crusader set his eager face towards the Holy Land.

### Snaith.<sup>67</sup>

*Inquisition*, 35 H. 3 [1251] n° 29 [should have been 19].

DD [vol. 122] 63 John Talbot held lands in Kowicke & Snaith in com Ebor.

<sup>67</sup> The ancient ecclesiastical parish of Snaith comprised (beside the manor which gave its name to the whole) the subordinate manors of Airmyn, Balne, Carlton, Cowick, Goole, Gowdall, Heck, Hensall, Hook, Pollington and Rawcliffe. The extent of the whole was above 34,000 acres, or over 50 square miles, which incidentally shows how sparsely-peopled the district was at the close of the twelfth century, when the manors were united into parishes; for it may be safely assumed that if either of these manors had had any large population it would have been provided with a church, in which case a parochial district would have been assigned to it, consisting of one or more manors. The contrast in this respect between the Eastern end of the wapentake and the western end, where, except in Pontefract itself, churches were numerous, is considerable. Chapels, that is places of worship without a full proportion of tithes or without a burying ground, were however early erected at Whitgift, Rawcliffe and Heck, though the latter soon fell into disuse, nor—except Carlton which was on the other side of the river, in Barkston Ash where the king had six carucates, and which some little time after the Survey was made was granted out to Robert de Bruis, as recorded in a sort of supplement to the Survey—was either of the manors in this extensive parish even named in Domesday. Though the manor thus appears to have escaped assessment, incidental references to it are made under the head of Birkin, Whitley, and an unidentified place called Edeshale, apparently a co-relative to *Tateshale*, the two being named after King

Edwin and his wife Ethelburga or Tate (Yorkshire Archæological Journal, III., 380). Edeshale has been supposed to be Hensall. Under Birkin, a report is made in a halting hesitating fashion that that manor is said to belong to Snaith, which seems to have been an incorrect assertion by whosoever made; for had Birkin belonged to its eastern neighbour on the other side of the water, in another wapentake, full evidence of the connection would have cropped up, which it never did. Of Whitley and Edeshale, it was stated that each was in the soke of Eanoid, which might have been. And as these three notices serve at least to show that the place had an existence, it is not easy to account for the general omission in Domesday, of all the places which afterwards formed the parish of Snaith. The omission implied that there was even then some common bond which united them all; and the only suggestion that occurs to me is that in the mind of the officials who compiled that record there was some uncertainty as to the position to be allotted to the manors held by the large religious houses of York and Selby. For the former was at the time in the plenitude of its power, and the latter showed signs of obtaining equal influence, being in possession of a charter from the Conqueror himself which gave the monks of Selby equal privileges to those possessed by York (*sicut melius habet ecclesia sancti Petri*). Now in the original Table of Contents of the Yorkshire Domesday, which occurs at p. 298 (p. 2 of the photo-zincographic copy) the third place in order was allotted to the bishop of Durham and his tenants, the fourth to the Abbot of York, the

*Clause*, 28 H. 3 [1243] m. 6.

**DD** [vol. 122] **123** The King pdoned John Talbot & Gerrard his brother 100<sup>s</sup> yearly which was demanded of them sumon [of the issues (*Dodsworth*)] of the Mann<sup>r</sup> of *Sneyth* which the King *comitted* [to them (*Dodsworth*)] for the yearly fee of 30<sup>s</sup>, vntill the full age of the heir<sup>es</sup> of John de Lacy, late Earle of Linc.<sup>es</sup>

[Another reference is **F** (vol. 125) **81**.]

fifth to Earl Hugh (of Chester) and so on. But when the local returns were digested for the compilation itself, every possession of the Abbot of York was omitted (though some of his lands which he held as Abbot of Whitby were included in the Survey), and to Earl Hugh was assigned the fourth place, the numeration of all the Tables after that of Earl Hugh being varied accordingly. The original design of including the manors of the Abbot of York having thus been abandoned and a precedent established, it seems to have been followed with regard to the second great Yorkshire Abbey, that of Selby, when it came up for consideration in its turn, and no report was recorded on either of the manors of Selby, Snaith, Fryston, Whitgift, Flaxby or Rawcliffe and other places which were held by the Selby House. In the Poll Tax of 2 Richard II. (1378), Snaith was, next to Pontefract, the manor most highly assessed in the king's books from the whole wapentake of Osgoldcross, Reedness, Rawcliffe and Fryston coming next with £2 13s. 6d., £3 8s. 8d., and £3 5s. 10d. respectively. Snaith was charged with £4 7s. 8d. (totalled erroneously at £4 7s.) from a group of 187 householders, of whom 164 were assessed at 4d., 16 at 6d., three at 12d. one at 2s., and three at half a mark, or 6s. 8d. These three who paid 6s. 8d. were Richard de Snayth, an attorney, Thomas de Snayth, the sergeant, and Thomas Adam, a second attorney. The ratepayer of 2s. was John Frere, a merchant; the three at 12d. were a tailor, an ostler, and a beast merchant. The 16 artisans at 6d. were 8 smiths, 3 tailors, 2 coblers, and one each walker, webster and wright, the webster being a Margaret del Hook. Snaith itself contained rather less than 6,000 acres, but it became the head of an extensive parish comprising 34,146 acres, for which there was at one time but a single church, though a few chapels were erected during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and bitter contests seem to have occasionally raged between the incumbents of

the various places of worship. Ecclesiastically Snaith possessed a dean who was the presiding judge of a "peculiar" court, before whom wills were proved, and by whom letters of administration were issued. Three sides of the churchyard wall were repaired at the expense of the twelve townships which constituted the parish, the fourth side, called the "priory wall," being built of freestone and repaired at the charge of the whole parish. The relative importance of the townships may be estimated from the extent of wall allotted to each to repair. Goole had 6 yards, Hook 17, Airmyu 18 yds. 2 ft., Rawcliffe 24, Snaith and Cowick 24, Balne and Pollington 20, Heck 27, Gowdall 24, Hensall 19, and Carleton 28 yards.

<sup>68</sup> The heir to John de Lascy, earl of Lincoln, who died 22 July, 1240, was Edmund de Lascy, who, when he came of age succeeded to the lands, but not to the earldom, which his mother, Margaret, held for life, surviving her son. Legally, therefore, Edmund de Lascy was never earl, though conventionally and by courtesy he was frequently so styled. He became a ward of the king and was put into the care of Richard de Wirce, a Dominican Friar who had become Bishop of Chichester, who died in 1253, and who was shortly canonized. In his memory Edmund de Lascy founded a house of Friars Preachers at Pontefract, the only ecclesiastical establishment dedicated to St. Richard that I have been able to discover. See *post*, F F 75.

<sup>69</sup> "John Talbot and Gerard his brother," must have been systematically unfaithful trustees. As a consequence of this plea, an inquisition dated 35 H. 3 [1251], No. 19 was made, which has been recently published in the Record series (vol. xii., 241). Its object was to ascertain what damage they had occasioned to Edmund de Lascy, by waste, sale and removal. The jury specified the waste, and assessed the damage at £15 11s. 9½d. It may be noted as an additional illustration of the carelessness with which the official Kalendar of 1806 was com-

*Pleas before the King, &c.*

**DD** [vol. 122] **152** [Entered under **GOLDALE**, vol. xi. 43]. "Et term Mich. 52 H. 3 [1267] ro. 12" is here added.

*Extract out of the Register of Wills, &c. (Alenger).<sup>70</sup>*

**FF** [vol. 126] **37** Entered under **ELMESALL**, vol. x., 527, & **SMEATON**, (ante 74) with the additions named at the latter occurrence.

*Placita de Banco a die Pascha in 15 dies a<sup>o</sup> 34 H. 3 [1249] ro. 3.*

**FF** [vol. 126] **75** Edmund de Lascy *opponit se* against John Talbot in a Plea, wherefore he made waste in his [the (*Dodsworth*)] woods & lands which he had in custody of the Inheritance of the said Edmund in *Snaith*.

*Out of an Inq. 7 No. 12 H. 8 [1520].*

**LL** [vol. 136] **5** [Already given under **CARLETON** in *Balne*, vol. x., 364]. [12 H. 8 added, as the date of livery to Henry Babthorp.]

*Inquisition taken at Sherburne 6 Sept. 8 Caroli 1632.*

**RR** [vol. 146] **124** [Given under **BALNE** [vol. x. 350].

*Escheats, 5 H. 5 [1417] [fo. 205 (*Dodsworth*)].*

**PPP** [vol. 82] **88** Anthony Boston [Beston (*Dodsworth*)] held 2 acres of land in *Snaith* nere Carleton. Thomas de Boston, Chaplaine, brother & heire.

*Out of Melton's Register.*

**B** [vol. 28] **96** A letter of Confirmation for the Church of *Snaith* wherein is confirmed to the said Church the p'ochial rights of & in the townes &c. of Ufflete, Whitgift, Rednesse, Swyneflete, & Esketoft; & for receiveing all manner of tythes there; & also tythes of 11 bovates of land in Folkurdby, & 13 bovates of land in Haldenby. The Abbot of Selby had the church of *Snaith* for his owne use 1304. The Abbot and monkes of Selby (although the said Abbot of Selby affirmed it not to be a pochiall Church of it selfe, but the Chappell of Selby antiently depending on the Church of *Snaith*), doe hold & enjoy the Churches of *Snaith* & of Athelingflet & the Church of Selby, &c. Dat. 21 pont [1335] fo. 215.

[Another reference is **CCC 25** [vol. 34].

piled, that it treats the inquisition *ad quod damnum* as an *inq. p. m.* See also **DD** [vol. 122] 63 (vol. x. p. 370).

<sup>70</sup> *The volumes of Wills of the P.P.C.*

are each known by the name of the testator whose will is entered first in the volume.

*Fines*, 2 H. 6 [1423].

**XXX** [vol. 106] **4** Between Thomas Dilcock Jun<sup>r</sup> & Jone his wife compl<sup>te</sup>, and William Scargill Esq: disturber, of one Messuage and 4 Acres of Land with the appurtances in *Snaith*, &c. William granted to the foresaid Thomas & Jone, & the heires of their bodies, &c. And if it happen that they die w<sup>th</sup>out issue of their bodies, then after their decease the foresaid Tenem<sup>t</sup> w<sup>th</sup> the appurtances to remaine wholly to the right heires of the said Thomas.

*Fines*, 30 H. 6 [1451].

**XXX** [vol. 106] **71** This has already appeared under Cowick (vol. x. 371) and INCLESMORE (vol. xi. 67).

*Chartæ*, 35 H. 3 [1251] 3 m. 8.

**C** [vol. 120] **15** [Entered under CASTLEFORD (vol. x. 369). In the entry here the words “& in diuerse Lands in Liuc.” are added after “Yorke” [Manors in Leicestershire and Northampton are also named in Dodsworth].

*Chartæ*, 36 H. 3 [1251] m. 23.

**C** [vol. 120] **18** The King granted free warren to the Abbot of Seleby in all his demeasne lands of his Mann<sup>rs</sup> of Seleby, Thorp, Brayton, Hamelthoñ, Friston, Hillom, Acaster, Chelleslowe, Holme, *Snaith*, Rouchclife [Rawcliff] & Estofothe in the County of Yorke.

*Inquisition taken at Snaith*, 27 Ed. 3 [1353] n. 11.

[Partly entered under HENSALL (vol. x., 53).] The full entry is as follows:—

**C** [vol. 120] **93** The Jurors say it is not to the Dammage of the lord the king if he grant that Henry Gramary, K<sup>t</sup>., may giue to John Newton of Snaith & Jone his wife & William, son of the said John, 5 messuages, 5 bovates, & 50 acres of Land & 20 acres of Meadow, 200 acres of More, & 8<sup>h</sup> 10<sup>s</sup> rent, with the appurtances in Snaith, Goldhale, Hethensale, Balne-hecke, Litle Hecke, Whitley, Berley, & Burton upon Dime [Bolton-on-Dearne] which is held of the King in Capite as it is said, & which the said Henry Gramary holdeth of William Grammary who holdeth them of John de Creppings vnder the name of 9<sup>h</sup> 5<sup>s</sup> rent with the appurtances in the foresaid Towne of *Snaith* by the grant of E. late King of England grandfather of the now King; to John Newton of Snaith & Jone his wife & William sonne of the said John to hold for euer. And they say that the foresaid Messuages, Land, meadow, more & 8<sup>h</sup> 10<sup>s</sup> rent &c. in all the townes aforesaid &c. are the same Tenements which the foresaid Henry Grammary & William Grammary purchased of the fores<sup>d</sup> John de Creppings, vnder the name of the whole Land & Tenem<sup>t</sup> in the foresaid Towne of Snaith. And which the foresaid John de Creppings, as son & heire of Robert de Creppings, after the

death of the said Robert enjoyed (ingressus fuit (*Dodsworth*)) & which H. late King of England great grandfather of the now King, by his Charter gave & granted &c. (tanquam escartam (*Dodsworth*)) to the foresaid Robert de Crepings vnder the name of y<sup>e</sup> Tenement with the appurtances, which Ralfe de Duffeud [South Duffield in Howdenshire] & Eñna Wasthous<sup>71</sup> his wife, held of his said Greatgrandfather in Snaith, by the occasion of Transgression which the said Ralfe & Eñna made, as it is said. And they say that besides the foresaid Lands &c. there remains to the foresaid Henry Grammary diuerse Lands & Tenem<sup>ts</sup> in Berwicke in Crauen &c.

*Chartæ, 7 John* [1205] *m. 12, n. 104.*

**C** [vol. 120] **4** The King granted to Roger de Lascy Constable of Chester, the Mann<sup>r</sup> of *Snaid* with [the whole soke, and (*Dodsworth*)] all the appurtances to hold by him and his heirs in fee and heirship of us and of our heirs, by rendering to us the usual fee of one . . . . . ? for all service, reserueing to the heires of Alan de Wastehese the Lands which the said Alan had in the said Mann<sup>r</sup>.

*Escheats, 29 Ed. 3* [1355], *n. 55.*

**C** [vol. 120] **93** [Following the estreats given under COWICKE (vol. x. 371) & GOLDALE (vol. xi. 44), the entry is continued after "Hethensell" as follows:]

Berly & Hecke, to be receiued by the hands of diuerse free tenants who held diuerse tenem<sup>ts</sup> in the townes aforesaid of the said William in Fee simple, by diuerse services, & of that tenure called the third part of the Soke of *Snaith*. And the said William held the said Tenem<sup>t</sup> of the Lord the King in Capite, by serjeancy, viz. by the service of carrying the King's Bow, & his heires, in the warre, &c. And they say that the foresaid William Grammary died 27 of October, 26 Ed. 3 [1352]. And that William Grammary son of John Grammary<sup>72</sup> son of the foresaid William is his next heire.<sup>73</sup>

<sup>71</sup> See Vol. xi., 43; and a good account of Alan Wasthouse and his daughter Emma may be found in the Society's extra volume *The History of Hemingborough*, pp. 213-4.

<sup>72</sup> Dodsworth adds in margin the following reduction of the words of the record into pedigree form:—

Wm. Grammary =  
ob. 26 E. 3.  
|  
Joh<sup>es</sup>, ob. ante p<sup>rem</sup>.  
|  
William.

The progenitor of the Grammaticus family which had several branches, was one Ralph who held the manor of Knottingley at the time of the foundation of St. Clement's Chapel in Pontefract Castle, and who (although he himself gave nothing to the foundation of *that chapel*) exchanged land there with *Robert de Lascy* to enable the latter to

make a donation from it. No complete early pedigree exists of this name, though probably it may be obtained from a careful examination of the chartularies of Pontefract, Healaugh and Nostell. There seems in the latter half of the twelfth century to have been at least a Richard, a William, and a second Richard. The first held lands as a knight's fee in 1166, the second, who held the knight's fee temp. *Testa de Nevill*, witnessed many charters between 1180 and 1210, being accompanied on two occasions by the second Richard, called in one instance Richard his son, in the other case Richard of Knottingley. Joan, the lady to whom the estate at Knottingley ultimately fell, is said to have been the heiress of one branch of the Grammaticus family, though a conflicting account is that she was a sister of Roger de Lascy, who gave to her as a dowry

*Fines, A° 8 Ed. 1 [1279] n. 11.*

**E [vol. 123] 12** Extent of the lands of William de Creppellings in com Ebor. The Jurors say that John de Creppellings is son & heire of said Robert, & of the age of 28 years.

There is in *Snaith* 8 Bovates of Land, & yearly rent of 19 9d.<sup>74</sup>

*Escheats, 33 H. 3 [1249] n. 142 [should be 42].*<sup>75</sup>

**E [vol. 123] 73** The Jurors say that a certaine Knight called Rodes<sup>76</sup> (who married Emma Wasthose) and the said Emma held of the King in Capite the Soke of *Snaith* p servitium serjeantiae unius Hubergoni in Exercitu dñi Regio [a certain (*Dodsworth*)] tenem<sup>t</sup> of the Inheritance of the said Emma, whereof a certaine Ancestor of the said Emma was enfeoffed by the Ancestor of the King that now is. Which said Tenem<sup>t</sup> was [afterwards (*Dodsworth*)] the pure Escheat of the Lord the King that now is, by reason of a certaine transgression which the said Rodes & Emma made. Afterwards the said King granted the foresaid Tenement in Snath to the foresaid Emma, after the death of her husband, dureing the life of the said Emma; & after her decease to remaine to the Lord the King to doe with it as he pleased.

lands at Knottingley. But in either case by her marriage with Peter, son of Adam de Bruis, she was the occasion (when her husband succeeded his father), of Knottingley falling into a secondary rank as a manor appendant to the great lordship of Skelton. The chapel of St. Botolph's in Knottingley was probably the foundation of an early Grammar school, for it was built at the east corner of the Grammar demesne which extended from the high road to the river. This property was about 1200 divided into four, the most easterly containing the chapel, the second, which was afterwards the manor of the Wildbores, where Cromwell lodged during the few days he was at Knottingley, while the siege of Pontefract was progressing—it is now a disused lime quarry—being held by Richard, son of Sigereda (who might indeed be identified with Richard of Knottingley, son of William Grammaticus); the third was given by Peter de Bruis and Joan his wife to the monks of Pontefract, while the fourth contained the mill which when they subjected it to a rent of 10 marks of silver payable to the Priory of Healaugh (see Vol. xi., p. 440). Peter rehearsed that he had had in marriage with Joan his wife. Later on, in 1218, a Robert Grammaticus was parson or rector of Aberford, and followed John de Lacy to the Holy War, being present with him at the siege of Damietta in that year.

<sup>75</sup> This inquisition seems to have

disappeared, nor was it among those kalendared in 1806.

<sup>74</sup> The inquisition is given at full in RECORD SERIES, vol. xii., pp. 206-7, by which the above can be corrected. The 19s. 9d. was really the rent of the eight bovates, while the extract in the text would rather indicate that Robert de Creppellings had eight bovates in addition to a rent of 19s. 9d. at Snaith.

<sup>75</sup> This reference is copied inaccurately. It is given in RECORD SERIES, vol. xii., as 35 H. 3. No. 42 (not 142 of the 33rd year). There are also other inaccuracies; for instance, the escheat before us ascribes "the soke of Snaith" to Emma; but the original only "a tenement in the soke." This is a further illustration of the service rendered by the accuracy and exactness of the RECORD SERIES, which cannot be too highly commended.

<sup>76</sup> This was Ralph de Rodes or de Duffield (South Duffield). But see ante, vol. x., 538, and xi., 43. The latter reference gives a pedigree from which it appears there were two brothers, Alan Wasthose and Robert Wasthose, each having a daughter Emma. The former had Emma, wife of Ralph de Rodes of the text, the latter had the Emma through whom the Grammar fee descended. It is possible that Henry, son of Robert son of Roe de Ormesby, was the husband of this younger cousin, and not the second husband of the elder.

*Escheats*, 43 [should be 44] *Ed.* 3 [1370] no. 2.

**E** [vol. 123] **151** Philippa, late Queen of England, held for her life the Mann<sup>r</sup> of *Snaith*, with the Soke of the King in Capite by K<sup>ts</sup> service. And the Castle & hon<sup>r</sup> of Tickhill; and the Castle and hon<sup>r</sup> of Knaresburgh of the King in Capite by K<sup>ts</sup> service.<sup>77</sup>

30 *H.* 6 [1452].

**H** [vol. 129] **132** This is the final Concord &c. made at Westminster Hillery Terme. A<sup>o</sup> 30 *H.* 6 [1452]. Between William Gascoigne K<sup>t</sup>, Guy Roucliffe, Alexander Lound Esq<sup>re</sup>, Henry Gascoigne & Brian Roucliffe, comp<sup>ts</sup>; & Thomas Metham K<sup>t</sup> & Mundana his wife, Richard Metham Esq., & Margret his wife, desforsiant of 3 messuages, one toft, 16 Bovates of Land & a halfe, 8 acres & one rood of meadow, 2 bovates of more with the appurtnances in Jnklesmore, *Snaith*, Cowicke nere *Snaith*, Tybthorp nere Burne, and Yapam nere Pocklington, &c.

*Clause*, 7 *H.* 3 [1223] m. 3.

**D** [vol. 121] **53** The King to the Sheriffe of Yorke greeting. We comānd that the Market which was wont to be kept every week on Saturday [p' diem d'nicam (*Dodsworth*)] at the Mann<sup>r</sup> of John, Constable of Chester, of *Snaith*, may hereafter be kept there every weeke on Friday, &c. Dat. at Westminster, 26 Aug.

*In the Charter of Thomas 2 Archbishop of Yorke, out of the Leiger booke of Seby* [sic].

[vol 118] **10** Thomas 2<sup>d</sup> Archbishop &c. gaue to the Abbey of Selby the Church of *Snaith*, fo. 158a.<sup>78</sup>

*In the writings of John Maleu'er of Ettewell Esq* : 4 Octob. 1613.

**L** [vol. 135] **59** Edmund fitz-Williams (*sic*) & Isabell his wife, & John Maleuerer, son & heire of the said Isabell, demised to ferme to Robert Wigan of *Snaith*, and Katherin his wife, one messuage in *Snaith*, lieing between the Messuage of John Dawney & Robert Dilock, & 4 Acres of Land &c. Dat. 6 *H.* 7 [1491].

<sup>77</sup> There is still in existence a very interesting, and almost unknown, memorial of this possession of the manor of *Snaith*, by "Philippa late Queen of England." The church of Monk Fryston (which like that of *Snaith* belonged to the Abbey of Selby), has on its porch the paternal arms of this queen, the "chains of Navarre," for the presence of which I was unable to account, till it occurred to me that this her possession of *Snaith* and other neighbouring manors might account for them, and for the interest Philippa might have taken in an extension of that

church. For it is reasonable to suppose that the arms of the queen in that position signify that the porch was built largely at her expense. On the west side of the porch there is a similar coat (a chevron engrailed, between three mullets pierced; Hamond of Scarthingwell). For a rehearsal of the grant to the queen (dated before 18 Jan., 6 Edw. III. [1333]), see *Selby Chartulary*, fo. 23b (p. 54 in the printed copy, *RECORD SERIES*, vol. x.).

<sup>78</sup> See the Charter, *Monasticon*, *Selby*, No. 1, and *RECORD SERIES*, vol. x., 11.

### South Kirkby.

*Pfita de Banco*, 14 H. 3 [1230] <sup>79</sup> beginning 15 in Octob. [1230] *Mich.* ro. 17.

**EE** [vol. 124] **73** An agreem<sup>t</sup> between William de Northoft & Maud his wife of the one p<sup>t</sup>, & Ralfe de Raley & Mabill his wife of the other, of the Inheritance which was Stephen Kent's (*sic*) father of the said Maud & Mabill, & also of the Inheritance of Robert de Kane (*sic*), vnkle of the said Maud & Mabill, whose heires they are, of all the land of Fynchingfeld, & the homage, & all the service, 100<sup>l</sup> land in Harringworth, & also 4<sup>h</sup> rent in *South Kirkby*, in the County of York, as they were extended to the foresaid Ralfe & Mabill by the Constable of Chester. Remainder to the foresaid Robert & Maud, as eldest Sister for her part of the foresaid Inheritance, the land of Snaneton of Borden, of Ferlingham, Standon in Shepeia, Land in Cudington. To Ralfe & Mabill for their part the land of Gillibert.

**M** [vol. 160] **16** At Himsworth <sup>80</sup> there be 2 or 3 litle springs which meeting together make a small current, & come to South Kirkby (a towne pleasantly seated where the family of the Tregotts haue a long time liued in good reputation), by Elmsall where Wentworth hath his mansion, haueing long since descended out of Wentworth Woodhouse, & by marriage of the daughter and heire of . . . Biset haue good Lands in this Tract from whom the Lo. Wentworth descended. Thence it goeth to Hampull a house of Nunns founded by [Ralph de Tilly] nere vnto w<sup>ch</sup> place St. Richard <sup>81</sup> the Hermit liued, from hence to Robbin-

<sup>79</sup> Kirkby, or South Kirkby as it was afterwards called to distinguish it from a hamlet in Pontefract of the same name, though the largest of an associated group of manors, was apparently not the most important, for it was named third in order. "Erneshall (South Elmsall), and Thorp (Moorthorp), and Cherchebi (South Kirkby), and Frickehalle (Frickley)," were three manors "formerly" held by two owners, Swein and Archil, who had 11 carucates of taxable land, which was not of the best quality, nor in the highest condition of cultivation, for it would employ only six ploughs. Ilbert himself held it at the time of the Survey, three carucates being in *demesne*, while seven were farmed by 11 villans and 5 bordars. There was a church (locally situate in South Kirkby), with its priest, and which Hugh de Laval gave in 1122 to Nostell, a gift confirmed by the second Robert de Lascy, two generations afterwards. The group had three acres of pasture, and there was the site for a mill, though the mill was not yet built. Two-thirds of the manor was still in wood, for the woody pasture was a *leuga* long and one broad. The whole

manor was only of that breadth, but it was a *leuga* and a half long. In the time of Edward the Confessor it had been worth 100*s.* to the king; but "now" it was assessed at £4 10*s.* 8*d.* only, with an additional £6 from the shrievalty, an item which, whatever it may mean, is not found elsewhere.—At the time of the 1378 Poll Tax, there was no householder in the manor of a taxable capacity of more than 6*d.*, while there were altogether only 66 contributors to the impost, of whom 55 paid 4*d.* and 11 paid 6*d.*, a total of 23*s.* 10*d.* The 11 artizans who paid 6*d.* were 3 websters, 2 smiths, 2 tailors, and one each carpenter, chapman, schlaster and wright. Among the peculiar names were Johanna Lachewyf, and Eva Brabayn.

<sup>80</sup> There is a memorandum in the margin:—

"Bishop [*sic.*, for Archbishop] Holgate, borne at Biset [now called Visit], F [Founder] of H [Hospital] and Free Schole."

<sup>81</sup> Richard of Hampole was not canonized. The St. Richard of the Anglican Church was Richard de Wirch (Herefordshire) bishop of Chichester, in the



hood-well<sup>82</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> J rather take to be the Hermit's well near Adwicke in the Street, And through Bentley by Arkesey, & falleth into Dun at Wheatley.

*In Ecclesia de South Kirby.*

**M** [vol. 160] **35** Christus resurectio  
Isabella vxor Willielmi Green cler.  
Fonte Christo consecrata,  
Vita Christo præparata,  
Morte Christo dedicata,  
Cœlis Christo conjugata,  
Mors lucrum.  
Dec. 8, 1615.<sup>83</sup>

Here lieth the body of Bartholomew Trigot<sup>84</sup> Esq: who liued 70 years, buried xii. August 1595.

O that Men were wise, then they would vnderstand this; they would consider the later [*sic*] end. DEUTRO [. . . chapter] 32 verse.

*In the red booke of Mr Hanson. Inquisition taken at Wakefield, 14 Elizab.<sup>85</sup> [1571-2].*

**AA** [vol. 117] **128** The Jurors say that Ralfe Bayet<sup>86</sup> died seized of the Rectory of *South Kirkby* [and the advowson of the Vicarage (*Dodsworth*)] & Richard Bevet is son & heire.

*In the writings of Richard Beaumont, K<sup>t</sup>. and Baronet.*

**K** [vol. 133] **101** Know p'sent & to come that J Robert, son of John de Bellemonte, haue giuen, granted, & by this my p'sent Charter confirmed, to Henry my brother, for the terme of the life

middle of the 13th Century. (See note<sup>85</sup>.)

<sup>82</sup> Robin Hood Well is at Barne-dale, within a few yards of Skelbrook Church, which I incline to think to be the Chapel referred to in the Robin Hood Ballad:—

"I built me a chapel in Barnisdale,  
Which seemly is to see;  
It is of Mary Magdlene,  
And thereto would I be."

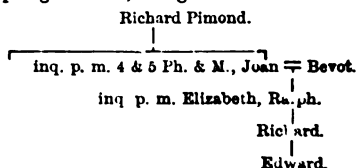
The Chapel was in the patronage of the monks of Mary Magdalene at Monk Bretton.

<sup>83</sup> The date of Dodsworth's visit to the Church.

<sup>84</sup> The tombstone of his eldest daughter, Katherine, as the wife of Thomas Holgate, lord of Stapleton, is still in good preservation in the neighbouring Church of Darrington, with the arms of Holgate impaling Trigott.

<sup>85</sup> There is a confusion between two inquisitions. At the Dissolution, the rectory itself with the advowson of the vicarage, were granted to Richard Pimond, whose male heirs failing, the

South Kirkby property fell to Joan Levot, the youngest of the three co-heirs. By inquisition 4 & 5 Ph. & M., it was found that Ralph the son and heir of Joan Bevet had died seized of all, and that Richard was his son and heir. An inquisition was held, 14 Elizabeth, after the death of Richard, when it was found that the deceased had held the rectory, and that Edward was his son. Put into pedigree form, this gives:—



<sup>86</sup> Hunter (S. Yorkshire, II., 440) gives a list of the presentations to the Vicarage of South Kirkby by members of this family, of which there is a pedigree in the 1412 and 1446 visitation, and in Thoresby, p. 20 (Whitaker's Edition, p. 23).

of my mother, all my Tenem<sup>ts</sup> with all the rents and appurtnances in Kirkby. Dat. 28 Ed. 3 [1354].

*ibm.*

**K [vol. 133] 103** William de Bellomonte K<sup>t</sup> gaue to Robert his sonne all his lands which he had of his inheritance after the decease of William de Bellomont his father, & S<sup>r</sup> Richard de Bellomonte his brother, in Holdernesse, Crosselandfosse, North Crosseland, Meltham & South Kirkby [sive aliqu'o (*Dodsworth*)], to haue &c. to the said Robert & the heires of his body lawfully begotten. sans date.

*In the writings of Richard Beaumont, K<sup>t</sup> & Baronet. 4 No. 1629.*

**K [vol. 133] 110** Robert son of S<sup>r</sup> John de Beaumont K<sup>t</sup> gaue &c. to Henry his brother, & the heires of his body, All the Mess<sup>s</sup>, Lands, & Tenements, which he had in the Towne of *Kirkeby* in Elmet [*sic*]. Wittnesse Hugh de Brekeley, &c. Dat. at Kirkby, Feb. 35 Ed. 3 [1361-2].

*ibm.*

**K [vol. 133] 111** Richard [Henricus (*Dodsworth*)] Beaumont of Foss-crosseland gaue to John Wath, vicar of Hodresfeild,<sup>87</sup> & John Sayvill of Shelley, his Mann<sup>rs</sup> of Crosseland, with the appurtnances, with all the Mess<sup>s</sup>, Lands, &c. which he had at the day of the making these p<sup>r</sup>sents within the bounds of Crosland, Hodresfeld, Whitley & *Kirkby*, together with the reversion of a certaine yearly rent of 40<sup>s</sup> which Alice late wife of John de Mirteld held for terme of life. Wittnesse S<sup>r</sup> John Savile K<sup>t</sup>. &c. Dat. 1 May, 12 R. 2 [1389].

*ibm.*

**K [vol. 133] 124** Henry Beaumont gaue to Thomas Sayvell of Thornhill, Henry Savill of Copley, & Richard Dronsfeild, Rector of the Church of Hetton, all the Lands & Tenem<sup>ts</sup> in the Townes of Qwittlay, Crosseland, Hudresfeild & *Kirkby* in the County of Yorke. Wittnesse, John de Lascelles, &c. Dat. 2 H. 5 [1414].

*ibm.*

**K [vol. 133] 132** Henry de Eyuill & Agnes his wife gaue to John de Bellomonte all his rent in *South Kirkby* which he held of the Doure of Agnes his wife in the said Towne, & also his rent in North Crosland. Wittnesse, Thomas de Bellomont. Dat. 1342 [16 Ed. III.]

*ibm.*

**K [vol. 133] 142** John de Bellomont K<sup>t</sup>. gaue to Roger Hirneland all his Lands & Tenem<sup>ts</sup> within the Bounds of *South Kirkby* with Wards, Reliefs, Escheats, &c. to be holden, &c. Dated at South Kirkby, 1337 [11 Ed. III.]

<sup>87</sup> As evidence of the poverty of this Vicarage, it may be noted that between 1268 and 1444, not a single vicar is recorded to have died in possession of the

benefice. That two of them were promoted to the Church at Huddersfeild may be attributed to the interest of the Beaumonts in both places.

*In Sir John Ramsden's Custody, c. 80, alibi Chartæ.* [3 R. 2 [1379] n. 14, is added in another hand.]

**Y** [vol. 155] **92** [Given under PRESTON, vol. xii., p. 56.]

*Out of Giffard's Register, fo. 10.*

**B** [vol. 28] **13** The Prior of S<sup>t</sup> Oswald of Nostell p'sents to the church of *South Kirkby*, 1267.

*In Rotulo De Quo Warrant. 21 Ed. 1 [1293] Ebor.*

**E** [vol. 41] **50** It. the Prior of S<sup>t</sup> Oswald holds one part of the town of *South Kirkby*.

*Out of S<sup>t</sup> Maries Tower, Ebor.*

**B** [vol. 118] **151** Wydo de la Vall [Laval, *Dodsworth*, correctly].<sup>88</sup> Confirmed the gift which the Prior of S<sup>t</sup> Oswald of Nostell, & Covent of the same place, made to Symon de Apuff<sup>89</sup> Chancelour of the Church of Yorke, of the Church of *Sukerby*<sup>a</sup> (= South Kirkby, *in the margin*) with the appurtnances &c. Witnesses:—h<sup>90</sup> p'centor of the Church of Yorke, h Archdeacon of Cleueland, W. Archdeacon of Notts.

[A pen-and-ink drawing of the seal follows: OBERSE, the usual man on horseback with sword and shield; inscription ✠ SIGILLUM WIDONIS JUNIORIS DE LAVAL; REVERSE, a bull passant, having his tail projected even with his back; inscription, ✠ ANTE SIGILL . . . GI.]

*Out of the Coucher booke<sup>90</sup> of the Hospitall of S<sup>t</sup> Nicholas in Pontefract, fo. 27.*

**A** [vol. 116] **19** To all the sonnes of the holy mother church Robert de Lacy<sup>91</sup> greeting. Know ye that for the health of my

<sup>88</sup> It is singular how perversely seventeenth-century writers, even with the correct orthography before them, miswrite this name. Here, once more, the translator, with *Dodsworth's* correct "de Laval" before him, goes out of his way to translate it into de la Vall; an indication that he knew nothing of Laval in Guion, the cradle of this family who followed first Roger Pictavensis when dispossessed in Lancashire, and secondly Robert de Lascy, when dispossessed in Yorkshire.

<sup>89</sup> Simon de Apulia was afterwards dean, and Hamo was precentor from 1155 to 1186.

<sup>90</sup> This volume had been for some generations in the Winn family at Nostell, and was so till about 1865, when (after a kindly loan of it to me) I returned the volume personally to Mr.

Charles Winn, the grandfather of the present lord. My impression is that Mr. Winn was about to lend the volume to some one else, I think at Wakefield, or in the neighbourhood. This I fear was done, but in any case the book cannot now be found at Nostell. It is a rather thin volume of about foolscap folio size, bound in leather, and slightly repaired at the back towards the lower part. The leaves are of parchment, and the handwriting not earlier than late fifteenth century. As it is quite possible that the borrower is now dead, and that the volume has taken its place among those that were his own, I feel it my duty to place what I know concerning it on record, in order that at some future time these remembrances may lead to its identification by its present possessors and its return to the repository to which

soule and of all my Ancestors & heires haue granted & by this my p'sent Charter confirmed to God & the Church of St Oswald of Nostell & the Regular Canons of the same place halfe a Carucate of Land wherein the Church of the said Canons is scituate &c. J also grant & Confirme & as much as to me and my heires belongeth of the foresaid Cannons, in pure & ppetuall Almes the Church of *South Kirkby* & the Church of Fetherston with all their appurtances &c. Wittnesse Osbert Archdeacon, William de Frist [Fryston], Adam son of Peter de Birkin<sup>92</sup> & multis aliis.

*Out of Nostell Priory Coucher, fo. 6.*

**MM** [vol. 138] 2 Henry the I. confirmed (inter alia) to God & St Oswald & the Canons of Nostell &c. the Church of *Sukerbia* [Sukirbia (*Dodsworth*)] the Church of Bateleia & the Church of Huderesford [Huderesfeld (*Dodsworth*)] with the lands belonging therevnto which Hugh de la Val gaued unto them.

*ibm.*

**MM** [vol. 138] 9 [Entered under FETHERSTON, vol. x. 535.]

*ibm.* 42.

**MM** [vol. 138] 15 Discord between the Prior of St Oswald of the one pte & St Adam de Wannervill of the other pte about the wages [the word translated "wages" is *viijs* in *Dodsworth*] of the foresaid Prior from his Priory to his Mann<sup>93</sup> of *South Kirkby* & Sherborne &c. Dat. 2 Ed. 2.

[Other references are **CCC** (vol. 34) **64, 66**, and **F** (vol. 125) **3, 71**

### Spittlehardwicke.<sup>93</sup>

[There is no entry under this head.]

it belongs. It was one of the very earliest which Roger Dodsworth used for his A. volume (now classed as Vol. 116 1), and he records that the volume was then "in the keeping of Mr. Skipton in Pontefract, who lent it me most friendly and freely, 17 Aug. 1619."—274 years ago. It is lamentable to think that a similar loan, I have no doubt also "most friendly and freely," should two centuries and a half afterwards have led to the loss of this interesting coucher book.

<sup>92</sup> This second Robert was lord from 1187 to 1198 between Henry de Lascy and Roger of the second house.

<sup>93</sup> This is the usual misreading. The witness was Adam de Birkin, son of Peter. There is no evidence that Peter *fitz-Asoif*, a very great man in his time, ever called himself "de Birkin." He seems to have divided his large posses-

sions among his sons, or at least given them large estates in his lifetime, and Birkin fell to the share of Adam, who was thenceforth "de Birkin,"—Adam fitz-Peter, de Birkin. See also vol. xi., 461.

<sup>93</sup> So called, as belonging to the Hospital of St. Nicholas, and to distinguish it from East Hardwick, an outlying hamlet of Pontefract in the opposite direction. It belonged to the manor of Pontefract, of which it was about the tenth part. It is referred to in Domesday as "the alms land of the poor," 2 carucates out of 18. It seems to have been the tithe of the manor, and was probably the gift of some early royal possessor, the founder of the Hospital of St. Nicholas. St. Ives's well, another indication of an eighth-century foundation, is on the estate a few rods distant from the house. Spital Hardwick never became a centre

**Stanhill<sup>94</sup> nere Drax.***Out of Drax Coucher, fo. 1.*

**AAA** [vol. 26] **24** [now **20**] Fulco Paynel by the Consent of Lecellina his wife [et heredum meorum et hominum (*Dodsworth*)] for the soules of his father & mother &c. gaue & granted to the Church of St Nicholas of Drax & the Canons there serving God &c. the Jsle called Holmholm & Middelholm, &c., & the Church of Drax, with 2 bovates of Land & one Toft in the said Towne, with the Chappell of *Stanhill*,<sup>95</sup> &c. Witnesse &c.

**Stapleton.<sup>96</sup>***Fines, 39 Ed. 3 [1365-6].***G** [vol. 127] **32** [See under CAMPSALE, vol. x. 361.]

of population, though its founder had carefully given to the foundation *both* banks of the small stream which is supposed to bound it, and to which Pontefract has no access throughout the principal part of its course. The house (now a farm house, and for some time the residence of the bailiff of Lord Galway, the owner) is built as such early ecclesiastical foundations generally were, at a little distance north of the stream, and defended by higher ground from the north winds. One of the neighbouring closes is called the Coal Pit Close, as having contained surface coal, of which there is a bed there, and to the west. It is however valueless. Roman remains have been found here, but in modern days it did not attract population, is not named in the Poll Tax Rolls, and was not formed into an Elizabethan township for poor law purposes.

<sup>94</sup> This hamlet had no separate rating to the Poll Tax, nor was it an Elizabethan township.

<sup>95</sup> The Charter which is at full in *Monasticon* II., 96, 97, contains the addition *cum alneto eidem capella antiquitus pertinenti*.

<sup>96</sup> In the time of King Edward the Confessor, the manor of Stapleton, together with those of Beal, Campsall, Kellingley and Kirk Smeaton, had been owned by Baret, Ulchil having a moiety of Stapleton. But when the Domesday Survey was compiled, twenty years afterwards, these manors were all in the hands of Ilbert de Lascy, who had sub-infeudated most of them and had given both moieties of Stapleton to one Gislebert or *Gilbert*. *Gislebert* had then held the manor for some little time; for subse-

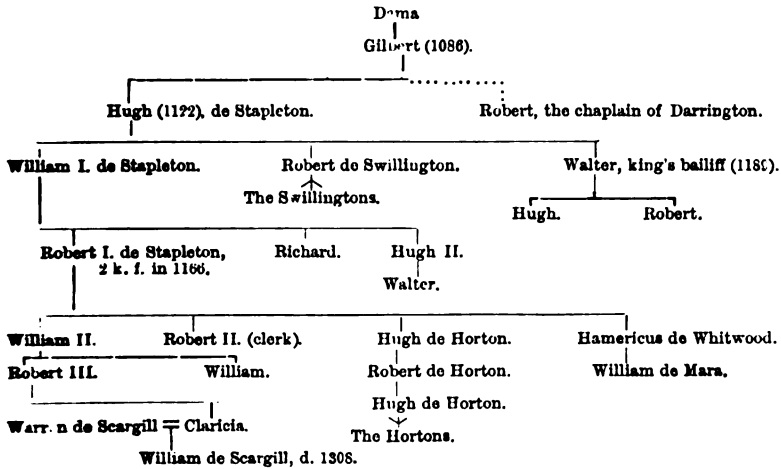
quent to this grant (though still before the time represented by the Domesday volume), when the Chapel of St. Clement's in the Castle of Pontefract was in course of endowment under the patronage of the chief lord Ilbert de Lascy, Gislebert made a contribution thereto, and as he was then called Gilbert, son of Dama, that record, by supplying the name of one of his parents, carries the pedigree a step higher. Stapleton is returned in the Survey as two manors, the entry adding, "In Stapleton, Baret, and Ulchil had 4 carucates of taxable land, where there may be 5 ploughs. Now Gislebert has it from Ilbert. He himself has there 2½ carucates. There are 4 villans, and 12 bordars, with 4 ploughs and an acre of meadow. The whole manor is one leuga long and a half broad. In the time of King Edward [the Confessor, i.e. in 1065], the value was £4; now [in 1086] it is £3." Stapleton was thus at that time a comparatively prosperous place, as judged by its comparative geldable value.

At the time of the Domesday Survey Gislebert had no name, so far as is known, but Gilbert son of Dama; he never seems to have been called de Stapleton. In the time of his son Hugh, however, the fashion of taking place-names sprang up, and he was called indifferently Hugh son of Gilbert and Hugh de Stapleton, being (and the point cannot be insisted upon too strongly as he is thereby separated entirely from the Stapletons of Carlton and Wighill) the first inheritor of this manor who adopted the territorial name of Stapleton, which cognomen was therefore not brought to the place by the newcomers but assumed by them from the

name of the manor. For the Stapletons of this Stapleton Park, in the Parish of Darrington, were not a branch of the Durham family as is sometimes supposed; but the first of this family called by that surname was the Hugh whose father was Gialebert or Gilbert, and his grandfather or grandmother, Dama. In other words Hugh did not receive the name of Stapleton from his ancestors, but at a time when such an assumption was getting to be almost a necessity, he assumed it from this manor of which he was lord, on which he resided, and which as far as can be ascertained was his sole possession. Henceforward, however, Hugh's descendants in the elder branch bore that name; but in some remarkable instances in which the younger branches hived out, they adopted the name of the place in which they settled. For example, Robert, the second son of Hugh, obtained a grant of land at Swillington, and thenceforth abandoning the name of Stapleton, he became known as Robert de Swillington (or Robert, son of Hugh, de Swillington), and was the head of a very important family. The youngest brother Walter also entirely dropped his patronymic, preferring to be known as "Walter the king's bailiff," or "the bailiff of Staincross and Osgoldcross." Similarly in a

later generation, the great family of Horton de Horton, near Bradford, were really Stapletons coming from this Stapleton in Darrington, their ancestor being a later Hugh (son of Robert, son of Hugh, son of Gilbert) to whom the second Robert de Lascy about 1190 made a grant of four carucates of land at Great Horton, Little Horton and Clayton. The following memorandum of this transaction is on record in Dods-worth, vol. 118, fo. 122b :-

"Robert de Lascy, lord of the Honour of Pontefract who lived in the time of Henry II., and died in the 4th of Rich. I., gave and granted to Hugh son of Robert de Stapleton, 4 carucates of land in fee and inheritance, to be held from him as a third part of a knight's fee. To wit in Great Horton, 20 bovates of land, in Little Horton 14 bovates of land, and in Clayton 6 bovates of land with their appurtenances. Witnesses: . . . Paynill and . . . Reineville." In a later generation still, William son of Hamericus the younger brother of this Hugh de Horton similarly hived out, and had land at Whitwood and Whitwood Mere, where he was styled indifferently "of Stapleton," "of Whitwood," and "of Mara," that is The Mere, or Whitwood Mere. The following short pedigree will make this statement clear.



[It may be added that this William had eight sons. Sir Warin, the eldest, and two others had inheritance in the North Riding of the father's land, Sir William the fourth son, and some of his younger brothers had the lands at Thorpe Stapleton, Stapleton in Darrington, Leds, &c.]

Thus Hugh de Stapleton, son of Gilbert, was the first to adopt the territorial name, and was succeeded by his son William, who was followed by his son, the Robert who owned two k. f. in 1166. This Robert obtained Cudworth through his wife Claricia, and used that manor as a chief residence. He was a frequent

*Fines, 1 R. 2 [1377-8].*

**G** [vol. 127] **35** Between John son of Warin de Scargill<sup>97</sup> & Jone his wife compl<sup>t</sup>. And William son Warin de Scargill K<sup>t</sup>. & Jone his wife defor<sup>t</sup> of the Mann<sup>r</sup> of *Stapleton*.

*Out of Kirkstall Booke, fo. 44.*

**DDD** [vol. 39] **30** Hamericus<sup>98</sup> de Stapleton [p amore dei & p' a'i'a (domini) mei Rob'ti (*Dodsworth*)]<sup>99</sup> gaue to the

witness to the Pontefract charters, as was his youngest brother Hugh II., who with him signed one of the Monk Bretton House. Robert had been present when Henry de Lasey in 1159 confirmed to the monks of Pontefract a grant of the Church of Darrington and of the Chapel of Stapleton. Later on he gave lands at Cudworth to the neighbouring priory of Monk Bretton, a gift which Pope Urban III. confirmed in 1186. And finally he gave land at Armley to the monks of Kirkstall for his obit. After his death his widow Claricia (daughter of Adam de Reineville), and their son William, extended the list of benefactions. For they made a covenant with John Tyrel, the parson of their parish church at Royston, that they should have a chapel in their hall at Cudworth, and they gave six acres of land for the privilege, on condition that the name of Robert de Stapleton should be put in the Martyrology of Royston Church. For this they had the licence of the Archbishop about 1200. Robert, grandson of Robert and Claricia de Stapleton, the last of his name, was one of the superior officers of the Honour of Pontefract in 1250, and the copy of a charter which is misplaced among the *North Riding* pedigrees in the Leeds Library III. 386, informs us that he had a brother William, that his mother's name was Emma, and that his coat of arms was a Chief indented. It refers to lands at Bramley, and at its foot Mr. Wilson (probably) has made a memorandum: "I sent the original of this to Dr. Rawlinson, F.R.S., and F.S.A., 19 August 1751, which seal is different from the arms of Stapleton, now lord of Armley." And singularly enough this seal (which as clearly as the genealogy above, differentiates the Stapletons of Darrington from those of Carlton, whose use was ARGENT, a lion rampant SABLE) is misdescribed in the Torre MS. as a Fess. This Robert III. son of William II., who received a grant of free warren in 39 Henry III. through all his demesne land in Stapleton, Thorpe Stapleton

and Cudworth, is said to have died in 1284. His heirs were then under age, and if there were more, only Clara lived to inherit, who marrying Warren de Scargill about 1300, brought that name from the North Riding to the West, and whose monument is still in Darrington Church, cross-legged, clothed in chain armour and bearing a saltire, on what appears to be a scallop-sown shield, but which is really an ancient form of ermines of which it would be hard to find a better or finer example. The tails of each of the ermines are not of one, or three or even five, which last is rare; but as many as nine and even eleven, which are expanded in a graceful curve so fine as to have much the appearance of the ribs of a scallop shell, for which indeed they are frequently taken. Unfortunately, the shield is somewhat damaged, but it had originally four ermines in each compartment of the saltire. The same heraldry was a century and a half later placed on the west face of the font of the neighbouring church at Featherstone, the tails having become the present conventional three in number, and the ermines being only three in each compartment but that of the base, which still exhibits the original four. Dodsworth seems not to have visited either of these churches, but if he did his notes have not been preserved in the Harl. MS. 800.—At the time of the Poll Tax of 1378, there were 29 persons assessed in Stapleton township to a total of 10s. 10d., of whom 22 were charged at 4d. and 7 at 6d. The 7 at 6d. were two tailors, two websters, a mason, a smith and a walker. One of the websters, Agnes de Scargill, is an illustration of the tenacity with which the old name clung to the soil. Among the peculiar names, there was a Dion Rosedaughter, a William at Yate, a William at Hall, a William de Merre and a John del Hill.

<sup>97</sup> See *ante*, vol. viii., 12, 13.

<sup>98</sup> See the genealogy in note <sup>96</sup>. Hamericus was the progenitor of the Whitwood and Merre branch.

<sup>99</sup> Here the transcriber evidently makes

Monastery of Kirkstall 6 Acres of Land in *Stapleton* in the plowland [cultura, *Dodsworth*] which is called Wulpuitedale.<sup>100</sup>

*Chartæ*, 39 H. 3 [1254] m. 6.

C [vol. 120] 21 The King granted to Robert de Stapleton free warren in all his demesne Lands of *Stapleton* & of Thorp & of Cudeworth<sup>1</sup> in the county of Yorke.

*Fines*, 8 Ed. 2 [1314-5].

GG [vol. 128] 21 [Given under LITTLE SMEATON, vol. xii., p. 77.]

*Escheats*, A 6 Ed. 2 [1312].

GG [vol. 128] 169 [Partly given under GREAT SMEATON, vol. xii., p. 76.] The Jurors say that William Vavasour held the Mann<sup>re</sup> of Heselwood, & the moyety of the Towne of Stutton, of Henry de Percy &c....Also they say the said William<sup>2</sup> held the Manor of Fryston [Ferry Fryston] by the service of one K<sup>ts</sup> fee *val.* 15<sup>li</sup> & of diuerse Lands in Stobis, litle Smithton, Kirke Smithton, *Stapleton* & Badesworth [Lord (*Dodsworth*)] William Vavasour next heire. [Under Great Smeaton the next heir is said to be a Walter.]

[Other references given are CCC [vol. 34] 23, 45, 56, 74.]

### Stubs Walding.<sup>3</sup>

*Pleas of Juries & Ass<sup>s</sup>*. 9 Ed. 1 [1281] ro. 11 *in dorso*.

EE [vol. 124] 64 William le Vavasor, & Nicholaa his wife, by their Attorney complaine ag<sup>t</sup> Robert son of Pagan &

an omission on account of a difficulty. The word *patris* is blotted and almost illegible; but a reference to the pedigree in a note<sup>99</sup> will show what the word should be, and I have supplied it accordingly.

<sup>100</sup> Apparently this did not remain with the Abbey till the Dissolution, at least it is not in Burton's list of their possessions; but the name still adheres. There is also the beautiful Bucker-dale, or Badger-dale and Dale-field each at the Wentbridge end of the township.

<sup>1</sup> This Robert de Stapleton was the last lord of that name. The family had held Stapleton for at least two centuries, and Cudworth which Claricia de Reineville brought in by marriage for at least half that time (see note<sup>73</sup>). It is singular that this family, a succession of Williams, Roberts, and Hughs, should ever have been confused with the Durham and North Riding Stapletons whose predominating names were Brian, and Miles and Nicholas.

<sup>2</sup> See vol. x. 532.

<sup>3</sup> The place took its second name quite as early as the first half of the 12th century from one Walding, who is sometimes called Walding the soldier. He flourished about 1140, but as is very frequently the case with tenants of the Pontefract Honour of the second grade in that generation, hardly anything is known of him but his name; for the "war" in the early part of the reign of King Stephen obliterated almost all local records. What were his antecedents, and by what means he obtained his grant, are both enveloped in darkness, and we first learn of him through his son William. For although he left his name on this manor, we know no more of him than we do of Dama the progenitor of Gilbert of Stapleton. He witnessed no charter that I have met with, he conveyed no property, his death does not appear to have benefited the royal treasury through the Pipe Roll, and we first hear of him



diuerse others, Keepers of the body & certaine pcells of Land which was Robert son & heire of Robert de Rypūn, for one Mess<sup>o</sup>, 240 acres of Land, 30 acres of meadow, 60<sup>o</sup> rent, with the appurtances in *Stubbs*, in the County of Yorke, which Alice late wife of Robert de Riparijs<sup>4</sup> Clameth for her dower.

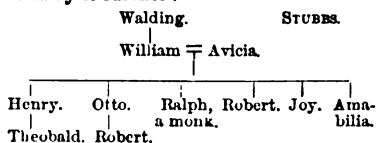
*Escheats, 3 H. 5 [1415].*

PPP [vol. 82] 86 [See under FRYSTON, vol. x. 541.]

*In an old Role containing 2 membranes giuen to Roger Dodsworth, 6 Dec. by Robert Rockley of Rockley, Esq: titulus Chartæ de Luversall.*

BBB [vol. 32] 46 To all that shall see or heare this writeing Richard sonne of Alexander Stubbs greeting &c. Know ye that J haue granted & quit claimed to Robert de Riparijs & his heires or Assignes &c. all the right & Claime which J haue or ought to

through William "son of Walding" who about 1180 granted to the monks of Pontefract two tofts under Baghill. He was supported by a large upgrown family of six "super altare mecum eandem elemosinam per baculum offerentibus." Appended is a remarkable provision which shows what a wealthy and prosperous man this son of Walding must have been, for he reserves a right to "hold his court" on the land, "*curiam nostram ibi tenere placitendo.*" I have made out the following small pedigree of this Walding, extending for a century after about 1140, and regret my inability to carry it further:—



The Domesday record of the place is somewhat singular. It is classed as one manor, which in the time of the Confeſſor had been in the hands of three lords, Elsi, Archil and Edward, with a capability of maintaining two ploughs and a taxable area of three carucates and half an oxgang, and who were assessed at forty shillings. But each had been dispossessed, and the whole manor had been granted, with the two Smeatons also (see note <sup>71</sup>, vol. x., 527), to Robert de Reineville, who had two carucates in his own demesne, while three sokemen, one villane and three bordars had two carucates. The value had however fallen to thirty shillings. There was afterwards a quick change owing probably to the death of Robert de Reineville, when Gerald his son failed to make good his

succession, being transferred, it is difficult to see why, to Darrington and Temple Newsom, while the Smeatons presently emerged in the possession of a new man Ranulph, son of Siward (see note <sup>64</sup>), and Stubbs in that of William son of Walding, by whose name it has ever since been known. At one time I thought that the converse was the truth and that Walden gave its name to the family, but I have since made it quite clear that the case is as represented in the above genealogy.—In the Poll Tax assessment of 1378, the place is called Tubbes Walding, an acephalous form I have met with nowhere else. The return was rather above the average, for 25 payers contributed as much as 31s. 4d. Of these 21 paid 4d., 2 paid 6d., one paid 40d. and one paid 20s. The two at 6d. were a wright and a tailor, James Vavassour, armiger, was assessed at 40d., and John Stokes was charged "*ad valorem militis,*" 20s.

<sup>4</sup> The name of Rivers came into Yorkshire through the marriage of Margaret, daughter of Thomas son of Warin fitz Gerold (who had had a knight's fee here in 1166) with Baldwin, the heir-apparent of the Earldom of Devonshire. He died before his father on 1st Sept. 1216, and his widow as Margaret de Ripariis gave the mill of Harewood to the monks of Bolton. There is nothing in the above extract to show the connection of Robert de Ripariis with Margaret, but the "charter from an old Roll with the title 'charter of Loversall,'" quoted from in BBB, shows how he had acquired the property in which his widow Alice now claimed dower.

haue &c. in 4<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> rent which J was wont to receiue of William Bastard of Kateby & Emma his wife my sister yearly, And 4 bovates of Land & a halfe with the appurtuances in *Stubbs*, & for 2 bovates of Land with the appurtuances in *Luuersall*. So that J nor my heires &c. shall claime any right or claime in the foresaid 4<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> rent &c. Jn wittnesse &c.

[Other references are CCC [vol. 34] 23, 56, 73.]

### Sutton.<sup>5</sup>

[This heading is evidently omitted.]

*In the writeings of Tho. Barnby Esq: [1632].<sup>6</sup>*

**NN** [vol. 139] **37** John Wombwell of Wombwell Esq: &c. gaue to Robert Barnby & Alice his wife daughter of Robert Rocklay Esq: all his lands & Tenements in Burghwalleis & *Sutton* w<sup>ch</sup> he lately had of the guift of John Barnby father of y<sup>e</sup> foresaid Robert. Wittnesse Nicholas de Worteley &c. Dated at Burghwaleis 17 H. 6 [1439].

*ibm.*

**NN** [vol. 139] **40** J Robert Barnby Esq: haue giuen to Thomas Wortley K<sup>t</sup>, Ralfe Dodworth Esq; Ed. Barnby Chaplaine, & William Barnby, my sonnes, my Mann<sup>rs</sup> of Barnby & Midhop with the appurtuances, 2 Messuages in Thurlestone, & 1 mess<sup>e</sup> in Burghwalleis, 8 acres in *Sutton* nere Camsall. [7 H. 7 (1491-2) *Dodworth.*]

*ibm.*

**NN** [vol. 139] **42** [Entered under BURGHWALLEIS, vol. x. 357.]

*ibm.*

**NN** [vol. 139] **43** [Same as the entry under Burghwalleis (vol. x. 357) excepting 10 Ed. 3 (1337). "Wittnesse William Scot &c," inserted in this instance before the date.]

<sup>5</sup> Sutton and the lost vill of Neouse, if that were not Moss, were reported in the Domesday Survey as having been (with a taxable area of two carucates) in the hands of Elsi, and as having a capability of employing two ploughs. It was doubtless the same who owned part of Stubbs, part of Norton, and (as Alsi) one of the moieties of Campsall. Sutton was returned as being still in the hands of "Elsi," and as being "waste," which does not appear to mean more than uncultivated. For between the Conquest and the Survey it had made progress, and at the latter date had a mill producing 6s., which seems inconsistent with the origi-

nary idea that the waste manors which are named so frequently in some parts of Domesday had been the scene of some military devastation which had "laid waste" a hitherto smiling, prosperous district. Such could hardly have been the case in this solitary retired manor of Osgoldcross, the only one returned as "waste." At the Poll Tax of 1378, Sutton with Moss seem to have been absorbed in Norton; they had no separate heading.

<sup>6</sup> This extract seems to be supplementary to that given under BURGHWALLEIS [vol. x. 356].

**Sutton=Rotherfield in Barkston.<sup>7</sup>***Fines*, 11 H. 3 [1226].

**G** [vol. 127] **15** Between Nicholas de Rotherfeld & Eufania [Eufamia (*Dodsworth*)] his wife <sup>8</sup> compl<sup>t</sup>, & Marmaduke Darel & Helewisia his wife ten<sup>t</sup> &c. daughter & heire [daughters and heirs (*Dodsworth*)] of William de Jnsula. Lands in Brodesworth, Quendale [alias Queldale, *in margin*] *Sutton*, Morle, Newton, Beston, Cottingle, Cherlewall Hauses, Pontefret [Puntfret (*Dodsworth*)], Eustorp [alias Ousthorp *in margin*], Dritclington, Gildhus, Poles, &c. [The extract under Wheldale adds Prickburne, Bukethorp, Squalecroft and Finckeden.]

*In the Rolls of Pontefract A° 38 Ed. 3* [1364] *pressa 9*.**G** [vol. 127] **60** [Roll Pontfrect—Ebor (*Dodsworth*).]

John Rotherfeld	Held 2 Knights fees in Queldale, <i>Sutton</i> , Marlay & Austrop & other places, ob. 37 Ed. 3 [1363].
Adam, son & heire of full age.	

*Out of S<sup>t</sup> Maries Tower, Ebor.***SSS** [vol. 94] **69** [Given under ASKARNE (vol. x. 261) with the exception of what is below.]

[ . . . shall exact or claime hereafter any right or [any (*Dodsworth*)] claime in the foresaid Lands or Tenem<sup>ts</sup> with the appurtnances as aforesaid, nor any pcell thereof &c. In witness whereof J haue to this p'sent writing set my seale. Dated at Wylmersley [Womersley] on tuesday next after the feast of S<sup>t</sup> Peter quod dicitur ad vincula, the 4 H. 4 [7 Aug. 1403].

[Other entries are **CCC** (vol. 34) **56, 72.**]*Close Rolls*, 32 H. 6 [1454] *m. 24*.**E**

[vol. 41] **66** David Preston granted to Nicholas Wagstaffe & Jone his wife, for the life of the said Jone, Lands and Tenem<sup>ts</sup> in ye townes of *Stubbs* & Frickley.

*Fines*, A°. 1 Ed. 3 [1327].<sup>9</sup>**GG** [vol. 128] **23** [This occurs under FRYSTON, vol. x. 539-40.]*Escheats*, 6 Ed. 2 [1312].**GG** [vol. 128] **169** [should be **168 B**] The Jurors say that William Vavasour held the Mann<sup>r</sup> of

<sup>7</sup> This entry has evidently come astray.

<sup>8</sup> There is a pedigree from this Nicholas de Rotherfield in SOUTH YORKSHIRE, II., 134, in which Euphemia is

said to be the heiress of William de Insula.

<sup>9</sup> In the former case the date was said to be 3 Ed. III. (1329).

Heselwod &c. Also they say that the said William held the Mann<sup>r</sup> of Fryston [continued as given under GREAT SMEATON, vol. xii. 76].

*Inq.* 31 *H.* 6 [1453].

**G 172** [vol. 127 : should be **GG 172**, vol. 128] *one message* in Stubbs.

[See vol. x. 532.]

*Escheats*, 1 *H.* 5 [1413].

[Given under FRYSTON, vol. x. 540.]

**GG** [vol. 128] **171** After Earl of Westmorland, it reads "made to the said Henry & Margaret his wife," &c. Also "Hesilwood, Woodhall."

*In the writings of Peter Middleton, K<sup>t</sup>.*

**L** [vol. 135] **134** Know p<sup>r</sup>sent & to come that we Geoffrey, vicar of the Church of South Kirkby, Thomas Bysset of Castleford, & John de Yerdburgh of Cockerington, haue giuen to Robert de Swillington, Chiualer, Thomas de Nessefeld &c. by the Consent of William son & heire of William, sonne of Henry Vavasour,<sup>10</sup> a certaine yearly rent of 5<sup>l</sup> (qy. 50) to be received of o<sup>r</sup> Mann<sup>r</sup> of Heselwod & *Stubbs walding* in the County of Yorke, & also of the Mann<sup>r</sup> of Cockfield with the appurtances in the Bishoprick of Durham. Witnesse Robert de Roos & Robert Plumpton K<sup>t</sup>. &c. Dat. 6 R. 2. [1383].

### Sutton nere Burghwalleis.<sup>11</sup>

*In the writings of George Thurgarland of Lile in the pish of Mirfeild 16 No. 1629.*

**K** [vol. 133] **89** J John de Hopton & Jone my wife haue granted & surrendered & by this our present writeing confirmed to Robert son of James de Midhop all the Lands and Tenem<sup>ts</sup> with the appurtances which John son of James de Midhop gaue to James my father & to me the foresaid Jone & the heires of our bodies lawfully begotten, as they lie in the territories of Burghwalleis & of *Sutton* &c. Witnesse Roger de Novo mercato & John de Eland K<sup>t</sup>. &c. Dat. at Burghwalleis 3 Ed. 1 [1275].<sup>12</sup>

*Fines*, 34 *H.* 6 [1456].

**XXX** [vol. 106] **81** [Given under Awston, vol. x. 262.]

<sup>10</sup> The *post mortem* of this Henry Vavasour holding these properties is given vol. x. 540, as having been taken in 1413, his son and heir being Henry, then nine years old.

<sup>11</sup> This is the same Sutton, already given under Owston. The classification of Harl. 800 is occasionally very defective.

<sup>12</sup> And see also note <sup>40</sup>, vol. x. 357.

**Swinfleete.**<sup>13</sup>

**AAA** [vol. 26] **87** now **83** Pleas at Westminster (before John de Stonere &c.) Trinit. Terme, 18 Ed. 3 [1344] [vol. 104, *Dodsworth*]. Entered in Drax Coucher, fo. 86 "of the more of *Swynfleete*,"—see *ante*, Inglesmore [vol. xi. 66]. Thomas, Abbot of St' Maries of Yorke, was summoned to Answer Guilbert, Prior of Drax, in a plea wherefore he together with Nicholas Fader of Estoft tooke a certaine labouring beast [*Jumentum in margin*] of the said Priors, & the same vnjustly detained against *vad* & *pleg*, &c. And whereof the said Prior, by William de Drax his Attorney, saith that the foresaid Abbot together with &c. on Monday next before the feast of the purification of the blessed Virgin Mary in the 16 year of the now king [1342-3] in the towne of Houks in a certaine place which is called le prior place of Drax, tooke a certaine labouring beast of the said Prior & detained the same *contra vad et pleg* &c. vntill &c. whence he saith he is dampnified & hath losse to the valew of 40<sup>s</sup> wherevpon he produceth suite &c. And the Abbot by Conrad de Tinerington, his attournay, cometh & defendeth &c. And saith that the said Prior held of one Geffrey Lestrop [Geoffrey Le Scrope] 26 *p'ticatas* of Land & more with the appurtances in Houk, as of his Mann<sup>r</sup> of Whitgift by the fealty & service of 5<sup>s</sup> yearly for all services. Of which services the said Geffrey. was seised by the hands of the foresaid Prior, as by the hands of his true tenant. Which said Geffrey held also the foresaid Mann<sup>r</sup> with the appurtances of the Lord the King in Capite &c. which said Geffrey surrendred y<sup>e</sup> state which he had in the foresaid Mann<sup>r</sup> of Whitgift to the Lord the King that now is &c. And afterwards the said King granted the foresaid Mann<sup>r</sup> with the appurtances to Phillip Q. of England to hold for the terme of the life of the said Q. And he saith that the foresaid Q. afterward granted the foresaid Mann<sup>r</sup>, with the Appurtances, to the foresaid Abbot & his Successors, dureing the life of the said Q. paying therefore yearly to the said Queene dureing her life 200 Markes at the feast of Easter & St' Michael, by equal portions. And the foresaid Prior Attourned the foresaid Abbot of the foresaid fealty & 3<sup>s</sup> of the foresaid Rent of 5<sup>s</sup>. And he saith that the now King after the guift & grant of the said Queen, for him & his heires confirmed the grant of the foresaid Queen to the said Abbot & Covent & their Successors. And he further granted to the said Abbot & Covent & their Successors foreuer the foresaid Mann<sup>r</sup> after the death the said Queene paying therefore to the said King & his successors after the death of the said Queen the foresaid 200 Markes at the termes aforesaid. And because the foresaid Rent of 5<sup>s</sup> for 5 years & 2<sup>s</sup> last past before the day of the foresaid takings was arreare to the foresaid Abbot, he tooke the foresaid horse in the said place &c. for the foresaid 2<sup>s</sup> of the 1 year of the foresaid 6 yeares as it pleased him &c. And the Prior not knowing that the foresaid Geffrey was seised of the foresaid Rent of 5<sup>s</sup> by the hands of the said prior, nor that he attourned neither to the Lord the King nor the Queen, nor the foresaid Abbot, of the aforesaid 3<sup>s</sup> &c. He saith that a certaine Prior of Drax the

<sup>13</sup> Swinfleet is named neither in Domesday nor in the Poll Tax of 1378.

p<sup>r</sup>decessor of the now Prior held the foresaid Land & more of one Henry de Lascis, late E. of Lincolne, as of his Mann<sup>r</sup> of Whiteguift, which said Henry by his writeing Jndented granted & confirmed to the foresaid Prior and his successors 12 p<sup>r</sup>ticatas of morelands & marsh lands with the soyle in latitude in another place in Jnkelesmore in his Mann<sup>r</sup> & Soke [of the Soke, *in the original*], of Snaith aforesaid [near the town of Swynflete] lying between (a certain more of the prior of Ormesby on the west, and) the lands & mores of the prior & Couent of S<sup>t</sup> Oswald on the [east side, and forty perches of the more land and marsh with the soil in breadth, in another place in Jnklesmore in his Manor & Soke of Snaith as aforesaid, lie between the lands and mores of the Prior and Couent of S<sup>t</sup> Oswald on the] west side nere the foresaid Towne of Swynflete & the lands & [mores &] Marsh of one John de Crull [Crowle] on the East side, extending it selfe to both places aforesaid from the Dich [*a fossato, in margin*] of Ouse towards the South in length, with all manner of p<sup>r</sup>fits, appurtnances and easements, so long as the deep more & Marsh shall last for digging turfes. To hold to him & his successors for euer of the said Earle & his heires by the service of 2<sup>s</sup> yearly for all services. And he produceth here the foresaid writeing vnder the name of the said Earle which testifieth this. & from the said Henry the Mann<sup>r</sup> aforesaid descended together with the foresaid services into his hands [in the seisin of whom (*Dodsworth*)]. The said<sup>14</sup> Alice remitted & quit claimed all the right and claime which she had in the foresaid Mann<sup>r</sup> together with the foresaid services with the appurtnances to the foresaid Lord the King & his heires for euer. And he requireth Judgement &c.

*Out of Thoresby Register, fo. 160.*

**B** [vol. 28] **145** The Townesmen and Jnhabitants of *Swynflete* had liberty to erect & build on Chappell in the foresaid Towne of Swynflete & to haue a Chaplaine to celebrate diuine service there for euer because the towne of Swynflete is distant 2 miles from the Mother Church or poplar Chappell, which is scituate in the towne of Whiteguift, which way betwixt is deepe & durtie & espetically in Wintertime by the vehement Jnundations of water hapening more then ordinary, is so waterie & dangerous that they (*you in original*) cannot come to the said Church or Chappell to heare service without hurtfull labour & great danger &c. Dat. at Thorp [Bishop Thorpe] 21 Oct. 1370.

*Out of Alexander Nevills Register, fo. 69 (should be 63).*

**B** [vol. 28] **166** Richard de Feriby the elder of good & p<sup>r</sup>fect remembrance makes his will 1381. Buried in the Chappell of S<sup>t</sup> Trinities of Kingston vpon Hull. Bequeathed one bovate of land in Withestede & one Bovate of Land in Swanland to be sold for its true valew, & the money to be made to be paid to the Chaplaines &c. to celebrate diuine service for his soule so long as the money shall last. Matilda his wife, Agnes his daughter, to whom he gaue all his Tenement in Blackfrer gate in Kingston vpon Hull, and one Tenem<sup>t</sup> in

<sup>14</sup> There is an evident omission here of the manner in which the daughter of Henry, Earl of Lincoln, became possessed.

She is called Alice here, though her name was Alesia, not Alicia.

Panteflete. He gaue to Maud his wife, & her heires, all the tenem<sup>t</sup> & Lands which he had in Redenesse & *Swynflete*. And he gaue to Thomas his sonne all his Tenem<sup>ts</sup> with the appurtnances Houedon [Howden] & the remainder of all the Lands to hold to him & his heires for euer.

[A few lines of the above occur under REDNESSE, *ante*, p. 61.]

*Chartæ*, 33 *Ed.* 3 [1359] n. 52.

**C** [vol. 120] **46** The King granted to Henry de Lacy, E. of Lincoln, a market on thursday at his Mann<sup>r</sup> of *Swynflete* in Co<sup>m</sup>. Ebor. And one Faire there for 4 dayes, viz. on the day after the Exaltation of the Holy Crosse and 3 dayes following &c.

*Chartæ*, A<sup>o</sup>. 11 *Ed.* 3 [1336] n̄ 2.

**C** [vol. 120] **72** [Given under HOKE, vol. xi. 57, and REDNESSE, *ante*, p. 62.]

*In the Coucher booke of Ormesby in Co<sup>m</sup>. Lincoln*, 1632, fo. 253.

**L** [vol. 135] **139** John son of Roger de Huks [Hook] confirmed to the Covent of Ormesby, 6 p<sup>t</sup>icats in breadth with the soyle in *Swynesflete*, & 6 bovates of land in Barton, & all the donations which they had of the giuft of Roger his father, & Margret his mother [in Huk and Barton (*Dodsworth*)].

*Out of the Leiger of S<sup>t</sup>. Maries, Yorke*, fo. 153<sup>b</sup>.

**Z** [vol. 156] **69** [Entered under REDNESSE, *ante*, p. 62.]

### Tanshelfe<sup>15</sup> nere Pontefract.

*Out of the bundell of Escheats*, 35 *Ed.* 3 [1361].

**XX** [vol. 154] **103** [See under AWSTON, vol. x. 262, and PONTEFRACT, vol. xii. p. 48.]

*Chartæ*, 41 *H.* 3 [1256] m. 3.<sup>16</sup>

**C** [vol. 120] **22** The King granted to Edmund de Lacy 1 market on Wednesday at Tanshelfe in his Mann<sup>r</sup> of Pontefract And one faire there for three dayes, viz. on the Eue, the day, and the day after S<sup>t</sup> Trinity &c.

<sup>15</sup> There was no separate return for Tanshelf, either in the Domesday Survey or in the Poll Tax of 1378. In the above grant of a Fair, it is described as in the manor of Pontefract. But the corporate privileges of Pontefract never extended to Tanshelf, till they were obtained under a recent Borough Extension Act.

<sup>16</sup> This seems to have been part of an attempt of Edmund de Lascy to raise the status of Tanshelf. It failed, however, and the fair was transferred to Pontefract by another charter of 22 *Ed.* I. (1294). See 31st Report of the Deputy-Keeper of Public Records.

**Thorne ats<sup>17</sup> Turnbrig<sup>18</sup> in Hatefeld pish.**

**B** [vol. 28] **87** Sufferance [Jndulgence] of xl. dayes granted for the building repairing & sustaining the Chappell<sup>19</sup> of *Thoren* within the p'ish of Hatefeld, 17 Kalends of June [16 May] 1320, Melton's Register, fo. 138.

2<sup>d</sup> p<sup>t</sup> Patents, 20 H. 6 m. 19 [1442].

**D** [vol. 121] **167** Of the Exemplification of a Petition to y<sup>e</sup> Parliament.

For the Enlargement of *Turnbrigg*<sup>20</sup> which was builded then of tumber & too low for ships or other vessells to passe vnder. That the Inhabitants of Yorkeshire, Lincolne, Nottingham & Derby might at their own Charges take downe the said Bridge by the Authority of the said Parlam<sup>t</sup> last past, & another to be made five yards longer, a Yard and a halfe higher, which with all things contained in the said petition was granted by the said Parliament.

*In the Deane of Yorks Register.*

**Z** [vol. 156] **148** M<sup>ds</sup> that the Prior of Snayth hath licence to celebrate in the Chappell of *Turnbrigg* dureing all the time of y<sup>e</sup> vacation [per totum tempus sedis vacationis,<sup>21</sup> (*Dodsworth*)] dat. 26 April, 1398.

*In M<sup>r</sup>. Dodsworth's Annotations.*

**Dun** riseth in the vpper part of Peniston pish, nere Lady Crosse (which may be called O<sup>r</sup> Appenine because the Raine water that falleth sheddeth from Sea to Sea), cometh to Bircheworth, so to Peniston, thence to Boulsterstone by Modop, & leaueth Wharnecliff Chase on the North, belonging to S<sup>r</sup> Francis Wortley, where he hath great Iron workes, the said Wharnecliffe affordeth 200 dozen of Cole for euer to his said workes, and leaueth Bethinns, a Chase & Tower of the Earle of

<sup>17</sup> Thorne is recorded in the Domesday Survey to be in the fee of William de Warenne, to have a taxable area of four carucates, and to be tilled by 5 sokemen, 11 villanes, and 4 bordars. Its rateable value was not specifically mentioned, all the manors subordinate to Coningsborough (including Thorne) being rated in one lump sum. In the Poll Tax of 1378, the names of 90 taxpayers are given, 87 of whom paid only 4d. each, and 1 tailor paid 6d. The two most highly taxed, a chapman and a mercer, paid 12d. each, making a total of 31s. 6d.

<sup>18</sup> Two different places are here confused: Thorne, a manor in the parish of Hatfield, and Turnbridge, a hamlet in the parish of Snaith.

<sup>19</sup> This must be for the rebuilding of the chapel, which was an ancient foun-

ation, and is named among the early chapels belonging to the Lewes Cluniac Priory.

<sup>20</sup> This will be found more at large in THE SIEGES OF PONTEFRAC<sup>T</sup> CASTLE (R. Holmes, 1887). But there is in Mon. Ebor. 402, a much earlier document of the year 1285, by which the land between "Thuren-brigs and the bank of the river Aire" was made tithe-free. Unfortunately the reference escaped the index-maker, and therefore the passage is almost unknown. Burton gives page 22 of the Great Chartulary of Selby as his authority.

<sup>21</sup> *I.e.*, between the death of Abp. John le Romane and the confirmation of Abp. Henry de Newark. During vacancies, the Dean had charge of the see and kept an independent Register.



Salops on the South side, by worteley to Wadesley where in times past Eueringham of Stainber had a Parke, now disp'ked. Then to Sheffield & washethe the Castle walls, Keepeth his course to Attercliffe an Iron forge of the E. of Salop's from thence to Wincobanke, Kimberworth, & Eccles, where it entertaineth Rother; cometh p'sently to Rotheram, then to Aldwarke hall, the fitz-william antient possession, then by Thoriber Parke, the seat of Reresbies Knights, then to Mexborough where hath been a Castell, then to Conisborough pke & Castell of the Earle Warrens, where there is a place called Horsar's Tombe from hence to Sprotsbrough the antient seat of the famous family of Fitz-williams who haue flourished since the Conquest, thence by Newton to Doncaster, by Wheatley, Kirksandall, to Baruby Dun, by Bramwith & Stainforth, to Fishlake, thence to *Turnebrigg* a port towne serueing indifferently for all the west parts, where he payes his tribute to Aire. Note that the Duke of Lancaster had a Parke at Fipping, halfe a mile short of Turnebrigg vpon the Riuer Dun.

*Out of the booke of Lewes priory.*

[*In com. Sussex*, 1629. *Gasc. O. fo.* 29 (should be 37).]

**AA** [vol. 117] **27** Mabilia de Tilli, Widdow, gaue to the Prior of Lewes the Church of Haietefeld with the Chappell of *Torn*. Wittnesse, Eleas de Boeseuill, *fo.* 340 *b.*

1<sup>a</sup> *P. Pat. A° 9 Ed.* 3 [1335].

**HHH** [vol. 54] **120** The King confirmed to Richard Browne in fee 30 acres of wast land of his Mann<sup>r</sup> of *Thorne* in the County of Yorke, granted to him by John de Warren E. of Surrey, for the yearly rent of 10<sup>s</sup>.

*Pleas before the King, Trinit. ter.* 9 *Ed.* 2 [1316] *ro.* 73 [fo. 33, (*Dods-worth*)].

**W** [vol. 152] **27** John de Warren by his Charter here enrolled granted & quit claime to the Lord the King, the Castles and Townes of Conysborough & Sandale, and the mann<sup>r</sup> of Wakefeld, Hoytefeld, *Thorne*, Soureby, Braythwell, Fishlake, Dewsbury, & Hallifax in the County of Yorke, &c.

### Thornhall<sup>22</sup> in Beale.

**M** [vol. 160] **166** *Thornhall* in Beale L<sup>p</sup> formerly the habitation of the Nevills, is in the pish of Kellington.

### Thorp Audlin.<sup>23</sup>

*Out of the Collections of R. Gascoigne, lib. F. f.* 34.

**G** [vol. 127] **16** To all &c. S<sup>r</sup> Peter de Rotherfeld & Albreda his wife daughter of Oliuer de Daincort gaue to William de

<sup>22</sup> There is neither manor nor township of this name See also under

KELLINGTON, vol. x. 433.

<sup>23</sup> This heading and the next refer to

Wintworth, son of William de Wodhus, K<sup>t</sup>. one Toft &c. in exchange for a certain Toft in *Thorpe audelin* which they had of the gift of the foresaid William in the same towne. Witnesse, Adam de Wanervill, John Biset.

*Fines in the Treasury, 27 H. 6 [1449].*

G [vol. 127] 39 Between Thomas Chaworth K<sup>t</sup>, Henry Vavasour, Jun<sup>r</sup>, William Scargill, Sen<sup>r</sup>, Robert Nevell of Liversedge, comp<sup>l</sup>, & William Gascoigne, K<sup>t</sup>, & Margaret his wife, def<sup>t</sup> of the Mann<sup>rs</sup> of Kelfeld & Broughton, Lands in Wentbrig, *Thorpe Audlin*, Houghton, Castleford & Escric. the right of Thomas, Henry, William, &c. [fo. 29 (*Dodsworth*)].

*Jn Pontefract Rolls A<sup>o</sup>. 19, 20, 21 Ed. 3 [1345-8].*

G [vol. 127] 58 The heires of John Stainton, pressa 1<sup>a</sup>, A<sup>o</sup>. 17 [1343].  
The heires of John de Queruby for tenem<sup>ts</sup> in *Thorpe Audlin* [fo. 10 (*Dodsworth*)].

*Pleas at Westminster de Banco A<sup>o</sup>. 5 Ed. 3 [1331].*

*Mich. term. ro. 536 [should be 53b].*

GG [vol. 128] 122 [Partly given under BADSWORTH, Vol. x. 348, and DARINGTON, Vol. x. 373].

After "thereof": in Derthington, at the suite of William Malham & Isabell his wife, fo. 3.

*Escheats A<sup>o</sup>. 7 H. 8 [1515].*

GG [vol. 128] 175 [Given under CASTLEFORD, but incorrectly numbered GG 177; and a blank there left for the number of "acres of medow" which is obliterated in the original by a blot, is here filled up with 20.]

the same Thorpe, which was not distinguished by a second name (Audlin) at the Survey, when it was reported to have formerly belonged to Elsi, the owner of Norton, Sutton, and other manors in the neighbourhood. The taxable area he possessed in Torpe was 6 carucates 3 borates, and it could have maintained 5 ploughs. The royal revenue from the manor was £4. At the time of the Survey, Elsi had been dispossessed and the manor was owned by one Ralph, who under the name of Ralph Pincerna in the time of Ilbert de Lascy, i.e. before 1087, had contributed to the foundation of St. Clement's Chapel by the gift of two parts (apparently two-thirds of the tithes), and all the tithes of the mill, which he could not have given according to the practice of the day, had he not owned the mill itself. This gift must

have been after the Survey (and quickly, before the death of Ilbert de Lascy, who seems to have died very nearly at the same time as the King), for at the Survey the mill was not built, though the site was allotted; while, when the grant was made to St. Clement's the mill was built and in use. See also some remarks upon the introduction of windmills at the head of this article. The mill has now quite disappeared, and there is no trace of its former existence. At the time of the Poll Tax in 1378, there were 26 taxpayers, 19 at 4d., 4 at 6d., and 3 at 12d., paying altogether 11s. 4d. The 4 at 6d. were a butcher, a draper, a webster, and a wright; and the 3 at 12d., the three wealthiest men of the place (significant of the fact that the Great North Road bisected the manor), were three ostelers.

**Thorp nere Wentbrig.**a<sup>ts</sup> nere BADSWORTH.*In the writings of Thomas Wentworth, Baronet, ex Gasc. lib. F. fo. 20.*

**G** [vol. 127] **113** J, William sonne of William de Wynteworth wode-houses, haue giuen &c. to John my brother & Jone daughter of Richard le Tyars & their heires, &c., the yearly rent of 20<sup>l</sup> out of my Lands and tenem<sup>ts</sup>, which John my vnkle & Agnes his wife doe hold for terme of life of the demise of William de Wentworth wad-houses, my father, in *Thorp* nere Wentbrig, & in Upton, to haue to the foresaid John & Jone & their heires. And if it happen the said John my vnkle to die before Agnes his wife J will that the foresaid John & Jone of the foresaid tenements 40<sup>l</sup> in the life of Agnes, with a windmill, & after the decease of John & Agnes all the Lands and Tenem<sup>ts</sup> in *Thorp* aforesaid & Upton may remaine to John my brother & Jone daughter of Richard le Tyes, together with the windmill. But if the said John my brother die without heire of the foresaid Jone after their decease all the p<sup>r</sup>misses to returne to me & my heires. Witnesse, John de Trauers, then Steward of Pontefract, Edmund le Boteler, Tho. Seynpaul, John Dangerous, Roger de Folifate. Dat. 7 Ed. 2 [1313-4].

*Fines A<sup>o</sup>. 21 E. 1 in the Treasury [1292].*

**G** [vol. 127] **137** Edmond Foliot, Sara his wife, Lands in Pontefract, Highburgh & *Thorp* nere Badsworth.

*Out of the Coucher of the Priory of Bolton.*

**QQ** [vol. 144] **53** <sup>24</sup> William, son of Adelinus, gaue to Durandus sonne of Dregon his servant, & his heires, all his land w<sup>ch</sup> he had at Wentbrigg. Except that land w<sup>ch</sup> Richard Gestis held. And in the Towne of *Thorp* that bovate of Land w<sup>ch</sup> was Robert son of William. Witnesse, Eudo de Lungvilliers,<sup>25</sup> &c. fo. 162.

<sup>24</sup> See *post*, under Wentbridge, note 42.

<sup>25</sup> Eudo de Lungvilliers, the principal witness to this deed, and the only witness named in the above extract, was towards the close of the 12th century senechal of Clitheroe, the head of the honour which comprised the Lancashire estates of the Pontefract lords. He had a son Alan, as I gather from a charter of Robert de Lascy the second (No. 9 P.) in Lausdowne 207a, while a William who tests the same charter appears as his brother in No. 27 P., another charter of the same Robert, also in Lans. 207a. An Ivo de Lunevilliers is a co-witness with William in 1189, and witnessed Roger de Lascy's charter to the Burgesses of Pontefract, while the above William seems to have witnessed their "little charter," both in 1194. But a knight's fee under Henry de

Lascy was held in 1166 by Eudo de Lungvilliers, who might have been the first - named. General Plantagenet Harrison's pedigree (p. 444), to which I have referred, gives me no help to satisfy the conditions, but is itself startlingly inaccurate during the period to which these refer. For he says, (1) that Eudo de Lungvilliers married Agnes d. and h. of Colegrain, lord of Hutton Magna (which was in the fee of Earl Alan), and held a k. f. of Henry de Lascy in the time of King Henry I. and King Stephen; but H. de Lascy was not contemporary with either H. I., or Stephen. (2) Robert, his son, fined 5 marks for his father's lands in 1 H. 2 (1155); but Eudo, according to the "Liber Niger" return, still held the k. f. in February, 1166. (3) Robert's son Ivo gave half the manor of Bada-

*ibm.*

**QQ** [vol. 144] **53** Know p'sent & to come that J Durandus, sonne of Drogon, haue giuen, granted & by this my p'sent Charter confirmed to God &c. S<sup>t</sup> Mary of Bolton & the Canons serueing there, for the health of my Soule & Agnes my wife &c. All my Land in Wentbrigg in the fee of *Thorp*, except one Toft in the Towne of Thorp & one bovate of Land with the appurtnances & Common of pasture of Thorp. All these lands which my Master Wiffm, sonne of Aldelinus, gaue unto me for my service, as his Charter to me doth testifie, J haue giuen to the foresaid Canons of Bolton in Perpetuall Almes, &c. Wittnesse, William de Rie, William Suinepuill [*perhaps* S<sup>t</sup> Paul], Richard de Hudleston, Osbert de Bretton, William de Rieville [Reineville], William de Stiveton, Reinerus his brother, Alexander de Wincheton, William his sonne, &c. fo. 162.

[Other references are **CCC** [vol. 34] **24**, **56**, **64**, and **73**, and the references to the folios, are in this instance given in columns, thus :  
 " " showing that there was no longer any intention to make the extracts.]

### Thorp by the water.<sup>26</sup>

[There was no entry under this heading.]

### Thrunflete ats

### Thrunflete.<sup>27</sup>

*Fines A<sup>o</sup>. 4 John* [1202].

**NNN** [vol. 73] **49** Between Walter son of Thomas comp<sup>lt</sup> & Astin son of Thomas deft., of 6 Acres of Land with the appurtnances in *Trunflet*, the right of Aslin [*perhaps* Astin] & his heires for euer. And for this quit claime &c. Aslin granted 3 of the foresaid Acres with the appurtnances ; viz. to the foresaid Walter & his heires &c. doeing service thervnto belonging to Thomas de Trunflete & his heires, the Cheife Lord ; viz. 3<sup>d</sup> at Whitsunday & 3<sup>d</sup> at the feast of S<sup>t</sup> Michael, for all Services.

worth, and half the advowson of that church, with Hugeline his d., to Sir Robt. Conyers, *temp.* H. II., and was security 8 John for Roald fil' Alan, Earl Richmond, Ivo's brother Robert being parson of Badsworth. But Hugeline was the d. of William, married a Quarterman, and was the mother of the heires who married Conyers, while Ivo's name does not appear in the list of sureties which General Harrison gives on pp. 34 and 36. (4) Sir Hugh, Ivo's son, paid 5 marks on writ of disseisin in 8 R. 1 (1196), and levied a fine on land 10

John. He married Clemence, co-heir of Badsworth, and died 30 H. 3 (1245); but to say nothing of other discrepancies, if this Sir Hugh obtained Badsworth and its advowson by marriage only, by whose right could his *father* have presented ?

<sup>26</sup> Probably meaning Thorpe in Balne.

<sup>27</sup> Trumflet in Balne, a small district north of Thorp in Balne, was never accounted a distinct township. It was in the township of Kirk Sandall, and was not even named, either in *Domesday*, or in the Poll Tax of 1378.

*In an old Roll containing 2 membranes giuen to Roger Dodsworth, 1632, by Robert Rockley of Rockley Esq. titulo chartæ de Liuersall.*

**BBB** [vol. 32] **44** Know p'sent & to come that J Adam Raineuile haue giuen &c. to John de Raucest' & his heires or assignes &c. the Homage & service of Thomas de Molendino & his heires, of his tenement which lieth between the mill damme of *Trumflete* of the one part, & dich of Hawshirst of the other, whereof one end butteth vpon Calnecroft [*query* Balnecroft] & the other vpon Pighil, the service & homage of William de Fossato & his heires of his tenem' which lieth between the damme of the foresaid mill of the oue pt. & . . . and (*sic*) of the other pt. whereof one end butteth vpon the way w<sup>ch</sup> goeth towards Doncaster, & the other vpon Suauncroft & wranker, &c.

*Fines at Yorke, 16 Ed. 2 [1322].*

**GG** [vol. 128] **48** Between John de Wentworth [que' (*Dodsworth*)], & Robert de Bilham & Alice his wife, def<sup>t</sup>, of 6 acres of meadow & 2 acres of pasture with the appurtances, in *Trumflet* in Balne. the right of the said John & his heires.

*Fines 34 Ed. 3 [1360].*

**W** [vol. 152] **17** [Entered under LITTLE SMEATON, *ante*, vol. xii. 77].

### Vernoilhall<sup>28</sup> in Balne.

**GG** [vol. 128] **128** William Hamelton, Archdeacon of Yorke, gaue to John son of Thomas Metham & Sibill his wife, his neice, the Mann<sup>r</sup> of Hirstcourtnay in the County of Yorke, & Basselw with the members in the County of Derby, in tayle, dated 25 Ed. 1 [1297]. Likewise Adam Hamelton did Confirme to John Metham & Sibill his wife his mann<sup>r</sup> [manner (*Dodsworth*)] of Vernoilehall in Balne, w<sup>th</sup> the appurtances & one messuage in Kingston vpon Hull, in the County of Yorke & all his lands in Hockhall & Podsech in the County of Essex [*sic*] w<sup>ch</sup> did descend to him by Inheritance after the death of William Hamelton K<sup>t</sup>, his brother. Dated 35 Ed. 1 [1307] [Sir Thomas Metham hath a great cowcher of Metham evidences, *fo.* 5 (*Dodsworth*)].

*Escheats, 12 Ed. 4 [1472] No. 8.*

**H** [vol. 129] **133** [Given under POLLINGTON, vol. xi. 460.]

<sup>28</sup> There is no manor or township of this name. But in the early portion of the twelfth century, two Henry de Vernouils, father and son, had considerable possession in the immediate neighbourhood, and one of the two appears making

several grants of land at Kellington and Brayton to the priories of Pontefract and Selby. Doubtless this mansion or head house took its name from them, and retained it, although the Vernouil possession was but short.

Upton.<sup>29</sup>

q. if Upton be not in Nottinghamshire,—*note in margin.*

*Ex Gasc. lib. F. fo. 20.*

*In the writings of Tho: Wentworth, Baronet.*

G [vol. 127] 113 [Part of the entry given under THORP nere WENTBRIG, *ante*, p. 130].

*Fines 14 H. 3 [1230].*

W [vol. 152] 11 Between Geoffrey de Reyneville<sup>30</sup> compl<sup>t</sup>, and Walter Archbishop of Yorke def<sup>t</sup> of the Mann<sup>r</sup> of Upton.<sup>31</sup> the right of the Archbishop. the foresaid Archbishop granted the Mann<sup>r</sup> aforesaid to the said Geoffrey for terme of life, paying 2<sup>d</sup> yearly.

<sup>29</sup> In the Domesday Survey this township was called Ulton; but as the name was spelled correctly in the Recapitulation, the Ulton of the Domesday text would be an inadvertence only. No special particulars were given in Domesday of the manor of Upton, which was grouped with Badsworth and Rogerthorp as "two manors formerly held by two brothers," but at the time of the Survey by Ilbert (de Ramosville, not de Lascy). Badsworth, Upton and Rogarthorp are, however, reported as having had a geldable area of 9 carucates 5 bovates, with a capability of 6 ploughs, and as producing a royal revenue of £3. Ilbert de Ramosville, or Reineville, had in his demeane 1½ ploughs, while 13 villanes and 11 bordars had 5 ploughs. The value was still as in the pre-Norman time. There was a church and a priest, and 1½ acres of meadow. There was no mill, and the woody pasture was 1 leuga by three-quarters. The present area of Badsworth and Rogerthorp is 1,546 acres. At the time of the Poll Tax in 1378, Upton contributed 7s. 8d. by 22 taxpayers, only two of whom paid 6d., but their occupation is not reported.

<sup>30</sup> The civil portion of Abp. Gray's register contains the memorial of an earlier stage of this transaction under date Cavood, Kal. April 1228 (should be 1229), so that with the exception of the ten years between 1218 and 1229, the course of the manor of Upton can be traced uninterruptedly from the Domesday Survey as always in possession of the original grantee or one of his descendants. Ilbert de Reineville, its first holder, was head of one of the two branches of the Reinevilles, the only one which seems to have continued the name.

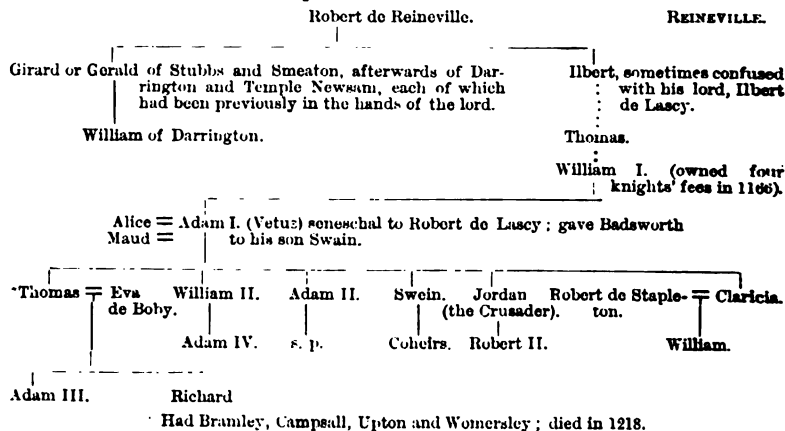
His father, Robert de Reineville, was reported in the Survey as holding the two Smeatons and Stubbs. He probably died while the endowment of St. Clement's Chapel was proceeding, for his son Gerald was then in possession of Smeaton and granting a portion of the tithes, while one Cheme, if the name is not corrupt, but of whom nothing more is known, held Stubbs (afterwards called Stubbs Walding). On the other hand, Ilbert (whose descendants retained the family name of Ramosville or Reineville), being called Ilbert only, is sometimes confused with Ilbert de Lascy, the lord of the fee. As Ilbert he had received large grants even before the time of the Survey, for he is reported as then holding Badsworth, Bramley, a moiety of Campsall, Kilmsall, Frickley, Kirkby, Rogerthorp, Upton and Womersley, which manors descended together through a Thomas to a William, who might have been his son, his nephew or his grandson, for I have not been able to ascertain the particulars of the intermediate generation or generations. This Thomas was, however, an important personage, for at the head of the laymen he witnessed 57 R. (soon after 1154, for Abp. Roger was a co-signatory). But I meet with nothing to show his exact position in the genealogy as regards either Ilbert, or William, or the subsequent Adam. William, who runs for some time concurrently with Thomas, which would rather imply that they were brothers, is identified by his gift, about 1150, of lauds at Bramley to Kirkstall Abbey, of which there was a confirmation by Henry de Lascy, when he recovered his fee from the Earl of Lincoln. After 1165, he witnessed a charter of

<sup>31</sup> For note 31, see p. 135.

Adam fitz Peter to Rievauz (No. 94 R.), while in 1166 he was reported as then holding four knights' fees. He that year made his first appearance on the Pipe Roll as owing 5 marks, and in the following year, 12 H. 2 (1167-8) he rendered an account of 20s. He witnessed 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, and 48 P., the name of his son Adam being coupled with his in the first, perhaps as his infant heir, which was not at the time an unusual practice when some of the rights of the heir were being granted away. Adam Vetus must then have been very young, for he survived 1218, and as 10 P. was witnessed soon after the re-dedication of Pontefract Priory in 1159 (for it mentions that the consecration was then but a recent event, and the witnesses are of the decade 1160-1170), I suggest that he was then but an infant, brought forward by his father in his early parental pride: for after that date he appears no more for some thirty years, till about 1190, when he tests 5 P., as seneschal (probably for the Clitheroe manors), to the new lord, Robert de Lascy. Thenceforward, even as his own name was coupled with that of his father William in the attestation of 10 P., so his own is constantly followed by that of his eldest son, Thomas, not only to the seigniorial charters such as 5, 9, 19, 20 P., but also to those of the tenants. With a numerous family (he had two wives, and Thomas, his eldest, would have been quite thirty years older than Jordan, his youngest, who was with John de Lascy at the siege of Damietta in 1218), he did not give much to the monks; but in the Nostell Chartulary two gifts of Walter de Glentham and Murandus de Tori are said to have been from his fee in Pontefract. Adam's progenitors seem not to have had large families, and probably on that account there had been no previous

necessity for such a course, but Adam Vetus, who had five sons, continued that policy of distributing manors and estates among them, even during his lifetime, which had been during the greater part of the century so marked a feature of land management in Yorkshire, partly, perhaps, because such a grant evaded the royal death-duty. He gave Badsworth to Swein, his fourth son, as I have already shown (vol. x., 263), and bestowed Bramley, Campsall, Upton, and Womersley on his eldest son Thomas, who, dying before his father, did not inherit, and has thus almost entirely eluded the genealogists—a remarkably curious circumstance, considering the very large number of documents which he witnessed in conjunction with his father, whom for a series of years he seems to have followed like a shadow. But there was a fine in 1218 (3 Henry III., see particularly vol. x., 362. Hunter is quite right, and the reference to the Kirkstall volume is incorrect), between Eva his widow, the daughter of Hugh de Boby, and Adam her husband's father, with regard to her dower in those places; from which it is clear that at his death Thomas had, at least, Bramley, Campsall, and Upton, which thus brings the possession of Upton by the main line of the Reinevilles to within ten or a dozen years of the date of the above fine between Geoffrey de Reineville and Abp. Gray. I have, however, met with no document or record which satisfactorily bridges over this space, or which shows whether the Geoffrey of the text was son, or grandson, or great-grandson to Adam. All that I find of him is the attestation to a Pontefract charter of Adam de Reineville (212 P.), concerning land at Bramley.

The following pedigree illustrates this note:—



*Abbreviations of Pleas before ye King, Easter terme, 11 H. 4 [1410]  
rot. 44, fo. 69.*

**W** [vol. 152] **40** The Jurors say that Jone wife of John Deyncourt K<sup>t</sup> [lately (*Dodsworth*)] deceased, was seized in demeasne as of fee of the Mann<sup>r</sup> of *Upton*, nere Elmesall, as daughter & heire of Robert Gray of Rotherfield<sup>22</sup> K<sup>t</sup>, & long before her death gaue & graunted to Alice Deyncourt, William Leeke, John Lutterell & Thomas Ponsax [*Pensax* (*Dodsworth*)] the foresaid Mann<sup>r</sup>.

*Escheats 10 H. 4 [1409] fo. 108 [should be 109].*

**PPP** [vol. 82] **84** Jone, late wife of John Deyncourt K<sup>t</sup>, held the day y<sup>t</sup> she died the Mann<sup>r</sup> of *Vpton* of the King in Capite, as of the honour of Pontefract, & that William is sonne & heire of the said Jone.

*Chartre A. 4 Ed. 3 [1330] 44.*

**C** [vol. 120] **66** The King granted to John Gray of Rotherfeild free Warren in all his demeasne Lands [in the county of Bucks, and Oxou, and Berks, and Northampton, and (*Dodsworth*)] of *Upton*, Stillingflete, Moreby, Dringhows, Scoulcotes & Kettlewell, in y<sup>e</sup> County of Yorke.

*Chartre eodem Anno [1330] n̄ 94.*

**C** [vol. 120] **66 b** The King &c. Know ye that whereas Robert de Moreby & Margret his wife doe hold the Mann<sup>rs</sup> of Coges in Oxfordshire, & of *Vpton* & Scoulcotes in y<sup>e</sup> County of Yorke, &c. with the appurtnances, for the terme of ye life of ye said Margret, after whose decease they ought to remaine to John de Gray & his heires, the King granted free warren in all the foresaid Lands to the foresaid Robert & Margaret durement the life of Margret & after her decease to the said John Gray.

[Other references are : **CCC** (vol. 34) **19, 47, 56, 72** ; and **F** (vol. 125) **12.**]

### **Vseflete.**<sup>33</sup>

*Fines in ye Treasury 9 R. 1 [1198].*

**G** [vol. 127] **21** Between Robert de Lengo campo, Abbot of S<sup>t</sup> Mary of Yorke complt., & Walter son of William de Vseflete, ten<sup>t</sup>, of vj Carucates of Land in *Vseflete*, Haldenby, Whitgift, &c

<sup>21</sup> During the last few years of his episcopate, Abp. Walter performed many ecclesiastical acts, such as institutions, and dated many documents from Upton.

<sup>22</sup> The Greys of Codnor, of Wilton, of Ruthin, of Groby, and of Rotherfield, were all descended from elder brothers of Abp. Gray, who, however, always so spelt his name. His namesake Walter (also Gray), was the son of the Abp's. next elder brother, Robert of Rotherfield, and

as the Abp. had given Rotherfield to the father, so it is probable that at the death or surrender of Geoffrey de Reineville he gave the manor of Upton to the son, from whom the descent of Robert Gray of Rotherfield is traced by Hunter (*S. YORKSHIRE II., 444*), who seems, however, not to have been acquainted with the transaction referred to in the previous note.

<sup>33</sup> Like each of the other component



[vol. 122] **134** [Given under ...]

*Escheats 7 Ed. 1 [1278] n. 11.*

**A** [vol. 117] **112** Walter de Vseflete held the day that he died liberties in Haldenby & Vseflete. [Dodswoth has this incomplete memorandum: This is in my E booke (vol. 123) set lit  $\phi$  fo. ]. [Another reference given is **SS** (vol. 148) **46**.]

*Out of Melton's Register.*

**B** [vol. 28] **96**. [Part of the extract which is given under **SNAITH**, ante, p. 106.]

*Chartæ 41 Ed. 3 [1367] n. 8.*

**C** [vol. 120] **23** Henry, King of England, Grandfather [sic] of the now King gave in pure Almes to y<sup>e</sup> Abbey of St Mar of Yorke, Vseflete & Eyremine [Airmin] & what he had in Haldenby & King confirmed [M. q' Thomas Abbas nunc ib'm (Dodswoth)].

*Chartæ 7 Ed. 1 [1278] n. 3.*

**C** [vol. 120] **31** The King granted to Walter de Vseflete free warr in all his demesne Lands of Haldenby and Vseflete in ye County of Yorke.

*Chartæ 11 Ed. 3 [1336-7] n. 2.*

**C** [vol. 120] **72** Given under Hook (vol. xi. 57). [There is one other uncopied reference, **F** [vol. 125] **130**.]

### Went ats Went.

*Out of Kirkstall booke in the Duchie office at Grays in, fo. 32.*

**DDD** [vol. 39] **27** Know p'sent & to come that J Robert de Lac haue giuen to the Monkes of Kirkstall & in le Roundhaya (Dodswoth), one carucate of Land with

<sup>34</sup> Went or Wentbridge never be honor, or township, or district on

**Wenteshill.**<sup>35</sup>*Out of Nostell Priory Coucher, fo. 23.*<sup>36</sup>

l. 160] **12** [should be **MM** (vol. 138) **12**] Know p'sent & to come that J Jun [or Eudo] de Longvillers<sup>37</sup> haue &c. to the Church of S<sup>t</sup> Oswald for the Soule of Agnes my wife

end of the twelfth century treated distinct entity, as his great-grandfather had done, when about a hundred years before he was making a similar grant to St. Clement's Chapel; but his division must have been conventional and the actual partition must have taken place long before. For, as at this time *incerna* had Thorp, and Reineville meaton, while only Darrington have been in the hands of the lord. It is clear that the grant was one of land in the Darrington portion of Wenteshill only. But, on the other hand, the partition taken place at some recent date, evidence of the arrangement would almost inevitably have been on record, and survived, as it did in the case of Carleton and Camelsford (p. 354).

Wenteshill was neither manor nor township, while it could hardly be called a village. It was but a strip of land on the west side of the hill, extending about a quarter of the breadth of that portion of Darrington Manor which is parallel to the boundary of East Hardwick, and which it was separated by the road leading from Darrington to Wenteshill; on one side, and on the other by a road leading from Wenteshill to Carleton and Pontefract.

There is a Nostell Chartulary in the Bodleian Library (Vesp. E. xix.), but I have tried to find that it has very large numerous lacunæ amounting to about a third of the whole. It has three different paginations, the earliest being a 2, the second a paging (to a great extent concurrent with the previous one), and a third, modern, which runs through the volume disregarding the hiatuses. This last, however, is defective, so that more than a cursory glance is required to enable a reader to see in how serious are the deficiencies of the volume. Of the earliest pagination such is left, a large proportion of it disappeared when the volume had its present binding, at which time the original generous margin was considerably reduced, and unfortunately

the portion from which the extracts in the text were taken, was among the losses. It is from this document, now in the Cottonian Library, that the Nostell Charters, published in the *Monasticon*, were taken, but as the actual printing lacked the careful superintendence of the real compiler, Roger Dodsworth, a confirmation charter of Robert de Lascy the second leads the *Monasticon* procession as that of the founder, his grandfather, while the only reference the series gives, fo. 378, should be 328. Examining the remains of the Chartulary in the Museum, I find clear indications that the lacunæ are of old standing. Between the present ff. 114-115 is a memorandum "*Desunt hoc loco 4 fo.*" showing that someone (perhaps Sir R. Gascoigne, who at one time owned the volume), had discovered the fragmentary condition of the MS. These missing folios would have been pagged in the original as 277 to 284, and folioed 144 to 147. Again, between 125 and 126, pages 309-10 (folio 160) are also missing, and between 128 and 129, pages 315 to 318 (folios 163-4) are cut out, with even the butt-ends of the folios remaining. This was in the middle of the Charters which relate to the cell of Scokyrk. After the folio which has the ancient distinctive marks 331-2 and 171, and the modern folioing of 135, the remains of mediæval folioing ceased as if one of the now missing pages, which had had their position there, had been the limit of the original pagination, and that when the additional matter was added the newer paging was added also, and then continued throughout. After 135 of the modern folioing (that is, between 333 and 405), from 30 to 40 leaves have been abstracted, this having been done very carefully so as to leave the corresponding strips of parchment still attached; 417-8 is also gone, the missing folio commencing with the middle of a deed from W. de Birstall, prior of St. Oswald, to Geoffrey, son of John the Parker (see also xi., 38), of Huntwick. It relates to a toft and croft in Foleby in Sharneston, which Wm. Pypinhead formerly held,

<sup>37</sup> For note 37 see next page.

DD [vol. 122] 134 [*Given under ESTOFT & HALDENBY*, vol. xi. 46.]

*Escheats 7 Ed. 1 [1278] n. 11.*

AA [vol. 117] 112 Walter de Vseflete held the day that he died liberties in Haldenby & Vseflete. [*Dodsworth has this incomplete memorandum: This is in my E booke (vol. 123) set lit ø fo.* ].

[Another reference given is SS (vol. 148) 46.]

*Out of Melton's Register.*

B [vol. 28] 96. [Part of the extract which is given under SNAITH, *ante*, p. 106.]

*Chartæ 41 Ed. 3 [1367] n. 8.*

C [vol. 120] 23 Henry, King of England, Grandfather [*sic*] of the now King gaue in pure Almes to y<sup>e</sup> Abbey of S<sup>t</sup> Mary of Yorke, Vseflete & Eyremine [Airmin] & what he had in Haldenby & whatsoeuer is contained between Vseflete & Eyremine &c. w<sup>ch</sup> the King confirmed [M. q' Thomas Abbas nunc ib'm (*Dodsworth*)].

*Chartæ 7 Ed. 1 [1278] n. 3.*

C [vol. 120] 31 The King granted to Walter de Vseflete free warren in all his demesne Lands of Haldenby and Vseflete in ye County of Yorke.

*Chartæ 11 Ed. 3 [1336-7] n. 2.*

C [vol. 120] 72 Given under Hook (vol. xi. 57).

[There is one other uncopied reference, F [vol. 125] 130.]

### Went als Wenet.<sup>34</sup>

*Out of Kirkstall booke in the Duchie office at Grays in, fo. 32.*

DDD [vol. 39] 27 Know p'sent & to come that J Robert de Lacy haue giuen to the Monkes of Kirkstall &c. [vaccariam in le Roundhaya (*Dodsworth*)], one carucate of Land with y<sup>e</sup> Appurtances in Wenet &c.

parts of the parish of Whitgift, Usefleet had no mention in Domesday. In the Poll Tax of 1378, however, Osse Fleth was reported as having 55 taxpayers, who among them contributed 19s. 10d. Of these, five, a carpenter, a smith, a souter, a tailor, and a wright each paid 6d., and an artificer mercer, as he is called, paid 12d. Among the unusual names were Robert Gudynegh, Margaret Gudsonwyf, Johanne Modir, and William Leptman.

<sup>34</sup> Went or Wentbridge never became a separate manor, or township, or constabulary. It was a district on both sides of the river Went, at the extremity of the several manors of Darrington, Thorp Audlin, and Kirk Smeaton; the first on the north or left bank of the river, the second and third on its south or right bank; and ultimately partitioned among those manors by defined boundaries. As we see above, Robert de Lacy,

**Wenteshill.<sup>35</sup>***Out of Nostell Priory Coucher, fo. 23.<sup>36</sup>*

**M** [vol. 160] **12** [should be **MM** (vol. 138) **12**] Know p'sent & to come that J Jun [or Eudo] de Longvillers<sup>37</sup> haue giuen &c. to the Church of St Oswald for the Soule of Agnes my wife

at the end of the twelfth century treated it as a distinct entity, as his great-grandfather had done, when about a hundred years before he was making a similar grant to St. Clement's Chapel; but his expression must have been conventional only, and the actual partition must have taken place long before. For, as at this time, Pincerna had Thorp, and Reineville had Smeaton, while only Darrington could have been in the hands of the lord. It is clear that the grant was one of land from the Darrington portion of Wentbridge only. But, on the other hand, had the partition taken place at some subsequent date, evidence of the arrangement would almost inevitably have been placed on record, and survived, as it did in the case of Carleton and Camelsford (vol. x., 364).

<sup>35</sup> Wenthill was neither manor nor township, while it could hardly be called a hamlet. It was but a strip of land on the sides of the hill, extending about two-thirds of the breadth of that portion of Darrington Manor which is parallel with the boundary of East Hardwick, from which it was separated by the road leading from Darrington to Wentbridge on the one side, and on the other by a branch road leading from Wentbridge towards Carleton and Pontefract.

<sup>36</sup> There is a Nostell Chartulary in the Cottonian Library (Vesp. E. xix.), but I am sorry to find that it has very large and numerous lacunæ amounting to about a third of the whole. It has three separate paginations, the earliest being a folioing, the second a paging (to a great extent concurrent with the previous folioing), and a third, modern, which runs through the volume disregarding the many hiatuses. This last, however, is complete, so that more than a cursory glance is required to enable a reader to ascertain how serious are the deficiencies of the volume. Of the earliest pagination not much is left, a large proportion having disappeared when the volume received its present binding, at which time the original generous margin was considerably reduced, and unfortunately

the portion from which the extracts in the text were taken, was among the losses. It is from this document, now in the Cottonian Library, that the Nostell Charters, published in the Monasticon, were taken, but as the actual printing lacked the careful superintendence of the real compiler, Roger Dodsworth, a confirmation charter of Robert de Lasey the second leads the Monasticon procession as that of the founder, his grandfather, while the only reference the series gives, fo. 378, should be 328. Examining the remains of the Chartulary in the Museum, I find clear indications that the lacunæ are of old standing. Between the present ff. 114-115 is a memorandum "Desunt hoc loco 4 fo." showing that someone (perhaps Sir R. Gascoigne, who at one time owned the volume), had discovered the fragmentary condition of the MS. These missing folios would have been paged in the original as 277 to 284, and folioed 144 to 147. Again, between 125 and 126, pages 309-10 (folio 160) are also missing, and between 128 and 129, pages 315 to 318 (folios 163-4) are cut out, with even the butt-ends of the folios remaining. This was in the middle of the Charters which relate to the cell of Scoyryk. After the folio which has the ancient distinctive marks 331-2 and 171, and the modern folioing of 135, the remains of mediæval folioing ceased as if one of the now missing pages, which had had their position there, had been the limit of the original pagination, and that when the additional matter was added the newer paging was added also, and then continued throughout. After 135 of the modern folioing (that is, between 333 and 405), from 30 to 40 leaves have been abstracted, this having been done very carefully so as to leave the corresponding strips of parchment still attached; 417-8 is also gone, the missing folio commencing with the middle of a deed from W. de Birstall, prior of St. Oswald, to Geoffrey, son of John the Parker (see also xi., 38), of Huntwick. It relates to a toft and croft in Foleby in Sharneston, which Wm. Pypinhead formerly held,

<sup>37</sup> For note 37 see next page.

(daughter of Herueus <sup>38</sup> de Reinevill) & my sonne Alan, six acres of land in *Weneteshill*, viz. 4 acres which Roger sonne of William held with a messuage scituat in the said Lands, & also 2 acres at the end of the foresaid 4 acres between the lands of Richard Stanard in free, pure & ppetuall Almes &c.

*ibm.* fo. 62.

**MM** [vol. 138] 116 WENTHILL.—To all the sonnes of the holy mother y<sup>e</sup> Church as well p'sent as to come, Herui de *Reuilla* <sup>39</sup> [*an Reyneuilla in margin*] greeting. Know ye that J haue giuen & by this my p'sent charter confirmed to God & S<sup>t</sup> Oswald & the Canons serueing there, for y<sup>e</sup> health of my Soule, & of my wife, & of my sonnes & daughters, & of my Ancestors, in ppetuall & pure Almes, the rent which Robert sonne of Asketillus de Badewrd was wont to pay to me for his land (*viz.*) 22<sup>d</sup>, which the said Robert shall pay to them yearly at the feast of S<sup>t</sup> Martin, or whosoever shall hold the said Land. And if it happen that they doe not pay it, J & my heires will pay the said Rent at the foresaid terme. Wittnesse &c.

### Wentbrig.<sup>40</sup>

*Fines in y<sup>e</sup> Treasury*, 27 H. 6 [1449].

**G** [vol. 127] 39 [See under THORP AUDLIN, *ante*, p. 129.]

*Out of the Chartulary of y<sup>e</sup> Priory of Bolton in Crauen*, fo. 162.<sup>41</sup>

**QQ** [vol. 144] 53 Know p'sent & to come y<sup>t</sup> J William sonne of Adelinus [Aldelinus (*Dodswoorth*)] steward of y<sup>e</sup> Lord the King haue giuen, granted,<sup>42</sup> & by this my p'sent Charter

and three acres in Sharneston Field called Cordau royd. The charters in this volume are not numbered, but there is a good original Index which refers to the original paging; and this Index has additions by a later hand. It includes also references to the missing folios from which I ascertain that a document regarding Skelbrook, which was on fo. 338 had disappeared with that folio, and that another document concerning the same place was on a fragmentary folio at the end, which now contains part of a note by Sir Richard Gascoigne, dated Oct. 1, 1634, stating that the volume then belonged to him.

<sup>37</sup> Eudo de Lungvillers was seneschal of Clitheroe to Robert de Lascy the second (see note <sup>25</sup>).

<sup>38</sup> Owing to the losses from the Nostell Chartulary (Vest. E. xix.), as explained in note <sup>36</sup>, I am unable to place this Hervey de Reineville and his daughter Agnes. The only corroboration I can find is that Eudo de Lungvillers, appar-

ently her husband, and Alan his son, appear as witnesses to No. 9 P., which is from Robert de Lascy the second about 1190.

<sup>39</sup> See note <sup>30</sup>.

<sup>40</sup> See note <sup>34</sup>.

<sup>41</sup> This seems later than, and to be an extension of, the extract already given at p. 130.

<sup>42</sup> I pointed out in note <sup>23</sup>, that the Domesday tenant of Thorp was Ralph Pincerna, though whether pincerna to the lord or to the king does not appear. But in the next generation, when De Lascy was dispossessed, the manor seems to have fallen into the hands of the new lord, and in 1122, if the Nostell Charters can be trusted, one Lavena, by grant of Hugh de Laval made from this Thorp and Roger Thorp a grant of six carucates. Still later, the extract before us, while furnishing the name of three subsequent generations of owners, gives us that of the man who supplied the Audlin affix. The succession appears to be thus:—

confirmed to Durand sonne of Drew my servant all my Land with y<sup>e</sup> Appurtances w<sup>ch</sup> J had at *Wentbrig &c.* & 3 bovates in the towne <sup>43</sup> [in campis (*Dodsworth*)] of Thorp with y<sup>e</sup> Appurtances, viz. y<sup>t</sup> bovate w<sup>ch</sup> Robert sonne of William held of me at Thomas gate. And 2 bovates of Land of my demesne, which Thomas sonne of Ankelinus held of me.

1080 Ralph Pincerna, in Domesday Survey.

(Lavena?) in the Nostell grant, 1122.

1140 Aldhelm, or Aldelinus, or Audlin.

1170 William, described in the text as king's steward who

1200 Ralph in 1166 held a knight's fee in Yorkshire,\* and whose brother Ralph tests 142 P, but makes little or no impression upon the history of the period as his father and brother did. For the William fitz Audlin described above as "Steward of the King," and who by this deed divested himself of his hereditary ownership in Thorp Audlin, had a glorious career. We first meet him as a signatory to Henry de Lascy's grant of the town of Barneley to the monks of Pontefract (17 P). But so far as I have ascertained, he appears no more on Pontefract deeds, for he had stepped up higher. Though, as we have seen, he was reported as holding a knight's fee of Henry de Lascy, that holding was but a fraction of his possessions, since he held many such through his marriage with Juliana, daughter of Robert Doismell. In Hampshire he returned himself as owning not only a knight's fee which he had sub-infeuded, but several which he retained in his own domain at no more definite service than that of "King's marshall." This king was Henry II., to whom William fitz Audlin was a useful and an active officer. He appears on the Pipe Rolls year after year, as receiving or making payments (or both) in various counties on account of the king's treasury, sometimes conjointly with William Cade, and afterwards with Thomas and Nicholas, the clerk to John of Oxford (dean of Salisbury). For several years there is hardly a Pipe Roll that contains no mention of him in his official capacity of Marshall, sometimes in London and Middlesex, sometimes in Staffordshire or Hampshire, sometimes in Worcestershire and Shropshire. He was a justiciary in 1170, and in 1171 accompanied the King

on his Irish expedition, being also in the commission with Hugh de Lascy to accept the submission of Roderic, King of Connaught. When the king returned to England, he left Wexford in the charge of William fitz Audlin, but in 1175 the latter had followed, as in that year he attested a royal charter to confirm an agreement between the monks of Rievaulx and the canons of Malton (R 192), his name as dapifer preceding that of John, dean of Salisbury (John of Oxford). On the death, in 1176, of Richard Earl of Striguil (Strongbow, as he was more commonly called), William fitz Audlin had a larger commission, and succeeded the Earl officially, being appointed deputy over the whole of the kingdom of Ireland, with the wardship of Isabella, the daughter of the deceased Earl. It is thus interesting to find that a man who began life as the owner of Thorp Audlin attained to so eminent a position. When at the top of the tree, however, he was rather a failure; and his government being scarcely a success, he was succeeded by Prince John in the following year, while retaining his custodianship of Wexford. In the last year of the king's reign, he was first named in a list of six justiciaries holding pleas and conventions in Yorkshire, Cumberland, and Northumberland. He was also sheriff of Cumberland, which office he retained till 9 R.I. By adherence to the Earl of Surrey in the time of King John, his son Ralph perilled all. He was outlawed, but on the intercession of the bishop of Norwich was pardoned, and appears to have been to some extent restored to favour.

<sup>43</sup> There was a very great distinction between the "town" and "campis," thus confused. Town was the nucleus of houses, or sometimes the territory also that belonged to them, that is the township; "in campis" was in the Fields, the outlying portion which was not built upon, or occupied except as common. And generally the Fields of two neighbouring townships adjoined each other. (On this head I have a few supplementary remarks to offer.)

\* In the printed "Liber Niger" (published by Thomas Hearne in 1771), p. 341, he is described as *Willelmus de Aldelin*, which is confusing, and has confused; but Foster, in his 1585 Visitation of Yorkshire, prints the line correctly, *Willelmus filius Aldelini*.

And 3 acres of Land w<sup>th</sup> a messuage w<sup>ch</sup> J purchased, w<sup>ch</sup> J held of the Hospital of Jerusalem of the fee of Smytheton [Smeaton]. And besydes these J haue granted to the foresaid Durand his own demesne free from multure in my mills of Thorne <sup>44</sup> for his homage & service, & his own 10 markes which the foresaid Durand gaue me at my Journey from Jerusalem. All these tenements the foresaid Durand shall hold of me & my heires in fee & Inheritance, freely & quietly &c., in meadows, feedings, path & ways, & all other liberties & easements, paying to me & my heires yearly 12<sup>d</sup> (viz.) at the feast of S<sup>t</sup> Michael for all servicis &c. wittnesse Ralfe <sup>45</sup> my sonne, Walter Alemann, John his brother, Hugh de Pouelington, Nicholas pson of Tickhill, Jno Clerke, Henry de S<sup>t</sup> Paule, John Sturmin, Geffrey de Schildewyke & many others.

*ibm. fo. 162.*

**QQ** [vol. 144] **53 b** [Given under THORP AUDLIN, *ante*, p. 130.]

*ibm. fo. 162.*

[As given under THORP AUDLIN, *ante*, p. 130, and there marked **QQ 53**, excepting that after the words "perpetuall Almes" here occurs "except the service of my Master, viz. 12<sup>d</sup> &c." & also that this present extract concludes with "witness &c."]

*ibm. fo. 162.*

**QQ** [vol. 144] **154** [should be **54**] To all the faithfull in Christ &c. John de Curthenay [Courtenay] greeting. Know ye that J haue giuen &c. to y<sup>e</sup> Church of Bolton, &c. one Bovate of Land & a halfe, with y<sup>e</sup> appurtances in *Wentbrig* (viz.) which Durandus formerly held. wittnesse, Osbert de Arches, Thomas de S<sup>t</sup> Paule &c.

*ibm. fo. 162.*

**QQ** [vol. 144] **154** [should be **54**] John Dewsebury held 2 pts. of a messuage in *Wentbrigg* on the west part called Cartwright place & payes viij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> [sic. in *Dodsworth*] yearly, & for non-payment xi yeares 3<sup>li</sup> 13<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup> by the labour & mediation of Thomas S<sup>t</sup> Paule, which said Thomas entred into the foresaid Messuage after the decease of John Dewesbury & payes the foresaid vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> to Robert Fernhill &c.

**QQ** [vol. 144] **54** M<sup>d</sup> that Brian S<sup>t</sup> Paule on Saturday next after y<sup>e</sup> Feast of S<sup>t</sup> Peter & Paule y<sup>e</sup> Apostles A<sup>o</sup> 24 H.

<sup>44</sup> If the accuracy of this passage can be relied on, the document before us adds an unsuspected link to the history of Thorne. For it shows the mill at that place to have been owned by this William, son of Aldeline, who held Thorp Audlin. But it is generally supposed that Thorne was held unbroken of the Warren fee; and an element of confusion may be suspected from the

well-known fact that William, son of Hamelin (called also Audlin), earl of Warren, was in possession of that fee less than half a century afterwards. The descriptive words "Steward of the lord the king," as used in the document in the text, will, however, differentiate the two.

<sup>45</sup> See note <sup>42</sup> above.

6 [1446] at Pontefract saith *proprio suo ore*, That it is very true that the said John Dewesbury paid the arrears of y<sup>e</sup> foresaid Rent by the mediation &c. of the foresaid Thomas S<sup>t</sup> Paule, father of the said Brian, & that the said John Dewesbury tooke to wife the mother of the said Thomas S<sup>t</sup> Paule, who was right heire of the land whereof the rent ariseth, & was thereof possessed by hereditary right.—fo. 162.

*Fines A<sup>o</sup> 1 H. 6* [1422–3].

**XXX** [vol. 106] **2** [Given under NORTON, (vol. xi. 447).]

[Given under SMETON (vol. xii. p. 75).]

*Escheats 7 H. 8* [1515].

[Given under THORP AUDLIN, *ante*, p. 129.]

[Other references are **GG** (vol. 128) **175** and **CCC** (vol. 34) **65**.]

### Wheldale ats Queldale.<sup>46</sup>

*Fines 11 H. 3* [1227].

**G** [vol. 127] **15** [This has appeared under SUTTON, *ante*, p. 122.]

*Fines in y<sup>e</sup> Treasury, 8 R. 2* [1384–5].

**G** [vol. 127] **36** Between William Gascoigne & John his brother, & John Gaitford, Chaplaine, comp<sup>lt</sup>, & Adam de Rotherfeld K<sup>t</sup> & Meliora his wife def<sup>t</sup>, of the Mann<sup>r</sup> of *Queldale*, & Lands in Sutton [*lege, et nota servicia (Dodsworth)*].

*Out of Meltons Register, fo. 204.*

**B.** [vol. 28] **94** [Given under FRYSTON, vol. x. 542.]

[Other references are **CCC** (vol. 34) **22, 56, 73**.]

\* I have already in previous notes (vol. xi. and x.), pointed out the confusion that is sometimes made between Ferrybridge, Ferry (fryston), and Water (fryston). In Domesday *Queldale* (that is, Water Fryston), were assessed together as owned by Gamel, as being a taxable area of 7 carucates, capable of maintaining 5 ploughs, and as "formerly" returning £5. Under the request, Water Fryston, as thus defined, which contained the Church, the Hall, and the Park (all at one time under the same curtilage) had fallen to Gerbodo, a Fleming, who made therefrom a contribution to the foundation of St. Clement's Chapel in the Castle. In his hands the taxable area had increased slightly, but Gerbodo held only 3 carucates in

demesne, having sub-let 4½ carucates to 4 villanes and 1 bordar, while the royal revenue had dwindled to 30s. There was a church and a priest, and the very large quantity (relatively) of 24 acres of meadow; but there was then no mill, and as no woody pasture is reported, the rest of the manor may be considered to have been the unreclaimed Field, to be afterwards let out in small allotments. In the Poll Tax of 1378, the name of *Queldale* is applied to the sparsely-peopled district which was in Domesday called "Gueldale and Fryston;" the more populous district as it had become of Ferry or Ferry-bridge, being called Fryston. There were then but ten taxayers in Wheldale, nine paying 4d. and Adam de Rotherfield paying 20s.



*Fines 20 Ed. 1 [1292].*

**GG** [vol. 128] **16** Between John de Rotheresfeld comp<sup>lt</sup>, & Peter de Rotheresfeld deft. of ye Mann<sup>r</sup> of *Queldale*, & 5<sup>r</sup> rent in ye Towne of Pontefract the right of y<sup>e</sup> said John.

### **Whitgift.**<sup>47</sup>

*Fines in ye Treasury 9 R. 1 [1198].*

**G** [vol. 127] **21** [Already given (*ante*, p. 135) under USEFLEET.]

*Out of Corbrig's Register, Archb<sup>p</sup> of Yorke, fo. 22.*

**B** [vol. 28] **38** A Commission for granting licence to ye Abbot & covent of Selby, for rebuilding the Chappell of *Whitgift* antiently consecrated, & to cause service to be said therein. 5 Kal. Sept. 5 of his pontificality [28 Aug. 1304].

*Charte 11 Ed. 3 [1337] n. 2.*

**C** [vol. 120] **72** [Entered under HOKE (vol. xi. 57).]

*Out of the Leiger booke of Selby.*<sup>48</sup>

To all that shall see or heare this writeing Henry de Lacy Earle of Lincolne & Constable of Chester greeting in y<sup>e</sup> Lord. Know ye that for ye health of my soule & of my Ancestors J haue graunted to y<sup>e</sup> Abbot & Couent of Selby that they & their successors may haue & hold the Church yard in y<sup>e</sup> Towne of *Whitgift* formerly dedicated, as it is inclosed with diches vnto the place where our faire is kept yearly at the feast of S<sup>t</sup> Mary Magdalen, nere ye Churchyard aforesaid in y<sup>e</sup> foresaid Towne for building of a Church or Chappell in y<sup>e</sup> said Church yard in honour of S<sup>t</sup> Mary Magdalen. In which Church or Chappell the men which now Inhabit & hereafter shall Inhabit in the Towne of Ouseflet, *Weytegifts*, Esketoft, Reddnesse, & Swyneflete, & allso y<sup>e</sup> Tenants of 11 bovates of Land in Folquardby, & 13 bovates of Land in Haldeby, which townes aforesaid are within the limits of the pish of Snaith & may heare divine service, & haue & receiue the Sacrament as at any time they were wont heretofore in the Church lately destroyed by John le Fraunceys then Rector of y<sup>e</sup> Church of Athelingflet. To haue & hold &c. Dat. at Clifton nere Yorke on thursday next before y<sup>e</sup> feast of Symon & Jude ye Apostles A<sup>o</sup>. 1304.

<sup>47</sup> The parish of Whitgift comprises the townships of Ousefleet, Reedness, Swinfleet and Whitgift, neither of which appears in Domesday. In the Poll Tax for 1378, 38 taxpayers are named in the township of Whitgift, as paying altogether 13s. 6d. Of these 33 were assessed at 4d., and 5 at 6d. These five were two ferrymen, two wrights, and a

smith. The peculiar names are Thomas Parsonson, Margaret Hallewoman, and Jane Prestewoman.

<sup>48</sup> The original of this translation is now accessible in Vol. I. of the Selby Chartulary (RECORD SERIES, vol. x.). It is an inserted document on the first page of the vol., which did not belong to the original MS.

*ibm. fo. 6.<sup>49</sup>*

**B** [vol. 118] **35** To all that shall se or heree this writinge Thomas &c. Abbot of Selby & Couent of ye same place greeting in y<sup>e</sup> Lord. Know ye that J haue giuen granted & by this my p'sent charter confirmed to John de Foleuill & his heires or Assignes (except of another Religion<sup>49</sup>) for his homage & service, our Fishpond in *Whitegift* called Grishareg . . . which we had of the gift of William y<sup>e</sup> Conquerour, with all the liberties & easements belonging to the said Fishpond, to haue & hold to him & his heires or Assignes of vs & our successors &c. for euer, paying yearly to vs & our successors oue pound of Cinemon, at the feast of S<sup>t</sup> Peter &c. Wittnesse, Walter de Husflete, &c.

Another reference is to **F** [vol. 125] **27**.

*Whitley at Witley ats Witheley.*<sup>51</sup>

**M** [vol. 160] **166** [See under KELLINGTON, vol. xi. 433.]

*Patents A<sup>o</sup> 4 Ed. 2 p<sup>t</sup> 2 [1311].*

**HCH** [vol. 54] **112** That John de Sandale<sup>52</sup> may imbattle his house of Whiteley in ye County of Yorke.

*Inquisition taken at Snaith, 27 Ed. 3 [1353].*

**C** [vol. 120] **93** Part of the entry is given under **SNAITH**, *ante*, p. 106, but this ends with the words "9<sup>th</sup> 5<sup>s</sup> rent in the Towne of Snaith, &c."]

<sup>49</sup> There is no trace of this grant in the recently-published Chartulary of Selby.

<sup>50</sup> That is, of another religious order.

<sup>51</sup> In Whitley, Ragenald and Wiga had in pre-Norman time two carucates of geldable land, the soke of which belonged to Snaith. There was land enough for one plough, but at the survey, Elric, who is not said to have had any demesne land, had there, as king's tenant, two villanes and six bordars with two ploughs. It was reported as having a mile of woody pasture, though the whole manor contained only a square mile. In the time of King Edward the value was 40s., but at the Survey only one half that amount. In the later Recapitulation it was entered as in the hands of the king, possibly on account of the death of Ailric, which occurred in 1087 or 1088. Swain, his son, did not inherit, nor is it clear to whom it was afterwards granted. What might be thought to be the chief source of information as to the subsequent course of the manor — the Pontefract Chartulary —

here fails, for the monks of that place had no twelfth-century interest in Whitley, while those at Selby to which we next turn, held very little. From the latter, however, we learn that there was a chapel at Whitley, though we are not informed to what saint it was dedicated. It appears to have had no sufficient endowment to tempt a resident priest, and as it had no burying-place to enlist the affections of the people, it was allowed to fall into disuse, like that at St. Nicholas, Cobercote (see Vol. xi. 28), which would not have been above a mile or a mile-and-a-half distant. In the Poll Tax of 1378, Whittelay was rated to contribute 13s. 10d., payable by 37 at 4d., and 3 at 6d., which three were two tailors and a smith. There was a John atte Halle, Alice atte Halle, Henry att Ok', 2 John att Ok', Agnes Yeldmadon, and Agnes Leycedoghter.

<sup>52</sup> I think this entry must be misplaced. In any case, I have not noted anywhere else a connection of the name of Sandall with this Whitley.

*Escheats A° 8 Ed. 1 [1280] n. 11.*

**E** [vol. 123] **12** Extent of the Lands of Robert de Creppellin ye County of Yorke.

The Jurors say that John de Creppellings is son & heire of Robert, & of ye age of 28 years. *inter alia*, Jn Wytelay 12 bov rent 22<sup>s</sup> 5<sup>d</sup> ob.

*In the writeings of John Maleuerer of Lettewell, Esq: [1631]*

**L** [vol. 135] **60** John son of Richard de Goldhale released to de Shirewode & his heires all the land w<sup>ch</sup> (that which I had, *in original*) in all ye lands & Tenem<sup>ts</sup> which were Henry de Kellington's whose heire J am in *Wytelay* &c. Wit Lawrence de Hecke (Helias de Wytelay) &c. Dated at Witeley, 2 [1318].

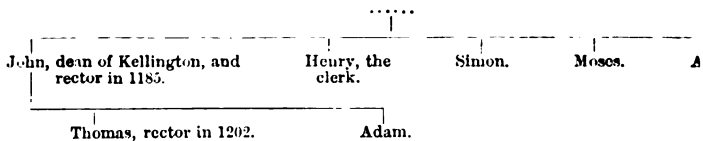
*Fines A° 4 Jo. [1202-3].*

**NNN** [vol. 73] **72** Between Thomas de Kellington,<sup>54</sup> com Roger de Ledisha,<sup>55</sup> ten<sup>t</sup> of 11 Acres

<sup>53</sup> The inquisition connected with this escheat is given in the RECORD SERIES, (vol. xii., 206).

<sup>54</sup> In the Selby Chartulary (RECORD SERIES, xiii., 142), will be found a full account of the partition made this year (1202), of the tithes of the chapelry of Whitley, between this Thomas of Kellington (that is the Rector there, the *parson* of the place), and the Abbot of Snaith. Incidentally it is mentioned that he was the son of the former Rector, John, who was the rector in 1185, when a survey was made of the lands of the Knights Templars there (vol. x., 280). Thus John's son "inherited" the living, notwithstanding the "rights" of the

Knights Templars. The follow small genealogy of this clerical They seem to have possessed th by right of descent from the although that founder was al have been Henry de Lascy; whi seems to imply that the las obtained possession after the ment of the Rector, and t obtained only a lower right in tl But the whole subject of " livings of the twelfth century investigation. Dr. Whitaker, history of the deanery of Craven, only the borders of it, and imagi Craven was an almost isolated: which it was by no means.



Here the elder branches became clerks in view of their contingent rights to the living; but I have been unsuccessful in tracing what became of Simon, Moses, and Alexander. One or more probably entered a monastery, one or more might have migrated, and founded a new family under a new name in a new habitat; one or more might have died at their old place; but with one exception mentioned below, I have come across no Simon, or Moses, or Alexander (not common names), likely to have been an offshoot of this stock. It is, moreover, curious to note

that after Henry the brother he fied himself for the living by orders, the old rector held enough to enable his son to a canonical age, who in 1202 had a to what had evidently been inte Henry, the brother of the r possession in 1185. A generatic wards, when clerical celiba becoming to be strictly enforced circumstance would have beer sible. So far as landed prope concerned, the canon could be ev a deed of gift, which named the

Bovate & 3 acres of Land with y<sup>e</sup> appurtances in Kellington, Egburgh, & in *Whitley* the right & Inheritance of the foresaid Thomas.  
 [There is an additional reference to CCC (vol. 34) 15.]

### Wingby.

[No entry under this head.]

### Womersley ats Wolmersley ats Wymersley.<sup>55</sup>

*Ex Gasc. lib. B. p. 6.*

G [vol. 127] 83 Adā de Novo mercato, sonne of John, granted to Roger Cissor of *Willmersley*, one perch [peciam, in *margin*] of Land in Winnerley [Wimersley (*Dodsworth*)]. Wittnesse Henry Mareschall &c.

cleric, as the son of his mother, or as the "nepos" of his father; but such evasion was not possible when the question was one of the succession to a living. It may be remarked that although there is repeated mention in the Pontefract Chartulary of various members of this family, there is not the slightest reference in the volume to the fact that the Knights Templars were so dominant a body in Kellington Church. But a generation later, in 1239 and 1244, Abp. Gray's Register records a double presentation to the church by Robert de Sanford, master of the Knights Templars, the latter reserving to Alexander the clerk his portion therein, which at his death is to go to the rector. This looks very much as if Alexander was the last of the old family of clerks at Kellington, and that the family was naturally dying out there, owing to the enforcement of the obligation of celibacy. I should note that an Abbot of Meaux witnessed the document as to the partition of the tithes of Whitley, and that his name as given in a second deed was Alexander; but he is too early to have been the youngest brother of this Thomas, and he tests subsequent Pontefract Charters as of Kellington.

<sup>a</sup> Roger de Ledesham is afterwards described apparently as dean of Ledsham and dean of Pontefract; though it is difficult, in the absence of collation, to say whether he is not Roger (of Pontefract), the dean of Ledsham. In the instance given in the previous note, John was clearly "dean of Kellington." Roger de Ledesham is once described as the "official" of the Archbishop.

<sup>b</sup> The parish of Womersley comprises the townships of Little Smeaton, Stubbs

Walden, Womersley, and part of Cridding Stubbs. The name is spelt Wilmeresleia in the Record, but appears in the Domesday Recapitulation later on (which so frequently presents an amended orthography), as Wilmereslege. It was reported as having been in the pre-Norman times owned by Wege, who might indeed have been the Wiga of Whitley, the bordering township, (see note <sup>51</sup>). Wege had in Womersley a taxable area of six carucates, capable of maintaining six ploughs, and of returning a royal revenue of £6. In the time of the Survey it had fallen to Ilbert de Lascy, who had 3 carucates in demesne, while 14 villanes and 4 bordars had 8 carucates. The revenue was £5. There was a priest and a church, and three acres of meadow. The whole area was one mile long and as much broad, half the manor being still woody pasture, a considerable proportion of which remains to this day in timber. As is frequent in this part of the wapentake, the church, church yard, and parsonage are a section of the Park, intimating that its owner was the church-founder. At the time of the 1378 Poll Tax, it produced in Womersley 37s. 6d. from 53 taxpayers, each being assessed at 4d., except one webster at 6d., and Matilda, widow of Thomas Newmarch, kt., who paid 20s. There was a Margaret del Hill, a Thomas del Hill, a John atte Yate, and a Robert del Wood. Ilbert de Lascy had Womersley still in his own hands at the time of the foundation of St. Clement's Chapel, and made a grant from the tithes to the endowment; which he could not have done had not the manor been in his own domain.

*Out of John Roman's Register, fo. 12.*

[vol. 127] 105 Adam de Novo Mercato p'sents to y<sup>e</sup> Church o  
*Wilmersley* 1287, 16 Ed. 1.

*ibm. fo. 17 bis.*

[vol. 127] 110 Adam de novo mercato patron of y<sup>e</sup> Church o  
*Wilmersley* 1287.

*Fines A° 19 Ed. 1 [1290].*

[vol. 127] 136 Between William le Vayasour & Nicholaa his wife,  
complt, & William de Cevrehunt [Cestrehunt (*Dods-*  
*worth*)] & Elizabeth his wife disturber, of the mann<sup>rs</sup> of *Womersley* &  
*Routhcliffe* [Rawliff].

*Fines 34 Ed. 1 [1306].*

[vol. 127] 137 Between Gilbert de Stapleton,<sup>57</sup> comp<sup>t</sup>, & John de  
Novo mercato & Avicia his wife, disturber, of one  
messuage with y<sup>e</sup> Appurtances in *Wilmersley*. To y<sup>e</sup> right heires of  
John & Auicia.

*Womersley Church 12 July, 1621.<sup>58</sup>*

**M** [vol. 160] 151 Jn the Quire East window.  
(Montacute) Ar. 3 fusills in fesse, g.

*South Window.*

England

[Mowbray] g. a lion ramp<sup>t</sup>. Ar.

[Newmarch] g. 5 fusills in fesse, or.

*Vnder the North wall.*

[Newmarch (*Dodsworth*)] A Knight in Mayle Cross legged, on his  
sheeld 5 fusills in fesse.<sup>59</sup>

<sup>57</sup> This was one of the Carlton family of Stapleton who possessed Carlton by descent from Robert de Bruis, and by right of a grant to it, recorded on a supplementary page of Domesday. The grant was probably from Henry I. The Stapletons of Pontefract had been in 1306 (see *ante*, STAPLETON), long extinct, and were represented in the female line by Scargilla.

<sup>58</sup> The day on which the church, which is dedicated to St. Martin, was visited by Roger Dodsworth. It is remarkable that he did not notice on the right hand side of the south entrance of the church, under the porch, the mutilated remains of a thirteenth-century inscription; all that is now decipherable is

PRIES  
PVR L'  
LME  
TH SME  
ONE TRO THO  
J C DEVM

But I have met with no other trace of a Thomas de Smeaton in the first half of the thirteenth century.

<sup>59</sup> This effigy is still in the church. The hands of the figure are raised in the attitude of prayer with the palms of the hands flat together. It is clothed in a coat of mail nearly to the knees, the head, neck, arms, hands, legs and feet being also defended by mail. The right leg is gartered. The garter can, however, have no reference to the Order, for the effigy is of an earlier date, while no Newmarch was ever admitted, nor did any early knight bear the five fusils. There is also in the church a loose corbel bearing a shield semée with fusils, 10 and 10, supported by the outstretched hands of a half-length figure. The church is mainly Early Decorated, and has a few half-flowers, the remains of a decoration, on one of the hood mouldings of the arcade separating the nave from the north aisle.

*In the North Quire East window.*

G. 5 fusills in fesse or.

Orate pro anima domini Richardi Aleyn nup Vicar de Womersley & animabus parentu' suorum ac omnium Consanguiniu' suoru' ac benefactoꝝ suoru', qui istam fenestram fieri fecit A° Dñi mccccxxxiiiij.

*North windows.*

[Newmarch (*Dodsworth*)] Or 5 fusills in fesse g, inter 9 ✕ botony, 6 in cheefe & 3 in base, 2, 1.

g. 5 fusills in fesse or.

[Nevill] g. a X or.

*In the South Quire East window.*

g. 5 fusills in fesse or.

Ar. 5 fusills in fesse g.

*In y<sup>e</sup> same window.*

A Man in Armour kneeling, on his breast g. 5 fusills in fesse or. behind him 6 sonnes Armed, with the same Cote on their brest. On the other side his wife kneeling. On her gowne p pale Ar. . . fusills g. & 9 [*Dodsworth*] fusills or. behind her, 6 daughters all in red gownes.

*Vnderneath, this Inscription.*

Orate p animabus Radulphi Newmarch quondam domini istius Villæ, et Elizabethæ vxoris eiusdem, eorum liberoru' omniu' qui quidem Radulphus [occisus fuit, *added in another hand in Dodsworth*] <sup>60</sup> apud Schrewesbery inter Domiñ Henricu' Regem et inter Henricu' Percy militem Ann° Dñi Milliessimio CCCC tertio littera . . . .

*South window.*

g. 3 † & a chiefe or [paled with Newmarch (*Dodsworth*)].

*On a stone in y<sup>e</sup> North Quire.*

Orate p anima domini Johannis Aleyn, quondam Capellani [Capelli (*Dodsworth*)<sup>60</sup>] de Midilhadelsay.

*Fines* A° 48 H. 3 m. 4 [1264].

**AA** [vol. 146] 9 The King comitted to Richard Foliot the Mann<sup>r</sup> of Adam Newmarch of *Wylmersley*, Champsall [Camp-sall], Thorp, Bentleye, Archesey, in y<sup>e</sup> County of Yorke.

*Pleas Hillary terme*, 30 Ed. 1 [1302].

**BB** [vol. 119] 131 Jone de Newmarch demised the Mann<sup>r</sup> of *Wylmersley* w<sup>th</sup> the appurtuances to Alan de Thornton

<sup>60</sup> These additions to the Womersley the extracts had been taken for the Har-  
inscriptions were probably made after lean MS., 800.

**Wragby.<sup>66</sup>***Out of Nostell Priory Coucher, fo. 250.*

**MM** [vol. 138] **43** Cecill daughter of Maud de Oxenhop gaue to y<sup>e</sup> Church of S<sup>t</sup> Oswald & Nostell for 27<sup>s</sup> of siluer one acre of Land in y<sup>e</sup> Teritory of *Wragby*.

*Out of Nostell Priory Coucher, fo. 251.*

**MM** [vol. 138] **43** To all the faithfull in Christ Roger son of William de Preston greeting. Know ye that for ye health of my soule &c. J haue giuen to the Canons of S<sup>t</sup> Oswald of Nostell &c. to the vse of building the Church all that Land in *Wragby* without any withholding with the buildings, as it lieth between the Toft of John Collock &c. in *Wragby*.

*ibm. 251.*

**MM** [vol. 138] **43** Stephen Prior & Couent of Nostell gaue to Serlo de Bramham his servant 2 acres of Land in *Wragby* with a toft &c. in exchange of one Toft in Brameham.

[On a fly-leaf at the commencement of these notes is entered a memorandum "Mr. Tilleysons hand."]

<sup>66</sup> This is an almost singular example of a parish not being named after one of its members. A hamlet called *Wragby* has sprung up at Nostell, in the neighbourhood of the church, but the ancient parish of *Wragby* was composed of the manors of Hesele, Hilltop, Nostell, Ryhill, West Hardwick and Wintersett. Of these neither Hill Top nor Wintersett was named separately in Domesday, while Hardwick and Nostell appear to have been grouped with Featherstone. In the 1378 Poll Tax, there was no mention of Hesele, Hill Top, or West

Hardwick; while Ryhill and Wintersett are named under Staincross. Ryhill was assessed at 5s., to be paid by 12 at 4d. and 2 at 6d., a skinner and a webster. Wyntersett was assessed at 10s., to be paid by 15 at 4d., and 10 at 6d. The ten were 4 souters, a chapman, a skinner, a smith, a tailor, a webster, and a wright. There are no Church Notes in 800; for Dodsworth's *Wragby Church Notes*, which were copious and interesting, went astray into the *Agbrigg* volume. They will be found at Vol. viii. 514, *et seq.*

**Wrangbrooke.<sup>64</sup>***Out of y<sup>e</sup> Cartulary of Monke bretton, fo. 73.***Y** [vol. 155] **36** K. Richard &c.[Entered under SKELBROKE, *ante*, p. 71, but with the omission of mention of the fact that the monks of Monk Bretton were the assignees.]*ibm.* 181.**Y** [vol. 155] **58** William son of Gannellus de Wrangbroke gaue to y<sup>e</sup> Mo: of Bretton one acre of Land in *Wrangbroke*. Wittnesse, William<sup>65</sup> sonne of Adam de Rainevilla & others.*ibm.* 181.**Y** [vol. 155] **58** Adam son of Roger de Wrangbroke confirmed to y<sup>e</sup> Mo: of Bretton what they had of ye guift of William sonne of Gamellus de *Wrangbroke* his grandfather. Wittnesse John de Flinthill, John Bysett &c.*ibm. pa.* 179.**Y** [vol. 155] **59** Thomas de Burgo son of Thomas de Burgo gaue to ye Church of St<sup>t</sup> Mary of Bretton whatsoever Adam sonne of Swanus gaue vnto y<sup>m</sup> reserueing to him & his heires the mill of Langedenedale. And allso confirmed to them 4 bovates of Land in Wrangbroke which William de Newill his grandfather & Amabilis his wife gaue vnto them. Wittnesse Robert de Birkthwait, &c.

(1) John de Newmarch and Joan his wife, demised "her" manor of Womersley in 1283.

(2) Adam was their son, and the custody of his manors was given to Richard Foliot in 1284; Adam presented to the church in 1287.

(3) John, son of Adam, 1306; his widow Avicia presented in 1318.

(4) Their son Roger had a grant of free warren in 1317, and of a fair and market in 1347.

(5) Ralph and Elizabeth his wife, 1403.

<sup>64</sup> Wrangbrook was not named in Domesday. It was probably possessed by Elric as part of North Elmsall. When Elric died, North Elmsall (like Whitley, see note <sup>49</sup>), probably escheated to the lord, for it was in Robert de Lascy's hands at the time of the foundation of St. Clement's Chapel. It is not mentioned as having been held by Swain fitz

Ailric, though it might have been; but it occurs with Mensthorp, a neighbouring hamlet in the hands of Adam fitz Swain fitz Ailric, by whom four bovates were given towards the foundation of Monk Bretton out of his domain there. And this gift being confirmed by Thomas de Burgo and Sara his wife, shows to which of his co-heirs this portion of his inheritance went. The hamlet is still reckoned as part of North Elmsall, but it was treated as a separate entity in the 1378 Poll Tax. It was then assessed at 8s., to be paid by 23 tax-payers, 21 being charged at 4d. and two, a wright and a chapman, at 6d. Alice goneddaughter was the only name on the list which would sound singular to a modern ear.

<sup>65</sup> William was the eldest son to inherit. An elder brother, Thomas, died before his father.



**Wragby.**<sup>66</sup>*Out of Nostell Priory Coucher, fo. 250.*

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To face p. 151.]

THE TWELFTH AND THIRTEENTH CENTURY CONN

BARONS OF HALTON.

Nigel, 1st Constable of Chester.

William fitz Nigel, 2nd Constable, founder of Runcorn, 1133.      Hugh d.y.      LORDS Fulc de Lissors Lord of Spr borough.

William, 3rd Constable, removed the priory of Runcorn to Norton, Mon. Ang. II. 185.      Eustace fitz John, 4th Constable, j.u.      Agnes, 2nd wife. (See below).      Robert Lissors

William o.v.p.      Richard fitz Eustace, 5th Constable.      Albreda de Lissours.      William Clarf a quo the Fitzwilliam

Henry Biset = Albreda.      John fitz Eustace, 6th Const founder of Stanlaw, d. at 1190.      The Bisets of Hemsworth.

(VI.) Roger fitz Eustace = Maud de Clare. 7th Constable, d. 1211.

Roger.      Robert, a quo the Constables of Flamborough.

EUSTACE FITZ JOHN AND HIS FIRST WIFE BEATRICE DE VESCI.

BARONS OF MALTON AND A

LORDS OF KNARESBOROUGH.      Gilbert Tison, d.

Eustace de Burgh.      William Tison.

John Monoculus.      Ivo de Vesci = Joan.

Paganus Fitz John.      Eustace Fitz John, d. 1157 = Beatrice c

William de Vesci.      Geoffre

Eustace de Vesci.      Walter de Knapton.



## CHRONOLOGY OF THE FIRST HOUSE OF DE LASCY.

(Dates in italics are probable, but not proved.)

- 86 Robert de Lascy born.
- 87 Ilbert de Lascy dead.
- 88 His son Robert in possession (therefore of age).
- 90 And founding Pontefract Priory, in Kirkby, a hamlet in the eastern part of the manor.
- 01 Favouring the cause of Robert Curthose, Robert de Lascy was dispossessed by the new King, who however retained the lands in his own hands, and in
- 07 Robert de Lascy was restored.
- 12 Robert de Lascy married.
- 13 Albreda his eldest child born.
- 14 Ilbert his eldest son born.
- 17 Henry his second son born.
- 19 Walter his youngest son born.
- 22 Robert again dispossessed and banished, this time finally, his estates to the value of 60 knights' fees being given to Hugh de Laval, who granted a charter to the monks of Pontefract in June of that year.
- 23 Hugh, abbot of Selby, resigned; possibly as an indirect consequence of the banishment of his brother.
- 30 Robert de Lascy dead.
- 31 Albreda, his daughter, married to Robert de Lissours, as the "sister of Ilbert de Lascy."
- 31 Hugh de Laval died, and William Maltravers (not H. Travers, as in Dugdale) succeeded, with a grant for 15 years and the marriage of the widow.
- 35 December. William Maltravers murdered, and Ilbert who had just come of age, entered into possession of 40 knights' fees, out of the 60 which composed the estate, the heirs of Hugh de Laval a succession of Guys, continuing to hold the remainder, even till the time of King John.
- 38 Walter killed at the Battle of the Standard.
- 40 Ilbert who had shared the trials and misfortunes of King Stephen, disappeared after the Battle of Lincoln. It does not appear whether he was killed or died as a prisoner of war, but it was probably at his interment in Pontefract Priory that the remains of abp. Thurstan were discovered uncorrupted and sweet smelling after an interment of many months.
- 1141 King Stephen grants the Pontefract estates to William de Romare, earl of Lincoln.
- 1145 Alice, widow of Ilbert de Lascy, renounced her dower and married Roger de Mowbray.
- 1146 On the death of William de Romare, Gilbert de Gaunt, as the husband of the heiress, claimed the earldom of Lincoln, and the estates including Pontefract. The claim was disputed successfully by Henry, the brother of the dead lord, and Gilbert de Gaunt compensated the monks for the destruction of their buildings during the contest.
- 1147 Henry in possession and founding Barnoldswick, afterwards removed to Kirkstall.
- 1153 Alice de Roumeli grants the monks the manor of Broughton for a residence while their monastery was being rebuilt.
- 1153 Henry received a charter of forgiveness from the Empress Maud and Henry her son.
- 1154-5 Henry de Lascy was in attendance on the new king at the Council of Northampton.
- 1159 Consecration of the rebuilt monastery of Pontefract which had been destroyed in the struggle between Henry de Lascy and Gilbert de Gaunt.
- 1160 Matilda, widow of Robert de Lascy witnessed the Charter XXIX. MON. ANG.
- 1164 Henry de Lascy married Albreda, daughter of William de Vesci, rector of Barwick.
- 1166 Robert his only son born.
- 1187 Henry died aged 69, and Robert succeeded.
- 1193-4 Robert died childless.

1. ARMS.—Ilbert de Lascy is represented on his equestrian seal with a label of three ints as a badge. The same badge appears on Birkin Church (c. 1140). This was fore the time of arms proper. The second house adopted the "Quarterly, Or and iles" of Eustace fits John, to which they added the label of 3 (sometimes 5). The combination forms the Lascy arms; but after 1232, those who were earls of Lincoln and alternatively the arms of that earldom "Gules, a lion rampant, purpure." These were not the Lascy arms, as is sometimes stated.

2. NAMES.—The most common confusions in the Lascy pedigree are (1) that of his fits Eustace, constable (d. 1190) with John de Lascy, constable and earl (d. 1240); and (2) that of Robert de Lascy, son of Ilbert (d. 1130) with his grandson Robert a of Henry (d. 1194).

## CHRONOLOGY OF ALESIA DE LASCY.

(Alesia's husbands were Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, born 1278; Eubolo l'Estrange, about 1306; and Hugh de (N)ash, born before 1310, for he was Constable of Cardigan in 1330. She herself was born in 1284.)

- 1284 Born.
- 1294 Affianced to her 1st husband Thomas of Lancaster . . . . . setat 9 or 10
- 1310 20 Feb. inq. p. m. on her father, Henry, earl of Lincoln, who had died the previous 5th Feb. She is then said to have been . . . . . setat 26
- 1317 Oct. or Nov. abducted by the Earl of Surrey . . . . . setat 33
- 1319 1 Jan. Her husband enfeoffed in all the lands of the abductor, who is allowed 1,000 marks for life from those in the counties of Somerset, Dorset and Wilts . . . . . setat 34
- 1321-2 3 March. Earl of Lancaster beheaded . . . . . setat 37
- 1323 26 June. Alesia, the widow, gives bond to the king of £20,000 for the regrant of her patrimony; which bond is subsequently covenanted to be of no force unless she aliene some of her lands without the king's consent . . . . . setat 37 or 38
- 1322 9 July. Mandate ordering enquiry into the dower granted to Alesia, countess of Lancaster, at the church door, on her wedding.  
[But I have not ascertained at what church, or when, or the result of the mandate.—R. H.]
- 1324 13 Dec. Close Rolls. She is spoken of as the wife of Eubolo l'Estrange . . . . . setat 40
- 1324 21 Dec. Licence to Ebul and Alesia his wife to grant Halton in Cheshire to Hugh le Despencer, the younger.
- 1331-2 16 Feb. Letters Patent granting to Ebul Lestrange, and Alesia his wife, and the heirs of the said Ebul to hold certain manors which Alesia has now for life only . . . . . setat 47
- 1333 28 July. Letters of Pardon for breach of the king's peace granted to Ebul L'Estrange in recompense for services rendered in the Scottish War . . . . . setat 48 or 49
- 1335 25 Sept. Letters Patent granting the Castle of Builth in Wales to Ebul for life . . . . . setat 51
- 1335 Before Oct. 9. Alesia is said to have poisoned this husband in Scotland . . . . . setat 51
- 1335-6 Feb. 20. Patent Roll of 10 Edward III. part 1 has the order to arrest Hugh de Freynes [Nash] and Alesia, countess of Lincoln, wherever they may be found "for he came with an armed multitude to Bolingbroke Castle where she dwelt, and carried her off to the Castle of Somerton, entering it against our will" . . . . . setat 52
- 1335-6 23 March. Close Roll contains an order to "Restore lands and goods to Hugo de Freyne, and Alesia countess of Lincoln, his wife" . . . . . setat 52
- 1336 27 Sept. Patent Roll 10 Edward III. part 2, they are called "dilectus et fidelis Hugo de Freen et Alesia, uxor ejus" . . . . . setat 52
- 1336 29 Nov. Hugh summoned as Earl of Lincoln (*Burke*, but query) . . . . . setat 52
- 1336 Dec. Hugh died at Perth . . . . . setat 52
- 1348 Oct. 1. Alesia died: and inquisition was made (22 Ed. III. Inq. p. m. No. 34) on the 16th, when she was declared to have been . . . . . setat 64

## CORRIGENDA.

### VOLUME X.

- Page 262. It should have been noted that the first entry should have been under *Austhorp* and not *Auston*. *Auston* is a corruption of *Owston*, an *Osgoldcross* manor, near *Campsall*; *Austthrop* (*Osselthrop* in *Domesday*) is a manor in *Skyrack*, not far from the extreme West of *Osgoldcross*, from which it is separated by *Kippax* only.
- „ 263. After 1252 *read* [should be 1272].
- „ 264. Notes 11 and 12 should be respectively 12 and 11. The latter should be attached to the presentations on p. 263, 12 to LL 39, and the reference 12 at the end of the presentations on p. 264 should be elided.
- „ 265. 7th line, for “& and” *read* “&” only. 16th line, for “vit,” *read* “vit’.”
- „ 349. For “John de Malherb” *read* “Thomas de Montbegon.”
- „ 351. The reference to the *Coucher Book* of *Selby* should be 147, not 169. The document is now published in the *Record Series*, vol. xiii. p. 154.
- „ 360. After 2nd extract *add* [This was in trust only, for in 21 R 2 there was a grant of free warren to this defendant.]
- „ 366. After 3rd extract *add* “Laderina was sister of Peter de Brus; she was one of his four co-heiresses.”
- „ 370. After the extract relating to *Cobcroft*, *add* “Br Stephen was Prior o *Pontefract*.” For *John de Renton*, *read* *John de Neuton*.
- „ 371. Line 17 *dele* [*Yarm*].
- „ 375. 4th line, for 147 *read* 149; under first extract, *dele* the line commencing “Other references.”
- „ 534. Second column of note, line 12, for 1136 *read* 1139.
- „ 538. First column of note, lines 7 and 8 for “*Bondeby*, and *Portington*. His elder brother,” *read* “*Bondeby* and *Portington*, his elder brother.”

### VOLUME XI.

- Page 47. Last line but 3, for “*ante*,” *read* “*also*.”
- „ 55. Last line but 11 for son *read* grandson. (See Note 61.)
- „ 438. 9th line of note for 35 Ed. III. *read* 38 Ed. III.
- „ 447. 6th line of note for “*pt'ca obiit inf'a q'ng'*” *read* “*pt'ea obiit inf'a q'nque*.”
461. 2nd line of note for “*Thomas* has son” *read* “*Thomas* his son.” In the pedigree, for “*Olive*” *read* “*Oliver*.”

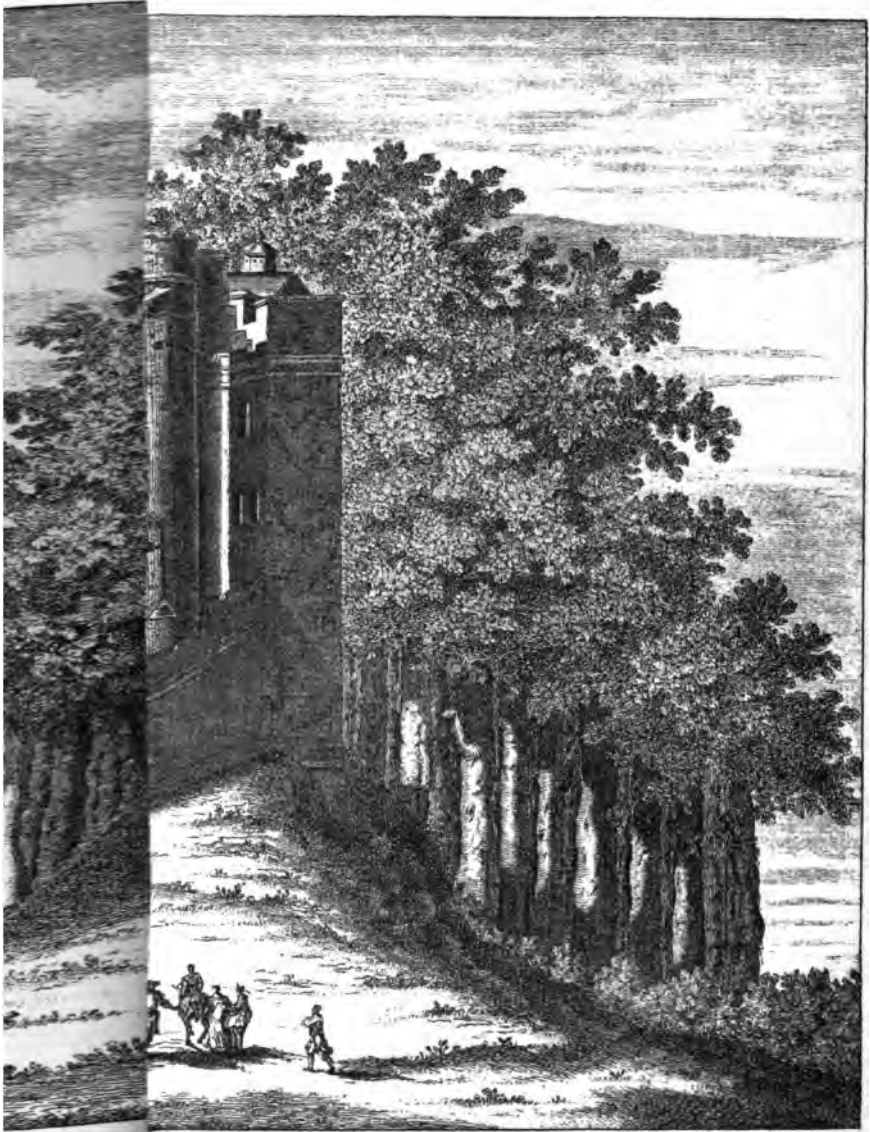
## SANDAL CASTLE.

By JOHN W. WALKER, F.R.A.

THE ruins of the castle which are situated at Sandal Magna; a village some two miles south-east of Wakefield cathedral on the turnpike road between Wakefield and Barnsley, are of great antiquarian and historical interest; but so little of them remains above ground, that, since the demolition of the castle in and after 1646, they have attracted little attention, and no full account of their history has ever been published. The name of the village probably arose from the moated dwelling on the artificial mound, and was derived from two old English words, *Sond*, sandy, and *aula*, a hall or dwelling-house; however this may be, the fortified earth-works date from a very remote period.

The Castle hill is the highest point of a long slope rising in a south-easterly direction and about a quarter of a mile from the south bank of the river Calder. On every side the country around is open: to the north lies the city of Wakefield; to the north-west on rising ground the wooded parks of Thornes and Lupset; further west the manufacturing towns of Ossett and Horbury; to the south-west Bullcliffe woods and the dark line of Woolley Edge; southward is Woolley moor and Chevet park; eastwards Walton with its lake-encircled hall, the home of the Watertons for more than four hundred years; Nostell, bearing the name of the Augustinian priory which once held sway there; beyond these Pontefract and its ruined castle, whose history is to some extent bound up with that of Sandal; while nearer home the Heath with its fine Elizabethan hall completes the circle.

When the English invaders of Britain pushed their way inland into the district thenceforth to be known as Deira, and afterwards Yorkshire, the north-country Britons made a desperate resistance, but were defeated and driven back into the dense virgin forest-land, known as Elmet, which included the greater part of the valleys of the Aire, the



## HIRE.

THIS castle in the reign of King Edward the First, was the scene of a bloody battle between the families of York and Lancaster, on Wakefield green, December the 22. 1460, in the reign of King Henry the Fifth, several eminent persons, were slain by the Lancastrians. In memory whereof King Edward the Sixth, caused this castle to be demolished, and the stones thereof were scattered all the year 1648, when it was demolished. But this print was engraven from a drawing which has been already published by the Society, in the 1<sup>st</sup> volume of their VETUSTA MONUMENTA. See the 1<sup>st</sup> volume.

Sampson Low, Antiqu. Lond. 1753.



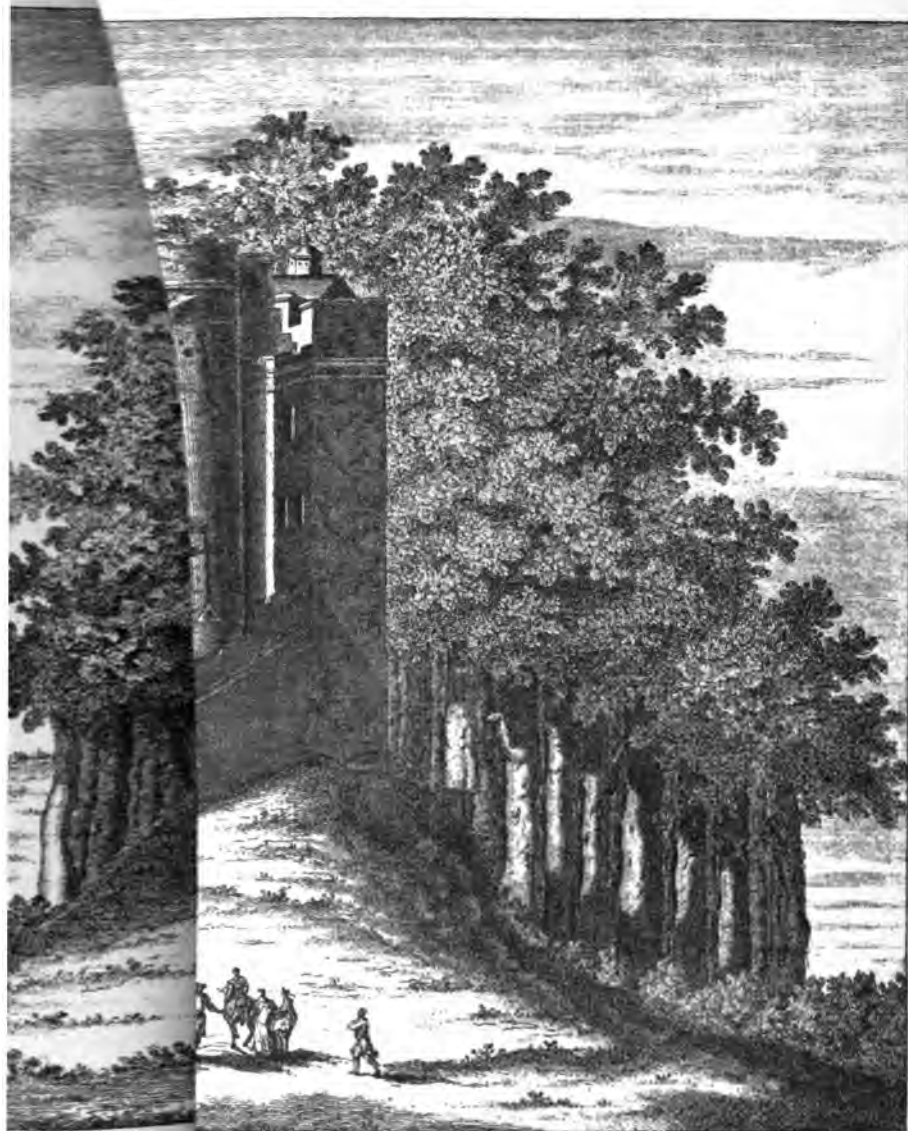
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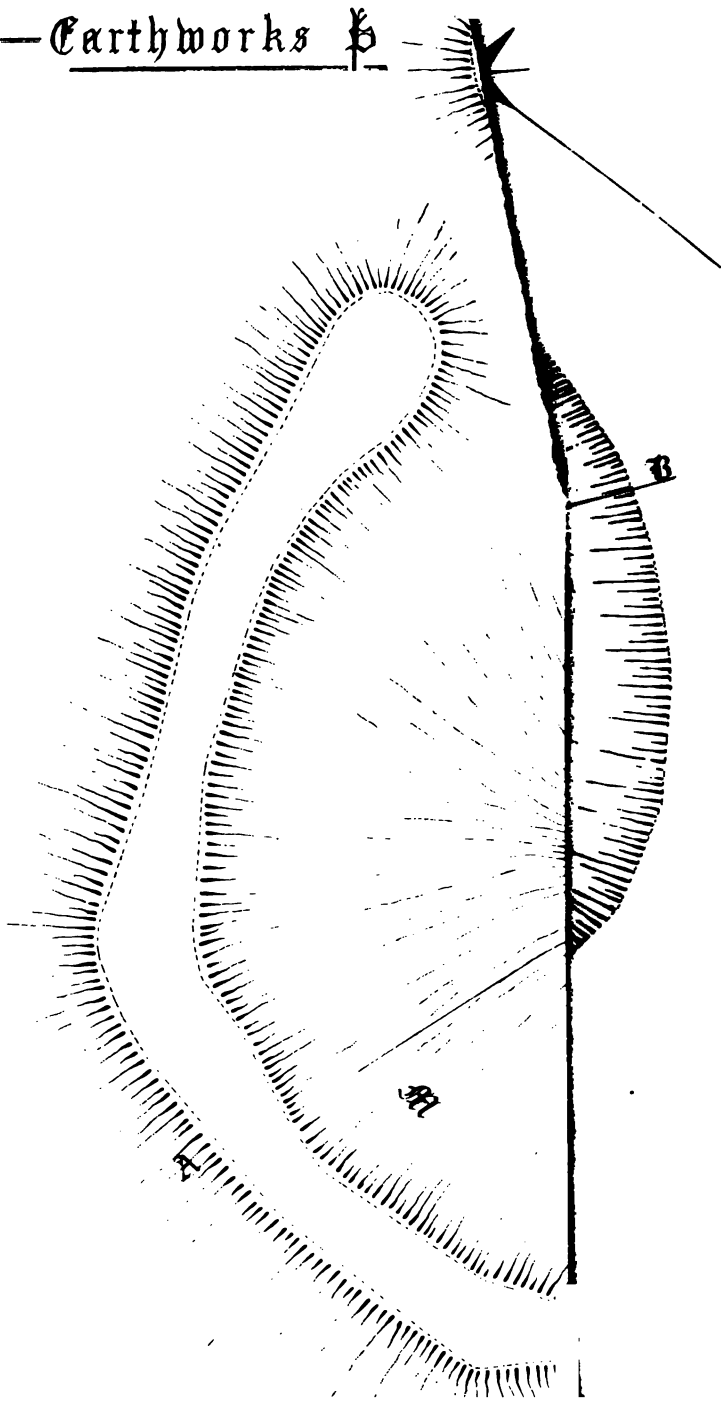
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G. Vertue Sculpit.

Sampson Low, Antiq. Lond. 1753.

- Sandal C

- Earthworks B



Calder and the Wharfe ; here for nearly one hundred years they defied the arms of the invaders, but were finally conquered about the year 616 by Edwin of Northumbria, after which, the victors gradually spread themselves over the conquered land ; the rivers and streams were the highways over which they travelled, and as these settlers fought their way up the Calder, the Britons, though contesting the soil inch by inch, were slowly but steadily driven from the lands which they and their forefathers had held so long. The invaders came in bands, bringing their wives, their children and even their cattle, so that permanent settlements were quickly formed ; those who settled in Elmet became known as the Elmedsetna, and as they came creeping up the river, now known as Calder, in their flat-bottomed boats, their attention must have been attracted by the two natural hills, one on either side the water, and only a short mile apart, which hills, if fortified, would command the further passage up the river, which must always have been an open and dangerous highway to the wooded valley beyond. Doubtless settlements on both the heights which we now know as Sandal hill and Lowe hill took place, and the early history of the one is that of the other.

The new inhabitants of the district found it incumbent upon them to form a strong fortress, serviceable in the feuds of tribe against tribe, or family against family, and one in which their women and children, their flocks and herds, could be safely placed in time of war. For this reason the head of the family that settled at Sandal began in the eighth century to fortify his home ; choosing the highest point of the sloping ground, he raised an artificial hillock on its summit by digging a wide and deep moat around, and throwing the soil so obtained into the centre, and thus a double fortification—a mound 46 feet high, 1710 feet in area at its summit, and a moat from 13 to 18 feet deep and 70 feet in width—was formed at the same time. Lying on the east of the moated mound is a level platform—the base-court—somewhat semi-lunar in shape, its concavity being applied to the east side of the mound ; this base-court is itself entirely surrounded by a deep moat, and contains an area of about 22,680 square feet. Around the summit of the mound ran a close palisading ; around the base of the mound and the court, along the inner edge of the moat, was another stockade or quick-

set hedge, and on the outer great bank or counterscarp of the ditch was erected a strong palisade. On the summit of the mound stood the English thegn's home, the walls of which were constructed of trunks of trees sawn in half lengthwise, and set upright against each other, then securely fixed by cross-pieces; the thatched roof had a hole in the centre for the smoke to escape, similar in this respect to the crofter huts still to be seen in the isle of Skye; the hearth-stone was in the centre of the mud floor of the hall, from which the chambers for the women and the household opened. Within the base-court rose the wattled or wooden huts of the serfs, the sheds for the horses and cattle, the barn and the brew-house, for our English forefathers loved their ale. Thus Sandal was a true type of an English *burh* or fortified house.

And what manner of men were those who lived here in the eighth and ninth centuries? The hall was the common living-place of all the dwellers within the homestead; here they met at mealtimes, the lord above the salt, the serf at the lower end of the board, and in the long winter evenings "the gleeman sang his song, and the harp was passed from hand to hand; here too, when night came and the fire died down, was the common sleeping place, and the men lay down to rest on the bundles of straw which they had strewn about its floor."<sup>1</sup> Their dress was partly that of the plough-boy of the present day—a smock-frock, or coarse linen overcoat that fell to the knees, and whose tight sleeves and breast were worked with embroidery. Feet and legs were wrapped in linen bands, cross-gaitered and parti-coloured, as high as the knees; a hood sheltered the head in winter-tide; the wealthy man threw over his frock a short cloak of blue cloth, embroidered, and fastened at the shoulder with a costly buckle.

Around the burh lay the home pastures, with the flocks under the watchful guardianship of the shepherds and their great dogs, to protect them from attacks of bears and wolves; patches of cornfield and plots of flax broke the forest of oak, elm and beech, where swineherds tended the hogs in their search for mast. Down by the river, which has altered its course, and was then nearer the castle hill than at the present

<sup>1</sup> Green, *The Making of England*, 185.

day (the old river-bed having within the last two years been filled up with manufacturing refuse), was marshy ground, the home of the beaver, otter and wild fowl; the river was full of fish, the forest of game and fuel, and thus the necessaries of life were plentiful and near at hand.

From Domesday Book we learn that the manor of Sandal, together with that of Wakefield, belonged to Edward the Confessor, at whose death it passed to Harold, the last of the Saxon kings. The fateful battle at Senlac, on October 14, 1066, however, placed Sandal in the hands of the Norman Conqueror; but the nobles who accompanied Duke William over the sea must share the spoils and prize of war, and thus it came about that among other large grants of land in Yorkshire and elsewhere, Sandal was given to the new king's son-in-law, William, Earl of Warren and Surrey, who had married Gundrada, the eldest daughter of the Conqueror and his queen Matilda.<sup>2</sup> In the English "Aula" at Sandal the earl seated himself, as he also did in the neighbouring one of Coningsburgh.

Finding a strongly fortified burh at Sandal, with its English lord dispossessed, the Norman earl made it the *caput* or head of his manor of Wakefield, and probably improved the residence, and added to the strength of the fortress, partly to overawe the hostile English population who lived upon the manor, and partly to protect his estate and tenantry against an attack from outside. These buildings would be only of timber, and it is very doubtful whether any stone buildings were erected at Sandal for nearly two hundred years after it came into the first Earl Warren's possession. In 1240, William, the sixth Earl Warren, died, and was succeeded by his son John, whose famous answer to the "Quo warranto" of Edward the First is well known; he retained the earldom and estates sixty-four years, dying in 1304, and it was probably during this long tenancy that Sandal castle assumed prouder proportions. At any rate in 1300, the castle was of some pretensions, for a survey made on Christmas day in that year, mentions the castle and its appointments,—a deer park of thirty acres, a garden, a small fishpond of no value, because the fishes die in it (was this because the castle sewage was poured into it?), and states

<sup>2</sup> For an instructive paper, by Sir George Duckett, Bart., on this vexed question, see *Yorks. Archæol. Journal*, IX. 421.

that sixty shillings must be allowed for supporting the fortresses and houses, and £9 2s. 6d. for the Constable, porter, and watchman of the castle.<sup>3</sup> A copy of a grant by John, the last Earl de Warren, to John de Gargrave, given at Sandal castle, and dated September 24, 1313, is printed in "*The Rectory Manor of Wakefield*," App. I. xliv.

At this period the castle must have been of some importance and comfort, for the Countess of Warren occasionally resided here, and it was from Sandal castle that the last Earl Warren addressed his letter, dated June 10, 1314, to the Archbishop of Canterbury, touching the matter of his divorce from Joan de Barr. John de Warren, the last of that proud and noble name, of whose unhappy domestic life we know so much, and whose influence was felt at Sandal far more than that of any of his predecessors, was such a notable character, that it may be well to give a short sketch of his ill-fated career.

John de Warren, the eighth earl, was the only son of William de Warren (who predeceased his father John, the seventh earl, being killed in a tournament at Croydon, Dec. 15, 1286), by Joan, daughter of Robert Vere, Earl of Oxford; he was born June 30, 1286, and succeeded his grandfather in 1304. Being a minor, he became a ward of Edward the First, who offered to him in marriage his granddaughter, Joan de Barr, daughter of Henry, Earl of Barr, by his wife Eleanor Plantagenet. The offer was accepted, and the nuptials celebrated in the king's chapel at Westminster on March 15, 1305; the earl being not yet nineteen years of age, and his bride much younger. Their wedded life soon became clouded; John de Warren left his wife, and took to his home Maude de Nerford, the daughter of a Norfolk knight, who supplanted Joan in the affections of the earl. As early as 1313, the church took notice of the earl's openly scandalous life, and the clergy of Norfolk, the county from whence came Maude de Nerford, with those of Kent, wrote to the Archbishop of Canterbury on the subject, who sent a solemn monition to the earl; "but this not having produced any effect, the succeeding archbishop, Walter Reynolds, with eleven of his suffragan bishops, again,

<sup>3</sup> Taylor, *Rectory Manor of Wakefield*, App. I. p. xlv.

May 23, 1314, admonished him to amend without delay.”<sup>4</sup> A motion of divorce was then sued for by the earl against Joan de Barr, the allegation being that she was too nearly related to him by blood, and a bull of divorce was actually procured from the Pope, which, however, was not accepted by the English prelates; the suit dragged on until Feb. 20, 1316, when it was decided that there should be a legal separation, *a mensa et thoro*, that Joan de Barr should retain her title and rank as Countess of Warren and Surrey, and should have 740 marks a year for her life, secured on the Lincolnshire estates of the earl.<sup>5</sup> By Maude de Nerford, John de Warren had two sons, John and Thomas, and three daughters. The earl was anxious that his lands north of the Trent should be settled on Maude de Nerford and her issue; and with this intention made a conveyance of all his manors north of the Trent to the king, June 29, 1316, and whilst in the king's hands Richard de Mosele was appointed receiver of the rents, and was directed to pay them to Earl Warren; on August 4 of the same year the king, by charter, reconveyed the whole to the earl for life, remainder to Maude de Nerford for life and to her male issue.

This lady and her two sons predeceased the earl, and he then appears to have lived with Isabel de Houland, '*ma compaigne*' as she is styled in his will, but he was never married to her, although an indenture was drawn up at Chartreuse on June 2, 1346, wherein it was agreed by the king that if the earl should have a child by her, it should assume the name and arms of Warren, and be joined in marriage to one of the blood royal; but there does not appear to have been any issue of this connection. The earl died June 30, 1347, aged exactly sixty-one years, and was buried under a raised tombstone in the abbey church of Lewes. A copy of his will is given in p. 41, Vol. 36, of the Surtees Society's Publications. His widow, Joan de Barr, was throughout his life acknowledged as Countess of Warren, as the following extracts show: she is mentioned as being present after the deposition of king Edward II. when the Great Seal was delivered to the bishop of Norwich by the Queen and Prince on Nov. 30, 1326; in the earl's charter confirmatory to the grants of Lewes Priory, dated from his castle at Lewes, on

<sup>4</sup> *Sussex Archaeological Collections*,  
Vol. VI.

<sup>5</sup> *Rot. Pat.* p. 2, m. 32.



the last day of May, 1331, he alleges one of the motives of his grant to be "for his own soul and that of the Countess Joanna de Baar, his consort." Among the seals of the witnesses are expressly recorded those of "the lady Joanna de Barr, Countesse de Warenne, William her chaplain, and of Richard Russell, who, by the direction of the lord the earl, wrote this charter, and saw all the above-placed seals affixed."<sup>6</sup> In 1337, she is mentioned in a grant along with John de Warren, Earl of Surrey, as "Joan his wife." After his death she was considered as his widow, and in the *inq. p. m.* he is stated to be seized of the manor of Bokeland in her right. In the same year, but after his death (1347), under the description of "Domina Joan de Barr, Comitissa Surrey," she presented a clerk to one of the Warren churches in the diocese of Salisbury.<sup>7</sup> She held courts at her manor of Wakefield under the style of 'Countess of Warren' in 1350, and the name of Joan de Bar is inserted in the rolls of that manor for the same year, the style before this period being "The Court at Wakefield," and after this period "The Court of the Countess of Warren."<sup>8</sup> In 1355, Elizabeth de Clare leaves to dame Johanne de Bars, Countesse de Garenne, an image of gold of John the Baptist in the desert.<sup>9</sup> The Yorkshire estates of the late earl were settled upon her as dower, but on her death were to revert to the king, and by deed dated June 30, 1359, Edward III. agreed to pay her £120 annually in lieu of these estates.<sup>10</sup> Joan de Barr died abroad on Aug. 29, 1361, and was not buried in England.

On Aug. 6, 1347, only thirty-seven days after the earl's death, a royal patent was signed at Reading, by which all the northern possessions of the deceased were settled on Edmund de Langley, the fifth son of the king, but as he was a minor, and Joan de Barr had possession for life of the Yorkshire estates, he did not actually receive the profits of them until he attained his majority in 1362, previously to which time the king had made arrangements with Joan de Barr as stated above. In this year also Edmund was created Earl of Cambridge.

Hardly had the last Earl Warren settled his matrimonial

<sup>6</sup> MS. Chartulary. Vespasian XV. 1842.

F. f. 36. *Sussex Archæol. Col.*, Vol. VI.

<sup>7</sup> *South Yorkshire*, I. 108.

<sup>8</sup> Leatham, *Lecture on Wakefield*,

<sup>9</sup> Nichols, *Royal Wills*, p. 37.

<sup>10</sup> *Rot. Pat.* 33 Ed. III. p. 1, m. 1.

dispute, when he was embroiled in another suit, and this time against Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, grandson of Henry the Third, who had married Alesia de Laci, the heiress of the proud owners of Pontefract. The lady was staying at her husband's seat at Cawford in Dorsetshire, when she was carried off by violence, but probably as a consenting party, on the Monday before Ascension day, 1317, to Earl Warren's castle of Reigate in Surrey. This occasioned a divorce between Thomas of Lancaster and his countess, and the earl, in a spirit of revenge, laid siege to the castle of Sandal, and after taking it, set the building on fire, the traces of which can still be found in the existing ruins ; but of this earlier castle we know nothing, either as to its size or architecture.

The castle cannot have been completely destroyed, as has so frequently been stated, because the following year Earl Warren, in virtue of a licence from the king, granted, for the natural life of the said earl, the manor of Wakefield with the castle of Sandal to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, as a reparation for the wrong done to him. Lancaster only enjoyed it about three years, for, having taken up arms and acting as leader of the barons against the king, he was taken prisoner at the battle of Boroughbridge, and brought to his own castle at Pontefract, where his old enemy, John de Warren, was one of those who sat in judgment upon him, and ordered his execution, which took place, March 22, 1322. On Earl Lancaster's attainder and death his possessions came into the king's hands, and with them Sandal castle, whose custody, on March 19, Edward the Second committed to William de la Beche, because of his known hostility to the late earl,<sup>11</sup> but he only acted as custodian until April 4, when he was commanded to hand over the castle and its appurtenances to Thomas de Eyvill. The accounts of de la Beche for the time when he had the custody of the castle are preserved in the *Ministers' Accounts General Series*, 1145 b, and are most interesting, stating the goods and chattels in the castle, the number of horses (21 cart-horses and 46 colts), cattle (2 bulls, 25 cows, 40 oxen), pigs (14), ewes and lambs (30), the amount of corn, wheat, oats, peas, wine (5½ tuns), contents of the larder, vessels and utensils, harness and armour. Under the heading "wages" come, William

<sup>11</sup> *Originalia Rolls*, 15 Ed. II.

de la Beche, custodian, 2s. by the day, his page 12*d.*, "several armed men" each taking by the day 2*d.*, the cooper 2½*d.*, his boy 1½*d.*, the janitor 2*d.*, the forester 4*d.*, his boy 1½*d.*, one man keeping the harriers 2*d.* The value of the stock is also given, thus, corn 12*d.* a bushel, 72*s.* for 4½ quarters of wheat, 68*s.* for 17 quarters of oats, 116*s.* 8*d.* for 2½ tuns of wine, 26*s.* 8*d.* for 8 quarters of salt, 100*s.* for a saddle, £6 13*s.* 4*d.* for a three years old colt, 66*s.* 8*d.* for another colt, 13*s.* 4*d.* for 8 pigs, 30*s.* for 12 ewes and 10 lambs, 77*s.* for 7 oxen, 5*s.* for 4 goats. There was in the chapel "1 chalice, 1 missal, and 1 worn vestment found and received there beyond the indenture, because the priest and others of the town of Sandale put in their claim to the said ornaments as being the ornaments of the Mother Church of the said town of Sandale. And so they remain until it shall be discussed whether they are the ornaments of the said church or the ornaments of the chapel of the Castle.— To remain until there be a discussion." The result of which discussion I know not. Two years later Richard de Mosele, who had previously received the rents for a few days, was appointed custodian,<sup>12</sup> and the next year (1324-5) Richard de Wynferthyng and Richard de Skene were appointed senescalls.<sup>13</sup> In 1327, after the death of Edward the Second, Henry Plantagenet, being found heir to his brother Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, an act was passed reversing his attainder, and he paid homage to Edward the Third for the restitution of his lands, but the castle of Sandal, to which John de Warren laid claim, was by consent of both parties to remain in the king's hands; but on March 2, 1328, the Earl of Lancaster released his rights in the castle to John de Warren.<sup>14</sup>

On re-acquiring possession of Sandal castle, Earl Warren at once commenced to repair the great damage done by the Earl of Lancaster in 1317, and the greater part of the castle that we see in the Elizabethan picture can with certainty be attributed to this date (1328).

The only fragment of worked stone now remaining above ground is in a window of what was once a lodging room, and this is Decorated in character, but during the excavations

<sup>12</sup> *Originalia Rolls*, 17 Ed. II.

<sup>13</sup> *Originalia Rolls*, 18 Ed. II.

<sup>14</sup> *Cal. Anc. Deeds*, A. 351.

different mouldings were found, all of them pointing to this period. Built into the revetment wall of the west tower are a large quantity of burnt stones and others that have been exposed to a great heat; the west tower of the shell keep has likewise several burnt stones worked up in it, and the mortar of both these buildings has much charred wood in small pieces mixed with it; showing that at the time of their erection many burnt stones and much burnt woodwork was lying about at the castle, pointing to the mischief wrought by the flames with which Earl Lancaster revenged his injured feelings when Alesia de Laci left her liege lord for the affections of Earl Warren.

In the east window of what is now known as the Pilkington chapel in the north transept of Sandal church, is an old



SEAL OF JOHN DE WARREN, 8TH EARL.

shield of Earl Warren, chessy, or and azure. This chapel used formerly to belong to the owners of Sandal castle, and was transferred with the castle to the Nevilles when they purchased the estate from Sir Thomas Beaumont of Whitley in 1662.

In the *Inquisition post mortem* taken at Wakefield in 1347 on John, Earl Warren's estates, it is stated "that there is at Sandal a certain Castle, with a fosse, &c., and there is a garden without the said Castle, with a Grange, the herbage and fruit whereof is worth yearly 6s. 8d., and there are in demesne sixty-three acres of land, whereof every acre is worth yearly 4d., and the rest of the lands which were of the demesnes there, are in the hands of tenants for a certain rent therefore annually rendered, which same rent is included

with the rent of other tenants in Sandal. . And there are four acres of meadow in demesne, whereof every acre is worth yearly 18*d.*, and the rest of the meadows which were there are in the hands of Tenants for a certain rent therefore annually rendered, which same rent is included within the rents of the Tenants in Sandal. And there is a certain several pasture, and it is worth 3*s.* And there is a certain small Park, with wild beasts, and it is worth nothing yearly, beyond the sustentation of the wild beasts. And there is a certain pool, and it is worth nothing yearly as a fishery, because it is for the Lord's table." <sup>15</sup>

We are able from our excavations, and from a study of four surveys of the castle made in the years 1529, 1545, 1564 and 1566, with the aid of the curious drawing made in Elizabeth's reign and kept in the Duchy of Lancaster office, an engraving of which was made by the Society of Antiquaries, and published by them in *Vetusta Monumenta*, 1753, to form a very fair idea of what Sandal castle was in its palmy days.

The castle covered an area of nearly six acres, and occupied the whole of the mound and the semilunar platform at its eastern base. In plan it was somewhat fan-shaped, the eastern half being as nearly as possible a semicircle, from the ends of which it tapered off to the keep at its western point. Advantage was taken of the English *burh* to build a strong castle on its site, with a deep surrounding ditch, so as to protect the walls and render it difficult or impossible to undermine them.

The castle consisted of a large outer ward or courtyard and the keep, which occupied the summit of the mound, and commanded the entire castle. Along the outer edge of the base-court ran a great battlemented curtain-wall, varying from 7 to 10 feet thick, which enclosed the whole outer ward, and, crossing the moat on either side, ascended the mound and abutted upon the keep, which also formed a part of the *enceinte*, or line of the outer defence of the castle, so that about two-thirds of the circumference of the keep was outside, and one-third, including the doorway, was inside the curtain.

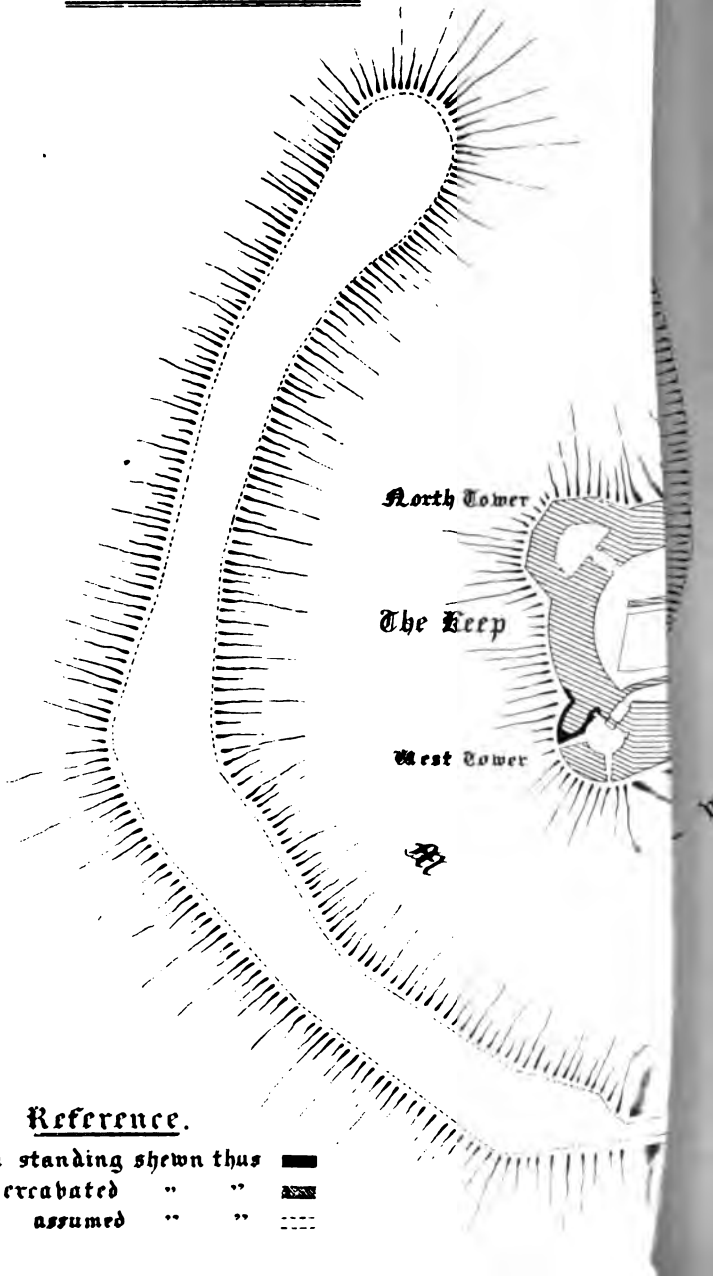
The gatehouse faced almost due north ; the whole south-

<sup>15</sup> Extracted from Taylor's *Rectory Manor of Wakefield*, App. II. xc



— Plan of —  
**Sandal Castle**

— Yorks: —  
Excavated 1893



Reference.

Portion standing shewn thus	—
" excavated "	▨
" assumed "	⋯

portion of the moat was occupied by the structure erected against the curtain, which formed the wall. In the centre of the moat, surrounded by a wall a circular bastion tower or beacon the entrance was, and which commanded the drawbridge, the gate to the courtyard to the bastion tower, the order from the tower to the strengthening of the keep, which enclosed the moat to that bastion.

Approach to the castle from the road lay in a westerly direction, and would go over a platform in the outermost ditch, opposite the gatehouse. This platform had a double purpose, both covering the entrance to the moat, and forming a kind of barbican; it was paved with flag stones, and probably supported one arch of a gateway to the gatehouse, the foot of which was in the ditch; the drawbridge probably dropped from the gate over the pit into the moat, so constructing the bridge. The gatehouse opened upon the ditch, and was a building 20 feet long by 15 feet wide; its walls were 6 feet thick allowing of a central passage of 6 feet in width, but to admit two horses abreast. It had a lofty arched doorway, defended by the drawbridge; on the side of the steep faced ditch with stone which formed the portion of the drawbridge pit was an oblong-shaped structure to contain the tailpiece or counterpoise of the drawbridge, and that on the western side still remains. Within the gate was the portcullis which could be drawn up into a chamber above. On the left of the passage was a half-porter's lodge, which had a loop-hole commanding the ditch; at the inner end of the passage was a second chamber also with gates. Above the passage were two lodging chambers, the one overlooking the drawbridge having two windows. In the drawing it appears to have machicolations and a battlemented roof, which was covered with tiles.

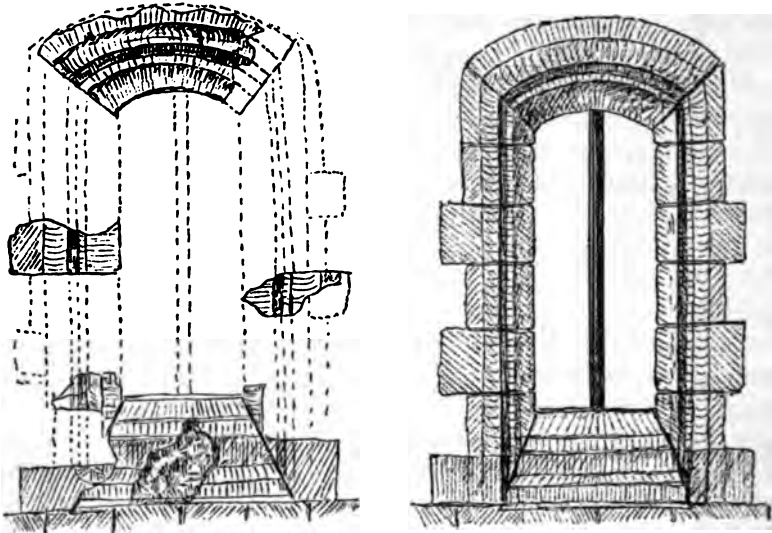
From each of the inner corners of the gatehouse the curtain-wall, that going to the west crossing the ditch, and, after ascending the mound terminating in the bastion the one running to the east was of no great length, and ended the tower containing the privy chamber. After passing through the gatehouse, and on entering the courtyard, the first building on the east was a rectangular tower of three stories in height with battlemented



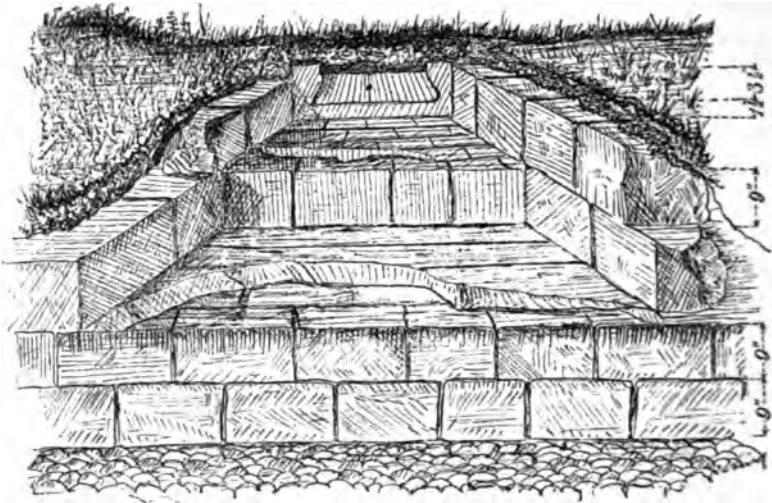
parapet ; it measured 26 feet by 17 feet inside ; the outer wall was rather more than 7 feet thick, but the inner walls were much thinner and poorly built, as were also the inner walls of the adjoining building. The ground-floor of this tower was only lighted by a long cruciform loop, and was probably used for stores : the first floor was known as the privy chamber, and had large square-headed windows looking north and west into the court. The great chamber occupied the curved angle of the ward south of this tower, between it and the hall, and was a building much wider at its outer side, where it was built against the curtain, than at its inner side, where it projected into the court ; its measurements were about 39 feet from the curtain-wall to its inner wall, which latter measured 23 feet ; the length against the curtain-wall was 48 feet. This on its first floor was called the great chamber, and was used as a withdrawing-room from the great hall which adjoined it on the same floor-level ; three round-headed windows admitted light from the courtyard, and there may have been small piercings through its outer curtain-wall. Like most of the other buildings, it had a parapetted roof ; beneath it was a cellar on the ground-floor level, which may have been used for stores or stabling. Further south and adjoining this was the great hall, which must have been a fine building, erected somewhat on a curve to suit the eastern curtain, which formed one side of it ; the hall was 77 feet long against the curtain or outer wall, but against the inner wall it was only 60 feet in length ; the breadth averaged 35 feet, being wider in the centre than at the ends. The entrance to it was by an external stone staircase of ten steps opening onto a platform or porch, supported on pillars, which gave access both to the hall and to the long gallery, which adjoined the hall at its southern end. The hall was lighted by round-headed windows opening into the court ; from the north end of the hall, where the dais was erected, a door opened into the withdrawing room, across its south end ran a screen, and the fireplace was probably in the outer wall. Beneath the hall was a cellar approached by a door on the ground level under the outer staircase ; down the centre of this cellar ran a row of pillars to support the floor of the hall, and in its north-east corner was a pit, 15 feet deep from the centre of the under surface of the arch spanning it,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide from east to west, and

3½ feet from north to south ; this pit had an arch of well-dressed stones thrown over its northern end to carry the wall between the hall and great chamber, but owing to some thrusting-out of the curtain wall, the voussour of the arch had fallen somewhat inwards and downwards. This pit contained coal, ashes, bones—chiefly sheep, rabbit and fowl, oyster shells, straw, broken pottery, fragments of the latter being of 15th century date, and exactly similar to some found last year during the excavations at Kirkstall Abbey, brown with yellow slip pattern, and a piece of yellow glazed pot with red slip, a broken Venetian glass, some rough brown kitchen pottery, and some arching stones with early 14th century mouldings, which were near the surface, and had evidently fallen in when the castle was destroyed. The hall had a timber roof covered with lead, and like the other buildings of the eastern range was battlemented. South of the hall ran a long building, the upper storey of which was a great gallery about 67 feet long, and 35 feet in breadth in the centre or widest part, where the semicircular curtain-wall bulged outwards ; this gallery communicated with the exterior staircase and porch in common with the hall, and derived its light from windows looking out on the court, the masonry of which, stripped of its dressed stones, still remains. Beneath this great gallery, or, as it is called in one survey, house of office, the space was subdivided into three portions, the buttery, pantry and cellar ; two doors opened into these offices from the courtyard, one door at the north end of the inner wall, the other near the south end, and at the south end of the ruined wall that now remains ; in this wall were three windows, the openings of which, without their dressed stones, can still be seen ; one door communicated with the cellar under the hall, and another with the ground floor of the building to the south, which had a narrow barred window opening on to the courtyard, the recessed sill of which still remains almost perfect, but beneath the sod ; the window opening is 7 feet from interior to exterior, 4 feet wide at its inner end and 18 inches at its outer end ; the masonry is very good, and a sufficient portion of the mouldings of this window were found to show that it was a work of the early fourteenth century ; the floor of this cellar was paved with small squared stones, similar to the sets with which our streets are paved. The room above was approached from

the gallery, and was used as a lodging-room ; it had a very large round-headed window, which still remains almost



WINDOW OF CELLAR UNDER GALLERY.



WINDOW OPENING OF CELLAR UNDER GALLERY.

perfect, looking out southwards, but the view from it would be completely obstructed by the lofty curtain-wall, which joined on to the south-east corner of this tower close to the



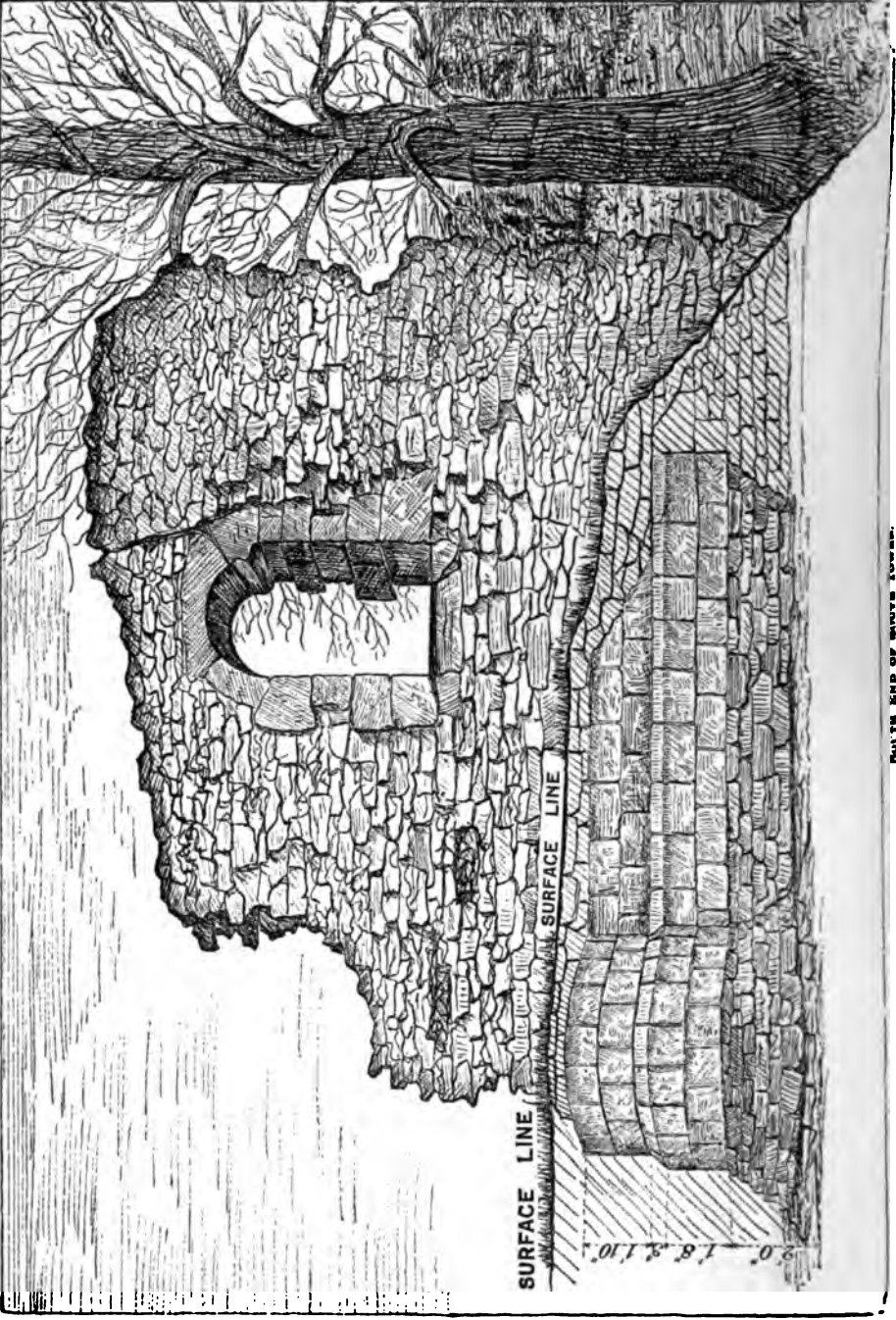


FIG. 15. SECTION OF STONE TOWER.

east side of this window. The large four-sided tower, which contained this lodging-chamber and cellar, was the most southern of the eastern range of domestic buildings erected against the curtain, and, on account of its exposed position, was very strongly built; its outer walls were of solid masonry 8 feet thick. As is the case with the other stonework still standing, this tower appears to be of two dates; the lower 3 feet (from the present ground level) shows a much harder and whiter mortar than the upper portion, that above being brown and more easily cut into with steel, while the lower mortar is even harder than the stonework and no impression can be made in it. The south-east angle of this tower ended in a large half-round turret, outside the curtain-wall; but only the very foundation stones of this remain; the outer walls of this tower, the gallery, and the southern half of the great hall having entirely disappeared, but their remains lie in the ditch. The curtain-wall at its junction with the south end of this tower was 10 feet thick, and along this side of the tower, a few inches below the soil, runs a chamfered plinth of very good masonry; this tower terminated at its south-west corner in another round turret, which is one of the most perfect bits found during the excavations.

At the west end of this tower was the larder, a building averaging 35 feet in its longest direction, and 16 feet from the curtain to inner wall; it was of only one storey in height, and the south window of the adjoining tower must have looked over its roof. Annexed to the western end of the larder was the kitchen, a great square room, 30 feet by 33 feet, built against the south curtain-wall, which here was 10 feet thick; the fireplace was against the inner wall, and on the west of it was a large oven; the flagged floor in part remained *in situ*, and in a corner was a small heap of animal bones, the bottom of a copper cooking-vessel, and a large quantity of broken pots. Running through the kitchen from north to south was a square stone-flagged drain, 12 inches in depth, and 18 inches in width. The kitchen had an open roof of timber, covered with stone slates, and in the centre of it a large louvre for ventilation, and to permit the escape of the fumes from the cooking; the windows must have been in the west wall.

The last of the buildings abutting on the great curtain-wall was the west tower, the two outer sides of which were

very thick. It contained a somewhat square-shaped room, 24 feet by 15 feet, and had a projecting window facing into the courtyard; the inner walls of this tower were so much thinner than the outer ones, and of so much poorer construction, that there can be no question either that they took the place of earlier walls, or, what is more probable, that they were built into the angle of the curtain wall, to form a tower for residential purposes at a much later date than the outer walls were erected. The curtain-wall here, standing as a revetment wall, is of much poorer construction than the rest of the existing masonry; it contains several burnt stones and a good deal of charred wood mixed with the mortar, which, I believe, indicates a rebuild by Earl Warren after the destruction of the castle by Thomas of Lancaster in 1317. From the outer corner of this tower the curtain-wall crossed the moat and ascended the mound to join the keep.

But the glory of Sandal must have been its keep on the summit of the mound; towering over and commanding the whole of the *enceinte* and the buildings attached, it was the final retreat, the last refuge, and therefore constructed and fortified as strongly as the builder could devise. Its entrance was guarded by a great barbican-tower, surrounded by a moat, the approach to which from the gatehouse ran along an arcaded wall on the outer bank of the inner moat; the arcading of this wall was decorated with beautiful late dog-tooth ornament; from the barbican tower a drawbridge could be let down onto a platform at the end of this arcade, and thus communication made with the great court. This barbican tower was of two stories, and beneath it was a deep dungeon. A dry-moat separated the barbican-tower from the forebuilding or entrance to the keep, and this was spanned by another drawbridge. The forebuilding was on the east side of the keep, and was composed of a portal, flanked by two drum-towers, a staircase, and a platform at the stairhead. In front was a lofty, plain round-headed doorway, which was closed by iron gates; on either side of this was a small round tower, solid in its lower storey, but containing a chamber above, guarding the drawbridge which stretched across the moat between the forebuilding and the barbican-tower; entering the doorway a flight of steps, 8 feet wide, led to the platform at their head. The walls of the forebuilding were between 5 and 6 feet thick, and the

staircase was solid, containing no chamber or dungeon beneath.

The keep of Sandal was of the circular or shell type, with walls 14 feet thick, the masonry of which consisted of large stones in rough courses with wide irregular joints ; the substance of the wall was of smaller stones well grouted with strong mortar containing much sand and stone chippings as a bind. The internal diameter of the keep was 55 feet. Connected with the keep were three towers. The south tower, connected with the forebuilding, was composed of two half-round battlemented turrets flanking the entrance, and produced rearward into a rectangular building, the greater part of the foundations of which have disappeared ; each of these turrets contained rooms, which were circular with the inner side flattened to contain a doorway, leading to a lobby communicating by another doorway with the interior of the keep. The doorway from the south turret opened into a passage about 8 feet wide, running round the west side of the keep between the curtain and an inner wall to the west tower, which was the only means of communication with the latter. This passage was on a lower level than the ground-floor of the keep, and four steps near the south turret had to be ascended in getting from it to the keep. The south tower was built of ashlar, battlemented, and with a slate-stone roof ; it was of three stories in height and had four prison houses or dungeons in it, and one of the three wells of the castle was contained in it. The west tower was semi-circular, and projected from the curtain-wall ; it had four floors, containing a chamber in each, and having two loop-holes, looking west and south, pierced in the thickness of the wall. The internal masonry of this tower was of ashlar, close-jointed, of good workmanship, and the tooling is still very distinct ; the ground-floor of it was paved with flags ; on either side of the passage entrance was a recess in the wall, which came down to the floor, and at one time was fitted with a wooden frame to hold a door. Like as in the turrets of the south tower, the inner side of the apartment was straight and contained a door leading to a lobby and steps which conducted to the passage round the inner side of the curtain previously described. The north tower was larger than that on the west side, and hung over the steepest side of the mound ; to ensure its not giving way the foundations were carried to



a great depth, and the whole base of it, 18 feet outside the curtain, was built solid into the mound, so as to give it great strength and resisting power, and to prevent it cracking by settlement. It measured 36 feet from east to west, and was four stories in height. This tower would command the gatehouse, and was pentagonal in shape outside the curtain; in its construction ashlar was used, and the external masonry is very good. In the centre of the keep, and connected with, if not actually a part of the south tower, was a large room with a great fireplace, which was probably used as lodgings for the soldiery.

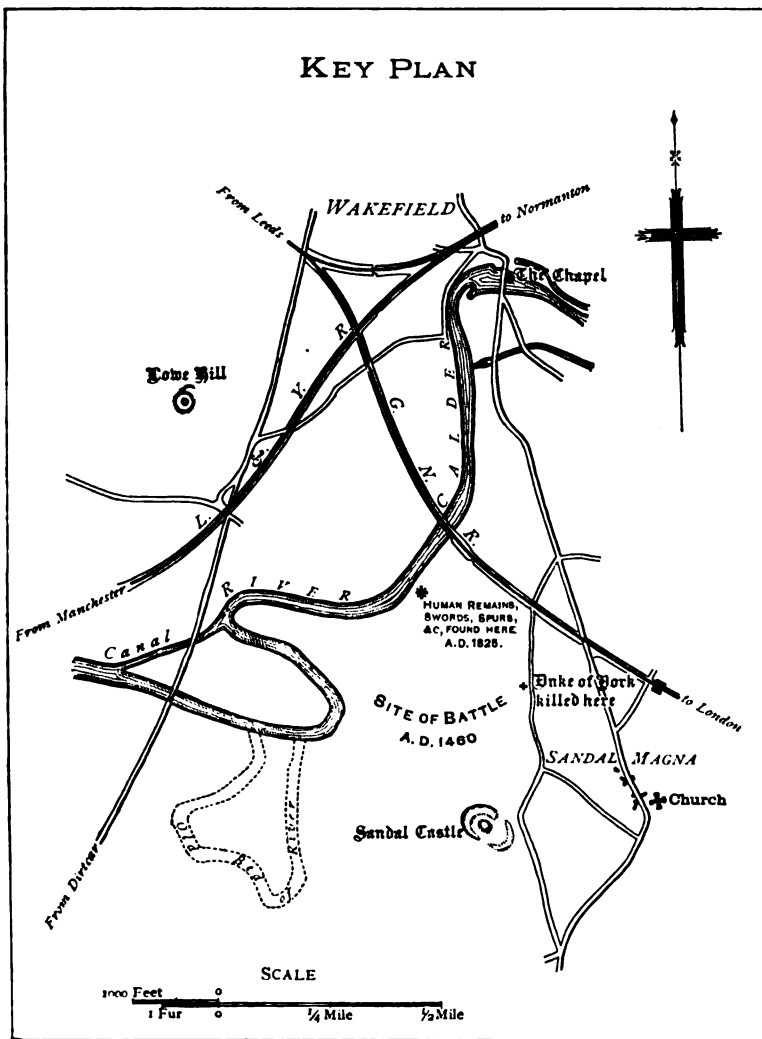
We have traced the history of this feudal castle up to the middle of the fourteenth century, when the last of the de Warren line, a race who had held it for nearly three hundred years, died without a son to succeed him.

“ For lack of heirs, the Earl’s domain  
Devolved to Britain’s crown again.  
As time rolled on, each royal guest  
Of Sandal hall became possessed.”<sup>16</sup>

In 1362, Edmund of Langley took possession of the Yorkshire estates which had been granted to him by his father, who at this time created him Earl of Cambridge, and in 1385, he was elevated to the Dukedom of York by his nephew, Richard the Second. It appears that he occasionally resided at Sandal Castle, and in 1397 he obtained a licence in mortmain for St. Mary’s Chapel on Wakefield Bridge,<sup>17</sup> and signed the foundation deed on Aug. 20, 1398. The Duke died in 1402, and was buried at Fotheringhay; he was succeeded by his son Edward, Duke of York and Albemarle, who was killed at the battle of Agincourt, 1415. The Yorkshire estates finally came into the possession of his nephew Richard, Duke of York, who, as a boy, had been immured for ten years in the Tower of London, with Robert Waterton of Walton (a manor adjoining to that of Sandal), as his gaoler. The Duke married Lady Cicely Neville, a daughter of Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, and by her had twelve children. When the Wars of the Roses broke out, Baynard’s Castle, the riverside residence of the Dukes of York, was garrisoned, and there the Duke and Duchess remained from

<sup>16</sup> *Sandal in the Olden Time.* A Poem. W. H. Leatham.

<sup>17</sup> *Patent Roll*, 20 Ric. II. p. 3, m. 13.



October 10th to December 2nd, 1460, when the Duke, accompanied by his son Edmund, Earl of Rutland, set out northwards, and arrived at his castle of Sandal on Sunday, December 21st, and here they spent their last Christmas. The Lancastrian army was stationed at Pontefract Castle, and on Tuesday, December 30th, a division of them attacked a foraging party who had been sent out from Sandal towards Wakefield. The fray was seen from the castle, and the Duke of York, against the advice of Sir David Hall, ordered an advance of his whole army ; the drawbridge over the moat at the gatehouse on the north side of the castle was let down, and the duke's force of 5,000 men marched out and down the lane now known as Cock and Bottle, or Manygates Lane, which was then the London Road, to the fields sloping down towards the Calder in the direction of Wakefield bridge. No sooner had they done so than the main body of the Lancastrian army under Lord Clifford, who had been in ambush near Milnthorpe, on the south side of the castle, swept forward between the river and the fortress, then, cutting off all retreat to the latter, drove the Yorkists nearer to Wakefield. The castle, being left almost unguarded, was, at the very commencement of the battle, captured and held by a troop under James Butler, sometime previously created Earl of Wiltshire by the Queen. The battle was fought in what was then known as Wakefield Green, but now as Cock and Bottle lane, Manygates, and Portobello. The Duke fell mortally wounded at a place long marked by three willow trees (two of which were standing in 1865, the following year one was blown down, and the last of them has now disappeared), which grew about 100 yards above the site of Manygates Toll Bar, now disused. In memory of this sad event, the duke's son, when he ascended the throne the following year as Edward the Fourth, erected a cross on the spot where his father fell, and this remained until the Roundhead soldiery demolished it in the Civil War, when Sandal Castle was besieged. The cross stood in a small plot of ground on the west side of Cock and Bottle lane, a hundred yards beyond the junction of this lane and the one leading between the castle and the river to Milnthorpe ; this plot was surrounded by a fence, which the owner of the land was obliged by his tenure to keep in repair.

A large gold ring was found near this place, and was

deposited in Ralph Thoresby's museum at Leeds. At the sale of his effects, it was purchased for two guineas by Mr. Benj. Bartlet, F.S.A., who remembered the finding of it. On the ring were engraved in effigy the Blessed Virgin with two other Saints. Within was the motto *Pur bon amour*,<sup>18</sup> (Fig. 1.)



*Pur bon amour*



Fig. 1.

On January 27, 1763, Mr. Bartlet exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries, an antique onyx seal, found in 1760 near Sandal Castle, exhibiting a soldier with a helmet and lance, leading a horse; round the gold rim in which it was set, ran this monkish inscription, ✠ MANTICA MENTITVR IANVA NOSTER EQVS.<sup>19</sup> (Fig. 2.)



Fig. 2.

Nearly half of the five thousand whom the duke led forth from Sandal Castle perished in the fight, and, according to local tradition, their bodies were thrown into great trenches dug in the field above that in which their leader was slain; a letter written at the time by a son who visited the bloody field in search of the dead body of his father, says that, "at midnight the kindly snow fell like a mantle on the dead, and covered the

<sup>18</sup> Camden's *Britannia*. Gough's Ed. 1789. Vol. III. p. 34, Pl. I. fig. 12.

<sup>19</sup> *Archæologia*, Vol. VIII. p. 427, Pl. XXX. fig. 1.

rueful faces staring so fiercely to Heaven." <sup>20</sup> When digging the foundations of Portobello house in 1825, and in forming the sunk fence there, on the site of the battle, human bones, broken swords, spurs and fragments of armour were turned up.

On the Duke's death, his son Edward, Earl of March, became the owner of Sandal Castle, and after the decisive battle of Towton on Palm Sunday, 1461, King of England; it was then decided that he should keep all his own lands as private fiefs, and not as Crown possessions. Sir John Savile of Thornhill was appointed seneschal of Wakefield, and occasionally resided at Sandal Castle, where he died on the morrow of the feast of St. Basil, 1482. He had a great funeral, and was carried through Wakefield and sumptuously buried at Thornhill. In 1470, when the chancel of Wakefield parish church was rebuilt, Sir John filled the east window with painted glass; on the right side was "a knight kneeling in his coate, a Saviles armes on his brest, behind him nine sonnes, each having his coate on his brest." On the left side of the window was "a woman (his wife Alice Gascoigne) kneeling, having Gascoigne and Savile's coat impaled; behind her eight daughters." <sup>21</sup>

Richard the Third, during his brief reign, spent some time at Sandal; "he looked upon himself as a Yorkshireman, and regarded the people with a kindness which was fully returned. He understood the ways of the people, and showed that he valued their affection. No King of England has been more beloved in York. He was constantly passing to and fro in the county," <sup>22</sup> and some elm trees growing on the east side of the Castle Lane are still spoken of as "Richard the Third's trees," though the present elms cannot be those of four centuries ago. On June 3, 1484, he gave a warrant to John Woderove, Receiver of Wakefield, to build a new tower in the Castle, and to have such sums of money from the royal exchequer as he should require for the purpose; <sup>23</sup> he also ordered a tun of wine to be delivered there yearly for the use of the castle, and on the 20th of July following, while staying at York, Richard assigned the

<sup>20</sup> Quoted from a paper read before the Wakefield Photographic Society by A. W. Stanfield, Esq., 1893.

<sup>21</sup> *The Cathedral Church of Wake-*

*field*, p. 84.

<sup>22</sup> *Historic Towns, York*. Canon Raine, p. 87.

<sup>23</sup> *Harleian MS.* Num. 433, 1881.

manors of Ulverstone and Thirnom in Lancashire for the maintenance of his household at Sandal.<sup>24</sup> During the residence of his Council there, on October 15, an order was given to build a bakehouse and a brewhouse ;<sup>25</sup> and on the 1st of the following February, Edmund Banke was presented to the office of Chaplain in St. Nicholas Chapel. On the 25th, Richard Beeston, "an Esquire of our Chamber," was appointed Constable and Janitor of Sandal Castle, with an annuity of £15 in addition to certain other payments.<sup>26</sup>

After the death of Richard on Bosworth field, and the accession of Henry the Seventh, there seems to have been a change in the *personnel* of the castle, for Sir John Saville, knight, of Lupset, became constable,<sup>27</sup> and two years later the rents and profits from the castle and manor were appropriated to the defence of Berwick-upon-Tweed, but were afterwards resumed.<sup>23</sup> It was probably about this time that the Tudor domestic buildings in the courtyard of the castle were erected for the residence of the seneschals and others ; these were half-timbered houses of two storeys with lofty gabled roofs.

In 1495, the estates that had been settled on Edmund of Langley, and which had been the private property of the Dukes of York, even when they came to the throne in the person of Edward the Fourth, were declared to be for ever annexed to the Crown as the property of the sovereign, there being then no apparent likelihood of the succession being disturbed. Thus Sandal once again became a Crown possession, and during the reign of the eighth Henry we have a complete list of the changes in the officers at the castle ; thus in 1521 Sir Richard Tempest was promised the reversion of the office of constable there, but in 1533, Thomas, Earl of Rutland, obtained the post.<sup>29</sup> The chaplains in charge of the chapel of St. Nicholas within the castle during this period, were Matthew Shepherd, succeeded in 1516 by John Morice, whilst the last chaplain was Ranf Birkhede. At the dissolution of the chantries this priest was found to be diligent in celebrating mass in the chapel, and in praying for the prosperity of the king's royal

<sup>24</sup> *Harleian MS.* Num. 433, 1917.

<sup>25</sup> *Addl. MS.* 24439.

<sup>26</sup> *Pat. Rolls*, 2 Ric. III.

<sup>27</sup> *Pat. Rolls*, 1 Hen. VII.

<sup>23</sup> *Parl. Rolls*, 3 Hen. VII.

<sup>29</sup> *Letters and Papers of the Reign of Henry VIII.* J. S. Brewer.

majesty ; but that did not save him, and with hundreds of other priests he was turned out on a pension of £5 per annum.<sup>30</sup> An inventory was taken of the goods and plate in the chapel, when the former were found to be of the value of 17s. 2d., and the plate 25s.<sup>31</sup> The chantry endowment was chiefly from rents in the neighbourhood, and amounted to £5 14s. 11d., of which a tenth went yearly to the king. In 1391, the chaplain to this chapel received a stipend of £4 5s. 0d., which does not look as if the income advanced with the needs of the times.<sup>32</sup> The chapel being disused was allowed to fall into decay.

During the reign of Queen Mary, the lordship of Wakefield, with the Castle of Sandal, was transferred to the Duchy of Lancaster by charter dated April 15, 1558. Elizabeth appointed a commission to report upon the condition of this among other castles, and the lords and others who drew up the report state "that it is especially to be meyntheyned because it standith in a strong countrie of men amongst whom yf any rebellion shulde happen as god forbid this castle must be the staie of it and therefore wourthie to be kept and meyntheyned." The constable of the castle and steward of the manor was Sir John Tempest, who had £17 6s. 8d. as his fees ; the park attached to the castle was one mile in circuit.<sup>33</sup> On the 30th of December, 1560, Elizabeth ordered Sir John Tempest, constable and steward, to appoint a convenient place for the safe keeping of the Court Rolls and other records and writings belonging to the manor of Wakefield, which were then lying within the church of Wakefield, and that they be conveyed to Sandal Castle, and that three locks and keys be affixed to the door of the place where the records were kept.<sup>34</sup> At this period the castle was used as the chief residence for the constable and steward of the manor of Wakefield, and prisoners were committed to the castle for arrears of the king's rent, and for trespassing or poaching, and were under the care of a gaoler, who had a house within the walls. The park

<sup>30</sup> *Exchequer, Ancient Miscellanea*

<sup>31</sup> *Pensions to Incumbents of Charities.*

<sup>32</sup> *Chantry Certificates.* Yorkshire, No. 65.

<sup>33</sup> *Bailiff's accounts of profits and expenses of the Lordship of Wakefield,*

14 Ric. II., printed in *The Rectory Manor of Wakefield.*

<sup>34</sup> *Duchy of Lancaster Records,* xxv. K. 25c.

<sup>35</sup> *Duchy of Lancaster Records,* Class XI. No. 97, fo. 28.

adjoining was of forty acres, palisaded round, and contained about thirty fallow deer.<sup>35</sup>

In 1566, Queen Elizabeth granted Sandal Castle in fee farm to Edward Carey, the son of her cousin, Lord Hunsdon, who came to reside there, and in the disturbances of the North in 1569, raised men and arms to oppose the rebels.

Sir Edward Carey conveyed Sandal to his son-in-law, Sir John Savile, knight of Howley, first Mayor of Leeds in 1662, keeper of the rolls for the West Riding, high steward of Wakefield, Pontefract, and Bradford, M.P. for the county, who was created Baron Savile of Pontefract on July 21, 1628, and died August 30, 1630, in his 74th year. The estate next came into the possession of William Savile of Kirkgate, Wakefield, deputy-steward of the manor of Wakefield, and steward of the manor of Newland, the first spokesman and a great benefactor of the Grammar School at Wakefield, jointly with John Hanson of Woodhouse, who conveyed it to Sir Richard Beaumont of Whitley Hall, born in August, 1574, created a knight in 1603, baronet in 1627; in October, 1617, he petitioned the king for a grant of "Hall Lathes, part of the manor of Sandal," to be impaled with his small park adjacent, which petition was granted. Sir Richard died in 1634, holding Sandal Castle and park of the king (Charles I.), in fee farm by the rent of £1 6s. 8d. per annum, payable at the feasts of the Annunciation and St. Michael the Archangel. By his will, dated Nov. 30, 1630, he left his castle and park of Sandal to his cousin Major Thomas Beaumont, "that he might have a little venison therefrom to refresh his friends with at Whitley, when they came to see him."

#### THE SIEGE IN 1645.

When the Civil War broke out, Sandal Castle was owned by Major Beaumont, and it was garrisoned for the king, Major Ward being placed in command; he did not, however, long enjoy his position, for, coming down the stairs from the house of office in the castle, he fell and broke his neck, and was buried within the castle grounds. He was succeeded in the governorship by Colonel George Bonivant.

Early in 1645, Lord Fairfax entrusted the siege of Sandal

<sup>35</sup> Survey of the Manor of Wakefield, 37 Hen. VIII. in the Exchequer.



Castle to Sir John Savile of Lupset, who, whilst beleaguering the castle, on Thursday, April 10th, caused the drums to beat for prayers. Hearing this, Col. Bonivant also made his drums to beat as if for prayers, so as to let the enemy think themselves secure, and while the besiegers, who are described by a Royalist diarist as "hipocriticall and trecherous Rebels," were "singing psalmes before Sermond," those within the castle "dedicated themselves unto God, with upright hartes and religious praiers in breefe manor,"<sup>36</sup> suddenly threw open the gate, made three sallies and fell upon the Roundheads, who, taken by surprise, were totally defeated, with a loss of 42 men killed and over 50 taken prisoners, one of whom was a captain, and the capture of seven score arms. Sir John Saville was so dejected at this reverse, that he "packt up bag and baggage, raised the seidge, and went quite away (to Pontefract), with a small number in comparison of those he brought and lost before Sandall Castle."<sup>37</sup> On the 16th, Col. Bonivant sent news to those shut up in Pontefract Castle of the exploit.

During the first week in May, the soldiers within the Castle, said by a Commonwealth paper<sup>38</sup> to be "desperate fellows," made a sally for the sole purpose of picking May-blossom, but while thus engaged, they came upon a party of the enemy, who attacked them and beat them back into the castle without their May, but with the loss of eight men killed, several wounded and taken prisoners;<sup>39</sup> the commander of the victorious soldiers wrote unto a friend of his in London, that "the rogues did fight most divelishly." After this defeat, it was thought better to strengthen the garrison at Sandal, and on May 14th, Captain John Benson, who had enlisted in Sir George Wentworth's division of the gentlemen volunteers of Yorkshire, but had afterwards exchanged into Sir John Ramsden's company, left Pontefract Castle, where he had been since the commencement of the war, and went to Sandal Castle, taking his own man and two soldiers with him; here he remained until the siege was over.<sup>40</sup>

<sup>36</sup> A journal of the first siege of Pontefract Castle, kept by Nathan Drake, printed in Holme's *Sieges of Pontefract Castle*, p. 49.

<sup>37</sup> *Mercurius Aulicus*, from April 20 to April 27, 1645.

<sup>38</sup> *A Diary or an Exact Journal*, from Oct. 2 to Oct. 9, 1645.

<sup>39</sup> *A Diary, or an Exact Journal*, from May 8—15, 1645.

<sup>40</sup> *Drake's Journal*.

During the greater part of this time very free communication was kept up between the castle and the outer world, and more particularly with Pontefract Castle, which was also garrisoned for the king and besieged by the Roundheads, for on the 15th May, Thomas Hanson went back to Pontefract with despatches, from which place he had arrived three days earlier, and on the following day he returned to Sandal, going again to Pontefract on the 22nd; thus the besieged would know the course of events in the country, and constantly hear of the defeats of their own party.

On Friday, May 23rd, Captain Washington and Lieut. Wheatley left Pontefract Castle by night for Sandal, where their safe arrival was notified by a great bonfire, which was answered by another from Pontefract, in token that the signal was understood. Bonfires as signals between the two castles were of very frequent occurrence. The two officers remained over Whit Sunday and Monday at Sandal Castle, but on the evening of the latter day, Captain Washington returned to Pontefract. On the Tuesday evening, Lieut. Wheatley left Sandal Castle with forty or fifty cavalry to guard a herd of 120 or 130 cattle, which they wished to convey to Pontefract, according to a plan previously arranged upon; on the way they met with two of the enemy's scouts, who were captured along with their horses. On arriving at Baghill, the Sandal soldiers delivered up the cattle to Captain Joshua Walker and twenty men, and all but ten or twelve of them returned to Sandal; these latter assisted in getting the herd into Pontefract Castle, but owing to some hurry and confusion, only 97 of the cattle were secured. Bonfires announced the success of this expedition to those at Sandal.<sup>41</sup> Towards the end of June, a troop of 300 dragoons, under the command of Colonel Morgan, blockaded the castle, and the besieged were in much distress for want of fodder for the horses.<sup>42</sup> On the 8th of July, the dragoons withdrew, whereupon the Royalists sallied out as far as Wakefield, and were surprised on their return by a force under General Poyntz, who took three of them prisoners, with sixteen horses and arms; <sup>43</sup> and on the 18th he captured 26 head of cattle which belonged to the castle.<sup>44</sup>

<sup>41</sup> *Drake's Journal.*

<sup>42</sup> *The True Informer*, June 28, 1645.

<sup>43</sup> *The Kingdome's Weekly Intelli-*

*gencer*, July 15, 1645.

<sup>44</sup> *Mercurius Civicus*, July 24, 1645.

On July 20th, Pontefract Castle surrendered, and on the next day the following summons was despatched to Sandal Castle :—

For the Commander in Chiefe of Sandall Castle, and the Gentlemen and Officers there.

Gentlemen,

You cannot be ignorant that Pontefract Castle is yielded unto us, and the Castle of Sandall having been verie vexatious to these parts of the Countrey, wee are constrained for the preservation of the well-affected people, who complaine much of their sufferings by it, to sit downe with our Forces before it, intending by God's assistance, not to rise thence till wee have carried that place : yet neverthelesse, because our resolutions are to yeeld honourable courses, to avoyd the effusion of Christian blood, which if that place be taken by force, must of necessitie be shed on both sides. We have therefore thought it most convenient to send you this Summons, requiring you to deliver up unto us the Castle, with all Armes, Ammunition, and provisions of War within it, to be disposed of by the King's Supreme Councell, the Parliament. And wee assure you, that there shall be such honourable termes given unto the Gentlemen, Souldiers, and others resident in that place, as (your present conditions considered) can be expected by rules and customes of War ; unto which we shall expect your present answer, before Wee make any further attempt by force to reduce that place, and remaine

Your humble Servants

Francis Pierpoint, Thomas Maliner,  
Wilfrid Lawson, Henry Cholmley,  
Henry Darley.

Yorke, 21 of July, 1645.

On receipt of this, the officers assembled at Sandal drew up the following answer :—

Right Honourable

You must beleeve, that the taking of Pontefract Castle cannot take away our Allegiance, but shall contract it, and adde vigour to it. For the preservation whereof we are instructed with this hold as it Sanctuarie, and shall maintaine it equally with our loyaltie. And whereas you object the Countries clamour as an argument to condemne us of oppression ; we know our justice to have been so innocent, as wee dare appeale to it as an argument of God's protection over us for the future. For our feares of your power against us, they are lesse than when you were remoter from us. This being read, you must credit our resolutions most peremptorie and unalterable, for the maintaining of this Castle against all those who shall summon it from any other authoritte than his Majesties Signet.

God save the King.

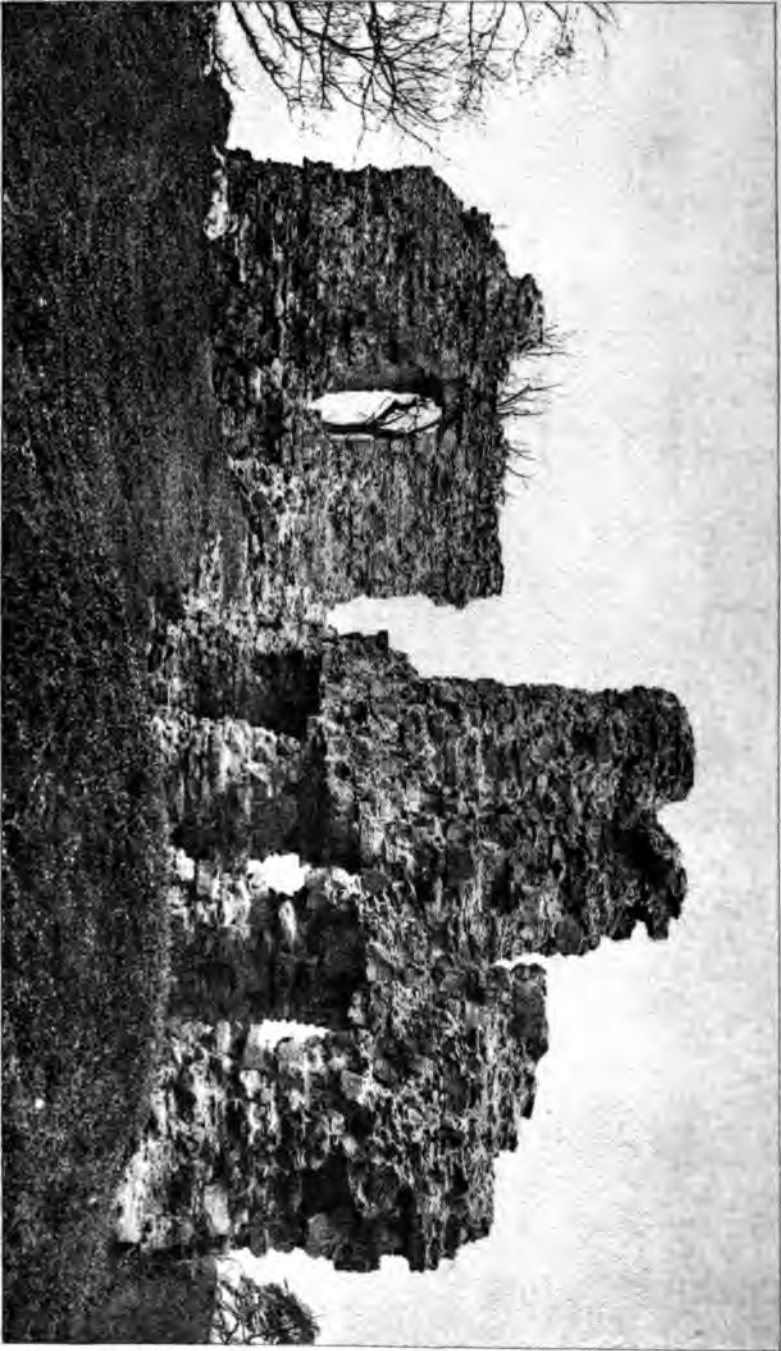
Your humble Servants

George Bonivant, Roger Portington, Henry Gascoigne, Richard Horsfall, William Paulden, Tobias Swinden, Henry Ramsden, John Benson, Robert Benson, Timothy Paulden.

Sandall Castle, July 22, 1645.\*

\* *The True Informer*, Aug. 2, 1645.





THE PACIFIC SPECTRUM, A. C. 1900



Early in September, the Parliamentary forces of Colonel-General Poyntz, under the command of Colonel Robert Overton, laid siege to Sandal Castle,<sup>46</sup> and planted four great batteries around it, with which they opened a heavy fire on the fortress. During an interval in the cannonade a duel was fought between Thomas Naylor of Wakefield and Ferdinand Blacker of Blacker Hall, Crigglestone, Captain-lieut. in Sir John Savile's troop of horse; the antagonists met on horseback, swords and pistols were the weapons used, but, unfortunately, the result of this *contretemps* has not been handed down to us. Previously to the combat, Captain Blacker made his will on September 19, which, however, was not proved until February 25, 1650.

The castle was well provisioned and garrisoned by a force of one hundred officers and men, who were described by *The Parliament's Post*, a Commonwealth paper, as "a packe of as bold and desperate fellowes as any that wero in all that Country, or peradventure in the Kingdome." After the great guns had played for several days on the walls, several breaches were made in them, which the besieged endeavoured to repair with sods and earth. In the afternoon of Tuesday, September 30th, Colonel Overton drew up his forces to storm the breach, which his batteries had made in the curtain wall, when the besieged sent out a flag of truce desiring a parley. The Parliamentary commander gave them the choice of yielding themselves prisoners or abiding the hazard of a storm; to this summons Colonel Bonivant gave a very decided answer, that before they would lose their liberty they would risk the chances of war. Thereupon Colonel Overton, as he wrote to the Committee of War at York, "condescended to a parley; for the avoyding the great danger of an uncertaine and desperate attempt by storme, which could not in all likelihood have been effected without great losse and hazzard." A herald was then sent to the castle with the following summons:—

For the Governour of Sandall Castle.

Sir. In behalfe of our Countrey (which we serve) I summon you to render this Castle into our hands for the use of the publike. And though our neglect of this place hitherto hath occasioned your Honour, and some effusion of blood, be advised to close with the Almightyes

<sup>46</sup> *The True Informer*, Sept. 6, 1645.

Overtures of mercy ere it be too late : otherwise the justice of God and the civility of men will I doubt not most evidently appeare in the obstinate and wilfull destruction of your selves. Sir, I wish this advice may prove effectuell to you, as it will be satisfactory to

Your humble servant

Sept. 30.

R. Overton.

To this summons a short but sharp reply was sent :—

Sir. To render our selves prisoners, we will not, but if you please that we may treat upon our march away, wee shall have done in two words, and this is the resolution of

Your servants

Geo. Bonivant.

The articles of rendition were then agreed to by Majors Crooke and Hooper on behalf of Colonel Overton, and by Captain John Benson on behalf of Colonel Bonivant, and ran thus :—

First, it is agreed upon that the Governour of Sandall Castle himself in person with the rest of the Gentlemen Officers, and Souldiers shall have liberty to march to Welbeck and to have a sufficient convoy, and foure dayes time to march thither.

2. All Officers, Gentlemen and Souldiers to the number of 12 to carry one sute of cloathes and the cloathes which they weare, the rest of the common men to have only the sute they weare, no more.

3. That the Governour and another Gentleman may have two horses to ride on, to be lent, and returned.

4. That all Gentlemen Officers, Reformadoes and Souldiers have free quarters during their march.

5. That all sick and wounded men in the Garrison shall have the libertie of these articles, and all other in generall that please for staying at home, and of going abroad into what part of the Countrey they please, so they hold not intelligence with the king's party, or come into his garison without order, and for that shall have the Generall on Committee for warres protection for their residence there.

6. That two hostages of either party be given for the performance of these articles, and that no Officer or Souldier, under Col. Overton's command shall goe into the castle before tomorrow ten a clock, except the two who are appointed to view the provisions of war, that they be not imbezzled, and to search that no man carry money out with them, which if it be found about any man, he is to remaine prisoner, but no man is to be searched after he come out of the Castle.

7. And in consideration whereof it is agreed that all persons now in the Castle shall be forthwith upon the surrender, by eight of the clock tomorrow morning as Col. Overton pleaseth.

8. All Ammunition and provision of war, to be delivered, together with the Castle, which is to be surrendered by ten a clock tomorrow, being the first day of October.

9. That the Convoy have foure dayes to returne in and that they

march no further of a day with their Convoy than the Governour of Sandall Castle pleaseth, so they exceed not their time.<sup>47</sup>

Signed. Will Crooke  
Tho. Harper  
Jo. Benson.

Thus fell Sandal Castle, after sustaining a final siege of three weeks' duration, and the officers and men within it, to the number of 100, marched away to Welbeck House in Lincolnshire. When the conquerors entered on Wednesday morning, October the 1st, they took possession of one hundred muskets, fifty pikes, twenty halberts, one hundred and fifty swords, two barrels of gunpowder, divers skeanes of match, a small quantity of bullets, and a good store of beer, corn, beef, and other provisions.

Sandal Castle was the last but two (Skipton and Bolton) of the Yorkshire castles to hold out for the king, and great was the rejoicing of the Roundheads at its fall, for it was described in *The Kingdomes Weekly Intelligencer*, of Oct. 7, 1645, as "the most resolute of all the three Northern Garrisons which Col.-Generall Poyntz left to reduce." For a short time Colonel Overton's troops occupied the castle, but on Thursday, April 30, 1646, the House of Commons resolved that along with other inland castles, Sandal should be made untenable, and no garrison kept or maintained in it.

During the siege, the Cross in Cock and Bottle lane, that had been erected by Edward the Fourth in memory of his father, the Duke of York, on the spot where he fell at the battle of Wakefield, was destroyed by the Roundhead soldiery.

Soon after the Restoration of Charles the Second to the throne, Major Beaumont disposed of this estate, for by an indenture dated Nov. 1, 1662, he sold his park at Sandal with all the rights, members and appurtenances thereof, late parcel of the annexed possessions of the Duchy of Lancaster, and sometime being parcel of the lands and possessions of the Duke of York, with all pales, stone walls, dytches and hedges thereto belonging, to John Pollard, servant to Francis

<sup>47</sup> *The Moderate Intelligencer*; *Mercurius Britannicus*; a continuation of certaine speciall and Remarkable passages informed to the Parliament; the City Scout; the Parliament's Post; the King-

*domes Weekly Intelligencer*; *Mercurius Civicus*; the *Weekly Account*; a *Diary*, or an *Exact Journal*, from Sept. 11 to Oct. 9, 1645.



majesty ; but that did not save him, and with hundreds of other priests he was turned out on a pension of £5 per annum.<sup>30</sup> An inventory was taken of the goods and plate in the chapel, when the former were found to be of the value of 17s. 2d., and the plate 25s.<sup>31</sup> The chantry endowment was chiefly from rents in the neighbourhood, and amounted to £5 14s. 11d., of which a tenth went yearly to the king. In 1391, the chaplain to this chapel received a stipend of £4 5s. 0d., which does not look as if the income advanced with the needs of the times.<sup>32</sup> The chapel being disused was allowed to fall into decay.

During the reign of Queen Mary, the lordship of Wakefield, with the Castle of Sandal, was transferred to the Duchy of Lancaster by charter dated April 15, 1558. Elizabeth appointed a commission to report upon the condition of this among other castles, and the lords and others who drew up the report state "that it is especially to be meyntheyned because it standith in a strong countrie of men amongst whom yf any rebellion shulde happen as god forbid this castle must be the staie of it and therefore wourthie to be kept and meyntheyned." The constable of the castle and steward of the manor was Sir John Tempest, who had £17 6s. 8d. as his fees ; the park attached to the castle was one mile in circuit.<sup>33</sup> On the 30th of December, 1560, Elizabeth ordered Sir John Tempest, constable and steward, to appoint a convenient place for the safe keeping of the Court Rolls and other records and writings belonging to the manor of Wakefield, which were then lying within the church of Wakefield, and that they be conveyed to Sandal Castle, and that three locks and keys be affixed to the door of the place where the records were kept.<sup>34</sup> At this period the castle was used as the chief residence for the constable and steward of the manor of Wakefield, and prisoners were committed to the castle for arrears of the king's rent, and for trespassing or poaching, and were under the care of a gaoler, who had a house within the walls. The park

<sup>30</sup> *Exchequer, Ancient Miscellanea*

<sup>31</sup> *Pensions to Incumbents of Charities.*

<sup>32</sup> *Chantry Certificates.* Yorkshire, No. 65.

<sup>33</sup> *Bailiff's accounts of profits and expenses of the Lordship of Wakefield,*

14 Ric. II., printed in *The Rectory Manor of Wakefield.*

<sup>34</sup> *Duchy of Lancaster Records,* xxv. K. 25c.

<sup>35</sup> *Duchy of Lancaster Records,* Class XI. No. 97, fo. 28.

adjoining was of forty acres, palisaded round, and contained about thirty fallow deer.<sup>35</sup>

In 1566, Queen Elizabeth granted Sandal Castle in fee farm to Edward Carey, the son of her cousin, Lord Hunsdon, who came to reside there, and in the disturbances of the North in 1569, raised men and arms to oppose the rebels.

Sir Edward Carey conveyed Sandal to his son-in-law, Sir John Savile, knight of Howley, first Mayor of Leeds in 1662, keeper of the rolls for the West Riding, high steward of Wakefield, Pontefract, and Bradford, M.P. for the county, who was created Baron Savile of Pontefract on July 21, 1628, and died August 30, 1630, in his 74th year. The estate next came into the possession of William Savile of Kirkgate, Wakefield, deputy-steward of the manor of Wakefield, and steward of the manor of Newland, the first spokesman and a great benefactor of the Grammar School at Wakefield, jointly with John Hanson of Woodhouse, who conveyed it to Sir Richard Beaumont of Whitley Hall, born in August, 1574, created a knight in 1603, baronet in 1627; in October, 1617, he petitioned the king for a grant of "Hall Lathes, part of the manor of Sandal," to be impaled with his small park adjacent, which petition was granted. Sir Richard died in 1634, holding Sandal Castle and park of the king (Charles I.), in fee farm by the rent of £1 6s. 8d. per annum, payable at the feasts of the Annunciation and St. Michael the Archangel. By his will, dated Nov. 30, 1630, he left his castle and park of Sandal to his cousin Major Thomas Beaumont, "that he might have a little venison therefrom to refresh his friends with at Whitley, when they came to see him."

#### THE SIEGE IN 1645.

When the Civil War broke out, Sandal Castle was owned by Major Beaumont, and it was garrisoned for the king, Major Ward being placed in command; he did not, however, long enjoy his position, for, coming down the stairs from the house of office in the castle, he fell and broke his neck, and was buried within the castle grounds. He was succeeded in the governorship by Colonel George Bonivant.

Early in 1645, Lord Fairfax entrusted the siege of Sandal

<sup>35</sup> Survey of the Manor of Wakefield, 37 Hen. VIII. in the Exchequer.

are decidedly 'Old Norse,' or 'Danish,' of early twelfth century perhaps. How well this suits the circumstances of Cleveland you know well enough.

"I read the runes as :

HIIBIN:JK.

*i.e.*, 'diebel ok,' which Mr. Magnusson says is good Danish—of latish date—for 'devil and.' He tells me that GREERA is part of the word 'to grow,' and COMA is 'to come,' or 'they come.' These words are evidently suitable for a sun dial. The words, 'devil and,' may well be a pious curse on creatures of that kind ; perhaps a proverbial saying, that when the sun is up the evil spirits are down.

"I suppose this is the only 'Danish' inscription in Anglo-Saxon orthography in this island. The fact that the inscriptions do not seem to run in known formulæ makes one much wish to see the other half."

J. T. F.

NOTE.—The Council is indebted to Messrs. Bemrose & Sons, Ld., for the loan of these blocks.

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## LII.

### WILL OF A FORMER VICAR OF DONCASTER, 1360.

In a volume entitled "Testamenta Karleolensia" just issued by the "Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archæological Society," the following occurs, p. 28—30. It is the will of William Nelson, vicar of Doncaster, as he is there styled. His name appears in Jackson's "History of St. George's Church" as "William, son of Thomas, son of Ellen de Appelby, Chaplain. Instit. 17 June, 1355, on pres. of the Abbot and Convent of St. Mary of York, vacated by death." The will is dated the Thursday before S. Michael's day (Sep. 29) ; it was proved on Oct. 6 following, his successor, Robert Murray, chaplain, being instituted on Oct. 5. It will be acceptable to all who have a copy of Hunter's "South Yorkshire," or Jackson's "History of St. George's Church," and to the members of the Yorkshire Society. Two or three corrections are made in the spelling of local names. The original is in Latin.

### WILL OF DN. WILLIAM NELSON, VICAR OF DONCASTER.

In the name of God, Amen. I, William de Appilby, Vicar of the Church of Donecaster, on Thursday next before the feast of S. Michael

the Archangel, A.D. 1360, make my will in this manner. In the first place I leave my soul to God, and to blessed Mary, and all Saints, and my body to be buried in the Church of S. George, and with my body as is the custom in the name of a mortuary. Item, in wax 20 pounds to be burned about my body. Item, in the calling together of my neighbours 20 pounds. Item, to Dn. William de Hauley 40*s.* and my better robe. Item, to Dn. John de Barneley 13*s.* 4*d.* and my second best robe. Item, to Dn. John de Mekesburgh<sup>1</sup> 13*s.* 4*d.* and my third best robe. Item, to Dn. William de Estthorp<sup>2</sup> 13*s.* 4*d.* and my fourth best robe. Item, to Dn. Thomas de Appilby 13*s.* 4*d.* and my fifth best robe. Item, in distribution to the poor 10 pounds. Item, to Thomas Olifant, his wife and sons 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Item, to the sons of John son of Christiana legitimately begotten 40*s.* Item, to Alice my sister and her daughter living in Kirkeby Steffan 40*s.* Item, to Dn. John del Okes 3*s.* 4*d.* Item, to William Mangwys the 40*s.* which he owes me and 26*s.* 8*d.* Item, to each chaplain celebrating in the Church of Doncaster 40*d.*, except to the chaplains above named. Item, to the two clerks of the church 6*s.* 8*d.* to be divided between them. Item, to John Foxholes 6*s.* 8*d.* Item, to Mr. John Burdon 20*s.* Item, to Dn. John de Marton that portifory which I now have, or that portifory which Dn. William de Loundres has of me. Item, to Dn. John vicar of Burgh my small portifory. Item, to Godewill and his wife 26*s.* 8*d.* which they owe me, and 40*s.* besides. Item, to Adam le Harpour 13*s.* 4*d.* Item, to the Friars of Carmel of Appilby 8 marcs and this in the disposition of Fr. William Garun. Item, to one Chaplain to celebrate for the souls of my father and mother, and other friends for whom I am bound, in the Church of S. Michael of Appilby, for three years 18 marcs. Item, to the church of S. Lawrence of Appilby one missal. Item, to the Church of S. George of Donecaster that portifory which belonged to John Gare, Chaplain. Item, to William de Brampton 20*s.* and one bed, viz. :—one canvas, 2 blauketts, 2 sheets, and one coverlyt with a curtain. Item, to John del Hill 20*s.* and one bed, viz. :—one canvas, 2 blauketts, ij sheets and one coverlet with a curtain. Item, to the high altar of Blessed Mary 6*s.* 8*d.* Item, to the altars of S. Thomas the Martyr, S. Nicholas, and S. Lawrence 10*s.* in equal portions. Item, to Dn. Will. de Hanley one chest. Item, to Dn. John de Louersale 20*s.* Item, to the fabric of S. George's Church 13*s.* 4*d.* Item, to William and John my cousins 20 pounds and two books, viz. :—*Legenda Sauctorum* and one book of expositions of the Epistles. Item, one Flanders chest and everything belonging to my chamber except those things which are devised above. Item, to Agnes my maidservant 13*s.* 4*d.* Item, to Will del Hill 6*s.* 8*d.* Item, to Thomas le Carter 6*s.* 8*d.* Item, to John my page 6*s.* 8*d.* Item, to Thomas my page 6*s.* 8*d.* Item, to the boys of Robert de Fulsham 6*s.* 8*d.* Item, to Alice daughter of Will. Wodecok 6*s.* 8*d.* Item, to the boys of Thomas Cote 6*s.* 8*d.* Item, to the boys of John de Stanford 6*s.* 8*d.* Item, to the boys of Will. de Canteley 6*s.* 8*d.* Item, to the Friars Minors of Donecaster, 13*s.* 4*d.* Item, to the Friars Carmelites in Donecaster 13*s.* 4*d.* To the Anchoretts of Donecaster, 6*s.* 8*d.*

<sup>1</sup> John de Mekesburgh was instituted to the Fledburgh, or S. Nicholas Chantry in the church, July 31, 1349, on pres. of the commonalty of Doncaster. He held

it till his death.

<sup>2</sup> William de Hexthorpe, priest, was instituted to the same Chantry, Dec. 21, 1369, on pres. of Henry Westby.

Item, of John Clerk 40*d*. The residue of my goods I leave to celebrating for my soul according to the disposition of my exors. Giving and granting to the same exors full and lawful power for increasing or diminishing in the premisses if necessary and everything else which true and lawful exors ought to be able to do. For the faithful carying out of this my will I make and appoint Willm. de Stanley of Doncaster, Chaplain, Willm. Wodecok, Thomas Cott, and Willm. de Fisshelake my exors. In proof whereof my own seal and the seal of the office of Deanery of Doncaster are to this will appended. Given on the day and at the place above named. Item, I leave to Dn. Will. de Hanley, Chaplain, 48 marcs of sterling for the celebration of divine offices for my soul and for the souls of all faithful dead for 8 years, viz. :—for each year 6 marcs, if my goods suffice for this.

The will was proved at Doncaster on the 6th of October, 1360, and at Rose on the 16th of October, 1360.

F. R. F.

## THE TOWNSHIP OF NETHER-THONG.

NOTES by the late H. J. MOREHOUSE, M.R.C.S., F.S.A.  
Arranged by THOMAS BROOKE, F.S.A.

THE attention of our readers has already been called to the great loss sustained by the Yorkshire Archæological Association in the death of the most venerable member of its Council, the late H. J. Morehouse, F.S.A. Few of those who have attended the meetings and excursions of our Society can fail to miss the manly presence of one who showed so constant an interest in its work and took so practical a part in its deliberations.

Perhaps by the Antiquarian world at large he will be best remembered as the Historian of "Kirkburton and the Graveship of Holme," and as the Editor of a most interesting volume published by the Surtees Society (The Diary of Adam Eyre), but by us his name will be especially revered as that of the last survivor of the small band of Archæologists whose action led to our own organization.

Living "among his own people," and representing a family long honoured in its district, his natural tastes had led him from early years to investigate the local history of the neighbourhood, and to record during a prolonged life the facts which from time to time rewarded his research.

In middle life he found in near neighbours on the one side and the other (the Revd. Thomas James of Netherthong, and the Revd. George Lloyd of Thurstonland), men whose pursuits were kindred to his own ; and it was during their social intercourse and union in study, that the idea of forming an Archæological Society for the deanery of Huddersfield first took its rise. The late J. K. Walker, M.D., Wm. Turnbull, M.D., and others were taken into counsel, and the foundation of such a Society soon followed, with Dr. Turnbull as President, and Mr. Lloyd as Secretary. The history of its ultimate expansion into the existing Yorkshire Association need not be repeated. In later years Dr. Morehouse (to give him the title by which he was best known) resolved gradually, and with courteous consideration for the feelings and wishes of an attached body of patients, to withdraw from the arduous duties of a wide-spread country practice, and to devote himself more entirely to his books and to his garden, for arboriculture was as favourite an occupation with him as archæology. As a result of this comparative leisure, he has left behind him a large mass of MS. information, which may prove of enormous value to any future historian of the neighbourhood. From his MSS., the subjoined notes on the Township of Netherthong have been placed at our disposal, and we print them almost exactly as

they left his hand, omitting only such matters as are obviously unsuited for the pages of an antiquarian journal, and making some slight variation in their order.

He died 9 Octr. 1890, aged 83.<sup>1</sup>

#### NOTES.

When collecting the materials for "*The History of the Parish of Kirkburton, and the Graveship of Holme,*" I occasionally met with documents relating to the township of Nether Thong, which adjoins upon this Graveship, and of these I usually made a note.

The township of Nether Thong is bounded on the east by the river Holme, on the south by the township of Upper Thong, on the west by that of Meltham, and on the north by Honley; the two last-named townships, along with Nether Thong, being in the Honour of Pontefract, but all in the ancient parish of Almondbury.

Nether Thong consists of a narrow strip or thong of land, from which it would seem that its name was derived. It is usually described as "Nether" or "Lower" Thong, in contradistinction to "Upper Thong," and it contains about 850 acres of land, which is for the most part of good quality. Nether Thong was not, however, a distinct township at the period of the "Domesday Survey," as the name does not appear in that record. It had evidently formed a part of the township of Meltham, to which it adjoins on its western side. In the division which took place, a small portion of the common or waste land, required to be distinguished by "metes" and "bounds," being defined by large stones which were kept up by the freeholders, till the enclosure of the commons in 1817.

The division from Meltham certainly took place at a very early period, probably as early as the reign of Edward II., and what was the cause of the severance is somewhat uncertain, but we may hazard a probable conjecture.

It may here be observed in regard to Meltham, that among evidences which we have seen of the 16th and 17th centuries, it is frequently designated "Meltham Half." Yet the freeholders of Nether Thong owe neither rent nor service to the Mesne Lord or Lords of Meltham. They recognise no superior, except the Chief Lord of the Fee of Pontefract.

<sup>1</sup> The council are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Lewis Hornblower for permission to print this paper.

Therefore the division of the township seems, not improbably, to have arisen in consequence of some influential territorial owner; and to this point we will now turn our attention.

In the reign of King John, we find that a family of the name of Bisset resided at North Elmsal near Doncaster, where they had estates, and likewise at *Nether Thong*. Hunter quotes a charter from Dodsworth's MSS. of a very interesting description, respecting the settlement of the Bissets at North Elmsal. It is a grant made by John, the Constable of Chester, to Henry Bisset of forty-eight acres of land in Elmsal, with lands at Marton and Plumtree for a park, and the whole town of Harworth, in frank marriage<sup>2</sup> with Albreda his sister, a daughter of Richard fitz Eustace. He found also that Henry Bisset was a son of Manasser Bisset (who was Dapifer or Steward of the King's Household to Henry II.), the son of William Bisset and Hawisia his wife.

There is an Inquisition P. M. in the 19 Edw. II., in which John Bisset was found to have died seized of a messuage and 60 acres of land in Elmsal. The names of Bissets occur frequently as witnesses in deeds in Elmsal and the neighbourhood, before the time when dates were usually inserted, viz., John Bisset, Junior, his son Adam Bisset, and later down to 1320. In a deed of that date, all the three names appear together.

The Bissets had considerable lands in Nether Thong; these, with most of their other estates, were in the Honour of Pontefract. When the rebellion of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, was put down, and the earl was executed at Pontefract, his estates were forfeited to the crown. But the manors of Meltham and Honley had previously been granted off to the Waleyes'. We find that a Robert Waleyes was seneschal of the Honour of Pontefract in the reign of Henry III.; and his descendants seem to have remained close partizans of the great earl. We find that Sir Stephen Waleyes was at the battle of Boroughbridge with his chief, and was taken prisoner, when his estates were also forfeited. But after the accession of Edward III., when Thomas,

<sup>2</sup>This marriage is entered in the pedigree showing the connections of the de Lascies, facing p. 151 of the present volume.



Earl of Lancaster's attainder was reversed, his estates, together with those of his partizans, were restored.

It seems, therefore, not improbable that, at this juncture, the Bissets might have interest with the crown sufficient to obtain the severance of the township of Nether Thong, from its ancient connection with Meltham, especially as the severance could easily be defined. So that between the time of the earl's death and the accession of Edward III., this division of the townships probably took place. The family of the Bissets ended in an heiress, who, about the time just mentioned, became the wife of John Wentworth of Wentworth Woodhouse,<sup>3</sup> to whom the estates of the Bissets descended, and to whom we shall have occasion to refer shortly.

The oldest original charter evidence which I have seen connected with "Twong," sometimes spelt "Thung," but now designated Nether Thong, is dated at "Deuwesbyre," 16 Edw. II. (1323), on the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle; wherein Johanna, the daughter of Simon Robuk, granted "Dno. Ricardo Gates de Deuwesbyre, Capellano," &c., all her messuages, lands and tenements "infra divisas de Twongs," after her decease for Adam Robuk, &c. "Hiis testibus Johe de Sayvill, Johe de Castro, Ricardo de Lokkwod, Adā del Beumand, Ricardo de Fossā de Crosland, et aliis."

This charter is interesting because it furnishes us with the name of an early owner of Crosland—"Richard de Fossā de Crosland,"<sup>4</sup> whose residence, as here indicated, was surrounded by a foss, or moat. He seems to have been the father of Sir Edward Crosland of that place, whose daughter married into the knightly family of Beaumont of Whitley-Beaumont, viz., to Sir Robert Beaumont, who succeeded to the manor and estates, and took up his residence at Crosland Hall. Here, it would seem, he was residing in the 15 Edw. III., when that lawless feud arose between Sir John Elland, on the one hand, and Quarmby of Quarmby, Lockwood of Lockwood, and Beaumont of Crosland, on the other; all of

<sup>3</sup> This marriage is alluded to on p. 111 of the present volume, a. v. South Kirkby.

<sup>4</sup> The pedigree of Crosland, as given in Dugdale's Visitation, makes Sir John Crosland, the father of Sir Edward, whose

daughter Grace married Beaumont of Whitley. A Richard Crosland appears as nephew of Sir Edward. The earlier generations of the Crosland pedigree require verifying.

whom Sir John Elland, with his band of retainers, slew at midnight, each in his own house. The history has been well preserved in an ancient metrical version of the story, the following extract from which gives us a lively picture of the savage brutality of the times :—

To Quarmby Hall they came by night,  
And there the lord they slew,  
At that time Hugh of Quarmby hight,  
Before the country knew.

To Lockwood then the self-same night  
They came, and there they slew  
Lockwood of Lockwood that wiley wight,  
That stirred the strife anew.

When they had slain thus suddenly  
Sir Robert Beaumont's aid,  
To Crosland they came craftily,  
Of nought they were afraid.

The hall was water'd well about,  
No wight might enter in ;  
Till that the bridge was well laid out,  
They durst not venture in.

Before the house they could invade  
In ambush they did lodge ;  
And watched a wench with wiley trade,  
Till she let down the bridge.

A siege they set, assault they made  
Heinously to the hall ;  
The knight's chamber they did invade,  
And took the knight withal.

And this is for most certainty  
That, slain before he was,  
He fought against them manfully,  
Unarmed as he was.

His servants rose and still withstood  
And struck with might and main ;  
In his defence they shed their blood,  
But all this was in vain.

The Lady cry'd and shriek'd withal  
When as from her they led  
Her dearest Knight into the hall,  
And there cut off his head.

The next evidence we have relating to Nether Thong is from the copy of an ancient charter, the original being now lost. It is to be regretted that portions of the copy are also

destroyed. It bears date 38 Edw. III. (1365), wherein Dñs Thomas de Dinglay, parson of the church of Dinglay, son of Richard Dinglay, grants to William Gudman of H . . ley (Honley) and to his heirs, a messuage, land and tenements—one bovate of land adjoining the lands of Jolu Bisset and the said William Gudman, extending from the village (Thung) down to the rivulet, called “Tum Rode,” abutting on lands called “Old Rode Side,” and a parcel of land called “Newland Bank” beyond the rivulet or stream: also a field in the village, called the “Wood-lone” (lane) from thence to “Crow Rode,” extending to “Crow-rode Holynge,” till it arrives at a place called “Heyns”: another piece of land called . . . . . lying between “Calfall” and the watercourse: one bovate of land lying between “Milgate-Wood” and the said watercourse: also one bovate of land called . . . . . being pasture and wood, adjoining the township of Meltham, extending from the village of “Thung,” to a large stone bounded by “Thung-greve,” and adjoining on the south side of “Thung-aker,” &c. Granted to the said William Gudman, his heirs, &c. Rendering to the Chief Lord of the Fee, a Rose, on the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, for all services and demands, except five pence to Sir Robert Swillington, Knight, on his admission. Given at Thung. Witnesses: John de Quernby, William Linlay, Richard Lokwod and others.

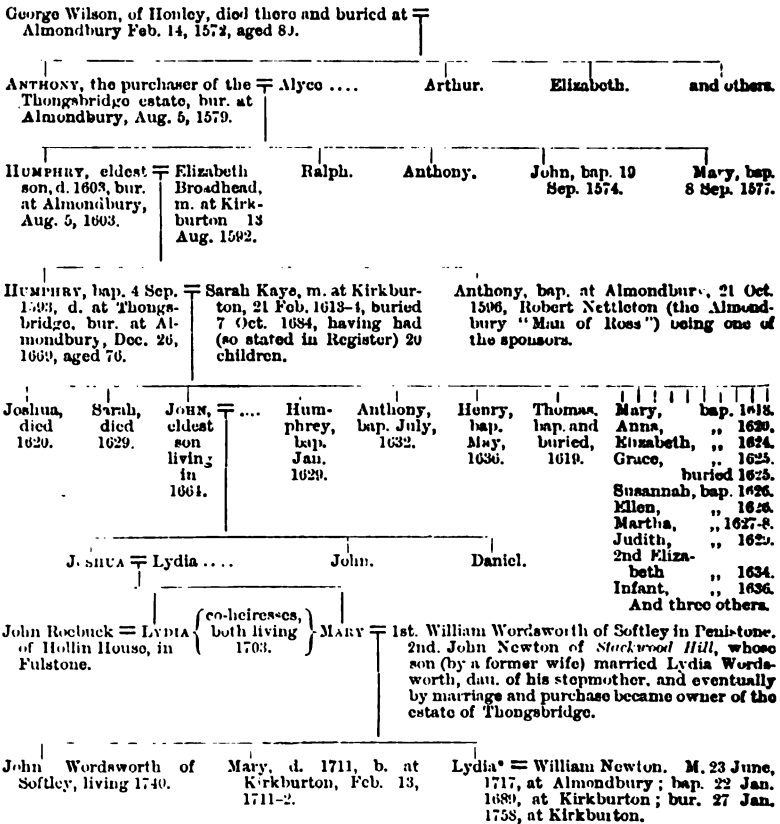
This charter is interesting in several particulars. It corroborates, what has already been stated—that the Bissets were then holding lands in the township; it contains also the mention of several names of places which are still perpetuated; and what is still more important, it proves that the freeholders at that early period recognised no Mesne Lord: “Rendering only to the Chief Lord of the Fee, a Rose for all services.” So that the Freeholders of the township are joint lords of the manor.

We have further proof of the connection of the Gudmans with these estates in the Poll-tax of Richard II. (1379), where under “Villata de Meltham” appear the names of “William Gudman”<sup>5</sup> and “Thomas Gudman and Agnes, uxor ejus.” These were probably the sons of William

<sup>5</sup> A deed dated 1390 is given on p. 58 of this volume, which records a grant of land by Joan, widow of William Goodman.

Gudman recorded in the foregoing charter, and were then in all probability living upon the estate in "Thung." There is apparently no mention of "Thung" or "Thong" in the Poll-tax, and doubtless the Roll had been made according to ancient custom, combining both townships under the head of Meltham, the separation of Nether Thong from Meltham being then of recent date. Until the reign of Elizabeth, we do not find any further charter evidence connected with the township. Early in that reign, we find that Thomas Wentworth of North Elmsall, Esquire, held divers messuages and lands here, which had been acquired by his ancestors through marriage with the heiress of Bisset. In the 13 Eliz. Thomas Wentworth alienated the whole of his estate in Nether Thong, which seems to have been purchased by the tenants in occupation, viz. : Anthony Wilson, John Beaumont, Thomas Woodhead and others. Of these tenants Anthony Wilson became the owner of the Thongsbridge estate, forming the eastern boundary of the township. It consisted of an ancient corn mill and fulling mill, a messuage and lands; and of this estate he was seized at his death in 1579. His will bears date 7 Jan., 1579; and as it reveals somewhat of the domestic life of those times, it is not altogether devoid of interest. He is described as of *Thwonge-brigg*. The will has reference to his personal estate only. To his wife Alyce he gives one third of his goods; the remainder to be divided among his children; except one "Quye" (Kine or Cow) "which I give unto Humphry and Anthony, my sonnes, to be bestowed between them. To Arthure Wilson, my brother, one brown Jacket, a Setten Dublet, a payre of Moyles, a felt hat, with one payer of redd slopps. To Elizabeth Wilson, daughter of Thomas Wilson, 3s. 4d. towards the byinge of one hatt. To Arthure Wilson sonne of Thomas Wilson, 2s. 8d. To John Berrie, my godsonne, my worse graye Jacket. To Richard Littlewood, my godsonne, 12d. To Elizabeth Wilson, my sister, all my goods whatsoever were or are remaining in her hands, by reason of the last will of George Wilson, my father. I do make Rauffe Wilson, my sonne, sole executor of this my last will. Alyce my wife to be tutor and governoure and keeper of all my chyldren, and their portions, until such tyme as they shall come to be of years of discrecon, desyryng these my faythfull friends—John

Balye, Richard Wilson, Miles Wilson, Wm. Ermitage, George Brooke and Robert Cryer, Clerke, to see that this my said will be performed." The descent of the property is shewn in the following statement :—



\* Extract from Register:—"Buried from Stackwood Hill, John Newton, of Stackwood Hill, being her father-in-law."

In 1664, Humphry Wilson executed a deed of entail, dated 12th October, "to the end that the messuages, tenements, mills and lands at Thongsbridge aforesaid, may continue and remain in the blood and issue of him, the said Humphry Wilson, so long as it shall please God to suffer." The estate was entailed upon "John Wilson the elder, and his son and heir apparent," and to Joshua Wilson, son of the said John and his heirs; in default of issue, to John Wilson the younger and his heirs, and in default to Daniel Wilson

and his heirs (both sons of the said John Wilson the elder) ; and in default to his own right heirs.

William Newton (who at his father's death, in 1736, succeeded to the Stackwood Hill estate) married one of the daughters of his stepmother by her former husband, William Wordsworth, and in rights of his wife became entitled to a share of the Thongsbridge estate, and he ultimately became the purchaser of the remaining interests, which had been created under the entail. On his eldest son, Joshua Newton, the Stackwood Hill estate devolved ; the Thongsbridge estate being settled on John Newton, the second son. His daughter, Lydia Newton, married Benjamin, the only son and heir of Smithson Empson of Goole Hall, in the parish of Snaith. On their marriage their united ages did not exceed 32 years !

Joshua Newton died unmarried in 1762, and the Stackwood Hill property devolved upon his brother John, of Thongsbridge. Notwithstanding this accession of property, he was unfortunate. He engaged in commerce, and by unsuccessful speculations and general mismanagement of his affairs, he became bankrupt ; his estates were ultimately sold.

Thongsbridge passed into the possession of Mr. Jonathan West, of Cawthorn, solicitor, who, after retaining it for a number of years, sold it. Shortly afterwards it passed into the possession of Messrs. Wentworth & Co., bankers of Wakefield ; from whom it was purchased by Mr. William Newton of Stackwood Hill in Fulstone.

#### Extracts from Registers of the Wilson family of Thongsbridge and township of Netherthong—

Humphry, son of Anthony Wilson of Markbottom, bapt. 11 Oct. 1562.

Ralph, son of Anthony Wilson of Nether Thong, bapt. 19 March, 1571-2.

Francis Wilson and Agnes Ouldome mar. at Kirkburton 22 May, 1599.

Margaret, d. of Francis Wilson of Thongsbridge, bapt. 5 Aug. 1602.

Joseph, son of Francis Wilson of Thongsbridge, bapt. 28 Dec. 1603.

Michael, son of Anthony Wilson of Nether Thong, bapt. 6 Sep. 1605.

Humphry, son of Anthony Wilson of Nether Thong, bapt. 9 May, 1613.

Anthony Wilson and Agnes Oldfield married 19 February, 1598.

Agnes, uxor Anthony Wilson of Nether Thong, buried 25 May, 1609.

Agnes, wife of Francis Wilson of Thongsbridge, buried 6 Nov. 1648.

Franciscus Wilson de cãdem, maritus ejus, sepult. erat 10mo die [Nov. 1648].

Michael Wilson of Nether Thong . . . . . buried 18 Feb. 1648-9.

Christopher Wilson of Nether Thong . . . . . buried 30 March 1660.

The Beaumonts of Nether Thong seem (like the Wilsons) to have been tenants on the estate of the Wentworths, of whom we have already given some account, and to have purchased the lands and tenements held by them in occupation in the 13 Elizabeth (1570). Their residence was in the village, and its situation is still known as "*Giles' Fold*:" the name of Giles seems to have been a favourite one in the family.

In 1562 John Beaumont of Nether Thong had a son Richard baptized at the Parish Church of Almondbury, and it is recorded in the register that one of the sponsors was Richard Beaumont of "Whitley Hall." From this circumstance we are led to believe that this family was a branch from that of Whitley-Beaumont. John Beaumont had also a son Godfrey and another called Giles.

Richard, the first-born, is described in the Register, in 1631, as "of Nether Thong, Squire." He was buried at Almondbury 13 April, 1643, and Giles Beaumont in 1657.

We find also a John Beaumont in 1659, who purchased lands at Deanhouse in the township of Honley (though very near the village of Nether Thong) from Sir Robert Stapleton, knight. There was also a John Beaumont of Nether Thong, in 1606, who can hardly be identical with the John of 1562. He was probably a son. He seems to have involved his estates, for in that year John Beaumont of Nether Thong, yeoman, and Humphry Beaumont, his second son, of Lassells Hall, yeoman, were parties to a deed dated 26 May, 4 James (1606), wherein the said John assigned his estate in Nether Thong to the said Humphry, for the term of forty years "if he should so long live," on condition that the said Humphry pay all his lawful debts: one of the messuages being described as at "*Ledyeat in Nether Thong*."

We next find a Godfrey Beaumont, of Nether Thong, yeoman, who by his deed dated 13 March, 17 James (1619), granted and confirmed to William Newton of Stackwood Hill in Fulstone, yeoman, &c., a close of land in Nether Thong called the "*Whinney's Reape*," "to be holden of

the Chief Lord of the Fee by services of right and accustomed." It would seem, however, that the foregoing transfer was not fully completed, as we find by a deed dated 4th May, 16 Carol. (1640), wherein Gyles Beaumont of Nether Thong, yeoman, and George Beaumont, his son and heir apparent, for a consideration, &c., received of William Newton of Stackwood Hill, released and quit-claimed to the said William Newton, &c., all right and title to the close called "Whinney's Reape."

#### WOODHEAD OF NETHER THONG.

This family (a branch of which was also settled in Meltham) seems to have been long resident in the village. Their ancient residence has been taken down and a large modern messuage erected, but the large and commodious barn and outbuildings still remain and indicate the substantial character of their former owners. Thomas Woodhead was a tenant on the Wentworth estate, a portion of which he purchased in 13 Elizabeth (1570). He seems to have been the son of George Woodhead, who died in 1572, at the age of 80 years. Thomas died in 1602, and was apparently succeeded by Humphry Woodhead of this place who died in 1628, and at this time a George Woodhead was living there. We next find Abraham Woodhead living at Nether Thong, in 1642. In a deed dated 29 January, 1677, Abraham Woodhead, described as of Nether Thong, yeoman, and Grace, his wife; also Joshua Woodhead, their son and heir, sued out a fine, out of the Court of Common Pleas, at Westminster, in respect of four messuages, one cottage, sixty acres of land, thirty acres of meadow, sixty acres of pasture, with common right, &c., in Nether Thong. On the 12th and 13th February, 1678, Abraham Woodhead aforesaid, executed a deed of conveyance to trustees of all the aforesaid lands and tenements, to the use of the said Abraham Woodhead for life, then to the use of Grace, his wife, for life, afterwards to Joshua Woodhead, his son and heir, for ever.

The said Joshua Woodhead, by his will dated July 13, 1719, devised to his eldest son and heir, Abraham Woodhead, messuages and lands in Nether Thong (leaving to his three other sons, viz., Benjamin, Daniel, and Thomas, also



messuages and lands, and to his wife, Hannah, an annuity for life).

The last-mentioned Abraham Woodhead, described as "of Nether Thong, yeoman," by his will dated 22 Dec., 1741, devised to his daughter Betty £200; and to Abraham, his only son and heir (then aged about five years), the whole of his real estate. He appointed his wife Elizabeth his executrix and guardian of his children.

Betty, the daughter, married Mr. John Woodhead, of Hullen Edge near Elland, and had issue one son, John, who died unmarried, and two daughters—one of whom married Dr. Cartelage, of Blackley, a physician, and the other was married to Mr. Cartelage, his brother. Abraham Woodhead, who was a minor at his father's death, became a Captain in the Army; but in the latter part of his life he resided at Elland, and there died. His family became unfortunate, and the estate in Nether Thong was sold, a considerable portion of it being purchased by Messrs. Abraham and John Woodhead and their sister, Mrs. Sarah Woodhead, who were distantly related to the previous owners, and who had been tenants on the estate. As we have already intimated, the Woodheads of this place, and of Meltham, were without doubt descended from the same stock. They each seem to have had the same favourite Christian name—Abraham—long before the time when the great scholar and theologian acquired so much distinction and gave such lustre to the name.

In the registers at Almondbury are the following records of this family:—

Dorothy, d. of George Woodhead, of Nether Thong, bapt. 6 Oct. 1559.  
George, son of Thomas Woodhead, of Nether Thong, bapt. 27 Oct. 1577.

Michael, son of George Woodhead, of Nether Thong, bapt. 15 Sep. 1622.

John, son of Humphry Woodhead, of Nether Thong, bapt. 8 Jun. 1628.

William, son of George Woodhead, of Nether Thong, bapt. 16 Nov. 1628.

Humphry, son of Humphry Woodhead, of Nether Thong, bapt. 6 March, 1835-6.

Thomas Woodhead, of Nether Thong, sepult. 27 Jan. 1601.

John, son of Humphry Woodhead, of Nether Thong, sepult. 2 Dec. 1625.

## KAYE OF NETHER THONG.

It does not appear that this family, resident at Nether Thong from a remote period, acquired its property by purchase from the Wentworths when they sold the Bisset estate. It is indeed certain that they held property here before the time of that sale. From what branch of the Kaycs they descended, it is now impossible to say, for the name then as now was widely spread over the district, for in addition to the knightly family of Kaye, of Woodsome, the head of the clan, there were Kayes of Holme, also of Copthirst in Cartworth; Kayes of Milshaw in Hepworth; Kayes of Almondbury and of Farnley Tyas. These were all in the time of Queen Elizabeth of the class called "yeomen," nearly all of them living upon and farming their own estates.

In 1636, Dec. 24, William Kaye of Nether Thong, yeoman, purchased a close of land, called West Field, in Nether Thong, of Giles Beaumont of Nether Thong. In 1650, April 8, William Kaye of Nether Thong, yeoman, and William Kaye, junior, of the same place, his son and heir, and Elizabeth his wife, and Sara Roids, of Nether Thong, spinster, for valuable consideration granted to William Newton, of Stackwood Hill, yeoman, four closes of land, called Westfield, Oxclose, Winny . . . . . which said Westfield, the said William Kaye, senior, lately had of Giles Beaumont.

The following notes of this family are copied from the Almondbury Parish Registers :—

- Edward, son of Thomas Kaye, of Nether Thong, bapt. 1 May, 1561.  
 Humphrey, son of George Kaye, of Nether Thong, bapt. 25 March, 1563.  
 Elizabeth, d. of George Kaye, of Nether Thong, bapt. 9 Dec. 1564.  
 George, son of John Kaye, of Nether Thong, bapt. 6 Nov. 1580.  
 John, son of John Kaye, of Nether Thong, bapt. 10 Dec., 1581.  
 William, son of George Kaye, of Nether Thong, bapt. 25 April, 1585.  
 George, son of George Kaye, of Nether Thong, bapt. 25 Feb. 1587-8.  
 Abraham, son of William Kaye, of Nether Thong, bapt. 5 July, 1618.  
 George, son of William Kaye, of Nether Thong, bapt. 2 Sept. 1627.  
 John, son of Abraham Kaye, of Nether Thong, bapt. 1 Aug. 1679.  
 Maria, filia Reverendi Domini Johannis Kaye, de Nether Thong, bapt. apud Honley Chapel 27 Maii, 1713.

George Kaye, of Nether Thong, and Elizabeth Marsden, married 4 Nov. 1568.

John Kaye, clericus, of Nether Thong, and Elizabeth Eastwood, married 2 Feb. 1712-3.

Johanna, uxor Georgii Kaye, of Nether Thong, sepult. 2 Dec. 1558.

Elizabeth Kaye, of Wolfestones, buried 25 April, 1595.

William, son of William Kaye, of Thong, buried 10 Jan. 1619-20.

Mary, wife of John Kaye, of Nether Thong, buried 9 Nov. 1623.

Helena, wife of William Kaye, of Nether Thong, buried 17 Nov. 1637.

William, son of William Kaye, of Nether Thong, buried 19 May, 1648.

William Kaye, of Nether House, juxta Thongsbridge, sepult. 17 May, 1649.

Maria, filia Johannis Kaye, Curat. de Meltham, sepult. 26 May, 1717.

Johannes Kaye, Curat. de Meltham, sepult. 26 Dec. 1723.

Of John Kaye (baptised 1 Aug. 1679) it is stated in the Register that he afterwards became Incumbent (curate) of Meltham. He, however, seems to have resided on his paternal estate at Nether Thong during his tenure of this office, which he entered upon in 1710. A flat stone in the churchyard at Almondbury bears the following inscription :—

“ Here lyeth the body of the Reverend Mr. John Kaye  
late Curate of Meltham, who died Dec. 24th, in the  
45th year of his age. Año Dñi. 1723.”

#### BERRY OF NETHER THONG AND DEANHOUSE.

The name of Berry is of some antiquity in the district. We find a family of this name residing at Hagg, in the township of Honley, immediately adjoining to Nether Thong, in the reign of Elizabeth. Leonard Burrye in the 12 Eliz. (1569) purchased his farm of his landlord, Sir Robert Stapleton of Wighill, near York. The date of the deed is Oct. 20, 1569, and it is worthy of a brief notice from the rights and reservations contained in it.

Sir Robert Stapleton, Lord of the Manor of Honley and Netherton, grants for the sum of £20 5s. 0*d.* to Leonard Burrye, his heirs, &c., one messuage and tenement with ten closes of land at Hagg, with the barn and outbuildings, &c., together with free common for all manner of Beasts and Cattle through the Waste Moores and Commons of Honley and Netherton : also with Housebote, Heynebote ( ? Hedgebote), Plowebote, Cartbote and fyerbote, to be taken and had upon such woods, places and grounds, and in such sorts and order as herein specified : also the right of Turbary over the said Waste lands. It is stipulated that if there

shall be sufficient timber growing upon the lands here granted, for necessary buildings and repairs, it shall be lawful for the said Leonard Berrye, &c., to cut it down for housebote, &c., and in default of such timber, he is to have full power and authority from time to time to take sufficient great timber upon the Moors and Wastes of Honley and Netherton. The said Sir Robert Stapleton having his officer resident in the Manor, to whom notice having been given, if after the space of one month he does not appoint the same, it is then lawful for the said Leonard Barrye to take the same at his pleasure. The said officer to deliver the said Housebote or Timber-wood as often as shall be required, also Hedgebote, Plowebote, Cartbote and Fyerbote, as often as required, "making no waste or spoyle."

Power is granted to "digge and get wall stone and slayte for building on the premises," "Leonard Barrye to pay annually to Sir Robert Stapleton the sum of seven shillings and four pence at Christmas and Midsummer in equal payments." "When Sir Robert Stapleton shall lawfully be charged in his proper person to serve the Queen, or her successors of the Realm, in any wars within the Realm or without, the said Leonard Burye to bear his proportion according as the other Inhabitants of Honley and Netherton, equally assessed according to the township of Meltham." "If the said Sir Robert Stapleton be not obliged to go to the war, in his proper person, the said Leonard Burye, not receiving a written discharge from Sir Robert Stapleton, yet if the township of Meltham be not charged with any assessment or Services towards the war, this present covenant shall be void." The said Leonard Burye and his heirs, &c., are bound "to make suyte to the Corne Milne of the said Sir Robert Stapleton, within the lordship of Honley, with all manner of Corne and graine grown and used upon the said premises now granted, the same being well ground and for reasonable Moulter and in due season from time to time. The said Leonard maintaining, repairing, and upholding his part and proportion of the said Corne Milne Dame, at his and their proper cost, when they shall be reasonably required, and shall also suffer the water to have free course to the Fulling Milnes of the said Sir Robert Stapleton, as heretofore."

Leonard Berry and Elizabeth Greene mar. at Kirkburton 5 June, 1569.

Leonard Berry was succeeded by his son "Thomas Berry, of Hagg," who died in 1614, and his wife Alice in 1617. A Richard Berry of the same place was buried at Almondbury, Nov. 18, 1626, and we find also mention in 1610 of Andrew Berry of Hagg, who probably was a brother of the above.

At Deanhouse—a short distance from the Hagg, and like it situated on the Deanbrook—there was also a Thomas Berrye, who was buried at Almondbury, Feb. 2, 1623, where his wife Elizabeth was interred Jan. 5, 1624. He was succeeded by Leonard, his son, (bap. at Almondbury, June 24, 1594,) who had issue and who was living in 1630.

There was a Godfrey Berrye of Deanhouse in 1658.

Another branch of the family settled at Thongsbridge, viz. Edward Berrye, who in 39 Elizabeth held lands and tenements in the township of Wooldale near Thongsbridge, which had been devised to him by his father, William Berrye, deceased. He also held a close of land in the same township, which had been previously granted to him by Sir Cotton Gargrave, knight, deceased, to the use and behoof of Elizabeth Berrye, one of the daughters of the said Edward Berrye, and James Haigh (the son of James Haigh de la Hurste) on their marriage, &c. These lands seem to have lain contiguous to the *Berry-Banks* Road, which acquired its name from this family.

#### NEWTON OF MOOR GATE, IN NETHER THONG.

This family was a branch of the Newtons of Stackwood Hill in Fulstone. The following notices are extracted from the Registers of Almondbury and Kirkburton :—

Robert, son of William Newton, bapt. 17 Aug. 1633.

William, son of John Newton, of Stackwood Hill, bapt. 22 Jan. 1689.

William Newton, of Stackwood Hill, parish of Kirkburton, and Lydia Wordsworth, of Almondbury, mar. 23 June, 1717.

John Newton, of this parish (Almondbury), gentleman, and Hannah Woodhead, of the parish of Huddersfield, mar. by licence 2 June, 1748.

Mr. John Newton, of Thongsbridge, widower, and Mary Walker, of Honley, spinster, mar. by licence 16 Dec. 1762.

John Newton, bur. (at Kirkburton) 14 Jan. 1637-8.

Robert, son of Samuel Newton, of Nether Thong, bur. (at Almondbury) 14 Jun. 1650.

William Newton, of Netherthong, bur. 8 Oct. 1661.

John Newton, of Stackwood Hill, bur. 15 Dec. 1736.

William Newton, of Stackwood Hill, bur. 27 Jan. 1758.

Joshua Newton, of Stackwood Hill, bur. 8 Feb. 1762.

We have already seen that in 17 James (1619), William Newton of Stackwood Hill, purchased land in Nether Thong from Godfrey Beaumont, and that further purchases were made from the Kaye family in 1649 and 1650.

In 1686 Jonas Newton, son of William Newton, alienated the estate. By indenture made between Jonas Newton of Nether Thong, yeoman, of the one part, and Henry Jackson of Totties, in Wooldale, and Elizabeth, his eldest daughter, on the other part, he conveyed to the said Henry Jackson and Elizabeth, his daughter, the messuage called Moorgate in Nether Thong, with barn, &c., gardens, &c., and certain closes of land called The Whinns or Whinny Close, The Over Oxclose, The Nether Oxclose, The Over Westfield, The Nether Westfield, The Over Brownhill, The Nether Brownhill, and the Whinney Reape,

“together with all parcells of land, heath, Waste or wasteground enclosed or unenclosed, Common of pasture, Turberie, Estovers, Mynes, Quarreys, Wayes, Water, Watercourses, &c., Woods, libertyes and Rentes, Chief rents, Services, Fines, Amersements, Royalties, Franchises, Jurisdications, Court fees and perquisites of Court, waiver, estreats, Warrants, reliefs, Escheats, Fishings, profits, commodities, Emoluments and hereditaments whatsoever to the said Messuage belonging, in Nether Thong, or within the village of Meltham.”

This reference to the village of Meltham (which is indicated also in the deed of 1649 above mentioned) probably arises from the fact that the lands of that township and of Nether Thong were not clearly defined at that particular place.

On the marriage of Elizabeth Jackson to Gervas Seaton of Blythe in the co. of Nottingham, she released to Henry Jackson (her father) for the sum of £600 all her right and title to the freehold lands in Nether Thong, &c., by deed dated 16 Oct., 1693. The estate passed by will to Abel Jackson, the third son of the above-named Henry; but by indenture dated 14 Feb., 1715, made between Abel Jackson of London, gentleman, and Elihu Jackson of Doncaster in the co. of York, gentleman, the former granted the estate with all its privileges to the said Elihu Jackson, his eldest brother.

On the extreme western edge of the township we come to the Hamlet of Greave. This probably comprises about 250 acres of land ; it is bounded by Upper Thong on the south, by Meltham on the west and south-west, and by Honley on the north. The hamlet is of ancient origin, and the estate vested for several generations in the family of Shaw, of Honley Wood-nook, from whom it was purchased by the late Joseph Hirst, Esq., of Wilshaw, whose ancestors had long held property at Lower Greave. His extensive alterations and improvements combine to impress the observer with the conviction that this is indeed a "model village."

We must however revert to its ancient condition. We have already given a charter of 38 Ed. III. (1363) in which mention is made of "Thong-greve:" and we have seen that William and Thomas Gudman, whose names appear in the Poll-tax Rolls of 1379, were probably the owners of this estate. But from the reign of Rich. II. till the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth, we meet with no further allusion to the Greave or its owners. We get, however, an interesting glimpse of its surroundings from an ancient document, formerly in the possession of the late Joseph Green Armytage, Esq., of Thickhollins. We are informed by the Rev. J. Hughes (History of Meltham, p. 213) that this charter was a grant from Edw. III. to John de Thickhollins, empowering him to cut wood in the Willow Shoe or Shaw. This (now known as the Wilshaw) was waste until the enclosure of the commons in 1817. It is in immediate proximity to Greave, and we may gather that in the 14th century it was well wooded and well watered.

In 1594, we find Robert Shaw, then of the Greave, where he remained till his death in 1626. His successor was Thomas Shaw, probably his son, who however died in the following year. Contemporary (or nearly so) with these was Henry Shaw of Honley Wood-nook, and in this family the property remained (as we have seen) till recent days.

Extracts from Register :—

Jana, filia Roberti Shaw, de Thong Greve, bapt. 1 Dec. 1594.

Sara, filia Henrici Shaw, de Greave, bapt. 3 Feb. 1638-9.

. . . tta, uxor Henrici Shaw, de Thong Greave, sepult. 19 March, 1649-50.

Henricus Shaw, de Greave, sepultus 4 Aug. 1667.

“Mary, wife of Jonathan Shaw, Nether Thong (a rich yeoman), buried Feb. 27, 1766.”

We must not conclude our notes without some mention of the ancient village of Nether Thong, though we have little to add to our notices of the families who formerly resided in it. It is situated on rising ground rather more than half a mile from Thongsbridge (already described as the estate of the Wilsons) which has now risen rapidly into importance as a centre of industry. Nether Thong lies within the Holme valley, having a south-easterly aspect and commands a fine view of the distant hills and of the winding vale beneath and beyond. It may be said that few villages possess greater advantages of situation for carrying out its sanitary requirements than this.

Nether Thong was formerly a member of the Chapelry of Honley, with which it remained till 1830 when a parliamentary grant was obtained and a church was erected, Mr. R. D. Chantrell of Leeds being the architect. The site, in the centre of the village, was given by Mr. John Woodhead. The church is dedicated to All Saints. It contains 700 sittings.

The following is a list of the incumbents or vicars :—

1. Rev. John M. Evans, 1830, resigned in 1834.
2. Rev. James North Green Armytage, 1834, resigned Dec., 1835.
3. Rev. George Docker Grundy, M.A., 1836.
4. Rev. David Meredith was in charge for a few months.
5. Rev. David Hughes, March, 1839, to March, 1842.
6. Rev. James Tidmore, May, 1842, to 1846.
7. Rev. Parsons James Maning } were here for a very
8. Rev. Josiah Rogers } short time.
9. Rev. Thomas James, M.A., LL.D., F.S.A., 1846 to 1879.
10. Rev. John Prowde, M.A., 1879, the present vicar.

It may be of interest to append the names of some inhabitants of Nether Thong township in the reign of Queen Elizabeth which we have extracted from the Almond-bury Registers, &c.

Dorothy, filia Jacobi Taylor, de Nether Thong, bapt. 25 July, 1568.  
 George, son of Thomas Linley, de Nether Thong, bapt. 2 Aug. 1573.  
 Nicholas Booth, of Thwonge-brygge, sepultus erat 22 Dec. 1558.  
 William Booth, of Nether Thong, sepultus erat 29 Dec. 1560.



Richard Aynelay, of Thongs Bridge, sepultus erat 19 Nov. 1563.

Alice Brooke, de Nether Thong, vidua sepulta erat 25 Oct. 1566.

Agnes, uxor Edwardi Brooke, de Nether Thong, sepulta erat 16 July, 1571.

Johannes Swallow, de Nether Thong, sepultus erat 17 March, 1573-4.

John Brooke, of Nether Thong, sepultus erat 9 Nov. 1580.

Margaret Hinchliffe, de Nether Thong, æt. 80 annos, sepulta erat 31 Dec. 1590.

Robert Haigh, of Markbottom, aged 90 years, buried 13 March, 1592.

Elizabeth Kaye, of Wolfestones, widow, 80 annos nata, sepulta erat 28 April, 1596.

## WRAGBY REGISTERS, BOOK No. II.

By the REV. EDWARD H. SANKEY, M.A.

THE second book of the Wragby Registers is a parchment volume of twenty-two leaves. It measures eleven and a half by seven and a quarter inches. The original binding has been removed and it is now strongly bound in parchment boards, and is carefully preserved with the other registers in the vestry safe. It contains the Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials from 1605 to 1630. There are recorded in all, 461 Baptisms, 130 Marriages, and 306 Burials; or an average per annum of about 17 Baptisms, five Marriages, and 11 funerals, the preponderance of baptisms over funerals shewing that the population was increasing, though not very rapidly, there being apparently little movement of the population.

This register is not nearly so interesting as the first book,<sup>1</sup> being little more than a record of the names of village folk. Notes on extraneous subjects, which are pretty frequent in the first book, are almost entirely absent; nor does it, like the earlier volumes, contain any churchwardens' or overseers' accounts, for which a separate book has been provided. No leaves are missing. The entries are most carefully made, the only omission being the marriages for 1624. Each entry is placed under its proper heading from 1605 to 1625, after which they are consecutive. English is used until 1618, after which Latin is introduced and is continued to the end of the book.

At the beginning of the book there is a fly-leaf, which appears to have originally been a title-page, but the writing is now almost entirely obliterated: all that is decipherable being "Wragby Register made in the year." At the bottom of this fly-leaf is a long note, only a word or two of which can be made out, so that it is unfortunately impossible to arrive at its purport. At the top of the next page is the following heading, some small portion of which is

<sup>1</sup> See Journal, vol. xii. p. 309.

torn off, "The Register of all the chryste(nynges) Burialles and mariages of the paroshene of wragbie in the year of our lord god 1605 anno regni regis Jacobi magna Britaniæ Ffranciae et Hyberniæ tertio."

In the first book some rather uncommon Christian names occurred, but in this they are essentially commonplace; the only ones worth noting as being something out of the common are Gervase, Jonas, Rosamund, Ursalie.

The fact of a person's death is expressed in many different ways; among them we find "did change his life," "vitam hanc caducam in immortali mutavit," "postquam ultimum spiritum exhalasset," or simply "obitus" or "obiit." Sometimes the burial only is recorded, "was buried," or "sepultus erat:" sometimes both death and burial, "obiit et sepultus erat." Occasionally the date of both death and burial is entered, from which it appears that burial in those days usually took place the day after or the second day after death, and was not delayed as now for the greater part of a week.

The owner of the Nostell estate in 1605, when this register begins, was Sir Richard Gargrave, Knight, and the entries under this name are very numerous, and will be given below. Sir Richard had only female issue, but his younger brother Francis, who was a clergyman, had a large family. In 1613 Nostell was purchased by William Ireland, Esq., in whose family it remained until 1629. There are three entries only relating to this family, which will be found in their proper place below.

The first entry in the book is,—

1605. Amye Browne daughter to William Browne was Bapt the vii daye Marche.  
 1605. Mr. Francis Gargrave and Marie Sissope was maryed the xii daye of Maii.

This is, I presume, the younger brother of Sir Richard above mentioned.

1605. Mr. William Fennicke and mres (mistress) Elizabeth Gargrave was maryed the twentie seventh of Julii.  
 1605. Mary Brian did change her lyfe Being slayne bye thos: Water-ton at Wakefield the seventh of Maij and was Buried in the churche and payed ten grottes.

In the churchwardens' accounts for this year there is a

receipt of 3s. 4d. for the burial of one Harry Beylins in the church, but there is no receipt on behalf of Mary Brian.

1606. Mr. Robert Gargrave sonne to Sir Cotton Gargrave did change his lyfe the twenty eight day of marche.

In 1579 occurs the following entry :—

Robert the sone of Cotton Gargrave was Bap. the fyrst daye of Apryll.

1606. Thomas Gargrave soune of Mr. Thomas Gargrave was Bapt the tenth of Maii.

1606. John Gray and Anne Gargrave was married the fourth day of Maij.

1606. Maistres Elizabeth Saltonstonsall did change her lyfe the third day of September.

This was the second wife of Samuel Saltonstall, Esq., of Huntwick Grange in the parish of Wragby. She was the daughter of Thomas Ogden, and was married in 1592. The churchwardens' accounts inform us that in 1605 Mr. Saltonstall, as he is called, paid six shillings for his last year's assessments to the church rate. In 1619 his son is spoken of as Sir Richard. They appear to have lived at Huntwick at the end of the 16th and during the earlier part of the 17th century, and were people of great importance. Samuel Saltonstall owned Rookes in the parish of Halifax, and Huntwick Grange; he also held lands at Saltonstall, the ancient possession of his family, also Winteredge Hall at Hipperholme, and Rogerthorpe in the parish of Badsworth. His brother Sir Richard was Lord Mayor of London in 1597, and his son Sir Richard was Lord of the Manor of Ledsham, a Justice of the Peace, and treasurer for lame soldiers in 1625. Other members of the family resided at Rogerthorpe and Pontefract. After his wife's death in 1625, Sir Richard, son of Samuel, sold his lands and went with his children to New England. In his will dated 1658 he left a legacy to Harvard College. From him spring the Saltonstalls of America, many of whom have held eminent positions. On his return from New England he resided in London. His second wife was a daughter of Lord Delawarr, his third wife was Martha Wilford. I append a pedigree of the Saltonstalls so far as they were connected with this parish.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> For further information about this family, see Watson's Halifax, or Drake's History of Boston, U. S.

Gilbert Saltonstall, of Rookes, in the parish of Halifax.

1. Ann, d. of John Hamden, of Longley.	— Samuel Saltonstall, of Rookes and Huntwick, d. Jan. 8th, 1612-13.	= 2. Elizabeth, d. of Thomas Ogden, buried Sept. 3rd, 1606, at Wragby.	Sir Richard Saltonstall, Lord Mayor of London, 1607.		
		= 3. Elizabeth Armin.			
Sir Richard Saltonstall, d. 1658, aged 72; bap. at Halifax, April 4th, 1586.	— Grace, d. of Robert Kaye, of Woodsome, buried June 27th, 1625, at Wragby. (This is the lady styled piissima and sanctissima in the Register.)				
Richard.	Rosamund, bap. April 16th, 1612, at Wragby.	Robert, bap. July 3rd, 1617, at Wragby.	Henry, bap. Nov. 9th, 1619, at Wragby.	Grace, bap. Feb. 26th, 1621, at Wragby.	John, bap. Nov. 28th, 1624, at Wragby.

Two other children, Samuel and Peter, are also recorded elsewhere.

The house inhabited by the Saltonstalls at Huntwick is still standing. It appears to have been built about the middle of the 16th century, and though sadly altered, still retains many traces of its original beauty. In one of the rooms, which is panelled throughout in oak, is a handsome carved mantelpiece in the renaissance style, which three grotesque figures divide into two arched panels, with a frieze above. The house has been let as a farmhouse for upwards of a century, though it was formerly occasionally used by members of the Winn family, the present owners. Near the house is a large and handsome pigeon-cote of about the same date, and some of the farm buildings are also ancient.

1608. Ralfe Gargrave did change his life the xvii of September.

1609. Edward Gargrave dyd change his lyfe the xiiij day of october.

1609. Mychell Gargrave did change his lyfe the vij day of november.

1609. Richard the son of Thomes Beckwith did change his life the vij<sup>th</sup> day of februarie.

The above is written with a hand at the side as shewn. In 1643 a Thomas Beckwith left a "Pighell" producing an annual rent of 3s. 4d. for the poor of Wragby. The benefaction has long been lost, the last recorded payment being in 1712.

1610. Isabell the wyfe of Mychell Gargrave did change her lyfe the xj daye of June.

Thus Michael and Isabel Gargrave died within about seven months of each other, having lived together, happily let us hope, for upwards of thirty years. Their marriage in 1578 is thus recorded :—

"Mychell Gargrave and Isabell Roodhouse were maryed the xxviij of September."

1610. Anne the dowghter of Thomas Gargrave and Ursalie her mother was Bap: the thyrd day of Marche.
1612. Rosamunde the dowghter of Mr. Richard Salterstall was Bap: the xvi day of Aprill.
1612. Elizabeth the dowghter of Anthonie Gargrave was Bap: the xv daye december.
1612. Nan Beldame did chaunge her lyfe the vij day of november.
1612. Ralfe Cariare and Sybble Gargrave were maryed the xxi dayo of June.
1614. Mr. John Leprevicke Clerke did chaunge his lyfe y<sup>e</sup> x<sup>th</sup> day of december.
1616. John the sonne of Tho: Gargrave was Bap: the xxj daie of April.
1616. William Walker and Elyzabeth Gargrave were maryed the xxvij<sup>th</sup> daye of Julii.
1617. Robert the sonne of Rychard Saltonstall Esquire was Bap: the ij day of Julii.

In 1617 Mr. John Atkinson, who had a laudable habit of signing his name, which other early incumbents of Wragby lacked, signs himself adjoining the registry of burials thus "Johanne Atkinsono clerico."

1619. Gulielmus Ireland de Nostell Esquier Armiger sepultus erat in Ecclesia par Wragbiana primo die Martii postquam Londini ultimum spiritum exhalasset.<sup>3</sup>

The names of godparents are not usually given, but in the following and some few other instances they are recorded. It will be observed that the Richard Saltonstall, Esquire, of 1617 is now, 1619, Sir Richard.

1619. Rosamundi (sic) filia Johannis Atkinson et Edithæ uxoris ejus baptizabatur tertio die Octobris cujus compater erat Thomas Beckwith Commatres autem Rosamundi Heaton Annaque Ffosterd.
1619. Henricus filius Ricardi Saltonstall militis et Gratiae uxoris ejus Baptizabatur nono die Novembris cujus compatres erant Henricus Smith et Samuel Saltonstall milites, Commater autem erat Catherina Wainworth.

Who was this Samuel Saltonstall, miles? Not Sir Richard's father, for he died in 1612. Was he a son of the Lord Mayor?

1621. Christopherus filius Johannis Atkinsons et Edithæ uxoris ejus baptizab. decimo septimo die Maii cujus compatres erant Christopherus Hutchinson vicarius de Felkirk et Thomas Oxley Commater autem D<sup>a</sup> Nellson de Crofton.

The child died on June 21st of the same year.

<sup>3</sup> For a pedigree of the Irelands, see Hunter's South Yorkshire.

1621. Henricus filius Richardi Thompson nuper defuncti in *Settele* in Parochia de Gighewicke et Helenæ uxoris ejus in itinere in parochia parturientis baptizab: trigesimo die Julii.
1621. Gratia filia Richardi Saltonstall, militis et Gratiae uxoris ejus bapt. 26 febe.
1622. Anna uxor Domini francisci Ireland militis vitam hanc caducam in immortali mutavit quarto die Augusti.
1624. Johannes filius Domini Richardi Saltonstall militis et Gratiae uxoris ejus baptizab: vicesimo octavo die Novembris.
1625. Maria filia Richardi Croft Baptizab. Maii primo 1625.  
Thomas Parkinson de Ackworth et Janna Clarkeson de Ryhil nuptias inibant eodem die viz maii primo anno 1625 Caroli regis Anno primo patre suo defuncto.
1625. Obitus sanctissimæ dominæ Gratiae Saltonstall uxoris dmi Richardi Saltonstall militis vicesimo septimo die Junii.

This lady is elsewhere in the registers styled "piissima."

The Register for 1626 begins thus:—

- Anno dmi 1626 anno regni domi reg(is) Caroli primo Johanne Atkinsono curato.
1626. Elizabetha filia domi francisci Ireland militis nata et baptizata erat tertio die Martii.
1630. The last entry in the book is Franciscus filius Roberti Owron Baptiz: 10 Martii.

NOTE.—Dr. Sykes suggests that the confused entry recorded on p. 313 of Vol. XII. of the Journal means that Blacke, a servant of Thomas Gargrave, was the putative father of Isabel Brathet's child.

## BOSVILLE DEEDS.

(Charter Roll, 18 Edw: j. N<sup>o</sup> 50). Ex Rotulo de Anno 18<sup>o</sup>

Edw: j<sup>m</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 50.

For Elias de The King to the Archbishops, etc., greeting. Know that  
Midhope we have granted and by this our charter have confirmed  
to Elias de Midhope that he and his heirs for ever may  
have one market every week on Tuesday at his manor of Peningsale<sup>1</sup> in  
the county of York, and one fair at the same place every year for three  
days, namely, on the eve, the day and the morrow of Saint Barnabas  
Apostle, unless that market and fair are to the injury of neighbouring  
markets and fairs. We have granted also to the same Elias that he and  
his heirs for ever may have free warren in all his demesne lands of the  
aforesaid manor and Midhope, Langside, Udene, Hordene, Waldershelfe,  
Mickledene and Barmeside in the county aforesaid, while those lands are  
not within the boundaries of our forest, so that no one may enter those  
lands to chase in them or to catch anything which pertains to warren  
without license and will of the same Elias or his heirs, on pain of our  
forfeit of ten pounds. Wherefore we wish and firmly command for  
ourselves and our heirs that the aforesaid Elias and his heirs for ever  
have the aforesaid market and fair at his manor of Peningsale with all  
liberties and free customs pertaining to such market and fair, unless,  
etc. And that the same Elias and his heirs for ever may have free  
warren in all his demesne lands aforesaid, as long as, etc. so that, etc. as  
is aforesaid, these being witnesses—the venerable fathers G. Wigorn,  
R. Bathon and Wellen, A. Dunelm, Th. Meneven,<sup>2</sup> bishops, Edmund our  
brother, William de Valence our uncle, Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Glou-  
cester and Hereford, Henry de Lacy Earl of Lincoln, Humfrey de Bohun  
Earl of Hereford and Essex, Roger de Bigod Earl of Norfolk Marshall of  
England, Henry de Grandisono, Peter de Champount, Richard de Bosco  
and others.

Given by our hand on the eighth day of June (1290).

(This) agrees with the Record.

GEO : HOLMES, Deputy.

WILL : PERYT, esquire.

Sheffield granted 24 Edw: j. (1295).

Doncaster granted 1 John (1199).

Bradford granted 22 Edw: j. (1293), part 1. N<sup>o</sup>. [23].

Bawtrey 22 Edw: j. (1293), N<sup>o</sup>. 39.

Rotherham 9 Edw: ij. (1315), N<sup>o</sup>. 38.

Wakefield<sup>3</sup> 19 Edw: ij. (1325).

Barnesley not granted till after Edward the 4<sup>th</sup>s time.

<sup>1</sup> See Yorkshire Archaeological Journal,  
xii., p. 300.

<sup>2</sup> Thomas Bekes, Bishop of St. David's,

Lord Treasurer, brother of Anthony,  
Bishop of Durham.

<sup>3</sup> See p. 220.



Lett Geo: Bramhalie and other the parties concerned in the holding a markett at Peninston in the west ridding of the County of Yorke or there agent attend me at my Chambers on Friday the 30<sup>th</sup> of this instant June at six a clock in the evening to shew cause why an informacon in nature of a Quo Warranto should not be exhibitted against them for holding the said markett. It appeareing by affidavits that till very lately noe markett was held there in the memory of man.

Tho: Trevor.

Inner Temple,  
10th June, 1698.

Overleaf in another hand—Godfrey Boswell of Gunthwaite in the County of Yorke Esq<sup>r</sup>. Lord of the Mannor of Peninston to keep a faire in the Towne of Peninston.

The faire of Barnesley is on Wednesday 7 miles distant from Peninston.

*Endorsed*—Peniston Markett.  
Elias de Midhope Grant.  
18 Edw: j. a. 1290.

From the Calendar of Charter Rolls.  
Public Record Office.

Doncaster fair granted to Robert de Thurnham.

1 John (1199), part 2, No. 5.

Bredford market and fair granted to Henry de Lacy Earl of Lincoln.

22 Edw: j. (1293), No. 23.

Baltrey—change of market of the manor. Robert de Veteri Ponte and Itonia de Leytorue one of the heirs of the aforesaid Robert.

22 Edw: j. (1293), No. 30.

Sheffield—market, fair and free warren granted to Thomas de Furnivall.

24 Edw: j. (1295), No. 3.

Roderham—market and fair granted to the Abbot of Rufford.

9 Edw: ij. (1315), No. 38.

Wakefield<sup>4</sup>—fair granted to John de Warena Earl of Surrey.

5 Edw: iij. (1331), No. 21.

1344 Know all men that Richard Crok of Bernesley and Agnes his wife have granted and demised to William de Boseville clerk, his heirs and assignes, all lands and all tenements, reuts and services with meadows and with all other their appurtenances which the said Richard and Agnes his wife have in the town of Bernesley. To have and to hold all the abovesaid lands and tenements rents and services with meadows and with all their appurtenances in the town abovesaid to the afore-mentioned William, his heirs and assignes, during term of life of the said Agnes. And the aforesaid Richard and Agnes his wife will warrant all the aforesaid lands and tenements, rents and services with meadows and with all their appurtenances in the aforesaid town, to the aforesaid William, his heirs and assignes, against all men during the life

<sup>4</sup> Not entered, 19 Edw. ij.

of the aforesaid Agnes. In testimony of which thing, the said Richard and Agnes his wife have set their seals to this writing, these being witnesses:—Richard de Boseville of Bernesley, William de Kenerosford, Roger Smith of Bernesley, Peter de Staynburgh of the same, John son of Philip of the same and others.

Given at Bernesley, on Monday the feast of Saint Valentine Martyr, the year of the Lord 1344. (18 Edw: iij. Feb. 14.)

*Two seals.*

*Endorsed* in a much later hand. Richard Crook to William Bosville clerk, deed of P. (premises ?) in Barnsley. <sup>5</sup> 17 Edward 3<sup>d</sup>.

1350 Know (all men) present and future that I Thomas son and heir of John le Barker of Tunstall have given, granted and by this present my charter have confirmed to Thomas son of Adam de Bosseville of Erdeslay and to his heirs or assignes that messuage with buildings in Berneslay which the aforesaid John le Barker of Tunstall had by gift and enfeoffment of John Bullok of Berneslay and (which) fell to me by right of inheritance after the decease of the aforesaid John of Tunstall my father. To hold and to have the aforesaid messuage with buildings and with all its appurtenances to the aforesaid Thomas son of Adam de Bosseville and to his heirs or assignes, freely, quietly, well and in peace, of the chief lords of that fee for ever, by the services therefor owed and of right accustomed. And I the aforesaid Thomas son of John and my heirs will warrant the aforesaid messuage with buildings and with all other its appurtenances to the aforesaid Thomas son of Adam de Bosseville and to his heirs or assignes against all people for ever. In testimony of which thing I have set my seal to this present charter, there being witnesses—William de Notton, John Tours, John de Staynton, John de Drouffeld, Thomas de Staynburgh and others.

Given at Berneslay, on Friday next after the feast of the Annunciation of Blessed Mary the year of the Lord, 1350. (March 24 Edw. iij.)

*Seal.*

*Endorsed* in a much later hand. Deed from Tho: Barker to Tho: Bosville—Message (*sic*) in Barneslay.<sup>6</sup> <sup>7</sup> 13 Edw<sup>d</sup>. 3<sup>d</sup>.

1456 Know all men by (this) present that I John Lord Clifford and (de) Westmoreland have remised, released and for ever quitclaimed to Thomas Anne, Thomas Beaumont and John Gisburn chaplain, all my right and claim which I have or in any way shall be able in future to have of and in all those lands, tenements, rents, reversions and services with their appurtenances which I the said John Lord Clifford lately had and jointly held with William Mirfeld and Percival Cresage esquires still living, and with Thomas late Lord Clifford and (de) Westmoreland my father and others now deceased, by gift and enfeoffment of Isabel late wife of John Bosvile esquire while she was single, in Ardeslay, Workesburgh, Barneslay, Gunthwayt, Denby, Calthorn and Yngbircheworth. So indeed that neither I the aforesaid John Lord Clifford nor my heirs shall be able in future to exact or to claim any right or claim in the aforesaid lands, tenements, rents, reversions and services with

<sup>5</sup> 1344, Feb: 14, was 18 Edw. iij.

than the rest of the endorsement.

<sup>6</sup> This word is in a much earlier hand

<sup>7</sup> 1350, March was 24 Edw. iij.

their appurtenances or in any parcel of the same, but may be excluded for ever from all action, right, title, claim and demand therein to be had or sought. In testimony of which thing I have set my seal to this present writing.

Given the 27<sup>th</sup> day of September the year of the reign of king Henry the Sixth after the conquest of England, 35. (1456.)

*Seal.*

*Endorsed* in a much later hand—Release from Lord Clifford of Guntwhait, etc. to Ann and others. 35 Henry 6<sup>th</sup>. (1456.)

1586 This Indenture tripartite made the eight daye of Januarye, in the xxvij<sup>th</sup> yere of the Reigne of our Sovereigne Ladye Elizabeth by the grace of god Queene of Englande Fraunce and Irelande defendour of the faith etc. Betwene Francys Bossevyle of Guntwhayte in the Countie of York esquier on the firste partie and Avarey Copley the yonger gentleman and John Dighton the yonger gentleman on the seconde partie and Robert Bradford esquier and Christopher Copley gentleman on the thirde partie Witnessith That the said Francys Bossovile aswell in consideration of the mariages alreadye had and solempnized betwene the said Francys Bossevyle and Dorothis nowe his wief, and for a joynture to be made to the said Dorothis as also for the good will and affection that he beareth towardes suche his frendes and kynsfolk as be hereafter named in this Indenture and for dyvers other good and reasonable causes and consyderacions hym the said Francys Bossevyle thereunto specially movinge doth covenant and conclude for hym self his heires and admynistratours to and with the said Avarey Copley John Dighton Robert Bradford and Christofer Copley and their severall heires and assignes and to and with everye of them by these presentes That he the said Francys Bossevyle shall and will on thissyde and before the Feaste of Easter nexte ensuyng the date hereof at the costes and charges of hym the said Francys Bossevile levye a fyne in due forme of Lawe to the said Avarey Copley and John Dighton and to their heires or to the heires of one of them of all those his mannours of Guntwhayte alias Gunbletwhayte Oxsprynge and Penystone with thappurtenances in the said Countie of Yorke and of all the landes and hereditamentes occupied with the said severall mannours or knowne reputed or taken to be parte or parcell thereof and of all other his messuages landes tenementes and heredytamentes with all and singuler their appurtenances in Guntwhayt alias Gumbletwhayte Oxsprynge Penystone Thurleston Cawthorne Barnesley Ardslowe Denbie Walton Rowgh Byrche-worthe and Kexforthe alias Kereforth hill in the said Countie of Yorke or ellawhere in the said Countie By the name and names of the mannours of Guntwhayte alias Gumbletwhayte Oxspringe and Penystone with thappurtenances and of twelve messuages ten toftes one myme two dovescotes twelve gardens three hundreth acres of lande one hundreth and fiftye acres of meadowe two hundreth acres of pasture one hundreth acres of woodd fyve hundreth acres of more and twentie shillings rent with thappurtenances in Guntwhayte alias Gunbletwhayte Oxspringe Penystone Thurlestone Cawthorne Barnesley Ardslowe Denby Walton Rowgh Byrchworth and Kexforthe alias Kereforth hill in the Countie of Yorke By which said fyne the said Francys shall recognize the said mannours and tenementes with thappurtenances to be the right of the said Avarey Copley as those which the sayd Avarey and John Dighton have of the

gifte of the said Francys and the same shall remise and quite clayme  
 frome him the said Francys and his heires to the said Avarey and John  
 and theires of the said Avarey for evermore. And furthermore the said  
 Francys shall by the said fyne graunte for him and his heires to warrant  
 to the said Avarey and John and theires of the said Avarey the said  
 mannours and tenementes with thappurtenaunces againste all men for  
 evermore And yt is fully concludyd covenautid and agreed by and  
 betwene the said parties to these presentes for them and their heires  
 That the said Avarey Copley and John Dighton and their heires and the  
 heires of the Survvour of them shall frome and after the knowledginge  
 and perfytiuge of the said fyne stande and be seased of the sayd man-  
 nours Landes and premisses and be adjudged perfytt tenauntes of the fre-  
 hold thereof to thextent and purpose onely that a perfytt Recoverye  
 maye be lawfully had and executed againste them of the said mannours  
 and premisses and of everye parte and parcell thereof and thereupon the  
 said Avarey Copley John Dighton and Francys Bosseville doo Covenant  
 and conclude for them selves their heires executours and admynistratours  
 and everye of them to and with the sayd Robert Bradford and Christofer  
 Copley their heires and assignes by these presentes That they the said  
 Avarey Copley and John Dighton (upon requeste to them made) at anye  
 tyme after the levyinge of the sayd fyne shall permytt and suffre the  
 sayd Robert Bradford and Christopher Copley or the Survvour of them to  
 commense and prosequute one wrytt of entrie sur disseisin in le post  
 againste them the said Avarey Copley and John Dighton of the said man-  
 nours and premisses and of everye parte and parcell thereof after the  
 manner and course of common Recoveryes By whiche sayd wrytt the said  
 Robert Bradford and Christofer Copley shall demaund againste them the  
 said mannours and premisses with thappurtenaunces and everye parte  
 thereof by the name and names before mencyoned or by anye other name  
 or names whatsoever whereunto the said Avarey Copley and John  
 Dighton shall appeare in their proper persons or by their Attourney or  
 Attourneys sufficiently auctorished and shall vouche to warrauntye the  
 said Francys Bosseville and that he the sayd Francys Bosseville shall  
 likewyse appeare upon the same voucher in his proper person or by his  
 attourney or attourneys sufficiently auctorished and shall vouche to war-  
 rantie the common vouchee and that the sayd common vouchee shall  
 appeare in propre person and enter into warrauntie and shall imparle and  
 afterwarde make default whereby a perfytt judgement maye be had for  
 the said Robert Bradford and Christopher Copley againste the said  
 Avarey Copley and John Dighton of the said mannours and premisses and  
 likewise for the said Avarey Copley and John Dighton to recover in value  
 againste the said Francys Bosseville and for the said Francys Bosseville  
 to recover also in value againste the common vouchee accordinge to the  
 course of common recoveryes in suche case used whiche said Recoverye  
 soo to be had and perfyted of the said mannours and premisses ys ment  
 and intendyd and everye of the said parties doo accordingly covenaut  
 and conclude for them selves and their severall heires to and with the  
 other parties and his and their severall heires by these presentes That  
 the said Recoverye judgement and Recoverye in value and all and everye  
 other thinge and matter thereupon dependinge or followinge shalbe demed  
 and taken (and that the said Recoverers and their heires and the sayd con-  
 cees and their heires and the heires of the Survvour of them shall frome

and after the perfytinge of the said Recoverye Stande and be adjudged to be seased of the said mannours landes and premisses and of everye parte and parcell thereof) To thuse of the said Francys Bossevyle and Dorothis his wief for the terme of their naturall lyves and the longer lyver of them without impeachment of anye manner of wast and after their decease then to thuse of the heires of the bodie of the said Francys Bossevyle lawfullye begotten and to be begotten and for default of suche issue to thuse of Raufe Bossevyle of London gentleman and of theires males of his bodye lawfullye issuinge and for want of suche issue to thuse of Dame Isabell Savyle widdowe late wief of Sir Roberte Savyle Knight nowe deceased and daughter of Avarey Copley esquier for the terme of her naturall life without impeachment of waste and after her decease to thuse of Grace Savyle daughter of the said Dame Isabell Savyle begotten by the said Sir Robert Savyle deceased for the terme of her naturall life without impeachment of any waste and after her decease to thuse of Robert Bossevyle of London gentleman brother unto the sayd Raufe Bossevyle and of theires males of his bodye lawfully begotten, and for default of suche issue to thuse of Henrye Bossevyle of Bradburne in the Countie of Kent esquier and of theires males of his bodye lawfully issuinge and for want of suche issue to thuse of Richard Bossevyle of London gentleman and of theires males of his bodie lawfully begotten and for lacke of suche issue to thuse of Edwarde Bossevyle of London gentleman and of theires males of his bodie lawfully begotten and for defaulte of suche issue to thuse of John Bossevyle of London gentleman and of theires males of his bodie lawfully issuinge and for want of suche issue to thuse of Thomas Bossevyle sonne and heire apparant of Gervys Bossevyle of New hall in the said Countie of Yorke esquier and of theires males of his bodie lawfully issuinge and for default of suche issue to thuse of the right heires of the said Francys Bossevyle for ever provided alwayes and yt ys also concludyd and agreed by and betwene the sayd parties to this Indenture for them and their heires that yt shalbe lawfull to the sayd Francys Bossevyle at anye tyme duringe his lief to make lease or leases by Indenture for the terme of twentie and one yeres or under or for three lyves frome the makinge of suche lease or leases reservinge the olde and accustomed yerely reutes or more in value or goodnes of the said mannours and premisses or of anye parte thereof at his will and pleasure and that the said Recoverers and their heires and the said conizees and their heires frome and after the perfytinge of the said Recoverye shall also stand and be seased of the same mannours and landes soo to be demised and letten by the said Francys Bossevyle in forme aforesayd (and the said Recoverye and fyne shalbe likewise demed and taken) to thuse of the same lessees and of everye of them their executours and assignes for and duringe suche terme and termes soo to be to them demised by the said Francys Bossevyle as aforesayd anye thinge herein conteyned to the contrarye thereof in anye wise notwithstandinge In witnes whereof to the firste parte of this Indenture remayninge with the sayd Avarey Copley and John Dighton the said Francys Bossevyle hath putt his hand and Seall and to the second parte thereof remaynyng with the said Robert Bradford and Christofer Copley The said Francys Bossevyle Avarey Copley and John Dighton have putt their handes and Sealles and to the third parte thereof remayninge with the said Francys Bossevyle The sayd Avarey Copley John

Dighton Robert Bradford and Christofer Copley have sett their handes and Sealles the daye and yere firste above written.

*Signed* by mee Francis Bosseville.

*Seal.*

*Endorsed,* Sealed and delyverid by the within named Francis Bosse-  
vyle in the presence of

Richard Crosbye.

John Binkley.

Signum T Willi Bynokes.

In a later hand. 28 Eliz: Jan: 8<sup>th</sup>.

Francis Bosseville Esqr. his deed of settlemente.\*

\* The Council is indebted to Mr. A. W. Macdonald Bosville, of Thorpe Hall, Bridlington, for permission to print these deeds.

## THE BRUS CENOTAPH<sup>1</sup> AT GUISBROUGH.

BEFORE we come to describe in detail this interesting and unique memorial it will be desirable to consider briefly the relative position of the monastic as distinct from the parish churches during the middle ages ; and the causes which led to the former being so frequently chosen as the favourite places of sepulture amongst the more wealthy laity generally, and especially by the great lords who owned the soil.

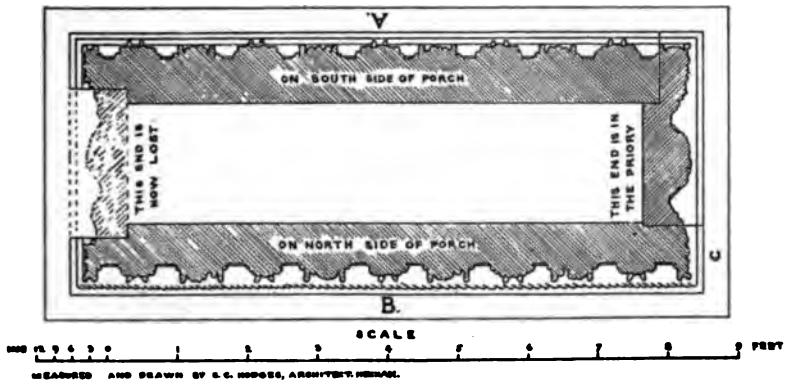
The monastic character of the ecclesiastical foundations of the pioneers of Christianity at the time of the conversion of the English was the direct result of the missionary nature of their labours amongst the people. This character of monasticism continued to be a conspicuous feature of a large number of the earliest churches up to the time of the general overthrow of the Anglian settlements by the Northmen in the ninth and tenth centuries. Before the close of the eleventh century the churches had been generally repaired and rebuilt, and although the ravages of the Northmen had resulted in the total extinction of many which had formerly existed, the aggregate number had been largely augmented, not by the increase of monastic establishments, but, as the people became gradually converted to Christianity, by providing each parish with its parish church, however humble,

<sup>1</sup> Suetonius, in his account of the funeral of Drusus, states in Philemon Holland's translation (p. 153), published in 1606: "Howbeit the armie reared in honour of him an honorarie tombe (or stately herse) about the which every yeare afterwards upon a certain set day, the souldiers should runne at tilt, keepe jousting and turnament." To which in the margin is given this explanation of an "*honorarie tombe*, which the Greeks call *Cenotaphium*, i. an empty tomb."

Some other instances of mediæval cenotaphs may be quoted. In the cloister at Durham was a tomb of stone, a yard high, with a painted stone effigy of St. Cuthbert, to mark the place where his body had lain when taken out of the "White Church," until in 1104 the

present church was ready to receive it. This tomb was protected by a wooden railing and roof covered with lead. In Chester-le-Street church is an effigy of a bishop, which is also most probably a portion of a cenotaph tomb of St. Cuthbert, erected there to commemorate the sojourn of his body at that place from 883 to 995. Again at St. John Lee, near Hexham, some portions of a fine effigy of a bishop have been found. There can be little doubt that these represent a cenotaph tomb and effigy of St. John of Beverley, who by tradition resided at that place, and who was very likely to be commemorated during the middle ages by a similar tomb to those of St. Cuthbert.

**THE BRUCE TOMB  
CUIBOROUGH  
END ELEVATION AND PLAN**







or however imperfect its structural character might be. The subsequent secularisation of the priesthood and their disregard of celibacy also led to the extension of the parochial over the monastic system, and the tendency of the times was towards a complete independence of character and life in both church and priest.

The Norman William's conquest was the cause of great and important changes being made. The rigid rule of the earlier Benedictines was, when brought into comparison with them, the death-blow to that hereditary priesthood which was fast gaining ground in England, and which would certainly, by the formation of a sacerdotal caste, have produced a condition of things disastrous alike to the work of the church and the liberties of the people had it not been checked.

The conquest was immediately followed by a rapid growth of important monastic houses ; the Benedictines, the Augustinian, or Regular Canons, and the Cistercians, or Reformed Benedictines, being the leading orders. This sudden and rapid extension could only have been caused by a great political and social upheaval, such as the introduction of the feudal system. But even this great change added to other causes did not at once, and never to any large extent, alter the position of the parish church and the parish priest, in their relation to the people.

William and William's followers were aliens, alike in their religious as in their secular lives and sympathies. The monastic system was the ecclesiastical phase of the feudal system, and it was William's policy, as it was that of the Pope, to propagate it by every means in his power ; and thus we see the Norman lords who had been put in possession of the English soil founding monastic houses on their lands on very slight encouragement or pretext. But notwithstanding this increase of a novel phase of religious life, as it was to a large extent, and the great increase of conventual churches, the parochial system, and the parish churches generally, were not affected to any great degree at once, and only during the succeeding two centuries but partially, by the monastic policy of absorbing parishes, livings, and advowsons, and severing the parochial from the monastic churches. The reason of this is not far to seek. The Norman lords and their ecclesiastical followers were aliens to the soil. Their

monastic foundations and many of those who filled them were also alien, and the system and its adherents never gained the hearts of the English people. They maintained their parish church and loved it. It was their hereditary right, and a part of their social life, and though the great minster might overshadow it, and attract the royal and noble families, the pilgrim and the hermit within its walls, it was to the more humble parish church that the great bulk of the people went to worship, and for all other ecclesiastical functions.

It was during the last two decades of the eleventh and the whole of the twelfth century that the great bulk of the monastic houses were founded. In by far the larger number of cases their foundation was directly due to the patronage of the feudal lords, who gave lands, and either built the churches and domestic offices, or provided the major portion of the means required to build them. The monasteries therefore were looked upon by their founders as their special property, and were fostered by them, and received all sorts of benefits and privileges. Their inmates, observing a strict rule, were regarded as possessing a much higher degree of sanctity than the parish priests; and as time went on the conventual churches came to be endowed with a large number of private chantries, assigned to their various altars, where masses were continually said by monks or canons for the benefit of the souls of their patrons and beneficiaries.

As a necessary consequence the conventual churches became the favourite places of interment amongst the founders themselves and their descendants, and among those who could afford by suitable gifts to secure the privilege of burial within walls which were considered specially sacred. The buildings themselves also offered greater facilities and afforded more accommodation for the noble altar-tombs which the wealthy families loved to indulge in, than did the parish churches. Though many of these found their way into the latter class, where they still remain, there is abundant evidence to show that the monastic churches contained a very large number of them, and their almost total disappearance is one of the most disastrous results of the destruction of the monastic buildings after the dissolution of the monastic houses. To the historian, the herald, and the genealogist, amongst the many losses which art and history

suffered at this time, none perhaps is more to be deplored than the wreck which was made of the sepulchral memorials with which the conventual churches were so richly adorned. In support of the reasons already given it can be shown from the *Testamenta Eboracensia*, and other authentic sources, that most persons of the higher rank were buried within the walls of the monastic houses rather than in their parish churches. At the time of the Dissolution one or other of the neighbouring families could generally count the founder of the house amongst their ancestors, and show a long line of memorials which represented in stone, alabaster, or brass, the effigies of their fore-elders, reaching back to the days of the Norman lords.

It may not be out of place to give here a few instances of salvage from the general wreck. Of the total number of monastic houses originally standing more than half have entirely disappeared; in some cases, and in those of important houses, too, even the site is either unknown or only vaguely indicated in the surviving name of some field, lane, or country house. Of the rest, the most part are in ruins, indicating in a greater or lesser degree the original grandeur of the structures. It is amongst these fragmentary ruins, and amongst the conventual churches which, either as a whole or a part, are still in use, that we must seek for any vestiges of that noble array of memorials of the dead which they once contained.

Westminster Abbey, as the Royal burial place, has fortunately retained most of its mediæval tombs, though now shorn of some of their ornaments and accessories. Tewkesbury Abbey comes next, as still containing a larger number of high tombs than any other conventual church in England not of cathedral rank, excepting Westminster alone. These are ranged between the piers of the choir, round the apse, and in the choir-aisles; the grandest of them occupying the most favoured positions in front of the altar, and between it and the stalls. Some few important tombs also remain *in situ* at St. Albans, Gloucester, Hexham, Cartmel, and other churches formerly monastic. In other cases tombs, and more often the effigies from them, were moved into parish churches at the time of the Dissolution. The monument of Sir Martin de la See now in the chancel of Barmston Church, on the authority of a MS. in the Bodleian, came out

of the choir of Bridlington Priory Church.<sup>2</sup> At Coverham Abbey are to be seen two complete effigies and some fragments of a third belonging to the Nevill tombs formerly there.<sup>3</sup> An immense tomb formerly in Egglestone Abbey, now removed to Mortham Tower, is thus described by Dr. Whittaker.<sup>4</sup> "To a close adjoining to Mortham it has already been hinted that Mr. Morrith has removed from Egglestone Abbey one of the tombs mentioned by Leland; and when I have given the dimensions it will be granted perhaps that it was the larger of the two, and therefore not belonging to a Rokeby but a Bowes. The vast slab, which must have contained the inscription, is unfortunately gone, but the length of the sides is eleven feet, the width of the ends five feet eight inches, the depth two feet five inches, and the thickness one foot. The shields which surround it are perfectly plain, though it is probable they were intended to be charged with armorial bearings."

Fountains Abbey affords an instance of lay burial in the well-preserved and very beautiful effigy, of the time of Edward I., probably that of Roger de Mowbray, who died at Ghent, in 1298, and was buried at Fountains. Between the second and third columns to the west of the high altar is an empty stone coffin *in situ*, which represents some important burial in the choir.

In the Museum at St. Mary's Abbey, York, is a mailed effigy which came from the Abbey Church.

Three other great Yorkshire monastic churches now in ruins. Whitby, Byland, Rievaulx, have yet to be cleared of a vast accumulation of fallen stones and rubbish before the evidences as to tombs can be seen. Jervaulx and Roche have yielded indications of having had handsome tombs within their choirs. Bridlington has lost its choir, and Selby has of late been singularly unfortunate in that its only altar-tomb can no longer be regarded as a tomb. Only last year the excavations at Watton Abbey produced the fragments of a knightly effigy of the 14th century, and some pieces of the arched canopy that covered it, but little inferior in detail, if it was in size, to the magnificent Percy shrine in Beverley Minster.

<sup>2</sup> Prickett's Priory Church of Bridlington, p. 359.

ton, p. 125.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* p. 187.

<sup>3</sup> Whittaker's Richmondshire, vol. i.

The Guisborough monument was composed of six slabs of carboniferous limestone, often called blue marble; it is of hard and close grain and well adapted to be worked with minute details, while it suffers but little from weathering or disintegration. The method of construction is shown by the plan. The slabs forming the base, the sides, and the cover, are of great size and thickness. The base slab lies in the floor of the chancel near the south wall and to the west of the chancel door. It appears to have been reduced in size, and as it is now partly covered by modern seats its original dimensions can only be arrived at by comparing it with the other parts of the tomb when put together. The whole of the central area of the slab was sunk to the depth of half an inch, and this area is only roughly tooled over. The margin, four and a quarter inches wide, round the four sides shows that the original length of the slab was nine feet nine inches, and its original breadth four feet six inches.

Its thickness cannot now be determined, and that shown on the drawings is merely assumed. In the portion which can be seen are two holes eight inches from the edge, and three feet three and a half inches apart. These have contained dowels for holding the side slabs in position.

The top or covering slab is now used as the top of the communion table, but there can be no doubt that this is not its original office, and that it is really part of the cenotaph. Its general form is shown on the drawings, but it should be explained that the absolute proof of its former use is in the appearance of its under surface. The slab is nine feet and five-eighths of an inch long, and three feet eight and three-quarters of an inch wide. The thickness of the moulded portion is nine inches, while that of the part left rough in the centre of the underside is eleven and a quarter inches. The thicker rough portion is equal in length and breadth to the internal void of the cenotaph when the various slabs are put together. Furthermore, it is moulded all round, which it would not have been had it been made for an altar-slab, and also the moulding agrees with that shown in Dugdale's plate.

The two side slabs are now fixed one on either side of the church porch, which is formed in the base of the tower at its western end. They are fully shown on the accompanying plates, from which it will be seen that they

## THE BRUS CENOTAPH AT GUISBROUGH.

is ornamented by a series of shallow niches, which have ~~the~~ mouldings and trefoil heads. There are five niches on ~~each side~~, and between them are in both cases four lesser ~~niches~~ much narrower and lower than the main niches, and ~~having~~ their heads formed by a semicircular moulding below ~~which~~ is trefoil cusping, and above a straight moulding or ~~recess~~. Above each of the smaller niches is a shield of ~~the~~ square pointed form. The larger niches contain ~~statuettes~~ of knights clad in armour. These will be individually described in detail hereafter, but we may say here that all the figures face outwards full front, though in four cases the heads are turned a little to the right or left. One series of figures represents the Bruces of the Scotch or Annandale branch of the family, viz., that now fixed on the north side of the porch; the other, now fixed on the south side of the porch, representing the English Bruces of the Skelton line. The English knights hold their shields of arms with both hands on their breasts, which shields are shown of the full size as worn. The Scotch knights, on the contrary, carry diminutive and merely heraldic shields on their left arms. The total thickness of the side slabs is eleven inches. The niches are recessed to the extent of one and a half in the smaller niches, and two and a half inches in the larger niches, on the south side of the porch, and to two and a quarter in the smaller niches and three and an eighth inches in the larger niches on the north side of the porch. This gives greater prominence and roundness to the figures of the Scotch knights over those of the English branch. The small niches between the English knights are filled with figures of the four great doctors of the Latin Church—St. Augustine, St. Gregory, St. Jerome and St. Ambrose. They stand on pedestals which are of semi-octagonal form, and are made to represent carved capitals of a very peculiar form; the four shields above the small niches on the same side display (1) a lion rampant debriused by a bend, (2) a mitre transfixied by a crozier turned to the dexter, (3) a cock facing the dexter standing on a reel, and (4) a falcon, or an eagle, with wings displayed, facing the dexter and holding in its claws a gimmel ring. The spandrels between the shields and the heads of the niches are ten in number. That now at the east end is covered by a door-frame, while that at the opposite end is gone as the slab is broken away

at this place. The others contain, (1) the full moon and a star, (2) the sun in splendour, (3) a paten, (4) a chalice, (5) a pilgrim's shell, (6), (7) and (8) scrolls.

The small niches between the figures of the Scotch knights now on the north side of the porch are statuettes representing the four Evangelists, and on the shields above them are their well-known symbols. The order, beginning at the east end, is the winged human figure or angel for St. Matthew, the lion for St. Mark, the bull for St. Luke, and the eagle for St. John<sup>5</sup>. There are ten spandrels on this side, which contain, reading the same way, (1) a shield on which are three objects similar to castles, but which we may conclude are meant for dice-boxes, as shown amongst the emblems of the Passion<sup>6</sup>, (2) a man, (3) a man, (4) the Sacred foot, (5) the Sacred hand with an awl piercing the palm, (6) a purse or bag of money, (7) lost by a piece of stone being broken off, (8) a chalice, (9) a lantern (?) (10) the cock on a reel. Nos. (2) and (3) seem to be meant for attendant angels, but the carving is somewhat obscure. Small scrolls fill up the vacant corners of the spandrels.

The backs of all the niches in which the knights stand are decorated with blind tracery not deeply cut. The lower panels on the English side are a little more ornate than on the other. There are carved flowers at the points of the cusps.

The two end slabs were not both of the same size. The plan shows how they were fitted to the side slabs. As the monument originally stood in the Priory Church, probably between two columns in the choir, the lost end was facing to the west. The drawing in Dugdale's *Monasticon* is now the only record of this. It shows the figure of a king standing and attired in a long robe and a cloak thrown back over the shoulders. He wears a crown, and his right hand holds a

<sup>5</sup> These symbols were differently attributed in early times to what they are now. On the embroideries of the apparel of Archbishop Hubert Walter in Canterbury Cathedral, the bull is given to St. Mark and the lion to St. Luke (*Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. vii., Parts 3 and 4, Plate iv.)

<sup>6</sup> Both dice-boxes and pomade pots are amongst the emblems of the Passion, and three dice were used in the middle ages.

On the finely-carved chest of the fifteenth century at Coity, in Glamorganshire, are represented all the emblems of the Passion. Amongst them are three very similar objects to those on the above shield, and which clearly represent dice-boxes. There are three dice shown on the altar-piece of Prior Leechman's Chantry in Hexham Abbey. See Carter's drawings in *Add. MSS. Brit. Mus.* 29933—29945.



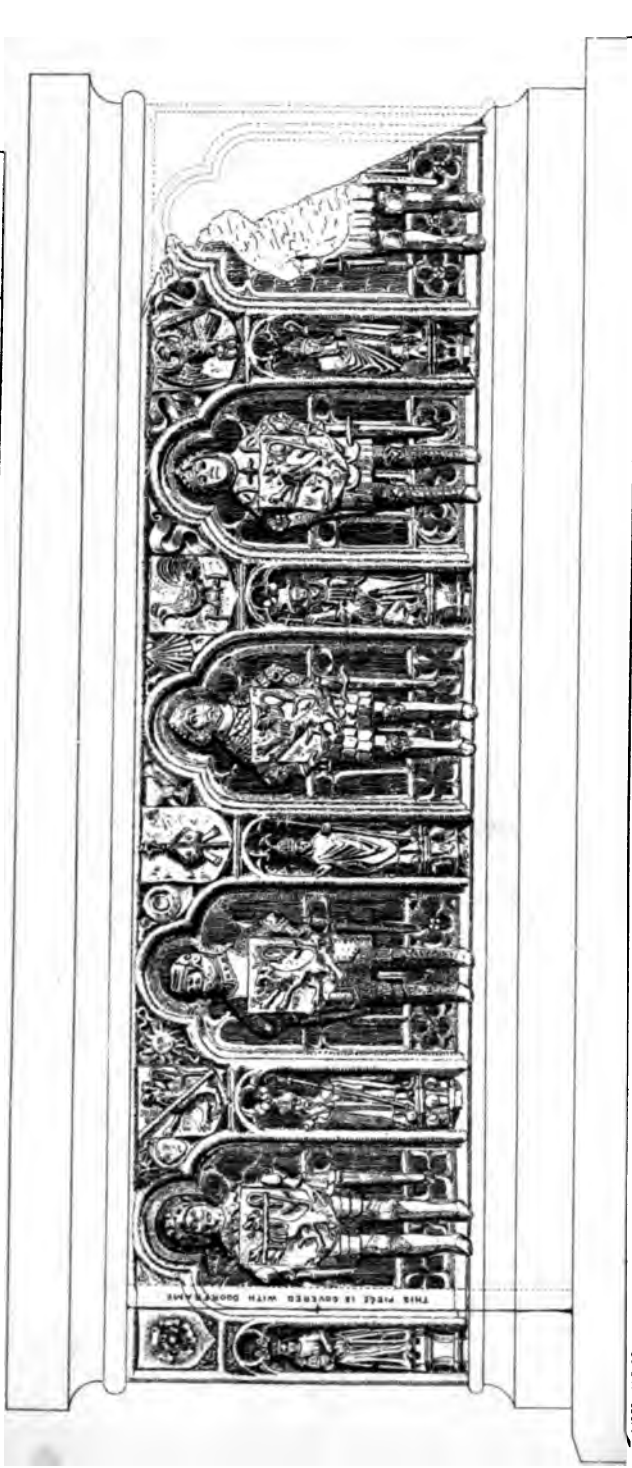
sceptre, while his left supports a shield on which is represented the Royal arms of Scotland, a lion rampant within a tressure. He is supported on either side by smaller figures wearing crowns but clad in armour. Judging by analogy it may be assumed that these are meant to represent the sons of the king alluded to in the larger figure.<sup>7</sup> As the two side slabs make up part of this end, to the extent of seven and five eighths of an inch in each case, some details of this subject would have been available, but unfortunately in the case of the slab now on the south side of the porch the stone is defective on this point, a large piece being broken away, which has carried with it the upper part of the figure of one of the knights and all that there was of the end. In the other case, the return remains, but is so closely built into the wall of the porch that little can be seen of it, even when the boarding is removed. The upper part has some well-cut blind tracery, and below this, a portion at least of one of the small figures no doubt remains.

The opposite end, that which faced towards the east in the original position of the tomb, is now preserved under cover in the ruins of the Priory. — Its architectural treatment is varied from that of the sides. Three niches with trefoil heads were thrown into one by the division between them being made into small corbels. At the original north-east angle the end overlapped the side, but at the other angle the original south side overlapped the angle, as seen by the plan. In consequence of this, a portion of the carving of the east end of the tomb is on the end of the slab now on the north side of the porch, but it cannot be seen as it is built up behind the frame of the door between the porch and the nave, which would have to be taken down before it could be examined. In the three spandrels of the arcade which come on the portion of the end which is in the Priory, that on the left contains a figure bearing a staff which may represent a pilgrim, but it is much weathered and partly defaced. The central spandrel contains the Virgin as Queen of Heaven, crowned, with Our Lord in her arms and surrounded by rays of glory. The right hand spandrel contains the cock

<sup>7</sup> If, as seems most likely, the figure represents King Robert Bruce, may not these smaller figures be intended for his father and grandfather, the latter known

as the competitor, who though not *de facto*, would in the eyes of their descendants be *de jure* kings of Scotland.

THE BRUCE TOMB  
 CUISBOROUGH  
 ELEVATION A ON PLAN  
 SCALE



DESIGNED AND DRAWN BY CLAUDE L. BURNETT, ARCHT. NEW YORK, MAY 1907



on a reel facing to the dexter. The whole of the space below the arcade is occupied by a group of figures of which nine can be seen, and it may be assumed that the whole number was thirteen. The central figure occupies the whole of the chief compartment of the arcade, and represents the Prior seated. The seat is of semi-octagonal form and has a moulded cornice and plinth. The Prior is habited in the ordinary dress of the Austin Canons; he wears both cassock and cloak; the hood of the latter is drawn up and covers the head, while the sides of it fall over the shoulders. He holds with both hands and resting on his knees a shield bearing the arms of the Priory, a lion rampant debruised by a bend.<sup>8</sup> On either side of him kneel a group of Canons, of whom six are to be seen on his left and two on his right, the remainder of the number on his right being on the end of the side slab as explained. These figures are allusive of the Prior and twelve brethren who were originally placed in the Priory on its foundation, thirteen being the smallest number who could occupy a monastic house, being typical of Our Lord and the twelve Apostles. The Canons also wear their cloaks, but their hoods are thrown back and they kneel bareheaded with clasped hands facing the Prior in an attitude of adoration. Their heads are tonsured.

On the right-hand end of this end slab is a sculpture which formed a portion of that on the original north side of the monument. It is seen in elevation on Plate. In a niche rather narrower and longer than those containing the four doctors, but similarly treated to them, is a figure of the Madonna crowned and standing on a pedestal. Above is a shield on which is a large double rose. The adjoining spandril, to the right of the shield, is unfortunately now hidden by the door frame.

Before describing the various figures on the monument in detail, it will be convenient to give a short account of its history as far as known, and its probable date.

No contemporary notice of it seems to exist, but in a letter written probably in the reign of James I., it is stated that "their (the Bruces) sepulchres, and the Lord Falconbridges,

<sup>8</sup> Argent, a lion rampant azure, debruised by a bend gules (Tonge's Visitation of Yorkshire, 1530—Surtees Soc. xli. 24). The family of Tocketts of

Tocketts in the parish of Guisborough bore the same arms (Ibid. p. xxvi), probably because they were subfeudatories of the Priory.

and divers other greate Barons apeare amongste the ruynes," but makes no certain reference to this particular one. It is not until 1661 that we find an undoubted notice of its existence. In that year the second volume of Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum* appeared, and amongst other engravings is one by Hollar, which gives a fairly accurate, though somewhat conventional, representation of our subject. It is of great value, as it is the only authority for the royal end now lost. The two sides are given, but not the end in the Priory church. The plate was contributed by the most noble Thomas, Lord Bruce, and Earl of Elgin, as a memorial to his ancestors.<sup>9</sup> At that time it seems to have been removed from the Priory church, where it had been very recently, *nuperrime existens*.

The next notice is found in the note-book of John Warburton, the *Herald*.<sup>10</sup> It is undated, but as he was in the neighbourhood in the autumn of 1718, it was probably written then. After describing Guisbrough parish church, he proceeds, "Near to the entrance at the west door is an ancient tomb, on which the Churchwardens' seat is fixt, so that no inscription is to be seen, by the sheild represented in the following draught should have belonged to (*blank*)."<sup>11</sup> Then follows a very rough drawing of the English side of the monument.

Graves, by some strange omission, whilst describing the parish church in his *History of Cleveland*, makes no reference to it.<sup>12</sup> Ord gives a copy of a drawing of the Scotch side and lost end, made by Mr. William Downing Bruce of Ripon, and lithographed by Mr. J. R. Walbran.<sup>12</sup> He also gives a drawing of the effigy of Sir William de Bruce in Pickering Church on the same plate. The drawing is inaccurate and careless, and the letter-press even worse. The last and by far the best account is given in the second volume of Canon Atkinson's unfortunately unfinished *History*

<sup>9</sup> "Memorie Majorum prænobilis Thomas, Dominus Bruce, Comes Elgiuæ posuit." This person was Thomas Bruce, third Lord Kinloss, son of Sir Edward Bruce of Culross, who was created Lord Bruce of Kinloss in 1601, and received Whorlton Castle and Jervaulx Abbey from James I. He was created Earl of Elgin in the Peerage of Scotland in 1633, and in 1641 Baron

Bruce of Whorlton in that of England. He was the ancestor of the Marquesses of Ailesbury, who are Brudenells in the male line, the present Earl of Elgin being descended from him collaterally.

<sup>10</sup> Lansdowne MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 892, fo. 55<sup>b</sup>.

<sup>11</sup> Carlisle, 1808, p. 419.

<sup>12</sup> *History of Cleveland*. London, 1846, p. 199.

of Cleveland (pp. 29-35). By his kind permission, use has been made in many places of his description.

Dugdale's words, *nuperrime existens*, can only mean that when the drawing he engraves was made, the monument was not in the Priory church. Then where was it? The condition of the two side slabs, as compared with the remaining end slab, shows that the former have never been exposed to the weather to any appreciable extent, while the latter has suffered a good deal of weathering. The only explanation of this, and it is confirmed by Warburton, is that the side slabs have been in the parish church for two centuries or more, and we must therefore conclude that soon after the dissolution the monument was moved out of the Priory church into the parish church, a distance of but a few yards, as the two buildings stand close together side by side, the parish church being on the north side of the nave of the conventual church, the western ends of the two being very nearly in a line with each other. Its position after the removal was, there can be little doubt, the south-west portion of the chancel, in fact where the base slab now lies in the floor. The great size of the monument would render it a great inconvenience in the chancel, and it is easy to understand that when the time came that churchwardens and squires liked to make the parish churches comfortable with pews, panellings and ceilings, such relics as the Brus cenotaph had to give way. We may infer that it was about the earlier part of the last century that Guisbrough Church had its turn for being degraded into a condition of coziness. It was about the year 1754, that John Burdon, Esquire, was spending large sums of money in laying out the park and grounds at Hardwick, near Sedgely, in the county of Durham. He made a lake of forty acres extent, formed a terrace and erected several ornamental buildings on a most sumptuous scale. In one portion of the park a sham ruin was placed representing, no doubt correctly enough to the uneducated eyes of the period, the gateway of a medieval castle. It is furnished with a turret containing a stone newel stair, by which the roof can be reached. According to the fashion of the time, real ruins were robbed and mutilated to make sham ones, and Guisbrough Priory was laid under contribution to supply Hardwick with Gothic details. The connection between the owners of the two places is sufficient to

account for this.<sup>13</sup> The landscape gardening mania of the time reduced the ruins of Guisbrough Priory from the condition in which they appear in the plate in the first edition of the *Monasticon* to their present state. The notion was to make a neater and more imposing ruin as a feature of the landscape than uneven walls and mounds of fallen rubbish afforded, hence all was cleared away except the largest fragment, in this case the east wall of the church. The cruellest wrong, however, was that even this was mutilated by cutting away all that remained below the great east window, so that the window arch became a great open arch, beneath which we can well imagine the gorgeously dressed owner of the time proudly strutting and ignorantly descanting to some fair lady, with a wave of his gold-headed cane, on the grandeur and beauty of the building which he had so nearly annihilated. We have by this lamentable process lost the beautiful wall arcade under the east window with its sill, and all traces of the altar which stood there. While this havoc was being played in the Priory, the parish church was being "beautified,"<sup>14</sup> and the Brus monument came down, the side slabs were fixed in the porch, the covering slab made the top of the communion table, and the ends removed. That, with the Prior and Canons, went to Hardwick, along with a great quantity of beautiful details, and was put into the sham ruin, where Hutchinson and Surtees saw it, both supposing the Prior to be the Virgin Mary, being deceived by his costume. It is quite possible that the King end went there as well, and though not now visible, it may be lying buried beneath the sod in the park. The ruin is a slightly-built structure, and a square recess in one wall from which a stone has fallen may be the erstwhile home of the lost end of the monument. The other details at Hardwick are well worthy of study. They include a number of beautiful cir-

<sup>13</sup> "John Burdon, Esq. (son of Nicholas and grandson of Thomas Burdon, who is said to have come from Nottinghamshire), was born at South Shields, the youngest of eighteen children. His eldest sister married Edward Fairless of Monkton. Another sister married James Finney, Esq. of Durham, who had an only child Mary, married to William Chaloner, of Guisbrough Abbey, E-q., to whose daughter, Mary, wife of General Hale, and to her family, Mr. Burdon left

the bulk of his property. Thomas Burdon, Esq., brother of John Burdon, had a daughter Sarah, married first to William Swinburne, Esq., secondly to Sir James Riddell, Bart., and died S. P." (Surtees' *History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham*, vol. iii., p. 34, note).

<sup>14</sup> "To beautify" in an ecclesiastical sense meant in the last century to disfigure, just as "to restore" means nowadays in the same sense to destroy.

cular panels, containing trefoils and quatrefoils studded with dog-tooth mouldings and carved bosses, features we are familiar with in such buildings as the transepts at Beverley, the west front at Peterborough, &c., and which must have come from the grand early English west front of Guisbrough Priory church. About thirty years ago, the end of the tomb was brought back from Hardwick by the late Admiral Chaloner, and placed in the Priory ruins at Guisbrough.

In considering the date to which the erection of this cenotaph must be referred, what appeared to be a very ingenious clue must be discarded. In two neighbouring spandrels on the Scotch side are carved what were taken to represent a purse or glove with a nail or some similar sharp-pointed instrument directed against it. These were not unnaturally regarded as a rebus on the name of Pursglove, the last Prior of Guisbrough before the Reformation. A friend has pointed out that the spandrels on this side are filled with devices which relate to the Passion, and that the purse is the purse for containing the thirty pieces of silver, and the so-called glove is really the Sacred Hand with an awl piercing it. This seems proved by the occurrence in the next spandrel of a representation of the Sacred Foot, which has erroneously been described as a boot. Still, though this clue must be given up, there is, I venture to think, another of a like nature, which is more trustworthy. On each side and on the end still preserved is found a representation of a cock, standing on a perch, which very much resembles in form a handreel.<sup>15</sup> It must be admitted that in the case where it occurs on the South or Annandale side its primary reference may be to the Passion, but in the two other cases no such allusion can be detected. Is not this device a rebus on the name of Cockerell, *i.e.*, Cock and Reel, Prior Pursglove's immediate predecessor, who was elected in the year 1519, and was still Prior in 1534, though he had retired before 1537.<sup>16</sup> If this conjecture is well founded, the period within which this monument must have been erected is confined within the period 1519 to 1534, the time during which James Cockerell was Prior of Guisbrough. This hypothesis is practically converted into a certainty by the occurrence on the English side of an escallop shell in a spandrel immediately adjoining

<sup>15</sup> A representation of a handreel is given in Turner's Domestic Architecture,

vol. iii. p. 130.

<sup>16</sup> Guisbrough Chart, ii. p. xlv.



the one containing a cock and reel. The shell refers to the Prior's patron saint (St. James), from whose shrine at Compostela it was usual for pilgrims to bring home shells as memorials of their visit there. The figure with a staff opposite the cock on the reel at the original east end of the monument seems to confirm this conjecture.<sup>17</sup> This date at first sight may appear inconsistent with the style of the monument, which is apparently much earlier. A more lengthened inspection will show that while the general characteristics belong to an earlier style, some of the details are very late, almost Renaissance. This is especially true of the end in the Priory ruin, where the grouping of the Monks or Canons is arranged with great felicity, and in a manner suggestive of foreign workmanship. The object of the monument—the glorification of the house of Bruce, and more especially of the Scottish branch, makes it very probable that it is of Scotch design and workmanship.<sup>18</sup> Perhaps traces of resemblance to French work may be detected in it; yet, even if so, it is not the less likely to be really Scotch notwithstanding, as a moment's recollection of the intimate connection of Scotland and France at this time would serve to remind one, when the reigning sovereign of Scotland chose both his wives from the princesses of the latter country, and his only child became the wife of Francis II. of France.

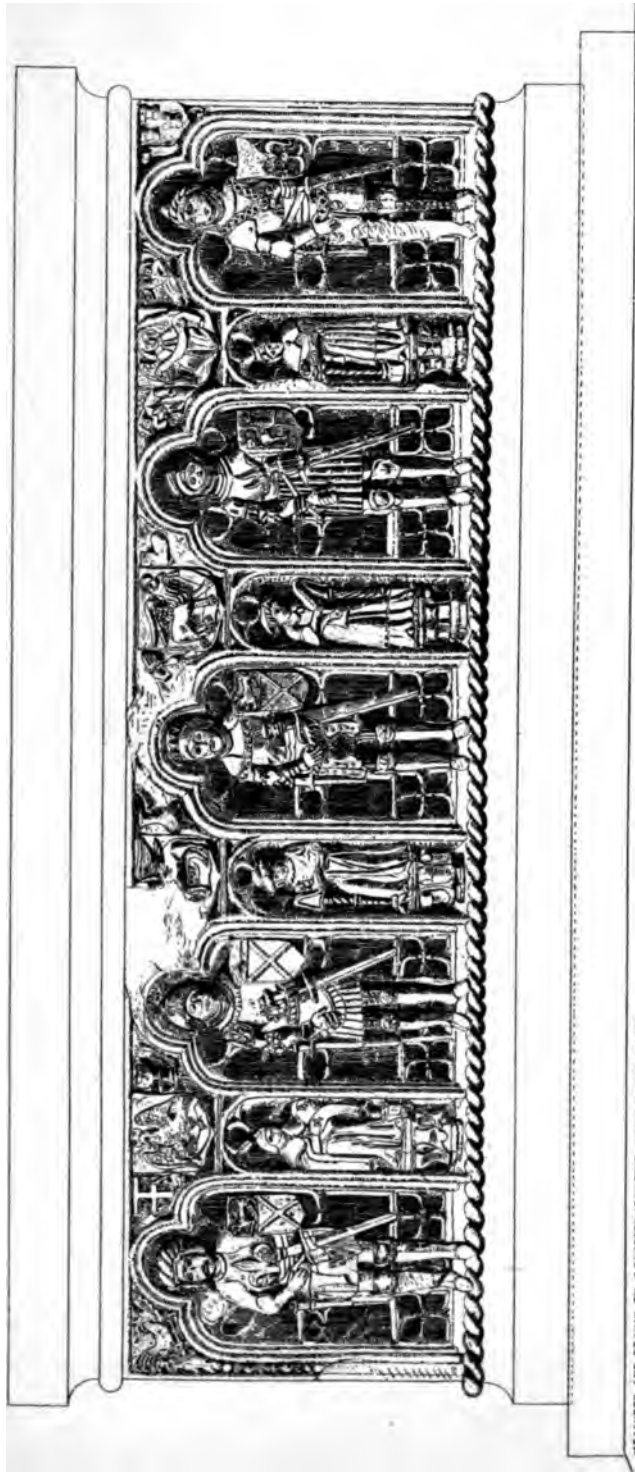
The next problem to be considered is the person to whom the erection of this cenotaph may with probability be attributed. As has been shown above, it was almost certainly raised between the years 1519 and 1534, by a person of Scotch nationality, and one to whom the memory of the Bruces was a special subject of pride. The great cost renders it certain that only a person of considerable wealth could have afforded to pay for such a sumptuous memorial to ancestors, all of whom had been long dead. Flodden,

<sup>17</sup> His predecessor, John Whitby, died in Jerusalem on Sept. 5, 1505, when on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land (*Ibid.*, and the *Pylgrymage* of Sir Richard Gylforde, Camden Soc., p. x.).

<sup>18</sup> The Scotch character of the design is indicated by the revival of 12th and 13th century features in a 16th century monument. The trefoil-headed niches and arcade are like Early English work, and the pedestals on which the subordinate figures stand are carved like incipient Early English or Transitional

capitals, while on the other hand the shallow tracery at the backs of the niches is of the very latest Perpendicular character. It is well known to students of architecture that the Perpendicular style is purely English. In Scotland during the same period they were working at the same time an adaptation of the French Flamboyant, and copying the earlier native styles. This renders it very difficult for a novice to date Gothic work in Scotland, and has led to much confusion.

THE BRUCE TOMB  
 CUISBOROUGH  
 ELEVATION B ON PLAN



MEASURED AND DRAWN BY GEORGE ROBERTS, ARCHT. DRAWING, MAY 1867.

SCALE

1 FOOT

ROBERTS



fought in 1513, with all its bitter memories, had so envenomed the relations between the two countries that it is in the highest degree improbable that any one who was only Scotch or English, could have been concerned in its erection. A Scotchman would not have cared to enrich an English Priory with so sumptuous a monument, nor an Englishman to glorify a family, which on one side at least were Scotch, and rebels. The Annandale line, it appears from Dugdale, occupied the southern or more honourable side, as well as having the smaller niches filled with the evangelists, who must be regarded as more important personages than the four Latin doctors occupying similar positions between the knights of the Skelton branch. Both these facts tend to prove that the monument was more particularly dedicated to the memory of the Scotch line.

Mary Tudor, daughter of Henry VII., wife of James IV. of Scotland, who was killed at Flodden, and mother of James V., seems to be the person who answers all these requirements. English by birth and Scotch by marriage, she had an interest in both nations. In this monument she may very well have wished to show that the same was true of her husband's ancestors, who were descended from one who was the progenitor, not only of the Royal House of Scotland, but also of a line of Barons who ever remained faithful to the English crown. This also accounts for the Annandale branch being placed in the more honourable position. The Tudor, or double rose,<sup>19</sup> on the shield in the spandrel above the figure of Our Lady and Child, on the Skelton side, may be taken as a proof of this theory. It is quite conceivable that during one of her visits to York the Queen may have had her attention drawn to the fact that numerous members of the Bruce family were buried in the Priory church at Guisbrough. Possibly the Prior, or some other high official in the house, who had come to York to pay his respects to the King's sister was her informant. The house being under the invocation of the Virgin, the Queen's patron saint, would be another title to her favour. We know as a fact that the Queen was no fewer than three times in that city. First in July, 1503, when she passed through on her way to Edinburgh, to consummate her marriage

<sup>19</sup> "*Tudor Rose.* An heraldic rose, rose, *charged upon* a red one." The rose *quarterly gu. and arg.*; or a white heraldic here given resembles the latter one.

with James IV., which had been solemnized by proxy at the royal palace at Richmond, on the 25th January, in the preceding year (? 1502-3). The late Mr. Davies has given a very full and interesting account of this visit in an earlier volume of the *Journal*.<sup>20</sup> She again passed through York in April, 1517, on her way to London; and for the third and last time in May of the following year, as she was returning to Scotland, where she remained till the year of her death, 1541. If a guess is permissible on this point I should be inclined to suggest that the idea of this monument arose at one of the last two visits, possibly as a memorial of her husband, whose body had been brought to England after Flodden, and buried at Richmond, in Surrey.

From the description attached to the drawing in Dugdale,<sup>21</sup> it appears that the Skelton, or English line, occupied the north side, the Scotch, or Annandale, the south, at the west end was found the King, and at the east the group of Prior and Canons.

It may fairly be assumed that the figure of the Prior was meant to represent an actual person. There are two persons, either of whom we may, with a fair show of reason, suppose to be commemorated, the founder, Robert Bruce, or his brother, William, the first Prior, who is said to have been buried in the Chapter House. The former supposition appears the more probable of the two, as if he does not appear here, no representation of him occurs anywhere else on the monument, and he was not likely to have been entirely overlooked.

We now come to the consideration of a very important problem connected with this singular monument, namely, the character of the armour the knights are seen to be wearing, and the time at which such was in use. It has been suggested that the figures of the knights were copied directly from sculptured or other effigies of the same persons lying in the Priory Church, and that the armour represented had

<sup>20</sup> *Yorkshire Archæol. and Top. Journal*, vii. 305--329. I think Mr. Davies must have made a slip in saying that Mary Tudor was married in the January of the preceding year. It is hardly likely she would have remained eighteenth months before proceeding north. Most probably the date is 1502, which as the year then did not commence until March 25th, would answer to 1503 according to our

modern system of computation.

<sup>21</sup> Under the drawing of the side containing the Scotch Barons is this inscription: "Tumuli perpulchri in Ecclesia (olim Conventuali) de Giaburne nuperrime existentis iatus australe." Under the English side, "Ejusdem Tumuli facies altera." The royal end is placed at the west. The other end is not given.

long been disused at the date to which the erection of the monument must be assigned. However interesting such a fact would have been, could it have been carried to demonstration, it must, I think, be abandoned. There is a peculiar family likeness amongst the whole of the ten figures in the matter of their armament, and the whole of the armour is of a late type, none of it earlier than about the middle of the 15th century. The chief characteristics of 13th and 14th century armour, such as the *coif de mailles*, the *hauberk* of mail, the *chausses* of mail, the loose surcoat, or the *jupon*, are conspicuous by their absence; nor is any early plate armour seen. It is also clear that the sculptor was one who was not familiar with armour, even that worn in his own time, to anything like a minute degree, and he was certainly far behind, in skill of execution, the majority of those who wrought the life-sized effigies with which we are familiar. There are some anomalies in the details which it is difficult to account for in any other way, and it is not always possible to say what was intended to be represented, when they are of a nondescript character. There is also a stiffness and monotony about the attitudes of the ten men which is not pleasing, and is in strong contrast to the freedom and almost life-like pose of the weepers on the sides of some earlier tombs, such as that of Lord John Nevill in the nave of Durham Cathedral. It will be noticed that not only is the position of all the figures alike, but all on one side of the tomb wear the shield in the same way, so also the swords are all alike and hang in the same manner on all the figures on one side of the tomb. The only relief from this sameness is the turn of the head in a few cases.

The first knight on the original north or Skelton side wears earlier armour than any of the others. His head is enclosed in a round topped helmet or *casque*. The vizor is raised to show the features as it is in all cases. His neck is protected by a collar or gorget of mail indented. On the shoulders are *pauldrons* of overlapping plates. On the upper parts of the arms are *rerebraces*, on the elbows *coudières* or *coutes*, and on the lower parts of the arms *vambraces*. On the hands are gauntlets. The body armour consists of a *cuirass* with *taces* attached of the form known as *almayne rivets*, behind which is seen the skirt or apron of mail. *Cuisses* cover the thighs, and *jambes* the legs, while the knees are

protected by *genouillières* with plates attached to them above and below. *Sabatouns* are worn on the feet. The sword is suspended from a hip belt and hangs on the sinister side, while on the dexter side is seen the *miséricorde* or small dagger by which the sword was at this time generally supplemented. In front of the breast is seen the shield, supported with both hands, with the blue lion rampant of Bruce<sup>24</sup> thereon, but in this particular case differenced with a label of three points. The difference enables us to assign the figure to Adam de Brus I., son of the founder. The valuable pedigree of the family of Bruce, which Dugdale<sup>25</sup> copied from a parchment roll then in Pontefract Castle, states that he survived his father, and did not die until the 13th of the kalends of April, 1167, 8 Henry II., when he was buried at Guisbrough. There is undoubtedly an error here, as the regnal year and the year of Our Lord do not agree. The compiler of the pedigree seems to have confounded this Adam de Brus with his son and successor of the same name, whose obit was undoubtedly kept on the 13th of the kalends of April.<sup>24</sup> It is almost certain that even if he did outlive his father, it must have been by a very short time, as there is no confirmation by him of any of his father's gifts to Guisbrough. The presence of the label on the shield tends to prove the same thing, which is further confirmed by an entry in the Hexham Book,<sup>25</sup> stating that he died in 1143. He married Agnes, daughter of Stephen, Earl of Albemarle, who is said to have married as her second husband, William de Romara, created Earl of Lincoln in 6 Stephen.<sup>26</sup>

The next large niche is filled by a figure representing Adam de Brus II., and here occur some of the curious

<sup>22</sup> Piers de Brus, *d'argent ove uny leon rampant d'azure* (Nicolas' Roll of Arms, temp. Hen. iii., p. 6). Surtees in his history of Durham (vol. i., plate 7) gives an engraving of the seal of Peter de Brus I. The original is amongst the manuscripts of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, 4 ta. S. v. Spec. No. 4), attached to a grant of land at Hartlepool to the Prior and Convent of Durham. The seal, circular, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches in diameter, bears a knight in mail with drawn sword, helmet square topped, shield held close to the body, and charged with a lion rampant + SIGILLVM PETRI DE BRVS. Dodsworth (xcv., 58) says of a seal of Peter de Brus III., attached to a

deed dated 1256, that it bore "a lion ramp!" (Guisbrough Chart. ii., 326).

<sup>23</sup> *Monasticon Anglicanum*, vi., 267.

<sup>24</sup> Atkinson's *History of Cleveland*, ii., 25, quoting *Collect. Topograph. et Gen.*, iv., 261.

<sup>25</sup> Vol. i., p. 146 (Surtees Soc.). The father is said to have died the year before (*Ibid.* i. 141).

<sup>26</sup> Dodsworth MSS., ii. 57, and cxliv., 22. In both places Dodsworth cites his authority, a *Coram Rege* Roll for Michaelmas Term, 4 Edw. I. (1276), on which was entered a suit about the possessions of Avelina, daughter and heiress of William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle.

anomalies in the armour alluded to above. The helmet is a *burgonet*, a form introduced from Burgundy about the close of the fifteenth century. The vizor is raised, and the *bufe* or chin-piece is shown fastened to the burgonet by large rivets, which are well shown by the head being turned three-quarters round to the right. On the neck is a gorget of plate studded and bordered. On the body is a breast-plate, beneath which is a *hauberk* of mail, although *tuilles* of a somewhat conventional form are seen over the thighs. There are *coudières* on the elbows and *genouillières* on the knees, but the legs are also encased in mail, though *chausses* had long been disused at the time. It is not very clear what was intended to be shown on the feet. The sword and *miséricorde* occur as before.

According to the pedigree, Adam de Brus II. died on the fifth of the Ides of July, 1180, 21 Henry II., and was buried at Guisbrough. Here again the regnal year and the year of Our Lord do not agree. The list of obits is probably right in saying he died on the thirteenth of the kalends of April (March 20th). He was alive in 8 Richard I. (1169-7), when he owed the King £20, being part of the fine for the debts of Aaron the Jew in Yorkshire.<sup>27</sup> He was dead by 1200, when his son Peter entered into an agreement with the King to pay the enormous sum of a thousand pounds, to be allowed to exchange the vills of Bardsey, Collingham and Rigton, near Leeds, for the vill and forest of Danby in Cleveland, which had been taken from his father by Henry II.<sup>28</sup> In the following year he paid a fine of 116*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for having his father's lands.<sup>29</sup> His wife was Ivetta, daughter of William, son of Osbert de Arches,<sup>30</sup> with whom he got Walton in the Ainsty and Thorparch.

The third knightly figure, whose face is turned slightly to

<sup>27</sup> Pipe Roll.

<sup>28</sup> Rotuli de Oblatis et Finibus, 109, and Rot. Cancellarii, 3 John, 301. See also Walbran's Memorial of Fountains, i., 124, n.

<sup>29</sup> Rot. Cancellarii, 288.

<sup>30</sup> Dodsworth (MSS., ii., 57) quotes a confirmation by John de Bella aqua or Bellow, a representative of the Skelton Bruces, to the Priory of Nun Monkton, of a grant by William, son of Osbert de Arches, and Ivetta, his daughter, of lands

in Monkton and Hammerton, and of the churches there and at Askham, and the chapel of Walton. Peter de Brus I. confirmed to the Canons of Helagh Park a croft and certain liberties in Walton given by his mother, the Lady Iveta; and in the charter following he gives eight acres there in his new assart by the Wharfe, for the good of the soul of his mother, Iveta de Archez (Chartulary of Helagh Park. Cott. MSS. Ve-p. A., iv. 51<sup>b</sup>).



the left, is that of Peter de Brus I. He wears a casque on his head with the vizor raised, and a gorget of plate on his neck. The body armour appears to be a *mailed* coat on the upper part with a scaled or imbricated skirt below. There are curious *épaulières*. The *coudières* on the elbows are also curiously formed and have roundels in front. The legs have *cuisse*s and *jamb*s, and the knees *genouillières* with large pot-lid plates ornamented with raised cinquefoil flowers. The sword and *miséricorde* are both seen, the former having a twisted handle and cross guard. Peter de Brus I. was buried at Guisbrough on the sixteenth of the kalends of February (Jan. 17). In 1222 his son, Peter de Brus II., paid a fine of 100*l.* as a relief on succeeding to his father's barony, and forty marcs for having the Wapentake of Langbaurgh. He also paid a further sum of 51*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*, as a fine for the debt his father owed the King.<sup>31</sup> His wife's name was Joan, but her parentage is unknown. It is stated that she belonged to the family of the Earls of Chester, a statement made credible by the occurrence of Roger, Constable of Chester, amongst the witnesses of a charter of Peter de Brus I., which was executed between the years 1205 and 1210.<sup>32</sup>

The fourth large niche is filled with a figure representing Peter de Brus II. He faces full front, and wears a helmet almost identical with that last described. His body armour is a cuirass with a fleur-de-lys in relief on the breast. Below the shield are seen a series of plates which are not exactly *tuelles* or *tassets*. Beneath these is the *lamboys* or skirt of steel plaitings. The coverings of the arms and legs are richly ribbed and studded. In 1227 he had licence to hold a market at Skelton on Monday instead of Sunday.<sup>33</sup> In 1240 he went on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land with the King's brother, Richard, Earl of Cornwall;<sup>34</sup> in which year his son, Peter de Brus III., paid a relief of two hundred marcs for having his lands.<sup>35</sup> According to the pedigree he died at Marseilles on his way back, and his body was brought back to Guisbrough by his servants. His obit was observed on the seventh of the Ides of September (Sept. 7), but the year

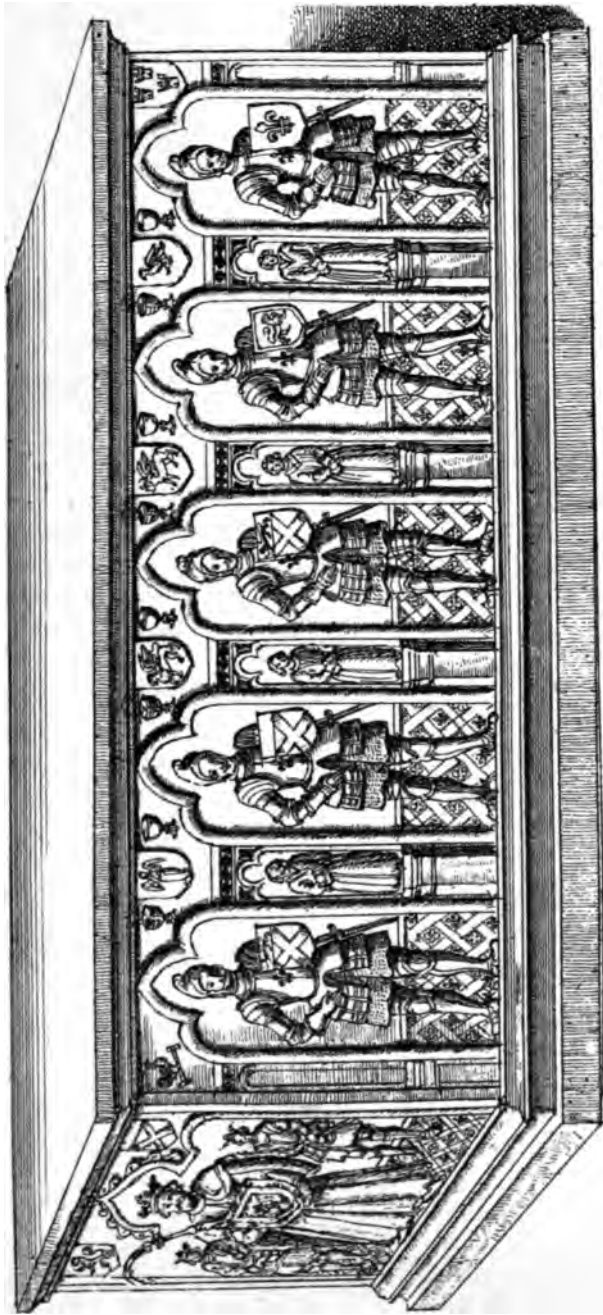
<sup>31</sup> *Excepta à Rot. Finium*, i. 80, and *Rot. Litterarum Clausarum*, i. 487.

<sup>32</sup> *Guisbrough Chart.* (Surtees Soc.), i. 68 *a*, 92, 94.

<sup>33</sup> *Close Roll*, 12 Henry III., m. 14.

<sup>34</sup> *Matt. Paris, Chronica Majora* (Rolls Edition), iv., 44.

<sup>35</sup> *Excerpta à Rotulis Finium*, i. 332.



has been already stated, with figures of the four great Doctors of the Latin Church. Commencing at the east end, the first figure to engage our attention is that of St. Augustine of Hippo, the supposed founder of the Order of Austin Canons, to which Order this Monastery belonged.<sup>42</sup> Like the other three Doctors, he stands on a pedestal of three faces, ornamented with as many crockets. He wears the alb, dalmatic, cope and mitre. The cope is fastened in front with a *morse*, or brooch, having a cross on it. The right arm, partially broken, is raised in the attitude of benediction, and over the left the fanon or maniple is seen hanging down. The crozier held in the left hand is turned inwards. The shield above bears the Priory Arms, having on its left a star of five rays and full moon, and on the right a sun in glory. On the earliest seal of the Priory is seen a figure in monastic robes, perhaps intended for St. Augustine, seated at a desk reading, and above him a star with six rays. A very poorly engraved representation of this seal is given in the first volume of the Guisbrough Chartulary. The text, "Ye are the light of the world," is specially applied to Saint Augustine in the service for his feast-day in the York Breviary,<sup>43</sup> which may account for these emblems here.

In the next small niche proceeding westwards stands the figure of Gregory the Great, who occupied the Papal Chair from 590 to 604. He is vested in alb, dalmatic and chasuble, and as Pope he wears a tiara or triple crown, and as the Western Patriarch he carries a double cross in his left hand. In other respects he does not differ from the other Doctors. On the shield above is depicted a mitre adorned with precious stones and *orphreys*, from which depend behind two *infulæ*, that is, narrow strips of silk or some other rich material with fringed extremities. A crozier turned inwards is drawn in pale through the mitre. On the right is a paten, and on the left a chalice.

St. Jerome, attired in a Cardinal's hat and with a simple cross in his right hand, stands in the next small niche. A lion, which is usually associated with him, leans up against

<sup>42</sup> The rule which the Canons obeyed is of very much later date than the time of St. Augustine, who was living between the years 354 and 430.

<sup>43</sup> Surtees Society, lxxv., 512. The sun, moon and star were not uncommon emblems of the Passion, even

in the absence of the cross, which generally accompanied them. On the Kelloe Cross, which bears scenes representing the invention of the cross by St. Helena, the cross appears between a star and crescent.

him, and he seems to be fondling it with his left hand. The animal's tail is drawn between its legs and passed over the back. In the shield above a cock, similar to that described on the East end, stands on a reel. On the right of the shield is an escallop, and on the left scroll-work. The escallop and bird and reel are, as already pointed out, rebuses on the name, James Cockerell. It is, however, worth remarking that in the well-known picture of St. Jerome in the desert, attributed to Giovanni Bellini and now in the National Gallery, the companions of the Saint are a lion and a bird, in that case a partridge.

The last small niche contains St. Ambrose, Bishop of Milan, 374 to 397. Like St. Augustine, he is vested in alb, dalmatic and cope, which is fastened with a square morse. His right hand is concealed beneath the cope. In his left he holds a crozier turned inwards, of which the pointed end is visible. At his feet on the left side is a beehive. This is in allusion to the legend that, whilst he was lying in his cradle, a swarm of bees settled upon him and entirely covered his face, going in and out of his mouth. Leaving him unharmed, they flew up to heaven, where they disappeared from human sight<sup>44</sup>—no doubt a presage of the eloquence for which he afterwards became so famous. The shield above bears an eagle carrying a gimmel ring.<sup>45</sup> The interspaces on either side of the shield are filled with scroll-work.

Passing to the Scotch or southern side, now affixed to the north side of the porch, it may be premised that the general design is coincident with that of the side just described, except that the shields are all borne on the left arm, while the left hand grasps the sword-hilt, and the right rests on the girdle, and that at the base a chain of cable moulding runs along the whole length.

The first knightly figure on this side, commencing at what was originally the east end, has his face turned half round to the right. He wears a bascinet of more pointed form than any of the others, around which is a chaplet or wreath. The vizor is raised. There is a gorget on the

<sup>44</sup> York Breviary (Surtees Soc.), ii. 214.

<sup>45</sup> On a painted screen at Hexham, formerly one of the side screens of the choir, and made about 1470, is a shield with an eagle or falcon holding in its

claws rings which are of octagonal form. The falcon and fetterlock are well carved on the south face of the tower of Fishlake Church near Doncaster; from this it appears that the same badge is not intended at Guisbrough.

neck, large *pauldrons* on the shoulders, and *taces* on the loins to which *tuilles* are appended. The *cuisse*s and *jamb*s are ribbed and studded. Over the shoulders hangs a pendant chain ornamented with four-leaved flowers. To this there appears to hang some order or jewel, but so damaged that its exact form is uncertain. Round the hips is a *baldric* or hip-belt ornamented similarly to the chain. He carries the sword and *miséricorde*. The shield bears a fleur-de-lys of antique form, above which has been some other charge, but as the upper part of the shield has been broken away it cannot now be discerned. The flower gives a clue to the person here represented. The same device, with the addition of a dot on each side of the stem, occurs on the seal attached to a deed,<sup>46</sup> by which Robert de Brus gave the Chapel at Castle Eden to the Monks of Durham. It is stated in the deed that it had been confirmed by William de S. Barbara, who was Bishop of Durham 1143—1152, which gives certain limits of date within which it must have been executed. The circumscription reads SIGILLVM ROBERTI IUVENIS DE BRVS. This Robert Bruce is called "young Robert," to distinguish him from his father the founder.<sup>47</sup>

The Bruce properties in Durham and Annandale came to him, and remained with his descendants. Dugdale<sup>48</sup> gives a curious account of how he acquired these estates. He states that young Robert, to whom his father had presented his property in Annandale, was made prisoner by his parent, whilst fighting against England on the side of the King of Scotland, from whom he held his lands. The father soon after presented his prisoner to the English King, who in a courtly manner (*curialiter*), and as became so great a king, gave him to his nurse—that is, his mother—to take care of. Whilst with his parents he complained that he was unable to grow corn in Annandale for bread, and so worked upon their feelings that they gave him Hart and Hartness, in the County of Durham, as being more fertile. Anyone who knows what the county around Dumfries and Annan is like, will think

<sup>46</sup> The deed is printed in the *Foedarium Prioratus Dunelmensis* (Surt. Soc. lviii.), p. 131 n. The seal is circular, 2½ inches in diameter. The secretum, ¼ inch, bears a cross with the arms of equal length, ornamented at the extremities with devices not unlike fleur-

de-lys.

<sup>47</sup> He is styled "Robertus de Brus juvenis" in an early charter, to which he is a witness in association with his father and mother, and elder brother Adam (Guisbrough Chart., i. 69).

<sup>48</sup> *Monasticum Anglicanum*, vi. 267.

young Robert must have been a very poor farmer if he could not raise enough corn out of that fertile land to supply himself with bread.

He married Euphemia, niece of William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle.<sup>49</sup> It will be remembered that William's sister, Agnes, married Adam de Brus I. Robert and Eufemia concurred in granting the church on the Island of St. Hilda, at Hartlepool, to Guisbrough.<sup>50</sup>

His son and successor of the same name, whom for the sake of clearness we will call Robert de Brus II., is not represented on this monument. His seal, 2½ inches in diameter, bore like that of his father a fleur-de-lys, but with the addition of two birds, one sitting on each of the two lower leaves, about to pick at the seeds, ✠ SIGILLVM ROBERT [I D] E BRVS.<sup>51</sup> He married in 1183 Isabel, a natural daughter of William the Lion, by a daughter of William Avenel. He was dead before 1191, when his widow became the wife of William de Ros.<sup>52</sup>

The second figure is very curiously attired. His head-piece is a *salade*. His neck is protected by a gorget of three overlapping plates. On the body is a cuirass, over which at its lower parts are the *demi-placcates*, introduced to give flexibility to the body armour, above which is a large *estoile* or star with wavy rays. The shoulders are curiously protected, and the lower body is covered with the *lamboys*

<sup>49</sup> This fact appears from the following charter:—W. Comes Alb', omnibus hæc litteras videntibus salutem. Sciatis me concessisse Eufemie nepti mee, uxori Roberti de Brus, et heredibus suis, quod post decessum meum, quod habeat Dimelton cum pert., quod ei dedi in mariagium quando eam dedi Roberto de Brus in uxorem, quando ipsa Eufemia illam concessit michi, tenendam tota vita mea pro adjutorio meo et manuteneamento meo. Et precipio heredibus meis quicumque fuerint, quatinus, me decedente, permittant et faciant predictam Eufemiam habere bene et in pace predictum mariagium. Et pro illo tenendo tantum vita mea dedi ei anulum aureum et denarios. T. Nicholao Sacerdote de S. Michaeli, Roberto Vicario de Apelbi, Gaufrido Capellano de Castello, Petro Capellano Roberti de Brus, R. Clerico Gilberti Carbunel, Ivone Dapifero, Ricardo Baard, Roberto Arbalastario, Terrico (vel Turstino) Camerario,

Burr (*sic*), Milone, Gaufrido Carbunel Roberto Clerico, Willelmo Clerico, Thoma de Hareins, Johanne Arundel (Doddsworth MSS., vii. 43, and Skelton Transcripts amongst the Hailstone MSS. at York). From the witnesses Dimelton would appear to be in Westmoreland or Cumberland, but I cannot find any place like it. Dimlington, in the parish of Easington in Holderness, is the only place I can find with a similar name.

<sup>50</sup> Archbishop Gray's Register (Surtees Society, lvi.), p. 80 n. She and Robert de Brus were witnesses to a grant by William de Turp about land at Castle Eden (Guisbrough Chart., ii. 327 n.)

<sup>51</sup> Attached to a grant to Durham of a house in Hartlepool. His sons, Robert, William and Bernard are among the witnesses. Also a certain Hugh de Brus. His son, William de Brus, confirmed his gift (Feodarium Prioratus Dunelmensis, 138 n.).

<sup>52</sup> Chronicon de Mailros, 92, 99.

in long folds. The *cuisse*s and *jamb*s are fluted. The feet are in *sabatou*s. On his shield is a lion passant to the sinister. This device occurs on the seal attached to William de Brus's confirmation of his father's gift to Durham mentioned above, with the inscription ✠ SIGILL. WILLELMI DE BRVS.<sup>53</sup> He seems to have had an elder brother Robert, who died without issue, as he granted a fishery on the river Esk to Melrose "for the health of my lord, William, King of Scotland (1165-1214), and of Earl David his brother, for the souls of their ancestors and successors, and of his father and mother, and Robert his brother."<sup>54</sup> His wife's name was Christiana. Her parentage is unknown. They jointly confirmed a gift made to Guisbrough by his father, Robert de Brus, of the churches of Annan, Lochmaben, Kirkpatrick Fleming, Cummertrees, Reinpatric, now Redkirk on the Solway, and Gretna.<sup>55</sup> William de Brus died, I believe, in 1215.

The third figure wears a *salade* on his head. The cuirass has again the *demi-placcates*. There are large *pauldrons* on the shoulders, across which is an ornamented baldric for holding the shield. On the loins are *taces*, attached to which are two large studded *tuilles*, of conventional character in their outline, and between them is seen the apron of mail. The legs are clad as in the former figures. The feet are in *sabatou*s. Round the loins is seen a twisted girdle to carry the sword and *miséricorde*. The shield bears a saltire and in chief a lion passant to the dexter. The third Robert de Brus, who succeeded his father about 1215,<sup>56</sup> married Isabel, daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, son of Prince Henry of Scotland, and brother of William the Lion.<sup>57</sup> On the death of her brother, John le Scot, Earl of Chester and Huntingdon, she and her two sisters became his heirs. It was in consequence of this marriage that their son

<sup>53</sup> For other instances of this seal see Guisbrough Chart., ii. 324 n., 325 n., 341 n.

<sup>54</sup> Chartulary of Holm Cultram, Harl. MSS., No. 3911, fo. 102<sup>b</sup>. This gift is confirmed by King William on fo. 103. Robert de Brus and William his brother were contemporaries of King William (Liber de Melros, 155).

<sup>55</sup> Guisbrough Chart., ii., 340. Cristina, uxor Willemi de Brus, Robertus de Brus filius ejus (Liber Vitæ, Surt. Soc., xiii., 83).

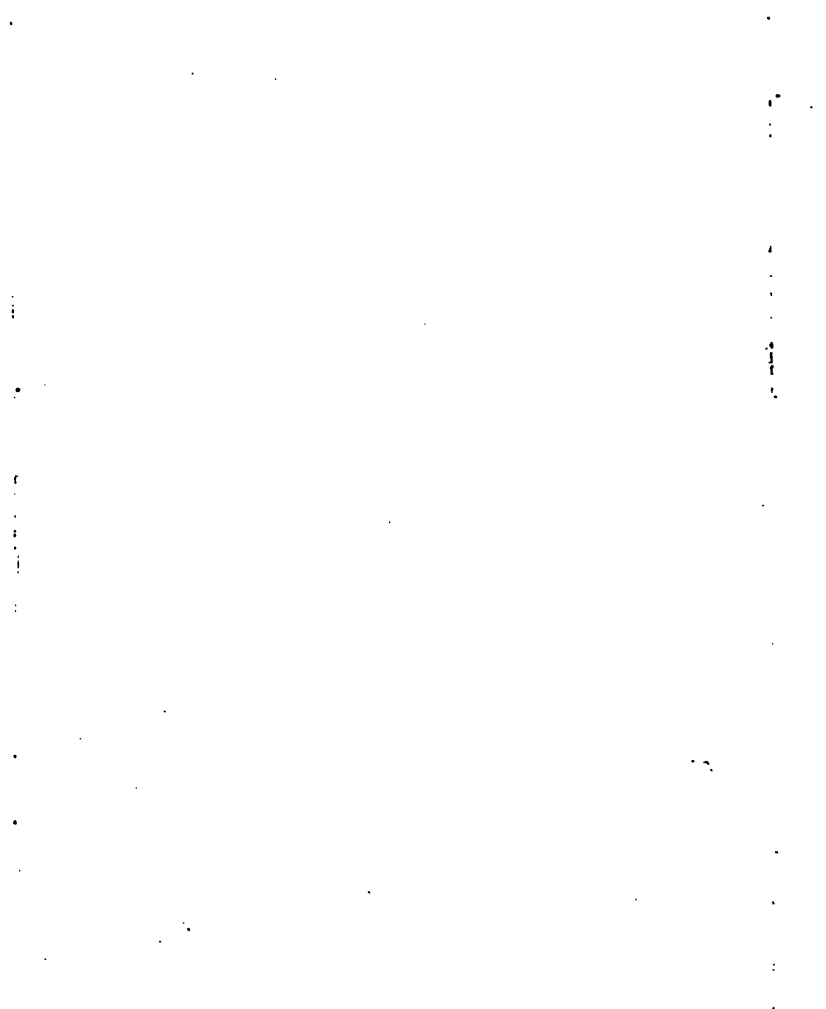
<sup>56</sup> In 1215 the Sheriff of Northumber-

land received orders to give seisin of the manor of Ellenton to Robert de Brus, which William de Mesnill Duranti held of his father William de Brus, whose heir he (Robert) was (Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum, i., 217).

<sup>57</sup> The eldest sister, Margaret, married Alan of Galloway, (their only child Devorgil being the mother of John Balliol), and the youngest, Ada, Henry de Hastings. See Calendarium Genealogicum, i. 60.







Robert de Brus, the Competitor, claimed the Crown of Scotland though descended only from the second sister.

The arms here assigned to him on his shield appear on his seal attached to a deed, confirming grants of churches in Scotland made to Guisbrough by his grandfather, Robert de Brus, and his father, William de Brus. The circumscription is ✠ SIGILLVM : ROBERTI : DE : BRVS. On the secretum the same arms and the following legend, SECRETVM : ROBERTI : DE : BRVS.<sup>58</sup> According to the pedigree given in Surtees' Durham (III. 94), he died in 1245 and his wife in 1251,<sup>59</sup> and were both buried at Sawtrey in Huntingdonshire. Walter of Hemingway (ii. 69), who on this point must have been writing with local knowledge, says he was buried at Guisbrough. He is probably the "Roberte Bruis, which was a Scotte," who is mentioned just before the Competitor, in the list of sepultures at Guisbrough Priory.<sup>60</sup>

The head-piece of the fourth knight is a bascinet of the *pot-de-fer* kind, having rosettes to cover the hinges of the chin-piece, which is lowered. On the top is a knob or button and in the front scroll-work. On the neck is the gorget of plates, and on the cuirass is seen one of the *mamelières* or ornamental circular plates to which the chain was attached for holding the helmet. It is here rather out of its place, as though the artist did not quite understand what he was carving. On the armpits are large circular *palettes*; round the waist is an ornamental belt; and over the loins is a curious kind of apron to which it would be difficult to give a name. Beneath this is seen the *lamboys* before mentioned. The *cuisse*s are ribbed and studded; the *genouillières* are large and have ornamental plates below them. The feet are in *subatouns*. On the lower part of the shield is seen a saltire, above which is a bar. The top part has been chipped away, but as he did not bear a lion in chief, nothing is missing.<sup>61</sup> The person intended is Robert de Brus IV., better known as the Competitor, from his having been one of the claimants to the throne of Scotland on the death of the Maid of Norway. He styles himself in his

<sup>58</sup> Guisbrough Chart., ii., 341. Both these seals have been engraved in the Finchale Book (Surtees Society), p. 134.

<sup>59</sup> An entry on the Close Roll for 36 Henry III. (m. 22), granting the administration of the goods and chattels of Isabella de Brus to the executors of her

will, supports the latter date.

<sup>60</sup> Atkinson's History of Cleveland, p. 26.

<sup>61</sup> Robert de Brus, d'or ung saultoir de goules, et ung chief de goules (Nicolas's Roll of Arms, temp. Hen. iii., p. 10).

deeds, Robert, son of Robert de Brus, Lord of Annandale, or more simply Robert de Brus, Lord of Annandale.<sup>62</sup> Round his seal in lieu of his name and title, which are given on the secretum, is inscribed his motto, ESTO FEROX UT LEO, which appears in one place, if the transcript be trusted,<sup>63</sup> as ESTO FEROX IN BELLO.

He died at Lochmaben on Cœna Domini, that is the Thursday before Good Friday, in that year March 31st, 1295, and according to his orders was buried at Guisbrough beside his father on April 17, being the second Sunday after Easter, with all the honour and reverence which was due to him. Hemingburgh, who knew him, gives him a very high character. He states he was all his life renowned, witty, wealthy and liberal, and in life and death wanted nothing.<sup>64</sup> He married as his first wife, Isabel, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, by Isabel, daughter of William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke. His second wife was Christiana, widow of Adam de Jesemuthe. She was daughter of William de Irreby, and granddaughter of Odardus de Hodalmia, to whom King John granted the manors of Gamelsby and Glassanby in Cumberland.<sup>65</sup> They were married as early as 1274-5, when they brought an action against Robert de Hampton about land in those two places.<sup>66</sup> Her *Inquisitio post mortem* was taken in 33 Edward I., when it is stated she died without issue by her second husband.<sup>67</sup>

The last knightly figure on this side has his armour much more correctly shown than on any of the foregoing. His helmet is a burgonet but has no chin-piece. It is encircled with an *orle*, which was a wreath made by twisting two bands of silk of different colours, such as red and white, and was often called the crest wreath, and is in fact the origin of the twisted band showing beneath the crest in the note-paper heraldry of to-day. Its use was to relieve the pressure of the tilting helm, when worn over the helmet. On the breast-plate is a large fleur-de-lys of antique form.<sup>68</sup> The shoulders

<sup>62</sup> Guisbrough Chart. ii., 335, 342.

<sup>63</sup> Vincent's Discovery of Errors. p. 255, from an instrument dated 1291.

<sup>64</sup> Walter of Hemingburgh, ii. 69. See also Chronicon de Lanercost. p. 159. The homage of Robert, son of Robert de Brus, was taken in 1294-5 (*Excerpta à Rot. Finium*, 23 Edw. i., m. 12).

<sup>65</sup> Historical Documents of Scotland, i. 363, 365. *Placita de Juratis et Assisis*. Ebor. 7 Edward I., m. 29.

<sup>66</sup> Deputy Keeper of Public Records, 44th Report, p. 112.

<sup>67</sup> *Calendarium Genealogicum*, ii. 631.

<sup>68</sup> Robert, son of Robert de Brus, has a fleur-de-lys on his seal, appended to a

are protected by *pauldrons*, that on the left being larger than that on the right shoulder. Over the hips are the *taces*, to which are attached *tuilles* of large size and strengthened with flutings. The *genouillères* on the knees are large and ample, and the feet are incased in *sabatours*. The sword hangs from a waist-belt which is decorated with a number of four-leaved flowers at intervals. The baldric, which carries the *miséricorde*, is similarly ornamented. The shield is charged with a saltire, and in chief a lion passant to the dexter. These were the arms borne by Robert de Brus V. He was styled Robertus, filius Roberti de Brus quarti, Dominus Vallis Anandiæ.<sup>69</sup> He married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Nigel of Galloway, in whose right he became Earl of Carrick. She is said to have died in 1292.<sup>70</sup> According to Walter of Hemingburgh, Robert de Brus V. died shortly after Easter 1304, which in that year fell on the 29th of March, on his way to Annandale, and was buried at Holm Cultram in Cumberland.<sup>71</sup> His son and heir, Robert de Brus junior, who succeeded him in the Earldom of Carrick, and ultimately became King of Scotland, was according to one inquisition aged thirty years, and according to another thirty-two years, old at the time of his father's death.<sup>72</sup>

The figures of the four Evangelists which occupy the four smaller niches between the knights, have already been alluded to. They resemble each other closely except in their costume. They are made to face different ways, the head in each case being turned half round. They are all shown in the act of reading or writing, and standing by the side of desks with sloping tops and supported with pillars, one of which is octagonal, and the others circular and twisted. Commencing at the original east end, St. Matthew

deed dated about 1242 (Guisbrough Chart., ii., 333—335).

<sup>69</sup> Guisbrough Chart., ii., 343. There is a fine example of his seal in the British Museum (Add. Charters, No. 28535). It is attached to a grant by "Robertus de Brus, Comes de Carrick' et Dominus Vallis Anandis, filius Domini Roberti de Brus," to Robert Taper and Millicent his wife, of property at Hatfield Regis in Essex. The seal is of brownish wax, circular, 1½ inches in diameter. The shield bears a saltire with a lion passant to the dexter in chief. It hangs from a tree, the upper

branches of which appear above. The interstice on either side is filled with a dragon crawling up the shield. [S' ROB] DE BRVS COMIT' DE KARRIK ET VALLIS ANAND' . . . The inscription is not very clear.

<sup>70</sup> Surtees' Durham, iii. 94. She was widow of Adam de Kilconiath, Earl of Carrick in her right (Chronicon de Mailros, 219).

<sup>71</sup> ii. 240. His obit was kept at Guisbrough on the eleventh of the Calends of May, that is April 21.

<sup>72</sup> Calendarium Genealogicum, ii. 665.

comes first, and has his desk on the right. He is shown as wearing a curious close-fitting cap, a long cassock and short plaited tunic. Over his shoulders is a wide tippet fastened with a brooch at the throat. St. Mark is clothed in a long cassock reaching to the ground, over which is a coat or tunic, the bottom hem scalloped, the collar broad, cut square, and turned back over the shoulders, and the sleeves short and full. There is a brooch at the throat, and from the waist-belt hangs a square wallet with flap and button in front. The costume of the third figure is not very distinctive. He wears a hat, and there is an scalloped tippet round the neck and on the shoulders. The fourth Evangelist has his desk on his left. In his right hand he holds a pen with which he writes on a scroll. He wears the Doctor's gown of the period, the folds of which hang over his arms and show that he has a tightly fitting sleeve to his undergarment. The hood of the gown is drawn over the head. It entirely covers the shoulders and is buttoned in front with six buttons.<sup>73</sup>

The form of the shields above the Evangelists is the same as of those above the Doctors. On the shield above St. Matthew is a winged figure full face and kneeling, with a long scroll in front of him, which he is holding with both hands. The winged figure is meant to represent a man, which is in St. Matthew's peculiar emblem, as in Adam of St. Victor's hymn :—

Formam viri dant Matthæo,  
Quia scripsit sic de Deo,  
Sicut descendit ab eo  
Quem plasmavit, homine.

And again :—

Os humanum est Matthæi,  
In humanâ formâ Dei  
Dictantis prosapiam :  
Cujus genus sic contextit,  
Quod a stirpe David exit  
Per carnis materiam.

The shield above St. Mark bears a winged lion, nimbed and passant to the sinister. This is his usual sign, as witness Adam of St. Victor :—

<sup>73</sup> See engraving in Hollis's Monumental Effigies of the effigy of John Noble, B.C.L., Principal of Broadgates

Hall, Oxford, in St. Aldate's Church, Oxford, who died in 1522. This shows the gown and hood as worn at the time.

Marcus, leo per desertum  
 Clamans, rugit in apertum,  
 Iter fiat Deo certum,  
 Mundum cor a crimine.

And again :—

Est leonis rugientis<sup>74</sup>  
 Marco vultus, resurgentis  
 Quo claret potentia :  
 Voce patris excitatus  
 Surgit Christus, laureatus  
 Immortali gloriâ.

St. Luke is distinguished by his usual badge, a bull, winged, and passant to the dexter. The forepart of the animal is defaced, as is also the device in the adjoining spandrel on the right.

Adam of St. Victor's lines on St. Luke, as represented by a bull, are as follows :—

Lucas bos est in figurâ,  
 Ut præmonstrat in Scripturâ,  
 Hostiarum tangens jura  
 Legis sub velamine.

And elsewhere :—

Ritus bovis Lucæ datur,  
 In qua forma figuratur  
 Nova Christus hostia :  
 Arâ crucis mansuëtus  
 Hic mactatur, sicque vetus  
 Transit observantia.

The emblem of the Beloved Disciple is the usual one, an eagle, in this case turned to the dexter and standing on a scroll. The wings are displayed, and there is a nimbus around the head. An anonymous hymn-writer thus explains this type :—

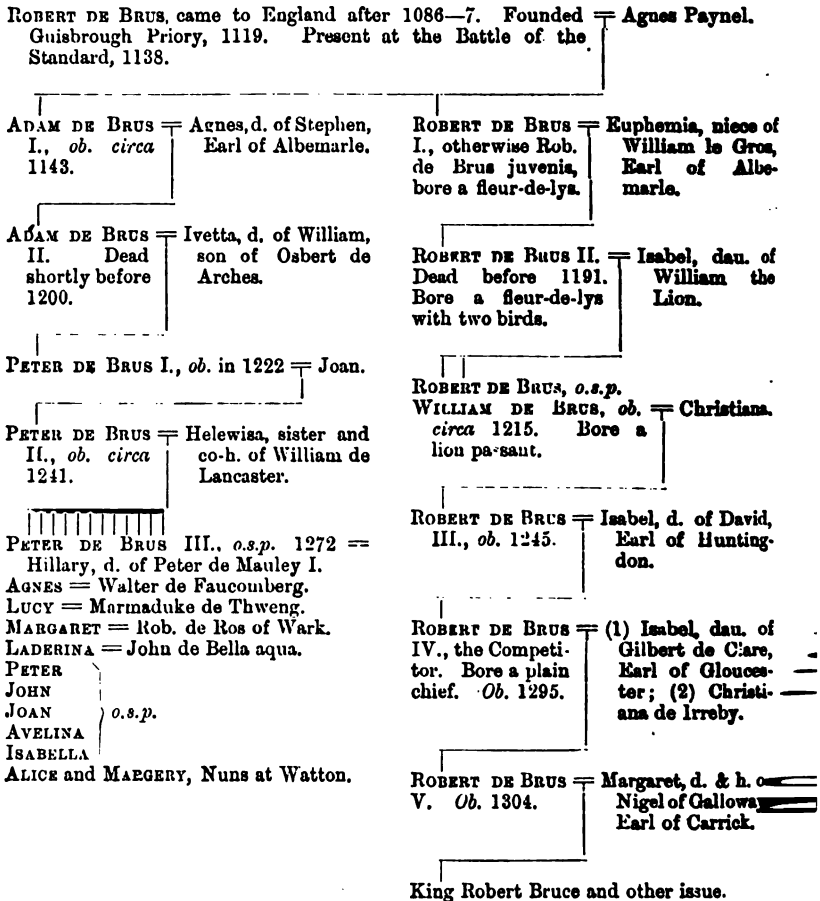
Volat avis sine metâ  
 Quo nec vates nec propheta  
 Evolavit altius.  
 Tam implenda, quam impleta,  
 Nunquam vidit tot secreta  
 Purus homo purius.

<sup>74</sup> The editor (Archbishop Trench) of the collection of Latin hymns from which these lines are taken, gives here the following note:—"The legend, frequent in the middle ages, and indeed already alluded to by Origen (*Hom. xvii. in Gen.*

*xlix., 9*), that the lion's whelps were born dead, and first roused to life on the third day by the roar of their sire, was often contemplated as a natural type of the resurrection : so it is here."

It is much to be desired that as soon as a favourable opportunity occurs the now scattered portions of this most interesting memorial may be brought together and set up in a suitable part of the church, but there should be no attempt to restore the missing parts except by plain stonework, and no cleaning or scraping of the carved work.<sup>75</sup>

PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF BRUS OF SKELTON AND ANNANDALE.

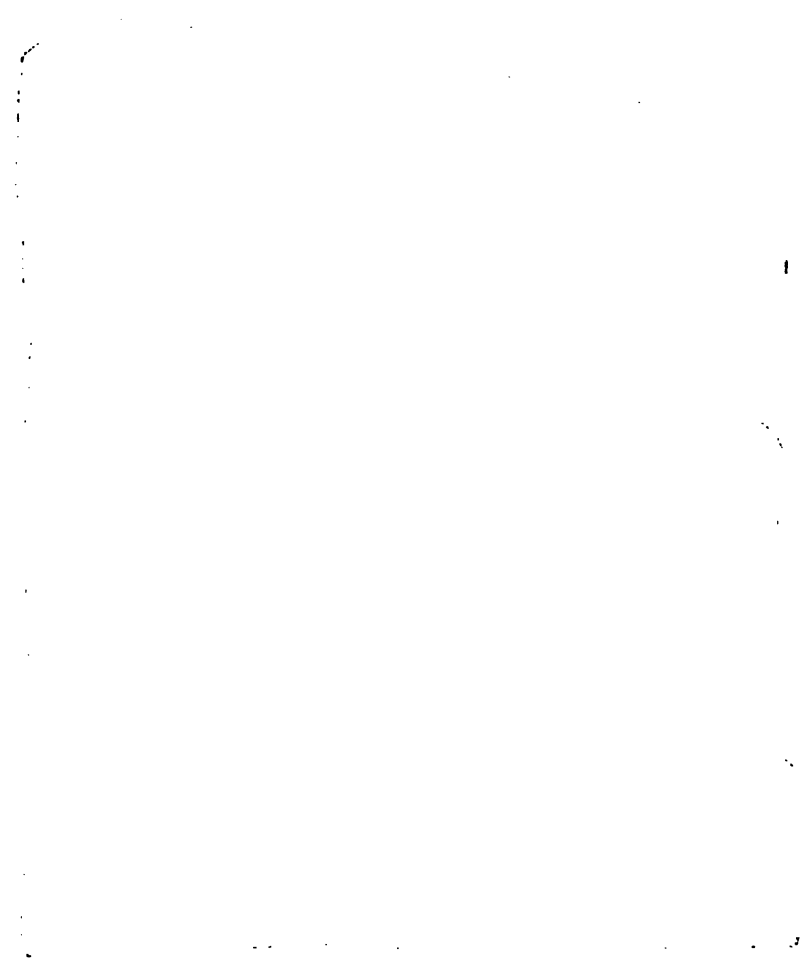


<sup>75</sup> The writer of the article wishes to acknowledge the great assistance rendered by Mr. C. C. Hodges of Hexham, to

whom he is indebted for the architectural and descriptive portions of the paper.







## EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

## PLATE I.

## END ELEVATION AND PLAN OF THE MONUMENT.

The upper figure represents the east end of the monument as it originally stood. It gives the details of the carving of the slab now in the priory ruins, and shows the form and dimensions of the two slabs in the chancel of the parish church.

The lower figure is a plan of the monument shown as if cut through the figures of the knights. This plan has been given chiefly to show how the various slabs forming the sides and ends were cut and fitted together, and to make clearer the account of the various parts and details. The lost end, which faced the west, is shown by dotted shading. It will be seen that this was the smallest of the four slabs, and was fitted in between the two side slabs, instead of overlapping one of them as the east end did.

## PLATE II.

## ELEVATION A. ON PLAN.

This plate shows the side slab now fixed on the south side of the porch of the parish church, and which was formerly the north side of the cenotaph. It shows the present condition of the stone with the end, now at the west, broken away, whereby the upper portion, including the head and body of one of the knights, is gone, and along with it the spandril in the upper angle of the slab. The Dugdale plate shows that this spandril, like the one in the same position at the other end of the slab, was occupied with the cock and reel rebus, so that this device occurred no less than five times on the monument. At the left hand end of the plate is seen the edge of the end slab now in the priory ruins, and its original position with reference to the side is made clear. In its present position the end of the side slab at this point is unfortunately covered up by a door frame so that it cannot be examined, and the cock and reel device is hidden. The various figures and emblems have been described, but it will be seen that the drawing is shaded to show the depth of the various niches, and the sunk panelling at the back of this is delineated. The upper and lower slabs are shown in their original positions.

## PLATE III.

## ELEVATION B. ON PLAN.

This plate shows again the monument completed, and its southern side, as it was originally placed, with the side slab now fixed to the north side of the porch. This is in one piece from end to end, and is in much more perfect condition than the corresponding slab on the other side. A large chip near the middle has however deprived us of one of the emblems of the passion, and a piece is broken away from the lower part of the end which originally joined up to the west, or the king end. This end is covered by modern panelling and is so embedded in the wall of

the church that it was impossible to get a drawing of it. This portion and the opposite end of the same slab are the only existing parts of the monument not shown on the drawings. They were however quite inaccessible, and can only be seen by the removal of the slabs from their present position. By the removal of a board and the insertion of a candle into the space which was behind that board, a portion of the upper angle of the west end of the slab can be seen. This is ornamented with some very good sunk tracery of a design somewhat earlier in character than that at the backs of the main niches. There was no chance of seeing if any portion of the shields or figures shown on the Dugdale plate of this end were cut on the ends of the side slabs. The moulding beneath the niches on this side is a close *guilloche* or cable, instead of a plain bead as in other corresponding places.

## PLATE IV.

VIEW OF THE MONUMENT FROM THE SOUTH-WEST AS IT ORIGINALLY  
STOOD IN THE PRIORY CHURCH.

This is a facsimile reproduction of a portion of a copper-plate engraving in the second volume of the first edition of Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum*, published in 1661: the whole plate contains three figures. First, the arms of Thomas Bruce, Earl of Elgin, with the words *Memoria Majorum prænobilis THOMAS dominus BRUCE comes Elginæ posuit*. Then the figure here reproduced, and below it an elevation of the original north side of the monument, which, however, shows nothing that does not exist except the cock and reel device at the broken end of the slab. The chief inaccuracy of this latter figure, in fact of the whole plate, is that the statuette of the virgin and child with the Tudor rose over it, is conspicuous by its absence, and its place is filled by a cock and reel. So serious an error as this materially discounts the whole plate, and other inaccuracies show that we must only rely upon it in a general way. Its chief value is that it enables us to say positively what was the original position of the various parts of the monument now remaining, what was on the west or lost end, and that the slab now in use as an altar stone was the top slab. It will be seen that some of the emblems are correctly shown, while others are recklessly repeated, as are the chalices all along the south side, whereas in fact there is only one chalice amongst other emblems, as seen in Plate III. Again the backgrounds of the larger niches are shown as tiled floors in perspective, a very common form of backing up figures in mediæval glass and wall paintings, but not in sculpture. The sunk tracery of the monument is a very different thing to this.

## PLATE V.

## PHOTOGRAPH OF A PORTION OF ELEVATION A. ON PLAN.

This is a reproduction of a "direct" photograph specially made for this paper by the writer of these notes. It shows the second from the left of the larger niches, with the two adjoining small ones containing St. Ambrose and St. Jerome. It gives, better than a drawing, the character and appearance of the carving.

## PLATE VI.

PHOTOGRAPH IN PERSPECTIVE OF THE ORIGINAL EAST END OF THE  
MONUMENT.

This is in some respects the most important of the subjects depicted on this remarkable structure. It is carved with greater freedom and spirit than are the figures of the knights, and the same difference is evident in comparing the figures of the evangelists and the fathers with those of a military character. It is clear that all were done by one hand, and that that hand was more at home with what may be termed *genre* subjects, than with making slavish copies of military accoutrements. This is clear proof of the late date of the monument. The subject before us affords a rare and interesting example of the costume of the Austin Canons. The Prior and Canons are dressed alike, the only difference between them being that in the case of the Prior the hood of the cloak is drawn over the head, in that of Canons it hangs down the back. The analogy of the effigy of Prior Rowland Leschman at Hexham would make it appear that this was a privilege of the Priors. The vicissitudes through which this particular portion of the monument has passed have robbed it of that sharpness in the carving which is a characteristic of the two sides preserved in the porch. There is a doubt as to what is meant to be represented in the spandril at the left hand angle of the slab.

CHARLES C. HODGES.

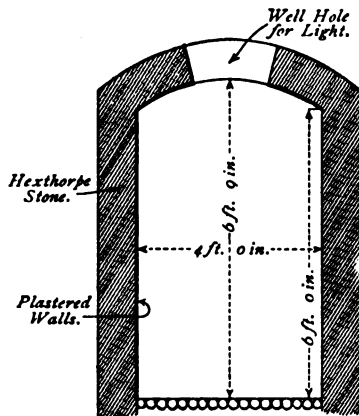
## THE CARMELITES OF DONCASTER.

By F. R. FAIRBANK, M.D., F.S.A.

LELAND, in his description of Doncaster, says :—“ There was a right goodly house of White Friars in the middle of the town, now defaced, where lay buried in a goodly tomb of white marble a Countess of Westmoreland, whose name, as one told me, was Margaret Cobham. The image of the tomb is translated in St. George’s Church, and by it, as the coronet is made, she should be a duchess.” In writing of the Gray Friars of Doncaster, it was stated that they, the Gray Friars, selected the poorest and worst parts of towns for the sites of their houses ; and consistently with that rule we found their house at Doncaster situated in Marsh Gate, on low-lying land subject to inundations. The Carmelites had no such rule or inclination ; and so we find their house there occupying a considerable portion of the best part of the town. The site included the whole of that part of the town now bounded by the High Street on one side, by St. Sepulchre Gate, and then turning at right angles the boundary was along what was then the town moat, now Printing Office Street, which it followed round to High Street again, where is now the Reindeer Hotel. Recently at this last-named point, when some excavations were being made, indications of the moat were found, and also of its having contained water. There is now, or was recently, the slightest possible trace above ground of the buildings of the Priory, situated near the Post Office, between that building and those facing into High Street. When excavations were made a few years ago for the Post Office, some further remains were found, a portion of a window of one of the cells, with indications that it had been closed by a shutter, and that it was glazed. A portion also of a rib of a groined roof and a crocketed pinnacle were found. There were also several skulls and other human bones *in situ*, indicating that the cemetery lay between that site and St. Sepulchre Gate. Still more recently, in making excavations

at the opposite end, near Cleveland Street, an underground passage was found, which there is every reason to believe belonged to the Priory. It runs in an oblique direction from the direction of Cleveland Street towards the middle of High Street. The existence of it was previously unknown. On examination it was found that when some stables had been built, and a drain had to be made, the workmen had come across this large cavity, and without knowing what it was or where it went to, they turned the drain into it and left it!

Mr. Crabtree, the borough surveyor, has kindly furnished me with the following particulars :—“ I have examined the



passage under Mr. Rogers's garden. It is 6 feet 9 inches high, and 4 feet wide. The interior is perfectly straight and smooth, having been plastered. At intervals there are openings to the surface, for light and ventilation—now covered. The floor is paved with boulders, similar to those in the market place. Although not a secret passage it evidently afforded means of communication unobserved from one part of the old Priory buildings to another. The section of it is shewn above. The extent of it cannot be ascertained owing to its being filled with soil at each end. There are no indications that it was used for drainage purposes; on the contrary it is improbable, from appearances and structure, that it was ever so used, or intended to be so used.”

In De la Pryme's time some portions of the buildings remained.

Hunter says that after the dissolution, the principal part of the building was the dwelling of — Broadhead, Esquire, whose walls stood on the site of the chapel, and the furniture of his house were part of the furniture of the Friary. In his time a terrace walk made by the Friars was

The earliest notice of this house that I have come across is in the will of Roger de Baukewell, rector of ~~Doncaster~~ dated 1346, from which it appears that it was then in a flourishing condition. Roger de Baukewell had retired from his rectory and was living in seclusion in the Carmelite Priory at Doncaster. The following is an extract from his will :—I leave my body to be buried in the church of the Friars of Mount Carmel at Doncaster . . . . also I leave to the Prior and Convent of the order of B. M. of Mount Carmel of Doncaster 8 marks, and to each brother 2s. Also I leave to the altar near where my body will be buried my chalice and my vestment for a priest ; also I leave to John, son of Ascherford 20s. under condition that he shall be received into the order of B. M. of Mount Carmel in Doncaster, and if not the legacy shall cease. Also I leave to the vestry of the Friars of B. M. of Mount Carmel of Doncaster for ornaments for the great altar on festival days, all my bed covers with carpets. To each executor 20s. to faithfully dispose of my goods. Residue to be distributed for my soul and for the souls of my parents. To the Prior and Convent of S. Mary of Mount Carmel of Doncaster  $\frac{2}{3}$  of my goods not devised. Executors, Fr. Wm. de Freston, Prior, and others.

1350. It appears from the “inquisitio ad quod damnum,” that John Nicbrothere of Eyam gave to the Friars of the Order of Blessed Mary of Mount Carmel in Doncaster, certain lands with their appurtenances there. Speed says that the house was founded by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. From “The Northumberland Household book” it would appear that the Percys stood in the relation of “founders” to the House,—see further on under “Our Lady of Doncaster.” If this is so it would probably explain the Duke of Northumberland taking Bolingbroke there as follows below. In the wills at York, there are many bequests “to each house of Friars in Doncaster” ; these, or some of them,

are given in the article on the Friars Minors, and need not here be repeated.

1394. Robert Usher of Estretford gave by will to the Carmelites of Doncaster 20s.

1360. Du William Nelson (de Appilby), vicar of Doncaster . . . . . To the Friars Minors of Doncaster 13s. 4d. To the Friars Carmelites of Doncaster 13s. 4d.

1392. When Henry of Bolingbroke returned from his exile, he landed at Ravenspern, on the east coast of Yorkshire, now swallowed up by the sea, and marched inland, being joined by the Earl of Northumberland, Henry Percy his son—Hotspur, and others who espoused his cause. They believed that he came only to claim his own on the death of his father John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and he swore to them on the Holy Eucharist at the House of Carmelites in Doncaster that this and this only was his aim. Shakespeare in his Henry IV. refers to this. The following passage from that play will be read with interest in reference to this circumstance, and to this house :—

Henry IV., Part I., Act V., Scene i.

*The King's Camp near SHREWSBURY.*

(Immediately before the battle there was a parley).

[Enter the EARL OF WORCESTER (brother of the EARL OF NORTHUMB-  
LAND) and SIR RICHARD VERNON.]

WORCESTER :

It pleased your Majesty to turn your looks  
Of favour from myself and all our house ;  
And yet I must remember you, my lord,  
We were the first and dearest of your friends.  
For you my staff of office did I break  
In Richard's time : and posted day and night  
To meet you on the way, and kiss your hand,  
When yet you were—in place and in account  
Nothing so strong and fortunate as I !  
It was myself, my brother and his son,  
That brought you home, and did out dare  
The dangers of the time.

You swore to us,  
And you did swear that oath at Doncaster,  
That you did nothing purpose 'gainst the state :  
Nor claim no further than your new fallen right,  
The seat of Gaunt, dukedom of Lancaster :  
To this we swore our aid.

But in short space  
It rain'd down fortune showering on your head :



And from this swarm of fair advantages  
 You took occasion to be quickly woo'd  
 To gripe the general sway into your hand :  
 Forgot your oath to us at Doncaster.

Shakespeare does not state where in Doncaster the oath was taken. The Chronicle of Kirkstall Abbey states that it was in the Carmelite Priory.

Hardyng speaks of "his oth made in the White Fferes at Doncaster to the seid erle of Northumberland and other lordes."

Ther sware the Duke upon the sacrament  
 To claim no more but his mother's heritage.

1407. John Marre was buried in this Priory. He was born at Marr, near Doncaster, from which place he took his name. He went to Oxford, and the University bestowed much honour upon him. He was a Carmelite Friar and was a warm opponent of Wickliffe, and wrote much against his opinions. The University of Oxford conferred upon him the Doctor's degree. He died March 18, 1407, and was buried in the Convent of Carmelites at Doncaster. About 1440, John Colley, a Carmelite Friar of Doncaster, an eloquent preacher, flourished.

1430. Oliver Woderow of Wolley, left to the Carmelites of Doncaster 6s. 8d. for a trental of masses for his soul.

1449. Constance Bigod, relict of Sir John Bigod of Settrington, left a girdle worked with silver and gilt to the fabric of Blessed Mary of Doncaster.

Hunter says, about 1450, William and Ellen Leicester were buried here. The will of William Laycestre of Doncaster, was dated Sep. 18, 1449, and proved Nov. 12.

1451. Oct. 3, Elizabeth Amyas of High Melton, directed in her will that she should be buried in the Friary of B. M. of Mount Carmel, in Doncaster, before the image of Blessed Mary.

1452. Thos. Wombewell of Wombewell, arm. To the Friars Carmelites of Doncaster, 13s. 4d.

About the middle of this century, another Friar of this house flourished, who is memorialised by Fuller in his "Worthies." This was Henry Parker. Fuller says of him:—Henry Parker was bred from his infancy in the Carmelite Convent at Doncaster, and became afterwards Doctor of

Divinity at Cambridge. Thence he returned to Doncaster, and well it had been with him if he had staid there still, and not gone up to London to preach at Paul's Cross, where the object of his sermon was to prove, that Christ's poverty was the pattern of human perfection ; and that men professing eminent sanctity, should conform to his precedent, going on foot, feeding on barley bread, and having no houses of their own, &c. He drove this nail so far, that he touched the quick, and the wealthy clergy winced thereat. His sermon offended much as preached ; more as published. He granted the copy thereof, to any that would transcribe it ; for this, the Bishop of London put him in prison, which Parker patiently endured (in hope, perchance, of a rescue from his order), till being informed that the Pope effectually appeared on the part of the prelates, to procure his liberty, he was content at Paul's Cross to recant. Not as some have taken the words, to say over again the same ; but he unsaid with (at least seeming) sorrow, what he had said before. However, from this time, we may date the decay of the Carmelites' credit in England : who, discountenanced by the Pope, never afterwards recruited themselves to their former number and honour, but moulted their feathers, till King Henry VIII. cut off their very wings and body too at the dissolution. This Parker flourished under King Edward IV. an. 1470.

1469. King Edward IV. came to Doncaster, and Sir Robert Welles was beheaded there, and another great captain. This was in connexion with the rising in Lincolnshire, and after the battle of Stamford. Sir Robert's confession before execution may be found in the Harl. MSS., 283. Lady Elizabeth, his widow, directed in her will, dated Oct. 2, 1470, . . . My body to be buried in the Church of the Friars at Doncaster, where the body of my Lord and husband is interred.

Hunter states that they were buried in the Church of the Carmelites. For full particulars of Sir Robert Welles's rebellion, and death, and confession, see "The Camden Society's Miscellanies," vol. i.

1473. John Sutton, a Carmelite of Doncaster, Doctor of Divinity, Oxford, 27th Provincial of his Order in England, died and was buried here.

1485. Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, killed near

Thirsk, and buried at the east end of Beverley Minster, £20 to the White Friars of Doncaster, to do two trentals within a month of his death, and a yearly obit on the day of his death, to find security. This was the Earl for whom Bolingbroke pledged himself.

King Henry VII., during his first progress to the north, after his coronation, came from Nottingham to Doncaster on a Saturday, rested there on the Sunday, and heard mass at the Carmelites, and evensong at the Parish Church. The next day he removed to Pontefract.

1503. John Twisilton, buried in the Church of Darrington. I leave my silver gilt crown to the image of the Saviour, our Lord Jesus Christ, in the monastery of the Friars Carmelites of Doncaster.

In 1503, the Princess Margaret, daughter of King Henry VII., then in her 14th year, journeyed in great state through England to Edinboro' to be married to King James of Scotland; her journey lay through Grantham, Newark, Tuxford, Doncaster, Pontefract, and York. She arrived at Doncaster, July 13, being met outside the town by the Mayor, John Mullerliffe, Aldermen, and Burgesses on foot, who received the Princess, and accompanied her into the town. The Friars and Clergy met her in their vestments, in procession, and she was taken to the house of the Carmelites and lodged there for the night. On arriving at the house, the Bishop of Norwich, who was in her train, gave her the Crucifix to kiss, as at other places on the route. The next day she moved on to Pontefract; the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Doncaster, being at the town end as she departed.

1503. Dame Elizabeth Fitzwilliam of Aldewark. Item, I leave to the Prior and Convent of the Friars Carmelites of Doncaster *xs*.

1505. John Breknoke of Doncaster, keeper of the Dragon Inn. To the Freerres Carmelites a certayne of bookes which lye in a little chest undre my chamber wyndowe.

1520. Oliver Halton of Doncastre. My wyf to make an obitt yerely within the White Freres of Donecaster.

1522. Thomas Wentworth, of North Elmsall, Esq., left by will . . . 13*s*. 4*d*. to our Lady Freres of Doncastre.

1522. Roger Rokeley, Esqre., left to the White Frears of

Doncastre, during 33 wekes, every Fridaie, to dyner 4*d.* (a pittance).

1530. Thomas Strey of Doncastre, lawyer. Item, I bequeithe to the Freeres Carmelettes of Doncastre, to pray for me, and for Alice and Elizabethe, my wyffes 20*s.* in money.

1531. Robert Denton, of Doncaster, chaplain. Item, I wit to the Freers Carmeltanes for one messe of Requiem yerely to be said, and the belman to go, after the custom, 13*d.*

In 1538, Edward Lee, Archbishop of York, wrote to Cromwell about a contention which had broken out between the Vicar of Doncaster and a light friar there. The friar had preached to favour the reformation. The Vicar, with the Archbishop's authority, inhibited the friar and laid a charge against him before the Archbishop. He refused to attend, and sought counsel's advice in London.

Cooke, the last Prior, surrendered the house, with six friars, Nov. 13, 1538. The original deed is preserved in the Augmentation Office. Cooke took part in the Pilgrimage of Grace, which closed on the mill bridge at Doncaster. He was confined in the Tower of London, where his name may be seen cut in the stone of one of the rooms. He was hanged at Tyburn, Aug. 4, 1540.

In a list of "*Plate received from divers and sundry late dissolved Monasteries and Priories, and other religious houses by the hands of divers persons within mentioned, Dec. 14. 5 Edw. VI.,*" is the following:—

"The said late Earl of Essex, of high treason attainted, By the hands of Thomas Thacker his servant, viz:—From the White Friars of Doncaster, in the County of York, in gilt plate 25*oz.*, in parcel gilt plate 109½*oz.*, in white plate (plain silver) 48½*oz.* Total 183 ounces."

After the dissolution, the Priory was the residence of the Swift family, who had for a short time the title of Lord Carlingford. On their extinction, it was divided and occupied by various proprietors.

#### OUR LADY OF DONCASTER.

There was a figure of the Blessed Virgin Mary known as "Our Lady of Doncaster." It appears to have been at the Carmelite Priory which was dedicated to her; there would

certainly be a figure of the Blessed Virgin there. The following references occur :—

In the "Northumberland Household Book" is this entry :—For fyndynge a light of wax to birne befor Our Lady in the Whit Friers of Doncaster of my Lord's foundation at every mastyme daily throwt the yere xiiis. 4*d*.

What was "of my Lord's foundation" is not quite clear.

1482. Sir Hugh Hastyns, going in the expedition against the Scots, made his will. He returned safe, and died in 1489. He left a certain amount of wax to be burned during the celebration of mass in different places. One of the five "verges" so left, was to be given to the White Freers of Doncaster in honour of Oure Lady Marie Virgyn there.

1506. Katernyn Hastings, widow of Sir John H., son of the above, left to Our Lady of Doncaster, her tawny chamlett gown.

1520, June 20. Alice West, of the parish of Ripon. . . . I wit my best bedes to our Lady of Doncaster.

1521, Aug. 5. John Hewett of Friston-super-aquam. . . . I bequeath a penny to be offerid at . . . Our Lady of Doncastre.

1524, June 10. Geoffrey, Proctor of Bordley. . . . Item, I will that Richard Proctour—my son—compell Wm. Dauson, as the lawe will, to delyver unto hym ii girddils and beades that my saide suster delyvered to the wif of the saide Wm. Dauson to kepe, and he to gif them to oure Lady of Doncastre and Sancte Wilfride of Ripon as my suster will was.

1536. Bishop Latimer, writing to Chancellor Cromwell in reference to a figure at Worcester (a stone figure of an ecclesiastic rigged up as the Virgin), which he calls the Great Sybil of Worcester, says, "She hath been the devil's instrument to bring many—I fear—to eternal fire. Now she herself, with her old sister of Walsingham, her younger sister of Ipswich, with their two sisters of Doncaster and Penryn, would make a jolly muster in Smithfield."

*Authorities* :—Hunter's South Yorkshire ; Test Ebor, Sur. Soc. i.—v. ; Test Karlcot ; Leland's Collections ; Archæologia, vol. xx. ; De la Pryme's Diary, Sur. Soc. ; Speed ; Test Vetus ; Hardynge, Ellis ; Kirkstall Chronicle ; Shakespeare, Staunton ; Ad quod damnum, Public Record Series ; Monastic Treasures, Abbotsford Club ; Leland's Itinerary ; Fuller's Worthies ; Camden Society's *Miscell.*, vol. i.

## NOTES ON YORKSHIRE CHURCHES.

By the late SIR STEPHEN GLYNNE, Bart.

(CONTINUED FROM P. 34, VOL. XIII.)

### THORNE.

This town is situated upon a part of the flat marshy tract which extends over a large portion of the borders of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. The church is neat and capacious, though not remarkable for any particular beauty. It consists of a nave and chancel with side aisles, and a tower at the west end standing engaged in the nave and opening into the aisles. The whole is plain without and within. The parapets have no battlement, but the eastern gables are finished by crocketed pinnacles, and in the clerestory are some grotesque spouts. The lower part of the tower seems Early English or very early curvilinear, having a two-light window without feathering in the two lowest stages. The upper part is later, and has double belfry windows, a battlement and eight crocketed pinnacles. The south doorway of the nave is Norman, but late in the style, having the toothed ornament—it is placed within a plain porch of two stories, of rectilinear character. The doorway has a label, and over it is a small kind of oriel window, and the word IHV is inscribed under the parapet of the gable. The west window of each aisle is of two lights without feathering, as that of the tower: the other windows are chiefly rectilinear, and some square-headed. A few are earlier, having three lancet lights within a pointed arch. The clerestory windows are of two lights, without feathering, and are set one over each pier. The nave is divided from each aisle by five pointed arches with circular pillars having square capitals, save the last pier towards the east, which is square and plain. The west end of the south aisle adjoining the tower is made into a vestry. The chancel aisles extend further in width than those of the nave. The piers and arches are similar to those of the nave, and upon one of the piers is a small bracket. South of the altar is a plain niche with obtuse head and

piscina. The font is a plain octagon. The church is neatly pewed, with galleries along the aisles, and has a barrel-organ between the nave and chancel. In the churchyard is an ancient stone coffin.

#### HATFIELD.

This village, situated between Thorne and Doncaster, contains a magnificent cruciform church, the exterior of which is for the most part rectilinear, of excellent masonry though not rich. The chancel, transepts and clerestory of the nave are embattled, but not the side aisles of the nave. The buttresses are finished by crocketed pinnacles. In the aisles of the chancel the battlements are panelled with roses, quatrefoils and other ornaments. Some of the windows are curvilinear, and others rectilinear—of the latter kind are those of the clerestory and of the chancel aisles, some of which are square-headed. In the windows at the ends of the transept, there is rectilinear tracery of five lights; built into the wall of the south transept is a band of billet ornament showing the fabric to be of early origin. The west window is rectilinear, and beneath it is a good Norman doorway of late date verging to Early English, having the toothed ornament and shafts with rich foliated capitals. The tower which rises from the intersection of the cross is lofty and handsome, having a battlement and eight crocketed pinnacles. The belfry windows are double and very long, and in the tier above the roof is a glazed window of five lights; the buttresses are at their set-offs enriched with crocketed triangular canopies. The tower in many respects resembles that of Doncaster, but is of much plainer character. The south porch of the nave has an Early English doorway; the capitals of the shafts remain, but the shafts are gone. The nave is divided from each aisle by five pointed arches; the piers are circular with square capitals; in the side aisles a stone arch is thrown across from each pier to the wall. The roofs are plain and of wood. The tower is supported upon four lofty arches with good mouldings, the piers formed of clustered octagonal shafts having embattled capitals. The tower was intended to be open to a considerable height, which would have produced a light and beautiful effect, which is destroyed by the erection of an unsightly ringing floor. There is in the chancel arch a handsome roodloft with fau

groining in wood, and good tracery, on which a singing gallery has been placed. The chancel aisles are wider than those of the nave, being almost exactly equal in breadth to the transepts. The chancel has on each side two pointed arches with slender octagonal piers. At the east end of the north aisle is a vestry, and in the south aisle is an altar tomb, the sides panelled in lozenge form. The font is of curious form, almost approaching a quatrefoil, with mouldings and supported on shafts. The interior of the church does not quite answer the expectations raised by the exterior, and is not in very good condition.

LEEDS.<sup>7</sup>

The parish church is a spacious cruciform structure, but does not contain much good work. The greater part is rectilinear, with some earlier portions. The nave has two aisles on the north and one on the south; the chancel has the same. The tower rises from the centre, and is of good rectilinear workmanship, though plain, with a large belfry window, battlement, and four pinnacles. The clerestory and the south side of the nave have been modernized; the latter has a battlement and pinnacles; the north side is plainer, without battlement, and has curious heads surmounting the buttresses. On this side is a plain doorway of rectilinear character, with moulding and small shafts within a modern porch. The west window is of poor rectilinear work; on the north of the nave they are mostly square-headed, perhaps of the age of Elizabeth. The north transept has a rich cross on the gable. The south transept is of smaller dimensions, but has a curvilinear window of large size. The interior is plain and much crowded by pews and galleries; the galleries round the whole of the nave are ancient, and the font of black oak carved; in the eastern gallery is a very large organ. The nave has three rows of arches, four in each; the two southern ranges have each four pointed arches with clustered piers of four shafts; the row of arches between the two north aisles has light octagonal pillars; the extreme north aisle is very wide, and has a flat wood ceiling. The arches supporting the tower are pointed and spring from

<sup>7</sup> Pulled down in 1838 and rebuilt in a splendid style. Consecrated Sept. 2, 1841.



clustered shafts. The south transept opens to the south aisle of the chancel by an Early English arch, with clustered shafts having bell capitals. The chancel has a double north aisle as the nave. On the south side are three pointed arches, with piers of clustered shafts. On the north the arches are plain, and the piers octagonal. Across the chancel and aisles is a rich screen of wood, with vine-leaves and grapes in the cornice; the piers between the two north aisles resemble the corresponding ones in the nave. Some of the windows are square-headed, some with contracted arches. At the east end below the sill of the east window is a small vestry embattled. The font is an octagon, panelled with shields.

#### ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.<sup>8</sup>

This church was entirely built in the 17th century, and therefore contains no specimen of good architectural character. It consists of two spacious aisles, a plain embattled tower standing at the west end of the northern aisle. The windows are mostly square-headed, but those at the east end pointed. The south porch has a rich wood roof. The interior is very handsome, from the rich effect produced by the uncommon quantity of beautiful wood carving. The roof is high and open to the rafters, the plaster worked with Arabesque pattern; the pews are all very richly carved in dark oak, as also is the pulpit and a rich screen across the church forming the boundary of the chancel; in the latter are sculptured the king's arms, and the whole of the carving is evidently contemporary with the fabric. The two aisles are divided from each other by a range of seven pointed arches, with octagonal pillars having capitals verging to an Italian character. At the west end is a small organ.

#### CHRIST CHURCH.<sup>9</sup>

This church in the suburbs is a modern Gothic building of shewy appearance, but it will not bear criticism. The tower is lofty and rather handsome, but the upper stage too tapering. The piers are of cast iron and too slender, as are also the mullions of the windows. The interior is, however, light and capacious, and at the west end is a large organ.

<sup>8</sup> Consecrated Sept. 21, 1634.

<sup>9</sup> Consecrated 1826.

## WHITKIRK.

This church consists of a nave with low aisles and clerestory, a chancel with side aisles, and a large lofty tower at the west end of plain rectilinear work, having machicolation under the battlement, four pinnacles, and a small leaded spire. On the west side is a doorway and three light windows, above which is an ogee niche; the belfry windows are of two lights. The nave and aisles have no battlement but a plain parapet, beneath which is a cornice of large billets apparently Early English resembling a machicolation. The south porch has curious vaulting with stone ribs. The rest of the church is chiefly of ordinary rectilinear work; the aisle windows are of three lights, many mutilated; those of the clerestory of two lights. The nave has on each side four pointed arches with octagonal pillars. The chancel has the east window curvilinear, of five lights, and opens to the north aisle by one pointed arch, to the south aisle by two pointed arches; there is also a vestry on the north side. The south aisle is enclosed by a carved wood screen and belonged to the Ingram family, containing a monument to the last Viscount Irwin, and a modern one by Westmacott to Lord William Gordon. There is also an elaborate altar tomb of mixed character to one of the family of Smeaton. There is a pretty good organ at the west end.

## HAREWOOD.

The church is situated within the park, and is a respectable though plain structure entirely rectilinear, comprising a nave with side aisles, and tower at the west end set within the aisles; a chancel of large dimensions also with side aisles. The west front is finely mantled in ivy; the tower is low and embattled, and has a large window of five lights. The parapets of the church are plain, the buttresses have canopied triangular heads. The windows of the nave are of three lights, that east of the chancel is of five; a few others have two lights; the south porch is plain. The tower opens to the nave by a pointed arch, and within it is placed the organ. The nave has four pointed arches on each side, the

piers octagonal and without capitals. There is no clerestory. The chancel has plain pointed arches to its aisles, and on each side of the east windows of the aisles are niches with fine crocketed canopies. The font is Norman, in the shape of a circular cup with rope ornament round the base. The chancel is remarkable for a number of very fine ancient tombs in excellent preservation. In the north aisle are—1. An alabaster altar tomb enriched with crocketed niches containing images, with the recumbent figure of Sir William Gascoigne. 2. A plainer tomb, also having niches in the basement, to Sir Richard Redman, temp. Henry VI., with the effigies of the knight and his lady. In the south aisle are, 3. A tomb much resembling the last, with niches and shields to Sir William Ryther, bearing his effigy and that of his lady. 4. The tomb of Chief Justice Gascoigne (ob<sup>d</sup>. 1412) and his wife; on the sides are figures of angels bearing shields. 5. Sir John Neville (ob<sup>d</sup>. 1482), and his wife; the sides of the tomb enriched with canopied niches, each containing a figure of an armed knight. 6. A tomb of similar character to Sir Richard Frank.

#### SPOFFORTH.

This is a large and handsome church, very rich in good work, consisting of a nave with clerestory and side aisles, a large chancel with south chapel, and at the west end a very lofty tower of plain rectilinear character with a battlement, and a door and three light windows on the west side. The church contains portions of every style. The doorway within the south porch is Norman with the beak-head and chevron ornaments; the shafts are gone, but the capitals remain with rude foliage. The porch itself is more recent, but has a curious vaulted roof with stone ribs. The interior is remarkably grand from the beauty and variety of the arches in the nave, most of which are of Norman character; there are five on each side, all of semicircular form, the two western ones on the north side enriched with chevron work in the mouldings, and lozenge ornament round the inside of the arch. On the north side the piers are light and composed of four shafts set in a cluster, with a general square capital. On the south four of the piers are circular, and one octagonal,

with octagonal capitals of rude foliage. The clerestory windows are square-headed of curvilinear character ; those of the side aisles are small, and of a similar character, save those at the east end of the aisles, which are pointed and of three lights with good tracery. The parapets of the church have plain mouldings, and a string course is continued all along the exterior, running over each window as a label. The arch to the chancel is Early English, and much enriched with a kind of knob ornament in the moulding, which is of early character ; the shafts are clustered, and the capitals foliated. The chancel has on each side three fine rectilinear windows of three lights, and at the east end a very good one of six lights ; in the soffits of these windows are pedestals for statues. The south chapel is small and opens by a single arch, and of late rectilinear date ; the windows are not good. On the exterior of this chapel is a tablet in the wall sculptured very richly with the arms of Percy, Lucy, etc. ; also some niches on the buttresses and a small Tudor doorway. In the chancel, south of the altar is a small niche with piscina, the canopy ogee with crockets and finials ; there is also a stone seat under one of the south windows. In the south wall is a well-preserved effigy of a cross-legged knight in chain armour, beneath a fine feathered arch ; the shield bears a *fess lozengy*, charged with *escallop shells*. In the south aisle are some traces of brasses.

#### ST. PETER'S, HUDDERSFIELD.

This church has lately been rebuilt.<sup>10</sup> It had been very much altered at different times and never could have been a fine structure. The original features were chiefly coarse Perpendicular. It comprised a west tower, a nave and chancel, each with side aisles. The nave was divided from each aisle by four wide pointed arches springing from slender octagonal columns, which had rope moulding in the capitals. Above them was a small clerestory of square-headed windows. The windows were for the most part square-headed, except some in the chancel, the eastern of six lights, but all of ordinary and coarse character. On the north side of the nave there were two tiers of windows as at

<sup>10</sup> Consecrated 1835.

Bolton. The south aisle had been considerably enlarged and a new wall built in a poor style. The chancel had two pointed arches on each side, the piers octagonal, having square flowers in the capitals. The vestry on the south of the chancel appeared modern, the font a plain octagon. Pews and galleries in abundance, and a good organ. The lower part of the tower Perpendicular, the rest modern.

#### ST. MARY, LASTINGHAM.

21 *April*, 1842.—This church has most interesting features of early Norman work, but has been sadly altered and modernized, though with an attempt at imitation of the original character. The plan consists of a nave with side aisles, a chancel with semicircular apse, and a western tower, the latter a late edition, and of small size, not occupying the whole width of the nave, and surmounted by a sloping tiled roof. The nave appears to have extended originally further to the west, there being traces of Norman arches and piers in the portion now occupied by the tower. The nave and aisles are embattled, and the former has a clerestory with late square-headed windows on the north side only. A south porch is modern, and within it a Norman door. The walls of the aisles appear to be Perpendicular, but the nave is of Norman origin. The most singular feature, and the only one that remains untouched, is the crypt, which is co-extensive with the whole church, and affording a rare and most interesting specimen. It is divided into aisles by very short circular columns having varied capitals of foliage, etc., with the abacus and square base; the arches of the groining are semicircular and the aisles very narrow; across them are thrown arches, supported on shafts placed against the wall. The east end of the crypt corresponds with the apse, and there is an ascent to it by several steps; in the semicircular end are small apertures, and about the east of the aisles, admitting light. There is in the crypt a square shaft with an orifice for a piscina. The crypt is approached by a staircase under the pavement of the nave. The exterior of the apse is unaltered and presents plain Norman windows, with flat buttresses between them and above a corbel table. At the east end of the north aisle is also a Norman window, of the south aisle one of three lights with a kind of flamboyant tracery.

The interior of the church presents a very dapper appearance, having been entirely renewed and embellished in a style which is more than questionable in taste, and it is greatly to be regretted that the sums of money expended were not better applied. There are four pointed arches on each side dividing the aisles, set in pairs, the central pier on each side being very large; at each end of it are clustered shafts with capitals of stiff Early English foliage, and an elliptical arch carried across from one pier to the opposite. The other piers are smaller and lighter, of clustered shafts, but the whole has been so altered and renewed that it is probable very little of the original work is yet extant. Attached to one of the pillars on the north is a kind of octagonal stone slab or table with the cable ornament, and supported on a shaft with a square base. The arch to the chancel is elliptical, and has probably been altered. But the most glaring innovation is the wretched gaudy arrangement of the interior of the chancel, of which the ancient apsidal form is completely obliterated and an Italian dome raised upon it supported by three round arches in a circle, and lighted by yellow tinted glass! Two other windows are filled with blue and yellow glass, those of the apse hidden by a large painting executed and presented by the late Mr. Jackson, a native of this parish, to do honour to which this grotesque and unworthy modern contrivance has been resorted to, doubly to be regretted in such a curious and venerable fabric. The windows of the apse have shafts with rude capitals. In the apse is a plain trefoil niche with piscina. It is vain to describe further the arrangement of the interior, as most of the arches and pillars seem to be modern. The pews are regular and neat, and there are two fine carved chairs within the altar rails. There are also some modern monuments which tend further to deform the east end and block up windows. The font is circular with mouldings round the base, upon a cylindrical shaft. On a flat stone is a cross inscribed H. H. E. The situation of the church on a slope is very good.

#### ST. PETER, PICKERING.

This is a fine and spacious church, consisting of a western tower crowned by a good stone spire, a nave with side aisles,

transepts and a large chancel. There are features of every style. The two lower stages of the tower appear to be of Early English origin, with flat buttresses and string course dividing them, and near the N.W. angle a large projection for staircase. On the north side are two tiers of plain lancets. The west window is decorated, as are the belfry windows. There are several shields with armorial bearings on the west side of the upper stage of the tower. The battlement is pierced with small apertures in form of an elongated quatrefoil, which are rather more of castellated than ecclesiastical character, but not uncommon in the churches of this neighbourhood. Beneath the battlement is a wavy cornice with foils, under which is a corbel table with flowers and beads. The spire is of good height, but without any bands, and together with the belfry story appears to be decorated. The walls are entirely of excellent stone. The south side is generally embattled (and all the chancel), but not the north aisle or transept. There is a south porch which has shields in the battlement, and an outer doorway with good arch mouldings, but the shafts gone. A north doorway is small, but has shafts and mouldings which seem to be decorated. The roofs are of lead. On the south side of the chancel is a chapel, not now opening to it, of Perpendicular character, and with a parvise or room above. There are good gargoyles to the clerestory; the buttresses have triangular heads. The windows are mostly decorated, but much varied; those in the aisles of three lights and good, that in the north transept resembling the west window of the tower and less good. The south transept has one of three trefoil lancets within a general arch, which is transition from Early English. The clerestory windows are Perpendicular and square-headed. West of the south aisle is one single lancet trefoil. The interior is grand and imposing; the nave very wide, and divided from each aisle by four semicircular arches, of which those on the north are very plain, and the pillars circular with square capitals and bases. The southern arches are moulded; the piers are square, with a shaft attached to each side having the square abacus, and rude foliage in the capital. The western arch on the south side springs from a half octagonal pillar. The transepts open to the body by pointed arches rather straight-sided, that on the north upon a circular half-column with capital

having the square abacus and sculpture representing angels and animals, somewhat grotesque. That on the south is upon clustered shafts. The clerestory is continued equally above the transept arches. The chancel is large, and left almost entirely open, which produces a fine effect. On each side are two windows of three lights with early Decorated tracery having no foils. The east window is of five lights of Decorated character with rather straight-sided arch. On the south side of the chancel are three fine decorated sedilia, the arches upon octagonal shafts with capitals exhibiting sculpture of figures of animals, but much clogged with whitewash. These are crowned with triangular canopies having beautiful crockets of finials upon head corbels; eastward of the sedilia is a niche with piscina, having a similar canopy set between pinnacles. The sedilia are set farther to the west than is usual, in a line with the steps leading to the altar but quite without the present rails, though they enclose a large space. On the north side of the altar is a square recess or locker in the wall. In the north aisle is a stone seat along the whole, beneath the windows. The tower opens to the nave by a good decorated arch upon shafts with moulded capitals. The font is circular, with moulding round the base, and set on a cylinder of equal diameter. In the north aisle is the effigy of a cross-legged knight in chain armour, bearing a shield on which is a saltier engrailed; at his head are angels, at his feet a dog. There is also another effigy in chain armour much mutilated within the altar rails. The church is tolerably neat, though the pews are as usual too high. There is a fair organ in a western gallery.

The ruins of the castle of Pickering appear to be of Perpendicular architecture, and parts of the walls exhibit good masonry.

#### ALL SAINTS, KIRBY MOORSIDE.

This church consists of a nave with side aisles, a chancel, and a modern tower at the west end. The whole is embattled except the north side of the chancel. There is a large south porch with solid vault of stone and small plain windows. The chancel has some decorated windows of two lights on the south; those on the north are stopped up. In



the aisles the windows are square-headed, some with, some without, labels and of mixed decorated and Perpendicular character; those of the clerestory late Perpendicular. The nave is divided from each aisle by three pointed arches, which appear Early English, the pillars alternately circular and octagonal. The nave has a flat panelled ceiling. The chancel arch is plain and rude. On the south side of the chancel are two sedilia of decorated character and rather singular, the two set in a square compartment, having trefoil heads, and above a crocketed triangular canopy, and flanked by small pinnacles. In the east wall is an odd shaped recess with moulded sides. In the chancel wall is the sepulchral brass of Lady Brooke, representing her with six sons and five daughters all praying, and this inscription: "Here lyeth the body of my Lady Brooke, who while she lyved, was a good woman, a very good mother, and exceeding good wife, her soule is at rest with God for she was sure that her Redeemer lyved, and that though worms destroyed her bodye, yet in her fleshe she should see God. She dyed the 12th of July, 1600." There is a large gallery at the west end containing an organ. A stove is ridiculously set upon a kind of arch bestriding the nave. The church is neat, but the usual evil of large pews prevails.

#### ST. NICHOLAS, NORTH GRIMSTON.

This church consists of a nave and chancel only, with a very plain Early English tower at the west end. The body displays a mixture of Norman and Early English. On the north side of both nave and chancel is an early corbel table beneath the parapet of excellent workmanship. There are some trefoil lancets on the same side and one on the south side. There is a small one on the north near the pulpit. Some other windows are Perpendicular, and the south side has been extremely modernized. The south porch has the outer door with semicircular arch finely moulded but with Early English features, especially the toothed dripstones and the shafts. The inner door has a semicircular arch upon imposts. The tower is low, with a plain parapet and flat buttresses. There is a lancet west window and a niche on the same side containing a figure of St. Nicholas. The belfry windows are double lancets and beneath them is a string

course. The chancel arch is low and rude, of semicircular form and not in the centre. The inner moulding is on imposts, the outer, which is chevroned, upon shafts. The roof has been lowered. The font is an excellent Norman one upon a step, the form circular with the rope moulding round the top; it is surrounded by rude sculpture within slightly pointed arches, in which appear the figures of the twelve Apostles, of St. Nicholas, and a representation of the Crucifixion, with the Virgin Mary and St. John, which last faces the east. The glories round the heads are singular in their character, and the whole is particularly curious and a well preserved early specimen. There is a brass in the chancel of 1602.

#### ALL SAINTS, SETTRINGTON.

This church has portions of the three later styles, and consists of a good western tower, once crowned by a spire, a nave with side aisle, and a chancel. The tower is of grey stone, has a battlement with the wavy band and the pierced elongated quatrefoils, and is charged with shields in which occur various armorial bearings, especially the cross engrailed. The west doorway has good arch mouldings, over it a Perpendicular window; the belfry windows are of two lights, and beneath the battlement is a corbel table with heads and pieces of foliage. The style appears to be of a transition from Decorated to Perpendicular, and there is much general resemblance to the steeple of Pickering. The buttresses are diagonal. The south doorway is Early English, but with ornaments almost Norman, as the rich double chevron with foliage and knobs. There are shields on the south wall. There is no clerestory, and a modern roof with fresh slates has a remarkably bad effect. The nave has four Early English arches on each side; most of the pillars are circular with octagonal capitals having a kind of foliage. The western arch on the north side is loftier than the rest, and the western pier on the south is octagonal and the font is attached to it. The tower arch is lofty and open to the nave, but is not in the centre. The arch to the chancel is wide and pointed. The chancel is raised on an elevation of several steps. Most of the windows which have not been altered have Perpendicular tracery. There is some

stained glass with the arms that occur elsewhere, the cross engrailed, and five escallop shells. There is a frightful stove set up across the middle aisle. The font is square with the angles cut off upon a shaft standing on a square base, and apparently Early English in its character.

#### ST. MARY, WHARRAM-LE-STREET.

This is a small church, consisting of a Norman tower, a nave with narrow north aisle and a chancel. The tower is curious, of slender proportions without buttresses, except a short one at the south-east corner. It is three stories in height, the lower of which have diminutive narrow apertures, and on the west side a singular arch for the entrance, very narrow and lofty, with semicircular head. The inner side of the arch is upon shafts with the abacus and indented ornament in the capitals. The belfry story has a window formed of two rude semicircular arches rising upon imposts, but having a central circular shaft, evidently of early and rude workmanship. On either side of this double arch is a tall octagonal shaft inserted in the wall, but at present supporting nothing. The parapet of the tower is plain. The arch opening from the nave to the tower is very plain and rude upon imposts. The aisle of the nave does not extend to the west end and opens to it only by one pointed arch upon half octagonal shafts. The arch to the chancel is Early English, on shafts with the abacus and foliated capitals. On the south of the nave are trefoil lancets; in the north aisle, square-headed windows of two lights which have Decorated tracery. On the north of the chancel is a very small Norman window deeply splayed. The south doorway has a semicircular arch, with mouldings which appear Early English; the shafts are gone, but the capitals have a Norman character, however much clogged with whitewash. There is on the south of the chancel one lancet window and one trefoiled low side window. The interior of the chancel is damp and much covered with green mould. The font is a cylinder.

#### ST. PETER, WINTERINGHAM.

This is a good church, with much of excellent work of the two later styles. It has a western tower and spire resem-

bling the steeple of Pickering, a nave with side aisles, and a chancel: the whole built of fine stone, and the exterior in good preservation. The tower is three stories in height, embattled, with four pinnacles at the angles. The spire is octagonal, with one band round it; the battlements are pierced in the same way as at Pickering and Settrington, and beneath them is a similar cornice of wavy lines with shields intermixed, under which again is a hollow band with square flowers. The belfry windows are of two lights, and the buttresses are diagonal. The whole composition of the tower is probably decorated, and there is no west door. The parapets are plainly moulded, except in the chancel, where there is a battlement. North of the chancel are flat buttresses, also a doorway with obtuse arch which rather bespeak an earlier style. There is a curious corbel table on both sides of the chancel with curiously varied heads. The windows are almost all Perpendicular, some square-headed in the north aisle, others have elegant corbels to the dripstones containing flowers or heads, but the two sides of the church are nearly uniform. The east end of the chancel as well as of the nave has rich crosses: the east end of the chancel is flanked by small pinnacles. South of the chancel is a small Early English doorway and a square-headed low side window. The clerestory has a high pitched lead roof of lead which is unaltered. The interior has a venerable appearance, and abounds in original open seats with fine carved ends, generally well preserved. There are four pointed arches on each side, forming the divisions of the aisles, which have good mouldings carried down the piers without capitals. These may be decorated. There are no clerestory windows; the roof is open, of plain but not inelegant character, and beneath it a carved wood cornice. The tower arch is open and lofty but without shafts; there is no gallery, and the interior generally unaltered and therefore the more beautiful and interesting. The side windows are all square-headed, the western of three lights with pointed arch. Many contain fine portions of stained glass, especially on the north side, where the figures of St. John Evangelist, St. Michael, etc., with inscriptions are discernible. The pavement is in bad order and partly destroyed. The font is a cylinder attached to a southern pier. The east ends of the two aisles are enclosed as private chapels by fine

wood screens. In the southern chapel is an Early English trefoil niche with piscina, and against its east wall another rich niche of a later period with beautiful triangular canopy and on a bracket sculptured with the figure of an angel. The canopy on its under side has groining. There is also a moulded stone shelf. At the east end of the north chapel near the window are two brackets with heads of animals, and on the south side of the window a stone ledge resting on three grotesque heads. Part of the rood-loft screen remains. In the east wall of the chancel are two stone ledges for images, and in the south wall two apertures nearly square, perhaps for cupboards or lockers. There are no rails enclosing the altar.

#### BIRDSALL.

This church has been rebuilt in the Gothic style with a lofty tower having pinnacles, the whole done in rather a handsome style but with many of the usual defects of modern Gothic churches. An ancient monumental effigy has been preserved from the old church, representing a lady with her head beneath a canopy supported by angels and three kneeling figures by her side.

#### RILLINGTON.

*April 23, 1842.*—This church has a nave with north aisle, a chancel with north chapel now a vestry, and a western tower surmounted by an octagonal stone spire. The steeple appears to be Perpendicular.

*(To be continued.)*





THE PARISHES OF OSGOLDCROSS  
WITH THEIR MEMBERS.

- FERRY FRYSTON** : Water Fryston (including Wheldale);  
and Ferrybridge.
- PONTEFRACT** : Pontefract (including Monkhill); Tanshelf,  
parts of Ferrybridge, Knottingley, Carleton, and  
East Hardwick.
- CASTLEFORD** : Castleford, and Glasshoughton.
- FEATHERSTON** : Featherston, and Purston Jaglin ; (with  
Ackton, Whitwood and Whitwood Mere in the  
Wapentake of Agbrigg).
- ACKWORTH** : Ackworth.
- WRAGBY** : West Hardwick, Hesse, and Hill Top ;  
(with Ryhill and Winterset in the Wapentake of  
Staincross). Foulby, Nostell and Huntwick are  
extra-parochial.

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## THE MANORS OF OSGOLDCROSS, IN DOMESDAY.

[A Supplement to the Papers on Dodsworth's Notes, as preserved in Harl. 800.]

By RICHARD HOLMES.

WHILE abstracting from the Domesday Survey the different particulars required to illustrate the series of Notes on Osgoldcross, now concluded, I was constantly struck by the irregular proportion which the number of geldable carucates reported from the various manors, appeared to bear to that which modern accurate surveys have definitely ascertained to be the area of each. Thus, while the geldable area of Ackworth was 6 carucates to an acreage of 2643, that reported from the immediately adjoining group of manors, Badsworth, Rogerthorp and Upton, with a nearly identical acreage of 2659, was a geldable area of as much as 9 carucates and 5 bovates; and still more surprisingly the single manor of Thorp [Audlin], which actually exceeded Ackworth in geldable value by 3 bovates, had a total area of only 1311 acres, less than a half of the acreage possessed by its neighbour.

The following are the figures :—

2643 acres	Ackworth . . .	6 carucates.
2659 acres	Badsworth, &c.	9 carucates, 5 bovates.
1311 acres	Thorp . . .	6 carucates, 3 bovates.

As I found that similar discrepancies in the proportion of geldable carucates to total area (whether, (1) as tabulated by the Domesday Commissioners themselves, or (2) as reported by modern surveyors) existed throughout the whole survey, the geldable area and the acreage of the entire manor having no common proportion or arithmetical relation to each other, I was compelled to acknowledge to myself that my enquiries were being pursued in a direction altogether wrong, and that if I looked for a satisfactory result to follow the search for the unit or units upon which the manor assessment was made and paid, I must direct my enquiries elsewhere. For I felt that the Domesday figures were not to be forced



in order to favour some preconceived theory ; but that they represented something tangible and exact to those who prepared them ; and that the problem therefore was to ascertain if possible, what they really did represent.

When once I had accustomed myself to look at the subject in this light, it became more and more clear to me that at the very commencement of the attempt to understand the relation in Domesday between carucate and manor, and in what way they depended upon each other, some other element must be imported into the statement of the case. For as the two sides of the equation could not be made to balance each other as they stood, the enquiry resolved itself into the endeavour to discover what could have been omitted from either or both, the proper inclusion of which would make the two sides equate more satisfactorily.

It was in the first place sufficiently evident that though the word carucate as used in the Survey could not denote what it very soon afterwards came to mean ; yet on the other hand, being subdivided into bovates, of which 8 always made a carucate, that it was not the mere plot or "carving" out, irrespective of size, as assumed by Kelham and some other writers of the last century.

It then occurred to me, that the area covered by the Domesday report need not necessarily be that of the whole manor, as we understand it ; and when I examined the data from this point of view, the result was encouraging. For although this theory will not entirely solve all the difficulties of the case, yet its application diminished them so materially, that I could not resist the impression that I was on the right track, and that the conclusions arrived at by those Domesday authorities, who bring figures to bear upon the subject, were not justified, especially as regards the opinion that the Domesday carucate was exactly and in every case, 120 acres (which would be 15 acres to the bovate), and that the square leuca of woody pasture, and of area in general, contained exactly 12 times as much. In contradiction of these assumptions the fact really is, that as the medieval system developed, the carucate appears as a very uncertain quantity indeed, varying in contents from these hundred and twenty acres, and even more, to fifteen, sixteen, and even fewer ; and that while the proportion of carucates to a Knight's fee was not always the same, even throughout a particular manor, so varying was its

extent in different places, that mention was constantly made in early deeds, of the number of carucates, which in the particular place constituted a "Knight's fee," a measure of area which is not even named or hinted at in Domesday.

Now, this previously altogether unknown measure, the Knight's fee, had really become the settled and established unit as early as the reign of Henry I., for the return of 1166, contained in *Liber Niger*, constantly refers in terms of a Knight's fee to the "old feoffment," and this old feoffment is repeatedly defined to signify the fees which had been created previous to the death of Henry I. and the opening of the reign of king Stephen; that is before the close of 1135. We thus have the carucate as the fixed unit in 1086, with no hint as to a Knight's fee, while in less than half a century afterwards, probably much less, this latter had almost supplanted the carucate, and become the unit, indeed the only unit; while the carucate was of so variable a value that it constantly became necessary to define its relation to the new unit. This transformation was the result, apparently, of the organisation which had been elaborated during the reign of the energetic Beauclerc, the youngest son of the Conqueror, who had in this, as in other ways, applied the names he found in use to values of a different magnitude; and who had, for instance, applied the word yard, which had previously signified a virgate, to the measure of 36 inches, which it still indicates.

In thirty years from the death of Beauclerc, in the body of the *Liber Niger* (the return of 1166), the carucate again makes its appearance, not however in this case as the unit, but as a fraction and a sub-division of variable signification. In Yorkshire it is named in two returns only. One of these was in connection with the fee of Skipton, and one in the report of that of Stephen, son of Herbert the Chamberlain. In the latter instance, the mention was casual only, that Stephen had a carucate "in hand"; but in the former, the return of the greater part of the newly enfeoffed lands was entirely in terms of the carucate, the explanatory addition being made, and repeated, and reiterated, that, in Skipton, 14 carucates made a Knight's fee; while the phraseology and arrangement of the whole entry is so much that of a century later, and the general style of the return is so little like that which precedes or that which follows it, that a

reader almost instinctively glances at the margin to be sure that the paragraphs are no interpolation.

But from that day forward, throughout the long reign of the feudal system, the Knight's "fee," which gave name to it, as established by Henry I., was in general use as a measure of area. 4 furlongs, 1 acre; 10 acres, 1 ferdell; 4 ferdells, or 40 acres, 1 yard or virgate; 4 yards, or 160 acres, 1 hide; 4 hides, or 640 acres, 1 Knight's fee, was the subdivision given in the Exchequer Red Book, early in the 13th century; and that this was used during the whole feudal period is well evidenced by Appendix I. added at p. 442, to the volume of Kirkby's "Inquest," as published by the Surtees Society.

Now when the Knight's fee was composed of 14 carucates, it is a matter of simple calculation that each carucate contained not 120 acres, but 45 or 46 only. Thus the number of medieval carucates in a Knight's fee was, as I have said, very variable (indeed, frequently of different values in different parts of the same manor), so that, giving all due importance to this factor of the problem, and taking the carucate even at the large capacity of 120 acres, which has been attributed to it, it is impossible to avoid seeing that the number of carucates given in the Survey, could never by any means be made to cover that portion of the whole manor which was left after the woody pasture had been considered; therefore much, sometimes very much, must have escaped especial registration, even after the full allowance had been made for (only occasional) mention of woody pasture, and for the scanty returns of meadowland, neither of which occur, or could occur, in every district of Osgoldcross.

When this is fairly realised, as I do not think it has been in any adequate degree, the next stage of the enquiry is: What could have been the character of the districts so systematically withdrawn from the purview of such a record as the comprehensive Survey? and, Which were those which were alone considered to be within the scope of the Report of the Domesday Commissioners? In answer to this enquiry, the only conclusion, which, while meeting each of the difficulties I have enumerated, seems to cover all the ground, is that in the first place a report was made of each nucleus of cultivated land on which population having become seated, produced a taxable revenue; that secondly, a fairly correct

estimate was made, where any was needed or possible, of the extent of the woody pasture to which that population drove their flocks and their herds, and which afterwards became assarted ; that thirdly, no notice was taken at all of the, as yet, unprofitable Fields or Moorlands which were on the outskirts of each manor. Indeed, when the condition is fairly considered of these Fields, it is clear that they could not, by any possibility, have been taken into calculation in the time of the Survey ; for not only were they unsubdued and unmeasured, but as boundaries did not in all cases exist, such Fields were not even allotted to the manor to which they afterwards came to belong, and therefore could not have been included in it by the Survey. In other words, I conclude that the geldable carucates named in Domesday were situated almost solely in those districts which immediately adjoined the various seats of population, and which as arable, or meadow, or woody pasture, formed so many profitable encroachments upon the original uncultivated waste. These tracts were, however, but (comparatively) small portions of the manors, and the remnants of the waste, which were frequently far larger in quantity than the cultivated and utilised plots ; that is to say, those districts which the charters of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries designate as "Campus," or Field, are so totally ignored in Domesday, that I have been able to trace their mention in but one solitary passage ( I. 336, top of col. 2), where there are said to be twelve and a half carucates outside the city, "in campis," a word which Mr. Bawdwen has unfortunately obscured by rendering it "in the plain." There may be other scattered references to the Fields in Domesday, but they cannot be many, and I have not had the fortune to meet with any one of them. That to which I refer is in Lincolnshire.

Unfortunately, however, the student of the Lincolnshire Domesday has not the advantage possessed by his Yorkshire neighbour in having a Recapitulation to refer to, by means of which light is thrown upon many an obscure passage, and additional light frequently thrown upon a difficult one. Had there been a similar entry in the Yorkshire portion of the volume, to that which I find on fol. 336, there would doubtless have been in the Recapitulation, a shade of meaning given to the words which would have prevented such a mistake as the translation of the plural "campi" by the singular

“plain” ; and as a matter of fact, the Fields to which I now wish to call special attention, were always “outside the city,” as it were in the Border-lands, and moreover in the direction of those borders which were hills, and not rivers. An ascent, not a descent, was in each case made to them from the demesnes and the carucates which formed the centres of the activity of the manor.

We thus arrive, if my assumption is tenable and correct, at the following classification of the various lands in each Domesday manor. I. Carucates of arable land, the nucleus of all ; II. Woody pasture, measured by leucæ, and within easy reach of the tillers of I. ; III. The outer girdle of Field or Moor land, common to the inhabitants of two or more neighbouring manors, and not reported upon in Domesday, because it did not then belong to any particular manor. It was as yet “undivided.”

The carucates contained in I. were of two classes : (1) those in the hands of the lord ; (2) those in the hands of his tenants. The former were his Park (which would be either meadow or pasture), and his Home Farm, which would be partly meadow, and partly arable ; and it would be in the cultivation of only the arable portion, that the ploughs charged against the lord of the manor at the time of the Survey, would be required.

Of the Parks, some still survive, with almost the identical area which they possessed eight centuries ago ; some few have been slightly enlarged, as at Stapleton, by an intake, or lessened even more slightly, as at Fryston and Owston, by the cutting off of a segment to provide the site for a church and its surrounding burying-ground ; many have disappeared entirely, as at Thorp [Audlin], Featherston, Whitwood, Houghton, Ferrybridge, Kellington, and Whitley, though the sites of some of them might be ascertained, as in the case of that carucate and a half of demesne land at Knottingley, which, in the times of its Grammaticus lords (roughly speaking, throughout the twelfth century), occupied the space west of St. Botolph's Chapel, and which extended, north and south, between the road and the river. (See accompanying Map.)

The second class of the Domesday carucates was composed of those enclosures which can, even now, be singled out on the Ordnance Map in long parallel strips of about half an

acre each, which (perhaps like the twelve and a half carucates at Lincoln, outside the city) were at the backs of the houses of the village or town, and which were occupied by the inhabitants as "tofts" and "crofts." These are now generally, at least in those places which have not greatly outgrown their Domesday characteristics, either pasture lands or orchards; but although, very frequently, two or more of them have been thrown into one by the deletion of boundaries, their original character can be very readily perceived, and but a slight examination is required in order to ascertain that they have many common characteristics.

For instance, it is a singular circumstance which may excite curiosity, that while they always have their abutting boundaries at accurate right angles, those to the adjacent lands and to each other are curved, the curves being parallel throughout the group, and always much nearer one butt than the other. It has been asserted, on what I think is but a superficial examination, that these curves were given to the plots with an eye to the convenience of the plough; but this could not have been altogether their object, since they exist in the corresponding town plots, that never could have been intended for the plough, and they may be traced even now, in the lines of the subordinate streets and passages of all Yorkshire towns of Anglian origin, notwithstanding the vigorous efforts to obliterate them, and to reduce the boundary to a straight line, which their inconvenience has instigated, especially in the last half century.

For such a rectification of boundaries, however urgently necessary for the general convenience, can take place only when two adjacent properties are in one ownership, which is not always the case; and therefore, the process is so slow that many of these pre-Norman boundaries survive to the present day, even in the heart of such towns as Leeds, Wakefield, Pontefract and Doncaster.

Thirdly, there were similar parallel strips at some small distance from the central hamlet, which appear to have been intended to supply the demand occasioned by an increase of population, and to allow that increase to hive out. In some cases, these had been taken up and occupied; but if at the time of the Survey they had not been brought into cultivation, they had at least been allotted for it by those who originally planned the settlement, and "carved" out the allotments,

to use the meaning ascribed to the word "carucate" by Kelham. And very little observation is required to ascertain that the Anglian villages and towns in Yorkshire were all formed on a plan, the undeveloped features of which can still be traced; the village green, for instance, representing the embryonic Market Place, which it would have been, had the increased population demanded it.

But besides the carucates of arable, and a small quantity of meadow-land, most of these Osgoldcross manors possessed a certain amount of "Silva pastilis," though the area occupied by this woody pasture was in no case ascertained more than roughly, and no record at all was made of the quantity possessed by Ackworth, Thorp [Audlin], Neuuose [Moss] and Sutton, Ferrybridge, Fryston and Wheldale, Roall and Eggborough, Whitley, Darrington, Whitwood, [Kirk] Smeaton, Edeshale, Hampole, Skelbroke, and [Little] Smeaton.

In ten instances, moreover, another element is given in Domesday, and it may be instructive to compare the measures and elements thereto belonging, with what we know to be the actual area of the whole. After recording the carucates, the woody pasture, and other incidentals of the manor, the extent of the whole is given in "leucæ" as follows:—

NAME OF MANOR.	DOMESDAY Carucates.	Woody pasture in leucæ.	Meadow.	Extent of Manor in leucæ.	MODERN ACREAGE.
Norton .....	5	1 × ½	.....	1 × 11 qu.	2,320
Adlingfleet .....	6	1 × 1 qu.	.....	2 × 1	1,848
Campsall .....	2½	1 × ½	.....	3 × ½	1,776
Elmsall, &c. ....	11	1 × 1	3 acres	1½ × 1	3,784
Tateshale .....	16	1 × ½	3 acres	1½ × 1	c. 4,000
Whitley .....	2	1 × ?	.....	1 × 1	1,843
Carlton .....	6	1 × ½	.....	1 × 1	4,220
Womersley .....	6	1 × ½	3 acres	1 × 1	3,991
Burg[wallis] .....	3	½ × ½	.....	1 × ½	1,608
Little Smeaton.....	4	?	.....	1 × ½	1,238

Now it is very clear that the dimensions, as recorded in Domesday, which are stated to apply to the "whole manor," must refer to something very different to the "whole manor," as we now understand it, and the contrasts here provided are throughout suggestive, so much so, that I need instance, and dwell upon, only one: Adlingfleet, Carlton [Snaith], and Womersley, were each reported to have the same number of carucates, 6; and yet, while Carlton and Womersley had measurements otherwise identical in every respect, Adlingfleet, with only half their woody area, had a Domesday extent equal to twice as much as either, while on the other hand,

its modern acreage is less than a half that of each of the others.

This comparison shows, in a very striking manner, that the existing elements which together make up the whole of the area, afterwards constituting the manor, are imperfectly furnished by the Domesday Survey; and that they are of such a character that the conclusion is irresistible that Domesday considered only those that might contribute to the geld levy, when it should be required, and utterly ignored such constituents of the subsequent manor, as had not yet been subdued by the occupant and, as subjects of taxation, made profitable to the ruler.

As all these various items, so reported in Domesday, could however, after all, have absorbed but a small portion of the total area of the Wapentake, my contention is, that they refer to the cultivated carucates and the woody pastures only. I have therefore, yet to seek what were the very large omissions from the Domesday Statement. The portions so omitted as I consider, were the wide districts between the knots of population, with their appropriated carucates, which still awaited the reclaiming hand of man, and in which there was as yet no special ownership, either by man or manor, by lord or tenant. Each might have been considered to have had some dormant right in them, but as it was as yet unexercised, they were altogether ignored in the Norman Survey. These districts are sometimes called, even now, "the Field," sometimes "the Moor;" but in a few early documents they were less definitely called "the Territory." The more fertile woody pasture was being gradually assarted and brought under the plough; the more sterile Field had to await the convenience of the cultivator.

And it is worthy of notice in that connection, that although the process of apportioning these Fields to the adjacent manors went on with some rapidity—in the Pontefract Chartulary there is a reference to the fact, that a part of the "North Field" had been "lately" in the Town Field of the adjacent manor of Ferrybridge) in the twelfth century; and when the more fertile districts had been absorbed, with less rapidity in subsequent generations; yet, that this partition has not even now been entirely completed. For there are still a few of the most sterile moorlands in the North Riding, which are to this day known as the "undivided



Moors" of two or more neighbouring townships. I instance those of Glaisdale Moor, eighteen square miles in area ; Abbotside Moor, fifteen square miles ; Spaunton Moor, Bainbridge Common and Fylingdale Moor, each covering between ten and twelve square miles ; and some smaller areas at Masham, Sheriff Hutton and Kirkby Malzeard. All these are still<sup>1</sup> "undivided," that is, they await the formal partition which has come to all the Moor and Field land of the East and West Ridings. And they are still "common" lands ; not merely common to the inhabitants of a particular place, but common to those of two or more townships or manors ; indeed, their condition in this respect, at the present date, seems to represent very exactly, the condition in the eleventh century, of the Fields and Moors of Osgoldcross and the West Riding generally.

The method by which such "common" lands have all been partitioned among the adjacent manors, may be easily ascertained. Under Camelsford (vol. x. 364), we have had a sufficient glimpse of the process, and seen a "Final Concord" made, as regards the "bounders" of Camelsford and Carlton. That in that instance, a religious house was concerned in the allocation, was an accident that has resulted in the preservation in their Leger Book, of a memorandum of the particulars of the transaction, which in any other case we should possibly have lacked. For had the lay owner or the village authorities only been engaged in the partition, no written record would probably have been made, still less preserved. The only record would have been the earthen bank, perhaps with its accompanying hedge and even ditch, which exist at this present day ; the wooden post, which, although it perished comparatively soon, lasted long enough to perpetuate the memory of the transaction ; the noteworthy tree, whose branches could be distinguished against the sky for many a rood, and which might be renewed when it at length succumbed to the gale or perished from old age ; and added to all, the ingenious device of making the internal divisions of the newly appropriated lands to be at right angles to each other, so that when the newly formed plots of one manor had their divisions N. and S., those of the

<sup>1</sup> These figures are abstracted from the census returns of 1891, but it is possible that some of the areas may have

since been dealt with, or will be dealt with shortly, under one of the Divided Parishes Acts of 1876, 1879 or 1882.

neighbouring community would be E. and W.<sup>2</sup> It was this mass of Fields<sup>3</sup> the "prairie land" of the time, unconsidered because unmeasured and uncultivated, which must have constituted the bulk of most of the Osgoldcross manors when the Domesday Survey was compiled. As they produced nothing to their owners, they were not deemed taxworthy; as there was nothing upon them from which the common enemy could levy an exaction, they were not required to contribute to the common defence.

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Having thus dealt with my main thesis, I may note that a few other incidentals were reported upon by the Domesday Commissioners, though their value for revenue purposes could not have amounted to much; there were a dozen mills and two sites for others, while there were a few acres of meadow, 3, 4 or 6;—in an exceptional case there were said to be 24. And in Tateshale the Recapitulation adds to the statement given in the body of the Report, that there was alms-land to the amount of two carucates, apparently a tithe of the whole manor, and probably the portion still called "Spital" (or Hospital) Hardwick in which instance two out of eighteen may well have been roughly considered as the tenth. Moreover, as many as ten manors had churches, but they were mainly clustered in the western half of the Wapentake.

Although the Field-land was neglected, these churches which were generally in the close neighbourhood of the lord's demesne, if they were not an actual portion of it, and the mills which were for the greater part in the valleys and on the streams, though the practice was beginning to obtain of placing them on the bordering hills (see *ante*, p. 103), are

<sup>2</sup> This is analogous to the method by which the roads, which give access to the territory of one of the larger communities, are frequently defended by interlocking lands from encroachments and trespass. Thus each road by which Pontefract is approached passes through alternate closes of Carleton and Pontefract, Pontefract and Tanshelf, Pontefract and Ferrybridge, or Pontefract and Purston, as the case may be. When such boundaries have become concealed by buildings, there is in the present day occasional difficulty in understanding on

what principle they were made. The remark in this note furnishes the key: it was an intentional interlocking for mutual protection against strays, and one of each of the series of Closes still retains the name of "Greave," in one or other of its forms, as signifying a manorial officer.

<sup>3</sup> This sense of the word Field as implying outer space, has survived in our expressions "coal field," "field of view," and "the field" in heraldry; implying in each case all that is not taken up otherwise by special and specified objects.

specified with painstaking exactitude; the mills, because as they produced a toll to the lord it was easy to charge him with a percentage of the receipts; the churches, because each had a special allotment of glebe land, which had been brought into profitable cultivation. It may be well therefore to enumerate and particularise each in the comparatively small area with which we have to deal.

And first with regard to the mills, which were at Ackworth (paying 16*d.*), Adlingfleet (10*s.*), Moss (6*s.*), Norton (5*s.*), Darrington (3*s.*), Eggbrough (3*s.*), Kirk Smeaton (2*s.*), 'Tateshalle or Pontefract (3 = 42*s.*), Hampole ( $\frac{1}{2}$  = 3*s.*), and Smeaton (2 = 9*s.* 4*d.*); while others were projected and provided for at South Elmsall and Thorp (Audlin), as I have already shown (*ante*, pp. 100—104, and as will be seen with greater fulness from the accompanying tables.

But with respect to the church provision for this part of Yorkshire, more may be said than can be summed up in a single paragraph. Foremost, it may be observed that Osgoldcross was comparatively well provided for. The Church of England was a plant of slow but steady growth, and the Domesday Survey surprises, and as it were fossilizes for our examination, the stage of growth which it had reached in the very year in which that great record was compiled. Indeed when I notice the clear tale that Domesday tells, and which I am about however partially and feebly to unfold, I am utterly surprised that Her advocates do not take more advantage of that marvellous compilation, proving as it does irrefutably and irrefragably that the Church is no creation of the State, or of the King as primary owner; its founders were the local owners of the soil, in the second or third degree. The Church is a Squire Church, rather than a State Church, as is well illustrated by a consideration (even if only by way of contrast) of the eleventh century church provision for the two neighbouring Wapentakes of Staincross and Osgoldcross, as we find it reported in Domesday.

In the portion of the former Wapentake which had fallen to the Earl of Morton, there was but one Domesday church, that at Tankersley, while the much larger part of the Wapentake which belonged to the fee of Ilbert de Lascy had no more. But Osgoldcross, which had welcomed its early settlers with a smiling natural fertility far superior to

that of its neighbour Wapentake, had as many as eleven recorded in the Survey, each with its accompanying endowed priest.<sup>4</sup> The Wapentake possessed no more; and these were mainly in the immediate neighbourhood of Pontefract, its official centre and the great seat of its intellectual and mental activity. Pontefract, Ackworth, Badsworth, Darrington, Featherston, Nostell, Fryston, (Kirk) Smeaton, South Kirkby and Womersley, alone possessed churches, and Adlingfleet in the eastern extremity of the Wapentake. These were of course all parsonages or rectories; as Ackworth, Badsworth and Smeaton continue to be; for the time of "appropriation" and consequent vicarages had not yet come.

It has been asserted that in some instances churches already existing escaped recognition in the Survey. But if such were the case in some parts of the country, emphatically it was not so in Osgoldcross, for there is not even a suspicion that there was any church at all in Osgoldcross at the time of the Survey, other than those I have named. And it is important to notice that the history of the foundation of every later parish church can be ascertained with sufficient clearness and certainty. At Burg (Wallis) and Owston they were so much the foundation of the squire,—the owner in the third degree, that they were even erected on a portion of his park; at Bramwith and at Kellington they were built by the owner in the second degree, the lord of the fee, who consequently owned the advowson and presented the incumbent, till in the case of Kellington he gave his right to the newly founded Knights Templars at Hirst, on the opposite side of the water; while, as far as Campsall is concerned, the peculiarly twelfth century practice established there of endowing the church in medieties, one by the lord (de Lascy) the other by his tenant (de Reineville), sufficiently proclaims the date of its foundation. In that instance, the presentation was made alternately for at least a century, the two medieties being ultimately consolidated in the hands of the second Henry de Lascy, the great Earl of Lincoln.

<sup>4</sup> One of the writers in "Domesday Studies" (p. 442) says,— "the coupling of the Presbyter with the Ecclesia is perhaps nowhere more marked than in the Wapentake of Skyrack . . . : here are mentioned thirty distinct places

having churches, and no less than twenty-five of them are said to have a presbyter also." In Osgoldcross, in this respect far outrunning Skyrack, *every one* such church had its priest, enumerated in the Record.

Internal evidence shows that the parish system was superimposed upon the then existing condition of things about 1180, at which time manors which had no churches were made subordinate in ecclesiastical matters to those which possessed them ; Ackworth, Kirk Smeaton and Kirk Branwith being hemmed in by manors which had churches, were constituted parishes by themselves ; but Ferrybridge was made to depend on (Water) Fryston, Houghton upon Castleford, Stapleton upon Darrington, Purston upon Featherston, &c., while the large district between Swinefleet and Womersley which comprised twelve manors with only one church, that at Snaith, remained so constituted as one enormous parish of above forty square miles, till not much more than half a century ago.

THE following tables contain all the information with regard to the manors of Osgoldcross, which is scattered in the Domesday Survey. The particulars are collected under the heads of the medieval parishes.

[The figures within brackets refer (1) to the Domesday volume, now in the Public Record Office, and (2) to the Photozincographic Copy for Yorkshire. S. P. and M. under the head of Extent, respectively signify "Silva Pastilis" (woody pasture) and Manor.]

I.—ACKWORTH.

Ackworth, 2643 acres.

ACKWORTH Pariah, 2643 acres.

PRE-NORMAN.					DOMESDAY.			
Manors.	Tenants.	Carrucates.	Ploughs.	Value.	Tenants and their Ploughs.	Extent in Leucæ.	Incidentals.	Value.
II. Aceuorde (316; xxxvii)	Eddulf	6	5	£4	Humfrid [de Villeio] ... 1½	.....	1 church,	£3
	Osulf				14 villaues 2 bordars } 6	.....	1 priest, 1 mill, 16 <i>l</i> .	

The parish of Ackworth had but one member.

II.—ADLINGFLEET.

Adlingfleet, 1848 acres; Eastoft, 1439 acres; Fockerby, 910 acres; Haldenby, 1419 acres. ADLINGFLEET Parish, 5616 acres.

PRE-NORMAN.				DOMESDAY.				
Manors.	Tenants.	Carucates.	Ploughs.	Value.	Tenants and their Ploughs.	Extent in Leuca.	Incidentals.	Value.
Adelinges-fluet (326; lvii)	Siuuard-bar.	6	3	£4	Goisfrid de Wirce..... 1 13 villanes } 1 bordar } 3	coppice, 1 x 1 qu. m. 2 x 1.	1 church, 1 priest, 1 mill, 10s.	30s.

No other manor of Adlingfleet is noticed in Domesday.

The parish of Adlingfleet is composed of 4 townships, of which only 1 is named in Domesday. Except the doubtful Hensall, with it may be Eastoft (Yorkshire Archæological Journal, vol. x. 252), every manor of Osgoldcross west of a line from Eggborough to Kirk Bramwith was similarly ignored. Adlingfleet is classed

among the Staincross manors in the Recapitulation (379; lxxxii). It was the only Yorkshire possession of Goisfrid de la Wirce, and no under-tenant is named. It may be remarked that his name does not occur in the Preliminary List in Domesday (on fo. 298; ii.), but that he appears in due course as No. XVIII. (on p. 326; lvii).

III.—BADSWORTH.

Badsworth, 1546 acres; Upton, 1113 acres; Thorp [Audlin] including Rogerthorp, 1311 acres. BADSWORTH Parish, 3970 acres.

PRE-NORMAN.				DOMESDAY.				
Manors.	Tenants.	Carucates.	Ploughs.	Value.	Tenants and their Ploughs.	Extent in Leuca.	Incidentals.	Value.
II. Badesuurde & Ultone & Rugarthorpe (316; xxxvii)	Two brothers.	9, and 5 bov. ates.	6	£3	Ilbert [de Ramosville] . 1½ 13 villanes } 11 bordars } 5	s.p. 1 x 3 qu.	1 church, 1 priest, 1½ acre meadow.	£3
Torp (316; xxxvii)	Elsi	6, and 3 bov. ates.	5	£4	Radulf [Pincerna], ..... 1½ 8 villanes } 6 bordars } 3½		site for a mill. 1 acre meadow.	40s.

The "Ultone" of the Survey is an evident *lapsus calami*, and the *p* is correctly substituted in the Recapitulation. Rogerthorpe was included with

Badsworth and Upton in Domesday; but it is now part of the township of Thorp [Audlin] (Y. Arch. Journal, xiii. 113).

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IV.—BURGHWALLIS.

Burghwallis, 1921 acres.

BURGHWALLIS Pariah, 1608 acres.

PRE-NORMAN.				DOMESDAY.				
Manors.	Tenants.	Carucates.	Ploughs.	Value.	Tenants and their Ploughs.	Extent in Leuce.	Incidentals.	Value.
Burg (315; xxxvi)	Toc	3	3	40s.	William [Pictavus].....1 3 villanes } 3 bordars } 2½	s.p. ½ × ½; m. 1 × ½	2 acres meadow	30s.

Burghwallis pariah was only a part of paid tithe to Owston, and 21 to Barnby the Manor of Burg, 292 acres of which Don.

V.—CAMPSALL.

Askern, 849 acres; Campsall, 1776 acres; Fenwick, 2371 acres; Norton, 2320 acres; Moas, 1638 acres; Sutton, 763 acres. CAMPSALL Pariah, 9717 acres.

PRE-NORMAN.				DOMESDAY.				
Manors.	Tenants.	Carucates.	Ploughs.	Value.	Tenants and their Ploughs.	Extent in Leuce.	Incidentals.	Value.
Askern Cansale (315; xxxvi)	Baret	2½	5	£4	Ilbert [de Lasey] ... 4 2 villanes } 3 bordars } 2	s.p. 1 × ½; m. 3 × ½	2 acres meadow	£4
Cansale (315; xxxvi)	Alei	2½	5	£4	Ilbert [de Reineville] 2 16 villanes } 3 bordars } 5	s.p. 1 × ½; m. 3 × ½	.....	£4
Fenwick II. Nortone (315; xxxvi)	Elsi & Orm	5	3	£6	Elsi & Orm 2 10 villanes } 15 bordars } 6	s.p. 1 × ½; m. 1 × 11 qu.	mill, 5s.	70s.
Neuouse & Sutone (315; xxxvi)	Elsi	2	2	60s.	Elsi Waste	.....	mill, 6s.	...

Neither Askern nor Fenwick is named in the Survey.

Campsall is entered twice in the body of the Norman Record, but only one of the moieties is tabulated in the Recapitulation, though a space is left which may have been intended for the second. The two moieties are now represented by Campsall and Camp's Mount, formerly Brayton Hall.

The Survey reports that "the same," that is Elsi and Orm, held Norton under Ilbert. But when Robert de Lasey added to his father's endowment of St. Clement's Chapel, the manor had reverted to the lord, for Robert had it in hand and made a grant from its tithes to the foundation originated by his father. Norton with Fenwick were afterwards granted to William Foliath who gave the

mill at Norton (a water mill) to Nostell where his wife was buried. Their son Jordan gave a later mill (a windmill) to the monks of Pontefract.

Neuucose, which I read as Moss, was (like Norton and a moiety of Campsall) in the hands of Elsi (or Alsi), the pre-Norman lord, who continued to hold it with Norton, though in the inferior position of tenant. But unlike Norton it was returned as "waste," that is void and unoccupied. It could not have been "wasted" by any military operations, for the neighbouring manors (through one of which it must have been reached) were all flourishing and thriving, in some cases, indeed, much above the average. The number of the ploughs they maintained had also generally increased, while the royal revenue obtainable from them was larger than had previously been the case. All which goes to negative the idea

that there had been any military occupation of the district: while it is clear that such a manor as Moss could not have been selected for a harsh military treatment from which its neighbours were exempt, for had such been the case, the pre-Norman owner would not have been allowed to retain even a qualified property in it; while moreover it is specially recorded that the value of the manor was "now 6s., the rent of a mill which is there." Had the place been "wasted," the mill would have suffered equally with the manor. We can therefore arrive at but one conclusion, that the "Wasta" of the record had a passive sense only, meaning void; desolate and void, because empty and unoccupied.

The whole of Moss comprised 2415 acres, of which 777, with neither houses nor population, paid tithes to Kirk Bramwith.

VI.—CASTLEFORD.

Castleford, 564 acres; Glass Houghton, 1079 acres.

CASTLEFORD Parish, 1643 acres.

PRE-NORMAN.					DOMESDAY.			
Manors.	Tenants.	Curvates.	Ploughs.	Value.	Tenants and their Ploughs.	Extent in Leuc.	Incidentals.	Value.
Castleford Hocton (316; xxxvii)	Lewin	6	4	100s	Ilbert [de Lascy] ... 3 14 villanes } 4 bordars } 6	..... .....	..... .....	... £4

Only the manor of [Glass] Houghton is mentioned in the Survey: but the two manors are probably included under the Domesday "Hocton." There was an early church, the advowson of which

belonged to the lord, and the first Henry de Lascy gave it to the Friars of Burton Lazars. But it reverted, it is not clear under what circumstances.



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VII.—DARRINGTON.

Cridling Park, 843 acres ; Darrington, 3111 acres ; Stapleton, 1633 acres.  
DARRINGTON Parish, 5587 acres.

PRE-NORMAN.				DOMESDAY.				
Manors.	Tenants.	Carucates	Ploughs.	Value.	Tenants and their Ploughs.	Extent in Leuce.	Incidentals.	Value.
Cridling (part of)	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
II. Darnintone (316; xxxvii)	Baret Alsì	6	8	£8	Ilbert [de Lascy] ... 3 16 villanes } 6 bordars } 12	.....	1 priest, 1 church, 1 mill (wind) 3s.	100s.
II. Stapleton (316; xxxvii)	Baret Ulchil	4	5	£4	Gislebert ... 2½ 4 villanes } 12 bordars } 4	m. 1 × ½	1 acre meadow	£3

The portion of Cridling Stubbs that belongs to Darrington Parish is that which although long since disparked, is still called Cridling Park. It and Stubbs were acquired by Roger de Lascy about 1200, from Adam de Cridling, son of Ralph, son of Nicholas, at the price of 110 marks

and a hawk (uno destrario sor'). Adam had previously held the whole manor (Cridling Park and Cridling Stubbs) from Roger as a quarter of a Knight's fee. (See also Yorkshire Archaeological Journal, xi. 23).

VIII.—FEATHERSTON.

West Hardwick and Nostell are extra-parochial ; Ackton, 968 acres ; Featherston, 1380 acres ; Purston Jaglin, 1021 acres ; and Whitwood, 1082 acres.  
FEATHERSTON Parish, 4451 acres.

PRE-NORMAN.				DOMESDAY.				
Manors.	Tenants.	Carucates	Ploughs.	Value.	Tenants and their Ploughs.	Extent in Leuce.	Incidentals.	Value.
Aitone (317; xxxix)	Ligulf	3	2	10s.	William [Pictavus] ... ½ 2 villanes } 6 bordars } 1½	s.p. ½ × 4 qu.	.....	10s.
Ferestane & Prestone & Arduwic & Osele (316; xxxvii)	Ligulf	16	6	100s.	Radulf & Ernulf ..... 3 20 villanes } 15 bordars } 7	s.p. 1 × 1	2 churches, 2 priests.	60s.
Witeuude (315; xxxvi; 317; xl)	Ligulf	8	4	40s.	Roger [Pictavus] ..... 2 4 villanes } 1 bordar } 1	3 acres meadow.	.....	20s.

Ackton and Whitwood, which formed part of the medieval parish of Featherston, were in the Wapentake of Agbrigg.

The two churches and two priests were probably those of Featherston and Wragby, the latter being afterwards

absorbed in the Augustinian Priory at Osele (Nostell).

There are two entries in the Survey with respect to Whitwood. The earlier is squeezed in unnecessarily at the top of the dorse of 315, in the space which had been left for the rubricator to insert the

name of the Wapentake. This entry had less detail, though it gave the additional information that the manor could maintain 4 ploughs. But the second names the tenant Roger. Only a single value is given in the Recapitulation.

IX.—FRYSTON.

Wheldale and Waterfrystone, 2018 acres ; Ferrybridge, 926 acres.  
FRYSTON Parish, 2944 acres.

PRE-NORMAN.				DOMESDAY.				
Manors.	Tenants.	Carucates.	Ploughs.	Value.	Tenants and their Ploughs.	Extent in Leuce.	Incidentals.	Value
Fersia (316; xxxvii)	Suuan	5	4	50s.	Hamelin ...2 3 villanes ...2	.....	3 acres meadow	20s.
Queldale & Frystone (316; xxxvii)	Gamel	7	5	£4	Gerbodo ...3 4 villanes } 1 bordar } 4½	.....	1 church, 1 priest, 24 acres meadow	30s.

This parish is sometimes called Ferry Fryston and Water Fryston to distinguish it from Monk Fryston in Barkstonash.

121 acres in Ferrybridge township in 48 detached plots belonged to Pontefract parish.

The 4½ ploughs in Fristone and Whel-

dale were held by the 4 villanes and 1 bordar jointly, as shown by the use of the plural verb.

Fryston Park has been much curtailed ; at one time it must have included the Home Farm and the churchyard, and have had the Castleford Road for its boundary.

X.—HEMSWORTH.

Hemsworth, 4161 acres. HEMSWORTH Parish, 4161 acres.

PRE-NORMAN.				DOMESDAY.				
Manors.	Tenants.	Carucates.	Ploughs.	Value.	Tenants and their Ploughs.	Extent in Leuce.	Incidentals.	Value.
Chineslai (316; xxxviii)	Elsi	3	2	40s.	Gamel ..... 1 2 villanes } 3 bordars } 1	s.p. 1 × ½	.....	10s.
II. Hamele- swrde (316; xxxviii)	Ulf & Siward	4	3	60s.	Gamel ..... 2 3 villanes } 1 bordar } 1	s.p. ½ × ½	4 acres meadow	20s.

These manors were allotted in the Survey to Staincross, but were transferred to Osgoldcross, and re-transferred only about twenty years ago. Together

the manor in Kinsley and the two in Hemsworth make up only one township and one parish.

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XI.—KELLINGTON.

Beal (including Kellingley), 1876 acres ; Eggbrough (including Roall), 2010 acres ; Kellington, 1761 acres ; Whitley, 1843 acres. KELLINGTON Parish, 7490 acres.

PRE-NORMAN.				DOMESDAY.				
Manors.	Tenants.	Carucates.	Ploughs.	Value.	Tenants and their Ploughs.	Extent in Leuce.	Incidentals.	Value.
Begale (316; xxxvii)	Baret	4	2	60s.	A thane ... 2 2 villanes } 2 bordars } 2	s.p. 2 × ½	6 acres meadow	20s.
Ruhale & Eburg (316; xxxviii)	Baret	4	2	60s.	Baret..... 1 2 villanes } 3 bordars } 1	.....	4 acres meadow	20s.
Chelinctone (316; xxxvii)	Baret	2	1	20s.	Elric ..... ½ 1 villane } 2 bordars } ½ × 8 qu.	s p.	3 acres meadow	5s.
Chelinctone, Soke of Acheburg (316; xxxviii)	Baret	2		20s.	Baret..... 1 2 villanes ... 1 2 villanes } 1 bordar } 1	s.p. 1 × ?	.....	15s.
Witelaie (330; lxvi)	Ragenald & Wige	2	1	40s.	Elric ..... 1 2 villanes } 6 bordars } 2	s.p. 1 × ...; m. 1 × 1	.....	20s.

Kellington with the soke of Eggbrough is indexed as 4 carucates in the Recapitulation.

Whitley is entered among the manors held by the King's Thanes; and, like

Edeshale, the soke is said to belong to Eenoid (Snaith), while the breadth of the woody pasture is not stated. In the Recapitulation, the manor is classed as still belonging to the King.

XII.—KIRK BRAMWITH.

Kirk Bramwith, 1334 acres ; part of Moss, 777 acres.

[KIRK] BRAMWITH Parish, 2111 acres.

PRE-NORMAN.				DOMESDAY.				
Manors.	Tenants.	Carucates.	Ploughs.	Value.	Tenants and their Ploughs.	Extent in Leuce.	Incidentals.	Value.
Brannuat (319; xliv)	Suuen	1½	1	50s.	Roger de Busli. 9 villanes } 2 bordars } 3½	s.p. 3 qu. × 1 and 1 virgate.	.....	11s.
Moss, part of	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The portion of Moss which paid tithes to Kirk Bramwith had no houses.

Bramwith was allotted to Stafford in the Domesday Recapitulation.

XIII.—KIRK SMEATON.

Kirk Smeaton, 1700 acres.

[KIRK] SMEATON Parish, 1700 acres.

PRE-NORMAN.					DOMESDAY.			
Manors.	Tenants.	Carucates.	Ploughs.	Value.	Tenants and their Ploughs.	Extent in Leuces.	Incidentals.	Value.
III. Smedeton (316; xxxvii)	Gamel Ulchel Morcar	5	5	£4	Robert [de Reineville] 2 7 villanes } 6 bordars } 2 freemen } 1	.....	1 priest, 1 church, 1 mill [water] 2s.	40s.

[Kirk] Smeaton parish was composed of only one manor; and was entirely self-contained, having no detached portions. It was the only manor that had "free-

men;" and in the statement of ploughs, there is the special note that the villanes, the bordars, the freemen, the priest, and the church "hi omnes" had one plough.

XIII.—[SOUTH] KIRKBY.

North Elmsall, 2118 acres; South Elmsall, 1424 acres; South Kirkby, 2360 acres; Hampole, 239 acres; Skelbrook, 1147 acres. [SOUTH] KIRKBY Parish, 7280 acres.

PRE-NORMAN.					DOMESDAY.			
Manors.	Tenants.	Carucates.	Ploughs.	Value.	Tenants and their Ploughs.	Extent in Leuce.	Incidentals.	Value.
II. Ermeshala (316; xxxviii)	Siuard & Elai	8	5	£3	Elric ..... 2 1 villane } 5 bordars } 1	s p. 3 qu. x 3 qu.	.....	20s.
III. Ermeshale, Torp, Cherchebi, Frichehale (315; xxxvi)	Suen & Archil	11	6	100s	Ilbert [de Reineville] 3 11 villanes } 5 bordars } 7	s p. 1 x 1; m. 1½ x 1	1 church, 1 priest, 3 acres meadow, site for a mill	£ s. d. 4 10 8
Hanepol (316; xxxvii)	Godric not geldable	1		20s.	Ansgot[Rufus]..... 1	.....	½ mill, 3s., 4 acres meadow	20s.
Scalebre (316; xxxvii)	Godric & Aluuin	3	4	£4	Herveus [de Campels].. 2 9 villanes } 2 bordars } 4		5 acres meadow	£3

The largest group of this parish is classed in the Recapitulation as in Strafford wapentake; and after the mention of the royal revenue from that group (which a reference to the map will show to be at the south-western extremity of Osgoldcross) is the almost singular addition of " & de vice comitatu," "and from the sheriff" £6.

The second moiety of Hampole (319; xlii) was also in Strafford. It had been in the pre-Norman possession of Suein [Fitz Ailric], but it had fallen to Roger de Busli. Its acreage was 1301, and it was reported to have three carucates of land, which unlike that in the moiety to the north of the Don was taxable, while it could maintain two ploughs. Con-

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sidering that Roger had there one plough and that 3 villanes and 2 bordars had another, while its moiety of the mill was worth 40*d.*, there is on the surface no sufficient reason why its value should

have fallen, as it did from 40*s.* to 10*s.* For the moiety on the north of the stream, in the hands of Ruffus, had, exceptionally, maintained its pre-Norman value.

XV.—OWSTON.

Burghwallis (part only), 292 acres ; Owston, 1815 acres ; Skellow, 932 acres.  
OWSTON Parish, 3039 acres.

PRE-NORMAN.				DOMESDAY.			
Manors.	Tenants.	Carucates. Ploughs.	Value.	Tenants and their Ploughs.	Extent in Leuce.	Incidentals.	Value.
Burg (part of II. Austun (315 ; xxxvi)	Glunier Ulchil & Scotcol	4 3	60 <i>s.</i>	Alured ..... 1 12 villanes } 5 bordars } 4	s.p. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$	8 acres mea- dow	40 <i>s.</i>
V. Scanhalla (315 ; xxxvi)	Glunier Norman Elsi Adelo Levecol	4 3	60 <i>s.</i>	William [Pic- tavus]..... 1 10 villanes } 5 bordars } 3	s.p. $\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ qu.	8 acres mea- dow	40 <i>s.</i>

Part of Burgwallis paid tithes to Owston, which had no Domesday Church, though one was built shortly afterwards, probably by Alured.

XVI.—PONTEFRACT.

Carleton, 589 acres ; East Hardwick, 527 acres ; Ferry Fryston (part of), 121 acres ; Knottingley, 1481 acres ; Monkhill, 5 acres ; Pontefract, 2381 acres ; Park District, 1395 acres ; Tanshelf, 297 acres.  
PONTEFRACT Parish, 6796 acres.

PRE-NORMAN.				DOMESDAY.			
Manors.	Tenants.	Carucates. Ploughs.	Value.	Tenants and their Ploughs.	Extent in Leuce.	Incidentals.	Value.
Notingeleia (316 ; xxxvii)	Ikaret	4 4	£4	Rannulf [Gramnati- cus]..... 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 villanes } 2 bordars } 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	s.p. $\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ qu.	.....	40 <i>s.</i>
Tateshale (316 ; xxxviii)	The King not geldable	16 9	£20	Ilbert [de Lasey] ... 4 60 small burgesses 16 cottars 16 villanes 8 bordars 18	s.p. $1 \times \frac{1}{2}$ ; m. $1 \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$	1 church, 1 priest, 1 fishery, 3 mills, 4 <i>s.</i> 3 acres mea- dow	£15

Only two of the manors of the parish of Pontefract were named in the Survey. Carleton appears to have been a portion of the original manor of Pontefract ; but

although it was embosomed in the borough, it was excluded from its privileges. East Hardwick on the other hand

appears to have been a portion of Darrington, though its name refers it to Ackworth on its west.

Monkhill was a small area in which the monks had exclusive jurisdiction; and although it was surrounded by Pontefract, it claimed exemption from the municipal rule of the Borough. It was known as Mons Monachorum as early as the last half of the twelfth century.

Pontefract Park was the Pontefract portion of an ancient Field common to Pontefract and Featherston. It was imarked about 1180, the inhabitants of Pontefract and Tanshelf retaining their rights of common, though Tanshelf was not a part of the incorporated borough. It was disparked and the rights of the townships and of the Duchy of Lancaster respectively, partitioned in 1780, when the portion allotted to the town was enclosed as a common Park, the portion allotted to the Duchy being divided into farms, constituting the extra-parochial Pontefract Park District.

The Domesday name of Pontefract was Tateshale [Tada's Hall] which seems to have some relation to Tanshelf [Tada's Cliff] and Edeshale [Edwin's Hall]. Tada [or Ethelburga] being the Queen of Edwin, King of Northumbria.

There were in the 12th and 13th centuries many small hamlets in Ponte-

fract, of which the chief were Monkroyd or Brackenhill (a district given to the Priory at its foundation, but exchanged away about 1220), Marl<sup>5</sup> Pits, which gave name to an important 14th century family and Ranker Pits, the stone being of a more friable quality. Foulsnake (see Y. Arch. Journal, x. 543) and Tinkler's Stone (St. Nicholas town) were among those whose name and locality have been preserved; but of West Chepe (Do. i. 169) no more is known than a single charter.

The concluding words of the Domesday Report upon Pontefract are "Infra hanc metam continetur elemosina pauperum." without stating their quantity, but in the Recapitulation it is added that there were 2 carucates of alms-land beside the 16 carucates, so that practically it amounted to a tenth of the manor. This was the land belonging to St. Nicholas Hospital, still called 'Spital (or Hospital) Hardwick. It has been in recent times one large farm in the hands of Lord Houghton, and has never attracted population. A well called St. Ives, a stone's throw from the wayside, seems to connect it with St. Hiva of Hartlepool and with King Edwin of Northumbria, whose establishment of way-side wells is referred to by the Venerable Bede.

XVII.—SNAITH.

Airmyn, 3707 acres; Balne, 2866 acres; Carlton, 4220 acres; Goole, 4838 acres; Gowdall, 1210 acres; Heck, 1677 acres; Hensall, 1177 acres; Hook, 2001 acres; Pollington, 1920 acres; Rawcliffe, 4668 acres; Snaith and Cowick, 5862 acres.  
SNAITH Parish, 34,146 acres.

PRE-NORMAN.				DOMESDAY.				
Manors.	Tenants.	Carucates.	Ploughs.	Value.	Tenants and their Ploughs.	Extent in Leuce.	Incidentals.	Value.
Carlton (372; lxx : 330; lxxi)	Wiga	6	2	40s.	Ulcil, as king's thane ..... 2 7 villanes } 5 bordars } 4	s.p. 1 × ½ ; m. 1 × 1	.....	20s.
Edeshale (299; iv : 331; lxxiii)	Baret	4	2	£4	In demesne 1 5 sokemen } 12 bordars } 1		4 acres meadow	10s.

Neither of the manors of this extensive parish, except the ultra-riparian Carlton, and perhaps Edeshale [if that were Hensall] is named in the Domesday Record.

<sup>5</sup> Marl is the technical name of the hard beds above the coal measures, and beneath the limestone.

Edeshale appears twice, the first entry being a marginal addition among the lands still in the hands of the king. The entry gives all the facts except that there was a carucate in demesne. The second entry is among the lands of the king's tenants, but it does not say whether the carucate was in the hands of the king, or of Baret, or of an unnamed tenant, but it reports the manor as in the soke of Snaith. The two manors of Carleton and Cablesford (incorrectly spelt Gamesford) are the last named of the West Riding manors entered in the supplement as having been recently given to Robert de Bruis. In the Recapitulation, Carleton (379; lxxxi) and Edeshale (379; lxxxii)

are both said still to belong to the king. Rawcliffe (Selby Chartulary, Nos. 68 and 708) has been the subject of a singular official mystification. The Exchequer correctly furnished a certified copy of an entry with regard to Rawcliffe, taken from 301; vii. This was duly recorded in an inspeXimus dated July 10, 1343, and as it there appeared was a statement literally accurate. It is hard to say whether when the monks of Selby made the certificate and this inspeXimus to apply to their manor near Selby, they were guilty of a trivial blunder or of an attempted fraud. But the place referred to in those documents was Rawcliffe (near Skelton and near Wigginton), about 3 miles from York.

XVIII.—WHITGIFT.

Ousefleet, 2885 acres; Reedness, 3083 acres; Swinefleet, 2472 acres; Whitgift, 1501 acres. WHITGIFT Parish, 9941 acres.

Neither of the manors in the parish of Whitgift was named in the Survey; but 16 years before its date, a fishery at Whitgift had been given to the Abbey of Selby by the Conqueror himself.

XIX.—WOMERSLEY.

Cridling Stubbs (part of), 572 acres; Little Smeaton, 1238 acres; Stubbs Walding, 1272 acres; Womersley, 3991 acres. WOMERSLEY Parish, 7013 acres.

PRE-NORMAN.				DOMESDAY.				
Manors.	Tenants.	Carucates.	Ploughs.	Value.	Tenants and their Ploughs.	Extent in Leuce.	Incidentals.	Value.
[Cridling]								
Il. Smedeton (316; xxxvii)	Baret Artor	3	8	£6	Robert [de Reineville] 6 23 villanes } 20 bordars } 8	m. 1 × ½	2 mills, 9s. 4d.	£ s. 6 14
Eistop (316; xxxvii)	Elsi Archil Edward	3.0½	2	40s.	Robert [de Reineville] 2 3 sokemen } 1 villane } 3 bordars } 2			30s.
Wlmereslei (316; xxxvii)	Wege	6	6	£6	Ilbert [de Reineville] 3 14 villanes } 4 bordars } 8	s.p. 1 × ½; m. 1 × 1	1 priest, 1 church, 3 acres meadow	£5

No portion of Cridling Stubbs is traceable in Domesday: it was possibly part of the woody pasture of Stapleton.

When the entry of this Smedeton had been partially completed in the Survey, three fresh sets of numerals were superimposed upon those which had been written (v upon ii; ix upon iii; xiii upon viii) and the names of the three Kirk Smeaton tenants (reported in the previous paragraph) were interlined. The entry was thus converted into one for the two

Smeatons combined, which were charged in the Recapitulation for 4 carucates only.

Little Smeaton is almost the only manor in which the name is reported of a tertiary tenant. Here they are given as Ilbert [de Lascy], the lord; Robert [de Reineville] under Ilbert; and Baret and Artor under Robert.

There is no explanation of the circumstance that Stubbs only, of all the rural manors (except Edeshale, if that was an exception) had sokemen.

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XX.—WRAGBY.

Foulby, Huntwick, and Nostell (altogether 1141 acres) are extra-parochial; West Hardwick, 487 acres; Hossale, 645 acres; Hill Top, 242 acres; Ryhill, 592 acres; and Wintersett, 1065 acres. WRAGBY Parish, 3081 acres.

PRE-NORMAN.				DOMESDAY.				
Manors.	Tenants.	Carucates.	Ploughs.	Value.	Tenants and their Ploughs.	Extent in Leuce.	Incidentals.	Value.
[Foulby]	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Arduuic	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Osele	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Hasele (316; xxxvi)	Aluuard	½	½	5s.	Malger 6 artians } 3 bordars } 1	.....	.....	8s.
[Huntwick]	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
[Hill-top]	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Rihella (317; xxxix)	.....	4	3	...	5 villanes ... 2	s.p. ½ × ½	.....	...
[Wintersett]	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...

Ryhill and Wintersett are in Staincross. Ryhill is reported in the Survey as being a berewick of Shafton (317; xxxix); Foulby, Huntwick, and Hill-top were not named in the Survey, being included in Hardwick and Nostell, which again were included in Featherston. but in the Recapitulation (379; lxxxi) it is connected with Hiendley.

Arksey with Bentley, 5133 acres; Adwick le Street, 1638 acres; and Scawsby, 653 acres; were included in Osgoldcross in the Recapitulation; though classed in the Report as belonging to Strafford.

PRE-NORMAN.				DOMESDAY.				
Manors.	Tenants.	Carucates.	Ploughs.	Value.	Tenants and their Ploughs.	Extent in Leuce.	Incidentals.	Value.
Archeseia (319; xlv)	Godric	2.6	2	40s.	Roger [de Busli] ... ½ 5 villanes } 6 bordars } 5½	s.p. 7 qu. × 2	.....	20s.
Beneleie (329; xlv)	Osulf	2.2	2½	40s.	Roger de Busli has 12 villanes } 2 bordars } 6	s.p. 1 × 4 qu.	8 acres meadow	20s.
Adeuinc (320; xlv)	Suuen Gluwier Archil	6	3	40s.	Roger [de Busli] ..... 2 Fulco [de Lisoriis]... 12 villanes } 11 bordars } 5	coppice 8 qu. × 2 qu.	9 acres meadow	40s.
Scalchebi (320; xlv)	Alsi	5	3	...	Roger [de Busli] ..... 2 8 villanes } 5 bordars } 3	coppice 4 qu. × 4 qu.	.....	...

Adwick is given as 7 carucates 2 bovates in the Recapitulation, but this seems to include a soke of Marr. Fulk de Lisoriis is here named as a tertiary tenant. (See note under Little Smeaton.)



## William Boyne, F.S.A.

THIS well known Yorkshire Antiquary died at his residence in Florence on the 13th Nov. 1893, aged 78. It is now almost a generation since Mr. Boyne left England, when his valuable collections were dispersed by public auction. He was one of the earliest in the field of Yorkshire Antiquaries, and in 1869 he compiled his well known "Yorkshire Library," wherein the first attempt was made to give a biographical account of all Yorkshire topographical books, and engravings of places and persons connected with the county. This book still maintains its value; it was followed by his "Yorkshire Tokens," and by other works of a kindred character, though not immediately associated with Yorkshire. After settling in Italy, Mr. Boyne still indulged his collector's instinct and turned his attention to Italian medals and coins. The writer of this notice visited him in Florence and saw the medals, which he was at that time busily engaged in arranging; his remarks were most interesting, and showed keen appreciation of their artistic beauty and intimate knowledge of the persons represented. Mr. Boyne was an enthusiastic Grangerite, and spent much time and money on the illustration of the history of Leeds, expanding Whitaker's two volumes to seven. This interesting work is now in the possession of Mr. John Stansfeld, a member of the council of this society, who has many of Mr. Boyne's MSS. connected with Yorkshire and with municipal and ecclesiastical heraldry.

Mr. Boyne was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1853.

G. W. TOMLINSON.

## Notes.

[The Council have decided to reserve a small space in each Number of the Journal for notices of Finds and other discoveries; it is hoped that Members will assist in making this a record of all the matters of archaeological interest which may from time to time be brought to light in this large county.]

### LIII.

#### YORKSHIRE STAR CHAMBER PROCEEDINGS, No. II

By W. PALEY BAILDON, F.S.A.

(Star Chamber, Henry VIII., Vol. I., No. 110.)

To the Kyng our most drad souereigne lord,

In most humble wyse compleynyng shewith vnto yo<sup>r</sup> maiesty Nicholas, Bysshop of Wigorn, Highe Almonor vnto yo<sup>r</sup> highnes, That wher one Thomas Savelle,<sup>1</sup> late of Clyfton in the Countye of York, being seducyd by the devylle about the xj<sup>th</sup> day of Merche in the xxxv<sup>th</sup> year of yo<sup>r</sup> most gracyous reigne [1544] in the Ryver of Tames over agaynst Seynt Kateryns nyghe London, did then & ther feloniously drowne & distroy hymself cont<sup>r</sup>ary to yo<sup>r</sup> peasce [peace] by reason wherof he thear immediatly died, as by an Inquysicion takun at Seynt Kateryns afore seid before Anthony Hussey, Esquyer, coronor of the Adymraltye, vpon the vewe of the body of the seid Thomas more pleynly doth & may appear, by reason wherof all suche goodes, debts and chatalles as wer of the seid Thomas the day of his seid deth did & ought of right apperteyn & belong vnto the only ordre & dissposicion of yo<sup>r</sup> seid Almonor in augmentacion of yo<sup>r</sup> most gracyous almez by vertue & according to the tenor and effect of yo<sup>r</sup> most gracyous lettres patentes made vnto hym in that behalf as by the same more at large doth appear, And wher yo<sup>r</sup> seid Almonor by his Graunt in writyng sealid with the seale of his office did gyffe & Graunt in yo<sup>r</sup> almez vnto Elizabeth Savelle of Clyfton afore seid, wedowe, late wyffe of the seid Thomas, & all her childerne, All suche goodes & chatalles of the seid Thomas as ben conteyned in an Inventory therof made by John Cordyngley, one of the particuler deputyez of yo<sup>r</sup> seid Almonor within yo<sup>r</sup> seid Countye of York, amountyng to the some of \_\_\_\_\_ with a prouiso conteynynd in the same Graunt declaring that if it shall happen to be prouyd within the space of iij yearez then next & immedyatly folowing aft<sup>r</sup> the deth of the seid Thomas, that he the same Thomas or eny other to hys vse had & possessid eny other goodes and chatalles then wer comprysid & expressid within the seid Inventory, that then it should be laufulle fo<sup>r</sup> yo<sup>r</sup> seid Almonor to dis-

<sup>1</sup> Eldest son of Robert Saville, second son of John Saville of Hullingedge. Thomas married Elizabeth, dau. of James Shaw, and had two children. Cuthbert

and Elizabeth. Cuthbert had livery of his father's lands July 1, I. Edw. VI., 1547.—*Foster's Yorkshire Pedigrees.*

pose & ordre vnto the same at his pleasure, eny thyng conteynyd in the seid Graunt made vnto the seid Elizabeth & her childerne to the contrary notwithstanding. And wher the seid Thomas Savelle the day of his seid deth was possessid of certen Corne & other goodes & chatalles to the value of xl<sup>li</sup> sterling or thear about ouer and beside the seide goodes & Catalles comprisid within the seid Inventory, so it is most gracyous lord that one Will<sup>m</sup> Holmes seru<sup>nt</sup> to the seid Elizabeth with certen other persones to yo<sup>r</sup> seid Almono<sup>r</sup> vnknown, by the Commaundement of the same Elizabeth, imedyatly aft<sup>r</sup> the deth of the seid Thomas did remoue the same corne & other goodes & Cathalles not comprisid in the said Inventory from the house & mansyon place of the seid Thomas, but whether or to what place yo<sup>r</sup> seid Almono<sup>r</sup> knowith not, And albe it yo<sup>r</sup> seid Almono<sup>r</sup> by his seid deputye & other of his seru<sup>ntes</sup> hath often & sondry tyme requyrid & instantly desyerid the seid Elizabeth & Will<sup>m</sup> Holmes & every one of theym to restore & delyuer vnto hym to th<sup>e</sup> use aboue seid, the seid corne & other goodes and Catalles so by theym falcely & vniustly takun & caried away, yet that to do the same Elizabeth & Will<sup>m</sup> Holmes, & eyther of theym wrongfully & contemptuously refusid & denyed & yet doth, not only in contempt & disspite of yo<sup>r</sup> most gracyous lettres patentes to th<sup>e</sup> entent aboue seid grauntid & made to yo<sup>r</sup> seid Almono<sup>r</sup> but also to the hyndraunce & lett of yo<sup>r</sup> maiestyez almez which shold haue bene mynystrid & dissposid by yo<sup>r</sup> seid Almono<sup>r</sup> to yo<sup>r</sup> poore & impotent subiectes, & to the perilous evill example of all suche & lyke offendo<sup>rs</sup> if condigne punysshement & spedy remeady therin by yo<sup>r</sup> most excellent maiestye be not shortly prouyded & had in this behalf, In consideracion wherof and for as moch as yo<sup>r</sup> seid Almono<sup>r</sup> is without remeady by the ordre of the comen lawes for the obteynnyng of the premyssez it may therefore pleas yo<sup>r</sup> highnes to Graunt yo<sup>r</sup> most gracyous writtes of sub pena to be directid seuerally vnto the seid Elizabeth & Will<sup>m</sup> & to eyther of theym, Commaundyng them by the same personally to appear before yo<sup>r</sup> highnes & the lordes of yo<sup>r</sup> most hono<sup>r</sup>able Councelle in yo<sup>r</sup> sterrid chambre at Westminster at a certeyn day & vpon a certen payn therin to be lymyttid then & thear to answer to the premyssez, And yo<sup>r</sup> seid Almono<sup>r</sup> shall dayly pray to Almyghty god for the preseruacion of yo<sup>r</sup> maiestye longe prosperouslye to enduer.

An inquisition was also taken at Wakefield, Sep. 20, 38 Hen. VIII. 1546, when it was found that Thomas Saville was seised of the Rectory of Mirfield, late belonging to the Nunnery of Kirklees, and of a messuage, a tithe-barn, a close of land containing 6 acres, and the tithes of grain and hay in Mirfield, and the advowson of the church there, which were held of the king in chief as the 10th part of a knight's fee, by an annual rent of 10s. 4d. for all service. The property is worth £4 9s. 8d. yearly. Thomas died March 12, 35 Hen. VIII. 1544 ; Cuthbert is his son and heir, who was aged 18 at his father's death.

Inq. post mortem, Chancery, 38 Hen. VIII., no. 61.

## LIV.

## CUT PURSE IN WESTMINSTER HALL.

1299, Ebor. Adam Heryz, captus in aula hic die Jouis proximo post quindenam sancti Michaelis ad sectam Willelmi de Claverynge pro bursa ipsius Willelmi excussa hic et septem solidis et quatuor denariis ipsius Willelmi ut asserit asportatis, quesitus per Justiciarios hic qualiter se velit acquietare de excussione burse predictæ, Dicit quod clericus est, et salvo sibi privelegio clericali, de bono et malo ponit se super juratam aule hic, etc. Et. xii. jur[atores] in aula hic electi dicunt super sacramentum suum quod predictus Adam non est culpabilis de excussione burse ipsius Willelmi nec de denariis illis asportatis, etc. Ideo idem Adam inde quietus. Et Willélmus in misericordia, etc.

De Banco, Mich. 27 Edw. I., m. 118.

W. PALEY BAILDON, F.S.A.

## LV.

I have been much interested in that part of Mr. Holmes's paper on Dodsworth's Yorkshire Notes in the last number of the Yorkshire Archæological Journal which relates to the West Riding family of Stapelton, but I cannot agree with him that there is no connection between that family and that of the North Riding. I am well aware that this was the opinion of Mr. Joseph Hunter, the historian of Doncaster, many years ago, but I ventured to question it in a paper on "The Stapeltons of Yorkshire" which your Council did me the honour to publish in the Journal in 1884 (*vol. viii., p. 79*); and since that time I have been more than ever convinced of the correctness of the opinion which I then expressed, for the following reasons:—That the same Christian names occur in both; and when the Stapeltons of Richmondshire took the arms of Bruce, the Cudworth family took the same. Both families were, for some reason which I have been unable to ascertain, interested in the Preceptory of the Knights Templars at Templehurst; and members of both are occasionally found acting together. William de Stapelton of Cudworth and Sir Nicholas of Middleham Castle were witnesses together, about the year 1220, to a grant of William de Mowbray (died 1222) to the "brethren

of the Knights of the Temple of Solomon." (*Yorkshire Arch. Journal*, viii. p. 281.) And when Sir Nicholas or his son gave half his wood at Wilsenden to Mowbray's great abbey at Byland in 1244, Robert de Stapelton of Cudworth (5) was one of the witnesses. (*Burton Mon. Ebor.*, p. 338.)

The name of the vill of Stapelton next Dardington, or Darrington, is at least as old as the Domesday Survey, but the record in Domesday is no evidence that the name existed there in Saxon times. There is as little evidence to show how it came there. It may have been brought by a colony from Tees side as late as 1072, when the exodus took place (*Yorksh. Arch. Journal*, viii., p. 70), or at some earlier date. At the survey in 1085 Dardington and Stapelton formed part of the fee of De Lascy, or Lacy. Gislebert was at that time De Lacy's tenant at Stapelton. About 1100, under the description of Gilbertus filius Damæ, Gilbert gave two garbs in Stapelton to St. Clement's Chapel in Pontefract Castle. A few years later Hugo de Stapelton seems to be the tenant, and witnessed a grant of land by Robert de Lascy to the monks "for the recovery (*pro remedio*) of Henry I. and his wife Matilda, by the advice of Thomas, Archbishop of York," 1108—14. (*Collections of Gervase Holles, Lansdowne MSS.* 207a, fo. 543.) The same Hugo also witnessed another grant by Hugh de Laval, the then lord of Pontefract, after the Lacies were banished the kingdom (*Ibid.*) Hugo seems to have been a name in use in the North Riding family too. In 1175 Galfridus (Geoffrey) de Stapelton, of Stapelton-on-Tees, owed (or paid) £5 on account of the chattels or cattle of "Hugo and his friends" (*de Hug. et suis amicis*). (*Dodsworth's Collections in the Bodleian Library*, xii., p. 133.) And about a century later Dugdale mentions no fewer than four Gilberts in the Richmondshire family. (*Visitation of 1663*.) Roger and Robert were also names common to both.

After the restoration of the Lacies, Hugo's descendants are again found witnessing their charters. The Lacies were great church builders. Robert de Lascy founded the monastery at Pontefract in the reign of Rufus, and when Henry de Lascy returned in 1155 and confirmed the founder's grant at Dardington and the chapel of Stapelton, Robert de Stapelton was one of the witnesses. The same Robert gave the abbey a toft in Pontefract, and two other

tofts in exchange for Osmundthorpe, adjoining the town of Leeds. Dugdale, quoting Stillingfleet, who wrote in 1434, says—"Robert de Stapelton gave the vill of Osmundthorp to the Templars of Templehurst" (*Monast. vi. p. 840*), not Temple Newsam, as we should expect as nearest to his own home at Thorpe Stapelton. Robert also gave the monks at Pontefract "four bovates of his demesne in Stapelton and the whole of a messuage in the same manor [looking] towards the south, in perpetuity." In this grant he is styled "fil-Willi (2), fil Hugonise Stapelton (1);" and in a subsequent confirmation of the same grant his grandson calls himself "Robertus (5) fil. Willi. (4), fil dni Roberti (3) avi mei." (*Lansdowne MSS., 207 a. fo. 607.*) But his principal residence was at Cudworth near Barnsley. In 1166 he is one of the Knights of Yorkshire, holding two Knights' fees of Henry de Lacy, and gave land at Cudworth (*terram de Chudwerda*) to the neighbouring priory of Monk Bretton for his *obit*, which was confirmed by Pope Urban III. in 1186; and some more at Armley to Kirkstall Abbey. Towards the close of his life he had license from the Templars at a Chapter of the Order held in London, to build a chapel at Thorpe Stapelton (*in curia sua de Thorpe*), and to establish a chantry there, swearing fealty to the Templars but reserving all the offerings to the mother-church at Whitkirk (*Dodsworth MS., Bodleian Library, viii., fo. 221*). His widow Claricia and his son William (4) also made a covenant with the parson of Roreston (Royston), their parish church, to have a chapel in the Hall at Cudworth, for which they gave six acres of land, and the name of Robert de Stapelton is to be put in the martyrology of the church. As lord of Saddleworth on the borders of Lancashire, which he held of Lacy, William (4), about 1200, obtained licence to have the divine offices celebrated there by a Chaplain in his chapel of St. Chad (*Yorkshire Arch. Journal, viii., p. 15 n.*)

The second Sir Robert (5) was one of the superior officers of the Honor of Pontefract in 1250, and held his court there. He gave the Canons of Nostel twelve acres of land in Cudworth, and in 1255 he received a grant of free warren from the king in all his demesne lands in Stapelton, Thorpe Stapelton, and Cudworth. He was deceased in 1284-5, for at Kirkby's Inquest, "Thorpe sub Rothwell Haught" in

Rothwell parish, was held by the *heirs* of Robert de Stapelton. At the end of the reign of Edward I., Thorpe belonged to the Scargills, a North Riding family, Warine de Scargill having married Clara, the heiress of the Stapeltons of the West Riding.

The evidence *against* any connection between the two families is said to rest principally on a difference in their Coats of Arms. They are represented in Dodsworth's notes on Coats of Arms (*viii.*, p. 178); and a pen-and-ink drawing in the Leeds Library of the seal of Robert de Stapelton [of Cudworth] about 1206, exhibits *a chief indented*. A similar shield *Az. a chief indented or*, in the windows of York Minster, is usually attributed to Fitz Randolph, the founder of Middleham Castle, but for all we know to the contrary Nicholas de Stapelton, of the N. Riding Governor of that castle, may have borne the same. At any rate his son, Sir Miles, on his marriage with one of the heiresses of Bruce took the arms of that family, the Lion rampant on the silver shield. Warine de Scargill was a contemporary of Sir Miles, and took the same arms. In the north window of the choir of Rothwell Church "Dodsworth noticed the arms of Scargill, *Ermine a saltier gu.*, impaling the arms of Stapelton, *Arg., a lion rampant sa.*" (*Herald & Genealogist*, *iv.* p. 104.) The same Arms of Stapelton were found in the neighbouring church of Swillington, as those of one of the descendants of Hugo de Stapelton, who took the name of Swillington from his estate (*Yorksh. Arch. Journal*, *xiii.* p. 117 *n.*); and at Whitkirk, which was the Templars' Church at Temple Newsam (*Her. & Genealogist*, *vol. iv.* pp. 235, 237).

H. E. CHETWYND-STAPYLTON.

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## LVI.

THE BOUNDER OF YE LORDSHIPPE OF SPOFFORD WRITTEN  
THIS FIRST OF APRILL ANNO DMNI 1577 ANNO REG.  
REGINE ELIZABETHE 19.

Imp'mis begining at a Stone Bridge East from the Manor House called Dighton Bridge and soe from ye s<sup>d</sup> Bridge south upp ye s<sup>d</sup> River or Becke called Crimple as ye Midstreame runneth to a certaine Meadow of Mr. Will<sup>m</sup>. Middleton's called Bagwith and there on ye said Cremples southward along the East side of ye Demaines of Stockell groundes as

the long Inge goeth and ye River cometh downe unto a Place called Bairarse Ing and soe South along ye East side of ye s<sup>d</sup> Bairarse ats Bairarse lease Parcell of ye said Lordshipp of Stockell as ye hedge goeth unto a Gate at ye south end & head of ye s<sup>d</sup> Bairarse lease and soe along as ye Hye Street lyeth unto a small Baulke having Thorne Bushes upon the same lying East from ye s<sup>d</sup> High Street called the Draill Baulke lying betwixt ye Lordshipp of Linton upon the West and ye Lordshipp of Kirkedighton and soe along ye s<sup>d</sup> Baulke as it lyeth turning somewhat upon the North unto a Place where ye said two Lordshippes doe meete and boulder with ye Lordshipp of Weatherby at the North End of ye s<sup>d</sup> Draill Baulke turning upon ye South from thence southward as ye s<sup>d</sup> Baulke lyeth betwixt ye s<sup>d</sup> Lordshipp of Linton and ye said Lordshipp of Weatherby unto a meare Stone on the South side of ye Queenes High Streete lying upon a Hill called Draincall Hill & from thence South along a Thorny Baulke called Draincall Baulke south unto ye Midle Streame of ye River of Wharffe and soe South West as the s<sup>d</sup> Streame cometh downe unto ye head and West end of ye Cow Pasture of Linton and from thence still West ye Midle Streame of ye s<sup>d</sup> River betwixt the Lordshippes of Woodhall and Keiswicke untill a Place called the Awste Holme and soe still up ye Streame of ye s<sup>d</sup> River unto a place called the Strand and soe to a place called ye Cow Holme & from the Cow Holme as ye said Streame runneth unto Natherby and still up the s<sup>d</sup> River unto a Place called Gilkecroste at ye South Corner of ye same whereas a sike called ebb sike runneth into the said River of Warffe & from thence North West upp ye s<sup>d</sup> ebb sike untill it turne plaine North and soe along the said sike untill ye West Nowke of Gilnaker and soe along the West hedge of ye s<sup>d</sup> Gilnaker unto ye West Corner of one Ing Close of Thomas Gelstroppes called the becke Inge and soe upp along the West hedge of ye s<sup>d</sup> Ing untill a litle Becke called ye Blacke Becke and then upp along ye s<sup>d</sup> Becke unto a Yate called the Bawghill Yate there adioyning upon Swindon, and soe up ye s<sup>d</sup> Blacke Becke unto Stringfellowes House, and soe up ye Becke to Swindon Gate and from thence up ye West side of Skailber and soe along the west side of ye said Scailber as ye River runneth unto a place called the Waire hoyll and from ye s<sup>d</sup> Waire hoyll along the South West Hedge of ye uttermost Closes of ye Wynd Mill at Walton Head still adioyning upon ye Co<sup>m</sup>on of Swindon unto ye South West Corner of ye Browe Close where ye Wind Milne standeth and under ye s<sup>d</sup> Milne and soe North as ye Hedge of ye s<sup>d</sup> Brow Close goeth toward ye head house of Walton Head unto ye end of one old tarne of one Ditch or Hedge west from the said Wind Milne and soe Westward along ye said Tarne unto a small running sike w<sup>h</sup> cometh from ye aforesaid Walton Head, and then by ye s<sup>d</sup> sike unto one other old tarne of a Ditch on ye West side of ye s<sup>d</sup> Riv or Sike and from thence full West as ye s<sup>d</sup> Tarne goeth unto ye five Stones in the head of Butter sike and from the s<sup>d</sup> five stones North as ye s<sup>d</sup> Butter Sike runneth unto ye Milne Dame and soe streight over ye s<sup>d</sup> Dame unto a small Riv<sup>o</sup> or Becke called Cremples and there turning full upon ye Easte downe ye Middle Streame of ye s<sup>d</sup> Cremples as ye Water runneth betwixt the s<sup>d</sup> Lordshipp of Spofford and ye Forrest of Knaisborow downe to a Ford called Almedford and from thence still as the s<sup>d</sup> Middle Streame runneth unto the Breekehill & from thence still as ye Streame



runneth unto the Ducke nest house & from thence still along the Streame as it runneth unto the head of Aickton Moore and soe over ye s<sup>d</sup> river or Becke called Cremples unto the South West Corner of ye West Hedge of Breame Barress, and soe North East, as ye s<sup>d</sup> hedge goeth up the Craggy Hill unto a Gate called Lolly gate and soe east on the Hyghe Street, and on the s<sup>d</sup> Hedge south east as the Hedge goeth betwixt the Breame Ground and ye Lordshipp of Plumpton unto ye South West Corner of ye Wood called Loplay and soe still South East on ye South side of ye s<sup>d</sup> Wood and thorough the Wood unto a Pasture Close called Firbary lease, and soe along ye North Hedge of ye s<sup>d</sup> Firbary lease unto a Pasture Close of Ribstone Ground called Ribston lease and there turning North alonge the Hedge unto ye Gate in ye Queenes High Streete going towarde Knaisborow and soe streight on ye Streete and downe the Hedge to ye River of Nidd and soe downe ye Midle Streame south east as the s<sup>d</sup> River runneth and south to the Mouth of Cremples whereas ye s<sup>d</sup> River or Becke called Cremples runneth into the said River of Nidd and soe up ye s<sup>d</sup> Cremples West unto ye Black Stones at the Foote of Ribston Moore and soe up the Midle Streame of ye saide Becke unto North Dighton Water Mill and soe up still along ye s<sup>d</sup> Streame unto a Stone Bridge called Ribston Bridge and on soe up to ye North East Corner of a Close now called ye Hollyn Close and soe forth as ye said Becke bouldereth ye s<sup>d</sup> Close untill the North West Corner of North Dighton Pke and soe West along ye s<sup>d</sup> Becke unto ye Southwest Corner of ye said Parke and soe still up ye s<sup>d</sup> Becke to ye first named Stone Bridge where wee first began.

The true Copie agreeing w<sup>h</sup> ye originall written and examined ye 8<sup>th</sup> of December 1614 by one Abraham Flaighe, and now the s<sup>d</sup> Copie examined by us this 14<sup>th</sup> of June 1638.

WILL<sup>m</sup>. INGILBY.  
ROBERT BURROW.

F. COLLINS.

## DOMESDAY BOOK FOR YORKSHIRE.

Translated by ROBERT H. SKAIFE.

At the Midwinter Gemót of 1085—6, held in due form at Gloucester, William the Conqueror did one of his greatest acts. "The King had mickle thought and sooth deep speech with his Witan about his land, how it were set and with whilk men." In that "deep speech," so called in our own tongue, lurks a name well known and dear to every Englishman. The result of that famous parliament is set forth at length by the chronicler. The King sent his men into each shire, men who did indeed set down in their writ how the land was set and of what men. In that writ we have a record in the Roman tongue no less precious than the Chronicles in our own. For that writ became the Book of Winchester, the book to which our fathers gave the name of Domesday, the book of judgement that spared no man.

The Great Survey was made in the course of the first seven months of the year 1086. Commissioners were sent into every shire, who inquired by the oaths of the men of the hundreds by whom the land had been held in King Edward's days, and what it was worth then; by whom it was held at the time of the Survey, and what it was worth then; and lastly, whether its worth could be raised. Nothing was to be left out. "So sooth narrowly did he let spear it out, that there was not a hide or a yard of land, nor further—it is shame to tell, and it thought him no shame to do—an ox nor a cow nor a swine was left that was not set in his writ." (*The Norman Conquest*, by E. A. Freeman.)

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### [ THE CITY OF YORK. ]

In<sup>1</sup> **Eboraco** civitate (York city), in the time of King Edward, beside the shire (i. e. ward) of the Archbishop there were six shires. One of these is cleared for the castle works.<sup>2</sup> In five shires there were one thousand

<sup>1</sup> Original, fo. 298a, col. 1. Facsimile Edition (1862), page 1.

<sup>2</sup> "Vastata in castellis." Made waste and taken out of cultivation by being

### The City of York.

four hundred and eighteen inhabited mansions. Of one of these shires the Archbishop has yet a third part. In these no one else had custom unless as a burgess, except Merlesuain<sup>3</sup> in a house which is within the castle, and except the canons wherever they dwelt; and except four judges, to whom the King granted this gift by his writ, and for so long as they lived. But the Archbishop had full custom from his shire. Of all the above-mentioned mansions, there are now inhabited,<sup>4</sup> in the King's hands, rendering custom, four hundred, less nine, great and small, and four hundred mansions, uninhabited, which render, the better ones one penny and the others less, and five hundred and forty mansions so empty, that they render nothing at all; and foreigners<sup>5</sup> hold one hundred and forty-five mansions. St. Cuthbert has one house which he always had, as many say, quit of all custom; but the burgesses say that it was not quit in the time of King Edward, unless as one house of the burgesses, save, only, that on account of it he had his own toll and that of the canons. Besides this, the Bishop of Durham has, of the gift of the King, the church of All Saints<sup>6</sup> and what belongs to it, and all the land of Uctred and the land of Ernuin;<sup>7</sup> which Hugh<sup>8</sup> the sheriff delivered to Bishop Walcher<sup>9</sup> by the King's writ; and the burgesses who dwell in it say that they hold it under the King.

The Count of Mortain<sup>10</sup> has there fourteen mansions, and two stalls in the Shambles, and the church of St. Cruz.<sup>11</sup> Osbern son of Boson received these and whatsoever pertains to them. These mansions had belonged to these men:—Sonulf the priest, one; Morulf, one; Sterr, one; Esnarr, one; Gamel, with four drenges, one; Archil, five; Leuing the priest, two; Turfin, one; Ligulf, one.

Nigel de Monneville<sup>12</sup> has one mansion of a certain moneyer's.

Nigel Fossart<sup>13</sup> has two mansions of Modeva's, and he holds of the King.

used for castles, either by being taken in or occupied by the fortifications (*Stubbs*). A.D. 1068, "Rex autem Willelmus cum exercitu suo Snotingham venit, ubi castello firmato, Eboracum perrexit, ibidemque duobus castellis firmatis, quingentos milites in eis posuit." (*Chron. R. de Houedene, ed. Stubbs, i., 117*).

<sup>3</sup> Merleswegen, the sheriff, whom Harold left to command the North after the battle of Stamford-bridge. He joined in the movement against William I. (*The Norman Conquest, Freeman, iv., 185*), and his Yorkshire estates were given by the Conqueror to Earl Alan and Ralph Paganel.

<sup>4</sup> "Hospitatæ," i.e. inhabited by persons paying rent.

<sup>5</sup> "Francigenæ," the French-speaking followers of William I. (*The Norman Conquest, v., 766*).

<sup>6</sup> The patronage of the church of All Saints, Ousegate (or Pavement), belonged to the Prior and Convent of Durham until the Dissolution, when it came to the Crown.

Probably Ernwin the priest, a person of some eminence, of whom a few par-

ticulars will be given subsequently.

<sup>8</sup> Hugh fitz Baldric, the grantee of considerable estates in Yorkshire, will be mentioned afterwards.

<sup>9</sup> Walcher of Lorraine, Bishop of Durham from 1071, until his assassination in May, 1080.

<sup>10</sup> Of Robert, Count of Mortain, the half-brother of the Conqueror, some account will be given on a subsequent page.

<sup>11</sup> The church of St. Cruz, at the corner of the Shambles and Pavement, was afterwards given by Nigel Fossard, who is mentioned below, to St. Mary's Abbey, York. At the Dissolution, the patronage came to the Crown.

<sup>12</sup> Son of Ralph de Monteville (a vill in the Roumois) and Avicia, his wife. He married Emma, daughter and co-heiress of William de Arcis, of Folkestone, by whom he had a daughter and heiress, Matilda, who was given in marriage by King Henry I., to Riwallon de Avranches (*Yorks. Arch. and Top. Journal, iv., 408*).

<sup>13</sup> One of the great under-tenants of the Count of Mortain, of whom he held

### The City of York.

Waldin usurped two mansions of Ketel the priest's for one mansion of Sterr's.

Hamelin has one mansion in the city ditch; and Waldin one mansion of Einulf's, and one mansion of Aluuin's.

Richard de Surdeval<sup>14</sup> [has] two mansions of Turchil's and Rauechil's.

Nigel Fossard usurped two mansions, but he said that he had restored them to the Bishop of Coutances.<sup>15</sup>

William de Perci<sup>16</sup> has fourteen mansions of<sup>17</sup> these men: Bernulf, Gamelbar, Sort, Egbert, Selecolf, Algrim, Norman, Dunstan, Odulf, Weleret, Ulchel, Godelent, Sonneve, Otbet; and the church of St. Mary.<sup>18</sup> Of Earl Hugh,<sup>19</sup> the same William has two mansions of the two reeves of Earl Harold; but the burgesses say that one of them had not been the Earl's; but that the other had been forfeited by him. The church of St. Cuthbert,<sup>20</sup> also, the same William vouches [or acknowledges himself to hold] of Earl Hugh, and seven small mansions containing fifty feet in breadth. Moreover, concerning one mansion of a certain Uctred, the burgesses say that W. de Perci included it within the castle [works] after he returned from Scotland. William, himself, however, denies that he had the land of the said Uctred; but, of the house itself, he said that he had appropriated it for the castle by [direction of] Hugh the sheriff, the first year after the destruction of the castles.<sup>21</sup>

Hugh<sup>22</sup> the son of Baldric has four mansions of Aldulf's, Hedned's,

some 91 manors. His chief estate in Yorkshire was at Hexthorpe, near Doncaster, which had previously belonged to Earl Tostig. He was a liberal benefactor to St. Mary's Abbey and the priory of the Holy Trinity, both in York. The date of his death is uncertain; but it probably occurred before the memorandum recording the lands given after the Survey to Robert de Bruis was inserted in Domesday Book. He was succeeded by his son Robert Fossard (*Yorks. Arch. and Top. Journal*, v., 314).

<sup>14</sup> Richard de Surdeval, another of the great tenants, in Yorkshire, of the Count of Mortain. He probably came from Sourdeval-le-Barre, near the town of Mortain. He held, *inter alia*, demesne lands in Hooton and Bilham, which had previously belonged to Earl Edwin, and may have had a residence there. These, and other estates, were, in the next reign, vested in Ralph Paynel, apparently in right of his wife, Matilda, doubtless the daughter and co-heiress, if not sole heiress, of Richard de Surdeval (*Ibid*, v., p. 322).

<sup>15</sup> Geoffrey de Moubrai, Bishop of Coutances (Constantia), in Lower Normandy. He accompanied the Conqueror on his invasion of England, and distinguished himself in the battle of Hastings. His royal master rewarded him with no

less than 280 manors. He probably held the office of Chief Justiciary during part of William's reign. His death occurred in Normandy, 4th Feb., 1093 (*Judges of England*, by E. Foss). He left his large domains in England to his nephew Robert, Earl of Northumberland (son of his brother, Roger de Moubrai). The fullest account of the Bishop is given in *Trans. Glouc. Arch. Soc.*, iv., 106, by Mr. A. S. Ellis.

<sup>16</sup> Some account of William de Perci, the tenant in chief of many broad lands in Yorkshire, will be given afterwards.

<sup>17</sup> That is, "which had belonged to."

<sup>18</sup> The church of St. Mary, in Castle-gate, called in old writings, "ecclesia S. Mariæ ad portam castrî."

<sup>19</sup> Hugh, Earl of Chester, the owner of extensive estates in Yorkshire and sixteen other counties. *Vide postea*.

<sup>20</sup> The rectory of St. Cuthbert was afterwards appropriated to the Prior and Convent of the Holy Trinity, York; and at the Dissolution the patronage came to the Crown.

<sup>21</sup> The castles were destroyed in 1069. The site of one of them is now occupied by Clifford's Tower; the other stood on Bayle Hill, on the opposite bank of the river.

<sup>22</sup> Orig., fo. 298a, col. 2.—Fac. Edit., page i., b.

### The City of York.

Turchil's and Gospatric's, and twenty-nine small hospices, and the church of St. Andrew,<sup>23</sup> which he bought.

Robert Malet<sup>24</sup> has nine mansions of these men:—Tumme, Grim, Grimchetel, Ernui, Elsi, and another Ernui, Glunier, Halden [and] Rauenchel.

Erneis de Burun<sup>24</sup> has four mansions of Grim's, Aluvin's, Gospatric's and Gospatric's, and the church of St. Martin.<sup>25</sup> Two of these mansions render fourteen shillings.

Gislebert Maminot<sup>26</sup> has three mansions of Meurdoch's.

Berenger de Toden<sup>27</sup> has two mansions of Gamelcarl's and Aluvin's, and eight mansions used as lodgings. A moiety of these is in the city ditch.

Osbert de Archis has two mansions of Brun the priest's and his mother, and twelve mansions used as lodgings, and two mansions of the Bishop of Coutances.

Odo Balistarius has three mansions of Forne's and Orme's, and one hospice of Elaf's, and one church.<sup>28</sup>

Richard, the son of Erfast<sup>29</sup> [has] three mansions of Alchemont's and Gospatric's and Bernulf's, and the church of the Holy Trinity.<sup>30</sup>

Hubert de Montcanisi<sup>31</sup> [has] one mansion of Bund's.

Landric the carpenter<sup>32</sup> has ten mansions and a half which the sheriff made over<sup>33</sup> to him.

In the time of King Edward the city was worth to the king fifty-three pounds; now, one hundred pounds by weight.

In the shire of the Archbishop there were, in King Edward's time, two hundred inhabited mansions, less eleven; now, there are one hundred inhabited mansions, great and small, besides the court of the archbishop, and the houses of the canons. In this shire the archbishop has as much [power, or right of justice ?] as the King has in his shires.

<sup>23</sup> St. Andrew afterwards came into the possession of the Dean and Chapter of York. In the 28th Elizabeth, the parish was united to that of St. Saviour, but the church was allowed to remain, and it is now used as a school-room.

<sup>24</sup> Robert Malet and Erneis de Burun will be noticed subsequently.

<sup>25</sup> St. Martin, in Coney-street, of which the Dean and Chapter of York are the present patrons.

<sup>26</sup> In the Recapitulation, "G. Maminot" occurs as the tenant *in capite* of one carucate of land in "Thorfe" (Paius-thorpe, E.R.). This had previously belonged to Aregrin, a King's thane, and must have been given to him between the date of the Survey and the compilation of the abstract. He also held three virgates in the royal manor of Windsor. Under Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, he held two manors in Kent. It is said that he had Deptford, near London, where he built a castle (now called Say's Court) which he made the caput of his barony.

Gislebert Maminot appears to have been a nephew of Gilbert Maminot, one of the King's chaplains and physicians,

and Bishop of Lizieux, who died in 1096. His great grand-daughter and heiress married Geoffrey de Say.

<sup>27</sup> Some account of Berenger de Toden and Osbert de Archis (named below) will be given afterwards.

<sup>28</sup> I am unable to identify the church held by Odo Balistarius, a tenant *in capite* in the East Riding, of whom but little is known.

<sup>29</sup> Richard, son of Erfast, Bishop of Thetford, occurs subsequently as the owner of land in the Ainsty.

<sup>30</sup> The church of the Holy Trinity in Micklegate.

<sup>31</sup> Hubert, son of Rabel de Munchensi (Mount Canisy, near Trouville). He left a son Warin, whose heirs male were living in 1287 (*Dugdale's Baronage*, i., 561).

<sup>32</sup> Landric the carpenter was probably the same person as Landric the King's thane, who held land in "Badetorp" and Acaster Selby, near York. See, also, the "Claims," *postea*. "Duo carpentarii regis" occur amongst the tenants in chief in Cambridgeshire.

<sup>33</sup> "Præstitit" may, perhaps, also mean lent or let.

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### [SUBURBS OF YORK.]

In the geld of the city there are eighty-four carucates of land, and each of them rendered as much geld as one house in the city, and [was charged with] the three works<sup>34</sup> of the King when the citizens were. Of these, the archbishop has six carucates, which three ploughs may till. These belong to the ferm<sup>35</sup> of his hall. This was not let to inhabitants in the time of King Edward, but cultivated, in places, by the burgesses; now, it is the same. Of this land, the King's pool<sup>36</sup> destroyed two new mills<sup>37</sup> worth twenty shillings [a year], and of arable land and meadows and gardens nearly one carucate. T. R. E. it was worth sixteen shillings; now, three shillings.

### [VILLAGES NEAR YORK.]

In **Osboldeuic** (Osbaldwick) [there is] land of the canons<sup>38</sup> [consisting] of six carucates, where three ploughs may be. The canons have now two ploughs and a half there, and six villanes and three bordars having two ploughs and a half. Likewise in **Mortun** (Murton), the canons have four carucates of land, where two ploughs may be, but it is waste. These two vills have (*sic*) one leuga of breadth and one of length.

In **Stochthun** (Stockton-on-the-Forest) there are six carucates, where three ploughs may be. They are waste. Of these, three are the canons' and three Earl Alan's. It has (*sic*) half a leuga of length and half a leuga of breadth. In these there is neither meadow nor wood.

In **Sa'bura** (Sandburn,<sup>39</sup> *depopulated*), there are three carucates, where one plough and a half may be. It is waste. *Ralph Pagenel* holds it. The canons say that they had it T. R. E.

In **Heuarde** (Heworth), *Orm* had one manor of six carucates of land, which three ploughs may till. Now, *Hugh the son of Baldric* has one homager and one plough. T. R. E. it was worth ten shillings; now, five shillings.

In the same vill, *Waltef*<sup>40</sup> had one manor of three carucates of land. Now, *Richard*<sup>41</sup> has it of the Count of Mortain. T. R. E. it was worth

<sup>34</sup> "In tribus operibus regia." *Quare*, "pons, arx et expeditio" (*Stubbs*).

<sup>35</sup> "Ad firmam." Perhaps this means that they were farmed by tenants for rent in kind, to sustain the family at his hall (*Stubbs*).

<sup>36</sup> "Stagnum regia." This was, doubtless, the King's fish-pond, formed by the river Foss, which empties itself into the Ouse, not far from the castle. The bounds of this fish-pond, which was of considerable extent, are set forth in an Inquisition taken in the 17th Edward II.

When Margaret Tudor, Queen of Scots, visited York on her way to Pontefract, in April, 1516, she "by water went (one Tuesday afternoon) to the Pykegarth, and ther Sir John Carre (the High Sheriff) made to hir grace, and to hir company, agret banked, bothe of fessehe and fyshe"

(*York Corporation Minutes*, vol. ix., fo. 84).

<sup>37</sup> Other mills were subsequently erected, which belonged at one time to the Knights Templars. They stood near to the present Castle Mills bridge.

<sup>38</sup> The Canons of St. Peter of York.

<sup>39</sup> Sandburn was in the parish of Stockton-on-the-Forest. The name is still retained in Sandburn Wood. 2 id. Junii, 1276. "De decimis provenientibus de landis de Karleton et de Sandeburn assignatis capellæ de Stoketon pertinenti ad præbendam de Bugthorpe" (*Reg. Giffard*, fo. 127a).

<sup>40</sup> Probably Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland.

<sup>41</sup> Richard de Surdeval. See page 323, *antea*, note 41.

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ten shillings; now, ten shillings and eight pence. This vill [is] one leuga in length and half a leuga in breadth.

In **Fuleford** (Gate Fulford), *Morcar*<sup>42</sup> had one manor of ten carucates of land. Now, *Earl Alan* has it. Five ploughs may be there. In the demesne there are now two ploughs; and six villanes have two ploughs there. It has in length one<sup>43</sup> leuga, and half a leuga in breadth. T. R. E. it was worth twenty shillings; now sixteen.

Within the circuit of the city, *Torfin* had one carucate of land, and *Torchil* two carucates of land. Two ploughs may till these:

In **Cliftune** (Clifton), there are eighteen carucates of geldable land. Nine ploughs may till this. Now it is waste. T. R. E. it was worth twenty shillings. Of these, *Morcar* had nine carucates and a half of geldable land, which five ploughs may till. Now, *Earl Alan*<sup>44</sup> has two ploughs there, and two villanes and four bordars with one plough. In it there are fifty acres of meadow. Of these, twenty-nine are St. Peter's, and the others are the Earl's. Besides these, the Archbishop has there eighteen acres of meadow. This manor is one leuga in length and another in breadth. T. R. E. it was worth twenty shillings; now, the same. The Canons have eight carucates and a half.<sup>45</sup> They are waste.

In **Roudclif** (Rawcliffe), there are three carucates of geldable land, which two ploughs may till. Of these, *Saxford*, the deacon, had (now St. Peter)<sup>46</sup> two carucates<sup>47</sup> with a hall, and they were worth ten shillings: and *Turber*<sup>48</sup> had (now the King)<sup>49</sup> one carucate, with a hall, and they were worth five shillings. Now, each is waste. Three acres of meadow are there. In the whole, half a leuga in length and as much in breadth.

In **Ouertun** (Overton), there are five carucates of land for geld, which two ploughs and a half may till. *Morcar* had a hall there. Now, *Earl Alan* has one plough there, and five villanes and three bordars with three ploughs, and thirty acres of meadow, and wood, pasturable, one leuga in length and two quaranteens in breadth. T. R. E. and now, it was, and is, worth twenty shillings.

In **Sceltun** (Skelton), there are nine carucates of land for geld, which four ploughs may till. Of these, *St. Peter* had, and has, three<sup>50</sup> carucates. T. R. E. it was worth six shillings. Now, it is waste. Of this land, *Torber*<sup>51</sup> held two carucates and six bovates, with a hall. Now, one farmer has it under the King, and two ploughs and six villanes are there. T. R. E. it was worth six shillings; now, eight. Of the same land, two carucates and six bovates belong to **Ouertun** (Overton). *Earl Alan* has one homager there with one plough. In the whole, half a leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth.

In **Mortun** (Murton, in Galtres, *Lost*) there are three carucates of

<sup>42</sup> Morkere, a younger son of Ælfgar, Earl of Mercia (by his wife Ælfgifu, who survived the Conquest), was elected Earl of Northumberland (Deira) in October, 1065.

<sup>43</sup> Orig., fo. 298b, col. 1. Fac. Edit., page ii.

<sup>44</sup> See "Land of Earl Alan," *postea*.

<sup>45</sup> These eight carucates and a half are assigned to the Archbishop in the Recapitulation.

<sup>46</sup> "Modo S. Petrus," interlined in the text.

<sup>47</sup> In the Recapitulation, "Saxford

habuit" is written over these two carucates.

<sup>48</sup> *Vide postea*, under the heading "Land of the King," where Turbern is said to have had one carucate in "Roudcliffe."

<sup>49</sup> "Modo rex" interlined.

<sup>50</sup> Three carucates and a half, in the Recapitulation, which, added to the two following items of 2 car. 6 bov. each, agrees with the sum total, 9 car.

<sup>51</sup> Refer to "Sceltun," under the heading "Land of the King."

### The City of York.

land for geld, which one plough may till. *Archil* held<sup>52</sup> this land, and it was worth ten shillings. Now, it is waste.

In **Wichistun** (Wigginton), there are three carucates for geld, which one plough may till. *Sarford* the deacon held this; now, *St. Peter* has it. It was, and is, waste. There is underwood there. In the whole, half a leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth.

#### [CUSTOMS AND LAWS.]

These had soke and sac and tol and thaim and all customs in the time of King Edward :—Earl Harold, Merlesuen, Ulfenise, Turgod-lag [man], Tochi, son of Otta, Eduin and Morcar upon the land of Ingold only, Gamel, son of Osbert, upon **Cotingeha'** (Cottingham) only, Copsi upon **Cucualt** (Coxwold) only, and Cnut. Of these, he who committed trespass [*that is*, incurred forfeiture] made amends to no one, except to the King and the Earl.

In the demesne manors the Earl had nothing at all, nor the King in the manors of the Earl, except what pertains to the spiritual jurisdiction, which belongs to the Archbishop.<sup>53</sup>

In all the land of St. Peter of York, and St. John, and St. Wilfrid, and St. Cuthbert, and of the Holy Trinity, in like manner, neither the King, nor the Earl, nor anyone else, had any custom there.

The King has three ways by land and a fourth by water. In these, every forfeiture is the King's and the Earl's wherever the ways lead, whether through the King's land, or the Archbishop's, or the Earl's.

If<sup>54</sup> the King's peace, given under his hand or seal, should be broken, amend to the King only is to be made by twelve hundreds; each hundred eight pounds.

Peace given by the Earl, and broken by any one, amend to be made to the Earl himself by six hundreds, each hundred eight pounds.

If anyone should be outlawed according to law, no one, except the King, shall give him peace. But if the Earl or the Sheriff shall have sent anyone out of the district, they themselves may recall him, and give him peace; if they will.

Those thanes who shall have had more than six manors, give relief of lands to the King only. The relief is eight pounds.

But if he shall have had only six manors, or less, he gives to the sheriff, for relief, three marks of silver.

But the burgesses of the city of York do not give relief.

- I. Land of the King in Eurvice-scyre (Yorkshire).
- II. „ „ the Archbishop of York, and the canons, and his homagers.
- III. „ „ the Bishop of Durham and his homagers.
- IV. „ „ the Abbat of York [*Not entered in the Survey*].
- V. „ „ Earl Hugh.
- VI. „ „ Robert, Count of Mortain.
- VII. „ „ Earl Alan.

<sup>52</sup> "Archil habuit" is written over this entry in the Recapitulation. See note <sup>4</sup>, *supra*.

<sup>53</sup> Bishop Stubbs supposes that the

King would have some rights in the spiritual jurisdiction.

<sup>54</sup> Orig., fo. 298b, col. 2. Facsimile Edit., page ii. b.



VIII.	Land of Robert de Todeni.
IX.	” ” Berenger de Todeni.
X.	” ” Ilbert de Laci.
XI.	” ” Roger de Busli.
XII.	” ” Robert Malet.
XIII.	” ” William de Warena.
XIV.	” ” William de Perci.
XV.	” ” Drogo de Heldrenesse.
XVI.	” ” Ralph de Mortemer.
XVII.	” ” Ralph Pagenel.
XVIII.	” ” Walter de Aincurt.
XIX.	” ” Gislebert de Gant.
XX.	” ” Gislebert Tison.
XXI.	” ” Hugh, son of Baldric.
XXII.	” ” Erneis de Burun.
XXIII.	” ” Osbern de Arcis.
XXIV.	” ” Odo Balistarius.
XXV.	” ” Richard, son of Erfast.
XXVI.	” ” Goisfrid Alselin.
XXVII.	” ” Alberic de Coci.
XXVIII.	” ” Gospatric.
XXIX.	” ” the King’s Thanen.

List of headings corresponding with the arrangement of the volume.

Land of the King.

I.	” ” the Archbishop of York.
II.	” ” the Archbishop of York.
III.	” ” the Bishop of Durham.
IV.	” ” Earl Hugh.
V.	” ” the Count of Mortain.
VI.	” ” Earl Alan.
VII.	” ” Robert de Todeni.
VIII.	” ” Berengar de Todeni.
IX.	” ” Ilbert de Laci.
X.	” ” Roger de Busli.
XI.	” ” Robert Malet.
XII.	” ” William de Warene.
XIII.	” ” William de Perci.
(sic) XV.	” ” Drogo de Bevrere.
XVI.	” ” Ralph de Mortemer.
XVII.	” ” Ralph Pagenel.
XVIII.	” ” Goisfrid de la Wirce.
XIX.	” ” Goisfrid Alselin.
XX.	” ” Walter de Aincurt.
XXI.	” ” Gislebert de Gand.
XXII.	” ” Gislebert Tison.
XXIII.	” ” Richard, son of Erfast.
XXIV.	” ” Hugh, son of Baldric.
(sic) XXXV.	” ” Erneis de Burun.
XXXVI.	” ” Osbern de Arches.
XXXVII.	” ” Odo Arbalistarius.

- XXXVIII. Land of Alberic de Coci.  
 XXXIX. " " Gospatric.  
 XL. " " the King's Thaness.  
 Roger de Poictou.

LAND<sup>55</sup> OF THE KING IN **Eurvic Scire** (YORKSHIRE).

In **Eisicewalt** (Easingwold), there are twelve carucates of land for geld, which seven ploughs may till. *Morcar* held this for one manor T. R. E. Now it is in the King's hands, and ten villanes are there having four ploughs. A church with a priest. Wood pasturable, two leugæ in length and two in breadth. In the whole, three leugæ in length and two in breadth. Then it was worth thirty-two pounds; now, twenty shillings.

To this manor belongs the soke of these lands:—In **Hobi** (Huby), four carucates. In **Molzbi** (Moxby), three carucates. In **Mortune** (Murton, *par. Sutton-on-the-Forest*), two carucates and a half. In **Torp** (Thorpe Hall), **Sudtune** (Sutton-on-the-Forest), **Chelesterd** (Kelset Grange), and **Carebi** ( ), seventeen carucates. In **Tormozbi** (Thormanby), one carucate and a half. In **Hottune** (Hutton-Sessay), six carucates. In **Sorebi** (Sowerby, near Thirsk), three carucates, and two others belonging to the hall, with a mill, which renders twenty shillings. In the whole, there are thirty-nine carucates for geld, which twenty ploughs may till. Only two villanes and four bordars are there, having one plough and a half. The remaining land is waste. Nevertheless, there is wood, pasturable in places. In length one leuga and a half, and in breadth the same.

In **Aluertune** (Northallerton), there are forty-four carucates of land for geld, which thirty ploughs may till. *Earl Eduin* held this for one manor T. R. E., and had sixty-six villanes with thirty-five ploughs. To this manor belong eleven berewicks:—**Bretebi** (Birkby), **Smidertune**<sup>56</sup> (Great Smeaton), **Sourebi** (Sowerby-under-Cotcliffe), **Smitune** (Little Smeaton), **Kirkebi** (Kirkby), **Corketune** ( ), **Landemot** (Landmoth), **Bergebi** (Borrowby, *par. Leake*), **Gristorentun** (Thornton-le-Beans ?), **Romundebe** (Romanby), **Iaforbe** (Yafforth).

Now, it is in the King's hands, and is waste. Then it was worth four score pounds. A meadow is there containing forty acres. Wood and plain five leugæ in length and the same in breadth.

To this manor belongs the soke of these lands:—**Neuhuse** (Newsham Farm), **Westhuse** ( ), **Mannebi** (Maunby), **Wergeslesbi** (Warlaby), **Eindrebi** (Ainderby Steeple), **Iaforde** (Yafforth), **Leisenchi** (Lazenby), **Digneshale** (Over Dinsdale), **Runtune** (West Rounton), **Irebi** (Irby), **Herelsaie** (East Harlsey), **Sighestun** (Sigston), **Colebi** (Cowsby), **Timbelbi** (Thimbleby), **Leche** (Leake), **Chennieton** (Knayton), **Rauenestorp** (Raventhorpe), **Torentun** (Thornton-le-Street), **Croxebi** (Crosby), **Otrinctun** (North Otterington), **Romundebe** (Romanby), **Brinton** (Brompton), **Cheluintun** (South Kilvington), **Keneuetun** ( ). In the whole there are four score and five carucates for geld, which forty-five

<sup>55</sup> Orig., fo. 299a, col. 1. Facsimile Edit., page III.

<sup>56</sup> "The King has two carucates of this land." See Land of Earl Alan, *postea*.

### The City of York.

four hundred and eighteen inhabited mansions. Of one of these shires the Archbishop has yet a third part. In these no one else had custom unless as a burgess, except Merlesuain<sup>3</sup> in a house which is within the castle, and except the canons wherever they dwelt; and except four judges, to whom the King granted this gift by his writ, and for so long as they lived. But the Archbishop had full custom from his shire. Of all the above-mentioned mansions, there are now inhabited,<sup>4</sup> in the King's hands, rendering custom, four hundred, less nine, great and small, and four hundred mansions, uninhabited, which render, the better ones one penny and the others less, and five hundred and forty mansions so empty, that they render nothing at all; and foreigners<sup>5</sup> hold one hundred and forty-five mansions. St. Cuthbert has one house which he always had, as many say, quit of all custom; but the burgesses say that it was not quit in the time of King Edward, unless as one house of the burgesses, save, only, that on account of it he had his own toll and that of the canons. Besides this, the Bishop of Durham has, of the gift of the King, the church of All Saints<sup>6</sup> and what belongs to it, and all the land of Uctred and the land of Ernuin;<sup>7</sup> which Hugh<sup>8</sup> the sheriff delivered to Bishop Walcher<sup>9</sup> by the King's writ; and the burgesses who dwell in it say that they hold it under the King.

The Count of Mortain<sup>10</sup> has there fourteen mansions, and two stalls in the Shambles, and the church of St. Crux.<sup>11</sup> Osbern son of Boson received these and whatsoever pertains to them. These mansions had belonged to these men:—Sonulf the priest, one; Morulf, one; Sterr, one; Esnarr, one; Gamel, with four drenges, one; Archil, five; Leuing the priest, two; Turfin, one; Ligulf, one.

Nigel de Monneville<sup>12</sup> has one mansion of a certain moneyer's.

Nigel Fossart<sup>13</sup> has two mansions of Modeva's, and he holds of the King.

used for castles, either by being taken in or occupied by the fortifications (*Stubbs*). A.D. 1063. "Rex autem Willelmus cum exercitu suo Snotingham venit, ubi castello firmato, Eboracum perrexit, ibidemque duobus castellis firmatis, quingentos milites in eis posuit." (*Chron. R. de Houedene, ed. Stubbs, i., 117*).

<sup>3</sup> Merleswegeu, the sheriff, whom Harold left to command the North after the battle of Stamford-bridge. He joined in the movement against William I. (*The Norman Conquest, Freeman, iv., 185*), and his Yorkshire estates were given by the Conqueror to Earl Alan and Ralph Paganel.

<sup>4</sup> "Hospitatm," i.e. inhabited by persons paying rent.

<sup>5</sup> "Francigenæ," the French-speaking followers of William I. (*The Norman Conquest, v., 766*).

<sup>6</sup> The patronage of the church of All Saints, Ousegate (or Pavement), belonged to the Prior and Convent of Durham until the Dissolution, when it came to the Crown.

Probably Ernwin the priest, a person of some eminence, of whom a few par-

ticulars will be given subsequently.

<sup>8</sup> Hugh fitz Baldric, the grantee of considerable estates in Yorkshire, will be mentioned afterwards.

<sup>9</sup> Walcher of Lorraine, Bishop of Durham from 1071, until his assassination in May, 1080.

<sup>10</sup> Of Robert, Count of Mortain, the half-brother of the Conqueror, some account will be given on a subsequent page.

<sup>11</sup> The church of St. Crux, at the corner of the Shambles and Pavement, was afterwards given by Nigel Fossard, who is mentioned below, to St. Mary's Abbey, York. At the Dissolution, the patronage came to the Crown.

<sup>12</sup> Son of Ralph de Monteville (a vill in the Roumois) and Avicia, his wife. He married Emma, daughter and co-heiress of William de Arcis, of Folkestone, by whom he had a daughter and heiress, Matilda, who was given in marriage by King Henry I., to Riwallon de Avranches (*Yorks. Arch. and Top. Journal, iv., 408*).

<sup>13</sup> One of the great under-tenants of the Count of Mortain, of whom he held

### The City of York.

Waldin usurped two mansions of Ketel the priest's for one mansion of Sterr's.

Hamelin has one mansion in the city ditch; and Waldin one mansion of Einulf's, and one mansion of Aluvin's.

Richard de Surdeval<sup>14</sup> [has] two mansions of Turchil's and Rauechil's.

Nigel Fossard usurped two mansions, but he said that he had restored them to the Bishop of Coutances.<sup>15</sup>

William de Perci<sup>16</sup> has fourteen mansions of<sup>17</sup> these men: Bernulf, Gamelbar, Sort, Egbert, Selecolf, Algrim, Norman, Dunstan, Odulf, Weleret, Ulchel, Godelent, Sonneve, Otbert; and the church of St. Mary.<sup>18</sup> Of Earl Hugh,<sup>19</sup> the same William has two mansions of the two reeves of Earl Harold; but the burgesses say that one of them had not been the Earl's; but that the other had been forfeited by him. The church of St. Cuthbert,<sup>20</sup> also, the same William vouches [or acknowledges himself to hold] of Earl Hugh, and seven small mansions containing fifty feet in breadth. Moreover, concerning one mansion of a certain Uctred, the burgesses say that W. de Perci included it within the castle [works] after he returned from Scotland. William, himself, however, denies that he had the land of the said Uctred; but, of the house itself, he said that he had appropriated it for the castle by [direction of] Hugh the sheriff, the first year after the destruction of the castles.<sup>21</sup>

Hugh<sup>22</sup> the son of Baldric has four mansions of Aldulf's, Hedned's,

some 91 manors. His chief estate in Yorkshire was at Hexthorpe, near Doncaster, which had previously belonged to Earl Tostig. He was a liberal benefactor to St. Mary's Abbey and the priory of the Holy Trinity, both in York. The date of his death is uncertain; but it probably occurred before the memorandum recording the lands given after the Survey to Robert de Bruis was inserted in Domesday Book. He was succeeded by his son Robert Fossard (*Yorks. Arch. and Top. Journal*, v., 314).

<sup>14</sup> Richard de Surdeval, another of the great tenants, in Yorkshire, of the Count of Mortain. He probably came from Sourdeval-le-Barre, near the town of Mortain. He held, *inter alia*, demesne lands in Hooton and Bilham, which had previously belonged to Earl Edwin, and may have had a residence there. These, and other estates, were, in the next reign, vested in Ralph Paynel, apparently in right of his wife, Matilda, doubtless the daughter and co-heiress, if not sole heiress, of Richard de Surdeval (*Ibid.*, v., p. 322).

<sup>15</sup> Geoffrey de Moubrai, Bishop of Coutances (Constatia), in Lower Normandy. He accompanied the Conqueror on his invasion of England, and distinguished himself in the battle of Hastings. His royal master rewarded him with no

less than 280 manors. He probably held the office of Chief Justiciary during part of William's reign. His death occurred in Normandy, 4th Feb., 1093 (*Judges of England*, by F. Foss). He left his large domains in England to his nephew Robert, Earl of Northumberland (son of his brother, Roger de Moubrai). The fullest account of the Bishop is given in *Trans. Glouc. Arch. Soc.*, iv., 106, by Mr. A. S. Ellis.

<sup>16</sup> Some account of William de Perci, the tenant in chief of many broad lands in Yorkshire, will be given afterwards.

<sup>17</sup> That is, "which had belonged to."

<sup>18</sup> The church of St. Mary, in Castle-gate, called in old writings, "ecclesia S. Mariæ ad portam castri."

<sup>19</sup> Hugh, Earl of Chester, the owner of extensive estates in Yorkshire and sixteen other counties. *Vide postea*.

<sup>20</sup> The rectory of St. Cuthbert was afterwards appropriated to the Prior and Convent of the Holy Trinity, York; and at the Dissolution the patronage came to the Crown.

<sup>21</sup> The castles were destroyed in 1069. The site of one of them is now occupied by Clifford's Tower; the other stood on Bayle Hill, on the opposite bank of the river.

<sup>22</sup> *Orig.*, fo. 298a, col. 2.—*Fac. Edit.*, page i., b.

### The City of York.

Turchil's and Gospatric's, and twenty-nine small hospices, and the church of St. Andrew,<sup>23</sup> which he bought.

Robert Malet<sup>24</sup> has nine mansions of these men:—Tumme, Grim, Grimchetel, Ernui, Elsi, and another Ernui, Glunier, Halden [and] Rauenchel.

Erneis de Burun<sup>24</sup> has four mansions of Grim's, Aluuin's, Gospatric's and Gospatric's, and the church of St. Martin.<sup>25</sup> Two of these mansions render fourteen shillings.

Gislebert Maminot<sup>26</sup> has three mansions of Meurdoch's.

Berenger de Todeni<sup>27</sup> has two mansions of Gamelcarle's and Aluuin's, and eight mansions used as lodgings. A moiety of these is in the city ditch.

Osbert de Archis has two mansions of Brun the priest's and his mother, and twelve mansions used as lodgings, and two mansions of the Bishop of Coutances.

Odo Balistarius has three mansions of Forne's and Orme's, and one hospice of Elaf's, and one church.<sup>28</sup>

Richard, the son of Erfast<sup>29</sup> [has] three mansions of Alchemont's and Gospatric's and Bernulf's, and the church of the Holy Trinity.<sup>30</sup>

Hubert de Montcanisi<sup>31</sup> [has] one mansion of Bund's.

Landric the carpenter<sup>32</sup> has ten mansions and a half which the sheriff made over<sup>33</sup> to him.

In the time of King Edward the city was worth to the king fifty-three pounds; now, one hundred pounds by weight.

In the shire of the Archbishop there were, in King Edward's time, two hundred inhabited mansions, less eleven; now, there are one hundred inhabited mansions, great and small, besides the court of the archbishop, and the houses of the canons. In this shire the archbishop has as much [power, or right of justice?] as the King has in his shires.

<sup>23</sup> St. Andrew afterwards came into the possession of the Dean and Chapter of York. In the 28th Elizabeth, the parish was united to that of St. Saviour, but the church was allowed to remain, and it is now used as a school-room.

<sup>24</sup> Robert Malet and Erneis de Burun will be noticed subsequently.

<sup>25</sup> St. Martin, in Coney-street, of which the Dean and Chapter of York are the present patrons.

<sup>26</sup> In the Recapitulation, "G. Maminot" occurs as the tenant *in capite* of one carucate of land in "Thorse" (Paius-thorpe, E.R.). This had previously belonged to Aregrin, a King's thane, and must have been given to him between the date of the Survey and the compilation of the abstract. He also held three virgates in the royal manor of Windsor. Under Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, he held two manors in Kent. It is said that he had Deptford, near London, where he built a castle (now called Say's Court) which he made the caput of his barony.

Gislebert Maminot appears to have been a nephew of Gilbert Maminot, one of the King's chaplains and physicians,

and Bishop of Lizieux, who died in 1096. His great grand-daughter and heiress married Geoffrey de Say.

<sup>27</sup> Some account of Berenger de Todeni and Osbert de Archis (named below) will be given afterwards.

<sup>28</sup> I am unable to identify the church held by Odo Balistarius, a tenant *in capite* in the East Riding, of whom but little is known.

<sup>29</sup> Richard, son of Erfast, Bishop of Thetford, occurs subsequently as the owner of land in the Ainsty.

<sup>30</sup> The church of the Holy Trinity in Micklegate.

<sup>31</sup> Hubert, son of Rabel de Munchensi (Mount Canisy, near Trouville). He left a son Warin, whose heirs male were living in 1287 (*Dugdale's Baronage*, i., 561).

<sup>32</sup> Landric the carpenter was probably the same person as Landric the King's thane, who held land in "Badetorp" and Acaster Selby, near York. See, also, the "Claims," *postea*. "Duo carpentarii regis" occur amongst the tenants in chief in Cambridgeshire.

<sup>33</sup> "Præstitit" may, perhaps, also mean lent or let.

## The City of York.

### [SUBURBS OF YORK.]

In the geld of the city there are eighty-four carucates of land, and each of them rendered as much geld as one house in the city, and [was charged with] the three works<sup>34</sup> of the King when the citizens were. Of these, the archbishop has six carucates, which three ploughs may till. These belong to the ferm<sup>35</sup> of his hall. This was not let to inhabitants in the time of King Edward, but cultivated, in places, by the burgesses; now, it is the same. Of this land, the King's pool<sup>36</sup> destroyed two new mills<sup>37</sup> worth twenty shillings [a year], and of arable land and meadows and gardens nearly one carucate. T. R. E. it was worth sixteen shillings; now, three shillings.

### [VILLAGES NEAR YORK.]

In **Osboldeuic** (Osbaldwick) [there is] land of the canons<sup>38</sup> [consisting] of six carucates, where three ploughs may be. The canons have now two ploughs and a half there, and six villanes and three bordars having two ploughs and a half. Likewise in **Mortun** (Murton), the canons have four carucates of land, where two ploughs may be, but it is waste. These two villas have (*sic*) one leuga of breadth and one of length.

In **Stochthun** (Stockton-on-the-Forest) there are six carucates, where three ploughs may be. They are waste. Of these, three are the canons' and three Earl Alan's. It has (*sic*) half a leuga of length and half a leuga of breadth. In these there is neither meadow nor wood.

In **Sa'bura** (Sandburn,<sup>39</sup> *depopulated*), there are three carucates, where one plough and a half may be. It is waste. *Ralph Pagenel* holds it. The canons say that they had it T. R. E.

In **Heuuarde** (Heworth), *Orm* had one manor of six carucates of land, which three ploughs may till. Now, *Hugh the son of Baldric* has one homager and one plough. T. R. E. it was worth ten shillings; now, five shillings.

In the same vill, *Waltes*<sup>40</sup> had one manor of three carucates of land. Now, *Richard*<sup>41</sup> has it of the Count of Mortain. T. R. E. it was worth

<sup>34</sup> "In tribus operibus regis." *Quære*, "pons, arx et expeditio" (*Stubbs*).

<sup>35</sup> "Ad firmam." Perhaps this means that they were farmed by tenants for rent in kind, to sustain the family at his hall (*Stubbs*).

<sup>36</sup> "Stagnum regis." This was, doubtless, the King's fish-pond, formed by the river Foss, which empties itself into the Ouse, not far from the castle. The bounds of this fish-pond, which was of considerable extent, are set forth in an Inquisition taken in the 17th Edward II.

When Margaret Tudor, Queen of Scots, visited York on her way to Pontefract, in April, 1516, she "by water went (one Tuesday afternoon) to the Pykegarth, and ther Sir John Carre (the High Sheriff) made to hir grace, and to hir company, agret banked, bothe of fiesse and fysshe"

(*York Corporation Minutes*, vol. ix., fo. 84).

<sup>37</sup> Other mills were subsequently erected, which belonged at one time to the Knights Templars. They stood near to the present Castle Mills bridge.

<sup>38</sup> The Canons of St. Peter of York.

<sup>39</sup> Sandburn was in the parish of Stockton-on-the-Forest. The name is still retained in Sandburn Wood. 2 id. Junii, 1276. "De decimis provenientibus de landis de Karleton et de Sandeburn assignatis capellæ de Stoketon pertinenti ad præbendam de Bugthorpe" (*Reg. Giffard*, fo. 127a).

<sup>40</sup> Probably Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland.

<sup>41</sup> Richard de Surdeval. See page 323, *antea*, note 14.

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ten shillings; now, ten shillings and eight pence. This vill [is] one leuga in length and half a leuga in breadth.

In **Fuleford** (Gate Fulford), *Morcar*<sup>42</sup> had one manor of ten carucates of land. Now, *Earl Alan* has it. Five ploughs may be there. In the demesne there are now two ploughs; and six villanes have two ploughs there. It has in length one<sup>43</sup> leuga, and half a leuga in breadth. T. R. E. it was worth twenty shillings; now sixteen.

Within the circuit of the city, *Torfin* had one carucate of land, and *Torchil* two carucates of land. Two ploughs may till these:

In **Cliftune** (Clifton), there are eighteen carucates of geldable land. Nine ploughs may till this. Now it is waste. T. R. E. it was worth twenty shillings. Of these, *Morcar* had nine carucates and a half of geldable land, which five ploughs may till. Now, *Earl Alan*<sup>44</sup> has two ploughs there, and two villanes and four bordars with one plough. In it there are fifty acres of meadow. Of these, twenty-nine are St. Peter's, and the others are the Earl's. Besides these, the Archbishop has there eighteen acres of meadow. This manor is one leuga in length and another in breadth. T. R. E. it was worth twenty shillings; now, the same. The Canons have eight carucates and a half.<sup>45</sup> They are waste.

In **Roudclif** (Rawcliffe), there are three carucates of geldable land, which two ploughs may till. Of these, *Saxford*, the deacon, had (now St. Peter)<sup>46</sup> two carucates<sup>47</sup> with a hall, and they were worth ten shillings: and *Turber*<sup>48</sup> had (now the King)<sup>49</sup> one carucate, with a hall, and they were worth five shillings. Now, each is waste. Three acres of meadow are there. In the whole, half a leuga in length and as much in breadth.

In **Ouertun** (Overton), there are five carucates of land for geld, which two ploughs and a half may till. *Morcar* had a hall there. Now, *Earl Alan* has one plough there, and five villanes and three bordars with three ploughs, and thirty acres of meadow, and wood, pasturable, one leuga in length and two quaranteens in breadth. T. R. E. and now, it was, and is, worth twenty shillings.

In **Sceltun** (Skelton), there are nine carucates of land for geld, which four ploughs may till. Of these, *St. Peter* had, and has, three<sup>50</sup> carucates. T. R. E. it was worth six shillings. Now, it is waste. Of this land, *Torber*<sup>51</sup> held two carucates and six bovates, with a hall. Now, one farmer has it under the King, and two ploughs and six villanes are there. T. R. E. it was worth six shillings; now, eight. Of the same land, two carucates and six bovates belong to **Ouertun** (Overton). *Earl Alan* has one homager there with one plough. In the whole, half a leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth.

In **Mortun** (Murton, in Galtres, *Lost*) there are three carucates of

<sup>42</sup> Morkere, a younger son of *Elfgar*, Earl of Mercia (by his wife *Elfgifu*, who survived the Conquest), was elected Earl of Northumberland (Deira) in October, 1065.

<sup>43</sup> Orig., fo. 298b, col. 1. Fac. Edit., page ii.

<sup>44</sup> See "Land of Earl Alan," *postea*.

<sup>45</sup> These eight carucates and a half are assigned to the Archbishop in the Recapitulation.

<sup>46</sup> "Modo S. Petrus," interlined in the text.

<sup>47</sup> In the Recapitulation, "Saxford

habuit" is written over these two carucates.

<sup>48</sup> *Vide postea*, under the heading "Land of the King," where *Turber* is said to have had one carucate in "Roudclife."

<sup>49</sup> "Modo rex" interlined.

<sup>50</sup> Three carucates and a half, in the Recapitulation, which, added to the two following items of 2 car. 6 bov. each, agrees with the sum total, 9 car.

<sup>51</sup> Refer to "Sceltun," under the heading "Land of the King."

### The City of York.

land for geld, which one plough may till. *Archil* held<sup>52</sup> this land, and it was worth ten shillings. Now, it is waste.

In **Wichistun** (Wigginton), there are three carucates for geld, which one plough may till. *Saxford* the deacon held this; now, *St. Peter* has it. It was, and is, waste. There is underwood there. In the whole, half a leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth.

#### [CUSTOMS AND LAWS.]

These had soke and sac and tol and thaim and all customs in the time of King Edward :—Earl Harold, Merlesuen, Ulfenisc, Turgod-lag [man], Tochi, son of Otta, Eduin and Morcar upon the land of Ingold only, Gamel, son of Osbert, upon **Cotingeha'** (Cottingham) only, Copsi upon **Cucualt** (Coxwold) only, and Cnut. Of these, he who committed trespass [*that is*, incurred forfeiture] made amends to no one, except to the King and the Earl.

In the demesne manors the Earl had nothing at all, nor the King in the manors of the Earl, except what pertains to the spiritual jurisdiction, which belongs to the Archbishop.<sup>53</sup>

In all the land of St. Peter of York, and St. John, and St. Wilfrid, and St. Cuthbert, and of the Holy Trinity, in like manner, neither the King, nor the Earl, nor anyone else, had any custom there.

The King has three ways by land and a fourth by water. In these, every forfeiture is the King's and the Earl's wherever the ways lead, whether through the King's land, or the Archbishop's, or the Earl's.

If<sup>54</sup> the King's peace, given under his hand or seal, should be broken, amend to the King only is to be made by twelve hundreds; each hundred eight pounds.

Peace given by the Earl, and broken by any one, amend to be made to the Earl himself by six hundreds, each hundred eight pounds.

If anyone should be outlawed according to law, no one, except the King, shall give him peace. But if the Earl or the Sheriff shall have sent anyone out of the district, they themselves may recall him, and give him peace; if they will.

Those thanes who shall have had more than six manors, give relief of lands to the King only. The relief is eight pounds.

But if he shall have had only six manors, or less, he gives to the sheriff, for relief, three marks of silver.

But the burgesses of the city of York do not give relief.

- I. Land of the King in Eurvice-scyre (Yorkshire).
- II. " " the Archbishop of York, and the canons, and his homagers.
- III. " " the Bishop of Durham and his homagers.
- IV. " " the Abbat of York [*Not entered in the Survey*].
- V. " " Earl Hugh.
- VI. " " Robert, Count of Mortain.
- VII. " " Earl Alan.

<sup>52</sup> "Archil habuit" is written over this entry in the Recapitulation. See note <sup>47</sup>, *supra*.

<sup>53</sup> Bishop Stubbs supposes that the

King would have some rights in the spiritual jurisdiction.

<sup>54</sup> Orig., fo. 298b, col. 2. Facsimile Edit., page ii. b.



### The King.

**Orberie** (Horbury), two [carucates] and seven bovates, **Osleset** (Ossett), three carucates and a half, **Ettone** (Earl's Heaton), one carucate, **Stanleie** (Stanley), three carucates, **Scellintone** (Shitlington), six bovates, **Ameleie** (Emley), three carucates, **Cheterurde** (Cartworth), six carucates, **Bertone** (Kirkburton), three carucates, **Seppelleie** (Shepley), two carucates, **Scelneleie** (Shelley), one carucate, **Cu'breurde** (Upper Cumberworth), one carucate, **Crosland** (North Crosland), one carucate. In all, there are thirty carucates for geld, which twenty ploughs may till. Now they are waste, except **Crigest'** (Criggleston), and **Orberie** (Horbury), where there are four sokemen and one villane and three bordars with four ploughs; and in **Osleset** (Ossett), four villanes and three bordars with two ploughs.

Besides these, there are two carucates for geld in **Holne** (Holme, *par. Almondbury*), and another **Holne** (Yateholme), and **Alstanesleie** (Austonley), and **Thoac** (Quick). One plough may till this land. It is waste. Wood in places. Some declare this to be thane-land; others, soke in **Wachf'** (Wakefield).

In **Normatune** (Normanton), there are ten carucates for geld, which five ploughs may till. Two thanes<sup>69</sup> had two manors there T. R. E. Now, in the King's hands, six villanes are there, and three bordars, a priest, and a church, with three ploughs. Three acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, six quarenteens in length and one quarenteen in breadth. The whole of this land lies in the soke of **Wachefeld** (Wakefield), except the church. T. R. E., it was worth twelve shillings; now, ten shillings.

Also in **Deusbereia** (Dewsbury), there are three carucates for geld, which two ploughs may till. This land belongs to **Wachefeld** (Wakefield); in it, nevertheless, King Edward had a manor. Now, it is in the King's hands, and six villanes and two bordars are there with four ploughs. A priest and a church. The whole manor, four quarenteens in length and as much in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth ten shillings; now, the same.

In **Burc** (Aldborough), with three berewicks, **Clareton** (Clareton), **Hiltone** (Hilton, *Lost*), and **Burtone** (Burton Leonard), there are thirty-four carucates for geld, which eighteen ploughs may till. King Edward had a manor there. Now, in the King's hands, six villanes are there with five ploughs. Eight acres of meadow. The whole manor, one leuga in length and as much in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth ten pounds; now, fifty-five shillings.

To<sup>70</sup> this manor belongs this soke:—**Adelingestorp** (Ellinthorpe), six carucates, **Mildebi** (Milby), six carucates, **Feigesclif** (Felliscliff), three carucates, **Chenhalle** (Killinghall), one carucate, **Cliftone** (Clifton, *par. Fewston*), one carucate, **Timble** (Great Timble), one carucate, **Wipeleie** (Whiple, *in Clint*), one carucate, **Stanlei** (South Stainley), two carucates. Together, for geld, twenty-one carucates of land. Land to twelve ploughs. They are all waste.

In **Chenaresburg** (Knaresborough), six carucates, with eleven berewicks, **Walchingha'** (Walkingham), three carucates, less two bovates, **Feresbi** (Ferrensby), three carucates, less one bovat,

<sup>69</sup> Their names were Godrie and Chenute, and they held five carucates. *Vide* "Normetune," *postea*.

<sup>70</sup> Orig., fo. 300 a, col. 1. Facsimile Edit., page v.

**The King.**

**Scrauinghe** (Scriven), six carucates, **Besthaim** (Bestham, *in Fewston, Lost*), four carucates, **Fostune** (Fewston), three carucates, **Braretone** (Brearton), six carucates, **Sosacre** (South Acres<sup>71</sup>), one carucate, **Chetune** (Cayton), two carucates, **Farneha'** (Farnham), three carucates, **Stanleie** (South Stainley), two carucates. Together there are for geld forty-two carucates of land, less half [a carucate]. The land is to twenty-four ploughs. King Edward had this manor in demesne. Now it is in the King's hands, and it is waste. T. R. E., it was worth six pounds; now, it renders twenty shillings. In **Bestham** (Bestham) only, is wood pasturable, half a leuga in length, and half [a leuga] in breadth.

In **Feresbi** (Ferrensby), is soke of this manor, three carucates and three bovates. Land to two ploughs. It is waste.

**Nort Treding, Langeberg wapent'** (NORTH RIDING, LANG-BARGH WAPENTAKE.)

Manor. In **Normanebi** (Normanby), *Ligulf*<sup>72</sup> had two carucates of land. Land to two ploughs. One leuga in length, and half [a leuga] in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth sixteen shillings.

Manor. In **Rozebi** (Rousby), *Norman* [had] one carucate of land [for geld]. Land to one plough.

Manor. In **Ughetorp** (Ugthorpe), *Ligulf* [had] two carucates of land for geld. Land to two ploughs. Two leugæ in length, and one in breadth. T. R. E., [it was worth] ten shillings.

Within this limit, *Game* [had] two carucates for geld. Land to two ploughs.

Manor. In **Bolebi** (Boulby), *Chiluert*<sup>73</sup> [had] one carucate of land for geld. Land to one plough. Eight shillings.

Two Manors. In **Loctusu'** (South Lofthouse), two thanes had four carucates of land for geld. Land to three ploughs. Eight acres of meadow there; also underwood. Three leugæ in length and one in breadth. T. R. E., [it was worth] twenty shillings.

In **Steintun** (Stainton), there is one bovat of land for geld.

In **Morehusu'** (Great Moorsholme), half a carucate of land for geld. Land to two oxen. Eight shillings.

Manor. In **Torp** (Kilton Thorpe), *Torchil*<sup>74</sup> [had] two carucates and a half of land for geld. Land to one plough.

Manor. In **Chilton** (Kilton), *Turchil* [had] three carucates of land for geld. Land to two ploughs. Eight acres of meadow there.

<sup>71</sup> A farm in the pariah of Ripley, detached.

<sup>72</sup> Several persons of this name are mentioned in the Survey, and it is not easy to identify them. *Ligulf* of Forne-thorpe (Thorntorpe, near Malton) was a benefactor to St. Mary's Abbey. Possibly he was the son of Forne, who had a house in York (afterwards given to Odo Balistarius), and considerable property in the East Riding; his chief lordship being Skirpenbeck.

<sup>73</sup> A certain Yorkshire thane, *Kilvert*, son of *Ligulf*, married *Ecgrida*, daughter

of *Aldun*, Bishop of Durham, by whom he had a daughter *Sigrida*, who became the wife of *Archil*, and was mother of *Gospatric*. Perhaps this *Chilvert*, who had land in Boulby, was his son by another wife (*Yorks. Arch. and Top. Journal*, iv. 392). See note <sup>72</sup>, *supra*.

<sup>74</sup> A name of frequent occurrence in the Survey. Perhaps the person mentioned here may be the same as *Turchil*, the King's thane, who held land at "*Badetorpes*," near York, the site of which was, probably, afterwards occupied by *Middlethorpe* and *Bustardthorpe*.

### The King.

Manor. In **Chigesburg** (Guisbrough), *Ulchel*<sup>75</sup> [had] one carucate of land for geld. Land to half a plough.

Manor. In **Tornetun** (Thornton, *par. Stainton*), *Ulchil* [had] two carucates of land for geld. Land to one plough. Half a leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth.

Manor. In **Westude**<sup>76</sup> (Kirkleatham), *Leising*<sup>77</sup> [had] three carucates of land for geld. Land to one plough and a half. Four acres of meadow there. T. R. E., [it was worth] ten shillings.

Manor. In **Lesingebi** (Lazenby), *Leuenot* [had] three carucates and a half of land for geld. Land to one plough and a half. Three acres of meadow there. T. R. E., [it was worth] ten shillings.

In **Upesale** (Upsall), *Norman* [had] one carucate for geld. Land to half a plough.

Manor. In **Torp** (Pinchingthorpe) *Ulchil* [had] three carucates of land for geld. Land to one plough and a half. Four acres of meadow there. T. R. E., [it was worth] ten shillings.

Manor. In **Ergun** (Airyholme, *par. Ayton*), *Aldred* [had] two carucates for geld. Land to one plough.

Manor. In **Atun** (Great Ayton), *Ulchil* [had] two carucates for geld. Land to one plough. Sixteen shillings.

Manor. In **Neuetun** (Newton), *Magbanet* [had] six carucates for geld. Land to three ploughs. One carucate is in the soke of **Atun** (Great Ayton). T. R. E., [it was worth] ten shillings.

Three Manors. In **Mortun** (Morton) and **Torp** (Nunthorpe), *Magbanet* and *Aluret*<sup>78</sup> [had] nine carucates of land for geld. Land to five ploughs. Four acres of meadow there. T. R. E., [it was worth] twenty shillings.

Manor. In **Dunesle** (Dunsley), *Torolf* [had] three carucates for geld. Land to one plough. Thirty-two shillings.

Manor.<sup>79</sup> In **Tormozbi** (Thornaby), *Ulchil* [had] one carucate and a half for geld. Land to one plough.

Manor. In **Atun** (Little Ayton), *Hauward*<sup>80</sup> had two carucates of land for geld. Land to one plough. Ten shillings.

Manor. In **Esebi** (Easby, *par. Stokesley*), *Hauward* [had] two carucates for geld. Land to one plough.

Manor. In **Badresbi** (Battersby), *Hauward* [had] two carucates for geld. Land to one plough.

Manor. In **Martune** (Marton), *Ulehil* [had] one carucate for geld. Land to half a plough.

Two manors. In **Neueha'** (Newham), *Lesing* [had] two carucates and two bovates for geld. Land to one plough. Ten shillings.

Manor. In **Tollesbi** (Tolesby), *Lesing* [had] two carucates for geld. Land to one plough.

<sup>75</sup> A very common name. I am unable to identify this Ulchel.

<sup>76</sup> Or, perhaps, "Westlide,"—West-leatham.

<sup>77</sup> Leisinc, Leising, or Lesing, held considerable estates in this part of the county T. R. E., and previously to 1086. From him, or one of his ancestors, the next manor "**Lesingebi**," doubtless de-

rived its name.

<sup>78</sup> Possibly Alured, the King's thane, who held one carucate of land in Widdington.

<sup>79</sup> Orig., fo. 300 a, col. 2. Facsimile Edit., page v. b.

<sup>80</sup> Probably the King's thane who held the manor of Stokesley, T. R. E.

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Two manors. In **Aclun** (Acklam), *Lesing* [and] *Ulchel* [had] three carucates for geld. Land to two ploughs. Twenty shillings.

Manor. In **Tonnestale** (Tunstall), *Lesing* [had] three carucates of land for geld. Land to two ploughs.

Manor. In **Tametun** (Tanton), *Lesing* [had] two carucates and a half for geld. Land to one plough. Twenty Shillings.

Manor. In **Berguluesbi** ( ), *Archil* [had] one carucate for geld. Land to half a plough.

Manor. In **Codreschelf** (Scutterskelfe), *Gamel* [had] two bovates of land for geld.

Manor. In **Toroldesbi** (Thoraldby), *Archel* [had] one carucate for geld. Land to half a plough. Sixteen pence.

Manor. In **Hiltune** (Hilton), *Atuer* [had] three carucates for geld. Land to one plough and a half.

Manor. In **Camisedale** ( , near Greenhow. *Lost*), *Ulchel* [had] five carucates for geld. Land to two ploughs. Ten shillings.

Manor. In **Broctun** (Great Broughton), *Siuuard* [had] four carucates for geld. Land to two ploughs. Ten shillings.

Manor. In **Buschebi** (Great Busby), *Lesing* [had] one carucate and a half for geld. Land to one plough.

Two manors. In **Fezbi** (Faceby), *Archil* and *Lesing* [had] eight carucates for geld. Land to four ploughs. One villane is there now, and three bordars, having one plough and ten acres of meadow. Two leugæ in length, and half [a leugæ] in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth thirty shillings; now, five shillings.

Manor. In **Goutun** (Goulton), *Archil* [had] one carucate for geld. Land to half a plough.

Two Manors. In **Cratorne** (Crathorne), *Ulf* [had] five carucates for geld. Land to three ploughs. Forty shillings.

Two manors. In **Rantune** (East Rounton), *Tor* and *Carle* [had] eight carucates for geld. Land to four ploughs. Forty shillings.

## [PICKERING LITHE WAPENTAKE.]

Two manors. In **Caitune** (Cayton), *Hundegrim* and *Gospatric* [had] four carucates for geld. Land to two ploughs and a half. Fifteen shillings.

Manor. In **Martun** (Marton) and **Wicha'** (Wykeham), half a carucate for geld.

Manor. In **Bruntune** (Brompton), *Ulf* [had] one carucate and six bovates for geld. Land to one plough.

Manor. In **Truzstal** (Troutsdale), *Archil* [had] two carucates for geld. Land to one plough.

Manor. In **Alurestan** (Allerston), *Gospatric* [had] three carucates for geld. Land to two ploughs. Twenty shillings.

Manor. In **Loctemares** (Loft Marishes), *Archel* [had] one carucate and a half for geld. Land to one plough.

Three manors. In **Torentun** (Thornton Dale), *Torbrand*,<sup>81</sup> *Gospatric* and *Tor* [had] three carucates for geld.

<sup>81</sup> Perhaps the same person as Turbrand, who slew Uhtred, by whose son Ealdred he was himself slain. Carl the son of Turbrand afterwards had his

**The King.**

Manor. In **Elreburne** (Ellerburn), *Gospatric* [had] three bovates of land for geld.

Manor. In **Dalbi** (Dalby), *Gospatric* [had] two carucates for geld. Land to one plough.

Manor. In **Chetelestorp** (Kettlethorpe, *Depopulated*), *Gospatric* [had] one carucate for geld. Land to half a plough.

Manor. In **Lochetun** (Lockton), *Ulchil* [had] five carucates for geld. Land to four ploughs. Forty shillings.

Manor. In **Aslachesbi** (Aislaby), *Gospatric* [had] four carucates for geld. Land to two ploughs.

Manor. In **Wereltun** (Wrelton), *Gospatric* [had] one carucate and a half for geld. Land to one plough. Now, one plough is there in the demesne, and seven villanes with two ploughs, and four acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, three quarenteens. The whole manor, one leuga in length and three quarenteens in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth ten shillings; now, six shillings and eight pence.

Manor. In **Caltorne** (Cawthorne), *Gospatric* [had] one carucate for geld. Land to half a plough.

Manor. In **Croptune** (Cropton), *Gospatric* [had] five carucates for geld. Land to three ploughs. In these two manors there is wood, pasturable, three leugæ in length and one in breadth. The whole, four leugæ in length, and one leuga in breadth. Twenty shillings.

Manor. In **Baschebi**<sup>82</sup> ( ), *Gamel* [had] one carucate for geld. Land to half a plough.

Manor. In **Tornitun** (Thornton Riseborough), *Gamel* [had] four carucates for geld. Land to two ploughs. Ten shillings.

Two manors. In **Abbetune** (Great—and Little?—Habton), *Ulf* and *Cnut* [had] six carucates and a half for geld. Land to two ploughs. Six shillings.

Manor. In **Ritun** (Ryton), *Cnut* [had] two carucates and a half for geld. Land to one plough. Two shillings.

Manor. In **Neuuehusu'** (Newsham, *par. Appleton-le-Street*), *Eadne* [had] ten bovates of land for geld. Land to one plough.

Manor.<sup>83</sup> In **Eindebi**<sup>84</sup> ( ), *Cnut* [had] two carucates and a half for geld. Land to one plough.

Manor. In **Wicu'** (Wykeham, *par. Malton*), *Siuuard* [had] one carucate for geld. Land to half a plough.

Manor. In another **Wiche** ( ), *Torchil* [had] two carucates for geld. Land to one plough.

Two manors. In **Maltune** (Old Malton), *Siuuard* and *Torchil* [had] eight carucates for geld. Land to two ploughs. One plough and a half is now in the demesne there, and seven villanes and five bordars with three ploughs and a half. A church [is] there, and the site of one mill. T. R. E., it was worth twenty shillings; now, ten shillings.

revenge, and killed Ealdred. Turbrand, Carl's eldest son, lived at Settrington (see "Land of Berenger de Todeu," *postea*), and was slain, by order of Earl Waltheof, in 1073 (*Norman Conquest*, iv., p. 525).

<sup>82</sup> In the Recapitulation, "Baschesbi" is placed between Lastingham and Appleton-le-Street, in Rydale wapentake.

It has, apparently, disappeared.

<sup>83</sup> Original, fo. 300 b, col. 1.—Facsimile Edit., page vi.

<sup>84</sup> According to the Recapitulation, the King held in "Neuhuse et Andebi" 3 car. 6 bov., whereof 2½ carucates appear to have been in "Andebi;" which place I am unable to identify.

**The King.**

Manor. In **Maltune** (Malton), *Colebrand* [had] three carucates for geld. Land to one plough and a half. One villane is there with half a plough, and sixteen acres of meadow. One leuga in length and one in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth ten shillings; now, five shillings. Two bovates of laud are there for geld, soke of the same manor.

Two manors. In **Broctune** (Broughton, *par. Appleton-le-Street*), *Gamel* and *Ligulf* [had] eight carucates and two bovates for geld. Land to five ploughs. T. R. E., it was worth fifteen shillings.

Two manors. In **Suintune** (Swinton), *Cnut* and *Gamel* [had] eleven carucates for geld. Land to five ploughs. One leuga in length and half a leuga in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth ten shillings.

Manor. In **Apeltun** (Appleton-le-Street), *Cnut* [had] five carucates for geld. Land to three ploughs. Twenty shillings.

Manor. In **Berg** (Great Barugh), *Ligulf* [had] two carucates for geld. Land to one plough.

Manor. In another **Berg** (Little Barugh), *Esbern* [had] one carucate and a half for geld. Land to one plough.

Manor. In **Holme** (South Holme), *Gamel* [had] one carucate and a half for geld. Land to one plough.

Manor. In **Wellebrune** (Welburn), *Grim* [had] one carucate for geld. Land to half a plough.

Manor. In **Normanebi** (Normanby, in Rydale), *Gamel* [had] three carucates<sup>85</sup> for geld. Land to one plough.

Manor. In **Neuuetune** (West Newton), *Norman* and *Grim* [had] two carucates for geld. Land to one plough.

Manor. In **Neuuentune** (East Newton), *Brune* [had] two carucates for geld. Land to one plough. Wood, pasturable, four quarenteens in length and two in breadth. Ten shillings.

Three manors. In **Sprostune** (Sproxtton), *Turloga*, *Norman* and *Sortcolf* [had] four carucates and two bovates for geld. Land to two ploughs. T. R. E., it was worth ten shillings.

Manor. In **Grif** (Griff<sup>86</sup>), *Grim* [had] two carucates for geld. Land to one plough.

Manor. In **Tilstune** (Stilton<sup>87</sup>), *Fredgist* [had] one carucate for geld. Land to half a plough.

Two manors. In **Elmeslac** (Helmsley), three thanes [had] three carucates and a half for geld. Land to two ploughs.

Manor. In **Harun** (Harome), *Sortcol* [had] one carucate and a half for geld. Land to one plough.

Manor. In **Ricalf** (Rical<sup>88</sup> *Depopulated*), *Gamel* [had] two carucates for geld. Land to one plough.

Manor. In **Nunnigetune** (Nunnington), *Gamel* [had] half a carucate for geld.

Manor. In **Coltune** (Colton), *Oudulf* [had] one carucate for geld. Land to half a plough.

<sup>85</sup> We learn from the Recapitulation that the abbat of York held, under the King, three carucates in "Normanebi."

<sup>86</sup> The model farm of the Earl of Feversham.

<sup>87</sup> A farm in the parish of Helmsley.

The Count of Moreton also held here.

<sup>88</sup> A lost vill, which may have stood on Riccal Moor, near the spot where the road to Nunnington crosses the river Riccal. It is mentioned in Kirkby's Inquest and the Nomina Villarum.

## The King.

[BULMER WAPENTAKE.]

Two manors. In **Hotun** (Hutton-upon-Derwent), *Cnut* [and] *Torchil* [had] eight carucates and a half for geld. Land to four ploughs. T. R. E., [it was worth] ten shillings.

Soke. In **Scacheldene** (Scackleton), *Gamel* [had] half a carucate for geld. Soke in **Dalbi** (Dalby).

Three manors. In **Hotone** (Sheriff Hutton), *Turchil*, *Turolf* [and] *Turstan* [had] four carucates for geld. Land to two ploughs. T. R. E., it was worth ten shillings.

Manor. In **Gameltorp** (Ganthorpe), *Gamel* [had] half a carucate for geld.

Manor. In **Wichingastorp** (Wiganthorpe), *Cnut* [had] one carucate for geld. Land to half a plough.

Manor. In **Hildingeslei** (Hildenley), *Cnut* [had] two carucates for geld. Land to one plough.

Manor. In **Cranbone** (Crambe), *Su'merlede*<sup>89</sup> [had] four carucates for geld. Land to two ploughs. Now, five villanes are in the demesue with two ploughs and half the church. It is worth two shillings.

Manor. In **Heretune** (Harton), *Gospatric* had twelve carucates for geld. Land to seven ploughs. Four villanes are now there with two ploughs. T. R. E., [it was worth] forty shillings.

Manor. In **Claxtorp** (Claxton), *Gospatric* and *Arnenger* [had] three carucates for geld. Land to two ploughs. T. R. E., [it was worth] ten shillings; now, eight shillings.

Manor.<sup>90</sup> In **Hotune** (Sand Hutton), *Gospatric* [had] one carucate for geld. Land to half a plough.

Manor. In **Diche** ( ), *Gospatric* and *Uctred* [had] two carucates for geld. Land to one plough.

Soke. In **Sudtune** (Sutton-on-the-Forest), one carucate and a half for geld, soke to **Caldenesche**.<sup>91</sup>

Manor. In **Sudtune** (Sutton-on-the-Forest), *Ligulf* and *Aifride* [had] one carucate and a half for geld. Land to one plough.

Three manors. In **Boltebi** (Holtby), three thanes [had] six carucates for geld. Land to three ploughs.

Manor. In **Lilinge** (East Lilling), *Ulf* [had] fourteen bovates of land for geld. Land to one plough.

Manor. In **Huntindune** (Huntington), *Fredgist*<sup>92</sup> and *Arnegrim*<sup>93</sup> [had] two carucates and six bovates for geld. Land to two ploughs.

<sup>89</sup> Perhaps Sumorled, son of Carl and grandson of Turbrand (see page 337, *antea*). When Earl Waltheof gave orders, in 1073, for the massacre of the whole family of Carl, all "were cut off save one son, Sumorled, who chanced not to be present; and another, Cnut, whose character had won him such general love that the murderers themselves could not bring themselves to slay him" (*Norman Conquest*, iv., 525).

Cnut, the tenant in Hutton-upon-Derwent, Wiganthorpe and Hildenley, may have been the above-mentioned

brother.

<sup>90</sup> Orig., fo. 300b, col. 2.—Facsimile Edit., page vii.

<sup>91</sup> "Caldenesche" does not occur elsewhere in Domesday Book. It may be an old name for the present Old Thirk—**Tresche**, described on the same folio of the Survey (*vide infra*).

Mr. Grainge supposes "Tresche" to be derived from the British words "Tre," a town, and "Esel," water,—which applies to its situation on the Codbeck.

<sup>92</sup> *Vide* "Tilstune," *supra*.

<sup>93</sup> Possibly the same person as Aregria,

**The King.**

Three manors. In **Flaxtune** (Flaxton), three thanes [had] two carucates and a half for geld. Land to two ploughs.

Manor. In **Raschel** (Raskelfe), *Cnut* [had] eight carucates for geld. Land to four ploughs.

Two manors. In **Mitune** (Myton-on-Swale), *Gospatric* and *Aluerle* [had] three carucates and two bovates for geld. Land to one plough and a half.

Manor. In **Bradfortune** (Brafferton), *Gospatric* [had] five carucates for geld. Land to two ploughs. Now, a church is there, and a priest with one plough, and three villanes with one plough. Half a leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth forty shillings; now, ten shillings.

Manor. In the same manor [Brafferton], *Gospatric* [had] one carucate for geld. Land to half a plough. One villane [is] there with one plough, rendering two shillings.

## [BIRDFORTH WAPENTAKE.]

Manor. In **Uluestun** (Oulston), *Gospatric* [had] six carucates for geld. Land to three ploughs.

Soke. In **Torp** (Thorpe Hall), three carucates for geld. Land to one plough. Soke in **Uluestun** (Oulston).

Manor. In **Carletun** (Carlton Miniot ?),<sup>94</sup> *Uichel* [had] four carucates for geld. Land to two ploughs.

Two manors. In **Neuhuse** (Newsham, *par. Kirkby Wiske*), two [persons called] *Ligulf* [had] two carucates and a half for geld. Land to one plough. Ten shillings.

In **Sorebi** (Sowerby), *Orm* [had] two carucates for geld. Land to one plough.

Manor. In **Tresche** (Thirsk, *Orm* [had] eight carucates for geld. Land to four ploughs. Twenty shillings.

Two manors. In **Ostrinctune** (North Otterington), *Egelfride* and *Altor*<sup>95</sup> [had] six carucates for geld. Land to three ploughs. Twenty shillings.

Two manors. In **Romundrebi** (Romanby), three thanes [had] five carucates and one bovat for geld. Land to two ploughs. Sixteen shillings.

Two manors. In **Hotune** (Hutton Bonville), three thanes [had] six carucates for geld. Land to three ploughs. Twenty shillings.

Manor. In **Smidetune** (Little Smeaton), *Malgrin* [had] five carucates for geld. Land to two ploughs. Twenty shillings.

Manor. In **Wercesel** (High Worsall), *Altor* and *Elsi* [had] four carucates for geld. Land to two ploughs.

or Haregrin, a King's thane, who held in Painsthorpe and Kirkby Underdale. The Conqueror gave *inter alia*, to the monastery of St. Mary, York, "what Harnegrin, the monk, had held, that is, Paines Thorpe, and whatsoever he had in Kirkby and Uncleby, and in York two dwellings, and the church of St. Saviour" (*Proceedings of the Arch. Inst. York, 1846, page 50*).

<sup>94</sup> In 1284-5, John de Carleton held four carucates in Carlton and Islebeck.

<sup>95</sup> In the time of King Edward, Altor, a King's thane, held in Wilton and Lazenby; Eitor in Maunby and Sowber [Hill]—where he had a hall—under Earl Alan; Heltor in Brafferton (without a hall), under the Count of Moreton, and Heltor in Kirk Hammerton, under Osbern de Arches.



**The King.**

Manor. In another **Wercesel** (Low Worsall), *Hauward* [had] three carucates for geld. Land to two ploughs.

Manor. In **Apletune** (Appleton-upon-Wiske), *Orm* [had] six carucates for geld. Land to three ploughs. Twenty shillings.

Manor. In **Lentune** (Kirk Levington), *Hauward* [had] six carucates for geld. Land to three ploughs. Forty shillings.

Manor. In **Iarun** (Yarm), *Hauward* [had] three carucates for geld. Land to one plough. Four shillings.

Manor. In another **Lentun** (Castle Levington), *Hauward* [had] four carucates for geld. Land to two ploughs. Five shillings.

Two manors. In **Welleberge** (Welbury), *Fredgist* and *Melmidoc* [had] six carucates for geld. Land to three ploughs.

Manor. In **Herlesege** (West Harlsey), *Ligulf* [had] three carucates and a half for geld. Land to three ploughs. Twenty shillings.

Manor. In another **Herlesege** (East Harlsey), *Malgrin* [had] six carucates for geld. Land to three ploughs. Twenty shillings.

Manor. In **Mortune** (Morton), three carucates for geld. Land to one plough. *Malgrin* [had it].

Manor. In **Englebi** (Ingleby Arncliffe), *Malgrin* [had] six carucates for geld. Land to three ploughs. Twenty shillings.

Manor. In **Gerneclif** (Arncliffe), *Malgrin* [had] two carucates for geld. Land to half a plough.

Manor. In **Bordlebi**<sup>96</sup> (site of Mount Grace Priory), *Malgrin* [had] two carucates for geld. Land to one plough.

Manor. In **Elrebec** (Ellerbeck), *Ligulf* [had] five carucates for geld. Land to two ploughs. Thirty shillings.

Manor. In **Asmundrelac** (Osmotherley), *Ligulf* and *Eilaf* [had] five carucates for geld. Land to two ploughs.

Manor. In **Siluetune** (Over Silton), *Archil* [had] three carucates for geld. Land to one plough and a half.

Manor.<sup>97</sup> In **Sourebi** (Sowerby-under-Cotcliff), *Duglel* and *Ulchel* [had] two carucates for geld. Land to one plough. Ten shillings.

Manor. In **Croxbi** (Crosby), *Tor* [had] one carucate for geld. Land to half a plough. Five shillings.

Manor. In **Capuic** (Kepwick), *Archil* and *Ghilemicel*<sup>96</sup> [had] five carucates for geld. Land to two ploughs.

Manor. In **Dal** (Dale Town), *Ulf* and *Aschil* and *Fredgist* [had] three carucates for geld. Land to two ploughs. Eight shillings.

Manor. In **Halmebi** (Hawnby), *Fredgist* [had] one carucate and a half for geld. Land to one plough.

**Est Treding** (EAST RIDING).

In **Umlouebi** (Anlaby), *Forne* [had] nine bovates of land for geld. Land to half a plough.

<sup>96</sup> About 1396, Thomas de Holland, Duke of Surrey, founded a Carthusian priory within his manor of "Bordelby prope Cleaveland — quam vocamus et vocare volumus, in futurum, domum Montis Gratiæ de Ingelby" (*Mon. Angl.*, vi., 23).

<sup>97</sup> Orig., fo. 301a, col. 1.—Facsimile

Edit., page vii.

<sup>98</sup> Apparently his only holding in Yorkshire. The same name occurs in connection with places in Lancashire and Westmorland. *Vide postea*, under "Stercaland" (Land of the King) and the Land of Roger of Poitou.

**The King.**

Two manors. In **Ballebi** (Belby), *Orm* and *Basin*<sup>99</sup> [had] four bovates for geld.

Manor. In **Cleuinde** (Cleaving Grange), *Torchil* [had] ten bovates for geld. Land to four oxen. Six shillings.

In the same place, *Ligul*, *Brune* and *Forne* [had] one carucate and six bovates for geld. Land to one plough. Sixteen shillings.

Two manors. In **Sundrelanuic** (Sunderlandwick), *Wife* and *Siuuard* [had] one carucate and a half for geld. Seven shillings.

Manor. In **Tibetorp** (Tibthorpe), *Wife* [had] one carucate for geld. Land to four oxen. Ten shillings.

Manor. In **Torp** ( ), *Ulf* [had] two carucates of land for geld. Land to one plough. Twenty shillings.

Manor. In **Naborne** (Naburn), *Torchil* [had] two carucates for geld. Land to one plough. Five shillings.

Manor. In **Hughete** (Huggate), *Baret*<sup>100</sup> [had] eight carucates and a half for geld. Land to eight ploughs. Forty shillings.

Manor. In **Holde** (Hotham), *Grim* and *Inyrede* [had] five carucates for geld. Land to two ploughs. Twenty shillings.

• **[Belebi (BEILBY) and Stefinflet (STILLINGFLEET)—in margine].**

Two manors. In **Iapun** (Yapham), *Ulf* and *Ulstani*<sup>1</sup> [had] ten carucates and six bovates for geld. Land to two ploughs. Forty shillings.

Manor. In **Bretlinton** (Bridlington), *Carle* [had] four carucates for geld. Land to two ploughs. Twenty shillings.

Manor. In **Eleburne** (Auburn), *Carle* [had] half a carucate for geld.

Manor. In **Estone** (Easton), *Elaf* [had] one carucate for geld. Land to four oxen. Ten shillings.

Three manors. In **Bouinton** (Boynton), *Ulf* and *Archil* and *Chenuit* [had] three carucates for geld. Land to one plough. Twenty shillings.

Two manors. In **Rictone** (Reighton) *Tof* and *Gam* [had] five carucates for geld. Land to two ploughs. Sixteen shillings.

Two manors. In **Fleustone** (Flixton), *Otre* and *Carle* [had] ten carucates for geld. Land to five ploughs. Fifty shillings.

Two manors. In **Staxton** (Staxton), *Carle* and *Torfin* [had] five carucates for geld. Land to three ploughs. Forty shillings.

Manor. In **Mustone** (Muston), *Alden* [had] two carucates for geld. Land to one plough. Twenty shillings.

Manor. In **Neutone** (Wold Newton), *Chilbert* [had] three carucates for geld. Land to one plough and a half. Ten shillings.

In the same place, *Ligulf* [had] one carucate for geld. Land to four oxen.

Manor. In **Fordun** (Fordon) and **Ledemare** ( ),

<sup>99</sup> *Orm* and *Basin* had each a hall here. The Bishop of Durham held "Ballebi" until the taking of the Survey, when neither he, the sheriff, nor anyone else claimed it.—See *The Claims, postea*.

<sup>100</sup> A considerable landowner in the time of Edward the Confessor. The greater portion of his estates were given

to Ilbert de Laci, under whom he held manors in Egborough, Kellington and Rowall, formerly his own (*Yorks. Arch. and Top. Journal*, v., p. 294).

<sup>1</sup> The same person, doubtless, as Ulstan the priest, who held land in the Ainsty, and who is mentioned in *The Claims*.

### The King.

**Orberie** (Horbury), two [carucates] and seven bovates, **Osleset** (Ossett), three carucates and a half, **Ettone** (Earl's Heaton), one carucate, **Stanleie** (Stauley), three carucates, **Scellintone** (Shitlington), six bovates, **Ameleie** (Emley), three carucates, **Cheteruurde** (Cartworth), six carucates, **Bertone** (Kirkburton), three carucates, **Seppelleie** (Shepley), two carucates, **Scelneleie** (Shelley), one carucate, **Cu'breyurde** (Upper Cumberworth), one carucate, **Crosland** (North Crosland), one carucate. In all, there are thirty carucates for geld, which twenty ploughs may till. Now they are waste, except **Crigest'** (Criggleston), and **Orberie** (Horbury), where there are four sokemen and one villane and three bordars with four ploughs; and in **Osleset** (Ossett), four villanes and three bordars with two ploughs.

Besides these, there are two carucates for geld in **Holne** (Holme, *par. Almondbury*), and another **Holne** (Yateholme), and **Alstanesleie** (Austonley), and **Thoac** (Quick). One plough may till this land. It is waste. Wood in places. Some declare this to be thane-land; others, soke in **Wachf'** (Wakefield).

In **Normatune** (Normanton), there are ten carucates for geld, which five ploughs may till. Two thanes<sup>69</sup> had two manors there T. R. E. Now, in the King's hands, six villanes are there, and three bordars, a priest, and a church, with three ploughs. Three acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, six quarenteens in length and one quarenteen in breadth. The whole of this land lies in the soke of **Wachefeld** (Wakefield), except the church. T. R. E., it was worth twelve shillings; now, ten shillings.

Also in **Deusbereia** (Dewsbury), there are three carucates for geld, which two ploughs may till. This land belongs to **Wachefeld** (Wakefield); in it, nevertheless, King Edward had a manor. Now, it is in the King's hands, and six villanes and two bordars are there with four ploughs. A priest and a church. The whole manor, four quarenteens in length and as much in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth ten shillings; now, the same.

In **Burc** (Aldborough), with three berewicks, **Clareton** (Clareton), **Hiltone** (Hilton, *Lost*), and **Burtone** (Burton Leonard), there are thirty-four carucates for geld, which eighteen ploughs may till. King Edward had a manor there. Now, in the King's hands, six villanes are there with five ploughs. Eight acres of meadow. The whole manor, one leuga in length and as much in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth ten pounds; now, fifty-five shillings.

To<sup>70</sup> this manor belongs this soke:—**Adelingestorp** (Ellinthorpe), six carucates, **Mildebi** (Milby), six carucates, **Feigesclif** (Felliscliff), three carucates, **Chenhalle** (Killinghall), one carucate, **Cliftone** (Clifton, *par. Fewston*), one carucate, **Timble** (Great Timble), one carucate, **Wipeleie** (Whipley, *in Clint*), one carucate, **Stanlei** (South Stainley), two carucates. Together, for geld, twenty-one carucates of land. Land to twelve ploughs. They are all waste.

In **Chenaresburg** (Knaresborough), six carucates, with eleven berewicks, **Walchingha'** (Walkingham), three carucates, less two bovates, **Feresbi** (Ferrensby), three carucates, less one bovat,

<sup>69</sup> Their names were Godrie and Chenu, and they held five carucates. *Vide* "Normetune," *postea*.

<sup>70</sup> Orig., fo. 300 a, col. 1. Facsimile Edit., page v.

**The King.**

**Scrauinghe** (Scriven), six carucates, **Besthaim** (Bestham, *in Fewston, Lost*), four carucates, **Fostune** (Fewston), three carucates, **Braretone** (Brearton), six carucates, **Sosacre** (South Acres<sup>71</sup>), one carucate, **Chetune** (Cayton), two carucates, **Farneha'** (Farnham), three carucates, **Stanleie** (South Stainley), two carucates. Together there are for geld forty-two carucates of land, less half [a carucate]. The land is to twenty-four ploughs. King Edward had this manor in demesne. Now it is in the King's hands, and it is waste. T. R. E., it was worth six pounds; now, it renders twenty shillings. In **Bestham** (Bestham) only, is wood pasturable, half a leuga in length, and half [a leuga] in breadth.

In **Feresbi** (Ferrensby), is soke of this manor, three carucates and three bovates. Land to two ploughs. It is waste.

**Nort Treding, Langeberg wapent'** (NORTH RIDING, LANG-BARGH WAPENTAKE.)

Manor. In **Normanebi** (Normanby), *Ligulf*<sup>72</sup> had two carucates of land. Land to two ploughs. One leuga in length, and half [a leuga] in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth sixteen shillings.

Manor. In **Rozebi** (Rousby), *Norman* [had] one carucate of land [for geld]. Land to one plough.

Manor. In **Ughetorp** (Ugthorpe), *Ligulf* [had] two carucates of land for geld. Land to two ploughs. Two leugæ in length, and one in breadth. T. R. E., [it was worth] ten shillings.

Within this limit, *Game* [had] two carucates for geld. Land to two ploughs.

Manor. In **Bolebi** (Boulby), *Chilvert*<sup>73</sup> [had] one carucate of land for geld. Land to one plough. Eight shillings.

Two Manors. In **Loctusu'** (South Lofthouse), two thanes had four carucates of land for geld. Land to three ploughs. Eight acres of meadow there; also underwood. Three leugæ in length and one in breadth. T. R. E., [it was worth] twenty shillings.

In **Steintun** (Stainton), there is one bovat of land for geld.

In **Morehusu'** (Great Moorsholme), half a carucate of land for geld. Land to two oxen. Eight shillings.

Manor. In **Torp** (Kilton Thorpe), *Torchil*<sup>74</sup> [had] two carucates and a half of land for geld. Land to one plough.

Manor. In **Chilton** (Kilton), *Turchil* [had] three carucates of land for geld. Land to two ploughs. Eight acres of meadow there.

<sup>71</sup> A farm in the parish of Ripley, detached.

<sup>72</sup> Several persons of this name are mentioned in the Survey, and it is not easy to identify them. *Ligulf* of Forne-thorpe (Thorntorpe, near Malton) was a benefactor to St. Mary's Abbey. Possibly he was the son of Forne, who had a house in York (afterwards given to Odo Balistarius), and considerable property in the East Riding; his chief lordship being Skirpenbeck.

<sup>73</sup> A certain Yorkshire thane, *Kilvert*, son of *Ligulf*, married *Ecgrida*, daughter

of *Aldun*, Bishop of Durham, by whom he had a daughter *Sigrida*, who became the wife of *Archil*, and was mother of *Gospatric*. Perhaps this *Chilvert*, who had land in Boulby, was his son by another wife (*Yorks. Arch. and Top. Journal*, iv. 392). See note <sup>72</sup>, *supra*.

<sup>74</sup> A name of frequent occurrence in the Survey. Perhaps the person mentioned here may be the same as *Turchil*, the King's thane, who held land at "*Badetorpes*," near York, the site of which was, probably, afterwards occupied by *Middlethorpe* and *Bustardthorpe*.

### The City of York.

ten shillings; now, ten shillings and eight pence. This vill [is] one leuga in length and half a leuga in breadth.

In **Fuleford** (Gate Fulford), *Morcar*<sup>42</sup> had one manor of ten carucates of land. Now, *Earl Alan* has it. Five ploughs may be there. In the demesne there are now two ploughs; and six villanes have two ploughs there. It has in length one<sup>43</sup> leuga, and half a leuga in breadth. T. R. E. it was worth twenty shillings; now sixteen.

Within the circuit of the city, *Torfin* had one carucate of land, and *Torchil* two carucates of land. Two ploughs may till these:

In **Cliftune** (Clifton), there are eighteen carucates of geldable land. Nine ploughs may till this. Now it is waste. T. R. E. it was worth twenty shillings. Of these, *Morcar* had nine carucates and a half of geldable land, which five ploughs may till. Now, *Earl Alan*<sup>44</sup> has two ploughs there, and two villanes and four bordars with one plough. In it there are fifty acres of meadow. Of these, twenty-nine are St. Peter's, and the others are the Earl's. Besides these, the Archbishop has there eighteen acres of meadow. This manor is one leuga in length and another in breadth. T. R. E. it was worth twenty shillings; now, the same. The Canons have eight carucates and a half.<sup>45</sup> They are waste.

In **Roudclif** (Rawcliffe), there are three carucates of geldable land, which two ploughs may till. Of these, *Saxford*, the deacon, had (now St. Peter)<sup>46</sup> two carucates<sup>47</sup> with a hall, and they were worth ten shillings; and *Turber*<sup>48</sup> had (now the King)<sup>49</sup> one carucate, with a hall, and they were worth five shillings. Now, each is waste. Three acres of meadow are there. In the whole, half a leuga in length and as much in breadth.

In **Ouertun** (Overton), there are five carucates of land for geld, which two ploughs and a half may till. *Morcar* had a hall there. Now, *Earl Alan* has one plough there, and five villanes and three bordars with three ploughs, and thirty acres of meadow, and wood, pasturable, one leuga in length and two quaranteens in breadth. T. R. E. and now, it was, and is, worth twenty shillings.

In **Sceltun** (Skelton), there are nine carucates of land for geld, which four ploughs may till. Of these, *St. Peter* had, and has, three<sup>50</sup> carucates. T. R. E. it was worth six shillings. Now, it is waste. Of this land, *Torber*<sup>51</sup> held two carucates and six bovates, with a hall. Now, one farmer has it under the King, and two ploughs and six villanes are there. T. R. E. it was worth six shillings; now, eight. Of the same land, two carucates and six bovates belong to **Ouertun** (Overton). *Earl Alan* has one homager there with one plough. In the whole, half a leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth.

In **Mortun** (Murton, in Galtres, *Lost*) there are three carucates of

<sup>42</sup> Morkere, a younger son of Ælfgar, Earl of Mercia (by his wife Ælfgifu, who survived the Conquest), was elected Earl of Northumberland (Deira) in October, 1065.

<sup>43</sup> Orig., *fo.* 298b, col. 1. Fac. Edt., page ii.

<sup>44</sup> See "Land of Earl Alan," *postea*.

<sup>45</sup> These eight carucates and a half are assigned to the Archbishop in the Recapitulation.

<sup>46</sup> "Modo S. Petrus," interlined in the text.

<sup>47</sup> In the Recapitulation, "Saxford

habuit" is written over these two carucates.

<sup>48</sup> *Vide postea*, under the heading "Land of the King," where Turbern is said to have had one carucate in "Roudcliffe."

<sup>49</sup> "Modo rex" interlined.

<sup>50</sup> Three carucates and a half, in the Recapitulation, which, added to the two following items of 2 car. 6 bov. each, agrees with the sum total, 9 car.

<sup>51</sup> Refer to "Sceltun," under the heading "Land of the King."

### The City of York.

land for geld, which one plough may till. *Archil* held<sup>52</sup> this land, and it was worth ten shillings. Now, it is waste.

In **Wichistun** (Wigginton), there are three carucates for geld, which one plough may till. *Saxford* the deacon held this; now, *St. Peter* has it. It was, and is, waste. There is underwood there. In the whole, half a leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth.

#### [CUSTOMS AND LAWS.]

These had soke and sac and tol and thaim and all customs in the time of King Edward:—Earl Harold, Merlesuen, Ulfenise, Turgod-lag [man], Tochi, son of Otta, Eduin and Morcar upon the land of Ingold only, Gamel, son of Osbert, upon **Cotingeha'** (Cottingham) only, Copsi upon **Cucualt** (Coxwold) only, and Cnut. Of these, he who committed trespass [*that is*, incurred forfeiture] made amends to no one, except to the King and the Earl.

In the demesne manors the Earl had nothing at all, nor the King in the manors of the Earl, except what pertains to the spiritual jurisdiction, which belongs to the Archbishop.<sup>53</sup>

In all the land of St. Peter of York, and St. John, and St. Wilfrid, and St. Cuthbert, and of the Holy Trinity, in like manner, neither the King, nor the Earl, nor anyone else, had any custom there.

The King has three ways by land and a fourth by water. In these, every forfeiture is the King's and the Earl's wherever the ways lead, whether through the King's land, or the Archbishop's, or the Earl's.

If<sup>54</sup> the King's peace, given under his hand or seal, should be broken, amend to the King only is to be made by twelve hundreds; each hundred eight pounds.

Peace given by the Earl, and broken by any one, amend to be made to the Earl himself by six hundreds, each hundred eight pounds.

If anyone should be outlawed according to law, no one, except the King, shall give him peace. But if the Earl or the Sheriff shall have sent anyone out of the district, they themselves may recall him, and give him peace; if they will.

Those thanes who shall have had more than six manors, give relief of lauds to the King only. The relief is eight pounds.

But if he shall have had only six manors, or less, he gives to the sheriff, for relief, three marks of silver.

But the burgesses of the city of York do not give relief.

- I. Land of the King in Eurvice-scyre (Yorkshire).
- II. „ „ the Archbishop of York, and the canons, and his homagers.
- III. „ „ the Bishop of Durham and his homagers.
- IV. „ „ the Abbat of York [*Not entered in the Survey*].
- V. „ „ Earl Hugh.
- VI. „ „ Robert, Count of Mortain.
- VII. „ „ Earl Alan.

<sup>52</sup> "Archil habuit" is written over this entry in the Recapitulation. See note <sup>47</sup>, *supra*.

<sup>53</sup> Bishop Stubbs supposes that the

King would have some rights in the spiritual jurisdiction.

<sup>54</sup> Orig., fo. 298b, col. 2. Facsimile Edit., page ii. b.

**The King.**

Manor. In **Brantune** (Branton Green), *Ulchil* [had] one carucate for geld. Land to half a plough. Ten shillings.

Two manors. In **Graftone** (Grafton), *Orm* and *Suneman* [had] three carucates for geld. Land to two ploughs. Twenty shillings.

In the same place there is one carucate of the King's land for geld. Land to half a plough. Ten shillings.

Manor. In **Ripestain** (Great Ribston), *Gunre* [had] one carucate and a half for geld. Land to one plough. Twenty shillings.

Manor. In **Homptone** (Hopperton), *Turbern* [had] one carucate and a half for geld. Land to one plough. Ten shillings.

Two manors. In **Aluretone** (Allerton Mauleverer), *Turgrim*, *Chetel*, *Turbern*, *Gunre* and *Lesing* [had] four carucates for geld. Land to three ploughs. T. R. E. it was worth thirty shillings.

Manor. In **Archedene** (Arkendale), *Claman* [had] one carucate of land for geld. Land to half a plough. Five shillings.

In **Minescip** (Minskip), *Gamel* and *Orm* [had] four carucates for geld. Land to two ploughs. Forty shillings. Now, three villanes are there with two ploughs, rendering five shillings and four pence.

Manor. In **Aldefeld** (Aldfield), *Dolfin* [had] half a carucate for geld.

Manor. In **Lauretone** (Laverton), *Floteman*<sup>24</sup> [had] half a carucate for geld. Land to four oxen. Three shillings.

Two manors. In **Popletone**<sup>25</sup> ( ), *Gospatric* and *Gamelber* [had] four carucates for geld. Land to two ploughs. Thirty shillings.

Manor. In **Beristade** (Birstwith), *Gamelbar* [had] one carucate for geld. Land to half a plough. Five shillings.

Manor. In **Rodun** (Rowden), *Gamelbar* [had] two carucates for geld. Land to one plough. Eight shillings.

Manor. In **Bomeslai** (Beamsley), *Game(l)bar* [had] six bovates for geld. Land to half a plough. Five shillings.

Manor. In **Edidha'** (Addingham), *Gamelbar* [had] one carucate for geld. Land to half a plough. Five shillings.

Three manors. In **Ledelai** (Leathley), four thanes [had] two carucates and a half for geld. Land to one plough. Forty shillings.

Manor. In **Widetune** (Weeton), *Chetel* had [three] carucates for geld. Land to one plough and a half. Sixteen pence.

In **Ardulfestorp** (Addlethorpe), *Echebrand* [had] one carucate for geld. Land to four oxen. Three shillings.

Two manors. In **Sidingale** (Sicklinghall), *Eghebrand* and *Uluric* [had] six carucates for geld. Land to three ploughs. Twenty-five shillings.

Four manors. In **Stanburne** (Stainburn), four thanes had five carucates for geld. Land to two ploughs. Forty shillings.

Manor. In **Roserte**<sup>26</sup> (Rosset), *Ulf* [had] one carucate and a half for geld. Land to one plough. Ten shillings.

<sup>24</sup> Floteman appears to have also held land in Sutton Houghrave and Ainderby Quernhowe.

<sup>25</sup> In the account of the Land of Gospatric (*vide postea*), it is stated that he had, and has, three carucates in "Popletone"; and we find from the Recapitulation that one carucate in the

same place was held by the King. "Popletone," now lost, was in Nidderdale, and was probably situated in the present township of Fountains Earth. In 1539, "a close of arrable land callid Popleton, cont. by estim. iiij acres," belonged to the monks of Fountains.

<sup>26</sup> Gamelbar and Ulf had two carucates

**The King.**

Manor. In **Castelai** (Castley), *Eluvin* [had] one carucate for geld, and *Berne* and *Elfet* one carucate for geld. Land to two ploughs. Ebrard, a homager of William Perci's, cultivates [it], but William does not vouch for him. T. R. E., it was worth ten shillings; now, sixteen pence.

Manor. In **Chirchebi** (Kirkby Hill), *Gospatric* [had] six carucates for geld. Land to three ploughs. Twenty shillings.

Manor. In **Brantone** (Branton Green), *Tor*<sup>27</sup> [had] four carucates for geld. Land to two ploughs. Twenty shillings.

**In Crave (CRAVEN).**

Manor. In **Chersintone** (Grassington), *Gamelbar* [had] three carucates for geld.

Manor. In **Treschefelt** (Threshfield), *Gamelbar* [had] four carucates for geld.

Manor. In **Cutnelai** (Cononley), *Torchil* [had] two carucates for geld.

Three manors. In **Bradelei** (Both Bradleys), *Archil*, *Torchil* and *Gamel* [had] seven carucates for geld.

Manor. In **Fernehil** (Farnhill), *Gamel* [had] two carucates for geld.

Manor. In **Childeuic** (Kildwick), *Archil* [had] two carucates for geld, and one church.

Manor. In **Esebrune** (Eastburn, *par. Kildwick*), *Gamelbar* [had] two carucates and two bovates of land for geld.

Manor. In **Utelai** (Utley), *William* [had] one carucate for geld.

Two manors. In **Chichelai** (Keighley), *Uchel* and *Thole* and *Rauensuar* and *William* [had] six carucates for geld.

Manor. In **Wilsedene** (Wilsden), *Gamelbar* [had] three carucates and [a half?] for geld.

Manor. In **Acurde** (Oakworth), *Gamelbar* and *William* [had] one carucate for geld.

Berewick. In **Neuhuse** (Newsholme, *par. Keighley*), *William* [had] one carucate for geld.

Manor. In **Laccoc** (Laycock), *Rauensuard* [had] two carucates for geld.

Manor. In **Sutun** (Sutton, *par. Kildwick*), *Rauenchil* [had] two carucates for geld.

Manor. In **Mellinge** (Melling, *co. Lanc.*) and **Hornebi** (Hornby, *co. Lanc.*) and **Wennigetun** (Wennington, *co. Lanc.*), *Ulf* [had] nine carucates for geld.

Berewick. In the same place, *Orme* had one carucate and a half for geld.

Manor. In **Tornetun** (Thornton-in-Lonsdale) and in **Borch** ( ), *Orm* [had] six carucates for geld.

Manor.<sup>28</sup> In **Bodeltone** (Bolton, in Craven), *Earl Eduuin* had six carucates of land for geld.

and two manors here in the time of King Edward, which were afterwards held by Gilbert Tison.

<sup>27</sup> Elsewhere *Torbera* and *Turbera*.

See Land of the King's Thanes.

<sup>28</sup> Orig., fo. 301b, col. 2.—Facsimile Edit., page viii.



**The King.**

Berewicks. In **Altone** (Halton) six carucates. In **Embesie** (Embsay) three carucates inland and three carucates soke.

Berewicks. In **Dractone** (Draughton) three carucates, **Scipeden** (Skibeden) three carucates, **Scriptone** (Skipton) four carucates, **Snachehale** (Snaygill) six carucates, **Toreddereby** (Thorlby) ten carucates.

Soke. **Bedmesleia** (Beamsley) two carucates, **Holme** (Holme, *par. Skipton*) three carucates, **Geregraue** (Gargrave) three carucates, **Staintone** (Stainton) three carucates, **Odingehem** (Addingham) two carucates.

Soke. **Otreburne** (Otterburn) three carucates, **Scotorp** (Scosthrop) three carucates, **Malgun** (Malham) three carucates, **Coneghestone** (Cold Coniston) three carucates, **Helgefild** (Hellifield) three carucates.

Soke. **Anleie** (Anley) two carucates, **Hangelif** (Hanlith) three carucates.

Together, for geld, seventy-seven carucates. They are waste.

**Agemundrenesse (AMOUNDERNESS).**

In **Prestune** (Preston, *co. Lanc.*<sup>29</sup>), *Earl Tosti* [had] six carucates for geld. These lands belong thereto:—**Estun** (Ashton-upon-Ribble), two carucates; **Lea** (Lea, *par. Preston*), one carucate; **Saleuic** (Salwick, *par. Kirkham*), one carucate; **Cliftun** (Clifton, *par. Kirkham*), two carucates; **Neutune** (Newton-with-Scales), two carucates; **Frecheltun** (Freckleton), four carucates; **Rigbi** (Ribby), six carucates; **Chicheham** (Kirkham-in-the-Fylde), four carucates; **Treueles** (Treales, *par. Kirkham*), two carucates; **Wæstbi** (Westby), two carucates; **Piuntun** (Plumpton), two carucates; **Widetun** (Weeton), three carucates; **Pres** (Preese), two carucates; **Wartun** (Warton), four carucates; **Lidun** (Lytham), two carucates; **Meretun** (Great Marton), six carucates; **Latun** (Layton), six carucates; **Staininghe** (Staining), six carucates; **Carlentun** (Great Carlton), four carucates; **Biscopham** (Bispham), eight carucates; **Rushale** (Rossall), two carucates; **Brune** (Bryning, *par. Kirkham*), two carucates; **Torentun** (Thornton), six carucates; **Poltun** (Poulton-in-the-Fylde), two carucates; **Singletun** (Singleton), six carucates; **Greneholf** (Greenhalgh), three carucates; **Eglestun** (Great Eccleston), four carucates; another **Eglestun** (Little Eccleston), two carucates; **Edelesuic** (Elswick), three carucates; **Inscip** (Inskip), two carucates; **Sorbi** (Sowerby), one carucate; **Aschebi** (Nateby, *par. Garstang*?), one carucate; **Michelescherche** (St. Michael's-on-Wyre), one carucate; **Catrehala** (Catterall), two carucates; **Clactune** (Cloughton), two carucates; **Neuhuse** (Newsham), one carucate; **Piuntun** (Wood Plumpton), five carucates; **Broctun** (Broughton), one carucate; **Witingheham** (Whittingham), two carucates; **Bartun** (Barton), four carucates; **Gusansarghe** (Goosnargh), one carucate; **Halctun** (Haighton), one carucate; **Trelefelt** (Threlfals), one carucate; **Watelei** (Wheatley), one carucate; **Chipinden** (Chipping), three carucates; **Actun** (Aighton),

<sup>29</sup> The places mentioned below are all in Lancashire, except when stated otherwise in the text or footnotes.

**The King.**

one carucate; **Fiscuic** (Fishwick, near Preston), one carucate; **Grimesarge** (Grimsargh), two carucates; **Ribelcastre** (Ribchester), two carucates; **Bileurde** (Bilsborrow *Hall?*), two carucates; **Suenesat** (Swainset), one carucate; **Fortune** (Forton), one carucate; **Crimeles** (Crimbles), one carucate; **Cherestanc** (Garstang), six carucates; **Rodeclif** (Upper Rawcliffe), two carucates; another **Rodeclif** (Middle Rawcliffe), three carucates; a third **Rodeclif** (Out Rawcliffe), three carucates; **Hameltune** (Hambleton), two carucates; **Stalmine** (Stalmine), four carucates; **Presouede** (Preesall), six carucates; **Midehope** (Mithope, *par. Cockerham*), one carucate.

All these villa, and three churches,<sup>30</sup> belong to **Prestune** (Preston). Of these, sixteen are inhabited by a few [people]; but how many may be dwelling [there] is not known. The rest are waste. Roger de Poicton had [them].

Manor. In **Haltun** (Halton), *Earl Tosti* had six carucates of land for geld.

In **Aldeclif** (Aldcliffe), two carucates; **Tiernun** (Thurnham), two carucates; **Hillun** (Hillam), one carucate; **Loncastre** (Lancaster), six carucates; **Chercaloncastre** (Kirkby Lancaster), two carucates; **Hotun** (Hutton), two carucates; **Neutun** (Newton), two carucates; **Ouretun** (Overton), four carucates; **Middeltun** (Middleton), four carucates; **Hietune** (Heaton), four carucates; **Hessam** (Heysham), three carucates; **Oxeneclif** (Oxcliff), two carucates; **Poltune** (Poulton-by-the-Sands), two carucates; **Toredholme** (Torrisholme), two carucates; **Schertune** (Skerton), six carucates; **Bare** (Bare), two carucates; **Sline** (Slyne), six carucates; **Bodeltone** (Bolton-le-Sands), four carucates; **Chellet** (Kellet), six carucates; **Stopeltierne** (Stapletonthierne), two carucates; **Neuhuse** (Newsome), two carucates; **Chreneforde** (Carnforth), two carucates.

All these villa belong to **Haltune** (Halton).

Manor. In **Witetune** (Whittington), *Earl Tosti* had six carucates of land for geld.

In **Neutune** (Newton), two carucates; **Ergune** (Arkholme), six carucates; **Ghersinctune** (Gressingham), two carucates; **Hotun** (Hutton Roof, *co. Westm.*<sup>d</sup>), three carucates; **Cantesfelt** (Cantsfield), three carucates; **Irebi** (Ireby), three carucates; **Borch** (Burrow, *par. Tunstall*), three carucates; **Lech** (Leck), three carucates; **Borcetune** (Burton-in-Lonsdale, *co. York*), four carucates; **Bernulfesuic** (Barnoldswick, *co. York*), one carucate; **Inglestune** (Ingleton, *co. York*), six carucates; **Castretune** (Casterton, *co. Westm.*<sup>d</sup>), three carucates; **Berebrune** (Barbon, *co. Westm.*<sup>d</sup>), three carucates; **Sedberge** (Sedbergh, *co. York*), three carucates; **Tiernebi** (Thirby), two carucates.

All these villa belong to **Witetune** (Whittington).

Twelve manors. In **Ousteuuic** (Austwick, *co. York*) and **Heldetune** (Harden, *par. Clapham*), **Clapeham** (Clapham, *co. York*), **Middeltun** (Middleton, *par. Kirkby-Lonsdale, co. Westm.*<sup>d</sup>), **Manzerge** (Maussergh, *co. Westm.*<sup>d</sup>), **Cherchebi** (Kirkby-Lonsdale), **Lupetun** (Lupton, *co. Westm.*<sup>d</sup>), **Prestun** (Preston, *co. Westm.*<sup>d</sup>), **Holme**, (Holme, *par. Burton-in-Kendal*), **Bortun** (Burton-in-Kendal,

<sup>30</sup> *Quere*—at Preston, Kirkham and St. Michael's-on-Wyre.

**The King.**

*co. Westm.<sup>d</sup>*), **Hotune** (Priest Hutton), **Wartun** (Warton), **Clactun** (Claughton), **Catun** (Caton). Torfin had these for twelve manors. In these there are forty-three carucates for geld.

Four Manors. In **Benetain** (Bentham, *co. York*), **Wininctune** (Wennington), **Tathaim** (Tatham), **Fareltun** (Farlton) [and] **Tunestalle** (Tunstall), *Chetel* had four manors, and there are in them eighteen carucates for geld, and three churches.

Manor. In **Hougun** (Low Furness), *Earl Tosti* had four carucates of land for geld.

In **Chiluestreuc** (Killerwick?), three carucates; **Sourebi** (Sowerby), three carucates; **Hietun** (Heaton), four carucates; **Daltune** (Dalton-in-Furness), two carucates; **Warte** (Swarth), two carucates; **Neutun** (Newton), six carucates; **Walletun** (Walton), six carucates; **Suntun** (Santon), one carucate; **Fordebodele**<sup>21</sup> (*Lost*), two carucates; **Rosse** (Roose), six carucates; **Hert** (*Lost*), two carucates; **Lies** (Leece), six carucates; another **Lies** (Leece. *Lost*), two carucates; **Glassertun** (Gleaston), two carucates; **Steintun** (Stainton, *par. Urswick*), two carucates; **Cliuertun** (Crinleton. *Lost*), four carucates; **Ouregraue** (Orgrave-in-Furness), three carucates; **Meretun** (Martin), four carucates; **Pennigetun** (Pennington), two carucates; **Gerleuorde** (Kirkby Ireleth), two carucates; **Borch** (Borwick, in Furness), six carucates; **Berretseige** (Bardsea), four carucates; **Witingha'** (Whicham, *co. Cumber.<sup>d</sup>*), two carucates; **Bodele** (Bothill, or Bootle, *co. Cumb.<sup>d</sup>*), four carucates; **Santacherche** (Kirksantou, *co. Cumb.<sup>d</sup>*), one carucate; **Hougenai** (High Furness), six carucates. All these villas belong to **Hougun** (Low Furness).

Nine<sup>22</sup> manors. In **Stercaland** (Strickland, *co. Westm.<sup>d</sup>*), **Mimet** (Mint, near Kirkby Kendal), **Cherchebi** (Kirkby Kendal, *co. Westm.<sup>d</sup>*), **Helsingetune** (Helsington, *co. Westm.<sup>d</sup>*), **Steintun** (Stainton, *co. Westm.<sup>d</sup>*), **Bodelforde** ( ), **Hotun** (Old Hutton, *co. Westm.<sup>d</sup>*), **Bortun** (Burton-in-Kendal, *co. Westm.<sup>d</sup>*), **Daltun** (Dalton-in-Kendal, *co. Lanc.*), **Patun** (Patton-in-Kendal, *co. Westm.<sup>d</sup>*). *Gilemichel* had these. In these there are twenty carucates of land for geld.

Manor. In **Cherchebi** (Kirkby Ireleth), *Duan* [had] six carucates for geld.

Manor. In **Aldingha'** (Aldingham), *Ernulf* [had] six carucates for geld.

Manor. In **Ulurestun** (Ulverston), *Turulf* [had] six carucates for geld.

In **Bodeltun** (Bolton-with-Urswick), six carucates. In **Dene** (Dean in Furness), one carucate.

<sup>21</sup> "Fordebodele" (*vide* "Bodele," *infra*), "Hert" and one of the two Leeces have been washed away by thesea; so has,

also, Crinleton, which occurs lower down.  
<sup>22</sup> Orig., fo. 302a, col. 1.—Facsimile Edit., page ix.

## MURAL PAINTINGS IN ST. PETER'S CHURCH, PICKERING.

BEFORE attempting to describe the mural paintings in Pickering Church, it is only right that I should thank the Council of the Yorkshire Archæological Society for entrusting to me a description of that in which I have taken so deep an interest.

The paintings have gone through singular dangers, and have only narrowly escaped total annihilation both in the past and present.

In the year 1879, when the Church at Pickering was re-opened by the late Archbishop Thomson, after a restoration which cost about £9,000, not a sign of the mural paintings was to be seen. A thick coat of yellow wash at that time covered the plastered walls of the nave, but many were living who spoke of the days when the mural paintings were accidentally discovered, and who told how wide an interest they excited, and how many came from far and wide to see what had been brought to light.

Rightly or wrongly, it seemed to me that something so unusual as the paintings should not if possible be lost.

Those who remember the hard and unwearied efforts of the workmen, who, with the aid of special chisels, scraped off from the plaster the coat of copperas which then presented a flint-like surface, will realise how only a very little more mischief was wanted to make the work of restoration impossible. Added to these difficulties was the frequent mutilation of the paintings, which resulted here and there in the disappearance of a limb or other part, to meet the apparently inexorable necessity of a holdfast which was required to support a memorial tablet which had much better have been placed at first in one of the aisles, as it is now.

It was only after much consultation, and long and anxious thought, that I decided to repaint the whole surface of the pictures in oils, so that what remained might be preserved

and might once again regain something of a more permanent character.

It is only right that I should add, that mutilated as they had been, the paintings could not have remained in any church used as a place of worship without more or less restoration. The rule laid down was to retain and regain all that was possible. I wish also to say that the following striking words of the late Mr. W. Hey Dykes, architect of Durham, written in a footnote to his paper read before the York Architectural Society, were engraved upon my mind : " Since this paper was read, I regret to learn that the paintings have been destroyed by the authority of the Vicar." I was glad, therefore, to have a humble share in their restoration by the authority of a Faculty ; but I must put it on record that in former days, when the church doors were closed except at Sunday Services or on special occasions, it was only natural that the novelty of the paintings did distract attention from the sermon.

I do not know that I can now do better than follow in its general outline the valuable paper of Mr. Dykes, read in 1852, and I do so the more gladly when I remember that it was first put in my hands by his kinsman, the late Venerable Archdeacon Hey, who was always the best of friends to Pickering and myself.

This paper became my constant guide in the work of restoration, and was full of suggestive thought.

A few words seem to be necessary as to the form of Pickering Church, so that we may understand the position of the paintings. In architectural style, the church varies from Saxon remains to 15th-century work.

The plan of the church comprises western tower, nave, south porch, aisles, transepts and chancel, with north and south chapels, now used respectively as an organ-chamber and vestry. The general style of the nave is very effective : Norman of about A.D. 1130, with a later 15th-century clerestory. The Norman choir-arch has disappeared, and only a single stone of the Respond remains, whilst " the chancel may or may not have been Apical, as it is at Lushingham (Mant)." Both transepts were originally early English, but the Decorated style took its place except in the east wall of the south transept. The stone-by-stone restoration of the tower necessarily went with the rebuilding of

the wall above the grievously-shattered west arch of the nave. This arch and wall had to be entirely rebuilt, in order to save portions of the Norman tower, at the base of which was revealed a stone apparently belonging to a portal of indisputable Saxon date. With the destruction of the west wall, a representation of St. Michael unfortunately perished, and some slight paintings on the splays of the 13th-century windows in the south transept were also destroyed at another time.

It is also on record that there was a painting of the Last Judgment in the north transept, and very early remains of paintings on the soffit of the arches on the north side of the nave.

I may now proceed to describe as best I can what remains. The whole space above the arches on the north and south sides of the nave, as well as that between the clerestory windows, was decorated with paintings in distemper on a thin coat of plaster laid over the ashlar walls, and in some instances covering earlier paintings, of execution superior to those remaining. The date of the paintings is made singularly clear by independent testimony.

Mr. Dykes spoke of them as coeval with the clerestory, probably about the year 1450, and Mr. J. G. Waller, the eminent antiquary, when shown a tracing of the picture of the four knights about to murder Sir Thomas à Becket, without any previous knowledge of the church or the paintings, at once fixed the date of the arms which they carried as from 1450 to 1460.

The date being thus approximately established, I cannot think it necessary at the present day, when books are so plentiful and easy of access, to attempt more than an outline of the history of the Saints occurring in the paintings.

As is customary, sacred subjects are more generally found on the south side of the church than elsewhere, but very little regularity of arrangement occurs in more than a serial degree. I shall, therefore, begin to describe the paintings which first meet our eyes as we enter the church. A few words will express all that it seems necessary to say about the picture of St. George, which stands out with a prominence only exceeded by that of St. Christopher, and is the first subject for our consideration. It comes before the painting of St. Christopher, and occupies the whole space

above the arch, and is drawn with some power. St. George is clad in full armour, and is in the act of killing the dragon by thrusting his spear through its mouth. The tail of the dragon is twisted round the off hind leg of the horse. As I said before in the "Antiquary," "Portion of the body of St. George had apparently disappeared from the picture, but sufficient traces remained to justify the entire restoration." We next reach the most prominent feature in all the paintings, viz., the colossal figure of St. Christopher, which meets the eye immediately on entering the church, a position which it generally occupies, inasmuch as he was always the patron saint of travellers. And here I may remark that Edw. G. Wilson, Esq., F.S.A., has called attention to the striking similarity of this painting to the design of that of the woodcut formerly in Althorp Library, and of which a copy appears on page 76 of "Forest Trees." This figure fills the whole height of the wall, and is "almost Michael-Angelesque in its proportions," and true in intention to the tradition which speaks of the Saint as standing twelve cubits high.

The figure of the Holy Child was re-discovered when almost all hope of doing so had been relinquished; for when Mr. Jewitt was working one night by gaslight, the gas from the opposite side of the church, and at a much lower level, threw out in clear outline what had before been unseen by daylight.

What we see at present is a faithful reproduction of the original painting, and is worked entirely on the old lines; this is just as true of the hermit's figure on the west side of the picture; the hermit stands at his cell door holding aloft his lighted lantern, as if to guide the travellers over the stormy waters. The figure of the child Christ is seated on the Saint's left shoulder, holding the Orb in the left hand, while His right hand is raised in benediction. St. Christopher uses a tree as his staff, and according to legend, as soon as he put his staff on land it burst into leaf. A serpent is curled half round the Saint's foot, and thus whilst St. Christopher bears on his shoulder the Saviour, he also treads under foot the emblem of the Evil One.

Before leaving this subject, I cannot avoid recounting what it was that brought the Saint to lodge by the water-side, and to win for himself the title of "The Layman's

Saint." I venture to take the story as it is told by the late Mr. Dykes, who himself takes it from "De Natalibus." "He was a Pagan, and having determined to serve the greatest prince in the world, he entered the Court of King Maximus. But on a certain day, the king's minstrel recited a lay in which the devil was oft-times mentioned, and the king, who was a Christian, made each time the sign of the Cross on his forehead. St. Christopher seeing this, inquired of the king why he did so, and the king answered that it was for fear of the devil whose name was so often mentioned. Christopher therefore argued that the devil must be greater than the king, seeing that the king feared him. Therefore, bidding farewell to Maximus, he set out in search of the devil, and meeting with a multitude of warriors, one of them pre-eminently terrible, rode up to him and asked him whither he was going, to which he replied that he was seeking the devil; and so Christopher engaged himself to him. And as they journeyed together, they came to a cross erected by the wayside, and the devil, leaving the path, made a circuit through the forest, and re-entered the road again beyond the cross; at which, greatly marvelling, Christopher inquired of him why he had done so; he at first refused to tell, but at length, being constrained thereto, confessed that a certain man named Christ had hung upon that cross whom he feared greatly, and that on that account he had turned out of the way. Whereupon Christopher concluded that Christ was yet a greater potentate than the devil, and so immediately departed to seek out Christ. And after long seeking, he fell in with a hermit, who preached Christ to him and baptised him. And when the hermit enjoined prayer and frequent fasting as the service which he should render to Christ, Christopher represented that he was capable of none of these things, and asked for some easier service. The hermit therefore appointed him to dwell beside a certain river, that he, being so tall of stature, might carry across such as wished to pass over, and told him that this would be acceptable service, and that without doubt Christ would reveal himself to him. Christopher accordingly came to the river and built a hut there, and carrying the trunk of a palm-tree in his hand, carried passengers across continually.

"On a certain night, as he slept in his hut, he heard the



voice of a little boy calling him, and beseeching him that he should carry him across ; and going out the first and second time he heard no one, but on the third, finding the child, he set him on his shoulder, and taking his staff he entered the river to cross it, and behold the water of the river began to swell by little and little, and the boy he carried weighed heavy like lead, and the further he went in the waters increased the more, and the boy pressed heavier and heavier on his shoulder, and at length with great difficulty he got to the other side. Setting down the child, he complained of his weight, that it had been as if the whole world rested on his shoulder. To whom the boy answered, that he had no cause to marvel, for that he had carried not the world merely, but Him who had created the whole world, and He told him that He was Christ the Lord, and ordered him to plant his staff in the earth ; and immediately He vanished from his eyes, and Christopher planted his staff in the earth, and in the morning he found it bearing leaves and dates ; and thus he knew for a certainty that Christ had appeared to him."

Before concluding this account of St. Christopher, I wish to add a fact which Mr. Tomlinson, F.S.A., has kindly brought to my notice : viz., that the mere sight of this Saint's image was considered enough to secure for the beholder a happy day.

*" Christopheri sancti speciam quicumque tuetur,  
Illo namque die nullo languore tenetur."*

To ensure his effigy being seen by all, it was the custom to paint it of colossal height.

The moral which, I apprehend was intended to be conveyed by the repetition of his history, was this—" That it is not only to those who lead ascetic lives that Christ will reveal Himself, but to those also, equally, who are content faithfully to discharge the humbler duties of their daily callings."

I trust that by quoting his words at such length, I am showing our deep appreciation of the value of the words of Mr. Dykes.

Proceeding next further to the east, we find the one strictly scriptural subject of the north side of the nave, but Herod's Feast was treated originally with some considerable

freedom. This, and the fact that monumental tablets had greatly damaged the picture, made the details very difficult to understand. Here as elsewhere, we give our best thanks to Mr. Jewitt, of the firm of Messrs. Shrigley & Hunt, for so carefully tracing out what was only faintly depicted in places.

Beginning our study at the east end of the picture, we find Herod the King (over whom is written "Herodi"), with Herodias and two courtiers sitting at a table which rests on trestles. In the front of the table an attendant is kneeling, and seems to be offering the cup to Herod. Not far distant from him stands St. John the Baptist, whose hand is raised in rebuke as he addresses the royal party, whilst at his feet lies Salome: who I cannot much doubt, after seeing the bas-relief in the Nôtre Dame Cathedral in Rouen, was occupying herself with the art of "tumbling," for the amusement of Herod. I fail to see any other explanation of the bas-relief, and if so, why should not the same be true at Pickering? And now, in order the better to understand the painting, we proceed next to the west third of it. Here the entrance to the prison in which St. John the Baptist was imprisoned is represented by what is most like a sentry-box. The jailor, dressed in parti-coloured uniform stands, sword in hand, whilst the daughter of Herodias stands face to face with him, holding the "charger" to her breast, and ready to receive the head of St. John. The head itself lies on the pavement at her feet, whilst the body of the Baptist still remains in a kneeling posture.

There remains now the central third of the picture. The royal party, in the costume of the 15th century, is sitting at the table, on which we notice little but three salts, and some empty dishes, but Salome appears carrying St. John's head on a charger, which she gives to Herod (and not to her mother), whilst the king stretches out his hand in remonstrance, and appears as if reluctant to receive the head of the Baptist, and the others seem to be struck with wonder and surprise.

In the next place we find a graphic picture of the death of St. Edmund (A.D. 870, Nov. 20th). The Saint is bound with cords to a tree. On each side of him are two archers. One on either side is not in the act of shooting, but is in one case stringing his bow, and in the other apparently

resting in contemplation. The body of the Saint is pierced by at least twelve arrows, and whilst three of the archers wear ordinary caps, one has a helmet on his head. The foliage of a tree hangs very thickly above the Saint's head, whilst two hands appear from the sky holding a scroll, the words on which have been damaged and blurred.

I hope, however, that the sense at least is still discernible, and nothing has been destroyed which could in any way be preserved.

The scroll on the east side has upon it the legend which declares the virtue of St. Edmund, and invokes upon him the blessings of Heaven—

“Yeuen blys to hes mede  
Hem sall have for his gud dede.”

whilst the scroll on the other side of the picture has apparently written on it the name of the Saint—

“Edmund Prync and Martyr.”

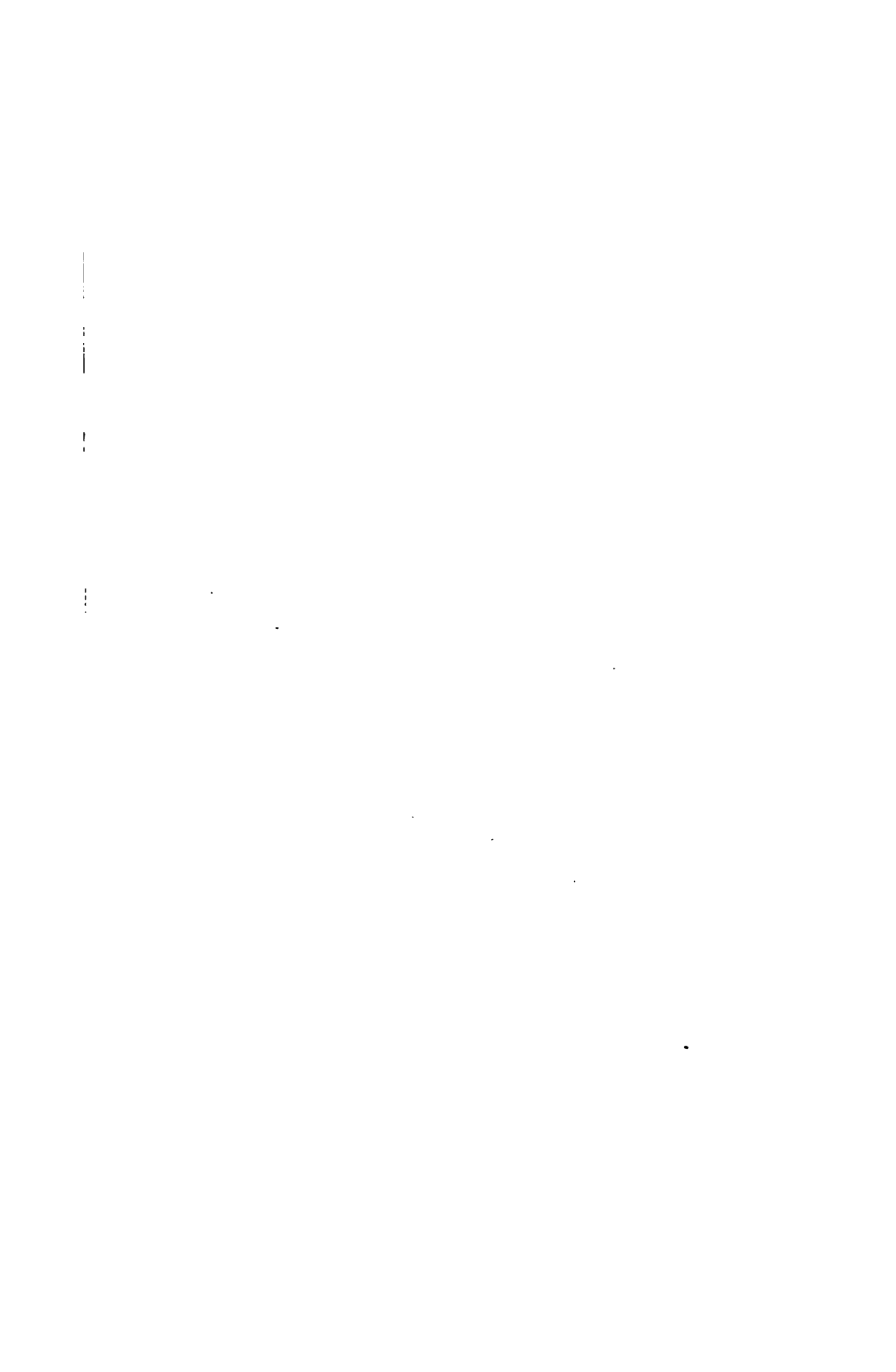
We may at first be surprised to find a representation of St. Edmund appear so far north as Pickering, but when we consider the active life of the Anglican Church, we cannot be astonished that one so distinguished as St. Edmund, who has been described as “the best of our English martyrs,” should not only have 55 churches dedicated in his name, but should have peculiar honour in many places in the land. A short account of this Saint seems almost necessary.

After he had reigned most nobly as King of the East Angles, he gained the Martyr's Crown in A.D. 870, under the following circumstances. When unable to withstand an attack of the Danes, he, in the most devoted manner, offered himself as a hostage for his own people, on condition that their lives were respected. No sooner, however, was he under the power of the Danes, than they ruthlessly endeavoured, in every possible manner, to force him to renounce his religion. When scourging, all kinds of cruelty, and every indignity had failed to draw from him even a sign of recantation, they bound him to a tree, shot their arrows at his naked body, and finally struck off his head, and thus he changed his royal into a martyr's crown. His final resting place was Bury St. Edmunds.

Surely inasmuch as no other English monarch had so



THE MARTYRDOM OF ST. EDMUND THE KING.



richly deserved saintly honour, we cannot wonder at finding this representation of him at Pickering, where there is a royal castle.

Rising to the panel above the painting of St. Edmund, we find an unusual representation of the approaching martyrdom of St. Thomas à Becket (A.D. 1170, Dec. 29th), unusual because we do not (as is generally the case) find the murder to be an accomplished fact ; but this painting, as Mr. Keyser remarked, is well worthy of note, inasmuch as the scene is antecedent to the murder.

We cannot but be thankful that this painting escaped the ruthless edict of King Henry VIII. Either the formerly isolated position of Pickering or a friendly covering of mortar may account for this. At any rate the painting remains, and whilst the death of the Saint is generally represented in a painfully realistic manner, here there is nothing which could shock the tenderest eyes. We see, indeed, the approach of the murderers with the object of consummating their deed of horror, but St. Thomas à Becket has not here received any blow from one or other of the knights, but is kneeling down praying in front of the altar, whilst his hands are clasped in earnest supplication.

As forming part of the scene in the Cathedral, we notice the vaulted roof of the 15th century style, and the black and white pavement set in triangles, whilst at the north side of the altar there is a crucifix. We notice also particularly that the Archbishop's mitre is placed upon the altar itself, and whilst the Archbishop has, of course, his back to the knights, Grim, his chaplain and cross-bearer, who seldom or never fails to appear in representations of his martyrdom, seems to confront and appeal to the knights to have respect to the Saint and the church.

We observe a difference in the movements and conduct of the four knights, but any crests on their shields have now altogether disappeared, even if they ever existed. We have, therefore, no distinguishing guide in this so general a quarter, but that the knights were severally Fitz-Urse, Tracy, De Morville and Brito, we cannot have any reasonable doubt, or that they were eagerly hurrying forward to commit this murder.

We turn now to the opposite and south side of the church, and find there a series descriptive of the life of St.

Katharine of Alexandria. She was born, it is said, in A.D. 307, and as an indication of her martyrdom as well as of her royal birth, she is generally crowned. On the one hand, she is often depicted as bearing the sword with which she was beheaded; and on the other, as generally carrying a book as a token of her learning.

What a leading place she has had in popular estimation is shown by the fact that 51 churches are dedicated to her honour. She was the daughter of Costus, King of Alexandria, but early lost her parents.

I do not know how I can here do better than quote words spoken by the Dean of York (the Very Rev. Dr. Purey Cust), in the able sermon which he preached at the service when the restoration of the paintings was completed. He speaks thus of St. Katharine:—"A young lady, royally born, the child of Sabinella, daughter and heiress of the King of Egypt, who married Cortis, son of Constantine Chlorius, Roman Governor of York, by his first wife, at whose death he married Helena, and became the father of Constantine the Great.

"Perhaps this is the reason why here, as at York Minster, the life and death of Katharine are represented, for they would naturally be specially interesting to Yorkshire people."

The time came when the Emperor Maximin returned to Alexandria from Italy burning with zeal against the Christians. It was then that the event took place which is represented in the uppermost panel of the fourfold series concerning St. Katharine.

On the east side we see the idol in the Temple of Serapis, a horned image on a pedestal, and next to it holy embers of fire burn on the top of a pillar-shaped brazier, whilst a worshipper kneels at its base. Musicians with trumpets and other instruments are summoning the people to worship, whilst the Emperor himself is kneeling in front of the image, but somewhat in the background.

Full of zeal for Christ, St. Katharine apparently visits the Emperor when he has returned to his palace, and stands in front of him as he sits upon his throne, scimitar in hand, and with a black-faced attendant standing on his right. Katharine's hands are apparently clasped in prayer as she *stands and rebukes* the Emperor for his idolatry. Fascinated







THE MARTYRDOM OF ST. CATHARINE OF ALEXANDRIA.

by her beauty, and deeply struck by her earnestness and learning, Maximin seems at last to be constrained to order her to prison. As St. Katharine enters one door of the "sentry-box" prison, her guardian angel stands at the other.

We have to suppose an interval to occur between what is represented in the first and second panel, during which time the learning, wisdom and beauty of St. Katharine have so much impressed the Emperor, that he determines to use every means to confute her Christianity. With this object he seeks the wise far and wide. This introduces us to the second panel.

Fifty of the wisest philosophers are collected together to convince St. Katharine of her folly. We see her standing crowned and nimbed, strong in her faith though alone, and she so far prevails that those who had come with the set purpose of confuting her Christianity, are themselves converted in a body in the very presence of the Emperor who has summoned them to his help.

It was an easy matter for the cruel and now infuriated tyrant to give vent to his anger, and this he did by ordering the immediate execution of the newly converted Christians, the while her beauty and royal blood once more protected the life of St. Katharine.

We see her immediately after the scene of the massacre, behind the grilled window of a prison into which the Emperor has commanded her to be cast. Still no means must be left unused if it be possible to convince the princess.

It is clear that argument and kindness have both alike failed against her; the tyrant must now have recourse to severity. The Saint is next seen stripped to the waist with a soldier standing on either side of her, one with a staff and the other with a birch. The Emperor himself sits on his throne on the west side, and watches with cruel interest the agonies of his victim, whose faith however remains altogether unshaken.

In the panel beneath this, we see St. Katharine once more entering the prison, whilst an officer is in attendance and presides over her incarceration. Immediately after this, we have a repetition of the sentry-box prison, and notice that the Saint has now been joined by the Empress Faustina, who in gratitude for her conversion gives every comfort to

the prisoner, and now joins her in prayer. In answer to their prayer, two Angels with bright vermilion wings appear bearing a vessel surmounted by a cross and minister both bodily and spiritual comfort.

The failure of this cruel imprisonment only embitters the Emperor, who holds the wheel in reserve as a further means of torture.

In the next scene, the Princess is once more stripped to the waist, and executioners are seen busily turning the four wheels which were designed to be the ultimate instrument of her death. Two Angels from Heaven come, however, with a sword on either side, and break the wheels into fragments, which as they are splintered off overthrow the surrounding attendants. The Emperor, as is usual, watches the scene of cruelty from his throne. The last and lowest panel now alone remains to be described. This had been much damaged and partially destroyed by the insertion of a marble memorial slab, and here, more than anywhere, I ask for the lenient consideration of the antiquary for any error of judgment of which I may have been unwittingly guilty.

Where, in the paintings above described, so much had remained almost perfect, I did not like in the lowest panel to leave the story incomplete if this could be avoided. The question then remains on what I had to work. The officer at the prison door, with a sword over his shoulder, was as he is at present. The Angel's wing remained much as it is, but the Angel was almost destroyed; the Emperor's attendant officer was in his place; part of the Emperor's head remained, but only part, whilst the slab had totally annihilated every sign of St. Katharine herself. What is painted now is a reproduction of the Saint's figure taken from above and placed in a kneeling posture.

I have followed Alban Butler in this most uncertain part of the painting, because he seemed best to fulfil the requirements of the subject. The executioner's sword is raised to strike the fatal blow, but strange though it may seem, Maximin raises his hand in very doubtful mercy, and will not behead St. Katharine when he sees her so ready to die, but is content to strip her of all her estates and goods and to send her into banishment. It seems as if it would have been happier to have left St. Katharine at the point of execution, and in joyful prospect of receiving the martyr's

crown ; but in any case, I now leave the matter in the same uncertainty in which I found it.

Leaving the history of St. Katharine, we come next to the paintings occupying the space between the crown of the nave arches and the clerestory windows. Though there may be slight points of uncertainty here, still the principal feature is undoubtedly the painting of the seven corporal acts of mercy.

The drawing is generally of a rude and imperfect kind.

1st. Two pilgrims are seen standing staff in hand, one in black and the other in white, and they ask hospitality of a man wearing a red tunic, who stands at the door of his house, and gives in response ring-loaves of bread. Here we clearly enough have

*“ The feeding of the hungry.”*

We see next, and immediately after “ Feeding the hungry,” another of the acts of mercy, where the two pilgrims again stand begging, but it is this time for water which they ask, and they are given apparently skins containing water as in a flask, whence they might quench their thirst. Here plainly enough we find

*“ Giving drink to the thirsty.”*

With regard to the next picture, there is undoubtedly some uncertainty as to what is especially intended, but it apparently represents a stranger reluctantly and almost forcibly compelled to enter a house that he may receive hospitable kindness.

*“ They compelled him to come in.”*

Nor is the fourth scene one easier of comprehension or of final judgment, but after long consideration I am still inclined to believe that we have here a representation of

*“ Clothing the naked.”*

I think there is enough to satisfy the claims of this subject when we see one fastening a girdle round his waist, and another by his side standing with bare and naked arms.

The fifth scene is fortunately clear and distinct. An officer wearing parti-coloured uniform stands in the front spear in hand. A prisoner is seen through a grilled window, and is being ministered to by a merciful visitor who draws food from his wallet. What can we have here but

*“ Visiting those in prison.”*

In the next place we have apparently the painting of a death-bed scene, or of one grievously ill ; a sick man is lying on a wooden bed, and two females are in attendance. What can better agree with the painting than the words

*“ Visiting the sick.”*

Last of all in the immediate series, we find what clearly answers to

*“ The burial of the dead.”*

The body is laid in an open coffin enveloped in a shroud which is marked with a red cross. The two attendant females are once more present, and a priest in a surplice with long sleeves presides over the last ceremony of the church on earth.

After the conclusion of the seven corporal acts of mercy, we have several very distinct portrayals of scenes from the life of our blessed Lord. First we meet with our Lord held by an attendant officer, and He stoops down mercifully to heal, or even as it seems, to replace, the ear of Malchus which St. Peter has cut off, whilst the Apostle himself is now sheathing his sword. Malchus, who is represented as a black man, has fallen to the ground. Judas stands by our Lord ready to give the traitor's kiss.

Immediately after this, we see our Lord brought as a prisoner before Pilate. The Roman procurator is seated on his throne with a sceptre in his hand, and like Malchus is represented black. There follow in their course various events of the Passion. Christ is seen enduring the cruel scourging for man's sake, and here endures biting strokes from leaded whip and birch ; truly He is here represented as “ grievously afflicted.” In the next place we see our blessed Lord bending under the weight of the Cross, which He

Himself bears, that He may, like Isaac, provide for His own sacrifice. After this, we see our Lord raised upon the Cross. His blessed mother, St. Mary, and the beloved Apostle, St. John, are standing at the foot on either side. Immediately after the crucifixion, we see the picture of the descent from the Cross. A ladder leans against it, and one who is there present draws the nails from our Lord's hands with an unusually large pair of pincers. Joseph of Arimathæa reverently receives the body of Christ as it is lowered. We then see the entombment of our Lord by the women who have followed Him from Galilee, and who now anoint His body for the burial; and thus Christ is placed on an open coffin, and embalmed with spices and ointment by those who so dearly loved and clung to Him in His death.

We have now to turn to the spandrel over the third pillar from the west, and there we find a very distinct representation of the descent of our Lord into Hades. Christ, "bearing the bannered Cross, approaches the mouth of Hades, which opens wide to receive Him, and is represented in the usual conventional way as a dragon." The imprisoned spirits crowd to meet the Lord, who carries His sceptre.

Foremost of all, Adam, holding the apple, extends his right hand to our Lord, who takes it in His own. Closely after Adam, we see Eve and others following in succession. We also observe above our Lord, two forms which I conclude represent evil spirits; in appearance they are most like two horned cocks, of which one is black and the other red.

The next spandrel, which at one time seemed to be incomprehensible, now presents to us an unusually clear picture of the Resurrection. Christ appears holding a sceptre in His left hand. The stone is seen moved back from the tomb, and a soldier, one of the watch, falls back to the ground at the sight of Christ and the Angel of the Lord.

We have now considered the various scenes of our Lord's passion as they are presented to us in the Church at Pickering. We next have to rise to contemplate the space between the clerestory windows on the same, *i.e.* the south side of the nave. A large proportion of the painting is here destroyed, but what remains is clearly concerned with the

## 1614.

- William Thomlinson, of Otley, and Rosamund Kitson, of Calverley— at either place.  
 Thomas Gibson and Sibel Hunt, of Swine-in-Holderness—at Swine-in-Holderness.  
 Giles Dolliff, of Wakefield, and Elizabeth Heather, of Wragby—at Wragby.  
 John Starkey, of Padiham [co. Lancaster], and Ann Radcliffe, of Ripponden, Wid.—  
 at either place.  
 Richard Hobman,<sup>29</sup> of Watton, and Catherine Bacon, of North Ferriby—at either  
 place.  
 William Calvert and Elizabeth Houghton, of Sherburn—at Sherburn.  
 William Hardy, of St. Margaret's, York, and Isabel Dealtry, of Gate Helmsley—at  
 either place.  
 William Warde and Martha Booth, of Halifax—at Halifax.  
 Thomas Cockle,<sup>30</sup> gen., and Beatrice Halley, of St. Michael's, Spurriergate, York—at  
 St. Michael's, Spurriergate, York.  
 John Danson, of Kirkby Malzeard, and Sibel Beane, of Ripley—at Kirkby Malzeard.  
 Richard Preston, of Dunnington, and Joan Shields, of Gate Fulford, Wid.—at Gate  
 Fulford.  
 John Levick and Margaret Revell, of Sheffield—at Sheffield.  
 William Carr and Barbara Barker, of Sheffield—at Sheffield.  
 William Mawer, of Kirkby Malzeard, and Ellen Hill, of Bilton—at Bilton.  
 John Dauby,<sup>31</sup> of Leak, and Dorothy Davile, of South Otterington, Wid.—at either  
 place.  
 Newark Beckwith,<sup>32</sup> of Lofthouse, and Mary Fiske, of Fulford — at Fulford,  
 or . . . .  
 John Lindley, of Kirkby-Overblows, and Isabel Bilton, of Fewston — at either  
 place.  
 Dollor Redman, gen., and Margaret Fenton, of Aston—at Aston.  
 Edward Greenhaugh and Margaret Tourney, of Kirkdale—at Kirkdale.  
 Robert Roadhouse, of Hemsworth, and Elizabeth Doffan, of Normanton—at Hems-  
 worth.  
 William Breakes, of Fewston, and Alice Spurrirt, of Burnsall—at Burnsall.  
 Michael Kidd, of Burnsall, and Jane Grange, of Ripon—at Ripon.  
 Robert Gauble and Dorothy Weightman, of St. Michael-le-Belfry, York—at St.  
 Michael-le-Belfry, York.  
 Edmund Maude, of Halifax, and Susan Horsfall, of Heptonstall—at either place.  
 Robert Grimbold and Sarah Burnsall, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity, Hull,  
 or St. Mary's, Hull.  
 . . . . of Darrington, and Catherine Bullock, of Pontefract—at . . . .  
 William Worsley,<sup>33</sup> of Adlingfleet, and Elizabeth Stringer, at Whiston, or . . . .  
 Richard Crshaw, of Woolley, and Judith Carter, of Kirkheaton—at Kirkheaton.

<sup>29</sup> The earliest Will at York of this name, is that of Thomas Hobman, of Burnebutta, pariah of Watton, 28 December, 1556. Next comes Agnes his widow, 26 January, 1563. John Hobman purchased the manor of Southall, in Hutton Cranswick, 24 May, 1589, of Edmund Skerne, of Bonby, co. Lincoln, and Edith his wife. And the same had dealings, 28 December, 1570, with Robert Hobman, of Burnebutta. [Deeds penes me. C. B. N.]

<sup>30</sup> Took place 12 January, 1614-5.

<sup>31</sup> Third son of Thomas Danby, by Ann Augier. She was daughter of Thomas Talbot, of Otterington, by Elizabeth Dent, and widow of William Deyvill, of Angram, son of Francis Deyvill, of Cuckwold. Foster's Visitations, pp. 292, 579 602.

<sup>32</sup> See Dugdale's Visitation. Surtees Society, p. 383.

<sup>33</sup> William Worsley, gentleman, was, I believe, Receiver to the Duchy of Lancaster, of Ousefleet, in 1605, and was buried 4 May, 1659. His son George married, 20 December, 1654, Mary West, made his will 2 February, 1668-9, naming his eldest son George; his children, John, Thomas, and Mary. George baptised a son John, at Whitgift, 21 September, 1690; and his widow Mary was buried 3 August, 1723. The copyist of Dugdale's Visitation (Surtees Society, p. 283), calls this lady Frances. Hunter's South Yorkshire, II. p. 183, omits her altogether, but states her sister Frances to be wife of (Richard) Franklin, of Roche Abbey.

Sophia, Smith Dict. Bible, vol. ii., p. 265). Raising himself on the coffin he is said as a punishment to have become inextricably attached to the pall, and as the legend has it, to have only escaped after repentance, and been set free by the united intercession of the Apostles.

On the Notre Dame bas-relief, Belzeray himself lies on the ground, and the hands with which he has touched the pall are seen to remain hanging from the part which he desecrated ; whilst at Pickering, he is painted remaining on the coffin, and enduring terrible contortion and agony.

The next panel in all probability represents the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, but little is left, and no restoration has been attempted. All that we can trace are the figures of two Angels on the left, and what is apparently the girdle which was thrown down to St. Thomas, and a few lines which may have represented part of the figure of St. Mary as she rises heavenward.

And now there is only one more subject which belongs to the series, and this is found exactly opposite to the last which we considered, but no longer on the south but the north wall of the nave. This represents the traditional coronation of the mother of our Lord, and exhibits in some parts work superior in artistic character to much that we find elsewhere. Whilst the two first persons of the Trinity appear taking part in the coronation, the Holy Spirit descends in the form of a dove. A scroll crossing the upper portion has on it the name "S. Mary." Beneath we see a group of the Apostles, and amongst them St. Andrew and St. Peter. But curiosity soon carries our eyes higher, and in the upper portion of the picture, we find a representation of the rampart of Heaven, whilst an Angel is seen between each of the battlements, and above and behind the angelic choir, there appear what seem to be prophets of the Old Testament, wearing somewhat fantastic caps, and looking down at the scene below them.

We must not omit some notice of the various designs of the borders in flowery pattern of black and red. These considerably add to the general appearance of the paintings, which they thus separate into panels.

Round the north transept arch, there is a zigzag pattern in black and red, and the same design has now been repeated on the arch of the south transept.



I greatly regret being unable to decipher the Latin texts running across parts of the story of St. Katharine. Mr. Weale, of the Art Library, South Kensington Museum, promised to help me if possible from the photographs, but having had no answer to my enquiries, I conclude he cannot do so.

## PAVER'S MARRIAGE LICENSES.

### PART XII.

(CONTINUED FROM VOL. 12, P. 482.)

With Notes by the Rev. C. B. NORCLIFFE, M.A.

#### 1614.

- Thomas Haigh and Grace Longley, of Thornhill—at Thornhill.  
John Tiffey and Margaret Elwick, of Leven—at Leven.  
Reynold Hawksworth, of Penistone, and Mary Thompson, of Barnsley, Wid.—at Barnsley.  
William Wighton, of Holy Trinity, Hull, and Isabel Marston, of Preston-in-Holderness—at either place.  
William Wood, and Grace Brooke, of Birstall—at Birstall.  
John Blanchard, of Cherry-Burton, and Eliz. Stothard, of Holy Trinity, King's Court York—at either place.  
Henry Croisdale and Janet Harrison, of Mitton—at Mitton.  
Thomas Latham and Dorothy Oke, of Doncaster—at Doncaster.  
Richard Storey, of Bishopthorpe, and Alice Reynolds, of Wheldrake—at either place.  
John Stringer, of . . . and Elizabeth Agar, of Skelton—at Skelton.  
Thomas Hull, of Ayton, and Margery Wilson, of Guisborough—at either place.  
Henry Jeffery, Clk., Vicar of Alne, and Catherine Spendlove, of Moor Monkton—at Moor Monkton.  
William Richmond and Elizabeth Potter, of Doncaster—at Doncaster.  
Oliver Foster and Elizabeth Lawson,<sup>1</sup> of Kirkby-Malham—at Kirkby-Malham.  
William Wood and Margaret Beck, Wid., of Rothwell—at Rothwell.  
Ralph Preswick, of Thornaby, and Frances Colling, of Broughton—at either place.  
Lambert Smith, of Thornton, and Catherine Day, of Kirkby-Malzeard, Wid.—at either place, or Ripon.  
William Simpson, Clk., Vicar of Brotherton, and Ann Booth, of Tickhill, Wid.—at Tickhill.  
Nicholas Richardson, of North Cave, and Catherine Todd, of South Cave—at either place.  
Richard Fewgill, of Hessele, and Elizabeth Carver, of North Cave—at either place.  
Richard Hollins, of Bradford, and Ann Ainley, of Halifax—at either place.  
Richard Nettleton, of Sutton-on-Derwent, and . . . Wid., of Elvington—at either place.  
Marmaduke Dodsworth, of Settrington, and Jane Warter,<sup>2</sup> of Nafferton—at Nafferton

<sup>1</sup> She probably was Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher Lawson, of Hamlith, baptised 18 February, 1597-8, at Kirkby-Malham.

<sup>2</sup> This lady's name will be found on p. 587

of Foster's Visitations of 1585 and 1612. Her mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Leonard Vavasour, of Haslewood, by Mary, daughter of Sir John Hotuam. She had six sons and one

## 1614.

John Phillips,<sup>3</sup> of Leckonfield, and Mary Fotherby, of St. Mary's, Beverley—at either place.

Thomas Taylor, of Snaith, and Judith Witty, of Middleton-on-the-Wolds—at Middleton-on-the-Wolds.

Thomas Berry and Elizabeth Smith, of Leeds—at Leeds.<sup>3\*</sup>

Roger Isaack, of St. Sampson's, York, and Ann Hill, of St. Dennis', York—at St. Dennis', York.

John Buller, of Sutton-in-Holderness, and Joan Shackles, of Drypool, Wid.—at Drypool.

William Greenside, of Helmsley, and Ann Bell, of Kirk-Leavington—at Helmsley.

William Barker, of Wighton (*qu.* Reighton?), and Jane Duke, of Flamborough, Wid.—at Flamborough.

John Buller, and Elizabeth Surdevall, of Long Riston—at Long Riston.

Thomas Heblethwaite,<sup>4</sup> of Norton, Esq., and Mary Hungate, of Birdsall, Wid.—at either place.

Michael Baylis, of Easingwold, and Mary Weare, of Bossall, Wid.—at either place.

Robert Cross and Elizabeth Cross, of Hunmanby—at Hunmanby.

John Hotham, of Scarborough, Esq., and Ann Rokeby,<sup>5</sup> of St. John's, Beverley—at either place.

John Garton and Ann Hobson, of Hutton-Cranswick—at Hutton-Cranswick.

James Carleil and Elizabeth Harland, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity, Hull.

Francis Eggesfield,<sup>6</sup> of Bossall, and Margaret Morwin, of Westow, Wid.—at Bossall.

Robert Browne, of Beeford, and Dorothy Deighton, of Stonegrave—at Stonegrave.

Robert Reade, of Stillington, and Elizabeth Moyser, of St. Olave's, York—at either place.

Richard Ayrton and Mary Clough, Wid., of Broughton—at Broughton.

George Smallwood, of Lythe, and . . . Wright, of . . . —at Lythe, or Holy Trinity, King's Court, York.

Thomas Grant, of Burstwick, and Mary Jagger, of Burton-Pidsey—at either place.

William Hawke and Ann Dobby, Wid., of Harewood—at Harewood.

Thomas Eden, of Hutton-Rudby, and Helen Knowles, of Great Ayton—at either place.

William Pode, of Levisham, and Margaret Hobb, of Lastingham, Wid.—at either place.

Robert Bishop, of Pocklington, and Alice Hyde, of Elvington, Wid.—at either place.

Richard Hay, of Tankersley, and Margaret Shercliffe, of Rotherham—at either place.

Arthur Dodsworth and Elizabeth Chester,<sup>7</sup> of Burniston—at Burniston.

daughter. The eldest son, Matthew, was baptized 14 May, 1615, buried 23 May, 1667, at Settrington. His great grandson, Matthew Dodsworth, was baptized at Riccail, 25 March, 1720. See Foster's Yorkshire Pedigrees.

<sup>3</sup> Took place 20 June, 1614, at Leconfield.

<sup>3\*</sup> Took place 28 June, 1614.

<sup>4</sup> They were certainly not married at Norton. The Birdsall Register of Marriages is deficient from 1610 to 1620. She was daughter of Thomas Sotheby, by Isabella Birde: married Thomas Hungate, (Dugdale's Visitation, p. 205), by whom she had one daughter Anne, wife of James Heblethwaite, son of her husband by his first wife Anne Hildyard. She was buried at Norton, 26 August, 1653.

<sup>5</sup> This marriage took place 16 July, 1614, at St. John's, Beverley. She was second wife to her husband, the beheaded Governor of Hull, and died in the year 1624. Her father, Ralph Rokeby, of Lincoln's Inn, Secretary to the

Council of the North, author of "Economia Rokebælorum" in 1563, was buried 12 March, 1594-5, at St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York. Her mother was Jane, daughter of John Portington, of Portington, Esq., by Ann, daughter of John Langton, of Langton, co. Lincoln: buried 14 June, 1608: whose first husband was Michael Warton, of Beverley Parks, where her brother, Thomas Portington, was living in 1585.

<sup>6</sup> Took place 5 July, 1614.

<sup>7</sup> Took place 14 July, 1614, at Burniston. He was probably son of George Dodsworth, of Carthorpe, who baptized a son Thomas, 15 March, 1577-8, and a son Christopher, 22 March, 1583-4. By Elizabeth Chester, he had John, baptized 2 April, 1615, and a son Francis, buried with his mother 13 November, 1620. By his second wife he had Jane, Christopher, Thomas, Richard, and Peter, and he was buried 27 September, 1670.

## 1614.

- John Wright, of Birkin, and Jane Winter, of St. Mary's, Castlegate, York—at St. Mary's, Castlegate, York.
- William Saxton<sup>8</sup> and Frances Cudworth, of Silkstone—at Silkstone.
- Laurence Raynes and Ann Low,<sup>9</sup> of Sproatley—at Sproatley.
- William Longley and Mary Williamson, of Great Sandall—at Great Sandall.
- Abraham Holdsworth and Janet Hopkinson, of Bradford—at Bradford.
- Thomas Robinson and Ann Carter, of Wakefield—at Wakefield.
- Thomas Morton, of Holy Trinity, King's Court, York, and Mary Torre, of St. Mary's, Hull, Wid.—at Holy Trinity, King's Court, York.
- John Smales and Jane Hill, of Ugglebarnby—at Whitby, or Ugglebarnby.
- John Wood, of Skipton (*qu. Shipton*), and Jane Wallis, of Etton—at either place.
- Robert Killingbeck, of Bramham, and Helen Twisleton,<sup>10</sup> of Kippax—at either place.
- Christopher Holmes and Elizabeth Lupton, of Giggleswick—at Giggleswick.
- Richard Jenkin or Jackin (*sic*) of Skipwith, and Christabella Haxby, of Thorganby—at Thorganby.
- Henry Kettlewell and Isabel Stables, Wid., of Darfield—at Darfield.
- Robert Beane, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, and Catherine Bleukhorn, of Bishopthorpe—at Bishopthorpe.
- George Robinson, of Addle, and Jane Morley, of Leeds, Wid.—at Leeds.
- Richard Kirke, of Addle, and Jane Scagglethorpe, of Pannall—at Pannall.
- Randal Snowden, of Collingham, and Margaret West, of Bardsey—at either place.
- Robert Hepworth and Elizabeth Key, Wid., of Kirkburton—at Kirkburton.
- George Metcalfe, of Thirsk, and Margery Trotter, of Felixkirk, Wid.—at either place.
- Francis Jackson, of Bramham, and Elizabeth Cammage, of Poppleton—at Bramham.
- William Lister,<sup>11</sup> Clk., Vicar of Wakefield, and Margaret Colte, of Rotherham, Wid.—at Rotherham, or [Wakefield?]
- John Mitton, of Hemingborough, and Mary Heptonstall, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity, Hull.
- Robert Proude and Elizabeth Holmes, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity, Hull.
- Nicholas? (*sic*) Tyson and Ellen Jackson, of Carlton-in-Craven—at Carlton-in-Craven.
- Brian Catterall, of Swine, and Joan Easthorpe, of Easthorpe—at Swine, or Skirlaugh.
- John Butterworth, of Rochdale, [dioc. Chester], and Abigail Hey, of Walesby, [co. Notts]—at Walesby.
- William Cooke, of Egton, and Ann Hill, of Whitby—at either place.
- Robert Cowper, of Emley, and Elizabeth Hepworth, of Silkstone—at Silkstone.
- Michael Booth, of Rothwell, and Bridget Hunt, of St. Olave's, York—at St. Olave's, York.

<sup>8</sup> One William Saxton, of Yorkshire, B.A. 1609, M.A. 1612, of Oxford, was Vicar of Gringley on the Hill, co. Notts, in 1617. He might easily be brother of the Rev. Henry Saxton, M.A., Vicar of Conisborough, 1615 to 1665. See Hunter's South Yorkshire, I. 122. The Frances Cudworth was probably sister of Richard Cudworth of Eastfield, Silkstone, baptized 19 May, 1596, died 1657, whose daughter and co-heiress Grace, married at Kirkby Wharfe, 12 September, 1647, John Ellison, remarried at Peniston 7 January, 1661-2, Francis Morton, and was living in 1697. By her second husband, William Wordsworth, baptized 7 May, 1615, buried 16 April, 1658, she was my ancestress, also of the Poet Laureate, William Wordsworth, and many others.

<sup>9</sup> This marriage does not appear in Foster's Yorkshire Pedigrees, nor in Foulson's Holderness, II. p. 45.

<sup>10</sup> Thoresby, p. 134, makes Robert Killingbeck, living 1514, (said to be buried at Skipton on his grandson's monument at Chapel Allerton, p. 127) to be father of Thomas, born 1560, died November, 1623, and also of Robert, born 1598 died 1624, which is impossible. His pedigree differs *in toto* from those in the Visitations of 1585 and 1605. And in none of the three do I find the name of Francis Killingbeck, who was steward of the Prebendal Manor Court of Riccall from 1595 to 1603.

<sup>11</sup> Instituted 12 July, 1598, but resigned in 1620. He was M.A., probably of the University of Cambridge.

The fifth scene is fortunately clear and distinct. An officer wearing parti-coloured uniform stands in the front spear in hand. A prisoner is seen through a grilled window, and is being ministered to by a merciful visitor who draws food from his wallet. What can we have here but

*“ Visiting those in prison.”*

In the next place we have apparently the painting of a death-bed scene, or of one grievously ill ; a sick man is lying on a wooden bed, and two females are in attendance. What can better agree with the painting than the words

*“ Visiting the sick.”*

Last of all in the immediate series, we find what clearly answers to

*“ The burial of the dead.”*

The body is laid in an open coffin enveloped in a shroud which is marked with a red cross. The two attendant females are once more present, and a priest in a surplice with long sleeves presides over the last ceremony of the church on earth.

After the conclusion of the seven corporal acts of mercy, we have several very distinct portrayals of scenes from the life of our blessed Lord. First we meet with our Lord held by an attendant officer, and He stoops down mercifully to heal, or even as it seems, to replace, the ear of Malchus which St. Peter has cut off, whilst the Apostle himself is now sheathing his sword. Malchus, who is represented as a black man, has fallen to the ground. Judas stands by our Lord ready to give the traitor's kiss.

Immediately after this, we see our Lord brought as a prisoner before Pilate. The Roman procurator is seated on his throne with a sceptre in his hand, and like Malchus is represented black. There follow in their course various events of the Passion. Christ is seen enduring the cruel scourging for man's sake, and here endures biting strokes from leaded whip and birch ; truly He is here represented as “ grievously afflicted.” In the next place we see our blessed Lord bending under the weight of the Cross, which He

Himself bears, that He may, like Isaac, provide for His own sacrifice. After this, we see our Lord raised upon the Cross. His blessed mother, St. Mary, and the beloved Apostle, St. John, are standing at the foot on either side. Immediately after the crucifixion, we see the picture of the descent from the Cross. A ladder leans against it, and one who is there present draws the nails from our Lord's hands with an unusually large pair of pincers. Joseph of Arimathæa reverently receives the body of Christ as it is lowered. We then see the entombment of our Lord by the women who have followed Him from Galilee, and who now anoint His body for the burial; and thus Christ is placed on an open coffin, and embalmed with spices and ointment by those who so dearly loved and clung to Him in His death.

We have now to turn to the spandrel over the third pillar from the west, and there we find a very distinct representation of the descent of our Lord into Hades. Christ, "bearing the bannered Cross, approaches the mouth of Hades, which opens wide to receive Him, and is represented in the usual conventional way as a dragon." The imprisoned spirits crowd to meet the Lord, who carries His sceptre.

Foremost of all, Adam, holding the apple, extends his right hand to our Lord, who takes it in His own. Closely after Adam, we see Eve and others following in succession. We also observe above our Lord, two forms which I conclude represent evil spirits; in appearance they are most like two horned cocks, of which one is black and the other red.

The next spandrel, which at one time seemed to be incomprehensible, now presents to us an unusually clear picture of the Resurrection. Christ appears holding a sceptre in His left hand. The stone is seen moved back from the tomb, and a soldier, one of the watch, falls back to the ground at the sight of Christ and the Angel of the Lord.

We have now considered the various scenes of our Lord's passion as they are presented to us in the Church at Pickering. We next have to rise to contemplate the space between the clerestory windows on the same, *i.e.* the south side of the nave. A large proportion of the painting is here destroyed, but what remains is clearly concerned with the

history of the Blessed Virgin Mary, whilst one panel on the north side completes the whole series on this subject.

As many conflicting opinions may be excited on this subject, I think it best, as far as possible, to confine myself to facts. Something, however, must be left to the imagination, and to more or less reliable conjecture.

We begin our observations above the second pillar at the west end of the south side, and I think the serial arrangement leads to the conclusion, that we have here what remains of a representation of the death of the Blessed Virgin. What is left is however very little—indeed less than half the original painting. For it is incontestable that the upper half has altogether gone, for new plaster now occupies its place. Here there is ample room for conjecture, and in that which is lost I am led to suppose was once represented the death of the Blessed Virgin. As she lies on her death-bed, she would naturally be surrounded by the eleven Apostles—we have to conjecture that the six Apostles still remaining in the picture are intended to be at her bedside, and that five have disappeared with the old plaster. St. Andrew is in the foreground with his customary cross, and St. Peter stands in the centre holding two keys, one black and the other red. It is a great misfortune that the picture should be left so imperfect, but remembering the “serial character” of the paintings and the subjects which immediately follow, I am inclined to think that we can assign no other subject to the panel so well as that of the death of the Blessed Virgin.

In the next place we find a subject which was long a considerable puzzle to many antiquaries; Mr. Keyser, one of the most eminent authorities, has, I think, given the true explanation. As the last scene probably represents the death of the Blessed Virgin, so does this her burial. Eleven Apostles carry the bier on which the coffin is laid, and which contains the body of the mother of our Lord.

I do not think any one who has seen the bas-relief outside the Church of Notre Dame in Paris, on the north-east side of the chancel, can fail to be struck with its similarity to the picture here; unlike it, however, is the figure seated on the coffin, and this Mr. Keyser considers to represent the Jewish Prince Belzeray, who is said to have *interfered so unceremoniously with the funeral* (cp. story of

Sophia, *Smith Dict. Bible*, vol. ii., p. 265). Raising himself on the coffin he is said as a punishment to have become inextricably attached to the pall, and as the legend has it, to have only escaped after repentance, and been set free by the united intercession of the Apostles.

On the Notre Dame bas-relief, Belzeray himself lies on the ground, and the hands with which he has touched the pall are seen to remain hanging from the part which he desecrated ; whilst at Pickering, he is painted remaining on the coffin, and enduring terrible contortion and agony.

The next panel in all probability represents the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, but little is left, and no restoration has been attempted. All that we can trace are the figures of two Angels on the left, and what is apparently the girdle which was thrown down to St. Thomas, and a few lines which may have represented part of the figure of St. Mary as she rises heavenward.

And now there is only one more subject which belongs to the series, and this is found exactly opposite to the last which we considered, but no longer on the south but the north wall of the nave. This represents the traditional coronation of the mother of our Lord, and exhibits in some parts work superior in artistic character to much that we find elsewhere. Whilst the two first persons of the Trinity appear taking part in the coronation, the Holy Spirit descends in the form of a dove. A scroll crossing the upper portion has on it the name "S. Mary." Beneath we see a group of the Apostles, and amongst them St. Andrew and St. Peter. But curiosity soon carries our eyes higher, and in the upper portion of the picture, we find a representation of the rampart of Heaven, whilst an Angel is seen between each of the battlements, and above and behind the angelic choir, there appear what seem to be prophets of the Old Testament, wearing somewhat fantastic caps, and looking down at the scene below them.

We must not omit some notice of the various designs of the borders in flowery pattern of black and red. These considerably add to the general appearance of the paintings, which they thus separate into panels.

Round the north transept arch, there is a zigzag pattern in black and red, and the same design has now been repeated on the arch of the south transept.



## 1614.

- William Thomlinson, of Otley, and Rosamund Kitson, of Calverley—at either place.  
 Thomas Gibson and Sibel Hunt, of Swine-in-Holderness—at Swine-in-Holderness.  
 Giles Dolliff, of Wakefield, and Elizabeth Heather, of Wragby—at Wragby.  
 John Starkey, of Padigham [co. Lancaster], and Ann Radcliffe, of Ripponden, Wid.—  
 at either place.  
 Richard Hobman,<sup>29</sup> of Watton, and Catherine Bacon, of North Ferriby—at either  
 place.  
 William Calvert and Elizabeth Haughton, of Sherburn—at Sherburn.  
 William Hardy, of St. Margaret's, York, and Isabel Dealtry, of Gate Helmsley—at  
 either place.  
 William Warde and Martha Booth, of Halifax—at Halifax.  
 Thomas Cockle,<sup>30</sup> gen., and Beatrice Halley, of St. Michael's, Spurriergate, York—at  
 St. Michael's, Spurriergate, York.  
 John Danson, of Kirkby Malzeard, and Sibel Beane, of Ripley—at Kirkby Malzeard.  
 Richard Preston, of Dunnington, and Joan Shields, of Gate Fulford, Wid.—at Gate  
 Fulford.  
 John Levick and Margaret Revell, of Sheffield—at Sheffield.  
 William Carr and Barbara Barker, of Sheffield—at Sheffield.  
 William Mawer, of Kirkby Malzeard, and Ellen Hill, of Bilton—at Bilton.  
 John Danby,<sup>31</sup> of Leak, and Dorothy Davile, of South Otterington, Wid.—at either  
 place.  
 Newark Beckwith,<sup>32</sup> of Lofthouse, and Mary Fiske, of Fulford—at Fulford,  
 or . . . .  
 John Lindley, of Kirkby-Overblows, and Isabel Bilton, of Fewston—at either  
 place.  
 Dollor Redman, gen., and Margaret Fenton, of Aston—at Aston.  
 Edward Greenhaugh and Margaret Tourney, of Kirkdale—at Kirkdale.  
 Robert Roadhouse, of Hemsworth, and Elizabeth Doffan, of Normanton—at Hema-  
 worth.  
 William Breakes, of Fewston, and Alice Spurrirt, of Burnsall—at Burnsall.  
 Michael Kidd, of Burnsall, and Jane Grange, of Ripon—at Ripon.  
 Robert Gamble and Dorothy Weightman, of St. Michael-le-Belfry, York—at St.  
 Michael-le-Belfry, York.  
 Edmund Maude, of Halifax, and Susan Horsfall, of Heptonstall—at either place.  
 Robert Grimbold and Sarah Burnsall, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity, Hull,  
 or St. Mary's, Hull.  
 . . . . of Darrington, and Catherine Bullock, of Pontefract—at . . . .  
 William Worsley,<sup>33</sup> of Adlingfleet, and Elizabeth Stringer, at Whiston, or . . . .  
 Richard Crshaw, of Woolley, and Judith Carter, of Kirkheaton—at Kirkheaton.

<sup>29</sup> The earliest Will at York of this name, is that of Thomas Hobman, of Burnebutta, parish of Watton, 28 December, 1556. Next comes Agnes his widow, 26 January, 1563. John Hobman purchased the manor of Southall, in Hutton Cranswick, 24 May, 1569, of Edmund Skerne, of Bouby, co. Lincoln, and Edith his wife. And the same had dealings, 28 December, 1570, with Robert Hobman, of Burnebutta. [Deeds penes me. C. B. N.]

<sup>30</sup> Took place 12 January, 1614-5.

<sup>31</sup> Third son of Thomas Danby, by Ann Aungier. She was daughter of Thomas Talbot, of Ottrington, by Elizabeth Dent, and widow of William Deyvill, of Angram, son of Francis Deyvill, of Cuckwold. Foster's Visitations, pp. 292, 578 602.

<sup>32</sup> See Dugdale's Visitation. Surtees Society, p. 383.

<sup>33</sup> William Worsley, gentleman, was, I believe, Receiver to the Duchy of Lancaster, of Ousefleet, in 1605, and was buried 4 May, 1659. His son George married, 20 December, 1655, Mary West, made his will 2 February, 1668-9, naming his eldest son George; his children, John, Thomas, and Mary. George baptised a son John, at Whitgift, 21 September, 1690; and his widow Mary was buried 3 August, 1722. The copyist of Dugdale's Visitation (Surtees Society, p. 283), calls this lady Frances. Hunter's South Yorkshire, II. p. 182, omits her altogether, but states her sister Frances to be wife of (Richard) Franklin, of Roche Abbey.

## 1614.

- Thomas Cock, of Rotherham, and Isabel Brigham, of St. Ellen (*sic*), [not at St. Helen's, Stonegate, York,] Wid.—at Rotherham.
- William Thompson and Grace Cockhill, of Wakefield—at Wakefield.
- Ambrose Robinson, of Sessay, and Dorothy Darnbrough, of Crake—at either place.
- Andrew Smith and Ann Violet, of St. Dennis', York—at St. Dennis', York.
- Lee Dearman and Ann Dobson, of Doncaster—at Doncaster.
- Robert Bramley and Isabel Clarke, Wid., of Catwick—at Catwick.
- George Bower, of Manby, [dioc. Lincoln], and Barbara Smith, of Braythwell—at Braythwell.
- William Nunnes, jun., and Sibel Wikesley, of Methley—at Methley.
- William Lancaster, of Hunsingore, and Priscilla Roote, of Bilton—at either place.
- John Bamford and Ann Beaumont, of Bradfield—at Bradfield.
- Matthew Smith, of Halifax, and Ann Busby, of Kirkby Overblows—at either place.
- Michael Calverley<sup>34</sup> and Margaret Swaine, Wid., of Calverley—at Calverley.
- Ralph Baynton, of Foston, and Catherine Coates, of Burton Agnes—
- Richard Hind and Elizabeth Frankland, of Kirkby Malham—at Kirkby Malham.
- Francis Fairfax,<sup>35</sup> of Acaster Malbis, and Elizabeth Wilkinson, of All Saints, North St., York, Wid.—at All Saints', North St., York, or Acaster.
- George Strother and Margaret Ake, of Nun Keeling—at Nun Keeling.
- John Parkinson and Ann Parker, Wid., of Slaidburn—at Slaidburn.
- Richard Newsome,<sup>36</sup> of Fishlake, and Mary Wormley, of Warmsworth, Wid.—at Warmsworth.
- Barnaba Laycock<sup>37</sup> and Ann Gascoigne, of Otley—at Otley.
- Christopher Lofthouse, of Coverham, and Margaret Sothaby, of Kildwick — at Kildwick.
- John Conyers and Ellicia Brearcliffe, Wid., of Scarborough—at Scarborough.
- William Barnes and Ann Elsworth, of Doncaster—at Doncaster.
- William Stainton, of Easingwold, and Isabel Saunders, of Fulford—at Fulford.
- John Taylor, of Kellington, and Barbara Bramham, of Pontefract—at Pontefract.
- George Hargrave, of Leeds, and Ann Warwick, of Ripon—at Leeds.
- John Smith, of Oswaldkirk, and Mary Waller, of Sigston—at either place.
- Henry Fox and Mary Palmer, of Raskelf—at Raskelf.
- George Pickeragill, of Spofforth, and Elizabeth Hall, of Swillington—at either place.
- George Hicks<sup>38</sup> and Phillis Shepherd, of Stonegrave—at Stonegrave.
- Thomas Watson<sup>39</sup> and Bridget Wharton, of All Saints', North St., York—at All Saints', North St., York.

<sup>34</sup> I cannot discover any one of that name in Foster's Yorkshire Pedigrees, except the younger brother of my ancestor Thomas Calverley, of Littleburn, Temporal Chancellor of Durham, who died 19 September, 1613, aged 81. (See Flower's Visitation of Yorkshire, 1563. Harleian Society, 1881, note on p. 5.) As Michael would hardly be more than sixty-three in 1614, perhaps this was his second wife; but no trace of him is to be found in Margerison's Calverley Register.

<sup>35</sup> Took place 9 February, 1614-5, at All Saints', North-street, York.

<sup>36</sup> He was buried at Fishlake, 30 January, 1643-4, where his father Richard was buried, 8 April, 1600. She was daughter of Christopher Wormley, of Hull, by Elizabeth Hogg, of Marfleet, and was living in 1628, when her

uncle Thomas Wormley made his will. See "Priory and Peculiar of Snaith," p. 54. Their daughter and heiress, Margaret, was baptized at Riccall, 23 March, 1616-7, married there 12 April, 1642, her first cousin, Christopher Wormley, baptized at Riccall, 19 March, 1614-5, died 18 October, 1659, M.I., Barnby Don.

<sup>37</sup> They had issue, Francis, baptized 24 Nov., 1617, Leonard, baptized 25 April, 1619, and Barnaby, baptized 17 October, 1622, at Otley.

<sup>38</sup> Took place 21 February, 1614-5. They had issue, Isabel, Ann, and George, and he is described as "Clerk." George Hicks, Clerk, son of Ralph Hicks, of West Noss, was buried . . . September, 1633; Ralph Hicks, of West Noss, 18 June, 1658.

<sup>39</sup> Took place 21 February, 1614-5.

## 1614.

- Laurence Gee and Ann Rhodes, of Sheffield—at Sheffield.  
 George Smith, of St. Michael's, New Malton, and Margaret Ecclesfield, of Westow, Wid.—at either place (*qu.* Westow).  
 Philip Witty,<sup>40</sup> of Middleton-on-the-Wolds, and Mary Smithson, of Scarborough—at either place.  
 William Chicken, of Hotham, and Alice Potter, of St. Mary's, Castlegate, York—at either place.  
 John Nicholson, of Beverley, and Alice Clarkson, of St. Martin's, Coney-st., York—at St. Martin's, Coney-st., York.  
 John Kirkby and Frances Wright, Wid., of South Cave—at Hotham or South Cave.  
 Thomas Horncastle, of Skelbrook, and Mary Royston, of Arksey—at either place.  
 John Burneston, of Pateley Bridge, and Margery Wightman, of St. Laurence, York—at either place.  
 William Richardson and Rosamund *alias* Rose Hey, of St. Helen's, Stonegate, York, Wid.—at Pontefract or St. Helen's, Stonegate, York.

## 1615.

- Nicholas Bullock, of Hovingham, and Elizabeth Johnson, of Kirkdale—at Kirkdale.  
 William Gargill and Frances Head, of Swine—at Swine.  
 Robert Thorpe, of Woodhouse, and Ann Wilde, of Worksop—at either place.  
 John Sigsworth and Elizabeth Turner, of Cawood—at Doncaster or Cawood.  
 Henry Brough, of St. Mary's, Hull, and Martha Wilkin, of Holy Trinity, Hull, Wid.—at either place.  
 Thomas Hardwick and Margaret Whitehead, of Otley—at Otley.  
 James Dixon and Isabel Langscarr, Wid., of Leeds—at Leeds.<sup>40\*</sup>  
 John Huthwaite and Elizabeth Doncaster, of Sowerby—at Sowerby.  
 John Frankish, gen.,<sup>41</sup> and Mary Wawen, of Clayworth, co. Nottingham—at Clayworth.  
 Thomas Berriman, of Kirkby Wharfe, and Jane Rawden, of Weston—at either place.  
 Robert Spink, of Swillington, and Alice Laceter, of Barwick-in-Elmet—at either place.  
 Edward Scadlock, of Farlington, and Elizabeth Power, of Bolton Percy—at Bolton Percy.  
 William Hilton<sup>42</sup> and Ann Crompton, of Skerne—at Skerne.  
 John Burrows, of Whiston, and Ellen Thornton, of Bradford—at Bradford.  
 George Topham, of Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, York, and Isabel Haythorne, of All Saints', Pavement, York.  
 William Johnson, of Bossall, and Jane Power, of Farlington—at either place.

<sup>40</sup> These Registers begin in 1678 and 1653 respectively. I believe this was his second wife, and that he is the person buried at Lund, 10 May, 1642, whose son George baptized a son Philip, 10 May, 1650, who was buried 22 May, 1659. John Witty, of Hull, wrote to Ralph Thoresby, F.R.S., 20 January, 1709-10, as to the origin of his family. See "Thoresby's Correspondence," 1832, Vol. II, p. 219.

<sup>40\*</sup> John Dixon and Isabel Lansker. Took place 12 April, 1615.

<sup>41</sup> Took place at Clayworth, 20 April, 1615. Her family appears in that Register from 1548 to 1713. See Thoroton's Nottinghamshire, Thoresby's edition, 1797, Vol. III, p. 305. I have not found her baptism, but I believe she

was daughter to Thomas Wawin, Esq., Lord of the Manor in 1612. Their son John was baptized 10 August, 1615, "*ni fallor*." The name occurs in Foster's Visitations, on pp. 297, 309, 349, 567, 576.

<sup>42</sup> Took place 5 April, 1615. They had seven children—two sons, John and William, and four who died young. What relation Ann Crompton was to the family recorded on p. 322 of Dugdale's Visitation of 1665, ed. Surtees Society, I do not know. She was buried 10 November, 1627. William Hilton re-married 17 December, 1629, Elizabeth Johnson, by whom he had a daughter Jane, and son Mar-maduke, and was buried 27 August, 1634.

1615.

Gervase Freeman, of Sheriff Hutton, and Elizabeth Bradford, of Wragby—at Wragby.  
Samuel Yates and Catherine Bentley, Wid., of Halifax—at Halifax.

John Herbert, of Holy Trinity, King's Court, York, and Susan Peck, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at either place.

Christopher Wilson,<sup>43</sup> of Monk Fryston, and Elizabeth, da. of Bartholomew Fletcher, of Campsall—at Campsall.

Thomas Cooke, of Campsall, and Jane Higgin, of Pontefract—at Campsall.

Christopher Naylor<sup>44</sup> and Margaret Saville, Wid., of Wakefield—at Wakefield.

Henry Wilson, of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York, and Ann Fall, of Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, York, Wid.—at Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, York.

William Thompson, of Saxton, and Mary Collinson, of Harwood—at Harwood.

William Petch, of Nunnington, and Mary Hailesthorpe, of Stonegrave—at Stonegrave.

William Johnson, of Rothwell, and Jane Shepley, of Mirfield, Wid.—at Mirfield.

Thomas Cawton, of Scawton, and Alice Dunning, of Felixkirk—at either place.

George Westerman, and Isabel Nettleton, of Tong—at either place.

Henry Thompson, of St. Margaret's, York, and Ann Milner, of Langtoft—at St. Margaret's, York.

Thomas Squire,<sup>45</sup> of Holy Trinity, King's Court, York, and Elizabeth Spink, of St. Michael's, Spurriergate, York—at either place.

Joseph Carr, of Ripley, and Margaret Storey, of Bolton Canons, Wid.—at Bolton Canons.

Thomas Marsden and Alice Lambert, of Thornhill—at Thornhill.

William Birkhead,<sup>46</sup> Rector of Galmeston, and Susan Hemsworth, of Tickhill, Wid.—at Galmeston, or Tickhill.

Robert Withes and Alice Leadley, of Myton-on-Swale—at Myton-on-Swale.

Christopher Topham<sup>47</sup> and Jane Maskew, of St. Martin's, Micklegate, York—at St. Martin's, Micklegate, York.

Lancelot Coppie, of St. John's, Beverley, and Mary Percival, of St. Mary's, Beverley—at either place.

Henry Marshall and Elizabeth Dent, Wid., of . . . .—at St. Mary's, Castlegate, York, or St. Helen's, York.

Christopher Watson, of Bradfield, and Margaret Green, of Tankersley—at either place.

Jo. Winch, of London, and Elizabeth Johnson, of St. Mary's, Beverley—at St. Mary's, Beverley.

Richard Thurley and Jane Harrison, of Great Driffeld—at Great Driffeld.

Stephen Carr, of Gargrave, and Agnes Ellis, of Long Preston—at either place.

William Corney and Cecily Stother, of Guisborough—at Guisborough.

James Rayain,<sup>48</sup> of Long Preston, and Barbara Beckwith, of Featherstone—at either place.

<sup>43</sup> This entry supplies a Christian name in the pedigree of Fletcher, Hunter's South Yorkshire, II. p. 464, just as the name Lawrence Wildbore is supplied by note 58, on p. 197.

<sup>44</sup> The only Margaret married into the Saville family of Wakefield, that seems likely to correspond with this lady, was daughter of Thomas Harris, of Huntington, wife of William Saville, elder brother of Samuel Saville, of Mexborough, from whom descends the Earl of Mexborough. Her son Gabriel, Lieut.-Colonel of Foot in the army of King Charles, married Mabel, daughter and co-heir of Ralph Rokeby, a younger son of the house of Skiers, by Priscilla Lyon, of Roxby, co. Lincoln.

<sup>45</sup> I suppose this was Thomas Squire, mercer

and grocer, buried 10 August, 1623, at Holy Trinity, King's Square. His son John was baptized 10 December, 1619, and it seems probable that he was the father of Timothy Squire, born 27 March, 1617, buried 7 October, 1666, having been sheriff 1663. His widow Susannah was buried 5 August, 1698.

<sup>46</sup> Gamston, near Retford, Notts. Mr. Birkhead was instituted 1597.

<sup>47</sup> 1615, May 16. "Christopher Topham, brother to Mr. Matthew Topham, and Jane, daughter of Mr. William Maskew, of this parish," were married, St. Martin's, Micklegate. Note made in December, 1861.

<sup>48</sup> April 27, 1615, James Rayain, of Long Preston, and Frances Beckwith, of Houghton

## 1615.

- Francis Smalwood, of Lythe, and Frances Lovell, of Sutton Forest—at Sutton Forest  
 Nicholas Hoggard, of Lastingham, and Jane Dowson, of Danby—at Lastingham.  
 Isaac Holdsworth, of Calverley, and Elizabeth Rhodes, of Bradford—at either place.  
 John Monkton, of Ripon, and Ann Bayne, of Kirkby-Malzeard—at either place.  
 Thomas Parker, of Rothwell, and Elizabeth Wilkinson, of Leeds—at either place.  
 William Raper, of St. Michael's-le-Belfrey, York, and Elizabeth Brock, of Raskelf—at Raskelf.  
 Henry Browne and Ellen Allenson, of Ripon—at Ripon.  
 Richard Sergison<sup>49</sup> of Cliffe, and Elizabeth Constable, of Sancton—at either place.  
 William Carrington,<sup>50</sup> of Lastingham, and Elizabeth Thompson, of St. Michael's, Spurriergate, York—at St. Michael's, Spurriergate, York.  
 Thomas Fothergill and Jane Tiplady, of Flamborough—at Flamborough.  
 James Pickering and Elizabeth Green, of Brotton—at Brotton.  
 George Pulleyne, and *Edboro* Camplejon (?) of St. Martin's, Micklegate, York—at St. Martin's, Micklegate, York.  
 Robert Mitchell and Ann Wood, of Spofforth—at Holy Trinity, Micklegate, York.  
 Richard Bell and Janet Yates, of Mexborough—at Mexborough.  
 Edmund Tattersall, of Bradford, and Dorothy Cryer, of Almondbury—at Almondbury.  
 William Fentiman and Margaret Colt, of Handsworth—at Handsworth.  
 Jo. Mawson, of Leeds, and Isabel Stanfield, of All Saints', Pavement, York—at All Saints', Pavement, York.  
 Richard Marshall,<sup>51</sup> of Dewsbury, and Margaret Speight, of All Saints', Pavement, York—at All Saints', Pavement, York.  
 Michael Hodgson and Alice Dobson, of Featherstone—at St. Michael's-le-Belfrey, York.  
 Edmund Belwood, of Whenby, and Margery Trowman, of St. Olave's, York—at either place.  
 John Windle, of Kildwick, and Ann Watkinson, of Carlton—at either place.  
 Richard Stawell and Jane Witham, of Thornton-in-Craven—at Thornton-in-Craven.  
 James Windle and Elizabeth Carleil, of Holy Trinity, Hull—at Holy Trinity, Hull.  
 William Robinson, of York, and Elizabeth Farrer, of Scarborough—at Scarborough.  
 Francis Elwood, of Thirsk, and Mary Sharpe, of Pickhill—at either place.  
 Thomas Wormell and Elizabeth Gee, of Whitkirk—at Whitkirk.  
 Henry Moore, of Terrington, and Elizabeth Hebden, of Bransby—at either place.  
 Robert Angram, of Askham-Richard, and Isabel Beane, of St. Mary's, Bishophill, Junr., York, Wid.—at either place.  
 Christopher Bainbridge, of Broughton, and Lucy Hartley, of Colne [dioc. Chester], Wid.—at either place.  
 John Greenwood and Margaret Cockroft, of Haworth—at Haworth.  
 William Halworth and Elizabeth Woodworth, of Long Preston—at Long Preston.  
 Richard Briggs, of Sowerby, and Martha Wade, of St. John's, Micklegate, York, Wid.—at either place.  
 Matthew Pearson and Elizabeth Gascoigne, of Overton—at Overton.

married by licence at St. Mary, Castlegate, York.

<sup>49</sup> Dugdale's Visitation, Surtees Society, p. 339, says Mary Constable, daughter of James Constable, of Cliffe, married . . . Sergeant. The name was probably "Sergeant-

son," often pronounced "Sargison."

<sup>50</sup> Took place 6 June, 1615. He died at Rosedale, in 1640. See Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire, p. 66.

<sup>51</sup> Took place 19 June, 1615.

## 1615.

- Francis Bolivant and Ann Cove, Wid., of Laneham [Notts, dioc. York]—at Dinnington, or Laneham.
- Robert Smith and Mary Ibbotson, Wid., of Snaith—at Bolton-Percy.
- William Bulmer and Ann Pearson, of St. Mary's, Bishophill, Senr., York—at St. Mary's, Bishophill, Senr., York.
- Henry Duckett and Isabel Newlove, of St. Michael's, New Malton—at St. Michael's New Malton.
- Vincent Whittaker, of Mexborough, and Elizabeth Hirst, of Kirkheston—at either place.
- Richard Clapham and Alice Bwinbrigg, of Giggleswick—at Giggleswick.
- William Clarke and Ann Scoffin, of Awbrough [Aldborough]—at Awbrough.
- Joshua Drake and Jane Slater, Wid., of Halifax—at Heptonstall, or Halifax.
- Nicholas Hudson and Alice Metcalfe, of Otley—at Otley.
- John Dunn, of Pighell [Pickhill], and Jane Burton, of Ripon—at Ripon.
- Robert Saw and Isabel Farthing, of Ripon—at Ripon.
- Abraham Roberts and Susan Wilson, of Almondbury—at Almondbury.
- Jo. Barcroft,<sup>52</sup> of Bradford, and Elizabeth Foxcroft, of St. Martin's, Micklegate, York, Wid.—at St. Martin's, Micklegate, York.
- Thomas Whelpdale and Ann Duke, of Bampton—at Bampton, or Flamborough.
- John Taylor and Jane Procter, of Horton—at Horton.
- Robert Crayke,<sup>53</sup> of Cottingham, and Margaret Thornborough, of North Cave—at North Cave.
- William Robinson and Elizabeth Chapman, of Whorlton—at Whorlton.
- George Allott, of Emley, and Mary Maude, of Wakefield—at Wakefield.
- George Tilson, of Holy Trinity, King's Court, York, and Ann Williamson, of Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, York—at Holy Trinity, King's Court, York.
- Lionel Holmes and Isabel Rose, Wid., of Sheffield—at Sheffield.
- John Green, of Ripon, and Ann Watson, of Wath, Wid.—at either place.
- Thomas Cawood, of Ackworth, and Frances Baxter, of Wath—at either place.
- Samuel Smithson, of Crofton, and Hester Armytage, of Thornhill—at either place.
- Thomas Darrell, of Lonsborough, and Isabel Smith, of Nunburnholme—at either place.
- Richard Wright, of Murton, and Margaret Bird, of Catton—at Catton.
- Robert Tullan, of Skipton, and Ellen Hargraves, of Colne [dioc. Chester]—at Skipton.
- Roger Robinson and Ann Lee, of . . .—at St. Margaret's, York, or Bampton.
- William Rhodes,<sup>54</sup> of Otley, and Frances Warrington, of Bolton—at Bolton.
- John Witt,<sup>55</sup> of Marton, and Mary Barne, of Rise—at either place.
- Thomas Watson, and Margaret Harrison, of Sutton-in-Holderness—at Sutton-in-Holderness.
- Pharley [qu. Fairley ?] Coulson, of Filey, and Grace Watson, of St. Lawrence, York—at St. Lawrence, York.
- Leonard Sanderson, of Bridlington, and Margaret Watson, of Bainton—at Bainton.

<sup>52</sup> Took place 20 July, 1615.

<sup>53</sup> Took place at St. Baviour's, York, 15 July, 1615, by licence. Witnesses, Thomas Metcalfe and Anthony Metcalfe.

<sup>54</sup> Which Bolton? Probably Bolton Canons.

<sup>55</sup> Martin Witt and Elizabeth Barne were married 10 June, 1592, at Aldburgh in Holderness; she was buried 21 October, 1616. They had three children. But, by his first wife

Margaret, buried 12 April, 1593, he had John, who was baptized 18 December, 1596, who had three children, John, Robert, and Thomas. The name is found at Burstwick, Roos, Rise, Sproatley, Giggleshorne, Withernwick, and Aldburgh. So late as 13 March, 1695-6, one Martin Witt baptized a daughter at Nunkeeling.

1615.

- John Sanderson, of North Dalton, and Jane Craven, of Middleton, Wid.—at either place.
- Timothy Dawson and Margaret Barray, of Tickhill—at Tickhill.
- Humphry Hughes and Magdalen Rogers, of Rilston—at Rilston.
- Thomas Ezatt, and Margaret Clemett, *alias* Jefferson, of Hunmanby—at Hunmanby.
- Francis Clarkson, of St. Lawrence, York, and Isabel Herbert, of St. Margaret's, York—at St. Margaret's, York.
- Edward Clark and Magdalen Webster, of Pontefract—at Pontefract.
- Thomas Franklin, dioc. of Oxford, and Elizabeth Hewson, of Thornhill—at Thornhill.
- Robert Brooke and Alice Webster, of Birstall—at Birstall.
- William Gill, of Hampsthwaite, and Alice Browne, of Thornton, Ripon—at [Bishop] Thornton.
- Richard Procter and Catherine Lambert, of Tong—at Tong.
- Christopher Braithwaite<sup>56</sup> and Elizabeth Jackson, of St. Crux, York—at St. Mary's, Castlegate, York, or Holy Trinity, King's Court, York.
- Robert Stonehouse, of Skelton, and Margaret Tadcastle [*qu.* Hardcastle], of Kirkleatham—at Kirkleatham.
- Thomas Maude, of Bingley, and Eleanor Ferrand, of Ilkley—at either place.
- William Ainsley, of Ayton-Magna, and Mary Foster, of Marton—at either place.
- William Horne, of Bradford, and Alice Tempest, of Guiseley, Wid.—at Bradford.
- Robert Birstow, of Halifax, and Susan King, of Leeds—at either place.
- Caleb Procter,<sup>57</sup> of Welton, and Dorothy Horsley, of Skirpenbeck (as asserted)—at either place.
- Sir Gervase Clifton<sup>58</sup> Bart., and Lady Frances Clifford, dau. of Francis, Earl of Cumberland, of Skipton—at Skipton.
- Walter Rudston,<sup>59</sup> of Hayton, Esq., and Elizabeth Saltonstall, of Holy Trinity, Hull, Wid.—at either place.
- John Fredwin, of Pontefract, and Isabel Thwaytes, of Great Markham [co. Notts]—at either place.
- George Hayton, of Felkirk, and Rosamund Bends, of Wragby, Wid.—at either place.
- Christopher Snaith, of Swine, and Margery Shepherd, of Bilton—at either place.
- Thomas Wood and Joyce Deane, of Halifax—at Halifax.
- William Waller and Ann Dyson, of Wakefield—at Wakefield.
- William Moorhouse, of Hutton-Cranswick, and Elizabeth Heeles, of Holy Trinity Goodraugate, York—at either place.
- Thomas Walker, of Wakefield, and Grace Wood, of Halifax—at Halifax.
- Henry Ridley, *alias* Thomlinson, of Collingham, and Ann Hopwood, of Bramham—at Collingham.
- John Manknells and Margaret Lowcock, of Thornton-in-Craven—at Thornton-in-Craven.
- William Lang, of Bradfield, and Margaret Chippendale, of All Saints', North St., York—at All Saints', North St., York.
- John Priest, of Hampsthwaite, and Jane Pott, of Thornton, Ripon—at Thornton.

<sup>56</sup> Took place 26 August, 1615, at St. Mary's, Castlegate, York.

<sup>57</sup> See Dugdale's Visitation, 1665, Surtees Society, p. 169, where she is called Gertrude. I think for Welton we should read (Bishop) Wilton, a neighbouring parish to Full Sutton, where there were persons of the name of Procter.

<sup>58</sup> "1615. The seventh day of September, 1615, were married Sir Gervais Clifton, of

Clifton, in the Countie of Nottingham, Knyght and Barronett, and the Honble. Ladye Frances Clifford, daughter to the Rt. Honble. Francis Erie of Cumberland." Skipton Parish Register, extracted by me in 1835. This entry will be found on p. 191 of Dawson's Skipton, 1882.

<sup>59</sup> His second wife; married 12 October, 1615, by licence, at North Newbald. He was buried 13 December, 1641, at Hayton.

## 1615.

- Samuel Fielding and Ann Robinson, Wid., of Sandall-Magna—at Sandall-Magna.
- Leonard Browne, of Thornton, and Isabel Winterburne, of Burnsall, Wid.—at either place.
- Robert Browne, of Guisborough (qu. Gisburn f), and Cecily Garnett, of Skipton—at either place.
- William Haigh, of Huddersfield, and Elizabeth Hirst, of Elland—at Huddersfield.
- Ralph Watson, of Gilling, and Prudence Fairfax, of Kirkdale—at Kirkdale.
- Thomas Sherburne, dioc. Chester, and Elizabeth Waddington, of Long Preston, Wid.—at Long Preston.
- Leonard Allan, of Spofforth, and Janet Kendall, of St. Martin's, Micklegate, York—at St. Martin's, Micklegate, York.
- Thomas Harrison, of Tadcaster, and Ellen Shatt (?), of Spofforth—at either place.
- Dominus Francis Thornhaugh,<sup>60</sup> son and heir of Sir John Thornhaugh, of Sturton [co. Notts], and Jane, da. of Sir John Jackson, of Edderthorpe, Knt.,—at Hickleton.
- Thomas Dawson, of Arksey, and Mary Hanson, of Felkirk—at either place.
- John Hancoats, prov. York, and Ester Watson, of St. Sampson's, York—at St. Sampson's, York.
- Edward Rothwell, of Slaidburn, and Elizabeth Leeming, of Mitton—at either place.
- Thomas Norton, of Ferriby, and Elizabeth Pears, of [St. Martin's or Holy Trinity,] Micklegate, York—at Micklegate, York.
- John Foldes, Clk., Vicar of North Wheatley [co. Notts], and Lettice Johnson, of North Wheatley, Wid.—at North Wheatley.
- Thomas Haigh, of Halifax, and Susan Brooksbank, of Elland, Wid.—at either place.
- John Burrowes and Elizabeth Bright, of Sheffield—at Sheffield.
- James Lupton and Frances Harding, of St. Mary's, Hull—at St. Mary's, Hull.
- Thomas Robinson and Mary Gelson, of Wakefield—at Wakefield.
- John Revill, of St. Mary's, Bishophill, Senr., and Elizabeth Shillito, of Castleford—at either place.
- John Bradyll,<sup>61</sup> of Whalley, and Millicent Talbot, of Long Preston—at Long Preston, or . . . . .
- Richard Hedworth,<sup>62</sup> of Chester, dioc. of Durham, Esq., and Elizabeth Herbert, of St. Crux, York—at St. Crux, York, or . . . . .
- Thomas Broadley, of Keighley, and Jane Fowler, of Kildwick—at Kildwick.
- Thomas Tempest, of Clayton, and Elizabeth Marris, of South Kirkby—at either place.
- Robert Sisson, of Bilbrough, and Ann Burton, of St. Margaret's, York—at either place.
- Francis Elwood and Ann Carter, of Marfleet—at Marfleet.
- William Thomas and Mary Cawcroft, of Heptonstall—at Heptonstall.

<sup>60</sup> See Thoroton's Notts, III. p. 296; Visitation of Notts, Harleian Society, pp. 69 and 70; Hunter's South Yorkshire, II. p. 136; Foster's Visitations, p. 537. Sir John Thornhaugh was knighted at Belvoir Castle, 23 April, 1603. He was owner of Balne Hall, and his daughter Elizabeth was buried at Snaith, 1 January, 1594-5. Sir Francis was 22 at the date of his marriage, and was High Sheriff of Notts in 1637. His eldest son, Francis, was a Colonel of horse for the Parliament, and slain at Preston, 17 August, 1648, aged 31, M. I. Sturton.

<sup>61</sup> He was of Portfield, and buried 5 April, 1655. She was daughter of John Talbot, of Basball, by Ursula, d. John Hamerton, of

Hellfield, and was his first wife. Their only son John was slain in the Civil War, at Thornton-in-Craven, 27 July, 1643. (See Whitaker's Whalley, second ed., 1806, p. 218. Whitaker's Craven, second ed. 1812, p. 25.)

<sup>62</sup> Took place 9 October, 1615. She was daughter of Thomas Herbert, Alderman of York, by Mary, daughter of Thomas Harrison, of Acaster, and aunt to Sir Thomas Herbert, Bart., the Eastern traveller. (See Dugdale's Visitation, 1665, ed. Surtees Society, p. 165.) He died in 1620. (Surtees's Durham, Vol. II. p. 151.) They are represented by Baron Hylton and the Earl of Lovelace.



1615.

- Hugh Andrew, of Bainton, and Ellen Tyston (?), of St. John's, Beverley, Wid.—at either place.
- Gilbert Rawlinson, of Whixley, and Margaret Norton, of Topcliffe—at either place.
- Oughtred Hodgkinson, of Slaidburn, and Dorothy Johnson, of Staniths ? Stainh . . . ?—at either place.
- Christopher Darnbrooke and Jane Fawcett, of Pateley Bridge—at Pateley Bridge.
- Richard Hey, of Brompton, and Alice Bewshaw, of Scawby (Scalby), Wid.—at Brompton.
- Robert Benson, of Wakefield, and Susan King, of Leeds—at Wakefield.
- John Senior,<sup>63</sup> of Silkston, and Ann Pearson, of All Saints, Pavement, York—at All Saints, Pavement, York.
- Valentine Speight, of Dewsbury, and Elizabeth Coldwell, of Adwick-le-Street—at either place.
- Richard Thwaites, of Armthorpe, and Margaret Alderson, of Owston—at either place.
- Marmaduke Rayner, co. Linc., and Ann Lockwood, of Holy Trinity, Hull, Wid.—at Holy Trinity, Hull.
- Thomas Cooke, of Wakefield, and Margaret Rayner, of Birstall—at either place.
- Nicholas Wood<sup>64</sup> and Margaret Wilkinson, of Ecclesfield—at Ecclesfield.
- Simon Hayne ? Wayne, of Ripon, and Ann Thompson, of Doncaster, Wid.—at either place.
- William Booth, of Skipton, and Ellen Sinclair, of Kilburn [qu. Kilham ?]—at Skipton.
- John Maddison, of Pontefract, and Elizabeth Smith, of Badsworth, Wid.—at Pontefract.
- George Oliver, of Bishop Wilton, and Catherine [Nor ?]cliffe, of Walton—at Walton.
- Ralph Jackson, of Darnton,<sup>65</sup> and Ann Parkin, of St. Olave's, York—at St. Olave's, York.
- William Simpson, and Effam Norton, of St. Olave's, York—at St. Olave's, York.
- Laurence Wilcock, of Broughton, and Ellen Mitchell, of Thorntou—at either place.
- George Barchard, of Easington, and Joan Overton, of Humbleton—at either place.
- Thomas Collier and Agnes Boyes, of Halifax—at Halifax.
- John Wyrall, of High Hoyland, and Elizabeth Dobson, of Bilton—at High Hoyland.
- John Smith and Margaret Green, of Bradford—at Bradford.
- Thomas Smeathman, of Pocklington, and Jane Burton, of Sand Hutton—at Sand Hutton.
- John Clough and Elizabeth Brearcliffe, of Bardsey—at Bardsey.
- William Harrison, of Otley and Elizabeth Moore, of Fewston—at Otley.
- Thomas Burland, of Fenton, and Ann Dawson, of St. Mary Bishophill, Senr., York — at St. Mary Bishophill, Senr., York.
- Thomas Winterburn, of Gargrave, and Margaret Knowles, of Long Preston—at either place.
- Francis Wharton and Rachel Harrington, of Scarborough—at Scarborough.
- Stephen Carver, of North Cave, and Margaret Mewburn, of Holme-on-Spalding-More, at Burstwick ?—at either place ?
- John Okell, of Bradforth, Clk., and Alice Grave, of Birstall—at Birstall.

<sup>63</sup> Took place 26 October, 1615.

<sup>64</sup> The marriage register for this year is missing; but he baptized a daughter Elizabeth 25 February, 1615-6, and Ann, 7 February, 1618-9.

<sup>65</sup> I am indebted to my old friend and master, Chancellor Raine, D.C.L., for this information.

<sup>66</sup> Darnton is Darlington. You have heard the proverb, 'to tak Darnton trod,' i.e., to bolt out of Yorkshire into the Bishoprick, to escape your creditors. The origin of the saw, no doubt, was, in the culprit seeking sanctuary at Durham."—J. R.

## NOTES ON YORKSHIRE CHURCHES.

By the late SIR STEPHEN GLYNNE, Bart.

(CONTINUED FROM P. 286, VOL. XIII.)

### ST. JOHN, HALIFAX.

THIS is a very spacious and handsome church, almost wholly perpendicular, the exterior of which is very grand and imposing. It consists of a western tower, a nave with side aisles, and a large chancel, nearly equal in length to the nave, also with parallel aisles reaching to the east end. There is also an additional aisle or chapel on the south of the nave. A south porch has a high peaked roof open to the interior and a kind of machicolation under it. The whole of the chancel and the south side of the nave are embattled. The south aisle of the chancel has the battlement finely pannelled and crocketed pinnacles surmounting enriched buttresses. The clerestory of the chancel is also enriched with pinnacles. The north aisle of the nave is plain and probably earlier,<sup>11</sup> having two-light windows of decorated character. The tower is fine and lofty, with a pannelled battlement, eight crocketed pinnacles, and double belfry windows, and on the west side a fine perpendicular window of six lights. Most of the windows are of three lights, but one east of the south chapel of the nave is of five, as are those at the east of the side aisles. The east window of the chancel is of seven lights with a transom. In the south aisle, west of the chapel, are square-headed windows in an upper tier over the others, and in each aisle, about the middle, are inserted square-headed windows of the bay form, probably of the time of Queen Elizabeth. The interior, though grand from its space, exhibits coarser work than the exterior. The nave is divided from each aisle by five pointed arches upon octagonal pillars, and the south chapel opens to aisle by three of similar form and character. The chancel

<sup>11</sup> Temp. Edw. 1.

is separated from the nave by a pointed arch, and that to the tower is very lofty. The chancel has five arches on each side, with piers resembling those of the nave but less lofty, as the chancel has a clerestory, which is wanting in the nave. There are two windows of three lights over each arch. The ceiling of the whole is flat, pannelled, and blazoned with arms. The ceiling of the north aisle has some carved figures in the cornice. The chancel has an additional chapel on the north, opening by two pointed arches with octagonal pier. Its east window is of five lights. There is a handsome wood screen across the chancel and its aisles, set at three arches distance from the east end. There are also several of the ancient wood stalls in the chancel, and there is another screen in the south chapel of the nave. The seats of the nave appear to be the original ones placed there about the time of James I., and from being low and with some wood carving, have a much less bad effect than modern pews. There is an old poor-box held by the figure of a man in wood. The altar is raised up several steps and enclosed by ancient rails with some carving. The east window has some fragments of stained glass. The font is octagonal and plain, but having over it a rich wood canopy of tabernacle work. The organ is set in a gallery two arches from the west end. There is also a north gallery.

#### ALL SAINTS, WAKEFIELD.

This church in scale is about equal to Halifax, having co-extensive aisles along the nave and chancel, and at the west end a plain tower surmounted by a very lofty though plain spire of stone, which though somewhat heavy at the base is a very conspicuous and ornamental object in the surrounding country. The tower itself has little architectural ornament. Under the battlement is a kind of machicolation, not uncommon in this neighbourhood. The belfry windows are double on each side, with something of an Early English character half obliterated. The exterior has been restored in a modern Gothic fashion, with pannelling and pinnacles, the details of which will not bear criticism. Many of the windows, originally of four lights, have been altered; those of the clerestory are square headed, set in pairs. The interior is very spacious and

lofty, but has the usual amount of pews and galleries. The nave has seven pointed arches on each side. The piers on the south are alternately circular and octagonal; on the north, some are circular, some clustered. The ceiling of the nave is pannelled with gilt bosses, the ribs springing from shafts on corbels. In the chancel and the aisles the ceilings are rather richer than in the nave. The arch to the chancel is wide; within it is a fine wood screen, but of defaced character; there are parclose screens in the side of the chancel of better design, also the original stalls. The chancel has five arches, with octagonal piers on each side, and a clerestory as the nave. There are several monuments to the Pilkingtons at the east end of the south aisle. There are a few bits of stained glass and a marble altar. The font is octagonal, bearing the date 1661. There is an organ of considerable size at the west end.

#### ROTHWELL.

This church consists of a nave with side aisles, a chancel with north aisle, and a western tower, which last is embattled and crowned with four crocketed pinnacles, and has a niche over the west window. The prevailing features are Perpendicular. The south aisle and clerestory are also embattled and enriched with crocketed pinnacles, and the south aisle, the porch, and the tower have an odd kind of machicolation under the parapet. The windows have been nearly all despoiled of their tracery. Those of the clerestory are square-headed, of two lights. The north aisle and the chancel are modern. The nave opens to the south aisle by five pointed arches on low octagonal piers. The modern arches on the north side and the fitting up of the chancel is in a kind of Gothic form. The font is an octagonal basin, resembling that at Wakefield, with the date 1662, and surmounted by a high cover of wood. There are north, south, and west galleries, and an organ.

#### PONTEFRACT.

1833. The ruined church of All Hallows must, when complete, have been a noble structure. The plan is cruciform, including a nave with aisles, a north and south transept, each

having a western aisle, and a chancel which had once a south aisle and a small north chapel. In the centre is a massive square tower, with double belfry windows of Perpendicular character, an open battlement, and four crocketed pinnacles, from which rises a lofty octagon having pinnacles at the angles, the whole forming a rather singular but imposing steeple. There are Decorated and Perpendicular features, but none of earlier date. The nave and the chancel are in a state of ruin, but the transept has been roofed in and fitted up for divine service. The nave is divided from the aisle by four pointed arches, with octagonal pillars. The clerestory windows, two over each arch, are Perpendicular, of two lights. There are north and south porches. The windows of the aisles of the nave seem to have been Perpendicular, but have lost their tracery. The west window is very large, and early in the style; the arch of the west doorway reaches above its sill. The southern windows of the chancel are Decorated. The tower arches are large and fine, upon piers having a kind of pilasters with foliated capitals. The transepts having been recently new roofed, form the present church, and the restoration is on the whole neat. There is groining very well executed; and the windows of this portion are all Perpendicular, that at the south end of five lights, at the north of three; there is also a clerestory. The seats and galleries are of Gothic pattern. A half-hexagon recess is thrown out eastward of the tower, for the altar, which is of correct form and well executed. The pulpit is also neat. The font has been restored, and is Perpendicular, octagonal pannelled with shields and foliage.

#### SKELTON.<sup>12</sup>

This beautiful little church is a perfect specimen of enriched Early English work. It consists of a nave and chancel, with small side aisles of equal length, included under one high-pitched general roof. In the centre, just over the chancel arch, is an open bell turret, rising to a peaked gable, and pierced with a double lancet arch upon a central pier of clustered shafts, and having on the head, between the two

<sup>12</sup> This church is described and engraved in "The Churches of Yorkshire, No. 3." The general features resemble

almost exactly the transepts of York Minster. The effect of the high sloping roof is admirable.

lights, a circle containing a quatrefoil, and enriched with the toothed ornament. The whole is crowned by a cross of the same style. The south doorway is extremely elegant; the arch deeply recessed with mouldings, some containing the toothed ornament, and shafts, with capitals of varied but finely executed foliage. The doorway is surmounted by a curious triangular pediment, rising considerably above the parapet of the circle, and crowned at its apex by a cross. There are three lancet windows on the north and south sides, with dripstones continued along the small buttresses, and enriched with the tooth moulding. The west end has a long single lancet in the centre, and one smaller at the end of each aisle, in the gable above the middle window, a circular one, all of which are moulded with the toothed ornament. Between the windows are buttresses with triangular heads. The east end has three equal lancets in the centre, with very rich arch mouldings and shafts, flanked by two buttresses, and a single lancet east of each aisle. Over the triple lancet, in the east gable, is a window, in shape a vesica piscis, with toothed mouldings. Both east and west gables are terminated by crosses. The north doorway is plainer than the south, and hidden internally by a monument. The interior is very elegant, and in good condition, much care and expense having been bestowed upon it. The nave is divided from each of its little low aisles by two fine pointed arches, with piers of four clustered shafts having toothed moulding in the capitals. The chancel has one similar arch on each side. The whole is groined in wood, which is modern, but not ill conceived, in the Early English style. The windows terminating the aisles are larger than the others, but all have internally elegant mouldings, and the dripstones toothed and continued as a string course. The triple east window has toothed dripstone and similar arch mouldings, with banded detached shafts, having foliated capitals. The chancel arch resembles those opening to the aisles. The west window in ornament much resembles the eastern; all the ornaments are beautifully executed. On the south side of the altar is a trefoil niche with toothed dripstone, containing a piscina with eight foil orifice, and the basin elegantly moulded. On the north side is a square aumbrye or locker, and at the north-east angle of the chancel, an Early English bracket, probably for a candle

or image. The font is a small octagon of Early English character, but very plain, and the sides sloped off to meet the shaft. The interior is unfortunately fitted up with pews, though very neat, and restored by Mrs. Thompson at considerable expense.

#### ST. MARY MAGDALENE, THIRSK.

This is a fine church, wholly Perpendicular, and very regular and uniform, consisting of a west tower, and a nave and chancel, with side aisles to the nave only. The tower is large and plain, with strong buttresses, and an embattled parapet. The west window of three lights, as also those of the belfry. Over the west window a small niche containing figures. No west door. There is a south porch of two stories, with the springing of stone ribs for groining. The doorway has good continuous mouldings. The battlement on the whole of the church is pierced, and the buttresses crowned by pinnacles. The interior is lofty and fine, and the tower arch is fine and open. The windows of the aisles are of three lights and large, and those of the clerestory of the nave also of three lights. The nave has six fine arches on each side, with clustered piers of four shafts. The roof of the nave and aisles has some good wood tracery and enriched bosses. The east ends of the aisles are enclosed by wood screens. The chancel is raised on several steps, and below it is a vaulted chamber used as a grammar school. The chancel arch is low and has been altered. The east window a fine one of five lights, the side windows of three lights, with contracted arches, and of late period. South of the altar are three good sedilia, cinquefoiled with square flowers in the mouldings, and pinnacles between them. The base is pannelled. East of the sedilia is a niche with water drain. There is a little stained glass in the aisle windows of rich colouring. The font is a plain octagon basin, with a lofty wood cover of tabernacle work. The organ is in a modern Gothic case, but only played by barrels.

#### ST. NICHOLAS, DUNNINGTON.

1834.—This church in its original state was a small and very inconvenient structure, consisting of a nave with

diminutive aisles, a chancel with a north aisle, and a low west tower. The exterior very plain, the nave with leaded roof, the chancel tiled, and the clerestory modern. The tower in its lower portion very early and plain, without buttresses, the belfry story with the battlement and small pinnacles Perpendicular. The tower opens to the nave by a low semi-circular arch upon imposts. The nave very short, and not longer than the chancel, having on each side two semi-circular arches, upon round piers of rather light proportions, having square capitals and bases, apparently late Norman. The chancel had two pointed arches with light octagonal pillar forming the division to the north aisle. The roof of the chancel covered in panels with rich bosses. The east window decorated, of three lights. On the south side a lancet, and one window of two lights without foils. South of the altar two ascending sedilia, with trefoiled arch, and a trefoil niche with triangular canopy and a piscina. In the east wall, on each side of the window, an Early English moulded bracket, like the capital of a shaft. The font a semi-octagonal basin against the pier of the tower arch. Most of the windows of wretched modern character, some square-headed and late Perpendicular, and much of the side walls rebuilt in brick.

1842.—Dunnington church has been much improved and the interior newly arranged. All the wretched modern windows removed, and replaced by triple round-headed ones, which, however, are not quite suitable in a small church, and partake more of the Italian Romanesque.

#### ST. JAMES, ANSTON.

This church has a nave with side aisles, a chancel, and a western tower crowned by a stone spire. The latter is of excellent stone, and of Perpendicular work, the west window of three lights, but small, the parapet embattled, but the angles cut off and late pinnacles placed, as at West Retford. The spire, though not very lofty, has no bad appearance. The clerestory of the nave is late Perpendicular, embattled, with bold gargoyles in the string course. The windows are square-headed, the labels having bold head corbels. There are also late crocketed pinnacles with square bases. The other parts of the church exhibit some Decorated



features, and neither the aisles nor chancel are embattled. There are buttresses in the aisles with triangular heads ; most of the aisle windows are square-headed, with decorated tracery, of three lights ; those at the east and west ends are pointed, and a fine canopied niche occupies the centre light of the east window of each aisle : that of the south aisle is, however, mutilated. The nave is divided from each aisle by three pointed arches ; those on the north have large octagonal piers ; on the south the piers are of four clustered shafts in lozenge shape. The chancel arch has similar shafts. There are armorial bearings in the east window of the north aisle, and brackets on each side of it. The chancel has on the south a plain two-light window without foils, and one square-headed, with decorated tracery, of three lights. On the north, one of two lights, decorated. South of the chancel are three ascending sedilia under a window divided by octagonal shafts, and surmounted by an embattled cornice. In the south wall of the chancel is a slab, set upright, with the effigy of a female with a child by her side, and an angel which is holding the head of the child. This is very irregular, and seems to be of the 14th century. There is an odd inscription in verse to one John Hutton, 1667. In this church we saw a paper garland and gloves suspended in memory of a young bride deceased.

#### ST. PETER, THORPE SALVIN.

This is rather a small church, consisting of a nave and chancel, each with north aisle, a chapel, and a western tower of late and poor Perpendicular, with a battlement and four crocketed pinnacles, but no buttresses at all. The lower part may perhaps be earlier, as the arch opening to the nave is decidedly Early English, with good mouldings, and indented outer moulding. The south doorway is a very fine Norman one, with several mouldings containing the lozenge and chevron ornaments, and shafts with cushion capitals. The nave is divided from the aisle by two wide semi-circular arches, with an octagonal pier having an early capital ; the responds are half circular. The clerestory windows are square-headed. On the south side of the nave are two curious windows, the tracery of which may be called Flamboyant, each of two lights, with a pointed arch set

within a square, with label over it. Above are inserted two square late windows, one of which contains some stained glass, and has a niche inserted in the side of it internally. The body has no battlement. The north chapel of the chancel is of very fine masonry, with an overhanging parapet, beneath which is a corbel table of Norman character. On the south side of the chancel is a narrow ogee-headed doorway, and over it a stone, sculptured with the rude figure of a lion. The chancel opens to the nave by a very good Norman arch, with fine mouldings and shafts with cushion capitals; to the north chapel there is a pointed arch upon pilasters, with toothed ornament in the capitals. The east window of the chancel is Decorated, of three lights, and on the south side is one lancet window. South of the altar are three sedilia with trefoil feathering and ogee heads upon octagonal columns, and above them an embattled cornice. There is also a square recess on the south wall; a niche, perhaps for a credence, on the north. The north chapel has decorated windows of two lights, and contains a niche and water drain. The font is the most interesting feature in the church, and is a remarkably fine Norman one of cylindrical form, arcaded with semi-circular arches, set in compartments divided by buttresses, by twos and by threes, and some intersecting. Within the arches are various pieces of sculpture in high relief, and very well preserved, but some of the subjects are difficult to explain or decypher. Some are as follows: 1. Baptism; 2. Reaping; 3. A figure on horseback with branch of a tree overhead; 4. Sowing; 5. A sort of a demon, with feet in what resembles a grate; 6. A head surmounting the bodies of two serpents. Round the top of the font is a cornice of a kind of antique scroll work.

#### ALL SAINTS, SHERBURN.

*May, 1862.*—This is a large church conspicuously situated on an abrupt eminence. The plan comprises nave with north and south aisles, chancel, west tower, engaged in the aisles, and south porch, adjacent to which on the east is a chapel. The exterior in good preservation, of fine white stone masonry, and the interior restored in 1857. The lower part of the tower and the arcades of the nave are Norman; it has flat buttresses, and opens to the nave and aisles by

three good semi-circular arches of three orders chamfered, the shafts being abaci. Over the nave arch is a Norman window from the tower, opening to the nave. The tower arch appears to have sunk a little. The lower story of the tower is groined with strong ribs crossing. There is much wall about the tower arch to the nave, and it is now open and cleared of gallery. The other portions of the tower display prepared work of a local type; it has an embattled parapet with four crocketed pinnacles; the belfry windows double, each of two lights. There are no strings. The west window of three lights is of doubtful character. At the west end the buttresses are unusually large, and of great projection, that on the south-west connected with a stair turret. The nave has on each side a noble arcade of four tall Norman arches, having mouldings, and on large circular columns with cushion capitals and scalloped hood mouldings.<sup>13</sup> Above is a Perpendicular clerestory of square-headed Perpendicular three-light windows. The windows of both aisles are Perpendicular, on the north square-headed. At the east of the south aisle is a fine one of five lights, with some odd intersections in the tracery. In the south aisle are three sepulchral recesses, and a trefoiled piscina. The chancel arch is pointed on circular shafts. The chancel is large and Early English, has a new roof, with timbers on stone corbels. The north aisle is carried along part of the chancel, and opens to it by a low small pointed arch on corbels, where is placed the organ.<sup>14</sup> To the south aisle is a larger pointed arch on octagonal corbels. This aisle is carried along part of the chancel uninterrupted. The chancel has an eastern triplet of lancets, with shafts having bands and capitals, and a vesica above, all filled with obituary stained glass. On the south are three newly inserted single lancets, also filled with stained glass, and a priest's door. On the north-east is a vestry. Oddly enough, this large church has no sedilia, or rather, perhaps, they have been obliterated. There are new illuminated iron rails to the sacrarium, and the chancel has been stalled. The seats of the nave are new and low, as also the pulpit and prayer desk, which faces north. There are strong walls flanking the chancel arch, and there is indication of a squint in the north aisle. At the end of the north aisle is a

<sup>13</sup> The bases of the piers square and raised.

<sup>14</sup> The organ (small) has six stops.

pedestal. The font is new: an octagonal bowl on a stem. The south chapel adjoining the porch opens to it by a door, and to the aisle by an odd shaped kind of ogee arch, now glazed. The windows are square-headed, of three lights. In this chapel is a fine sculptured rood with crocketed pediment. The inner doorway of the porch has an obtuse hood on corbels, with heraldic shields. The porch and chapel are gabled. The clerestory is embattled, but not the north aisle. The south aisle has a moulded parapet.<sup>15</sup>

#### ST. PETER, RYLSTONE.

*May* 9, 1862.—This church has been lately almost wholly reconstructed, but so as to retain its original character. The plan is nave and aisles, chancel, and western tower. The chancel seems, however, to be an addition to the original plan.<sup>16</sup> The roofs are covered with stone tile, and are altogether new. The windows are mostly Perpendicular, but a few Decorated. Those of the clerestory square-headed, of three lights. The nave has on each side an arcade of four pointed arches, with light octagonal columns. The tower and chancel arches similar. All the seats are open; the sacrarium laid with tiles. Several windows have new stained glass. The south porch has stone seats. The tower embattled, with corner buttresses, has square-headed belfry window of three lights, and a stair turret at the south-east. The altar is chest-shaped, of old wood.

#### ST. MARTIN, BURTON AGNES.

*October*, 1841.—This church has a west tower, a nave with aisles, and a chancel. The tower is late Perpendicular, of grey stone, with a battlement and pinnacles which are modern. There is a west window of three lights, the dripstone upon angel corbels. On the same side are two niches with plain canopies, the belfry windows of three lights. The clerestory is embattled, and has late square-headed windows; the roofs are of lead. Some windows of the aisles are Decorated, those at the east ends of early and simple

<sup>15</sup> The present restoration cost £2,366. York Minster may be discerned from the elevated churchyard.

<sup>16</sup> An old stone discovered with armo-

rial shield representing an eagle. The church founded 1852. £1,000 left for the restoration by Mr. Waddilove.

character, of three lights ; the west window of the south aisle is curious, being a quatrefoil within an arch. One in the north aisle is square-headed, but the character of the tracery is Decorated, although with a transom. The chancel is of modern and debased architecture. The nave has on the north side three plain Early English arches without mouldings, on circular massive columns, having the square abacus to the capital and square bases. On the south side are three pointed arches of greater elevation, upon very slender columns, one of which is circular and one octagonal. There is a flat modern ceiling which cuts the clerestory windows, and the eastern arch on the north side is quite destroyed by a large heavy pew put up about 1680, at which time the present pews and pulpit were also erected. The arch to the tower bespeaks an early period, and is semicircular upon shafts of transition Early English. The chancel arch is pointed and cased in stucco, but some of its Early English features are visible. The east end of the north aisle is enclosed and contains several tombs : one to Sir Roger Somerville 1354,<sup>17</sup> one very handsome altar tomb of alabaster enriched with niches containing figures of angels, of saints, and of some religious orders, on which are the effigies of a knight and lady in good preservation, and two small effigies, probably children, lying by their side. The lady lies on a pillar supported by small angels. This is in the style of the 15th century. Another rich monument of later date, of rich marbles, commemorates Sir H. Griffith and his two wives, exhibiting three black marble coffins and sculpture at the base in high relief representing skulls and bones.

#### HARPHAM.

This church is a chapel to Burton Agnes. It consists of handsome though simple west tower, a nave and a chancel, with a private chapel on the north side of the latter. The tower is Perpendicular, with a battlement and four unfinished pinnacles ; at the south-west a turret ; the west window of two lights, the belfry windows also of two lights, but without foils. The masonry is very good. The windows are chiefly square-headed, with tracery of two lights and Decorated character. The interior is very neat, and fitted

<sup>17</sup> The tomb says Sir Roger Somerville died February, 1336. Sir Philip Somerville, his brother and Heir, died 23 January, 1354.

up wholly with open oak seats, except the pew belonging to the St. Quintin family. The chancel arch is pointed without moulding. The north chapel is in two portions, part of it ranging westward of the chancel arch. The tower arch has deep though plain mouldings. The chancel and north chapel abound with beautiful and interesting monumental remains, to the family of St. Quintin. The east window of the chancel is, however, blocked up by a monument most inappropriately placed over the altar. The north chapel is the burying place of the St. Quintin family, and has square-headed windows, apparently late decorated, containing much stained glass with armorial bearings showing the various intermarriages of the St. Quintins. Between this chapel and the chancel is a rich ogee arch in the wall, having fine feathering, crockets and finial, beneath which is an altar tomb of alabaster having quatrefoil panneling, upon which are engraved the figures of a knight and lady, beneath enriched canopies, with this inscription :

*Orate p. aia dō Willmi de Sancto Quintino qui obiit año dñi millio trecentesimo quadragesimo nono; et pro aia dne . . uxor eius que obiit anno dni millo ccc octogesimo iiii<sup>o</sup>.*<sup>18</sup>

“*Cotidia celebrat<sup>o</sup> misse Marie.*”—C. B. N. A. D. 1863.

The ogee arch is equally enriched on the sides facing the chapel and the chancel, and in the centre of each side of the altar tomb is a crucifix within a canopy. These were probably the founders of the chapel, the style of which corresponds with the date, i.e. the transition from Decorated to Perpendicular. In an arch in the wall of the chapel is the effigy of a lady in the headdress of about 1410, with a lion at her feet, very beautifully executed. In the same chapel is also the brass of a knight in very perfect condition, with this legend :<sup>19</sup>

*Hic jacet Thomas de Sancto quintino Armig' nup. dñs de harphm qui obiit decimo octavo die mēs Julii A<sup>o</sup> dni millio cccc<sup>o</sup> quad'gesio quinto cui' Aie ppiciet ds Ame.*

In the chancel are also brass figures of a knight and lady beneath canopies, the inscription nearly destroyed except

<sup>18</sup> This brass was figured in vol. xii. of this journal, page 211. Sir Stephen's copy does not agree with the brass as represented; the brass seems to have been

in better condition at the time of his visit.

<sup>19</sup> See vol. xii., page 215.

“domina Agnes uxor eius.” In the chapel is also a stone coffin. This church is on the whole very interesting, from its tombs, and the probability of the date being known. The exterior has in some parts been patched with brick.

#### ST. NICOLAS, HORNSEA.

*October, 1841.*—This church has a low west tower, a nave and a chancel, each with lateral aisles, of which the northern extends to the west wall of the tower. The exterior has rather a patched appearance. The clerestory is of good stone with a moulded parapet; other parts of the walls are of rubble, patched with brick. On the south side there appears to have been a transept, an arch appearing in the wall, in which are inserted some plain, but not early lancets. There are also two plain lancets on the north side within a general arch, which internally rests on corbel heads. The church is of fine dimensions, but much mutilated. The prevailing features are Perpendicular; the tower is of that date, and has a west window, but the upper part has been disfigured and mutilated. The nave is divided from each aisle by four elegant moulded pointed arches, with the mouldings continued down the piers, without capitals. A similar arch opens from the nave to the chancel, and the latter has three on each side nearly similar, but a string course went over them (below the clerestory) which is wanting in the nave. The clerestory windows are the same throughout, Perpendicular of three lights. The chancel extends a little eastward of the aisles. The east window, a very large one, has unfortunately been barbarously altered, and those at the east of the two aisles, of very beautiful early Perpendicular tracery and of great size, have been walled up. The pulpit is perched up on a kind of arch bestriding the passage of the nave. The font is Early English, of octagonal form, each face pannelled with lancet arches, on an octagonal stem, surrounded by four baluster legs of wood (probably replacing the original ones), and upon a square basement.

#### ST. AUGUSTINE, HEDON.

This magnificent church is on a scale of unusual grandeur, though oftener to be met with in Yorkshire than elsewhere,

as the noble churches of Beverley, Hull, Selby and Howden will testify.

The plan is cruciform, the nave having aisles, the transepts spacious, each with an aisle on the east side. The chancel had once a south aisle, now destroyed, and in the centre of the cross rises a very fine and lofty tower. There are considerable portions of Early English, much of Decorated, and some windows and the tower are Perpendicular. The nave is principally Decorated, the transepts and choir Early English. The west front has a large window of five lights, which has been mutilated, and buttresses with triangular heads charged with good tracery and niches, also an elegant doorway having fine arch mouldings with shafts of rich foliated capitals, and surmounted by an ogee canopy flanked by pinnacles richly crocketed. The north and south porches have been destroyed. The south doorway has bold trefoil feathering within the arch and shafts; the buttresses are crowned with large gargoyles.<sup>20</sup>

The windows of the side aisles of the nave have good early Decorated tracery of three lights, those at the west end of two lights, their arch mouldings fine and deep; and in some are two orders of shafts, the capitals of which are in some instances foliated, in others simply moulded. In some of the mouldings, internally, appears the ball flower. The north doorway resembles the southern, but has over it a crocketed triangular pediment, and its shafts have fine foliated capitals. The interior of the nave is in good order, though pewed and galleried, and being the only portion adapted for the accommodation of the congregation, the transept and choir are separated from it by a partition, and this the choir used only at the time of the celebration of the Eucharist.

Some repairs have been done, and the church put into a state of neatness, but there has, unfortunately, been much want of judgment, and even some mutilation. The nave is lofty and fine, and is separated from each aisle by five beautifully moulded pointed arches, with dripstones upon corbel heads; the piers are composed of eight shafts clustered in a diamond form, having moulded capitals. The clerestory

<sup>20</sup> There is a finger organ in the west gallery. The north and south doors are unhappily closed up.



windows are each of two lights, and of Decorated character. The arches which open eastward of the aisles into the transepts are Early English; the northern has shafts with moulded, the southern with foliated capitals. The transepts have some splendid Early English work, though there has been some mutilation, and some of the external effect destroyed by the unlucky removal of the pointed gables, for which an ugly horizontal battlement is substituted. The south transept is, perhaps, the earliest, and has a doorway with semi-circular arch just emerging from Norman, and with shafts having capitals of rude foliage. Over this door is a corbel table of early character, and the buttresses of this transept are flat. There is, however, more of subsequent alteration than in the other transept; a large window has been inserted, which seems to have had Perpendicular tracery, now horribly mutilated. On the east side of both transepts are two very fine moulded arches of Early English character, opening to a small aisle or chapel. The pier in the south transept is of clustered shafts with general moulded capitals, and banded round the middle. Above these arches on each side is an elegant arcade of five lancet arches springing from piers of clustered shafts, and having the tooth ornament in some of the mouldings. This arcade forms a clerestory, and one of the arches is sub-divided into two by a central pier, and the whole toothed. The base of the large pier on the east side of this transept has a band of toothed ornament. On the west side of this transept is a similar arcade corresponding to the clerestory, some pierced for windows. The toothed ornament occurs in some of the capitals, and there are besides two plainer lancets, which are pierced. These arches externally are very plain. The north transept has had less alteration and is richer. At its north end are two tiers of lancets, three in each tier; the lowest have very slender shafts, and all are glazed. Between the heads of the windows of the lower tier are circles containing flowered crosses. The upper windows have bolder mouldings and enriched with the toothed ornament, as are also the capitals of the clustered shafts which form the piers. There is a similar arcade in the upper part of the east and west sides of this transept, with more of the tooth ornament than in the south transept, and a flower in the head of the subdivided arch. There is a passage in the thickness of the wall in both

ranges of arches. On the east side of this transept the two Early English arches, which open to the aisle or chapel, spring from a central cylindrical pier of large size, but the responds are of clustered shafts, some having toothed capitals, and one ending in a kind of knob of foliage. The north door of the transept has internally a flat arch, and the string carried over it; externally the mouldings are rich and toothed, the shafts have nail head capitals, and toothed ornament carried down the jambs between the shafts. On the exterior the window mouldings are also toothed, and in the spaces between their heads are small quatrefoils with foliage at the points. The buttresses are charged with trefoil arches, also toothed. In the west wall within this transept are two niches; one has a good canopy, and the back of it enriched with sculptured grapes with vine leaves. The tower is supported upon four large Early English arches, but in itself is Perpendicular, of considerable beauty. Above the roof of the church it has three stories, each having two large windows, or rather, perhaps, only those of the belfry are strictly windows. Between them are buttresses charged with crocketed canopies. The parapet is a pierced and pannelled battlement, with eight large crocketed pinnacles. The nave and the south transept are circled, the rest has an open plain roof; there are shafts in the south transept intended for the springing of groining. At the entrance of the choir is a wood screen, and there is the usual ascent into it. There is a small arch north of the choir now closed, which communicated with the chapel adjoining. The north side of the choir presents an Early English arrangement, much resembling that of the end of the north transept. It has two tiers of lancet arches, the lower having slender shafts; the upper, bolder clustered ones, and toothed mouldings. The windows are set on a string course, and below them, on the north side, are three acute arched niches upon circular shafts, with moulded capitals and bases. The south aisle of the choir has been destroyed, but there are two very fine Early English arches, which once opened into it; they spring from a pier of clustered shafts, the usual toothed ornament appearing in the mouldings of the capitals. Above is a clerestory as opposite. The east window is Perpendicular, of five lights, with a transom. On the south side of the altar a vestry has been added, but rather at an

early period, as the doorway leading to it is Decorated, of great elegance in its mouldings, and slender shafts with fine foliated capitals. This door has encroached on the original sedilia, of which only one remains, which is genuine Early English, with toothed moulding, and capitals of shafts. There is also a trefoil piscina, rather plain, and above two fine lancet windows, enriched as the others, now closed. These have the quatrefoils with foliated points in the spaces about them. The toothed moulding is continued externally (within the present vestry) amidst the shafts, as in the north transept. The vestry has Perpendicular windows on the east and south sides, but on the west, which is, perhaps, the original east wall of the destroyed aisle, is a range of Early English lancets, with toothed ornament, the shafts gone, but the capitals and bases remain.

In the choir is a slab with a fine cross, the shaft of which has branches and leaves.

The font has an octagonal bowl of Perpendicular character, each face having an ogee crocketed canopy, with pinnacles between them, set upon figures of angels. The spandrils are pannelled with quatrefoiled circles, shields, animal figures, and the Tudor flower. The shaft is octagonal, and on its west side is a kneeling step.

COMPOTI OF THE YORKSHIRE ESTATES OF HENRY DE  
LACY, EARL OF LINCOLN.

(CONTINUED FROM VOL. VIII. P. 358.)

Bundle 1. No. 1. Membrane 4.

**Tanschelf.** OLIVERUS de Stanesfeud, Constabularius, Robertus et Thomas prepositi et Henricus contratalliator reddunt compotum suum apud Pontemfractum primo die Octobris, anno regni regis Edwardi xxiiij., coram domino W. de Nony, T. de Fishburne, videlicet ab incrastino Sancti Michaelis, anno regni regis Edwardi xxij., usque incrastinum Sancti Michaelis, anno regni regis Edwardi xxiiij.

De xxij <sup>li</sup> . xiiij <sup>d</sup> .	de arreragiis Roberti prepositi.
De xxiijs. vd. ob.	de firma de Thanschelf termino Michaelis cum Incremento anni preteriti.
De lvs. iij <sup>d</sup> .	de lv toftis et dimidio et dimidia pertica terre positis ad firmam termino Annunciacionis.
De vij <sup>d</sup> .	de firma Willelmi Embleuache termino Michaelis.
De vs.	de Incremento tenementi quondam Johannis Carpenter.
De vij <sup>d</sup> .	de firma Willelmi de Sotehill termino Michaelis.
De ij <sup>d</sup> .	de firma heredis Alexandri de Wolueley pro tofto suo elargando.
De cvs. xj <sup>d</sup> .	de <sup>xx</sup> iiij xiiij acris terre de dominico positis ad firmam.
De vijs. iiij <sup>d</sup> .	de firma xxij bovatarum terre in Carleton termino Michaelis.
De xvjs. jd.	de firma Ricardi de Carleton et filii sui pro ij bovatis terre termino Martini.
De vs. viij <sup>d</sup> .	de firma Lagman termino Michaelis.
De xij <sup>d</sup> .	de firma Rogeri filii Ade pro j tofto in Carleton termino Michaelis.
De jd.	de firma Roberti prepositi pro libera terra que fuit Johannis Warner.
De vijs. iiij <sup>d</sup> . ob.	de lix gallinis de redditu venditis.
De iiij <sup>li</sup> . xvij <sup>s</sup> . iij <sup>d</sup> .	de operibus remissis.
De vj <sup>d</sup> .	de recognicione Thome filii Emme.
De xjs.	de faldagio bidentium in Nundinis Sancte Erm- [enburge].
De xxjs. vj <sup>d</sup> .	de faldagio pullanorum in Nundinis Sancti Egidii.

De vs. iiij <i>d.</i>	de xvj bobus in Carleton agistatis in parco.
De iijs. vij <i>d.</i>	de xj bobus de Hotton agistatis per viij septimanas.
De xxvs. j <i>d.</i>	de averiis agistatis in parco per capita.
De iijs. viij <i>d.</i>	de iiij pullanis agistatis in Nouo copucio.
De vijs. ij <i>d.</i>	de cortice et cooperacione venditis in parco.
De vj <i>d.</i>	de warda averiorum in parco.
De xv <i>s.</i> ij <i>d.</i>	de herbagio et fructu gardini.
De iijs.	de vestura j bovate terre in Herdewyk que est in manu Comitum.
De va.	de fine Ricardi filii Johannis pro ingressu j bouate in Herdewyk.
De xs.	de fine Thome prepositi pro ingressu j bovate terre que fuit patris sui.
De iijs.	de merchetto Beatricis filie Thome.
De vs.	de merchetto Beatricis filie Warner.
De iijs.	de perquisitis hallemoti.
De ijs. vj <i>d.</i>	de Isabella Gonnild pro ingressu j Cotagii in Tanschelf.
De viijs.	de ij porcis venditis.
De cx <i>s.</i> vij <i>d.</i> ob. q <sup>a</sup> .	de xiiij quarteriis dimidio bussello frumenti venditis.
De lxiij <i>s.</i> vd. ob.	de vj bussellis siliginis, xij quarteriis ij bussellis ordeii venditis.
De viij <i>li.</i> x <i>s.</i> xj <i>d.</i>	de xxv quarteriis dragii, li quarteriis avene venditis.
De x <i>s.</i> ix <i>d.</i>	de Rebus venditis in tergo.

Summa Tocius Recepte, lxiij*li.* ijs. vij*d.* q<sup>a</sup>.

## Misc.

De quibus computat iijs. viij <i>d.</i> ob.	In custu j Caruce per annum et secunde per vices.
Et xv <i>s.</i> ix <i>d.</i>	In custu Carectarum et plastr' cum j pari rotarum, j sella cum batiis, ij cordis, j pari tractuum, ij colaribus et aliis custibus Carectarum.
Et iijs. vj <i>d.</i>	In ferrura ij affrorum per annum ex convencione.
Et iiij <i>d.</i>	In ferrura quarti per vices.
Et xv <i>d.</i>	In march' ij affrorum.
Et x <i>s.</i> iiij <i>d.</i>	In stipendiis ij Carucariorum j Carectarii per annum.
Et xix <i>d.</i> ob.	In cibo et stipendio j fugantis secundam Carucam per vices et herciantis ad utrumque semen.
Et xv <i>s.</i> vij <i>d.</i> q <sup>a</sup> .	In pane et Companagio cvij hominum de Hotton Castelford Metheley et Carleton falcancium in pratis de Castelford quasi per j diem quilibet in die j <i>d.</i> ob. q <sup>a</sup> .
Et viij <i>d.</i> ob. q <sup>a</sup> .	In pane et companagio ij fraborum ( <i>sic</i> ) eodem tempore.
Et vijs. vij <i>d.</i> q <sup>a</sup> .	In herba spargenda, millonibus ( <i>sic</i> ) frangendis et reficiendis in pratis per vices.
Et v <i>s.</i> iiij <i>d.</i>	In vadiis prepositorum et messorum existencium circa prata custodienda et tantum in feo levando pro motido autump[nali].

Et iiijs.	In stipendio messoris pro pratis custodiendis qui solebat capere fenum.
Et ijs. viijd. q <sup>a</sup> .	In alleciis et pane pro parte pro autumpnantibus, res[idiuum] in tergo.
Et ijs. ix <i>d</i> .	In cibo et stipendio j tassantis in grangia, j coadjuvantis ad Carectas carcandas et bladum custodiendum, cum ancis Cirotecis famulorum ex consuetudine.
Et xiijs.	In expensis duorum prepositorum in autumpno.
Et vjs. vij <i>d</i> .	In domibus cooperiendis et emendandis.
Et viijs.	In foragio empto.
Et vs. vij <i>d</i> .	In finis <sup>1</sup> emptis.
Et xv <i>d</i> . ob.	In seruris pro hostiis grangie, feugera colligenda et aliis minutis.
Et xxxvjs. v <i>d</i> . ob.	In iij bobus ij porcis emptis.
Et xxxiijs. iiij <i>d</i> .	In ordeo de Darthington empto in grosso.
Et xj <i>li</i> . vs. j <i>d</i> . q <sup>a</sup> .	In xvij quarteriis v bussellis et dimidio frumenti, ix quarteriis j bussello siliginis, xxxv quarteriis vij bussellis et dimidio avene emptis.
Et xiijs. v <i>d</i> .	In xxj quarteriis iiij bussellis frumenti et siliginis, xvij quarteriis j bussello et dimidio ordeis, xxxvij quarteriis vj bussellis dragii, lxxij quarteriis vj bussellis avene trituras et ventatis.
Et iijs. x <i>d</i> . q <sup>a</sup> .	Solutos magistro Hospitii pro decima Herbagii parci.
Et xii <i>d</i> .	In fossato faciendo circa culturam que vocatur le Gores.
Et vjs.	Allocatos preposito pro servicio suo.

Summa mise super manerium xxj*li*. xiijs.

Misc forinsece.

Idem computat vjs. viij*d*. in stipendio parcarii per annum.

Et iiijs. i <i>d</i> .	In cibo et stipendio j facientis haias in parco et j prosternentis ramos in parco pro feris per xvj dies.
Et xix <i>d</i> . ob.	In presepiibus emendandis in parco, porta versus Hotton et serura ejusdem emendanda.
Et iiijs. iiij <i>d</i> .	In march' iij affrorum infirmorum de malo lingue cum emendacione Carecte parci et ferrura iumenti parci.
Et iiijs.	In stipendio custodientis prata de Castelford de anno xxij.
Et xviijs. iiij <i>d</i> . ob.	Liberatos servienti de Camesale presens recognicio.
Et xii <i>li</i> . xiijs. v <i>d</i> . q <sup>a</sup> .	De arreragiis Roberti prepositi liberatos Olivero Constabulario presens recognicio.
Et vj <i>li</i> . vjs. viij <i>d</i> .	Liberatos eidem Olivero per manus Thome prepositi presens recognicio.

<sup>1</sup> This may be a mistake for "finibus."

Et *iiijs. ixđ.* In cibo et stipendio j Carectarii cariantis buscam ad Castrum et petram ad stagnum molendini de Castelford.

Summa mise forinsece et liberacionum *xxijli. vs. xjd. q<sup>a</sup>.*

Summa summarum tocius mise et liberacionum *xliijli. xviijs. xjd. q<sup>a</sup>.*

Et sic debet prepositus Comiti *xixli. iijs. viijđ.*

Item debet *iijs. vjd.* de Dec ovis de reddito unde minus carcatur supra venduntur.

Postea allocantur ei *xijs. ijđ. ob.* In decasu firme et operum duarum bovatarum terre unde una in manu Comitit et de alia condonabantur pro paupertate.

**Kypes.** OLIVERUS de Stanesfeud, constabularius, Willelmus prepositus de Kypes et Willelmus de Methaley contraltalliator, reddunt compotum suum loco quo prius coram eisdem et de eodem tempore ut supra.

De *vijli. xjs. ixđ. ob.* de arreragiis ultimi compoti.  
De *xlxs. xd.* de firma liberorum terminis Martini et Pentecostes.  
De *xvli. xijs. ixđ.* de firma bondorum terminis eisdem.  
De *lvjs. ijđ.* de firma Cotariorum terminis eisdem.  
De *iiijli. ijs. ijđ.* de <sup>xx</sup> *iiij* ij acris j roda terre de dominico positis ad firmam.  
De *xjd.* de operibus ij bovatarum terre remissis.  
De *lvjs. viijđ.* de firma molendini.  
De *ijđ.* de j pari Cirotecarum, j libra cymini de reddito.  
De *xd.* de teolonio cervisie hoc anno.  
de herbagio de Wellesick' et Gildeclive nichil quia falcantur nec de pannagio parci.  
De *viijs.* de pomis silvestribus venditis.  
de herbagio parci nihil.  
De *xxs.* de fine Johannis filii Hugonis pro ingressu dimidio bovate terre et j Cotagii quondam Ade filii Ricardi.  
De *iijs. ijđ.* de perquisitis hallemoti.  
De *xjđ.* de ramis et cooperacione meremii prostrati in parco.  
De *xiiijli. xijs. vjd. ob.* de *xxxij* quarteriis et dimidio frumenti venditis.  
De *lxxviijs. vijđ.* de *xiiij* quarteriis et dimidio ordeis venditis.  
De *xxxiijs. viijđ.* de *vj* quarteriis et dimidio pisarum venditis.  
De *lijs. ijđ. q<sup>a</sup>.* de *xx* quarteriis *vj* bussellis avene venditis.  
De *viijs. ixđ.* de blado vendito in tergo.  
De *vjs. xjd. ob.* de *vj* bussellis et dimidio frumenti, j bussello et dimidio avene de bonis Agnetis filie Mauwe. Residua bonorum ipsius patent in cedula huic rotulo appensa.  
De *xls.* de fine prepositi pro pluribus transgressionibus.

Summa Tocius Recepte *lxiiijli. xviijs. vđ. ob. q<sup>a</sup>.*

## Mise manerii.

De quibus comptat iijs. xd.	in custu j Caruce per annum cum stipendio fabri.
Et ijs. vd. ob.	In precaria xxix Carucarum j hercie quasi per j diem.
Et ijs. jd. ob.	In custu Carectarum et ferrura affrorum.
Et viijs.	In stipendiis ij Carucariorum per annum.
Et ijs. iijd.	In cibo et stipendio j herciantis et cariantis fima per vices.
Et ix d.	In cibo et stipendio j custodientis boves in autumpno.
Et xxjd.	In blado sarclando.
Et xvjd. ob.	In prato dominico falcando et feno levando.
Et vijs. jd. ob.	In diversis placiis falcandis in Landa parci et feno levando.
Et xvjs. iijd. ob.	In feno empto in pratis de Castelford de decima Prioris Pontisfracti.
Et xxijs.	In stipendiis cliij metencium in autumpno quasi per j diem.
Et iijs. iij d. ob.	In pane et allecibus pro lxiiij de Kypes et Ledeston de precaria metentibus per j diem.
Et xijd.	In expensis prepositi forestarii et prepositi de Ledeston per j diem, ancis Cirotecis famulorum ex consuetudine.
Et ijs. jd.	In domibus cooperiendis et emendandis.
Et viij d. ob. q <sup>a</sup> .	In j corbella j bechia j tribulo emptis.
Et xijs. vjd.	In custu molendini cum rota interiori de novo facta.
Et iiijs.	In dec[ima] ejusdem.
Et viijs. iij d.	In j bove empto.
Et viii d. xs. viij d. ob. q <sup>a</sup> .	In xj quarteriis j bussello et dimidio frumenti, vj quarteriis iij bussellis et dimidio siliginis, xvij quarteriis et dimidio avene emptis.
Et xjs. vjd. ob.	In xxxij quarteriis iij bussellis frumenti, xv quarteriis vij bussellis et dimidio ordei, viij quarteriis v bussellis pisarum et xxx quarteriis avene trituras et ventatis.
Et vjs. viij d.	Allocatos preposito pro servicio suo.
Et vjs. viij d.	Allocatos parcario pro servicio suo.
Et xlj d. xvs. iij d.	Liberatos Olivero Constabulario.
Et xvs.	Liberatos eidem super presentem comptum presens recognicio.
Et xijd.	Allocatos ei in decasu Cotagii quod Willelmus filius Roberti tenuit.
Et ix d. ob.	In decasu pomorum silvestrium.

Summa Tocius mise et liberacionum lvj d. ix s. ix d. ob.

Et sic debet prepositus Comiti vj d. viijs. xij d. q<sup>a</sup>.  
Item debet viij d. de Tolcestria unde minus carcatur supra.



**Altoftes.** OLIVERUS de Stanesfeud, Constabularius et Willelmus de Metheley serviens reddunt compotum suum loco quo prius coram eisdem et de eodem tempore ut supra.

De xxvij <i>li.</i> <i>jd.</i> q <sup>a</sup> .	de arreragiis ultimi compoti.
De xvjs. ix <i>d.</i> ob.	de firma liberorum de Altoftes terminis Martini et Pentecostes.
De <i>cs.</i> v <i>jd.</i>	de firma bondorum ibidem terminis eisdem.
De xxxvijs. v <i>jd.</i>	de firma Cotariorum ibidem terminis eisdem.
De iii <i>li.</i> xv <i>s.</i> iii <i>jd.</i>	de dominicis positis ad firmam terminis eisdem.
De <i>xs.</i>	de firma molendini deducta decima.
De v <i>s.</i>	de piscaria ibidem.
De <i>vs.</i>	de Oseriis venditis ibidem.
De xvij <i>d.</i>	de operibus bondorum pro busca carianda.
De ii <i>jd.</i>	de firma Ade de Foxol' et Johannis de Cotheworth.
	De uno denario de redditu uxoris Radulfi Carpenter nichil hoc anno quia in manu Comitum. In compoto sequenti debet respondere de uno denario pro tenemento ejusdem.
De vijs. ix <i>d.</i>	de herbagio et fructu gardini.
De xijs.	de herbagio vendito in Perinmer.
De xvjs. viij <i>d.</i>	de herbagio vendito in Gildeker et alibi per loca.
De ijs. iii <i>jd.</i>	de perquisitis hallemoti.
	De finibus, merchetis, Releviis nichil.
De xlijs.	de ij affris, iiij bobus venditis.
De iiijs. v <i>jd.</i>	de corrio et carne j bovis mortui per infortunium.
De vij <i>li.</i> iijs. <i>jd.</i>	de xxj quarteriis iiij bussellis et dimidio siliginis.
De xli. vijs. v <i>d.</i> ob.	de cij quarteriis j bussello avene venditis.
	de <sup>1</sup> M <sup>1</sup> M <sup>1</sup> M ix fagotis venditis in parco.
De xiijs.	de veteribus hais venditis.
De ijs.	de petra de coopertura aule vendita.
De iiijs.	de blado vendito in tergo.
De vjs.	

Summa prima Recepte lxiiij*li.* iiijs. viij*d.* q<sup>a</sup>.

Warnefeud.	
De xxijs. ij <i>d.</i>	de firma liberorum de Warnefeud termino Martini
De vj <i>li.</i> <i>vs.</i>	de firma xxv bovatarum terre in bondagio in Warnefeud terminis eisdem Martini et Pentecostes.
De iiijs.	de firma j bovate terre ibidem in bondagio terminis eisdem.
De xviijs. vij <i>d.</i>	de firma Cotariorum terminis predictis.
De xijs.	de firma ij bovatarum terre in Crofton terminis predictis.
De ijs. v <i>jd.</i>	de firma Stagni hoc anno et in anno sequenti reddet v solidos.
De iiiij <i>li.</i> xv <i>s.</i>	de xxiiij bovatis terre de dominico positis ad firmam terminis predictis.

Summa secunda Recepte xiiij*li.* ii*jd.*

Summa Summarum Tocius Recepte lxxviiij*li.* iiijs. x*jd.* q<sup>a</sup>.

## Mise Manerii.

- De quibus computat vs. vjd. In custu ij Carucarum per annum cum stipendio fabri.
- Et xviijs. ix*d.* In custu Carectarum et plastr[orum] cum iiij paribus novarum rotarum pro Carectis et plastr[is] ij tumberellis emptis.
- Et xx*d.* In ferrura ij affrorum per annum.
- Et ijs. ix*d.* In march' eorundem.
- Et xvjs. In stipendiis iij Carucariorum j Carectarii per annum.
- Et iijs. ix*d.* ob. In stipendio quarti Carucarii de termino Pentecostes, cibo et stipendio j fugantis carucam per diversas vices.
- Et iijs. vjd. In firmis et terra spargendis.
- Et ijs. xjd. In bladis sarclandis.
- Et vijs. iiij*d.* In xxxj acris prati falcandis.
- Et iijs. In diversis placiis falcandis in Gildeker.
- Et ijs. vd. In stipendio auxiliantium ad herbam spargendam et ad fenum levandum, residuum per famulos.
- Et lvjs. xij*d.* q<sup>a</sup>. In custu autumpni ancis Cirotecis famulorum ex consuetudine.
- Et vjs. ij*d.* ob. q<sup>a</sup>. In domibus manerii cooperiendis et emendandis.
- Et xij*d.* In j picosio iiij tribulis crebris et aliis emptis.
- Et iijs. iiij*d.* In feugera colligenda.
- Et xiijs. viij*d.* In foragio empto.
- Et xlvijs. jd. In j Jumento iiij bobus emptis.
- Et viij*li.* iijs. In vij quarteriis vj bussellis et dimidio frumenti, xvij quarteriis ij bussellis siliginis, ij quarteriis pisarum, ij quarteriis ij bussellis avene emptis.
- Et xv*s.* vjd. ob. q<sup>a</sup>. In xxxj quarteriis iij bussellis siliginis, ciiij viij quarteriis v bussellis avene triturat<sup>xx</sup>is et ventatis.
- Et iijs. xd. ob. In <sup>l</sup>M <sup>l</sup>M <sup>l</sup>M <sup>c</sup>ix fagotis faciendis in parco et Gildeker.
- Et xij*s.* jd. ob. In lxxvj perticis novi fassoti (*sic*) faciendis in Gildeker et inter Gildeker et moram de Normanton et <sup>xx</sup>viij xvij perticis mundandis infra Gildeker et circa.
- Et xxiiij*d.* In xxxvij perticis haie factis circa Perimer et xix perticis haie factis circa gardinum Johannis Mannurry.
- Et vijd. ob. Solutos pro fine Wapintagii.
- Et vjs. iiij*d.* In decima lane cliij multonum vendite in anno preterito.
- Et xviijs. xjd. In decasu firmarum tenencium de Warnefeud hoc anno pro paupertate.
- Et ijs. xd. In decasu firmarum ij Cotariorum in Altoftes hoc anno.
- Et lx*s.* In vadiis et Roba servientis per annum et tantum quia ipse idem reddit compotum ubi prepositus solebat reddere.

Summa mise super manerio xxiiij*li.* iijs. viij*d.* ob. q<sup>a</sup>.

windows are each of two lights, and of Decorated character. The arches which open eastward of the aisles into the transepts are Early English; the northern has shafts with moulded, the southern with foliated capitals. The transepts have some splendid Early English work, though there has been some mutilation, and some of the external effect destroyed by the unlucky removal of the pointed gables, for which an ugly horizontal battlement is substituted. The south transept is, perhaps, the earliest, and has a doorway with semi-circular arch just emerging from Norman, and with shafts having capitals of rude foliage. Over this door is a corbel table of early character, and the buttresses of this transept are flat. There is, however, more of subsequent alteration than in the other transept; a large window has been inserted, which seems to have had Perpendicular tracery, now horribly mutilated. On the east side of both transepts are two very fine moulded arches of Early English character, opening to a small aisle or chapel. The pier in the south transept is of clustered shafts with general moulded capitals, and banded round the middle. Above these arches on each side is an elegant arcade of five lancet arches springing from piers of clustered shafts, and having the tooth ornament in some of the mouldings. This arcade forms a clerestory, and one of the arches is sub-divided into two by a central pier, and the whole toothed. The base of the large pier on the east side of this transept has a band of toothed ornament. On the west side of this transept is a similar arcade corresponding to the clerestory, some pierced for windows. The toothed ornament occurs in some of the capitals, and there are besides two plainer lancets, which are pierced. These arches externally are very plain. The north transept has had less alteration and is richer. At its north end are two tiers of lancets, three in each tier; the lowest have very slender shafts, and all are glazed. Between the heads of the windows of the lower tier are circles containing flowered crosses. The upper windows have bolder mouldings and enriched with the toothed ornament, as are also the capitals of the clustered shafts which form the piers. There is a similar arcade in the upper part of the east and west sides of this transept, with more of the tooth ornament than in the south transept, and a flower in the head of the subdivided arch. There is a passage in the thickness of the wall in both

ranges of arches. On the east side of this transept the two Early English arches, which open to the aisle or chapel, spring from a central cylindrical pier of large size, but the responds are of clustered shafts, some having toothed capitals, and one ending in a kind of knob of foliage. The north door of the transept has internally a flat arch, and the string carried over it; externally the mouldings are rich and toothed, the shafts have nail head capitals, and toothed ornament carried down the jambs between the shafts. On the exterior the window mouldings are also toothed, and in the spaces between their heads are small quatrefoils with foliage at the points. The buttresses are charged with trefoil arches, also toothed. In the west wall within this transept are two niches; one has a good canopy, and the back of it enriched with sculptured grapes with vine leaves. The tower is supported upon four large Early English arches, but in itself is Perpendicular, of considerable beauty. Above the roof of the church it has three stories, each having two large windows, or rather, perhaps, only those of the belfry are strictly windows. Between them are buttresses charged with crocketed canopies. The parapet is a pierced and pannelled battlement, with eight large crocketed pinnacles. The nave and the south transept are circled, the rest has an open plain roof; there are shafts in the south transept intended for the springing of groining. At the entrance of the choir is a wood screen, and there is the usual ascent into it. There is a small arch north of the choir now closed, which communicated with the chapel adjoining. The north side of the choir presents an Early English arrangement, much resembling that of the end of the north transept. It has two tiers of lancet arches, the lower having slender shafts; the upper, bolder clustered ones, and toothed mouldings. The windows are set on a string course, and below them, on the north side, are three acute arched niches upon circular shafts, with moulded capitals and bases. The south aisle of the choir has been destroyed, but there are two very fine Early English arches, which once opened into it; they spring from a pier of clustered shafts, the usual toothed ornament appearing in the mouldings of the capitals. Above is a clerestory as opposite. The east window is Perpendicular, of five lights, with a transom. On the south side of the altar a vestry has been added, but rather at an

**Almanbir.** OLIVERUS de Stanesfeud Constabularius et Willelmus del Fyney Receptor reddunt compotum suum loco quo prius coram eisdem et de eodem tempore ut supra.

De lxxvjs. viijd. q <sup>a</sup> .	de arreragiis ultimi compoti.
De vjs. viijd. ob. q <sup>a</sup> .	de firma Burgensium et Nativorum termino Michaelis.
De vs.	de firma j bovate terre spectantis <sup>2</sup> ad Tinctorem.
De xxxiijs.	de firma molendini fullerii cum officio Tinctoris.
De xl.	de firma Ricardi del Feney et Thome Carpenter pro ij acris et dimidia terre.
De xijd.	de firma Thome del Sickes pro ij acris vasti.
De xijd.	de firma Rogeri Pickebare pro ij acris vasti.
De iijd.	de firma Thome filii Thome pro iij rodīs terre.
D vjd.	de Incremento firme del Personehaye.
De xs.	de teoloneo fori et Nundinarum.
De vd.	de firma Simonis de Thorp pro ij acris et dimidia terre conclatis per x annos.
De iijs. ijd.	de arreragiis eiusdem firme de x annis predictis.
De vjs. viijd.	de amerciamento pro conclamento.
De lxxiijs. jd.	de finibus et perquisitis Curie.
De viijs.	de ij Jumentis j pullano inventis in seisina Roberti filii Roberti de feu . . .
De xxxs.	de herbagio parci hoc anno.
	De pannagio nihil.
De xvjs.	de minera ferri.
De viijli.	de firma molendini decima deducta.

Summa Tocius Recepte xxjli. xiijs. iiijd.

Mise.

De quibus computat cvjs. viijd. solutos domino W. le Vavasur pro annua firma ei debita per Cartam Comit̄is de molendino aquatico de Hoderesfeud.	
Et iijs.	solutos magistro hospitalis Sancti Nicholai pro decima herbagii parci.
Et viijli. xs.	liberatos Olivero de Stanesfeud presens recognicio.

Summa Tocius mise et liberacionum xiiijli. xixs. viijd.

Et sic debet Receptor Comiti vijli. xiijs. viijd.

Postea allocantur ei xxs. datos firmario molendini de elemosina Comit̄is ad refeccionem molendini combusti per infortunium.

**Crideling.** OLIVERUS de Stanesfeud, Constabularius et Robertus de Stobbes prepositus reddunt compotum suum loco quo prius coram eisdem et de eodem tempore ut supra.

De lxxvjs. vijd. ob. q <sup>a</sup> .	de arreragiis ultimi compoti.
De ix. xjd. ob.	de firma de Beghale terminis Martini et Pentecostes.

<sup>2</sup> Sciptant in MS.

De <i>j<i>l.</i></i>	de firma Alicie Moy pro tenemento in Kelington.
De <i>ij<i>s.</i></i>	de firma Johannis filii Ade de Mora pro tenemento in Heynesale.
De <i>ii<i>s.</i></i> <i>ij<i>d.</i></i>	de Recognicionibus vij hominum.
De <i>viij<i>s.</i></i>	de herbagio del Lound.
De <i>ij<i>s.</i></i>	de herbagio del Ker.
	De pannagio et cablicio nihil.
De <i>lvij<i>s.</i></i> <i>ix<i>d.</i></i>	de <i>x<sup>m</sup></i> cc fagotis venditis.
De <i>xxix<i>s.</i></i> <i>j<i>d.</i></i> <i>ob.</i>	de <i>x</i> ovibus matricibus ante tonsuram, <i>xxix</i> ovibus j hoggo post tonsuram.
De <i>ii<i>s.</i></i> <i>xj<i>d.</i></i>	de viij pellibus lanutis v pellettis ix pellibus agnorum.
De <i>ij<i>s.</i></i> <i>ix<i>d.</i></i>	de iij petris loketorum venditis.
De <i>xlv<i>s.</i></i>	de Olivero Constabulario per j talliam.

Summa Tocius Recepte *xj*l.** *xj*s.** *iiij*d.** *ob.* *q<sup>a</sup>.*

Mise.

De quibus computat <i>xix<i>d.</i></i>	In feugera colligenda et carianda, fims portandis de bercaria.
Et <i>xxj<i>s.</i></i> <i>xj<i>d.</i></i>	In <i>x<sup>m</sup></i> <i>cccx</i> fagotis faciendis.
Et <i>xij<i>s.</i></i> <i>iiij<i>d.</i></i> <i>ob.</i>	In vncto ad bidentes.
Et <i>xj<i>s.</i></i> <i>iiij<i>d.</i></i>	In lacte ad agnos.
Et <i>xj<i>d.</i></i>	In bidentibus lavandis et tondendis.
Et <i>iiij<i>s.</i></i>	In stipendio bercarii per annum.
Et <i>iiij<i>s.</i></i> <i>viiij<i>d.</i></i>	In cibo et stipendio secundi bercarii per xiiij septimanas.
Et <i>ij<i>s.</i></i> <i>iiij<i>d.</i></i>	In cibo et stipendio j custodientis agnos per ix septimanas.
Et <i>xxxj<i>s.</i></i> <i>ij<i>d.</i></i> <i>ob.</i> <i>q<sup>a</sup>.</i>	In j quarterio et dimidio frumenti, iij quarteriis v bussellis et dimidio siliginis emptis.
Et <i>xix<i>s.</i></i> <i>ob.</i>	In ij quarteriis vj bussellis et dimidio frumenti emptis.
Et <i>lxxiiij<i>s.</i></i> <i>vj<i>d.</i></i>	In <i>xlvj</i> ovibus matricibus post tonsuram, <i>xx</i> agnus emptis.
Et <i>vi<i>s.</i></i> <i>xj<i>d.</i></i>	In <i>xxij</i> acris iij rodibus prati falcandis.
Et <i>iiij<i>s.</i></i> <i>viiij<i>d.</i></i> <i>ob.</i>	In herba spargenda feno lavanda ( <i>sic</i> ) preter opera.
Et <i>ij<i>s.</i></i> <i>viiij<i>d.</i></i>	In j placea in le Stoch . . . falcanda, feno levando et tassando.
Et <i>xiiij<i>s.</i></i>	In cariagio dicti feni usque bercariam de Crideling.
Et <i>vj<i>s.</i></i> <i>xd.</i> <i>ob.</i>	In haiis circa Greue et Manderod emendandis et j pinfaldia faciendia.
Et <i>vj<i>s.</i></i>	Allocatos preposito pro servicio suo.
Et <i>vj<i>s.</i></i> <i>viiij<i>d.</i></i>	In roba parcarii per annum.

Summa Tocius mise et liberacionum *xj*l.** *xj*s.** *viiij*d.** *ob.* *q<sup>a</sup>.*

Et sic debet Comes preposito *iiij*d.**  
Item de Comite eidem *vs.* unde non habuit plenariam allocacionem supra in feno levando et cariando.

## ANCIENT GERMAN GLASS IN WRAGBY CHURCH.

By the Rev. EDWARD HENRY SANKEY, M.A., and ALBERT W. SCHÜDDEKOPF,  
Ph.D., M.A. (of the Yorkshire College, Victoria University).

THERE are altogether twenty-seven windows in Wragby Church. All of them, with the exception of eight in the clerestory, are filled with stained glass. Six lights of the east window are filled with glass dated 1534, but much of the original glass has gone, and the window has been made up with modern glass of an inferior description. It represents the Crucifixion, with S. Mary the Virgin and S. John in the upper lights; S. Oswald and two bishops in full vestments in the lower lights, but the figure of S. Oswald only is (almost entirely) composed of the original glass. The four remaining lights of this window are filled in with the coats of arms of the various benefactors of Nostell Priory, the former owners of the advowson of Wragby. These were inserted early in the present century, and are together with the glass in the tracery of the window in the style of that day.

On the south side of the chancel over the vestry door is a three-light window, the glass in which is dated 1535, but here again very little of the original glass remains. In the centre light is a kneeling figure of Alured Comyn, the builder of the church, or at least of the chancel, and the last of the Priors of Nostell, if we except Nicholas Farrer, who was a mere Prior faineant. He is clad in cassock, surplice, and furred almuce, and over his head is the following legend:—

*Acriter errata lugens et pectora plangens  
Te precor afflictum serves mitissime, Jesu.*

Some small portion of this figure is ancient, but the whole of the rest of the window is modern. The other two lights represent bishops in their vestments. Some portion of the original inscription above Comyn is to be found in one of the windows in Normanton Church, together with some few

panels of German glass.<sup>1</sup> The peculiar colouring of these two windows is owing to the fact that some fifty years ago the windows were entirely taken out and subjected to a process of re-colouring, patching, and re-burning.

It is of course impossible to say now whether these windows were originally the work of English artists, but the general treatment suggests the work of foreign, possibly Flemish, glass painters.<sup>2</sup> The remaining windows, seventeen in number, with the exception of a few figures here and there, are filled with German-Swiss glass, ranging in date from 1518 to the middle of the eighteenth century, and very peculiar and interesting glass it is. How it came to be on the market is unknown to me, but it was purchased on the continent by the late Mr. Winn, of Nostell Priory, some time in the early part of this century, was brought to Nostell and placed by him, and by his son the late Lord St. Oswald, in the windows of Wragby Church. Some small quantity still remains in the hands of the present Lord St. Oswald.

It appears originally to have belonged partly to churches, partly to town halls, and partly to private houses, and as may be supposed from its origin, the subjects treated of, as will be shown in the description which follows, vary greatly, some being religious and some secular. The method which was pursued in originally placing these windows is very different from that in vogue in this country at the present day. Instead of giving a whole window or even a single light, the donor contented himself with giving a panel varying in size, but generally measuring about nine inches by twelve (although some few are a good deal larger), or a roundel about eight inches in diameter, though here again the size varies a good deal. On these is usually painted the donor's coat of arms, in addition to the subject treated of, with an inscription, generally in German, but sometimes in Latin, and sometimes in a mixture of the two, setting forth the style and title of the donor and his wife, if he had one, together with the date; and to this are not unfrequently added a few jingling rhymes. In many instances the figures are without doubt intended to represent the donors of the panels.

<sup>1</sup> This glass was bequeathed to Nostell by the late Mr. Ward, of the firm of Ward and Hughes, glass painters.

<sup>2</sup> There was at that time a school of

glass painting at Liège, of which examples are known to exist in England, e.g., at Bramley, Hants.



Some panels or roundels were given by the state (*staat*), some by the town (*stadt*), some by the parish or community (*gemeinde*), and by far the larger number by individuals, many of whom held the honourable office of *landvogt*; some were captains or ensigns in the local militia (*schützen*), while others were bishops, abbots, or abbesses, parish priests, and even humbler individuals; and in many cases they seem to have been put in during the lifetime of the donor, in only a very few instances the person commemorated being described as deceased.

The panels and roundels have been placed in the positions they now occupy without any attempt at arrangement in order of date or in any other way. They have simply been pieced together so as to fit into the windows to the best advantage, and where they have not fitted very well the intervening spaces have been made up with fragments of the same glass.

As in each light so many subjects are treated of, it is evident that each subject must occupy a very small space. The largest figures measure only two feet in height, while the smallest reach to a height of only two or three inches, the average size being about eight inches. The windows vary much in treatment, design, and execution. In many cases the design and colouring is very good, while the execution almost resembles miniature painting; in other cases the design and execution is rough, but in all cases the colouring is satisfactory, and as there is a good deal of light-coloured glass the church is by no means unduly darkened.

Want of knowledge on my part of the local history of the district from which these windows come, stands in the way of the interpretation of some of the subjects, nevertheless I venture to express the opinion that a study of these windows would well repay persons who are interested in various branches of antiquarian research. They illustrate many legends of the Saints, and not a few secular legends as well, e.g., the well known legend of William Tell occurs several times. The student of late mediæval costume, armour and arms, and funeral imagery, would find here much that was worthy of his pencil and note-book. He who may be interested in ancient methods of warfare and of assaults upon fortified towns would find here several battle-scenes depicted. The collector of "wise saws and modern instances" could

add not a few pithy sayings to his collection. The student of German dialects would be interested in some of the curious words and expressions to be found in the inscriptions with which the windows are plentifully besprinkled. The genealogists might supply a missing link. The methods of government in vogue in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, in that part of Switzerland, viz., the neighbourhood of Lucerne, from which the windows come, might receive illustration. The herald would find sufficient to occupy his attention for many months, perhaps years.

Merely to catalogue the subjects in the seventeen windows would occupy a volume, and, as in the following account of some of the windows it has been necessary to be brief, it has been quite impossible to enlarge as I should like to do upon the various subjects treated of, and the method in which they have been treated. All that has been possible is merely to name the subjects and to append the inscription where it is legible. But in some cases, owing to the breakage which has occurred in removing the glass from Switzerland to England, and which has necessitated the use of much lead in repairing the damage, the inscription has become very hard to decipher, and it must therefore be understood that the letters or words which are given between brackets are merely conjectural, though in many cases the conjecture amounts to a practical certainty.

In the following account the work of tabulating the subjects and inscriptions, and the brief description of them given, has been done by me. The more important work of the verification of the inscriptions and the translation of them has been done by Dr. Schüddekopf, and I need scarcely add that the remarks on the dialectical peculiarities and linguistic matters in general are entirely his. Every effort has been made by both to get the inscriptions absolutely correct, but it is impossible to guarantee that there are no mistakes.

EDWARD H. SANKEY.

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It had been my intention to give a somewhat complete account of the dialect in which the inscriptions are written. But as I can give but little time to this paper, and as I am,

moreover, by no means an expert in Swiss dialects, I am compelled, much against my own inclination, to reduce this account to a few short observations.

The German language possesses three great dialects, viz., Upper German, Middle German, Low German (Oberdeutsch, Mitteldeutsch, Niederdeutsch). The Upper German dialect has three divisions, viz., Alemannic, Swabian, and Bavarian, or, as Schmeller calls them, the dialect of the Upper Rhine, the dialect spoken in the west of the Lech, and that spoken in the east of the same river. The Alemannic dialect comprises Alsace, the south of Baden and Switzerland. The Swiss portion possesses an eastern and a western group, both of which have numerous sub-dialects. Our inscriptions belong to the western group of the Swiss dialects. Considering that the number of the latter is very considerable, it is not surprising to find that traces of different Swiss dialects are apparent in our inscriptions.

The following are a few of the most prominent features of the language in the inscriptions. Anyone who is interested in Teutonic philology will be able to add a great many more dialectal peculiarities to this list.

Literary German *au*, when corresponding to an older German *ū*, appears as *u*: *Haus—hus, auf—uf*; whilst literary German *au* when corresponding to an older German *au*, appears as *au*: *auge—auge, hauptmann—hauptmann*. Literary German *ei*, which represents an older German *ī*, is *i*: *weib—wib, speise—spiss, weise—wys, zeit—zit*. The literary German diminutive suffix *-lein* has the form *li*: *fähnlein—fenlli*. The definite article in the feminine gender frequently loses its vowel and becomes amalgamated with its substantive: *dsell = die seele*. An unaccented *e*, preceding the syllable which bears the accent is frequently dropped: *gricht = gericht*.

The reader will observe that almost every feminine name in these inscriptions ends in *-in*. This usage is, of course, not confined to the Swiss dialects, but was common to all German dialects, and may be traced even now in the language of the lower classes. By these, a Frau Müller is frequently spoken of as “die Müllern,” the final *n* in this form being simply the older *-in*, which is so frequent in our inscriptions.

A few words, most of them denoting the offices and dignities of the various persons whose names are recorded

in these windows, and some of them occurring over and over again, are of considerable interest to the student, not only of German language, but also of archæology and history. A short account of these words is therefore appended.

**Schulthes**: M.H.G. *schultheize*—O.H.G. *scultheizo*—Old English *scyldhæta*—Modern German *Schultheiss* or *Schulze*. Etymologically the meaning of the word is, one who imposes certain obligations, i.e., a judge. The chief magistrates of villages are to this day called "Schulzen" in Germany, and in former times the chief magistrates of towns—now called *Bürgermeister*—had the same title.

**Vogt** (in *Obervogt*, *Undervogt*, *Spittelvogt*, etc.): Low Latin *\*vogatus* (for *advocatus*). "Vogtei" is the right of a person to represent and protect the interests of another, who is thereby reduced to a condition of dependence on the former.

"Vögte" are first of all found in cloisters, churches, hospitals, etc. Later on the Emperors installed "Vögte" as administrators of their own "immediate" possessions, in opposition to the "Grafen," who were princes of the empire. The various German princes also appointed "Vögte" as chief magistrates of towns and villages in their dominions. Officers of lower rank were and are also frequently called "Vögte" (*Schlossvogt*, *Hausvogt*, *Feldvogt*).

**Meyer** (in *Obermeyer*, *Kilchmeyer*): early Low Lat. *major*. It means steward of an estate. "Kilchmeyer" (= *Kirchmeyer*) is the steward of the estate or estates attached to a church.

**Fendrich** (= *Fähnrich*, derived from *Fahne*) is ensign, flag-bearer, who ranks as an officer of his company.

**Amtmann**, **Ammann** is every one who has an "Amt" (O.H.G. *ambaht*, *ambahti*, Gothic *andbahti*), more especially one who administers the law in a certain district.

**Schützenmeister**, the head of the "Schützen," the master of the "Schützen"-guild, i.e., the town rifle-band. Nearly every German town could boast of a "Schützengesellschaft," which the citizens joined with the object of becoming proficient in the use of various arms (such as cross-bow, rifle, etc.). Each "Schützengesellschaft" had its *Hauptmann*, *Schützenmeister*, *Kleinodienmeister* and *Pritschen-*

meister. They held the "Schützenfest" once a year which, mutatis mutandis, was very similar to the tournaments of the knights. Many German towns celebrate their annual "Schützenfest" to this day.

**Weibel** (in Grossweibel), cp. Mod. Germ. Feldweibel. It is the M.H.G. *weibil*, O.H.G. *weibil*, and is derived from the M.H.G. verb *weiben*, "to move to and fro." It means as much as Amtsdienner, Unterbeamter, officer of inferior rank.

**Allmende**, derived from O.H.G. *alagimeinida* (cp. Grimm's Wörterbuch, I. 237). This is the name given to all lands and fields that did not belong to any individual, but to the whole community. In the mediæval period the word was common to all German dialects; Goethe uses it in the sense of "the open street" (*wie man exempel jeden Tag in der almende sehen mag*; *Neuest. aus Plundersaw.* 58). Its use is now restricted to Swabia and Switzerland.

A. W. SCHÜDDEKOPF.

NORTH SIDE OF NAVE. EASTERNMOST WINDOW.

*Right-hand Light.*

A figure in a monk's dress. S. PLACIDUS ABBAS, M. Our Lord's Baptism. (*Dies ist mein geliebter Sohn in welchem ich ein wolgefallen hab*, Matt. 3 c.).<sup>4</sup> A coat of arms. William Tell's son standing under a tree with an apple on his head, his father with a cross-bow about to shoot. *Weini Alexan der Obermei*, Anno 1631. A boat on a river (the Rhine?) laden with wine casks, houses on the bank.<sup>5</sup> The Virgin appearing to S. Antony of Padua, a sleeping monk below. *Was Erhart bö Ronacher, granwyler und vogtsperg, Sus(an)na bö . . . chor bö Gra . . .*<sup>6</sup> A coat of arms with various figures of ecclesiastics and others on each side. *Hau(pt)mā Lupars Was*, 16\*2. A woman nourishing a prisoner with her breasts, beneath which is a coat of arms. *J. Gratianus Rudolf Decanus und Administrator des fürstlich Frein Gotshus Pfäfers*, anno . . .<sup>7</sup> The Coronation of the Virgin. *Ludwig Schuonacher der zit Schuldthes und Schützen-Fendrich der Statt Lucern*, anno 1638.<sup>8</sup> A man standing on a terrace with a family group below him. *Hans Ulrichser*, anno domini 1537. One woman in the group is labelled SUSANNA, a boy is labelled *dangel wo*. Around this group are small figures of a bishop, a monk, a tree with a

<sup>4</sup> This is my beloved son in whom I am well pleased.

<sup>5</sup> Perhaps illustrating Fischarts' well-known poem "Das Glückhaft Schiff von Zurich" (1576)

<sup>6</sup> Hans Erhart von Ronacher, Granwyler and Vogtsperg, Susanna von Ron

cher Granwyler.

<sup>7</sup> F. G. L., Dean and Administrator of the manorial free Church of Pfeffers (in the Canton of St. Gallen).

<sup>8</sup> L. S., late mayor and ensign of the city rifle band of Lucerne.

ladder resting against it, and a garden scene. A woman riding in a waggon drawn by three horses, on one of which a man is riding: the waggon is laden with wine casks. A figure of a monk. The Annunciation. S. Catherine. A crowned figure holding a model of a church. The Virgin and Child. S. Catherine with a kneeling monk below. **Heinrich Buchholzer Corher zu Münster, M.D.LXII.**<sup>9</sup> The Virgin and Child, figures of a bishop or mitred abbot on either side are bestowing alms on a beggar. **Probst und Capitel des würdigen Gtstift zu Lucern by Sanct Leodogari off dem Hoff, Anno 1634.**<sup>10</sup>

*Centre Light.*

Mitre with Virgin and Child on it. Inscription cannot be deciphered. Mitre supported to left by bishop or abbot in canonicals, to right by monk holding a vessel (not a chalice) out of which a serpent appears. **Hans Frey und Ulrich Oninger von Ell'gg . . . , 1598.**<sup>11</sup> To the left of the above bishop or abbot in canonicals: Figure seated on clouds holding palm branch. LEONTIUS, M. To right, the Virgin holding a sword by the point in the left hand and clasping a book to the breast in the right hand. Figure seated on clouds. S. BENEDICT.

Mitre with Virgin and child on it, beneath it a coat of arms supported to left by figure of a monk holding a crozier in right hand and a vessel in the left: to the right S. John B. in the act of blessing with book, lamb and flag in left hand. **Mr Johan Jacob Nüdler gewester Obervogt zue Münenberg der zeit Grossweibel der Statt Zug und Fe Anna Marie Vogt Sein Ehegemahelin, ao. 1696.**<sup>12</sup> To left of this centre piece, figure in canonicals, S. UDAL . ICUS AB., and below a somewhat similar figure bestowing alms on a beggar; to the right a figure in a surplice with crozier in the right hand and cross, spear and sponge in the left, S. BERNARDUS, and below a figure in a monkish habit with crozier in left hand, together with book on which stands a chalice with a serpent coming out of it.

Heraldic device with cannon, cannon balls, flags, drums, to left and right, also figure of S. Sebastian, and martyr holding sword and palm branch: at the top a man in armour with hands clasped in prayer, with the legend round his head, In te domine sperav . con . undar in eter . . . **Johan Wilhelm Lüttiger Bürger Zug der Zeit Han(d) Vogt Zuo Münenberg Frau Catharina Mangoldin sein Ehegemahlin, 17 . . .**<sup>13</sup>

Head of our Lord on a cloth, the ark, tiara and cross keys, S. Sebastian, female saint praying on hill top, with S. George and the dragon, angel appearing to pilgrim.

<sup>9</sup> H. B., Canon (Corher = Chorherr) at Münster. There are various towns and villages of this name in Switzerland. The one meant here is very probably Beromünster, a well known Chorherrenstift (canonry) in the canton of Lucerne.

<sup>10</sup> Provost and chapter of the venerable monastery of Lucerne on the Churchyard, near St. Leodogar's Church, Anno 1634. (The town of L. owes its name and existence to this monastery which was founded A.D. 740).

<sup>11</sup> Is this Ellingen, a town in Bavaria, in the district of Mittelfranken, which was from 1216 to 1786 in the possession of the Teutonic order and seat of the comthur (commander) of the Franconian district?

<sup>12</sup> Herr . . . late high bailiff of H., at present chief sergeant of the court of justice in the city of Zug, and Frau Anne Mary Vogt, his wife. Anno 1696.

<sup>13</sup> J. W. L. citizen at Zug, now bailiff at H., Frau C. M., his wife.

Coat of arms to left, S. John B. with book, lamb and flag, to the right S. Catherine. The inscription is much damaged. **H . Daniel . . set Abt Zerkel (mei) ster u . d des . . . gewester Landibogt Auf der . . ssier und Comissari zu Bellent; S . . t polonia Keyterin sein Ehege . ah, Anno, 1665.**<sup>14</sup>

Virgin and Child, to left man blowing a horn, to right a woman. **Wolfgang Bär** (figure of bear), und **Elisbet Stalder sin gemachel, 1597.** Annunciation, AVE MARIA, GRATIA PLENA DOMINUS. Virgin and Child. S. John B. Inscription illegible. Coat of arms. Martyr with palm branch seated on clouds. FIAT VOLUNTAS TUA. Coat of arms with mitre adorned with Virgin and Child. Above Wm. Tell shooting at son, Gessler's cap on pole. Wm. Tell stepping ashore from boat. A large figure of a man girt with a sword and holding a very large flag. **Hauptman Werniy ab Egg, 1551.** Town, river, and mountains. Coat of arms. **GEORGIUS LUD L . . LER EQUES AURATUS CANON LUCERNE ET BARON.** Semi-nude figure of hermit praying with lion lying beside him (S. Anthony?) Figure in canonicals bestowing arms. Rural scene, cows with milkmen and women gathering pears. Tree of Jesse much damaged, each figure has the name attached to it, but they are mostly illegible. **Halt Heinrich des Raths Zug und Verena Elsin . tin sin Egwarchl, 1600.**<sup>15</sup> There is a kneeling figure of a man and woman on either side of the inscription. Coat of arms. **D. MAURITIUS AN DER ALLMEND,**<sup>16</sup> **AULÆ IMPERIALIS SACELLANUS, PREPOSITUS ET DOMINUS BERONÆ.** S. Christopher. Monkish figure with crozier and chalice, serpent coming out of it.

#### *Left-hand Light.*

Virgin and Child, Virgin holding sceptre. Our Lord's baptism, to the left Virgin and Child and a monk holding a cross I.H.S.; to the right a Monstrance M.R. The annunciation.

**Recht thund die wir Catholisch sind  
dass wir ghorsamlich als die kind  
der helgen bätter lehr tund halte  
dan Gotes geist durchsitutt walte.**<sup>17</sup>

A very curious scene. Above, the eternal Father, below, the Son bearing a cross with a dove perched upon it. Around this a vintage carried on by people with halos round their heads, figures in full canonicals filling and probing casks. **Wans Ulrich Stuchelp des Raths in der March,**<sup>18</sup> Anno 1629. A figure of a man carrying a large flag, on the flag a Pillar XP. PASSUS. On either side figures of saints.

**Andreas Fischer Jforfendrich der zitt Kilchmeyer und des Gerichts zu Auri und JFrauw Martha Rosin sein Ehegmachel, Anno 1657.**<sup>19</sup>

<sup>14</sup> Inscription too much damaged to be made out in full. Bellentz is Bellinzona, capital of the canton of Tessin.

<sup>15</sup> Balthasar H., of the town council of Zug, etc.

<sup>16</sup> See Introduction concerning Allmende. "An der Allmend" seems to be a family name here.

<sup>17</sup> We who are Catholic act rightly if

we obey the precepts of our holy fathers as obediently as children: for the Spirit of God works through them.

<sup>18</sup> Die March is one of the six districts of the canton of Schwyz; it was once the frontier district between Germany and Rhaetia.

<sup>19</sup> Andreas Fischer, ensign, at present administrator of the property of the

Coat of arms. *Statt Zugg*, 1676. Inscription below illegible. Coat of arms. *Gedult ist unfals Artzney*,<sup>20</sup> *Andreas Lussi Ritter Hauptman* . . . *warden und Landt hauptm . . . zu . . . ps . . . Dorothea*. Rest illegible.<sup>21</sup> Priest in Robes. Coat. S. John D. Monk with Cross. Coat of arms. Female figure. Coat of arms.

A man shooting at a target with a gun, others standing round. Five men sitting round a council table with two documents, with seals and inkpots. *Ein Ehrsam Gericht Zu steihuse alls Wolfgang Dufferig . ude . . ogt Peter Meyer Hans Brobeck: in Zacharias Rutting und Jacob Bilgerig*.<sup>22</sup> Coronation of the Virgin. *Caspar Sydler zu Jmest*<sup>23</sup> und *Verena Schriberin syn Ehegmachel*, 1619.

Lot's daughters making him drunk, the destruction of Sodom in the background. *Magaretha knoblin*, Anno 1537. To right and left above, two saints, below man working in a carpenter's shop. Virgin and Child with figures of monks on either side. *Mepratt Epschly und Marggiger . . . list sin Ehwib*. Meeting of SS. Mary and Elizabeth. The children in the burning fiery furnace. *Hr Frantz Melchior Zelger Gewestir Fendrich zu diensten ihro Christenlichen May ihu Franckreich diser Zeitt Landtscribr nitt dem Kernwaldt und Frau Maria Chelisabetha Zelgerin ein Geborne Boccardin sin eheliche Gmalin*, Ao. 1673.<sup>24</sup>

## MIDDLE WINDOW. NORTH SIDE OF NAVE.

*Tracery at the top of the Window.*

Our Lord's baptism. A city lying beside a river or lake with fortifications on the land side. Seven cannons in position before the city, four of them firing. Coats of arms. *Adam Ziegler bö Steyr in Osterreich ob der Enns der Zitt bürger zu Nerlinge*,<sup>25</sup> 1604. Virgin and Child. *Bartlinne Agner und Catrina Fpsch Sin Egmachel*, 1604. Coat of arms. D. FRANCICIUS HENRICUS PFIFFER OANONICS ET INSPECTOR. Coat of arms. D. GEORG . . . HEISERLI . . . CUS.

Ⓞ aller Schönste zu der Frist  
Ein Mutter unsers h(e)ils du Bist  
Ohn fehl und machel aller Zeitt  
Ob allen anderen geb(en)edijst.<sup>26</sup>

Virgin and Child. *Jacob Schriber zu . . . hion Pfleger S. Verena zu Rist Marie Knüselt sin Eggmachel*.<sup>27</sup> Bishop in cope and

church, and magistrate at Muri (town in the canton of Aargau, with a population of about 2,000; its great Benedictine abbey, founded 1026, ceased to exist in 1841), and Frau Martha Rose, his wife. Anno 1657.

<sup>20</sup> Patience is medicine for misfortune.

<sup>21</sup> A. l., knight, captain at . . . and governor . . .

<sup>22</sup> The worshipful court of law at Steinhausen.—Five names follow.

<sup>23</sup> Imst in North Tyrol.

<sup>24</sup> Herr Franz Melchior Zelger, late ensign in the service of his Christian

Majesty of France, now clerk to the provincial court of Nidwalden (see note <sup>26</sup>), and Frau M. E. Z., whose maiden name was B., his wife. Anno 1673.

<sup>25</sup> H. A. Z., of Steyr, in Austria ob der Enns (Upper Austria), at present citizen of N., 1604.

<sup>26</sup> O thou most beautiful at the time when thou wast mother of our Saviour, without fault and sin at all times, blessed above all others.

<sup>27</sup> J. S. at . . . ? (I cannot make out the name of the town), administrator of etc.



mitre consecrating a bell which the devil is clasping. Coats of arms. **Foder Christen Disser Zitt Landt Schriber zu Belletz und Frau Anna Ames Sin Egmahel, 1603.**<sup>28</sup> Coat of arms supported by S. Peter and S. John B. **H. Joan Petter Fontz pfarter zu Art Sextary der 4 Waldsteten Capitel,**<sup>29</sup> 167 . .

*Right-hand Light.*

A woman praying, apparently not the Virgin. The angel Gabriel. AVE MARIA G . . . MINUS. S. Martin dividing his cloak. Virgin and Child. Hunting scene, hounds and fox, a man with a gun. King David. Beheading of S. John B. The head being brought to Herod seated at table with Herodias. Inscription much damaged.<sup>30</sup>

A very curious picture. At the top the eternal Father and the Dove, in the middle the Virgin crowned, with her right hand outstretched, her left hand on her breast. The divine Son on the cross, with the right arm detached, and placed on the wound on the left breast. Below a man dying on a bed with an angel receiving his soul, near the bed is the devil, with an angel striking at him with a sword. Scattered about the picture are rhyming legends.

The Virgin's legend :

**O Sohn wegen der Brüsten mein  
Wolest diesem sündet gnädig sein.**<sup>31</sup>

The Father's legend :

**O Sohn umb deiner Mutter namen  
Will ich ihn Ewig nit Verdamen.**<sup>32</sup>

The angel's legend (removing soul) :

**Satan das sag ich dir  
Du hast keinen theil an mir.**<sup>33</sup>

The dying man's legend :

**O Herz Jesu an diesem minem letzten End  
Bistüchl ich mein sel (in dein Wend).**<sup>34</sup>

The devil's legend :

**Wodie sell ist jetzundt mein  
Dan sy gar böß im Leben gsein.**<sup>35</sup>

<sup>28</sup> J. C., at present clerk to the provincial court at Bellinzona, und Frau etc.

<sup>29</sup> Secretary to the chapter of the Vierwaldstätten (Schwyz, Uri, Unterwalden, Lucerne).

<sup>30</sup> The inscription is so damaged that I cannot make out its sense.

<sup>31</sup> O son, be merciful to this sinner, for I have suckled thee with my breast.

<sup>32</sup> O son, for the sake of thy mother's name I will not condemn him for ever.

<sup>33</sup> Satan, I tell thee, thou hast no share in me.

<sup>34</sup> O heart of Jesu, in this my final hour I command my soul into thy hands.

<sup>35</sup> The soul that belongs to me after death must have been very wicked during life.

The divine Son's legend :

Vater hör miner muoter bitten  
Durch die Wunden die ich gelitten.<sup>26</sup>

Below the picture the word "Baschion."

David offering at the altar on Araunah's threshing floor. Adam and Eve being tempted in the garden. S. Peter, S. Andrew and St. Ann with the Virgin beside her as a child. **Fendrich Andrea Gerotz und Ana Sigerst sin Wegm (ahl)**, 1603. Virgin and Child. **Mudi . . . on Elsbet Buman sin ewib got tröst ir Seel**,<sup>27</sup> 1629. Charge of cavalry.

Welcher Gott betrubet schoun  
Der wirt in nottem nit verlaunn.<sup>28</sup>

Adam and Eve in Paradise, Eve with the apple, the serpent speaking to her. S. Peter with keys. S. Andrew, S. Ann and Virgin as child. **Fend(ric)h Andreas Gerotz und Ana Sigerst sin Wegm(ahl)**, 1603.

Battle scene, 1563. **Rudolf Widmer**. Christian martyrs in the arena. Oxen ploughing. Four figures with muskets on their shoulders. **Heinrich Schwartzendach und Rudolf Schwartzendach**, Anno 1616. **Mychell Schankell und Jacob Stelly**.

Cattle and labourer. Virgin and Child. **Michel Greinouer**. To the left a bearded figure in pilgrim's (?) dress, on his halo S. ANTHONE ORA . . . : to the right a female figure dressed as a nun, on her halo S. **Wendeline, O. P. N.**

Oxen ploughing. Virgin and Child. A male figure with a book in the left hand. **Jacob Betterman von Rott**., 1592.

#### Centre Light.

A man and a woman sitting at a table placed on a terrace. A maid dressing the lady's hair, a man shaving the gentleman, while another servant holds a looking glass. **Mr Haupt Joseph Am R(he)in des ineren Rahts der Statt Lucern und der (eit) Landvogt in dem Turgeuw und fr Maria Sibi(lla) Wöldtin von Tieffenau sin ehg.** Anno 1659.<sup>29</sup>

Several coats of arms . . . **RABILE CAP . . . ANNO DOMINI 1678.**  
**JOAN HURLER PRÆPOSITUS, AÑO DOMINI 1679. HIERONIMUS FRANC . . .**  
**D . . . SCO SEVERIO EX COMITIBUS TRUSC . . . ES TRIO ORD . . . URANIEN**  
**NUNTIVS . . . Plicus, ANNO DOMINI MDXLVIII.**

The crucifixion with SS. Mary and John and S. Mary Magdalene. Abraham offering his son.

<sup>26</sup> Father, listen to my mother's prayer, for the sake of the wounds that I have suffered.

<sup>27</sup> God comfort her soul.

<sup>28</sup> He who puts his trust in God will

not be forsaken in the hour of trouble.

<sup>29</sup> Captain J. A. R., of the inner council of the town of Lucerne, and late governor of Thurgau, etc.

Gott sieht Aberhams gloub (und) Willen  
 Last in sin Opffer nit erfüllen  
 Nach das Unschuld vortbild ist  
 Das Opffer unsers Weiland C(hri)st<sup>40</sup>

Frantz Hof. e Lungenen des freienamb(t)  
 Jacob Stelli ab Buchener, 16. 4.

Coronation of the Virgin, below, a dinner in a portico. Two men in half armour. *Wolff(ang) Fätter bn Wöchstänler, 1572.*

Huntsman shooting a chamois. A house near some water with a landing stage and boats. Figures of a man and a woman. *Zebalnu Rechberon.*

The crucifixion with S.S. Mary and John and S. Mary Magdalene. At the foot are a man and his wife with seven children kneeling. 1619. *Joph Petter zu Neill Vuder Vogt Im Amptt Hurt . . ew und Burball Ste . . . ubli Söllig sin C . . . e.*

Our Lord's Baptism. 1576. *Hans Scriber von Arn.*

*Left-hand Light.*

A man praying. The Virgin and Child seated on clouds, a man, woman and five children praying below. The Agony in the garden. Virgin and Child. The Good Shepherd with sheep in the foreground. Above *Ich bin ein guter hirt*<sup>41</sup> *Jo. c. 10.* On either side of the figure of Christ, 2 *Tim. iv. Ermahne, und bitt in der Lehr. 2 Tim. iv. . . und schilt in aller gedult.*<sup>42</sup> To the left S. Catherine, S. Peter, and a kneeling priest clad in cassock, surplice and stole. To the right a female saint, S. Michael (?) and a kneeling priest in cassock and surplice.

Im Schilt fü(hr ich) ein grün Kleeblatt  
 Der Lehr des vil wachstander matt  
 Darmit Lock (ich) mit yfer mutt  
 Den schafen i(ns) himels schafstall gut  
 Im schilt fuh(r) ich ein stärke Tann  
 Vom Bossen w(ohl) nimm ich von dann  
 Vil stärkn die (B)ock zustrafen hart  
 Auch wölfen (zu)halten widerpart.<sup>43</sup>

<sup>40</sup> God sees Abraham's faith and willingness,  
 He does not allow him to go through his sacrifice.  
 The victim here is as innocent  
 As the Saviour Christ, who was sacrificed.

(The construction in the 3rd and 4th lines is very confused, but this seems to be the sense.)

<sup>41</sup> I am a good Shepherd.

<sup>42</sup> 2 Tim. iv. 2 runs thus in Luther's translation: Predige das Wort, halte an, es sei zu rechter Zeit, oder zur Unzeit; strafe, drohe, ermahne mit aller geduld und Lehre.

<sup>43</sup> On my shield I have a green leaf of trefoil,  
 Of the same kind as that which grows so abundantly in our meadows.  
 With that I joyfully entice  
 The sheep into the heavenly fold.  
 In my shield I have a stick broken from a fir-tree,  
 Out from the bush I take many sticks,  
 In order to punish severely the rams,  
 And in order to ward off the wolves.  
 (dosse or dosche is a rare word meaning bush; it is the same word as dost, doste—M.H.G. doste, toste—O.H.G. dosto, tosto, the German name for origanum vulgare.)

The Brazen Serpent, crowned Virgin above.

**Das vogel gsang der sunufgang erquickt der Mentschē Wertzen.  
Bedüt des läbens ein anfang, vil weinen, und vil schmerzēn.<sup>44</sup>**

Pilgrim walking by a river. S. Anthony with lions. Coat of arms supported by Virgin and Child and a monkish figure with a vessel in the left hand from which a serpent is issuing.

**Hodocus vo(n) Gottes gnaden Abbt des gothuss Engelber(g), 1563.<sup>45</sup>** On either side of this are coats of arms labelled, **Triengen Horuw mitt Longensond, Ebcken, Wabsburg, Waaggus, Kriensz, Merischwand, . . . Kuserk.** Adoration of Magi, Crucifixion, with a man praying below. **Bit für mich helige ju(n)g(f)row Sant Katrina das ich der . . . müge . . . Keit Gott der Vater die wisheit Gottes . . . Welligen Cristes bewarc mich vor allen übel und bossen kinden.<sup>46</sup>** 1534, the Virgin holding the dead Christ on her lap. S. Sebastian. Coat of arms with a man and woman as supporters. **Waschi, Degen Woupinan, 1553.** S. George and the Dragon. S. Catherine. A man in half armour with a woman holding a silver cup. **Jörg Scheuenberger und Chatherina Lantzlig . . . i sin e Smachel, Anno 1600.** A man on a horse, a man attacked by robbers. The coronation of the Virgin, to the left S. Andrew and to the right a female saint. *Inscription illegible.* Two figures of nuns, one assisting a beggar. The crucifixion, to the left of it S. Catherine, to the right S. Christopher. *Inscription illegible.*

WESTERNMOST WINDOW. NORTH SIDE OF NAVE.

*Right-hand Light.*

A man standing by a river, an angel appearing to him. Coat of arms. **Die Statt Zug, Waschwil, Gangelchwil, Rahm, Münenberg, Steinhusen, Rüni, Anno 1674.** Coat of arms. A man with a rosary. S. Sebastian.

**Sich dir dich  
die trüb ist mislich  
Was dier nit zil lieben  
so kan dich nit betriegen<sup>47</sup>**

Coat of arms. **Fendrich Jacob Würg und Frow Barbara Kieplin sin Elliche Husfraw,<sup>48</sup> 1618.**

Man in half armour. **Die Statt und Ampt arburg.<sup>49</sup>** The Pope. A tented field. A crowned figure with shepherd's crook and wallet, tents

<sup>44</sup> The singing of the birds and the rising of the sun gladdens the hearts of men,

It denotes the beginning of life, much weeping, and much pain.

<sup>45</sup> J., by the grace of God abbot of the church of Engelberg, 1563 (E. is a well-known Benedictine convent in the canton of Unterwalden, founded 1120).

<sup>46</sup> Pray for me, holy virgin, S. Catherine, that I . . . God the Father . . . the wisdom of God . . . of the Holy

Ghost, defend me from all evil and wicked children.

<sup>47</sup> Be on thy guard,  
Confiding in others is dangerous,  
If thou art not too eager to be loved  
by others,  
They will not easily deceive thee.

<sup>48</sup> Sin Elliche Husfraw = eine eheliche Hausfrau, his wife.

<sup>49</sup> Aarburg, small town in the canton of Aargau.

around († David). William Tell landing from the boat. Coat of arms. **Aumt Mary.** A figure with palm branch. **MARIANUS M.** Two men in half armour. **Foelix vō Mandelberg, 1572.** Coat of arms. A figure with a palm branch. **S. GETULIUS, MARTYR.** Coat of arms. **Hupert von Kofenbach Ritter des S. Jo. ordenss und Commentur zu basel, Rütfelden, Howrein, und Reiden, Anno 1588.**<sup>50</sup> Coat of arms. Men duck shooting and hawking by a river. Coat of arms. **Pro.** Men hawking and shooting in a wood. Coat of arms, with portrait of a lady. **Wendell schum. . eger, 1571.** Coat of arms, a cardinal on one side, a pilgrim on the other. Inscription almost illegible. **Melchior Brandenberg . . . Zug Alt Obervogt zu Walchwill von . . . ein sin Erste . . . (Chege) mahel, 1626.**

Coat of arms. **Johans Bücher Bürger zu Bremgarten, Elisabetha Hasin in Gott selig,**<sup>51</sup> und **Elbetha Mattlerin sine Ehmahel, 1614.**

#### Centre Light.

Coat of arms. A man in half armour with a flag, to the left the Flagellation and S. Luke painting, to the right the Crucifixion, S. Ann seated with the Child standing naked on her lap, the Virgin kneeling. Coat of arms. **Die lobliche**<sup>52</sup> **Stadt Lucern, Anno 1632.** Figures of Hope and Faith and the Crowning with Thorns. Two small shields, one labelled **Wyggen**, the other **Sempach.** **Das Landt Glarus.** A watchman on a castle by the waterside, mountains in the distance. Half figure of a man in armour with a long beard above a coat of arms. **Die St(adt) Rapperschweil,**<sup>53</sup> (1)686. The Annunciation. St. Peter. A hermit with beads. A man in half armour. Coat of arms. **Mr Nicholas . . . (K)epser Alt Landtvogt im Bolent;**<sup>54</sup> **diser zeit Regierender Landtamen**<sup>55</sup> **und Landts-ffendich zu An(ter)walden nit dem Kärnwald**<sup>56</sup> **ffr Anna Barbara Langg(en)stein sein Ehegemahlin, Anno 1688.** Soldiers storming a castle. A man on horseback. An angel with sword and scales (S. Michael?). Coat of arms. **Hauptman Joseph am Ryn S. S. Mau(rit) und Lazary ordens Rytter (un)d der zitt Landtvogt der ffren Gr(a)fschaft zu Baden Im Ergö(w), 1670.**<sup>57</sup> Coat of arms. The Annunciation. **AVE MARIA GRATIA PLENA.** Coat of arms. **Johann Elasser Ritter und Panerherr**<sup>58</sup> **und Landtamen**<sup>59</sup> **zu underwalden nit dem kernwald ffrouw Elissabe(th) Bodmerin sein Eliche gemachel, 1603.** Two bishops in canonicals. The Pope in full canonicals, above him a skull and

<sup>50</sup> H. von R., knight of the order of St. John, and Comthur (commander of the said order) at Basle, etc.

<sup>51</sup> Blessed in God, i.e., deceased.

<sup>52</sup> Löblich = praiseworthy, worshipful, good.

<sup>53</sup> Rapperswyl or Rapperschwyl, small town in St. Gallen, on the banks of the lake of Zürich.

<sup>54</sup> Late L. at Bellentz (Bellinzona).

<sup>55</sup> Amen = amtmann, Swiss for amtmanu, justiciary.

<sup>56</sup> Unterwalden nit dem Kärnwaldt. The canton of U. is divided by the

Kernwald into two parts, each of which has its own administration; Nidwalden and Obwalden. The first of these is meant here.

<sup>57</sup> Captain J. A. R., knight of the order of S. Maurice and S. Lazarus, and at present Landvogt of the free county of Baden in Aargau, 1670 (the Grafenschaft of Baden, is that part of the canton of Aargau which lies between the Limmat, Aar and Rhine).

<sup>58</sup> Panerherr = Bannerherr, flagbearer.

<sup>59</sup> Landtamen = Landamman Landamtman, see 55 and 56.

cross bones and a nude figure crowned with a laurel wreath, representing the genius of death, with the legend, *HOD. MIHI CRAS TIBI*. Coat of arms. *Melcher Werth* . . 55. Virgin and Child. S. Catherine. A man in half armour holding a flag on which is armorial bearings. *Das Amt und G(r)afschaft Rothenbur(g)*,<sup>60</sup> (1)654. Three figures seated on clouds with palm branches in their hands, labelled S . . . ERIUS M. S. PLACID . . . ET M. S. ELA . . . NUS. Coat of arms. *Ignatius Abbt und Herr des Freyen Gottshaus; und Hersch(a)fft Engelberg*, 160 . . .<sup>61</sup>

*Left-hand Light.*

A man's head in a morion. Six kneeling figures. Man ploughing with horses. Cannon in position. Coat of arms. *Statt Zugg*, 1761. *Walchwil . Steinhusen . Koom . Münenberg . Gangoltzschwil . Rütli*. A figure in robes of office with a coronet. Coat of arms. *Oswald zur Lauben der zitt Schutzenmeister*<sup>62</sup> *Zug un Fraw Maria Magdalena Benggin sin Egmachel*, Anno 1600. To the left a figure in half armour, to the right a woman. A man with horses. A graveyard. A skeleton is issuing from a grave; near the skeleton stands a man nimbed with a staff in his left hand, while with his right he grasps the right wrist of the skeleton, which is also nimbed and holds a sealed document in left hand. The same man with a staff in his right hand and a book in his left appears twice in the picture immediately below the above-described scene. A man riding meeting a woman walking. A house. A man shooting with a crossbow. Two long-bearded men in armour, one with a mace the other with a sword. *Das Land Clarus*, Anno 1579. An attack with cannon on a walled town, scaling ladder, &c. *SPES. FORTITUDO*. Figure of Justice blindfolded, with sword and scales. *RECTE JUDICATE FILII HOMINUM*, 1605. Coat of arms, on it the initials *W. S.* *Hans Stockalper Bürger zu Brigg*,<sup>63</sup> *der zidt Landtbogt zu S. Moritz und hauptmā des Ersten Aufzugs*<sup>64</sup> *in Intremon*.<sup>65</sup> A bishop with crosier and book. A nun with a jug. Coat of arms. *Pfritz Woldenner Schwitz Alter*<sup>66</sup> *Landtbogt zu Baden im Ergöub*, 1593. Four small coats of arms, one labelled *Kossow*. Two men tilting. A lady and half figure of a man. A man standing by a coat of arms. The Annunciation. A coat of arms. On the coat *S. T. P. S.* *Hauptman Jost Pfyster*, 1569. Adoration of the Magi. The Virgin kneeling in prayer. Two coats of arms. *W. Caspar Weissenbach Müntz Verwalter Zug und fr Barbara Brandenbergin sin Ehliche gmaßell*, Anno 1624.

A man struck by lightning. *Wider bösz; g(l)ück guott hertz*.<sup>67</sup> A man in armour with a mace and coat of arms, *die aller dürist zerbung ist die zit*.<sup>68</sup> *Fändrich Scharttin Yägen von Sch* . . . 1552.

<sup>60</sup> Rothenburg ob d-r Tauber, in Mittelfranken, in Bavaria; it was until 1108 seat of the Grafen von Rothenburg-Homburg; in 1172 it was made a freie Reichsstadt. In 1803 it became part of Bavaria.

<sup>61</sup> See 45.

<sup>62</sup> Captain of the city rifle-band.

<sup>63</sup> Same as Brieg (French Brigade), a village in the canton of Wallis.

<sup>64</sup> Aufzug, Company.

<sup>65</sup> Val d'Entremonts, the direct route from the valley of the Rhone to the Great St. Bernhard. It has a population of about 10,000.

<sup>66</sup> Late L. at B. in Aargau; see 57.

<sup>67</sup> A pious heart is the best medicine for bad luck.

<sup>68</sup> Time is the meagrest of all food.

## WEST END OF NORTH AISLE.

*Right-hand Light.*

Virgin and Child, to left S. John Baptist; to the right a Roman soldier. Coat of arms. *Die lobliche Gemeind Mentzingen, Anno (1)737.*<sup>69</sup> Virgin and Child appearing to a man kneeling habited in a cope, a mitre and crosier lying on the ground before him, a man entering through a doorway is about to run a spear in his back. *Ehr Wohl Ehrwurde Herr Anselmus Elsener Caplan und erster besitzer der neuen Elsenerischen Pfrundt Alhier zu Mentzingen, 1751.*<sup>70</sup>

S. John B. and Roman soldier, between them a Cross and a church. *Die lobliche Gemeind Mentzingen, Anno Domini 1742.*

A man dressed as a gentleman talking to a woman with a basket on her head standing near a tree on the bank of a river. A man with a halberd about to strike her (? a jealous husband). Crowned Virgin. S. John B. and coat of arms.

S. Michael. King David (?). S. Peter. Virgin and Child. . . .tter *Büder, 1570.*

Three men at table. Shoemakers at work. Virgin and Child, to the left S. Peter, to the right, a crowned figure of a woman holding a cross and a palm branch.

The Assumption. A bishop, a church and a coat of arms. *Lü . . . an Brandenburg der Z . . . Oswald . . . Anno 1611.*

King seated with sceptre. Two figures of men. Crowned Virgin and Child. S. John B. *Die Gemeind zu Mensingen, 1610.*

Virgin and Child and S. John Baptist. *Die Gemeind zu Mentzingen, 1610.*

The Good Samaritan. *Wer Barmherzig gegen seinem Nächsten ist, dessen wird sich der Herr auch Erbarmen.*<sup>71</sup>

The baptism of our Lord. *Johannis Eu 1 Cap.*

Als Christus seinen Tauff nam an  
Der heilig Geist vom Himmel kam  
Auch kam vom Himmel eine stim  
Diss ist mein Sohn ich sriden bin  
(Mitt) heiligem Geist Gott aller . . .  
Christum bebildt den Rechte . . .  
Ein (Gott) und drey Person allein  
(Bitt)ent die Recht all Chri(st)en Gemein

Hans Escher des Kathys zu Zurich. Verena Wirtzin  
sin Egemachel<sup>72</sup>

<sup>69</sup> The worshipful community of Mentzingen (in the canton of Zug).

<sup>70</sup> His Reverence Herr Anselmus E., chaplain and first incumbent of the living of E., here at M.

<sup>71</sup> God has mercy on him who is merciful to his neighbour.

<sup>72</sup> When Christ was baptized, The Holy Ghost descended from Heaven,

Also a voice came from Heaven :

“ This is my son, in whom I am well pleased.”

The right faith is in God,  
The Holy Ghost and Christ.  
All Christian congregations pray to  
One God and three persons.

(The 5th and 6th lines are much damaged, so the meaning could only be made out approximately.)

Eight kneeling figures. The Crucifixion with SS. Mary and John. *Balesche mode und Babra geschwendt sin rhetrow landman*<sup>73</sup> zu . . . 1600.

*Centre Light.*

Pretty rural scene with water, mountains and woods, in the foreground the body of the disobedient prophet with the lion and the ass. R. D. LUDOVICUS DIRINGER CANTOR CANONICUS ET ÆDILIS, ANNO D. 1511. III. REG. . . CAP. A man confronting a skeleton representing death with a crowned head in its hand which it presents to the man. In the background another skeleton pointing a crossbow at a man who is running away.

O (j)unger Man  
Sich mich hie ann  
I was Salomô d'wysse  
Iet; bin ich der würmê spysse  
Cobias Müller, 1621.<sup>74</sup>

A man holding a flag on which is a crest and the Virgin and Child, to the left of figure a bishop with a sword in his right hand, in his left a crosier, a fiend with a bell at his feet, to the right the Virgin and Child, near her a small figure of a woman crowned. *Der Ober Hoff zu Pfäffcken*,<sup>75</sup> 1707.

A coat of arms with cherubim and a fool in motley. *Fendrich Jacob Heinrich der Zyt Spittalluogt*<sup>76</sup> in zug f:<sup>77</sup> *Anna Kolin syn Pegmachel*, 1618.

A coat of arms. Above to the left a ruin labelled *Wünenberg*, to the right a church labelled *Capell*. *Haupt Paulus von Wünenberg genäpt*<sup>78</sup> *Bengg des Raths und Statthalter; auch Statthauptman und des Landtsfendly*<sup>79</sup> und *Fraw Anna Willingerin sin Ehgmahell*, Año 1633.

The Virgin seated with the divine Child on her lap. With her left hand the Virgin is squeezing her left breast which emits milk towards the kneeling figure of a monk nimbbed.<sup>79a</sup> Adoration of the Magi. *Melchior Gallicker der Zyt Undervogt zu Schwartzendach und Elsbet Brunnerin sin Ewb* und *Anna Schupffer sin verlasne Mustrow*, 1610.<sup>80</sup>

The Annunciation. The Assumption. *Francise Richen Zug st. Anna Kogenmoserin und Cathrina Bachin sine Pegmachel*, 163. .

<sup>73</sup> = Landammann, Landamtman.

<sup>74</sup> O young man,  
Look at me.

Once I was Solomon the Wise,  
Now I am food for the worms.

<sup>75</sup> Pfäffcken = Pfäffion, on the Pfäffiker See, in the canton of Zürich. There is another P., a village in the canton of Schwyz.

<sup>76</sup> Administrator of the Hospital at Zug.

<sup>77</sup> F. = frau.

<sup>78</sup> = genannt. called.

<sup>79</sup> Landtsfendly = Landtsfahnlein: fahn-

lein is the diminutive of Fahne, flag, standard; its meaning here is a small troop of soldiers (cp. Schiller, Jungfrau, I., 9: Wir hatten sechzehn Fahnlein aufgebracht). Hauptmann, in Statthauptman, must be supplied before Landtsfendly, so that the sense is: Captain of the town- and district-soldiery.

<sup>79a</sup> This illustrates a legend related of S. Bernard.

<sup>80</sup> M. G., who was Untervogt at Sch. and E. V., his wife, and A. Sch. his surviving wife (verlassen, with the sense of hinterlassen, is frequent in O. H. G.,



A bishop seated bestowing alms upon a beggar. The Virgin and Child and S. John B. The Coronation of the Virgin. **Martinus Schmitz** der **Zytt Amm** <sup>81</sup> zu Zug, Ann(o) 1613.

A chariot amid the clouds, drawn by four dragons, in which is seated a woman with her arm round a child; to the left St. John B., to the right S. Catherine, below a stag hunt. The stag has placed his feet on the lap of a seated and nimbed woman, the running huntsman blowing a horn has wings. (Story ?)

Der sterblich lib der würmen speiss  
Das sinigsuocht mit allem fleiss  
Man dseell das ihrig suochte fein  
So fleissig wieder lib das sein  
Wüird sie haldt überwunden han  
Die welt, das fleisch, und den Sathan.<sup>82</sup>

Nimbed figure with rosary in left hand and a stick in the right, with which he strikes at a dragon, a man in half armour, an hour-glass and coat of arms, a figure in armour kneeling before the Virgin. A knight in elaborate armour conversing with death.

Mich frönt an mir min schöne Zier  
Das ich mich nit bertrowe dir  
Der du bist war ich ettlich Jar  
Der ich jetz bin wirst du fürwar.<sup>83</sup>

Hauptman Bau zur Louben altt Secklemeister <sup>84</sup> Zug, 1583.

Laden boat on a river, bridge and houses. Coat of arms. **Brich . . . Zent . r biler Zeit . . . sur Sin Egmahel** (Anno) 1636.<sup>85</sup>

#### *Left-hand Light.*

Virgin and Child. S. John B. to the left, a Roman soldier to the right with sword and palm branch, an angel crowning him (S. Alban ?) **Die Lobliche Gemeind Mentzingen**, 1600.

The same two figures on either side of a church and a large cross. **Die Lobliche Gemeind Mentzingen, Anno Domini 1740.**

S. Ann with the Divine Child. Virgin standing by. S. Martin. A kneeling figure regarding the chalice and host. **Die Lobliche Gem(e)ndt Baar**,<sup>86</sup> ANNO DOMINI ET NOSTRÆ SALUTIS 17(4)0.

M. H. G. and the earlier stages of Modern German; see Grimm, Wörterbuch, XII. 730.)

<sup>81</sup> See 55.

<sup>82</sup> This mortal frame is food for the worms.

O that the soul would seek eagerly  
Its own food ! If it did seek it as  
eagerly

As the body seeks its food,  
It would soon have overcome  
The world, the flesh, and Satan.

(sinigsuocht = sie nicht sucht; dseel = die seele).

<sup>83</sup> I am so pleased with my proud  
attire

That I will not trust thee.

What thou art I was some years  
ago,

What I am now thou wilt certainly  
be.

<sup>84</sup> Treasurer.

<sup>85</sup> The names are much damaged; it  
is impossible to make it out.

<sup>86</sup> Baar, formerly a "reichsunmittelbare Landgrafschaft" (an independent landgraviate of the German Empire) in the south of Baden and Württemberg.

S. Sebastian. The Annunciation. Virgin and Child. **Sebastian Trinckpl. r Hua Etery sin Gefra(w)**, 1627. Kneeling figures of man and woman below.

S. Ann with the Divine Child. The Virgin standing by. S. Christopher. S. Martin. **Die Gme(in)d zu(r) Barr**,<sup>86</sup> 1604.

The crucifixion with SS. Mary and John.

The Ark. 1641. **Bartlime Kogenmoser Oberbogt zu Welchwil bh Vn . . . gelter<sup>87</sup> Zug der Zeit Oberbogt zu Steinhusen fr. Chattrina Bradeberg sin Eegm.**

A prince seated on a throne invites to a banquet. The judgment of Solomon. **Hans Bueler von Zug**, 1572.

The baptism of Christ. . . . **Der Anno . . .**

A blind man carrying a lame man.

MATUUM AUXILIUM

CUM CLAUDO CÆCUS SIC LEGE PACISCITUR ÆQUA UT

HIC PERAT ILLUM HUMERIS NUNC REGAT ILLE OCULIS.

**Der blind kumpt zihlf dem lamem m(a)n**

**Was ein Gott gipt wol leggers an**

**Fus gipt der blind der lam die gsicht**

**Also sond wir ouch sin verpflicht.**<sup>88</sup>

M. JOHANNIS FRISIUS, 1546.

A curious subject apparently representing a just judge. A king blind-folded seated on a throne, his hands cut off at the wrist. To the left of the throne are three men (the officials of the court?) with their hands also cut off. To the right of the throne a dog. Before the throne a man offering a bag of money. To the left and right of this centrepiece are a man holding a matchlock and a woman.

**Rycht nicht bss gunst noch di' person**

**Ehut bitte theil an hören schon**

**Der wirt bestan vor Gotts gericht**

**Welches werden achte nicht**

**Und übel bstan an jungsten Gericht.**<sup>89</sup>

**Flü Wpdmr Geistlichen u Weltliche grichts und Sackelmeister  
Währendem-Bud diss husses zu Wittnauw, und Maria Lienhart  
sein Ehegmachel, Anno 1677.**

now forming part of the principality of Fürstenberg. It was conferred on Count Heinrich von Fürstenberg, in 1282, by the Emperor Rudolf I.

<sup>87</sup> I cannot make out this word.

<sup>88</sup> The blind man helps the lame man, A man should make good use of what God gives him.

The blind man gives his foot, the lame man his sight,

Thus we too shall help each other.

<sup>89</sup> Do not be partial when you pass judgment,  
Hear both sides,  
And you will not be condemned by God.

But those who do not heed this  
Will fare ill in the last judgment.

J. W., member of the temporal and spiritual law-court, and treasurer during the building of this house at B, etc.

## WEST WINDOW. SOUTH AISLE.

*Right-hand Light.*

Virgin and Child with S. John B. **Die Loblich Gemeind Mentzingen, Anno 1675.**

S. Sebastian. A crowned figure holding a chalice and a palm branch. Coat of arms. **Sebastian Meyer Fürsprech des Junkren gericht zu hertenstein gwester Kilch Meyer zu gangelswil statw barbara An der Ah sin Pegmael, Anno 1675.**<sup>90</sup>

Virgin and Child, a town in the background labelled "passow."<sup>91</sup> Coat of arms.

**Dich ruof ich an Ehn aller noth  
Maria hilft auch in dem doot  
WAN zung und mund kein wort mer spricht  
Maria hilft verlas mich nicht**<sup>92</sup>

**Johann Melchior Wäber Bürger Zug. Frauw Anna Catharina Stadlin sein Ehegmahlin, 1730.**

Knights tilting. Two coats of arms. **J. Hans Turpung von Halwyl zu Trostburg und J. Anna Elysabeta v Halwyl eingeborne**<sup>93</sup> **Kelderschyn von Sigmershoffen, 1608.**

Coat of arms. **K(ri)stian Willading . . . mer Bürger und des Raths der Statt Bern, 1607.**

Winged bull. **SANCTUS LUCA.** Nude female figure, except for a loin cloth, nailed to a globe and holding a banner.

A man ploughing. The animals entering the ark.

<sup>94</sup> **Gott hies Noa in K(ast) entretten  
Mit sin geschlecht und was spytten  
Von allen thieren auch ein par  
Das für der sündflut . . ers bewar C. 6.**

**Peter . . . zu Langenthal und Barbara Santz sin Ehg . . . 1665.**

Above, the Trinity. In the middle the Assumption and a coat of arms. Around, the following pictures and inscriptions :—

S. Peter.

**Ach heiliger Apostel Petrus mein  
Bei Gott woll du min fürbiter sein.**<sup>95</sup>

<sup>90</sup> S. M., advocate to the nobility-court at H., formerly churchwarden at G., etc.

<sup>91</sup> Passau in Bavaria.

<sup>92</sup> I called on thee in the hour of need,  
Mary helps even in death ;  
When tongue and mouth no longer  
speak

Mary helps us—do not forsake me !

<sup>93</sup> Whose maiden-name was . . . .

<sup>94</sup> God bade Noah go into the ark  
With his family and all their belong-  
ings,  
Also with one pair of every kind of  
animals,  
That he might preserve it from the  
deluge.

<sup>95</sup> O holy Apostle Petrus,  
Be my intercessor with God.

S. John the divine with the chalice and serpent.

**O** Heiliger Johanne min patron  
 Wan ich stirbe wolst mich nit verlon.<sup>96</sup>

A man under a tree with a staff.

Ein Armer Pilger bin ich of Erden  
 Gott lass mich nit zuo Schanden warden.<sup>97</sup>

The beheading of St. Paul.

Ach Heiliger Paul(e) fur mich stryft  
 Trib von miht die böse geister weit.<sup>98</sup>

S. Francis with a crucifix.

**O** Heiliger Seraffischer Fater Franciscus,  
 Wan ich stirbe so la(ss) mich nit uss.<sup>99</sup>

S. Mary Magdalene kneeling before a table on which are a skull and a scourge, the devil and a woman standing by.

Maria **O** Matalena Gueit bit wolt ihr auch dartzuon  
 So wird ich nit undergohn.<sup>100</sup>

The Conversion of Saul. SAULE SAULE QUIT ME PER... **Pouly**  
**Holy Banerher Zug**, 1567.

The Annunciation. Coat of arms. D. PETRUS PFIFFER PATRICIUS  
 LUCERNENSIS COLLEGIATÆ ECC(L)ESIÆ BERONENSIS C(A)NONICUS, Ao. 1627.

Adoration of Magi. Two coats of arms. (Hauptman C(asp)ar  
 Brande Zug und J. Cattarina Frpin sin Gegmachel, 1609.

#### *Centre Light.*

Virgin and Child richly dressed and jewelled. Coat of arms. **Augus-**  
**tinus von Gottes Gnaden Abte des Fürstlichen Gotthau(s) Ein-**  
**siden.**<sup>101</sup>

Jacob wrestling with the angel. Coat of arms and cardinal's hat.  
**Johan Jacob Schmidt der H. Schrift Doctor, Pro . . . des Hoch-**  
**fürst: Bischof von Constants Commisarius des lobwürdigen**  
**capitels Zug und Biengarten Pfarther erstadt Zug.**<sup>102</sup>

A female figure with a large house in the background. Coat of arms.  
**Die Witt . . . Banelschwil berehren in der zeit ihr Hr Ober-**  
**bogt, 1686.**

<sup>96</sup> O holy John, my Patron,  
 Do not forsake me when I die  
 (verlon = verlassen).

<sup>97</sup> I am a poor pilgrim on this earth,  
 God, do not let me perish.

<sup>98</sup> O Saint Paul, fight for me,  
 Drive away from me the evil spirits.

<sup>99</sup> O holy Seraphic Father Franciscus,  
 When I die do not keep me out of  
 heaven.

<sup>100</sup> O Mary Magdalen, offer also your  
 prayer,  
 And I shall not perish.

<sup>101</sup> Einsiedeln in the canton of Schwyz.

<sup>102</sup> J. J. S., doctor of divinity, . . . of  
 the Bishop of Constance, commissary  
 to the reverend Chapter of Z. and B.,  
 vicar of the town of Zug.

A hermit. A woman carrying a vessel like a kettle. Coat of arms. **W(err) (H)ieronimus Stoc . . . von JF: Ke: De: . . . uoio . . . bes-telter**<sup>103</sup> **(Haupt)man dero selbige Ne . . . di Luttau . . . t Verena Schönli s(ein) (Begn)archel . . . 7.**

A bishop bestowing alms on a beggar, a woman with a book and kettle. Coat of arms. **Oswald Wicker Alter Oberbogt zuo Steinhussen und Fraub E(li)sabetha Madranin sein Ehe(g)machel, Anno 1607.**

Six men in early eighteenth-century costume seated round a table, two men apparently arguing with each other stand in front of the table. On either side are figures of Justice.

**Ein Wohlweissess Gericht der Statt und Ampt Zug, 1714.**<sup>104</sup>  
Below six coats of arms with the following inscriptions:—

**Mr S(ch)ützen Meiste(r) Joseph Gotz R(ic)hter**  
**Mr Francis Weggli landt Schreiber**<sup>105</sup>  
**Mr Martin Fliger Groszmeister**<sup>106</sup> **der Richter**  
**Mr Johan Jordan Schatzmeister des Raths**  
**Mr Roger . . . Stadrichter**  
**Mr Pfäger Jacob Hotz Richter.**

S. John the Divine with chalice, a female saint with eight stars. The Baptism of our Lord, the Father above. **Dis ist mein geliebter Sohn in dem ich ein wolgefallen hab.**<sup>107</sup> **Mat. iii.**

**Mr Wantz Lust Bürger und der zeit Schu(t)en kendirich zu Sarsee (S)pbella Pfeniger sein ehg: 1655.** Two coats of arms.

The Crucifixion with SS. Mary and John, the Annunciation above. **Rudolf Thus altt Spitelbogt**<sup>108</sup> **Zug und fr Verena Brandenbergin sin Egmachel, 1636.** Two coats of arms.

A man and woman with two children in the costume of the latter part of the sixteenth century without any inscription or coat of arms.

Wine casks by a river side with men drinking. Coat of arms. **Mr Joann Wähler PHLÆ MAGISTER Pfar-VICARIUS in Rümerschweil, Ao. 1710.**

Two coats of arms. A figure of Justice. Another female figure with a chalice and cross and a book on her lap labelled BIBLIA.

**Vo . . . und Barbara D . . . lerin syn Ehegema . . . I, 1640.**

*Left-hand Light.*

Virgin and Child with S. John Baptist. **Die Loblich Gemeind Mentzigen, Ano. 1675.**

Virgin and Child. **Jacob Wuser alt Rülchmeir und Elizabetha Werdlerin sein Musstraw, 1680.**

S. Martin. Virgin and Child. **Die Lobliche Gemeind Haar, 1670.**

Coat of arms. Angel weighing souls. S. Anthony (?). **D. BEATUS CANONICUS ET CEDILIS COLLEGIATÆ ECCLE BERONENS, ANNO 1604.**

Virgin and Child. Two figures of saints. The inscription is much

<sup>103</sup> Duly appointed.

<sup>104</sup> The earned court of justice of the town and district of Zug.

<sup>105</sup> Clerk to the provincial court.

<sup>106</sup> Grandmaster, president.

<sup>107</sup> See 4.

<sup>108</sup> See 76.

damaged and patched. . . . us . . . r ghwessner Schütze . . . r zu . . .  
 arbata Schelin sin . . . gmachel 16 . . .

Our Lady of Sorrow. Monk and hermit praying. SS. Peter and Paul. *No inscription.*

Angel weighing souls. Samuel Gla . . . har Jfändrich under  
 Hauptmä Schmidt Kumpen und Anna Klapmany sin Ehegemachel,  
 1630 Jar.

At the top of the picture a weaver at work. Angel weighing souls, a man standing by. S. Cecilia playing the organ. A priest in surplice and cassock playing the horn, choristers singing. Above, LAUDATE DOMINUM IN TYPANO ET CHORO. LAUDATE EUM IN CHORDIS ET ORGANO. Below, D. CASPAR HOCKS PRÆBENDARIUS DNI T(H)OME APLI ET CONCENTOR COLLEGIATÆ . . . LESIÆ BERONENSIS. ANNO DOMINI 1615.

A priest in cassock and surplice kneeling with beads in his hand. To the left Virgin and Child, to the right an angel with his hand resting on the priest's shoulder. *No inscription.*

Men working at house building. Coat of arms. D. Chaspar Wollff und Anna Koustin sin Gelticher Gemachell.

Several men apparently engaged in smelting iron. A coat of arms with a figure on either side. Hanns Hu(tter) . . . bogt zu Oesterwangen.

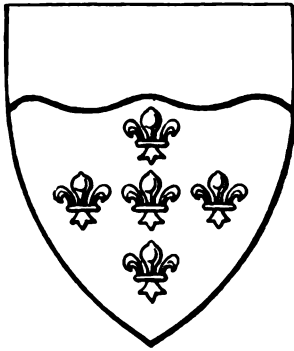
The following extract from a letter, received by me since the above was in type, from Herr Augst, of Zurich, explains how this glass came on the market. "You are quite right in supposing that most of the glass is of profane origin. The panels are gifts by private persons to each other, by one town to another, &c. There must have been an enormous quantity of such glass in private and public buildings in Switzerland during the 15th—17th centuries. After the invasion of Switzerland by the French in 1798—9, and the general impoverishment of the continent after the Napoleonic war, many owners of antiquities were glad to sell them to anybody willing to buy them, and most of the Swiss glass in England was acquired at that time, viz. in the early part of this century. As regards heraldry, a knowledge of English heraldry would not be of much use in explaining the Swiss coats of arms, many of which belong to peasant families.

E. H. S.

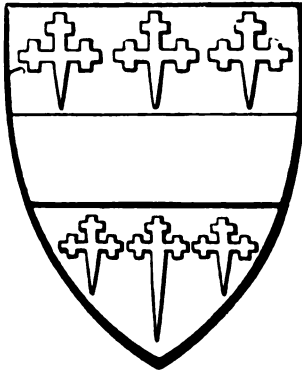








**CRAVEN ARMS (Ancient).**



**CRAVEN ARMS (Modern).**

NOTES ON THE PEDIGREE OF THE CRAVENS OF  
APPLETREEWICK.

By W. J. STAVERT, M.A.

IN the middle of the sixteenth century, William Craven was, as a youth, undoubtedly living at Appletreewick<sup>1</sup> in the parish of Burnsall and county of York. Whitaker, in his "History of Craven," says that he was sprung "from poor parents," and according to Collins (Peerage of England, vol. v., p. 446, ed. 1812), his grandfather was John Craven, and lived in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. There is an entry of a burial of a John Craven in the Burnsall parish register on June 10, 1586. Collins says that he had issue a son, called William, who by his marriage with Beatrix, daughter of John Hunter, became the father of three sons—Henry, Anthony, and the William first mentioned. It is recorded in the Burnsall register that "Betresse the late wyfe of Willm. Craven" was buried on March 12, 1596—7. William Craven the younger was, it is supposed, born about 1548, went to London at the age of 13 or 14, and was apprenticed to Robert Hulson. He was free of the Merchant Taylors Company (probably at the age of 21) on Nov. 4, 1569, and was elected Warden on July 4, 1594. During his wardenship he subscribed 50*l.* to the library of St. John's College in Oxford, and his arms (*or*, 5 fleur-de-lis in cross *sable*: a chief wavy *azure*; Crest, a crane or heron rising *proper*) may still be seen in one of the windows. He was elected Alderman of Bishopsgate Ward Apr. 2, 1600; of Cordwainer Ward May 18, 1602; of Lime Street Ward Jan. 15, 1611—12, and continued to represent it till his death. He built the grammar school at Burnsall in 1602, and repaired the church in 1612. He was chosen Sheriff on Feb. 14, 1600—1, and held the office of Lord Mayor in 1610—11

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does not occur in the Clifford roll to Flodden, nor, it is believed, in any of the ancient rolls of arms.

On July 26, 1603, he was knighted by James I. at Whitehall. He married (perhaps in 1596) Elizabeth, third daughter of William Whitmore, of London, by Ann, daughter of William Bond, Alderman of London, and the first child of which there is any record was christened at St. Antholin's in 1597. On July 1, 1618, Sir William Craven attended the court of the Merchant Taylors for the last time; he died on July 18; and he was buried in the church of St. Andrew Undershaft on Aug. 11 (cf. art. in Dict. of Nat. Biog.; London and Middlesex Note Book, Mayors and Sheriffs temp. James I., by G. E. Cokayne), "In this Church," says Strype in his edition of "Stow's London," Book ii., p. 67, ed. 1720, "also lyeth Sir William Craven, Knight and Alderman, and in the year 1610 Lord Mayor of this City. Buried with great pomp and splendour, and yet without any monument erected for him as I can find or learn, though one of the wealthiest and most eminent citizens of his time; and from whence the Lord Cravens descended." The present Rector of St. Andrew's, the Bishop of Bedford, has been so good as to institute a search for any memorial or inscription in the Church, and has been unable to find anything of the kind. His will bears date July 16, 1617. In it he desires that he may be buried in St. Andrew Undershaft, as near as may be to the grave of his beloved friend, Mr. William Parker. He bequeaths to his son William his chain of gold and seal ring; to his wife, Elizabeth, besides an equal part of his whole estate due to her by the custom of London, the lease of his house for her life and household stuff; to his children one third part of his estate in equal portions; to 100 poor men a black gown apiece, and 12*d.* each to pay for their dinner on the day of his funeral; to St. John Evang., Watling Street, where he was first apprenticed, 100*l.*; to the poor of Tiverton in Devonshire, 50*l.*; to Mr. Nicholas Felton, D.D., all debts are forgiven; to Mr. Rich. Mason, parson of St. Andrew Undershaft, 10*l.* and a black gown; to various parishes in London, 100*l.*; to St. Giles' and St. Sepulchre's, near London, St. Saviour's, St. Olave's, St. Thomas', and St. George's in Southwark, 10*l.* each; to Newgate, Ludgate, and the two Compters, 10*l.* to each house; to Christ's Hospital, 100*l.*; to St. Bartholomew's, 100*l.*; to Bridewell, 100*l.*; to St. Thomas', 100*l.*; to the Treasurer of Christ's Hospital, 100

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William Whitmore and George Whitmore and his good friend John Parker. This will had a codicil attached wherein additions were made to former legacies to servants, and especially to John Gibson the free loan of 3,000*l.* for five years to help him in his business. The witnesses to the will were John Parker, John Greene, William Gibson, and Arthur Juxon, and a codicil dated July 17, 1618, was witnessed by John Ellet and James Browning. The will was proved by Dame Eliz. Craven on July 27, 1618, and administration granted on April 13, 1627.<sup>2</sup> (P. C. C. Meade 75.) His widow was buried Aug. 17, 1624; her will is dated June 26, 1624, and was proved Aug. 20, 1624 (P. C. C. Byrde, 61).

The register of St. Antholin's, London, has been published by the Harleian Society, and contains the following entries:—

- 1583 May 13th. Nicholas Clackson servt. to Mr. Craven, buried.
- 1597 Dec. 18th. Ann dau. of William Craven, bapt.
- 1599—1600 Jan. 7th. Elizabeth dau. of the same, bapt.
- 1602 Oct. 17th. Mary "the dater of Mr. Willm Craven Alderman, chrd."
- 1603 July 15th. William Craven kinsman to Mr. Allm. Craven, buried.
- 1603 July 22nd. Jane Sanders servt. to do., buried.
- 1604 Apr. 19th. Thomas Craven servt. to Sr. William Craven, buried.
- 1605 Nov. 25th. William son of Sir William Craven, bapt.
- 1605—6 March 4th. Ann dau. of do., buried.
- 1606 Apr. 3rd. William son of do., buried.
- 1611 July 9th. Anthony Young servt. to do., buried.

The other members of the Alderman's family were baptized at St. Andrew Undershaft.

Of these children, John, the second surviving son, was christened at St. Andrew Undershaft on June 10, 1610. He was held in such esteem by King Charles I., that by letters patent bearing date at Oxford, March 21, 1642–3, "he was advanced to the peerage by the title of Barou Craven of Ryton in com. Salop, (Patent Roll, No. 2901, 18 Chas. I. p. 2, No. 9,) and having at Brington, co. Northampton, Dec. 4, 1634, married Elizabeth, daughter of William second

<sup>2</sup> An earlier will which was not proved is dated August 9th, 1618, the witnesses being John Parker, Robert Parker, William Gibson, G. Lulls, John Cooke; a

codicil bearing date May 22nd, 1618 witnesses John Parker, William Gibson, John Cooke.

Baron Spencer, died without issue" (Collins, *Peerage*, vol. v., p. 447).<sup>3</sup> His will bears date May 28, 1647; the witnesses are Anthony Craven, Francis Craven, Vincent Labe, Peirce de la Tousch, Edward Thomas Binaille; a codicil was added June 25, 1647, and is witnessed by Richard Browne, William Lawes, and Richard Hart. (In the latter he bequeaths to Vincent Labe, 100*l.*; to my servant Peirce de la Tousch, one years wages and trunch of cloathes; to Thomas Rider, ten years to pay his bond of 100*l.*) The will was proved on Feb. 27, 1647-8, by William Lord Craven and Richard Spencer. The bequests are as follows:—to Christ's Hospital, 200*l.*; to St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas', and Bridewell, 40*l.* apiece; to Bethlehem Hospital, 200*l.*; to Newgate, Ludgate, and 2 Compters every house, 20*l.*, in all, 80*l.*; to Appletreewick and Burnsall poor, 40*l.*; to Winwick Town in co. Northampton poor, 200*l.*; Brynton Parish do., 100*l.*; to wife, Elizabeth Lady Craven, 3,000*l.*; to mother in law, Rt. Hon. Penelope Lady Spencer, 20*l.*; to brother Rt. Hon. William Lord Craven, 40*l.*; to aunts, Mrs. Ann Barber, Dame Mary Montague, Frances Wild, Mrs. Jane Still, Dame Mary Whitmore, 10*l.* each; to cousins, Mr. Robert Craven, the elder, 20*l.*; to Nicholas Reyner the elder, 20*l.*; for the relief of the poor within the townes of Skipton, Knaresborough, Ripon, Ripley, Borrowbriggs, 200*l.* each; to distressed cottagers and farmers in Yorkshire and elsewhere, 500*l.*; to the parish of St. Andrew Undershaft in London, 20*l.*; to Thomas Locker, 20*l.*; to boyes apprentices in London and elsewhere, 500*l.*; to Mr. Henry Warren, 100*l.*; to Mary Pultney, als. Shuts, 20*l.*; to Mrs. Barker, servant to my wife, 20*l.*; to Good wife Mount, 10*l.*; for the relief of the poor of the townes of Halson in co. Northampton and near to Althropp, 100*l.*; Binley in co. Warwick, 100*l.*; to William Gibson, 40*l.*; to uncle, Richard Spencer of Orpington in co. Kent, Esq., 1,000*l.*; to his wife, Mrs. Mary Spencer, 300*l.*; to their son, Edward Spencer, 500*l.*; to their daughter, my godchild, Elizabeth Spencer, 500*l.*; to Sir John Sackville, Knt., 50*l.*; to his son, my godson, Mr. John Sackville when 21, 100*l.*; to Dame Sackville his wife,

He was elected to the Long Parliament in November, 1640, as M.P. for

Tewkesbury, but the return was found void on August 6th, 1641.

50*l.* Craven scholarships are endowed with "all my lands in Caunserne in co. Sussex, which I bought of Mr. Maynard," to the intent that 100*l.* a year be raised for four poor scholars—two in Oxford, two in Cambridge—to be chosen by the Vice-Chancellor, King's Professor, and Orator for the time being in each University, "my name and kindred to be preferred"; a scholar's maintenance to cease after he has been at the University 14 years or on preferment of double value. The rest and residue of the revenue from the said lands to be employed in the redemption of captive prisoners from the Turks at the discretion of the Lord Mayor, the Recorder of the City of London and the Master of Sutton's Hospital for the time being. "And whereas I have reserved my selfe a power in my deed whereby I purchased my mannars of Combe, Smyle, and Bynleye in the county of Warwick (being an Indenture Tripartite bearing date the third day of January in the Twelveth year of the Reign of Charles (*i.e.* 1636) made between William Lord Craven, Baron of Hamstead Marshall in co. Berks of the first parte, Henry Lord Spencer, Baron of Worme Leighton, Richard Spencer of Orpington in co. Kent, Esq., Sir Edward Spencer of Burston in co. Middlesex, of the second part; and Mee John Lord Craven, Baron of Ryton by the name of John Craven of the Citty of London, Esq., brother of the said William Lord Craven, Robert Wynn of Althropp in co. Northampton, Gent., and Ralph Cattlin of Althropp of the third part.) to give and bequeath 10,000*l.*, I do hereby declare that the said 10,000*l.* shall be raised according as by the said deed is appointed and shall be delivered to my Executor, and that he therewith do pay my debts and satisfie the aforesaid gifts and legacies and the rest and residue of the said 10,000*l.* shall remaine to my Executor, to which end and the aforesaid uses I doe by this my last will and testament give and bequeath the same. I appoint my uncle, Richard Spencer, Esq., executor, and give and bequeath to my said executor the rest and residue of my Estate." (P. C. C. Essex, 20.) His widow married (Lic. Lond. Jul. 7, 1648, he 28, she 29) the Hon. Henry Howard of Revesby, co. Lincoln (3rd son of Thos., 1st Earl of Berkshire), who died s.p. 1663. She married thirdly, William, Baron Crofts of Saxham, who died s.p. 1677.

Thomas, the third surviving son, was baptized at St.

Andrew Undershaft on March 16, 1616-7. He died in France (it is said at the age of 18) unmarried and intestate, and the administration of his goods was granted to Lord Craven on Feb. 13, 1636-7 (*ex inform.* G. E. Cokayne).

Elizabeth, the eldest surviving daughter, married on Nov. 19, 1622, the Hon. Sir Percy Herbert, Bart., (so cr. 3 days previously) who succeeded his father on March 7, 1656-7 as second Baron Powis of Powis Castle, and who died on Jan. 19, 1667-8, being father of William, Marquess of Powis, attainted for his adherence to the cause of James II.

Mary, the other daughter who survived the alderman, married on April 2, 1627, Thomas, who succeeded his father on Jan. 14, 1639-40 as second Baron Coventry of Aylesborough. She died on Oct. 18, 1634, in childbed, aged 29. Admon. 1634. He died at Lincoln's Inn Fields, Middlesex. Both are buried at Croombe, co. Worcester. Their male issue became extinct, Oct. 27, 1719, by the death of the 8th and last Baron Coventry, who was, however, 4th Earl of Coventry, which latter title, under a special remainder in its creation (Nov. 26, 1697), devolved on a distant kinsman, the ancestor of the present Earls. (London and Middlesex Note Book, p. 163.)

William Craven, the eldest surviving son of Sir William (who was one of the most remarkable of Englishmen), was baptized at St. Andrew Undershaft, on June 26, 1608. He matriculated at Oxford, from Trinity College, on July 11, 1623, at the age of 15. (Foster's "Alumni Oxonienses"), and when 17 years old entered the service of the Prince of Orange. He was knighted at Newmarket, on March 4, 1626-7 (Metcalfe, "Book of Knights"), and eight days later, on the 12th, was raised to the peerage as Baron Craven of Hampsted Marshall, in the County of Berks, with remainder in case of failure of issue male to his brothers John and Thomas successively (Patent Roll, 2 Car. I., Pt. 5).<sup>4</sup> In 1632, he first became acquainted with Queen Elizabeth of Bohemia.<sup>5</sup> On May 12, 1633, he was put on the Council of Wales, and on Aug. 13, 1636, he was created M.A. by the University of Oxford (Foster). His estates were confiscated by Parliament on March 16, 1650-1, and on Aug. 3, 1652, an act of sale was passed by 23 votes to 20, from which

<sup>4</sup> See appendix.

<sup>5</sup> Cf. "Lives of Princesses of England," vol. vi. p. 66, by Mrs. Everett Green.



Combe Abbey, originally purchased by Sir William Craven from Lucy, Countess of Bedford, and where the Queen of Bohemia had spent her girlhood, was exempted, because of the interest of the heir presumptive. (cf. article in Dict. of Nat. Biog.) When, after the restoration, Lord Craven was on March 16, 1664—5, advanced to the dignities of Viscount Craven, of Uffington, County Berks, and Earl of Craven in the County of York, his brothers having in the meantime died without issue, he obtained an extension of the title of Baron Craven, of Hampsted Marshall, to his cousin William, son of the late Sir William Craven of Lenchwick, in the County of Worcester, Knt., and in case of failure of issue to Sir Anthony, the brother of the said Sir William, successively. (Privy Seals, March 17, Car. II.) Sir William Craven of Lenchwick died in 1655, and on the death of his son ten years later, the Earl obtained by letters patent, dated Dec. 11, 1666, a further extension of the limitation to Sir William, son of Thomas Craven, the brother of Sir Anthony aforesaid. (Patent Roll, 18 Car. II. Pt. 1, No. 7). On April 11, 1666, Lord Craven was made a Privy Counsellor, and in the following year High Steward of the University of Cambridge. He was Master of the Trinity House in 1670, Colonel of the Coldstream Guards from 1670 to 1689, and Lieut.-General of the Forces from 1681 to 1689. He died on April 9, 1697, at the age (as given on his coffin plate) of 88 years and 10 months. His will, which bears date July 4, 1689, to July 7, 1691, was proved on April 11, 1697, and in it are mentioned his cousins Sir Anthony Craven, Bart. and Sir William Craven, Knt. his brother, "sons of my deceased cousin Margaret Craven, sister of my cousin Thomas Craven, of Appletreewick, County Yorks," and "my cousin" Sir William Craven, of Combe Abbey, and his son William Craven. (P. C. C. Pyne, 71.)

Sir Anthony Craven having died without issue, it is said in 1670 (Collins), and Sir William of Combe having died in 1695, on the death of the Earl, the earldom and viscounty became extinct, and the barony under the remainder secured in 1666 passed to William, son of the said Sir William, and grandson of Thomas Craven.

Among the good deeds associated with the name of the Lord Mayor is the foundation of a grammar school in his native parish, and to his foresight in making adequate

arrangements for their safe custody we owe the preservation of many documents relating to the charity which contain incidentally a good deal of information about the Craven family. It is thought that the names which follow, each group of which has been copied from the same deed or indenture, may be of use in the subsequent remarks which will be made on the pedigree.

1605. Anthony Craven, of Darley, brother of Sir W. Craven.

Anthony Craven, of Appletreewick.

Robert Craven.

Thomas, son of the last named Anthony.

1649. Robert Craven, of Appletreewick, yeoman.

Sir William Craven, of Lenchwick, Kt., his son.

Thomas Craven, of Appletreewick, yeoman, another son.

Anthony Craven, son of Thomas Craven, late of Elm Tree, in Appletreewick.

1657. Robert Craven, of Appletreewick, yeoman.

Thomas Craven, of Appletreewick, yeoman, his son.

William Craven, son of Thomas.

Anthony Craven } sons of Thomas Craven, deceased.  
William Craven }

1663. Thomas Craven, of Appletreewick, gentleman.

Sir Anthony Craven (son of Thomas Craven, deceased), Kt. and Baronet.

Sir William Craven, of London, Kt.

1673. William Earl of Craven.

Thomas Craven, of Appletreewick, Armiger.

Sir Anthony Craven, Kt. and Bart., of Sparsholt, Berks.

Sir William Craven, Kt., of Benham Valence, Berks.

Sir William Craven, of Winwick, Kt.

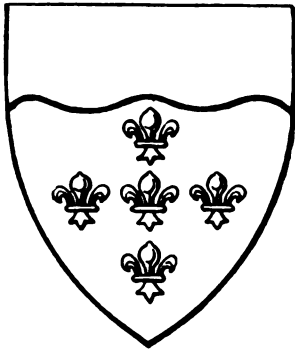
1699. William Lord Craven.

Sir Anthony Craven, of Benham Valence, Kt.

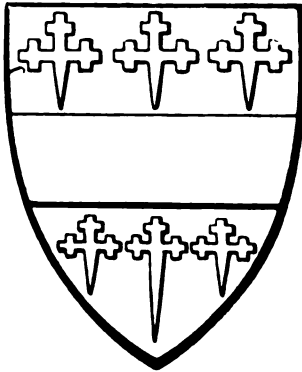
Sir William Craven, of Winwick, Kt.

From the above it will be seen that there were two families of Cravens at Appletreewick in the seventeenth century, and with both these notes are concerned. In the paragraphs which immediately follow, the dates are taken exclusively from the parish register at Burnsall.

The first family is, on the authority already adduced,



**CRAVEN ARMS (Ancient).**



**CRAVEN ARMS (Modern).**

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2 helmets, 2 swords, gloves, and spurs,  
a large silver paten marked with the initials A. C. inter-  
twined, of date about 1686.

stones on the floor inscribed to—

1 Sir William Craven.

2 William, son of Sir W. Craven.

a mural tablet to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir W. Craven.

The inscriptions are as follows :

Here lieth interred the body of Sr William Craven late of Lenchwick who deceased October the 12 Anno Dni 1655 in the 46 years of his age.

Exuvias hic deposuit magnæ indolis majoris spei juvenis Gulielmus Craven filius Gulielmi Craven militis ex Elizabetha conjuge, filiâ Ferdinandi Dñi Fairfax Baronis de Cameron obiit Aug. 3 Anno Dñi 1665 Ætat. 16.

Sub eodem conditur Marmore Soror charissima Elizabetha Leigh.

M. S. Elizabethæ Filiæ Gulielmi Craven de Lenchwick in Com: Wigorū. Militis; ex Elizabethâ Conjuge, natâ Ferdinandi Dñi Fairfax Baronis de Cameron. Nuper Conjugis Theophili Leigh de Longborough in Com: Glocest' Armigeri Cui unicam filiam peperit sibi superstite Nomine Tryphphonam. Gravissimis Calculi doloribus per Bienniū afflictata, Vitam meliore cōmutavit, triste sui desiderium relinquens, 24<sup>o</sup> Sep<sup>r</sup> Anno Dñi MDCLXXXVII<sup>o</sup>, Ætatis 41<sup>o</sup> H. M. Con. M. P.

For this information the writer is indebted to the kindness of the Rev. W. C. Boulter, the Vicar of Norton.

Theophilus Leigh is said to have died in 1724 (See Visitation of Gloucester).

It will be seen that what has been just written disposes of Sir William Craven, of Lenchwick, and his issue. And it would naturally have been expected that on his son's death the property would pass to his brother Thomas, of Apple-treewick, or to his brother, Anthony, who is said by Collins to have died in 1670. But we have the will proved in May, 1713, of a person described as "Sir Anthony Craven, of Lenchwick, in the county of Worcester, knight and baronet," whom we shall show later to be the same person as Sir Anthony Craven, of Sparsholt, a member of the second family of Cravens.

Of Sir Anthony, the brother of Sir William of Lenchwick, little can be said except that he must have been a knight, and alive in 1665, and in 1666, when his name appears in the two extensions of the remainder secured in those years by the Earl of Craven. In 1653, an Anthony Craven and his servant had a pass to go beyond seas (Cal. S. P.), and

Collins says that he married Elizabeth, daughter of the Baron Pelnets, of Mark, in Germany, and died without issue in 1670. This is very likely correct, but it is to be remembered that Collins has throughout confused this Sir Anthony with his cousin Sir Anthony of Sparsholt, who had several children and did not die till 1713.

Next in order comes Thomas Craven, whose grandson eventually succeeded to the family honours. He is wrongly described by Collins and Burke as a knight, inasmuch as in his will, made a few days before his death, he is particularly styled "Gent." From the pedigrees given above it would appear that he was an elder brother of the Sir Anthony just noticed, and so that he was twice passed over in the remainder to the peerage, once in favour of the said Sir Anthony, and again in favour of his own son, Sir William of Benham, and later of Combe. He married Ann, daughter of Francis Procter, of Beckwith, in the parish of Horton and county of York, in 1634, and died as has been noticed in 1682. In his will made on April 13 in that year, after desiring that he may be buried as near as may be to his father in the Church at Burnsall, he bequeaths 50*l.* to his daughter, Margaret Dawson; 40*l.* each to his grandchildren, Robert, Thomas, and Craven Tophan; 20*l.* to his niece, Agnes Smith; and 10*l.* to his grandchild, William Dawson; his sons-in-law, William Tophan and Christopher Dawson being appointed his executors. In some accounts appended to his copy of the will to which, by the kindness of Lt.-Col. H. P. Dawson, R. A., the present representative of the family, the writer has had access, Mr. Dawson notes the payment, besides these legacies, of a sum of 50*l.* to Lady Andros, the eldest daughter, and among the other items in a summary of the assets is to be found "Lady days anuty 50*l.*"

In the register of Westminster Abbey published by the Harleian Society, Col. Chester, the editor, has a note on the marriage of Sir Edmund Andrews and Elizabeth Fitzherbert on April 21, 1707. "Sir Edmund, who was knighted in 1681, was first married to Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Craven of Appletreewick, by Anne, daughter of Francis Procter of Beckwith, who died in New England, 22 Jan. 1687-8, and was buried at Boston." In the same note he is described as the second son of Amias Andros of Sausmarez, Guernsey, Esq., Marshall of Ceremonies to Car. I.,



by Eliz., sister of Sir Robert Stone, Knt., Cupbearer to the Queen of Bohemia.

The old house at Appletreewick was probably built in 1667, and there is what may once have been part of an old porch or gateway, inscribed with that date and the letters T.C. In the wall of a barn close by there is a stone upon which has been cut W.C. 1665. Tradition says that it is built upon the site of an older house called Elm Tree, and there is still standing outside the gate a large specimen of this kind of tree, which may be of any age, to attest the fact. If the Thomas Craven, whose will has just been noticed, was the owner and builder of the house, it would seem that somehow he had succeeded to the property once in the possession of the other family, as will appear from the lists of names which have already been given. There is a coat of arms over the fireplace in one of the rooms which is the same as that now borne by the Craven family,<sup>9</sup> but without motto, coronet, or supporters. The cottage in which the Alderman is said to have been born stands just opposite the Hall on the other side of the road, but is rapidly falling into decay.

William, the only son of Thomas Craven, who was baptised as has been already stated on Aug. 26, 1638, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Christopher Clapham, of Beamsley. He is known sometimes as Sir William Craven, of Benham, and later as of Combe. The Rev. R. C. Edwards, Vicar of Speen, the parish to which Benham used to belong, has kindly copied from the parish register the extracts which follow, and has drawn attention to a passage in a local history (Money's Hist. of Speen, p. 26), in which it is stated that Benham was sold "to the trustees of Sir William Craven" in 1630, by Sir Francis Castillion. The estate is now the property of the trustees of the late Sir Richard Sutton, Bart.

1666	Aug. 18—Ann, the d. of } William Craven, knight, } was baptised.	Anthony Craven, kt. Lady Margaret Clapton Ann Craven	} Sponsors.
1667	Dec. 19—William, son of } William Phillips was } baptised.	<sup>10</sup> John Elloways, kt. William Craven, kt. Lady Ann More	} Sponsors.

<sup>9</sup> Arms *arg.*, a fosse between six cross crosslets fitchée *gu.* Crest, on a chapeau *gu.* turned up *erm.*, a griffin statant. wings elevated *erm.*, beaked and fore-

membered *or.*

<sup>10</sup> Called, in Hist. of Speen, Sir John Elwes.

1668	Nov. 12—William, son of William Craven, knight, was baptised.	William, Earl of Craven Sir Christopher Clapham Mrs. Ann Craven	} Sponsors.
1671	Christopher y <sup>e</sup> son of Sir Will <sup>m</sup> Craven, knight, was bapt <sup>d</sup>	Mr Richard Clapham Major Edmund Andrew The Lady Margaret Clapham.	} Sponsors.
1672	Dec. 3—John y <sup>e</sup> son of Sir William Craven and Margaret his Lady was baptised.	Sir St. John Moore Sir Dover (? Downe) Fuller The Lady (Robert) Craven (Relict)	} Sponsors.
1673	Jan. 1—Robert, son of Sir William Craven and Margaret his Lady was baptised.	William, Earle of Craven William Craven, Esq. The Lady Margaret Craven (Relict of Sir Robert Craven)	} Sponsors.
1675	May 25 — Christopher, son of Sir William Craven and Margaret his Lady Bap <sup>t</sup>	Sir Anthony Craven, kn <sup>t</sup> Barronet Mr. Christopher Clapham Mrs. Margaret Craven	} Sponsors.
1676	Dec. 21—Elisabeth, &c.	Mr. Christopher Clapham Mrs. Mary Rudyers Mrs. Margaret Craven	} Sponsors.
1678	Sep.—Elizabeth, &c.	Captain Garrett The Lady Fuller wid. Mrs. Rudyers wid.	} Sponsors.
1679	Dec. 29—Anthony, son of Sir William Craven and Margaret his Lady.	W <sup>m</sup> Craven, Esq. Mr. Thomas Craven Mrs. Mary Craven	} Sponsors.

The latest date known to the writer at which Sir William Craven is described as of Benham is April 19, 1680, and he had a child baptized at Combe on Nov. 20 in that year (cf. Binley register in the appendix). Benham seems to have passed to Sir Anthony Craven of Sparsholt. Sir William died on Oct. 28, 1695, in the 57th year of his age; administration of his goods was granted to his widow, Dame Margaret Craven, on Jan. 25, 1695-6.

Of Anthony Craven, the head of the second family, we know little that has not been already told in the earlier part of this paper. Collins says that he was descended from John Craven, who is also said to have been the head of the other family, and he is described as cousin in the alderman's will: a fact which lends support to Collins' statement, which by itself is of little value, as he has throughout confused this Anthony with the alderman's brother Anthony Craven of Darley.

His son Thomas married, as has been stated, Margaret, the

daughter of Robert Craven of the other family, and died in 1636. In a nuncupative will he divides his goods into three parts, one for his wife, one for his children, and the third, the "deads part," to be divided equally amongst his wife and children. He directs that his debts are to be paid out of his whole goods and his funeral out of the "deads part." His wife Margaret is appointed sole executrix, and is to have his tenement till his eldest son accomplishes 21 years, for the education of him and the rest of the children. Matthew Jackson and John and Robert Craven are witnesses. No other names are mentioned. The will is dated April 20, 1636, and was proved Sept. 5, 1637. It is in the registry at York, and these extracts from it have been supplied to the writer by the kindness of Dr. F. Collins.

Anthony Craven, the son of Thomas by his marriage with Margaret Craven, was born, as has been said, in 1626. His name appears in a deed at Burnsall as Anthony Craven, son of Thomas Craven, late of Elm Tree in Appletreewick in 1649, and again in 1657. In 1660, as Anthony Craven of Appletree Wicke, co. Yorke, gent., he is associated with Lord Craven in two documents which record the conveyance to them of fishings called the Bishop's fishings to the castle and lordship of Norham in the river Tweed, and a house once the property of Sir Walter Raleigh near St. James, in the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-fields (Rot. Claus. Car. II. 12, parts ii, 40 & vi, 5). On May 25, 1661, he was granted a baronetcy as Anthony Craven of <sup>11</sup>Sparsholt, co. Berks (Cal. S. P.), and he was knighted on June 14 in the same year. At various times he is described as of Caversham, Sparsholt, and Benham in the county of Berks, and finally in his will, as of Lenchwick in co. Worcester. On April 7, 1662, he had a licence from the Faculty Office as "Sir Anthony Craven, Knt. and Bart. of Sparsholt, Berks, Bach. 30," to marry "Theodosia Wiseman of Much Canfield, Essex, spinst. 23, her parents dead (alleged by Edmund Wiseman of St. Martin's, Ludgate, Citizen and Mercer of London) at St. Peter's, West Cheap, or St. Benet's, Paul's Wharf, London." Le Neve says that he had two sons, John and William, and four daughters, Elizabeth, Mary, Ann, and Elener (?).<sup>12</sup> In

<sup>11</sup> There are no entries of Cravens in the parish register at Sparsholt, which begins in 1559.

<sup>12</sup> See pedigree in appendix.

Foster's "Alumni Oxoniensis," it is stated that John Craven matriculated from Wadham College in January, 1687-8 as "bart. fil." took his B.A. in 1691, his M.A. in 1694, was admitted to the Middle Temple in 1691 as "second son of Anthony of Beenham, Berks, Knt. and Bart." A licence was issued by the Faculty Office, dated Sept. 30, 1692, for the marriage of Samuel Palmer of All Hallows, Lombard Street, London, Bach. 35, and Elizabeth Craven, Spinst. 28, daughter of Sir Anthony Craven, Kt. and Bart. of Benham, Berks, who consents, at St. Mary Abchurch, London. Sir Anthony's will is dated April 1, 1712 (cod. Jan. 12, 1712-3), and it was proved by Joseph Archer, the sole executor, on May 12, 1713 (P. C. C. 98 Leeds). In it he styles himself as "Sir Anthony Craven, of Lenchwick, in the County of Worcester, knight and baronet," and bequeathes to his "daughter, Mary Broughton, wife of Edward Broughton, Esq.," 1s.; to his grandson, Samuel Palmer, all his leasehold estate in the parish of Barford, Berks., after the death of Theodosia, his wife, for the remainder of his term therein; to the said grandson and his heirs for ever, the Manor of Sparsholt, &c., Berks., and also all his "guns and pistolls and other armes;" to his grandson, Edward Broughton, 100*l.*; to his godson, Robert, eldest son of Joseph Archer, of Bivington, co. Warwick, Esq., 100*l.*; to the poor of the parish of Lenchwick and Norton, 10*l.*; to his three granddaughters, Elizabeth, Theodosia, and Ann Palmer, 500*l.* each. And in case the last will and Testament of his son, William Craven, Esq., deceased, shall stand and be adjudged a good will as regards such legacies as are given by the same to his granddaughter, Elizabeth Palmer, then he makes void his legacy to her. Samuel Palmer<sup>13</sup> is made residuary legatee, and by a codicil, 500*l.* more apiece is devised to the granddaughters if their brother lives to inherit the estates (cf. Notes and Queries, 8th S., iv. pp. 148, 333; v. p. 405).

In his "Collection for the History of Speen, Mr. W. Money gives among the epitaphs in the Church there (which were copied on Sept. 10, 1770, by Mr. Thomas Hayward, Attorney at Hungerford) the following:—

In this Vault Lye interr<sup>d</sup> ye bodys of William Craven,

<sup>13</sup> He succeeded to the Manor of Sparsholt and was buried in the Church there in 1726.

John Craven, Margaret Craven, And Fulwer Craven, The four children of S<sup>r</sup> Anthony Craven of Sparsholt, in the County of Berks, Bart. (of the name & family of the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> William Earl of Craven), By his Lady Theodosia Craven, daughter of S<sup>r</sup> William Wiseman, Of Canfield hall, in the County of Essex, K<sup>t</sup>, who departed this life the 2<sup>d</sup> of Octo<sup>r</sup> A.D. 1717, In the 74<sup>th</sup> year of her age. In whose memory y<sup>a</sup> monu<sup>t</sup> Was erected by her gran-Daugh<sup>r</sup> Mrs. Eliz<sup>h</sup> Pountney.<sup>14</sup>

The register which begins in 1629 contains these entries :

1686 Jul. 26.	Madam Margaret Craven, bur.
1689 Mar. 5.	Mrs. Martha Craven, bur.
1690 Apr. 29.	Mrs. Flower Craven, bur.
1717 Oct. 10.	Theodosia Craven, bur.
1741—2 Feb. 10.	John Palmer, æt. 25, mortuus propriâ manu laqueo suspensus, bur.
1754 Dec. 24.	Hon. Chas. Craven, son of Sir William C., Governour of Carolina, bur.

A younger brother of Sir Anthony Craven was called Robert, and born in 1633. At the age of 30 he is described as Sir Robert, knt., of the parish of St. Clement Danes, bachelor, and had licence on Sept. 1, 1663, to marry Margaret Broughton, spinster (see Colonel Chester's "Licences"). He held the post of Master of the Horse to the Queen of Bohemia, and attended her funeral in Feb. 1661. He was buried in St. Peter's Church at Bath with this inscription over him: "Sir Robert Craven, Knt., sometime Master of the horse to the Queen of Bohemia (sister to King Charles the first), died 4 Oct. 1672, Ætat. 40" (Collins). His arms are a fesse between six cross-crosslets fitchée, but without colour (Mis. Geneal. Herald, vol. iv. 31). Le Neve says wrongly that this family had no right to arms. (Cf. extracts from "Benefactors" book of record in appendix.) His will is dated Oct. 21, 1672, and was proved on Nov. 27, in the same year (P. C. C. 132, Eure). In it he styles himself "Sir Robert Craven, of Kingsinton, in the County of Middlesex, knight," and bequeathes "to the free schoole of Burnesall, in the County of Craven, in Yorkshire, to be employed by the Trustees in the same manner as it was before the late dreadful fire in London, especially by S<sup>r</sup> William Craven, of Benham; S<sup>r</sup> Anthony Craven, of Caver-

<sup>14</sup> The arms on the monument are Craven (modern) and Wiseman impaled.

sham ; and S<sup>r</sup> William Craven, of Wynwicke, which two hundred pounds is to be paid out of the Four hundred and seventy pounds, which is in the hands of the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> William Earl of Craven." The rest of his estate he devises to his wife Margaret, who is constituted sole executrix. The name of this lady has already appeared above among the sponsors of the Benham family, and she is described as Dame Margaret Craven, of Drury Lane, St. Clement Danes, widow, when, on July 12, 1679, she gives her consent to the marriage, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, of Richard Gosfricht, of St. Martin in the Fields, widower, ab<sup>t</sup> 27, with her niece, Margaret Broughton, spinster, ab<sup>t</sup> 18, "her father being dead, and her mother living in Ireland." She died on Feb. 23, 1702, aged 80, and was buried at Birdingbury in Warwickshire (Collins).

There remains one member of the same family, William, born in 1636, whose epitaph, through the kindness of the Rev. W. H. Disney, Rector of Winwick, the writer is enabled to add to these notes. He is said, by Le Neve and Townshend, to have been knighted on Jan. 14, 1661-2, and to have been gentleman usher to the Queen of Bohemia. The epitaph is, as will be seen, of more than common value, since it confirms in several particulars the conclusions which have been arrived at in matters sometimes held in dispute. Mr. Disney says that the old Manor House is an interesting building, and that there is belonging to it a highly decorated archway. The Church contains in one of its transepts two large elaborately-carved monuments to the Cravens, and near the Chancel steps two plain flags, dated 1707, to the memory of the same. Upon the monuments are long inscriptions in Latin and English to the following effect :—

Under this weeping marble lyes the body of S<sup>r</sup> William Craven, of Winwick, Kt., youngest son of Thomas Craven, of Appletreewick, near Skipton-in-Craven, in the County of York, and of Margaret, his wife. He was grandson by the father's side of Anthony Craven. He was grandson by the mother's side of Robert Craven. He was great-grandson by the father's side of William Craven, and great-grandson by the mother's side of Henry Craven, which Henry Craven was brother to Sir William Craven, Kt., twice Lord Mayor of the City of London, which Lord Mayor was father of William, late Earl of Craven, and of Elizabeth, Baroness of

Powis, and of Mary, Lady Coventry, Baroness of Aylesborough. The said Earl of Craven never married. From the said Elizabeth and Mary are descended the present Marquis of Powis, and the present Earl of Coventry. This Sir William Craven, of Winwick, during the exile of King Charles the 2<sup>d</sup> was with the said William Earl of Craven in the Courts of the Hague and Heidelbourg and in other Courts of Germany. After the restoration of that King he returned into England with the said Earl of Craven. He served as a Volunteer in the Dutch wars in Sir Robert Holm's ship, where he behaved himself with very great courage and bravery, and gained much reputation. He took to wife Mary Clerke, eldest daughter and co-heiress of George Clerke, of Watford, in the county of Northampton, Esq<sup>r</sup> with whom he lived in an happy and conjugal estate : upon which marriage the said William Earl of Craven settled upon him and his issue male this manor of Winwick and hundred of Guilsborough, and divers other manors and estates in this country, and in Sussex, Middlesex, and London. He was eminently endowed with virtues and accomplishments, both of body and mind. He had a most happy wit, a sound judgment, a sweet temper, and an obliging address, which rendered him agreeable both to superiours and inferiours. He understood and spoke most languages, he was skilfull in most sciences. He was a true lover of his country : he was a most loving and indulgent husband, and a constant and faithful friend. He died the 18th of March in the year of our Lord, 1707, in the 73rd year of his age. His virtues can never dye.

The monument which bears this inscription was erected by his wife who was living in 1720 (Collins).

In compiling these notes the writer owes much to the kindness of the Bishop of Oxford, Mr. G. E. Cokayne, Clarenceux, and Dr. F. Collins ; and he is under special obligations to Mr. W. D. Pink, for his indefatigable and unwearied assistance. He has, to the best of his knowledge, addressed himself to the incumbents of all the parishes in the registers of which any notices of Cravens may be expected to be found.

At Ryton, Salop, nothing is known of John, Baron Craven of Ryton, but the register does not begin till 1659. At Sparsholt, the register which begins in 1559 has been searched in vain for any entries in which the name Craven

occurs. At Hampsthwaite, the register dates from 1603, too late, probably, to contain anything about Anthony Craven of Darley, which was then a part of that parish. To the incumbents of a very few parishes, application for information has been made in vain.

APPENDIX.

SUBSIDY ROLLS.

Lay Subsidies. York. (W. Riding.) Wapentake of Staincliff & Ewcross. Hen. III. to Car. II.

$\frac{206}{14}$  1 Edw. III. (20th.)

Addingham. D̄ [Radulpho] Cra. . . .

$\frac{206}{49}$  2 Ric. II. (Poll tax)

Staynford. Riçus de Craven & v̄x iiij<sup>d</sup>.

Ingleton. Johes de Craven & v̄x iiij<sup>d</sup>.

$\frac{206}{110}$  15 Hen. VIII.

Villa de Thorneton'. D̄ Wiffo Craven in boñ x<sup>i</sup> xij<sup>d</sup>; D Nicho Craven in boñ x xij<sup>d</sup>.

$\frac{206}{116}$  14 & 15 Hen. VIII.

Villa de Thornton. The Lorde Roise Chyffe lord their. Wifm Craven ten<sup>ant</sup> to the lord, valor terraz n<sup>l</sup>, valor bonoz xl<sup>s</sup>; v̄x Wiffo Craven ten<sup>ant</sup> to the seid lorde, valor terraz n<sup>l</sup>, valor bonoz iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.

Villa de Staneforthe. Riç Craven ten<sup>ant</sup> to thabbot of Salley, valor terraz n<sup>l</sup>, valor bonoz vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>.

Villa de Gygglyswek'. The lorde Northumb̄r Cheif lorde their. Thom<sup>s</sup> Craven ten<sup>ant</sup> to the said lord, valor terraz n<sup>l</sup>, valor bonoz vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>.

Estm'ton. The p̄ior of Bolton Cheif lorde their. Nichs Craven ten<sup>ant</sup> to the seid lord, valor terraz n<sup>l</sup>, valor bonoz xxx<sup>s</sup>.

Rathemell. John Catt'all Cheyffe lorde their. Roger Craven ten<sup>ant</sup> to S<sup>r</sup> George Darcy, valor terraz n<sup>l</sup>, valor bonoz x<sup>s</sup>.

Appyltrewek'. The p̄ior of Bolton & the p̄ior of Marton Cheif lords their. Henry Cravyn ten<sup>ant</sup> to p̄ior of bolton, valor terraz n<sup>l</sup>, valor bonoz xx<sup>s</sup>.

Carleton. The lorde Clyfford Cheif lorde their. John Cravyn ten<sup>ant</sup> to the rode p̄ste of Skypton, valor terraz n<sup>l</sup>, valor bonoz xxx<sup>s</sup>.

Ingleton. Robt Craven ten<sup>ant</sup> to Dame Margaret Pykeryng, valor terraz n<sup>l</sup>. Robt Cravyn younger ten<sup>ant</sup> to the same Dame Margaret, valor terraz n<sup>l</sup>; Wifm Cravyn ten<sup>ant</sup> to the same, valor terraz n<sup>l</sup>; Xpofe Cravyn ten<sup>ant</sup> to the same, valor terraz n<sup>l</sup>; John Cravyn ten<sup>ant</sup> to Lorde Mountegle Stuarde their, valor terraz n<sup>l</sup>; Thom<sup>s</sup>



Cravyn ten<sup>ant</sup> to the same, valor terraz n<sup>l</sup>; George Cravyn ten<sup>ant</sup> to the same, valor terraz n<sup>l</sup>; Leonard Cravyn ten<sup>ant</sup> to the same, valor terraz n<sup>l</sup>.

- 207  
139 17 Hen. VIII.
- Villa de Thoruton. Willmo Crawfyn in boñ vj<sup>th</sup> iij<sup>s</sup>.
- 207  
160 32 Hen. VIII.
- [Name of parish gone.] Itm of Xpofer Cravyn. . . . .
- 207  
183 35 Hen. VIII.
- Villañ de Sutton. Relicta Robarti Craven in bonis, xx<sup>s</sup> ij<sup>d</sup>.
- Villañ de Collyng. Joñes Craven in bonis, xl<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>; Riçus Craven in bonis, xx<sup>s</sup> ij<sup>d</sup>.
- Appiltreweke. Wilts Craven in bonis, xl<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>; Henr Craven in bonis, v<sup>th</sup> xx<sup>d</sup>; Joñes Craven in bonis, iiij<sup>th</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>.
- 207  
188 37 Hen. VIII.
- Appiltreweke. D̄ Henrico in bō, v<sup>th</sup> iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.
- 208  
201 35 Hen. VIII.
- Collyng. D̄ Joñe Craven bō xl<sup>s</sup> ij<sup>d</sup>; D̄ Riço Craven bō xx<sup>s</sup> j<sup>d</sup>.
- Thornton. D̄ Wilto Craven bō xx<sup>d</sup> j<sup>d</sup>.
- Appiltrewek. D̄ Wilto Craven bō xl<sup>s</sup> ijd; D̄ Henrico Craven bō v<sup>th</sup> x<sup>d</sup>; D̄ Joñe Craven bō iiij<sup>th</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.
- Sutton. D̄ Rēlca Roberti Craven bō xx<sup>s</sup> j<sup>d</sup>.
- Staynforth. D̄ Riço Craven bō xl<sup>s</sup> ij<sup>d</sup>.
- 208  
209 1 Ed. VI.
- Ingleton. Riçus [Craven] in bonis v<sup>th</sup> iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>; Christoferus [Craven] in boñ v<sup>th</sup> iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.
- 208  
116 2 & 3 Ph. & Mary.
- Ingleton. D̄ Wilto Craven in boñ, v<sup>th</sup> iij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>.
- 208  
274 39 Eliz.
- Appletreeweke. Henry Craven in bonis, iiij<sup>th</sup> x<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>.
- 208  
275 39 Eliz.
- Appletreewick. Henricus Craven in boñ iiij<sup>th</sup> x<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>
- 208  
293 41 Eliz.
- Apletreweicke. Henry Craven in boñ iiij<sup>th</sup> x<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>.
- Ingleton. Christopherus Craven in bonis iij<sup>th</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>.
- 209  
309 1 Jas. I.
- Ingleton. Chřoferus Craven in boñ iiij<sup>th</sup> vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>.
- 209  
316 7 Jas. I.

Appletreewick. Robtus Craven in boñ iiiij<sup>h</sup> iiiij<sup>s</sup>.  
 Ingleton. Xpus Craven in boñ [iiiij<sup>h</sup>] [iiiij<sup>s</sup>]; Marmaduke Craven in  
 boñ [iiij<sup>h</sup>] [iiij<sup>s</sup>].

209  
 327 19 Jas. I.

Appeltreeweke. Robtus Craven in boñ iiiij<sup>h</sup> iiiij<sup>s</sup>.  
 Thorneton in Lonsdale. Leonardus Craven in boñ iiij<sup>h</sup> iiij<sup>s</sup>.

209  
 336 22 Jas. I.

Appletreeweek. Robt<sup>o</sup> Craven in boñ iiiij<sup>h</sup> x<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>.  
 Ingleton. Johes Craven in boñ iiij<sup>h</sup> viij<sup>s</sup>.

Thornton. Leonard<sup>o</sup> Craven in boñ iiij<sup>h</sup> viij<sup>s</sup>.

209  
 353 3 Car. I.

Apletreeweek. Robtus [Craven] in boñ iiiij<sup>h</sup> x<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>.

Ingleton. John Crauen in boñ iiij<sup>h</sup> viij<sup>s</sup>.

Thornton. Leonardus Craven in boñ iiij<sup>h</sup> viij<sup>s</sup>.

209  
 354 3 Car. I.

Apletrewek. Robtus Craven in boñ iiiij<sup>h</sup> x<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>.

Thornton in Lonsdale. Leonardus Craven in boñ iiij<sup>h</sup> viij<sup>s</sup>.

210  
 418 [Car. II.] Hearth tax.

Appletreewicke. Mr. Tho. Craven 1 [hearth].

Bradley. John Craven 2.

Draughton. Tho. Craven 1.

Hartlington. James Craven 1; James Craven Coust.

Ingleton. Elizabeth Craven 3; Issabell Craven 3; Wifm  
 Craven 2.

Twistleton & Coldcoates or a member of Ingleton. Issabell Craven 1.

Keighley. Mr. Jeremy Craven 1; Robert Craven 1; Sam<sup>h</sup> Craven 1;  
 Joseph Craven 1.

Remington. Edward Craven 2.

Ratmell. Wifm Craven 3.

Sutton. Wifm. Craven 3; John Craven Jun<sup>r</sup> 2.

Silsden. Mr. Jeremiah Craven 8.

Steeton. Henry Craven 2; Christo: Craven 2.

Stainforth. Thomas Craven 2.

Settle. George Craven 2.

Thornton in Lonsdale. William Craven 3.

Thornton in Craven. Henry Craven 1; William Craven 2.

No entries were found in 206 206 206 206 206 206 207  
 2 6 9 11 34 70 126

207 207 208 208 209 210 210  
 142 152 211 235 308 388b 414

The following were not examined, there being no mention in the  
 calendar that any names of persons are given:—

206 206 206 206 206 206 207 207 207 207 208 208  
 10 12 28 47 71 83 143 172 184 193 203 225

<u>208</u>	<u>208</u>	<u>208</u>	<u>208</u>	<u>208</u>	<u>209</u>	<u>210</u>	<u>210</u>	<u>210</u>	<u>210</u>	<u>210</u>
227	240	255	266	299	301	388a	393	394	399	401

The references are taken from calendars 85 and 86.

### PATENTS.

Patent roll. 2 Car. I. Pt. 5.

No. 9. 12 Mar. 1626—7.

D̄ coñ } Rex &c Archiep̄is Ducibz Marchionibz Comitibz Vice-  
 dignitat̄ Baroñ } comitibz Ep̄is Baronibz Militibz Prepositis lib̄is hōibz ac  
 Wilto Craven. } om̄ibz Officiarijs Ministris & Subditis n̄ris quibuscunqz  
 ad quos p̄sentes t̄ro puen̄t Sal̄m, Regum magnifi-  
 cenciam & celsitudinem tunc adauḡi censem<sup>o</sup> quando viri egregij & alijs  
 p̄cellentes honoribz ampliōr nobilitant̄ Et in dispensandis honōz  
 titulis nou tantum etate & virtute consenescentes respiciendi sunt sed  
 eque dignū est principe cum adolescentes eminencioris spei & optime  
 vite instituti candidatos comperis eos Maioribz suis anteferre vt ij qui  
 se pre cet̄is sic honoratos senciunt & alij om̄es eorū exemplis ad res  
 tanta largiōne dignas strenue & virilit̄ agendas in etatum suarū  
 primitijs intencius accendant̄ hec nos serio ppendentes & Regio intuitu  
 animadu'tentes egregia virtutum specimina que in eximio adolescente  
 Wilto Craven filio & herede Wilti Craven Militis defunct̄ splendide  
 relucescunt Eum eciam in ordinem Militarem iamdudum merito coop-  
 tauim<sup>o</sup> eaqz nos denuo recolentes & obseruantes quantos virtutum  
 p̄gressus fec̄it sup̄ etatem suam adhuc teneram que licet plenaria  
 aliquot annis minor sit mōz attamen p̄stancia & virtutum redun-  
 dancia eum abunde suppl̄i censem<sup>o</sup> & quam amplis possessionibz  
 hereditario ditet̄ quibz ampliori honoris titulo suffulciendo eciam  
 vndiquaqz par est vt̄i vibioris minificencie<sup>15</sup> n̄re velut pignore eum ad  
 felicia incepta constant̄ & p̄clare p̄ficienda arctius obligarem<sup>o</sup> non  
 modo ip̄m in statum gradum & dignitatem Baronis Regni n̄ri Anglie  
 eueh̄e eosdemqz statum gradum & dignitatem ad heredes masculos de  
 corpore suo p̄reandos extendere verum eciam deficiente eiusmodi ple  
 fratres eiusdem minores iure parili substituere dignati sum<sup>o</sup> Sciatis igit̄  
 quod nos de gr̄a n̄ra sp̄iali ac ex c̄ta sciencia & mero motu n̄ris p̄fat̄  
 Wiltm Craven Militem ad statum gradum dignitatem titm̄ & honorem  
 Baronis Craven de Hampsted Marshall in Coñ n̄ro Berke erexim<sup>o</sup>  
 p̄fecim<sup>o</sup> creauim<sup>o</sup> & investiuim<sup>o</sup> ip̄mqz Wiltm Baronem Craven de  
 Hampsted Marshall p̄dic̄i tenore p̄senciū erigim<sup>o</sup> p̄ficim<sup>o</sup> cream<sup>o</sup> &  
 investim<sup>o</sup> eidemqz Wilto nōen statum gradum dignitat̄ titm̄ & honorem  
 Baronis Craven de Hampsted Marshall p̄dic̄i imposuim<sup>o</sup> dedim<sup>o</sup> &  
 p̄buim<sup>o</sup> ac p̄ p̄sentes imponim<sup>o</sup> dam<sup>o</sup> & p̄bem<sup>o</sup> hēnd̄ & tenend̄  
 eadem nōen gradum statum stilum dignitatem titulum & honorem  
 Baronis Craven de Hampsted Marshall p̄dic̄i p̄fat̄ Wilto Craven &  
 heredibz masculis de corpore suo exeūñ imp̄p̄m ac p̄ def̄cū talis exīt  
 tunc hēnd̄ eadem nōen gradum statum stilum dignitatem titm̄ &  
 honorem Baronis Craven de Hampsted Marshall p̄dic̄i Johi Craven fri  
 p̄fat̄ Wilti Craven & hered̄ masculis de corpore d̄c̄i Johis Craven exeūñ  
 Et p̄ def̄cū talis exīt hēnd̄ & tenend̄ d̄c̄m nōen statum gradum digni-

<sup>15</sup> Sic.

<sup>16</sup> Sic.

tatem titm stilum & honorem Baronis Craven de Hampsted Marshall p'dicti Thome Craven alt'i frun<sup>7</sup> p'fat Willi Craven & hered masculis de corpore dci Thome Craven exeun impm Volentes ac p p'sentes concedentes p nob heredibz & successoribz nris Quod p'dcus Willus Craven & hered sui masculi p'dicti & p defcu talis exiit p'dicti Johes Craven & hered sui masculi p'dicti & p defcu talis exiit p'dicti Thomas Craven & heredes sui masculi p'dicti nonen statum gradum stilum dignitatem titm & honorem Baronis Craven de Hampsted Marshall p'dicti successiue & respectiue gerant & heat & eorz quitt gerat & heat & p nonen Baronis Craven de Hampsted Marshall successiue & respectiue vocent<sup>r</sup> & nuncupent<sup>r</sup> & eorz quitt vocet<sup>r</sup> & nuncupet<sup>r</sup> Quodq3 idem Willus & heredes sui masculi p'dicti & p defcu talis exiit idem Johes & heredes sui masculi p'dicti & p defcu talis exiit idem Thomas & heredes sui masculi p'dicti successiue & respectiue Barones Craven de Hampsted Marshall heat<sup>r</sup> in omnibz & vt Barones t'ctent<sup>r</sup> & reputent<sup>r</sup> & eorz quitt successiue & respectiue heat<sup>r</sup> t'ctet<sup>r</sup> & reputet<sup>r</sup> heatq3 teneant & possideant & eorz quitt heat teneat & possideant successiue & respectiue sedem locum & vocem in Parliamentis & publicis Comitijis atq3 Consilijs nris heredum & successorz nroz infra Regnu nrm Anglie int' alios Barones vt Barones Parliamenti & publicoz Comitoz atq3 Consilioz Necnon dcus Willus & heredes sui masculi p'dicti & p defcu talis exiit dcus Johes & heredes sui masculi p'dicti & p defcu talis exiit dcus Thomas & heredes sui masculi p'dicti successiue & respectiue vt p'dcm est gaudeant & vtant<sup>r</sup> & eoz quitt gaudeat & vtat<sup>r</sup> p nonen Baronis Craven de Hampsted Marshall p'dicti oibz & singulis talibz Juribz priuileg p'heminencijs & imunitat statui Baronis in oibz rite & de iure ptineñ quibz cet'i Barones dci Regni nri Anglie aute hec tempora melius honorificencius & quietius vsi sunt & gauisi seu in p'senti gaudent & vtunt<sup>r</sup> volum<sup>e</sup> eciam & c Absq3 fine in hanapio & c. Eo quod expressa menço & c. In Cuius rei & c T me ipo apud Westm duodecimo die Marcij.

p ipm Regem.

Privy Seals. March 17 Chas. II.  
16 Mar. 1664—5 [Extracts.]

.....  
Sciatis igitur quod nos ..... Willielmum (Baronem Craven) in honorem Vicecomitis Craven de Uffington in Comitatu nostro Berks ereximus [&c.].....Ac insuper.....prefatum Willielmum iu Comitem de Craven in Comitatu firo Eboracensi.....ereximus [&c.].....de vberiori gratia nostra.....Concedimus p'fat Willmo & heredibz masculis de corpore suo exeuntibus impm annuat reddit' vigint' libraram ... percipiend' ad Recept' Scoij nostri [&c.] ... Cumq3 pater noster ... p'fat Willielmum ad statum ... Baronis Craven de Hamsted Marshall ... erexit ... Habend' & tenend' eadem nomen [&c.] p'fat Willielmo et heredibz masculis..... Et pro defectu [&c.] Johanni Craven fratri p'dci Willielmi.....Et pro defectu [&c.] Thome Craven alteri fratrum predci Willielmi.....Cumq3 nobis satis constat qd p'dci Johannes Craven et Thomas Craven fratres predci Willielmi mortui sunt.....sive herede masculo.....Concedimus qd si p'dcus Willielmus modo Baro Craven.....obierit sine herede



he was held guilty has been convicted of perjury for that deposition. Begg repeal of the vote and Act so far as it concerns him.

11 Feb. 1653—4. Petitions the Protector. By reason of business of greater consequence to the public his case was not reported to the House before the dissolution. His personal estate is not declared to be forfeit by any Act of Parliament yet on a bare vote the greater part thereof has been seized and much thereof sold and by colour thereof a personal estate of his brother, which petitioner held as administrator has been disposed of. Begg discharge of sequestration upon personal estate and liberty to dispose thereof for his present subsistence and free disposal of his brother's estate :

Referred to Committee at Haberdashers Hall to report.

8 Sept. Further sale of his estate stayed by order of the Protector in council.

Among the claimants on the estate—

22 Jul. 1651. Sir William Craven begs allowance of his claim to household goods in Combe house co. Warwick sequestered as belonging to William Lord Craven and that on security given the sale may be forborne.

4 Feb. 1651—2. Anthony Craven begs examination of his title to an annuity of £200 on Combe Abbey granted to him by William Lord Craven in 1650 but which he cannot receive because the estate has since been sequestered. [G. 78, 203]

17 Mar. The witnesses to the deed being all in Holland, begs a commission for their examination there, and receipt of his annuity meantime on security. [G. 78, 202]

17 Mar. Allowed it for three months on security if he can prove that he received it till the sequestration. [G. 16, 151]

13 Mar. 1654—5. Anthony Craven of London petitions that Lady Mary Talbot sold him 7 Nov. 1654 for £4,500 her annuity of £2,000 on manors in cos. Worc. Wilts, Chester, Derby and Salop, for 60 years or her life on rent of £1,000 but on 3 Dec.  $\frac{1}{3}$  of it was sequestered for her recusancy. Begg discharge, the purchase being made before the sequestration. [G. 78, 270, 412]

27 Jul. Reading and Brereton are fully to instruct themselves in the case and it will be heard the first Thursday after the adjournment. [G. 28, 22 ]

[Other references are G. 78, 403, 411, 414, 416, 418, 423.]

#### WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS IN C. P. C.

[Titled Cravens only.]

- 1618 Sir William Craven, *vide sup.*
- 1624 Dame Eliz. Craven, dat. June 26th, 1624, prd. Aug 20th.  
[61 Byrde] no collaterals mentioned.
- 1627 Sir William Craven.
- 1648 John, Lord Craven. *Vide sup.*
- 1656 Sir William Craven.
- 1660 Dame Anne Craven, Surrey.
- 1672 Sir Robert Craven, *vide sup.*

- 1696 Sir William Craven, *vide sup.*  
 1697 William, Earl of Craven, *vide sup.*  
 1703 June. Dame Margaret Craven, Middlesex.  
 1708 March. Sir William Craven Kt., Middlesex.  
 1711 Sept. Dame Margaret Craven, Middlesex.  
 1712 June 27th. Administration of Goods of William, Lord Craven of Combe Abbey, co Warwick, Widower, granted to the Hon. Eliz. Craven, spins., Aunt by the father's side and curatrix of William, Lord Craven, Fulwar Craven, and Robert Craven, minors, children of deceased.  
 1713 Sir Anthony Craven, Bart. Warwick, *vide sup.*  
 1724 March 12th. Administration of goods of the Hon. Robert Craven of Magd. Coll. Oxford, Bach. granted to his brother William, Lord Craven.  
 1734 Dame Mary Craven.  
 1739 Sept. William, Lord Craven.  
 1760 nil.

*Note.*—That in the list of all wills in C. P. C. [LONDON] from 1383 to 1558, occurs that only of

- 1535 Cravyn, Christofer, St. Olave's Southwark.

#### WILLS, &c. IN KNARESBOROUGH COURT ROLLS.

Roll 1 Phil. 2 Mary. Jan. 31. Alice relict admitted extx.

Dec. 15. 1 Mary. 1 Cristofer Cravynne of Hampthwaite &c. bur. in ch.yd. there. "Mortuarie according to ye qweyys Acte" &c. To Agnes Calverde "my mayde & Servaunte" 40s. "Myne neybour to have an honest dynner." "Dettes paied" &c. Wyff full Extx. Witnesses Mylles Stubbe, Robt. Androo, John Snarre.

Roll 1 Jas. I. Aug. 17. Margaret Craven spinster intestate, effects administered to by Jane Wharton of Burthwaite.

Roll 21 & 22 Jas. I. Margaret Craven relict admitted extx.

No date. 1 William Craven of Tentergate Lynnen Webster. bur. in Knaresbro' ch.yd. For the performance of my father Robert C's mind deceased, I give to Rich. C. my brother a messuage &c. in Tentergate in tenure of Thos. Stevenson &c. & a rood of arable land in the fields of Knares. near to a Raine called Fowmard Rayne, conditionally, to pay my 2 sisters Ann & Eliz. before May 1 1626 £20 &c. should they be living, or to children of eyther of their bodies lawfully begotten; if dead & failing, the said somme to Margt. my wife to the use of my chdn. viz. Wm. & Rob. C. All my goods to my wife; she sole extx. Witnesses, Thos. Coghill, Jo. & Wm. Roundell, Rob. Knowles, Joshua Brodebelt.

Roll 22 Jas. I. Wm. son of Anth. C. late of Darley deceased, being 18 years of age, chooses Rob. C. of Appletreweeke & Franc. Day of Menwith Hill to be his guardians.

Roll 22 Jas. I. & 1 Chas. I. Rob. C. & Franc. Day prove the Will of Anth. C. of Darley yeoman. The will is dated Feb. 20 1623—3. Rob. C. & Franc. Day were exors. and Mr. Justice Hutton supervisor. It mentions my son in law Wm. Bawdwen and my daughter his wife; *Eliz. Gadgion* & Christopher my servants; nephew Rob. C. & Francis

Day ; Wm. C. my son ; Joune C. my daughter " my Milne and all my interest in the same " ; Wm. Ledum my son in law and Ellen L. my daughter, Jo. L. my grandson ; Raiphe Gill, Nich Raynard. Lands in Staineley and Darley. Witnesses, Wm. Day, Rob. Atkinson, Hen. Ranson, Raiphe Gill.

Roll 3 Chas. I. Apr. 4. Thos. Stevenson of Walkingham admitted as guardian of Wm. & Rob. sons of Wm. C. late of Bondend deceased.

Roll 5 & 6 Chas. I. Rob. Foster of Scriven admitted exor.

Nov. 17, 1629, I Ann C. spins. bur. Knares. ch.yd. To my brother Rich. C's 3 childn., to my said brother, to his wife, to my sister Wm. Daile's wife, to my uncle Hen. C., his wife and 2 chdn., to Ann Armitage " my hostice," to Pet. Parker, to Dinnis Smith's daurs., my cossens ; residue to Rob. Foster ; he sole exor. Witnesses Wm. Battie, Pet. Parker.

Roll 1653—4. Mar. 29. Jennet C. admitted extx.

I Henry C. of Bondend weaver to be bur. Knares. ch.yd. To Jannet my eldest daur. all my household stuff &c. : to Eliz. Tucker my daur. ; to Jo. & Wm. T. sons of Jas. Tucker ; residue to Jannet C. ; she sole extx. Witnesses, Anth. & Rich. Casse & Wm. Carter.

[These are all the Craven wills in the Knaresbro' Court Rolls ; the list has been kindly copied by Dr. F. Collins of York.]

PARISH REGISTER OF BURNSALL.<sup>19</sup>

1563 Oct. 18th.	Janet dau. of John Craven bur.
1563—4 Mar. 12th.	Laurence son of John C. chr.
1564 May 6th.	Lambert C. mar. Eliz. Wilson.
— Sep. 3rd.	A child of John C.'s bur.
1565 Jul. 1st.	Thomas Rayner mar. Isabel C.
— Dec. 7th.	Thomas son of John C. chr.
1566 Sep. 10th.	Henry son of John C. bur.
1567 Sep. 27th.	Henry C. bur.
1568	William Young, mar. Jane C.
1568—9 Mar. 15th.	Janet wife of Henry C. bur.
1571 Sep. 21st.	William son of Henry C. chr.
1573 Sep. 18th.	Percivall Hardyestye mar. Isabel C.
1574 Oct. 3rd.	Robert son of Henry C. chr.
1576 Jul. 15th.	Anthony C. mar. Anne Crofte.
1577 Apr. 24th.	Jane dau. of Anthony C. chr.
1578 Jul. 22nd.	Mary dau. of do. chr.
— Oct. 23rd	Thomas son of Henry C. chr.
1580 June 5th.	Peter Robinson mar. Anne C.
1581 Apr. 20th.	Isabel dau. of Anthony C. chr.
1584 May 1st.	John son of Anthony C. chr.
— Dec. 6th.	John do. do. bur.
1585 Oct. 3rd.	Thomas do. do. chr.
1586 June 10th.	John C. bur.
1588 Dec. 3rd.	Hawell Holme mar. Agnes C.
1590 Jul. 16th.	William C. mar. Isabel Crofte.
1592	A dau. of Anthony C.'s chr.

<sup>19</sup> The Burnsall Register dates from 1569.



- 1596 Aug. 8th. William son of do. chr.  
 1596—7 Mar. 12th. Beatrix late wife of William C. bur.  
 1597 Dec. 14th. Thomas C. bur.  
 1601—2 Feb. 9th. Robert C. mar. Mary Shearwood.  
 1603 Oct. 23rd. Margaret dau. of Robert C. chr.  
 1603—4 Mar. 15th. Henry C. bur.  
 1605—6 Feb. 4th. Anne dau. of Robert C. chr.  
 1607—8 Jan. 17th. Henry son of do. chr.  
 1609—10 Jan. 6th. William do. do. chr.  
 1611—12 Mar. 22nd. Thomas do. do. chr.  
 1612 Jul. 3rd. Anne wife of Anthony C. bur.  
 1614 Nov. 12th. Margaret wife of Henry C. bur.  
 1617 May 7th. Anthony C. bur.  
 1617—18 Jan. 18th. John son of Robert C. chr.  
 — Feb. 14th. John do. do. bur.  
 1618 Dec. 20th. Robert do. do. chr.  
 1622—3 Feb. 24th. Anne dau. do. bur.  
 1623 May 28th. Ellen wife of Thomas C. bur.  
 1624 Apr. 11th. Anne dau. of John C. chr.  
 — May 25th. Thomas C. mar. Margaret C.  
 1624—5 Mar. 1st. A child of Thomas C.'s bur.  
 1625—6 Mar. 5th. Anthony son of Thomas C. chr.  
 1626—7 Feb. 25th. Mary dau. of John C. chr.  
 1628—9 Mar. 8th. John son of Thomas C. chr.  
 1632—3 Feb. 6th. Robert do. do. chr.  
 1634 June 20th or Jul. 7th. Thomas C. mar. Anne Procter.  
 — Jul. 27th. Hen. C. bur.  
 1635 Dec. 19th. Mary dau. of Thomas C. jun. chr.  
 1635—6 Jan. 18th. William son of Thomas C. chr.  
 1636 Apr. 24th. Thomas C. bur.  
 1638 Aug. 26th. William son of Thomas C. chr.  
 1643 Jul. 16th. Alice dau. do. chr.  
 1645 Apr. 7th. George Inman mar. Anne C.  
 1648 May 8th. Margaret dau. of Thomas C. chr.  
 1654 Apr. 18th. Thomas C. jun. mar. Mary dau. of John C. both of  
 Skyreholme.  
 1655 Jul. 25th. James C. mar. Agnes Water.  
 — Oct. 14th. Frances dau. of Thomas C. of Skyreholme chr.  
 (born 7th).  
 1656 Apr. 26th. John C. of Skyreholme bur.  
 1660—1 Feb. 9th. Robert C. of Appletreewick bur.  
 1662 May 11th. John son of James C. of Ramsclouse chr.  
 1665—6 Mar. 5th. John son of James C. bur.  
 1666 May 20th. Agnes dau. of James C. chr.  
 1670 Apr. 3rd. Mrs. Mary C. bur.  
 1676 Jul. 1st. James C. bur.  
 1681 Jul. 24th. Anne wife of Thomas C. bur.  
 1682 Apr. 28th. Mr. Thomas C. bur.

RAYNERS [cf. will of Sir William Craven the alderman].

- 1559 Oct. 3rd. William R. mar. Isabel Bombye.  
 1562 Oct. 18th. Mary dau. of Thomas R. chr.

- 1596 Aug. 8th. William son of do. chr.  
 1596—7 Mar. 12th. Beatrix late wife of William C. bur.  
 1597 Dec. 14th. Thomas C. bur.  
 1601—2 Feb. 9th. Robert C. mar. Mary Shearwood.  
 1603 Oct. 23rd. Margaret dau. of Robert C. chr.  
 1603—4 Mar. 15th. Henry C. bur.  
 1605—6 Feb. 4th. Anne dau. of Robert C. chr.  
 1607—8 Jan. 17th. Henry son of do. chr.  
 1609—10 Jan. 6th. William do. do. chr.  
 1611—12 Mar. 22nd. Thomas do. do. chr.  
 1612 Jul. 3rd. Anne wife of Anthony C. bur.  
 1614 Nov. 12th. Margaret wife of Henry C. bur.  
 1617 May 7th. Anthony C. bur.  
 1617—18 Jan. 18th. John son of Robert C. chr.  
 — Feb. 14th. John do. do. bur.  
 1618 Dec. 20th. Robert do. do. chr.  
 1622—3 Feb. 24th. Anne dau. do. bur.  
 1623 May 28th. Ellen wife of Thomas C. bur.  
 1624 Apr. 11th. Anne dau. of John C. chr.  
 — May 25th. Thomas C. mar. Margaret C.  
 1624—5 Mar. 1st. A child of Thomas C.'s bur.  
 1625—6 Mar. 5th. Anthony son of Thomas C. chr.  
 1626—7 Feb. 25th. Mary dau. of John C. chr.  
 1628—9 Mar. 8th. John son of Thomas C. chr.  
 1632—3 Feb. 6th. Robert do. do. chr.  
 1634 June 20th or Jul. 7th. Thomas C. mar. Anne Procter.  
 — Jul. 27th. Hen. C. bur.  
 1635 Dec. 19th. Mary dau. of Thomas C. jun. chr.  
 1635—6 Jan. 18th. William son of Thomas C. chr.  
 1636 Apr. 24th. Thomas C. bur.  
 1638 Aug. 26th. William son of Thomas C. chr.  
 1643 Jul. 16th. Alice dau. do. chr.  
 1645 Apr. 7th. George Inman mar. Anne C.  
 1648 May 8th. Margaret dau. of Thomas C. chr.  
 1654 Apr. 18th. Thomas C. jun. mar. Mary dau. of John C. both of  
 Skyreholme.  
 1655 Jul. 25th. James C. mar. Agnes Water.  
 — Oct. 14th. Frances dau. of Thomas C. of Skyreholme chr.  
 (born 7th).  
 1656 Apr. 26th. John C. of Skyreholme bur.  
 1660—1 Feb. 9th. Robert C. of Appletreewick bur.  
 1662 May 11th. John son of James C. of Ramsclouse chr.  
 1665—6 Mar. 5th. John son of James C. bur.  
 1666 May 20th. Agnes dau. of James C. chr.  
 1670 Apr. 3rd. Mrs. Mary C. bur.  
 1676 Jul. 1st. James C. bur.  
 1681 Jul. 24th. Anne wife of Thomas C. bur.  
 1682 Apr. 28th. Mr. Thomas C. bur.

RAYNERS [cf. will of Sir William Craven the alderman].

- 1559 Oct. 3rd. William R. mar. Isabel Bombye.  
 1562 Oct. 18th. Mary dau. of Thomas R. chr.

1565	July 1st.	Thomas R. mar. Isabel Craven.
1566	June 9th.	Agnes dau. of Thomas R. chr.
1567	Dec. 7th.	Beatrix dau. of Thomas R.
1573	Apr. 12th.	Laurence son of Thomas R. chr.
1575—6	Jan. 15th.	Nicholas son of Thomas R. chr.
1578	Dec. 7th.	William son of Thomas R. chr.
1579	July 12th.	William Rathmell mar. Alice R.
1587	July 30th.	Agnes R. bur.
1588	Oct. 6th.	Thomas Bayne mar. Anne R.
1588—9	Feb. 25th.	Isabel wife of Thomas R. bur.
1591—2	Feb. 7th.	Thomas R. mar. Alice Hunter.
--	--	Nicholas R. mar. Isabel Hunter.
1592—3	Feb. 18th.	Thomas son of Nich. R. chr.
1594—5	Jan. 19th.	Robert son of Nich. R. chr.
1595	Aug. 25th.	Diana dau. of Oswald R. chr.
1598	July 10th.	Isabel dau. of Nich. R. chr.
1599	Dec. 2nd.	Ann dau. of Nich. R. chr.
--	-- 25th.	Alice wife of Thomas R. bur.
1601	Aug. 31st.	A dau. of Nich. R. bur.
1603—4	Jan. 15th.	Rosamond dau. of Oswald R. chr.
1605/6	Mar. 6th.	Mary dau. of Oswald R. chr.
1608	June 24th.	William son of Oswald R. chr.
1619	Aug. 31st.	Nicholas Blackburn mar. Isabel R.
1621—2	Feb. 11th.	Thomas R. bur.
1628	Apr. 29th.	Henry Ranson mar. Rosamond R.
--	May 5th.	Thomas son of Robert R. bur.
1632	Dec. 26th.	Mary R. bur.
1633	June 15th.	Isabel wife of Nich. R. bur.
--	July 22nd.	Thomas R. mar. Ann Blackburn.
1636	Apr. 2nd.	Frances wife of Oswald R. bur.
1637—8	Jan. 22nd.	James R. mar. Jane Bridge.
1650—1	Jan. 27th.	Nicholas R. bur.
1677	Oct. 15th.	Ann R. bur.

CRAVEN PEDIGREES &c. IN THE COLLEGE OF ARMS.

In a MSS. ordinary of Arms (not a book of record) is the following :—  
 Craven. Arg. a — betw. 6 † gu. to Wm. C, Baron of H. M. Grant of sd. arms as an addit. bearing [1st. & 4th.] to his other coat, quartered in 2nd place [2nd. & 3rd.] viz. Or. 5 ♣ in † sa., a chief undée az. Int. MS. P. Le Neve, Rouge Croix, V. Gibbon's Introd.<sup>20</sup>

In a book of record called "Benefactors," containing the arms, &c. of those who contributed to the rebuilding of the Heralds' College after the great fire :—

Vol. 1, p. 21.

Pedigree of the alderman and his children (the Earl of Craven and

<sup>20</sup> "Inter MSS. of Peter Le Neve, Rouge Croix, vide Gibbon's Introduction." The book alluded to is "Introductio ad Latinam Blasoniam," by J. Gibbon, 1692, 8vo. pp. 165. Noticed in Moule's "Bib. Heraldica." In a list of

the arms of Privy Councillors the modern Craven coat is given. J. Gibbon was Bluemantle Pursuivant, 1671, born 1629, ob. circa 1719, being the oldest officer of arms.

- 1596 Aug. 8th. William son of do. chr.  
 1596—7 Mar. 12th. Beatrix late wife of William C. bur.  
 1597 Dec. 14th. Thomas C. bur.  
 1601—2 Feb. 9th. Robert C. mar. Mary Shearwood.  
 1603 Oct. 23rd. Margaret dau. of Robert C. chr.  
 1603—4 Mar. 15th. Henry C. bur.  
 1605—6 Feb. 4th. Anne dau. of Robert C. chr.  
 1607—8 Jan. 17th. Henry son of do. chr.  
 1609—10 Jan. 6th. William do. do. chr.  
 1611—12 Mar. 22nd. Thomas do. do. chr.  
 1612 Jul. 3rd. Anne wife of Anthony C. bur.  
 1614 Nov. 12th. Margaret wife of Henry C. bur.  
 1617 May 7th. Anthony C. bur.  
 1617—18 Jan. 18th. John son of Robert C. chr.  
 — Feb. 14th. John do. do. bur.  
 1618 Dec. 20th. Robert do. do. chr.  
 1622—3 Feb. 24th. Anne dau. do. bur.  
 1623 May 28th. Ellen wife of Thomas C. bur.  
 1624 Apr. 11th. Anne dau. of John C. chr.  
 — May 25th. Thomas C. mar. Margaret C.  
 1624—5 Mar. 1st. A child of Thomas C.'s bur.  
 1625—6 Mar. 5th. Anthony son of Thomas C. chr.  
 1626—7 Feb. 25th. Mary dau. of John C. chr.  
 1628—9 Mar. 8th. John son of Thomas C. chr.  
 1632—3 Feb. 6th. Robert do. do. chr.  
 1634 June 20th or Jul. 7th. Thomas C. mar. Anne Procter.  
 — Jul. 27th. Hen. C. bur.  
 1635 Dec. 19th. Mary dau. of Thomas C. jun. chr.  
 1635—6 Jan. 18th. William son of Thomas C. chr.  
 1636 Apr. 24th. Thomas C. bur.  
 1638 Aug. 26th. William son of Thomas C. chr.  
 1643 Jul. 16th. Alice dau. do. chr.  
 1645 Apr. 7th. George Inman mar. Anne C.  
 1648 May 8th. Margaret dau. of Thomas C. chr.  
 1654 Apr. 18th. Thomas C. jun. mar. Mary dau. of John C. both  
 Skyreholme.  
 1655 Jul. 25th. James C. mar. Agnes Water.  
 — Oct. 14th. Frances dau. of Thomas C. of Skyreholme c  
 (born 7th).  
 1656 Apr. 26th. John C. of Skyreholme bur.  
 1660—1 Feb. 9th. Robert C. of Appletreewick bur.  
 1662 May 11th. John son of James C. of Ramsclouse chr.  
 1665—6 Mar. 5th. John son of James C. bur.  
 1666 May 20th. Agnes dau. of James C. chr.  
 1670 Apr. 3rd. Mrs. Mary C. bur.  
 1676 Jul. 1st. James C. bur.  
 1681 Jul. 24th. Anne wife of Thomas C. bur.  
 1682 Apr. 28th. Mr. Thomas C. bur.

RAYNERS [cf. will of Sir William Craven the alderman].

- 1559 Oct. 3rd. William R. mar. Isabel Bombye.  
 1562 Oct. 18th. Mary dau. of Thomas R. chr.

## PARISH REGISTER OF RIPLEY, YORKSHIRE.

1567	June 1st.	John Smith mar. Jane Craven.
1580	June 19th.	Thomas C. mar. Alice Cowton.
1586	Nov. 1st.	Bridget C. bur.
1589	May 25th.	Eliz. dau. of Alex. C. chr.
1592	July 3rd.	Anthony C. mar. Ellen Reynard.
1593	Sep. 2nd.	John Rudd mar. Alice C.
1607	June 7th.	William C. of Scaray in Ripley mar. Mary Thirscuss.
1611	Dec. 15th.	John C. of Burutyate stepson of Peter C. of Scaray living at the same time.
1625	July 21st.	William C. mar. Ellen Darley.
1635	Nov. 30th.	Christ. C. mar. Mary Wilks.
1636	May 9th.	John Ellis mar. Anne C.

These entries were kindly supplied by the Bishop of Oxford; the Ripley register begins in 1557.

## PARISH REGISTER OF SKIPTON.

1594	Dec. 10th.	Robt. C. mar. Jane Wylson of Skipton.
1612—3	Jan. 12th.	Jo. C. of Carleton mar. Marg. Smyth of Skipton.
1613	Oct. 24th.	Nich. son of Jo. C. chr.
1615	Jul. 18th.	Isab. dau. of Jo. C. chr.
1617	Aug. 3rd.	Marg. wife of Jo. C. bur.
1625—6	Jan. 6th.	Craven's wife from Snegell bur. nō sol.
1635—6	Feb. 21st.	Ann dau. of Jo. C. a stranger chr.
1644—5	Feb. 16th.	Nich. C. mar. Mary Symsonne.
1654	May 13th, Oct. 18th.	1655 Jul. 25th. Jeremy C. witness to marriages before a magistrate.
1662—3	Jan. 14th.	Jane C. of Littledale in Lancashire bur. died in house of Rob. Johnson. Ch. 3s. 4d.
1665	Oct. 18th.	Sir Wm. C. sponsor to child of Mr. Sheffield Clap- ham of Beamsley.
1666	Oct. 6th.	Jonath. son of Tho. C. of Barweek chr.
1668	Oct. 30th.	Eliz. dau. of do. do. chr.
1670	Oct. 1st.	Abrah. son of do. do. chr.
1672—3	Feb. 15th.	Isab. dau. of do. do. chr.
1677	June 9th.	Tho. son of do. do. chr.
1678	May 26th.	Mary dau. of Jo. C. of Stirton chr.
1680—1	Feb. 6.	John son of John C. of Thorlby chr.
1684	May 18.	Nicholas son of do do. chr.
1684—5	Mar. 22.	Nicholas son of John C. of Stirton bur.
1686	Apr. 2.	Margaret dau. of do. do. chr.
—	Oct. 9.	John C. of Kildwick mar. Ellen Bayley of Skipton parish.
1689	Apr. 14.	William son of John C. of Thorlby chr.
—	Jul. 14.	Elizabeth dau. of John C. of Snagill chr.
1690	Apr. 4.	William son of John C. of Thorlby bur.
1690—1	Jan. 4.	Henry son of John C. of Snagill chr.
1691	June 7.	Thomas son of John C. of Thorlby chr.

- 1692—3 Mar. 12. John son of John C. of Snagill chr.  
 1696 Mar. 29. Ellen dau. of John C. of Cauder chr.  
 1697 June 3. Susannah C. vid. of Thornton parish bur.  
 1701—2 Mar. 4. Ellen wife of John C. of Bradeley bur.  
 1702 Jul. 12. Thomas son of John C. of Droughton chr.  
 1704 Oct. 22. Jonathon Whitwham of Gargrave mar. Mary C. of Skipton parish.  
 1705 Aug. 18. Thomas son of John and Eliz. C. of Stirton chr.

The Skipton register begins in 1590, and has been published by the writer of these notes as far as 1680.

#### PARISH REGISTER OF BINLEY COVENTRY.

- 1680 Mr. Henry Craven, Son of the W<sup>r</sup>full Sr. William Craven of Combe Abbey and the Lady Margaret his wife was baptized the three and twentieth day of November Anno Dom. 1680.  
 1682 Mrs. Penelope Craven daughter of the W<sup>r</sup>full Sir William Craven of Combe Abbey and the Lady Margaret his wife was baptized the one and twentieth day of May in the year next above written, viz. 1682.  
 1683 Mr. Charles Craven Son of the Right W<sup>r</sup>full Sr. William Craven of Comb Abbey and the Lady Margaret his wife was baptized the fourth day of June 1683.  
 1684—5 Mrs. Anne Craven daughter of the Right W<sup>r</sup>full Sr. William Craven of Comb Abbey and the Lady Margaret his wife was baptized the eighth day of March 1684.  
 1686 Mrs. Penelope Craven was buried the twenty third day of Aprill and certified for.  
 1690 Mr. Thomas Craven of Comb Abbey was buried the sixth day of September & Certified for.  
 1695 Sr William Craven, Knight, of Comb Abbey was buried the second day of November Anno Dom. 1695 and was Certified for.  
 1697 The hon<sup>ble</sup> William Earl of Craven was buried in the Vault at Binley the one and twentieth day of Aprill 1697.  
 1704 Elizabeth the wife of the Right Honble William Lord Craven was buried May 27th.  
 1710 Robert Craven Esq. Son of Sr. William Craven dec. and buryd Nov. 18th. & cert<sup>d</sup>. for.  
 1710 Bassil son of John Craven of Whitley in the parish of St. Michael's in Coventry was buryd the 18th day of December and Certify<sup>d</sup>.  
 1711 April 21st. Dame Margaret Craven, widow of Sr William Craven late of Comb Abbey was buried in Linnen.  
 1711 Oct. 13th. The Rt. Honble William Lord Craven was bury<sup>d</sup> and not certify<sup>d</sup> for.  
 1716 June 24. Robert, son of the Honble John Craven Esq. and Maria Rebecka his wife bury<sup>d</sup> and certify<sup>d</sup> for.  
 1723 October 20. Buried Mr. Robert Craven.  
 1725 November 22. Buried the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Miss Ann Craven daughter of the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> William Lord Craven and Ann his Lady.  
 1726 December 10. Buried Mr. John Craven.

- 1729 August 16. Buried Maria Rebeccah Craven, Widow, of Whitley.  
 1730—1 February 19. Buried the Rt. Honble the Lady Craven.  
 1697 William Trollop of Thirleby in Lincolnshire, Gent<sup>n</sup> and Mrs. Martha Craven of Comb was married the nine and twentieth day of August 1697 by licence first had.

These entries contain all the information to be had from the Binley register down to 1750 ; they have been most kindly copied by the Revd. Thomas J. Secker, Vicar of Binley.

LIST OF THE INSCRIPTIONS ON THE COFFINS IN THE CRAVEN VAULT  
 AT BINLEY IN WARWICKSHIRE.

[This list was made by an estate labourer on the last occasion on which the vault was opened, and some of the vagaries of spelling may be due to circumstances which attended the copying.]

P. C. 1686.

Thomas Craven 1690.

William Craven obit Die October 28<sup>th</sup> etatis sva 57, 1695.

The Right Honb<sup>le</sup> William Earl of Craven Viscount Craven of Uffington & Baron Craven of Hamstead Marshall Departed this life 9<sup>th</sup> of April 1697 Auged 88 years and 10 mon.

The Right Honb<sup>le</sup> The Lady Elizabeth Craven died May y<sup>e</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> 1704 In y<sup>e</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> year of her age.

R. C. 1710.

B. C. 1710.

The Right Honb<sup>l</sup> William Lord Craven Dyed Octo 10<sup>th</sup> 1711 Aged 43.

Dame Margaret Craven Relict of y<sup>e</sup> Honb<sup>le</sup> Sir William Craven of Craven In y<sup>e</sup> County of York K<sup>nt</sup> and Dautr. of S<sup>r</sup> Christopher Clapham of Wakefield In the s<sup>d</sup> County Dyed Aprill the 16<sup>th</sup> 1711 In y<sup>e</sup> 63 year of her age.

Honb<sup>le</sup> Rob. Craven Fil. natu min. Gulielmi Dni Craven Bar. de Hampstead Marshall obit xviii. die Oct. mdccxxiii etat. sue xix.

John Craven Esq., obit Dec<sup>r</sup> 1726 Aged 53 years.

Maria Rebecka Craven obit August the 12<sup>th</sup> 1729 Aged 32 years.

The Right Honb<sup>le</sup> Ann Lady Craven Sole Heiress of Frederick Tyney of Rotherwick in Hampshire Esq. Died Febr<sup>y</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> 1729 Aged 26.

The Right Honourable William Lord Craven obit August the 10<sup>th</sup> 1739 Aged 39.

William Lord Craven Baron Craven of Hampstead Marshall Died March 17<sup>th</sup> 1769 Aged 65.

The Right Honb<sup>le</sup> William Lord Craven died 26<sup>th</sup> Sep<sup>tr</sup> 1791 Aged 52 years.

Right Honb<sup>le</sup> Jane Baroness Craven Died 1<sup>st</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1791 Aged 76.

Honourable Eliza Madocks Died 3<sup>d</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 1799 Aged 29.

William Earl of Craven Viscount Uffington Baron Craven of Hampstead Marshall Recorder of Coventry Lord High Steward of the Borough of Newbury and a General in the Army obit 30 Die Julii 1825 etatis suse 54.

The Honb<sup>le</sup> George Augustus Craven Died 26<sup>th</sup> July 1836 Aged 26 years.

Eldest Daughter of Willim Lord Craven.

The Honbl<sup>e</sup> Henry Augustus Berkeley Craven Died 20<sup>th</sup> May 1836 Aged 60 years.

The Honourable Georgiana Craven Died 18<sup>th</sup> August 1839 Aged 67 years Resurgam.

Louisa Countess of Craven Died 27<sup>th</sup> August 1860 Aged 78 years.

The vault also contains the coffin of the 2nd Earl & 8<sup>th</sup> Baron.

PARISH REGISTER OF ENBORNE IN THE COUNTY OF BERKS.

1698 Aug. 22nd. John Hopgood mar. Eliz. Craven.

PARISH REGISTER OF HAMPSTEAD MARSHALL.

1680. Mar. 25th. An Craven bur. ; affidat. Just: Howes.

1700—1 Jan. 26th. Christopher Craven Esqre. bur.

1764 Nov. 23rd. Fulor Lord Craven Baron of Hampstead Marshall bur.

1772 Dec. 18th. The Honble. Thomas Craven bur.

The name of Sir Anthony Craven occurs in the years 1682, 1683 and 1684 twice in the Enborne books and seven times in those of Hampstead in connection with the Act of 1678 for burying in woollen.

For the above the writer is indebted to the Revd. C. B. Johnson Rector of Enborne with Hampstead Marshall.

The Enborne Register dates from 1666.

MARRIAGE ALLEGATIONS.

BISHOP OF LONDON'S OFFICE.

1626 Dec. 23rd. John Craven of St. Clement Danes Midx. Victualler and Mary Merritt widw. at St. Sepulchre's London.

1648 Jul. 7th. Henry Howard of St. Giles in the Fields 28 the son of the Earl of Berks and the Lady Eliz. Craven widw. about 29 at St. Bartholomew the Less, St. Peter Paul's Wharf, or St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish Street Hill.

VICAR GENERAL.

1672 Dec. 16th. Theophilus Leigh of Adlestrop co. Glouc. Esq. Bach. about 25, & Eliz. Craven Spr. about 21 with consent of her mother Dame Eliz. Craven of Lenchwick co. Worc. widw., at Norton or Evesholme co. Worc.

1678 Sep. 23rd. Nicholas Craven of St. Clement Eastcheap Bach. about 22, & Eliz. Collins of the same Spr. about 23 at St. Saviour's Southwark or St. Clement's aforesaid.

1697 Oct. 23rd. Henry Greene of Wyken co. Coventry Esq. Bach. above 21, & Margt. Craven of St. Paul's Covent Garden Spr. above 22 at St. Paul's aforesaid.

1698 Jul. 7th. James Craven of St. Anne's Midx. Gent. widr. above 30 & Eliz. Lee of St. Clement Danes Midx. widw. about 30 at St. Giles in the Fields.



1699 Aug. 31st. Thomas Trollope of Thurlby co. Lincoln Bach. 26 & Mary Craven of St. Paul's Covent Garden Spr. 24 at her own disposal at St. Paul's aforesaid.

VARIOUS NOTICES.

FOSTER'S ALUMNI OXONIENSES.

Anthony Craven son of William of Combe Abbey co. Warw. knt. Ball. Coll. matric. Oct. 10th. 1698 aged 15 ; said to have been born Dec. 16th. 1679, and died Sep. 6th. 1701 ; buried in St. Mary Magdalen's Ch. at Oxford ; brother of Robert 1693. [See Rugby Sch. Rep. 9.]

Robert Craven son of William of Newbury equitis Ch. Ch. matric. Nov. 2nd. 1693 aged 17 ; of the Middle Temple 1696 ; said to have been born Dec. 3rd. 1674 ; M. P. Coventry 1710 ; died in Nov. of the same year.

INCUMBENTS OF PANNALL CO. YORK.

1475 Aug. 8th. Christopher Craven Vicar.  
1493 Jan. 8th. Wm. Yorke do. per mort. Craven.

KNARESBRO'.

M. I. to Thomas Craven who died March 18th 1718.

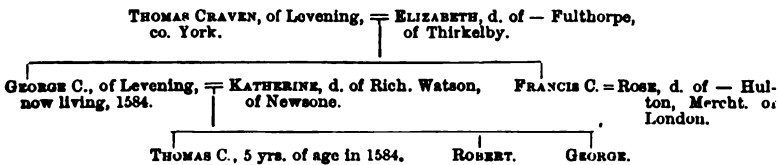
HEARTH TAX, 1672.

John Craven 1 chimney out of 124 for Dacre ; no separate list for Darley which may be included in Dacre ; no Cravens in Hampsthwaite.

The register at Hampsthwaite begins in 1603.

No Arms.

CRAVEN OF LEVENING.



This pedigree, though recorded at the Visitation, was subsequently cancelled apparently because "ignobilis et disclamatus."—Foster's Visitation of Yorks.

REGISTER OF ST. THOMAS THE APOSTLE LONDON.

1562 Apr. 19th. John son of Ralphe Craven chr.  
1563 Dec. 29th. Eliz. dau. do. do. bur.  
1563—4 Jan. 4th. Wm. Goslyns serv. to do. do. bur.  
1566 Sep. 13th. Eliz. dau. do. do. bur.  
1567 May 16th. Eliz. wife do. do. bur.  
1568 Apr. 25th. James son do. do. chr.  
1569 June 9th. Rich. son do. do. chr.

480 PEDIGREE OF THE CRAVENS OF APPLETREEWICK.

1570	Aug. 19th.	Marg. dau.	do.	do.	chr.
	Sep. 30th.	Marg. dau.	do.	do.	bur.
1571	June 29th.	Marg. dau.	do.	do.	chr.
	July 10th.	Marg. dau.	do.	do.	bur.
1572	June	A. e dau.	do.	do.	chr.
1575	Aug. 9th.	Anne dau.	do.	do.	chr.
	14th.	Anne dau.	do.	do.	bur.
1576	Sep. 1st.	Alice dau.	do.	do.	chr.
	9th.	Alice dau.	do.	do.	bur.
1577	May 27th.	Anne dau.	do.	do.	bur.
	Oct. 3rd.	James son	do.	do.	bur.
	Dec. 22nd.	a stillborn child of do.	do.	do.	bur.

REGISTER OF ST. MICHAEL'S CORNHILL.

1617	July 24th.	Edw. Thelwall serv. to Mr. Craven upholsterer.	bur.
	Nov. 30th.	Marie dau. of Roger & Marie Craven	chr.
1619	Aug. 29th.	John son of Ric. & Mary	chr.
1620	Sep. 10th.	Two stillborn chdn. of Roger & Mary	bur.
1622	May 30th.	A stillborn chd.	do. do. bur.
1626	Sep. 10th.	Roger Craven skinner	bur.
1645	Aug. 26th.	Elesabeth dau. of John & Elesabeth Graven	chr.
	Oct. 5th.	Elesabeth dau. of John & Elesabeth Krawen	bur.
1645—6	Mar. 24th.	John son of John & Elesabeth Craven	bur.
1646—7	Jan. 13.	John son of	do. do. chr.

REGISTER OF ST. JAMES' CLERKENWELL.

1669	Feb. 27th.	Ezekyall Craven mar. Mary Browne.	
1701	Dec. 21st.	Susanna dau. of Thomas & Susanna Craven	chr.
1702	Nov. 18th.	Thomas son of	do. do. chr.

REGISTER OF ST. GEORGE'S MAYFAIR.

1729	Sep. 28th.	Benj. Craven Hostler mar. Eliz. Crowder.
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REGISTER OF KENSINGTON.

1666	Jul 16th.	Thomas son of Thomas & Jane Irons from ye Earle of Craven's house	bur. Plague.
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REGISTER OF ST. GEORGE'S HANOVER SQUARE.

1740—1	Feb. 24th.	Lewis Herinissan b. mar. Beatrix Craven	S.
1758	June 28th.	William Craven mar. Margaret Dixon.	
1760	Mar. 7th.	William Lockwood mar. Eliz. Craven.	
1766	Dec. 4th.	George Calvert mar. Mary Craven.	

## Notes.

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[The Council have decided to reserve a small space in each Number of the Journal for notices of Finds and other discoveries; it is hoped that Members will assist in making this a record of all the matters of archaeological interest which may from time to time be brought to light in this large county.]

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### LVII.

IN acknowledgment of Mr. Stapleton's remarks (*ante*, pp. 315-318) in respect of the alleged connection of the Stapletons of Cudworth with those of the North Riding, a few words seem to be necessary from me in maintenance of my position. And they need be but few.

Mr. Stapleton seems to think the evidence against a supposed connection between the two families is based principally on the difference in their coats of arms. But I need only point to my remarks in Note <sup>96</sup>, on page 116, to show that such is by no means the case, the difference in arms being merely a corroboration. I need not repeat those remarks, but I find it difficult to understand how such a misapprehension could have existed in face of such a declaration, for the very point of my argument is that the two Stapleton families were entirely independent of each other for many years, and that it was not till the third generation that the grandfather of the first Stapleton of Cudworth (who indeed acquired that manor by marriage only) assumed the name of Stapleton, when fairly advanced in life. The allegation that there was a neighbourly connection between the families, six or seven generations afterwards, by no means derogates from this position. For as neither Dama, his grandparent, nor Gilbert, his father, made any pretence whatever to the name, clearly neither of them brought it with him to the West Riding, but assumed it from the place where they lived, after they had been the manorial lords for possibly three generations. I thought that the sketch pedigree of the Stapletons of Stapleton in Darrington, which I gave at page 117, would have made this clear.

With reference to a further remark of Mr. Stapleton's that the same christian names occur in both families, I had judged the case to be the very opposite. For instance, Brian, Milo, and Nicholas, which are the predominating names, and appear in every generation in the North Riding pedigree, do not once occur among the Stapletons of Darlington.

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I need have said no more than the above to confirm my position ; and should have contented myself by referring to the note which appeared in connection with the pedigree, but that I feel called upon to point out that Mr. Stapleton has met my remarks with a series of quotations, which he will be as sorry to learn as I am to tell him, are hopelessly inaccurate. This I must not entirely overlook ; for if I were to allow them to pass, I might be considered to have acknowledged their accuracy.

1. The foundation by Ilbert de Lascy, of St. Clement's chapel in the castle, was nearly a generation earlier than 1100, to which Mr. Stapleton seems inclined to assign it. It was certainly in the time of the Conqueror, and could hardly have been later than 1080, twenty years earlier than the date given by Mr. Stapleton.

2. While Hugh de Stapleton was certainly *not* a witness to a grant of land by Robert de Lascy to the monks, "for the recovery (*pro remedio*) of Henry I. and his wife Matilda, by the advice of Thomas, archbishop of York (1108-1114). Collection of Gervase Holles Lansdowne MSS. 207A fo. 543)," the passage itself as I have copied it from Mr. Stapleton's remarks is a mass of misquotation and erroneous deduction ; and as it has appeared in this journal, in connection with one of my articles, I consider myself bound to do somewhat to nail the false money to the counter, and to prevent its future circulation. It is a small point that the quotation will not be found on fo. 543 of Lansdowne 207A, but that anyone seeking the passage will have to refer to 545 ; for such a mistake might be easily made by the printer. It is more serious, however, when Hugh de Stapleton (as of that ilk) is alleged to be a witness to a document of 1108-14, for as a matter of fact, such is not the case ; and more serious still on general grounds when

the grant is said to be for Henry I. and his wife Matilda, it being really for Robert de Lascy and his wife of that name. This last mistake is so curious that it will be worth while, and very instructive from every point of view to follow it up, especially as it illustrates the charge (probably put on record by Gervase Holles himself) that 207A was badly copied, and not scrupulously accurate. For each student of the charters in 207A, is warned by a memorandum prefixed to the volume itself (and which I have already quoted, xi. 445), that they have been badly copied (*parum fideliter*). How badly the extracts I give below will show; the comparison having been made by myself with the original, to which I have been generously allowed access.

PONTEFRACHT CHARTULARY, No. 7.  
 Robertus de Lasci, &c...Sciatis me  
 pro salute anime domini mei  
 Henrici  
 et pro incolumitate sua, et statu  
 regni sui, et pro remedio anime mee  
 et Matildi uxoris mee, Illeberti  
 patris mei, et Hawisie matris mei, &c.

AS PARAPHRASED IN 207A.  
 Robertus de Lascis dedit pro salute  
 anime domini sui  
 Henrici  
 et pro incolumitate sua, et statu  
 regni sui, et pro remedio anime sue  
 et Matildis uxoris sue et Illeberti  
 Patris sui, et Hawis matris sui, &c.

Thus the copyist introduced ambiguity by converting a direct case into an oblique, though there would have ceased to be one in the presence of the whole of the clause, for three words more would have shown that if Matilda was "his" wife, Ilbert was "his" father, and Hawise "his" mother, which could not have applied to the king. It is, however, really no wonder that, with possibly an extract only of this inaccurate copy before him, Mr. Stapleton applied to King Henry's wife what really belonged to Robert's wife, each having the same name; but I fail to find his warrant for introducing the passage at all in connection with the name of Hugh de Stapleton, which, as I have said, is not attached to the document, and this I say having seen and carefully examined both the original chartulary and the abstract in 207A.

This is an illustration of the ease with which an unguarded reader may draw an erroneous deduction.

3. There is on the next page, 317, an example of another kind of mistake, leading still more directly to a similar false deduction. Mr. Stapleton says, "Dugdale quoting Stillingfleet who wrote in 1434, says Robert de Stapleton gave the vill of Osmundthorpe to the Templars of Templehirst

(Monast. vi. 480), not Temple Newsam as we should expect, as nearest to his own house at Thorpe Stapleton." For myself, I will be bold to add that I think Mr. Stapleton's expectation is not at fault, and that the gift was certainly to Temple Newsam, a mile off, and not to Temple Hurst, twenty or thirty miles away. And as the history of this remarkable blunder is quite as curious as that which I have already exposed, in which "sue" and "sui" were substituted for "mee" and "mei," I narrate it as it presents itself to me.

There is (or was) in the College of Arms a MS. (L. 17) alleged to have been written by Brother John Stillingfleet in 1434. This MS. Dugdale copied in full, and published in 1661, in the second volume of the Monasticon, p. 551. The original, I venture to think, would have been as follows:—

Robertus de Stapleton dedit Templariis ibidem villam de Osmundethorpe.

Temple  
Newsam  
Preceptor-  
toria.  
Temple  
Hurst.

*Radulphus de Hastings & Willielmus de Hastings* dederunt Templariis Temple Hurste & Wyxham, cum pertinentiis, anno Domini *MCLII*. quæ modo occupantur per Dominum de Darcy.

But by some default, either of Dugdale himself (and the portions which he added do not contrast favourably with Dodsworth's original work), or of the printer, or of the original MS., the marginal note which indicates locality, became shifted in position; the four lines, "Temple Newsam Preceptor-  
toria," went into the space above, while the two "Temple Hurste" took their place as the reference to "Osmundthorpe"; and thus the error never having been discovered, or at least pointed out, has been perpetuated. It may have been noticed as curious, in the same spirit as Mr. Stapleton noticed it, and accepted as correct in deference to the supposed authority, but it has never been openly stigmatised as a mistake, at least as far as my knowledge extends.

In the new edition of the Monasticon, from which Mr. Stapleton makes his quotation, a further stage of confusion was reached, the side references being brought into the text, and a translation given. This Mr. Stapleton, knowing *something* of the local conditions, quotes with not unnatural

surprise : adding "not Temple Newsam, as we should expect, as nearest to his own home at Thorpe Stapleton"; and as he might have added, "Osmondthorpe being, moreover, specially said to be 'ibidem,' as being in the very parish of Temple Newsam."

But in addition to the singular mistake of which I have spoken, the whole history of this gift is curious, and I am sure I shall be excused for shortly rehearsing it.

This Robert de Stapleton was the owner of two knight's fees in 1166. He received Cudworth as part of the dower of his wife Claricia, said to be the daughter of Adam (Vetus) de Reineville, and whose widow and son, after his death, made a covenant with John Tyrel, parson of Royston, for his memorial. He had made an early gift to the monks of Pontefract, of lands in Armley, which he afterwards recovered, giving therefor three bovates in Osmondthorpe (a part of the parish of Temple Newsam), and thus "breaking bulk" in his ownership of the whole. Soon afterwards, however, owning all the manor of Osmondthorpe, except those three bovates, and wishing to grant the whole manor unbroken to the Knights Templars (of Temple Hirst, as it appears in the Monasticou; of Temple Newsam, as I have shown, and as Mr. Stapleton correctly supposes), he reclaimed the three bovates from the monks of Pontefract, in order that he might confer the whole manor upon the Preceptory that was so near a neighbour.

The history is clear, moreover, that the Templars of Hirst had no possession in Osmondthorp.

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These two illustrations show how vigilantly the student should examine every document that comes before him in order to detect and eliminate any possible error. Truth is always consistent with itself, and will bear examination the most minute. Error may appear consistent in some points; but the more our knowledge is extended, the better are we able to find the exact point at which it is vulnerable. And vulnerable it will always be found to be at some point, if the student's knowledge extends sufficiently.

RICHARD HOLMES.

## LVIII.

## THE MANORS OF OSGOLDCROSS, IN DOMESDAY.

IN the last part of the "Journal" Mr. Holmes has usefully discussed the Domesday account of the Manors in the Wapentake of Osgoldcross. In the hope that this essay may be followed by similar papers dealing with other Yorkshire Wapentakes, it may be well to take the opportunity of directing attention to certain matters which invite further research.

Mr. Holmes begins his paper with an interesting description of the steps by which he was gradually led to the conclusion, now accepted by all Domesday students, that there is no ascertainable relation between the number of geldable carucates in a manor, as recorded in Domesday, and the acreage of the manor according to modern surveys. In his attempt to solve the difficulty he has arrived at the conclusion that only the profitable portions of the manor were recorded for the purpose of taxation; namely, the *terra*, or arable land, the *pratium*, or meadow, which was permanently inclosed and mown for hay, and the *silva pastura*, or woodland pasture, valuable for feeding swine; while the greater part of the manor, consisting of the unprofitable outlying wastes, are left unrecorded, since they paid no geld.

Thus far Domesday scholars will agree with the results at which Mr. Holmes seems to have independently arrived. But in making his calculations he has fallen into some minor misconceptions, which may easily be corrected. He has, for instance, neglected to take into account the land in fallow, *ad warectandum*, which, yielding no profit, was not gelded, and was therefore not entered on the inquest. The extent of this fallow depended upon whether the manor in question was cultivated on the three-field or on the two-field system. On the three-field system, with a three-year rotation of crops, such as prevailed in the manors of Adlingfleet, Beal, Roall, Kellington, or Whitley, one-third of the arable was every year in fallow, and therefore not gelded or entered in Domesday, while on the two-field system, with a two-year rotation, which prevailed in Burghwallis, Kirk Smeaton, Hampole,



Knottingley, or Womersley, one-half of the arable was in fallow, and therefore escaped geldation.

This system of cultivation in two or three open fields has been thoroughly explained and established by Mr. Seeböhm, in his epoch-making book on the "Village Community in England," as well as by Prof. Nasse, in his work on the "Agricultural Community of the Middle Ages," by Thorold Rogers ("Agriculture and Prices"), and also by Mr. Round and myself, in the first volume of "Domesday Studies."

A clear understanding of this important subject may be said to be the key to the comprehension of Domesday. It also explains another matter which has troubled Mr. Holmes. He says, very justly, that he finds it difficult to accept the statement of some authorities that the Domesday carucate was invariably 120 acres. Of course it was not so, since the number of acres in the carucate necessarily depended on the method of culture and the mode of reckoning. According to our oldest authorities on early English agriculture, Fleta and Walter of Henley, whose statements have been fully borne out by recent investigations, we learn that in a three-field manor the carucate consisted of 60 acres in each field, or 120 acres in the two fields that paid geld, or 180 acres if the fallowed portion of the carucate were included in the reckoning, whereas in a two-field manor the carucate was 80 acres in each field—80 in the gelded field and 80 in the field in fallow, or 160 acres if reckoned in both fields.

A more serious error into which Mr. Holmes has fallen is the identification of the waste untilled outlying moorlands with these fields, which, though unenclosed, were the only parts of the manor under tillage. He says that these "fields" could not by any possibility have been taken into calculation at the time of the Survey, whereas as a matter of fact the whole of the gelded arable, which is the chief thing recorded in Domesday, lay in one or other of the two or three "fields" of each manor. In fact, the *terra*, or arable land of Domesday, as distinguished from the *pratium* and *pastura*, is the same thing as the "fields" of succeeding centuries. If Mr. Holmes will refer to Du Cange, s. v. *Campus*, he will read *campus planities terræ dicitur, cui cultura adhibetur, et quæ excolitur ab agricolis*. The *campus* or field is thus expressly defined not as waste or moor,

but as the arable land in tillage. How these fields lay in reference to the village, not far off, like the moor, but close at hand, he will see by reference to the Map of the fields in Burton Agnes, given on p. 55 of "Domesday Studies," and explained on pp. 164, 180.

ISAAC TAYLOR, Litt.D., LL.D.

## DOMESDAY BOOK FOR YORKSHIRE.

Translated by ROBERT H. SKAIFE.

(CONTINUED FROM P. 352.)

### LAND <sup>33</sup> OF THE ARCHBISHOP <sup>34</sup> OF YORK.

In **Patricitone** (Patrington), with four berewicks, **Wistede** (Winstead), **Halsam** (Halsham), **Torp** (Welwick Thorpe) [and] **Toruelestorp** (Tharlesthorpe.<sup>35</sup> *Lost*), there are thirty-five carucates and a half and two bovates and two parts of one bovat<sup>36</sup> for geld. There is land to thirty-five ploughs. This manor was, and is, the *Archbishop of York's*.

Now, two ploughs are there in the demesne, and eight villanes and sixty-three bordars having thirteen ploughs. Six sokemen with two villanes and twenty bordars have there five ploughs and a half. Thirty-two acres of meadow there.

Of the land of this manor, two knights have six carucates, and two clerks two carucates and three bovates and the third part of one bovat. They have there four sokemen and five villanes and three bordars with five ploughs. T. R. E., it was worth thirty pounds; now, ten pounds and five shillings. Arable land three leugæ in length and one leuga and a half in breadth.

In **Suine** (Swine), with four berewicks,<sup>37</sup> there are ten carucates and two bovates of land for geld. Land to eight ploughs. This manor was, and is, the *Archbishop of York's*. Now, he has there in the demesne one plough, and eight villanes and six bordars having three ploughs and a half. A priest [is] there with half a plough. Thirty acres of meadow there. Three leugæ in length and one in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth one hundred shillings; now, forty shillings.

In **Brunebi** (Burnby), four carucates for geld. Land to four ploughs. This manor was, and is, the *Archbishop of York's*. Now, **Goisfrid**, the Archbishop's homager, has in the demesne two ploughs, and fourteen villanes and four bordars with six ploughs, and one mill of six shillings [annual value]. T. R. E., it was worth (*blank*).

In **Coletun** (Colton, *par. Hovingham*), the King's vill,<sup>38</sup> the Arch-

<sup>33</sup> Orig., fo. 302a, col. 2.—Facsimile Edit., page ixb. There is no number prefixed to this heading.

<sup>34</sup> Thomas of Bayeux, Archbishop from 1070 until his death in 1100. (See *Fæsti Ebor.*, i., 146, and the *Yorks. Arch. and Top. Journal*, iv., 116.)

<sup>35</sup> Tharlesthorpe was swept away by the Humber in 1393. "Its site may be placed to the west of Patrington haven, on the Ottringham side of Winstead

clough" (*Poulson's Holderness*, ii., 528).

<sup>36</sup> This land was distributed thus:—Patrington, 15 car., 2 bov.; Winstead, 7½ car.; Halsham, 7 car., 2 bov. and 2 parts of 1 bov.; Thorpe, 3 car.; Tharlesthorpe, 2 car., 6 bov.

<sup>37</sup> The berewicks were Skirlaugh, 9 bov., Marfleet, 1 bov., Sproatley, 1 bov., and Danthorpe, 1 car. See the Recapitulatiou.

<sup>38</sup> See page 339, *antea*.

### The Archbishop of York.

*bishop* has half a carucate of land, of which the soke belongs to **Almeslai** (Helmsley<sup>39</sup>), a manor of the King's.

#### II. LAND<sup>40</sup> OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

In **Scireburne** (Sherburn, W.R.), with its berewicks,<sup>41</sup> there are, for the King's geld, four score and sixteen carucates of land, in which sixty ploughs may be. This manor was, and is, in the demesne of the Archbishop of York. In it, he has now seven ploughs in the demesne, and thirty villanes and eight bordars with ten ploughs and a half, and six sokemen and fifteen bordars having six ploughs and a half. Two churches<sup>42</sup> are there, and two priests with one bordar having one plough. One mill rendering ten shillings. In the whole manor, three hundred and fifty acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, eight leugæ in length and three leugæ in breadth, and underwood, four leugæ in length and one in breadth. Plain, [or champaign], land five leugæ in length and two [leugæ] and one quarenteen in breadth.

Of this land, the Archbishop's knights have fifty-two carucates, where they have in the demesne sixteen ploughs and sixty villanes and seventy-five bordars having thirty-four ploughs. Of the same land, one thane has five carucates and one bovate, where he has two sokemen and six villanes and eighteen bordars having seven ploughs. Of the same land, two clerks have six carucates, where they have in the demesne two ploughs and a half, and five villanes and five bordars having four ploughs. Of the same land, the *Abbat of Salebi*<sup>43</sup> (Selby) has seven carucates.

This manor, T. R. E., was worth thirty-four pounds and six shillings; now, the same, and it is in **Barchestone Wap'** (Barkston-Ash wapentake).

The *Archbishop* has near the city fifteen carucates<sup>44</sup> for geld, which fifteen ploughs may till. He has there in the demesne two ploughs and sixty acres of meadow. This land has one leuga in length and one in breadth. That, and this, [is] all that he has in the city. T. R. E., it was worth eight pounds; now, ten pounds.

In **Elgendon** (Elloughton) and in **Walbi** (Wauldby) there are seventeen carucates of land for geld, where nine ploughs may be. *Archbishop Eldred* held these for one manor. Now, *Archbishop Thomas* has [them], and *Goluin* of him. He has there one plough, and thirty-six villanes and three bordars having eleven ploughs. Of the same land, one knight has two carucates and one plough there. A priest is there,

<sup>39</sup> See page 339, *antea*.

<sup>40</sup> Orig., fo. 302b, col. 1.—Facsimile Edit., page x.

<sup>41</sup> The names of the berewicks are not given in the Recapitulation. Perhaps they were Burne, Burton Salmon, Gateford, Lennerton, Lotherton, Lumby, South Milford and Steeton, which formed part of the Archbishop's barony of Sherburn in 1285.

<sup>42</sup> One of these churches was at Sher-

burn: the other may have been at Church Fenton, which was within the Archbishop's barony.

<sup>43</sup> The Abbat of Selby is not mentioned elsewhere in the Survey. Part of what he held was probably at Lumby.

<sup>44</sup> The district now known as "Bishop Fields," on the west side of the city, and adjoining the river Ouse, would doubtless be included in these 15 carucates.

### The Archbishop of York.

and a church. Meadow, five quarenteens in length and one quarenteen in breadth. The whole manor two leugæ in length and one in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth seven pounds; now, one hundred shillings.

In **Walchinton** (Walkington) there are eight carucates and one bovate for geld, where four ploughs may be. *Archbishop Eldred* held this for one manor. Now, the *canons of St. Peter* have [it] under Archbishop Thomas. In the demesne one plough, and fourteen villanes and eight bordars with six ploughs. T. R. E., it was worth forty shillings; now, thirty shillings.

In **Caue** (South Cave) there is for geld one carucate and six bovates, where one plough may be. *Archbishop Eldred* held this for one manor. Now, under Archbishop Thomas, the *canons of St. Peter* have [it], and it is waste; except that one farmer renders ten shillings and eight pence.

In **Niwebolt** (North Newbald) there are twenty-eight carucates and two bovates for geld, where sixteen ploughs may be. *Archbishop Eldred* held this for one manor. Now, under Archbishop Thomas, the *canons of St. Peter* have in the demesne two ploughs, and seven villanes with two ploughs and a half, and four mills rendering thirty shillings. A church is there, and a priest. The whole manor three leugæ in length and two leugæ in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth twenty-four pounds; now, ten pounds.

In **Richale** (Riccall) there are two carucates for geld, and two ploughs may be [there]. *Archbishop Eldred* held this for one manor. Now, under Archbishop Thomas, the *canons of St. Peter* [have] in the demesne two ploughs, and twenty villanes having four ploughs. Meadow, half a leuga in length, and as much in breadth. Wood, pasturable, one leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth. The whole manor one leuga in length and one in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth one hundred shillings; now, thirty shillings.

In **Domniton** (Dunnington) there are four carucates for geld, and two ploughs may be [there]. Two thanes, *Slettan* and *Eduin*, had two manors there. Now, the *canons of St. Peter* have there two villanes with one plough. T. R. E., it was worth ten shillings; now, fifteen shillings.

In **Euringha'** (Everingham), with its berewicks, **Lodenesburg** (Londesbrough), **Toletorp** (Tolthorpe. *Depopulated*) [and] **Gudmundha'** (Goodmanham), there are seventeen<sup>46</sup> carucates for geld, and ten ploughs may be [there]. *Archbishop Eldred* held these for one manor. Now, under Archbishop Thomas, two clerks and one knight have this land, having, among themselves, three ploughs, and twenty-two villanes having six ploughs, and two mills. Ten acres of meadow. The whole manor one leuga in length and half a leuga in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth fourteen pounds; now, six pounds.

In **Wetwanga'** (Wetwang) there are thirteen and a half carucates for geld, and seven ploughs may be [there]. *Archbishop Eldred* held this for one manor. Now, *Archbishop Thomas* has it, and it is waste. T. R. E., it was worth four pounds. This manor has two leugæ in length and one leuga and a half in breadth.

<sup>46</sup> Orig., fo. 302b, col. 2.—Facsimile Edit., page 2b.

<sup>46</sup> The Recapitulation has 17½ caru-

cates, thus distributed:—Everingham, 3 car., Londesbrough, 7½ car., Tolthorpe, 3 car., and Goodmanham, 4 car.

### The Archbishop of York.

In **Wiltone** (Bishop Wilton), with these berewicks : **Bodelton** (Bolton), **Gheuetorp** (Gowthorpe), **Aiultorp** (Youlthorpe), **Greneuic** (Greenwick Farm), [and] **Fridarstorp** (Fridaythorpe) there are thirty carucates and seven bovates for geld, and eighteen ploughs may be [there]. *Archbishop Eldred* held these for one manor. Now, *Archbishop Thomas* has there fifteen farmers having seven ploughs. A church is there,<sup>47</sup> and a priest. Meadow, half a leuga in length and three quarenteens in breadth. The whole manor three leugæ in length and one leuga in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth fourteen pounds ; now, four pounds.

In **Fridastorp** (Fridaythorpe) there is one carucate and a half for geld, of which the soke belongs to **Widton** (Bishop Wilton). It is waste.

In **Grendele** (Grindale) there are four caracutes for geld, and two ploughs may be [there]. *St. Peter of York* held this for one manor. Now, it is waste. T. R. E., it was worth thirty shillings.

In **Barnebi** (Barmby-on-the-Moor) and **Milleton** (Millington) there are ten carucates and two bovates<sup>48</sup> for geld, and six ploughs may be [there]. *Archbishop Eldred* held these for one manor. Now, under *Archbishop Thomas*, fifteen villanes are there, having nine ploughs. The whole manor, one leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth one hundred shillings ; now, forty shillings.

In **Ach** (Aike) six bovates for geld, and half a plough may be [there]. *Archbishop Thomas* has there two villanes with half a plough.

In <sup>49</sup>**Caretorp** (Caythorpe) there are four carucates for geld, and two ploughs may till them. This land was, and is, *St. Peter's*. T. R. E., it was worth ten shillings ; now, eight shillings.

In **Langhetou** (Langtoft) there are nine carucates for geld, and five ploughs may be there. *Ulf* held this for one manor. Now, *St. Peter* has it, and it is waste. T. R. E., it was worth forty shillings.

In **Cottun** (Cottam) there are nine carucates for geld, and five ploughs may be there. *Ulf* had one manor there. Now, *St. Peter* has, and it is waste. It has one leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth thirty shillings.

In **Wifretorp** (Weaverthorpe), eighteen carucates, with these berewicks, **Meletorp** (Mowthorpe), five carucates, [and] **Sciresburne** (Sherburn, E. R.), three carucates, there are twenty-six carucates for geld, and fifteen ploughs may be there. *Archbishop Eldred* held this for one manor. Now, *Archbishop Thomas* has [it], and it is waste. T. R. E., it was worth fourteen pounds.

To this manor belongs **Elpetorp** (Helperthorpe), where there are twelve carucates for geld ; six under soke, and six with sac and soke. It is waste.

To the same manor belongs the soke of these lands :—**Grimstone** (North Grimston), three carucates and a half ; **Sudtone** (Sutton, *par. Norton*), half a carucate ; **Briteshale** (Birdsall), two carucates and a half ; **Crogun** (Croom), four carucates ; **Turgilebi** (Thirkleby, *par.*

<sup>47</sup> At Bishop Wilton.

<sup>48</sup> Divided thus :—Barmby, 7 car., 2 bov. ; Millington, 3 car.—See the Re-

capitulation.

<sup>49</sup> Orig., fo. 303a, col. 1.—Facsimile Edit., page xi.

### The Archbishop of York.

*Kirkby Grindalythe*), one carucate ; **Ludton**<sup>50</sup> (East and West Lutton), eight carucates ; **Ulchiltorp** ( ), one carucate. In these there are two sokemen and three bordars having one plough, and rendering ten shillings. *Walchelin*, a knight, has **Grimstone** (North Grimston) under the Archbishop.

The church of **Colnun** (Cowlam) belongs to *Archbishop Thomas*, with half a carucate of land.

In **Bughetorp** (Bugthorpe) there are four carucates and a half for geld, and two ploughs may be [there]. *Clibert* had one manor there. Now, *St. Peter* has two farmers there, who render twenty shillings and four pence. Eight acres of meadow are there. T. R. E., it was worth five shillings.

### Nort Treding (NORTH RIDING).

In **Wichu'** (Wykeham, *par. Malton*) there is half a carucate for geld. *St. Peter* had, and has [it], and it is waste.

In **Saletun** (Salton) there are nine carucates for geld, and five ploughs may be [there]. *Ulf* had two manors there. Now, *St. Peter* has in the demesne half a plough, and four villanes with one plough and a half. Twelve acres of meadow, and a mill rendering five shillings. This manor, T. R. E., was worth twenty shillings ; now, ten shillings.

In **Bragebi** (Brawby) there are six carucates for geld, and three ploughs may be [there]. *Ulf* had two manors there. Now, *St. Peter* has [it], and it is waste. Six acres of meadow. The whole manor one leuga in length and one in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth ten shillings.

In **Berg** (Great Barugh) and another **Berg** (Little Barugh) there are three carucates and a half for geld, and three ploughs may be there. *Ulf* had three manors there. Now, *St. Peter* has [it], and it is waste. Seven acres of meadow are there. T. R. E., [it was worth] eleven shillings and four pence. The whole, half a leuga in length and three quarenteens in breadth.

In **Neuueton** (West Newton) there are four carucates for geld, and two ploughs may be [there]. *Gamel* gave [it] to *St. Peter* in the time of King Edward ; now, it is waste. It was a manor.

In **Naghelton** (Nawton) there are four carucates for geld, and two ploughs may be there. *Ulf* had, and now *St. Peter* has, [it]. It is waste.

In **Maltun** (Old Malton) one carucate for geld. *Ulf* had one manor.

In<sup>51</sup> **Wilbetun** (Wombleton) there is one carucate for geld. *Ulf* had one manor.

In **Pochelaf** (Pockley) one carucate for geld. *Ulf* had one manor.

In **Ambreforde** (Ampleforth) three carucates for geld. *Ulf* had one manor.

In **Flaxtun** (Flaxton) six bovates for geld. *Ulf* had one manor.

<sup>50</sup> On 17th June, 1298, John fitz Reginald rendered homage to Archbishop Newark, in his chapel at York, for land held of him in "Lutton et altera

Lutton."

<sup>51</sup> Orig., fo. 303a, col. 2.—Facsimile Edit., page xib.

### The Archbishop of York.

In **Mortun** (Murton Farm, *par. Sutton-on-the-Forest*) two carucates and a half for geld. *Ulf* had one manor.

In **Bachesbi** (Baxby) six carucates and one bovate for geld. *Ulf* had one manor.

In **Carleton** (Carlton Husthwaite) four carucates and a half for geld. *Ulf* had one manor.

In all, nineteen carucates and seven bovates ; and ten ploughs may be [there]. Now, *St. Peter* has [them]. They are waste, except that four villanes, having two ploughs, render two shillings. T. R. E., they were worth sixty shillings.

In **Ambreforde** (Ampleforth) there are eight acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, half a leuga in length and as much in breadth.

**Bachesbi** (Baxby), in wood and plain, one leuga in length and another in breadth.

In **Stanegrif** (Stonegrave), *Ulf* held six bovates. He gave the same to *St. Peter*.<sup>51a</sup>

(*A line partly erased and illegible.*)

In **Balchetorp** (Belthorpe<sup>52</sup>) there are four carucates for geld.

In **Hamelsec** (Gate Helmsley), for geld, four carucates and two bovates.

In **Wardille** (Warthill), for geld, three carucates.

In **Careltone** (Carlton Farm, *par. Stockton-on-the-Forest*), three carucates for geld.

In all, fourteen carucates, and eight ploughs may till [them]. *St. Peter of York* had, and has, these ; and eight villanes are in them, having five ploughs. The rest are waste. T. R. E., they were worth fifteen shillings ; now, twenty shillings.

In **Marton** (Marton, *par. Bridlington*) three carucates<sup>53</sup> for geld, and two ploughs may be [there]. *St. Peter* had, and has, [it], with sac and soke. T. R. E., it was worth ten shillings ; now, eight shillings and fourpence.

In **Stivelinctun** (Stillington) ten carucates for geld, and six ploughs may be [there]. *St. Peter* had, and has, [it]. Six villanes [are there] with two ploughs, and one mill of three shillings [annual value]. Eight acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, one leuga and a half in length and half a leuga in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth forty shillings ; now, ten shillings.

In **Haxebi** (Haxby) six carucates and one bovate for geld, and four ploughs may be [there]. *St. Peter* had, and has, [it]. Seven villanes are [there] with three ploughs. T. R. E., it was worth twenty shillings ; now ten shillings.

In **Tolentun** (Tollerton) eight carucates for geld, and four ploughs may be [there]. *St. Peter* had, and has, [it]. Now, [there are] in the demesne two ploughs, and six villanes and two bordars with two ploughs.

<sup>51a</sup> The grand charter-horn of *Ulf*, the son of *Thorald*, is still among the treasures of York Minster.

<sup>52</sup> About 1240, *Sir William*, son of *Thomas de Belkerthorpe*, *Knt.*, gave land

in *Gouthorpe*, near *Belthorpe*, to the church of *St. Peter of York*.

<sup>53</sup> Three carucates in *Marton* were held of the Liberty of *St. Peter* in 1285-6.



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In **Alne** (Alne) eight carucates for geld, and four ploughs may be [there]. *St. Peter* had, and has, [it], but it is waste. These two lands [Pollerton and Alne] have one leuga in length and one in breadth. T. R. E., they were worth fifty shillings; now, forty [shillings].

In **Hilprebi** (Helperby) five carucates for geld, and three ploughs may be [there]. *St. Peter* had, and has, [it], but it is waste. T. R. E., it was worth ten shillings; now, a certain *Rayner* holds [it], and renders six shillings.

To this vill belongs the soke of these lands:—**Loletune** (Youlton), **Turulfestorp** (Tholthorpe. *Depopulated*) and **Wipestone** ( ) **Mitune** (Myton-on-Swale). In all, for geld, eleven carucates and two bovates, and seven ploughs may be [there]. Wood, pastur: ble, one leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth. The rest are waste.

In <sup>54</sup> the same **Helprebi** (Helperby) *St. Peter* had, and has, three carucates of land for geld. Land to one plough and a half. *Sasford* <sup>55</sup> held [it] of *St. Peter*. It is waste.

In **Strenshale** (Strensall), *Sasford* and *Turchil* <sup>56</sup> held five geldable carucates of *St. Peter*. Land to two ploughs. It is waste.

In **Touetorp** (Towthorpe), *Sasford* held three carucates, for geld, of *St. Peter*.

In **Edresuic** (Earswick), *Sasford* and *Godric* held three carucates, for geld, of *St. Peter*.

In **Coteborne** (Corteborne, near *Skelton in Galtres*. *Lost*), the same *Sasford* held three carucates of land of *St. Peter*. All these are waste.

**West Treding (WEST RIDING).**

In **Warnesfeld** <sup>57</sup> (Warmfield) nine carucates for geld, and six ploughs may be [there]. *St. Peter* had, and has [it]. *Ilbert* [de Luci] holds [it], and has in the demesne one plough, and thirteen villanes and one bordar with five ploughs and two acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, eight quarenteens in length and five in breadth. The whole manor, one leuga in length and one in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth seven pounds; now, forty-five shillings. It belongs to **Osboldewic** (Osaldwick); but, nevertheless, it was a manor.

In **Popletune** (Upper Poppleton), eight carucates for geld, and four ploughs may be [there]. *St. Peter* had [it] for one manor. Now, under Archbishop Thomas, two villanes are there with one plough and a half, and one prebendary. Twelve acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, four quarenteens in length and three in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth forty shillings; now, eighteen shillings and eight pence.

In **Achu** (Acomb), fourteen carucates and a half for geld, and eight ploughs may be there. *St. Peter* had, and has, [it] for one manor. Fourteen farmers are there now, having seven ploughs. Six acres of

<sup>54</sup> Orig., fol. 303b, col. 1.—Facsimile Edit., page xii.

<sup>55</sup> *Saxford* the deacon. See pages 326, 327, *antea*.

<sup>56</sup> Probably the same *Torchil* who held two carucates in the suburbs of the city,

which afterwards belonged to *St. Peter*. See page 326, *antea*.

<sup>57</sup> "In *Warnesfeld et bereuic*," 9 car.—See the Recapitulation. The berewick is probably *Kirkthorpe*, where the parish church of *St. Peter* is situated.

### The Archbishop of York.

meadow. Underwood, two quarenteens in length and two in breadth. The whole one leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth thirty shillings; now, the same.

In **Othelai** (Otley), with these berewicks,<sup>58</sup> **Stube** (Stubbing Farm, *par. Otley*), **Middeltune** (Middleton), **Dentune** (Denton), **Cliftun** (Clifton), **Bichertun** ( ), **Fernelai** (Farnley), **Timbe** (Little Timble), **Ectone**<sup>59</sup> ( ), **Pouele** (Poole), **Gisele** (Guiseley), **Henocheaurde** (Hawksworth), another **Henocheaurde**<sup>60</sup> ( ), **Beldone** (Baildon), **Mersintone** (Menton), **Burghelai** (Burley, in Wharfedale) [and] **Ilecline** (Ilkley).

In all, there are sixty carucates and six bovates for geld, in which thirty-five ploughs may be. *Archbishop Eldred* had this for one manor. Now, *Archbishop Thomas* has in the demesne two ploughs, and six villanes and ten bordars having five ploughs; and five sokemen are there having four villanes and nine bordars with five ploughs. A church, and a priest with one villane and one plough. Four acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, two leugæ and three quarenteens in length and as much in breadth. Underwood, nine leugæ in length and as much in breadth. Arable land, two leugæ in length and two in breadth. Moor, two leugæ in length and one in breadth. The greatest part of this manor is waste. T. R. E., it was worth ten pounds; now, three pounds.

In **Graftone** (Grafton) three carucates for geld, and two ploughs may be [there]. This belongs to the table of the canons, but it is waste. T. R. E., it was worth ten shillings.

In<sup>61</sup> **Oleslec** (Ulleskelf), with its berewicks,<sup>62</sup> there are thirteen carucates, less one bovat, for geld, and eight ploughs may till [them]. *Archbishop Eldred* held these for one manor. Now, under *Archbishop Thomas*, *William de Verli* has two ploughs in the demesne, and eight villanes and nine bordars having four ploughs, and three sokemen with two villanes and five bordars having two ploughs and a half. A church<sup>63</sup> is there. Sixty acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, eight quarenteens in length and as much in breadth. Brush-wood, one quarenteen in length and one in breadth. Arable land, ten quarenteens in length and as much in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth one hundred shillings; now, four pounds.

In **Ripum**, leuga S. Wilfridi (Ripon, the Liberty of St. Wilfrid) there may be ten ploughs. *Archbishop Eldred* held this manor. Now, *Arch-*

<sup>58</sup> In the Recapitulation, the following berewicks belonging to Otley, viz.: **Stube**, **Fernelie**, **Mideltun**, **Timbe**, **Dentun**, **Estone**, **Cliftun** and **Bicherun**, are said to be in "**Gereburg** Wapent," which wapentake is not mentioned elsewhere. They appear to have contained 20 carucates among them.

<sup>59</sup> In the Recapitulation "**Estone**," so-called, perhaps, in reference to "**Westone**,"—about 1½ miles N.W. of Otley, from which town the hamlet of "East End," and the rivulet "East Beck," are distant some 3¼ miles N.E.

<sup>60</sup> Hawkesworth Mill, on Gill Beck,

may, perhaps, occupy the site of this other "**Henocheaurde**."

<sup>61</sup> Orig., fo. 303b, col. 2.—Facsimile Edit., page xiib.

<sup>62</sup> I am unable to supply the names of the berewicks.

<sup>63</sup> There is no church now at Ulleskelf, which is in the parish of Kirkby Wharfe.—the "**Cherchebi**" held by Ilbert de Laci at the date of the Survey; but that entry contains no allusion to a church there. In a note to his "Collections" (page 67), Mr. Lawton says, "Some of the books mention a Chapel at Ulleskelf, but no such is now in existence."

### The Archbishop of York.

*bishop Thomas* has in the demesne two ploughs, and one mill of ten shillings [annual value], and one fishery of three shillings [annual value]; and eight villanes and ten bordars having six ploughs. Ten acres of meadow. Underwood. Of this land the canons have fourteen bovates. The whole about the church one leuga.<sup>64</sup>

To this manor belong these berewicks:—**Torp** (Littlethorpe), **Estuinc** ( ), **Westuic** (Westwick), **Monucheton** (Bishop Monkton), **Nit** (Nidd), **Kilingala** (Killinghall), **Torentune** (Bishop Thornton), **Sallaia** (Sawley), **Euestone** (Eaveston), **Wifeshale** (Wilsill), **Kenaresforde**<sup>65</sup> (Skelden), **Grentelaia** (Grantley), **Erlesholt** (Herleshow) [and] **Merchintone** (Markington). Together, for geld, there are forty-three<sup>66</sup> carucates, and thirty ploughs may be [there]. All this land is waste, except that in **Merchinton** (Markington) there is in the demesne one plough, and two villanes and three bordars with one plough, and one sokeman with one plough. In **Monucheton** (Bishop Monkton) one thane has five villanes and five bordars with four ploughs. In **Erlesholt** (Herleshow) three villanes and three bordars with two ploughs. There are seventy-five acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, belonging to these lands, contains one leuga. The whole, six leugæ in length and six in breadth.

In **Aldefelt** (Aldfield) two bovates for geld. It belongs to **Ripu'** (Ripon), and is waste.

To **Ripu'** (Ripon) belongs the soke of these lands:—**Estanlai** ( ), and **Sudton** (Sutton), another **Estollaia** ( ), **Nordstanlaia** (North Stainley), **Scleneforde** (Sleuningford) [and] **Sutheuic** ( ).<sup>67</sup>

In all, there are twenty-one and a half carucates for geld, and fifteen ploughs may be [there]. Five villanes and three bordars are now there, having three ploughs. Two acres of meadow in **Suthew'** ( ). Underwood, one leuga and a half in length, and one leuga in breadth.

T. R. E., **Ripu'** (Ripon) was worth thirty-two pounds; now, seven pounds and ten shillings.

In **Nonnewic** (Nunwick), for geld, four carucates and a half inland, and half a carucate in the soke of **Ripu'** (Ripon). Four ploughs may be there. *Rainald* holds [it] of the Archbishop, and has one villane and two bordars and one sokeman with two ploughs. Half a leuga in length, and as much in breadth.

In **Hauinc** (Bridge Hewick), three carucates for geld, and three ploughs may be [there]. One acre of meadow.

<sup>64</sup> This probably means that the Liberty extended one leuga from the church in every direction.

<sup>65</sup> On June 12th, 1328, Sir John de Moubray did homage to the Archbishop "pro terris et tenementis quæ clamat tenere de eo in Riponshire, videlicet, Skelden, quæ quondam vocabatur Knarford," etc. (*Reg. Melton*, fo. 593b).

<sup>66</sup> These 43 carucates were distributed thus, according to the Recapitulation:—**Torp**, 4 car., **Estuinc**, 2 car., **Westuic**, 4

**Monuchetone**, 8 car., **Nith**, 5 car., **Chilingale**, 1 car., **Torentone**, 2 car., **Sallai**, 2 car., **Euestone**, 2 car., **Wifeshale**, 2 car., **Chenaresford**, 1½ car., **Grentelai**, 2½ car., **Erleshold**, 3 car., [and] **Merchintone**, 4½ car.

<sup>67</sup> The Recapitulation gives us the quantity of land in these places:—In **Stanlai** and **Sudtune**, 8 car., **Stollai**, 4 car., **Nordstanlai** and **Scleneford**, 6½ car., [and] **Suthewio**, 5 car.

### The Archbishop of York.

In **Hadewic** (Copt Hewick), two carucates for geld, and two ploughs may be [there]. Two bordars are there with one plough. T. R. E., it was worth five shillings; now, eight shillings.

In **Gherindale** (Givendale) eleven carucates for geld, and in **Scheldone** (Skelton), a berewick, eight carucates for geld, and twelve ploughs may be [there]. Now, two villanes and four bordars are there with three ploughs. Six acres of meadow. The whole manor one leuga in length, and half [a leuga] in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth twelve pounds; now, ten shillings.

In **Hogram** (Sutton Hougrave) two carucates. In **Hottone** (Hutton Conyers) two bovates. In **Hashundebi** (Aismunderby) two carucates. In **Merchintone** (Markington) and **Stanlai** (South Stainley), one carucate. This land of *St. Peter* is free from the King's geld. It is waste. T. R. E., it was worth twenty shillings.

In<sup>68</sup> **Bevrel** (Beverley), *St. John's* carucate<sup>69</sup> was always free from the King's geld. The canons have there in the demesne one plough, and eighteen villanes and fifteen bordars having six ploughs, and three mills of thirteen shillings [annual value], and a fishery of seven thousand eels. Wood, pasturable, three leugæ in length, and one leuga and a half in breadth. The whole, four leugæ in length, and two leugæ and a half in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth twenty-four pounds to the Archbishop; now, fourteen pounds. Then, it was worth to the canons twenty pounds; now, the same.

To this manor belong these berewicks:—**Schitebi** (Skidby), [and] **Burtone** (Cherry, or North, Burton). In these there are thirty-one carucates for geld, and eighteen ploughs may be there. The canons have there in the demesne four ploughs, and twenty villanes with six ploughs; and three knights, three ploughs.

In **Delton** (South Dalton) twelve carucates for geld, and six ploughs may be [there]. *Archbishop Eldred* held this for one manor. Now, *St. John* has in the demesne one plough, and twelve villanes with seven ploughs. The whole, one leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth four pounds; now, forty shillings.

In **Flotemanebi** (Flotmanby), the clerks of **Beureli** (Beverley), have one bovat of land.

In **Risbi** (Risby), six carucates for geld, and three ploughs may be [there]. It is waste.

In **Locheton** (Lockington), two carucates and a half for geld, and two ploughs may be [there]. *St. John* had, and has [it]. T. R. E., it was worth ten shillings; now, eight.

In **Ettone** (Etton), eight carucates for geld, and four ploughs may be [there]. This was, and is, *St. John's* manor. Eight villanes have there five ploughs. T. R. E., it was worth ten shillings; now, eight shillings.

In **Rageneltorp** (Raventhorpe. *Depopulated*), three carucates for geld, and two ploughs may be [there]. *St. John* had, and has [it]. Now, in the demesne one plough, and three villanes [with] one plough. T. R. E., it was worth ten shillings; now, twelve shillings.

<sup>68</sup> Orig., fo. 304a, col. 1.—Facsimile Edit., page xiii.

<sup>69</sup> *St. John's* carucate may perhaps

mean the Liberty of *St. John*. "*In Beureli, S. Johannes 1 car. terræ quieta.*" (Recapitulation.)

**The Archbishop of York.**

In **Burtone** (Bishop, or South, Burton), twelve carucates and six bovates<sup>70</sup> for geld, and seven ploughs may be [there]. *Uluiet* had one manor there. Now, *St. John* has in the demesne three ploughs, and twelve villanes with three ploughs. T. R. E., it was worth fifty shillings; now, forty shillings.

In **Molescroft** (Molescroft), three carucates for geld, and two ploughs may be [there]. One moiety is the *Archbishop's* and the other *St. John's*. Two villanes have one plough there.

In **Calgestorp** (Kelleythorpe), *St. John* has two bovates for geld, and one mill.

In **Climbicote** (Kiplingcotes), two carucates and a half for geld, and two ploughs may be [there]. *St. John* had, and has, [it]. It is waste. *Chetel* holds [it].

In **Middeltun** (Middleton-on-the-Wolds), five carucates and six bovates for geld, and three ploughs may be [there]. *Archbishop Eldred* held this for one manor. Now, *St. John* has [it]. In the demesne one plough, and eight villanes [with] two ploughs and a half. A church is there, and a priest. T. R. E., it was worth forty shillings; now, twenty shillings.

In **Lachinfeld** (Leckonfield), *St. John* has two bovates of land.<sup>71</sup>

In **Chelche** (Great Kelk), with these berewicks, **Ghemelinge** (Gembling), [and] **Rictone** (Reighton), there are thirteen<sup>72</sup> carucates for geld, and seven ploughs may be [there]. *Uluiet* held these for one manor. Now, *St. John* has [it], and it is waste, except that three villanes have one plough there. T. R. E., it was worth forty shillings; now, twelve pence. The whole manor one leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth.

In<sup>73</sup> **Gartune** (Garton-on-the-Wolds), nine carucates for geld, and five ploughs may be [there]. *St. John* had one manor there, and *Uluiet* another manor. Now, *St. John* has both, and they are waste. T. R. E., it was worth forty-five shillings.

In **Langetorp** (Lowthorpe), with the berewicks, **Roreston** (Ruston Parva), [and] **Ascheltorp** (Haisthorpe), there are twelve carucates and a half<sup>74</sup> for geld, and seven ploughs may be [there]. *St. John* held this for one manor, and [holds it] now. It is waste, except that one farmer renders eight shillings.

In **Benedlage** (Bentley), two carucates for geld, and one plough may till [them]. *St. John* had one manor there. Now, it is waste; nevertheless, wood, pasturable, is there, one leuga in length, and four quarenteens in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth twenty shillings.

Berewicks in **Bevreli** (Beverley), and **Heldernesse** (Holderness), belonging to the *Archbishop*.

Berewick. In **Wagene** (Waghen), two carucates and two bovates<sup>75</sup>

<sup>70</sup> In the Recapitulation, 14 car., 2 bov.

<sup>71</sup> Not entered in the Recapitulation.

<sup>72</sup> In the Recapitulation these 13 carucates are distributed thus:—**Chelc**, 5 car., **Ghemelinge**, 5 car., [and] **Ricton**, 4 car.

<sup>73</sup> Orig., fo. 304 a, col. 2.—Facsimile Edit., page xiii. b.

<sup>74</sup> Thus apportioned:—**Logetorp**, 1½ car., **Roreston**, 9 car., [and] **Ascheltorp**, 2 car. See the Recapitulation.

<sup>75</sup> Two carucates, 6 bovates, in the Recapitulation.

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of land for geld. Land [to] one plough. Eleven villanes and two bordars have three ploughs there.

Berewick. In **Wela** (Weel), two carucates of land for geld. Land [to] six oxen. Six villanes and one bordar have one plough there.

Berewick. In **Tichetone** (Tickton), twelve bovates of land for geld. Land [to] six oxen. Three villanes have half a plough there.

Berewick. In **Asch** (Eske), two carucates of land for geld. Land [to] one plough. Six villanes and one bordar have two ploughs there.

Berewick. In **Estorch** (Storkhill Farm, *par. St. John's, Beverley*), one carucate of land for geld. Land [to] two oxen. Two villanes have one plough there. This is not in **Heldernesse** (Holderness).

These Berewicks are *St. John's*, and are in **Heldernesse** (Holderness).

**Uth Hund' (South Hundred).**

Berewicks. In **Weluic** (Welwick), four carucates of land for geld, and in **Wideton** (Wyton), two carucates and five bovates of land for geld. Land [to] six ploughs. One plough and a half is there in the demesne, and thirty-two villanes and thirteen bordars having nine ploughs. A church <sup>76</sup> [is] there, and a priest, and twenty acres of meadow.

Berewick. In **Grimestone** (Grimston Garth), two carucates of land for geld. It is waste.

Berewick. In **Moneuic** (Monkwick. *Depopulated*), two carucates of land for geld. Land [to] two ploughs. Six villanes have three ploughs there, and they render ten shillings.

Berewick. In **Otringeha'** (Ottringham), six carucates and a half of land for geld. A church is there, and a priest. A certain knight rents it, and renders ten shillings.

**Mith Hundret (Middle Hundred).**

Berewick. In **Billetone** (Bilton) three carucates of land for geld. Land [to] two ploughs. Thirteen villanes have there two ploughs and five oxen.

Berewick. In **Santriburtone** (Burton Constable), five carucates of land for geld. Land [to] five ploughs. One knight has one plough there in the demesne.

Berewick. In **Neutone** (West Newton), three carucates of land for geld. Land [to] two ploughs. Twenty acres of meadow there.

Berewick. In **Flintone** (Flinton), six bovates of land for geld. Land [to] four oxen. Three villanes and one bordar have one plough there.

Berewick. In **Danetorp** (Danthorpe), one carucate of land for geld. Land [to] one plough. One bordar is there.

Berewick. In **Withforneuinc** (Witherwick), one carucate of

<sup>76</sup> St. Mary, Welwick, a discharged vicarage, "endowed with nothing but petit tithes, a small close, and an oxgang

of land, containing ten acres" (*Notitia Parochialis*, No. 838, *Lawton's Coll. Rerum Eccl.*, page 421).

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land for geld. Four villanes have there one plough and twenty acres of meadow.

Berewick. In **Rutha** (Routh), fifteen bovates of land for geld. Seven villanes have two ploughs there. Twelve acres of meadow there. In the same vill, *Drogo* took away from *St. John* two carucates of land which is waste.

Berewick. In **Sudtone** (Sutton), nine bovates of land for geld. One freeman has there three villanes with one plough and a half.

Berewicks. In **Sotecote** (South Coates), one carucate of land for geld. In **Dritpol** (Drypool), three bovates, and soke upon five bovates. This is waste.

**Nort Hundret** (North Hundred).

Berewick. In **Coledun** (Great Colden), nine carucates of land for geld. Land [to] seven ploughs. One knight has one plough there, and twelve villanes with three ploughs.

In **Rison** (Rise), half a carucate of land for geld. It is waste.

Berewick. In **Siglestone** (Sigglesthorne), eight carucates of land for geld. Land to five ploughs. One plough in the demesne there, and fourteen villanes and five bordars having six ploughs. A priest [is] there, and a church, and sixteen acres of meadow.

Berewick. In **Catingeuic** (Catwick), one carucate of land for geld. One knight has there one plough and three villanes and four bordars.

Berewick. In **Brantisburtone** (Bransburton), one carucate of land for geld. One clerk has there one plough and one villane and eight acres of meadow.

Berewick. In **Leuene** (Leven), six carucates of land for geld. Land [to] four ploughs. One plough in the demesne there, and fifteen villanes and one bordar with three ploughs. A priest [is] there, and a church.

III. LAND <sup>77</sup> OF THE BISHOP OF DURHAM.

In **Welleton** (Welton), eighteen carucates, with these berewicks: **Alrecher**<sup>78</sup> (Elleker), eight carucates, **Walcheton** (Walkington), nine carucates, **Hundeslege** (Hunsley), two carucates and a half, **Iugufied** (Yokefleet), one carucate and a half; there are thirty-nine carucates for geld, and twenty ploughs may be [there]. *Morcar* held these for one manor. Now, the *Bishop of Durham* has in the demesne six ploughs, and thirty-three villanes and three bordars having nine ploughs, and ten sokemen with six ploughs, and three mills rendering eighteen shillings. Meadow, one leuga in length, and four quarenteens in breadth. Underwood, four quarenteens in length, and three in breadth. The whole manor, two leugæ in length and half a leuga in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth twenty pounds; now, thirteen pounds.

To this manor belongs this soke:—**Bredingha**' (Brauntingham)

<sup>77</sup> Orig., fo. 304 b, col. 1.—Facsimile Edit., page xiv.

<sup>78</sup> "Alrecher" is not named in the

Recapitulation; but it is evidently included in the 28 carucates which are there assigned to Welton.

### The Bishop of Durham.

two carucates, and another **Bretingha'** (Brantingham Thorpe), five bovates,<sup>79</sup> **Hode** (Hotham), three carucates, **Clive** (South Cliff), four<sup>80</sup> carucates, **Scogerbud** (Scorbrough), one carucate, **Newton** (Newton, now called Gardham), one<sup>81</sup> carucate, **Gerdene** (Gardham. *Depopulated*), six carucates.

In all, seventeen carucates and five bovates for geld, and twelve ploughs may be [there]. They are waste, except that in **Bredingha'** (Brantingham), there are three villanes and one sokeman with one plough. Meadow, one leuga in length, and three quarenteens in breadth. Underwood, two quarenteens in length, and as much in breadth.

*W. de Perci* holds **Scogerbud**<sup>82</sup> (Scorbrough) of the Bishop, where he has a mill, and three villanes with half a plough.

In **Lont** (Lund), twelve<sup>83</sup> carucates for geld, and six ploughs may be [there]. *Morcar* held this for one manor, nevertheless the soke is in **Welleton** (Welton). Now, the *Bishop of Durham* has [it], and it is waste. Underwood, two quarenteens in length and one in breadth. The whole manor, two leugæ in length and one in breadth.

In **P'sene**<sup>84</sup> ( ), six bovates<sup>85</sup> for geld, and one plough may be [there]. It belongs to **Lont** (Lund). *W. Perci* holds [it] of the Bishop.

In **Houedene** (Howden), fifteen carucates, with the berewicks, **Hidon** (Hive), one carucate, **Duuestorp**<sup>86</sup> (Ousethorpe, *par. East-riding*), one carucate and a half, **Portiton** (Portington), two carucates and three bovates, **Cheuede** (Caville), two carucates and two bovates, **Estrington** (Eastrington), one carucate, **Chelpin** (Kilpin), three carucates and two bovates, **Ballebi** (Belby), three carucates and two bovates, **Iucufled** (Yokefleet), half a carucate, **Cotes** (Cotness), half a carucate, **Saltemersc** (Saltmarsh), six carucates, **Laxinton** (Laxton), one carucate, **Scilton** (Skelton), three carucates and two bovates, **Berneheit**<sup>87</sup> ( ), one carucate, **Torp** (Thorpe, *par. Howden*), one carucate and a half, **Cledinton** (Knedlington), six carucates, **Aschilebi** (Asselby), one carucate, **Barnebi** (Barmby-on-the-Marsh), one carucate, [and] **Babetorp** (Babthorpe), two<sup>88</sup> bovates. In all, there are, for geld, fifty-one carucates and six bovates, and thirty ploughs may be there. *King Edward* had this manor. Now, the *Bishop of Durham* has [it]. In the demesne one plough, and sixty-five villanes and twenty-three bordars having sixteen ploughs, and three sokemen

<sup>79</sup> In the Recapitulation,—“2 car. et 7 bov.”

<sup>80</sup> In the Recapitulation,—“3 car. et dim.”

<sup>81</sup> Two carucates in the Recapitulation, where (in a marginal note) one carucate is assigned to the Archbishop, which is not included in the “Terra archiep. Ebor.” This carucate may be identical with that mentioned at page 503, *postea*.

<sup>82</sup> It appears from the Recapitulation that *W. de Perci* held half a carucate here, and the Bishop one carucate.

<sup>83</sup> The Recapitulation has 18 carucates.

<sup>84</sup> “P'sene” has disappeared. It is not mentioned in *Kirkby's Inquest*.

<sup>85</sup> In the Recapitulation, four of these bovates are assigned to *W. Perci* and two to the Bishop.

<sup>86</sup> In the Recapitulation, between “*Duuestorp*” and “*Cheuede*,” are these entries:—“In *Portinton* j car. et dim. In *Birland* (Burland) j car.” This nearly agrees with the quantity assigned to Portington in the text.

<sup>87</sup> Doubtless Barnhill, near Howden.—A. S. E.

<sup>88</sup> One carucate in the Recapitulation.



### The Bishop of Durham.

with two ploughs. In the manor is a priest and a church. Wood, pasturable, three leugæ in length and one leuga in breadth. The whole manor, six leugæ in length and two in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth forty pounds; now, twelve pounds. All the berewicks [are] waste.

To this manor belongs this soke :—**Estrincton** (Eastrington), five carucates, **Ballebi** (Belby), half a carucate, **Cledinton** (Knedlington), one carucate, **Aschilebi** (Asselby), four carucates, **Barnebi** (Barmby-on-the-Marsh), five carucates, **Babetorp** (Babthorpe), three carucates and two bovates, [and] **Bardulbi** (Barlby), one carucate.

In all, for geld, nineteen carucates and six bovates, and ten ploughs may be [there]. Four sokemen and three bordars are there now with two ploughs. The rest [is] waste.

In **Ballebi** (Belby), one carucate and six bovates for geld, and one plough may be [there]. *Mulo* had one manor there; now, the *Bishop* has one bordar there. T. R. E., it was worth twenty shillings.

In **Richale** (Riccall), one carucate for geld. The soke belongs to **Houeden** (Howden). The *King* had [it]. Now, the *Bishop* has there two sokemen and three villanes and two bordars with two ploughs.

In **Neuton** (Newton, now called Gardham), one<sup>90</sup> carucate for geld. *Basin* had one manor there, and<sup>90</sup> it was worth six pounds T. R. E. Now, the *Bishop* has [it], and it is waste.

In **Hougon** (Holme-on-the-Wolds), twelve carucates for geld, and six ploughs may be [there]. The soke of this land belongs to **Welle-ton** (Welton). Of these, *Nigel* [Fossard] has six carucates of the *Bishop*. The whole, one leuga and a half in length and one in breadth.

In **Hotone** (Hutton Conyers) and **Hogrem** (Hougrave), fourteen<sup>91</sup> carucates for geld, and seven ploughs may be [there]. The *Bishop of Durham* had, and has, [them] for one manor. He has there in the demesne two ploughs, and four villanes and six bordars with four ploughs. The whole manor, four leugæ in length and four in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth ten pounds; now, fifty shillings.

To this manor belongs this soke :—**Nortone** (Norton Conyers), six carucates, **Sudtone** (Sutton Hougrave), three carucates, **Hulme** (Holme, *par. Pickhill*), five<sup>91a</sup> carucates, **Torp** ( ), one carucate. In all, there are fifteen carucates for geld, and eight ploughs may be [there]. Two sokemen and six villanes and three bordars are there, having six ploughs and a half. Ten acres of meadow. *Robert* holds this land of the *Bishop*.

In **Creic** (Crayke), six carucates for geld, and four ploughs may be [there]. *Bishop Aluin* held this for one manor. Now, *Bishop W.* has in the demesne one plough, and nine villanes with three ploughs. A church is there, and a priest. A little wood, pasturable. The whole, two leugæ in length and two in breadth. T. R. E., [it was worth] forty shillings; now, twenty shillings.

In **Sezai** (Sessay), five carucates for geld, and three ploughs may be [there]. *St. Cuthbert* had, and has, [it] for one manor. Eight villanes

<sup>90</sup> See page 502, *antea*.

<sup>90</sup> Orig., fo. 304 b, col. 2.—Facsimile Edit., page xiv. b.

<sup>91</sup> Twelve of these carucates were in

Hutton. See the Recapitulation.

<sup>91a</sup> According to the Recapitulation, the *Bishop* held six carucates in Holme.

### The Archbishop of York.

In **Wiltone** (Bishop Wilton), with these berewicks : **Bodelton** (Bolton), **Gheuetorp** (Gowthorpe), **Aiultorp** (Youlthorpe), **Greneuic** (Greenwick Farm), [and] **Fridarstorp** (Fridaythorpe) there are thirty carucates and seven bovates for geld, and eighteen ploughs may be [there]. *Archbishop Eldred* held these for one manor. Now, *Archbishop Thomas* has there fifteen farmers having seven ploughs. A church is there,<sup>47</sup> and a priest. Meadow, half a leuga in length and three quarenteens in breadth. The whole manor three leugæ in length and one leuga in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth fourteen pounds ; now, four pounds.

In **Fridastorp** (Fridaythorpe) there is one carucate and a half for geld, of which the soke belongs to **Widton** (Bishop Wilton). It is waste.

In **Grendele** (Grindale) there are four caracutes for geld, and two ploughs may be [there]. *St. Peter of York* held this for one manor. Now, it is waste. T. R. E., it was worth thirty shillings.

In **Barnebi** (Barmby-on-the-Moor) and **Milleton** (Millington) there are ten carucates and two bovates<sup>48</sup> for geld, and six ploughs may be [there]. *Archbishop Eldred* held these for one manor. Now, under *Archbishop Thomas*, fifteen villanes are there, having nine ploughs. The whole manor, one leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth one hundred shillings ; now, forty shillings.

In **Ach** (Aike) six bovates for geld, and half a plough may be [there]. *Archbishop Thomas* has there two villanes with half a plough.

In **Caretorp** (Caythorpe) there are four carucates for geld, and two ploughs may till them. This land was, and is, *St. Peter's*. T. R. E., it was worth ten shillings ; now, eight shillings.

In **Langhetou** (Langtoft) there are nine carucates for geld, and five ploughs may be there. *Ulf* held this for one manor. Now, *St. Peter* has it, and it is waste. T. R. E., it was worth forty shillings.

In **Cottun** (Cottam) there are nine carucates for geld, and five ploughs may be there. *Ulf* had one manor there. Now, *St. Peter* has, and it is waste. It has one leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth thirty shillings.

In **Wifretorp** (Weaverthorpe), eighteen carucates, with these berewicks, **Meletorp** (Mowthorpe), five carucates, [and] **Sciresburne** (Sherburn, E. R.), three carucates, there are twenty-six carucates for geld, and fifteen ploughs may be there. *Archbishop Eldred* held this for one manor. Now, *Archbishop Thomas* has [it], and it is waste. T. R. E., it was worth fourteen pounds.

To this manor belongs **Elpetorp** (Helperthorpe), where there are twelve carucates for geld ; six under soke, and six with sac and soke. It is waste.

To the same manor belongs the soke of these lands :—**Grimstone** (North Grimston), three carucates and a half ; **Sudtone** (Sutton, *par. Norton*), half a carucate ; **Briteshale** (Birdsall), two carucates and a half ; **Crogun** (Croom), four carucates ; **Turgilebi** (Thirkleby, *par.*

<sup>47</sup> At Bishop Wilton.

<sup>48</sup> Divided thus :—Barmby, 7 car., 2 bov. ; Millington, 3 car.—See the Re-

capitulation.

<sup>49</sup> Orig., fo. 303a, col. 1.—Facsimile Edit., page xi.

### The Archbishop of York.

*Kirkby Grindalythe*), one carucate; **Ludton**<sup>50</sup> (East and West Lutton), eight carucates; **Ulchiltorp** ( ), one carucate. In these there are two sokemen and three bordars having one plough, and rendering ten shillings. *Walchelin*, a knight, has **Grimstone** (North Grimston) under the Archbishop.

The church of **Colnun** (Cowlam) belongs to *Archbishop Thomas*, with half a carucate of land.

In **Bughetorp** (Bugthorpe) there are four carucates and a half for geld, and two ploughs may be [there]. *Clibert* had one manor there. Now, *St. Peter* has two farmers there, who render twenty shillings and four pence. Eight acres of meadow are there. T. R. E., it was worth five shillings.

### Nort Treding (NORTH RIDING).

In **Wichu'** (Wykeham, *par. Malton*) there is half a carucate for geld. *St. Peter* had, and has [it], and it is waste.

In **Saletun** (Salton) there are nine carucates for geld, and five ploughs may be [there]. *Ulf* had two manors there. Now, *St. Peter* has in the demesne half a plough, and four villanes with one plough and a half. Twelve acres of meadow, and a mill rendering five shillings. This manor, T. R. E., was worth twenty shillings; now, ten shillings.

In **Bragebi** (Brawby) there are six carucates for geld, and three ploughs may be [there]. *Ulf* had two manors there. Now, *St. Peter* has [it], and it is waste. Six acres of meadow. The whole manor one leuga in length and one in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth ten shillings.

In **Berg** (Great Barugh) and another **Berg** (Little Barugh) there are three carucates and a half for geld, and three ploughs may be there. *Ulf* had three manors there. Now, *St. Peter* has [it], and it is waste. Seven acres of meadow are there. T. R. E., [it was worth] eleven shillings and four pence. The whole, half a leuga in length and three quarenteens in breadth.

In **Neuueton** (West Newton) there are four carucates for geld, and two ploughs may be [there]. *Gamel* gave [it] to *St. Peter* in the time of King Edward; now, it is waste. It was a manor.

In **Naghelton** (Nawton) there are four carucates for geld, and two ploughs may be there. *Ulf* had, and now *St. Peter* has, [it]. It is waste.

In **Maltun** (Old Malton) one carucate for geld. *Ulf* had one manor.

In<sup>51</sup> **Wilbetun** (Wombleton) there is one carucate for geld. *Ulf* had one manor.

In **Pochelaf** (Pockley) one carucate for geld. *Ulf* had one manor.

In **Ambreforde** (Ampleforth) three carucates for geld. *Ulf* had one manor.

In **Flaxtun** (Flaxton) six bovates for geld. *Ulf* had one manor.

<sup>50</sup> On 17th June, 1298, John fitz Reginald rendered homage to Archbishop Newark, in his chapel at York, for land held of him in "Lutton et altera

Lutton."

<sup>51</sup> Orig., fo. 303a, col. 2.—Facsimile Edit., page xib.

### The Archbishop of York.

In **Mortun** (Murton Farm, *par. Sutton-on-the-Forest*) two carucates and a half for geld. *Ulf* had one manor.

In **Bachesbi** (Baxby) six carucates and one bovate for geld. *Ulf* had one manor.

In **Carleton** (Carlton Husthwaite) four carucates and a half for geld. *Ulf* had one manor.

In all, nineteen carucates and seven bovates; and ten ploughs may be [there]. Now, *St. Peter* has [them]. They are waste, except that four villanes, having two ploughs, render two shillings. T. R. E., they were worth sixty shillings.

In **Ambreforde** (Ampleforth) there are eight acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, half a leuga in length and as much in breadth.

**Bachesbi** (Baxby), in wood and plain, one leuga in length and another in breadth.

In **Stanegrif** (Stonegrave), *Ulf* held six bovates. He gave the same to *St. Peter*.<sup>51a</sup>

*(A line partly erased and illegible.)*

In **Balchetorp** (Belthorpe<sup>52</sup>) there are four carucates for geld.

In **Hamelsec** (Gate Helmsley), for geld, four carucates and two bovates.

In **Wardille** (Warthill), for geld, three carucates.

In **Careltone** (Carlton Farm, *par. Stockton-on-the-Forest*), three carucates for geld.

In all, fourteen carucates, and eight ploughs may till [them]. *St. Peter of York* had, and has, these; and eight villanes are in them, having five ploughs. The rest are waste. T. R. E., they were worth fifteen shillings; now, twenty shillings.

In **Marton** (Marton, *par. Bridlington*) three carucates<sup>53</sup> for geld, and two ploughs may be [there]. *St. Peter* had, and has, [it], with sac and soke. T. R. E., it was worth ten shillings; now, eight shillings and fourpence.

In **Stivelinctun** (Stillington) ten carucates for geld, and six ploughs may be [there]. *St. Peter* had, and has, [it]. Six villanes [are there] with two ploughs, and one mill of three shillings [annual value]. Eight acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, one leuga and a half in length and half a leuga in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth forty shillings; now, ten shillings.

In **Haxebi** (Haxby) six carucates and one bovate for geld, and four ploughs may be [there]. *St. Peter* had, and has, [it]. Seven villanes are [there] with three ploughs. T. R. E., it was worth twenty shillings; now ten shillings.

In **Tolentun** (Tollerton) eight carucates for geld, and four ploughs may be [there]. *St. Peter* had, and has, [it]. Now, [there are] in the demesne two ploughs, and six villanes and two bordars with two ploughs.

<sup>51a</sup> The grand charter-horn of *Ulf*, the son of *Thorald*, is still among the treasures of York Minster.

<sup>52</sup> About 1240, Sir William, son of Thomas de Belkerthorpe, Knt., gave land

in Gouthorpe, near Belthorpe, to the church of *St. Peter* of York.

<sup>53</sup> Three carucates in *Marton* were held of the Liberty of *St. Peter* in 1285-6.

**The Archbishop of York.**

In **Alne** (Alne) eight carucates for geld, and four ploughs may be [there]. *St. Peter* had, and has, [it], but it is waste. These two lands [Follerton and Alne] have one leuga in length and one in breadth. T. R. E., they were worth fifty shillings; now, forty [shillings].

In **Hilprebi** (Helperby) five carucates for geld, and three ploughs may be [there]. *St. Peter* had, and has, [it], but it is waste. T. R. E., it was worth ten shillings; now, a certain *Rayner* holds [it], and renders six shillings.

To this vill belongs the soke of these lands:—**Loletune** (Youlton), **Turulfestorp** (Tholthorpe. *Depopulated*) and **Wipestone** ( ) **Mitune** (Myton-on-Swale). In all, for geld, eleven carucates and two bovates, and seven ploughs may be [there]. Wood, pastur: ble, one leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth. The rest are waste.

In "the same **Helprebi** (Helperby) *St. Peter* had, and has, three carucates of land for geld. Land to one plough and a half. *Sasford*<sup>55</sup> held [it] of *St. Peter*. It is waste.

In **Strenshale** (Strensall), *Sasford* and *Turchil*<sup>56</sup> held five geldable carucates of *St. Peter*. Land to two ploughs. It is waste.

In **Touetorp** (Towthorpe), *Sasford* held three carucates, for geld, of *St. Peter*.

In **Edresuic** (Earswick), *Sasford* and *Godric* held three carucates, for geld, of *St. Peter*.

In **Coteborne** (Corteborne, near *Skelton in Galtres*. *Lost*), the same *Sasford* held three carucates of land of *St. Peter*. All these are waste.

**West Treding** (WEST RIDING).

In **Warnesfeld**<sup>57</sup> (Warmfield) nine carucates for geld, and six ploughs may be [there]. *St. Peter* had, and has [it]. *Ilbert* [de Laci] holds [it], and has in the demesne one plough, and thirteen villanes and one bordar with five ploughs and two acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, eight quarenteens in length and five in breadth. The whole manor, one leuga in length and one in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth seven pounds; now, forty-five shillings. It belongs to **Osboldewic** (Osaldwick); but, nevertheless, it was a manor.

In **Popletune** (Upper Poppleton), eight carucates for geld, and four ploughs may be [there]. *St. Peter* had [it] for one manor. Now, under Archbishop Thomas, two villanes are there with one plough and a half, and one prebendary. Twelve acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, four quarenteens in length and three in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth forty shillings; now, eighteen shillings and eight pence.

In **Achu**<sup>7</sup> (Acomb), fourteen carucates and a half for geld, and eight ploughs may be there. *St. Peter* had, and has, [it] for one manor. Fourteen farmers are there now, having seven ploughs. Six acres of

<sup>55</sup> Orig., fol. 303b, col. 1.—Facsimile Edit., page xii.

<sup>56</sup> *Sasford* the deacon. See pages 326, 327, *antea*.

<sup>57</sup> Probably the same *Torchil* who held two carucates in the suburbs of the city,

which afterwards belonged to *St. Peter*. See page 326, *antea*.

<sup>57</sup> "In *Warnesfeld et beresuic*," 9 car.—See the Recapitulation. The berewick is probably *Kirkthorpe*, where the parish church of *St. Peter* is situated.

### The Count of Mortain.

In **Michelbi** (Mickleby), four carucates for geld, and two ploughs may be [there]. *Suuen* had one manor there. Now, *Nigel* has [it] of the Count. There are six acres of meadow, and [some] underwood. The whole, one leuga and a half in length and half [a leuga] in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth twenty shillings; now, it is waste.

In **Bergebi** (Borrowby, *par. Lythe*) and **Roscebi** (Rousby), a berewick, six<sup>12</sup> carucates for geld, and four ploughs may be [there]. *Suuen* had one manor there. Now, *Nigel* has [it] of the Count. Eight acres of meadow are there. Wood, not pasturable, half a leuga in length and one quarenteen in breadth. The whole manor, two leugæ in length and one in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth *xxl* (*sic*) shillings; now, it is waste.

To this manor belongs the soke in **Neuuetune** (Newton Mulgrave) of three carucates for geld, and three ploughs may be [there]. It is waste.

In **Asuluesby** (Aislaby), three carucates for geld, and two ploughs may be [there]. *Uctred* had one manor there. Now, *Richard Surdeval* has [it] of the Count. Six acres of meadow [are] there. Wood, pasturable, one leuga in length and one in breadth. The whole manor, one leuga and a half in length and one leuga in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth ten shillings and eight pence; now, it is waste.

In **Grimesbi** ( ), two carucates for geld, and one plough may till [them]. *Suuen* had one manor there. Now, the *Count* has [it], and it is waste.

In **Scetun** (Seaton Hall, *par. Hindervell*), three carucates for geld, and two [ploughs] may be [there]. *Uctred* had one manor there. Now, *Richard* has [it] of the Count. In the demesne one plough, and six villanes with two ploughs, and half the church.<sup>13</sup> The whole manor, one leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth ten shillings; now, the same. To this manor belongs the soke in **Roscebi** (Rousby) of two carucates<sup>14</sup> for geld, and two ploughs may be [there]. Wood, pasturable, one leuga in length and four quarenteens in breadth. The whole of **Roscebi** (Rousby) two leugæ in length and half a leuga in breadth. *Uctred* holds [it].

In **Steintun** (Stainton), seven bovates for geld, and one plough may be [there]. *Uctred* had one manor there. Now, *Richard* has [it] of the Count, and it is waste.

In<sup>15</sup> **Morehusu'** (Great Moorsholme), three<sup>16</sup> carucates for geld, and two ploughs may be [there]. *Uctred* had one manor there. Now, *Richard* has [it] of the Count, and it is waste.

In another **Morehusu'** (Little Moorsholme), one carucate for geld, and half a plough may till [it]. *Uctred* had one manor there. Now,

<sup>12</sup> In the Recapitulation, "**Bergesbi**," 5 car., "**Rosebi**," 3 car. Two carucates soke in "**Roscebi**" belonged to the manor of "**Scetun**" (see below), which quantity, deducted from the above-mentioned 3 carucates, agrees with the total assigned in the text to "**Bergebi**" and "**Roscebi**," viz., 6 carucates.

<sup>13</sup> The church was at Hindervell, a

rectory of medieties, of which the patronage belonged to the de Mauleys and the Thwengs, who presented by turns.

<sup>14</sup> See note 12, *supra*.

<sup>15</sup> Orig., fo. 305 b, col. 1.—Facsimile Edit., page xvi.

<sup>16</sup> The Recapitulation has "3 car. et dim."

**The Count of Mortain.**

*Richard* has [it] of the Count, and it is waste. The whole, half a leuga in length and two quarenteens in breadth.

In **Torp** (Kilton Thorpe), one carucate and a half for geld, and one plough may be [there]. *Uctred* had one manor there. Now, the *Count* has [it], and it is waste.

In **Chiltun** (Kilton), one carucate for geld, and half a plough may till [it]. *Uctred* had one manor there. Now, *Count Robert* has [it], and it is waste.

In **Broctune** (Brotton), twelve carucates for geld, and six ploughs may be [there]. *Uctred* had one manor there. Now, *Richard* has [it] of the Count. In the demesne one plough, and eight villanes with four ploughs. Twelve acres of meadow [are] there. The whole manor, one leuga and a half in length and one in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth twenty shillings; now, thirteen shillings and four pence.

To this manor belongs the soke in **Mersc** (Marske) of ten carucates for geld, and five ploughs to till them. One villane is there, ploughing with two oxen; and ten acres of meadow.

In **Scheltun** (Skelton), thirteen carucates for geld, and seven ploughs may be [there]. *Uctred* had one manor there. Now, *Richard* has [it] of the Count. In the demesne one plough, and twelve villanes with three ploughs, and twenty acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, two leugæ in length and two quarenteens in breadth. The whole manor, five leugæ in length and two in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth forty shillings; now, sixteen shillings.

In **Ghigesburg** (Guisbrough) and **Middeltone** (Middleton) and **Hotun** (Hutton Lowcross), twenty-five carucates for geld, and fourteen ploughs may be [there]. *Uctred* had three manors there. Now, the *Count* has in the demesne one plough, and ten villanes with four ploughs. A priest is there, and a church, and one mill of four shillings [annual value]. T. R. E., it was worth forty shillings; now, sixteen shillings.

In **Toscutun** (Tocketts), two carucates for geld, and one plough may till [them]. *Uctred* had one manor there. Now, *Richard* has [it] of the Count, and it is waste. T. R. E., it was worth five shillings and four pence.

In **Westlidun** (West, now Kirk, Leatham), nine carucates for geld, and five ploughs may be [there]. *Uctred* had one manor there. Now, the *Count* has [it], and it is waste. Fourteen acres of meadow there. T. R. E., it was worth sixteen shillings.

In **Widtune** (Wilton), four carucates for geld, and two ploughs may be [there]. *Norman* had one manor there. Now, *Nigel* has [it] of the Count. Two bordars are there; and six acres of meadow. T. R. E., it was worth sixteen shillings; now, sixteen pence. In the same vill there are four bovates for geld, the soke belonging to the lund of *Nigel*.

In **Lachenebi** (Lackenby), two carucates for geld, and one plough may be [there]. *Norman* had one manor there. Now, *Nigel* has [it] of the Count; and it is waste. T. R. E., it was worth thirteen shillings and four pence.

In **Astune** (Eston), nine carucates for geld, and five ploughs may be [there]. *Waltes* had one manor there. Now, *Count Robert* has [it], and

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it is waste. *Richard* [has it] of the Count. T. R. E., it was worth forty shillings.

In **Normanebi** (Normanby), seven carucates for geld, and four ploughs may be [there]. *Uctred* had one manor there. Now, the *Count* has [it], and it is waste. T. R. E., it was worth twenty shillings.

In **Bernodebi** (Barnaby), six carucates for geld, and three ploughs may be [there]. *Uctred* had one manor there. Now, *Richard* has [it] of the Count, and it is waste. There are five acres of meadow. T. R. E., it was worth five shillings and four pence. The whole manor, one leuga in length and as much in breadth.

In **Atun** (Great Ayton), six carucates for geld, and three ploughs may be [there]. *Norman* had one manor there. Now, *Nigel* has [it] of the Count. In the demesne one plough, and eight villanes with two ploughs. A church, and six acres of meadow. T. R. E., it was worth forty shillings; now, thirty shillings.

In <sup>17</sup> **Semers** (Seamer) and **Tametun** (Tanton), thirteen <sup>18</sup> carucates for geld, and eight ploughs may be [there]. *Gospatric* had one manor there. Now, *Richard* has [it] of the Count. In the demesne one plough, and five villanes with two ploughs. The whole manor, two leugæ in length and half [a leuga] in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth forty shillings; now, twenty shillings.

To this manor belongs this soke:—**Hiltun** (Hilton), six carucates, **Middeltun** (Middleton), eight carucates, **Fostun** (Foxton, *par. Crathorne*), three carucates, **Carletun** (Carlton), eight carucates; that is, twenty-five carucates for geld, and thirteen ploughs may be [there]. They are waste, except that in **Middelton** (Middleton) there are three villanes with three ploughs.

In **Hotun** (Hutton Rudby), six carucates for geld, and four ploughs may be [there]. *Gospatric* had one manor there. Now, *Count Robert* has [it]. A church is there, and a priest. The whole manor, one leuga and a half in length and one leuga in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth twenty-four pounds; now, twenty-six shillings and eight pence.

To **Hotun** (Hutton Rudby) belongs this soke:—**Rodebi** (Rudby), **Codreschef** <sup>19</sup> (Scutterskelf), **Blatun** (Blaten Carr, near Great Busby), **Wirueltune** (Whorlton), **Goutun** (Goulton), **Gratorne** <sup>20</sup> (Crathorne). In all, twenty carucates for geld, and twelve ploughs may be [there]. All are waste, except **Wirueltun** (Whorlton), in which there are twenty villanes with eight ploughs.

In magna **Broctun** (Great Broughton), five carucates for geld, and three ploughs may be [there]. *Norman* had one manor there (and *Ulchil* one manor—*interlined*). Now, *Nigel* has [it] of the Count, and it is waste. T. R. E., it was worth twenty-five shillings. The whole manor, two leugæ in length and one in breadth.

In **Clotone** (Cloughton), *Gunneware* had one manor of two bovates for geld. Now, the *Count* has [it], and it is waste.

<sup>17</sup> Orig., fo. 305 b, col. 2.—Facsimile Edit., page xvi. b.

<sup>18</sup> Of which "**Semers**" contained 11 carucates and "**Tametun**" two carucates, See the Recapitulation.

<sup>19</sup> "**Rodebi**" and "**Codreschef**" are not entered in the Recapitulation.

<sup>20</sup> "**Blatun**," "**Wirueltune**," "**Gotun**" and "**Cratorn**" contained, according to the Recapitulation, 16 car., 3 bov.



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In **Stemanesbi** ( ), *Uctred*,<sup>21</sup> had one manor of two carucates and a half for geld, and one plough may be [there]. Now, *Nigel* has [it] of the Count, and it is waste. In the same vill there is one carucate and a half for geld, of which the soke belongs to **Wallesgrif** (Falsgrave). (It is the King's<sup>22</sup>—*interlined*.) The whole manor, one leuga in length and three quarenteens in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth ten shillings and eight pence.

In **Loctemersc** (Loft Marishes), *Torfin* had one manor of one carucate and a half.

In **Chigogesmersc** (*Part of Pickering Marishes*), *Torfin* [had] one manor of one carucate and two bovates.

In **Habetun** (Habton), *Ulchel* and *Orm* [had] one manor of half a carucate. It was not a hall.

In **Neuuehusu**? (Newsham, *par. Appleton-le-Street*), *Waltef* [had] one manor of one carucate and a half.

In **Maltun** (Old Malton), *Oudfride* [had] one carucate and a half.

In **Oswaldescherca** (Oswaldkirk), *Uctred* [had] one manor of one carucate.

In **Scaltun** (Scawton), *Uctred* [had] one manor of two carucates.<sup>23</sup>

In **Pochelac** (Pockley), *Uctred* [had] one manor of one carucate.

In **Bodlum** (Beadlam), *Uctred* had one manor of four carucates.<sup>24</sup>

In **Harum** (Harome), *Uctred* [had] one manor of five carucates.

In **Calvetun** (Cawton), *Waltef* [had] one manor of three carucates.

In **Scachelden** (Skackleton), *Waltef* [had] one carucate and a half.

In all, for geld, there are [twenty-three carucates and six bovates].<sup>25</sup>

*Count Robert* has these,<sup>26</sup> and they are waste.

In **Bartone** (Barton-le-Street), eight carucates for geld, and four ploughs may be [there]. *Waltef* had one manor there. Now, *Richard* has [it] of the Count. In the demesne one plough, and eight villanes with three ploughs; and a church. The whole manor, one leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth twenty shillings; now, ten shillings.

In **Fademora** (Fadmoor), five carucates for geld, and three ploughs may be [there]. *Waltef* had one manor there. Now, *Count Robert* has [it], and it is waste. Wood, pasturable, and field, ten leugæ in length and half [a leuga] in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth ten shillings.

In <sup>27</sup>**Noningtune** (Nunnington), six carucates of land for geld. Land [to] three ploughs and a half. Two thanes had [it] for two manors. One plough [is] there in the demesne, and four villanes with three ploughs, and twelve acres of meadow. It was worth, and is worth, twenty shillings.

In **Selungesbi** (Slingsby), fourteen carucates of land for geld.

<sup>21</sup> Uctred, a King's thane, held two carucates in "Stemanesbi," when the Survey was taken.

<sup>22</sup> See page 329. *antea*.

<sup>23</sup> Omitted in the Recapitulation.

<sup>24</sup> See page 512, *postea*.

<sup>25</sup> The text within the brackets is

illegible. I have supplied the sum total by adding up the separate items.

<sup>26</sup> These—twelve last-mentioned vills.

<sup>27</sup> This entry and the next are written in a smaller hand at the foot of the column.

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Land [to] seven ploughs. Two thanes held [it] for two manors. Now, a priest with eighteen villanes have ten ploughs and twenty acres of meadow there. It was worth seventy shillings; now, thirty shillings.

In <sup>28</sup> **Tilstun** (*Stilton Farm, par. Helmsley*), *Uctred* had one manor of two <sup>29</sup> carucates for geld, and two ploughs may be [there]. Now, *Count Robert* has [it], and it is waste. Wood, pasturable, and plain, one leuga in length and one in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth twenty shillings.

In **Elmeslac** (*Helmsley*), *Uctred* had one manor of eight <sup>30</sup> carucates, for geld, and four ploughs may be [there]. Now, the *Count* has six villanes with two ploughs there. A priest is [there], and a church. Wood, pasturable, and arable field, six leugæ in length and one leuga and a half in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth thirty-two shillings; now, ten shillings.

In **Fritun** (*Fryton*), and **Coletun** (*Colton, par. Hovingham*), is the soke belonging to this manor of two <sup>31</sup> carucates for geld. It is waste.

In **Bodlun** <sup>32</sup> (*Beadlam*), *Uctred* had one manor of four carucates for geld, and two ploughs may be [there]. Now, the *Count* has it, and it is waste. Wood, pasturable, and plain two leugæ in length, and two in breadth.

In **Bolemere** (*Bulmer*) and **Stidnun** (*Stittenham*), *Ligulf* and *Norman* had two manors of fifteen carucates for geld, and eight ploughs may be [there]. Now, *Nigel* has [them] of the Count. In the demesne two ploughs and twenty-five villanes with eight ploughs. A priest is [there], and a church, and one mill of two shillings [annual value], and twenty acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, seven quarenteens in length and two in breadth. The whole, one leuga and a half in length and four quarenteens [in breadth]. T. R. E., it was worth one hundred shillings; now, forty shillings.

In **Hotun** (*Sheriff Hutton*), eleven carucates, and **Wellebrune** (*Welburn*), and **Gameltorp** (*Ganthorpe*), five <sup>33</sup> carucates, and **Teurintone** (*Terrington*), three carucates and five bovates, is soke belonging to this manor. In all, nineteen carucates and five bovates for geld, and twelve ploughs may be [there]. *Nigel* has one plough there in the demesne, and eleven sokemen and five villanes and four bordars with four ploughs. Wood, pasturable, one leuga in length and two quarenteens in breadth.

In **Teurinton** (*Terrington*), and **Wichingastorp** (*Wiganthorpe*), *Walteif* had one manor of three carucates and six hovates <sup>34</sup> for geld. Now, *Count Robert* has [it], and it is waste. T. R. E., it was worth ten shillings.

<sup>28</sup> Orig., fo. 306 a, col. 1.—Facsimile Edit., page xvii.

<sup>29</sup> According to the Recapitulation, the Count held three carucates in "Tilstune."

<sup>30</sup> Seven carucates in the Recapitulation.

<sup>31</sup> The Recapitulation assigns 1½ car. to Colton and ½ car. to Fryton.

<sup>32</sup> See "Bodlum," *supra*.

<sup>33</sup> This amount does not agree with the Recapitulation, which assigns 3½ car. to "Wellebrune" and 2½ car. to "Gameltorp."

<sup>34</sup> Two carucates and six bovates were in Terrington, and one carucate in Wiganthorpe. See the Recapitulation.



### The Count of Mortain.

for geld. Now, *Count Robert* has [it], and it is waste; nevertheless, two villanes have two ploughs, and render two shillings.

In **Witeuella** (Whitwell), *Waltef* had one manor of five carucates for geld, and three ploughs may be [there]; and *Orm* one carucate and a half, and *Archil* ten bovates, and *Norman* one carucate and six bovates; that is, four carucates [and a half]<sup>39</sup> for geld, and two ploughs may be [there]. Now, *Count Robert* has one homager there, who renders two shillings; and ten acres of meadow and eleven acres of wood. The whole manor, one leuga in length and one in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth three pounds, now four shillings and eight pence.

In **Huntindune** (Huntington), *Torchil* and *Tormord* had two manors of five carucates for geld, and three ploughs may be [there]. Now, *Nigel* has, of the Count, in the demesne half a plough, a priest and a church, and eight villanes with one plough. The whole manor, seven quareteens in length and seven in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth twenty shillings; now, twelve shillings.

In **Luctone** (Youlton), *Torfin* and *Torn* had two manors of five carucates for geld, and three ploughs may be [there]. Now, *Count Robert*<sup>40</sup> has in the demesne one plough, and five villanes and three bordars with three ploughs, and twenty acres of meadow. Wood and plain one leuga in length and one in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth twenty shillings; now, the same.

In **Waruelestorp**<sup>41</sup> ( ) is the soke of two carucates for geld belonging to **Luctone** (Youlton).

In **Mitune**<sup>42</sup> (Myton-upon-Swale), *Ligulf* had one manor of four carucates and a half. It is waste.

In **Adeuuerca** (Aldwark), *Ligulf* had one manor of eight carucates. It is waste.

In **Bracheberc** (Breckenbrough), *Torfin* had one manor of six carucates. It is waste.

In **Chelvinctune** (North Kilvington), *Waltef* had one manor of two carucates. It is waste.

In **Lece** (Leake), *Gamel* had one manor of three carucates. It is waste.

[In all, for geld, twenty-three carucates and a half],<sup>43</sup> and twelve ploughs may be [there].

In **Bratfortune** (Brafferton), *Haltor* had one carucate without a hall. Now, there is, under the Count, one villane with half a plough, and he renders three shillings.

In **Chelvinctune** (South Kilvington) and **Upsale** (Upsall) and **Hundulforp** (Thornbrough, *par. S. Kilvington*), *Waltef* had one manor of eleven<sup>44</sup> carucates for geld, and six ploughs may be [there]. It is waste.

<sup>39</sup> The sum total in the Recapitulation is 9½ carucates.

<sup>40</sup> What Count Robert held here is not entered in the Recapitulation.

<sup>41</sup> "Waruelestorp" is not mentioned elsewhere.

<sup>42</sup> The Recapitulation does not record this entry. "Mitune" was in the soke of "Hilprebi" (Helperby), which be-

longed to the Archbishop. See his Lands, *antea*, page 495.

<sup>43</sup> I have endeavoured to supply, within brackets, a portion of the text which is nearly illegible.

<sup>44</sup> The Recapitulation has thirteen carucates, including, apparently, the two carucates in the "Chelvinctune" mentioned above.

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In **Upsale** (Upsall), three villanes have one plough. *Richard* has [them] of the Count. Wood and plain one leuga and a half in length, and as much in breadth.<sup>46</sup>

[EAST RIDING.]

In **Cave** (South Cave), *Basin* and *Ulf* and *Torchil* had two manors of six carucates and two bovates for geld, and four ploughs may be [there]. Now, *Nigel* has [it] of the Count. In the demesne one plough, and five villanes with two ploughs. T. R. E., it was worth forty shillings; now, the same.

In **Umlouebi** (Anlaby), *Siuuard* and *Torchil* had five bovates for geld.

In **Ferebi** (North Ferriby), *Siuuard* had half a carucate for geld, and one plough may be [there]. In these, *Nigel* has three villanes having half a plough.

In **Settone** (Seaton Ross), *Gamel* had one manor of four carucates for geld, and two ploughs may be [there]. Now, *Nigel* has [it] of the Count, and it is waste.

In <sup>46</sup>**Hode** (Hotham), *Turchil* had one manor of four carucates and five bovates for geld, and four ploughs may be [there]. Now, *Nigel* has, of the Count, in the demesne one plough, and four villanes and three bordars with one plough, and one mill of four shillings [annual value]. T. R. E., it was worth three pounds; now, thirty shillings. In the same vill is soke of <sup>47</sup>**Welleton** (Weltou) seven bovates for geld. *Nigel* has [it].

In **Actun** (Aughton), *Ernui*<sup>48</sup> had one manor of six carucates for geld, and three [ploughs] may be [there]. Now, *Nigel* has [it] of the Count. Six villanes and four bordars have three ploughs there. Wood, pasturable, one leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth. The whole manor one leuga in length and one in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth one hundred shillings; now, twenty shillings.

In **Spellinton** (Spaldington), three carucates and one bovat and a half, and **Wilgetot** (Willitof), five bovates, and **Fulcartorp** (Fog-gathorpe), one carucate and a half, and **Ladone** (Laytham), two carucates and five bovates, and **Coteuuid** (West Cottingwith), two carucates and six bovates, is soke of this manor, [the whole consisting] of ten <sup>49</sup>carucates for geld, and five ploughs may be [there]. *Nigel* has there six sokemen and one bordar with one plough.

In **Bretingha'** (Brantingham), *Ulchel* had seven bovates<sup>50</sup> which belong to **Toschetorp**<sup>51</sup> ( ). *Nigel* has there two sokemen with half a plough.

<sup>46</sup> According to the Recapitulation, the Count held three carucates in "Muleterp" (Mowthorpe, *par. Terrington*), three carucates in "alia Silftune" (Over Silton), and two carucates in "Stiresbi" (Stearby). This is not elsewhere recorded in the Survey.

<sup>48</sup> Orig., fo. 306 b, col. 1.—Facsimile Edit., page xviii.

<sup>49</sup> That is—"belonging to."

<sup>48</sup> Ernwin the priest. See the Claims, *postea*.

<sup>49</sup> The sum total of these items, which agree with the Recapitulation, is really 10 carucates 5½ bovates.

<sup>50</sup> In the Recapitulation, 1 car. 6½ bov.

<sup>51</sup> "Toschetorp" is not mentioned elsewhere in the Survey. I am unable to identify it.

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In **Coteuid** (East Cottingwith), *Cnud* had one manor of two carucates for geld, and one plough may be [there]. Now, *Nigel* has, of the Count, in the demesne half a plough, and eight villanes with one plough and a half.

In **Suddufelt** (South Duffield), there were two manors belonging to five brothers, of seven carucates and five bovates for geld, and four ploughs may be [there]. Now, *Nigel* has, of the Count, in the demesne one plough, and wood, pasturable, two leugæ in length and half [a leuga] in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth four pounds; now, forty shillings. In the same vill, one carucate and a half for geld, the soke [of which is] in **Houeden** (Howden).

In **Dufelt** (North Duffield), seven carucates and two<sup>52</sup> bovates for geld, and four ploughs may be [there].

In **Clive** (Long Cliff), three carucates for geld, and two ploughs may be [there].

In **Ansgotesbi** (Osgodby), two carucates and a half and half a bovat for geld, and two ploughs may be [there]. The soke of these lands belongs to **Houeden** (Howden), the Bishop of Durham's manor. Now, *Nigel* has in the demesne one plough, and nine villanes with two ploughs, and six sokemen and four villanes and two bordars with two ploughs. T. R. E., it was worth forty shillings; now, twenty shillings.

In **Hode** (Hotham), seven bovates for geld. The soke [is] in **Welleton** (Welton).

In **Ansgotesbi** (Osgodby), *Norman* and *Tochi* had two manors of three bovates for geld. *Nigel* has there one plough in the demesne. Twenty acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, half a leuga in length, and as much in breadth. The whole, one leuga in length and one in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth twelve shillings; now, five shillings.

In **Gudmundha'** (Goodmanham), *Colgri'* and *Orm* had two manors of five carucates and six bovates for geld, and three ploughs may be [there]. Now, *Nigel* has [it] of the Count. In the demesne one plough, and two villanes with one plough, and one homager rendering thirty-two pence. T. R. E., it was worth four pounds; now, twelve shillings.

In **Estorp** (Easthorpe, *par. Londesbrough*), *Colgrim* had one manor of two carucates and six bovates for geld, and two ploughs may be [there]. *Nigel* has [it], and it is waste. T. R. E., it was worth thirty shillings.

In **Climbicote** (Kiplingcotes), *Colgrim* had one manor of two carucates for geld, and one plough may be [there]. *Richard* has [it], and it is waste. T. R. E., it was worth twenty shillings.

In **Middeltune** (Middleton-on-the-Wolds), *Gamel* had one manor of three carucates for geld, and two ploughs may be [there]. *Nigel* has [it], and it is waste, except one homager having three oxen. T. R. E., it was worth thirty shillings; now, five shillings.

In the same vill, half a carucate and three parts of one bovat for geld; the soke is in **Drifelt** (Great Driffield), a manor of the King's. *Nigel* has there two villanes with three oxen.

<sup>52</sup> These two bovates were, apparently, in the soke of Howden. See page 517 *postea*.

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In <sup>43</sup> **Alvengi** (Kirk Ella), *Siuuard* and *Torchil* had two manors of four carucates for geld, and two ploughs may be [there]. *Nigel* has there five villanes with one plough, and they render ten shillings.

In **Elreton** (Ellerton), a berewick of **Actun** (Aughton), six bovates for geld; and in the same vill there are ten bovates for geld [in] the soke of **Actun** (Aughton). *Nigel* has two villanes and two bordars there.

In **Aschilebi** (Asselby), *Torchil* had one manor of one carucate for geld. Its soke [is] in **Houeden** (Howden). *Nigel* has there one homager with two oxen, and five fisheries rendering two thousand four hundred eels.

In **Dufeld** (North Duffield) and **Suddufel** (South Duffield) fourteen bovates for geld. The soke [is] in **Houeden** (Howden).

In **Middeltun** (Middelton-on-the-Wolds), *Eddid* had one manor of three carucates and five bovates for geld, and two ploughs may be [there]. *Richard* has [it] of the Count, but the ancestor<sup>44</sup> of the Count had [it] not. One plough is in the demesne. T. R. E., it was worth twenty shillings; now, twenty shillings.

In the same vill is the soke, belonging to the King's manor of **Drifelt** (Great Driffield), of six bovates. *Richard* has the land, but the King has not the soke.

In **Wattune** (Watton), *Turchil* and *Milegrim*, *Orm* and *Gamel*, had four manors of thirteen carucates for geld, and seven ploughs may be [there]. *Nigel* has three villanes with two ploughs there; a priest and a church; half a leuga in length of meadow, and as much in breadth. The whole, two leugæ in length and one in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth six pounds; now, six shillings.

In **Chileuuid** (Kilnwick), *Elduif* and *Milegri* had two manors of five carucates for geld, and three ploughs may be [there]. *Nigel* has [it], and it is waste. T. R. E., it was worth thirty shillings; now, six.

In **Baseuic** (Beswick), *Gamel* had [one manor] of three carucates for geld, and two ploughs may be [there]. The soke is in **Drifelt** (Great Driffield). *Nigel* has one plough in the demesne, and seven villanes with two ploughs, and one mill of ten shillings [annual value]. T. R. E., it was worth twenty shillings; now, the same.

In **Lecheton** (Lockington), *Gamel*, *Orm*, *Uctred*, *Ulstan*, *Torchil* [and] *Sprot* had each one manor, [the whole consisting] of nine carucates and a half for geld, and five ploughs may be [there]. Now, *Nigel* has one plough in the demesne, and nine villanes with three ploughs, and one mill of thirteen shillings [annual value]. These are worth thirty shillings. T. R. E., they were worth six pounds. Of one carucate of this land, the soke is in **Welleton** (Welton), and of another the soke is in **Warte** (Warter).

<sup>43</sup> Orig., fo. 306 b, col. 2.—Facsimile Edit., page xviii b.

<sup>44</sup> "Antecessor." In Domesday Book the former holder is marked by the perfectly colourless word "antecessor," a word as yet meaning not "forefather," but "predecessor" of any kind. It commonly means a dispossessed English-

man; but it means a dispossessed Englishman simply because the owner who had gone before the actual owner commonly was a dispossessed Englishman. The word is equally used to express a Norman predecessor (Freeman's *Norman Conquest*, v., 769).

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In **Ach** (Aike) there are six bovates for geld. The soke is in **Welleton** (Welton). *Nigel* has two homagers there, rendering two shillings.

In **Steitorp** ( ) and **Etton** (Etton), *Turchil* had two manors of seven carucates and six bovates<sup>55</sup> for geld, and five ploughs may be [there]. *Nigel* has one plough in the demesne, and seven villanes and one bordar with one plough and a half. Wood, pasturable, half a leuga in length and as much in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth fifty shillings; now, twenty shillings.

In **Lachinfelt** (Leckonfield), *Gida* had one manor of ten bovates for geld, and one plough may till [them]. *Nigel* has one plough there in the demesne, and four villanes with half a plough. A fishery of four thousand eels. Wood, pasturable, one leuga in length and as much in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth thirty shillings; now the same.

In **Ragheneltorp** (Raventhorpe), *Gida*, *Osber*, *Turchil* [and] *Siuuard* had four manors of five carucates and two bovates for geld, and three ploughs may be [there]. *Nigel* has in the demesne there one plough, and ten villanes and one bordar with two ploughs. Wood, pasturable, half a leuga in length and three quarenteens in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth forty-four shillings; now, thirty shillings.

In<sup>56</sup> **Burton** (Cherry, or North, Burton) is the soke, belonging to **Welleton** (Welton), of one carucate for geld. *Nigel* held [it], but now he relinquishes [it].

In **Grimestone** (Grimston, *par. Dunnington*), *Sonulf*<sup>57</sup> had one manor of two carucates for geld, and one plough may be [there]. *Nigel* has one plough in the demesne, and three villanes with half a plough. T. R. E., it was worth twenty shillings; now, ten shillings.

**Drifel Hund' (DRIFFIELD HUNDRED).**

In **Cranzvic** (Cranswick) and **Hotone** (Hutton) nine carucates and a half for geld, and four ploughs may be [there]. *Eddulf*, *Norman* and *Cnut* had three manors there. *Nigel* has five villanes there with two ploughs. T. R. E., they were worth sixty shillings; now, ten shillings.

In **Nessvinc** (Neswick), *Norman* and *Uctred* had one manor of nine carucates for geld, and five ploughs may be [there]. It is waste. *Nigel* has [it].

In **Neuson** (Newsham, *par. Leckonfield. Depopulated*), *Uctred* had one manor of one carucate for geld. It is waste. *Nigel* has [it].

In **Bagenton** (Bainton) thirteen carucates for geld, and seven ploughs may be [there]. *Norman* (seven carucates) and *Game* (six carucates) had three manors there. *Nigel* has two ploughs there, a priest, and ten villanes with three ploughs. T. R. E., it was worth seven pounds; now, forty shillings.

<sup>55</sup> Divided thus:—one carucate in Steintorp and six carucates six bovates in Etton. See the Recapitulation.

<sup>56</sup> Orig., fo. 307 a, col. 1.—Facsimile

Edit., page xix.

<sup>57</sup> Doubtless Sonulf the priest, who had a mansion in York. See page 322, *antea*.



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In **Dalton** (North Dalton), *Norman* and *Orm* and *Archil* had three manors of eight carucates for geld, and four ploughs may be [there]. *Nigel* has three homagers there, [who render] eight shillings. T. R. E., it was worth fifty shillings.

**Poclington Hund' (POCKLINGTON HUNDRED).**

In **Sudtone** (Sutton-upon-Derwent) seven<sup>58</sup> carucates for geld, and three ploughs may be [there]. *Orm* (one carucate), *Colgrim* (three carucates), *Ulf* (one carucate) [and] *Game* (one carucate) had two manors there. *Nigel* has one plough there, and six villanes and four bordars with three ploughs. T. R. E., it was worth twenty shillings; now, the same.

**Huntou Hund' ( HUNDRED).**

In **Siwardbi** (Sewerby), *Carle* and *Torchil* had two manors of six carucates and a half. *Richard* has [it], and it is waste.

In **Martun** (Marton), *Carle* had (*Count Robert* has—*interlined*) one carucate without geld, with sac and soke.

In **Bretlington** (Bridlington), *Torchil* had one manor of five carucates for geld.

In **Frestintorp** (Fraisthorpe), *Ligulf* had one manor of seven carucates for geld.

In **Bovinton**<sup>59</sup> (Boynton), *Torchil* had one manor of four carucates for geld.

In **Specton** (Speeton), *Ligulf* had one manor of six carucates for geld.

In **Bocheton** (Buckton), *Leuwin* had two manors of three carucates and six bovates.

In **Bentone** (Bempton), *Ligulf* had one manor of six carucates for geld.

In **Bringeha'** (Brigham), *Guneuware* had one manor of three carucates and a half for geld.

**Burton Hund' (BURTON HUNDRED).**

In **Rodestan** (Rudston), *Guneuware* had one manor of eight carucates for geld.

*Richard* has all this land of Count Robert, but it is altogether waste.

**Torbar Hund' ( HUNDRED).**

In **Gartune** (Garton-on-the-Wolds), *Asulf* had one manor of four<sup>60</sup> carucates for geld, and two ploughs may be [there]. *Count Robert* has

<sup>58</sup> Six carucates in the Recapitulation, which agrees with the sum total of the separate items.

<sup>59</sup> Called "Bovintorp" in the Recapitu-

lation, where 5½ carucates are assigned to it.

<sup>60</sup> In the Recapitulation, 25 carucates are assigned to the Count in Garton.

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one plough there, and four sokemen and two villanes with three ploughs. There is a priest and a church.

In the same vill, *Mule*, *Orm*, *Sonulf* [and] *Torchil* had seven<sup>61</sup> carucates for geld, and ten ploughs may be [there]. Now, the *Count* has [it], but it is waste.

**[Burton Hundret]**<sup>61</sup> (BURTON HUNDRED).

In **Bigneton** (Binnington), *Chilbert* had one manor of six carucates for geld.

**Scard Hund'** ( HUNDRED).

In **Briteshala** (Birdsall), *Chilbert* had one manor of thirteen<sup>62</sup> carucates for geld. *Nigel* has this of the Count, but it is waste.

In<sup>63</sup> **Warham** (Wharram-le-Street), *Chilbert* had one manor of twelve carucates for geld. *Nigel* has [it] of the Count, and it is waste. There are thirty acres of meadow. The whole manor, two league in length and one in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth one hundred shillings.

In **Touetorp** (Towthorpe, *par. Wharram Percy*), *Orm* had three carucates for geld. The soke is in **Huson** (Howsham). *Count Robert* has [it], and it is waste.

In **Scachetorp** (Scagglethorpe) there is one carucate for geld, [in the] soke of **Mennistorp** (Menethorpe). The *Count* has one homager there, rendering two shillings.

In<sup>64</sup> **Renliton** (Rillington) there are two carucates and two bovates for geld. The soke belongs to **Chercan** (Kirkham). The *Count* has [it], and it is waste.

**Hacle Hund'**<sup>65</sup> (ACKLAM HUNDRED).

In **Aclun** (Acklam), *Orm* had two carucates and a half for geld. The soke belongs to **Huson** (Howsham). The *Count* has [it], and it is waste.

In **Barchertorp** (Barthorpe), *Walten* had six carucates for geld. The soke belongs to **Huson** (Howsham). The *Count* has [it], and it is waste.

In **Huson** (Howsham) and **Sudniction** ( ), a berewick, there are fourteen<sup>66</sup> carucates for geld, and eight ploughs may be

<sup>61</sup> See the Recapitulation. The three Hundreds of "**Hunton**," "**Torbar**" and "**Burton**" together made up the Wapentake of Dickering. Hunton is a small tumulus in a field near Bridlington. See 6 ins. Ordn. Survey, and Notes and Queries, 5th series, xi. 413.—A.S.E.

<sup>62</sup> According to the Recapitulation, the Count had 13½ carucates in "**Briteshale**" and "**Sudton**."

<sup>63</sup> Orig., fo. 307 a, col. 2.—Facsimile Edit., page xix b.

<sup>64</sup> The entry immediately preceding "**Redlinton**" in the Recapitulation reads

thus:—"In Torp (Rex). 5 car. Ibid. (co. Morit.), 6 bov." The place referred to is Thorpe Bassett. See page 345, *antea*.

<sup>65</sup> In addition to the places mentioned below, the Recapitulation assigns to the Count, under the heading "**Hacle Hundret**," 1½ carucates in "**Fridagstorp**" (Fridaythorpe), 3 carucates in "**Gheruensbi**" (Garrowby) and 7 carucates in "**alia Ledlinge**" ( Leavening).

<sup>66</sup> The Recapitulation divides them thus:—"In **Huson** 8 car. In **Sudoniton** 6 car."

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[there]. *Walteu* had one manor there. Now, *Count Robert* has in the demesne there two ploughs, and eight villanes and one sokeman having two ploughs and a half, and one mill of eight shillings [annual value]. Fourteen acres of meadow. The whole manor, one leuga in length and one in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth four pounds; now, the same.

In *Cherca'* (Kirkham) eight carucates for geld, and four ploughs may be [there]. *Walteu* had one manor there. Now, *Count Robert* has in the demesne two ploughs, and twelve villanes with four ploughs, and one mill of eight shillings [annual value]. A church is there, and a priest. Wood, pasturable, one leuga in length and ten perches in breadth. The whole manor, one leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth three pounds; now, forty shillings.

In *Xistendale* (Thixendale), *Game* had five carucates and six bovates for geld. The soke belongs to *Huson* (Housham). The *Count* has [it], and it is waste.

**Toreshou Hund' ( HUNDREN).**

In *Turgislebi* (Thirkleby, *par. Kirkby-Grindalythe*), *Chilbert* had one manor of four carucates for geld, and two ploughs may be [there]. *Nigel* has [it], and it is waste.

In *Chirchebi* (Kirkby-Grindalythe), *Chilbert* had one manor of four carucates and a half. *Nigel* has [it], and it is waste.

In the same vill, *Torfin* had one manor of twelve carucates for geld. The *Count* has [it], and it is waste.

In *Muletorp* (Mowthorpe, *par. Kirkby-Grindalythe*), *Chilbert* had one manor of one carucate for geld, and two ploughs may be [there]. *Nigel* has [it], and it is waste.

In <sup>67</sup>*Slidemare* (Sledmere), *Chilbert Torfin*<sup>68</sup> had one manor of nine carucates for geld, where four ploughs may be. *Nigel* has [it] of the Count, and it is waste. T. R. E., it was worth twenty shillings.

In *Crogun* (Croom), *Milnegrim* had one manor of two carucates for geld. *Nigel* held [it] until now, but it is the King's.<sup>69</sup>

**IN Westreding (THE WEST RIDING).**

In *Hardinctone* (Arthington), *Aluward* had one manor of three carucates and two bovates and a half for geld, where three ploughs may be now. *Richard* has [it] of the Count. One villane is there, ploughing with two oxen, and there are two acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, two quarenteens in length and two in breadth. The whole manor, one leuga in length and four quarenteens in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth thirty shillings; now, five shillings.

In *Adele* (Addle), the same *Aluward* had one manor of one carucate

<sup>67</sup> Orig., fo. 307 b, col. 1.—Facsimile Rdit., page xx.

<sup>68</sup> *Torfin* is written above *Chilbert*, which is underlined, as if intended for deletion.

<sup>69</sup> See page 345, *antea*. "*Crogun*" is

not assigned to the Count in the Recapitulation, but we learn from it that he held six carucates in "*Schiresburne*," in "*Toreshou Hundret*" (Sherburn, in the East Riding), a statement not recorded elsewhere in the Survey.

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and a half for geld, where two ploughs may be. *Richard* has [it], and it is waste. Wood, pasturable, one leuga in length and one in breadth. The whole manor, one leuga and a half in length and one leuga in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth ten shillings.

In **Cucheric** (Cookridge), the same *Aluward* had one manor of three carucates for geld, where two ploughs may be now. *Richard* has [it]. Wood, pasturable, three quarenteens in length and as much in breadth. The whole manor, half a leuga in length and three quarenteens in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth twenty shillings; now, it is waste.

In **Burgheduru'** (Burdon-Head), the same *Aluward* had one manor, without a hall, of two carucates for geld, and two ploughs may be [there]. *Richard* has [it]. Three acres of meadow, and [some] underwood. The whole manor, four quarenteens in length and as much in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth twenty shillings; now, it is waste.

In **Echope** (Eccup), the same *Aluward* had one manor, without a hall, of one carucate for geld, which one plough may till. *Richard* has three acres of meadow there. Wood, not pasturable, three quarenteens in length and two in breadth. The whole manor, one leuga in length and half a leuga in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth ten shillings; now, it is waste.

**Barchestone Wapentac (BARKSTON-ASH WAPENTAKE).**

In **Cliford** (Clifford), *Ligulf* had one manor of six carucates for geld, where four ploughs may be. *Nigel* has [it] of Count Robert. In the demesne two ploughs, and three villanes with two ploughs, and one mill of two shillings [annual value]. Underwood, four quarenteens in length and three in breadth. The whole manor, one leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth forty shillings; now, ten shillings.

In **Bramha'** (Bramham), *Ligulf* had one manor of twelve carucates for geld, and eight ploughs may be [there]. *Nigel* has three ploughs there, and fifteen villanes with five ploughs and a half. The site of a mill is there. A church and a priest. Wood, pasturable, two leugæ in length and half [a leuga] in breadth. The whole manor, two leugæ in length and one leuga and a half in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth eight pounds; now, fifty shillings.

To this manor belongs soke in **Monechet** <sup>70</sup> ( ), one carucate, in **Toglestun** (Toulston), three carucates, in **Ocelestorp** (Oglethorpe), one carucate, and <sup>71</sup> in **Niuueton** (Newton Kyme), one carucate. Together, six carucates for geld.

**[Strafordes Wapentac (STRAFFORTH WAPENTAKE)].<sup>72</sup>**

In **Estorp** (Hexthorpe), *Earl Tosti* had one manor of three carucates for geld, and four ploughs may be there. *Nigel* has [it] of Count Robert. In the demesne one plough, and three villanes and two bordars

<sup>70</sup> I am unable to identify this place, which is called "**Monuchetone**" in the Recapitulation.

<sup>71</sup> Orig., fo. 307 b, col. 2.—Facsimile

Edit., page xx b.

<sup>72</sup> I have supplied this heading. See Facsimile Edit., page lxxviii b.

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with two ploughs. A church is there, and a priest having five bordars and one plough, and two mills of thirty-two shillings [annual value]. Four acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, one leuga and a half in length and one leuga in breadth. The whole manor, two leugæ and a half in length and one leuga and a half in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth eighteen pounds; now, twelve pounds.

To this manor belongs this soke :—in **Donecastre** (Doncaster) two carucates, in **Wermesford** (Warmsworth) one carucate, in **Ballebi** (Balby) two carucates, and **Geureshale** (Loversall) two carucates, **Scitelesuorde** (Littleworth) four carucates, **Oustrefeld** (Austerfeld) two carucates, **Alcheslei** (Auckley) two carucates.<sup>73</sup> Together, fifteen<sup>74</sup> carucates for geld, where eighteen ploughs may be. Now, [there is] in the demesne one plough; and twenty-four villanes and twenty-seven bordars and forty sokemen. These have twenty-seven ploughs. Wood, pasturable in places; in places unprofitable.

In **Marra** (Marr), *Ulchil* had one manor of five bovates for geld, where one plough may be. *Count Robert* has now one villane and one bordar there with five oxen. T. R. E., it was worth forty shillings; now, six shillings.

In **Barnebi** (Barnby-upon-Don), *Ulchil* had one manor of two carucates and two bovates for geld, where two ploughs may be. Now, *Count Robert* has one plough in the demesne, and three villanes and five bordars half a plough.

In **Sandala** (Long Sandal), *Scotecol* had one manor of six carucates and five bovates for geld, where three ploughs may be. *Nigel* has there two villanes and three bordars and two sokemen with two ploughs. Wood, pasturable, four quareteens in length and two quareteens and a half in breadth. The whole manor, one leuga in length and one in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth forty shillings; now, ten shillings.

In **Hotone** (Hooton Levett), *Bugo* had one manor of three carucates and six bovates for geld, where two ploughs may be. Now, *Count Robert* has in the demesne one plough, and eight villanes and three bordars with three ploughs, and one mill of twenty-eight pence [annual value]. The whole, six quareteens in length and as much in breadth. Now, it is worth twenty shillings.

In **Rodreham** (Rotherham), *Acun* had one manor of five carucates for geld, where three ploughs may be. *Nigel* has one plough there in the demesne, and eight villanes and three bordars having two ploughs and a half, and one mill of ten shillings [annual value]. A priest and a church. Four acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, seven acres. The whole, ten quareteens in length and five quareteens and a half in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth four pounds; now, thirty shillings.

In **Hotone** (Hooton Pagnell) and **Bileham**<sup>75</sup> (Bilham), *Earl Eduin* had one manor of ten<sup>76</sup> carucates for geld, and ten ploughs may be there. *Richard* has now three ploughs in the demesne, and twelve villanes with six ploughs, and one mill of four shillings [annual value]. Wood, pasturable, half a leuga in length and three quareteens in

<sup>73</sup> The Recapitulation adds "Alchelic."

<sup>74</sup> Twenty-two and a half carucates in the Recapitulation, including "Estorp."

<sup>75</sup> "et Bileham," interlined.

<sup>76</sup> In the Recapitulation, the Count is stated to have held ten carucates in "Hotun," and "Bileham" is omitted.

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breadth. The whole, ten quareteens in length and eight in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth eight pounds; now, one hundred shillings.

In <sup>77</sup> **Brodesuorde** (Brodsworth) [and] <sup>78</sup> **Picheburne** (Pickburn), *Asi* had one manor of two carucates and a half for geld, and two ploughs may be [there]. *Nigel* has there now one plough and six bordars. One acre and a half of meadow. T. R. E., it was worth twenty shillings; now, fifteen shillings.

In **Tateuic** (Todwick), *Rainald*<sup>79</sup> had one manor of twelve carucates for geld, where six ploughs may be. *Richard* has now one plough there, and eleven villanes and two sokemen and five bordars with five ploughs and a half. A church is [there], and three acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, half a leuga in length and four quareteens in breadth. The whole manor, one leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth forty shillings; now, fifteen shillings.

In **Haltun** (Great Houghton), three sons of *Hundinc*<sup>80</sup> had three manors of five carucates and two bovates for geld, and *Godise* one manor of six bovates for geld. Five ploughs may till this land. Now, *Richard* has one plough there, and six villanes and five bordars with five ploughs. Wood, pasturable, half a leuga in length and six quareteens in breadth. The whole manor, one leuga<sup>81</sup> in length and half a leuga in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth forty shillings; now, twenty shillings.

In **Ternusc** (Thurnscoe), *Ligulf* had one manor, without a hall, of seven bovates for geld. In the same vill is the soke of nine bovates for geld belonging to **Sceptone** (Shafton), and in **Dictenebi** (Deightonby *Fields*) two carucates five acres and a half, and in **Claitone** (Clayton-in-the-Clay) one carucate, and **Stotfalde** (Stotfold) one carucate,<sup>81a</sup>—the soke likewise belonging to **Sceptone** (Shafton). Four ploughs may be there. Now, *Richard* has there three sokemen and one bordar with two ploughs, and six acres of meadow. Wood, pasturable, half a leuga in length and three quareteens in breadth. The whole manor, one leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth sixty shillings; now, thirty shillings.

In **Widestan** (Whiston) and **Handesuurde** (Handsworth) [soke four carucates and a half<sup>82</sup>], *Torchil* had one manor of five carucates for geld, and seven ploughs may be there. Now, *Richard* has there one plough, and eleven villanes and four bordars and six sokemen with seven ploughs and a half. Wood, pasturable, three leugæ in length and one in breadth. The whole manor, two leugæ and a half in length and two leugæ in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth eight pounds; now, forty shillings.

In **Trectone** (Treeton), *Ulchil* (one carucate) and *Morcar* (two carucates) had two manors of three carucates for geld, and two ploughs may

<sup>77</sup> Orig., fo. 308 a, col. 1.—Facsimile Edit., page xxi.

<sup>78</sup> The original has "vel" erroneously.

<sup>79</sup> Spelled variously Rægenal, Ragenald, Ragenild and Rainald. In 1086 Rainald held five carucates in Nunwick, near Ripon, of the Archbishop. See page 497, *antea*.

<sup>80</sup> Perhaps the same person as Hundic, who held a manor in Raisthorpe, under

the King, in 1086. See page 345, *antea*.

<sup>81</sup> In this case the leuga contained, apparently, twelve carucates and not eight.

<sup>81a</sup> All these are added together in the Recapitulation so as to make 6 car. 5½ acres.

<sup>82</sup> The words within brackets are written over "Handesuurde."

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be [there]. Now, *Richard* has there one plough, and four villanes and thirteen bordars with four ploughs, and half a mill of five shillings [annual value], and the sites of two mills; a church and a priest. Wood, pasturable, half a leuga in length and one quarenteen in breadth. The whole manor, one leuga in length and one in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth forty shillings; now, twenty shillings.

In **Hacstone** (Aughton, *par. Aston*), *Lepsi* (six bovates) and *Grim* (half a carucate) and *Lefchil* (four bovates) had three manors of one carucate and six bovates for geld; and, in the same place, three sokemen had one carucate for geld. In this land there may be two ploughs. Now, *Richard* has there four villanes and three bordars with one plough and a half. Wood, pasturable, one leuga in length and eleven quarenteens in breadth.<sup>83</sup> The whole manor, sixteen<sup>84</sup> quarenteens in length and one leuga in breadth. T. R. E., [it was worth] forty shillings; now, ten shillings.

In **Estone** (Aston), *Lepsi* had one manor of two carucates and two bovates for geld, and two ploughs may be there. Now, *Richard* has there five villanes and one sokeman with two ploughs. A church is [there], and a priest. Wood, pasturable, half a leuga in length and as much in breadth. The whole manor, one leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth. T. R. E., [it was worth] twenty shillings; now, eight shillings.

In **Walise** (Wales), *Morcar* had one manor of one carucate for geld, which half a plough may till. Wood, pasturable, half a leuga in length and two quarenteens in breadth. The whole, ten quarenteens in length and six in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth ten shillings; now, it is waste. *Richard* has [it].

In **Olleie** (Ulley), *Morcar* had one manor of two carucates for geld, and two brothers two carucates belonging to **Hactone** (Aughton). These four [carucates] two ploughs may till. The whole, one leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth forty shillings; now, it is waste. *Richard* has [it].

In **Brantone** (Brampton-en-le-Morthing), *Artor*,<sup>85</sup> *Morcar* and *Ulchil* had three manors, each [containing] two carucates, for geld. These six carucates two ploughs may till. The pasturable wood is two quarenteens in length and two in breadth. The whole, one leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth forty shillings; now, it is waste. *Richard* has [it].

In **Watelage** (Wheatley, *par. Doncaster*), *Ulsi*<sup>86</sup> and *Rainald* had two manors, each [containing] ten bovates and a half for geld, where two ploughs may be.

In the same **Watelag** (Wheatley), a berewick, *Ragenald* had ten bovates and a half of land for geld. Land to one plough. (*This entry is marked for deletion.*)

<sup>83</sup> Showing that eight quarenteens did not make a leuga in Aughton.

<sup>84</sup> Orig., fo. 308 a. col. 2.—Facsimile Edit., page xxi b.

<sup>85</sup> Artor the priest, a King's thene, who held in Billiugley, Brampton-Byer-

law and Melton-on-the-Hill.

<sup>86</sup> Ulsi, a King's thane, held in Wath-upon-Dearne, and its three berewicks "Eldeberge," Melton-on-the-Hill, and Wentworth.

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In **Langetouet** (Langthwaite), *Arulf* had one manor of eleven bovates for geld. There is land to one plough.

In the same vill, *Ulchil* had one manor of four carucates for geld. There is land to three ploughs.

In **Scinestorp** (Skinthorpe.<sup>87</sup> *Depopulated*), *Ulsi* and *Archil* had two manors of two carucates and five bovates for geld. There is land to two ploughs. Now, there is in the demesne there one plough and two bordars. These six<sup>88</sup> manors, T. R. E., were worth six pounds; now, four pounds. *Nigel* has [them] of Count Robert.

This soke belongs to **Watelag** (Wheatley):—**Donecastre** (Doncaster), six<sup>88a</sup> bovates, **Benedleia** (Bentley, *par. Arksey*), three bovates, **Langetouet** (Langthwaite), one carucate and seven bovates, **Adeuic** (Adwick-le-Street), half a carucate, **Sandalia** (Long Sandal), half a carucate. Together for geld, four carucates. Now, one plough [is] there in the demesne, and one sokeman and seven villanes and eight bordars having five ploughs. Brush-wood, seven quarenteens in length and seven in breadth.

### Osgotcros Wapentac (OSGOLDCROSS WAPENTAKE).

In **Adewic** (Adwick-le-Street), there are two bovates for geld. The soke is in **Marra** (Marr). Now, *Nigel* has one plough there. T. R. E., it was worth five shillings; now, five shillings.

### Staincros Wapentac (STAINCROSS WAPENTAKE).

In **Pillei** (Pilly), *Elric* had one manor of two carucates for geld, and one plough may be there. Wood, pasturable, one leuga in length and one in breadth. The whole, one leuga in length and one in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth ten shillings; now six shillings and eight pence. *Richard* has there<sup>89</sup> one plough in the demesne, and three villanes and three bordars with two ploughs.

In **Tancredleia** (Tankersley), *Leduin* had one manor of one carucate and a half for geld, where two ploughs may be. Now, *Richard* has there three villanes and two bordars with two ploughs. A church is there, and a priest. Wood, pasturable, one leuga in length and one in breadth. The whole manor, one leuga and a half in length and one leuga in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth twenty shillings; now, seven shillings.

In **Wrleia** (Wortley), *Elric* had one manor of one carucate for geld, and one plough may be [there]. Now, *Richard* has one plough there, and three villanes and three bordars with two ploughs. Wood, pasturable, half a leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth. The whole, one

<sup>87</sup> "The site of this lost vill has been well ascertained, by Mr. Bower and Mr. Wrightson, to have been in some closes between Cusworth and Newton, where are still certain unevennesses of the surface, indicative of buildings having formerly existed in that place" (*South Yorks.* II., 490).

<sup>88</sup> Namely, two manors in Wheatley, two in Langthwaite, and two in Skinthorpe.

<sup>88a</sup> Six *underlined* and three *super-scribed*.

<sup>89</sup> Orig., fo. 308 b, col. 1.—Facsimile Edit., page xxii.



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leuga in length and one in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth ten shillings; now, eight shillings and eight pence.

**Ainesti Wapentac (AINSTY WAPENTAKE).**

In **Torp** (Pallethorpe), *Aluvin* had one manor of six bovates for geld, and one plough may be there. *Nigel* has [it]. T. R. E., it was worth ten shillings; now, it is waste.

**Borchescire Wapentac (CLARO WAPENTAKE).**

In **Ulsigouere** (Hunsingore), *Ligulf* had one manor of four carucates and three bovates for geld, where two ploughs may be. Now, *Richard* has [it]. T. R. E., it was worth thirty shillings; now, it is waste.

In **Gemunstorp** (Ingmanthorpe), one carucate and a half soke.

**Halichelde Wapentac (HALLIKELD WAPENTAKE).**

In **Cundel** (Cundall) and **Nortone** (Norton-le-Clay), a berewick and **Ledebe** (Leckby), a berewick, *Walley* had one manor of twenty-one<sup>90</sup> carucates for geld, where twelve ploughs may be. *Count Robert* has [it] now, and it is waste. *Alured* holds [it] of him.

To the same manor belongs this soke:—In **Ledebe** (Leckby) four carucates, in **Branstone** (Brampton Hall, *par. Kirkby Hill*), two carucates, in **Goindel** ( ) two carucates, in **Staneleia** ( ) one carucate, in **Danefelt** ( ) one carucate, in **Caldeuuelle** ( ) four carucates. Together, fourteen carucates for geld, where eight ploughs may be. All [are] waste, except that in **Caldeuella** ( ) there is one villane with half a plough. The whole manor, two leuge in length and one in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth four pounds; now, twenty shillings. In the above-mentioned manor of **Cundel** (Cundall) there are four villanes with two ploughs.

[Fo. 308 b, col. 2, blank.]

VI. LAND<sup>91</sup> OF EARL ALAN.<sup>92</sup>

In **Ghellinghes** (Gilling), *Earl Eduin* had one manor of four carucates for the King's geld, in which sixteen ploughs may be. Now,

<sup>90</sup> Distributed thus:—Cundall 12 car., Norton 7 car., and Leckby 2 car. See the Recapitulation.

<sup>91</sup> Orig., fo. 309 a, col. 1.—Facsimile Edit., page xxiii.

<sup>92</sup> Alan the Red, one of the many sons of Eudo, Count of Penthièvre, in Brittany, his mother being, very probably, Innoguent, daughter of Alan "Cagnart," Count of Cornouaille. He held some 270 manors in various parts of England, in addition to his possessions in Yorkshire.

The reason for his having been so amply rewarded is not apparent. He founded a castle, on a new and noble site (called "Hindrelag," I believe (*Vide postea*, page 530), to which he gave the name of Richmond. To him Abbat Stephen and his monks were indebted for the gift of St. Olave's church, and land adjacent, at Galmanho, without the walls of York, "that with the King's licence it might be the site of an abbey for them." The Karl died in 1089, and was interred, it is

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*Earl Alan* has there in the demesne two ploughs, and seven villanes with two ploughs. A church, and twelve acres of meadow. Underwood, one leuga in length and one in breadth.

To this manor belong these berewicks:—**Herfort** (Hartforth) three carucates, **Neuton** (Newton Morell?) six carucates, **Cudtun** (North? Cowton) three carucates, and another **Cudtun** (South? Cowton) three carucates, **Argun** (Eryholme) six carucates, **Hale** (Healaugh?) two carucates and a half, **Staplendun** (Stapleton) three carucates, **Forset** (Forset) eight carucates, **Bereford** (Barforth) three carucates.

Together, thirty-seven carucates and a half for geld, and thirty-seven ploughs may be [there]. All [are] now waste, except that in **Herfort** (Hartforth) there is one homager having three ploughs, and in **Cudtun** (Cowton), *Godric* the steward has, under the Earl, one plough in the demesne, and five villanes and two bordars with three ploughs.

To the same manor also belongs this soke:—in **Moltun** (Moulton) sixteen carucates for geld, and twelve ploughs may be [there]. *Ulf* had one manor there. Now, *Earl Alan* has in the demesne three ploughs, and four villanes and four bordars with one plough and a half.

In **Barton** (Barton) two carucates and a half, in **Aplebi** (Eppleby) seven carucates, in **Clive** (Cliff, on Tees) three carucates, in **Cartun** (Carlton, *par. Stanwick?*) two carucates, in **Bereford** (Barforth) one carucate, in **Ulfeton** (Ovington), three carucates, in **Gerlinton** (Girlington) three carucates, in **Witclive** (Wycliffe) twelve carucates, in **Torp** (Thorpe, *par. Wycliffe*) three carucates, in **Mortha'** (Mortham) three carucates, in **Eghistun** (Eggleston) three carucates, in **Bringhenale** (Brignall) twelve carucates, in **Scracreghil** (Scargill) three carucates, in **Berningha'** (Barningham) four carucates, in **Lastun** (West Layton) three carucates, in **Latton** (East Layton) three carucates, in **Stenuueghes** (Stanwick) three carucates, in another **Stenuueghe** (Stanwick) one carucate. Together, seventy and one carucates and a half for geld, and as many ploughs may be there. Now, they are entirely waste.

Besides [these], in **Mannefeld** (Manfield) there is also soke of this manor of sixteen carucates for geld, where as many ploughs may be. Now, *Earl Alan* has there three sokemen having one carucate and six bovates of this land, and therein three ploughs. The rest is waste. One fishery is there, rendering ten shillings. A church<sup>93</sup> is there.

In **Hottun** (Great Hutton) there is also soke of the above-mentioned manor of six carucates for geld, where six ploughs may be. *Tor* has there under the Earl one plough in the demesne, and seven villanes and four bordars with two ploughs. In these lands there are meadows in some places, also underwood. For the most part [they are] waste.

probable, at Bury St. Edmunds. He was succeeded in his title and estates by his brother Stephen, at whose solicitation King William Rufus "laid, with his own hands, the first stone of a new and much larger establishment, changed the dedication from St. Olave to St. Mary, and

added many rich grants." (*Wellbeloved's Account of St. Mary's Abbey.*)

<sup>93</sup> The church of All Saints, Manfield, was appropriated to the abbey of St. Agatha, at Easby, founded about 1152 by Roald, Constable of Richmond castle.

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T. R. E., they were worth fifty-six pounds; now, they render four pounds. The whole manor two leugæ in length and two in breadth.

In <sup>94</sup> **Middeltun** (Middleton Tyas), *Ulf* had one manor with sac and soke, of six carucates for geld, and as many ploughs may be [there]. *Uctred* has [it] now of *Earl Alan*. In the demesne one plough, and five villanes with four ploughs. T. R. E., it was worth forty shillings; now, twenty shillings. The whole manor two leugæ in length and four quanteens in breadth.

In **Naton** (Kneeton), *Ulf* had one manor, with sac and soke, of eight carucates for geld, and six ploughs may be [there]. Now, *Uctred* has [it] of the Earl. T. R. E., it was worth forty shillings; now, it is waste. The whole, two leugæ in length and half [a leuga] in breadth.

In **Staplendun** (Stapleton), *Tor* had one manor of five carucates for geld, and as many ploughs may be [there]. Now, *Enisan*<sup>95</sup> has [it] of the Earl. T. R. E., it was worth ten shillings; now, it is waste. The whole, one leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth.

In **Berningha'** (Barningham), *Tor* had a hall and two carucates of land for geld, and two ploughs may be [there]. Now, *Enisan* has [it] of the Earl. It is waste. The whole, two leugæ in length and one in breadth. But there is underwood one leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth.

In **Latton** (East Layton), *Torfin* had three carucates of land for geld, with sac and soke, and three ploughs may be [there]. Now, *Bodin* has [it] of the Earl. T. R. E., it was worth three shillings; now, it is waste. The whole, one leuga in length and one in breadth.

In **Stenwege** (Stanwick), *Tor* had three carucates, with sac and soke, and three ploughs may be [there]. Now, *Enisan* has, of the Earl, in the demesne one plough, and three villanes with two ploughs. T. R. E., it was worth three shillings; now, twelve shillings. The whole, half a leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth.

In the same<sup>96</sup> vill there is one carucate for geld, and the soke is in Ghellinghes (Gilling).

In **Dirneshala** (Over Dinsdale), *Elsi* had one manor of three carucates for geld, and three ploughs may be [there]. Now, *Earl Alan* has [it], and it is waste. Half a leuga in length and as much in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth ten shillings. The soke of this manor belongs to **Aluerton**<sup>97</sup> (Northallerton).

In **Smetton** (Great Smeaton) six carucates for geld, and six ploughs may be [there]. *Malgrim* had one manor there. Now, *Earl Alan* has [it], and it is waste. The King<sup>98</sup> has two carucates of this land. The whole, one leuga and a half in length and one leuga in breadth.

In **Langeton** (Langton-on-Swale) nine carucates for geld, and nine

<sup>94</sup> Orig., fo. 309 a, col. 2.—Facsimile Edit., page xxiii. b.

<sup>95</sup> Enisant "Musard," whose chief residence appears to have been at Aldburgh (*vide postea*). He was a benefactor to St. Mary's abbey, York, to which he gave the church of Croft, and to the priory of St. Martin, at Richmond, on which he bestowed the third garb from

all his demesne lands.

<sup>96</sup> See page 528, *antea*, and the Recapitulation—"in duabus Steinueges iiij. car."

<sup>97</sup> See "Aluertune" and "Digneshale," under "Laud of the King," pages 328, 329, *antea*.

<sup>98</sup> See "Land of the King," *antea*, under "Aluertune."

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ploughs may be [there]. *Torfin* (three carucates and a half) and *Finegal* (two carucates) had two halls there. *Torfin* with sac and soke, and a third [person], *Tor* by name, the remaining land, with sac and soke, but not a hall. Now, *Bodin* and *Herveus* have [it] of the Earl. T. R. E., it was worth twenty-two shillings; now, it is waste. The whole, one leuga in length and one in breadth. Twelve acres of meadow.

In <sup>99</sup> **Caldewelle** (Caldwell) six carucates for geld, and six ploughs may be [there]. *Tor* had one manor there. Now, *Enisan* has [it] of Earl Alan. In the demesne one plough, and one acre of meadow. The whole, one leuga in length and one in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth twenty shillings; now, the same.

In **Aldeburne** (Aldbrough), for geld, eight carucates, and eight ploughs may be [there]. *Tor* had one manor there; now, *Enisan* has [it] of Earl Alan. In the demesne one plough, and eleven villanes and three bordars with six ploughs. Four acres of meadow. A mill and a church. The whole, one leuga in length and one in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth forty shillings; now, four pounds.

In **Cartun** (Carlton, *par. Stanwick*) there are two carucates for geld, and it is inland in **Aldeburne** (Aldbrough).

In **Clesbi** (Cleashy) six carucates for geld, and six ploughs may be [there]. *Tor* had one manor there. Now, *Enisan* has [it]. In the demesne one plough, and two villanes with one plough. Two acres of meadow. The whole, one leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth ten shillings; now, the same.

In **Crofst** (Croft), for geld, fourteen carucates, and twelve ploughs, may be [there]. <sup>100</sup> had one manor there; now, *Enisan* has [it] of Earl Alan. Five acres of meadow. The whole, one leuga in length and one in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth forty shillings; now, it is waste.

In **Torp** (Thorpe, *par. Wycliffe*), for geld, two carucates, and two ploughs may be [there]. *Raven* had one manor there; now, *Enisan* has [it], and it is waste. One acre of meadow. The whole, six quarenteens in length and one in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth five shillings.

In **Stradford** (Startforth), for geld, six carucates, and six ploughs may be [there]. *Tor* (two carucates) and *Torfin* (four carucates) were there; he<sup>1</sup> had a manor; the other not. Now, *Enisan* has the land of *Tor*, and *Bodin* the land of *Torfin*. They are waste, but only a church is [there]. T. R. E., it was worth twelve shillings. The whole, one leuga in length and one in breadth.

In **Hindreleg**<sup>2</sup> (Richmond?), for geld, five carucates, and three ploughs may be [there]. *Tor* had one manor there; now, *Enisan* has [it]. In the demesne one plough, and six villanes and two bordars with three ploughs. A church is [there], and a priest. Underwood, one leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth ten shillings; now, sixteen shillings.

In **Asebi** (Easby), for geld, six carucates, and five ploughs may be [there]. *Tor* had one manor there; now, *Enisan* has in the demesne

<sup>99</sup> Orig., fo. 309 b, col. 1.—Facsimile Edit., page xxiv.

<sup>100</sup> The name is omitted, and no space

is left for it.

<sup>1</sup> That is *Torfin*.

<sup>2</sup> See page 527, *autca*, note 92.

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one plough, and seven villanes with four ploughs. The whole, one leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth ten shillings; now, thirteen shillings.

In **Brunton** (Brompton-upon-Swale), for geld, ten carucates, and ten ploughs may be [there]. *Tor* had one manor there; now, *Enisan* has two ploughs there, and fourteen villanes and two bordars with five ploughs, and one mill of five shillings and four pence [annual value]. Eight acres of meadow. The whole, one leuga in length and one in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth forty shillings; now, thirty-two shillings.

In **Schirebi** (Skeeby), for geld, six carucates, and four ploughs may be [there].

In **Neutone** (Newton Morell), for geld, six carucates, and three ploughs may be [there]. *Tor* had one manor there; now, *Enisan* has [it], and each<sup>3</sup> is waste. The whole, one leuga in length and one in breadth.

In<sup>4</sup> **Boletone** (Bolton-on-Swale), for geld, six carucates, and four ploughs may be [there]. *Tor* had one manor there; now, *Enisan* has two ploughs there, and four villanes and one bordar with one plough. The whole, one leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth forty shillings; now, twenty shillings.

In **Chipeling** (Kiplin), for geld, nine<sup>5</sup> carucates, and six ploughs may be [there]. *Tor* had one manor there; now, *Enisan* has two ploughs there, and nine villanes and two bordars with three ploughs. The whole, one leuga in length and one in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth forty shillings; now, thirty-two shillings.

In **Langeton** (Little Langton), for geld, seven carucates and a half, and six ploughs may be [there]. *Odil* (one carucate and a half) and *Alchetel* (one carucate and a half) and *Gernan* (three carucates and a half) and *Sprot* (one carucate) had three manors there. Now, *Earl Alan* has [it], and it is waste. The whole, one leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth twenty shillings. This land is in the soke of **Fleteha'** (Fleetham), which is mentioned below.

In **Tirnetoste** (Thirntoft), for geld, five carucates, and four ploughs may be [there]. In like manner is this soke of **Fleteha'** (Fleetham), (three carucates). *Grim* (B.<sup>6</sup> one carucate and one bovate) and *Chetel* (A.<sup>6</sup> seven bovates) had two manors there, and *Hundegrim* had six bovates in the same vill, and the soke is in **Mortun** (Morton-upon-Swale). Now, *Picot'* has in the demesne two ploughs, and four villanes with two ploughs. Three acres of meadow. The whole, one leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth sixteen (*blank*); now, sixteen shillings.

<sup>3</sup> Skeeby and Newton.

<sup>4</sup> Orig., fo. 309 b, col. 2.—Facsimile Edit., page xxiv b.

<sup>5</sup> The Recapitulation has eight carucates.

<sup>6</sup> These letters, A and B, probably indicate that Grim held 7 bovates and Chetel 1 car., 1 bov.

<sup>7</sup> Picot de Lacleles, an important vassal of Earl Alan in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, whose birthplace was, probably,

Loucelles, near Caen. He left a son and heir, Roger, who, as "Roger. fl. Pigot," witnessed the charter of Osbern de Arcis to St. Mary's abbey, York, to which he himself gave a third of the tithes of Thirntoft. His heirs male retained the estates, acquired before the Survey, until 1297, when they were divided between the four daughters and co-heiresses of Roger de Lascelles (Y. A. J., v., 318).

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In **Solberge** (Sowber Hill), for geld, four carucates, and two ploughs may be [there]. *Eltor* (two carucates) and *Ghilepatric* (two carucates) had each a hall there. Now, *Picot* has half the land, and the Earl the other half. [It is] waste. In the demesne *Picot* [has] one plough, and four villanes with one plough. The whole, one leuga in length and two quarenteens in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth eight shillings; now, thirteen shillings.

In **Mannebi** (Maunby), for geld, ten carucates, and eight ploughs may be [there]. Of these, *Ghile* had eight carucates and five bovates and one manor there. Of these eight carucates, four lie in the soke of **Alreton** (Northallerton). Of the remaining land of the manor, *Eltor* had six bovates and *Ligulf* five bovates with sac and soke. Now, *Picot* has this land, and [has] there six villanes with two ploughs. The whole, one leuga in length and one in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth twenty shillings; now, eight shillings.

In **Chirchebi** (Kirkby Wiske), for geld, eight carucates, and four ploughs may be [there]. *Ulchil* had there one manor of one carucate and a half. *Ligul* and *Tor* and *Gamel* and *Siuuard* had the remaining land with one hall. Now, *Picot* has [it] of Earl Alan, and it is waste. T. R. E., it was worth ten shillings. The whole, one leuga in length and one in breadth. Of two carucates of this land the soke is in **Alreton** (Northallerton).

In **Mortun** (Morton-upon-Swale), for geld, eleven carucates, and six ploughs may be [there]. *Gospatric* had there one manor of nine carucates, and *Grim* and *Gospatric* three carucates of which the soke is in **Fleteha**' (Fleetham). Now, *Gospatric* has [it] of the Earl. In the demesne two ploughs, and four villanes with one plough. One *Walter* has the land of *Grim* (two carucates), and two villanes [are] there with one plough. The<sup>s</sup> site of a fishery is there. The whole, one leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth forty shillings; now, thirty-six shillings.

In **Alreton** (Ellerton-on-Swale), for geld, nine carucates, and six ploughs may be [there]. *Gospatric* had one manor there, and the same has [it] now of Earl Alan. In the demesne two ploughs and a half, and six villanes with one plough and a half, and one mill of six shillings [annual value]. Six acres of meadow. The whole, two leugæ in length and four quarenteens in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth forty shillings; now, fifty shillings.

In **Eiford** (Yafforth), for geld, eight carucates, and four ploughs may be [there]. This land is a berewick of **Alreton** (Northallerton). Meadow is there, eight acres [in extent]. The whole, one leuga in length and five quarenteens in breadth.

In **Andrebi** (Ainderby Steeple) is soke (three carucates) of **Alreton** (Northallerton), for geld, nine carucates, and six ploughs may be [there]. *Torchil* had there one manor of six carucates, and *Ulchil* three carucates. Now, *Anschitil* has [it] of the Earl, and has there one plough, and a church. The whole, half a leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth twenty shillings; now, eight shillings.

<sup>s</sup> Orig., fo. 310 a, col. 1.—Facsimile Edit., page xxv.

**Earl Alan.**

In **Warlavesbi** (Warlaby), for geld, six carucates, and four ploughs may be [there]. *Siuuard* had there one manor of four carucates of this land, and two sokemen two carucates belonging to **Alreton** (North-allerton). Now, *Herueus* has there one plough. The whole, half a leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth twenty shillings; now, five shillings.

In **Danebi** (Danby Wiske), for geld, ten carucates, and five ploughs may be [there]. *Cofsi*<sup>9</sup> had one manor there. Now, *Landric*, a homager of Earl Alan's, has [it]. In the demesne one plough, and three villanes with one plough. Six acres of meadow. The whole, one leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth forty shillings; now, ten shillings.

In **Cottune** (South (?) Cowton),<sup>10</sup> for geld, six carucates, and three ploughs may be [there]. *Torchil* had one manor there; now, *Landric* has [it] of the Earl, and it is waste. T. R. E., it was worth twenty shillings. The whole, one leuga in length and one in breadth.

In **Lontune** (Lonton), for geld, one carucate, and one plough may be [there]. *Torfin* had this land; now, *Bodin* has [it], and it is waste. Underwood, three leugæ in length and one leuga in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth ten shillings.

In **Micleton** (Mickleton), for geld, six carucates, and three ploughs may be [there]. *Torfin* had this; now, *Bodin* has [it], and it is waste. T. R. E., it was worth sixteen shillings. The whole, one leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth.

In **Rumoldescherce** (Romaldkirk), for geld, one carucate, and two ploughs may be [there]. *Torfin* had [it]; now, *Bodin* has, and it is waste. T. R. E., it was worth five shillings.

In<sup>11</sup> **Hundredestoit** (Hunderthwaite), for geld, one carucate, and one plough may be [there].

In **Lertinton** (Lartington), for geld, three carucates, and two ploughs may be [there].

In **Codrestune** (Cotherston), for geld, six carucates, and three ploughs may be [there].

In **Rochebi** (Rokeby), for geld, three carucates, and two ploughs may be [there].

*Torfin* had these;<sup>12</sup> now, *Bodin* has, and they are waste. T. R. E., they were worth fifty shillings. Underwood, two leugæ in length and one in breadth.

<sup>9</sup> Doubtless Copsige, the old lieutenant of Tostig, who was appointed Earl of Northumberland in February, 1067, in the place of Earl Oswulf. Five weeks afterwards (March 14th), he was feasting at Newburn, when the partizans of Oswulf beset the house where Copsige was. He contrived to slip out secretly; and took refuge in a neighbouring church, but his lurking-place was soon betrayed, the church was set on fire; the Earl, to escape the flames, tried to make his way out by the door, and was cut down on the threshold by the hands of Oswulf

himself (*Norm. Conq., ed. Freeman, iv., 76, 107*). Copsi had soc, sac, tol, thaim, etc., in the time of King Edward, upon Coxwold only (page 327, *antea*).

<sup>10</sup> Probably South Cowton, which contained six carucates, held, in 1234-5, by William Lascelles under Brian fitz Alan, whose chief lord was his father, the Earl of Richmond (Kirkby's Inquest, *ed. Surt. Soc., p. 177*).

<sup>11</sup> Orig., fo. 310 a, col. 1.—Facsimile Edit., page xxv. b.

<sup>12</sup> Viz., Hunderthwaite, Lartington, Cotherston, and Rokeby.

**Earl Alan.**

In **Broctun** (Broughton Lythe), for geld, five carucates, and three ploughs may be [there]. *Ulchil* had one manor there. Now, *Bodin* has, and it is waste. T. R. E., it was worth eight shillings. The whole, one leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth.

In **Neuhuson** (Newsham, *par. Kirkby Ravensworth*), for geld, seven carucates, and five ploughs may be [there]. *Ulchil* (five carucates), and *Sport*<sup>13</sup> (two carucates) had halls there. Now, *Earl Alan* has the land of *Sprot*, and *Bodin* the land of *Ulchil*, and ten villanes and four bordars with four ploughs. Four acres of meadow. Underwood, half a leuga in length and as much in breadth. The whole, one leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth twenty shillings; now, sixteen shillings.

In **Daltun** (Dalton, *par. Kirkby Ravensworth*), for geld, eight carucates, and four ploughs may be [there]. *Gospatric* (three carucates and a half) and *Torfin* (four carucates and a half) had this land, now, *Bodin* has the land of *Torfin* and the *Earl* the land of *Gospatric*. They are waste. T. R. E., they were worth twenty shillings; now, three shillings. The whole, one leuga in length and four quarenteens in breadth.

In another **Daltun** ( ),<sup>14</sup> for geld, four carucates, and two ploughs may be [there]. *Gospatric* had one manor there. Now, the same [*Gospatric*] has [it], and it is waste. T. R. E., it was worth twenty shillings. The whole, one leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth.

In **Ravenesuuet** (Ravensworth), for geld, twelve carucates, and eight ploughs may be [there]. *Torfin* had one manor there; now, *Bodin* has half a plough there, and sixteen villanes and four bordars with eight ploughs. A church is there, and a priest. Four acres of meadow. The whole, one leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth forty shillings; now, thirty shillings.

In **Malsenebi** (Melsonby) and **Dirdreston** (Didderston Grange), a berewick, for geld, eleven<sup>15</sup> carucates, and ten ploughs may be [there]. *Torfin* had one manor there; now, *Bodin* has one plough there, and fifteen villanes and three bordars with seven ploughs. A church is there, and a priest. The whole, one leuga in length and one in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth forty shillings; now, thirty shillings.

In this vill (*i.e.*, *Didderston*) there are four carucates for geld, of which the soke belongs to **Ghellinges** (*Gilling*).

In **Scortone** (*Scorton*), for geld, sixteen carucates, and sixteen ploughs may be [there]. *Torfin* had one manor there; now, *Bodin* has there three ploughs, and nine villanes with three ploughs, and one mill of three shillings [annual value]. Twelve acres of meadow. The whole, two leugæ in length and one in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth five shillings; now, fifty shillings.

In<sup>16</sup> **Catrice** (*Catterick*), for geld, ten carucates, and ten ploughs

<sup>13</sup> *Sic, sed lege Sprot.*

<sup>14</sup> Refer to *Kirkby's Inquest (ed. Surt. Soc., pp. 166, 167)* for *Dalton Michell*, *Dalton Travers* and *Dalton Norreys*, which each contained three carucates. "Dalton in Broughton Lith," the only Dalton in the Liberty of Richmond mentioned in the *Nomina Villarum*, is placed

in that record between *Newsham* and *Ravensworth*.

<sup>15</sup> The Recapitulation assigns 11 car. to *Melsonby*, and 4 car. to *Didderston*. *Vide infra.*

<sup>16</sup> Orig., fo. 310 b, col. 1.—Facsimile Edit., page xxvi.



**Earl Alan.**

may be [there]. *Earl Eduin* had one manor there. Now, *Earl Alan* has [it]. In the demesne six ploughs, and fourteen villanes and six bordars with four ploughs. A church [is] there, and a priest with half a plough.

To this manor belong these berewicks:—**Chiluorðebi** (Killerby *Hall*) five carucates, **Endrebi** (Ainderby Myers) two carucates and a half, **Tunestale** (Tunstall) three carucates and six bovates. Together, for geld, eleven carucates and two bovates, and ten ploughs may be [there]. Now, three ploughs are there in the demesne, and sixteen villanes and ten bordars with seven ploughs. The whole manor, with the berewicks, one leuga and a half in length and one in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth eight pounds; now, the same.

In **Endrebi** (Ainderby Myers), for geld, two carucates and a half, and two ploughs may be [there]. *Bernulf* had this land, with sac and soke. Now, *Landric*, a homager of the Earl's, has [it]. In the demesne three ploughs, and eight villanes and four bordars with two ploughs. T. R. E., it was worth five shillings; now, forty shillings.

In **Tunestale** (Tunstall), for geld, two carucates, and one plough may be [there]. *Norman* had one manor there. Now, *Earl Alan* has [it]. In the demesne two ploughs, and three villanes with one plough. T. R. E., it was worth ten shillings; now, ten shillings.

In **Chirchebi** (Kirkby Fleetham), for geld, three carucates, and two ploughs may be [there]. *Eldred* had one manor there. Now, the same has, of the Earl, one plough in the demesne, and six villanes with two ploughs. The whole, one leuga in length and two quarenteens in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth ten shillings; now, sixteen shillings.

In **Fleteha'** (Fleetham), for geld, eight carucates, and six ploughs may be [there]. *Gamel* and *Uctred* had two manors there. Now, *Odo*,<sup>17</sup> a homager of the Earl's, has two ploughs in the demesne, and sixteen villanes and two bordars with four ploughs. A church is [there], and a priest. Eight acres of meadow.

To this manor belong two berewicks, and they are called **Fencotes** (Fencotes). In these, for geld, nine carucates, and nine ploughs may be [there]. *Odo* has in the demesne there one plough, and ten villanes with two ploughs and a half. The whole manor, with the berewicks, one leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth forty shillings; now, forty shillings and one soar hawk.

In **Hasse** (Aske), for geld, six carucates, and four ploughs may be [there]. *Tor* had one manor there. Now, *Wihomarc*, a homager of the Earl's, has in the demesne one plough, and five villanes and three bordars with two ploughs. The whole, one leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth twenty shillings; now, the same.

<sup>17</sup> He was the Earl's chamberlain. As "Odo Camerarius" he gave to St. Mary's abbey, York, four carucates in Langthorpe, one carucate in Fingal, and two-thirds of the tithes of his demesne in Fleetham, which grant, with the exception of the tithes, was confirmed by his

son, Robert "Camerarius."

Between 1100 and 1137, Odo gave to St. Martin's priory, Richmond, two garbs at harvest-time from his demesne lands (*Yorks. Arch. and Top. Journal*, V., p. 317).

**Earl Alan.**

In <sup>18</sup> **Scurueto** (Scruton), for geld, fourteen carucates, and ten ploughs may be [there]. *Cnut* (eight carucates) and *Torfin* (three carucates and a half) had two manors there, and *Gernan* two carucates and a half. Now, *Picot*, a homager of the Earl's, has in the demesne two ploughs, and six villanes and four bordars with three ploughs. The whole, half a leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth forty shillings; now, fifty shillings.

In **Langetorp** (Langthorne), for geld, three carucates, and one plough and a half may be [there]. *Uctred* had one manor there. Now, *Odo* has there three villanes with two ploughs. Four acres of meadow. The whole, half a leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth sixteen shillings; now, five shillings.

In **Acheford** (Hackforth), for geld, six carucates, and three ploughs may be [there]. *Archil* (five carucates) and *Uctred* (one carucate) had this land. Now, *Goisfrid* has the land of *Archil*, and [has] therein two ploughs, and six villanes with three ploughs. T. R. E., it was worth fourteen shillings; now, sixteen shillings. But *Odo* has the land of *Uctred*, and it is waste. T. R. E., it was worth eight shillings. The whole, half a leuga in length and as much in breadth.

In **Hornebi** (Hornby), for geld, eight carucates, and six ploughs may be [there]. *Archil* had a manor there. Now, *Gospatric* has [it] of Earl Alan. It is waste. The whole, one leuga in length and one in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth forty shillings.

In **Heltebi** (Little Holtby), for geld, three carucates, and two ploughs may be [there]. *Archil* had a manor there. Now, *Gospatric* holds [it] of the Earl, and it is waste. The whole, half a leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth twenty shillings.

In **Apelton** (East and West Appleton), for geld, twelve carucates, and eight ploughs may be [there]. *Torchil* had one manor there. Now, *Earl Alan* has two ploughs [there]. The whole, one leuga in length and one in breadth. T. R. E., [it was worth] thirty-two shillings; now, five shillings.

In **Borc** (Brough), for geld, nine carucates, and six ploughs may be [there]. *Tor* had a manor there; now, *Enisan* [has] three villanes there with two ploughs. The whole, one leuga in length and one in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth thirty-two shillings; now, eight shillings.

In **Corburne** (Colburn), for geld, five carucates, and three ploughs may be there. *Gospatric* had one manor there. Now, the same [*Gospatric*] has [it] of the Earl. Five villanes and two bordars [are] there with two ploughs. The whole, half a leuga in length and three quarenteens in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth twenty shillings; now, thirteen shillings.

In **Hiplewelle** (Hipswell), for geld, three carucates, and two ploughs may be [there]. *Tor* had one manor there. Now, *Enisan* has there four villanes and two bordars with three ploughs. The whole, one leuga in length and half [a leuga] in breadth. T. R. E., it was worth sixteen shillings; now, ten shillings.

<sup>18</sup> Orig., fo. 310 b, col. 2.—Facsimile Edit., page xxvi. b.

## HAZLEWOOD CHAPEL.

By ALEX. D. H. LEADMAN, F.S.A.

This place is consecrate ; to death and life,  
And to the best affections that proceed  
From their conjunction. Consecrate to faith  
In Him who bled for man upon the cross ;  
Hallowed . . . above all to charity and love.

(WORDSWORTH, *The Excursion*.)

HAZLEWOOD CASTLE lies three miles south-west of Tadcaster in a well-wooded park. From Norman times it has been the seat of the Vavasours, and in Domesday Book it is thus mentioned :—

“In Izelwode, Gamel Ulf had 3 carucates of land to be taxed where there may be 2 ploughs. Malger now has it of William (de Percy) himself, 1 plough there and three bordars with 2 ploughs.”

Malger or Mauger Vavasour was one of the suite of William de Percy, the name being valvassor or vavassor, from the Celtic gwâs, a youth or page, a term of feudal days more in use on the continent than in England, and employed somewhat loosely. Its usual meaning was one who held his lands, not directly of the crown, but of one of the higher nobility, and in dignity he ranked next to a baron.

Close to the castle, and nestling under its shadow, is the ancient chapel of St. Leonard. When first founded is not certain, but in 1184 Maud de Percy, widow of William de Newburgh, Earl of Warwick, endowed the Church of Our Lady at Tadcaster, and the Chapel at Hazlewood, with a carucate of land in Catton, where she was born, and a yearly pension for perpetual masses for the souls of her husband and family, “by the advice of the Lord Vavaseur and other of our faithful lieges, and of the whole court.”<sup>1</sup>

The present fabric must therefore have replaced a previous structure. It was commenced during the reign of Edward I., who granted a charter for a chapel to be built to Sir William

<sup>1</sup> Monast. Anglican, vol. v., p. 510.

Vavasour, dated 29th April, 1286. He married Nicholas, daughter to Sir Stephen Wallis, of Newton. He was a baron of Parliament, *temp.* Henry III. and Edward I., and in recognition of his great liberality to York Minster, the then Archbishop made his chapel extra-parochial,<sup>1</sup> and by 31st Henry VI., 5th June, 1452, this was confirmed. Sir William died in 1311, leaving his body to be buried "*in novâ capellâ Sancti Leonardi de Hesilwode.*"

The Vavasours have ever remained a thoroughly loyal family, and firm adherents of the Roman Catholic Church, yet the great ecclesiastical changes which took place in the reign of Henry VIII. never caused them any trouble, and in Queen Elizabeth's days Sir Thomas Vavasour proved his patriotism by raising forces and ships to defend England from the Spanish Armada, and he commanded the "Foresight" in that gallant fleet, when "at Flores, in the Azores, Sir Richard Grenville lay." The Queen had a favourite maid of honour, Mistress Anne Vavasour,<sup>2</sup> of whom Sir John Stanhope, writing in 1599 to Lord Talbot says:—"our new mayd M<sup>rs</sup>. Vavasour flourisheth like the lilly and the rose." And so pleased was Elizabeth with all their services that she never would allow their little church to be molested. The Pilgrimage of Grace, the Rising in the North, and other disloyal movements had no attractions for this family. Wisely they avoided the burning questions of the day, preferring to live quietly among their own people and do the best for them. If not much is known of their history, their generosity and handsome bequests to York Minster must not be forgotten. When "Robert le Vavasour<sup>3</sup> granted to St. Peter's at York, for the health of his soul and of Juliana, his wife, a wayleave in Thevedale,<sup>4</sup> which was part of his freehold, for getting stone for building and repairing the Minster," he only began what has been continued for generations, and when the disastrous fire in 1829 occurred, due to the incendiary, Jonathan Martin, the first help towards the repairs came from Sir Edward Vavasour, who offered stone.

Who, then, shall begrudge them the right to their ancient chapel, and to retain the services to which they have always adhered? And one can admire the pride of the late Sir

<sup>1</sup> Being made extra-parochial does not make it a parish church.

<sup>2</sup> Of Copmanthorpe.

<sup>3</sup> *Yorks. Fabric Rolls*, p. 147 (*Surtcees Soc.*)

<sup>4</sup> Parish of Tadcaster.

Edward, when he said that from the date of the grant, the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass had been offered without a break, and that the church had never witnessed the Anglican rite.<sup>5</sup> It is their burial-place, and for generations they have been laid to rest in the chapel, or in its picturesque graveyard.

“They loved the floor their fathers trod  
For many an age long past ;  
It was the ancient house of God  
From age to age to last.

They loved the venerable dome  
Where still their ashes lie ;  
The saint’s abode, the martyr’s home,  
The portals of the sky.”<sup>6</sup>

The chapel stands at the west side of the castle, to which it is attached. It consists of a nave, 76 ft. 6 in. long and 23 ft. wide—15 ft. being taken off for the sacrarium. There is a south porch which is old, and over its entrance is a statue of St. Leonard. Also on the south is a modern vestry. The roof has been lowered several feet, and is surmounted at its west end by a double bell-cot, but there is only one bell. The walls are old and buttressed. On either side are three modern lancet windows of two lights each, with diamond-shaped space above. The east window is built up, but the hood moulding still remains.

The main entrance is through the south porch ; there is a door opening into the basement of the castle, and the gallery is reached from the first storey. There has been a door on the north side, but it is blocked up. The original style is Early Decorated, and modern interferences have not improved it.

On the north side, the eastern window is filled with rich geometric stained glass, the top having I.H.S. The centre window is plain, but the top is filled with tracery. The west window is very good and has St. Edward in one light, and the Blessed Virgin holding a leopard in the other. Above:—E.M.V. Below:—“*Memoriæ Edward M. Vavasour, cujus animæ propitiatur Deus.*” “*Memoriæ Marie B.V. cujus animæ propitiatur Deus.*”

<sup>5</sup> Letter in the *Church Times*, Jan. 11th, 1889.

<sup>6</sup> Rev. Canon Hulbert.

On the south side the east window has floral designs, and above :—M.R. The centre window is plain, but has tracery in the top. The west window is plain, but has above :—“on a torce, or and sable, a cock gules, crested and wattled or,” which is one of the family crests. All the stained glass is modern. At one time the windows were filled with numerous shields, but they are all gone. I have been able, however, to give a list of them. The Vavasour arms are over the vestry door. The Altar and Communion Plate—paten, chalice, chrismatory, monstrance and pyx—are of silver, and all modern. There is no old plate whatever. There is a beautiful ante-pendium of white French silk, adorned with the emblems of the Passion, stitched in gold. It was the gift of the late Archbishop Harcourt, of York.<sup>5</sup>

On the north side is a stone, carved in relief, and in four divisions : 1. Full figure of a bishop, vested and holding a crook (St. Leonard) ; 2. Half-figure of a man, below him a cavity ; 3. Virgin and Child crowned ; 4. Female also crowned (St. Anne ?).

The altar is curiously carved, and on either side are two handsome Corinthian pillars, whilst a fine painting of the Crucifixion forms an altar-piece. On the side-altar is a beautiful statuette of the Blessed Virgin and infant Jesus.

The font is octagonal and poor. An almsbox is close by the main door, and its front is faced with stone carved in relief.

On the floor are many inscribed stones, and on the walls are marble tablets. There are several ancient monuments, but some described by Torre are no longer to be seen. On the wall is a modern brass effigy in memory of Sir Edward Marmaduke Vavasour, who died very suddenly at Chanceux, in France, 16th March, 1847, in his 61st year.

The gallery is fitted up as the family pew, and contains a nice organ. In the churchyard is an old cross, at the four corners of which are statues, but the heads have got knocked off.

The Registers date from 1808 ; if there were any earlier it is not known where they are, and so much valuable matter is lost.

The dedication is to St. Leonard, Bishop and Confessor, and has never been changed.

I know of only one local tradition. When the Battle of

Towton took place on Palm Sunday, 29th March, 1461, the shouts of the combatants and the clash of arms were distinctly heard in this chapel whilst the congregation were at Mass. The places are barely two miles apart.<sup>7</sup>

## CHAPEL OF S. LEONARD.

*Haselwood.*

(From Torre's MSS. Deanery of the Ainsty, p. 215.)

The town of Haselwood contained  $3\frac{1}{2}$  carucates of land, where 14 carucates made a knight's fee, held by William le Vavasour of the Barony of Spofford. The chapel of Haselwood was formerly granted with the church of Tadcaster, to the Abbey of Sally (Sauley) by the Lady Maud de Percy, Countess of Warwyk, by the council of William le Vavasour. There were two chantries founded in this chapel, the one on 10 Kal. Mart. 1332, by Sir Henry le Vavasour, at the altar of S. Mary out of the Church of Fryston, which he gave to be appropriated to the college of the vicars of St. Peter of the Cathedral Church of York, which was of the patronage of the succentor and vicars of the same college, as were other two chantries ordained also in the Cathedral Church.

The other chantry was founded in this chappel at the altar of S. Nicholas by —le Vavasour, which family were always patrons of it.

## PRIESTS OF THE FIRST CHANTRY.

*S. Mary.*

10 Aug. 1351.	Richarde Wandesford, cap. Presented (as all the rest were) by the Warden and Vicars of the House of Vicars of York Cathedral. Resigned.
12 March 1353.	William Dowke, cap. Resigned for vicarage of Pontefract.
15 April 1364.	Richard Douke, cap.
16 Nov. 1366.	John de Eton, cap.
23 June 1378.	William Warde, cap.
10 July 1419.	John de Dalton, cap. Deprived.
24 March 1424.	Walter Milford, presbyter. Resigned.
12 Dec. 1442.	Thomas Copley, cap. Resigned.
9 Feb. 1443.	Richard More, cap.
9 Feb. 1449.	Thomas Langton, cap.
	William Cleveland, presbyter. Resigned.
11 Jan. 1478.	Thomas Giles, cap. Died.
15 May 1504.	Richard Huchouson, cap. Resigned.
22 Nov. 1510.	William Byugley, cap.
23 Oct. 1515.	William Sandall, cap.

<sup>7</sup> *Proelia Eboracensia*, p. 103.

## PRIESTS OF THE SECOND CHANTRY.

*S. Nicholas.*

27 Jan. 1361.	John de Heton, cap. Collated to both chantries by lapse.
5 Dec. 1372.	William Golde, cap. Collated to both chantries by lapse. Resigned.
1 March 1398.	John Hesilwoode, son of John Hewylson of the same. Collated by Henry Vavasour, armiger. Resigned.
17 Feb. 1412.	William Blase, presbyter. Collated by Henry Vavasour, miles.
6 Aug. 1414.	John Kyghley, presbyter. Collated by Lady Margaret Vavasour. Died.
19 April 1428.	John Hornby, presbyter. Collated by Sir Henry Vavasour, armiger.
. . . . .	Robert Ben. Resigned.
11 March 1484.	Richard Litster, cap. Presented by Sir Henry Vavasour, miles.
. . . . .	William Owstyn, cap. (ibid.). Died.
5 Oct. 1484.	Henry Vavasour, cap. (ibid.). Died.
4 Jan. 1489.	George Wade, cap. (ibid.). Died.
30 May 1514.	Christopher Bolton, cap. Presented by Henry Vavasour, armiger.
7 Nov. 1515.	James Wilson, presbyter (ibid.). Died.
22 Sept. 1523.	John Haggit. Died.
. Nov. 1545.	John Beverley, presbyter. Presented by William Vavasour, armiger.

## MISSION PRIESTS.

For nearly a hundred years during the dark days of persecution there is no record of those who served this church.

Francis Vavasour, O.S.F., was here for many years both before and after 1636. The mission at this period appears to have been served by the Franciscans.

John Smith, *alias* Thompson, 1646 to 1651.

— Ellis, 1678—79.

Paul Stevenson came 1689, and was living here 1693.

George Anslem Carter, O.S.B., came some time after 1716, and died here in 1727.

Edward Dunstan Rogers, O.S.B., succeeded 1727 to 1731.

George Crosland, brother-in-law to Sir Walter Vavasour, was attending in July 1728, and died Oct. 12, 1729.

George Henry Heddon came 1740 and was living 1752.

William Daniel, *alias* Foster, 1772—74

James Foster, 1774—77.

John Barrow, 1777—80.

James Melling, 1780. Died 26 April, 1806.

William Alexius Chew, O.S.B., 1806. Died 25 Feb 1832.

Robert Tate, 1832 to Sept. 1839. (1<sup>st</sup> time.)

Joseph C. Fisher, 1839—53.

Robert Tate, 1853—63. (2<sup>nd</sup> time.)



Michael C. Fryer, 1863—64.  
 Philip Vavasour, 1864—73.  
 Xavier De Vacht, 1873—76.  
 Augustin Collingwood, 1876—83.  
 Gustavus I. Thonon, 1883—93.  
 John Bradley, 1893.\*

## TESTAMENTARY BURIALS (FROM TORRE).

- 19 March 1412. Henry Vavasour, knight, made his will (proved 29 March in the same year) giving his soul to God Almighty, St. Mary and All Saints, and his body to be buried in his church of Hesilwod, and no one to be invited to his funeral.  
 (Test. Ebor. I. 361.)
- 27 June 1394. Margaret Vavasour, Lady of Hesilwood, made her will (proved 6 Aug. 1415), giving her soul (ut supra) and her body to be buried in the chapel of Hesilwood against the corps of her husband, and bequeathed 20 marks for trentalls for her soul and the soul of her husband Henry and all the faithful dead.  
 (Test. Ebor. I. 362—4.)
- 20 Nov. 1447. Henry Vavasour, Esq. (proved 15 Jan. 1452) "to be interred in the chappel of S. Leonard of Hesilwood."  
 (Test. Ebor. II. 162—3.)
- 8 Sept. 1499. Henry Vavasour, Knyght (proved 15 April, 1500) "to be beried within the chapell of Saint Leonard in Hasilwod wher my wiff lieth."  
 (Test. Ebor. IV. 164—7.)
- "Also I will that in every Esture weike during the lives of William Vavasour, John, and Leonard, my sones, my chawntre prestes, and other prestes and clerks that happeth to be ther in the said Estur woykke, to comme unto my grave, standing abowte my said grave, singing ther the psalme called *In exitu Israel de Egypto*; and every chawntre preste to have iiijd; and every other preste that happeth to come with his surplesse iiijd; and every cleric ijd *totiens quotiens*, to the said strangers; and they to stand as I limited them in my live days."
- 14 Nov. 1509. Henry Vavasour off Hessellwode, esquier. "To be buriede in the chappell of Hessellwode nye the tombe off my wiffe, whos soull God assolle: I will that ther shalbe a thrugh stone off marbell, of the price of iiij markes, laide uppou the tombe of my wiffe." Proved 28 Feb. 1516.  
 (Test. Ebor. V. 8, 9.)
- 10 Dec. 1565. William Vavasour of Hesilwood, Knight, made his will (proved 2 May, 1572) giving his soul to God Almighty through Jesus Xt and his body to be interred among his ancestors at Hesilwood.

\* For the above list of Mission Priests I am entirely indebted to the kindness of Mr. Joseph Gillow, Woodlands, Bowdon Cheshire.

CHANTRY CERTIFICATES.<sup>9</sup>

The Chapell or Parysshe Church of Seynt Leonarde within the parysshe of Toddecaster.

John Beverley, incumbent there. Of the foundation of th'ancestors of William Vavasor, knyght, beryng no date. To th' entente the sayd incumbent shulde mynistrer all sacramentes and sacramentalles to all th' ynhabitantes wythin the mansion place of Hasylwoode, and to burye, wedde, and christen wythin the sayd chapell, according to the forsayd graunte. The sayd incumbent hathe yerely out of the ferme of the milles of Sturton, lxxvs viijd for all grosse tythes of the said parisshe of Haselwood, as the sayd incumbent allegieth. And further the sayd incumbent hathe, over and besides the sayd viiij<sup>s</sup> (*sic*), all offerynges and pety tythes, whych revenue is wythin the sayd mansion place, wherby it shulde seme the same, rather to be a parsonage than a fre chapell or chauntry, and paeth tenthes after the rate of iiij<sup>s</sup> xvijs iiid for the sayd annuities and tenthes.

The same chauntry is distaunt from the parysshe church of Toddecastre, whyche they calle the Motherchurch, ij myles and above. The necessitie therof is to mayntene prayer, and alledged to be a parysshe church, as afore is mentioned. There is no landes, tenements, solde ne alienatyd sythe the iiij<sup>th</sup> day of February, anno regni regis Henrici VII<sup>vi</sup>, xxvij<sup>mo</sup>. Goodes, ornamentes and plate perteynyng to the sayd chauntry, as apperyth by inventory, that is to say, goodes valued at xiijs viijd, plate none.

Firste a certen yerely rent comyng out of the myllnes of Sturton to th' use of the sayd incumbent, as afore is mentioned lxxvs. viijd.

Item, one mansion house with a garthe and a garden, in comyn amongst thre incumbentes ther, xjs. vjd.

Some of the sayd chauntry, lxxvijs. ijd. Wherof paiable yerely to the Kynges Majestie for a tenth, ix. xd. ob.

And so remaneth, lxxvijs. iij. ob.

The Chauntry of our Lady within the sayd church or chapell.

William Byngley, incumbent ther. Of the foundation of Henry Vavasor, knyght, beryng date in the kalende of Marche in the yere of our lord God MCCCXXXII. To th' entente to pray for the soule of the sayd Henry and Constaunce, hys wyef, and all cristen soules, and to ministrer dyvyne service wythin the sayd chaunterye at Haselwood. Whych incumbent hathe yerely payd by the vicars choralls of the mynystre of York, by reason of the impropracion of the church of Water Freston, belongyng to the sayd vicars, v marcs. The same chauntry is wythin the sayd chapell or church. The necessitie is to doe dyvyne service and mayntene praer, as afore is mentioned there is no landes ne tenementes sold ne alienatyd sythe the iiij<sup>th</sup> day of February, Anno Regni Henrici VII<sup>vi</sup> xxvij<sup>mo</sup>.

Goodes, ornamentes, and plate perteynyng to the sayd chauntry, as apperyth by inventory, that is to say, goodes valued at xs. viijd., plate none.

Firste, a certen yerely rent payd to th' use of the sayd incumbent by the vicars choralls of the minister of Yorke, by reason of the impro-

<sup>9</sup> For these my best thanks are due to Mr. Wm. Page, F.S.A.

priciacion of the church of Water Freston, belongyng to the sayd vicars, v marcs; and for hys mansion house, nil, quia antea. In all, lxxvs. viij*d.* Paiaible to the Kynges majestie for a tenthe, vijs. x*d.* ob.

And so remaneth, lvijjs. viij ob.

The Chauntry of Saynt Nicholas wythin the sayd Parysshe Church or Chappell.

John Haggit, incumbent there. Of the foundation of th' executors of the seyde Henry Vavasor, by the Kynges licence, beryng date v day of June the yere of Kyng Henry VJ<sup>th</sup> xxxi, to th' entente to pray for the soules of the sayd late Kyng, the sayd founder, Margaret, hys wyeffe, and all Cristen soules, as apperyth by foundation, and used accordyng, as affore is mencioned.

The same chauntry is wythyn the sayd parysshe church. The necessitie therof is to mayntane praer, as affore is mencioned. There is no landes, tenementes, solde ne alienatyd sithe the iij<sup>th</sup> day of February, anno regni regis Henrici VIIJ<sup>vi</sup> xxvij<sup>mo</sup>.

Goodes, ornamentes, and plate perteynyng to the sayd chauntry, as apperyth by inventory, that is to say, goodes valued at xjs. viij*d.*, plate, xxxs.

Firste, certen landes and tenementes sett, lyeng, and beyng in diveres places, viz.:—one tenement and iij cotages wyth liij acres of land, and . . . . . in Ferybrigge in th' oldyng of John Mileston'. . . . . and a cotage with xxij acres of land and medow in Fenton', in th' oldyng of the wyffe of Mathew Rawlyn xxvs. viij*d.*; one tenemente wyth xl acres lande and medow, in th' oldyng of John Bartlet lying in Aberford, xls.; one cotage and a garden in Aberford, in th' oldyng of Richard Carter, vjs.; one cotage in Aberford, in th' oldyng of Chollis Whylytoo, ijs. iij*d.*; one tenement with xij acres of land and medow in Adwalton, in th' oldyng of Richard Raviden, xs. In all, viii*li.* Os. iij*d.*

Paiaible yerely to the Kynges Majestie for a tenthe, xvs. ob.

And so remaneth, v*li.* vs. iij*d.* ob.

There was another chantry in the chapel of St. Nicholas founded by William Barker of Tadcaster, and Agnes his wife, in 1395. (Pat. 19 Rich. II., p. 2, mem. 38.) Willelmus Barker, Hostiler et uxor. xvij*d.* (Poll-Tax, 1379.)

#### *Bequests to the Fabric.*

John Johnson, vicar of Mattersey, by will, proved 16 May, 1528, leaves "to Hesilwood Chapell ijs. iij*d.*" (Test. Ebor. V., p. 239.)

Elizabeth Sywardby, widow of William Sywardby, in her inventory mentions a vestment for the Altar of St. Nicholas of Hesilwood. (Test. Ebor. III., p. 167.) She was the daughter of Sir Henry Vavasour by his wife, Margaret Skipwith.

Lady Margaret Vavasour left by will, proved 6 Aug. 1415, 5 pounds for the repair of Tadcaster Church, which, if not spent within the year, was to revert to Hazlewood chapel, to which she left 20 pounds. (Test. Ebor. I. 362.)

Sir Henry Vavasour left by will, proved 15 April, 1500, "my best beyst w<sup>t</sup> the appurtenance, as the use of the chawntre is. To the said

chapell of Hessillwod for my tethis and offerantes forgotten vjs. viiij*d*. (Test. Ebor. IV. 164—5.) I will a pardon of indulgence be purchased to the chapell of Hesilwod from the courte of Rome, such as may best conveniently be gotten, as can be thought and aduiced by the reverend fader in God the bishope of Carle, my feffes and executours: the said pardon to be of the same day that my deth shall happ opon, and ij days then next after ensueng.”

ARMS IN THE WINDOWS IN 1584.<sup>10</sup>

A fesse dancettée, impaling, on a pale a lucie's head erect couped (Gascoigne).

Gules, a cross moline ermine (Beake).

Gules, a lion rampant argent, over all a label of 3 points sable (Laward).

Or, a lion rampant purple ? Lacy.

Azure, a lion rampant argent between 9 billets gules (Bellewe).

In lower end of chapel.

Gules, 3 water bougets argent. (Roos.)

Azure, 6 lions rampant, 3 and 3 argent, a canton ermine (Cheney).

In the glass window.

Or, a fesse dancettée sable (Vavasour).

Gules, a cross patonce or (Latimer).

Or, on a bend sable 3 mullets pierced argent (Mauley).

Quarterly, or and gules, over all a bend sable (Wallis).

Argent, a chevron between 3 martlets sable (Aquillon).

And these 5 little escutcheons in the border.

Gules a lion rampant argent. For Stapelton.

Or, a fesse dancettée sable (Vavasour).

Gules, a saltier argent (Neville).

Argent, a bend sable (Stopham).

Verrey, argent and sable (Delawarde).

Sigillum Henrici Vavasour, militis. Or, a fesse dancettée sable. Crest. On helm and mantling, a goat's head couped, gorged with a ducal coronet.

Gules, fretty argent (Beauchamp).

Verrey, argent and sable (Delawarde).

Or, a cross engrailed sable (Mohun).

Or, a lion rampant vert (Bertram).

Argent, a lion rampant vert (Sherburn).

Vavasour.

Barry of 8 pieces, or and gules (Fitzalan).

Burry of 6 pieces, argent and azure (Grey).

Quarterly, gules and argent, over all a bend or (? Wallis).

Gules, fretty argent, a lable of 3 points azure (Huddleston).

<sup>10</sup> Glover and St. George's Visitation of Yorkshire, ed. Foster, pp. 450—53. For naming these arms I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. G. J. Armytage, F.S.A.

## Uppermost chancel window on north side.

- Gules, a cross moline ermine** (Beake).  
**Vavasour.**  
**Verrey, argent and sable** (Delawarde).  
**Sable fretty or** (Maltravers).  
**Gules, a cross moline ermine** (Beake).  
**Vavasour.**  
**Gules, a cross moline argent** (Beake).  
**Vavasour.**  
**Gules, a fleur-de-lis argent** (Aquilon).  
**Verrey, argent and sable** (Delawarde).  
**Gules, a cross moline argent** (Beake).  
**Vavasour.**  
**Gules, a cross patonce or** (Latimer).  
**Verrey, argent and sable** (Delawarde).  
**Azure, a fesse between 2 fleurs-de-lis or** (? Flaxney).  
**Gules, a cross patonce or** (Latimer).  
**Argent, on a bend azure 3 crescents or** (Ryther).  
**Gules, a saltier argent.** Neville.  
**Verrey, argent and sable** (Delawarde).  
**Gules, a lion rampant argent** (Everingham).  
**Vavasour.**  
**Gules, a saltier argent** (Neville).  
**Verrey, argent and sable** (Delawarde).  
**Vavasour.**  
**Argent, a bend sable.** Stopham.  
**Gules, a lion rampant argent** (Everingham).  
**Vavasour.**  
**Gules, a saltier argent.** Neville.  
**Argent, a bend sable.** Stopham.  
**Vavasour.**  
**Gules, a cross patonce or.** Latimer.  
**Azure, 2 flutes in saltier, between 9 cross crosslets, or.** (?)  
**Argent, a chevron engrailed gules.**  
**Gules, a lion rampant argent, over all a label of 3 points sable** (? Mowbray).  
**Azure, 6 lions rampant, 3, 2, and 1, argent a canton ermine** (Cheney).

An escocheon (seal wise) Or, on a cross sable 5 crescents argent. Crest. Over head and mantling on a torce or and sable, a maiden proper, her hands affrontée, crined or. *Ellis*.

MONUMENTS (TORRE'S MSS.).<sup>11</sup>

By the door lyes a blue marble about 2½ yards long, escocheoned at corners thus:—or, a fesse dancette sable (Vavasour) impaling—or, on a pale sable a demi-lucy erect couped or (Gascoigne), and on a plate this epitaph: Orate pro animabus Dñi Henrici Vavasour militis qui obiit .....die mensis. ....A. Dñi. MCCCCXCVIII. ; et Johane consortis sue, que xvii. die Septembris A. Dñi. MCCCCLXII. decessit, omnium que fidelium defunctorum ut requiescant in pace.

On the north side wall two images of Baron and Feme kneeling, both in ruffs, with this escocheon of arms on the side:—Vavasour, impaling—Or, two bars azure, on a chief quartered, two fleurs de lyz of France and a lyon of England (Manners).

On the south side wall is an old monument.

By the last a blue marble lying on the floor, escocheoned at corners

<sup>11</sup> Torre MSS. Arch-dio. York, p. 215 et seq.

thus:—Vavasour, impaling—Argent, a fesse azure, and a label of three gules (Everingham). About the virge is engraven:—Orate pro animabus Henrici Vavasour, armigeri qui obiit primo die mensis Novembris Aō dñi MDXV., et Elizabethæ consortis sue que vi die mensis Augusti Añō dñi MDIX. decessit, quorum animabus pptur Deus. Amen.

Eastward of the last on side of south wall is this raysid monument, at the top whereof is a table, whereon is writ this epitaph:—

D. O. M. Splendore generis morum integritate ac veræ religionis constantis celiberrimo, Inclitissimoque viro domino Thoma Vavasour, Baronetto, filio D. D. Gulielmi et Annæ Vavasour qui 7 liberis post se derelictis vitam breviam æterna commutavit Anno Doñ. 1632, 26 Dec. Ætatis suæ, 43.

Ursula Vavasour, clarissimorum Walteri et Philippæ Giffardorum de Chillingham filia, marito optimo conjux amantissima hoc fidei et delectionis suæ monumentum gratia memor luctuosa posuit. Dum morior orior.

On it are these several portraitures: viz.—

1. A knight in armour kneeling on one knee at prayer in a cloak. Over his head writ “Gualterus.”
2. Another knight kneeling on both knees at prayer in a cloak. Over his head writ “Gulielmus.”
3. A child lying in swadling cloaths. Over his head writ “Henricus.”
4. A man in a cloak kneeling at prayer. Over his head writ “Thomas.”
5. A youth kneeling at prayer. Over his head writ “Thomas.”
6. Another kneeling at prayer. Over his head writ “Petrus.”
7. A lady kneeling at prayer. Over her head writ “Anna.”
8. A child in swadling cloaths. Over her head writ “Maria.”
9. A woman kneeling at prayer. Over her head writ “Francisca.”

On the floor lyes a flat stone whereon is this coat:—Vavasour, impaling Azure, a bend or (Scepe), and inscribed:—Orate pro animabus Joahannis Vavasour armigeri et Anne consortis ejus.

By this last is another flat stone whereon is this coat:—Vavasour, impaling Azure, a pegasus rampant or, within a bordure gobony, argent and vert (Cavalier), and this epitaph:—Orate pro animabus Gulielmi Vavasour militis, et Elizabethæ consortis ejus.

By the last lyes another flatt stone whereon is this escocheon:—Vavasour, impaling:—Argent, a lyon rampant sable debruised by three bars gemelles gules (Fairfax). Epitaph:—+ Orate pro animabus Joahannis Vavasour, armiger et Alianore consortis ejus.

Within the altar rayles on the north side is an old monument raised of white stone, having on the sides these escocheons:—1 and 3, a lion rampant: 2 and 4, Vavasour. There lyes thereon two portraitures of knights in solid stone. The first cross-legged in a coat of mail, a sword girt by his side, hands conjoined at prayer, with a large shield of the Vavasour arms, and at his feet a lyon dormant.

The other is likewise so armed, having a large shield of the Vavasours on his left side, which coat is also cut on the wall-side by them both.

On the floor lies a blue marble escocheoned at the corners, viz.—  
**Vavasour**, impaling : ... a chevron ermine with 3 lions rampant argent.  
 On the circumference is engraven:—*Orate pro animabus Henrici Vavasour armigeri et Johane consortis ejus, qui obiit MDXVII. die mensis..... et in hac capella quam fundavit (sepeliuntur), quibus animabus pptur Deus. Amen.*

On the south side is a raised monument whereon is this escocheon:—  
**Vavasour**, impaling:—Argent, a chevron gules between 3 fleurs de lis azure (Bellasis); and on a white table is inscribed:—

*Hic jacet corpus Domini Gualteri Vavasour, Baronetti, qui naturæ debitum satisfecit, 21 Feb., Anno Domini 1678; ætatis 68.*

*Ursula Vavasour conjux amantissima hoc monumentum quasi specimen affectionis in memoriam posuit.*

A shield—**Vavasour**, impaling:—Argent, three bars gules, in chief a greyhound courant sable (Skipwith). All the writing gone, saving these two wordes, which are last of all, “*Almel Voillies.*”

Upon an old stone, there in 1584, but now gone:—

*Obitus Dnæ Nicholæ de Mauley, uxoris Dni Petri de Mauley, tertii Ao Dni mcllxxxib.*

*Pridie Kalend. Aprilis obiit Dns Radulfus, filius Ranulfi. Item X Kal. Aprilis obiit Dna Anastasia uxor ejusdem.*

#### MURAL TABLETS.

In memoriam Gualteri Vavasour, Baron, qui iii nonas Novembris, Anno Salutis MDCCCII. Ætatis lviii obiit. Hoc monumentum posuit frater et hæres Thomas Vavasour. Et Janæ, consortis Gul. Langdale de Langthorpe, arm: filiæ et hæredis, quæ iii nonas mensis Julii, Anni Redemptionis MDCCCXXIV. Ætatis lxxii. Animam reddidit creatori. R.I.P.

Arms: Vavasour,

†

Prope sepeliuntur mortalia Thomæ Vavasour, Baronetti; antiquæ familiæ de Hazelwood ultimi, qui obiit xiii kal. mensis Februariæ, Anni Salutis MDCCCXXVI. Ætatis lxxviii. Cujus animæ propitietur Deus.

A beautiful marble, bearing an Angel supporting a dead child. *Constantia Maria Dolores Vavasour, decessit Albani, Nov. v, MDCCCLI. Menses vii, dies xxi data. In pace.*

*Orate pro anima nobilissimæ Dom<sup>æ</sup> Mariæ Stourton, Caroli Phillipi, Baronis xvi conjugis: Ultimi domini Langdale de Holme, filiæ et hæredis, posteris quamplurimis linguens triste sui desiderium almæ virtutis exemplum et æternæ beatitudinis spem, obiit die xii Aprilis Anno Salutis MDCCCXLI. Ætatis lxxxix. Cujus animæ propitietur Deus.*

## Memoriæ Sacrum

Nobilissimæ Apolonis Dom<sup>o</sup>. Clifford, qui prid kal. Januarii, 1817, obiit. In Domino pie quievit.  
 Eleemosinas illius enarrabunt pauperes. R.I.P.

## ON THE FLOOR.

A paten and chalice engraven on the stone, and under it:—Pray for the soul of George Crossland, who died October y<sup>e</sup> 12<sup>th</sup>, 1729, aged 66.

Elizabetha Vavasour, filia Gualteri Vavasour, armigeri, et uxoris ejus Elizabetha Vavasour de Willitof. Obiit 7 Feb. 1740. Ætatis suæ 10. Requiescat in pace.

Hic jacet corpus Dominæ Janæ Vavasour, quæ obiit 17 Aprili, 1731. Ætatis suæ 83.

Moriam trium filiorū alteri scilicet Jordani Thomæ hoc posuere munumentum parentes luctuosissimi—Gualterius et Jana Vavasour, 1706. The Lord hath given, The Lord hath taken, The Lord's Name be ever blesst.

Hic jacet corpus Dom<sup>e</sup> Petri Vavasour, Arm<sup>e</sup>, qui obiit die 9 Januarii, annoq. Dom. 1735. Ætatis suæ 68.

P. F. W. P.

Pray for the soul of Frances Vavasour, alias .....ington, who died .....1720.

## D.O.M.

Sub hoc monumento requiescit illustrissimus et reverendissimus in Christo, Pater et Dominus Thomas Williams, Episcopus Tiberiopolitanis. E Sacro Prædicatorum Ordine assumptus, qui inter amicorum fletus et suspicia, Die 3 Aprilis, anni 1740, prope octogenarius, animam reddidit Creatori. R.I.P.

## D.O.M.

Juxta cineres Dorotheæ Vavasour, illustris de Marmaduci, Baronis Langdale de Holm in Com. Ebor. filis, et delectissimæ conjugis suæ, quæ obiit die 25 Aprilis, A.D. 1750; ætatis suæ 40. Suam elegit sepulturam de Gualteri Vavasour de Hazelwood, equus auratus, que tres filios e piæ conjugis susceptos sibi superstites reliquit. Maternæ pietatis et æmulo. Paternæ probitatis hæredes. Vitæ functus est die xiii Aprilis, A.D. 1766. Ætatis suæ 63. R.I.P. Nil magis incertum quam scena novissima vitæ! Nil horâ extremâ certum esse potest! Dies mei transieunt.



VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS.<sup>12</sup>

Haslewood S' C' D' A Cantaria.

Jacobus Wilson, Incubens.

Cantar' ibm valet in.

Scit mansionis cū terr' eidē adjacen' p ann' .....	— xl. —		
Diñs pastur' bestiaz ibm viijs. quandam annual' reddit' exeunt de molendino in Sutton p annū xxxijs. iiij tribz carcet' bosc' ibm p annū xijd. pastura duoz eq's infra	— lviiij iiij	£	s. d.
Wyndeyeat; viiijs. p annū uno columbar' ibm xijd. p annū & in oblaçõe in cappella ibm cõibz ann' vjs. In toto p an <sup>m</sup> .....		iiij	xvij iiij
	Suñna valoris.		Q'clare valet
	X <sup>ma</sup> ps inde		— ixs. ixd.

Hasilwood Cantar' Bine.

Christofor Bolton, Will'm Byngley,

Incu'bent'.

Ex fundac' Vavasor

Cantar' val' in

Ad altare B'te Nictre p Bolton terr' et teñt in Ferribrig vj cottag' ij cotag' in Fenton iij tēnt in Aberfurth, uno tēnt in Adwalton p annū. In toto.....		£	s. d.
Ad altare Bte Marie ibm Wiffm' Byngley penc' de fribz & vicar' Bederin Eborz lxxvs. viijd. Fenton cum Towton terr' & tēnt' imb xliiij. iiijd.....		vj	— —
		—	cx —
	In toto p annū .....	xi	x —
	Sñna valoris	xi	x —
Unde p porc' { Christ' Bolton, cxvs. { Will' Bingley, cxvs.			
	X <sup>ma</sup> ps inde		— xxiijs. —

Pat : Roll, 14 Edw : I. Mem. 14.

29 April, 1286.<sup>13</sup>

R. Omibz ad quos etc. Licet de cõi consilio regni nri puiderim qđ non liceat viris religiosis seu aliis ingredi feod' alicui fca qđ ad manū mortuam deueniat sine licencia nra et capital' dñi de quo res illa immediate tenet'. Volentes tamen ditco & fid' nro Wiffo Le Vauessur grām fac'e specialē : dedim' ei licenciam qñtū in nob' est, qđ vnū toftū & qđraginta acras t're cum ptiū in Heselwede dare possit & assignare cuidam Capellano diuina celebranti apud Heselwede tenend' & hend' sibi & successoř suis imppetuū et eidē Caplto, qđ p'dca toftū & iram a p'fato Wiffo recipere possit tenore p'sentiū similit' licenciam concedim' speciale. Nolentes qđ p'dtus Wiffo aut heredes sui, seu p'dtus Capellanus, aut successoř sui,

<sup>12</sup> Valor Ecclesiast., vol. V., pp. 39, 40.

<sup>13</sup> Charter for building the Chapel.

ratione statuti pdti p nos heredē nrōs inde p nos occasionent' in aliquo vt grauent<sup>ur</sup>. Saluis tamen capitā dñis feodi illius s'uič inde debitis & cōsuetis. In cui' &c. . f' vt S<sup>a</sup>.

Pat : Roll. 31 Henry VI. Part 2. Mem. 17.  
5 June, 1452.<sup>14</sup>

R. Omībz ad quos &c. salm. Sciatis qđ nos de grā nra sp'ati concessimus & licenciam dedim' p nob & heredibz nris quantum in nob est Elizabeth Sewardby Wiffo Vauasoure & henr' Kyghley exacutoribz testamenti henr' Vauasoure Armig'i iam defuncti qđ ip'e quandam Cantariam ppetuam de vno Capellano ppetuo diuina singulis diebz in Capella s'ci leonardi die hesilwode in Com Ebor p salubri statu nrō ac p'carissime Consortis nrē margarete Regine Angl & ip'or Elizabeth Wiffi & laurencij dum vixerim' ac et etiam p animabz nris cum ab hac luce migra'uim' et p animbz dñi henr' Vauasoure & Johanne nup ux'is sue & antecessor suor & oim' fidelium defunctor iuxta ordinationem p'dtor Elizabeth Wiffi & laurencij ac executor vel assignator suor in hac pte faciend' impm celebratur fac'e fundare erig'e creare & stabilire possint. Et qđ dñs Capellanus et quil' successor suus Capellanus Cantarie pdfe p tempore existens Capellanus Cantarie henr' Vauasoure impm nuncupet<sup>9</sup> Et qđ quil' huiusmodi Capellanus Cantarie pdfe cum Cantaria illa sic ffa fundata erecta creata & stabilita fu'it sit psona habilis in lege plitare & plitari respondere & responderi in omībz acōibz reālibz psonalibz & mixtis sectis querelis et demandis motis & mouendis p ip'm seu contā ip'm et ad lucrand' vel pdend' in eisdem in quibuscumqz Curiis placeis & locis Et qđ Capellanus Cantarie p'dfe cum Cantaria illa sic fca fundata erecta creata & stabilita fu'it et successores sui trās ten' et redditus cum p tin ad valorem decem libraz pannū que de nob non tenent in Capite de quacumqz psona seu quibuscumqz psonis ea eis dare concedere & assignare volente seu volentibz pquirere possint hend' & tenend' sibi & successoribz suis p'dñis in sustentacoem suam impm absqz impedimento nri vel heredum nroz Justic<sup>e</sup> Escaetoz Vicecomitū Ballivoz senalioz ministroz nroz quozcumqz statuto de tris & ten' ad manu<sup>9</sup> mortuam non ponendis edito aut aliquo alio statuto siue ordinacoē incontrariū facī non-obstant' dunctamen p Inquisicoēs inde debite capiend' & in Cancellariam nrām vel heredum nrōr rite retornand' cōptum sit qđ id fieri possit absqz dampno vel p'udicio nri vel heredum nrōr aut alior quoreumqz. In cuius &c. T. R. apud Westū quinto die Junij p ipm Regem & de dat &c.

#### INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CHURCHYARD.

Thomas Heptonstall died Dec. 30, 1810, aged 82. Jane, his wife, died Oct. 19, 1799, aged 72.

Francis Moverley died Oct. 28, 1833, aged 70. Mary, his wife, died Aug. 9, 1855, aged 77.

Richard Eccles died March 28, 1860, aged 47. Jane, his mother, died Aug. 16, 1860, aged 78. William Eccles died Nov. 1866, aged 72. Helen Eccles died Jan. 3, 1880, aged 66. Richard Eccles died June 14, 1880, aged 56.

<sup>14</sup> Deed making it extra-parochial.

**Anna Maria**, widow of Thomas Salvin, Esq., of Croxdale, co. Durham, died Nov. 14, 1864, aged 84.

**Patrick Haveney** died Nov. 1, 1883, aged 38.

*Conjugi dilectæ Catharinæ quæ apud Harewood moruit die 19 Junii, anno Domini 1811, ætatis 67, conjugii 36. Misericordia Dei freta pie decessit. Hoc monumentum posuit maritus moerens J. Wood.*

**P. J. Meriel**, native of Caen, in Normandy, 20 years emigrant in this country, died at Thorp-arch, Feb. 1, 1813, aged 43.

**Ann Coulson**, wife of Ralph Coulson, died June 16, 1812, aged 56. **Ralph Coulson** died Jan. 23, 1824, aged 68.

*Orate pro anima Caroli Josephi Vavasour, qui annos natus xxix pie obiit die xxiii Aprilis, Anno Salutis MDCCCXLVI. Cujus animæ propitiatur Deus.*

**Elizabeth Langdale** died July 31, 1811, aged 6.

**Ellen Simpson** died April 26, 1730, aged 47.

**Mary Reynolds** died Sept. 20, 1724.

**The Hon. Marcia Bridget Vavasour** died June 10, 1826, aged 36. **The Hon. Sir E. M. Vavasour** died at Chanceux, in France, March 16, 1847, aged 60. His remains were moved to Hazlewood, and placed by the side of his wife, on March 16, 1876.

**William Joseph Vavasour** died Jan. 11, 1860, aged 37.

**Dorothy Green** died Sept. 20, 1837, aged 70.

**Nicholas Whitfield** died Dec. 2, 1776, aged 69.

**Sir Edward M. Vavasour**, Baronet, died Aug. 23, 1885, aged 70.

**The Very Rev. Philip Vavasour**, Canon of Leeds, youngest son of the Hon. Sir E. M. Vavasour, Bart.; the builder of St. Wilfrid's Church at Ripon, and 25 years its pastor, died suddenly in London, April 19, 1887, aged 61.

**Sarah Winship**, 31 years the faithful attendant as lady's maid of the Right Hon. **Mary Dowager Lady Stourton**. She died Nov. 1, 1828, aged 52.

**John Thompson** died July 4, 1842.

**Richard Baillie** died Aug. 17, 1832. **Jane**, his wife, died June 21, 1866.

**William Thompson** died May 4, 1849, aged 28.

**Rev. William Chew**, O.S.B., nearly 26 years pastor of the Hazlewood congregation, died Feb. 25, 1832, aged 61.

**Annie Beevors** died Sept. 26, 1892, aged 4 days.

**Joseph Moverley** died Jan. 10, 1886, aged 79. **Elizabeth**, his wife, died Aug. 26, 1886, aged 84.

**Michael Banks** died Nov. 10, 1861, aged 22.

**James Moverley**, accidentally killed on Wingate Hill, June 16, 1862.

**Stephen Mudd** died Dec. 27, 1847, aged 85.

**Ruth Steel** died March 1, 1865, aged 88.

**Sarah McCarter** died August 22, 1886, aged 61. **Archibald McCarter**, her husband, died Dec. 12, 1877, aged 75.

**Elizabeth Hopperton** died May 23, 1867, aged 53.

**Joseph Heptonstall** died July 23, 1867, aged 14.

**Laura Mary Maxwell** died Dec. 14, 1861, aged 23. **Philip Joseph Maxwell** died May 7, 1872, aged 7. **Mary Josephine Maxwell** died May 10, 1873, aged 19.

Fannie, wife of George S. Lane-Fox, died at Paris, April 28, 1875, aged 30.

Thomas Moverley died July 25, 1889, aged 58. Jane, his wife, died Dec. 28, 1891.

Elizabeth V. Riall, widow of General Sir Phineas Riall, died Jan. 4, 1869, aged 74.

Thomas Heptonstall died Sept. 13, 1872, aged 72.

Thomas Hughes died Nov. 3, 1872, aged 29.

John Winter died Feb. 3, 1873, aged 72.

Thomas Moverley died June 24, 1876, aged 69. Mary, his wife, died Dec. 16, 1880, aged 71.

Alexander Swarbreck died March 2, 1875, aged 40.

Anthony Saynor died Dec. 9, 1858, aged 62. Many years faithful servant to the family at Hazlewood. Erected to his memory by the Hon. Mrs. Vavasour.

James Matson died Oct. 21, 1867, aged 21. Ann, wife of James M. Matson, and mother of the above, died July 10, 1872, aged 52.

Peter Murray died Dec. 17, 1849.

Thomas Heptonstall died Feb. 22, 1865.

E. D. Born Oct. 1869. Died Jan., 1870.

Alfonso Bordessa. Born Jan. 24, 1881. Died May 16, 1881.

Mary Emma Heptonstall died May 18, 1877.

Joseph Matthew Atkinson. Born Sept. 22, 1869. Died Sept. 6, 1881.

The Veneration and Venerable Bishop, late of Beverley, the Right Rev. John Briggs, D.D., died Jan. 4, 1861, aged 72, and in the 28th year of his Episcopacy.

## Notes.

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[The Council have decided to reserve a small space in each Number of the Journal for notices of Finds and other discoveries; it is hoped that Members will assist in making this a record of all the matters of archæological interest which may from time to time be brought to light in this large county.]

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### LIX.

#### THE CATHEDRAL CLOSE, YORK.

THE Cathedral of York, with its precincts, was enclosed by a wall about three quarters of a mile in length. There were in it four gates, one at Petergate facing Little Blake Street; another opening into Petergate opposite Stonegate; a third at the end of College Street opposite the Bedern; and a fourth at Ugglesforth.<sup>1</sup> Within this area were, the palace of the Archbishop on the north side of the Cathedral, near which was a chapel, the Chapel of S. Sepulchre, the Prison of the Liberty of S. Peter, the Church of S. Michael-le-Belfrey, the Deanery, S. William's College and the Bedern, a college of vicars choral of the Cathedral.

In "*The Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward I., 1281—1292*," issued 1893, there is an entry which gives the date of the enclosure and the reason for the building of it. It is as follows:—

1285. May 18. Westminster. Licence for the Dean and Chapter of S. Peter's, York, to enclose the churchyard and precinct of their church with a stone wall 12 feet high all round, for the better security of the canons, and for the prevention of nocturnal incursions of thieves in the streets and lanes in the said precinct, and of night wanderers committing homicides, fornications, and other evil there: the said wall to be provided with competent gates and posterns, which are to be left open from dawn till night.

That the state of things mentioned really existed, and that it was not a merely formal reason for granting the

<sup>1</sup> Allen.

licence, is clear from an entry occurring in the following year :—

1286. Feb. 24. Westminster. The King appointed a commission of enquiry touching certain vagabonds in the city of York, who commit homicides and other crimes there, so that certain of the King's loyal subjects dare not leave their houses without escorts of armed men.

From other entries in the same calendar it is evident that the state of affairs described as existing in York was not confined, or peculiar, to that city : in the same year and for the same reasons the King granted licences to the Dean and Chapter of S. Paul's, London, and to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, to similarly enclose their Cathedral Churches and their precincts, and in the following year a similar licence for the same reasons was granted to the Dean and Chapter of Wells.

F. R. FAIRBANK.

## LX.

### THE HOSPITAL OF S. NICHOLAS, OUTSIDE YORK.

SOME interesting information concerning this Hospital occurs in "*A Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edward I., 1281—1292,*" issued in 1893. King Edward I. appears to have been much interested in hospitals for lepers, and in the year 1285 he issued a commission to settle the Hospital of S. Nicholas, York, and to amend the rule and discipline there, as the hospital had fallen into extreme need, through subtraction and dissipation of its goods. The commission was to Thomas de Normanvill, escheator beyond the Trent, and to John Sampson, Mayor of York. It does not appear to have effected much improvement, for in 1292 William de Hamelton, King's clerk and Archdeacon of York, had by the King's appointment made a survey of the hospital ; he found it to be "in a state of decay by reason of the inept and inordinate conversation and administration of the masters and keepers thereof, and by admission of brethren and sisters against the statute and rule." And the King then issued a mandate "that the ordinance for their better

discipline, made by the said William, with the counsel of John de Lithegreyns (Justice in Eyre), John le Especer, Mayor of York, and jury of good and lawful men of the said city and parts adjacent, be inviolably observed, and that the keepers of the said hospital read the articles thereof before the brethren and sisters in their church every year on the eve of S. Nicholas the Confessor."

William de Hamelton, in the visitation and ordinance which he had made, deferred the appointment of a master to the hospital until the will of the King thereon was known. Subsequently the King ordered the Abbot of S. Mary's, York, and John de Lithegreynes to elect a suitable chaplain as master. They, with the common consent of the mayor and commonalty of the city, nominated Robert le Graunt, parson of the Church of S. Crux, York, as master; and on June 12 the King committed the hospital to his custody during pleasure, "provided that he cause the ordinance recently made by the Archdeacon in the said hospital, which was afterwards confirmed by letters patent, to be inviolably observed in every article." On the same day the King issued a writ *de intendendo* to the brethren and sisters of the hospital.

Dugdale, *Monasticon Anglicanum*, vi. pp. 709—710, gives a list of some of the masters of this hospital, and also an "Ordinatio ejusdem per Willielmus de Gruxford, Angliæ Cancellanum," extending to 3 columns. According to Drake, the Norman Porch at S. Margaret's Church in York, which is well known for the elaborate sculpture about it, was removed from the church of this Hospital and rebuilt on its present site. In 1284 King Edward had taken the affairs of the Hospital of the Holy Innocents, for Lepers, without Lincoln, similarly in hand.

F. R. FAIRBANK.

## LXI.

## "OUR LADY OF DONCASTER."

At the end of my notes on the Carmelite Priory at Doncaster, I added a few on "Our Lady of Doncaster," stating that this figure is believed to have been located in that Priory, but the evidence did not prove more than the probability of such being the case. In the report on the Kenyon MSS., issued by the Historical Manuscripts Commission, there is a curious account of a reputed miracle believed to have been performed by "Our Lady of Doncaster," which appears to set the question at rest by proving that the Priory was the place where the figure was located. This account is as follows :—

Be it known to all Christyn pepull, that on the 15th day of Julii, anno Domini 1524, that oon William Nicolson, of the parish of Townsburgh, three myle from Doncaster, as the said William schuld have passed over the water of Donne at a common forde callyd Steaforth Sandes, with an yren bownd wayn, six oxen, and two horsse, looden with howshold stuff, and havyng also in his said wayn oon Robert Leche, his wyff and their two chydren, oon chyld beyng but half a yere of age, and the other child beyng under seven yeres of age, sett his servaunte, callyd Ric. Kychyn, upon the formast horsse, and whan the draghte was past the myddes of the water, the stroom and the wynde was gret, and drofe the wayn, the oxen, and the horsse down the water, and the formast horsse, which the servaunte roode upon, was drowned, and the wayn, with all the company was turned upsodown, and the whelis upwardes. Than all the company beyng therin, did call and cry to Allmighiti God and to our Blessid Lady, whose ymage is honorde and worshept in the Whyte Freeres of Doncaster, by whos grace the said servaunte gate holde of an ox bele, and soo gate to land; and his master, William Nicolson, lying in the bothom of the water emonges his beasts' feete, gate holde of a beast's heed, and thrust hymself towardes the land, and so, by the grace of God, and of this good Lady of Doncaster, was savyd. Fyrst (he) dyd take hold of a willow busch, which dyd breke, callyd of our Blessed Lady, and gate hold of another and was savid. Now the said Robert Leche, his wyff and their two yong children, after that was dryfen down with the wynde and stroom in the middes of the mayn water, the space of three score foote and more, to an owler busch; at the wich the said Robert, with his two yong children, by the help of God and of our good Lady, gate to land. Then, after that, the wyff of the said Robert Leche was dryuen down, with the wayn, oxen, and the horsse, the space of three hundrd foote and more, with the gret wynd and the streeme, in the myddes of the mayn water; and the wayn turned with the water three times upsodown, she beyng therein. And than all the peple beyng on the land, seyng this pituous and hevvy sithte, dyd knele down upon their knees, and made thar



special prayers to Allmightie God and to this Blessed Lady of Doncaster that if ever she shewed any merakill, to shew some grace upon this said woman. And anoon, after the woman was cast above the water, and spake to the pepill, she beyng in the water, and said she did ritht well, for God and our Blessid Lady in Doncaster had preservyd hyr ; and so, by grace of Allmighti God and of this said gracious Lady, the wayn, with the beasts and the woman, was cast towards the land, and soo was savyd, all the Christyn soules ; howbeyt, there was threc oxen and one horsse drowned, and three oxen and one horse savid. And that these premyeses been true and not fayned, the fornamyd William Nicolson, Robert Leche his wyff and their two yong childeren, cam to our Lady in Doncaster apon Mare Mawdley's day next after the date herof, and dyd declare this gracious merakill, and was swon apon a boke before the Prior and Covent with other of sufficient wyttnes of their neburs, as followeth : Thomas Boswell, gentillman, Joh. Turnlay, Joh. Mapill, Robt. Newcome, with other moo ; and as that day this gracious merakill was rongne and songne in the presence of 300 peple and moo. Deo gracias.

F. R. FAIRBANK.

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## LXII.

### THE BOUNDARY CROSSES OF PONTEFRACT.

WHEN the Pontefract water was being laid to Carleton, or rather to the Pontefract-ward outskirts of that village, and during the excavations for the pipes, a very interesting discovery was made of an old-world bouldered road. This was uncovered on the rising ground between the Railway Bridge and a "Rest and be Thankful," which was placed by the late Rev. J. Armitage Rhodes, about two-thirds up the hill.

The bouldered road was clearly the "way to Carleton Cross," towards the reparation of which Robert Austwick, by will dated 7th May, 1505, bequeathed the sum of 3s. 4d., an amount by no means so insignificant in those days as it appears in the present.

The boulders of which the road was composed were of a good granulated sandstone, which had not suffered much from the erosion to which they had been subjected while being converted into boulders, and which, although their rougher surfaces had been worn down, had not assumed the oval form which they would have done had they been water-borne for a long distance at a low rate of speed. At that particular point the pathway has been

raised quite half a yard above the road, so that any foundations of the Cross, should there be such remaining, will be at a considerable depth.

The Cross itself was a boundary cross, facing Carleton, and occupying the small recess near the top of the hill in which "Rest and be Thankful" was placed about a quarter of a century ago, and which at one time was even more spacious than at present. A wayfarer seated on this seat at the end of Swan-hill flat, which is the last close in Pontefract, has Carleton before him as on a map, and a Cross at this point must have been seen to great advantage from a considerable distance to the south, east and west. But there is now no trace or vestige of it; there are no traces even of its name on any of the neighbouring plots, and its existence had been completely and entirely forgotten until my examination of Robert Austwick's will recovered its memory. Even then, however, there were but slight indications of its precise locality, and it was only after many sites had been tentatively examined and rejected as not meeting all the conditions that I was able to fix upon this position as the most likely. And then all circumstances favoured the selection. The site exactly corresponds with those of two other similar crosses, of the position of which there can be no doubt, and now this bouldered road helps to complete the testimony.

The road, at that position, moreover, illustrates in a very peculiar manner the way in which such Anglian towns as Pontefract were approached. The traveller from the south, for instance, coming to the town, having left Carleton, passed through an outlying portion of Pontefract, then again a Carleton plot, and finally entered Pontefract at what is now the Bar Terrace. And this system of having interlocking lands was probably adopted as a help in some way to the defence and security of the place, in connection with which it may be remarked, that a portion of such interlocking lands had the name of greave attached, and that in many cases the lands are so called at the present day. So leaving Pontefract at the Bar Terrace, to go southward, the traveller passed through a piece of Carleton, which extended to the left within very well-defined boundaries. He then reached Swan-hill Lane, where he passed through a similar piece of Pontefract, which had half an acre's extent to his right, though the boundaries have been (quite of recent

years) destroyed. The position is, however, clearly defined by the singular presence of two adjoining gates to the same field, one of which leads to the Pontefract portion and the other to the half acre which pays rates to Carleton. The termination of this Carleton portion was in the Middle Ages fixed by the Carleton Cross, and it is now ascertained by the position of "Rest and be Thankful."

There were, it may be interesting to know, two other such boundary crosses in different parts of the borders of Pontefract, and, as I have said, in somewhat similar positions to that to which I have assigned the Carleton Cross. All three may be attributed to the 12th century, but of only one of them are there any remains. This is the bed of a shaft which has been called Stump Cross for centuries, probably since its demolition; but its original name, as recorded in the Pontefract Chartulary, was Ralph's Cross, and it was the boundary between Ferrybridge and Pontefract, on the road to Ferrybridge. A pretended engraving of three sides of the shaft of this Cross is given in Bishop Gough's *Camden* (III. 32, plate ii., 1789), which is reproduced in Fox's *History of Pontefract*, with an inaccurate reference. But the Bishop does not state his authority.

The third such cross was on the lower Darrington Road, that from the Old Church neighbourhood, which was a part of the old turnpike road from Wentbridge to Ferrybridge. It was the boundary between the last-named place and that outlying portion of Pontefract which is called the Greave Field. All, it will be observed, were upon the high roads to Carleton, to Ferrybridge, and to Darrington respectively.

RICHARD HOLMES.

Pontefract.

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### LXIII.

THE LATE REV. DANIEL HENRY HAIGH.

MR. G. D. LUMB, writing to *Notes and Queries* (8th S., vii. 102), points out what appears to be a mistake in my obituary notice of Father Haigh in the *Yorks. Arch. Journal*, vol. vi. p. 53. "The notice states that before joining the Roman Church on Jan. 1st, 1847, Mr. Haigh had in great part built a new

church, dedicated to All Saints, in York Road, Leeds." I do not now remember what was my authority for this statement, whether or not *The Tablet* for May 24th, 1879, from which I gathered some particulars. But it would seem from *The Leeds Intelligencer* of November 2nd, 1850, that the foundation-stone was laid October 28th, 1846, the site having been purchased from a portion of an offertory at the consecration of St. Saviour's, and that Mr. Haigh had offered to build a church at a cost of £15,000. Mr. Haigh's secession, two months afterwards, involved the withdrawal of this offer; he spent the £15,000 on a handsome place of worship for Roman Catholics, at Erdington, near Birmingham; and the church at Leeds having been endowed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, was paid for by funds raised by the Rev. W. Randall, the first incumbent, and a committee of twelve gentlemen in the town.

J. T. F.

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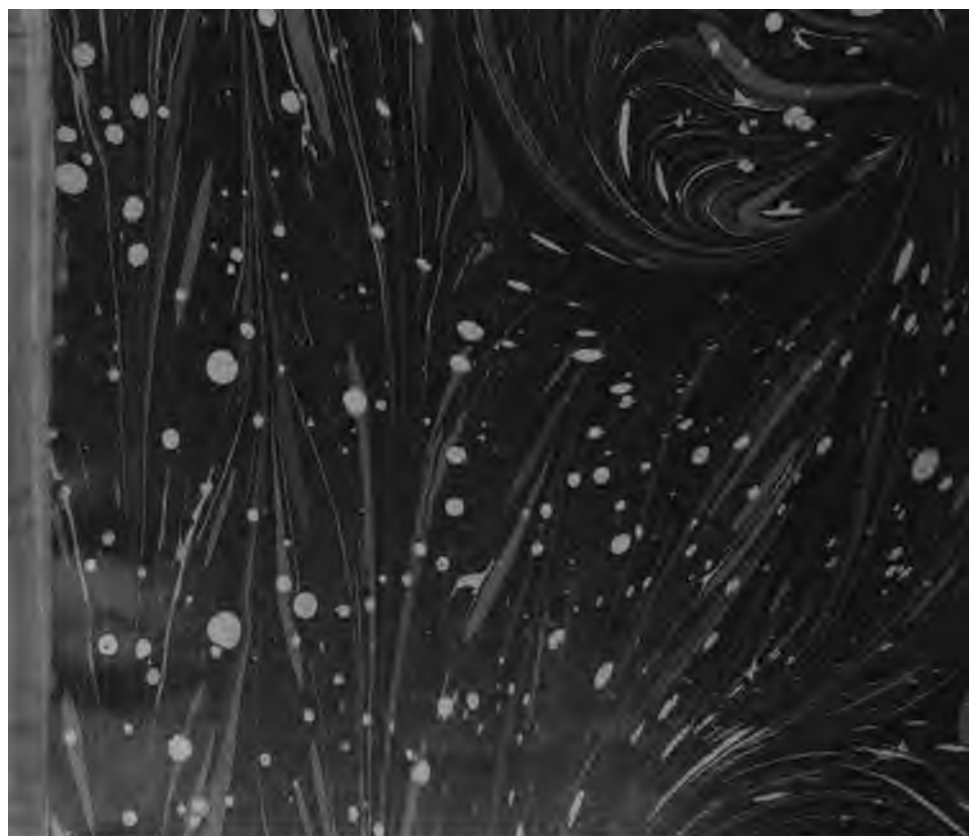
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