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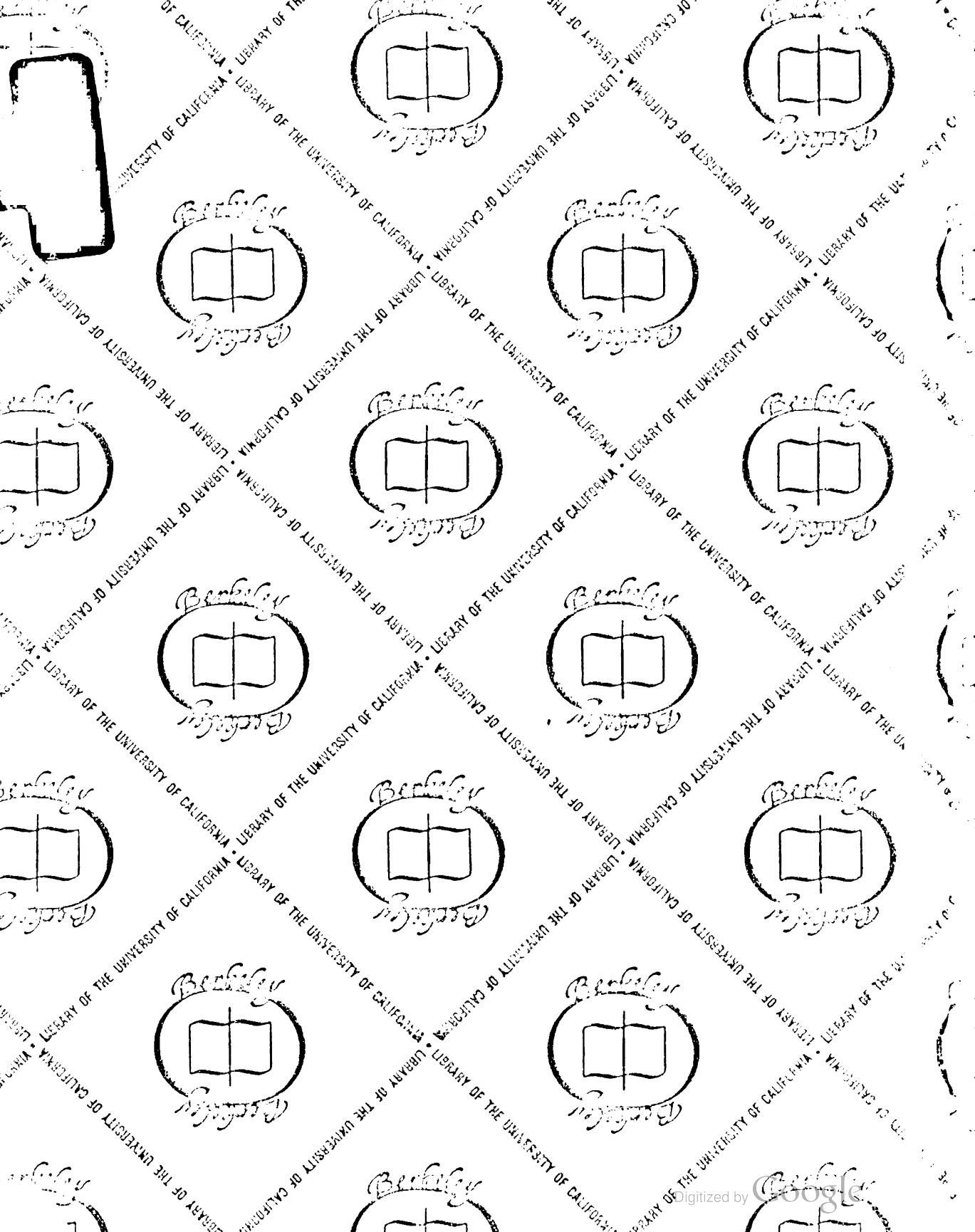
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## PREFACE.

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THE Council of the Association have little to do in presenting the seventh Volume of the *Journal* to the Members, beyond thanking the Contributors for the Papers that have been prepared with so much care and learning.

The Notes that have appeared in the *Journal* from time to time are a new feature, and one that, with the systematic assistance of Members, will be very useful, as they will form a permanent record of the discoveries which are continually being made in the county. The Council desire to call attention to the completion of the Poll Tax. The publication of this invaluable roll has been followed with great interest, and has been honoured by the approval of the public press.

The account of Bowes Castle forms one of a series which the Council owe to their staunch friend, Mr. G. T. Clark whose researches in the fortified architecture of the Middle Ages are well known to all who are interested in Archæological studies.

The Notes on Agbrigg, from the Dodsworth MSS. maintain their interest, and will be very useful in indicating to inquirers the direction in which to make further search.

The Council have to thank the Rev. Canon Raine, to

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whose kind offices they owe the interesting Paper by the late Mr. Davies.

It is only necessary to add, that though the *Journal* is published under the superintendence of the Council, the writers alone are responsible for the facts and opinions in their respective articles.

*October, 1832.*

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THE YORKSHIRE  
Archaeological and Topographical Journal.

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**Fairless Barber, F.S.A.**

THERE can, we suppose, be very few of our readers who do not feel that they have sustained a personal loss in the removal from among us of our late enthusiastic, able, and energetic Secretary, a man respected by all who knew him, and beloved by those who knew him best. So long as our Association exists, his name will remain inseparably connected with it, for he was ever its life and soul while health and strength remained to him. And it is not without meaning that ours is often called "Fairless Barber's Society," to distinguish it from that much older Yorkshire Architectural Society which has so long done and is still doing excellent work similar in kind to that which we have undertaken. There can indeed be no place more suitable than our pages for a few biographical notes *in memoriam* of one who was and is so emphatically our very own.

Fairless Barber was the second son of the late Joseph Barber, solicitor, of Brighouse, and was born at Castle Hill, Rastrick, Jan. 11, 1835. The place in which his childhood was spent tells of far off days of old, by its very name, its traces of ancient defences, and its so-called "Runic" Cross. These may not have been altogether lost on our friend, but have helped to form his earliest thoughts of things outside himself. He was educated at St. Peter's School in York, where he obtained a free scholarship and other honours. As a schoolboy he always had a taste for drawing, in which he received good instruction at St. Peter's, and was considered one of the best pupils the drawing-master ever had. He took a sketch of Kelso Abbey, which he afterwards

lithographed himself.<sup>1</sup> He was never fond of sports, nor particularly devoted to study, but rather rejoiced in the early development of his antiquarian tastes in a city where he could hardly turn without seeing ancient buildings of every period from Roman to post-mediæval, and where spade or pick can scarcely be used without revealing some objects of antiquarian interest. His hours of freedom were occupied about the Minster, the churches, the walls, or the museum, rather than in the playground, and his holidays were sometimes spent with relatives at Bishop Auckland, where, as boys, he and his brothers would dig about the camp at Binchester for Roman pots, or if haply they lighted on a coin, then they were indeed as those that "find great spoils." We well remember a day spent with him there a few years ago, when he recalled his boyish pursuits, and knew all the most likely places for finding bits of pottery. As young men, the brothers would dig for Roman remains at Slack, to which work Fairless returned again and again in later years.<sup>2</sup> After leaving school, he entered his father's profession, and was admitted a solicitor in 1859. On the death of his father he succeeded to the practice at Brighouse. In his profession he was well known as a sound lawyer and a man of integrity and honour as well as ability; but it was as an antiquary and an ardent promoter of antiquarian pursuits that he was best known to the public generally. He joined the "Huddersfield Archæological and Topographical Association" in 1866, and in September of the same year succeeded the Rev. George Lloyd as Secretary, and it is mainly due to his earnest work that it became (in 1870) the "Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association," and has since developed into one of the largest and most influential societies in the Kingdom.<sup>3</sup> A list of his published papers, etc., will be found below. In 1870 he was elected a Fellow of the Society of

<sup>1</sup> See the list at the end of this notice.

<sup>2</sup> See "Papers" by him in the list below.

<sup>3</sup> See the Preface to Vol. I. of this Journal. It may be interesting at this point to turn to the Annual Report for the year 1866. We find there were 66 Annual Members contributing £34 13s. 0d., and 9 Life Members whose compositions amounted to £47 5s. 0d. When Mr.

Barber left the Association in 1879, there were 137 Life Members who had paid £719 5s. 0d., and 212 Subscribers whose payments amounted to £111 6s. 0d. To any one familiar with the working of societies of this character, these figures will be very suggestive, and enable them to estimate the amount of work necessary to bring about such results.

Antiquaries, and he was also a Member of the Royal Archæological Institute, and a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society. Members of the Institute will not soon forget the Ripon Meeting in 1874, the admirable organization of which was so largely due to Fairless Barber, and which included the joint excursion to York of the Institute and of our Association, a most happy suggestion, we believe, of our indefatigable Secretary. We well remember how he took Mrs. Barber and his family to stay at Clotherholme for some time before the meeting, that he might be near Ripon to make arrangements, how he joined every excursion and every meeting of sections or other gathering that he could, putting his own life and energy into everything that was going on. It was so strongly felt at the time what we owed to him, that many of us wished to present him with a silver horn, which should remind him of the ancient badge of the Wakemen of Ripon<sup>4</sup> in time to come, and which he might sound at future meetings as he then sounded his bugle, to bring us up to the times of coming and going set forth in the programme. But his too sensitive nature shrank from any tangible acknowledgment of his services, and he preferred that, if anything of the kind were done, our gift should take the form of a present to his wife. A bracelet was accordingly made, under the direction, we believe, of the Marchioness of Ripon, from the design of the Rev. W. C. Lukis, F.S.A., by whom it was presented to Mrs. Barber on the part of the subscribers.

We may here insert the following account of his life among his more immediate neighbours, taken from the *Halifax Guardian* of March 5th, 1881 :

“ At home he was to the fore always, in matters relating to the good of the neighbourhood. He was one of the originators of the Brighouse branch of the Yorkshire Penny Savings Bank, of which he was a vice-president. From its establishment Mr. Barber was connected with the Brighouse Mechanics' Institution, and his lectures and addresses upon its varied platform have always attracted large audiences of appreciative hearers. He was twice the president of the institution, and was a vice-president when he died. As a professional man he was the promoter of many large, successful, and useful companies in the district, such as the Rastrick Gas Company, which was afterwards incorporated by Act of Parliament ; the Rastrick Waterworks Company, Limited ; the Rastrick Stone Company, Limited ; the Clifton Water Supply Association, &c.

<sup>4</sup> See “ Ripon : its Wakemen and their Ancient Badge. By Thomas Carter, Esq.,”

in the Journal of the Archæological Institute, Vol. XXXII. pp. 394-416.

In religion he was a thoroughly consistent member of the Church of England, and never failed in his exertions to further its interests, whilst in the cause of education he was an enthusiastic worker. He was one of the promoters of the St. John's School, Gooder Lane, Rastrick, and an official of the Diocesan Association. With the work of restoring the Halifax Parish Church his name will always be identified, being one of the members of the Restoration Committee. By his great antiquarian knowledge of the edifice, amply displayed on the occasion of the visit of the Yorkshire Archæological Society to this neighbourhood, he assisted the late Sir Gilbert Scott very much by his advice. Mr. Barber was a personal friend of that great ecclesiastical architect. Politically, Mr. Barber was a staunch Conservative; but always animated by a generosity of disposition towards his opponents. This fact is sufficiently demonstrated by the circumstance that he was always chosen by the Sheriff of the county to conduct, as the returning officer, the county elections, until his illness, when his younger brother, Mr. H. J. Barber, was deputed to the office. Socially, Mr. Fairless Barber was a genial, highly educated, and beloved friend, and his loss will be greatly felt by the large circle with whom he was in the habit of associating."

Some months before his health broke down, it was but too evident that the wear-and-tear of life was telling seriously upon him. He had the greatest part of the management of our Association on his hands, including the editing of the *Journal*, in addition to all the anxious work and responsibility which his profession involved, and all the cares for others, of which the above extract may give some idea. Had he lived for himself alone, or even for himself and his family, he might still have been at Castle Hill, in a position of comparative ease and of competency. But he could not settle down to this, and by undertaking too much he shortened his valuable life, so far as we can see. Even when he retired for a few weeks to Bamborough Castle with his family, for the sake of rest and change, he could not really rest, both mind and body were ever at work. Not long after this he looked sadly thin and careworn, as well he might, working as he did night after night and scarcely resting day or night. And then his health failed so entirely that he could do no more. He was obliged to leave his professional work to others as well as his labours for the Association, and, in fact, to stop all work and correspondence, while he retired to Pinner, near Watford, where one of his brothers resided, in the hope that the quiet and retirement of the place would restore him to his former health. But it was too late. He never rallied, and after a gradual decline he peacefully and quietly fell asleep, March 3rd,

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1881, and was buried at Pinner. We may here refer to the short but kindly notice at the end of Vol. VI. of the *Journal*, the mournful tidings of his death having arrived just as the last sheet was going to press. We all feel that we have lost a good and true friend, and that the Association has lost the man to whose untiring zeal and unselfish devotion it may almost be said to owe its existence, and to whose memory it can never show undue respect.

---

LIST OF PUBLISHED ARTICLES, ETC., BY FAIRLESS BARBER, F.S.A.

"Kelso Abbey, Roxburghshire, drawn from nature on stone by Fairless Barber, St. Peter's School," York, Dec. 1851.

"Huddersfield Archæological and Topographical Association. Papers read at Slack, April 13, 1866, by J. K. Walker, Esq. M.D., and by Fairless Barber, Esq., of Rastrick." Reprinted from the *Huddersfield Examiner*, of the 21st April, 1866. Huddersfield: Printed by J. Woodhead, *Examiner* Office, pp. 24. 12°.

"On some Roman coins found at Slack; a Paper read before the Huddersfield Archæological and Topographical Association, by Fairless Barber, Esq., Hon. Sec." [Reprinted from the *Huddersfield Examiner*.] Huddersfield: J. Woodhead, Printer, Ramsden Street. 1867, pp. 11. 8°.

"On Masters and Servants in A.D. 1604" [Reprinted from the *Brighouse News*.] Signed F. B., pp. 4. 8°.

"Reports, Circulars, etc. of the Huddersfield Association from 1866 to 1870."

"On the Roman Station at Slack." *Yorks. Arch. Journal*, vol. i. pp. 1-11, with plate.

"On the Book of Rates for the West Riding of the County of York," *ib.* pp. 153-168.

"On the West Riding Sessions Rolls," *ib.* vol. v. pp. 362-405.

"An Essay in explanation of Fountains Abbey." Read before the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes, on the 28th day of May, 1874, by Fairless Barber, F.S.A. Leeds: Printed by Charles Goodall, 2, Park Lane, 1874. 8°; pp. 13, with Plan.

"The Church of St. John the Baptist, Chelmorton." [Reprinted from the *Buxton Advertiser*, with plate, pp. 8. 8°.] Printed by J. C. Bates, Printer, Hot Bath Colonnade, Buxton.

"On a Few Examples of Mediæval Deeds," by Fairless Barber, F.S.A., a member of the Incorporated Law Society of the United Kingdom. Reprinted from the "Proceedings of the Annual Provincial Meeting of the said Society, held at Manchester, Oct. 23 and 24, 1878." 32 pp.

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(CONTINUED FROM p. 312, VOL. VI)

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Rogerus Moksoñ & vx ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.	Mariota Dowmun . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes Taillour . . . . .	iiij.d.	Alicia Campion . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes filia ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes filius Thome Henlayk' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Margareta Malur' . . . . .	iiij.d.	Johaunes filius Willelmi de Graf-fetoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Hird' . . . . .	iiij.d.	Euema ffairebarñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Summa—vj.li. vij.s. x.d.		Thomas Alberwik' & vx ejus . . . . .	xij.d.
		Johannes Daltoñ, <i>Tector</i> , & vx ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
		Adam Serleman & vx ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Johannes Aldrech' & vx ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Willelmus ffairebarñ & vx ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Willelmus Gillesoñ & vx ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
<i>MERTON CUM HAMELETT'.</i>			
Johannes Clerc & vx ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Johannes filius Ricardi & vx ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.		

Johannes Wriht' & vx̄ ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
 Willelmus Carter & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Robertus filius Willelmi & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Robertus de Bridesall' & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes Tasker' & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes de Rouclif' & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus Hebson, & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes Hebson, *Mercator*, vx̄ . . . . . xij.d.  
 Johannes Wrightsoñ & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Cecilia *seruiens* Thome de Alberwik' . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Cristiana Pynder . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes filius Ade . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Alicia filia Ade *seruiens* . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Alicia Henlayk' . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Matilda filia Willelmi Carter . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Elizota *seruiens* Roberti Wilkinsoñ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Robertus *seruiens* ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Robertus Bridesall' . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Thomas frater ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Agnes vx̄ Nicholai . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Alicia filia ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Nicholaus filius Ade . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Cecilia *seruiens* Vicarii . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus *seruiens* Vicarii . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Robertus Tascar . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes *seruiens* Willelmi Hebson . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Mariona *seruiens* ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Alicia Wrightsondoghter . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Elena Blanchard' . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes filius Roberti & vx̄ ejus, *Breuster* . . . . . vj.d.  
 Johannes Hynchebald & vx̄ ejus, *Breuster* . . . . . vj.d.  
 Johannes Hudson & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Robertus filius Willelmi & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes Scotte & vx̄ ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
 Johannes filius Willelmi & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Ricardus filius ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Alicia filia Ricardi . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Hugo filius Johannis Robynsoñ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Simon filius Johannis Scotte . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Hugo Walker' . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Alicia de Vsburn . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Summa—xxvij.s. viij.d.

STOKKELD'.

Edmundus Moubray, Esquier . . . . . { dimid.  
 . . . . . { marc.  
 Katerina de Mideltoñ *seruiens* . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus Laafe *seruiens* . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus del Chaincery *seruiens* . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Alicia Pynder *seruiens* . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Cecilia Dernebroke . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Jacobus de Dentoñ & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Ricardus Carter & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Elena Martyn . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Ricardus Swynhird' & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Alicia Geppedoghter . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Alicia de Gasegill' . . . . . iiij.d.

Isabella *seruiens* dicte Alicie . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Robertus Taaker' & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes Taillour *seruiens* . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes Laafe & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Marioria Noris . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus de West & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Robertus de West & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Ricardus Sanderson' & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Andreas Wright, *Carpenter* . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus Sclatter & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Summa—xiiij.s. [viij.d. ?].

COPPEGRAUE.

Henricus de Ketton & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes Norys & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 [Johannes (?)] Monk' & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 [Hen]ricus (?) Monk' & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 . . . . . ag' & vx̄ e[*jus*] . . . . . iiij.d.

(Written at bottom of column 1 on this membrane).

b. ADHUC COPPEGRAUE.

Johannes Tascar' & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes frater Rectoris & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Ricardus Prentys & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiij.d.

(Membrane 44 b, column 4.)

Ricardus Shepird' & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes del Lee & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes Lemors & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes Turnepost & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus de Marche & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Rogerus de Biltoñ & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes Mareschall' & vx̄ ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
 Johannes Hunsyngouer' & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes Adesoñ & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus del Hall' & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johanna Crouder' . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Isabella Prestseruant . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Hugo *seruiens* ejusdem Presbiteri . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Alicia de Hunsyngoure . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Summa—vij.s. vj.d.

KIRKEBYMALESART CUM LAURERTON', MISESE, LUNGLE, SKELDON', DALA, SWETON', DALEHOUSES, ET NIDDERDALE.

Robertus Webster & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus Webster & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus de Thorntoñ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johanna filia ejus . . . . . iiij.d.

Matilda ancilla ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Johanna filia ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Johannes fleshewer' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Johannes de Brathwait vx̄ . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Thomas fleshewer' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Alanus Souter & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Johannes Smith' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	v.j.d.	Willelmus Crobbe & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Elena filia ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Nicholaus Souter & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Johannes seruiens ejusdem . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Ricardus Wright & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Willelmus Risewik senior & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Robertus Souter & vx̄ . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Agnes filia ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Agnes filia ejusdem . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Willelmus Saunderson' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Ricardus seruiens ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Rogerus Andreweson' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Johannes de Thorp' . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Robertus Derley & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Elena commorans ibidem . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Johanna Ketelsang', vidua, . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Johannes Hird' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Alicia Saunderdoghter . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Johannes Wright' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Agnes filia ejusdem . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Ricardus Thorpeman seruiens . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Johannes Hagett' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Willelmus de Derlay & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Robertus Pikard' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Alicia ancilla ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Thomas de Sigeswik' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Johannes Couper . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Adam de Gramell' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Johannes Attekynson' . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Sibota de Grantell' . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Adam del Seler' . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Magota de Whitlay, <i>Webster</i> , . . . . .	xij.d.	Juliana del Seler' . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Robertus de Byggyng' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Alicia soror Adekynson' . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Johannes Sunnyng' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Johannes de Askwith' . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Mater dicti Johannis . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Johannes de Craueñ . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Thomas de Leghton' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Thomas Palfrayman . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Willelmus Sult & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Willelmus Shephird' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Alicia Haward' . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Mater ejusdem Willelmi . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Isabella soror ejusdem . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Johannes de Limley & vx̄ . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Rogerus Chapman' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Ricardus de Dala & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Thomas Bestayn & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Johannes Pek' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Willelmus Ketelsmore, <i>Carpenter</i> , . . . . .	v.j.d.	Alicia seruiens ejusdem . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Johanna filia ejusdem . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Johannes Pek' junior . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Willelmus de Rysewyk' junior . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Johanna soror ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Willelmus Haget' . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Hugo de Askewith' . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Willelmus filius ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Henricus filius ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Leticia Jonson', vidua, . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Willelmus de Askewith' . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Willelmus de Burghbrig' . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Ricardus Wollore & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Beatrix del Vikers . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Johannes Page & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Matilda Wright' . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Robertus de Well' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Rogerus del Vikers & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Johannes Couhird' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Johannes filius ejusdem . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Johannes Jene & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Willelmus Milner, <i>Firmarius</i> , . . . . .	v.j.d.	Adam Couhird' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Henricus Merich' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Robertus Hungate & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Ricardus filius ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Elena de Skeldemun, vidua, . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Isabella, ancilla, . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Johannes Elynson' . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Nicholaus Taillour & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Agnes Abram . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Agnes Taillour . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Galfridus Harpour . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Johannes de Clyue & vx̄ . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Adam cum Barba . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Alicia ancilla ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Johanna Jene . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Cristiana, filia, . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Johannes filius ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Magota Pigard' . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Thomas de Malthous . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Ricardus Saunderson', <i>Carnifex</i> . . . . .	v.j.d.	Johannes Mannyng' . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Nicholaus famulus ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Agnes Mannyng' . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Johannes Clericus & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Nora Mannyng' . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Margareta del frere . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Johannes de Thakwra . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Agnes Lorimer' . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Willelmus Hornere . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Johannes de Aswith' . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Ricardus de Lofthous . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Nora Smith' . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Johannes seruiens ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Agnes seruiens Vicarii . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Thomas filius ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Isabella Kierchiefwassher' . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Johannes del Loge . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Beatrix filia ejusdem . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Thomas de Loege . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Ricardus Trewe & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Johannes del Loege . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Ricardus Robynson' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Ricardus frater ejus . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Elena Coupere . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Thomas seruiens Ricardi Loft- hous . . . . .	iii.j.d.
Willelmus de Brathwat & vx̄ . . . . .	iii.j.d.	Adam Hornere . . . . .	iii.j.d.

Thomas Hornere . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes filia Hornere . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus del Grene . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alanus Howe . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Troppe . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Colyn . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Ketelwel . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Thakwra . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Adamson . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes famulus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Luk' (?) . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Godemet . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus scriuens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johanna filia Godemet . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus de Thakwra . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Thakwra . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alanus famulus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia Nailler' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Bestyan . . . . .	iiij.d.
Petrus Geldhird' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Geldhird' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus Warde . . . . .	iiij.d.
Isabella de Thorntoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Hawisia de Lymlay . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Lofthous . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus famulus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus florster . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Couerdale . . . . .	iiij.d.
Petrus Jaklyn . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Couhird' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia Carltoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Summa—lv.s. viij.d.	

(Membrane 45, column 1.)

VILLA DE KNARESBURGH'.

Ricardus Barker & vxor ejus . . . . .	xij.d.
Elizota Gobett' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Chaloner & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Robertus Clerc & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Adam Siluernouth' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Webster & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Petrus de Dunsford & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Ricardus Brynnand' & vxor ejus . . . . .	ij.s.
Johannes Broune & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Walterus Webster & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Katerina Wilkes . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Porter & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Smyth' & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes Dobsoñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus fleschewer & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Adam Betlay & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Lek & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Wrenchill', Draper, & vx' ejus . . . . .	xij.d.
Willelmus Brynnand, Carpenter, & vx' ejus . . . . .	xij.d.
Robertus de Nesfeld, frankleyn (?) & vxor ejus . . . . .	xl.d.
Johannes Paylye & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus de Busby & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.

Adam Brabaner & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Ricardus de Aldeburgh' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Imayn de Nesfeld' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Carter & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Laydy & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Kyng' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Badd' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Matilda vxor Roberti . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus filius Thome & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Nicholaus fleccher & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Soutersoñ, Souter, & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes Broune, Carter, . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Brigg' & vxor ejus . . . . .	xij.d.
Johannes Wrenchill' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Burtoñ, Souter, & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes de Kirkeby, Blomer, & vxor ejus . . . . .	xij.d.
Adam Brynnand' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Norsoñ, Coke, . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes Wayt & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Perfay . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus filius Hugonis Barker . . . . .	iiij.d.
Custancia Brynnand' . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes Lasey & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Sañe, Souter, & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Thomas Chapmañ & vxor ejus . . . . .	xij.d.
Adam Hobler' & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Elena vxor Willelmi Brennaud' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam de Hestoñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Smyth' & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes Panall' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Thornburgh' & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes Milner & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes Cayne & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Margareta Dauwywf . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Mertoñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Hall' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Warkman & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Tynkeler & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus de Mertoñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus de Erkendefñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	ij.s.
Agnes Swayn . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Swyuhird' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes seruiens Ricardi Barker . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus de Lonesdall' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Bond' seruiens Roberti Clerc . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Adamsoñ Siluernouth' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes seruiens Ricardi Brinnand' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus seruiens ejusdem Ricardi . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus del Hill' seruiens ejusdem . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas seruiens ejusdem . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes seruiens Johannis filii Roberti . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus seruiens Johannis Leke . . . . .	iiij.d.

Adam filius Willelmi Brynnand' . . . . .	iiij. d.
Ricardus seruiens Roberti de Nesfeld' . . . . .	iiij. d.
Robertus seruiens ejusdem . . . . .	iiij. d.
Johannes Colynson seruiens Thome Brigg' . . . . .	iiij. d.
Johannes ffraward' seruiens Willelmi Saue . . . . .	iiij. d.
Willelmus ffox seruiens Vicarii . . . . .	iiij. d.
Alicia seruiens ejusdem Vicarii . . . . .	iiij. d.
Johanna seruiens ejusdem Vicarii . . . . .	iiij. d.
Summa—xlj. s. ij. d.	

## SCRIVEYN'.

Higdoñ de Slyngeby & vxor ejus, ad valorem Militis . . . . .	xx. s.
Johannes de Wode & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij. d.
Willelmus Lightfote & vxor ejus . . . . .	xij. d.
Johannes Dowsoñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij. d.
Johannes de Castlay, <i>Carpenter</i> , & vx' ejus . . . . .	vj. d.
Adam Dawesoñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij. d.
Thomas Smyth' & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj. d.
Johannes Watmañ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij. d.
Ricardus de Wall' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij. d.
Ricardus Dowsoñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij. d.
Willelmus Brokett' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij. d.
Johannes Brokett' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij. d.
Ricardus de Kighlay & vxor ejus . . . . .	xij. d.
Matilda vxor Ricardi Osbarñ . . . . .	iiij. d.
Hugo de Wode & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij. d.
Thomas Cok' . . . . .	iiij. d.
Willelmus filius Johannis de Wode . . . . .	iiij. d.
Johannes filius Ade Dowsoñ . . . . .	iiij. d.
Willelmus seruiens Lightfote . . . . .	iiij. d.
Willelmus Gepsōñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij. d.
Johannes de Wederal' . . . . .	iiij. d.
Johannes Schepbird' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij. d.
Johanna Osbarñ . . . . .	iiij. d.
Willelmus Osbarñ . . . . .	iiij. d.
Rogerus Barker & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij. d.
Ricardus de Holyn & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij. d.
Johannes Langscales & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij. d.
Ricardus Orme & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij. d.
Willelmus Luffott . . . . .	iiij. d.
Willelmus Snaue & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij. d.
Johannes Plummer . . . . .	vj. d.
Alicia Blawhorn, <i>Breuster</i> , . . . . .	vj. d.
Juliana Arpelay . . . . .	iiij. d.
Johannes Walker . . . . .	vj. d.
Willelmus Chaloner . . . . .	vj. d.
Thomas Whelewright' . . . . .	vj. d.
Ricardus de Cadby, <i>Tynctor</i> , & vx' ejus . . . . .	xij. d.
Johannes de Barowe . . . . .	iiij. d.
Robertus Cadbyseruant . . . . .	iiij. d.
Robertus Alayn & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij. d.
Agnes filia Johannis . . . . .	iiij. d.
Elena filia Juliane . . . . .	iiij. d.

Johanna Langschales . . . . .	iiij. d.
Johannes Costautyn & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij. d.
Johannes Coke & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij. d.
Willelmus Louott' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij. d.
Johannes de Sandhill, <i>Barker</i> , . . . . .	vj. d.
Robertus Dautre, <i>Carpenter</i> , . . . . .	vj. d.
Johannes Lawys . . . . .	iiij. d.
Robertus Webster . . . . .	vj. d.
Summa—xl. s.	

## SCOTTON'.

Ricardus de Tanfeld' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij. d.
Adam Gardynere & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij. d.
Johannes filius Henrici, <i>Carpenter</i> , . . . . .	vj. d.
Margeria filia ejus . . . . .	iiij. d.
Johanna del Kychyn . . . . .	iiij. d.
Ricardus de Caldwell' . . . . .	iiij. d.
Johannes Archer & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij. d.
Elenora Sclater . . . . .	iiij. d.
Johanna Prestwomañ . . . . .	iiij. d.
Matilda Schalcok' . . . . .	iiij. d.
Janyne de Gynes & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij. d.
Johannes Leke junior & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij. d.
Willelmus Mareschall' & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj. d.
Johannes White & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij. d.
Agnes filia ejus . . . . .	iiij. d.
Johannes seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij. d.
Johanna Mareschall' Maydeñ . . . . .	iiij. d.
Johannes Leke senior & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij. d.
Johannes del Chaumbre . . . . .	iiij. d.
Thomas de Thornour & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij. d.
Johannes filius Thome Warde . . . . .	iiij. d.
Rogerus seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij. d.
Ricardus Beauchir & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij. d.
Willelmus Tournour' & vxor ejus . . . . .	xij. d.
Willelmus Caudra & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij. d.
Ricardus de Scottoñ . . . . .	iiij. d.
Alicia Leke . . . . .	iiij. d.
Agnes Lenour' . . . . .	iiij. d.
Johannes Warde & vxor ejus . . . . .	ij. s.
Janyne seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij. d.
Willelmus Sclater & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj. d.
Thomas seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij. d.
Johanna seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij. d.
Willelmus de Mabeham & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij. d.

(Membrane 45, column 2.)

Johannes de Clyf & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij. d.
Johannes Sissoñ . . . . .	iiij. d.
Elena filia ejus . . . . .	iiij. d.
Johannes Masoñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij. d.
Thomas Jonsoñ Dyconsoñ . . . . .	xij. d.
Thomas Leke . . . . .	iiij. d.
Thomas Warde & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj. d.
Willelmus Swañ . . . . .	iiij. d.
Summa—xvij. s. viij. d.	

## BRENETON'.

Willelmus Hendsoñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus de farnham & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Drury & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Warde & vxor ejus . . . . .	xij.d.
Elena Warde . . . . .	iiij.d.
Hugo Cambus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus Hure . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Palycer . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Taillour . . . . .	iiij.d.
Simon de Gersyngtoñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Carter & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes de Popiltoñ . . . . .	vj.d.
Thomas Taillour, <i>Cissor</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Robertus de Lune & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Whiteheued' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam sfairbarñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johanna Webster . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Thomelynmañ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Dyconsoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Matilda Nundy . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Watson & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Hugo Tone & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes Symson & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Wayre . . . . .	iiij.d.
Summa—ix.s. iiij.d.	

STAYNLAY CUM KAYTON'.<sup>8</sup>

Johannes Mareschall' & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Willelmus Wright & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Kirkeby & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus filius Thome . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus filius ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Chaune & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Brounsteell' & vxor ejus . . . . .	xij.d.
Robertus de Cristall' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Mareschall' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Crakhowe & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johanna Tournour' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Wright & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Munketoñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Cyred' Tone . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Tone & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Emma filia ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes soror Capellani . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam de Burtoñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus filius ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Rogerus filius ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Mirichesoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Isabella Lydymañ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Neutoñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Vttyng . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Milner & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.

Willelmus de Swale & vxor ejus . . . . .	xl.d.
Henricus filius Willelmi & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Henrici & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Studeley & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alanus Tournour & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johanna Mareschall' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Hoy & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Neutoñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus sfuystour . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Nablesoñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Petteworth' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Morerawe & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Nicholaus le Hird' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Isolda filia Nicholai . . . . .	iiij.d.
Magota Swalewomañ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Swalemañ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Summa—xviij.s. viij.d.	

## BURTON' LEONARD'.

Johanna Mawduyt . . . . .	ij.s.
Margeria seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Shephird' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Couper & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Eboraco . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Barnby . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Mynyott' seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia filia Michaelis . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Burdoñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Isabella seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Emma de Neuport seruiens . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Schort & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Swynhird' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Petrus Terre & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Wadyloef & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus Smyth' . . . . .	vj.d.
Alicia seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus de Ranyngtoñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus Yoñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus de Langonby & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Neubond' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia Chapanañ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Emma Belamy . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Brere & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas filius Michaelis & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Hewik' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas filius Alicie & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Taillour, <i>Cissor</i> . . . . .	vj.d.

<sup>8</sup> Query if the latter should not have been "Klayton."

Johannes de Thresk' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Moyse & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Schanaldour' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Dobbesson' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Wadyloef & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Broune & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Isolda filia ejus, <i>Textrix</i> . . . . .	vj.d.
Willelmus Milner seruiens . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Chelter & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Stephani . . . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus Wadyloef . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes de Gasegyll' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Summa—xvij.s. ij.d.	

## STACELAY.

Matheus de Lofthous, Firmarius, . . . . .	ij.s.
Alicia seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Lethom' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Mathewman' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Shephird' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Orme . . . . .	iiij.d.
Magota Mathewoman' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus de Brereton' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas filius ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Watson' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Selby & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia de Clifton . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Elyotson . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus filius ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Emma filia ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Graynemañ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus Jonson' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Henrison' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Precyus & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus filius ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes filia ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia Wasche . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Wattesson' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Raper & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Adam Parsonman' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Roberti . . . . .	iiij.d.
Emma Parsonwoman' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Dykman' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia Graynewyf' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Petrus Pensof & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus filius ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Anya del Stable . . . . .	iiij.d.

(Membrane 45, column 3.)

Thomas Dikman' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Clerc & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Isabella mater ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Muskham seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.

Walterus seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Claricia Tolus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de flasceby & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Gyrerd' Tolus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Rudbarh' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Nouthird' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus atte Wall' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alexander Shedyng' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia de Brandesby . . . . .	iiij.d.
Summa—xvij.s. ij.d.	

## ARKYNDEN'.

Robertus Cay & vxor ejus, <i>Breuster</i> . . . . .	vj.d.
Ricardus filius Henrici & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus filius Johannis & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Dowson, <i>Carpenter</i> , & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Willelmus Dawson' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
flawath', <i>Cissor</i> , & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Thomas flaghl' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes del Stable & vxor ejus . . . . .	xij.d.
Simon de Rouclyf & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus filius Thome & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus filius Simonis . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Smyth' & vxor ejus . . . . .	xij.d.
Johannes filius Thome & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus filius Henrici & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus filius Ade & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus de Lofthous & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Thomas de Lofthous & vxor ejus . . . . .	xij.d.
Ricardus de Stabel & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam de Kendall' & vxor ejus . . . . .	xij.d.
Radulphus Leche & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Thomas Hinchebald' & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Ricardus Walker & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Lyon' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Kendall' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Nicholaus filius Roberti & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de West & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas del Wra & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Taillour & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Hoperton', <i>Esquier</i> , . . . . .	xl.d.
Willelmus Palycemaker & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Ricardi & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Lucia Cayne . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Lek' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.

<sup>9</sup> Now Arkendale.



Willelmus Paulyñ & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes Wayt & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Willelmus Wayt & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Eliseus & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Willelmus de Stable & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Agnes vxor Johannis Nelseñ . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes de Hill' . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Willelmus ffelagh' & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes filius Henrici & vxor  
 ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Ricardus Pulter & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Adam Hyde & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Thomas Walker & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Petrus fforster & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes Boner & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Henricus Shephird' & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes Toller & vx' ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes Helperby & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Robertus Burmañ & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Henricus Bikerdyk' . . . . . vj.d.  
 Johannes Smyth' & vxor ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
 Johannes Lely & vxor ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
 Ricardus de Layford' & vxor ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
 Robertus Whelewright & vx' ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
 Mariona Chapman . . . . . vj.d.  
 Summa—xxvj.s. viiij.d.

## ALDEBURGH'.

Robertus de Normanby & vxor  
 ejus . . . . . xij.d.  
 Mariota del Grene . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Simon Birker & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes seruiens ejusdem . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Ricardus filius ejusdem . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Elena seruiens ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Robertus Wright & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Alicia Vrry . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Robertus Dautry & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Isabella seruiens ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Willelmus de Skeltoñ & vxor  
 ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Ricardus Netebird' & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes atte Keld' & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes Diconsoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes Olyuer & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Willelmus de Skeltoñ senior & vx'  
 ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Thomas de Skeltoñ . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Petrus Smyth' & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes de Langetoft & vxor  
 ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Alicia Shephird' . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Walterus del Hall' & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Robertus Gregory & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Alicia filia ejusdem . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Lucia que fuit vxor Ricardi de  
 Aldeburgh' . . . . . xl.d.  
 Isolda seruiens ejusdem Lucie . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Ricardus Hebson & vxor ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
 Johannes filius ejusdem Ricardi . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Mariota filia ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes seruiens ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.

Robertus Webster & vxor ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
 Johannes Carter & vxor ejus,  
 Webster . . . . . vj.d.  
 Willelmus Snawe, Cissor, & vxor  
 ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
 Ricardus Cissoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Robertus Daudmañ, *Skymer* . . . . . vj.d.  
 Robertus Mariorisoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes Nansoñ & vxor ejus,  
 Webster . . . . . vj.d.  
 Mariota Broune . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes Raper & vxor ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
 Johannes de Braytoñ . . . . . vj.d.  
 Walterus de Braytoñ . . . . . vj.d.  
 Alicia filia ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Ricardus de Hill' & vxor ejus . . . . . xij.d.  
 Johannes seruiens ejusdem . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Willelmus atte Keld' & vxor ejus . . . . . xij.d.  
 Alicia seruiens ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes seruiens ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Walterus Wampe . . . . . vj.d.  
 Johannes Diconsoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes de Crachall' & vx' ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Ricardus ffrankishshemañ & vx'  
 ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes Gentilmañ & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes filius ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Willelmus filius ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johanna filia ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Henricus de Burgh' & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Agnes filia ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Elena filia ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes seruiens ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes de Layford' & vxor  
 ejus . . . . . vi.d.  
 Ricardus filius ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes de Baynbrig' & vxor  
 ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Robertus Alaynsoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . xij.d.  
 Elizabet Webster . . . . . vj.d.  
 Magota de Lyntoñ . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Ricardus Mariorisoñ . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Alicia de Breretoñ . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes Thomsoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Willelmus Diconsoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes Schepherd' . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Summa—xxx.s. viiij.d.

## BURGERICG'.

Thomas de Allertoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
 Thomas ffary & vxor ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
 Thomas Williamsoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . xij.d.  
 Johannes Kyblesworth' & vxor  
 ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
 Thomas Webster & vxor ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
 Willelmus Webster & vxor ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
 Walterus Webster & vx' ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
 Willelmus Neuport' & vxor ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
 Ricardus Taillour & vxor ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
 Thomas Taillour & vxor ejus . . . . . xij.d.  
 Johannes Taillour . . . . . vj.d.  
 Ricardus Hardy . . . . . iiiij.d.

Alicia quondam vx̄ Ricardi  
Schorthose . . . . . vj.d.  
Ricardus seruiens Hugonis  
Tankard' . . . . . iiij.d.  
Thomas Whelewright & vxor  
ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
Johannes Campion & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Simon atte Style & vxor ejus . . . . . xij.d.  
Preciosa quondam vxor Jo[hannis]  
Colynsoñ . . . . . iiij.d.

(Membrane 45, column 4.)

Robertus de Grafton & vxor ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
Johannes Walker & vxor ejus . . . . . xij.d.  
Georgius Williamson & vxor ejus . . . . . xij.d.  
Willelmus filius Ricardi Mare-  
schall' & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Johannes flesshever & vxor ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
Willelmus de Wynteryngham,  
Clesor, & vx̄ ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
Willelmus Tankard' & vx̄ ejus . . . . . xij.d.  
Johannes de Catterton & vxor  
ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Johannes de Synderby & vxor  
ejus . . . . . xij.d.  
Johannes Gudale & vxor ejus . . . . . xij.d.  
Johannes de Lofthous & vx̄ ejus . . . . . xij.d.  
Robertus flesshever & vx̄ ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
Isabella Walker . . . . . iiij.d.  
Johannes Manne & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Petrus Coke & vxor ejus . . . . . xij.d.  
Johannes de Neuton & vxor ejus . . . . . xij.d.  
Rogerus flesshever & vxor ejus . . . . . xij.d.  
Johannes Salary (?) & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Willelmus flyssch' & vxor ejus . . . . . xij.d.  
Ricardus Smyth' & vxor ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
Thomas Raudman' & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Willelmus Adamsōn & vxor ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
Thomas Milner & vxor ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
Johannes Werkman' & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Galfridus Smyth' & vx̄ ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
Hugo Tankerd' & vxor ejus . . . . . xij.d.  
Johannes Inglays & vxor ejus . . . . . xij.d.  
Robertus Olyuer & vxor ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
Agnes Swynhird' . . . . . iiij.d.  
Willelmus flesshever & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Alicia Duraunt . . . . . iiij.d.  
Agnes Mareschall' . . . . . iiij.d.  
Johannes Clerik' & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Johannes seruiens Galfridi Smyth'  
Johannes seruiens Ricardi Smyth'  
Mariona seruiens Willelmi Tan-  
kerd' . . . . . iiij.d.  
Agnes seruiens Georgii William-  
soñ . . . . . iiij.d.  
Alicia seruiens Johannis de  
Synderby . . . . . iiij.d.  
Alicia seruiens Johannis Lofthous  
Robertus seruiens ejusdem  
Johannis . . . . . iiij.d.  
Robertus seruiens Thome William-  
soñ . . . . . iiij.d.

Alicia seruiens ejusdem Thome . . . . . iiij.d.  
Alicia seruiens Rogeri fles-  
schewer . . . . . iiij.d.  
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## ROUCLYFF'.

Johannes atte Toune end' & vxor  
ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Ricardus Barker & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Phillippus de Roucliff' . . . . . iiij.d.  
Henricus Brereton' . . . . . iiij.d.  
Willelmus Broune & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Johannes de Hunsyngouer . . . . . iiij.d.  
Adam Broune & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Johannes Taillour & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Robertus Haukyn & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Willelmus Henrysoñ . . . . . iiij.d.  
Johannes de Rouclyff' . . . . . iiij.d.  
Johannes de Berwyk' & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Henricus Langthorp . . . . . iiij.d.  
Robertus de Hotoñ . . . . . iiij.d.  
Henricus Thorlithorp' . . . . . iiij.d.  
Ricardus Diconsoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Agnes que fuit vxor Roberti de  
Weston . . . . . iiij.d.  
Robertus Erill' & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Henricus atte Yate & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Johannes Barker & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Johannes Malkynsoñ . . . . . iiij.d.  
Johannes seruiens ejusdem . . . . . iiij.d.  
Robertus Colynsoñ . . . . . iiij.d.  
Willelmus Netethird' . . . . . iiij.d.  
Willelmus Spynk' . . . . . iiij.d.  
Johannes Broune & vxor ejus . . . . . xij.d.  
Johannes de Huntynpton . . . . . iiij.d.  
Willelmus de Caue & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Johannes de Caue filius ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Amicia que fuit vxor Stephani . . . . . iiij.d.  
Radulphus seruiens ejusdem . . . . . iiij.d.  
Johannes Bysshop' seruiens ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Robertus de Ingerthorp' . . . . . iiij.d.  
Ricardus fforman' . . . . . iiij.d.  
Johanna de Brereton . . . . . iiij.d.  
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## VILLA DE CLYNT.

Ricardus Wilson de Clynt & vxor  
ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Willelmus filius ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Johannes de Derby & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Thomas Atkynsoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Johannes Wilson & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Willelmus del Hall' & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Adam Alicesōn & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Willelmus Bayok & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Johannes de Bekwyth' & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Ricardus seruiens ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Willelmus Plenteth' & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Adam de Bekwith' & vxor ejus . . . . . ij.s.



Alicia Arkill' . . . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes de Suthill' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Heghlay & vxor ejus	iiij.d.	Isabella Polayn . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Heghlay & vxor ejus	iiij.d.	Johannes seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Souter & vxor ejus . . .	iiij.d.	Agnes seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus flecher & vxor ejus . . .	iiij.d.	Thomas de Bestaen . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia de Wyndeslay . . . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes Tailliour . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus filius ejusdem . . . . .	iiij.d.	Thomas de Wyndoghs . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Lethom & vxor ejus . .	iiij.d.	Henricus filius ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Thakwra & vxor		Thomas Gybson . . . . .	iiij.d.
ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.	Thomas de Plumland' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Thakwra . . . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes filius Rogeri . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Luff . . . . .	iiij.d.	Ricardus Tailliour . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Menwyth' . . . . .	iiij.d.	Emma Prestwomaen . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Diksoen . . . . .	iiij.d.	Agnes Webster . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Skreyungham . . . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes Webster, <i>Tector</i> . . . . .	vj.d.
Ricardus Smythsoen . . . . .	iiij.d.	Rogerus de Rypoen . . . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus de Slyngeby & vxor		Robertus Grauer . . . . .	iiij.d.
ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.	Johanna Vikerwomaen . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Craueen . . . . .	iiij.d.	Willelmus Vikermaen . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Lemyng' & vxor ejus . . .	iiij.d.	Robertus atte Brigg' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam de Thornthwayt' . . . . .	iiij.d.	Willelmus Yong' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus Wattesoen . . . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes Wright . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Tessedale . . . . .	iiij.d.	Willelmus Ketilsyng' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Pullayn & vxor ejus . . .	iiij.d.	Rogerus Wright . . . . .	iiij.d.
Elias de Morehous & vxor ejus . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes Wrightsoen . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Dalay & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.	Elena Wrightwyf . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Schiphird' & vxor ejus . .	iiij.d.	Willelmus de Megill' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Thuescroft . . . . .	iiij.d.	Robertus Whyteside . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas del Holme & vxor ejus . . .	iiij.d.	Thomas de Bland' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Bates & vxor ejus . . . .	iiij.d.	Adam filius Hugonis . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Adamsoen . . . . .	iiij.d.	Rogerus Hobsoen . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus del Marche . . . . .	iiij.d.	Willelmus Brouneberd' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Tymble & vxor ejus . . . .	iiij.d.	Henricus Grauer . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Kirkeby & vxor ejus . .	iiij.d.	Alicia Hobeler . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Marche & vxor ejus . .	iiij.d.	Wymerk' de Bland' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Willesoen . . . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes de Goukthorp' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes flecher & vxor ejus . . .	iiij.d.	Robertus Milner . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus de Slyngeby & vxor		Johannes Tayte . . . . .	iiij.d.
ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.	Robertus de Brame . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Ingeland' & vxor		Alicia de Bekwyth' . . . . .	iiij.d.
ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.	Robertus Goukemaen . . . . .	iiij.d.
Summa--xv.s. x.d.		Willelmus de Rypoen . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Johannes de Batheby . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Thomas de Trees . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Johannes Isaksoen . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Johannes Rede . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Robertus Ayredy . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Johannes Schorthose . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Johannes de Iles senior . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Robertus de Gyll' . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Johannes Waynemaen . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Johannes Ryder . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Margareta Webster, <i>Textrix</i> . . . . .	vj.d.
		Johannes Paytiefyn . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Johannes de Marche . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Thomas de Holyns . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Willelmus de Thakwra . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Robertus de Herefeld' . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Willelmus de Bramley . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Summa--xxiiij.s. iiij.d.	
<b>VILLA DE TYMBLE.</b>			
Ricardus atte Garthend' <sup>10</sup> . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Johannes de Studfald' . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Ricardus Gyll' . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Johannes Vesey . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Johannes Spynk' . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Johannes Couper . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Johannes de Potertoen . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Alicia Cragwyf' . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Alicia Brathwayt' . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Johannes de Iles junior . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Johannes de Hardolfsty . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Adam Schepbird' . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Stephanus de Hardolfsty . . . . .	iiij.d.		

<sup>10</sup> It would appear from this township that the roll does not always notify which had wives.

b. BEKWYTH'—HAMELET' DE KYLYN-  
GALE.

Benedictus de Skelwra . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus de Skelwra & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Emma filia ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus de Skelwra & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus floufast & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Gudytha floufast . . . . .	iiij.d.
Matilda de Whetelay . . . . .	iiij.d.
Enota Lambe . . . . .	iiij.d.
Benedictus filius ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Vsburn' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Hathrusty & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Douff & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Benedictus Wilson' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes filia ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus de Clapham & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Beckwith' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Scalwra & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Anny . . . . . (?) & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Atte (?) . . . . . & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.

(Membrane 45b, column 2.)

Johannes del Gyll' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Alayn & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Neuson' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Nelsoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Scafff & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Mosse & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia filia ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Walterus Hathrusty . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes del Hill' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Galfridus Mosse & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Rute & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Galfridus filius ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Lethelay & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Matilda Mareschall' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes Vnderbank' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Chilray & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus de Chilray & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Benedictus Scott' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Galfridus filius ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus del Brote & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Merstoñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Brocton & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Hotoñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Robynsoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Johnnan & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Galfridus Jounsoñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Elena que fuit vxor Johannis de Mos . . . . .	iiij.d.

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Robertus de Mos junior . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam flox & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes flox & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Colyer & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Breuster & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia de Stanelay . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus de Mos & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Hudson' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Benbarñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Hudson' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia de Deen' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Bek' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus de Swyntoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Rogerus de Depedale & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus del Wode & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Jeppesoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johanna seruiens . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Thomsoñ, Webster, & vx' ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes Webster . . . . .	vj.d.
Willelmus Pensax & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Pensax . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus de sfolyfayt . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Symsoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes Dynnyng' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Milnesoñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Percyualus Pensax . . . . .	xl.d.
Willelmus filius ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Doegesoñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Ergham . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Gybson' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus filius Willelmi & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Gyott', Faber, & vxor ejus . . . . .	xij.d.
Matilda de Bekwith' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus del Bank' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Hudson' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus de Merstoñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Wilkes . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus del Bek' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Benedictus Gilleroth & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Derlof' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Legett' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
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Johannes Rudd' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Schutt' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Boller & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Rutt' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Frudd' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus filius Thome & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Stockeld' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Turpyn & vxor ejus . . . . .	xij.d.
Willelmus Turpyn & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus filius Thome Turpyn . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus de Bekwith' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Ade Tailleur & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Milner & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.d.

C

Johannes de Stockeld' & vxor ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Johannes Wright . . . . . vj.d.  
 Robertus flesshever & vxor ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Robertus Edeson . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Robertus de Clifton & vxor ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Willelmus ffuke & vxor ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Willelmus Malsou & vxor ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Johanna de Drewesogh' . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Alicia Turpyn . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Willelmus filius Willelmi . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Robertus filius ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Johannes Cortmañ & vxor ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Thomas Lambe & vxor ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Johannes Lambe & vxor ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Robertus Grayne . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Robertus de Lonesdall' . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Margareta West . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Adam del Hill' & vxor ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Willelmus Yong' & vxor ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Beatrix de Hill' . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Walterus seruiens ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Willelmus de Corby . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Johannes de Corby senior . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Johannes de Corby junior . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Johannes Baychour, *Carpenter* . . . . . vj.d.  
 Beatrix Turpyn . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Juliana Taillour . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Summa—xiiij.s. vj.d.

## FFARNHAM'.

Ricardus Twe & vxor ejus, *Faber*, . . . . . vj.d.  
 Johannes filius ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Adam Hunter & vxor ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Johanna filia predicti Ricardi . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Johannes Webster & vxor ejus, *Souter*, . . . . . vj.d.  
 Adam Souter & vxor ejus, *Wrbster* (1), . . . . . vj.d.  
 Johannes flynt & vxor ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Agnes Warde . . . . . xij.d.  
 Alicia filia ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Magota seruiens ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Johannes Wright, *Carpenter*, . . . . . xij.d.  
 Agnes seruiens ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Willelmus Smyth' . . . . . vj.d.  
 Thomas Warde & vxor ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Alanus Paytes & vxor ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
 Willelmus Sergeant & vxor ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Alicia de Hexham, *Scmester*, . . . . . vj.d.  
 Elienora Symdoghter . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Walterus Orme & vxor ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Johanna filia ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Johannes Adamson & vxor ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Alicia Robynwyf' . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Johannes filius Roberti Wright & vxor ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
 Thomas de Carlell' & vxor ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Willelmus Johnson & vxor ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 David filius ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Alicia seruiens ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Ricardus Malynson . . . . . iii.j.d.

Robertus Harpour' . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Agnes Skutt' . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Johannes del Hall' & vxor ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Adam de Stauelay & vxor ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Willelmus filius ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Ricardus de Scryueyn . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Agnes Dyconmaydeñ . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Alexander Diconson & vxor ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Alicia Cokerell' . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Thomas Twe & vxor ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Robertus seruiens ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Anabilla seruiens ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Ricardus atte Wall' & vxor ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Johannes filius Roberti & vxor ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Willelmus filius Roberti & vxor ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Willelmus Willesoñ Dobsoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Willelmus Walker seruiens Willelmi Dobsoñ . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Johannes Willesoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Summa—xviij.s. x.d.

## VSBURN' MAGNA.

Willelmus de Wakefeld', Franke-lyn . . . . . xl.d.  
 Willelmus Malkynsoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Ricardus de Spofford' & vxor ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Johannes Sturgys & vxor ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Willelmus de Caterton & vxor ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Johannes filius ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Johannes del Wode & vxor ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Johannes Annotsoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Johannes filius ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Willelmus filius ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Johannes Sturgys junior & vxor ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.

(Membrane 45b, column 3.)

Alicia Smyth' . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Johannes Malkynsoñ . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Willelmus Chapman & vxor ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Thomas Nouthird' & vxor ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Willelmus de Chestre & vxor ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Willelmus Daudsoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Emma filia ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Johannes Haukesheued', *Cissor*, & vxor ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
 Johannes de Pykall' & vxor ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Ricardus Taillour & vxor ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Henricus filius ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Willelmus Adamsoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Agnes filia ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Johannes Dune . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Johanes Betonsoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.

Willelmus Sturgymañ & vxor ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Willelmus Polayn & vxor ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Robertus Gybonsoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Summa—*xiiij.s. ij.d.*

## VILLA DE MYNSKYPP'.

Adam Taillour' & vxor ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Juliana Hardy . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Alicia Schutt' . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Alicia de Lintoñ . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Robertus de Seuill' & vxor ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Cristiana atte Tounend' . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Adam Cristianeman & vxor ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Willelmus filius Roberti & vxor ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Johannes filius Stephani & vxor ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Willelmus de Gaythill' & vxor ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Willelmus Raufsoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Ricardus Seill' & vxor ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Willelmus Warde & vxor ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Thomas atte Keld' & vxor ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Robertus Raufsoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Ricardus Smyth' & vxor ejus . . . . . *vj.d.*  
 Robertus Ibotsoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Johannes Wright & vxor ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Thomas Jaksoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Robertus de Dowthwayt & vxor ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Willelmus Dinngr' (?) & vxor ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Willelmus Adamsoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Willelmus Adamsoñ senior & vxor ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Robertus de Bekwyth' & vxor ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Robertus Jorisssoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Hugo Mathewmañ & vxor ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Summa—*viiij.s. x.d.*

## KIRKEBY CATTALL'.

Adam Brennand' & vxor ejus, *Spicer*, . . . . . *xij.d.*  
 Willelmus de Stokchild' . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Johannes Leper seruiens dicti Ade . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Johanna filia ejusdem Ade . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Agnes seruiens ejusdem Ade . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Johannes filius Henrici & vxor ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Cecilia Scharp' . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Robertus Nablessoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . *xij.d.*  
 Emma Inchebald' . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Willelmus Leper & vxor ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Adam Robynmañ . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Rogerus Robynman . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Robertus Helagh' & vxor ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Thomas Dawesoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Johannes Sharpe, *Cissor* . . . . . *vj.d.*  
 Willelmus Huwett' & vxor ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Beatrix de Thwayt' . . . . . *iiij.d.*

Johannes Nablessoñ & vxor ejus, *Spicer* . . . . . *xij.d.*  
 Magota seruiens ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Summa—*viiij.s. vj.d.*

## HUND BURTON'.

Robertus Milner & vxor ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Ricardus Milner & vxor ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Ricardus Ruscбето & vxor ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Juliana Watwyf' . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Agnes filia ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Willelmus Dawmañ & vxor ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Thomas Conyg' & vxor ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Johannes filius ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Margareta Walker . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Thomas filius ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Alicia filia ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Willelmus frig' & vxor ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Henricus filius Johannis . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Thomas filius Henrici . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Willelmus filius Henrici . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Alicia filia Henrici . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Johannes filius Henrici . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Willelmus Walker & vxor ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Johannes filius ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Johanna fysescher . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Summa—*diuid. marc.*

## VILLA RYPON' ET LIBERTAS EJUSDEM.

## SKELGATE.

Johannes de York' & vxor ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Johannes de Bellerby & vxor ejus, *Cissor* . . . . . *vj.d.*  
 Henricus Emsoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Henricus del Keld' & vxor ejus, *Faber*, . . . . . *xij.d.*  
 Isabella Kemster, *Webster*, . . . . . *vj.d.*  
 Isabella Milner . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Willelmus de Kelfeld' & vxor ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Galfridus Barker' & vxor ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Johannes de Mortoñ & vxor ejus, *Souter*, . . . . . *vj.d.*  
 Alicia de Bowland', *Webster*, . . . . . *xij.d.*  
 Johannes Masoñ & vxor ejus, *Mason*, . . . . . *vj.d.*  
 Walterus de Ledes & vxor ejus, *Marchant* . . . . . *j. marc.*  
 Johannes Schether & vxor ejus, *Souter*, . . . . . *vj.d.*  
 Johannes del Grene & vxor ejus, *Wryghe*' . . . . . *xij.d.*  
 Robertus de Wethirby, *Cissor*, & vxor ejus . . . . . *vj.d.*  
 Cristiana Lyttester, *Lyster* . . . . . *vj.d.*  
 Alicia Warner . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Rogerus Wright & vxor ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Ricardus de Hewik', *Skyunner*, & vx' ejus . . . . . *xij.d.*

Willelmus de Breuhous & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus Taillieur & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Paulinus Wright, <i>Carpenter</i> . . . . .	vj.d.
Willelmus Webster, <i>Tector</i> . . . . .	vj.d.
Willelmus de Grene, <i>Barker</i> . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes de Stodeley & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Elena seruiens Walteri de Ledes . . . . .	iiij.d.
Margeria seruiens Johannis Shether . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia Swerd' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes seruiens Johannis Shether . . . . .	iiij.d.
Matilda seruiens Johannis de Grene . . . . .	iiij.d.
Sibilla filia Cristiane Lyttester . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus seruiens Johannis de Morton . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes filia Johannis de Stodelay . . . . .	iiij.d.
Walterus quondam seruiens T. Wandesford' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes seruiens Johannis de Bellerby . . . . .	iiij.d.
Margareta seruiens Johannis del Grene . . . . .	iiij.d.
Summa—xxix.s. vj.d.	

## WESTGATE IN RYPON'.

Adam Blower & vxor ejus, <i>Carpenter</i> . . . . .	vj.d.
Henricus seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Carter & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Ledebeter & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Simon Taillieur, Husband', & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Goldsmyth & vxor ejus, <i>Smyth'</i> . . . . .	vj.d.
Alicia seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Webster & vxor ejus, <i>Webster</i> . . . . .	vj.d.
Thomas seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Walterus Couper & vxor ejus, <i>Couper</i> . . . . .	vj.d.
Margareta de Ilketoñ, <i>Webster</i> . . . . .	vj.d.
Matilda Blother . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia de Ilketoñ seruiens . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Taillieur, <i>Cissor</i> , & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Thomas seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus de Allertoñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Rogerus Percyual' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Whitesyde . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Wygañ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Wygañ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Lyntoñ & vxor ejus, <i>Mercer</i> . . . . .	xij.d.
Willelmus seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Cristiana seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Isabella Semester . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Juwet' & vxor ejus, <i>Cissor</i> . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes de Dentoñ, <i>Spicer</i> . . . . .	vj.d.

## (Membrane 45b, column 4.)

Johannes del Scales, <i>Faber</i> . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes de Gasegill' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Appiltoñ seruiens . . . . .	iiij.d.
Elena de Leghtoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Stephanus Glouer & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes seruiens ejusdem . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Colloñ, <i>Drapour</i> . . . . .	vj.d.
Willelmus seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Bladesmyth', Husband', Thomas de Colyngham . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Russell' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Carter & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Nicholaus Braham . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Carter & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes filia ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Carter seruiens . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus ffeccher & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Alman . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Busse & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes de Bishoptoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Eryoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes de Richemond' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Tauerner & vxor ejus, <i>Hostler</i> , . . . . .	ij.s.
Margareta seruiens ejusdem . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Webster & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Ricardus de Stowe & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Horner & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam de Wyttoñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Richemond' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes seruiens Willelmi de Thorntoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Thorntoñ, <i>Coke</i> , & vx' ejus . . . . .	xij.d.
Johannes de Thorntoñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Isolda de Erewyk' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes de Erewyk' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Gersyngtoñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Laurencius Bakester & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Helmeslay & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Brygenall' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Cristiana seruiens ejusdem . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus de Heryngtoñ, <i>Cissor</i> . . . . .	vj.d.
Summa—xxvij.s. viij.d.	

## STANIBRYGGATE IN RYPON'.

Simon Werkmañ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Colyñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Maresschall', <i>Faber</i> . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes Miklaw, <i>Souter</i> , & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes seruiens Walteri de Ledes . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus de Wymbeltoñ, <i>Souter</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Willelmus Knyghtman, <i>Webster</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Robertus seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Plasterer & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Cartwright & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.





Willelmus de Slyngeaby, <i>Ciisor</i> , . . .	vj.d.	. . . . Spenser & vxor ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Ayketon, <i>Sutor</i> , & vxor ejus . . .	vj.d.	Nicholaus Sagher (?) & vxor ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Hugo Glouer, <i>Glouer</i> , & vx <sup>o</sup> ejus . . .	xij.d.	Thomas Hermañ & vxor ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus seruiens ejus . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes de Staynelay, <i>fl<sup>o</sup>sshewer</i> , . . .	xij.d.
Johanna seruiens ejus . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes seruiens ejus . . .	vj.d.
Willelmus de Well, <i>Souter</i> , & vxor ejus . . .	vj.d.	Robertus Glouer & vx <sup>o</sup> ejus . . .	vj.d.
Elizabeth filia ejus . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes seruiens ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Scryuener . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes de Stote & vxor ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Scotton & vx <sup>o</sup> ejus . . .	ij.s.	Johannes de Stowe & vx <sup>o</sup> ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Walays & Agnes seruiens ejus . . .	vj.d.	Adyuet seruiens ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus Sadeler & vxor ejus . . .	iiij.d.	Johanna seruiens ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Matilda de ffencotes . . .	xij.d.	Willelmus Collañ & vxor ejus . . .	iiij.d.
		Hugo Redehed' & vxor ejus . . .	iiij.d.
(Membrane 46, column 1.) <sup>11</sup>		Ricardus Sunnyng' & vxor ejus . . .	xl.d.
. . . . fil' Matilde de ffencotes . . .	iiij.d.	Willelmus filius ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Shirwode . . .	iiij.d.	Johanna Wolfe seruiens ejus . . .	iiij.d.
. . . . [serui]ens ejus . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes Hyde seruiens ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Elena seruiens ejus . . .	iiij.d.	Thomas de Nunwikhthornes . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Swardslyper & vxor ejus . . .	iiij.d.	Simon Glouer & vxor ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Anabella flourbour' . . .	iiij.d.	Thomas de Solbergh', <i>fl<sup>o</sup>sshewer</i> , . . .	xij.d.
Johanna Burdon . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes seruiens ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Rogerus Bower & vxor ejus . . .	iiij.d.	Alicia de Raskell' . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia Colstane . . .	iiij.d.	Willelmus de Raskell' & vxor ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Clynt, <i>Skynner</i> , & vx <sup>o</sup> ejus . . .	ij.s.	Thomas Pakhardy, <i>Mercer</i> , . . .	xij.d.
Cecilia seruiens ejus . . .	iiij.d.	Agnes seruiens ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Hugo Chapman, <i>Spicer</i> , & vx <sup>o</sup> ejus . . .	vj.d.	Thomas de Burton & vx <sup>o</sup> ejus . . .	xij.d.
Johannes Tickell', <i>fl<sup>o</sup>sshewer</i> , . . .	xij.d.	Matilda seruiens ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Edmundus Barbour' & vxor ejus . . .	xij.d.	Ricardus de Richeñ & vxor ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia ancilla ejus . . .	iiij.d.	Alanus Mustardmaker . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Brownthwayt, <i>Draper</i> , . . .	xij.d.	Thomas filius ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Dauid fl <sup>o</sup> sshewer' . . .	vj.d.	. . . . Snyth' & vxor ejus . . .	vj.d.
Johannes Wright & vxor ejus . . .	vj.d.	El[i]as de Standeñ & vxor ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes de Burton seruiens ejus . . .	iiij.d.	Robertus Spicer & vxor ejus . . .	xij.d.
Alexander flasscher & vxor ejus . . .	vj.d.	Elena filia ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus de Halomschire . . .	vj.d.	Willelmus Tone, <i>Souter</i> , & vxor ejus . . .	vj.d.
Elena seruiens ejus . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes seruiens ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Elena seruiens ejusdem . . .	iiij.d.	Radulphus Leche & vxor ejus . . .	vj.d.
Johannes de Taufeld' & vxor ejus . . .	xij.d.	Emma seruiens ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus filius ejus . . .	iiij.d.	Willelmus ffallañ & vxor ejus . . .	vj.d.
Adam Walker . . .	iiij.d.	Agnes filia ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus de Ingerthorp', <i>Souter</i> , & vx <sup>o</sup> ejus . . .	xij.d.	Johannes Werkmañ & vxor ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia seruiens ejus . . .	iiij.d.	Thomas Schether & vxor ejus . . .	iiij.d.
El[iz]abet seruiens ejus . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes Mymersmyth, <i>Faber</i> , . . .	vj.d.
Elienora de Wydeusall' (?) . . .	iiij.d.	Thomas Brounthwayt, <i>Sutor</i> , . . .	vj.d.
Johannes Teller (?), <i>fl<sup>o</sup>sshewer</i> , . . .	xij.d.	Cristiana vxor Galfridi Glouer . . .	iiij.d.
. . . . seruiens ejus . . .	iiij.d.	Robertus Eme, <i>Souter</i> , . . .	vj.d.
. . . . . ejus . . .	iiij.d.	Walterus Lytster, <i>Lytster</i> . . .	xij.d.
. . . . . & vx <sup>o</sup> ejus . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes seruiens ejus . . .	iiij.d.
. . . . . & vxor ejus . . .	iiij.d.	Adam Tewe & vxor ejus . . .	vj.d.
. . . . . & vxor ejus . . .	iiij.d.	[A]dam Busse & vxor ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de . . . ngton & vxor ejus . . .	iiij.d.	Nicholaus Crube . . .	iiij.d.
		Rosa Chapman . . .	vj.d.
		Johannes Nelleson, <i>Skynner</i> , . . .	vj.d.
		Thomas Hosyer . . .	iiij.d.
		Margareta Scottonwomañ, <i>Brewster</i> , . . .	xij.d.
		Isabella seruiens ejus . . .	iiij.d.

<sup>11</sup> At the top of this column, and above "Adhuc Marketsteed," is written "Willelmus de Meltoñ & vx<sup>o</sup>," but no amount

stands against the entry, and possibly the names have nothing to do with this township.

Willelmus Lyttester & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.d.	Ricardus Galeys & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Aylesbiry & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.d.	Willelmus Whippe & vxor ejus, <i>Cissor</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.	Willelmus de Sallay & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Rypoñ, <i>flessheuer</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.	Ricardus de Norway & vxor ejus, <i>Spicer</i> , . . . . .	xij.d.
Robertus Redhed', <i>flessheuer</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.	Hugo Carter & vxor ejus, <i>Wryghl'</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes de Staynlay, <i>flessheuer</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.	Thomas del Kerr' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Addysoñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.d.	Adam Tournour & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes de Berwyk', <i>flessheuer</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.	Willelmus de Heland & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.	Cristoforus de Blakeburñ & vxor ejus, <i>Mason</i> . . . . .	vj.d.
Willelmus Gybson' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes Wakeman & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam de Thorp & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.	Thomas del Bank & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Summa—iiij.li. ix.s. ij.d.		Johannes de Nortoñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.

## NORTHSTAYNLAY.

Robertus Plane & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.	Ricardus de Bettes & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Robertus Souter & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.	Robertus Huker & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Howgraue . . . . .	iiij.d.	Willelmus de Whelehous & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Lascell' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.	Willelmus Lambe & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas ffox & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.	Ricardus de Staynburñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Yore & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.	Thomas Symsoñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Nicholaus de Yore & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.	Thomas de Hushthwayt, <i>Cissor</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Alanus del Hill' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.	Walterus de Wlerldale . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Ilketoñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes de Blakeburñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Cudelyne & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes filius Ricardi Doegesoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Lene & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.	Elienora filia Ricardi Doegesoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Codelyng' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.	Agnes seruiens Ricardi Doegesoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Shephird' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Nicholaus de Delpo & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Agnes Verty, vidua . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Willelmus de fflasce & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Adam Smyth' & vxor ejus . . . . .	xij.d.		
Alicia de Hill', vidua . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Henricus Taillour & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Agnes seruiens Willelmi Plane . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Johannes seruiens Rogeri . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Willelmus Plane . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Johannes Ilketoñman . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Thomas Atkynman Smyth' . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Willelmus Alaynmañ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Johannes Schepherd' . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Willelmus Johñman Lene . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Summa—ix.s. viij.d.			

VILLA DE SALLAY.<sup>11</sup>

Robertus de Wardale & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.	Alicia filia Willelmi de Skyptoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Blakburñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.	Elienora filia Willelmi de Skyp-toñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Doegesoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes Rykumay & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus ffremañ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.	Willelmus Rykumay & vxor ejus, <i>Faber</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Willelmus de Skyptoñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes filius Willelmi de Skyp-toñ, <i>Cissor</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Alanus de Yowdeñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.	Thomas frater ejus, <i>Mason</i> . . . . .	vj.d.
Willelmus Colyer & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.	Willelmus Hird' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus de Bergh' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes del Milne & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Agnes de Bergh' . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Johannes Wyse & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
		Ricardus Walsche & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Cecilia de Yowdeñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Isabella de ffolecote . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Thomas Jonsoñ Watemañ . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Cecilia de Dacre . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Alicia Trumpe . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Johanna Colyer . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Elena ffysscher . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Alicia ffysscher . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Cecilia ffysscher . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Margareta Piersdoghter . . . . .	iiij.d.

(Membrane 46, column 2.)

<sup>11</sup> Sawley.

Thomas Masoñmañ & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Hawysia nuper seruiens Willelmi  
 Masoñ . . . . . vj.d.  
 Emma seruiens Willelmi Masoñ . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes Lambesoñ . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Agnes Lambedoghter . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Agnes soror ejusdem . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Ricardus Lambesoñ . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Sibilla seruiens Ricardi Stilyng-  
 burñ . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Ymania seruiens ejusdem Ricardi  
 Summa—xxiiij.s. x.d.

## MUNKETON'.

Thomas Symsoñ & vxor ejus, *fullo*, . . . . . xij.d.  
 Alanus Wilkynsoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Thomas Bonde & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Ricardus de faldyngtoñ & vxor  
 ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Hugo Smyth' & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Willelmus de Clotheroñ & vxor  
 ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes de Nortoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Hugo flox & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Walterus Taillour & vxor ejus . . . . . xij.d.  
 Johannes Doegemañ & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Willelmus flox . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Alicia vxor Roberti flox . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Adam Gerwax & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Willelmus Broune & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes Storour & vxor ejus,  
*Cissor*, . . . . . vj.d.  
 Willelmus Taillour & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes de Lyndeley & vxor  
 ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Willelmus Noresoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Thomas de Harwode & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Willelmus Smyth' & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Willelmus Wattesoñ . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Willelmus filius Isabelle & vxor  
 ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Ricardus Carter & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes Couper & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes Spikyng' & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Nicholaus flox & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Rogerus Sele & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes de Longley & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johanna de Nortoñ, vidua, . . . . . ij.s.  
 Johannes Smyth', *Faber*, & vxor  
 ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
 Robertus Taillour, *Cissor*, & vxor  
 ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
 Petrus Dalganne & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes Pety & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Agnes vxor Radulphi . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Ricardus seruiens Thome Symsoñ . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes Michell' & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Radulphus de Neuby & vxor  
 ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Thomas Whitebrede & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Thomas Stubbes . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Alicia filia Hugonis Smyth' . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes Kelett' . . . . . iiiij.d.

Alicia de Bedford' . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Adam de Breretoñ . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Thomas Noresoñ, *Carpenter* . . . . . vj.d.  
 Alicia filia Thome Doegemañ . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Henricus filius Thome . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Isolda filia Willelmi flox . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes Broune . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Willelmus Carter . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Alicia filia Johannis Storour' . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Agnes Scott' . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Thomas atte Milne . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Willelmus Scotte . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Ricardus Whitebred' & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Willelmus Tournour & vxor ejus,  
*Couper* . . . . . vj.d.  
 Ellota Spikyngmaydeñ . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Magota de Stodeley . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Willelmus Couper & vx̄ ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
 Simon del Southous, *Souter* . . . . . vj.d.  
 Summa—xxiiij.s. x.d.

## THORP' JUXTA RYPON'.

Adam Bracanthwayt & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Thomas Halifax & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Willelmus Hosney & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Robertus Tone & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Adam de Shirwode & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Anabilla de Spenythorne . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Adam Wybredmañ & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Willelmus de Neuby & vxor  
 ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Willelmus Colstane & vxor ejus . . . . . xij.d.  
 Johannes Whitebred' & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Alicia flclagh' . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes flesshewer & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Ricardus Taillour, *Cissor*, & vxor  
 ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
 Johannes de Birkyn & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Thomas de Thorntoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Ricardus Seel & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Thomas Hudson . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Elena filia ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes Redhed & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Willelmus Magotmañ & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Thomas Maldsoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Ricardus Idell' & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes de Coppagraue & vxor  
 ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Juliana de Scrutoñ . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Serell' de Westwik . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Willelmus Colstane junior . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johanna de Scrutoñ . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Walterus Halyfax . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes Tone . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes Adamsoñ Whitebred-  
 mañ . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Alicia Gare, *Wcster* . . . . . vj.d.  
 Alicia filia Willelmi Colstañ . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Willelmus de Thornburgh' . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Agnes seruiens Johannis White-  
 bred' . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Summa—xij.s. iiiij.d.

## THORNTON' ET NIDERDALE.

Willelmus de Brandesby & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Willelmus del Clos & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Thomas Peronne & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Willelmus de Askwith' & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Ricardus de Bawdoñ & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Willelmus le Hird' & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Johannes de Halworth' & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Rogerus Nicholsoñ & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Adam de Malloñ & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Johannes de Askwith' & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Johannes de Dall' & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Rogerus del Milne & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Johannes del Wode & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Johannes Nayler & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Robertus de Wallerthwayt	iii.j.d.
Willelmus fystour' & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Thomas de Hundersale & vx' ejus	iii.j.d.
Johannes Soynour & vx' ejus	iii.j.d.
Ricardus Ploghwright & vxor ejus	v.j.d.
Ricardus Brittebymañ & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Adam de Warsall' & vx' ejus	iii.j.d.
Willelmus Smyth' & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Adam del Cote & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Willelmus del Clos & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Raynaldus seruiens Walworth'	iii.j.d.
Emma seruiens ejusdem	iii.j.d.
Johanna filia Willelmi Smyth'	iii.j.d.
Thomas de Wynkeslay	iii.j.d.
Willelmus de Malloñ	iii.j.d.
Johannes seruiens Wallerthwayt'	iii.j.d.
Margareta Wallerthwaytdoghter	iii.j.d.
Mariota Askwithmaydeñ	iii.j.d.
Elena Swerd'	iii.j.d.
Matilda del Cote	iii.j.d.
Johannes Walworthmañ	iii.j.d.
Johannes Py & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Henricus Day & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Willelmus Colyer & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Thomas de Sixforth' & vx' ejus	iii.j.d.

(Membrane 46, column 3.)

Johannes Tournour & vxor ejus	v.j.d.
Thomas Salmañ & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Johannes de Skeldeñ & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Johanna Wykelsworthdoghter	iii.j.d.
Willelmus seruiens Nicholai Colyer	iii.j.d.
Johannes del Clos	iii.j.d.
Johannes Wilson & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Ricardus Bretoñ & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Johannes del Cote & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Johannes de Wykelsworth'	iii.j.d.
Willelmus Taillour & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Simon Annotsoñ & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Matilda Wyter	iii.j.d.
Johannes de Lofthous & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.

Willelmus Housofi & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Johannes Wollour & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Rogerus de Colowe & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Nicholaus Colyer & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Johannes Bensoñ & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Matilda Colyer, vidua,	iii.j.d.
Willelmus ffawnell' & vx' ejus	iii.j.d.
Johannes Hudsoñ & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Willelmus Hawer' & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Thomas Batty & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Willelmus ffawnell' junior & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Willelmus de Collowe & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Ricardus Wright & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Simon fitheler' & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Johannes Waynemañ & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Johannes de Dentoñ & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Johannes Webster, <i>Tector</i> , & vxor ejus	v.j.d.
Adam Barker & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Ricardus Gill' & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Johannes Rodde & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Ricardus Robes & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Willelmus Dawsoñ & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Johannes Dawsoñ & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Cecilia de Bowland'	iii.j.d.
Hugo Bunche & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Johannes Derenbroke & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Robertus Elsoñ & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Johannes de Bamptoñ & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Beatrix vxor Willelmi Colysoñ	iii.j.d.
Thomas Ryott'	iii.j.d.
Johannes Smyth', <i>Faber</i> , & vxor ejus	v.j.d.
Johannes Colyer & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Johannes Stele & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Willelmus Taillour, <i>Cissor</i> , & vxor ejus	v.j.d.
Willelmus Emsoñ & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Alanus Waterwayk' & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Summa—xxx.s. v.j.d.	

## VILLA DE SKELTON'.

Willelmus Raufsoñ & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Robertus Burnawe & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Law Robynsoñ & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Thomas Jaksoñ & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Johannes filius Hugonis & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Robertus Mareschall' & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Nicholaus filius Thome & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Thomas filius Simonis & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Thomas atte Keld'	iii.j.d.
Johannes ffraward' & vxor ejus	iii.j.d.
Johannes Richemond, <i>Plasterer</i> , & vxor ejus	v.j.d.

Johannes filius Ricardi, *Cissor*,  
& vxor ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
Robertus Webster & vxor ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
Ricardus Smortyng', *Webster*, &  
vxor ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
Thomas Taillieur, *Cissor*, & vxor  
ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
Andreas Wright, *Carpenter*, &  
vxor ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
Laurencius Wright, *Carpenter*,  
& vxor ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
Benedictus Wright & vxor ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
Thomas Bower & vxor ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
Johannes Raynsoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . xij.d.  
Johanna filia Hugonis . . . . . iiij.d.  
Johannes Nouthird & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Isabella Darell' . . . . . iiij.d.  
Johannes Yong' & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Alicia filia Smortyng' . . . . . iiij.d.  
Margareta filia Lauronci . . . . . iiij.d.  
Willelmus seruiens Johannis  
Doegesõñ . . . . . iiij.d.  
Hugo Ledymañ & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Juliana filia ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Elena de Clynt . . . . . iiij.d.  
Agnes vxor Roberti Synsoñ . . . . . iiij.d.  
Elena sforster . . . . . iiij.d.  
Alicia Cok' . . . . . iiij.d.  
Alicia Plasteror . . . . . iiij.d.  
Willelmus filius Thome Symsoñ . . . . . iiij.d.  
Robertus filius Johannis Raynsoñ . . . . . iiij.d.  
Johannes srawardsoñ . . . . . iiij.d.  
Summa—xiiij.s. vj.d.

## GEYNDALE.

Johannes Watson & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Margareta filia ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Thomas Jonsoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Hygn de Bowland', *Cissor* . . . . . vj.d.  
Thomas Palfreyman & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Alicia Clynt . . . . . iiij.d.  
Johannes de Mertoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Johannes de Hetoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Thomas Wright & vxor ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
Elena filia ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Robertus Aldrech' & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Johannes de Hewik' & vxor ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
Johannes Chapman & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Isabella Norys . . . . . iiij.d.  
Simon Chapman & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Henricus del Hall . . . . . iiij.d.  
Summa—v.s. x.d.

## HEWYK' ET COPPEDHEWYK'.

Johannes de Hewyk' & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Elienora filia ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Matilda filia ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Johannes Coward' & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Thomas del Wall' & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.

Johannes del Schaw & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Rogerus Euestoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Matilda filia Magote . . . . . iiij.d.  
Willelmus de Hewik' & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Mariota Threft . . . . . iiij.d.  
Willelmus Aumfray . . . . . iiij.d.  
Agnes Aumfrey . . . . . iiij.d.  
Ricardus de Redeshagh' & vxor  
ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Willelmus Oylowe & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Ricardus Carter & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Johannes Todde & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Willelmus Short & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Agnes de Euestoñ . . . . . iiij.d.  
Alicia de Mertoñ . . . . . iiij.d.  
Ricardus de Skeltoñ & vxorejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Thomas de Mertoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Johannes de l'athorñ & vxor  
ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Johannes Hermett & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Thomas Bowett & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Johannes Taillieur, Husband', &  
vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Johannes de Dydensall' & vxor  
ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Johannes de Lyndesey & vxor  
ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Ricardus de Clynt & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Johannes Maghañ & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Johannes Broune & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Willelmus Batemañ & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Thomas Blakewell' & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Adam Barker & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Willelmus Batemañ junior . . . . . iiij.d.  
Symon de Clynt . . . . . iiij.d.  
Mariota seruiens Alicie de Mertoñ  
Johannes seruiens Ricardi de  
Skeltoñ . . . . . iiij.d.  
Johannes filius Thome . . . . . iiij.d.  
Willelmus seruiens Johannis de  
Pathorñ . . . . . iiij.d.  
Alicia seruiens Rogeri de Fues-  
toñ . . . . . iiij.d.  
Isolda Godebarñ . . . . . iiij.d.  
Summa—xiiij.s. viij.d.

## SCHARBROWE.

Alicia atte Tounend' . . . . . iiij.d.  
Willelmus filius ejusdem . . . . . iiij.d.  
Thomas Smyth', Husband, & vx'  
ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Robertus Byndlowys & vxor  
ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Johannes de Sallay & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Robertus Yonge & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Johannes Gybson & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Robertus Jonsoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Johannes Garrok' & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Johannes de Schawe & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Johannes de Stene & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Ricardus Graynesoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
Willelmus de Thorp' & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.

(Membrane 46, column 4.)

Robertus Skynner, <i>Skynner</i> , & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes Whayssh seruiens . . . . .	iiij.d.
Isabella seruiens Willelmi atte Tounend' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Byndlowys seruiens . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Roberti Yong' seruiens . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus filius Johannis Gibson . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia filia Roberti Jonsoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Munketoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas seruiens Roberti Jonsoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus seruiens Johannis Garrok' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus Sergeaunt . . . . .	iiij.d.
Margareta seruiens Nicholai . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia filia Johannis de Steñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Emma que fuit vx' Thome Dawson . . . . .	iiij.d.
Margareta Garrok' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Scotte . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Storour', Laborer . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes filia Ede seruiens . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus seruiens Ricardi Grayneson . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Bermetoñ, Laborer . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia de Thorp' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Shephird' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Summa—xj.s. x.d.	

CLOTHEROM' CUM BYSSHOTON'.

Ranulphus Pygott', Chiualer, & vxor ejus . . . . .	xx.s.
Isabella Proktour' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Spenser . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Celererman . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Coke . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Ploghman . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Ladyman' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johanna Borowoman . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes seruiens Domini . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes Noryce . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Rypoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Munketoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Wylymot Swynhird' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Tournour, & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Baa & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Turnour, <i>Tournour</i> , & vx' ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Ricardus Plughman & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Tailour, <i>Cissor</i> , & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes de Chatteburñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Studelay & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes del Shagh' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Nicholaus Turnour' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus de Chatteburn seruiens . . . . .	iiij.d.

Willelmus del Cote, Husband', & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Wendoght' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Carter & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Colyer & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Wendout & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Doklay & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus de Ellerbek' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Henrici & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Ingrethorp' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Russell' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Webster & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Ricardi, & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Webster, <i>Tector</i> , & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Petrus de Kerpilby & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Ellerbek' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Matilda de Ellerbek' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Petrus filius Johannis . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johanna filia Johannis . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas filius Ricardi . . . . .	iiij.d.
Emma filia Ricardi . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes seruiens Ricardi . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Piersmañ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Summa—xxxv.s. ij.d.	

STODELAY.

Isabella Tempest, vidua . . . . .	vj.s. viij.d.
Johannes Lentyn . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Turnour' seruiens . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Thornton' seruiens . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Carter & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Mareschall', <i>Faber</i> , & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes de Merstoñ, <i>ftessherer</i> , & vx' ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Pacok' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Reginaldus Schepherd' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Serotsoñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Maymund' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Gaysegill' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Petrus Barker & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Maria del Hill' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Warde & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Gybsoñ, <i>Souter</i> , & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Walterus Hird' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Margareta, vidua, . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Bene & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes Maunsell' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Bate & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Souter, <i>Sutor</i> , & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Alicia seruiens Johannis . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Watson' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Tailliour, <i>Cissor</i> , & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.d.

Thomas Brodsof & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Elenora Coke . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes Smyth', *Faber*, . . . . . vj.d.  
 Thomas Gray . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Summa—xvij.s. iiij.d.

## GRANTELAY.

Alanus del Smethy & vxor ejus,  
*Brewster*, . . . . . vj.d.  
 Johannes Taillieur & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Stephanus Wright, *Carpenter*, &  
 vx' ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
 Johannes Elyasso' & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus de Wygleworth & vx'  
 ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Matilda de Hundgate . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes Colyer & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Matilda de Merstoñ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Petronilla de Grantlay . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes de Wyttoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes de Wyttoñ senior &  
 vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Ricardus Scharpp' & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes de Richemond' & vxor  
 ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes Storrou' & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Henricus de Pote & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus Wasbarch' & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus de Garston & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus Mawer & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes de Wasbargh' & vxor  
 ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus Bell' & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Hugo filius Ade & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes de Horton & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Walterus Heuestañ & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Robertus Hudd' & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Edmundus Wollour & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes Sclater & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes Taillieur, *Cissor*, & vxor  
 ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
 Enota Wasbargh' . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes filius Hugonis, *Merca-*  
*tor*, . . . . . vj.d.  
 Johanna de Hortoñ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Ricardus de Hortoñ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus Shephird' . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Alicia filia Walteri Heuestoñ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Matilda seruiens Alani de Smethy . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Matilda seruiens Johannis Colyer . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes filius Matilde . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Hugo Storrou' . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johanna Serott . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Alicia Randoghter . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Ricardus filius Hugonis Pote . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes Mawer . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Summa—xiiij.s. iiij.d.

## NUNWIK'.

Yuo Milner & vxor ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
 Thomas Py & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Benedictus Arnald' & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes Riche junior & vxor  
 ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes Riche senior & vxor  
 ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Robertus Schephard' . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Matilda Ryche . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes de Bernestoñ & vxor  
 ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus Wympe & vxor ejus . . . . . [iiij].d.  
 Willelmus Beuer, *Carpenter*, . . . . . vj.d.  
 Adam Ward' & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Agnes Alycedoghter . . . . . iiij.d.

## (Membrane 46b, column 1.)

Adam de Brymstoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Agnes Tole, vidua . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Beatrix Kempe, *Webster*, . . . . . vj.d.  
 Robertus Arnald' & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Robertus de Nunwik' & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Thomas Dorme & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes filius ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Beatrix filia ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Ricardus de Netherby & vxor  
 ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Alicia filia ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Thomas Wilkensoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus filius ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Ricardus Gylummañ (?) & vxor  
 ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus de Meryngtoñ, Franke-  
 leyn . . . . . xl.d.  
 Summa—xij.s. ij.d.

## NIDDE.

Adam Nellesoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes filius ejusdem . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Elena filia ejusdem . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus Jonsoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Alicia filia ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes de Sigerstoñ & vxor  
 ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Robertus Pulayn & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes Seghgyng' & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Robertus filius ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Agnes de Settoñ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus Doegesoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Robertus de Lethelay & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes Hird' & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Robertus Whytebreed & vx'  
 ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Ricardus de Raudoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Adam Johñsoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Thomas Bassham & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johanna ffrere & vxor ejus . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes seruiens ejusdem . . . . . iiij.d.



Johannes del Trees & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Shutt & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Petronilla Smyth' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Brere . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Thomsoñ de Kilyngale . . . . .	iiij.d.
Matilda Symdoghter . . . . .	iiij.d.
Rogerus de Kirkby, <i>Webster</i> , & vx' ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Willelmus Smyth', <i>Faber</i> , & vx' ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Thomas de Scotland' & vx' ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Brian & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Cort (?) & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes Best . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Grayne & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia Thomwyf Hudson . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Lorke & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Thomsoñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus White & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Clotheroñ & vx' ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Burdoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Keller . . . . .	iiij.d.
Summa—xiiij.s. viij.d.	

## NEUBY OUM MOLWATH'.

Robertus Hewyk' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Hugonis & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Thorp' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Symsoñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Boll' & vx' ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Colynsoñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	xij.d.
Margareta Wilkynwyf Raulynsoñ Radulphus filius Willelmi & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Galfridus de Nuby & vxor ejus . . . . .	xij.d.
Johannes Hird' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Roberti & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Ward' & vxor ejus . . . . .	xl.d.
Willelmus seruiens Johannis Ward' & vx' ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Nicholaus seruiens Galfridi de Nuby . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes seruiens Margarete vxoris Willelmi . . . . .	iiij.d.
Margareta Note . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Dawson . . . . .	iiij.d.
Cecilia de Hewik' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Summa—xj.s.	

## VILLA DE INGERTHORP'.

Thomas de Wynterburñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Elenora de ffarnham . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia de ffarnham . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Thorp' & vx' ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.

Johannes Taillour & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Brumpton & vx' ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus filius ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Nelmañ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Margareta filia ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Wynterburñ junior . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Raper & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Nicholaus Coke seruiens . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Deyn . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus de Merkenfeld' & vx' ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de ffarnham & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas filius Willelmi & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Smyth', <i>Faber</i> , & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Matilda filia ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes Notemañ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Bordlay . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam forster & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Summa—vij.s. viij.d.	

## MERKYNNGTON'.

Johannes de Merkyngton & vxor ejus . . . . .	xl.d.
Robertus Wylyoñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	xl.d.
Johannes Neulond' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Wri[g]htsoñ, <i>Carpenter</i> , & vx' ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
[Ricardus] (?) Calger' & vx' ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Carter & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Ethingerhou, <i>Cissor</i> . . . . .	vj.d.
Robertus de Hepdeyne & vx' ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Petrus Russell' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Cuke (?) & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Milner & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Spendlous & vx' ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Hewyk' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Hudersalemañ & vx' ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Taaker & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Watson & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Rogerus Merker' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Willelmi & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Taillour & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Hebdleñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Hebdleñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Smyth', <i>Faber</i> , & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes Calger' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Katerina seruiens Johannis Neulond' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Isabella de ffaundres . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes Scalgerth' (?) . . . . .	iiij.d.
Elenora Caystane . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Dykinsoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Halmañ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.

(Membrane 46b, column 2.)

Alicia seruiens Willelmi Skyner-	
houses	iiij.d.
Alicia de Tanfeld'	iiij.d.
Emma seruiens Petri	iiij.d.
Willelmus seruiens Petri	iiij.d.
Robertus seruiens Johannis Mer-	
kyngtoñ	iiij.d.
Agnes de Bowland'	iiij.d.
Alicia de Merkyngtoñ	iiij.d.
Isabella Gylyott'	iiij.d.
Agnes seruiens Nicholai	iiij.d.
Johannes Watson	iiij.d.
Henricus seruiens Rogeri	iiij.d.
Alicia seruiens Johannis	iiij.d.
Agnes seruiens Johannis Hebden.	iiij.d.
Adam Milner & vxor ejus	iiij.d.
Willelmus seruiens Ade	iiij.d.
Johannes seruiens Ade	iiij.d.
Morker' Baynbrigge' & vxor ejus	iiij.d.
Johannes Scarburgh', <i>Putor</i> , &	
vx' ejus	xij.d.
Henricus de Midhope & vx' ejus	iiij.d.
Thomas Whippe & vx' ejus	iiij.d.
Johannes Carter & vx' ejus	iiij.d.
Johannes de Hall' & vxor ejus	iiij.d.
Johannes Borughtre & vxor ejus	iiij.d.
Robertus Shortfrende & vx' ejus	iiij.d.
Johannes Huddok'	iiij.d.
Johannes Bestane	iiij.d.
Anabella Bestane	iiij.d.

Summa—xxv.s. x.d.

## ASMUNDERBY OUM BONDGATE.

Johannes de Morpath' & vxor	
ejus, <i>frankeleyn</i> ,	xl.d.
Willelmus seruiens ejus	iiij.d.
Elienora ancilla ejus	iiij.d.
Willelmus Hegh' & vxor ejus,	
<i>Spicer</i>	xij.d.
Ricardus seruiens ejus	iiij.d.
Thomas Wright, <i>Carpenter</i>	xij.d.
Robertus Scayff' & vxor ejus	xij.d.
Robertus filius ejus	iiij.d.
Johanna filia ejus	iiij.d.
Henricus Smyth' & vxor ejus	xij.d.
Johannes seruiens ejus	iiij.d.
Alicia seruiens ejus	iiij.d.
Thomas Wright & vx' ejus	xij.d.
Agnes Webster	iiij.d.
Nicholaus Hamund', <i>Sutor</i> , & vx'	
ejus, <i>Mason (sic)</i>	vj.d.
Willelmus Brame, <i>Barker</i> , & vx'	
ejus, <i>Smyth', (sic)</i>	xij.d.
Hawys Milner	iiij.d.
Alicia filia ejus	iiij.d.
Ricardus Milner & vxor ejus	iiij.d.
Johannes de Whityngtoñ & vx'	
ejus, <i>Sp(i)cer</i>	xij.d.
Johannes filius ejus	iiij.d.
Willelmus filius ejus	iiij.d.
Alicia filia ejus	iiij.d.

Johannes Webster, <i>Textor</i>	vj.d.
Alicia (?) de Baxby	iiij.d.
Thomas Pogge', <i>Sclater</i> , & vx'	
ejus	vj.d.
Robertus seruiens ejus	iiij.d.
Johannes Inchefer'	iiij.d.
Thomas de Coltoñ & vxor ejus	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Kirkeby & vxor	
ejus	iiij.d.
Anicia Walker	iiij.d.
Willelmus Wyupeny	iiij.d.
Johannes Smyth', <i>Faber</i>	vj.d.
Robertus Goderik'	iiij.d.
Thomas Henrison', <i>Carpenter</i>	vj.d.
Johannes Hors, <i>Webster</i> , & vx'	
ejus	vj.d.
Johannes Edesoñ	iiij.d.
Margareta Lenas	iiij.d.
Elizabet de Snayth, <i>Webster</i>	xij.d.
Cecilia filia ejus	iiij.d.
Elizabet del Chambre cognata	
ejus	iiij.d.
Robertus seruiens ejus	iiij.d.
Johannes de Hettoñ, <i>Barker</i>	vj.d.
Anota seruiens ejus	iiij.d.
Henricus seruiens ejus	iiij.d.
Adam Hyne & vx' ejus	iiij.d.
Adam Tournour' & vxor ejus,	
<i>Couper</i>	vj.d.
Rogerus Swalowe, <i>Webster</i> , & vx'	
ejus	vj.d.
Juliana seruiens ejus	iiij.d.
Robertus Pyper & vxor ejus	iiij.d.
Robertus de Worsall', <i>Wright</i>	vj.d.
Elizota Walker	iiij.d.
Alicia filia ejus	iiij.d.
Alicia seruiens ejus	iiij.d.
Henricus Haybergh', <i>Carpenter</i>	vj.d.
Auicia Hunter	iiij.d.
Alicia filia ejus	iiij.d.
Johanna filia ejus	iiij.d.
Johannes Wethirbird'	iiij.d.
Johannes Carter & vxor ejus	iiij.d.
Thomas de Eryom' & vxor ejus	iiij.d.
Thomas Ornud' & vxor ejus	iiij.d.
Willelmus Pynder	iiij.d.
Alicia filia ejus	iiij.d.
Willelmus farnham seruiens	iiij.d.
Serill' Pynder	iiij.d.
Johanna filia ejus	iiij.d.
Matilda Choune	iiij.d.
Walterus Carter seruiens	iiij.d.
Robertus Gryme & vxor ejus	xij.d.
Walterus Carter & vxor ejus	iiij.d.
Ricardus Oxenherd' & vxor ejus	iiij.d.
Thomas de Hede & vxor ejus	iiij.d.
Johannes Colstane & vxor ejus	iiij.d.
Ricardus filius ejus	iiij.d.

Summa—xxxv.s. x.d.

## WESTWYK'.

Johannes Emsoñ & vxor ejus	iiij.d.
Willelmus Grayne & vxor ejus	iiij.d.

Willelmus Cabery & vx̄ ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Malynsoñ & vxor ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Coke & vxor ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Elias Milner & vxor ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Stephanus de Westwyk' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Hugo Chapman & vxor ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Askwith' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Hesiltoñ & vxor ejus	iiij.d.
Thomas Scott' & vxor ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Nethird' & vx̄ ejus,	
<i>Breuster</i> . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes de Clynt . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes ffox . . . . .	iiij.d.
Isabella de Tollertofi . . . . .	iiij.d.
Summa—v.s. ij.d.	

(Membrane 46b, column 3.)

Summa totalis—cxix.li. xvj.d.

(This Total is evidently for Claro Wapentake and the Ainsty combined. For neither of them are there separate totals written on the Roll; but the different totals in Claro Wapentake make up 102l. 5s. 6d., and those for the Ainsty 26l. 15s. 10d., which is agreeable to the above sum for the two added together.)

## THE FRIAR PREACHERS, OR BLACK FRIARS OF BEVERLEY.

By the Rev. C. F. R. PALMER.

SPEAKING of Beverley, John Leland, in the time of Henry VIII., mentions "The Blak Freres, as sum say, of one Goldsmithes Fundation, and so of the Townes; but the Lord Darcy of late Tyme strove for the Patronage of it with the Toun."<sup>1</sup> The friar-preachers entered this town with the sanction of Walter Gray, archbishop of York, whom Matthew Paris describes as a man "magni consilii et profundi pectoris."<sup>2</sup> The site of their priory was given by one Master Stephen Goldsmith, whose title appears to point him out as an ecclesiastical dignitary. There is no evidence to show that the friars ever enlarged their home-stead, at least after the statute of mortmain was enacted; so it may be inferred that they held from the first all those lands attached to the buildings at the dissolution, which have remained enclosed within walls even down to the present century.

Still this priory of the Dominicans ranked as a royal foundation. It is probable that Henry III. erected the buildings, or at least the main part of them, though there is only one royal gift on record to favour this supposition: the king, June 15th, 1263, gave fifteen oaks (*quercus*) for timber, out of Galtriz forest.<sup>3</sup> The house, which accommodated upwards of forty religious, was certainly begun before the year 1240, when the provincial chapter of the order was held here: for the support of the friars during that assembly, the king, Aug. 1st, ordered the keepers of the bishopric of Durham (*sede vacante*) to pay ten marks out of the issues of the see.<sup>4</sup> The land, at least in part, was held

<sup>1</sup> Leland's Itinerary.

<sup>2</sup> Matth. Paris.

<sup>3</sup> Claus. 47 Hen. III. m. 6.

<sup>4</sup> Liberat. 24 Hen. III. m. 8. "Rex, Custodibus episcopatus Dunolm' salutem. Precipimus vobis, quod faciatis habere

of the archbishop of York, by the rent of 4s. a-year; of which, in time, the friars were enabled to free themselves. By a writ dated May 6th, 1309, an inquisition was taken, July 18th, in the archbishop's hall at Beverley, and it was found that, without any detriment, Simon de Kent of this town might freely grant to the archbishop another rent of 4s., in recompense of that paid by the friars. By another writ of the same date as the former one, another inquisition was made at the same place and time, and by the same jurors, as to whether Thomas, son of Alexander de Holm, might assign to the friars a yearly rent of 10s. and a void plot of land contiguous to their site for the purpose of enlarging their bounds. It was returned that it would be prejudicial for such a grant to be made, to the crown when the see of York was vacant, to the archbishop when it was filled, and to the burgesses of the town. For the rent was held immediately of the archbishop; and part of the land, eleven score and seventeen feet long and six score and fourteen feet broad, likewise held immediately of the archbishop, paid 3s. 2d. to him or (*sede vacante*) to the crown, and was worth 8s. 2d. a-year. Moreover, the void place might be built on, and then the tenants would contribute aids, talliages, fines, redemptions, amercements, and other profits to the king and archbishop, and assist the burgesses in the watching, aids, talliages, *etc.*, all which the friars could not do. And farther still, the prebendary of the altar of St. Martin in the collegiate church would suffer, as the tithes belonging to him from the part which was of the archbishop's fief, estimated at 12d. a-year, would be extinguished in the hands of the convent.<sup>5</sup> The royal licence in mortmain for the exchange of the rent of 4s. was granted Nov. 11th, 1311;<sup>6</sup> but the return for the other rent and enlargement of the site was so unfavourable, that the matter was not pursued.

William de Wickwaine, archbishop of York, Nov. 26th, 1282, gave ten marks (6l. 13s. 4d.) to the friar-preachers of

fratribus predicatoribus de Beverlaco x marcas de exitibus predicti episcopatus, ad se sustentandos in suo capitulo provinciali: de dono nostro. Et computabitur vobis ad scaccarium. T. R. apud Westm. primo die Augusti."

<sup>5</sup> Inquis. ad quod dampn. 2 Edw. II.

no. 63. Jurors: Will. de Warton, Phil. de Hedon, Tho. de Barton, Joh. de Cadenay, Joh. the Yungge, Joh. de Anlakeby, Will. de Thornteton, Ivo de Nallreton, Rob. Picard, Will. Bertelmen, Will. de Humbelton, Hug. de Killum.

<sup>6</sup> Pat. 5 Edw. II. p. 1. m. 11.

Beverley and their prior.<sup>7</sup> The provincial chapter was again held here in 1286: queen Eleanor of Castile gave 100s. to the prior provincial "fratri Will. de Hothum, pro potura fratrum predicatorum in capitulo provinciali apud Beverlak';"<sup>8</sup> and the archbishop of York, Aug. 24th, excused his attendance at the assembly, this time, on account of urgent business at a distance, commended himself and his flock to the prayers of the fathers, and promised his favourable aid to those who had recourse to him, and to defend them in adversities with all his power, as though they were his own subjects. In 1291, when the archbishop enjoined the friars of his diocese to co-operate with him, on Holy Cross day (Sept. 14th), in preaching the Crusade, the friar-preachers of Beverley had stations at Preston or Hedon, Ravenshere, and le Wyk.<sup>9</sup>

Edward I. arriving at Beverley, in Nov., 1299, gave the friar-preachers here, on the 25th, 33s. for three days' food, through F. Richard of St. Nicholas. Again at this town, in May, 1300, he gave, on the 29th (or 30th according to the other document), 32s. for three days, through F. Walter de Grymesby.<sup>10</sup> He also came in June, 1301, and passing hence, sent the friar-preachers, on the 15th, from Threske, 36s., for three days' food, by the hand of F. Thomas de Alverton.<sup>11</sup> At Beverley, in Oct., 1304, he gave them, Nov. 7th, when at Brustwyk, 12s. 8d. (for 38 religious) for a day's food, through F. Luke de Wodeford, his confessor.<sup>12</sup>

Edward II. being at this town, Aug. 20th, 1310, bestowed on the (42) friar-preachers an alms of 14s. for a day's food, through F. William de Burton.<sup>13</sup> At York, Jan. 11th, 1318-9, he ordered his baker to give them a quarter of corn (price 10s.), which was accordingly done;<sup>14</sup> and about June, 1320, he gave them another quarter of corn, valued at 4s. 6d.<sup>15</sup> William de Greenfield, archbishop of York, bestowed on them, Nov. 21st, 1314, three quarters of corn.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Dixon's *Fasti Eboracenses*, by Raine.

<sup>8</sup> *Liberat. custod. garder. regine*, 14-18 Edw. I.

<sup>9</sup> *Reg. archiep. Romani*: Raine's *Historical Papers*, &c.

<sup>10</sup> *Lib. quotid. contrarot. garder.* 28 Edw. I. *Rot. garder. regis* (28 Edw. I.).

<sup>11</sup> *Lib. garder.* 29 Edw. I.: *Additional MSS.* no. 7966a. *Jornale garder.* 29 Edw. I.

<sup>12</sup> *Lib. garder.* 32 Edw. I.: *Addit. MSS.* no. 8335.

<sup>13</sup> *Jornale garder. de anno quarto* (Edw. II.).

<sup>14</sup> *Brevia, aceciam rot. garder. reg.* anno 12 Edw. II.

<sup>15</sup> *Lib. garder. anno 13 Edw. II.* *Addit. MSS.* no. 17362.

<sup>16</sup> Dixon.

Edward III. at Beverley for the first time, Jan. 2nd, 1327-8, gave 10s. 8d. to the 32 friar-preachers here, for one day's food, through F. Richard de Wetheton.<sup>17</sup> And May 22nd, 1335, he gave a special alms of 10s. to thirty friars, for the same, through F. Thomas de Crakhale.<sup>18</sup> The usual royal alms of 15*l.* was paid, May 17th, 1342, for three days' food of the friars in their provincial chapter, which was then soon to be celebrated in this priory.<sup>19</sup> F. Roger de Querndon, who had been the confessor of Edward III. (probably when he was prince of Wales, or very early in his reign) retired into the convent of his brethren at Beverley, and at last, when he was broken with old age, had a life-pension of 5*l.* a-year assigned him, Jan. 26th, 1351-2, in aid of his maintenance, out of the farm-rent which the abbot of Hayles had to pay to the crown for the manor of Pynnokshire, co. Gloucester.<sup>20</sup> From the year 1256 down to 1400, the king's confessor was always selected from the Dominican order.

Early in 1449, the dormitory and library of this priory were unfortunately burnt down, which was a very severe trial for the poor community. In their straits, as this house was "ex fundacione regis," Henry VI. ordered that ten marks should be given them as a special grace, "in relevamen magne paupertatis sue, et ad re-cedificationem domus predicte;" and May 12th that sum was paid to them.<sup>21</sup>

The friar-preachers of Beverley had their share in testamentary bequests. *Sir Henry Percy*, Sept. 13th, 1349, bequeathed 4*l.* in equal portions to the friar-preachers of Beverley and Scardeburgh. Will proved, Mar. 12th, 1351. *Sir Marmaduke le Constable*, knt., Mar. 19th, 1376-7, bequeathed 13s. 4*d.* to the four orders of friars in Beverley. Pr. June 19th, 1378. *William lord Latimer*, July 10th, 1380, bequeathed five marks to each order of friars here. Pr. May 31st, 1381. *Sir Walter Chiltenham*, vicar of the chapel of Holy Trinity of Kyngeston super Hull, July 30th, 1383, bequeathed 40s. to each order of mendicant friars of Hull and Beverle. Pr. Aug. 19th. *Patrick de Barton*,

<sup>17</sup> Rot. hospic. reg. 1-2 Edw. III.

<sup>18</sup> Contrarot. garder. reg. de expens. forinsec. 8-9 Edw. III.

<sup>19</sup> Exit. scac. pasch. 16 Edw. III.

m. 11.

<sup>20</sup> Pat. 26 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 33.

<sup>21</sup> Exit. scac. pasch. 27 Hen. VI. m. 3.

rector of Catwyk in Holdenesse, Aug. 11th, 1391, bequeathed 40s. to the two orders of mendicant friars here. Pr. Sept. 2nd. *Sir Brian de Stapilton*, knt., May 16th, 1394, bequeathed 13s. 4d. to each order of friars at Beverley, Scadeburgh, Doncastre, and Pontefrait, Riche-  
monde, Yarum, Allirton, and Cordelle. Pr. June 26th. *Sir John of S. Quinctin*, chevalier, Dec. 4th, 1397, bequeathed 20s. to these friars, to celebrate eight trentals of masses for his soul; and 13s. 4d. for a pittance among them. Pr. Jan. 27th. *Sir Richard le Scrop*, knt., lord of Bolton, Aug. 2nd, 1400, bequeathed 20s. to every (house) of friars of Skardeburgh, Beverley, and Kyngestone-super-Hull. *William Heghfeld*, abiding with sir Robert de Hilton, knt., lord of Swyn in Holderness, Apr. 11th, 1403, bequeathed 13s. 4d. to the four orders of friars here and at Hull. Pr. May 3rd. *Sir John Constable*, knt., lord of Halsham in Holderness, Nov. 17th, 1407, left 20s. to the friars of the order of preachers here. Pr. Mar. or May 4th following. *Henry, lord le Scrop*, June 23rd, 1415, bequeathed 20s. to each order of friars here and at Hull. *Thomas Hilton*, clerk, Sept. 28th, 1428, willed to be buried in the conventual church of the friar-preachers of Beverley, a little within the south door, near the haliwaterfatt; and that on the day of his burial, twelve poor men should be clothed and forty fed. Pr. Oct. 29th. *Jane widow of sir Robert Hilton*, of Swyne, knt., Aug. 8th, 1432, bequeathed 6s. 8d. to every order of friars here and in the royal town of Kyngeston-super-Hull. Pr. Jan. 10th. *Sir William Normanvile*, of Kelyngwike, knt., June 10th, 1449, bequeathed 5s. "utrique fratrum religiosorum Beverlaci, ut eorum uterque celebret unum trentale." *Robert Fisher*, of Beverley M'ter, June 30th, 1477, bequeathed 3s. 4d. to both houses of friars at Beverley. Pr. June [? July] 26th.<sup>22</sup> This last testator was the father of the celebrated John Fisher, bishop of Rochester, who suffered on the scaffold, in 1535, under the resentment of Henry VIII.

The following burials at this priory have been given by John Wrythe *alias* Wriothsley, garter king-at-arms, before the year 1504 :—

<sup>22</sup> Testamenta Eboracensia. Thesaur. recept. scac. miscellanea <sup>23</sup> Harl. MSS. cod. 7030.



“Magister Stephanus Aurifaber dedit unam situacionem fr'ib' de a Beverley quor' modo Rex est fundator.

Hec sunt no'i'a d'nor' militum quor' corpora in illa eccl'a sepeliuntur.

Dominus Alexander de Monteforte miles.

Item d'n's Edwardus Sastmershe miles.

Item d'n's Ricardus de Arundellis miles.

Item d'n's Patrici' Flemmyng miles.

It' d'n's Thomas de Suwardby miles.

It' d'n's Matheas de Brydlyngton miles.

It' d'n's Gerard' Delagru miles.

It' d'n's Ricardus Darcy miles.

It' d'n's Hugo de Karlele miles.

It' d'n's Will'm' de Karlele miles.

It' d'n's Adam de M'flet miles.

It' d'n's Hugo de Driffled miles.

It' d'n's Thomas de Caynel miles.

It' d'n's Robertus Collvyle miles.

Hec sunt no'i'a d'nar'.

Item domina Elena de Wak filia & heres d'ni le Wak in choro coram magno altari.

Item cor cuiusdam d'ni de Staffay.

It' d'na Margareta quond' uxor d'ni Roberti de Hilton'.

It' domina Alicia Percy.

It' d'na Isota uxor d'ni Thome de Caynel.

It' d'na Alicia de Harpam.

It' d'na P'sciosa de Clif.

It' d'na Elena uxor d'ni Ade de M'flete.

It' d'na Isabella uxor d'ni Philippi Darcy.

It' d'na Albreda Q'tromars'.

It' d'na Alicia uxor d'ni Will'i de Carlele.

It' d'na Halvysia de More.

It' d'na Agnes de Carlele.

It' Isabella uxor Walteri de Couton'.

It' d'na Katherina de Nuttyl.

It' d'na Margareta de Faucomberge.

It' d'na Joh'na de Anlaby.

It' d'na Joh'na de Anlaby (*sic, bis*).

Hec sunt no'i'a armigeror'.

It' Saerus de Sutton in cimiterio.

It' Galfridus Stutvile.

It' Henricus de Beverlaco.

It' Ricardus Baard.

It' Will'm' de Carlton'.

Item Joh'es Cokrel.

Item Joh'es Nuttyl.

Item Hamandus de Contyngton.

Item Thomas de Burgoyu de Barton'.

Item Will'm' Latselz.

- It' Michael Gylt.  
 It' Robertus de Wanland'.  
 It' Will'm' de Qwalton'.  
 It' Will'm' de Rissby.  
 It' Joh'es de Moro.  
 It' Elizab' Bosayn uxor Joh'is Bilton'.  
 It' Elizabethhe filia ejusdem.  
 Et sont in lad' eglise xiiij Religieux." <sup>23</sup>

Amongst the benefactors of this priory was Thomas lord Darcy, K.G., a nobleman of great note in the northern parts of the kingdom, being some time constable of the castles of Bamborough and Hutton-Sheriff. In the time of Henry VIII. he sat in parliament, until he procured a special licence, in 1535, to absent himself, on account of age and debility of body. "But I rather conceive," says Dugdale, "the true reason to be, because he foresaw the ruine of the Religious Houses (under the colour of that Authority) near approaching; wherein he had no mind to give his Vote." In the insurrection of the *Pilgrimage of Grace*, being in Pontefract Castle, with the archbishop of York, he delivered up that strong fortress to the insurgents. On that account he was arraigned at Westminster for high treason; and although he pleaded as his excuse that the castle was short of provisions, he was beheaded, June 20th, 1537, on Tower Hill, and was buried in St. Botolph's church, Aldgate, London. According to Dugdale, he married, 1st, Dousabella, daughter and heir of Richard Tempest, of Ribblesdale, knt.; and 2nd, Elizabeth, sister of William, first lord Sandes, who died Aug. 22nd, 1529, and was buried at the Friar-Minors of Greenwich.<sup>24</sup> In gratitude to this nobleman for his munificence, the friar-preachers of Beverley, in 1524, executed an agreement with him, which is full of interest, and mentions the Christian name of another wife.

"TO ALL THE CHILDREN of oure moder Hooly churche thise present letters Indentid herafter to see or here HENRIC' AGLIONBY Bachelor of diuinitie Priour and convent of the house of the ordo' of freres prechours of the Towne of Beverlay Sendeth gretinge and continuacion and augmentation of hevynly grace. KNOWE your Vniuersitie that what grate benefices and manifold Almus the which by the right noble lorde lorde Thomas Darcy knight of his grete liberalitie hath hidertowarde given

<sup>23</sup> MS. in College of Arms, L 8: Col-  
lectanea Topographica, vol. iv.

<sup>24</sup> Dugdale's Baronage.

vnto vs, We willinge and covetingo to recompence the saide benefices temporall as moche as in vs is, with sp'uall giftes as we ar bounden of oone and full assent of all vs, And with licence and consent of our provinciall, treuly promisse and vpon our goode faith by this Writinge We graunte for vs and oure Successours foreuermore to the saide Thomas lorde Darcy knight and lady Edithe his Wyff, that after they or either of theym departe oute of this miserable Worlde vnto the mercy of godde, Wee shall make their obetts at the daie of their decease tobe written in oure mortiloge, and afore oure convent euery Sondag thugh the yere foreuermore tobe openly pronounced, folowinge after the saide pronunciacion the psalme de profundis, with this collect, Deus venie largitor &c. We shall also make the same daie of their decease yerely their obetts in oure churche with solempne dirige of oure bredre foreuermore tobe doone. And in the morowe thenne folowinge with messe of Riquiem. Also we bynde vs to syng a trentall of messes yerely by suche daies immediatly folowinge the saide obetts, as it may be conveniently doon with the bredre of the saide house foreuermore. Admittinge the saide lorde Thomas Darcy knight and lady Edithe his wyff nowe as thenne and foreuermore, tobe full and sp'all parte takers of all messes praieres fastinges devociions and of all other sp'uall Suffragies foreuermore within oure house of all and euery broder of oure convent god disposinge tobe doone. And that it shall not be lefull to vs or oure Successours foreuermore the saide Obetts or any of there circumstance aboute expressed any maner of wise to omytt for any maner of cause generall interdiccion not except. ALSO WE GRAUNTE that euery broder hereafter to be made or professid in oure house shall in tyne of admission and profession make faith and promisse to obserue fulfill and kepe the p'misses in euery bialue. AND WE PRIOUR and convent aforesaide faithfully byndeth vs and all oure Successours and by thise present writinges recognish vs tobe bounde treuly and hooly to doo the saide Obetts yerely foreuermore after manner and fourme aboute exp'ssid. AND IF IT HAPPEN as god forbede vs or oure Successours ayenst the forsaide graunte or any particle therof to faill in any maner of wise, thenne we make recognicion and knowlege and oure Successours in whome suche faute be founde and oure house aforesaide and all the goodes of the same tobe stedfastly bounde to paie as oft as any suche faute may happen in tyme to come, to the provost of the collegiate Church of saint John at Beverlay, for the tyme beinge, twenty shelyngs of lefull ynglish money, on the morowe immediatly folowinge the saide ffaute without any longer delay, for the soules of the saide lorde Darcy and lady Edithe his wiff to thuse of petie and poore menne, by the saide provost mercifully tobe distribute, to the whiche saide some as oft as is aforesaide tobe paide, as ayenst the p'misses We or oure Successours be fauty we binde vs and our Successours oure house and convent and all oure goods of the same, whersoever it happen them tobe founde. AND ALSO We the Priour and convent afore rehercid binde vs and all oure Successours ons in a yere foreuermore to rede and expresso these Endentures worde by worde afore oure fader provinciall at oure visitacion or els afore his vicar or visitour that he please forto sende. And as oft as we faute in this bialue we binde vs and oure Successours to paie to oure forsaide fader provinciall, ten shelings to the bihoue of the Scolers of the Freres prechours in Oxforde. IN QUOR' O'I'M ET BING' LOR'

testi'oni' vtriq' parti huius Indenture Sigilla officii reuerendi p'ris n'ri p'oris provincialis n'ri ordinis in provincia Anglie, Ac prioris localis conventus n'ri anted'ci, Necnon et co'itatis loci unacum Sigillo tocins co'itatis provincie n'ri ordinis sunt appens'. Et ego ffrater Robertus Milis prior provincialis ffratrum p'd'cor' priori qui nu'c est et aliis prioribus siue p'sidentib' qui p'd'c'm conventum sunt recturi Jugo s'ce ob'i'e et in remissionem p'cc'or' et sub pena exco'icacionis mando pariter et injungo quatinus exacta diligencia et fideli, om'i simulaco'ne voluntaria semota et negligencia graui postposita onus p'fatum cum om'ibz p'd'cis conditionib' ffr'ib' o'ibz et sing'lis sui conventus iniunctum iugo s'ce ob'i'e et in suor' remissionem peccaminu' iniungant cum eff'cu pariter et imponant et ip'is ffr'ib' cons'li tenore p'cipio quatinus d'e'm onus humiliter suscipiant et cum eff'cu fideliter compleant et prosequantur. DAT' Beuerlac' in domo n'ra capitulari vicesimo nono die mensis Augusti Anno Domini Mill'mo Quingen'mo vicesimo quarto.

Et ego ffr. robert' Mylys sac' sc'ie hu'ilis p'fessor ac p'or p'ui<sup>is</sup>. In p'ui'cia Anglicana, approbo et ratifico hanc c'ces'o'em p' me et successo<sup>b'</sup> meis Inp'petuu'. test' manu p'p'a et sigillo officii mei p'm'.

Ego ffr. Henricus Aglionby Sac' theologie bach' ac p'ior bev'laci test' manu p'p'a.

[Dorso] Presens Scriptum Sigillatum et lib'at' fuit infrano'i'at' Thome Darcy militi d'no Darcy p' infrano'i'at' Henricu' Aglanby coram Gilb'to Scott gen'os' Rob'to Arthington Capell'o Matheo Thomson et al' die & anno infracontent'.

Receyved by me ffrer Henry Aglyonby p'ior of the Convent of frea's p'che's w'in the town of beu'lay of Thomas Darcy knyght lord Darcy by the hands of lavrance Baynes affo' s' Robert Ardyngton Chaplayn vpon Michaelmes day beyng the xxix day of septembre An<sup>o</sup> RR. Henrici octavi sextodecimo fyve povnds st'lyng in & ffr' full Contentacyon of this pu'chais & gr<sup>nt</sup> w'in written.

Teste manu mea p'p'a FF. HENRICUS  
AGLIONBY p'ior Beu'laci." <sup>25</sup>

The provincial and the prior severally wrote their approbation and attestation of the deed with their own hands, the latter along the slip of parchment to which his seal is attached. Both their seals are still in a good state of preservation, but the seal of the convent is gone. That of the provincial prior bears the figure of St. Paul seated holding his emblems, the book and sword; on each side of his head the letters **HC**: in the exergue the effigy of the prior in the attitude of supplication: legend, SIGILLU' PRIORIS P'VI'CIALIS FFRATRV' ORD'IS PREDICATOR' PROVI'CIÆ: ANGLIÆ. As St. Paul appears on the provincial seal early in the reign of

<sup>25</sup> Augmentation Charters, O. 16.

Henry III. that apostle was evidently the patron of the English Dominican province. The seal of the conventual prior has the same figure standing, with the same emblems : legend, SIGILLU' PRIO(ris) FRATRIV' (or) DINIS P'DICATOR' BEV'LACI. The priory was doubtless dedicated to the apostle St. Paul.

The government of the friar-preachers was centred in a master-general, elected in a general chapter of deputies from each province of the order. The province was presided over by a prior provincial chosen in a provincial chapter composed



of those members of the associated communities, who by learning or influence had acquired an elective right. Each house was ruled by a prior elected in a conventual chapter of the community. And such continues to be the constitution of the Dominican Order. No permanent agreement such as that with Lord Darcy could be made without the approbation of the provincial.

After he had ceased to be prior of Beverley, F. Henry Aglionby removed to London, where he was one of the sixteen who, Nov. 12th, 1538, gave up the Blackfriars' house to the crown. As he acted second in signing the deed of surrender, it seems that he was then sub-prior of London, F. John Hilsey, bishop of Rochester, being prior-in-commendam.<sup>26</sup>

<sup>26</sup> Surrender of Monasteries : London, Blackfriars, no. 132.

This priory was destroyed by F. Richard Ingworth, suffragan bishop of Dover, who was appointed the king's visitor for the suppression of the houses of the mendicant friars in England and Wales. Writing to lord Cromwell from Grymesby, Feb. 24th, 1538-9, he said, "I nowe rydo to Hull, and so to Beverlaye, and to Skarborrowe, and Karlehyll, and to Lancaster, and oder Houses, as I shall here off by the waye."<sup>27</sup> He accordingly came to Beverley, and on the 26th suppressed this house, which was resigned into the king's hands by F. Robert Hill, prior, and his confreres. The church-plate which he carried off was delivered into the royal treasury, Apr. 25th following, by Thomas Thacker.<sup>28</sup> At this time, the lands attached to the house, and all lying together, enclosed within walls, are thus described:—

A garden, or orchard, on the E. of the site of the house containing 3 r.

A close of pasture called Nesom Garth, on the N. of the orchard, containing 1½ a.

Another close called Eshe (or Ash) Garth, on the W. of the same close, containing 0½ a.

A garden, or orchard, on the W. of the close, containing 3 r.

A garden, called Ponde Garth, lying between those closes on the N. and the site on the S., containing 1 r.

The churchyard, gardens, and (two) other small parcels of land, on the S. and W. of the site, containing 3 r.

All these were in the immediate occupation of the friars, who held besides the quarter of an oxgang of land in Coldon Magna, within the liberty of the town of Beverley.<sup>29</sup> This last piece of land probably formed the endowment of some mortuary foundation.

A tenant for all the convent lands was found immediately. Richard Fayrecliff, gent., took the site, buildings, and lands attached to them for 17s. 8d., and the other land for 2s. 4d., making a yearly rent of 20s.; and Dec. 1st, 1539, he obtained a crown-lease for twenty-one years from the last Ladyday, at the same rent for the whole, saving all great trees and wood, and such buildings as the king might order to be razed.<sup>30</sup> But at last all was sold, with other church-

<sup>27</sup> Miscellaneous Letters, temp. Hen. VIII., series ii. vol. viii. no. 112.

<sup>28</sup> Williams' Account of Monastic Treasures Confiscated (Abbotsford Club).

<sup>29</sup> Ministers' Accounts, 30-31 Hen.

VIII. no. 166: *et sequentibus annis*.

<sup>30</sup> Enrolment of leases, Misc. books of Court of Augmentations, vol. ccxii. fol. 46d.

property, Sept. 26th, 1544, to John Pope and Anthony Foster, gents., both of London, with all issues from the preceding Ladyday ; to be held by them and the heirs and assigns of Pope, in free burgage.<sup>31</sup>

This priory stood to the N.E. of the collegiate church or minster. The grounds are still surrounded by brick walls, having two ornamented gateways, one opening into East Gate, and the other into Charity Lane. Only a part of the original house stands at this time, but still sufficient to attest its former dignity ; and there is much ancient carving in oak. The buildings have been converted into dwellings, with out-houses.

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#### POSTSCRIPT.

Since the account of the Black Friars of YORK was written, we have received an interesting extract out of the registers of the master-general of the order at Rome.

F. John Kyerkbe (Kirkby) S. Th. Mag., Prior of York, had, July 11th, 1474, the usual mandate of the master-general, empowering him, as long as he was in the priorship and was pastor, to expel from the convent brethren of ill-life whom he might judge to be giving scandal, nor was he to take them back again unless they were amended : and also a commission by apostolic authority, to grant dispensations to those friars who had received orders before the legitimate age, and had ministered in them.

Such powers were usually given, being a means to strengthen the hand of discipline and to curb disorders.

Canon Raine, in his *York Fabric Rolls*, p. 240, gives from the registers of the Archbishops of York, " Feb. 15, 1455-6. Indulgentia 40 dierum, ad relevamen Fratrum Predicatorum civitatis Ebor. Their goods and buildings have been destroyed by fire." It is probable that they sold lands for means to rebuild.

<sup>31</sup> Pat. 36 Hen. VIII. p. 1. m. 44 (5).

THE BOOK OF REMARKS OF WILLIAM STORR, OF SCALM  
PARK, 1678—1731.

Communicated by the Rev. W. CONSITT BOULTER, M.A., F.S.A.

JOSEPH HUNTER, a name to be honoured by all Yorkshire topographers, once wrote as follows:—"The *second layer* of the population . . . . the country families, who down to about 1670 had no higher designation than yeoman, are what a genealogist attending to any part of South Yorkshire should chiefly look to, and there will be something to reward his exertions."<sup>1</sup> Some interest of this kind attaches to the manuscript volume from which the following extracts have been drawn. The writer of it, William Storr, of Scalm-park in the parish of Wistow, was one of a family long settled in Pickering-lythe, being found there early in the 16th century.<sup>2</sup> The chief interest, however, of the volume is not in his family (of which he has given a full account), but in the picture which it presents us of the ways and doings of a successful Yorkshire farmer 200 years ago. His father, perhaps because the old home had become too strait for a large family, moved southward, and took a lease of Scalm-park in 1678, where he died in 1695. Partly perhaps through his father's diligence, but more no doubt by his own good management, the son was able in 1717 to buy the lease of the farm of 300 acres, of which his father had become the tenant only 39 years before.

Evidence of that determination which is necessary to success is not wanting. We see, for instance, how Mr. Storr made the best of his poor corn in a bad harvest, how he rebuilt in brick the old farm-buildings of wood, how he planted trees

<sup>1</sup> Private letter to J. S. dated 7 Nov., 1843.

<sup>2</sup> There is nothing to show that he was connected with some rather well-known Yorkshire Quakers of the same name; see the pedigree of Storr, of Hilston, in

Poulson's *Holderness*, ii. 79. Certainly he himself was not a member of the Society of Friends, but there were Quakers of the name of Storr at Selby long before Robert Storr came to Scalm.



and set new fences, and, above all, how he built Scalm-house itself. Moreover, we see his force of character in the bold manner in which he several times pulled down an attempted obstruction of an old right of way. We find him copying records of old uses and rights, and carefully taking down from the mouths of antient men an account of old ways and boundaries, remembering how it is written, "Remove not the ancient landmark, which thy fathers have set."<sup>3</sup> We get other glimpses of the man: *e.g.*, the schooling of his sons; the books he read, probably on winter evenings, with an occasional newspaper from London; his knowledge of astronomy, which led him to observe an eclipse; his simple pharmacopœia; and the Yorkshire fairs which he attended.<sup>4</sup>

Three other points remain; 1, there are a few scraps for the history and topography of the parish of Wistow; 2, an account of the customs of the manor from 1578 to 1711; 3, some Yorkshire customs, words, phrases and pronunciations, &c. With few exceptions I have not noticed the additions in later hands.

The volume is of paper, folio; the greater part blank. The covers are endorsed as follows: 1, "Witti Storr Book of Remarkes . . . . . Brief Remembrance of sevrall small things known or Redd and noted for A Memorand<sup>m</sup>." 2, "Will Storr Booke of the Customs Services and duties due to the lord Arch Bishop of yorke his grace from his Tenants Coppingholders of Wistow."<sup>5</sup>

(P. 23.) OF BIRTHS.—I Will. Storr was borne the 22 of november 1658 at A litle house near hacknes in hutton bushill parrish (Called Cockerway<sup>6</sup> foott) About four myles from Scarbrough and was there untill I was About 3 years old & till ladyday After & then was brought to flaxton on moore by my fathers Removeing thither & there did live 16 years then Came to Scalme when I was 19½ years old.

Elizabeth Storr my wife was born in July 1661 in Selby And we were married the 10 of May 1688 & lived 7 years in Selby.

These 10 Children was born to Will<sup>m</sup> Storr & Elizabeth:—

dead. John Storr our Eldist sonn was born in Selby July the 26<sup>th</sup> 1689.

Robert Storr the 2<sup>d</sup> son was born in Selby october the 17<sup>th</sup> 1691.

dead. Will Storr the 3<sup>d</sup> son was born in Selby October the 15<sup>th</sup> 1693.

<sup>3</sup> Proverbs, xxii. 28.

<sup>4</sup> See the pref. to *Rural Economy in Yorksh.*, Surtees Soc., vol. xxxiii.

<sup>5</sup> The volume is in the possession of a great-granddaughter of William Storr, the writer; and I have to thank her daughter,

the lady of W. J. Hodgson, Esq., M.D., of Rochdale, for the loan of it.

<sup>6</sup> Cockerway, Cockwray, Cockrah—all these forms occur in Hutton Bushell par. reg.

- dead. Mary Storr was born att Scalme September the 10<sup>th</sup> 1695.  
 dead Elizabeth the 2<sup>d</sup> daughter was born desember the 8<sup>th</sup> 1697.  
 Will. Storr the 4<sup>th</sup> son was born January the 19<sup>th</sup> 17<sup>70</sup><sub>80</sub>.  
 dead. John Storr the 5<sup>th</sup> son was born September the 30<sup>th</sup> 1701.  
 Samll. Storr the 6<sup>th</sup> son was born July the 19<sup>th</sup> 1703.  
 dead. Ann Storr the 3<sup>d</sup> daughter was born March the 23<sup>d</sup> 170<sup>1</sup><sub>2</sub>.  
 dead. Thomas Storr the 7<sup>th</sup> son was born desember the 24<sup>th</sup> 1706.

OF BURIELLS.—Robert Storr my futher died in Aprill 1695 Aged near 7—

Mary Storr my mother died Above A year before my father.

Will. Storr the 3<sup>d</sup> son was buried at selby 31<sup>st</sup> of May 1694.

John Storr the first son died at sheerborn<sup>7</sup> & was buried at Wistow desember the 6<sup>th</sup> 1699 : he died of the small pox learning at scoule.

Ann Storr died at nurs at Selby with Rebecka fryer & there buried in the August next after her birth.

Tho. Storr our last Child died at nurs with Margaret Burnby the february next After his birth, and all these three which died at Selby lyes in the green Church yard with sume or all their names Cutt upon a small stone.

Ann Haigh my wifes mother died att scalme in June 1700 & was Carried in A waggon to Cowlane Stoups & then in towells<sup>8</sup> to Church in S(elby) her maiden name was Bee<sup>9</sup> she lived to 78 years of Age.

Mary Storr my Eldist daughter died the 21<sup>st</sup> of June 1713 Aged 17 years.

John Storr the 5<sup>th</sup> son died the 23<sup>d</sup> of novembr 1715 (of the small-pox) aged 14.<sup>10</sup>

Elizabeth Storr was married to John dunnington of thorgonby & died of her first Child at mickmas 1723 & left a sonn Cald *John*.<sup>11</sup>

(P. 30.) OF KINDRID OR RELATIONS.—And first my grandfather by fathers side had 2 brothers his name John Storr he was A second brother his Elder brother was Will. Storr & was my godfather, the s<sup>d</sup> Will<sup>m</sup> married S<sup>r</sup> phillop musgraves dougter and had by her A son & A daughter his name Will<sup>m</sup>, hers Ann they both are dead, & he hath sume Children About Hutton Bushell, she was married to A towne on the Walds but whether she left any Children or not I Cannot tell at the writing hereof (1713).

James Storr the younger brother had to wife one Elizabeth Rains Ether sister or near Related to one Alderman Rains<sup>12</sup> late of yorke— they had severall Childred but only one daughter had Children liveing

<sup>7</sup> The Grammar-school of Sherburn, founded by will of Robert Hungate, 1619.

<sup>8</sup> On burial towells, see *Notes and Queries*, 5<sup>th</sup> S. vii., 344, 457. Robinson's *Whitby Glossary*, 1855, p. 64. I saw a young woman carried in this way by six girls, in Hull ten years ago. Stoups=posts, Robinson's *Whitby Gloss.*, s.v.

<sup>9</sup> There is a pedigree of a Bee family in

Poulson's *Holderness*, ii., 503.

<sup>10</sup> Of ten children only three lived, and two died of small-pox.

<sup>11</sup> This name struck out.

<sup>12</sup> Elizabeth, dau. of James Raynes of Appleton-in-the-Street, married James Storr of Hutton Bushell. Dugdale's *Visit. Surt. Soc.*, p. 368. Alderman Thomas Rains is mentioned in *Reresby's Memoirs*; see *Y.A.J.*, i. 261, v. 452 n.; he was a nephew of Elizabeth Raynes.





her name was Ann & married to one Jo. poole at flaxton where James lived she left 2 sons the Elder was A painter & married at yorke & went off & is dead & left one son, (the younger died young).

My father was the Eldist, & had one brother Caled Ralph Storr at Strenchall & he is dead & left one son & is there now—& for sisters he had 3 that is mary, Jane, & Elizabeth, Mary married to Henry myles, Jane married to Will<sup>m</sup> Ryby & Elizabeth married to Jo. Webster, & they have all left some Children but is squandred.

My father left me Will. Storr & 2 sisters Margaret & Elizabeth Margaret married Math. Stoneborne but he died and left one sonn & 4 doughters, that is frances the son, & mary, martha, Elizabeth and margaret doughters.

Elizabeth married hall stephenson at farlington, & by him had two doughters, that is liveing, but she & he is both dead.

Of mother's side. My mothers maiden name was Mary Ward & had 5 sisters, & one brother, one sister Jane married to one Cockerill at fila near Robin hood bay died without Issue, the other 4 sisters was hellen, married to one hew fryer near hackness, & mary married to Robert poole at flaxton, & Elizabeth married to one george Russill at Whitby lathes. She is now at bargh beyond Malton, & grace the youngist sister married to one Robert harrison & she is now at A house near nought stile, in the parish of Aton, this nought stile is the house where my grandfather Thomas Ward & Margaret my grandmother on the mother side, lived & brought up all these Children & at A litle house upon that farm at Cockerway foot was I born near hacknes.

There is both sons & doughters of these 4 sisters liveing but soe squandred that I Cannot 'give any trew Account where they are or how many.

P. 83 (in a 2<sup>nd</sup> hand).—My ffather William Storr Dyed october y<sup>e</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> 1731 and in the 73<sup>rd</sup> year of his age & had lived at Scalm Park 54 years.

(P. 29). OF SCALME.—Robert Storr my father Came to Scalme at ladyday 1678 & was joynt tennant with Robert Poole for 5 years & then Renewed the lease to himself in 1683 & After his death I Renewed the lease in 1700 & now I have Renewed the lease in 1712 & bought it in 1714.

The computation of Acres in the same is as follows :<sup>13</sup>—

Keeper close, little lawnd, great lawnd, great horse close, far horse close, ote close, Raven Spurn,<sup>14</sup> new close, eller close, Ramper close, little West end, great West end, hopgarth, middow birk spring, summer birk spring, sheep field, hill close, great calf close, the 3 Acre Close is sharp

<sup>13</sup> I have omitted the quantities in each.

<sup>14</sup> It would be interesting to know how this field came by its name. The historic Ravenspurn, at the S.E. corner of Holderness, was destroyed by the sea, probably in the 15th century; see Thompson's *Historic Facts relative to Ravenspurn*, Hull, 1822. Perhaps the name was left behind by some Scandinavian; on

their voyages up the Humber. Harold Hardrada landed at Riccall, opposite Ca-wood. There seems to have been some reason at work which kept the name alive, for in the 17<sup>th</sup> cent. there was a game called "Spurn-point:" see *Notes and Queries*, 2<sup>nd</sup>. S. iii. 229, v. 334; and Randolph's *Pedlar*, (*Poems*, ed. 1668, p. 328).

3 a. ; head lands, hedge lands & carr [reckoned with nearly every close] ; in all 293 a. soe that with the garthes About the house Scalme contains near 300 Acres.

OF BUILDING.—My father builded the Waggon house out of an old decade one & I built it again of brick & all the fould walls in 1714. I builded the barn att dam side out of An old decade one. I builded the garnars all new at my own Charge in 1700 Cost 40*l*. I likewise builded Scalme house at my own Charge in 1712 Cost — besides all leeding of timber, & Coles to burn bricks, & lime, & sand and bricks to the house from the kilne, worth 30*l*. I builded the dovecoat in 171— the waggan house & fould walls was built in 1714, & new stable in 1715.

OF QUICKSETT.—My father sett all the Apple trees in litle orchard & I grafted the young ones in the great orchard my self, that is those at new house end. I sett the fence that the lane of both launds is seperated by in 1690. I sett the fence that Cuts keepers Close of, & I sett the fence that Cutts the Carr from the west end, & likewise the fence that Cutts the 18 Acre in two, & from the Carrs, & I seperated all the Carrs from the hard land where they are taken off, & that fence that parts the 30 A. end was sett by me About 1699. I sett the halings new fence the same year that the 18 Acre was seperated from the end about 170— I sett the great orchard in 1716.

(P. 64.) OF FFEES.—There was paid for fees when I purchased Scalme lease as p Mr. Suger Bill :—

Secretary fees . . . . .	5	3	0
for fees for licence to plow . . . . .	1	1	6
for surrender & allowing . . . . .	0	10	0
to James Smith for Receveing posesion . . . . .	0	5	0
Jurney to Scalme to give posesion & Clark . . . . .	1	10	0
	<hr/>		
	8	9	6

Scalme parke, 300 acres, in one farm att out woods, vallow in 1712, £66. [1820, now let to 2 tenants, yearly rent £450.]

(P. 82.) OF HIGH WAYES.—Memorandum when my father Came to Scalme the Road way to Cawood & Wistow was thorow the woods & out at a gate at the garth side of new hagg for Cawood & to Wistow out at a gate near the farr end of mosker hagg & so was for 20 years after but the woods growing so great we was forst to take down mosker hagg being the way to Selby, but in stead of the two wayes to Cawood & Wistow & saveing Mr. Haworth the setting us gates he gave me Will. Storr leave to have a way over the woods to Bishop dike side, so that if the tennant of new hagg should stop that way they may be obliged to sett two gates one to Cawood & another to Wistow when they take these woods in.

The way to hallings when I first did know them was (from Wistow to them) over the Common Ings & over brounill hurn & so over the leaven

acres & so Continued untill Bishop Sharp<sup>15</sup> bought the Estate of Mr. Milner<sup>16</sup> & old Mr. Suger being steward to the lord bishop & so then became Steward for that Estate & Thomas Hothen liveing at halling house & haveing his way throw the leaven acres did william nolor sume damidge by neglects so nolor made Complaint to m<sup>r</sup>. Suger so m<sup>r</sup>. Suger Caused nolor to fence up the gatestead at halling garth side upon which I going to the halings from Wistow & finding it fenced I puld it down & soe did more times but m<sup>r</sup>. Suger forbad me & I being tennant was forst to desist but the true way to the halling house is over the leaven acres & had been time out of mind as I understud but if ever there be two stewards that is one for the lord Bishop & another for Mr. Sharp it may be Covered again, test. Will. Storr.

The foot way from Scalme park to Selby is on Scalme Closes & so over into the 2 springs at mosker hagg nook & out at a great oak tree<sup>17</sup> in the fence betwixt thorp lane end & the wood nouk but we have no horss way on the Closes but by leeve.

(P. 38.) OF THE WOODS.—The number of Acres Contained in the woods is as followes :—

In palding Hagg,<sup>18</sup> that is that part that lyes betwixt hammer sike<sup>19</sup> & the burns, & betwixt new hagg & mosker hagg, Contains in Acres 180. In West hill hagg, that is that part that lyes betwixt hammer sike and the dam next to Scalme park Contains in Acres 236 soe that these hagggs Contains in all 416.

In pile hagg, that is that part that lyes betwixt the dam & A bank which goes from Rist park<sup>20</sup> to the pingle nuek Contains 220 Acres.

In hornington hagg, that is that part that lyes betwixt the Afores<sup>d</sup> bank & new hagg, & bishop dike, & soe to the Common Contains 260 Acres soe these 2 hagggs Contains in all 480 Acres, so that Rist park side, is larger then Scalme side hagggs by 64 Acres.

In the new hagg is contained 80 Acres.

The Custam of these hagggs is, that the tennant at new hagg hath the new hagg Alwayses in, but the other 4 hagggs he keeps but 2 hagggs in at A time & Changes Every seaven year, & when his seaven year is out he must fence in the other 2 hagggs in from the Common for the next 7

<sup>15</sup> John Sharp, archbishop of York from 1691 to his death in 1713; Cawood and Wistow belong to the see of York.

<sup>16</sup> The manor of Wistow was sold by the Parliament in 1648 to Tempest Milner; Wheeler's *Hist. of Sherburn & Cawood*, 1865, p. 140.

<sup>17</sup> Prominent trees often served for marks & bounds: see *Ripon Act Book*, 341, *Newminster Cartulary*, p. xviii., Thompson's *Hist. of Swine*, 1824, p. 257. Nook, nouk, nuek, see *nuek*, in Robinson's *Whitby glossary*, 1855, and Cowel, s.v. nook.

<sup>18</sup> Hagg is a common Yorkshire word. Here it is evidently applied to a wood; but as half of these woods were always inclosed it is probably from A.S. *haga*,

an inclosure; cp. German *hag*; see also *Notes & Queries*, 5th S. ix.—xi., 6th S. i. 231; Clarkson's *Richmond*, 1814, p. 301; Eastmead's *Hist. Rievall*, 1824, p. 479; Oliver's *Beverley*, 108, 303; Hinderwell's *Scarborough*, 3rd ed. 141 n.; Hargrove's *Knaresbrough*, 6th ed. 293; *Prophesie of Mother Shipton*, 1641, p. 3; West-hagggs, Kirk Ella (1655). Mosker = moss-carr?, so moskar, *Y.A.J.* ii. 91, 92.

<sup>19</sup> *Sike*, a gutter (Halliwell), a water-course or drain (Morris), cp. Wilsick near Doncaster. Middle-well-syke and far-well-syke at Killingbeck, 14 Eliz.

<sup>20</sup> Rist-park, mentioned as Rest-park on p. 139 of Wheeler's *Hist. of Sherburn & Cawood*; Scalm-park, *ibid.*, p. 139, William Storr, 151.

year: he tooke in the 2 hagg next Scalme at Candlemes 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  & soe they will Continue untill 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

There is a bank Caled pale<sup>21</sup> bank which goes from mosker hagg nouke at Scalme, to larderlands nouke, Right over the hagg through barly Close which should once have devided the lower part of the woods from the Rest & have been always in, but the war<sup>22</sup> destroyed it, soe that the bank can hardly be seen.

This Account was taken out of An Abstract taken by george Hewley,<sup>23</sup> gent. & Will<sup>m</sup>. Strelly gent. And Edward Basse Esqr. About the year 1642 and Copped by Will. Storr in 1704.

OF BISHOP DIKE.—There is a Custam likewise that when Hornington hagg side is up that the tennant may take water out of bishop dike at a goat stock<sup>24</sup> near lader lands when they want water but the time of so doing must be betwixt sunn sett on setterday, to sunn Rise on monday & at no other time & this I was Informed off about the year 1679 by Mr. Needham then of new hagg & one John Chaddock an old man of Cawood who had been servant at the said hagg many years, & I beleave the same Custome is at other Stocks for taking water out of Bishop dike.

(P. 31.) OF CORN.—In the year 1698 I sould mean wheat at 1. 2. 6 A load, but good wheat was sould from that prize to 30 shillings in seed time. I had a parcell of wheat soe small that it would not sell in the markt soe that I put lites on it Amongst my bread Corn & soe got it sould, but at the last I had 7 load of it left, soe I went to Selby and bought 3 load of Rye & mixed it with that small wheat and then went with it to Wetherby market & there sould it to mary banks a baker for 21 shillings A load. That year likewise Corn grew green out of the ear as it stud streight upon An end, and likewise I did nott Cut any wintercorn that year untill the monday next before mickallmas day, & I had corn Comd green up for it had been sowne 2 weeks before. I sould ots that year for 1. 2. 6. A qtor to george smith, & I sould mary Child & John Jackson ots at the same prize in 1709 and all Corn was dear Accordingly & Continued at good prizes sume time after.

(P. 32.) OF RAPES.—In 1685 my father did thresh Rape upon the 24th of August And in 1709 I sould to m<sup>r</sup>. Bever Rapeseed at 24 pound A last.

<sup>21</sup> *Pale*, a line of division, as in heraldry.

<sup>22</sup> The civil war raged fiercely round Selby. Cawood Castle was seized by the Earl of Newcastle, who was immediately dispossessed by Sir John Hotham in Dec. 1642. Having again fallen into the hands of the Royalists it was re-taken by Fairfax in May 1644; and in April 1646 it was ordered to be made untenable. The Parliament gained a considerable victory at Sherburn on 15 Oct. 1645.

<sup>23</sup> George Hewley, citizen of York, Dugdale's *Visit.* p. 139. There is a pedigree of Strelley of Beauchief, co. Derby, in *Miscellanea Geneal. et Herald.* 1868,

i. 144-5.

<sup>24</sup> *Goat* = *gote*, a common name for an outlet for water in the fen districts. See Pryme's *Recollections*, 1870, p. 164; Sculcoates *gote*, Frost's *Hull*, 1827, p. 32; *Notes & Queries*, 1st S. x. 402, 493; 2nd S. vi. 468, 4th S. viii.; 5th S. v. 77. 114; vi. 371. The *Rochdale Times*, 17 Aug. 1878, reported the drowning of a man in a "goit" off the Bury-road in that town. See Cowel's *Interpreter*, s.v. *gote*. Morris, *Etym. of Local Names*, 1857, p. 31; Callis on *Sewers*, passim. On "stock" see Myrc's *Instructions to Parish Priests*, E. E. T. S. p. 79.



The Best time to sow Rape is 2 weeks before lammas, & as long After, or if the ground be very good, later may doe. If Rapes be over prood<sup>25</sup> mow them, but then it must be done before they stalk, for if they be Cut below the Rose, it kills them.

(P. 31.) OF SNOW.—In the year 1698 did fall A snow upon the 21<sup>st</sup> day of Aprill being Aberforth fare day, and Another upon St. Hellin day<sup>26</sup> being the 3<sup>d</sup> of may the same year, and at night was A hard frost which did freze in sume houses, (which cold time made Corn dear).

OF FLOODS.—There hath been severall great floods but one is Remarkable because it hapened in summer. It began to Rain the 13<sup>th</sup> of July and Continued till Wednesday at noon & the flood was at height at Wistow on Setterday at noon. It swam load pikes<sup>27</sup> of hay in the hallings, and I lost there & in the Common Ings 50 load of hay, and the wether was so hott After it, that dust flew in the Roads very sore, & it did Rott the gras upon the ground with the heat of the sun, soe that it was A very lothsome smell to feell all over the lordship, & there was Abundance of hay & Corn lost in the lordship, and the ground would not keep Above half the stock the next year I mean on low grounds, & because the gras was soe Rotted Away it Caused Abundance of the Ings to be plowed which never was before. I lost with that flood near upon 100*l*. It was in the year 1706 that the sumer flood hapned at Wistow.

(P. 62.) OF DROUGHT.—In the year 1714 was A very great drought and Scarsity of hay and beans but wheat and Rye was great Crops : hay was sould att 4 pence p stone att Wistow and Cawood but att leeds and that way for 6 pence or 8 pence and beans was in seed time above the price of wheat being above 10*s*. A load: the winter before the dry summer and the winter After was both soe dry that we had no accation to grip our plowing land nor was it soe much wett to make it Runn through the watering place in the Bull fould, and in the latter winter was the great wind which blew down A great part of the windmills, it was the first of february 1714.

(P. 61.) OF WIND.—In the year 171 $\frac{1}{2}$  upon the first day of february was the greatest wind that had been seen in any mans time : it was at highest betwixt 12 and 3 of the Clock, it blew downe about half of the windmills in the Cuntrey, and there was blown down A great number of barns, there was 8 blown down in Wistow & near 20 houses & barns at Selby ; there was severall blown which was but buelled the sumer or 2 summers before ; it did not leave one hay stack standing and at that time hay was very scarce for it followed A very dry summer ; it tooke water out of Rivers and Carried it in the Ayre A very great way. I was Informed of A very Creedable man his name was John fforrist one tht

<sup>25</sup> Proud, overgrown; see Best's *Farming-book*, Surt. Soc., gloss. s.v.

<sup>26</sup> See *Newminster cartulary*, 153 n.; Best's *Farming-book*, 101, 118, 119;

"commonly called the Invention of the Cross," Boothroyd's *Pontefract*, 427.

<sup>27</sup> Pike, a small pointed stack, Best's *Farming-book*, 37.

sould fushtons,<sup>28</sup> at lived in lonkesb—within 10 myles of the sea that severall of his neighbors did Affirm that the sea water was brought to them and fell like Rain but was salt ; it did not Reach within 50 myles of london nor farr north, it drove trees up by the Roots in great numbers.

(P. 77.) OF ECLIPS.—This Eclips of the moon was as large as well can be, it fell on the 29<sup>th</sup> of August 1718, it began a litle before she did Rise, and about sunsett, which was Before 6 of the Clock, she was near half an hour high when first discovered, and had lost Above half of her light, and she Continued near two hours totall Eclipsed, and she was one hour in gathering her light again, she was very Ridd while she was totall Eclipsed, and that side was Ridest which last lost her light—untill near the midle time, and after the other side was the Ridest, for about the midle time she was a duske Coller, so that it may be suposed she Received that Ridnes from a second Cause, that is from the twilight, this was observed by me Will. Storr all the time.<sup>29</sup>

(P. 24.) Before that Act<sup>30</sup> [of K. William iii.] A man's powr only was to give Away A 3<sup>d</sup> part, if he had a Wife & Children & soe it was Called the death part,<sup>31</sup> because the dying man had power to give it Away, but if he had but A wife & noe Children then he might give Away, or if he had Children and noe wife he might Also give half Away, these Custams was Caled the Custam of the province of yorke.

(P. 27.) If a man die Intestate & leave both Wife & Children & the Children have all been provided for in the father's life time (by the father) then shall the Wife have half of the whole (Clear goods) & a third part of the Remainder, & the Rest to all the Children alike, so the Widdow will have four out of six lett the same be what it will—the first divizion is by the Custom of the provence of yorke & the last part Cald the death part by the Statude of distribuetions.

(P. 27.) Tho<sup>s</sup>. Jobeson [?] at selby had 4 sisters & married Mary Sugden who had 3 brothers & one sister the said Tho<sup>s</sup> & Mary had A Child & then both died Thomas Sugdon the Child's mothers brother took tuetion of the Child & soe had the goods & Chattles but the Child died & all the uncles & aunts both of the fathers and mothers side came in for shares which were alive but the Children of such uncles & aunts that was dead before the Child had no share.

<sup>28</sup> Fustians.

<sup>29</sup> It seems appropriate to notice here the following scarce and curious tract : "*A True Relation of Strange and Wonderful Sights seen in the Air, at the Time the Moon was in the Eclipse, JANUARY 1, 1653. In two Letters. The first, being the Relation of what was seen of this strange Sight, by divers credible and honest persons at WISTOO, 2 miles from SELBY in YORK-SHIRE . . . . The other a Relation of what was seen by divers Persons at CAWOOD, in the West parts of*

*YORK-SHIRE, at the same Time.*" London, 1656; sm. 4to., 4 leaves.

<sup>30</sup> The statute of distributions left the custom of the province of York untouched. By 4 & 5 W. & M. cap. 12, and 2 & 3 Anne cap. 5, testators could control the custom, but if a man died intestate his personal estate was still subject to it until 31 Dec. 1856, when all such customs were abolished by 19 & 20 Vict. cap. 94.

<sup>31</sup> On the *death-part*, see *Notes & Queries*, 5th S. xii. 467. 6th S. i. 102.

(P. 35.) OF FAIRS.<sup>32</sup>—Yorke hath 7 head fairs that is Whitson monday, St. Peeter day & lammas day, Cald the nought fares, kept out at Boutham barr, & the Soulmas fare, & martinmas day, & Candlemas fare being thursday before Candlemas, & palmson fare which is kept the thursday before palme sunday all in the towne, & this fare setts all the fortnith fares for the year Round.

Aberforth, 2 fares April 21, & september 19.

Apletreweek sheep fare october 14, bease<sup>33</sup> 15.

Ripley sheep fare August 14.

Easinwould midsummer day, & septemb<sup>r</sup> 14.

Rippon sheep fare 2<sup>d</sup> of may, bease first, & holy thursday for seep & bease day before.

gisborn Calf fare septemb<sup>r</sup> 8.

Cowne Calf fare mickmas day.

North Allerton Candlemas day, August 24, septemb<sup>r</sup> 21, april 23.

Atherton beast fare thursday in Easter week, 2 weeks After, & 2 weeks again, & then 3 weeks being whitson thursday, and then Each fortnith After.

leeds october 28 and

bradford swinefare november 28.

knarsbrough April 25, Wedingsday in Emberweek, wedingsday after lamasday.

Hornsey 6 of desembr<sup>r</sup>.

driffield Easter monday.

Weeton St. Hellin, and 14 of septemb<sup>r</sup>.

pocklinton, mathias, st. mark st. James, simond & Jude.

Beverley, Crispin day 25 of october.<sup>34</sup>

Brunton swine fare all saints 1<sup>st</sup> of novemb<sup>r</sup>.

thusk Collop monday.<sup>35</sup>

kave fare trenety monday.

(P. 37.) In May 1708 there was five that stud Candedates for the knight of the shire at yorke & the polleing held 3 dayes.

My lord downs had pold for him	. 4737
S <sup>r</sup> William Strickland had	. 3452
M <sup>r</sup> darcy had	. 3257
S <sup>r</sup> (John) <sup>36</sup> Ather Kay had	. 3136
his honner Wentford had but	. 958

In all the polls there was 15540

<sup>32</sup> A similar list of fairs is in Best's *Farming-book*, 112-114; I take the opportunity of adding from the fly-leaf of a black-letter Bible: "Itm. the faire at pattrington the vij<sup>th</sup> day of July being alwayes on St. Thomas day." (1579), i.e., the transl. of S. Thomas of Canterbury. Our old farmers must have known the Church Calendar well; see Wheatly, *Rational Illust. of the B. of Common Prayer*, ch. 1. pt. ii., of the calendar. "Nought" perhaps = neat, horned oxen, Halliwell; "horses, neate, sheepe," *Laws Resolutions of Womens Rights*, 1632, p. 130.

<sup>33</sup> Bease = beasta; it is also written "bease" in the will of John Storr the elder, of Hutton Bushell, yeom., 10 Feb. 1681.

<sup>34</sup> The translation of S. John of Beverley was kept on 25 October, which is S. Crispin's day. See *Notes & Queries*, 3rd S. xii. 132.

<sup>35</sup> Shrove Monday; see Brand's *Pop. Ant.* ed. 1849. i. 62. *Bible Word-book*, p. 114.

<sup>36</sup> John is struck out. Ather = Arthur. For the election of 1708, see Thoresby's *Diary*, ii. 6; of 1734, see *Y. A. J.* ii. 404. *Yorksh. Diaries* (Surt. Soc. lxv.), p. 326.

In May 1734 was the Greatest Election that Ever was known for the County of York the Poll began the 15<sup>th</sup> day and Ended the 22<sup>th</sup> as below.

S <sup>r</sup> Miles Staplyton .	had . . .	7896
M <sup>r</sup> Turner . . . . .	. . . . .	7879
S <sup>r</sup> Rowland Wynn . . . . .	. . . . .	7699
the Hon <sup>r</sup> . Edw <sup>rd</sup> . Wortley . . . . .	. . . . .	5898

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P. 24–28, notes about wills, intestacy, mortuaries, inventories, executors, ejection; 32–37, receipts for cure of diseases in cattle & men; 33, weight of an ox; 39, tables to know the worth of a lease, and of “intrist monney forborn;” 40, values of foreign coins; 41–48, extracts from books, chiefly of wonderful things; 49–59, English history; 60–61, wonderful things abroad; 63, reduction table; 65, Markley-hill; 68–69, 4 reasons to prove the earth no planet & the sun no centre, by “Will. Storr;” 70–76, geometrical propositions and tables; 77, felony; 78, multiplication; 79, table of gravity; 80, changes on bells, &c.; 81, perpendiculars; 83, quantity of coal delivered at the port of London, 1722, amount and apportionment of duty.

[BOOKS & AUTHORS MENTIONED & QUOTED].—Henry Swinborn,<sup>37</sup> Mr. Rob<sup>t</sup>. Oats;<sup>38</sup> “Voyages;” “Chronicle;”<sup>39</sup> Lithgow;<sup>40</sup> history of Diodorus; John Ward;<sup>41</sup> John Hancock, a minister of London & chaplain to the Duke of Bedford, recommends cold water as a cure for coughs, colds, fevers & ague;<sup>42</sup> (London) newspaper, August 1728; Bp. Hoadley of Bangor “who would have no men’s Conscience forced to worship Contrary to their own likeing.”<sup>43</sup>

<sup>37</sup> The great York civilian, author of well-known works on the law of wills and of marriages; see *Y.A.J.* i. 202, 239.

<sup>38</sup> A writer on the law of wills.

<sup>39</sup> Perhaps Speed’s; it is quoted to p. 1315; Speed’s map of Herefordsh. is also mentioned.

<sup>40</sup> William Lithgow, a Scottish traveller, who died in 1640: see *Notes & Queries*, 3rd S. i. 308. His book is entitled *The Rare Adventures and Painfull Peregrinations of long Nineteen Years’ travails from SCOTLAND, to the most famous Kingdomes in Europe, Asia, and Africa*, 4<sup>o</sup>, 1632.

<sup>41</sup> The author of *The Young Mathematician’s Guide*, published about 1706, 8th ed. 1747; see De Morgan’s *Arithm. Books*, 1847, p. 65.

<sup>42</sup> See Thoresby’s *Diary*, ii. 354, 367.

He was the author of some religious pieces, as well as of *Febrifugum Magnum, or Common Water the best Cure for Fevers, and probably for the Plague, &c.* By John Hancock, D.D., 8vo., 128 pages, 1724. He is referred to in the following: *Siris in the Shades, a dialogue concerning Tar Water between Mr. Benjamin Smith, lately deceased, Dr. Hancock, and Dr. Garth at their meeting upon the banks of the river Styx.* 8vo., 1744.—JOHN (Gabriel, seventh son and Teacher of Occult Sciences in YORKSHIRE) *Flagellum, or a Dry Answer to Dr. Hancock’s wonderfully comical Liquid Book, &c.* 8vo., 1723.

<sup>43</sup> Benjamin Hoadley, bishop of Bangor, 1715–21, the beginner of the Bangorian controversy, died in 1761.

“A BREF COLLECTION OF DUES RENTS AND SERVICES ACCUSTOMED TO BE PAID AND PERFORMED TO THE LORD ARCH BISHOPP OF YORKE HIS GRACE BY THE TENNANTS AND COPPIHOLDERS WITHIN THE MANNER OF WISTOW ANNO 1711.”—[*Extracts only.*]

The tenant cannot surrender his oxgang land by the name of penny land.

Tenants to repair their banks upon Owze according to the pain laid upon them by the homage.

Fines for a messuage, head of a whole oxgang, penny place, cottage, penny land, penny ings.

Fines are assessed by the steward or clerk, assisted by two of the homage called “fearers” or “fearors.”

Collectors are appointed by course according to an ancient roll yet remaining among the tenants.

Many tenants dwell far off.

The Lord’s Receiver drives the distress to Cawood Castle.

For every head of a whole oxgang the tenant pays yearly 2 hens between Michaelmas and Shrovetide, for each of which the Lord allows 1½ pence; he also leads 2 load of wood from any part of the woods to Cawood Castle, for each of which the Lord allows 1 penny. These services are only due when the Lord keepeth house in this country.

The tenants pay swine tax, but it is not due except the Lord keep house in this country.

The Manor Courts are kept as follows:—Michaelmas Court the Wednesday after Michaelmas; the Twenty-day Court the Wednesday after the 20<sup>th</sup> day after Christmas; Easter Court the Wednesday in Easter week; Lammas Court, called “the fearing court,” the Wednesday after Lammas day; & the three-week Courts to begin the same day three weeks after Michaelmas court & so to continue every 3 weeks until Lammas Court and no longer.

Officers elected by the Homage:—2 constables, 2 ale finers<sup>44</sup> (none now chosen, 1711), 6 byelawmen, 4 collectors, 1 beadle, 1 pinder.

Debt or damage can be recovered in the court & a precept of levari facias executed by the beadle.

No tenant may implead another out of the Lord’s Court.

No tenant to be amerced but by verdict of a jury & the same to be affirmed by the affearers.<sup>45</sup>

The Lord appoints competent timber for making & repairing the yeates<sup>46</sup> of the common, littlestead styles, the stocks, common goat stocks, the clowes<sup>47</sup> & bridges, & boues<sup>48</sup> for mending the highways.

The tenants may take competent wood in the Lords woods for daubing

<sup>44</sup> See *Termes de la ley*, s.v. ale-taster: “an officer appointed and sworn in every Leet, to look that the due Assise be kept of all the Bread, Ale and Beer sold within the Jurisdiction of the Leet.” (ed. 1667, p. 36). *Three-week courts* mentioned above, see *Plumpton Corresp.*, p. 32, and *Y.I.J.* ii. 25.

<sup>45</sup> See *ante*, “fearors,” “fearing-court;” affearors are assessors appointed by Courts to fix the amount of arbitrary fines; *Termes de la ley*, p. 27, Cowel’s *Interpreter*, s.v.

<sup>46</sup> Gates; so *Yate*, below.

<sup>47</sup> Floodgates (Halliwell).

<sup>48</sup> ? boughs for repairing the fences.

standers & windings<sup>49</sup> to the houses, & for rings, ringstowers,<sup>50</sup> & shell rings to the ways.

The tenants have common of pasture in the Lords hags that lie open, in all common woods or out woods of Wistow & Cawood with pannage<sup>51</sup> in the same, also common of pasture in the marsh, & in all waste lands in the Lordship, & in common fields & meadows in time of eatish<sup>52</sup> or averish,<sup>53</sup> as common appendant.

There are 4 hags, Palding hagg, Westle hagg, Hornington hagg, & Pile hagg : 2 of them are always open for common,—Hornington & Pile hags for 7 years & then Palding & Westle hags for other 7. Palding & Westle were taken up & Hornington & Pile were made common on Caudlemas-day 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

Divers intacks have lately been made out of common ings, (withiu 60 years last past) : they were made before 1578, their names being New fen, Ward hagg, 6 acres, the 2 Customs hags, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  acre adjoining & Met-calf hagg at Ing yate.

The office of the Byelawmen. They join with those of Cawood in driving the woods & a certain waste ground called the marsh ; they bring one drift<sup>54</sup> to Wistow & one to Cawood in turn ; for the cattle of foreigners an amercement called "puncill" is taken.

They drive the common lanes, & the meadows & fields in time of averish.

They amerce the owners of un-rung swine.<sup>55</sup>

They survey sewers, fences, ditches, bridges, styles, & grips in the common fields.

They appoint days for common work for mending common ways, banks, clowes, stocks ; they name the common pinder.

They survey all the banks upon Owze.

"These Custams was in quene Elizabeth Reigne & taken out of An ancient Booke bearing date the 27 day of May Anno Domini : 1578."

- (ii. p. 13.) The course of beadles, 1710 to 1754.
- (— p. 14.) Collectors, 1710 to 1722.
- (— p. 15.) " 1710 to 1742.
- (— p. 16.) " 1710 to 1750.

<sup>49</sup> The timber necessary for framework houses ; "wyndynge and dawbynge," see *Ludlow Churchwardens' Accounts*, Camd. Soc. p. 42, n. 44.

<sup>50</sup> cp. Best's *Farming-book*, gloss. s.v. stower ; Robinson's *Whitby Gloss.*, 1855, p. 169.

<sup>51</sup> liberty for hogs to feed on the mast of trees, *Termes de la ley*, p. 491.

<sup>52</sup> eatish, eatage, eddish, &c. Best's *Farming-book*, gloss., s.v.

<sup>53</sup> Cowel's *Interpreter*, s.v. *Average*.

<sup>54</sup> See *Termes de la ley*, p. 293. Cowel, s.vv. drift, drova ; *Notes and Queries*, 5<sup>th</sup> S. xi. xii. Drift=either that which is driven, or, the driving ; so grist = the grinding, "they grind half a hogshend at a grist," Worlidge's *Treatise of Cider*, 1691, p. 96. By a decree of the Court of Exchequer, 7 Charles I., concerning Hol-

land fen in the parts of Holland co. Lincoln, it was ordered that the commoners should leave a *drift-way* for the cattle and beasts of Sir Edward Dymocke, Kt., & his tenants, depasturable on the said fen. "Puncill" perhaps = pound-cill ; or from punch, "punchyn as men doth beestis," *Prompt. Parv.* Punce in Lancash. dialect is to beat.

<sup>55</sup> "Swine are pernicious to all gardens, yet . . . after your Trees have gained strength enough to bear the rubbing of these Cattel, you may keep your Swine in your Orchard all the Winter season unring'd, by which means your Orchard will not only be thoroughly digg'd, but enriched by the Excrements of those diggers." Worlidge's *Treatise of Cider*, 1691, p. 72.

OF SCALM PARK, 1678—1731.

- (ii. p. 17-18.) Collectors, 1710 to 1766.  
 (— p. 19-36.) Book for collecting the Lord's rents.  
 (— p. 37-45.) " " the customs.  
 (— 17 folios unnumbered.) Owners of lands in Wistow in 1712, no. of acres, & value & names of fields.  
 (— p. 18.) [Number of holdings in the manor.]

Whole heads . . . . .	13
Half heads . . . . .	33
Cottages . . . . .	41
Penny places . . . . .	57

in all 144 house-steads.

(P. 50.) silver coin " was all Caled in, and new Coyned, in the Rean of King William the 3<sup>d</sup>, and made unto mylnd<sup>56</sup> monney which Cannott be Clipped, as it alwayes formerly used to be before it was milned, this last time was in the year 1696."

(P. 56.) "I suppose in this queen Anns time wine hath been sould for Above 60£ A tunn."

(P. 59.) "A man by his trade A blacksmith, made A lock and A key to it that did but wey the weight of one corn of wheat—the same man made A Chean of 43 linkes and put A bout the neck of A lopp or flea which she drew After her with Ease and when the lock and key was put to the Chean they both weyed but one grain and A half my mother see the lopp and Chean being kept for A show at london when she lived there, and Also see Cro. 1299. [Chronicle.]

"Our common backhouse<sup>57</sup>," p. 41; "our maypoles" p. 46; "as we do our birk wine"<sup>58</sup> (which drops from the trees 2 or 3 times a year), p. 47; "the rost before the fire," p. 68.

[THINGS USED MEDICINALLY, &c.]—brimstone, gunpowder, chamberly grounds, train oil, salt, alum, rue, nut-shells, snail-shells, oil, nettle-seeds, honey, juice of a long onion, or of a radish, unslaked lime, burnt alum, ashes of an old shoe burnt, or of oyster shells burnt, betony, bay-salt, wheat-flour, white starch, powdered tobacco pipes, milk, swine's grease, powder blue, bean meal, assafœtida, sweet oil, melted butter, "lucatalus" balsam, [B. Lucatelli], warm ale, cream of tartar, hard sugar, brandy, white "markary,"<sup>59</sup> camphor, liquor-grounds, oatmeal, bees wax, resin, thick cream, stewed prunes, toasted bread.

<sup>56</sup> Milled. See Thoresby's *Diary*, ii. 29.  
<sup>57</sup> On common bakehouses, see *Notes and Queries*, 5<sup>th</sup>. S. vii. 393.

<sup>58</sup> Birk = birch (Robinson's *Whitby Glossary*); it occurs often in the poems of Robert Burns: *c.g.*—

"How sweetly bloom'd the gay green birk."

Birch-wine was once commonly, and in

the highlands of Scotland is yet, made from the sap of that tree; a full account of the process is given in *A Treatise of Cider*, . . . also the right way of making . . . birch-wine; By J. Worlidge; 3<sup>rd</sup> ed., 1691, p. 173-176; Chambers's *Encyclop.*, s.v. *birch*; and *cp.* German birkenwasser. Birk occurs often in place-names, *c.g.* Birkin near Selby.

<sup>59</sup> Mercury.

[WORDS OCCURRING.]—Snile = snail, unsleeked = unslaked, the dock of a horse, the helme of a beast, proud fogg,<sup>60</sup> lithe<sup>61</sup> it with bean meal, as hot as can be bidden.<sup>62</sup> scuer = skewer, slaver = saliva, holed = hollow, pulse = poultice, letted,<sup>63</sup> assoyned,<sup>64</sup> mult, marish, a web of lead, oilet-holes, to affect = have affection for. [A plate kreen, 6 tumbrils, 3 sets of double swingletries,<sup>65</sup> 2 bath stoves and coves, (inventory, Beckingham farm, 1823.)]

[NAMES OF FIELDS, PLACES &c., IN WISTOW.<sup>66</sup>]—Ackholme, Ackhome nooke, Akam nuke, Adam garth, Amble house, Andrew Ridding, Anger close, Arnis, Arnis hill, Atkinson's croft, Auday, Audy (great and little), the Bank, Bell ridding, Benisteads, Bennystead garrs, Bince closes, Bittax, Black fen, Black fence, Blade irons, Blood irons, Bonnax, Bonnocks, Bradley hill, Bradmire, the Brecks,<sup>67</sup> Brecks yate, Brock sours, Brock stowers, Brox sowers, [Sowers, cp. *N. & Q.* 6th S. iii. 207.] Brouning hurne, Brown croft, Bullwire, Burlane, Buscroft, But close, But hill, Calf close, Carleton close, the carrs, Cawood haggs, Cawood-lane-side, Church-hill, Clarke's Pehill, Clow, Clow dike, Coat closes, Cote closes, Cock closes, Colbert farm, Common ings, Copt hills,<sup>68</sup> Corn hasteds, Cow close, Cowlane side, Cowis hill, Crabtree close, Crabtree farm, Cracroft, Craycroft, the croft, the crofts, Crooked close, Crooke close, Cross close, Cross ridding, Cumberland hurne, Custams hagg, Dalker hill, Dawker hill, Dear ridding, Decarr, Deepcare close, Deepcarr, Dipmerland, Docter Hall, Dogfleet, Elfole, Ellecars, Ellicars, Ellay, Elley, Elleys, Eller closes,<sup>69</sup> Farr 'Topliff, Fenn ridding, Fennruding, Fiday close, the

<sup>60</sup> Cowel, s. v. *fogge*; "fogg is fresh grass that comes after mowing"—George Meriton's *Praise of Yorkshire Ale*, York, 1697, p. 98; Best's *Farming-book*, gloss., s. v.; Robinson's *Whitby Gloss*; *N. & Q.*, 6th S. iii. 90.

<sup>61</sup> Thicken; in Lancashire lithing = thickening; Robinson's *Whitby Gloss*.

<sup>62</sup> From *bide* = to endure, to bear; Robinson's *Whitby Gloss*, 1855, p. 13.

<sup>63</sup> See *Bible Word-book*, s. v. *let*. With pulse cp. *pulsey* in Robinson's *Whitby Gloss*.

<sup>64</sup> Excused (Halliwell).

<sup>65</sup> "Crooked pieces of wood to which the horses trases are made fast behind the horses." Meriton, 1697, p. 114; Halliwell, s. v. *Kreen* = creel, a rack; see Halliwell.

<sup>66</sup> Some are only different spellings of the same, while some evidently take their rise from the names of the tenants. *Frycrpoake*, *Monk-lane*, and perhaps *Cross-close* (see *Y. A. J.* iii. 365) are the only names of any ecclesiastical import. *Minster-hill* belonged to the Cathedral church of York; the glebe-land is called *Vicker-leys*. On *Ridding*, a general name, see *Whitby Cartulary*, i. 21 n., Hearne's *Langtoft*, 1810, ii. 429; Clarkson's *Richmond*, 1814, p. 46 n.; Oliver's *Beverley*, 297, 510; Hall Riddings at Sutton-on-Derwent, 1724; Riddings, a

hamlet near Reeth in the North Riding; "hogge-riding" at Temple-hurst, 15 Eliz.; *Hurn* also occurs several times: hurn, a hole or corner; Halliwell, Meriton, p. 102, Morris, p. 40, *Notes and Queries*, 4<sup>th</sup> S. i. 483, 618; there is a public pasture at Beverley called the *hurn*; Oliver's *Beverley*, 303, 430; Sockdike hurne was part of Holland-fen, co. Linc. temp. Jac. i.; Cowel, s. v. *forbalca*, quotes "wastis, *hirnis*, *forbalcis* terræ arabilis;" Abbey-hurn at Bitchfield co. Linc., 1725. At Sutton-on-Hull, 1200, there was a Hynercroft, *Chron. Mon. de Melsa*, i. 219, ii. 171.

<sup>67</sup> Breckans = brackens, ferns. The Brecks, see Guest's *Rotherham*, 1879, map at p. 658; Bracken close and Stone-Breckfield at Sutton-on-Derwent, 1724; Breckonfield, Clarkson's *Richmond*, 1814, p. 346; *N. & Q.* 6th S. iii. 105.

<sup>68</sup> Copt—coped, cp. Copt Hewick.

<sup>69</sup> With these cp. Kirk Ella, Ellerton, Ellerker, &c., and see *Y. A. J.* iv. 427. But the old form of Kirk Ella was Elveley (later shortened into Elley), and appears in the par. reg. 1558, "parochia Elvelensis;" Dr. Freeman says, "A great many Old-English names are called after the elves."—*Old English History*, 114 n.; cp. Elfole, above. The usual connection with Ælla king of Deira cannot be supported.



field, Field side, the Flats,<sup>70</sup> the Fleet, the Fleets, Fleet close, Fleet ridding, the 3 Foule pitts,<sup>71</sup> Fryer poake, Gale ridding, Garland close, Garman carr, Garmon carr, the garth, Garth end, Goodman car, Goose garth, Gouse garth, Gormar carrs,<sup>72</sup> Great Buscroft, Great Newis, Great orbustyles, Great Rycroft, the Hagg, Haling house, the Hall, the Hallings, Halling side, Hallings style, Harrison close, Hasted fen, Hasted-hill-gate, Hastead lano, Havorland<sup>73</sup> carr, Hemp Auday, the Hempland,<sup>74</sup> High close, High close style, the High gate, High hall, High town, Hill close, Hope hill, Hopkin lane, Hothem garth, Hud balker, the Hurne, Hutcheson garth, the Ings, the Ings gate, Ing-lane-side, the Intack, Intack close, Jenny lands, Kettlewell stock, the kiln, Lambert crofts, Lane head, Leaze lands,<sup>75</sup> Leggett, Lidgeat, Lidgate, Liggate, Little Orber style, Little orbostyle, Little Rycroft, Littlestead, Littlestead-gate, Long close, the Long dale, the Long dalls, the Long peece, Low close, Mabriding, Madriding, Marsh lane, Marsh side, Maud garth, Megson close, Metcalf hagg, Mickle holmes, Middle brecks, Middle croft, Middle peece, Middle Rycroft, Midgate, Millgates, Millyates, Milnegates, Minster hill, Munk lane close, Munk lane side, Narr fleets, New close, New fenn, New-fenn-side, New hagg, Newhouse close, Newis, Newlands, New lane, the Newrid fields, the New Ridfields, Northfield, Old fen, Old-fen-stock, Old Marsh, Old Owze, Orbitt styles, Orchard side, Out woods, Palferman's pasture, Pawfrin pasture, Parridding, Parker garth, Pee hills, Pighills, Pihill, Pyhill,<sup>76</sup> Pegg close, Pickring garth, Pilkinton croft, Pin-fold, Pinfold dike, Plumpton's land,<sup>77</sup> Poorhouse, Pyper close, Quare farm, Rawhalls, Rawley ("or marsh lane"), Roperies, Rushy closes, Rycroft, Sand coats, Sawell lane, Sauwell closes, Sawwell closes, Scelton house, Scott Ridding, Scurr Ridding, Selby bridge, Shaw nooke, Sheerborn closes, shop, Slacor stilles, Slacors style, Slaker styles, Slator styles, Sledd flats<sup>78</sup> ("or marsh side"), South stille, Sowley, Sowley style, Spark lands,

<sup>70</sup> Flatt, see *Whitby Cartulary*, Surt. Soc. i. 328; Myrc's *Instructions for Parish Priests*, E. E. T. S., p. 74; Strickland, *Agric. of E. Riding*, 1812, p. 117; so Tennyson,—"wide flats where nothing but coarse grasses grew," along the shore—*Holy Grail*; Best's *Farming-book*, 108; *Plumpton Corresp.* 131 n.; Thoresby's *Diary*, i. 270, ii. 3; *Naworth Household-books*, 178, 440; *Y. A. J.* ii. 27; *Newminster Cartulary*, 92; Eastmead's *Hist. Riv.*, 263 n.; *Holy Trin. Priory, York*, p. 111; *Oliver's Beverley*, 507; *Hargrove's Knarsbro'*, 6th ed. 95 n., 98 n., 154 n., 286; many other MS. instances in Yorksh. and Lincolnsh., 1557—1725. *Fleet*, a creek or narrow channel, *Morris, Etym. of local names*, 1857, p. 30; *Notes & Queries*, 4th S. i. 150, cp. Yokefleet, Marfleet, &c.; narr fleets, below (narr = near, Meriton, 109).

<sup>71</sup> In the *Naworth Household-books*, p. 31, we have the Fowlepotts.

<sup>72</sup> Cp. Gormire, Gill's *Vallis Ebor.*, 232.

<sup>73</sup> *Averland*, land ploughed by the

tenants for the use of the lord. Cowel. See *N. & Q.*, 6th S. iii. 207. Haver = oats.

<sup>74</sup> See the *East Anglian*, iv. 180; hemp-holme, Poulson's *Holderness*, i. 355; hemp-garth at Holme-on-Spalding-moor, 1712, and at South Cave, 1739; in some parts of the East Riding hemp-fields are called "tow-garths."

<sup>75</sup> See *Newminster Cartulary*, 310 n.

<sup>76</sup> The same as *picle* or *pightell* (see *Notes & Queries*, 4th S. ix. 220, 287), a small parcel of land inclosed with a hedge, which the common people in some places called a *pingle* (Cowel, s.v.); this last name occurs above; *Morris*, p. 52, *Notes & Queries*, 6th S. iii. 105; "two little pighells," *Y. A. J.* ii. 20; *Oliver's Beverley*, 360 n., 507, 511 n.

<sup>77</sup> The Plumpton family had land in Wistow. See *Plumpton Corresp.*, Camden Soc., p. 131, 221.

<sup>78</sup> On the word *slat*, *slade*, see *Notes & Queries*, 5th S. xi., xii; *Hinderwell's Scarborough*, 3rd ed. p. 9.

Spencer land, Spring, Spring close, Stath holmes, Stayth homes, Starnhill oak, Sternhill oak, Stockins, Stockins close, Stock dike, Storke close, Stork shaw, Storr hagg nouke, Stowley hurn, Stutherd garth, Swales garth, Swine close, Teeler closes, Thornfield hurne, Topley, Toplif,<sup>79</sup> Town house, Towry hagg, Trod close, the Truns, the Vicarage, Vickerleys, Wagstart, Walden carr, Wattsgate, Watsgate close, Ward hagg, the Waste, the Wayes, Westend, West land, Westley, Westley side, Whiscoe-lane-side, Windhills, Wiscoe<sup>80</sup> lane head, Womars croft, Womers croft,<sup>81</sup> Womer croft, Wood end, Woodle hagg, Woodside, Wyther wykes.<sup>82</sup> [Others occur *ante*.]

[OWNERS AND TENANTS OF LANDS IN WISTOW, 1711-2.]<sup>83</sup> Acker, Thomas, *t.*; Adams, *m.*; Allon, *m.*; Ambler, Thomas, *t.*; Ambler, widow, *o.*; Anby, Mr., *t.*; Anger, John, *t.*; Anger, William, *ot.*; Appleby, George, *t.*; Arnall or Arnell, Henry, *ot.*; Artle, Robert, *ot.*; Ashton, John, *t.*; Ashton, Mr. *ot.*; Aske, *m.*; Atkinson, *m.*

Bacon, Mr. *m.*; Bains, Hannah, *ot.*; Bains, Hewley<sup>84</sup> (Sir John Hewley's now falls to him; his new house), *ot.*; Bains, Hewley (his father), *t.*; Bains, John, *m.*; Bains, Samuel, *o.*; Ball, Robert, *t.*; Barke, *m.*; Barnard, Joseph, *m.*; Barnett, *m.*; Bastow, Mr., *ot.*; Beelby, *m.*; Bell, *m.*; Bentley, Mr., *o.*; Bethill, Mr., *o.*; Beverley, Mr. Thomas, *m.*; Birdsall, *m.*; Bishop, the lord, *o.*; Bond, *m.*; Boocock, *m.*; Botfisher, *m.*; Branston-house, *o.*; Breasley, Thomas, *o. t.*; Briscoe, *m.*; Brock, Ralph, *t.*; Broom, Broun, Brown, Mr., *o.*; Brooke or Brooks, John, *ot.*; Brown, James, *ot.*; Browne, Edward, *ot.*; Burton, *m.*

Carter, *m.*; Cartrick, Thomas, *m.*; Chamberlain, *m.*; Church of Cawood, *ot.*; Church of York, *ot.*; Clerk of Wistow, *ot.*; Cleveland, *m.*; Cock, Robert, *o.*; Colleson, *m.*; Colton, John, *m.*; Colvert, *m.*; Cooper, John, *t.*; Cottingworth, Edmond, *o.*; Cossan, Thomas, *m.*; Crabtree, John, *ot.*; Croft or Crofts, Mr., *ot.*; Croole, Coule, or Crowle, Mr. (late his father's), *ot.*; Cross, Mr., *ot.*

Darley, *m.*; Dawley, Adam (heirs of), *ot.*; Dawley, John, *m.*; Dinison, or Dineson, *m.*; Dobb, Elizabeth (or Durham), *t.*; Drydon, *m.*; Dunn, Mr. (late his grandfather's), *ot.*; Dunn, parson, *o.*; Durham, Christopher, *o.*

Ellis, William, *ot.*; Ely, Mr., *ot.*

Farefax, the lord (Sir Richard Wynne), *t.*; Farefax, Mr. (Sir Richard Wynne), *o.*; Faudington, Hugh, *ot.*; Field, *m.*; Firth, Mr. John, *m.*; Foster, Edward, *o.*; Foster, John, *m.*; Frank, Mr., *o.*; Froggett, Mr., *o.*

<sup>79</sup> Topcliffe is written *Toplif* in the *Plumpton Corresp.*

<sup>80</sup> Observe Whiscoe and Wiscoe as spellings of Wistow.

<sup>81</sup> Cp. Womersley, near Doncaster.

<sup>82</sup> Cp. Withernwick, in Holderness.

<sup>83</sup> I have omitted the names, quantities, and values of the fields which the original gives under each. The letters after the names signify: *o*, owner of land in the parish; *t*, tenant of the manor; *m*, present or past occupier, or mentioned in some other way. Some of the names occur in Wheeler's *Hist. of Sherburn &*

*Cawood*, 1865.

<sup>84</sup> See ped. of Hewley of Wistow in Dugdale's *Visit*, p. 161. John Hewley of Wistow had two children—Sir John H. of York, kt., who left no issue, and Margaret, who marr. John Baynes of Wistow. Hewley Baynes, son of John and Margaret, became Sir John's heir. See more in Wheeler, p. 163, where this Margaret is called Ann; and for Sir John H. see *Life of M. Rawdon* (Camd. Soc.), pp. xxxii-xxxiii. n.; Davies' *York Press*, 127-8, &c; Thoresby's *Diary & Corresp.* The name Hewley occurs again below.

Gibson, Jeremy, *ot.*; Glebe land (Vickerleys), *o.*; Golton, Thomas, *ot.*; Gray, Mrs., *m.*; Grindell, Mr., *m.*

Hardcastle, Brian, *o.*; Hardy, Mr., *o.*; Hardy, Mr. (heirs of), *t.*; Hare, Thomas, *ot.*; Hembrough, *m.*; Henson, Mr., *o.*; Henson, Mrs., *o.*;<sup>85</sup> Herforth, *m.*; Hesley, *m.*; Hewley, Ann, *m.*; Hewley, Dr., *m.*; Hewley, Mr. John, *m.*; Hewley, Sir John, *m.*; Hewley, Thomas, *m.*; Hodgson, John, *m.*; Hood (or Hudd), Mr., *ot.*; Horsman, *m.*; Hothem, John, *t.*; Hothem, Richard, *o.*; Hothem, Thomas, *ot.*; Hunter, *o.*; Hunter, Richard (heirs of), *t.*; Hurst, Grace, *m.*; Huscroft, Mr. (? clerk of the manor), *m.*; Hutcheson, Catherine, *o.*; Hutcheson, Elizabeth, *t.*

Jackson, Richard, *o.*; Jackson, William, *ot.*; James, Mr., *ot.*;<sup>86</sup> Jaques land, Mrs. Sterne for, *t.*;<sup>87</sup> Jaques, Mr., heirs of, *t.*; Jeeb, Mrs., *o.*; Jeeb, heirs of, *t.*; Jefferson, Robert, *ot.*; Jefferson, Robert, jun., *o.*; Jonson, Ralph, *m.*; Joye, John, *m.*

Kettlewell, Peter, *o.*; Kirby, William, *t.*

Lacock, John, *t.*; Lambert, *m.*; Leak, *m.*; Leaper, Susan, *ot.*; Lease lands (the bishop pays or allows), *t.*; Ledsam, David, *ot.*; Leedle, John, *o.*; Leedle, Mary, *m.*; Lodge or Ludge, Mr., *ot.*;<sup>88</sup> Lonking or Longskin, Mathew, *ot.*

Man, *m.*; Marshall or Marshall, Mr. *ot.*; Masse, Thomas, *ot.*; Meerbeck, *m.*; Metcalf, John, sen., *ot.*; Metcalf, John, jun., *ot.*; Metcalfe, Mary, *ot.*; Middleton, John *t.*; Milner, Mrs., *ot.*; Moore, William, *ot.*; Morrell, Mr. (1726), *o.*; Morrill, Mr., heirs of, *t.*; Morrill, Mrs. *o.*; Mosley, Mr. ("clarke") *o.*; Mosley, Mr. Roland, *ot.*;<sup>89</sup> Moune, Mr. (? Moon) *o.*; Mountain, William, *ot.*;<sup>90</sup>

Naler (Naylor), widow, *o.*; Nalor, William, *t.*; Needham, John, *o.*;<sup>91</sup> Nelson, *m.*; Nelstrop, William, *m.*; Newby, *m.*; Newham, Thomas, *o.*; Nickleson (Nicholson) Ann, *o.*; Nickleson, William, *o.*; Noddings, Mrs. *ot.*; Norcliff, *m.*

Obe or Obey, Christopher, *ot.*; Oby, William, *m.*

Painter, *m.*; Palmer, *m.*; Parker, Mrs. *m.*; Pilkington, *m.*; Poorhouse, *t.*; Poor of Bilbrough, *ot.*; Poor of Cawood, *ot.*; Poor of Wistow, *ot.*; Potter, *m.*; Prince, *m.*; Puckring, *m.*

Raby, John, *m.*; Rawson, James, *t.*; Rawson, Mrs. (built the hall in high town), *ot.*; Rawson, Thomas, *ot.*; Richeson, John, *m.*; Robinson, Matthew, *m.*; Romans, *m.*; Roots, Mr., *ot.*; Rowden, Elizabeth, *ot.*; Rowson, James, *o.*

Salterson, Mr. *m.*; Sands, *m.*; Scoley, Henry, *o.*; Sharp, Mr. (Plumpton's land, *t.*, about 350 acres, *o.*); Shaw, Mr., *ot.*; Shereborne, Mr. ("clarke"), *ot.*;<sup>92</sup> Shipping, Thomas, *ot.*; Shipping, William, *t.*; Simson,

<sup>85</sup> See *Y. A. J.* ii. 368, 405. John Burton, M.D. the Yorkshire antiquary, married this lady's daughter.

<sup>86</sup> William James endowed a hospital at Cawood, 1723; Wheeler, p. 127.

<sup>87</sup> See *Y. A. J.* iii. 93. Simon Sterne, ob. 1703, marr. Mary dau. & heiress of Roger Jaques of Elvington. Laurence S. was their grandson; see his life by himself, *Works*, 1799; *Life of M. Rawdon*, (Camd. Soc.), p. xli.

<sup>88</sup> Christopher Lodge was vic. of Wistow, 1685; Wheeler, p. 137.

<sup>89</sup> Rowland Moseley, see *Y. A. J.* ii. 327n.

<sup>90</sup> Probably one of the family of Mountaigne of Wistow, of which was George M., archbp. of York, 1628, Wheeler, 141, 157; but there was also a family of M. of Westow near Malton, and this similarity has caused some confusion.

<sup>91</sup> See his marriage in *Y. A. J.* ii. 355.

<sup>92</sup> Mr. Sherburn, an eminent nonconf. minister at Cawood (Thoresby's *Corresp.* i. 338; Wheeler, 137), died 1671.

William, *t.*; Skelton, Thomas, *ot.*; Skipper, Mr. *ot.*; Skipper, Mr.<sup>93</sup>. *o.*; Smith, Mr. (late his father's Suger's) *ot.*; <sup>93</sup> Smith, Madam, 1721, *m.*; Snowden, Thomas, *ot.*; Spencer, *m.*; Squire, Edward, *o.*; Sterne, Madam (the hall), *ot.*; Storr, William, *ot.*; Stout (Stoot) *m.*; Stubbs, William, *ot.*; Sugar (or Suger), Mr. ("clarke"), *ot.*; Sugar, Mr.<sup>94</sup>. *o.*; Sugar, Mr., sen., *t.*; Sugar, Mr. jun., *t.*; Sugar, Mr. Zach., *t.*; <sup>94</sup> Swain, Edward, *ot.*; Swaine, Robert, *ot.*; Swann, Robert, *m.*

Tallery, Thomas, *ot.*; Tallery, William, *o.*; Tate, Matthew, *ot.*; Thelwall, Mr.<sup>95</sup>. *ot.*; Thirkill, Ann, *ot.*; Tithes, great (£56), *o.*; Tithes, small (£5) *o.*; Tomleson, Ralph, *ot.*; Tomson, John, *o.*; Topham, Mr. *o.*; Tutall, William, *ot.*

Vicarage land (15 acres), *ot.*

Walker, Henry, *o.*; Walker, Joseph, *ot.*; Walkinton, heirs of, *o.*; Ward, Anthony, *ot.*; Waterhouse, Mr., *ot.*; Watkinson, George, heirs of, *t.*; Waud, *m.*; Welborn, Mr. John (where high hall stood), *ot.*; Wheelhouse, Ann, *m.*; Whitley, *m.*; Wildbore, Richard, *ot.*; Wilkinson, Mr., *o.*; Wilkinson, Mr. James, heirs of, *t.*; Wilkinson, John, *ot.*; Williamson, Robert, *t.*; Wilson, John, *ot.*; Wilson, Ralph, *m.*; Wilson, Robert, *m.*; Winder, *m.*; Wintringham, Ann, *o.*; Wintringham, George, *t.*; Wintringham, heirs of, *t.*; Wise, Mr., *o.*; Wise, Mr.<sup>96</sup>, *ot.*; Woodle, Robert, *ot.*; Woodle, Thomas, *t.*; Wray, Jane, *t.*; Wright, Simon, *m.*; Wynne, Sir Richard, *o.*; Wynne, Richard, Esq. (Amblehouse, Doctor-hall), *o.*; Wynne, Serjeant (late Dr. Hewley's; a building called Doctor-hall), *t.*<sup>95</sup>

Those who are interested will have noticed Mr. Storr's peculiarities of grammar, spelling, and pronunciation; some special instances may be mentioned here: the omission of the plural and possessive *s*; <sup>96</sup> *pease*, pl. of *pea*; <sup>97</sup> *ou*, *ow*, become *oo*; <sup>98</sup> *oo* becomes *ü*; *ai*, *ei*, become *ea*; *a* becomes *e*; *e* becomes *i*; daughter is written *doughter* = *dowter*; slaughter is written *slafther*; <sup>99</sup> *lapping* is put for wrapping; Palfreman is contracted into *Pawfrin*, and Topcliffe into *Toplif* and *Topley*.

<sup>93</sup> Mr. Jonah Smith of Cawood marr. Ann dau. of Nicholas Suger of York gent., 1695. *Y. A. J.* ii. 113.

<sup>94</sup> Probably Zachary Suger (eldest s. of Nicholas S., above), vicar of Feliskirk, who died in 1721: see *Y. A. J.* vols. i. ii. iii. index; Davies' *York Press*, 250; "clarke" added to this and other names in the list doubtless means clerk of the manor-court, or steward; for "old Mr. Suger" was the bishop's steward, *ante*; another Zachary Suger, rect. of Barnoldby-le-beck, co. Linc., and of Hotham co. York, died 1770, *Genl. Mag.* 1770, p. 591.

<sup>95</sup> Deputy recorder of York, *Y. A. J.* v. 451. Thoresby's *Diary*, ii. 90. Richard W. esq. & serjeant W. are identical; see Farefax, above.

<sup>96</sup> So in the will of John Storr the elder of Hutton Bushell, yeom. 10 Feb. 1681, "my wife hat;"—see Meriton, p. 80.

<sup>97</sup> See *Notes and Queries*, 4th S. vi.

<sup>98</sup> But *Ouse* he writes *Owze*.

<sup>99</sup> See *Notes and Queries*, 3rd S. viii., ix.; at viii. 509, *slafther* is said to be still the pronunciation in N.E. Yorkshire; *Whitby Cartulary*, i. p. xiv. n.

## CIVIL WAR PROCEEDINGS IN YORKSHIRE.

Exemplified by Correspondence in the King's Pamphlets (British Museum).

By Sir GEORGE DUCKETT, Bart.

THE Council have received the following communication from Sir George Duckett with reference to the above Pamphlets :—

“It has often struck me as singular” (says Sir George), that so much interesting matter contained in the King's Pamphlets in the British Museum, appertaining to the struggle between Charles I. and his Parliament, should not have been used by the different Archæological Societies, to illustrate the events of their respective counties at that period, more particularly since much information, especially in matters of detail, is contained in these Tracts, not mentioned by the great historical authorities of that conflict, namely, Rushworth, Clarendon, and Whitelock.

“Beginning therefore with the year 1642, in which Charles finally quitted London and transferred his Court to York, as that in which the Civil War actually commenced, I have selected among these pamphlets those papers which relate to the King's and Parliament's proceedings in Yorkshire in that year, and have had them transcribed, with the Council's approval, for the pages of the *Archæological Journal*, irrespective of either side.

“It will be seen that from the outset in this year 1642, the chief interest is centred in Hull and Beverley, and the papers in question, for the most part, relate to the King's endeavour to become master of the former place ; in fact, his main object, as a desirable preliminary to the imminent struggle which was ready to commence at any time, was to secure both Hull and Portsmouth ; but this he was not destined to accomplish. The former was held at this time

for the Parliament by Sir John Hotham, the latter by Colonel Goring.

“Like the Reports from ‘Correspondents’ at the present day with an army in the field, these Tracts from eye-witnesses give a truthful colouring to events not otherwise found, and *mutatis mutandis* stand very much in the same category. The extracts are taken, as far as practicable, in order of date, and there can be little doubt that the publication up to the year 1649 of the entire series in the pages of the *Yorkshire Archæological Journal* would form a valuable addition in matters of detail to what has only been cursorily alluded to and treated in the standard histories of the Great Rebellion.

“The Papers, therefore, as far as they have been hitherto transcribed, are submitted to the Members of the Association, under the full impression of their historical value and interest.”

A LETTER SENT BY A YORKSHIRE GENTLEMAN, TO A FRIEND IN LONDON :  
BEING A FULL AND TRUE RELATION OF THE PROCEEDINGS BETWEENE  
HIS MAJESTY AND THE COUNTY OF YORK, AT HEWORTH MOORE,  
UPON FRIDAY, JUNE 3. (1642).<sup>1</sup>

ALSO THE MOST MATERIALL PASSAGES OF THIS WEEKE, FROM LONDON,  
WESTMINSTER, &c.

WORTHY SIR,

My Engagements to you command the passages of this day ; I am confident the Printed Summons so long before published, and the severall adjournments of our meeting have begot in you, as in all parts about us, strong expectations of the issue.

In the first place, his Majestie attended with divers Lords of the House of Peers, and the 140 Troopers of Knights and Gentlemen of this Countie, led by the Prince their Captaine, and some of the House of Commons, with the 800 of the Trained Bands as a foot Guard, appeared this day on Heworth Moore ; where (in the judgement of most) were betweene 60 and 70 thousand Free-holders and others. After his Majestie had rid about the field, He declared that that which he had to say to them, he had put in Print, and so dispersed the same through the field.

At the delivery thereof, divers of the Cavelliers and others shook their Hats over their heads, and the people cryed, ‘God blesse the King, God unite the King and Parliament, and God turne the Kings heart,’ and with this they followed the King from the Moore to the Citie. But by the way, let me advertise you of some passages upon the Moore. Sir John Bouchier being among the Freeholders, and reading a Petition, openly in the field for their approbation, to be presented in the Name of

<sup>1</sup> The king had arrived at York somewhere about the 20th March. It was in this month that matters came to an

open rupture between him and the Parliament, and both began seriously to prepare for coming events.

the Countie to His Majestie, thereby declaring their dislike, that those Cavelliers should be so neare the Court, as if they were kept for some designe : And desiring the King to comply with the Parliament & to dismiss them. The Lo : Savill<sup>2</sup> having notice thereof, came in a furious manner to Sir Jo. Bouchier, saying, 'Sirrah, what Pamphlet are you reading there ;' who answered, "No Pamphlet, but that thing w<sup>ch</sup> he could justifie." 'What is it some seditious Petition ? I command you to deliver it ;' which he refusing, the Lord Savill was ready to take him by the Throate, & laying his hand upon his Sword, threatned what he would do to him if hee did not deliver it ; whereupon the Free-holders who approved of the same, were earnest to lay violent hands on his Lordship ; but Sir John Bouchier<sup>3</sup> desirous to avoyd shedding of Blood, (which unavoydably would have followed), delivered the same ; the Free-holders were so keene to bee revenged on his Lordship for affronting them in hindering their Petitioning to his Majestie, that they presently caused another Copie of the same to be read openly in the Field, which receiving a generall approbation, none opposing it publikely, but one Bradley a Parson, Popish, and of a vitious conversation. They requested Sir Thomas Fairefaxe Knight,<sup>4</sup> sonne to Fardinando Lord Fairefaxe,<sup>5</sup> to pre-

<sup>2</sup> Thomas, 2d Lord Savile, created afterwards Earl of Sussex.

<sup>3</sup> Sir John Bouchier was one of the Regicides. His son Barrington Bouchier of Benningborough, married d. of Sir W. Strickland, 1st Baronet of Boynton, by whom he had Sir Barrington Bouchier, Knt., born 1654.

<sup>4</sup> Thomas, 3d Lord Fairfax, well known as Sir Thomas Fairfax during the lifetime of his father, succeeded to the barony in 1647, having been born in 1612. He had been knighted in 1640, and was the Parliamentary leader of principal renown. He commanded the armies of the Parliament in chief from 1645-50. It would exceed the limits of this note fully to trace his military career, but as a General of Horse in the Northern Forces he participated in most of his father's success. In 1642-3 he took Leeds, and routed part of the Earl of Newcastle's army at Horncastle with the Earl of Manchester. In the same year in a sally from Hull he defeated the Earl of Newcastle, and in 1644 was successful at Selby, under his father, against Colonel Bellasis (son of Lord Fauconberg), Governor of York [Rushworth, v. 681] ; at Marston Moor he commanded the right wing of the Parliamentary army. He defeated the king at Naseby, and achieved most of the crowning victories of the war ; beating Lord Hopton and Goring ; reducing Leicester, Bridgewater, and Colchester. He was M.P. for Yorkshire in 1660, and was instrumental towards the restoration of Charles II., and died at Nunappleton in 1671. His descendant, the 6th Lord Fair-

fax, sold his Yorkshire estates and retired to Virginia in 1745.

<sup>5</sup> Fernando, 2d Lord Fairfax, succeeded his father in 1640. The latter, Sir Thomas Fairfax, of Denton and Nunappleton, had been created Baron Fairfax, of Cameron, in 1627. The Parliamentary General under notice had command of the Northern Forces from 1642-45. He was knighted by James I. in 1607, was member for Boroughbridge in 1640, and in the year following for Yorkshire. He died at Denton in 1647, and was succeeded in the barony by his son, Sir Thomas Fairfax, being, at the time of his death, Custos Rotulorum of Yorkshire, Chief Ranger, &c., and Keeper of Pomfret Castle. One of his first exploits was at Wakefield in 1643, where he defeated some of the king's forces [Rushworth, v. 288], but shortly after was attacked and beaten by the Earl of Newcastle at Ather-ton Moor, [*id.* 279], who had also, some months before, defeated him at Tadcaster. After his overthrow at the former place, he retired on Hull, of which he was made Governor. Here in a sally he inflicted such loss on the Earl of Newcastle, that the latter was forced to raise the siege of that place [*id.* 279, 230]. In 1643-4 he entirely routed the Irish brought over to serve the king [Rushworth, v. 300]. At Selby, in that year, he gained a complete victory over the temporary governor of York, Colonel Bellasis [*id.* 681], and afterwards besieged York, until the arrival of Prince Rupert to its relief, when the battle of Marston Moor was fought, where he commanded part of the Parlia-

sent the same Petition to his Majestie: publikely declaring their approbation thereunto; which hee (notwithstanding the Lord Savills opposition) accepted of, and used his utmost endeavour to deliver the same, and after extraordinary opposition, made his way through the Horse, and came at last neare to his Majestie, and alighted, and tendred the same; who putting it aside with his hand, declined the acceptance thereof; and Sir Thomas Fairfaxe pressing the second time with more earnestnesse, received the like refusall, yet left the same upon the Pummell of his Majesties Saddle; and returned and acquainted the Free-holders therewith; who being troubled at his Majesties refusall resolved to goe into the Citie, and as many of them, whose habitations were neare Yorke and could make stay, went and subscribed the petition; and after gave directions to present the same to the Parliament; together with a short Petition to both Houses, shewing the affront they received by the Lord Savill and the Lord Lindsey, who tore one of the Petitions, which I should have mentioned before.

The Cavilliers reported by reason of the acclamation of the people, they were wholly for the King, against the Parliament; which, the people hearing of, declared, they did not come that day with any intentions or resolutions to divide the King and Parliament, nor would they ever condescend thereunto; and were resolved of that answer in case any such propositions had beene made: And because there was an appearance of so many thousands, and nothing propounded to require their answer, they went away much unsatisfied and discontent, because they knew not wherefore they were summoned.

The Lord Savill, who had endeavored to suppress the generall Petition of the Countie, hath since the dismissal of the assembly, (being afraid of a publike Teste), in an obscure manner, procured hands to another Petition to the Parliament of a very strange Nature, and hath procured the same to be Printed, and to be dispersed through this Countie; and Benson, an Atturney at Common Law, is designed by his Lordship to be employed in the West Riding, to progge for hands to that Petition.

Let me a little trespasse upon your patience, and acquaint you with other Particulars. This morning the Lord Newcastle<sup>6</sup> is come, and this night the Lord Strange<sup>7</sup> is expected, there are here about 42 peeres of the Realme, and as many of the House of Commons. And let me tell you what I heare, that a Declaration is intended by the King and Lords (if not by the Commons here present) against the proceedings of Parliament; what effect it will have I know not. By the next Post perhaps you will heare the Chapter-house or Deanry is making fit with seats for Consultation, much after the manner of the house of Commons;<sup>8</sup> Master Hide is expected this night; Two Cart loades of Records

ment's foot. He was subsequently successful at Knaresborough, at Helmsley, and Pontefract in the same year.

<sup>6</sup> See *postea*.

<sup>7</sup> James Stanley, 1st Lord Strange, succeeded his father as 7th Earl of Derby, in 1642. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester, and beheaded in 1651.

<sup>8</sup> This was Edward Hyde, member of

the House of Commons, afterwards created Earl of Clarendon. He became Chancellor to Charles I. in 1643, and, after the Restoration (in 1661), was made Lord Chancellor, and raised to the earldom of Clarendon. He was celebrated as the author of the "History of the Rebellion," and not less so as the father of the duchess of York, James II's first wife.



and Bookes are come downe: Master Holborne and Master Chadwell are every day looked for.

Yorke is a Sanctuary to all those that despise the Parliament. The Cavilliers take liberty in railing against the Parliament, and use all meanes to put affronts upon them, and to disaffect the people from them; for one Master King being employed by the Sergeaut at Armes of the house of Commons, for the apprehending of one Beckwith, an Arch Papist who was the principall actor in the plot for surprize of Hull, having apprehended him, was rescued by 12 Cavilliers, who beat Master King, and kickt him downe the staires, which the Committee at Yorke having notice of, Sir Ph. Stapleton, and Sir Hen. Cholmley<sup>9</sup> went into the roomie where they were, and demanded the prisoner, declaring withall, they would have justice done upon them for this affront to the Parliament, and at last, obtained their Prisoner againe, whereupon the Cavilliers went to Court, and a Command came from his Majesty for the releasement of the prisoner, and the Messenger of the house of Commons was sent for by Sir James Hay, and some of the Kings Guard, and for eight houres was under restraint of a Guard of Musketers, and was sent for to his Majesty, who required him to show his Warrant, which he did, and his Majesty declared that hee would protect Beckwith; And the day after Beckwith tooke the oath of Allegiance and Supremacie, as most of the greatest Papists in Yorkeshire at this time doe; and (as is conceived) throughout the Kingdome they have a dispensation to doe, thereby the better to compasse their designes; which are, as our Cavilliers publicly declare here, to destroy the Parliament, for that so long as the Act shall stand, that this Parliament shall not be dissolved without consent of both Houses. It will be such a curb and bridle to all desirous to mount Prerogative, that they will have no hopes of recovery, but by destruction of this Parliament; which, (if compassed), I feare will put a period to all Parliaments, and so by consequence destroy our Religion, Liberty, and Property. We much marvell that no notice is taken of the many Lords of the House of Peeres, and members of the house of Commons that are come downe hither, and that they are not summoned up, for it is given out here, there are but about 56 in the house of Commons left, and about 20 of the Lords; And that the rest have deserted the Parliament, and this they brag on in a high manner: Now sure if it be suffered that Members of either House may be enjoyned by a Warrant under his Majesties hand, to attend his Majestie so far remote from Parliament, and neglect the great affairs of the Kingdome, whereunto they were elected by Writ, let Law be no more our Rule, but Will, and bid farewell to all Parliaments.

I have but two particulars more to adde, to wit, that a Corporall of Sir John Hothams,<sup>10</sup> (as I am informed), and some 30 Common Souldiers

<sup>9</sup> See *postea*.

<sup>10</sup> Sir John Hotham, knt., was, in 1621, created a baronet. Before the outbreak of hostilities in 1642, he had been placed by the Parliament in command of Hull, and appears, from all accounts, to have made a good resistance against its capture. The king was particularly anxious to secure this important place as a preliminary measure; but it was not until

after the Parliament had appointed Lord Fairfax to the chief command in the North, about June, 1643, that Sir John took umbrage at the appointment, and from that time put himself in correspondence with the enemy to surrender the place. Both he and his son, Captain Hotham, were equally implicated upon the clearest evidence, part of Sir John's correspondence with the Royalist general, the Earl of

are come from Hull to the King, but the reason of their coming from thence, was, that the Corporall for his abusive carriages was to ride the Horse, as also some of the Common Souldiers, who in resistance thereof expressed a mutinous behaviour, whereof Sir Jo. Hotham being thoroughly possessed, quit the Garrison of them.

In a word I conclude. The Committee of the Parliament here resident, were by his Majesty confined to their lodgings this day, and command[ed] not to go into the field: they answered to my Lo. of Newport, (who brought his Majesties command), that it was against the liberty of the Subject, against the Law of the Land, and not a small breach of the Privileges of Parliament, that members thereof, (sent downe to keep the peace of the Kingdome), and Freeholders of this County, should be so illegally imprisoned, at such a time; which the Freeholders did much distast: Neverthelesse, the Committee would obey, except the occurrences of the day should require their presence in obedience to the command of Parliament, and then they answered, they must not deceive so great a trust committed to them, &c.

The most remarkable passages of this Weekes proceedings.

The Lords and Commons professing, (next to the service of Almighty God), their reall desire of his Majesties honour, and the prosperity of this Kingdome, likewise expressing their sense of the distractions thereof, and the miserie thereby threatned to the same, (occasioned by persons disaffected to the true Religion, his Majesties honour, and the peace of the Nation), agreed upon nineteene Propositions to be sent to his Majestie, whereto they humbly beseeched his Majesties compliance, as to the most effectuall meanes, (through Gods blessing), to prevent the enemies hopes, and our owne feares, and to beget a right understanding betwixt King and People, and declared to settle his Majesties revenew in a fuller manner than his predecessors ever enjoyed.

It is Ordered, that the members of the House of Commons, gone to Yorke, should forthwith repaire to the service of the Kingdome, in Parliament, and their disobedience to the said Order should be deemed, a high affront to Parliament, a failing of the trust reposed in them by the

Newcastle, falling into the hands of Parliament at the battle of Marston Moor. Accordingly both he and his son were tried by court martial, and executed on Tower Hill, in Jan. 1644.

Some entries in Whitelock may be quoted as interesting: — "The Lords, upon the petition of Sir John Hotham and his son, thought fit to pardon the father, and desired the concurrence of the Commons therein; but upon the question it was carried in the negative." "Sir John Hotham was going to his execution, and much company expecting it on Tower Hill, when a messenger came with a reprieve from the Lords; but the Commons sent to the Lieutenant of the Tower, to know the reason for deferring the execution, when they did not consent for any reprieve for him." "Captain Hotham, his son, sent a petition to

the Lords, and another to the Commons, praying his pardon, but it was denied, and the same day his head was cut off." "Sir John Hotham, in the morning before his execution, procured a motion in the House of Commons for his pardon, which took up a debate, and Sir John, being brought to the scaffold on Tower Hill, expected the good news of his pardon, and the time was protracted till two o'clock in the afternoon, but the Commons would not grant his desire. He spake shortly to the people, and Mr. Peters prayed with him, and spake to the people in his name, and told them that Sir John's father said to him when he was going forth to be a soldier, 'Son, when the Crown of England lies at stake, you will have fighting enough.' He was somewhat fearful of death, and his head was cut off."—(*Whitelock*, p. 122.)

Kingdome, and a countenancing of the warre intended against the Parliament.

It is Ordered that all absent members of the Commons House should give speedy attendance upon the businesse of the Commonwealth, that all Sheriffes should give notice of the said Order, & that if they be not in the House of Commons, the 16 of this instant June, then each to forfeit a 100 pounds towards the wars of Ireland, and to be further censured, Prout, &c.

Upon information that the Jewels of the Crowne were either sold, or pawned beyond Sea, (which by the Law ought not to be alienated), and that the extraordinary sums thereby raised, were probably to furnish the intended warre against the parliament ; It is ordered by the Lords and Commons, that all Actors about the same, not giving notice thereof to the parliament, shall be held promoters of the said war, enemies to the State, and ought to satisfie the publike dammage.

At a Common Hall in London, the Loane of one hundred thousand pounds was required by the Parliament from the Citie (for the affaires of England & Ireland), which was granted with so generall alacritie and readinesse, that, (it being desired, all against the Loane would hold up their hands), there was not a hand lift up throughout the Hall, except one who began to speake, as was conceived, against the same, whereupon he was immediaty hissed into shame and silence. Upon the report of this faithfulnessse and affection of the Citie to the Kingdome, both Houses resolved that an especial thankes should be drawn up and sent unto them.

It is informed to the Parliament that above an hundred saile of Ships of the Denmarke are put to Sea, with many Foot, and very many Horse ; their voyage is pretended to France for Salt, but it is well knowne, that Light Horses doe not use to carry Salt by Sea.

The Committee of the House of Commons (now in Lincolnshire) to settle the Militia, sent a Letter to the House, thereby showing the ready obedience they there met withall (even beyond their expectation) unto the ordinance of Parliament in that behalfe ; That the County hath fourscore High Constables, whereof all appeared before them (to render their account of the Armes and munition of the Countie), except two or three, (one of which was then at London), so as the appearance was observed to bee fuller then had bene upon any occasion heretofore ; and that, (notwithstanding his Majesties Proclamation against the Militia fixed upon the gate where they met, also his Majesties Letter sent to the old Deputie Lieutenants under the Lord Lindsey,<sup>11</sup> who hath a new Commission under the Great Seale for the Lieutenancy of that county), the Trayned Bands of the Citie of Lincolne with a like number of Volunteers completely armed, made tender of their service according to their late protestation.

A Petition was delivered to the Parliament from the County of Yorke, directed to both Houses : and therewith they sent the Petition tendered to his Majestie by them on Friday last.

[*King's Pamphlets*, Vol. 57, art. 5. Brit. Mus.]

<sup>11</sup> Robert Bertie, Baron Willoughby de Eresby, was created Earl of Lindsey in 1626 ; he was Lord Great Chamberlain, and he and his son were both successively

Lords Lt. of Lincolnshire. In 1642 he had command of the king's troops before Hull ; and was killed at Edge Hill the same year.

HIS MAJESTIES DECLARATION, MADE THE 13 OF JUNE, 1642, TO THE LORDS ATTENDING HIS MAJESTIE AT YORK AND TO OTHERS OF HIS MAJESTIES PRIVIE COUNCELL THERE. TOGETHER WITH THEIR PROMISE THEREUPON SUBSCRIBED BY THEM.

ALSO, THE COPIE OF A LETTER, SENT FROM DIVERS KNIGHTS AND GENTLEMEN OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, TO THE KNIGHTS SERVING FOR THAT COUNTY IN PARLIAMENT, 1 JULY, 1642.

Printed at York, and re-printed at London by Robert Young, his Majesties Printer for Scotland.

*His Majesties Declaration, made the 13 of June, 1642, to the Lords attending his Majestie at York, and to others of his Majestie's Privie Councell there: Together with their Promise thereupon subscribed by them.*

CHARLES R.

WE do declare, That We will not require nor exact any Obedience from you, but what shall be warranted by the knowne Law of the Land; as We doe expect, that you shall not yeeld to any commands not legally grounded, or imposed by any other.

And we doe further declare, That We will Defend every one of you, and all such as shall refuse any such Commands, whether they proceed from Votes and Orders of both Houses, or any other way, from all Dangers and hazards whatsoever.

And We doe further Declare, That We will defend the true Protestant Religion established by the Law of the Land, the lawfull Liberties of the Subjects of England, and just Privileges of all the three Estates of Parliament; and shall require no further Obedience from you, then as accordingly We shall performe the same.

And We doe Declare, That We will not (as is falsely pretended) engage you, or any of you, in any War against the Parliament, except it be for Our necessary defence and safety against such as doe insolently invade, or attempt against Us, or such as shall adhere to Us.

YORK, 13. Junij. 1642.

#### THE PROMISE OF THE LORDS AND OTHERS.

We doe engage our selves, not to obey any Orders or Commands whatsoever, not warranted by the knowne Laws of the Land.

We doe engage our selves to defend Your Majestie's Person, Crowne and Dignitie, together with your Majesties just and Legall Prerogative, against all persons and power whatsoever.

We will defend the true Protestant Religion, established by the Law of the Land, The lawfull Liberties of the Subject of England, and just Priviledges of Your Majestie, and both Your Houses of Parliament.

And lastly, we engage our selves, not to obey any Rule, Order, or

Ordinance whatsoever concerning any Militia, that hath not the Royall Assent.

YORK, 13. Junij. 1642.

Subscribed by—		
Lord Keeper,	E. of Monmouth,	L. Faulconbridge,
L. D. of Richmond,	E. of Rivers,	L. Paulet,
L. M. Hertford,	E. of Newcastle,	L. Lovelace,
Earle of Lindsey,	E. of Dover,	L. Savile,
E. of Cumberland,	E. of Carnarvan,	L. Coventry,
E. of Huntingdon,	E. of Newport,	L. Mohun,
E. of Bath,	L. Mowbray and	L. Dunsmore,
E. of Southampton,	Maltravers, <sup>12</sup>	L. Seymour,
E. of Dorset,	L. Willoughby of	L. Gray of Ruthin,
E. of Salisbury,	Eresby,	L. Capell,
E. of Northampton,	L. Rich,	L. Falkland,
E. of Devonshire,	L. Ch. Howard of	Mr. Comptroller,
E. of Cambridge,	Charleton,	Mr. Secr. Nicolas,
E. of Bristoll;	L. Newark,	M. Chancellor of the
E. of Westmerland,	L. Paget,	Exchequer,
E. of Barkshire,	L. Chandos,	L. Ch. Just. Banks.

[*King's Pamphlets*, Vol. 61, art. 45.]

GOOD NEWES FROM HULL. BEING THE MOST HAPPIE DISCOVERIE OF A TERRIBLE PLOT AGAINST THE SAID TOWN; INTENDED BY SIR CHARLES GRANTHAM, BUT DISCOVERED BY MR. HENRY BRUNKER, SONNE IN LAW UNTO THE SAID SIR CHARLES. THE MANNER OF BETRAYING TO BE BY A FALSE ALARUM AT THE SOUTH PORT; WITH THE SUMME OF MONEYS PROFFERED MR. BRUNKER FOR HIS TRUST AND CONSENT; AND ALSO THE MANNER AND MEANES OF THE DISCOVERIE.

ALSO, THE DANES FLEET DISCOVERED AT SEA, HAVING (AS IS SUPPOSED) AN INTENT AGAINST THIS KINGDOME; WITH THE MANNER HOW VAN TRUMP, THE DUTCH ADMIRALL, MET WITH THEM AT SEA, UPON THE ENGLISH COAST. WHEREIN IS RELATED THE MANNER OF THEIR BATTELL, AND HOW THEY WERE PUT TO FLIGHT.

London. Printed for J. Tompson, & Andrew Coe, June 15, 1642.

Good Newes from Hull. Being the discoverie of a terrible Plot, to surprise and take the said Citie; also the manner and means of the plotting; the sum proffered and paid for the betraying; With the Discoverie, and the manner thereof.

Mischief is alwayes pregnant, and can never want willing instruments

<sup>12</sup> Henry Frederick Howard, 2nd and last Earl of Norfolk of that creation, was called to the Upper House in *vitâ patris*, as Baron Mowbray and Maltravers, 1629.

He died in 1652, when the earldom became extinct, to which he had succeeded in 1646.

to bring her unto perfection. These diseased Times, which languish in expectation of remedy, are daily fostred and made worse by new devises and plots. Ill disposed persons will never satisfie themselves, but with the publike ruine, and all their aim is confusion and destruction. They hate peace, as sound men do a disease, and their hearts are still on fire, untill their bad conceptions are brought into action and conception. This lingring mischief was long breeding in the breast of Sir Charles Grantham, living within three miles of Hull, who had his minde been as good as his possessions, might have shined a worthy member in this our Commonwealth. But the common disease of these times had infected his blood, and now to promote his discontents, and give birth to his ill intentions, he invented this Plot against the Town of Hull. One Mr. Henry Brunker, a very worthy man and an ancient souldier, was wedded unto the daughter of this Sir Charles, unto whom (upon what reason grounded I cannot for the present give the Reader satisfaction), Sir Charles neither gave countenance nor maintenance, so that the low ebbe of his fortunes constrained him to apply himself unto Sir John Hotham,<sup>13</sup> and under him to gain some small proportion to relieve and defend himself from present want and extremitie. He had continued long an alien to his father in Law his affection, and a stranger to his charitie, but on a suddain, it happened beyond the expectation of Mr. Brunker, Sir Charles his son in Law, that Sir Charles with much respect and specious affection sent for him, whom formerly he could not endure within his sight. Mr. Brunker much admired at the change of his fathers disposition, yet willing to give satisfaction, and not to incur the censure of a contumacious and stubborn child, did attend his Father in law, and according to his desire came unto his House unto him. His welcome was as extraordinary as the cause, both being beyond the thought of Mr. Brunker.

Now was the Cockatrice hatching his egges, and waited a continuall opportunitie to bring them to perfection. But after his entertainment, thus he began to open his intentions. That it was true his hand had bin for a long space close, and shut unto him, but now if he pleased to imbrace it, a way was offered unto him, whereby he might promote his decayed fortunes, and raise himself to eminencie and dignitie. Seeing you are in trust under Sir John Hotham, you may do what I shall propose unto you, which will be no way disadvantageous unto you, but rather prefer you to future fortunes. The Town of Hull you may betray and deliver up into our hands, and for your salerie and trust in that cause, I for my part will presently allow unto you 200*l.* per annum, and also supply you for the present with 500*l.* to defray and pay your present occasions. Mr. Brunker seemed to consent to those his propositions, and told him that his true and faithfull service in this case should not be wanting, but that withall, he must of necessitie obtain the consent of one Mr. John Hayly, a Scotchman, for without him nothing could be effected or performed in this case. The plot was thus farre spread, Mr. Brunker parted from his father for the present, the Scotchman was sent for, and had the same conditions proposed unto him. But no sooner was Mr. Brunker come into Hull, but he immediately acquainted Sir John Hotham with all their discourse and conditions, who willed Mr. Brunker to take the salery, and still to countenance the plot. Mr.

<sup>13</sup> See *antea*.

Brunker went again to his father in law, and by Sir John Hothams advice, told him he was resolved upoin the Exploit, the meanes and way now was the ayme of Sir Charles his ambition, and thus he began to plot it ; That at the dead of night when Mr. Brunker was abroad with his Watch, about 12 of the clock, he should draw down his Watch unto the South Port, and being there immediately strike up a false alarum, as if they expected some assault, and then they while the combustion was there raised, would with all their power have opportunity to enter in at the West Port. Mr. Brunker seemed very well pleased with the contrivance, and first made sure of his land and moneys, afterwards he related all to Sir John Hotham, who according to his own disposition of Goodnesse, did secure the Town from the present invasion.

Sir Charles being thus discovered, as you may justly conceive, was very much perplexed, but having no remedy for his anger, was enforced to satisfie himself with bare content ; the Plot was discovered, the Town secured, the Actors known to be malignant Foes to the Commonwealth, and as yet Justice and Piety have taken place.

*The Danes Fleet discovered at Sea, having, (as is supposed), an intent against this Kingdome.*

If it may not seem any way offensive to you, I shall present unto you, which whether you have heard of formerly or no, I cannot tell, concerning the Danes, who have presumed so farre upon his Majesties Coast as to come within ten leagues of his Majesties Port of Hull, affrighting the people there by their daily report proceeding from their own mouthes. That they were bound for England to receive satisfaction for some wrongs done them ; Whereupon the rumour being spread abroad through these their threats, intelligence was given to some of his Majesties Ships then at Sea, being the *James* and the *Rainbow*, there being with them sixe Merchant Ships ; who resolved to goe and meet them, thereby to enquire the truth of this report, but ere they came near, they perceived a small company of Dutch ships being men of War, ready provided for an encounter with the Danes, which gave them occasion of beholding the prospect. They beguun the fight on Monday the 22 of May, continuing in fight the space of two houres very hotly. Van Trump the Dutch Admirall being then present, behaved himself very valiantly, insomuch that they sunk many of the Danes ships ere it was two of the clock, when having spent much powder and shot of either party, they resolved upon parly, which continued for an hour, wherein Van Trump desired the perusal of their Commission, and to know whether (*sic*) they were bound, the ground of their intents, which being denied, they fell to it again, and continued till it was dark : then taking opportunity of the night, being very cloudy they fled, but the wind being contrary, some were driven upon the Western Coast of England.

[*King's Pamphlets*, Vol. 57, art. 23.]

JUNE 22, 1642. AN EXTRACT OF SEVERALL LETTERS SENT FROM  
YORKE, & HULL.

Collected and Published to prevent false Information, 1642.

*An Extract of a Letter from Yorke of the 17 past [May].*

SIR,

This Weekes proceedings from your parts and ours, is matter of Great admiration. As first, we wonder at the unexpected Lord Padgets<sup>14</sup> coming hither; ther's no small joy here at his presence, as being a great discountenance to the Parliament party, or that service. Another great Peere (I heare) is here arived, who in regard of his head is as welcome, if not wellcomer then the former, as abler to advise in the designes on foot.<sup>15</sup> By discourse with the Catholiques and Cavaliers at the Ordynaries, I discerne, though in their cups, (& in vino veritas), that the Catholiques in this Kingdome give all lost, if a Civill Warre ensue not, or this Parliament be not subdued.

Sir, there is in them no want of affection, they dayly tendering their service, nor will they fall short in Contribution: but that which startles me most, is, that the discontented Catholiques in Ireland, (as they termed them, who as they say took up Armes for the good of the King and that Kingdome), would be driven to a desperate condition, if supplies from hence be not diverted by distractions at home, which was a thing they were assured should have fallen out sooner. Not many houres after the hearing of this, I was Informed that Captaine Crispe, a Merchant, had bin at Yorke, to get a Commission signed for Ships, to goe against the Rebels in Ireland; but though the arguments of doing hurt to the Rebels, and hindering relief from coming to them were used, it could not be obtained; and as I heare his Majesty was thereto induced, by a pretence; that it was the opinion of the Lord Lieutenant, which was, that those additional Sea forces might be spared; but I rather feare the Jesuites and Roman parties power is the procurer of this denyall, in favour of the Rebels, as being two (*sic*) expeditious and destructive. But there is other business then this on foot, and what will you say if neare 12 Members of one or both Houses shalbe demanded as culpable, I doe not say of what crimes, and if refused to be delivered to a tryall at Law, to be enforced thereunto; the way thereto you may conjecture, we have (as I am informed) most, or all the roaring blades here, that were feasted at Whitehall against the fourth of January, who have not a little countenance, but the King's Servants, who are many of them Gentlemen every way in their carriage, are much dejected at the respect the other have. I suppose you heare of the Commission of Aray to be put in execution against the Militia: some say the Lord Keeper refuseth the Scale to it as illegall, which is one cause the Purse is

<sup>14</sup> Lord Paget had just been nominated Lieutenant of Buckinghamshire, and up to this date had sided with the Parliament. He now (says Whitelock) "revolted from the Parliament and went to

the King."

<sup>15</sup> Refers apparently to Lord Keeper Littleton, who followed the same course, delivering the Great Seal to the King at York.



ponderous in the day, but light in the night ; and this puts me in mind to tell you, though late, that our acquaintance Mr. Ellicotte, late Keeper of the Great Seal of England, is well recovered of his fall he had in that service. Let me also tell you that the 19 Propositions brought by Mr. Rushworth this day fortnight, are like to have an Answer with a witnesse, as by the mutuall subscription of about 40 Lords to the King, and the King to them, will more clearly appeare.

You may wonder at divers passages in His Majesties last Declaration, but knew you from whose Counsells they come, who made it, their discourse this week up and downe the City, and the next week it's in Print. That which our Cavaliers have most pleased themselves with, in their discourse this week, hath been the Censuring the person of both Houses of Parliament, a List of many of whose Names they have in every Taverne, that have subscribed for Horse, Money, or Plate. They say to give you their phrase 'The Roundheads in and about London are but raw Souldiers, 100 Cavaliers will put 1000 of them to flight.' They are forecasting what Pieces of Ordnance art [are] at Scarborough, Skipton Castle in Craven, Sheffield, and likewise what Armes for Horse and Foot are at Pomfret, and parts about York. They have private Lists, (as they make us beleeve), of the names of divers Gentlemen of Yorkshire, and other Countyes, whom they give out will bring in so many Horse ; but beleeve it, the Tenants in Yorkshire will pay no Rent to their Landlords, thereby to make that County the seat of Warre. The Subscription must be, To defend the Kings person ; to maintaine the Laws of the Land, and to bring to condigne punishment divers Factious persons, and if denyed upon demand by the King, you will know what will follow. We heare the Committee is sent for hence, which will be a great discouragement to the County, Free-holders, and others well affected to King and Parliament ; but the unhappy fall of the Lord Farfax off his Horse proves happy for this County, whose aboade here being thereby necessitated, the people may addresse to him, of whose loyalty to his Majesty, and fidelity to the Parliament, you need not doubt ; he will be especially usefull in the west riding, where his habitation is.

*From Yorke, June 17, 1642.*

Two Souldiers fell out in Hull at an Alehouse, a Lieutenant with his sword cut two fingers of one of the Souldiers hands—Sir John sent the Lieutenant to prison, this was all.

The Lords met at the Chapter house in consultation ; what was their consultation, is not knowne. That day Master Hylyard came with thirty Troopers to the Gate of Hull, and made flourishes a pretty while, and went away againe ; but no shot was sent him.

Night came three Posts, two from his Majestie, one to the Committee ; the substance was the proffer of 1500 Horse, and what the Londoners would contribute to settle the Militia. At night as wee heare, two troopes of Horse came in, from what place we know not.

Munday, at ten a clock some 60 Souldiers of Sir Robert Striclands Regiment, with diverse Cavaliers, came violently and outrageously to Alderman Vaux House, broke all his windowes, puld up his two great posts at his doore, carried them away to burne in their Court of Guard, would needs have had the Alderman, to have torne him. There was in

his house Sir Philip Stapleton, Sir Hugh Chomley,<sup>16</sup> Commissary Wilmot, and a Lord. Besides Lord Howard, the Sheriffs and Lord Mayor were sent to for helpe, but none came; after which done, and they all gone, one of the most forward in that Rout, and a Trooper falling out in words drew; the Trooper at a blow struck the others hand off in which his sword was. The Earle of Newcastle, Earle of Newport, and Captain Leg, we heare, are gone to ensure Newcastle with 1000 men: the Lord Padget submitted to his Majesty, confessing his error in forwarding the Militia, this day came out his Majesties answer to the last Remonstrance; also to Newcastle is gone the Earle of Newport, and to Carlisle, Sir Nich. Byron, two Waine loads of Armes followes them, and wee heare two troopes (*sic*) Horse. This night I was at Hull, and there they fortifio dayly, at the North Gate, next the River an earth wall is built for two roes of Musketeers, the gate blockt up with earth, so is Myton gate, at Hezell gate they have planted a peece on either side, one in the top of the gate, within every gate two looke us in the face as we goe in, and at every gate, three peece, (*sic*) one on either side, one aloft.

Tuesday, his Majesties answer to the Remonstrance went for Wales to let them see whether the Parliament deale faire with him: a barke from his Majestie (in which was Letters for Holland ready to saile, but was hindered by two ships from going out, fearing they would sinke her as they threatned), got a good gaile of winde and out-ran them.

This day one Souldier told Alderman Hutchinsons servant, that the next house should be plundered, was theirs. The Lords come yet very fast in; and nothing is done with you, but wee presently know it by Posts that wait for the same purpose. His Majesty sent a Letter to Sir John Meldrum<sup>17</sup> to Hull to come to him; his answer wee heare was rough, tould his Majesty he had served him thirty-six yeares, got nothing, and had spent two thousand pound.

Wednesday, a Herald at Armes with his Mace was sent to arrest Lord Willowby of Parham, and if he would not come, we heare the high Sheriff was to be charged with him; it is reported that the Pursevant or Herald is imprisoned.

Thursday, the two Troopes of Horse exercised a company of blades; seventcene of the Guard we heare is departed, and as we heare is like to loose their places for their paines; our high Sheriffe stands moderately yet; wee dare not yet say any way for division twixt his Majesty and Parliament.

Fryday came in Archbishop Williams<sup>18</sup> who is assigned ours (*sic*), with

<sup>16</sup> See *postea*.

<sup>17</sup> Sir John Meldrum acted under Sir John Hotham in 1642 in defence of Hull. The force under their joint orders defeated the King's troops under Lord Lindsey in two sallies; and Whitelock says (p. 59), "This was the first place where blood was drawn in this conflict." He died of wounds received afterwards at the siege of Scarborough.

<sup>18</sup> The Archbishop of York, John Williams, D.D., whose first arrival at York is here alluded to, was the son of Edmond Williams of Aber-Conway, co. Carnarvon,

by Mary, d. of Owen Wynn. His grandfather, W<sup>m</sup>. Williams, of Cogwillanne, m. Dorothy, d. of Sir William Griffith, Kt. He was Lord Keeper of the Great Seal from 1621-6, and had been imprisoned by the Star Chamber from 1636-40. He garrisoned Conway Castle in behalf of the King in 1642, and it was he that founded the Library of King's College, Cambridge. His translation to York from the See of Lincoln took place in 1641. Ob. 1650 [See his "Life" by Bishop Hacket, 1693].

three Coaches and neare forty Horse, all his servants on black horses, his Coach and six Horses likewise. It makes the roaring blades of our Ecclesiasticall Court confident that their house will not yet fall. This day came in 5000 hands more, from one part of this County, to the protestation against a Petition (much laboured in by all scandalous, questioned, and ill affected of the Clergie), which was printed the day after we met at Hayworth, but was not tendered to the County.

[*King's Pamphlets*, Vol. 58, art. 17].

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EDWARD LITTLETON, LORD KEEPER OF THE GREAT SEALE OF ENGLAND, AND LORD SPEAKER IN THE HOUSE OF PEERES ESCAPE FROM THE PARLIAMENT. AND HIS FLIGHT TO THE KING NOW RESIDENT AT YORK. ALSO, SIR THOMAS GARDINER, THE RECORDER OF LONDON'S LETTER TO HIS MAJESTIE. WITH, THE PARLIAMENT'S MESSAGE TO THE LORD SAVILL, THE LORD SEYMOR, AND THE LORD RICH, &c., WHO ATTEND HIS MAJESTY AT YORK, AND THEIR DENIALL TO COME TO THE HOUSE OF PEERES. AND LASTLY, THE VOTES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, PASSING UPON THE SAID LORDS.

Amongst all men, those in Authority ought to be most cautious, and ought to carry themselves circumspective in the Function of their offices, that no occasion of suspection may be at any time reflected on, for according to that oraculous sentence,

Omne animi vitium, tanto conspectius in se  
Crimen habet, quanto major, qui peccat, habetur;

every vice of the mind maketh the crime more hainous and conspicuous by how much the more that person is esteemed greater who offendeth. For he that is placed in Dignity, ought to be a Cynosura, a Guide, and as it were, a propitious Starre to direct others in the unquestionable path of the truth; but if these directiones be contrary, and opposite to truth, it is a most despicable error—Non tam quod ipse peccat, sed quod peccatum in alios diffundit—not so much that he doth offend himselfe, but that he diffuseth the offence committed to many others, who are taught by his example to offend. I accuse no man, but desire, and do heartily wish, that all Men, who are exalted to such super-eminence, may be so indubitable in their lives, and the real execution of their offices. John, Lord Finch, Lord Keeper of the great Seale before, being found very culpable in many things, and being guilty of many impositions and grievous taxes on the Subjects, was voted a Delinquent, but he escaped in a disguised habit, and fled beyond Sea. Then the Parliament giving great approbation to the Lord Littleton of his sufficiency, immediately chose him Lord Keeper, and speaker of the House of Peeres, who succeeded Finch, and continued (as appeared by publike silence) unquestionable in that place. Till of late his Majesty sent some expresse orders to him, That he should give out Writs for the removing the Terme to

Yorke, and to subscribe the great Seale of England to some other strange things ; which the Parliament conceiving to be disadvantageous, and prejudiciall to the generall good of the Kingdome, contrarily ordered, That he should neither give out any Writs, or subscribe any Seale, not knowing the dangerous consequence that might ensue thereby. Then his Majesty being highly incensed, threatned to turne him out of his place, if he did not obey his commands, which if he had performed, he had not possibly escaped the Parliaments censure. And being thus variously distracted, his fancy guided sometime with the smiling Winde of Hope, another time tossed with the impetuous Tempest of Feare, he at length intended to establish some resolution in his minde, and taking the broad Seale along with him, he escaped from the Parliament the 25 day of this Moneth, and fled for protection to his Majesty now residing at Yorke. But Posts, and the Pursevants of the House being sent after him, he went above twenty miles wide, that so he might not be traced and overtaken. Notwithstanding, some conceive the cause of his flight was of more impendent consequence, That there were some Articles, wherein he was highly impeached to have been delivered against him ; others report, That it was for certaine words spoken in the Kings behalfe against the Parliament ; but the truth and certainty hereof is somewhat dubious ; and without question the sure ground of his departure will be shortly published by the Parliament.

Sir Thomas Gardiner, Recorder of the City of London, being greatly attached of Articles of high Consequence, and being conscious of the same, knew not how to purge himselfe, either from the imputation of that high Impeachment, or avoid the imminent censures which he supposed would be suddenly granted by the Parliament. Wherefore to secure himselfe from Imprisonment, or the suspition of any future danger, he without detraction of time, or procrastination of intention, sent a Letter the same day, that the Lord Keeper fled to York, for the protection of his Majesty.

The Lord Savill, the Lord Seymer, the Lord Rich, &c., by the command of the King, went to Yorke, without either the assent or consent of the House of Peeres. Wherefore they were incontinently sent for by speciall order from the Parliament, to attend the House, whereof they were members, and ought not to absent themselves upon no occasion whatsoever, without the Houses leave, especially at this time, they having such weighty and serious matters of State in hand, and the great affaires of the Kingdome, being so dangerous withall. But the Houses received intelligence, and certaine Information from Yorke, from the Committee sitting there, that these Noblemen were refractory to their Message, & denied absolutely to come, saying confidently, That they were bound by the Oath of Allegiance to attend and obey his Majesty ; and having received his speciall command therefore, dare not presume to returne without his Majesties leave. But although they refuse, rather to attend the King, then the Parliament, whose members they are, and ought not therefore either to absent themselves without the Houses consent, or stay from them when as they send speciall Order for their appearance ; yet without doubt, the Parliament have authority to command them.

Wherefore the 23 day of this present Moneth, the House of Commons

being compleated, took into deliberate and mature consideration, the absolute deniall of those severall Lords (afore-named) sent for to attend the House. And after some serious debate thereon, they Voted them delinquents, and therefore worthy to be suspended the House ; which Vote they sent and acquainted the Lords with by Message, and desired their ascents and concurrence therein ; but they being greatly employed, tooke longer time to consider thereof.

May all Offendors and Delinquents whatsoever, who do meritoriously deserve censure, suffer exemplary and condigne punishment according to their demerits, without partiality or connivance. May the King and his Parliament concurre and agree, that no occasion of danger or difference, that no suspicion of Feare or jealousie may be fomented between either of them ; May the manifold distractions of this Kingdome be suddenly composed ; May the bleeding wounds of Ireland be forthwith healed ; May the Militia of this Kingdome be put into a sudden posture of defence, so that we may be armed either to withstand any unexpected Insurrection of Intestine or Domesticke Foes, or the Opposition of any forraigne Enemy whatsoever ; And lastly, May the discerted Church be settled in a true Reformation, correspondent to the Word of God ; and that Faction and Schisme may be rooted out amongst us, to the glory of God, and the secure prosperity of all Brittain.

[*King's Pamphlets*, Vol. 56, art. 4.]

(*To be continued.*)

## BOWES CASTLE.

By GEO. T. CLARK.

THE stronghold known as Bowes Castle consists at this time of a single rectangular tower, unconnected with any other buildings, and bearing no trace whatever of ever having been so connected. This is very remarkable, inasmuch as the tower is in every respect, both of plan and detail, a Norman keep, and Norman keeps usually, it may be said invariably, are, as the name imports, connected with or surrounded by other buildings, of which the tower is the strength or citadel.

Brough, Brougham and Appleby, Carlisle and Newcastle, Helmsley, Scarborough, and Richmond, all Norman rectangular keeps of the Northern Counties, are parts only, though the chief part, each of its Castle, and it is only to fortresses so composed of parts that it is usual to apply the name of Castle, a single structure being usually termed a Tower or a Peel. Bowes, however, is always styled a Castle in the records, and it is of course possible that it may, in respect of composition, have resembled other Castles, and that the stronger and better built part of the work may have proved most durable. It is however clear that no other work in masonry abutted upon or at least was bonded into this tower, nor is there any indication of building or of foundations in the greensward to which the tower on two of its sides lies open. On another side the churchyard runs up to within but a few feet of the tower, and on the remaining side the cottages shew nothing of either old walls or of the material by which such were likely to have been constructed.

Bowes Keep, if then Keep it may be called, is a rectangular tower rather above 82 ft. east and west by 60 ft. north and south. It does not however stand with the main points of the compass, the actual north being the north-west angle of the description. It is about 50 ft. high. Each angle is capped by a broad flat pilaster, 14 ft. broad and projecting a foot,

and the angle of meeting of each pair is solid. Midway, in the centre of each face, is also a pilaster 8' 10" broad and of the same projection with those flanking it. There is no base or plinth or set off save where a plain string course marks the level of the upper floor, and is continued along the whole building, walls and pilasters. The top of the wall is much broken down, no battlement remaining. There do not appear to have been turrets at the angles, save perhaps one at the south-east, containing the stair head.

There is a basement, a main, and an upper floor. The basement as usual is at the ground level. Its walls are 11 to 12 ft. thick and solid, enclosing an area 36 ft. by 58 ft. This again is subdivided by two cross walls 4' 4" thick. One of these, lying north and south, seems to have ascended through each floor, the other at right angles to it, was probably confined to the basement. Both walls are broken away, only enough being left to show that such there were. Of the three chambers thus formed that occupying the west end of the floor was 37 ft. long by 16 ft. broad (*a*). Of the two others the southern was 37 ft. 10 in. long by 17 ft. broad (*c*), and the northern the same length by 15 ft. broad (*b*).

The western chamber was certainly vaulted, the corbels whence sprung the ribs or vaults remaining at the four angles. The other two chambers were probably also vaulted, some trace of the angle corbels remaining. A special rib seems to have shut off the south-east angle, probably to give head-room for the staircase doorway. A doorway led from the south to the western chamber, of which the south jamb remains. Probably these chambers were vaulted in two bays, but of this no indication is left. All are lighted by loops, each loop is about 2 inches broad, and 6 ft. above the ground, and is placed in a round headed stepped recess splayed from an internal breadth of 4' 6". Of these loops there are six. One in the north wall opening from the north chamber; three in the south wall, of which two open from the south chamber, and the third from the west chamber, which has also two others in its west wall.

The south-east angle is occupied by a well-staircase 11' 8" diameter, which rises to the roof, communicating by a short lobby with each floor. The only access to the basement was by this staircase from the first floor.

The first or main floor was divided by the cross-wall into

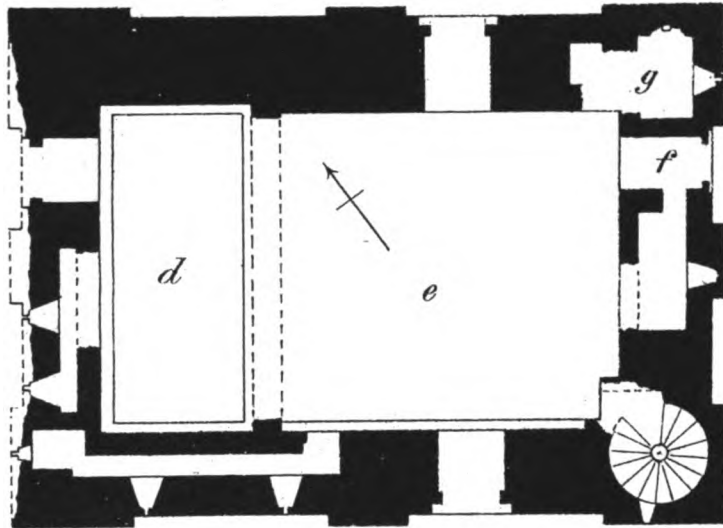
a larger east (*e*) and a smaller west chamber (*d*), and a shelf or set-off reduces some of the walls by a foot and enlarges the inner area accordingly. At this level also the walls contained several mural chambers. The main, and indeed the only entrance to the tower was on this floor in the east wall about 10 feet from the ground. The doorway, a plain rounded arch of 5' 4" opening (*f*), led into a passage of 6 ft. breadth, opening direct into the eastern chamber. There was no portcullis, and the only defence was a stout door, barred. In the south wall of the passage a small doorway led into a chamber in the east wall, 6 ft. wide by 14 ft. long, and which has a loop in its outer wall, and no doubt opened by a doorway, now broken down, into the east chamber. On the north side of the doorway, but not communicating with the passage, the north-east angle of the building is occupied by a second mural chamber 14 ft. long by 9 ft. broad, also vaulted (*g*). In the north wall of this chamber is a fireplace with a concave back, and at the east end is a loop. It was entered from the east chamber by a doorway, now broken down, in its south wall, and this door led into a small lobby cut off by a cross-wall from the chamber with the fireplace.

A third mural chamber is entered from the larger room by a small door in the south wall. This opens into a passage 2' 6" broad and 33 ft. long, lighted by a couple of loops in its south wall, and terminating in a small chamber about 8 ft. by 4 ft., which occupies the south-west angle, and was lighted by a loop in the west wall.

A fourth chamber was contained within the west wall. It was entered by a doorway now broken down, and which opened into a passage 2' 8" broad by 19 ft. long, and lighted by two loops in the outer wall, one of which lighted a garde-robe, and in the broken wall is seen a shaft descending from an upper garderobe, possibly in the second floor or on the battlements. The mural chambers are all vaulted. At the south-east angle a doorway and lobby lead into the winding staircase. This main floor was lighted by three windows, one in the north and one in the south wall of the larger apartment, and one in the west wall of the smaller room. These windows are all alike. Their recesses are flat-sided and round-headed, and are open to the floor level. They are 8 ft. wide. Their framework or tracery is gone, so that it is impossible to say precisely how they were closed in.

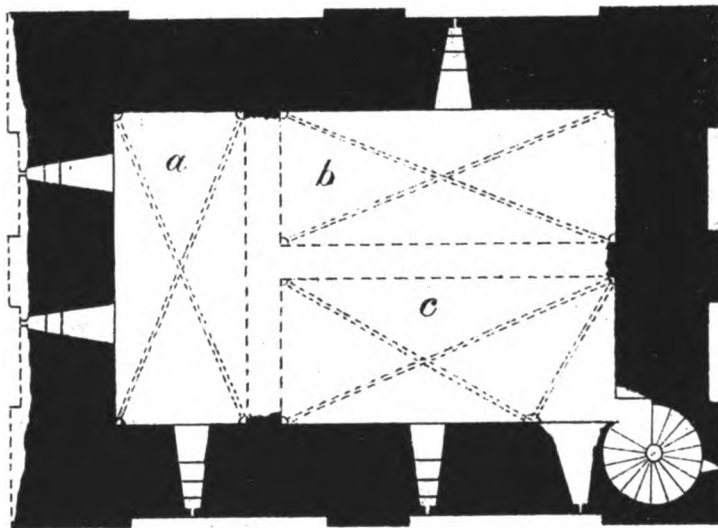


**BOWES CASTLE**



**FIRST OR MAIN FLOOR**

UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA



**GROUND PLAN**

FEET 0 10 20 30 40 50 FEET  
**SCALE**



Their flat sides give to these three window recesses very much the appearance of doorways. This floor was not vaulted, but ceiled with timber in the ordinary way.

The upper or second floor is a mere ruin and inaccessible, only fragments of its walls remaining. The least injured part is about the head of the staircase at the south-east angle. Here the sides of the doorway and one wall of the lobby remain.

The material of the building is a rough strong sandstone, weathered to a dark colour. The walls, inside and out, were faced with coarse ashlar, well executed, and on three of the exterior sides remaining unhurt. The west face has been stripped, no doubt for use for later buildings. The interior also has been almost wholly stripped, just enough remaining to show what has been. The basement is encumbered with the fragments of the vaulting, so that the floor is nowhere to be seen. There may therefore have been a well. The stairs have been designedly broken away, so that the staircase remains an empty cylinder. The entrance to it, at the base, is much broken. The three southern loops are tolerably perfect ; one quite so.

On the first floor the larger or eastern chamber may have been the Hall. The main entrance had no fore building or exterior covering, nor is there any trace of a stone staircase or of a drawbridge. Probably it was reached by steps of wood. The chamber in the north-east angle, containing a fireplace, full large for its size, may have been the kitchen. This is the only fireplace now seen in the building, though there may have been others in the cross wall. The two chambers about the south-west angle seem to have been garderobes, one opening from each of the main rooms. The three windows are unusually large, and being only 12 or 14 feet from the ground, must have much weakened the strength of the place. No doubt the framing or tracery filling up the apertures was heavy and strong, but still no tracery or mullion could have resisted a heavy stone from a catapult, nor indeed could the shell of wall containing the staircase. Probably the borderers whose raids the tower was intended to resist had no military engines at their command.

As the roof is gone, with the walls that immediately supported it, it is impossible to say whether it was flat or pitched at an angle. There is seen, however, in the west

wall, at its north end, a patch of ashlar cut to a low slope, evidently that of a former roof, and there is a like indication in what remains of the cross wall, at its south end; also at about the same level is a square hole, which evidently carried the water from the gutter on one side of the wall to that on the other. The level of these indications of a low pitched roof is about that of the floor of the upper story, and many feet below even the present top of the wall. It looks as though here, as at Richmond, Ludlow, Porchester, Bridgenorth, Kenilworth, and in many other instances, the original roof had been over the first story, and the second story had been an afterthought, generally not more than a few years later. Possibly the whole wall above the string course is an addition, but if so it is a very early one.

Bowes Tower may safely be pronounced to be very late Norman in style. The cross walls are certainly original, but the vaulting was probably an addition, and, to judge from the skewbacks of two ribs in the south wall, of the Decorated period. The basements of Norman Keeps were very rarely vaulted, and here, as at Brougham, Richmond, and Carlisle, the vaulting looks later than the walls.

The two open sides of the tower, the west and south, show that it was guarded by a ditch at from 40 to 70 ft. distance, and this may have been continued all round. The Tower stands a few yards south of the highway which traverses this district from east to west, and represents the Roman Way from Greta Bridge by Brough, Appleby, and Brougham, with branches northwards to Alston and Carlisle. At Bowes, as at Brough and Brougham, the road was strengthened by a camp, and Bowes tower stands within the camp, near its western boundary, and to the south of its central line. The ditches of the camp may be traced to the north and west, and partly to the east, and its area is about 130 yds. by 140 yds. : to the south the ground falls sharply towards the deep bed of the Greta, and is defended by terraces and scarps, in which, a little west of the centre, is an opening probably for communication with the river. The remains of a Roman bath have been laid open outside the south-east angle, and a fragment of lead pipe, no doubt feeding it, was dug up in the adjacent Church yard. To the west are the remains of four small barrows in Roundhill Close, and the defence of the camp is strengthened by two watercourses at

a short distance on the east and west fronts. Besides this camp there is one at Greta Bridge, 6 miles to the east, and two others at 6 and 8 miles to the west, of which one known as Raycross is regarded as a British camp, adopted by the Romans. The cross, commemorated in the name, is said to have been set up in 1067 to mark the boundary then agreed upon between England and Scotland. The further camp is known as Maiden Castle. Bowes is held to be the Roman *Lavatræ*. The position is well chosen, having considerable local elevation. It is 928 ft. above the sea, and commands extensive views, especially to the south and east.

As the history of North Yorkshire is as yet unwritten, but little is known as to Bowes, save that both manor and Castle were always held by the Earls of Richmond. King John, that most restless of monarchs, was at the Castle on the 16th February, 7th of his reign, that is, in 1206, when he thence, 'apud Bouas,' addressed a mandate to the Foresters of Nottingham, and again, according to Mr. Hunter's itinerary, 16th June, in the 14th year of his reign, 1212. The Earls of Richmond, says Camden, here levied a through toll, and set up a gallows. Rymer also gives a charter of Hy. III. to Peter, Earl of Richmond, dated 25th March, 1262, granting and confirming to him with other lands 'Villas de Richemund et Boghes, cum castris et wapentachiis, et omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis;' and 'Bowes castrum' was held of Peter of Savoy, 10 Ed. I., and 'Bowes Manerium' of John le Dreux the elder, Earl of Richmond, 13 Ed. I. 19 Ed. I. Wm. de Felton was put in charge of Richmond and Bowes, etc., for the King. John le Dreux Earl of Richmond had it 5 Ed. III. 36 Ed. III. Margaret de Dacre died seised of Bowes manor, as 4 Hy. VI. did Joan, widow of John de Gray, Chevalier; and 14 Hy. VI. John Duke of Bedford. 22 Hy. VI. two parts of the manor or lordship of Bowes were held by John Duke of Somerset. Its present owner is Mr. Pulleine of Clifton. Mention is made of a Bowes in Northumberland in the reign of Edward III. and of a tenement called Bowes in Boulne in Sussex, 4 Hy. IV. The Castle was probably built late in the 12th century, and dismantled by either Charles or the Parliament in the 17th century. It is a very good example of a late Norman Keep. The mill, the almost invariable appendage of an early castle, stood upon the river Greta.

## THE MARSHALLS OF PICKERING AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.

By GEORGE W. MARSHALL, LL.D., F.S.A.

A SOMEWHAT extensive search regarding the genealogy of many families bearing this common surname, and one especially devoted to those of the North Country, enables me to give a more complete pedigree of this house than is likely to be compiled by historians whose care it is to collect material for the general history of Yorkshire families. I offer it to the reader as a record of a family widely scattered over the county, allied to many of its old *noblesse*, and hitherto neglected and unwritten. That my material is new must be my best apology.

The first authoritative account I find is a pedigree entered in Glover's Visitation of Yorkshire in 1585, the original of which remains in the College of Arms MS. 2 D 5. fo. 83b. Various other MSS. add much to the pedigree there given, especially Harleian MS. 4198, fo. 85; Wilson's MS. of North Riding Pedigrees, in the Leeds Library, fo. 241; Brooke's Yorkshire Collections, i. 235, quoted hereafter as MS. I. C. B. There are several copies of Glover's Visitation in the British Museum; the information they contain will be found with references to them in Mr. Joseph Foster's edition of that Visitation, p. 130.

I give first the pedigree as contained in Harleian MS. 4198, because it appears to have been written by some person who had obtained from sources now unknown, more information than is contained in Glover's Visitation, and add in foot notes additional matter given by the other MSS.

"John Marshall son and heir of S<sup>r</sup> William Marshall K<sup>t</sup> married the daughter<sup>1</sup> of M<sup>r</sup> William Hardin, and they had issue William. Ed 2, [3,] 1368.

William Marshall esqir married the da.<sup>2</sup> of Anthony Harringtō [Harrington] and they had issue John. Ric. 2. 1398.

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<sup>1</sup> Avis, daughter of William Harding. MS. I. C. B.

Wilson's MS. Daughter of Harding. <sup>2</sup> Frances. Wilson's MS.

John Marshall esq. was receiver to K. Henry 5,<sup>3</sup> married Marie the daughter of Edmond Lamplugh<sup>4</sup> in the county of Northumberland, and they had issue W<sup>m</sup> and John. H. 5. 1408.<sup>5</sup>

William Marshall<sup>6</sup> L. of Empringham w<sup>b</sup> maner he sould & married Kathren the daughter of Gregorie Tamworth esqur and they had issue John. 1418. [5-6 Henry V.]

John Marshall<sup>7</sup> married<sup>8</sup> Mawd the eldest da. & coheir of W<sup>m</sup> Bruse esquier and they had issue Robert. And was seized of certaine lands in pickeringe as in the man' of Estgate als Estgait hall and one pcell of ground called Bruise gate, w<sup>th</sup> the man' of litle Edon in bishopsbridge,<sup>9</sup> and vgilberrie, w<sup>th</sup> other lands as Barton, Ethwils, Twbing, Octon, Swathrop, Nevbie,<sup>10</sup> Scanbye,<sup>11</sup> Atturburne,<sup>12</sup> w<sup>th</sup> the hospitall of o' Ladies at Yorke otherwais called horse faier. Hen. 6. 1446.

Robert Marshall of Pick'inge<sup>13</sup> married the daughter<sup>14</sup> and heir of John Browne of Hull esq. and was seized of certaine lands in Twbing, Octon, Swathrope, Nevbie, Scalbye, Atterburf, and they had issue John Marshall. Ed. 4. 1460.<sup>15</sup>

John Marshall<sup>16</sup> of Pickering ma. the da.<sup>17</sup> of Richard Kempe esquier and they had issue 2 sons & 2 da. Richard, Edmond, Anne, and Margrett. Margrett ma. to Thomas Welles of Laughton in com. Lincolij: Anne married to Catterall.<sup>18</sup> Edmond 2d son<sup>19</sup> married Jaine the daughter of William Dallison of Laughton and had issue Roger Marshall and Susanna.

Richard Marshall esquire married An<sup>20</sup> the daughter of James<sup>21</sup> Aslabie<sup>22</sup> and they had issue Thomas, Frauncis, Henrye, Margrett, Elizabeth, Marye, and Doratie. Marg. ma. to Richard Ligerd<sup>23</sup> esq second son of Raphe by whome he had issue Jane ma. to John Hotham esq by whome he hath issue John & Marie Hotham, Faith Ligerd married to the heir of S<sup>r</sup> John Dawnie K<sup>t</sup> and hath issew Eliz. ma. to Christopher Tension, and Frauncis Marshall married the daughter of Olever Ridor<sup>24</sup> in com. Linc. lait wife to Xpofer Thorpe of Thorpe garth in holdernes. Marie married<sup>25</sup> to Adam Smalwood and had issue John, Frauncis, & Richard. Henry Marshall third son of Richard married Vrsula<sup>26</sup> the daughter of xpofer Thorpe of thorpgarth esquier and hath issue Frauncis.

Thomas Marshall esquier married Elizabeth the daughter of Robert Norton<sup>27</sup> esquier and hath issue Marmduke, Thomas."

<sup>3</sup> In 1414. *Wilson's MS.*

<sup>4</sup> Lamplugh of Northumberland. *Wilson's MS.*, and *MS. I.C.B.*

<sup>5</sup> 1408 is 9—10 Henry IV. This date refers to John the son of the receiver in *MS. I.C.B.*

<sup>6</sup> He is the first who is mentioned in Glover's Visitation.

<sup>7</sup> Called *William* in Glover's Visitation, 2 D 5, fo. 83<sup>b</sup>.

<sup>8</sup> In 1448. *MS. I.C.B.*

<sup>9</sup> i.e. Little Eden in the bishoprick of Durham.

<sup>10</sup> Newby, near Scarborough.

<sup>11</sup> Scalby, near Scarborough.

<sup>12</sup> Atterburgh.

<sup>13</sup> According to Harl. MS. 1487, fo. 282, he married a second wife, Anne dau. of . . . Bulmer, and had issue by her. See No. III.

<sup>14</sup> Grace. *Wilson's MS.* "Agnes," in Glover's Visitation.

<sup>15</sup> This should be 38-39 Henry VI.

<sup>16</sup> According to a pedigree which will be found in a MS. marked E. D. N. 10, in the College of Arms, and in various other MSS. (not in the College,) professing to be copies of a Visitation of Lincolnshire, this John married Ellin dau'r of Adam

Thorpe of Nottingham, by whom he had issue a son and heir, William Marshall, from whom descended a family resident at Carlton in Muscam, co. Nott<sup>m</sup>. There is much reason to disbelieve this statement, but I shall refer to it hereafter when I am able to give the genealogy of that family.

<sup>17</sup> Anne. *Wilson's MS.*

<sup>18</sup> Catherall. *MS. I.C.B.*

<sup>19</sup> See No. II.

<sup>20</sup> "Agnes, dau'r. of Aslaby," in Glover's Visitation. Her husband is called *John* in MS. E. D. N. 10, fo. 64. Harl. MS. 1484, fo. 17, says that he "lived 1563."

<sup>21</sup> James. *Book of Benefactors.*

<sup>22</sup> He was of South Dalton, co. York.

<sup>23</sup> Ledgiard, *MS. I.C.B.* Of Rishome, *Wilson's MS.*

<sup>24</sup> Rither, *Wilson's MS.* Anthony Rither, *MS. I.C.B.* See No. I.

<sup>25</sup> About 1580, *Wilson's MS.* 1580, *MS. I.C.B.*

<sup>26</sup> See Poulson's Holderness, Vol. ii. p. 513. Ment<sup>d</sup> as 'sister Ursula Marshall' in will of her brother Stephen Thorpe, proved at York 1587.

<sup>27</sup> Newton, *Wilson's MS.* Norton, *MS. I.C.B.*

The arms allowed at Glover's Visitation of Yorkshire, 1585, were :—

- Quarterly. 1. Barry of six Argent and Sable, a canton Ermine.  
 2. Or, a saltire engrailed Gules, a chief per fess indented Or and Gules. *Brus.*  
 3. Gules, a lion rampant Argent within an orle of Bezants. *Hawyke.*  
 4. Ermine, a chief per pale indented Gules and Or. *Browne.*

This is the earliest record I find of Arms. The same coat was allowed by Dugdale to Samuel Marshall of Aislaby Grange in Pickering at his visitation in 1666; to Ralph Marshall of Theddlethorpe in 1673; and to Charles Marshall at the Visitation of London in 1687, the last time that this coat was recognised by the Heralds.

In the Visitation of Yorkshire, 1666, and in the Book of Benefactors, "A man in armour proper, in his dexter hand a baton Or, and his sinister arm tied at the shoulder with a ribbon (or scarf) Gules," was allowed for the Crest.

It is curious that there should be no earlier record of the Crest, and also that in the Book of Benefactors the Crest should be charged with a mullet Or for difference. Ralph Marshall<sup>28</sup> whose pedigree is there entered, being, so far as it is possible to prove by incontestable evidence now, at that date the head of his house.

This coat is doubtless the original bearing of most families of the name, at least if one may judge from several others, evidently variations of it, recorded by the Heralds. I am quite unable to explain its origin, and to show in what manner it may be deemed to be, as all early coats are, canting. There are instances of persons of the name bearing horse-shoes at an early date, an evident allusion to the name, *maer-schalck*, a servant who had the care of horses. This employment doubtless developed in time into that of high office in the households of our early kings, and thus we find Marshals of the Household, of whom Gilbert le Marshal

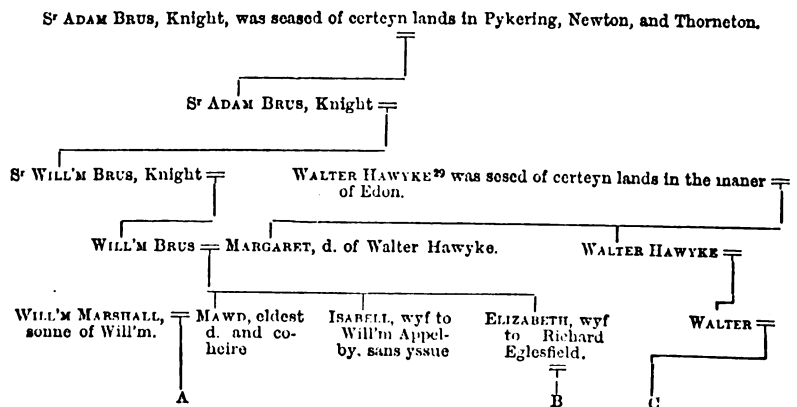
<sup>28</sup> He was secretary to William, Earl of Craven, and a very good engraving of his coat and crest will be found among the

achievements of Esquires at the end of the 1679 Edition of Gwillim's Heraldry.



*alias* de Bec was Marshal to the Conqueror, and whose descendants in the female line became Earls of Pembroke, and Earls Marshal; and the name as one of office still survives in our own day, as Marshal of a court, and Judge's Marshal. But the more ancient signification of the name still lingers, if not in England, on the opposite side the Channel, where in every village a board with the inscription "Maréchal Ferrand" to-day proclaims the residence of the local blacksmith. Is it to this humble calling that we must now attribute the frequency of the name in England, and not to those more important offices which gave surnames to those who filled them in the Courts of our Norman Kings? It is curious to note that in every family of the name whose members I have in the course of my enquiries interrogated a tradition lingers that somehow or other they are connected with the Great Earls Marshal, the Earls of Pembroke, and no amount of demonstration will apparently convince them that the male descendants of that house are indubitably extinct, and that the probable origin of their name must be sought for in a far humbler class of society.

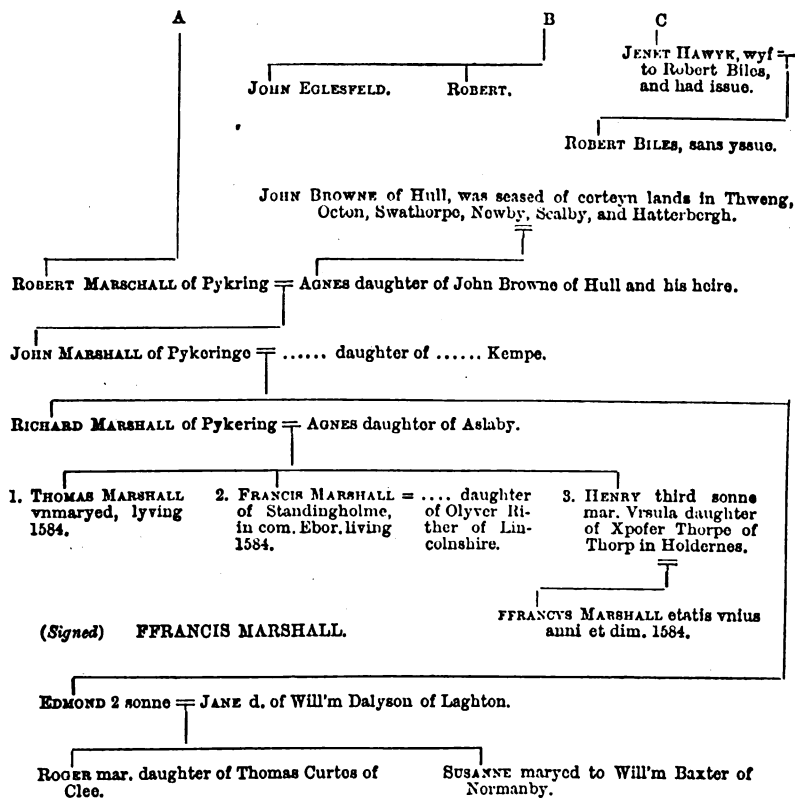
The pedigree in Glover's Visitation is as follows, and I give it in tabular form because it is material to this enquiry to see how far the descent may be deemed to be of authority, (though not therefore necessarily correct,) and how much has been added to it by subsequent copyists.



<sup>29</sup> An account of this family differing from this will be found in Surtees' Durham, i. 36. The arms there attributed to

it are, *Or, on a bend Sable three cross-crosslets Argent.* For Robert Biles most MSS read Robert Rhodes.

## THE MARSHALLS OF PICKERING



Although mention is frequently made in the Duchy of Lancaster records of Marshalls of Pickering and Scalby, I have not been able to identify them with the persons mentioned in the above pedigree.

John Browne described in the Visitation as of Hull appears to have held land for long leases in Pickering *circa* Henry VI. to Henry VII. It seems probable that the marriages with the heiresses of Brus and Browne at this period led to the settlement of the Marshalls at Pickering, where their descendants continued to the commencement of the present century.

The following pages contain somewhat extensive pedigrees of the various families descended from Robert Marshall of Pickering above named, and as they have not been printed before, and are entirely the result of original research, and can easily be verified by consulting the records from which

they are derived, I trust they will possess more interest for the reader than the unsupported genealogies which fill the pages of too many professedly historical works. I should be taking credit which is not due to me did I not here express my thanks for much kind assistance and friendly help to the late J. R. Planché, Esq. *Somerset*, and to many other officers of arms who have courteously answered my enquiries, to Arthur Larken, Esq<sup>r</sup> *Portcullis*, for his assistance in the descent of the Theddlethorpe branch of the family, to Col. Chester, LL.D., for allowing me access to his invaluable collections, to the Rev<sup>ds</sup> Canon Raine, C. B. Norcliffe, and T. P. Wadley, for aiding me with extracts from Parish Registers, and to numerous correspondents and friends.

GEORGE W. MARSHALL.

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No. I.

PEDIGREE OF MARSHALL OF THEDDLETHORPE, CO. LINCOLN.

RICHARD MARSHALL of Pickering had issue by Agnes, daughter of James Aslaby, of South Dalton, co. York :—

1. Thomas Marshall, son and heir, living unmarried in 1584. It is stated in Harl. MS. 4198, and in MS. *I.C.B.* that he married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Norton, and had two sons, Marmaduke, and Thomas. Wilson's MS. gives *Newton* for Norton. I can find no evidence for these assertions. The Book of Benefactors says that he died unmarried.
2. FRANCIS MARSHALL.
3. Henry Marshall, of Standingholme, married Ursula, daughter of Christopher Thorpe, of Thorpe in Holderness, by Margaret daughter of Oliver Rither. Married at Watton, co. York, 19 September, 1581. See pedigree of Thorpe in 'Poulson's Holderness,' ii. 513. She is mentioned as "sister Ursula Marshall" in the will of her brother Stephen Thorpe, proved at York, 1587. (Paver's Notes of Wills, vol. xvii., p. 24.) They had issue :—  
Francis Marshall, bapt. at Watton, 25 November, 1582. Aged one year and a half 1584.  
Dorothy, bapt. at Watton, 3 December, 1585.
1. Margaret, married Richard Legard of Anlaby and Rysome, and had issue.
2. Elizabeth.
3. Mary, 1580, (MS. *I.C.B.*), about 1580, (Wilson's MS.), married Adam Smallwood, and had issue.
4. Dorothy.

N.B. These daughters are not mentioned in Glover's Visitation, but are given in Harl. MS. 4198.

FRANCIS MARSHALL, was of Standingholme in the parish of Watton, co. York. Married at Watton, 8 October, 1571, Margaret, daughter of Oliver Rither of <sup>30</sup> . . . in co. Lincoln, and widow of Christopher Thorpe of Thorpe in Holderness, (mother of Ursula wife of his brother Henry.) Entered and signed his pedigree in Glover's Visitation of Yorkshire, 1585. His children were :—

1. William Marshall, died unmarried.
2. RALPH MARSHALL of Theddlethorpe, co. Lincoln, 2nd son.
3. Richard Marshall, bapt. at West Theddlethorpe, 3 August, 1576. Buried there 17 October, 1577.
4. Nathaniel Marshall, bapt. at West Theddlethorpe, 1 January, 1579—80. Buried there 11 February following.
5. John Marshall, bapt. at West Theddlethorpe, 31 January, 1583—4.
1. Isabel, bapt. at West Theddlethorpe, 1 January, 1578—9.
2. Elizabeth, bapt. at West Theddlethorpe, 12 August, 1581. Buried there 16 October, 1584.

RALPH MARSHALL, married 1st, Beatrice, daughter of . . . . . She was buried at East Theddlethorpe, 20 August, 1630. Secondly, Elizabeth,<sup>31</sup> daughter of . . . . Sale, sole executrix and residuary legatee of her husband's will, which she proved, 1654. He was buried at East Theddlethorpe, 2 November, 1653. M.I. His will, in which he is described as "the elder," dated 7 February, 1652, was proved in P.C.C. 17 November, 1654. (Alchin, 128.) He had issue by Beatrice :—

1. RALPH MARSHALL, of Theddlethorpe, son and heir.
2. John Marshall. Legatee under his father's will of £10, and jointly with his brother Marmaduke of lease at Mablethorpe. Was of Theddlethorpe. Administration in P.C.C. 2 December, 1658, to his relict Jane Marshall.
3. Thomas Marshall, bapt. at East Theddlethorpe, 26 July, 1620. Legatee of £120 under his father's will.
4. Robert Marshall, bapt. at East Theddlethorpe, 6 January, 1621—2, of Trus-thorpe, co. Lincoln, Clerk. Legatee of £30 under his father's will. Will dated 23 March, 1658. Appoints "loving brother Mr. Nicholas Smyth" guardian of his children and executor. Gives to John Hamers 10*s.* To Anne Gray 40*s.* To Thomas Talkes 5*s.* To son William Marshall a feather bed and a brass pot which were given him by his grandmother Marshall—if he dies under 21 then son Robert to have what would be his, etc. To my three children Robert Marshall, Ralph Marshall, and John Marshall (all under age) my lease at Theddlethorpe; they and son William to be put out apprentices. Witnesses—Ralph Marshall, Ralph Marshall junior, and John Hamers. Proved in P.C.C. by Nicholas Smyth, 10 November, 1660. (Nabbs, 299.) Of his sons *William* and *Ralph* no more is known. *Robert* is mentioned in the will of Robert Marshall, 1699, and also his wife. He is no doubt the same person as Robert Marshall, Citizen and Girdler of London. Will dated 29 April, 1725. Gives to grandson George Holmes for mourning £10. To good friend Mr. John Hammers of Gracechurch St., Grocer, 20*s.* for a ring. Same to Mr. Joseph Hobbs of New Street, Fetter Lane, sword cutler. Residue to John Hammers in trust to sell and put out as my dear wife shall appoint, and to pay her the interest for her life, then to my daughter Elizabeth Holmes for her separate use for her life, with power of appointment. John Hammers to be sole executor. Administration in P.C.C. 9 February, 1725, to Elizabeth, wife of George Holmes, daughter of the testator Robert Marshall late of the parish of St. Dunstan in the West, John Hammers having renounced, and Susanna widow and relict of the testator also having renounced. (Plymouth, 29.) *John* and his wife are also mentioned in the will of Robert Marshall the testator of 1699.
5. Marmaduke Marshall, bapt. at East Theddlethorpe, 20 April, 1624. Legatee of £80 under his father's will.
1. Beatrice, married at Marsh Chapel, co. Lincoln, 29 January, 1636—7, to Henry Caborne, of Saltfleetby, co. Lincoln. Both mentioned, and also their son, Robert Caborne, in her father's will, 1652.
2. Margaret, bapt. at East Theddlethorpe, 17 October, 1622. Married . . . . . Wilye. Mentioned in her father's will, 1652.

<sup>30</sup> Of Ryther, MS., D. 2. fo. 135.

<sup>31</sup> The Book of Benefactors makes her

the only wife, but this is an evident mistake.

**RALPH MARSHALL.** Mentioned in his father's will, 1652. Living 1673, aged 63 years. See 'Book of Benefactors' in College of Arms, Vol. ii. fo. 117. Died 14 January, 1683, aged 73, and buried at East Theddlethorpe. M. I. He married Abigail, daughter of Robert Rogers of Netherthorpe, co. York, and by her, who was buried at East Theddlethorpe, 25 May, 1661, had issue:—

1. **RALPH MARSHALL**, son and heir.

2. **Robert Marshall**, bapt. at East Theddlethorpe, 29 December, 1640, of Parish of St. Clement Danes, co. Middlesex. Buried at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, 7 April, 1699. Made his will in April, 1699, as Robert Marshall of the parish of St. Clement Danes, widower. To be buried in the church of St. Paul Covent Garden as near wife as can be, but without pomp or ceremony. To daughter Margaret £3500, to be paid her on her day of marriage, or at age of twenty-one years. A box directed for my son Henry. One large cupp give me by the East India Company. To my nephew John Hamers the debt due to me from his sister Abigaile. My godson Robert Teshmaker. Isabella Wally. To cozen Robert Marshall and his wife, cozen John Marshall and his wife, my lady Fane and her two daughters, my cousins Catherine, Margaret, Anna, and Frances Rushworth, Sir William Craven, Mr. Charles Williams, and Mr. John Maxwell, twenty shillings apiece for rings. John Cressus my black servant. To the poor of each almshouse at Theddlethorpe one cart load of Coales for ten years after my death. Son Henry Marshall residuary legatee and executor. Beloved brothers Sir Henry Bellasyss and Ralph Marshall to be trustees of this my last will. If said son Henry departs this life under age of twenty-four, said daughter Margaret to be executrix, and failing these his two children living to be twenty-four, nephew Thomas Marshall to be sole executor. Brother George Marshall. Sister Salisbury's children. Cousins Richard, Thomas, and Margaret Belasyss. John Teshmaker junr., and Isabell his sister. Ralph Walley. Susanna Alchorne. Isabell Bucknall, junr. Nephew Cole son and heir to my brother William Cole deceased devisee of estate called Kio<sup>22</sup> in co. Durham. Niece Cole his sister. Nephews William Marshall and Henry Marshall. The 8 day of April, 1699; which day appeared Sr. Henry Bellasyss and Ralph Marshall, Esqr., and Isabella Marshall his wife, and deposed that testator Robert Marshall did die early in the morning on the 4th day of this instant April, and that they at three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day searched in the deceased's cabinet which stood in deceased's chamber in the house of the deponent Ralph Marshall and found the said will. And they the said Ralph Marshall and Isabella his wife further depose that Henry Marshall the sonne of the said deceased and executor named in the said will went for the East Indies about two years since and as they believe is there at this present, and that the said Margaret the daughter is about the age of 15 years and under 16. Administration granted to Ralph Marshall, brother of the deceased, during the absence of Henry Marshall his son, 8 April, 1699. Administration granted to Sir Henry Belasyss 11 March following, 1699—1700, Ralph Marshall having died. 25 November, 1708, Administration to Margaret Belasyse *alias* Marshall wife of Richard Belasyse, Esqr. natural and lawful sister to and administratrix of her brother Henry Marshall deceased, to administer goods of this testator Robert Marshall. The above is registered in P.C.C. (Pett, 61.)

Robert Marshall evidently married twice, and had no issue by his first wife. His second wife was Margaret daughter of Sir Richard Belasyse of Owton, co. Durham. She is mentioned in her father's will, dated 31 May, 1651, and proved in P.C.C. 20 June, 1652. There is a licence in the Faculty Office of the Archbp. of Canterbury dated 29 August, 1679, for Robert Marshall of St. Paul's Covent Garden, widower, and Margaret Belasyse, spinster, aged 27, parents dead, to marry at St. Mary Somerset, or St. Saviours Southwark. She was buried at St. Paul's Covent Garden, 13 January, 1694. They had issue:—

- i. Robert Marshall, bapt. at St. Paul's Covent Garden, 13 September, 1682. Evidently died young, before 1699.
- ii. Henry Marshall, went to East Indies about 1697. Mentioned in his

<sup>22</sup> Kyo in parish of Lancheater near Durham.

## THE MARSHALLS OF PICKERING

father's will. Administration granted by P.C.C. to his sister Margaret, (then of the City of York,) wife of Richard Belaysse, 9 March, 1707—8. He was a Captain in the Regiment of the Hon. Col. Churchill, and died in Spain unmarried.

- i. Margaret, bapt. at St. Paul's Covent Garden, 13 March, 1683—4. Mentioned in her father's will 1699, and in will of Isabella Marshall, 1700. There is a licence in the Bishop of London's Office dated 14 February, 1701, for Richard Belaysse of Lincoln's Inn, gent., bachelor, aged 30, and Mrs. Margaret Marshall of St. Clement Danes, spinster, aged 17, parents dead, with consent of her guardian Henry Kayes, Esqr.—to marry at St. Clement Danes. They were, however, married at St. Paul's Cathedral, 3 March, 1700—1701.
3. John Marshall, bapt. at East Theddlethorpe, 1 March, 1641—2. Administration of his effects in which he is described as "late at Ballasore in the East Indies, deceased unmarried," granted by P.C.C. 7 August, 1678, to Ralph Marshall his brother. These letters of Administration were renounced and his will proved in 1679. His Will as "John Marshall of Pattana in the province of Hindostand in East India, merchant," makes the following bequests—To Mrs. Elizabeth Atwood, daughter of John Atwood of Bloomfield, co. Essex, Esqr. 40s. for a ring. To loving sister Abigail Hamers 40s. for a ring. Goodwife Mellows of Maplethorpe, co. Lincoln, 20s. To Mr. Matthias Vincent, Merchant, chief of the Honble. East India Company's affairs in Cassumbergar, etc., all his Arabian and Persian books, etc. Brother Ralph Marshall to be sole executor and residuary legatee. My other brothers. Ralph Marshall is to lend testator's MSS. to Dr. Henry Moore, and Mr. John Covell, fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge, for their perusal. Goods to be sold and proceeds spent in building testator a tomb at the mouth of the Ballasore River so that it may be a land mark for vessels coming into that road. Signed and sealed at Johnabad near Pattana, 7 March 167½, and again, 5 June, 1673. Proved by the said executor in P.C.C. 15 September, 1679. (King, 119.)
4. WILLIAM MARSHALL of Theddlethorpe in whose descendants the male representation of the family is now vested, and of whom hereafter.
5. Thomas Marshall, bapt. at East Theddlethorpe, 16 July, 1646. Living unmarried, 1687. Will as "of the parish of St. Clement Danes, co. Middlesex, Apothecary," dated 16 March, 1687. To be buried in St. Clement's Church. Mentions brother William Marshall. Mrs. Maryana Carleton—£10. Sister Abigaile Hamers and her two daughters Abigaile and Martha. "I give and bequeath to the parish where I was borne (viz<sup>t</sup>.) East Theddlethorpe in the County of Lincolne the summe of Tenne pounds to buy plate for the Communion service as my brother William Marshall the minister and Churchwardens shall thinke fitt." Brother Charles Marshall, and my nephew Thomas Marshall son of my brother Ralph Marshall, executors and residuary legatees. Both proved in P.C.C. 12 April, 1688. (Exton, 49.)
6. Charles Marshall, bapt. at East Theddlethorpe, 2 February, 1651—2. Of the parish of St. Mary at Hill, London. Aged 34 in 1687, when he entered and signed his pedigree in Visitation of London. (Coll. of Arms, MS. K. 9, fo. 6.) There described as Grocer. Mentioned in will of Isabella Marshall, 1700. Buried at St. Mary at Hill. Will in which he is described as "Citizen and Draper of London,"<sup>33</sup> dated 6 January, 1703. Gives to daughter Katherine Marshall £4000. To sister Abigail Hamers, to cousin John Hamers, to brother George Marshall, and sister Elizabeth Salisbury, £10 apiece for mourning. Residue to son Henry Marshall, and appoints him sole executor. He proved in P.C.C. 12 January, 1703. (Lane, 15.) He married Margaret daughter of Henry Loades, Chamberlain of the City of London. The licence in Vicar General's Office is dated 16 July, 1673, she then a spinster and aged about 20; the marriage took place at St. Mary at Hill 18 July following. She was buried there 4 February, 1706. Their issue was:—
  - i. Charles Marshall, bapt. at St. Mary at Hill, 13 November, 1680; buried there 29 March, 1681.

<sup>33</sup> Described in Probate Act book as of parish of St. Mary at Hill.

- ii. William Marshall, born 4, and bapt. at St. Mary at Hill, 15 August, 1686; buried there 22 September, 1687.
- iii. Charles Marshall, bapt. at St. Mary at Hill, 12 May, 1689.
- iv. John Marshall, bapt. at St. Mary at Hill, 30 September, and buried there 6 October, 1694.

v. Sir Henry Marshall, Knt. Lord Mayor of London in 1745. Mentioned in will of his uncle Robert Marshall, 1699. Alderman of the ward of Farringdon within, M.P. for Agmondesham, and President of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Knighted 5 September, 1745, at Kensington, when he attended as Lord Mayor to present an address to congratulate King George II. on his safe return to Great Britain.<sup>34</sup> Died 2, and buried at St. Mary at Hill, 15 February, 1754. I have the following note of his will:—

Sir Henry Marshall of the City of London, Knight, one of the Aldermen of the said city. Dated 24 January, 1753. To be buried in the parish Church of St. Mary at Hill, London, in the little vault on the south side of the communion table where are interred the bodies of my late dear Father, Mother, and Sister, in a very private manner, . . . without any Pallbearers or rooms hung with mourning or other marks of publick show or ostentation. Charges of funeral not to exceed £200. Lands at Theddlethorpe, co. Lincoln, which I purchased of my late cousin Mrs. Isabella Drake, daughter of my cousin Mr. Thomas Marshall deceased, and widow of Montagu Gerrard Drake, Esquire, deceased, to Robert Alsop of London, Esquire, and Alderman of the said City, to following uses, etc. to use of my cousin William Marshall of Theddlethorpe, Esquire, for his life, and to his first, etc.—sons in tail, remainder to my cousin William Drake of Shardeloes, co. Bucks, Esqre., son of my said late cousin Mrs. Isabella Drake, and his heirs. To my cousin Thomas Drake my godson son of the said Isabella Drake by the said Montague Gerrard Drake, and his heirs two messuages in the parish of St. Dunstan in the West which were part of his late father's estate, and which testator purchased for £1800. Whereas I am entitled to £600 and £400 under two mortgages of the estate in Lincolnshire now of my said cousin William Marshall, one made by his late Grandfather, and the other by his late father deceased, I give and forgive unto the said William Marshall the said principal sums, etc., but he to pay arrears of interest and arrears of rent, and if he fail to do so then testator gives them to Henry Bankes absolutely. To Frances the sister of the said William Marshall of Theddlethorpe £500. To my cousin Isabella Willerton the elder daughter of my cousin . . . Wally £500. To my cousin Isabella Bucknall, daughter of my cousin Margaret Bucknall, annuity of £25. To my aunt Mrs. Susanna Smith, £20 for mourning. To my cousin Mrs. Susanna Bankes, widow, daughter of my said aunt Mrs. Susanna Smith, £3000. Whereas I have advanced and lent to the said Susanna Bankes several sums of money in order to enable her to purchase the capital Messuages, etc., at Roughampton in Surrey which I now dwell in and hold by lease from her (being copyhold of the Manor of Wimbledon) to which she has since been admitted according to the custom of the said manor, testator forgives said Susanna Bankes the said sums "firmly relying on her many repeated promises to me that during the life of her son Henry Bankes that she will not dispose of the said capital messuage and copyhold premises by will or otherwise, but suffer the same to descend to him according to the custom of the said manor." Testator gives said Susanna Bankes all his furniture, etc., in his house at Roughampton, all his diamond rings, his coach, chariot, and harness, and coach horses, and also an annuity of £500. To cousin William Bankes, son of my said cousin Susanna Bankes, £100, and forgives him £3000

<sup>34</sup> Townsend's "Catalogue of Knights," zine, Vol. xv., pp. 478, 496; Vol. xxiv., 1660—1760, p. 46. 'Gentleman's Maga- p. 95.

which he owes. My cousin Susanna Hall, widow, one of the daughters of my late aunt Mrs. Anne Rouse deceased, annuity of £20. My cousin Sarah Tyherst, widow, another of the daughters of my said aunt Anne Rouse, annuity of £50. To my friend and chapman Mr. William Dan, senr., of Wye in Kent, grocer, £200. His sister Mary Dan, spinster. To Mr. Gabriel Neve,<sup>35</sup> Attorney at Law, £100. To my worthy friend Robert Alsop for his great friendship and kindness in going abroad with me twice to the spa in Germany, £1000, and a further £1000 for the trouble he may have in the execution of the trusts of the will. To Elizabeth wife of Thomas Frost an annuity for her attendance on him (testator) when he went to the Bath, etc. £500 to St. Bartholomew's Hospital of which I am now President for finishing the fourth wing on the side of the Quadrangle. Bequests to Christ's Hospital, St. Thomas's Hospital, and St. Luke's Hospital. Rings to Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and Recorder, and to all the members of the two clubs to which he (testr.) belongs, and to such other friends as his executor shall think fit. To said Henry Bankes, my godson, £20,000, and appoints him sole executor and residuary legatee. Gabriel Neve a witness. CODICIL, dated 14 June, 1753. Testator revokes bequests to Hospitals. To cousin Mrs. Mary Gregory, daughter of my late Aunt Mrs. White, annuity of £20. Proved in P.C.C. by Henry Bankes, 4 February, 1754. (Pinfold, 49.)

- i. Susanna, bapt. at St. Mary at Hill, 22 May <sup>36</sup> (?) 1679; died 13, and buried there 15 June, 1682.
- ii. Anne, born 30 April, and bapt. at St. Mary at Hill, 14 May, 1682; buried there 30 January, 1694.
- iii. Elizabeth, bapt. at St. Mary at Hill, 27 July, 1683; died 28, and buried there 29 July, aged ten days.
- iv. Katherine, born 17 April, and bapt. at St. Mary at Hill, 2 May, 1685. Mentioned in her father's will, 1708. She is no doubt the sister whose burial is mentioned in Sir Henry Marshall's will.

7. George Marshall, mentioned in the wills of his brothers, Robert Marshall, 1699, and Charles Marshall, 1708.

1. Abigail, bapt. at East Theddlethorpe, 7 January, 1638—9. Married John Hamers. Mentioned in the wills of her brothers John, Thomas, and Charles, and in will of Thomas Marshall 1712. Left issue.
2. Elizabeth, bapt. at East Theddlethorpe, 9, and buried there 16 September, 1639.
3. Katherine, bapt. 15, and buried 31 May, 1645, at East Theddlethorpe.
4. Elizabeth, married . . . . . Salisbury. Mentioned in the wills of her brothers Robert and Charles. Left issue.

**RALPH MARSHALL.** Born at East Theddlethorpe 23, and bapt. there 31 January, 1636—7. Of the Parish of St. Clement Danes, co. Middlesex, Esq. Proved the will of his brother John Marshall, 1679, and administered to the will of his brother Robert Marshall, 1699. Buried at St. Paul's Covent Garden, co. Middlesex, 10 January, 1699—1700. Was a Commissioner of Sewers for Westminster. An engraving of his arms will be found in the 1679 edition of Guillim's Heraldry. By his will dated 4 April, 1699, he devises all his lands in Theddlethorpe, Mablethorp, and Gatton to his only son Thomas Marshall and his heirs. Bequeaths to granddaughter Isabella Walley £200, and to each of his other grandchildren £100, these legacies "to become due at the death of Isabella my wife." "To each of my daughters and sons in law, my brother and sister Hamers, £10 a-piece to buy them mourning." Lands at Blakenham, co. Suffolk, to wife Isabella, also messuages in Leadenhall Street, and those in Watling Street I hold of the Company of Mercers for her life. Mentions daughter Isabella Teshmaker. Appoints wife sole executrix and residuary legatee. Witnesses,—M. Craven, H. Belasyse, Robert Tarlington, and Booth Chaderton. Proved by relict in P.C.C. 22 January, 1699—1700. (Noel, 10.)

<sup>35</sup> Was of 8 King's Bench Walk.

one before it is 22 May, and the one

<sup>36</sup> There is no date to this entry, the

following 3 June.



He married Isabella, daughter of Sir William Lambton, of Lambton in the Bishoprick of Durham, Knt. Marriage Licence in Faculty Office, dated 11 November, 1663, then of St. Paul's Covent Garden, spinster, aged 22. Buried at St. Paul's Covent Garden, 19 April, 1710. Will as of the parish of St. Clement Danes, in the co. of Middlesex, widow, dated 27 July, 1700. To be buried at St. Paul Covent Garden, as near to dear husband as conveniently may be. To grandson John Tashmaker, £400. To grandson Robert Tashmaker, £250. Granddaughter Isabella Tashmaker, £400. Granddaughter Margaret Tashmaker, £300. Grandson Ralph Walley, £100. Granddaughter Isabella Walley, £500. My daughter Isabella Tashmaker. The children of my daughter Margaret Bucknall. My granddaughter Susanna Alchorne, £200. Grandson John Bucknall, £200. Granddaughter Isabella Bucknall. Ralph Marshall, Esq., my late husband. To my son Thomas Marshall £100, and his father's books. My son in law Peter Lavigne and my brother in law Charles Marshall executors. My daughter Margaret, wife of Samuel Bucknall, mercer. My daughter Elizabeth Lavigne. My sister Mary Boys and her daughter Margaret. My niece Margaret Marshall. My sister Abigail Hammers. My brother William Marshall. My son in law Charles Walley. My son in law John Tashmaker. CODICIL, dated 3 March, 1704. Granddaughter Susannah Tashmaker, born since date of will. Granddaughter Isabella Marshall now in the East Indies and her father my son Thomas Marshall. Grandson William Bucknall born since date of will. 2ND CODICIL, dated 4 January, 1709, Revokes legacy to son in law Charles Walley, and gives it to grandson Ralph his son. Said Ralph's sister Isabella Walley. Grandson Ralph Bucknall. My daughter Marshall wife of my beloved son Thomas Marshall. Mentions that brother in law Charles Marshall is deceased, and appoints son Thomas Marshall, Peter Lavigne, and nephew John Hammers executors. Proved in P.C.C. 8 May, 1710, by Thomas Marshall the son, and again 30 October, 1712, by the other two executors. (Smith 111.) The children of Ralph and Isabella Marshall were:—

1. William Marshall, aged 8 in 1673.
2. Ralph Marshall, aged 4 in 1673. Bapt. at St. Paul's Covent Garden, 13 August, 1669. } Both predeceased their father.
3. Thomas Marshall, aged 3 in 1673. Bapt. at St. Paul's Covent Garden, 13 December, 1670. Of parish of St. Michael Basishaw, London, merchant. Proved the will of his uncle Thomas Marshall, 1683. Mentioned in will of his uncle Robert Marshall, 1699. Called *only son* in his father's will. Buried at St. Martin, Ironmonger Lane. Mentioned as deceased in will of Sir Henry Marshall, 1753. Will dated 27 August, 1712. Devises Lands at Blackenham, co. Suffolk to now wife Elizabeth for life, remainder to daughter Isabella. To Mrs. Isabella Walley, Mrs. Susan Alchorne, Mrs. Margaret Bucknall, and Mrs. Margaret Teshmaker, to each of them £500. To sister Margaret Bucknall annuity of £20; her son Ralph Bucknall. £10 each for mourning to brother and sister Teshmaker, brother and sister Lavigne, brother and sister Bucknall, Mr. John Davenport and his wife, brother John Davenport, Mrs. Frances and Mrs. Sarah Davenport, my aunt Hamers, Mrs. Isabella Walley, Mrs. Susan Alchorne, Mrs. Isabella Bucknall, and Mrs. Margaret Teshmaker. £20 each for mourning to Mr. William Rawstorne, Mr. Edwin Rawstorne, and Mr. John Hamers. Daughter Isabella residuary legatee. Appoints wife executrix and William and Edwin Rawstorne and John Hamers executors. Proved in P.C.C. by said executors and power reserved to relict, 1 October, 1712. (Barnes, 194.)

Thomas Marshall was twice married, and had by his first wife, whose name I have not been able to ascertain, Isabella, his sole daughter and heir. She is named in several of the before mentioned wills. She married at Westminster Abbey, 13 October, 1719, Montague Garrard Drake, of Shardeloes, co. Bucks, M.P., and was buried at Agmondesham in that county, 30 June, 1744, leaving issue, as to whom, see "Berry's Hertfordshire Genealogies," page 159. See also, "Westminster Abbey Registers" by Col. J. L. Chester, p. 44. His second wife was Elizabeth . . . . . (? Rawstorne.) Died 18 November, 1729. Will as "Elizabeth Marshall of the parish of St. Michael Basishaw, London, widow," dated 6 October, 1729. To be buried in the vault of the parish church of St. Martin Ironmonger Lane, London, where my late dear husband Mr. Thomas Marshall lies buried. Mentions, my uncle Mr. Richard Davenport, and his wife Mrs. Margaret Davenport, and her daughters Elizabeth, Sarah, and Frances. My aunt Rantlumell. Daughter in law Mrs. Drake, her son Mr. William Drake, and her son Mr. Thomas Drake. Every child of my

- uncle Richard Davenport. Elizabeth Davenport daughter of my aunt Dœlicia Davenport; her daughter Sarah my goddaughter; her other daughter Frances. To Mr. Samuel Palmer for his care and constant attendance on me 50 guineas for a ring. My uncles William Rawstorne,<sup>37</sup> and Edwin Rawstorne, Esquires, residuary legatees and executors. Both proved in P.C.C. 24 November, 1729, (Abbott, 313.)
4. John Marshall, aged 6 months, 1673. Called second son on his monument. Died 10 January, 1698—9. M. I. Buried at East Theddlethorpe, 13 January, 1693—9.<sup>38</sup>
  5. Ralph Marshall, bapt. at St. Paul's Covent Garden, 27 July, 1675. Buried at East Theddlethorpe, 17 January, 1683—4.
  6. Charles Marshall, bapt. at St. Paul's Covent Garden, 22 October, 1676. Buried there 4 May, 1677.
  7. Robert Marshall, buried at St. Paul's Covent Garden, 31 July, 1683.
  1. Isabella, married at St. Margaret's Westminster, 15 May, 1688, to John Englebert Teshmaker.<sup>39</sup> Left issue.
  2. Katherine, married at St. Margaret's Westminster, 9 September, 1690, to Charles Walley. Left issue.
  3. Elizabeth, married at St. Margaret's, Westminster, 4 April, 1687, to Thomas Alchorne, by whom she had issue, Susanna, mentioned in wills of Thomas Marshall, 1699, Thomas Marshall, 1712, and as *granddaughter* in will of Isabella Marshall, 1700. Thomas Alchorne was buried at St. Paul's Covent Garden, 19 June, 1695. She married secondly Peter Lavigne, Esq., Justice of the Peace for Westminster in 1712. Marriage licence in Bishop of London's office, dated 3 February, 1696—7, for Peter Lavigne of St. Paul's Covent Garden, bachelor, about 35, and Mrs. Elizabeth Alchorn of same, widow, 25, to marry at St. Margaret's, Westminster. They were married there 5 February, 1696—7. He was buried at St. Paul's Covent Garden, 1 February, 1716—17; and she at same as "Elizabeth Lavigne, widow, from St. Martin's in the Fields," 23 January, 1718—19. Peter Lavigne, perhaps the father of this Peter, and Elizabeth Bucklin of Stepney were married, (by Licence from Prerogative Court,) at St. Martin's in the Fields, 15 December, 1678.
  4. Margaret, bapt. at St. Paul's Covent Garden, 17 September, 1668. Married at St. Margaret's Westminster, 17 May, 1692, to Samuel Bucknall, mercer. Left issue.

I now return to WILLIAM MARSHALL of Theddlethorpe in whose descendants the male line of the family is continued. He was bapt. at East Theddlethorpe, 28 December, 1643. Is mentioned in will of his brother Thomas 1687, and in that of Isabella Marshall 1700. He married at East Theddlethorpe, 18 May, 1676, Grace daughter of . . . . Smith of Humberston, co. Lincoln. His will is dated 21 August, 1706. Gives to son William Marshall £600, and 54 acres which I farm of Mr. Ashton in Maplethorp. To daughter Katherine Marshall over what was given her by the last will and testament of Robert Scoterick £1000, to be paid her at age of twenty-one or at six months after my decease provided she do not marry Robert Kent of Louth. To Christopher Sailsbury now living with me £20, to be paid him at the age of 21. To Grace my wife annuity of £40 per annum out of lands at Theddlethorpe, and devises these lands to son John Marshall and his heirs, and appoints him executor. To Mr. William Skoopholme and his wife two guineas to buy them rings. Proved in P.C.C. by son John Marshall, 5 May, 1707. (Poley, 116.) William Marshall left issue:—

1. William Marshall, bapt. at East Theddlethorpe, 20 March, 1678—9. Buried there 30 March, 1679.
2. John Marshall, of Theddlethorpe, bapt. at East Theddlethorpe, 23 November, 1679. Buried as "Capt. John Marshall from St. Dunstan in the West" at St. Paul's Covent Garden, 22 December, 1720. Will as of Theddlethorpe,

<sup>37</sup> There is an administration in P.C.C. of Samuel Rawstorn of Westham, co. Essex, deceased unmarried, to William Rawstorn his brother, dated 6 March, 1706-7.

<sup>38</sup> Jewitt's Reliquary, Vol. ix., p. 72.

<sup>39</sup> Licence in Faculty Office of Archbishop of Canterbury, dated 11 May, 1688, for John Englebert Teshmaker of All Hallows the Less, London, bachelor, to marry Isabella Marshall, spinster aged about 23, with her father's consent.

dated 8 October, 1719. Makes his brother William Marshall sole executor and universal legatee. He proved in P.C.C. 4 February, 1720. (Buckingham, 31.)

3. WILLIAM MARSHALL.

4. Ralph Marshall, bapt. at East Theddlethorpe, 12 October, 1683.

1. Elizabeth, bapt. at East Theddlethorpe, 21 February, 1676—7: buried there 23 July, 1678.

2. Katherine, bapt. at East Theddlethorpe, 9 May, 1686. Living 1706.

WILLIAM MARSHALL, of East Theddlethorpe, bapt. there, 23 March, 1681—2; buried there, 17 March, 1745—6. Will dated 2 March, 1745—6. Gives lands at Trus-thorpe, etc. to daughter Frances Marshall in fee. Mentions farm rented by John Talor. Mentions "wife," but not by name. Son William sole executor. He proved in P.C.C. 25 June, 1746. (Edmunds, 187.) His wife was Frances Willerton of Alford, born in 1687. Married at East Theddlethorpe, 20 January, 1710—11. Buried there, 2 January, 1757, aged 70. They had issue:—

1. William Marshall, buried at East Theddlethorpe, 10 January, 1714—15.

2. John Marshall, bapt. at East Theddlethorpe, 2 July, 1719.

3. WILLIAM MARSHALL.

1. Frances, bapt. 21, and buried 23 January, 1711, at East Theddlethorpe.

2. Frances, bapt. at East Theddlethorpe, 26 July, 1716. Mentioned in Will of Sir Henry Marshall, 1753.

WILLIAM MARSHALL, bapt. at East Theddlethorpe, 20 May, 1723. Mentioned in will of Sir Henry Marshall, 1753. High Sheriff for co. Lincoln, 1755. Died 3, and buried at East Theddlethorpe, 8 October, 1770, aged 46. M. I. Married at Louth, 18 August, 1757, Grace daughter and co-heir of Robert Cracroft of Hackthorne, co. Lincoln, born 19 September, 1735. Died 3, and buried at East Theddlethorpe, 7 June, 1790, aged 55. M. I. Their issue was:—

1. Henry Cracroft Marshall, bapt. at East Theddlethorpe, 5 October, 1758. Died 9 June, 1789, aged 30. M. I. Buried at East Theddlethorpe 13 June following. He and his brother William cut off the entail of the Theddlethorpe estates and they were then sold.

2. WILLIAM MARSHALL.

3. John Marshall, bapt. at East Theddlethorpe, 19 June, 1763. Captain in Prince Ernest's Own Fencible Infantry. Died 10 July, 1802, aged 39. Buried at Irby on Humber. M. I.

4. Charles Robert Marshall, bapt. at East Theddlethorpe, 2 September, 1764. Of Lincoln Coll. Oxford, B.D. 9 May, 1799. Rector of Cold Hanworth, co. Lincoln, 1802. Vicar of Exning, co. Suffolk. Married . . . . . daughter of . . . . . Parfleet of Eversley, co. Southampton. Died *sine prole* 19 April, 1823, aged 59, and was buried at Eversley aforesaid.

1. Anna Maria, bapt. at East Theddlethorpe, 23 Nov. 1760. Married the Rev. George Holliwel, B.D. Rector of Irby and Swallow, co. Lincoln, and had issue.

WILLIAM MARSHALL, bapt. at East Theddlethorpe, 23 September, 1759. Sometime of East Theddlethorpe, afterwards Collector of Customs at Great Grimsby, Deputy Lieut. for co. Lincoln, and J.P. for Lindsey. Died 9 February, 1847, aged 88. Buried at Irby on Humber, co. Lincoln. M. I. Married Grace daughter of Carr Brackenbury, of Raithby Hall, co. Lincoln, and widow of . . . Longstaffe. Born 4 January, 1755. Died 10 May, 1826, aged 71. Buried at Irby on Humber. M. I. Their issue was:—

1. William Marshall, R.N. Born 24 November, 1783. Died unmarried. Buried at Irby.

2. HENRY CRACROFT MARSHALL.

3. Charles Robert Marshall, R.N. Born 16 March, 1788. Died unmarried in the Gulf of Mexico, of yellow fever.

4. Carr Brackenbury Marshall, born and bapt. at East Theddlethorpe, 7 February, 1790. Rector of Brigsley, co. Lincoln. Died unmarried at Waltham, near Great Grimsby, 29 September, 1856, aged 66.

1. Grace, born 2 November, 1784. Married Vice Admiral George Hewson, of Topsham, co. Devon. Died 1853, buried at Topsham.

2. Anna Maria, born 9 October, 1787. Married the Revd. Thomas Myddelton, Rector of Bucknall, co. Lincoln.

3. Charlotte, born and bapt. at East Theddlethorpe, 17 June, 1792. Married James Mountford, an Independent Minister.
4. Sophia, born and bapt. at East Theddlethorpe, 26 July, 1793. Married James Preston, of Barton on Humber. Died in the Province of Jersey, 5 January, 1850.
5. Isabella Anne, born and bapt. at East Theddlethorpe, 1 January, 1797. Married Thomas Leigh of Grimsby.
6. Janet, born and bapt. at East Theddlethorpe, 19 December, 1799. Married James Warburton of Grimsby.

HENRY CRACROFT MARSHALL, born 3 February, 1786. Collector of H.M. Customs. Died at Aldeburgh, co. Suffolk, 12 March, 1857. Married Anne, daughter of the Revd. William Bawdwen, Vicar of Hooton Pagnell, co. York. Married 17 May, 1814. Died 25 September, 1825. They had issue :—

1. WILLIAM MARSHALL, born at Grimsby, 21 April, 1816, and bapt. there. Living at Dublin, 1880. Married at Ingham, co. Lincoln, 21 April, 1842, Mary Anne, daughter of Richard Stephenson, of Hibaldstow, co. Lincoln, by whom he has had :—
  - i. William Marshall, born 11 March, bapt. 11 April, and died 31 August, 1843. Buried at Gainsborough, co. Lincoln.
  - ii. William Marshall, born at Gainsborough, 3 September, 1844. Lost at sea, 4 December, 1863.
  - iii. Henry Bawdwen Marshall, born 1 October, 1847, died 5 May, 1848. Buried at Gainsborough.
    - i. Anna Maria, born 3 September, 1846, died 17 January, 1847. Buried at Gainsborough.
    - ii. Louisa, born 8 January, and died 7 February, 1849. Buried at Gainsborough.

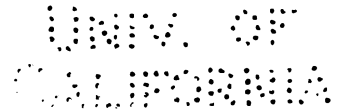
To this gentleman, the representative of this ancient family, and so far as I have been able to ascertain, the only person now, except the issue of his late brother Charles, entitled to bear the arms of the Yorkshire Marshalls, (a coat *usurped without the least pretence by many persons of the same surname* at the present day,) my thanks are due for the assistance he has rendered me in recording the later generations of his family, and for the interest he has taken in my endeavours to rescue its genealogy from oblivion.

2. Charles Bawdwen Marshall, Major in the Cape Mounted Rifles, Cape of Good Hope. Civil Commissioner and Residential Magistrate of Griqualand West, South Africa. Died 14 September, 1880, at Griquatown, aged 57. Married a daughter of . . . . McDonald, and has issue :—
  - i. Charles Robert Marshall, died 17 Sept., 1869.
  - ii. Edward Brackenbury Marshall, mar. Caroline Matilda, second daughter of R. H. Heathcote, of Grahamstown, Cape Colony.
  - iii. Jane, died in infancy.
  - iv. Henry Singleton Marshall, born 1853.
  - v. Jane, mar. Frederick Willoughby Heathcote, and died 14 July, 1876.
  - vi. Victor Emanuel Marshall, born 1856, mar. . . . . Kimberley.
  - vii. William Marshall, born 1859.
  - viii. James Macdonald Marshall, born 1862.
  - ix. Cracroft Marshall, born 1864.
  - x. Macdonald Marshall, born 1869.

Major Marshall married a second wife, but of his issue by her I have no account.

1. Charlotte, married at Aldeburgh, 11 December, 1838, to Francis Leigh Langston. Died 2 November, 1844. Buried at Camberwell. Left issue.
2. Henrietta, married at Grimsby, 4 June, 1846, to John Taylor of Theddlethorpe, is living and has issue 1880.

There was another Lincolnshire family of Marshall, which may have been connected with this. A pedigree of it will be found *penes me* in "The East Anglian," vol. iv. p. 31.



## No. II.

## THE MARSHALLS OF AISLABY, PICKERING, AND YORK.

HAVING traced out the elder branch of the Pickering Marshalls, I now give the genealogy of the descendants of EDMOND, second son of John Marshall, of Pickering, by Anne, daughter of Richard Kempe.<sup>1</sup>

I have not been able to ascertain the date of his death. He is mentioned as deceased in the will of his widow, 1568. Harl. MS. 1484, fo. 17, says that he "lived 1568." He married Jane, daughter of William Dalison, of Laughton,<sup>2</sup> and widow of . . . Hopkinson, and had issue:—

ROGER MARSHALL, of Aislaby Grange.

Susan, married William Baxter, of Normanby.

Her will as "Jane Marshall, of Holme in co. Lincoln, widow," is dated 15 August, 1568. Wills to be buried in the church of Bottesforde. Gives 40s. to poor of Manton, and 20s. to poor of Messingham and Lawghton. To my son-in-law Edmond Morley £10. My son-in-law John Grene. Bridget Hopkinson my daughter shall have besides and above her child's portion, which is £60 given her by me upon conclusion of marriage betwixt my late wellbeloved husband Edmond Marshall and me, £73 6s. 8d. Susanne Marshall my daughter. Roger Marshall my son, and *whereas his father by his will, etc.*<sup>3</sup> My neices Anne Hopkinson and Margaret Hopkinson, both under age. Danyell Cracrofte, Edmond Cracrofte, Edmond Borton, John Gyll. My son Edward Hopkinson residuary legatee and executor. My cosen William Dallesonne of Lawghton, Esq. supervisor. Proved in P.C.C. by Edw. Hopkinson, 10 March, 1568. (8 Sheffield.)

ROGER MARSHALL, of Aislaby Grange in the parish of Middleton, near Pickering, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Curtes, of Clee, co. Lincoln (by Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Aslaby and niece of Agnes Aslaby, who was wife of Richard Marshall his uncle), and by her had:—

1. ROGER MARSHALL.<sup>4</sup>

2. John Marshall,<sup>4</sup> of Aislaby. Adm'on granted by Exchequer Court at York, 20 December, 1614, to Alice Marshall his relict. (Rydall Act Book.)

3. THOMAS MARSHALL, of whom presently.

1. Mary.

2. Margaret. } Mentioned in Dugdale's Visitation.

Roger Marshall died 30 April, 1568. Wardship and marriage of his son and heir male Roger was sold to Edmond Baynham for £9. (*Preferments and Sales of Wards*, 1-14 Elizabeth, No. 9.) His inquisition *post-mortem* (10 Elizabeth, No. 11) was taken at York Castle, 3 Oct. 10 Elizabeth [1568.] He is described as 'Gent.' Lands in Wystow (?), Aslabie, and closes called Mylnholmes. Deed of settlement of lands, dated 28 March, 2 & 3 Ph. & Mary, to Thomas Spencer, Gent., and George Francke, yeoman, in con'son . . . [defaced] and they settled to use of Mary Marshall, wife of said Roger Marshall, one of the daughters of the said Thomas Spencer, etc. Said Roger Marshall died . . . April, 10 Elizabeth, and ROGER Marshall is his son and heir, and aged 12 years. According to the Herald's Visitation Mary wife of Roger Marshall was daughter of Thomas Curtes. Perhaps for daughter one ought to read *widow*. He is described in his will dated 28 April, 1568, as 'of Aslabye in the County of York.' To John Marshall and Thomas Marshall my two younger sonnes

<sup>1</sup> See *ante*, note 19, page 2.

<sup>2</sup> See pedigree of Dalison, *Visit. Lincoln*, Genealogist, vol. iii. p. 372. She and her husband are mentioned in the will of Sir William Dalison, the judge, proved in P.C.C., 1559 (9 Chaynay), as "my uncle

Marshall and my aunte his wif."

<sup>3</sup> I have not been able to find this will.

<sup>4</sup> Both these sons are omitted by Dugdale in his Visitation of Yorkshire.

two parts of all my lands in Nayburne. Marye Marshall my wief and said two sons executors. Witnesses Sr Will'm Stevan, prest, John Lemyng,<sup>5</sup> Thomas Clark, and Will'm Barker. Proved at York by relict, John and Thomas the sons being under age, 17 May, 1569. (Registered Vol. 18, fol., 54.)

THOMAS MARSHALL, the third son, was of Aislaby Grange, and of York, Mercer, and was the most prominent member of this branch of the family. From his being described as of Aislaby Grange, in Dugdale's Visitation, it seems probable that his eldest brother Roger did not, as one would naturally expect, succeed to that property. His descendants, however, remained there, and, as time went on, appear to have fallen in the social scale, so that it is, as will be seen hereafter, a matter of some difficulty to trace them out. The descendants of Thomas probably became extinct, in male line at least, on the death of his grandson Arthur Marshall, in 1712-3. Thomas Marshall was admitted a freeman of York in 1586. Was Chamberlain in 1597, and Sheriff 1607-8. Was elected an Alderman, 5 December, 1611, and became Lord Mayor in 1613. He married at All Saints, Pavement, York, 26 April, 1597, Susanna, daughter of Robert Brooke, Alderman of York. He was buried there, 25 December, 1622. His will dated 19 November, 1622, was proved in the Exchequer Court at York, 14 January, 1622-3, by his relict, and power reserved to Arthur Marshall the other executor. The following is my note of it:— "Thomas Marshall of the Cittie of Yorke, Alderman. To be buried in parish church of All Saints in the Pavement. Whereas I have assigned my lease of Raskall<sup>6</sup> to my brothers in law Thomas Hesketh and George Towrie to the uses of my will, I will it be to the use of Susanna my wife for her life to bring up children Samuel and Arthure till their age of 16, etc. My brother in law Samuell Brooke, Doctor of Divinitie. Henrie my eldest son, under age. My two daughters Marie and Elizabeth. Lands in Gate-fulforth.<sup>7</sup> Two closes in Fishergate to his wife in fee. My servant Charles Watson. Servant Richard Kendraw. Peter Mudd of the City of Yorke, gentleman. To my nephew Roger Marshall 20s. To Mary Gill wife of Thomas Gill of Wrelton one gowne of cloth of Sempiternum. My cosen William Woodward. I have lease of a towne milne in Aislaby in Pickering lith for tearme of 40 years or thereabout in the occupation of Sampson Morrell, and likewise the moiety of certain lands late the lands of my brother Roger Marshall in Aislaby, etc., my will is that my nephew William Marshall pay to my executors £172 12s. 8d. toward payment of his debts, and then same to remain to said nephew. Wife and son Arthur to divide this money. To every one of my children a beer-bowl and a wine-bowl of silver. My daughter Jane Ingram. Wife and son Arthur executors. Robert Myers of York, Alderman, and my brother-in-law Thomas Hesketh, supervisors. Testator signed the will 1 December, 1622." (Vol. 37, fo. 143.)

The will of 'Susanna Marshall of the Cittie of Yorke, widdow,' the relict of this testator, is dated 21 August, 1628. Desires to be buried in the parish church of All Saints upon the Pavement, so near to late husband as may be. Whereas I have conveyed two closes in Fishergate to Robert Belt, Alderman, James Hutchinson, Leonard Weddle, James Slinger, Leonard Scott, Robert Horner, and Henry Marshall, to uses expressed in my will, etc., to pay £5 a year to the churchwardens of Allhallowes pavement, and also lends £100 to Mayor and Comonalty to pay £5 a year to same, to give bread to poor every Sunday, no papist to have any benefit of this gift. To Janie Ingram and Mary Horner my daughters, Henry, Samuel, and Arthur Marshall my sons, all my estate in the tithes of Holgate, they to pay £20 yearly to Ann Weddle, etc. Testatrix devises her estate at Aislaby and Middleton and Corn Mill in Aislaby to son Arthur. My watch to my son Ingram. To my

<sup>5</sup> John Leming married Jane, daughter of William Marshall, of Appleby. He may be the same person as this John. See Harl. MS. 2118, fo. 115, a pedigree of Leming, of Pickering, by Randle Holme. In the pedigree of Leming, in Foster's Visitations of Yorkshire, p. 543, Appleby is given *Aislaby*. Probably *Aislaby* is the correct reading.

<sup>6</sup> Testator farmed the tithes of Raskelfe

of the Bishop of Chester. See Chetham Society, *Notitia Cestriensis*, vol. i. p. 57.

<sup>7</sup> It appears afterwards from this will that the land at Fulford belonged to John, son of Sir Matthew Redmayne, and was in the occupation of Frances Fulford, widow. If these persons paid off money lent by testator on it, it was to be reconveyed. It is evident from this that the land was mortgaged to him.

brother Dr. Brooke a rose noble. My brother Arthur Brooke. My brother Henry Brooks. My brother Robert Brooke. My brother Bowes. Mistress Margaret Cooke. Walter Swale. Mary Gill. My cousin William Marshall and his wife 10s. each. My son Robert Horner. My brother Hesketh. My brother Towrie. To Ellice Middleton, Joanie Awmond, Jane Thompson, Elizabeth Campleshon, Elizabeth Brooke, and Mrs. Marshall, each a black cloth gowne. Son Horner and brother Hesketh executors. My brother Bowes, Esqr., and Kendrawe supervisors. CODICIL undated; my sister Bowes and her daughter Katherine Bowes, my sister Hesketh and her children, my daughter Horner, daughter Ingram, Mary Colbowrne, Jaine Pelham, Elizabeth Bowes, Dorothy Willison, Susanna Towry and the rest of my brother Towries children, Elizabeth Lazenby, my nephew Robert Wadsworth. Roger Bellwood in respect of his teaching my three sonnes to have 10s. Proved by both executors in Exchequer Court at York, 23 February, 1623. (Vol. 40, fo. 355.) She was buried at All Sts Pavement, 29 August, 1623.<sup>8</sup> Their issue was:—<sup>9</sup>

1. William Marshall, bapt. at All Saints' Pavement, 27 June, 1611; buried there 9 July, 1611.
2. Thomas Marshall, buried at All Saints' Pavement, 27 July, 1613.
3. Richard Marshall, bapt. at All Saints' Pavement, 5 September, 1613; buried there 13 December following.
4. John Marshall, bapt. at All Saints' Pavement, 5 April, and buried there 7 April, 1614.

<sup>8</sup> 1623. "Lady M'shall was buried the 29 day of Auguste." She was called *Lady* being the wife of a Lord Mayor. According to the old adage—

"He is a Lord for a year and a day,  
But she is a Lady for ever and aye."

Her baptism, as well as other entries of her family, occur in the registers of All Saints' Pavement:—

- 1576-7. Jan<sup>r</sup>. 4. Susanna, dau. of Robert Brooke, bapt.  
1579. June 14. Arthur, son of Robert Brooke, alderman, bapt.  
1580. Jan<sup>r</sup>. 29. Mary, dau. of Robert Brooke, alderman, bapt.  
1586. Oct. 8. Jane, dau. of Robert Brooke, alderman, bapt.  
1599. June 1. Obijt Venerabilis vir Rob'tus Brooke, alder<sup>r</sup>.  
1600. July 30. Obijt Maria Brooke, uxor Percevallii Brooke, mercat<sup>r</sup>.  
1604. July 12. Ladie Jane Brooke, buried.

<sup>9</sup> The issue of Thomas Marshall and Susanna his wife was probably more than here given, but those not entered in the text were children who no doubt died in their infancy. It is difficult to identify them owing to the fact that at the time the children of Alderman Marshall were born there were two other *Thomas* Marshalls having children baptized at All Saints' Pavement. One of them is distinguished in the register as "joiner;" the other has no distinctive appellation. The alderman is usually described as "mercier" or "alderman," but in some entries neither of these marks of distinction are added to his name. The following entries, I am of

opinion, relate to his children, but as direct proof is wanting, I insert them in this note, instead of in the text, in which I have only set down those children who, on a comparison of dates and names, could not be other than his:—

- |   |             |
|---|-------------|
| 1603-4. Suzana Marshall,<br>5 March.                                | } Baptisms. |
| 1605. Charles, son of Thomas<br>Marshall, 28 July.                  |             |
| 1606-7. Suzanna, dau. of<br>Thomas Marshall, 19 Jan <sup>r</sup> .  |             |
| 1606-7. George, son of<br>Thomas Marshall, 27 Feb <sup>r</sup> .    |             |
| 1609. Isabella, dau. of Tho-<br>mas Marshall, 5 June.               |             |
| 1603. March 6. Susanna Mar-<br>shall, dau. of Thomas Mar-<br>shall. | } Burials.  |
| 1606. Nov. 29. Charles Mar-<br>shall.                               |             |
| 1609. Aug. 30. Susanna<br>Marshall.                                 |             |
| 1610. April 6. George Mar-<br>shall.                                |             |

At St. Michael's, Ousebridge, York, the following entries will be found in the Parish Register:—

- |  |             |
|--|-------------|
| 1605. July 31. Jane, dau. of<br>Thomas Marshall, mercer. | } Baptisms. |
| 1606. Sept. 24. Elizabeth,<br>dau. of same.              |             |
| 1609. July 3. Elizabeth, dau.<br>of same.                |             |
| 1611. Oct. 4. Thomas, son of<br>same.                    |             |
| 1606. Nov. 18. Elizabeth, dau.<br>of same.               | } Burial.   |

5. HENRY MARSHALL, bapt. at All Saints' Pavement, 6 August, 1615, eldest surviving son.
6. SAMUEL MARSHALL, bapt. at All Saints' Pavement, 25 October, 1616. Succeeded his brother Henry.
7. Arthur Marshall, bapt. at All Saints' Pavement, 3 April, 1618. Of Highfield House in the parish of Naborne, co. York. Mentioned in his father's will, 1622, and in his mother's, 1628. Executor to his brother Henry, 1648. Elizabeth, dau. of Arter (*sic*) Marshall, was bapt. at All Saints' Pavement 7 May, 1644. Elizabeth, dau. of Arthur Marshall, was buried in *that church* 29 August, 1650. She may have been the daughter of this Arthur. He had a first cousin once removed of the same name resident at Aislaby about this period, of whom hereafter.<sup>10</sup> Adm'on of the goods of Arthur Marshall of Aislaby, co. York, was granted in P.C.C. to Elizabeth Marshall his relict, 17 November, 1653. I have not yet been able to find sufficient proof of identity to enable me to distinguish the one from the other.
1. Jane, bapt. at All Saints' Pavement, 23 February, 1597—8. Married there 7 October, 1621, to Hugh Ingram, citizen of London, son and heir of Sir William Ingram, of York, Knt.<sup>11</sup>
2. Mary, bapt. at All Saints' Pavement, 25 March, 1599. Married there to Robert Horner, Alderman of York, 14 September, 1624.
3. Hester, bapt. at All Saints' Pavement, 1 April, 1600.
4. Anne, bapt. at All Saints' Pavement, 10 September, 1601.
5. Elizabeth, bapt. at All Saints' Pavement, 3 March, 1602—3. Mentioned in her father's will, 1622. Adm'on at York, 26 January, 1637—8.
6. Katherine, bapt. at All Saints' Pavement, 21 April, 1609; buried there 12 July, 1611.

HENRY MARSHALL, was of Gate Fulford, co. York. His will is dated 10 October, 1648, in which he is called 'Esquire.' Desires to be buried in the Chancel of St. Oswald at Fulford. Devises his lands and Manor house at Gate Fulford (the latter in the occupation of Elizabeth Heslewood) to his wife Anne for her life, and then to his brother Arthur Marshall of Highfield House in the parish of Naborne, and to his heirs, and appoints him executor. Witnesses, John Smithson, Eliz. Heslewood, Rich. Seaton. Proved in Exchequer Court at York, 17 February, 1648.<sup>12</sup> Anne Marshall, wife of Henry, was the daughter of Richard Bewes, Esqre., and married for her second husband Peter Bryan.<sup>13</sup> Henry Marshall was a Royalist, and his estates were sequestered; Bryan was on the opposite side, and one of the Commissioners' agents for sequestrating estates. From the following notes taken from the Royalist Composition Papers, in the Public Record Office, it appears pretty plainly that he married the widow for her money, and then used his position to enable him to get hold of the estates, a proceeding which was opposed by Samuel Marshall the brother and heir of Henry.

Vol. XLIV. *1st Series*, p. 63. By the Commissioners for compounding, etc., 27 May, 1653. In the case of Ann Marshall of Gatefulforth, co. York, widow, who desires allowance of her jointure in certain lands sequestered for the delinquency of Henry Marshall her late husband,—order, that she produce the fine in which she joined her late husband to sell part of her jointure.

p. 65. Memorandum of production of an Indenture dated 17 August, 1642, whereby Henry Marshall did sell to Thomas Hesketh and William Hally closes called Newfields, &c., in Gatefulford, and fine consequent on this produced.

p. 67. Depositions of Hesketh and John Hill in reference to it;—And the petitioner herself now the wife of Peter Bryan deposes that she never was privy to the words on the back of her jointure which cancelled it, "neither did she nor any other by her consent or to her knowledg pull the scale off the same, but shee beleues if it were not done by Souldiers when her house was plundered that it was done by some

<sup>10</sup> See also Jewitt's "Reliquary," vol. xxi. p. 179.

<sup>11</sup> See "Visit. of Yorkshire," published by Surtees Society, p. 146; and Foster's "Yorkshire Pedigrees," under "Ingram of Temple Newsam."

<sup>12</sup> This note is from the original will, there being no transcript at this period.

<sup>13</sup> 1654. Dec. 1. Peter, son of Peter Bryan, gentleman, born.—*Register of Fulford, co. York.*



out of a fallacious intent and meerly out of mallice and to defraud her of what was and is really her owne." Samuel Marshall the brother and heir of the said Henry Marshall compounded 22 February, 1652, according to the Additional Act,<sup>14</sup> and then desired allowance of the said jointure, but it was not allowed. This document is dated 4 May, 1653.

p. 71. Commissioners disallow Anne Marshall's claim to the Jointure, 2 March, 1652, and require further evidence.

p. 73a. Interrogatories on part of Mrs. Marshall in pursuance of order of 2 March, 1652. Answers to same by Thomas Hesketh<sup>15</sup> of Heslington, Esqre. From these it appears that Mrs. Marshall's father was Thomas Bewes (*sic*, but should be Richard Bowes), Esqr., and that Henry Marshall destroyed the settlement contrary to his wife's will and promised to make another.

p. 75. The deposition of Mrs. Ann Bryan, now wife to Mr. Peter Bryan, and late wife to Mr. Henry Marshall of Fulford, taken 25 March, 1653.

p. 79. The indenture of Settlement on marriage of Henry Marshall and Anne his wife was dated 31 October, 1633, and made between Henry Marshall, Esqr., of the first part, and Richard Bowes (*sic*) and Charles Bowes (*sic*) of the other part.

p. 82. Peter Bryan was one of the Commissioners agents. Before her husband's (i.e. Henry Marshall's) death "his house was many times plundered by Mr. Hothams Souldiers and others."

p. 89. A deposition about the deed of settlement, in which Henry Marshall and the Bewes' were described as of Babthorpe.

p. 93. Copy of a letter dated 23 January, 1651, saying that Peter Bryan had married Mrs. Marshall, and that the house was divers times plundered, &c.

p. 97. The petition of Samuel Marshall brother and heir of Henry Marshall, deceased, to be allowed to compound for the said Henry's estate, dated 22 February, 1652.

p. 99. Petition of Anne Marshall of Gate Fulford, widow, dated 23 July, 1651, for discharge of sequestration.

Vol. LI. 2nd Series, pp. 363—373. Papers relating to claim of Samuel Marshall to the lands of his brother Henry at Fulford. It appears that the Manor of Gate Fulford belonged to Henry, and that the Commissioners had granted a seven years' lease of it and other lands to Peter Bryan. The fine was £228 *0s. 4d.*

I have given these notes in the order in which they occur in the Composition papers, which it will be seen is not chronological. They however tell their own story so plainly that further comment on my part appears quite unnecessary.

SAMUEL MARSHALL was of Aislaby Grange in the parish of Middleton near Pickering,<sup>16</sup> and was aged 48, 11 September, 1666, when he entered and signed his pedigree in Dugdale's Visitation of Yorkshire.<sup>17</sup> He married Amy, daughter of . . . Page of Finchley, co. Middlesex.<sup>18</sup> She was buried at Middleton 17 October,

<sup>14</sup> I suppose the Third Act. See Publications of Index Society, vol. ii. p. 49 a.

<sup>15</sup> Thomas Hesketh is called "brother-in-law" in the will of Alderman Marshall, and was by his marriage with Jane Brooke, (at Pocklington, 16 Sept., 1606,) uncle both to Henry Marshall and Anne Bowes. Anne Bowes was bapt. at Hemingborough, 9 Jan., 1615-16.

<sup>16</sup> He lived at Wrelton, as appears from the Hearth Tax Roll, North Riding of York, 25 Car. II. 1674, Subsidy  $\frac{2}{3}$ , in which the following names occur:—

Wrelton.  
Sam. Marshall, gent. . . 4 hearths.

Aislaby.  
Henry Marshall . . . 3 ,,  
Thomas Marshall . . . 1 ,,

Pickeringtown.

John Marshall . . . 1 hearth.  
Widd. Marshall . . . 1 ,,  
William Marshall . . . 1 ,,  
John Marshall . . . 2 ,,

In another Hearth Tax Roll, 19 Car. II 1667-8, Subsidy  $\frac{2}{3}$ , I find:

Pickering.  
Widd' Marshall . . . 1 hearth.

Aislaby.  
W<sup>m</sup>. Marshall, decrease 1 ,,

<sup>17</sup> Surtees Society, vol. xxxvi. p. 316. Coll. of Arms, MS., C. 40.

<sup>18</sup> There is a licence in "Paver's Marriage Licences" for Samuel Marshall, gent., of the parish of Pickering, and Ann (*sic*) Colcote, widow, of the parish

1679.<sup>19</sup> He was buried there 8 July, 1674. His will, in which he is described as of Wreton, co. York, Gentleman, is dated 15 May, 1671. To Samuel Marshall my eldest son and Susanna Marshall my eldest daughter my manor and dwelling-house in Wreton and lands there to be equally divided betwixt them and their heirs for ever. To Ann Marshall my youngest daughter all my grounds called the Holmes and one Cloth Mill, etc., in the parish of Middleton, in fee. To Arthur Marshall my youngest son my corn mill called Costay Mill, etc., in the parish of Middleton in fee. All my personal estate I have given by deed to my two daughters Susanna and Ann (*sic*) but Amy Marshall, Mr. Hunter of Thorneton made it, and it is among my writings. Witnesses, Thomas Skelton, William Gill, John Skelton, Henry Cowper. Proved in Exchequer Court at York, by his two daughters, 3 June, 1675. His issue was:—

1. Arthur Marshall, bapt. at Pickering 20, and buried there 21 May, 1645.
  2. Samuel Marshall, bapt. at Pickering, 30 October, 1650. Aged 15, 11 September, 1666. Was living at the date of his father's will, 1671, but as no further mention of him appears it is probable that he died between that date and 1690, in which year his sister Susanna made her will, in which there is no mention of him.
  3. Arthur Marshall. He is mentioned in his father's will, 1671, and in that of his sister Susanna, 1690. His will as 'of Popler, co. Midd'x Gent., weak of body, etc.' is dated 30 August, 1712. To my kinswoman Mrs. Mary Noble<sup>20</sup> of Pickering in Yorkshire, £20. To my kinswoman Mrs. Amey Ned, £20. To Mrs. Susanna Perkins wife of William Perkins of Whitbe, £20. To my kinsman Arthur Powis, £20. To my sister-in-law Hannah Fendley of Popler, widow, £20. To ten poor people of the parish of St. Leonards Bromley, co. Midd'x, £5. Same to poor of Popler. Sister-in-law Hannah Fendley residuary legatee and executrix. She proved in Commissary Court of London, 30 July, 1713.
1. Susanna, of Wreton. Bapt. at Pickering, 2 Nov'r., 1647. Buried at Middleton, 20 November, 1692. Will as 'of Wreton, spinster,' dated 12 May, 1690. Whereas in performance of a contract I have made with one William Sawden for sale of my Manor, capital messuage, etc., in Wreton in order to confirmation of same I give to Leonard Conyers of Kirby Over Carr, clerke, and Henry Simpson of Edston, gent., in trust to make a good estate to said William Sawden of the Manor of Wreton, etc., and to discharge mortgages and debts with the money. Appoints Leonard Conyers and Henry Simpson executors. To my brother Arthur Marshall, £70. To my maid servant Rebecca Barker, 20s. Residuary estate to my two neices Anne Tayler and Susanna Tayler, their father Wrightington Tayler not to intermeddle nor be intrusted with the said monies. Witnesses, James Swayles, Arthur Marshall, Eliz. Grey, William Grey. Proved in Exchequer Court at York by Leonard Conyers, clerk, and Henry Simpson, gent., 6 January, 1692—3.<sup>21</sup>
  2. Amy, called youngest daughter in her father's will. Married at Middleton,

of Middleton, to marry at Pickering or Middleton, dated 1643. Ann is no doubt an error for Amy, and Amy Page was, at the time of her marriage to Samuel Marshall, the widow of Colcote. A very careful investigation satisfies me that Amy (not Anne) is the correct spelling of this lady's name. It must be borne in mind that the earlier registers of Middleton have been lost, and hence arises the chief difficulty in tracing the pedigree of the Aislaby Marshalls. She is mentioned as Amy in the will of William Marshall of Aislaby, 1661 (*vide post*), in which is a bequest to her and "her children by him" (Samuel Marshall), leading us to infer that she had also children by her first husband, Col-

cote. Lastly she is entered as buried, "Amy Marshall, *vidua*," in the Parish Register of Middleton.

<sup>19</sup> See Extracts from Middleton Register, "Genealogist," vol. i. p. 117.

<sup>20</sup> I have met with three marriages of Pickering Marshalls with people named Noble, viz.:—

1645, Jan'y. 29. John Noble and Marie Marshall.—*Pickering Register*.

1645, Jan'y. 29. William Marshall and Marie Noble.—*Pickering Register*.

1685, Sept'. 17. John Marshall, of Pickering, and Jane Noble.—*St. Olave's York Register*.

<sup>21</sup> This note is taken from the original will.

13 April, 1680, to Wrightington Taylor. Marriage Licence for Wrightington Taylor of Euxton, co. Lancaster, clothier, aged 24, to marry Amy Marshall of Wrelton in the parish of Middleton, spinster, aged 23, at Middleton, Kirby Moorside, or Thornton. (*Paver's Marriage Licences.*) She was buried at Middleton 26 December, 1683.

Samuel Marshall had another child who died in infancy, as this entry of a burial occurs in Pickering Register, "1646, June 27. Infans Samuelis Marshall, gen."

I now return to ROGER MARSHALL, the eldest son of Roger Marshall, of Aislaby Grange, aged 12 at his father's death in 1563. His 'late lands' being mentioned in the will of his brother Thomas in 1622, it seems pretty certain that he must have been then deceased. He had issue:—

1. ROGER MARSHALL.

2. William Marshall, of Aislaby. Devisee of lands late his father's in will of his uncle Thomas Marshall, 1622. His will, in which he is described as 'of Aislaby, Gent.,' is dated 21 February, 1661. To be buried "in the pariah church of Midleton in the north walke under an Ingraven through (sic) stone their." To Roger Marshall and his children, vizt. William, John, Arther, Henry, and Jaine, £10 equally to be divided amongst them. To Francis Challiner of Marton 40s. To his wife 10s. To John Challiner 40s., and to his wife and each of his children 10s. To Alice Wadnell, Isabell Moone, Dorothy Ybancks, and Elizabeth Snawdon, late daughters of Dorothy Challiner my sister deceased 10s. apiece, and to each of their children 10s. apiece. To Susanna Bowne one of my said sister Challiners daughters £10, and to every of her children 10s. apiece. To Joseph Osburne of Hull 10s. for a ring. To Susanna his wife £3 6s. 8d., and to every one of his children 10s. To Margaret Skelton my sister 10s. To William Leaminge my godson 20s. To Amye Marshall wife of Samuel Marshall and to every one of her children by him 10s. apiece. To Lawrence Hardwicke, clerk, 20s., and to his son William 10s. Richard Judson, clerk, 20s. William Wilson, clerk, 20s. Jaine Hayton my maid 5s. "And albeit I have conveyed my land unto the heirs of Arthur Marshall, notwithstanding it is my desire that Mary Marshall his daughter and his sole heir and her heirs to pay 20s. p. ann. to poor of Aislaby at Christmas for ever." Appoints said Mary Marshall and Roger Spencer executors and residuary legatees. Witnesses, Tho. Swayles, William Mason. Proved in Exchequer Court at York, by Roger Spencer, 30 October, 1662, and power reserved to Mary Marshall. (Vol. 45, fo. 208.)

1. Dorothy, married . . . Challiner.
2. Margaret, married . . . Skelton.

ROGER MARSHALL. Mentioned in the will of his uncle Thomas Marshall, 1622. He is probably the Roger Marshall whose children, William, John, ARTHUR, HENRY, and Jane are mentioned in the will of William Marshall above. Guardianship of Mary Marshall daughter and sole heir of ARTHUR, was granted to Matthew Mitford of the City of York, gent., 1 April, 1662. (*Rydale Act Book.*) HENRY is, I believe, identical with "Henry Marshall of Aislaby, co. York," will dated 15 September, 1712. Gives the house in which he dwells to his son Henry Marshall, and if he die unmarried then to his daughter, Ann Marshall, and if these, his two children, die without issue, then to his wife, and after her decease to Elizabeth Marshall, wife of John Marshall. Mentions son and daughter as both under age. Appoints wife executrix. Witnesses, Christopher Peacock, Isaac, and William Skelton.<sup>23</sup> Proved in Exchequer Court at York by Mary Marshall, widow and relict, 11 December, 1713. (Vol. 69, fo. 74.)

<sup>23</sup> William Skelton, of Sinnington, aged 50, yeoman, had licence to marry Jane Marshall, of Pickering, aged 42, widow, at Sinnington, or Edston. *Paver's Mar-*

*riage Licences.* 1708, Feb. 23. William Skelton and Jane Marshall, married. —*Sinnington Register.*

There is another branch of the Pickering Marshalls which should not be left unnoticed here, its last traceable heir male being William Marshall, the celebrated agriculturist and writer on Rural Economy, who died without issue in 1818. After his death Mr. Jacob Cole, a relative of his wife and also of his mother, assumed the surname and arms of Marshall. He appears to have had no Marshall blood whatever in his veins, and also failed to prove the connection of William Marshall with those of his name who appear in the books of record in the College of Arms. He entered William Marshall's pedigree in 12 D. 14, fo. 163-4, as far as his great-great-great grandfather William Marshall of Pickering, yeoman. This William is possibly the cousin of that name mentioned in the will of Susanna Marshall, widow of the Lord Mayor of York, and if so, would be the son of a brother (unrecorded) of Roger Marshall, of Aislaby Grange, who married Mary, daughter of Thomas Curtes, of Clee. The arms for Marshall granted 11 February, 1829, to Mr. Cole on his assuming the name, were but slightly differenced, being, *Barry of six Argent and Sable per pale indented counterchanged, a canton Ermine. And for crest, A mount Vert, thereon a man in armour affronté proper, holding in his dexter hand a baton Or, and supporting with his sinister hand a tilting spear in bend sinister also proper, therefrom flowing a pennon Gules.*<sup>23</sup>

The above-mentioned pedigree was not recorded with that amount of detail which a careful comparison of the entries in the registers of Pickering with the wills preserved at York appears to justify. This, owing to the number of members of the family bearing the same Christian names, and all residing at or near Pickering at the same date, is a most intricate and difficult genealogy to trace. I submit it to the reader in tabular form, as I fear that any but a practised genealogist and one who has devoted as many years as I have to tracing it out, would otherwise be quite unable to understand my reasons for thinking that it is tolerably correct. The dates of baptisms, marriages, and burials, are from the registers of Pickering unless otherwise stated. Such portions as I do not consider sufficiently proved are printed in *italics*.

<sup>23</sup> Grants, xxxvii. 251.

## Marshall of Pickering.

JOHN MARSHALL<sup>1</sup> of Pickering. =

ROGER MARSHALL = of Pickering His children mentioned in will of William Marshall, 1693. Buried 4 Nov, 1693. Will, proved by Eli- zabeth Mar- shall his ex- cutrix in Dean- ury Court at York, 1693. This will is not extant.	ELIZA- BERTH.	AMBROSE MAR- SHALL, Bap. 21 Oct, 1668. His children mentioned in will of Wil- liam Mar- shall, 1693. Buried 30 July, 1668.	ALICE WILKIN- SOS. Married 10 Novr, 1594. Buried 4 Novr, 1648.
WILLIAM MARSHALL = of Pickering, yoo- man. Buried 2 Jan, 1627-8. Will of 25 July, 1633, proved at York 6 May, 1638. To be buried in Pick- ington Church. Men- tions kinswoman John (sic) Salton.			
EMOR GILL. Mar- Tied 21 Novr, 1587.	ROBERT MAR- SHALL, Bap. 14 Jan, 1563 (?). Married Elizabeth Park, 18 June, 1584. Bur. 13 March, 1596. Had issue John bapt. 2 April, 1595.	JOHN MAR- SHALL, Bap. 4 July, 1578.	MARY. Bap. 1 April, 1559. Mar. 4 Dec. 1588, to Roger Humble.
JOHN, Bap. 4 July, 1568.	AGNES. Buried 16 Jan, 1567.	ELIZA- BERTH (twin with Am- brose) Bap. 21 Oct, 1568.	ELIZABETH, Bap'd 9 Nov, 1571. Mar. Henry Haldor, 17 Nov, 1618. He is legatee of 10s., & has ten children, Anne and Richard, of 20s. apiece when of age, in will of William Marshall, 1623.

ROBERTS, taken from the original provisors of the will, in vol. of articles, &c., &c., &c., at  
 10, 173. To be buried in Pickering Church in the Middle Ayle. Mary Beswick's wife of  
 John Beswick; Richard son of Richard Parkinson; Ann Thourpe daughter of John  
 Richard Parkinson, son, Proved in Deanery Court, York, by Anne Marshall the relict,  
 15 June 1738.—See M. I. s for John and Paul Marshall, *Gentleman's Mag.*, 1805, vol. 1,  
 p. 485.



## No. III.

## DESCENDANTS OF ROBERT MARSHALL BY HIS SECOND WIFE.

According to a pedigree in Harleian MS., 1487, fo. 282<sup>1</sup>, Robert Marshall of Pickering, who married the daughter and heir of John Browne, of Hull, for his first wife, had for his second, Anne, daughter of . . . Bulmer,<sup>2</sup> by whom he had issue Robert Marshall, who married . . . daughter of . . . Lacock, of Tadcaster, by whom he was father of Robert Marshall, who married Anne, daughter of John Huddleston. They had issue George Marshall, who married Mary, daughter of Robert Ward, *alias* Robinson. So far I have no further evidence to offer in support of this descent. The subsequent statements are, however, borne out by better authority than the Harleian MS., and are of value because they enable me to bring in the descent of a family of Marshall of some consideration, settled at Morton-on-Swale, and which was probably another branch of this house.

George Marshall had issue by Mary Ward, *alias* Robinson :—

1. Robert Marshall, of the Castle of Carrigonon, co. Cork. In Harleian MS. 6140, fo. 41, there is a docket of a crest, *A lion rampant holding a cross patée fichée*, and the coat tricked is Marshall, quartering, Bruse, Hawyke, and Browne. If the above descent is correct, he had certainly no right to quarter the arms of Browne, being descended from the second, and not the first wife, of Robert Marshall, of Pickering. The docket is, "This crest is proper to Marshall, of Tadcaster in the com. of Yorke, and now may be borne by Robert Marshall, of the Castel of Carrigonon in the com. of Corke, and on of his Ma<sup>ty</sup> Counsell in the Province of Munster, and George Marshall, his brother, on of his M<sup>ty</sup> Esquiers, dated the vi<sup>th</sup> of May, Anno 1608." I can find no record of this grant either in the College of Arms, or in Ulster's Office.
2. Sir George Marshall, knt., Equerry to King James I., of Cole Park, in the parish of St. Paul, Malmesbury, co. Wilts. Aubrey<sup>3</sup> says he was a Scotsman, but this is an evident error. He was buried at Putney, co. Surrey, 27 July, 1636.<sup>4</sup> Administration, in which he is described as "late of Putney, in co. Surrey, knt.," granted by P.C.C., 14 June, 1637, to Marmaduke Marshall, and Anne Marshall his wife, natural and lawful daughter of said Sir George Marshall; and again 2 May, 1667, to Elizabeth Moore, *alias* Marshall, principal creditor and next of kin, because the said Marmaduke and Anne Marshall were deceased. Sir George married Cyceley daughter of Sir Owen Hopton, knt. She died 23 April, 1625, and was buried in Malmesbury Abbey Church.<sup>5</sup>

Their issue was Anne, daughter and sole heir, who married Marmaduke Marshall, of Morton-on-Swale. He was aged ten and a-half at his father's death in 1603 (*Inq. p.m.*). Was living at Cole Park in 1629. Aubrey says that Hugh Awdley was afterwards owner. Was Gentleman Sewer<sup>6</sup> to the Duke of Lennox in 1639. He appears to have had seven daughters :—

- i. . . . married Thomas Pennington.
- ii. . . . married Nicholas Baxter.
- iii. Anne.

<sup>1</sup> See also Add. MS. 18011; and "The Visitation of Yorkshire," edited by Joseph Foster, p. 131. This descent is said to be testified under the hand of Thomas Marshall, and collected out of his nephew Francis Marshall's "Evidences." The letter in hands of Ri. S. George, Norroy, 1611.

<sup>2</sup> *Vide ante*, Note 13, page 147.

<sup>3</sup> "Topographical Collections," edited

by J. E. Jackson, p. 265.

<sup>4</sup> Lysons's "Environs of London," vol. iv., p. 607.

<sup>5</sup> See M.I., "Beauties of England and Wales, Wiltshire," p. 615. See her burial, "Aubrey's Topographical Collections," edited by J. E. Jackson, p. 258.

<sup>6</sup> The sewer was the officer who set and removed the dishes, and tasted them, &c.—*Halliwel*.

- iv. . . . ? if Elizabeth Moore, *alias* Marshall, the administratrix to Sir George Marshall in 1667.  
 v. Frances, buried at Malmesbury Abbey.  
 vi. Ciceley, buried at Malmesbury Abbey.  
 vii. Margaret, bapt<sup>d</sup> at Malmesbury Abbey.

The descent of Marmaduke Marshall is clearly proved by inquisitions *post mortem*, from William Marshall, of Thirsk, but his connection with the family of whom I am writing, though probable, is not provable.

The will of "James Marshall, of Vpsalle [in the parish of Thirsk] within the countie of Yorke, gentilman," is dated . . . . 1532. He wills to be buried in the church of Our Lady at Thirske, afor the Roode wher my mother liethe. Mentions sons. William Marshall, Thomas Marshall, and Roger Marshall. Son William Walcar. Lands at Morton vpon Swaff'. John Jakes. My daughter Elenor. Anne my daughter. To Elinor my wife farmholds in "Murton of Swall" for her life. My daughter Margaret and her husband. My daughter Jane. My sister Alice Welbanke, 20<sup>d</sup>, in contentation of her marriage goods. William Andrewa. Christopher Tolson. Marmaduke Lee. £40 I owe to th'abbote of Biland to be paid out of the house at Nortone of Roger mysonnes parte. Christopher Tolthorpe. Son William Marshall and wife Elinor executors, and if they will not I will that my brother Sr Robert Marshall pson be myn executor. Thomas Rukebie supervisor, for which I give him my cote of plaite. Proved in the Exchequer Court at York, 8 August, 1532, by Elinore the relict, and William Marshall.

There exists no doubt in my mind that the following will is that of William Marshall the, apparently, eldest son, and executor of James. It was proved at Richmond, and will be found (among those from the *Eastern Deaneries*) at Somerset House.

"Will'm Marshall, gentleman, of Mowton, of hole mynd, etc. Dated 9 August, 1542. To my mother £4 out of lands in Thirske. To my wife 5 marks in the yere. Daughters Anne and Margaret which I had by my first wife, 20 marks each. To my son Giles after the death of [my] uncle John Marshall 30s. by the year for life. To my son John my best gown. To my sister Elinor a cow. To Thomas M' . . . my brother one graie stagge of three years old. To John Jakes my brother-in-law one fillie of three years old. To Sire John Mowre a colte foile of a mar. . The residue of my goods unbequeathed I give to Elizabeth my wife and my children of us two begotten whom I make . . . [executors.] Witnesses, John Tristram, Rowland Smithsone, George . . ." <sup>8</sup>  
 There is no date of probate preserved, but the following *Inq. p. m.* supplies the date of the death of this testator.

*Court of Wards, Vol. I. p. 20.* Inquisition taken at Thryске 29 October, 35 Henry VIII. [1543] on death of William Marshall. The jurors say that he was seized in fee of one messuage, six cottages, and forty-eight acres of land and meadow in Thirske, and three messuages, eight cottages, fourteen bovates and a half of land etc., in Morton on Swail, and two messuages, etc., in Norton in le Clay. Said William Marshall died 5 November, 34 Henry VIII. [1542], and John Marshall is his son and heir, and is aged nineteen and upwards.

This John Marshall married Margaret<sup>9</sup> daughter of . . . Fox of Clyffe, co. York. His *Inq. p. m.* [15 Elizabeth No. 17] was taken at York Castle 20 October, 15 Elizabeth [1573]. He is described as Gent. The Jurors say he was seized of lands in Morton on Swale, Norton in the Clay, and Thirsk, and that he died 5 April last past, and that John Marshall is his son and heir, and was three years and two months at his father's death.

He succeeded his father, and married Catherine (? Barbara), daughter of Marmaduke Wilson of Tanfeld, co. York. In her marriage settlement she is called *Barbara*, but, in the *Inq. p. m.* of her husband, *Catherine*. I am inclined to think that Barbara is right, and that she is identical with Barbara Marshall of the parish of Ainderby Steeple, widow, who had licence in 1606 to marry William Rymer of

<sup>7</sup> Mowton is, I believe, one form of spelling Morton, meaning Morton-on-Swale. Morton-on-Swale is in the parish of Ainderby-Steeple.

<sup>8</sup> It appears from the inventory that

his surname was Scotte. Among the debts owed by testator, at end of inventory, is 6s. 8d. to Mydleton Church.

<sup>9</sup> She re-married Anthony Johnson.



Northallerton, at Ainderby Steeple. (Paver's Marriage Licences.) The marriage settlement bears date 21 September, 1591, and was made between John Marshall of Morton upon Swale and Barbara daughter of Marmaduke Wilson of West Tanfield, with £400 portion. Lands settled reserving £20 a year to Margaret Johnson, wife of Antony Johnson, mother of the said John Marshall.<sup>10</sup>

The inquisition on John Marshall (*Court of Wards*, Vol. 28, p. 100) was taken at Wetherbie, 25 April, 2 James [1604]; in it he is described as of Morton on Swaile, Gent. The jurors say he was seized in fee of three messuages, eight cottages, and fourteen and a half bovates of land in Morton on Swaile, and two messuages, etc., in Norton in the Clay, and lands in Richmond, and being so seized by his deed of feofment dated 21 September, 33 Elizabeth, enfeofed a certain Anthony Witham of Cliffe, Esqr., Christopher Savill of Cuckwolde, Thomas Warcoppe of East Tanfelde, and Richard Thorneton of Ellingthorpe, gentlemen, in all the said messuages to hold to them to the uses mentioned in an indenture dated 21 September, 33 Elizabeth [1591,] made between the said John Marshall on the one part and Marmaduke Wilson of Tanfelde, gent., on the other part, settling lands to use of the said John Marshall and Catherine Wilson and their heirs males, and in default to use of said John Marshall and his heirs. John Marshall died seized. Catherine survived him, and is now living at Tanfield aforesaid. John Marshall died at Tanfield the last day of August before the taking of this inquisition, and Marmaduke Marshall is his son and heir by the said Catherine, and said Marmaduke was, at the death of his father, 10 years and six months old.

Marmaduke Marshall, as I have already stated, became the husband of Anne daughter and sole heir of Sir George Marshall.

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<sup>10</sup> For this information I am indebted to Rev<sup>d</sup>. C. B. Norcliffe.

FURTHER REMARKS ON AN INSCRIBED STONE FOUND AT  
YARM.<sup>1</sup>

By Professor GEORGE STEPHENS, F.S.A., Copenhagen.

? DATE ABOUT A.D. 684—700.

*Photoxylograph by J. F. Rosenstand from light-bilds kindly forwarded by the  
Rev. J. T. Fowler, F.S.A., Vice-Principal of Hatfield Hall, Durham.*

THIS piece is not in runes. But it claims a place here as inestimable in itself, and as being in a very old North-English dialect, like so many of the English runics. It is all that is left of a tall grave cross, of sandstone, and was found by our famous English digger Canon Greenwell of Durham and his friends, at a meeting of the Durham Archæological Society in 1877. The bit before us is 2 feet 2 inches high, 1 foot  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch wide, and  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches thick. As both the narrow sides are alike in pattern, only one is given here. It was first made known to me by my departed friend the Rev. D. H. Haigh, who at once sent me an excellent tracing of the inscription, and whose sharp eye discovered the damaged PR in the broken top line. Various hindrances have as yet delayed its publication by Mr. Fowler in the *Journal* of the Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association:<sup>2</sup> but in the meantime, as a contribution to this my 3rd volume, that zealous old-lorist has most courteously favored me (Nov. 1879) with sun-pictures, and with the following communication :

“ The inscribed stone about which you enquire is a portion of a shaft of an early monumental cross, which for many years served as a weight in a mangle at Yarm in Yorkshire,

<sup>1</sup> See *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*, vol. vi. pp. 47-52.

<sup>2</sup> This active Society has munificently paid the cost of my 3 woodcuts, and will give this my paper thereon a place in

their *Journal*, where it will appear before the printing of this volume is ended. (Father Haigh's remarks were communicated to the *Journal* by Mr. Fowler last year. See the last note.)



YARM STONE,



FRONT.

YORKSHIRE.



SIDES



AND BACK.



a place on the south bank of the Tees, which river here divides between that county and Durham. Nothing is known of the previous history of the stone, the photographs sufficiently shew what its present appearance is. It is now preserved in the Durham Chapter Library. The late Rev. D. H. Haigh read the inscription thus: . . . PRB . . . | MBEREHC | T ✕ SAC ✕ | ALLA ✕ SIG | NUMAETER | HISBRODERA | YSETAE ✕. He considered that PRB stood for *presbyter*, and SAC for *sacerdos*, and, assuming that a portion had been broken away from the top, proposed to render it: (N.) to the priest (Trum)berecht (and) to the bishop Alla, in memory of his brothers, set up (this) cross (signum).

“Professor Earle of Oxford has had paper casts, and suggests the following: (P)RO (HE) | RIBEREHC | T ✕ SAC ✕ | ALLA ✕ SIGN | UMAETER | HISBRODERA | (Y)SETAE ✕. For *Hereberht priest (or for H. sacred?) Alla erected this cross in memory of his brother.*

“I may add that the letters in the top line are very indistinct even on the stone itself, that to Canon Greenwell and myself the first letter in the second line has always looked like N, and that the first in the last line is very doubtful, and quite as much like s as y. Prof. Earle too says, ‘I wish I could see the y more distinctly.’

“It has occurred to me that there may have been ORATE in a line now quite gone, and that it may have been: ✕ Pray for Tuniberecht ✕ bishop (or priest) ✕ Alla set up this cross ‘after’ his brother.

“This is all I can tell you about it; you will doubtless state your own views for yourself.”

First, as usual, the woodcuts being ready (March 1, 1880), we must try sharply to fix the staves themselves. And in doing this we must remember that at this early time minnestones in the West to princes of the Church or to officers or members thereof were written in the language of the Church—Latin (very rarely in Greek, or Latin with Greek letters). Only in the Scando-Anglic lands do we find the stubborn mother tongue employed, wholly or in part, whether the staves were Runish or Roman. (In heathen days, of course, only the local dialect and the local Runes were carved.) So here. The prayer-bidding and the technical Church-term SIGNUM (—BECUN) were in *Latin*,

the rest in the local *Old-North-English* speech. For, having regard to the formula, there can be no doubt in my mind that my learned brother Fowler is quite right, and that the lost line at the top began with the usual ORATE. I think it is also clear that Prof. Earle has happily read the 3 letters in the top line, PRO. Sufficient is left of them to make this nearly certain, and they belong to this particular and very common wordfall. In the 2nd line I believe that Mr. Haigh identified the first letter correctly as M, the usual minuscule, though worn above. I believe it cannot possibly be any other stave. The dash, or contraction-mark over the minuscule A in SAC is plain. The only remaining twayly mark is the 1st in the last line. But here also I agree with Haigh, and read S Y, that antique half-runic vowel which afterwards became Y, then Y, and of which I have spoken in my vol. i. p. 158. As we can date this stone, the shapes of the letters are most valuable to students of Palæography. We have also the common mingling of minuscules and majuscules, variations, and letters cut small for want of room. The *dated* and *localized* decorations are also precious to the archæologist. Everything is Old-Northumbrian with a touch of Keltic, in one word—Kelto-Northumbrian. My own reading therefore will be :—

[✠ orato  
 PRO tru]  
 MBEREHC  
 T ✠ SAC ✠  
 ALLA ✠ SIGN  
 UMAEFTER  
 HISBREODERA  
 YSETAE

[✠pray-ye] | [FOR tru] | MBEREHC ✠ | BISHOP ✠ | ALLA this-MEMORIAL AFTER  
 HIS BROTHER SET ✠

It is clear that the key to the whole is the name, by Haigh and myself taken as TRUMBERHT, and his title of SACERDOS. On the Cross, SAC is a contraction for SACERDOTI. Sure it is, that the name *ends* in -BERHT, and that he was a SACERDOS. Now it is well known that in the early Church the epithet SACERDOS had a very distinctive meaning. It signified *Bishop*, like as SACERDOTIUM was used for *Episcopate* and as a word of respectful address, like our *Right Reverend*; while, on the other hand, the word for *Priest* was PRESBYTER. There-



fore this -BERHT, whoever he was, was a *Bishop*. And indeed it is unreasonable to suppose that so large and costly and ornamental a pillar as this must have been when first raised, beautiful and complete, — should have been put up to a simple Priest. The style and language go back to about the 7th century or so. Now what Bishops ruled in England at about this time, whose name ended in -BERCHT? W. Stubbs, in his solid "Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum" (Oxford, 1858, sm. 4to) will tell us. We begin with the *very first* in England in -BERT :

AGILBERT,	Bishop of Dorchester,	consecrated	650.
TRUMBERT,	" "	Hexham,	" 681.
CUTHBERT,	" "	Lindisfarne,	" 685.
EADBERT,	" "	" "	" 688.
SUIDBERT,	" "	Friesland,	" 693.
NOTHBERT,	" "	Elmham,	" 693 × 706.
EADBERT,	" "	Selsey,	" 709.
KINBERT,	" "	Lindsey,	" 706 × 731.
EOBERT,	" "	York,	" 734.
FRITHBERT,	" "	Hexham,	" 734.
CUTHBERT,	" "	Hereford,	" 736.
EADBERT,	" "	Leicester,	" 764.
ALUBERT,	" "	Selsey,	" 746 × 765.
JAENBERT,	" "	Canterbury,	" 766.
ETHELBERT,	" "	York,	" 767.
ALDBERT,	" "	London,	" 767.
ALDBERT,	" "	Hereford,	" 777.
ETHELBERT,	" "	Withern,	" 777.
ALDBERT,	" "	Dunwich,	" 766 × 778.
HIGBERT,	" "	Lichfield,	" 779.
TILBERT,	" "	Hexham,	" 781.
KINBERT,	" "	Winchester,	" 781 × 785.
HEATHOBERT,	" "	London,	" 794.
DENEBERT,	" "	Worcester,	" 798.
WIGBERT,	" "	Sherborn,	" 796 × 801.
EANBERT,	" "	Hexham,	" 800.

We surely need not go further, into the 9th and 10th centuries. The shape of the letters alone would forbid this. The only other defensible reading of what stands before the -BEREHCT hitherto proposed is RI. But in *all* the above long list there is *no name* beginning with - - RIBERT. If not RI, the mark can only be M, in its usual minuscule form. And in the above roll there is *only one* Bishop whose name begins with - - MBERT, and that is TRUMBERT, Bishop of Hexham, West of Newcastle. This prelate's name is as usual

variously spelt, according as it was variously slurred in the pronunciation, or as the copyists were more or less careful. In the O. E. Chronicle it is TRUMBYRHT, TRUMBRIHT, in Beda TUNBERT and so (TUNBERHT) in Florence of Worcester, but in his English version of Beda King Alfred gives it as TRUMBYRHT. But all these are late forms compared with the sametime pillar.<sup>3</sup> Comparing Beda (4, 12), Florence of Worcester (681) and the O. E. Chron. (681, 685), we see that this Anglian Missionary succeeded EATA as Bishop of "Hagustaldes-ham" (= Hexham) in 681, but was driven away by the revolted Picts in 684, and in the following year at the synod of Twyford EATA was restored in the see, CUTHBERT, the elected, preferring Lindisfarne. When TRUMBERHT died we are not told. He may have lived to the end of the century, 16 years. I have therefore dated the stone between 684 and 700. The fragment was found at Yarm, some 50 English miles from Hexham, and he may have retired to that village and died there. Or the stone itself may have wandered.

But, from a linguistic point of view, the costliest vocable on this piece is, of course, the BREODERA. It occurs here for the first time on these forn monuments in England as dat. sing. Our next oldest Old-English things containing it are probably the Durham or Lindisfarne Gospels, from about 950. I have noted the following examples from this skin-book of its use in the dat. sing. Where the South-English text has BREØDER in the dat. s. and the Rushworth N. E. Gloss BROFER, the Lindisfarne N. E. has (*besides* sæm BROEDER in *Prolog. Mt. Cambridge ed. p. 10, l. 12*):

Mat.	5,	22 :	BRODERE	his.
"	"	"	BROÐRE	his.
"	"	24 :	BROÐERE	sinum.
"	22,	24 :	BROÐRE	his <i>vel</i> his BROEDRE.
"	"	25 :	BROEDER	his.
Mark	12,	19 :	BROEDRE	his.
Luke	12,	13 :	BROÐRE	minum.
"	20,	28 :	BROÐRE	his.

<sup>3</sup> On the about *contemporaneous* stone, with its beautifully carved Cross and decorations in the Keltic style, at Tullylease, Duhallow, County Cork, Ireland, is inscribed in elegant minuscules: "qui cum quæ hunc titulum legerit orat pro berechtuine." Here, on a same-time

slab, the BERECHT is as old in form as the BERECHT of the Yarm Cross. Saint Berchtwine came from the north of England, lived long in Ireland, and died at Tullylease. —See W. Reeves, *Ulster Journ. of Archæol.* vol. vi. and M. Stokes, *Christian Inscriptions*, 4to, Pt. 5, in both which works it

Thus in the Lindisfarne-Ms. dialect BROÐER usually makes its dat. sing. by a vowel-ending, BROÐERE, commonly shortened to BROÐRE; but *instead* of this it mostly has the broken in-vowel, thus BROEÐER. In our Northern English codices OE and EO often seem used promiscuously to express the same sound.

In the oldest Scandinavian parchments BROÞIR makes its dat. s. BROÞUR or BROÞOR; but also, breaking the in-vowel, BROEÞR or BROEÞER. There is *one* instance, in a codex of the Vestmanna Law (Sweden) of the end-vowel, its nom. BROÞUR making dat. s. BROÞIRI, where I, in the usual way, represents an older E, and this an older Æ and A. On Scandian runish stones no dat. s. has yet turned up.

In O. Frisic there are 2 instances of the end-vowel, BROTHERE and BRODERE.

In all the other Scando-Gothic talks the nom. and dat. are the same, save that in M. Goth. BROÞAR has dat. BROÞR. None have the end-vowel.

Thus the BREODERA of the Hexham stone is the oldest dative yet known to us, and as to antiquity of form can only be compared with the Sanscrit BHRÂTAR; dat. BHRÂTRE, instrum. BHRÂTRÂ.<sup>4</sup>

And here we have another example to the endless crowd, of the excessive caprice of language, and of the folly of the theoretical systems octroyed by the modern mechanical philological school. Like the engineer who lays down roads over a country *he has never seen* by drawing straight lines *on the Map*, and thus often, unwittingly, over large lakes and high hills and bottomless bogs,—so the modern philologist ignores countless variations old and new. Here, in the Scando-Anglic group alone, we have the striking gradation -A, -E, -I within the space of only 650 years,<sup>5</sup> *besides* no case-ending at all, and *besides* the in-vowel change. But in the orthodox Latin dialect 1500 years *before* the Vestmanna-lag, we have already the “modern” -I (FRATRI),

i: engraved.—About 50 years later is a stone at Wensley in Yorkshire bearing a floriated cross and, in raised majuscules (with I minuscule), EATBERHT ET ARUINI. Here the guttural is already softened. See this curious slab engraved (from a drawing by the late Rev. D. H. Haigh) in the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, vol. vi. 1880. Mr. Haigh points out that the

contemporary coins of King Eadberht bear EAT-, EAD-, EOT-BEREHTCS.

<sup>4</sup> Of course I do not mean that the Hexham form is a lineal descendant of the Sanscrit, but merely that both show olden endings. The Scando-Gothic tongues have practically no Instrumental case.

<sup>5</sup> Hexham stone about A.D. 690; Vestmanna law Ms. about A.D. 1350.

while the "per-antique" Mæso-Gothic of about A.D. 350 has the bald and vulgar *latest* form dat. s. BROPR! So much for *facts* on the one side and *theories* on the other.

But we know that *really* much of this modern speculation is *illusory*. If we had *hundreds* of other local monuments and documents of various ages, we should find (by whatever name we call them, *leaping* dialects or *lagging* or *mixed* clan-talks) many examples of such an -A or -E or -I or what else, where we had least expected it. And so it is at this day. Every *living* tongue is full of exceptions and archaisms and neologisms and anomalies, AND ALWAYS WILL BE.

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April, 1880.—Since the above was penned I have received the interesting paper "On an Inscribed Stone found at Yarm. By the late Rev. D. H. Haigh. Communicated and annotated by the Rev. J. T. Fowler, M.A., F.S.A.," published in Vol. 6 of the *Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Journal* 1880, and accompanied by an Autotype plate of the written side of the block. Its principal contents had already been kindly communicated by Mr. Fowler, and may be read above. Mr. Haigh gives excellent examples of the use of SACERDOS for *Bishop* in the Early Church, beginning with the Catacombs (366 to 384), and showing how it continued till and after the time of Venerable Bæda, when "Episcopus" began to make its way. Mr. Fowler adds the "Ecce Sacerdos magnus," applied in Missals and Breviaries to none but Bishops.

## DODSWORTH'S YORKSHIRE NOTES.

### WAPENTAKE OF AGRIBIGG.

(CONTINUED FROM P. 450, VOL. VI.)

#### Crofton.<sup>39</sup>

*Crofton Church, Aug. 1626.*

In the East Window of the Quire in the Midle Stanchon.

**M. 78.** A Bishop standing in his Pontificalibus w<sup>h</sup> a booke lying open before him on a Lecterne.

In a scroll about his head these words are contained "Benedic Domine Domum istam quam edificavi nomini tuo."

In the 3 stanchon in a square peece of glass these words :

A . . rothe translatus, in *Crofton* del natus, quam consecravit Fleming Richardus.<sup>40</sup>

M<sup>m</sup>. That the church of *Crofton* did formerly stand in a close in a low place called the Kirk Closes, distant west from the said church halfe a mile & was from thence remoued to the place where it now standeth & there builded by & at the onely charges of Richard Fleming Bp of Lincolne who was (born) in the same towne at the howse where Mr. Lister now dwelleth.<sup>41</sup>

<sup>39</sup> Crofton was written Croston in MS., the reason for its following Crosland. In Domesday Book it is Scroftone, four carucates held of Ilbert de Laci by one Gherbodo, probably, from his name, a Fleming. Formerly the lands of Gerneber and Alward, and two distinct manors. There were 6 acres of meadow here. Meadow land appears to have been everywhere very scarce, valuable, and minutely rated. There was also a wood here of six quarantines square, or about 360 acres. Gherbod held Queldale and Fryston as well of Ilbert, and gave 3 bovates in Warnfield to Nostell Priory (see *Journal*, v. V. p. 305). To the same priory in reign of Henry II. Sweyn Adricson gave a carucate of land in Crofton, and Hugh de Muscamp, a carucate in Burton-Fleming, which suggests that they were his heirs. But the family of Fleming, which continued here long after, may have been descended from Gherbod himself or some Fleming brought over by him; but there was no one here of the name at the time the Poll Tax was taken.

The Prior of St. Oswald (of Nostell) is named as the Lord of the township in *Nouina Villarum* 9, Edw. II.

<sup>40</sup> There is some confusion in this inscription as given, but it evidently refers to the removal of the church. Mr. Norcliffe suggests that it may have run as follows: "A . . . rothe translatum quam consecravit Richardus Fleming, natus in Crofton."

<sup>41</sup> Richard Fleming, a prebendary of York, consecrated Bishop of Lincoln 28 April, 1420. In May, 1424, the Pope promoted him to the Archiepiscopal See of York, but this was opposed to the feeling of the Chapter, and moreover the King's Council viewed the appointment with such displeasure that the bishop was compelled to relinquish his pretensions, and had to agree to certain humiliating conditions for accepting that promotion without permission. He died at Sleaford, 25 Jan., 1431, and was buried in Lincoln Cathedral. Hardy's *Le Neve's Fasti*, II., p. 17; III. pp. 110, 199, 205.

I had most of this from Mr. Walker's mouth of Shafton, borne & brought up in *Crofton*, which inscription he perfectly remembreth.

Ouer the South Porch in stone are cutt 2 barrs & 3 fusills in cheife, on the first barr, a mullett (*Fleming*).<sup>42</sup>

*In the Account of the Feodary of the Hon<sup>r</sup> of Pontefract, the 13 H. 4.*  
(1411-2).

**DDD. 68.** Of the Releife of Robert Flemynge for one bovate of land in *Crofton* . . . . . xvij.d. oʒ. q.

*In Kirkby's Inquest, 24 Ed. 1.* (1295-6).

**K. 95.** Richard le Waleis holds in *Crofton* 2 carucates & Robert de Pontefract holds 1 carucate there.

*In the Writeings of Richard Beaumont, Kt. & Baronet.*

**K. 110.** John Dalton p'son of the church of St Michael of Yorke (as before, p. . . , but these additional witnesses after,—E. of Lincoln, Alan de Smytheton, Adam de Castleford, Adam Achard, & John Lord of Thornhill.)

*Out of Greenfeld's Register.*

**B. 49.** Alice de Lascy p'sents to the Church of *Crofton* 1308.

*Out of Thoresby's Register, Archbp. Ebor.*

**B. 141.** John Earle of Lanc. p'sents to the Churche of *Crofton* 30 Octob. 1362.

*Out of Corbrig's Register.*

**B. 37.** Alice de Lascy p'sents to the Church of *Crofton* 1301. 2 pont. fo. 13.

*Chartæ A<sup>o</sup> 3 R. 2.* (1379-80). n̄. 14.

**C. 80.** The King granted to the Prior of St Oswald of Nostell free Warren in all his demesne lands of Winterset, *Crofton*, Sharneston, Preston Jakelin, Bramham, Slokirk, South Kirkby, Thornehirst, Thornescogh, Great Halghton, Swinton, Wodkirk, Birstall, Hodresfeld in the county of Yorke. n. 14.

*Out of Nostell Priory Coucher.*

*The Charter of H. 1.*

**MM. 1.** Henry King of England to Thurstan Archbishop of Yorke & Anketillus de Bulemer & other Barons of France & England and of Yorkshire greeting. Know ye that I haue granted to God & St Oswald & the Monks of Nostell for the soule of my father & mother

<sup>42</sup> The arms of Fleming, Bishop of Lincoln, were Barry of six, argent and azure, in chief three lozenges gules.

& of my bro. King William & for my soule & wives soule & my sonne's the lands & all things which are giuen to God & St Oswald & the Monkes in alms, viz.—one carucate of land which Hugh de Muschamp gaue to them in Burton Flandreusis and one carucate of land in *Crofton* which Swenus son of Ailricus gaue to them & diuerse other lands &c.

**ibm̄.**

**MM. 21.** Know p'sent & to come that I Hugh de Bramton, son of Hugh, for the health of my soule & of my parents & ancestors haue giuen, granted & by this my p'sent Charter, confirmed to God & the Church of St Oswald of Nostell & the Monkes there serueing God in pure & p'petual almes, one carucate of land in *Crofton*, for which the foresaid Monkes were wont to pay me yearly 10s. And I will that this land, without any withholding, be free and quit to the said Monkes &c. fo. 65.

**ibm̄.**

**MM. 21.** To all the Sonnes of the holy mother the Church to whom this p'sent writeing shall come, Henry Tait son of William son of Walter de Surdeval of *Crofton*. Know ye that I haue giuen & quitclaymed to St Oswald of Nostell &c. half a bovate of Land with the appurtenances in *Crofton* & revers. that which I sometime held of the foresaid Prior and Cōvent by 12<sup>d</sup> yearly. fo. 66.

**ibm̄.**

**MM. 57.** Know p'sent & to come that I Robert of the pitt of Pontefract haue giuen to the Prior & Cōuent of St Oswald of Nostell all the mess,' lands &c. which I had in the Towne & territory of *Crofton* of the guift & feoffm<sup>t</sup> of John son of Richard Normand Kt. except that bovate of land which is called 'Maceon Oxgang,' in the foresaid towne whereof I formerly enfeoffed Hugh of the pitt my brother. Witnesse, Adam de Wanervile K<sup>t</sup>, Edmond le Botiler, William de Miggeley. Dat. 8. Aug. 14 Ed. 2. (1320). fo. 135.

**ibm̄.**

*Fines A<sup>o</sup> 14 Ed. 2. (1320).*

**MM. 57.** Between the Prior & Cōvent of Nostell compl<sup>t</sup> & Robert of the pitte of Pontefract & Hugh his brother def<sup>t</sup> of one mess., 18 tofts, 15 bovates & 73 acres of land, 15 acres of meadow, & 20 acres of wood & 9s. & 2<sup>d</sup> rent with the appurtenances in *Crofton*, the right of the Prior & Cōvent. fo. 137.

**ibm̄.**

**MM. 57.** Know present & to come that I Richard le Waleis Kt. haue giuen to John de Insula, chaplaine, 8 oxgangs of land with the appurtenances which is holden of me in villenagio in the towne & territory of *Crofton* of which Henry Corner holds 4 oxgangs & 2 parts of one oxgang. Robert de Sharneston holds 2 bovates (or oxgangs) and the third part of one oxgang. William son of Robert holds one oxgang of land. Isabel de Drax holds one cottage & all other lands which I haue in *Crofton*. Dat. at *Crofton*, 8 Nov. 1 Ed. 3. (1328). fo. 131.

ibm.

**MM. 57.** John de Insula, chaplaine, gaue all the lands & tenement<sup>s</sup> aboue named which he had of the gift of Sr Richard le Waleys K<sup>t</sup> to the Priory of S<sup>t</sup> Oswald of Nostell. Wittnesse, Adam de Wanrevill,<sup>43</sup> Robert Russell, & others. Dat. at *Crofton*, 10 of April, 3 Ed. 3. (1330). fo. 183.

**CCC. 12, 46, 59, 60, 70, 82.**

Chap.<sup>44</sup>Cumberworth.<sup>45</sup>Clayton nere Emley.<sup>46</sup>

*In the Account of the Feodary of the Honn<sup>r</sup> of Pontefract, 9 H. 4.*  
(1407-8.)

**DDD. 68.** Of the reliefe of Richard Burdet brother & heire of Nicholas Burdet for 2 carucates of land in *Clayton*.

*In the Evidences of Robert Rockley of Rockley in the county of Yorke,*  
1 Dec. 1632.

**NN. 22.** Robert de Swillington le Uncle made Richard de Keresford of Bernsley attourney to deliuer possession to John de Brampton, Rector of the church of Baddesworth in all the Lands in *Clayton* nere Higholand (High Hoyland) & Barnesley. 47 Ed. 3. (1373-4.)

**CCC. 29, 59.**

Dalton.<sup>47</sup>

*Fines in the Treasury, 19 H. 3 (1234-5).*

**G. 27.** Between William archbishop of Yorke compl<sup>t</sup> & John le  
**W. 14.** Fleming deforc<sup>t</sup> of the Mann<sup>rs</sup> of Wath, *Dalton*, Clifton, & Routheweale & y<sup>c</sup> advowson of 2 parts of the churches of Wath, Darfeld, Rainerus le Fleming son & heir of John, Rosamond wife of Rainerus.

<sup>43</sup> Adam de Wenrevill held one knight's fee of Henry de Laci, 1168. "William de Wannervile, Lord of Hemsworth, 1240, married Margery, daughter and heir of land there, and widow of William Kirkby of Kirkby, co. Lanc., and of William de Marton, of Marton in Cleveland, and left a son, Sir Adam de Wannervile, who is buried at Hemsworth, who by Alice his wife had Sir Adam de Wannervile, Lord of Hemsworth, who by Agnes his wife, had two daughters and co-heirs, of whom Elizabeth, wife of Sir Nicholas Wortley, of Wortley, who died 1360, made her will 20 October, 1352 (*Testamenta Eboracensia*, Surtees Society, I. p. 123); and Margery married Simon de Marton, of Marton in Cleveland, her second cousin of the half-blood."—

C. B. Norcliffe, M.A.

<sup>44</sup> A mistake of the writer of MS., occasioned by Honley Chap. (Chapel) in Speed's map.

<sup>45</sup> Cumberworth and Skelmanthorpe are partly in this wapentake, partly in Staincross, and the inhabitants intercommoned until the enclosure, when a most complicated boundary to divide them was settled upon. C. and S. are only named in Domesday Book under Staincross, and as belonging to Ilbert de Laci, but the part of Cumberworth was parcel of the manor of Wakefield. For an account of C. see "Hunter's S. Yorks." ii. p. 250.

<sup>46</sup> Clayton West, in the wapentake of Staincross.

<sup>47</sup> Dalton, a township in the Parish of Kirkheaton, in Domesday Book, 2 carucates,



*Fines 18 R. 2 (1394-5).*

**G. 36.** John Sayvill of Shellay, lands in Lepton, Heton, & Dalton.

*Fines 4 John : (1202-3).*

**NNN. 61.** Between Thomas le Fleming compl<sup>t</sup> & Reinerus le Fleming ten<sup>t</sup> of 7 acres of land with the appurtenances in Dalton & in Helgefeld the right of Reynerus, &c.

*Charta A° 16 R. 2 (1392-3).*

**C. 59.** The King granted to Reynerus le Flemings a m'ket on Tuesday in his mann<sup>r</sup> of Wath in the county of Yorke & one faire there for 2 dayes, viz. in the Eve and in the day of S<sup>t</sup>. Mathew y<sup>e</sup> apostle, & free warren in all his demesne lands of the mann<sup>r</sup> aforesaid, & of Clifton, Routhewell, & Dalton in the said county. n. 59.

*Escheats 35 Ed. I. (1306-7). n. 28.*

**E. 67.** The Jurors say that William le Fleming held the day that he died the towne of Dalton one moyety of Sr Thomas de Burgh, & another moyety of Margery de Nevill by homiage & fealty & there is there 60 acres of land in demesne. Reynerus<sup>48</sup> Fleming son & heire of the age of 33 years.

*In the Evidences of Arthur Langley of Dalton gent., 1630.*

**K. 32.** Thomas son of Adam de Dalton gaue & quit claimed to Sr Henry de Dalton all the right which he had in all that tenem<sup>t</sup> with the appurtenances which he had by hereditary descent after the death of Adam his father in Dalton with the reversion of a mess. & lands which Alice his mother held of the foresaid temen<sup>t</sup> in the name of her Dower. Wittnesse John le Fleming of Dalton, &c. Dat. 1335.

**ibm̄.**

Henry de Dalton, chaplaine, demised to John de Dalton one mess' and all that tenem<sup>t</sup> in Dalton which the said Henry formerly bought of Thomas son of Adam de Dalton from the feast of S<sup>t</sup>. Lawrence 1335 to the end of 3 yeares. Wittnesse John le Fleming of Dalton. Dat. as above.

**ibm̄.**

Henry son of Mr Thomas de Dalton, chaplaine, released to John his brother & his heires all that tenem<sup>t</sup> which he had in Dalton of the gift of his father. Wittnesse Tho: de Stockis. 1353.

held by Sweyn of Ilbert de Laci, and in 1066 the land of Alric, his father, a great landowner in these parts, who found favour with Ilbert. Sweyn was the founder of Bretton Priory. In 9 Edw. II. John Fleming and Thomas de Hoton (Heton) were returned as the owners of Dalton. There were also lands here of the honour of the Earl of Warenne. (Testa de Nevill, p. 364.)

<sup>48</sup> See Cal. Gen. II. 734. Reyner, the jurors say, was 33 on Christmas day in the aforesaid year (35th i.e. 1306), and William died the Saturday next after the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross (35th year i.e. 6 May). Another return says William died the Saturday before Pentecost (i.e. 14 May), and Reginald, son of William, his true and next heir, wt. 40 and more!

**ibm̄.**

John del Fleming of Clifton gave to Thomas Stokes of *Dalton* & his heires 3 p'cells of land in *Dalton* called &c. Wittnesse, Nicholas Fleming, John Fleming of *Dalton*, William Wyteacres. Dat. 133 ..

**ibm̄.**

Alice daughter of Mr Thomas Dalton gave to Thomas del Stockes of *Dalton*. one mess. which she lately bought of William Wyteacres in *Dalton*. Wittnesse John de Lascells, Thomas son of John de Dalton. 1340.

*In the Writeings of Arthur Langley of Dalton, 1630.*

**K. 33.** Henry de Dalton, chaplaine, gave to Thomas son of Robert de Stocks of *Dalton*, the moyety of one mess.' in the towne of *Dalton*, which he had of the guift of William Calle of Tatecaster & Amabilia his wife with diuerse p'cells of land there &c. Dat. 1334.

**ibm̄.**

John son of Thomas Flaundrensis of *Dalton* quit claymed to Mr. John de Dalton & his heires for a certaine summe of money one halfe oxgange of land in *Dalton*. 1302.

**ibm̄.**

John son of Robert le Harpur of *Dalton* gave to Robert de Stockes of *Dalton* & his heires all his land lieing in one culture which is called Holey within the bownders of *Dalton*. Wittnesse, Thomas de Hopton, William de Birton, &c.

**ibm.**

William Normanvile & Amabilia his wife gave to Thomas son of Robert de Stocks of *Dalton* the moyety of one mess.' & 3 roods of arable land & all his land in Holays & diuerse other p'cells of land in *Dalton*. Dat. 1332.

**ibm̄.**

William son of Gilbert de Dalton gaue to Thomas Dalton clerke & the heires of his body all his land in the towne of *Dalton*. D. 1307.

*In the same Writeings.*

**K. 33.** John de Furneys of Mirfeld & Jone his wife, daughter of Hugh de Kesseburgh of Heton nere Almonbery, gave to Thomas de Redilsden of Mirfeld one mess' with buildings lieing in *Dalton* between the tenem<sup>t</sup> of Adam del Stokes on the west side & the tenem<sup>t</sup> of Maud son of John Fleming on the east side, &c. Dat. 1364.

**ibm̄.**

Thomas son of John son of Gilbert de Dalton gave to Thomas del Stockes of *Dalton*, one acre & a halfe of land in the lower part of the tofts in *Dalton* in exchange, &c. Dat. 1332.

**ibm̄.**

John son of Thomas Flandrensis of *Dalton* gaue & quitclaimed to Robert de Stokes of *Dalton* for a certaine summe of money beforehand paid, & Jone his wife all his meadow in the south part of Sand . . . &c. in *Dalton*.

**ibm.**

John son of Thomas Flandrensis of *Dalton* gaue & quitclaimed to Mr John de Dalton & his heires for a certaine summe of money one halfe bovate of land in *Dalton* which Adam Derle sometime held of me. Dat. 1302.

**ibm̄.**

John son of John le Fleming of *Dalton* gaue & quitclaymed to Mr. Tho: de Dalton & their heires one halfe bovate of land in the towne of *Dalton* which Adam Derle sometime held for terme of years in the said towne.

*In the same Evidences.*

**K. 34.** John Fleming, L<sup>d</sup> of Clifton, gaue to Robert Balle of *Dalton* clerke & his heires the moyety of one place of land in *Dalton* which is called Dalton Cloghs. a<sup>o</sup> 1330.

**ibm̄.**

John Fleming Kt., Lord of Dalton nere Kirklees, gaue & quitclaymed to Robert Balle of *Dalton* & his heires one place of land in *Dalton*. 1342.

**ibm̄.**

I, Jordan Tagon gave to William son of Gilbert de Dalton one bovate of land & one place of land called 'le Milneys' to hold to him & his heires paying to me & my heires x<sup>d</sup> yearly. Allso I have granted to the said William & his heires common of pasture to all the foresaid lands in *Dalton*, &c. allso I haue granted to the said William & his heires to take of the common wood of *Dalton* wheresoeuer he pleaseth & as much as he needeth for burning & building & other necessities without impediment. Wittnesse, W<sup>m</sup>. Fleming, William de Heton, Gilbert his son.

**ibm̄.**

Know p'sent & to come that I Rafe Tagon of *Dalton* haue giuen &c. to Robert son of Henry de Stockes & his heires one acre of land & one perticate & a halfe in my croft in ye Towne of *Dalton* lieing between my mansion & the mansion of Henry son of Modesta de Dalton for a certaine summe of money. Wittnesse William Withand de Heton, Thomas Flandrensis.

**ibm̄.**

Rafe Tagon gaue to William son of Gilbert for his homage all his p<sup>t</sup> of Northker in *Dalton* for a certaine summe of mouey. Wittnesse John Flandrensis, Adam p'son of Heton, John de Heton, Richard de Lascells.

*ibm.*

The Abbot & Convent of Fountaines gaue & quitclaimed to Rafe Tagun & his heires for his homage & service all that meadow in *Dalton* which the father of the said Rafe gaue to them paying yearly 2<sup>s</sup>. Wittnesse, W<sup>m</sup> Flandrensis, Thomas de Horbiri, &c.

*ibm.*

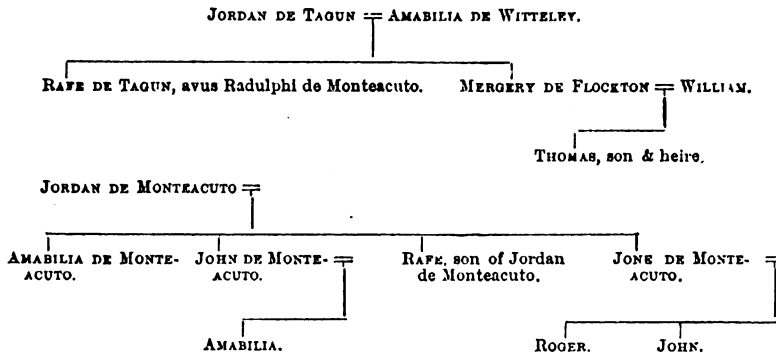
**K. 35.** Rafe de Monteacuto gaue & quitclaimed to Robert Stokys of *Dalton* & Jone his wife & their heires all the right which he had in the tenem<sup>t</sup> of Rafe Tagun of *Dalton* with the appurtenances, homiage, wards, releifes, escheats which William de Heley & Margery his wife sold to the foresaid Robert & Jone his wife. Wittnesse Thomas de Wytteley, Mr Thomas de Dalton, Thomas de Dalton, John Flandrensis, John son of Gilbert de Dalton.

*ibm.*

**K. 36.** Know all &c. that I, Mergery de Flockton, daughter of Amabilia de Whitley & Jordan Tagun of *Dalton*, have giuen, granted &c. for a certaine summe of money before hand giuen all my land which I had in the Towne of *Dalton* by hereditary right &c.

*In the same Evidences.*

**K. 36.** Thomas son & heire of Mergery de Flockton confirmed to Robert de Stokes of *Dalton* for a certaine summe of money all the Land with the appurtenances wch the foresaid Mergery his mother had in *Dalton* by reason of the Inheritance of Rafe Tagun in *Dalton s. d.*



*ibm.*

**K. 37.** Thomas de Dalton clerke gawe & quitclaymed to Henry his sonne & his heires all his lands & tenem<sup>t</sup>s in the towne of *Dalton* & and all his rent in Nether Witteley<sup>49</sup> with the appurtenances &c. Wittnesse Hugh de Kesburgh, John de Schellay, Thomas Dives<sup>50</sup> de Dalton, Henry son of Walter of the same, 1315.

<sup>49</sup> In the Parish of Thornhill.

<sup>50</sup> There is a house in Dalton called Dives House. John Langley, of Raw-

thorpe hall, died seised of it, 24 Sept. 1537, leaving Richard, his son & heir, æt. 8.

**Darcor** ats **Dircar**.<sup>51</sup>*Fines A° 25 H. 6 (1446-7).*

**XXX. 61.** Between Richard Brady & Thomas Bryan Compl<sup>t</sup> & Alice Everingham, widdow, deforc<sup>t</sup> of the Mann<sup>r</sup> of Sutton nere Brotherton with the appurtenances & of 12 mess. 92 acres of Land & 30 acres of meadow & 61<sup>s</sup> & 2<sup>d</sup> rent with the appurtenances in Cregilton, Sandall nere Wakefeld, Walton, Wakefeld, Wodesom, Stanley, Newton nere Wakefeld, Thornhill Chapplethorp Dricar (ats *Darcor*) & Snaipthorp &c. (as before in Chapplethorp & Crigleston).

*Out of the Court Rolls belonging to Francis Burdet of Birthwayt, 1629.*

**Y. 85.** 49 Ed. 3, Adam King holds one mess. & 2 bovates of land in Dircar & payeth viij.*d.*

**ibm̄.**

R. 2. Command was given to distreane John Woderow for lands late of William Floshe, and it is in the hands of the free tenants of Crigleston & Dirkar de antiquitate.

**OCC. 8.****Deneby**.<sup>52</sup>

*In the writeings of Robert Rockley of Rockley in the county of Yorke, 1632.*

**NN. 1.** Know p'sent & to come that I Gila daughter of Dolphin haue quit claimed & by this my p'sent charter confirmed to Robert my brother all my land which my father gave to me in mariage

<sup>51</sup> Now "Dircar," but Dricar, as in a deed above, suggests another and more likely derivation for this name. A Henry de Delcar witnessed a local charter t. Ric. II. It was parcel of manor of Wakefield, in the graveship of Sandall, and township of Crigleston. Robert Willcox, of Hull, gent., d. 18 Oct., 1540, seised of a cap. mess. called the Manor of Dircar, lds. in Crigleston, Woodthorpe, Wakefield, and Snydall, all held of the king as of his manor of Wakefield. Richard, son and heir, et. 22.

<sup>52</sup> Denby, originally a township, as named in Domesday Book, but since a subdivision of the township of Upper Whitley. It had belonged in 1066 to a certain Aldene, and fell to Ilbert de Laci. There were 3 carucates here, and extensive woodland. In the reign of Richard I. Henry, son of Sweyn de Deneby, gave to Byland Abbey all his ld. in D. except 3 acres, which the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem had by his gift. The monks were to give him 100s. and pay him and his heirs 7s. 6d. per ann. The original charter with his seal is Add. Ch. 7416. in Brit. Mus. Among the witnesses are Ralph de Nevill, his lord, and Hugh Bardolf, then sheriff, which limits the date to 4, 5 or 6 Ric. I. It appears by the

confirmation of Simon, son of Henry (no. 7423), that these lands were a carucate where 12 make a knight's fee. Jordan and Helias, brothers of Simon, are witnesses, and Simon became a monk.

This was not, however, the first land the monks of Byland acquired in D., for William, son of Osbert de Denebi, gave them 12 acres here. The original charter, in Brit. Mus. (no. 7427) with the seal very perfect, is witnessed by Rob. de Butevilain deau of York (1153-63). The same William afterwards, with the consent of his son Jordan, added 7 acres lying between Langhelaia and that sike which is the boundary between the territories of Denebi and Adhelwoldeleia. This is no. 7453, and 7410 is a charter of Henry de Turstainland, giving 4 bovates here to the monks. There were smaller grants, and confirmations were made by the Earls of Lincoln, the Fitzwilliams, and the Nevills, as lords of the donors. The monks of Byland thus acquired a considerable estate here, early established a grange, and the abbot in 9 Edw. II. is returned as lord of the vill. At the Reformation these lands were granted by the crown to Richard Andrews and William Ramsden.

free & quit from me & my heires to him & his heires for euer. And for this quitclame & confirmation the foresaid Robert gaue to me, one bovate of land with the appurtenances in *Deneby* which I hold to me & my heires to hold of him & his heires freely & quietly in fee & in heritance doinge therefore forinsecall service as much as belongeth to one bovate of land whereof 9 carucates make one knights fee. Witnesse Robert de Rockley then Sheriff &c.

### **Ege** in Crossland, ats **Ugc.**<sup>53</sup>

*In the writeings of Richard Beaumont of Mirfeld Esq.*

**Y. 152.** Richard de Ribil gave to God & S<sup>t</sup> Mary and the monkes millitiae Templi Solomonis for the health of his soule &c. one perticate of Land and a halfe for building in the place which is called Hegen in the towne of Crossland &c. (*vide* Crossland.)

### **Egerton**, in Hudresfeld.

*In W<sup>m</sup> Booth's Register of Wills.*

**H. 184.** Oliver Mirfeld Sqwyer died 1461. first I will that all my feoffices that are enfeoffed in all my lordships lands, tenem<sup>ts</sup> in the townes of Mirfeld, Dighton, *Egerton*, Gleydeholt, Heyton Hopton, Batley, Howley, Morley, Gildosome, Bolton, Chekingley, Ledc, Newstede, Halifax, Wakefeld, West Bretton, with their appurtenances make an estate of them all &c. to William Mirfeld, my sonne & to his heires of his body begotten.

CCC. 30, 60, 82, 83.

### **Elmley.**<sup>54</sup>

### **Emley.**<sup>55</sup>

*The Court holden at Wakefield, 9 Feb. 24 Ed. 3. (1350).*

**PP. 96.** S<sup>r</sup> William son of William K<sup>t</sup>.<sup>56</sup> held of the Lord the mann<sup>r</sup> of *Emley* by fealty & service of 13s. 4d. p' ann. after his death John his son entred. wherof releife 13s. 4d. After the death of

<sup>53</sup> Crosland Edge. In 1662, John Appleyard of Crosland Half stated his losses in the late troubled times to be about £94, chiefly in kine and other cattle taken from him; in his own imprisonment, the plundering of his house, and abusing his wife and children, which he estimated at £20 more.

<sup>54</sup> A mistake, Elmley twice in the map.

<sup>55</sup> Emley, formerly Elmeley, a township, also a parish. In Domesday Book, "Ameleia," 3 carucates in the soke of king Edward's lordship of Wakefield, which was retained by the crown in 1086, but shortly afterwards granted with its privileges to William de Warenne, earl of Surrey and lord of Conisburgh. There are no further particulars about Emley, and the names of those who held the laud are not given, but this place was the original patrimony of the family of Fitz-

william, and there can be no doubt had descended to them from the days of king Edward the Confessor, when a Godric lived who had been a great landowner hereabout and in Notts. Some of Godric's lands were long afterwards in the family of Fitzwilliam, descended from William fitz Godric fitz Ketill (bert), who in 3 Henry III. claimed an acre of land in Hopton, against Alex. de Crevequer. (Coll. Top. et Gen. I., 146.) Emley, though a manor, continued to be held of the manor of Wakefield. Ketelbert was probably son of the elder Godric. In 1287 Sir William fitz William had lic. to divert a highway through his park here. In Brit. Mus. are several early charters of this family with seals.

<sup>56</sup> So here and in other instances in MS., but should be Fitzwilliam.

the said John, John son of the foresaid John entred who is now tenant of the foresaid mann<sup>r</sup> & gave to the Lord for relief 13s. 4d.

*Pleas at Westminster, 19 Eliz. (1576-7), rot. 1950.*

**R.R. 55.** Hugh fitz William Esq. complains against Richard Gascoigne Esq. & Elizabeth his wife. the mann<sup>r</sup> of *Emley* and Dartlington with the appurtenances which Edmund Deyncourt gave to John son of William & his heires male.

*Emley Church, 25 July, 1627.*

**M. 31.** In the East Window of the Quire.

Fitzwilliams.—Lozengy. Ar. & g.

2 men in armour with red coats their wives behind them. 3 daughters.

Orate pro animabus Wiffi Fitz Williams Arm. et Elizabethæ filia Dñi Thomæ Chaworth uxoris eius.

Orate pro animabus *Wiffi*. FitzWilliams et Elizabethæ filia Dñi Johis Conyers militis uxoris eius.

On the stanchion, Lozengy, ar & g., paled with quarterly 1st & 4th, Azure, 2 chev. or, 2nd & 3rd Ar. an escutcheon between an orle of cinquefoiles voyded sable (*Fitzwilliam & Chaworth*).

In the 3. FitzWilliams paled with Azure, on a manch or, an © gules (*Fitzwilliam & Conyers*).

Here resteth the Body of Mrs. Dorothy wife to the R. W. John Brooke D<sup>r</sup> of Divinity & precentor of the Metropolitan Church of St<sup>r</sup> Peters of Yorke descended of Worshipfull parentage, borne at Northampton, liued here x yeares out of her country but is now ascended in her better part to that cittie which hath a foundation. In wisdom, modesty, knowledge, gravity, rare sobriety she surpassed most of her sex. She lived in all virtue & died in the faith & now resteth full of Immortality. changed this life the 6 of Feb. beeing her birthday A<sup>o</sup> Dñi 1614 of her age 38.

Scio cui credidi.

Beloved of God, on Earth of men esteemed

Admired as all that loued virtues flame.

And now be mond a greater losse they deemd

To them that saw and envied not the same

Hath here enterd her body not her name

Expecting when with soule in blessed Light

It may enjoy that joy w<sup>ch</sup> knows no night.

*Fines 8 & 9 Elizab. (1565-7).*

**AA. 118.** Between Edward Savile Esq. & Robert Fletcher gent. compl<sup>t</sup> & Henry Savile, Esq. & Dorothy Savile sister & heire apparent of the said Edward Savile Esq., Michael Sotehill. Thomas Savile of Copley Esq. and others defor<sup>t</sup> of the mann<sup>r</sup> of Himsworth, Eland, Staneland, Gretland, Barksland, Risheworth, Northland, Golkar, Bothomhall, Rowtonstall, & *Emley* the right of Edward Savile.

*In the writings of John Ramsden of Lassel hall Esq.*

**K. 64.** Richard de Birton & John Collersley gaue to Elys de Birton & Isabell his wife the mann<sup>r</sup> of Birton, &c. which they had of the feoffement of the said Elys in Birton, Meltham, North crossland, Thurstanland, Fernley Tyas. & Emmeley. Dat. 35 Ed. 3 (1361-2).

*Inquisition taken at Wakefeld, 27 March 19 Ed. 4 (1480).*

**K. 84.** William Fitz William Esq. holds the mann<sup>r</sup> of Emley by sockage & fealty & payeth yearly . . . . . xiiij.<sup>s</sup> iiii.<sup>d</sup>

*Out of Jo : Romans Register, Arch. Ebor.*

**B. 29.** Sr William, son of Thomas de Emley K<sup>t</sup>, p'sents to the church of Emley. 3 kal. no. 1292 fo 22.

*Out of Greenfeld's Register.*

**B. 56.** Sr William, son of William K<sup>t</sup>, p'sents Oliuer de Eyncourt to the church of Emley, 2 Id. Dec. 1313.

*Out of Melton's Register.*

**B. 89.** Sr William, son of William K<sup>t</sup>, p'sents to the church of Emley xi. kal. Jan. 1324. fo 169.

*Out of Melton's Register.*

**B. 97.** William, son of William K<sup>t</sup>, p'sents to the church of Emley. Dat. 4 non. of March 1338. fo 220.

*Out of Zouch Register.*

**B. 120.** John Fitzwilliam p'sents to the church of Emley. 15 Dec. 1349. 8 Pont. fo 42.

*Out of Thoresby Register.*

**B. 143.** John fitzWilliam K<sup>t</sup> p'sents to the church of Emley 20 April 1365. fo 134.

*ibm.*

**B. 145.** Sr John fitzWilliams K<sup>t</sup> p'sents to the church of Emley. 15 april 1370 fo 158, & 27 March 1371. fo 165.

*Charte 37 Ed. 3.<sup>57</sup>*

**C. 20.** The king granted to Thomas son of William de la Wodehall free warren in all his demesne lands of his mann<sup>r</sup> of Emmeley, & Wudchall, & of Barneburc, in the county of Yorke, &c. And one market on Thursday at his mann<sup>r</sup> of Emmeley, & one faire there for 5 dayes, viz., on the eve, the day & the day after the Invention of the Holy Cross, & for 3 days following m. 13.

*Fines 31. II. 6.*

**XXX. 31.** Between Lawrence Kay Compl<sup>t</sup> & John Steynton & Cecill his wife deforc<sup>ts</sup> of one mess. 60 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, & 20 acres of pasture & 20 acres of wood in Birton, Emley, the right of Lawrence & his heires.

**F. 9.**

<sup>57</sup> Th date should be 27 Hen. III.



**Erlesheton (Earlsheaton).<sup>58</sup>****Fallowes, in Whitley.**

*In the writings of Richard Beaumont Kt. & Baronet.*

**K. 131.** John Clayton of Kirkby in the p'ish of Emley son & heire of John de Clayton gauē to William Green of *Falowes* all the Lands and Tenem<sup>ts</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> he had in Whitley & *Fallowes* or else where in the county of Yorke which the foresaid John Clayton & John Nettleton of Thornelley's lately had of the gift & feoffement of Richard Green grandfather of the foresaid William. Dat. 1509.

**ibm.**

**Y. 154.** Thomas de Bemonde granted to Henry de Euill & Anne his wife xxvj<sup>s</sup> v<sup>d</sup> for her dower of all the lands & tenem<sup>ts</sup> which he held in Gawkthorp *Falches* & Meltham, of the gift of Robert his father. Witnesse John le Fleming Kt. &c.

**Farnley Tyas.<sup>59</sup>**

*In the writings of Robert Rockley of Rockley in the county of Yorke Esq.*  
1 Dec. 1632.

**NN. 23.** Know p'sent & to come that I Roger son of John Tyas of Saxton haue giuen to William Clarell, Rob<sup>t</sup> Pelle vicar of Birton, William Clerkeson, & W<sup>m</sup> Tyas of Holland & their heires my mann<sup>r</sup> of Wodesom with the appurtenances & all the lands & tenem<sup>ts</sup> which I had in *Farnley Tyas*. Dat. at Wodesom 1370.

*In the writings of John Ramsden of Lassel hall Esq.*

**K. 64.** Richard de Birton & John Collersley, &c. (as before p. 130).

**Y. 160.** Roger son of John Tyas of Saxton gauē to William Clarell, William Tyas and other feoffees, his mann<sup>r</sup> of Wodesum & all the lands and tenem<sup>ts</sup> which he had within the bounders of *Farneley Tyas* at the day of the makeing of these p'sents. Dat. 44 Ed. 3 (1371-2).

*Fines 20. II. 3.*

**W. 14.** Between Roger de Notton compl<sup>t</sup> & Baldwin le Teys & Margery his wife defore of 2 carucates of land with the appurtenances in Wodebuse, & of 2 bovates of land in *Farlegh*

<sup>58</sup> One carucate in Ettone or Etone, was in the soke of Wakefield in 1086. This was Earlsheaton, so called from the lords of the honor, the earls Warenne. It was in the graveship of Ossett, and held by a family named de Heton. In 6 H. 4, John Gascoigne did fealty in the Court at Wakefield for his lands and

tenements in Earles Heton in right of his wife Isabell, cosiu and heire of Heton. (Harl. MS. 797, p. 31-8, reference AA. 115 b.)

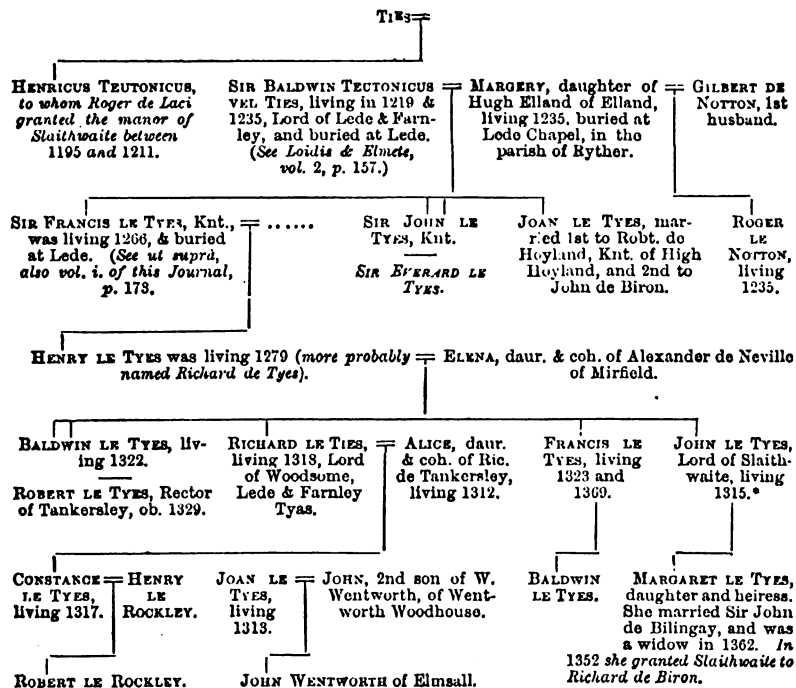
<sup>59</sup> Farnley-Tyas, so called from its ancient possessors to distinguish it from Farnley, near Leeds, is a township in the parish of Almondbury. 3 carucates

which tenem<sup>ts</sup> the said Baldwin & Margery his wife held in dower of the said Margery of the gift of Gilbert de Notton, the late husband of the said Margery, father of this Roger, whose heire he is, the right of Roger for ever.

held in 1036 by Ilbert de Laci, were two distinct properties; there was a wood owned in 1068 by Godwin and Sweyn as here 6 quarantines by 6.

### PEDIGREE OF TEUTONICUS (TYAS).

[Dodsworth, vol. 63, page 53.]



\* Mr. Gascoigne, in the Earl of Strafford's pedigree, calls this man Richard le Tyas,

Lord of Woodsome, who, he says, was living 9 Edw. II. and 24 Edw. III., i.e. 1315-1350.

Amongst the papers of the late Reverend Joseph Hunter (Add. MS. 24, 470) occur the following remarks respecting the Tyas family, which may be reproduced with advantage under this heading. Mr. Hunter says: Between 1232 and 1251 (for that was the period in which John de Lacy, the Constable, was Earl of Lincoln) he witnesses the charter of Roger de Notton, who grants all his lands of Farnley and Woodsome to Baldwius Teutonicus, who had married Margery his mother, relict of Gilbert de Notton,

doing the forinsic service which belonged to 2 carucates where twelve made a Knight's fee, and the homage and service of Wm. de Ruelay and his heirs, receiving a rent of three shillings. For this grant the said Baldwin and Margery release the lands of Silkstone which she held in dower, she was to enjoy for life and at her death Farnley and Woodhus were to go to the heirs of Baldwin. All this is shown in Nos. 1 and 35 of Kaye's Chartulary, and plainly shows at what time and how the Tyas family became

*Fines 46 Ed. 3. (1372-3.)*

**W. 19.** Between William Finchenden K<sup>t</sup> & Alice his wife, William de Mirfield K<sup>t</sup>, William de Mirfield clerke, Hugh de Wombwell, & Jo. Amyas the younger compl<sup>t</sup> & Jo. Bould & oliva his wife defor<sup>t</sup> of the mann<sup>r</sup> of Wodesom, *Farnley Tyas*, the right of William & Alice.

possessed of those lands. We may observe that it is called simply Farnley without the adjunct it acquired afterwards to distinguish it from Farnley near Leeds. Two of the old gravestones in the chapel at Lede are for a Margery and a Baldwin, and the style of the characters in which the inscriptions are written belonging to the 13th century, there can be little doubt that they are the original sepulchral memorials of the persons above named, whose principal residence may probably have been at Lede. There was a Sir Evarard Tyas, contemporary with them who witnessed the two instruments referred to above. He was brother to Francis, as appears by the deed which gave Wales to Braderstone.

Nomina Villarum, 9 Edw. II. (1315), Richard Tyas held Farnley, which Richard was the son of Franco as appears by Nos. 64 and 75, and Sir Franco is proved to be the son of Sir Baldwin by No. 110.

By the last quoted deed (110), Adam, son of Adam de Farnley, quit claims to Sir Franco Teutonicus an assart in Farnley, which he formerly held of Sir Baldwin Teutonicus his father. This deed is without date, but was of the time when Robert de Nottingham was Rector of Almondbury (the said Robert was living in 1258).

By another deed, No. 71, Adam Faber of Farnley (as it is uniformly spelt) gives to Sir Francis Tyas all right in an assart at Farnley, between Le Leye and Woodhus beck, in exchange for another assart in the same place on the west side of Falcarde under Nerdclif. To this deed, which is without date, Sir Robert, parson of Almondbury, is a witness, the same person, I suppose, who witnesses the deed last spoken of. In 1297 there was an agreement between Sir Franco Tyas and others respecting lands in Farnley. This must be the Sir Franco of whom the curious story is told in the "Loidis and Elmete" (vol. 2, p. 330). Sir Franco was dead before 1315. In 1316 we find his son, Richard Tyas, giving to Richard his son, lands in Farnley; and again in 1323 giving to another Franco Tyas,\* his

\* In Kirby's inquest Franco Tyas holds in Farnley one Knight's fee.

son, "Manerium meum de Woodsome et William de Farnley cum nativis meis et totis sequelis meis et serviciis liberorum hominum meorum infra Villa de Farnley et extra." This deed is dated at Tankersley, on Tuesday next before the feast of St. Matthias the Apostle, 1323, and Robert Tyas, Rector of Tankersley, is one of the witnesses. Here arises a question on the descent of Tyas, one of the co-heirs of Tankersley was married about this time to Richard Tyas, and it may fairly be presumed that this is the Richard, but Dodsworth (iv. 62) represents Richard as the son of Henry Tyas, and gives him only two daughters, his co-heirs, married to Rockley and Wentworth. In 1266, Franco de Tyas obtained a charter of free warren in his manors of Lede, Farnley, and Woodhouse. Whether Richard after this donation continued to live at Farnley I cannot say, but a Richard Tyas de Farnley was witness to a deed dated at Farnley in 1334. He was more probably the son of Richard and brother of the second Franco to whom the deed was made in 1360, and from him there seems to have descended a race of Tyas of Farnley who had property there, but not the manor.

The next deed relating to Farnley is dated at Lede on the Sunday next after the feast of St. Thomas the Martyr, 1369. By this deed Franco Tyas gives to Emma de Statham a house and bovate with the appurtenances in Farnley, which were formerly held by Alice "que fuit concubina Ade de Fynay (an odd circumstance, and which may move suspicions not very favourable to the character of her successor in the premises, especially as this Franco appears to have been a bachelor), with pasturage for two cows in the demesnes of Woodosom (as Woodhus is now called), and wood for burning in the house and for repairing it—but "si accipiat sibi aliquem hominem" (another suspicious clause), she is no longer to have her wood.

On the 8th October, 1372, John Botilder and Olive his wife make Richard Butler, or Bulter, their attorney to deliver seisin of the manor of Woodsom and all lands in Farnley to Sir William Fynchden and Alice his wife.—G. W. T.

**Fenay hall**, in Almondbury.*(Vide Almondbury, p. 430, vol. vi.)***Fekisby** (Fixby) <sup>60</sup>*Out of the Court Rolls of Wakefeld. A° 1. Ed. 2. (1307-8).*

**AA. 114.** Beatrix daughter of Thomas de Fekesby gauo 3s. 4d. for releife of 3 acres of land in *Fekesby* after the death of Thomas her father &c.

*A° 20 Ed. 2. (1326-7).*

Thomas Son of William de Fekesby gaue to yo Lord for releife of 2 mess' & 2 bovates of land in the towne of *Fekisby*. iij<sup>s</sup> iij<sup>d</sup>.

*A° 7. Ed. 3. (1333-4).*

Jone & Maud daughters of Richard de Fekisby gaue 2s. reliefe for one mess. & 8 acres of land in *Fekisby* which they hold of the Lord free for the service of 2s. yearly after the death of Richard their father.

*Plitā Coronæ. 21. Ed. I. (1292-3).*

**AA. 117.** The Jurors p'sent that John, E. Warren, E. of Surrey appropriated to himself the free chase in Westerdelslond,<sup>61</sup> Wodekirk, Solehill, Deusbury, Northowram, *Fekisby*, & Northland, Hangand Heton, & Rishworth & it is not knowen by what warrant.

*Out of Mr. Hanson's Red Booke.*

**AA. 127.** Note that Walter de Wridlesford granted one carucate (or plowland) in *Fekisby* which he had of the grant of one John Wriglesford to one Michael Brertwisell in the time of Hen. 3 (1216—1272) or before & Henry son of Henry de Fekisby granted to the said Michael all his land in *Fekisby* & the marriage of the heire. It continued in the name of Wriglesford for a long time untill John Wriglesford granted to Michael Brertwisell who married Maud sister of the said John all his lands in *Fekisby* as well in demeanse as in service with homiges, wards, &c. Afterwards it came to W<sup>m</sup> de Bellomonte in whose progenie it continewed untill William Beamont Kt. granted to William Totehill the moyety of the towne of *Fekisby* with wards, mariages &c. Thomas de Totehill had issue William, father of Margret, wife of William de Thornhill in whose family it yet remains. This moyety of the Towne in some old deeds is called *Southfekisby*, and it seems by the Rolls 23 & 26 Ed. 1 (1294 & 1297) that William Beamont entred lands in *Fekisby* which Robert de Hoderode held &c. *Vide* in A° 11 Ed. 3 (1337-8) how John son of Thomas de Shepley sued<sup>62</sup> William Totehill & Modesta, wife of Thomas Totehill, in a writ of right as cousin & heire of Robert de Hoderode for 4 Mess'. & 3 oxgangs & for 2 Mess'. & 2 oxgangs of land in *Fekisby*.

<sup>60</sup> Fixby has always been in Morley Wapentake.

<sup>61</sup> West Ardsley.  
<sup>62</sup> "Implacitavit."

*The Court holden at Wakefeld, a°. . . .*

**AA. 130.** William de Bellomonte gave 8<sup>r</sup> for reliefe of land which Robert de Hoderode held of the E. in the Towne of *Fekisby*.

*In Mr. Hanson's Collections.*

**AA. 140.** Jone de Stansfeld relict of Henry de Stansfeld gave to John de Nottingham his cousin all the lands & tenem<sup>ts</sup> in Rastrick, *Fekisby* & Linley. 10 Dec. 9 H. 6. (1430-31.)

**AA. 142.** It appeareth that Samson de Wriglesford was Lord of a part of *Fekisby* for he gave certaine acres of wood to one . . . . of *Fekisby* whereof these be the witnesses Henry de Elandia, Robert de Lyuersedge, Robert de Hyperum, Henry son of Rich<sup>d</sup> de Elandia, Robert his brother, Gamarli de Flandrensis, Thomas his son, Richard his son, Henry his brother, Jno. Talvas, Robert de ardislow, Gilbert Grimbald, John Linthwayt, &c.

**AA. 144.** An Indenture made between William de Riley & Hugh son of William Stevenson, Witnesseth that the said William gaue to the said Hugh all the land in Cliffe, Bromcroft, Caller-croft & Withins in *Fekisby*, & 5 acres of land at Totehill in a certaine wood called Priestrood in exchange for le Greenhill & 17 acres of land in the field of *Fekisby*. A° 35 Ed. 3. (1361-2.)

**AA. 144.** Note that William de Bellomonte Kt gaue to Tho<sup>s</sup> de Totehill the moyety of the towne of *Fekisby* & James Eland, son of Hugh de Eland K<sup>t</sup>, purchased 6 seuerall tofts in *Fekisby* and sold them & diuerse other lands to Thomas de Totehill, therefore he purchased the greatest part of the said towne.

**ibm̄.**

**AA. 144.** M<sup>d</sup> that 28 Jan. 1593. Brian Thornhill de Fekisbi Esq. showed me an antient deed without date whose tenor was this, Thomas de Totehill gaue all his lands & tenem<sup>ts</sup> rents &c. in *Fekisby*, Rastrick, Hiperom, & Lindley to one William de Totehill his sonne & the heires of his bodi, remainder for defect of such issue to one John de Totehill &c., the remainder then of one part to his daughter . . . . . married to . . . . . Sausermer, another part to his daughter . . . . . married to . . . . . de Hyle, another part to his daughter . . . . . married to . . . . . Fleming of Bradley & the heires of their body &c. In which deed mention is made of lands which he bought of James de Eland.

**AA. 145.** Note, that it appeareth that there was a James Eland who was unkle to James son of S<sup>r</sup> Henry Eland, who purchased much land in the days of Ed. 2. in *Fekisby* & sold the same to Thomas Totehill & Modesta his wife.

*Inquisition taken in ye court of Wakefeld. 17 Ed. 3. (1343-4).*

**AA. 146.** The Jurors say upon their oath that Thomas de Totehill in his lifetime enfeoffed William his sonne & deliuered him full possession of all his lands & rents which the said Thomas had in

*Fekisby*, Rastric, Hipperom, Lindeley & Northowrom. To hold to the said William & the heirs of his body which William held all the p'mises dureing his life after whose death Margret daughter & heire of the said William is in the custody of the E. Warren by reason of her nouage.

## ibm̄.

**AA. 152.** William son of William de Beaumont (and son of Alice Wherneby puto.) gaue to Thomas de Totehill & William his sonne all his right in one moyety of the towne of *Fekisby* with wards marriages, &c.

It seemeth that one Samson Wriglesford & William Wriglesford made grants of land in Sowerbyshire & had a kind of segniory there & that one of S<sup>r</sup> William Beaumont & Will<sup>m</sup> his sonne held medietatem villæ de *Fekisby* and it appeareth that one, surnamed Wriglesford, gaue a carucate of land there to one Brertwisell who had married the sister of the said Wriglesford. But whether this Wriglesford land came to the Beamonts by marriage or that halfe they had was one Hoderode's grere for Beaumont sold his halfe to Tho : Totehill tempore Ed. 2. (1307-1327).

*Inquisition taken at Wakefeld 19 Ed. 4. (1479-80).*

**K. 85.** Brian de Thornhill held one mess. & 4 bovates of land in *Fekesby* by knight's service.

*In the Writings of Tho : Thornhill of Fekisby Esq. 1629.*

**K. 56.** Thomas de Totehill recouered possession A<sup>o</sup> 10 Ed. 2 (1316-17) before William Bereford Esq. &c. against Richard de Insula & Jone his wife & Alice daughter of Hugh de Fekisby of one Mss. & 9 acres of land in *Fekisby*.

Thomas de Totehill recouered his seisure ag<sup>t</sup> John son of Henry de Fekisby of one mess' & 9 acres of land in *Fekisby*. 10 Feb. 11 Ed. 2 (1317).

John son of Henry de Fekisby gaue to Thomas de Totehill one rood & a halfe of land &c. after the decease of the said Thomas remainder to William son of the said Thomas & the heires of his body, if William die without issue remainder to John brother of the said William, if John die without heire then the remainder to all the sisters of the aforesaid John & the heires of their bodies, & if the sisters die without issue then the remainder to the right heires of the said John for euer.

Avicia late wife of Henry de Totehill & Maud & Beatrix his daughters released to William de Totehill & his heires all the right which they had in all those lands which the said Henry held in *Fekisby*.

Beatrix, daughter of Thomas de Fekisby, granted and quitclaymed all the right which she had in all the mess. in *Fekisby* to Thomas de Totehill & Modesta his wife & William his son & the heires of the said William.

William de Mekesbour brother & heire of Robert de Mekesbour gaue to John son of Thomas de Totehill one mess' & halfe a bovate of land in *Fekesby* to hold to John for his life and after his decease to William hi

brother, & if William die without heire the remainder to Beatrix daughter of the foresaid Thomas & so to Isabel, sister of Beatrix. 34 Ed. 4. if 34 Ed. 3 (1360-1).

Roger, son of William de Fekisby, gaue to John, son of Dolphin do Bradelay, 14 acres of land in *Fekesby* & one acre in the fields of *Fekisby* where they shall build &c.

*John son* of Hugh de Fekisby in her widdowhood (*sic*) granted to John Totehill lands in *Fekisby*.

Elen, daughter of Richard de Fekisby, in her virginitie, gaue to Thomas son of John, son of Elen de Fekisby.

John de Schepley released to Sibil, late wife of William de Totehill & the heirs of *his* body, all the claime which he had in the lands which lately were Thomas de Totehill's in the towne of *Fekisby*. Dat. 1340.

Modesta, late wife of Thomas de Totehill, released to William de Totehill & his heires, all his right in all the lands of *Fekisby*, Rastrick & Linley S. D.

**K. 97.** Edward King &c. comand William, son of Tho : de Totehill & Modesta, late wife of Thomas de Totehill, that they giue to John, son of Tho : de Schepley 6 mess' & 5 bovates of land in *Fekisby* whereof Robert de Hoderode cousin of ye foresaid John whose heir he is was seized in his demeasne as of fee. Dat. at Redings 6 Dec. 12 Ed. 3 (1338-9).

Agnes, late wife of John, son of Henry de Fekisby, released & quit-claymed to William de Totehill all his right which he had in the lands of *Fekisby*.

The same Agnes released to Thomas de Totehill the fores<sup>d</sup> lands.

**98.** Jone & Maud daughters of Richard de Fikisby in their virginity gaue Lands in *Fekisby* to Robert son of Thomas del Wood of *Fekisby*.

*Inquisition at Ebor, 2 R. 2 (12 R. 3, 1484-5).*

**K. 99.** The Jurors say that Brian de Thornhill died this yeare & William Thornhill is cousin & next heire, viz. son of John, son of the foresaid Brian, 16 yeares of age, had Lands in *Fekisby*, gaue the mann<sup>r</sup> of *Fekisby* to certaine ffeoffes. 18 Ed. 4 (1478-9).

### ibm̄.

I, John de Wridlesford haue giuen to Michael de Brertwisell & Maud his wife my sister & their heires all my land of *Fekisby*, as well in demeasne as service with homiages, wards, releifes, paying to the chappell of St<sup>t</sup> Elen<sup>63</sup> of Farneley a pound of wax.

### Flanshaw.<sup>64</sup>

<sup>63</sup> St. Elen's chantry at Almondbury.  
<sup>64</sup> Flanshaw, omitted in MS., a hamlet in the township and graveship of Alver-

thorpe and manor of Wakefield. Robert Pilkington, who died 1497, had lands here.

**Flemming hall,**<sup>65</sup> a1s.

Fleming howse in Dalton.

**Flockton Over.**<sup>66</sup>Flockton Nether.  
Flockton West.  
Flockton Church.*Escheats.* 15 *Ed.* 1. (1286-7) n. 28.*Knights fees holden of Robert de Eueringham, in the county of Yorke.***E. 20.** William son of Robert de Flocton & Symon son of Henry hold in the same 3 bovates by knights service, whereof 8 bovates make one carucate & 10 carucates one knight's fee.*In the Coucher of Rievall.***D. 125.** Adam son of Peter gauge to the church of Rievall all the mines of the territory of Shitlington & of the territory of *Flockton* of his part & all the dead wood of the said townes. Witnessse Alexander, Abbot of Kirkstall. &c. pa. 56.*Fines,* 32 *Ed.* 1 (1303-6).**G. 89** Between Nicholas de Wortelay complt. & Tho. son of Rafe & **127.** de Horbury, disturber of lands in Shitlington, Migglaye & *Flockton*. And afterward 33 *Ed.* 1, between the foresaid Nicholas complt. & William le Fleming, Isabell de Polington, Agnes de Langeford & Nicholas, son of Nicholas, cousins & heires of the foresaid Thomas.*Nomina Villarum capta.* 9. *Ed.* 2 (1315-6).**K. 95.** Adam de Everingham holds in *Flockton*. 1 carucate of land.*In the Writeings of Richard Beaumont, Kt. & Baronet.***K. 133.** An Indenture, Dat. 17 June, 1 *Ed.* 6 (1548) Betwixt Rafe Cleyton of *Flockton* in the county of Yorke yeoman & Jone Becket of Rotherham in the same county widdow, witnesseth that William Clayton cousin & heire of the said Rafe shall marry one of the daughters of the said Jone. Rafe Clayton shall estate all his lands in<sup>65</sup> The seat of the Flemings, who held considerable lands in the township of Dalton from an early date. This house is still in existence.<sup>66</sup> Flockton, a township (parish of Thornhill), named in Domesday Book as 3 carucates, the land of Ilbert de Laci, in 1066 two distinct estates owned by Alric and Gamel. There are still two hamlets over and nether or Upper and

Lower. Jordan de Flockton granted the monks of Byland right of way through his lands in F. to their forge at Beneclaiia (add. Ch. 7456). Jordan had a son William, and Henry, son of John de Flockton, gave the monks a rent of land which Robert Feridot formerly held of him in the town of F. t. Henry III. (no. 7841).



Emley, Emley Woodhouse, Thornell, Lepton & *Flockton* upon this marriage.<sup>67</sup>

*ibm.*

**K. 140.** Sr Henry Everingham Kt, Lord of Birkin, sold all his lands in Lepton & *Flockton* to Richard Beamond of Whitley hall Esq for x<sup>li</sup> 33. H. 8. (1541-2).

*In the writings of Francis Wortley Kt. & Baronet 1637.*

*In Beghton Box.*

**KKK. 4.** Roger de Birkin quitclaymed to Thomas son of Mathew de Horbury 33 acres of land within the bownders of *Flockton* &c. Witsesse Adam, son of Ormus &c.

*ibm.*

William de Kardenall gaue to Thomas de Horbury 2 bovates of land in *Flockton*, with all the appurtenances which Adam de Birn held. Witsesse. Hugh de Eland, Jordan de Heton, Adam, son of Phillip.

Thomas Chardinall gaue to Thomas son of Mathew de Horbury 2 bovates of land which Henry son of Thomas de Birun held in *Flockton*. Witsesse. Samson de Wridlesford &c.

*ibm.*

I, Mathew, son of John de Horbury, haue quitclaimed to John de Horbury, son of Rafe of the same, all my land within the bownders of *West Flockton* paying one arrow at the feast of the nativity of St John the Baptist. Witsesse Richard de Thornhill, Sr John de Horbury &c.

*ibm.*

I, Hugh son of Owin, haue sold & quitclaimed to Thomas, son of Mathew de Horbury, one bovate of land in *Flockton*, which my father held of his fee. Witsesse, Mathew de Schepeley, Adam, son of Phillip, &c.

*In the same Evidences.*

**KKK. 4.** Ingeram, son of Adam de Kirkby, gaue to Rafe de Horbury all the right which he had in the lands w<sup>ch</sup> Peter son of Lucia de *Flockington* held of me. Witsesse Michael de Brertwisell, John de Horbury, Adam, son of Elias de Flockington. Dat. 38. H. 3. (1253-4).

*ibm.*

**KKK. 5.** Know p'sent & to come that I, Hugh, prior of Pontefract, by the counsell & consent of the whole Covent haue giuen & granted and by this my p'sent charter confirmed to Thomas de Horbury & his heires 2 bovates of land in *Flockton*, with all the appurtenances viz. those which William de Hocton gave to us, the said Thomas & his heires paying therefore to us yearly iiij.<sup>s</sup> &c. one moyety at Whitsunday, & the other at the feast of St Martin &c. Witsesse Adam son of Peter. John & Roger his sonnes, &c.

<sup>67</sup> Dr. Sykes sends the following entry :—Sept. 27, 1548, William Clayton married Elizabeth Becket. Rotherham Parish Registers.

*ibm.*

**KKK. 6.** Know ye that I, German Philcocke of Wakefield, am holden (or bound) to S<sup>r</sup> John de Horburi K<sup>t</sup> in 4 markes yearly rent dureing the life of the said S<sup>r</sup> John for lands & tenem<sup>ts</sup> which I bought of the said S<sup>r</sup> John in *Flockton*, To be paid at the feast of S<sup>t</sup> Martin in winter & at Whitsunday by equal portions & moreouer I the said German and my heires are bound to the said S<sup>r</sup> John to keepe him 200 hoggerels<sup>68</sup> yearly as well in winter as summer dureing his life for the foresaid tenem<sup>ts</sup> in *Flockton*, &c. Dated at *Flockton*. 7. Aprill. 1302.

*In the same Evidences.*

**KKK. 6.** In the yeare 1248 at the purification of S<sup>t</sup> Mary the Virgin an agreement was made between Rafe de Horbury of the one part & Adam, son of Emma de Flockton, of the other part, sc<sup>t</sup>. that the foresaid Adam granted to the foresaid Rafe de Horbury all his land of Flockton with all the appurtenances &c. to hold &c. untill the terme of 6 yeares next following &c. paying &c. yearly 5<sup>s</sup> of silver at the feast of S<sup>t</sup> Martin & Whitsunday by equall portions &c. Wittnesse John de Thornhill, Adam de Preston, Thomas de Horbiry &c.

*Ibm in Newhall & Shillington Box.*

**KKK. 10.** Know p<sup>s</sup>ent & to come that I, Idonia, daughter of Adam son of Phillip de Shitlington, haue giuen & quitclaymed to Rafe de Horbiry & his heires all the right & claime which I had in the moyety of the towne of Saltenshall, with all the appurtenances in feedings, in meadows, in woods, & commons with all the liberties to the said moyety belonging likewise with these named, all the land which I had in the towne of Ossett & in the towne of *Flockton* &c. paying to me yearely one pownd of cinemon. Wittnesse Adam de Neireford, then Steward of the E. of Liuc'. Robert de Stapleton, William de Swilington &c.

*ibm.*

To all the sonnes of Holy Mother Church, as well p<sup>s</sup>ent as to come, Thomas de Horbire greeting. Know ye that I haue granted & by this my p<sup>s</sup>ent charter confirmed to God & the church of S<sup>t</sup>. Mary of Rievall & the monkes there serueing God, all the guifts of Mathew, son of Saxus, which he gave to them & by his charter confirmed sc<sup>t</sup>. 4 acres of Land & halfe a p<sup>t</sup>icate in a plaine w<sup>ch</sup> is called Blake . . . for making them forges there, wherein they make iron & utensills & other necessities to the howse of Rievall, & all the mines & all the dead wood of my p<sup>t</sup> of *Flockton*, & of Sicklington to the use of their forges so that none have any forge in these places except the said monkes. Moreouer I grant to them common of pasture of the foresaid townes in all places except cornfields & meadows for 3 horses & 4 oxen & 5 cowes, & 23 hogges of my part &c. Wittnesse Hugh Bardulph, Phillip son of Robert, Roger Arundell, Jeffrey Haget.

<sup>68</sup> Sheep two years old.

*In the Evidences of Robert Rockley of Rockley in the county of Yorke*  
1. Dec. 1632.

**NN. 3.** A° 17 H. 8. An Indenture betwixt Roger Rockley Esq. of the one part & Isabell Rockley sister of the said Roger on the other part witnesseth that where<sup>as</sup> Thomas Rockley K<sup>t</sup>. father of the said Roger & Isabell in his life enfeoffed Richard Burdet, William Frost, George Smyth, & Robert Gargreave, of all his lands in Worsburg, Oxspring, Meltham, Kexburgh, *Flockton*, Pilley, Birthwayt, Holland, Barnisley, Kerresforth, & Morlay in the county of Yorke to the use of his last will &c. that the feoffies shall marrie the said Roger & receive the porleyn & other money out of his land for the p<sup>r</sup>ferment of his daughter Anne, Isabell & Katherine.

*ibm.*

**NN. 28.** An Indenture between Robert de Rockley K<sup>t</sup>. & Elizabeth his wife of the one part & John de Dronsfield, Thomas de Marrick late vicar of Silkeston, and William Del Hill of Wirkesburgh. The foresaid Robert & Elizabeth enfeoffed the foresaid John, Thomas, and William of all the mann<sup>rs</sup> & lands in all the places &c. The foresaid feoffies enfeoffed John son of the foresaid Robert & Elizabeth of the mann<sup>r</sup> of Rockley in Balne, with the appurtenances to hold to him & the heires male of the body of the said John son of Robert, remainder to the right heires of Robert the foresaid feoffies enfeoffed Thomas Bastard son of the said Robert of Lands in *Flockton*, for the terme of the life of the said Thomas. Dat. at Falthwayt, May 1386.

*ibm.*

**NN. 29.** William del Hill of Wirkesburgh released to John Rockley & his heires all his right in all the lands which he had in all the mann<sup>rs</sup> and lands of the guift of Robert Rockley & Elizabeth his wife in the townes of Wirkesburgh, Pillay, Wortley, Holand, Thurgarland, Stainburgh, Bernsley, Kexburgh, *Flockton*, Woollay, Cotheworth Walton, Ryhill, Winterset, Burghwaleis, Balue & other places. 10. H. 6 (1431-2)

**CCC. 11, 59, 77, 82.**

*Foulby.*<sup>69</sup>

*Foulston.*<sup>70</sup>

In the p<sup>r</sup>ish of Huddresfeild.

<sup>69</sup> Foulby, a township (parish of Wragby), demeane of the honor of Pontefract. 9 Ed. II.

<sup>70</sup> Foulston, spelt as one would expect Fugelestun in Dom. Bk., a township (parish of Kirkburton, not Huddersfield,

as in MS.), and in the lordship of Wakefield from the time of Edw. the Confessor, in the graveship of Holme. See Mr. Morehouse's "Hist. of Kirkburton," p. 149.

## 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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### A NOTE ON A YORKSHIRE PROVERB.

IN Ray's "Collection of English Proverbs," with short annotations, 4th Edition, 1768, 8vo, reprinted by J. & J. Allman, 2nd Edition in 1818, 8vo, page 134, there appears amongst the proverbial similes: "Like the parson of Saddleworth, who could read in no book but his own."—*Chesh.*

In H. G. Bohn's reprint of 1857, the same is to be found at page 192, and in Grose's "Provincial Glossary, with Collections of Local Proverbs and Popular Superstitions" of 1788, frequently reprinted, it is thus given amongst the Cheshire Proverbs: "Like the parson of Saddlewick, who could read in no book but his own."

There can be no doubt that "Saddlewick" is intended for Saddleworth in the West Riding of Yorkshire, which was in the diocese of Chester, though now in that of Manchester.

There is every probability that the saying arose in pre-Reformation times. The advowson of Saddleworth belonged to the Cistercian Abbey of Stanlawe in Cheshire, whence priests would be sent to serve the Church, and as the service books in Cistercian convents were somewhat different from those used in secular churches, and as perhaps their more learned men would not be sent to the more distant chapels, the proverb may have had its origin at that time. In the Coucher Book of Whalley printed by the Chetham Society, in Vol. X. of their publications, page 150, there is a "Concordia," which was the outcome of some disputes. As the Abbey of Stanlawe was removed to Whalley in 1295, there seems every probability that the proverb was made previously to that date.

J. H.

## RECENT DISCOVERY OF BRONZE CELTS.

EARLY in May of this year, a labourer digging near a footpath in a field betwixt Carr Moor side and Dewsbury Road, south-west of Hunslet Moor and Beeston, at about two feet six inches deep, struck upon a piece of metal, and found, ultimately, nine well-formed bronze implements. Eight of them are good shaped celts of the palstaff type, from  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $6\frac{3}{4}$  inches long, with sunken shape to hold split handle or staff, cross flanged to stop splitting, and with a loop on the right side to hold thong or binding to handle. The other is of a well-known shape of hollow or socketed celt, rather larger than ordinary, say about  $4\frac{3}{4}$ , and including loop, 2 inches broad, and weighs nearly 12 ozs. It has a raised or thickened ridge or border round the top of the socket, from which a V, or chevron shape, with raised centre, extends for  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches as an ornament. The straight celts weigh from  $14\frac{1}{2}$  to 19 ozs., they are beautifully formed, and cast with raised ridge in centre to strengthen, and one only has V-shaped ornament from the centre of cross flange. They are exquisitely patinated, being well preserved in the clay soil, and are all in good condition. They all appear to show signs of use, and are most worn on the cutting edge, which would place the loop at the top as a fastener. If, as we see generally figured, the loop is under the celt horizontally, then the cutting edge is worn at the top side, or *vice versa*.

This find is the fourth recorded, in a nearly direct line of four miles, from Thwaite Gate to Beeston Tunnel of the North-Western Railway from Leeds to Dewsbury.

The find preceding was in May, 1878, a beautifully-shaped spear-head—at 20 feet deep in sand at Thwaite Gate. A straight palstave celt is in the Leeds Museum, of the same form and type as the Hunslet Moor specimens, and is ticketed as from Churwell, about two miles on the line to Beeston. At Beeston, in boring for the tunnel there, a hoard was found in 1848, apparently the stock of a manufacturer, consisting of celts like the preceding, rough just as cast; and spear-heads, some showing the process of hammering the edge for cutting. The Hunslet and almost all the

Beeston finds are now in my possession ; and I think it would add greatly to the interest and teaching value of this Society if there were to be records of such discoveries carefully noted, and an occasional exhibition and explanation given at the annual or other gatherings.

JOHN HOLMES.

THE HOLMSTED, ROUNDHAY, LEEDS, *June 21, 1881.*

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#### HUMAN SKELETONS IN STUDLEY PARK.

IN the month of April last two human skeletons were brought to light by the fall of some gravel in a pit which has been opened near a spot which goes by the name of the Cocked Hat in the Park. This pit is situated on the right hand of the drive from the lodge gate to the turning which leads to the lake.

With one of the skeletons, which were about twenty feet apart, there was a small vessel, wheel made, of reddish clay, four inches high. The body of the vessel is globular, three inches and three eighths in diameter, and stands on a straight-sided out-spreading foot, one inch and three quarters in diameter. The neck enlarges upwards, in the form of the mouth-piece of a trumpet, and the opening is two inches in diameter.

A week or two later two more skeletons were found in the same pit, but no object accompanied either. I have not been able to ascertain more precise particulars respecting these remains, and cannot say in what manner they had been deposited. The workmen had disturbed the bones before the steward was informed of the discovery. It is probable that there is here a Roman cemetery, and that other skeletons will be met with.

W. C. LUKIS.

WATH, 20 *June, 1881.*

"ROTULI COLLECTORUM SUBSIDII REGI A LAICIS  
ANNO SECUNDO CONCESSI IN WESTRYTHYNGO  
IN COMITATU EBORACI."

"COLLECTORES WESTRYTHYNGI."

CONTINUED FROM p. 31.)

(Membrane 47, column 1.)

WAPENTACHIUM DE STAYNCLYFF<sup>1</sup>.

STUETON <sup>1</sup> .		
Thomas Peresōn, <i>Husband</i> <sup>1</sup> , & vx <sup>1</sup>	iiij.d.	Willelmus Hobsoñ . . . . . iiij.d.
Thomas filius ejusdem & vx <sup>1</sup>	iiij.d.	Johannes seruiens Laurencii de Estburn . . . . . iiij.d.
Laurencius de Estburn & vx <sup>1</sup>	iiij.d.	Matilda filia Johannis Syward <sup>1</sup>
Thomas del Weste & vx <sup>1</sup>	iiij.d.	Agnes de Eloñ . . . . . iiij.d.
Willelmus filius Roberti & vx <sup>1</sup>	iiij.d.	Willelmus Ryder <sup>1</sup>
Willelmus de Stanes & vx <sup>1</sup>	iiij.d.	Agnes soror ejusdem Willelmi
Ricardus de Vtlay & vx <sup>1</sup>	iiij.d.	Alicia de Morteñ . . . . . iiij.d.
Thomas filius Hugonis & vx <sup>1</sup>	iiij.d.	Elena Baret . . . . . iiij.d.
Johannes de Estburn & vx <sup>1</sup>	iiij.d.	Agnes filia Johannis . . . . . iiij.d.
Ricardus del Cote & vx <sup>1</sup>	iiij.d.	Elyzabetha Gylledoghter <sup>1</sup>
Johannes Mareschall <sup>1</sup> & vx <sup>1</sup>	iiij.d.	Johannes filius Thome del West
Agnes vx <sup>1</sup> Ricardi de Kyghlay	iiij.d.	Johannes Pape . . . . . iiij.d.
Johanna relicta Johannis Syssoñ	iiij.d.	Robertus le Mayre . . . . . iiij.d.
Johannes Harower <sup>1</sup> & vx <sup>1</sup>	iiij.d.	Summa—xij.s. x.d.
Robertus de Schyplay & vx <sup>1</sup>	iiij.d.	
Thomas filius Willelmi & vx <sup>1</sup>	iiij.d.	CARLETON <sup>1</sup> .
Willelmus de Bradley & vx <sup>1</sup>	iiij.d.	Johannes Dautre, Serigant
Robertus Walker <sup>1</sup> & vx <sup>1</sup>	iiij.d.	Ville . . . . . vj.s. viij.d.
Robertus Pape & vx <sup>1</sup>	iiij.d.	Emma Dautre, vidua, . . . . . iij.s. iiij.d.
Johannes Bretland <sup>1</sup> & vx <sup>1</sup>	iiij.d.	Henricus Dautre, <i>Smyth</i> <sup>1</sup> , & vx <sup>1</sup>
Johannes Syward <sup>1</sup> & vx <sup>1</sup>	iiij.d.	Radulphus de le Wod <sup>1</sup> & vx <sup>1</sup>
Alicia relicta Hugonis Dauysoñ	iiij.d.	Johannes fferant & vx <sup>1</sup>
Matilda Dauydoghter <sup>1</sup>	iiij.d.	Thomas frauell <sup>1</sup> & vx <sup>1</sup>
Ricardus Ryder <sup>1</sup> , <i>Textor</i> , & vx <sup>1</sup>	vj.d.	Johannes de Vttelay & vx <sup>1</sup>
Seruiens Ville <sup>1</sup> —Johannes Hob- soñ . . . . .	iiij.d.	Robertus Cetter <sup>1</sup> & vx <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Written in the margin against this entry, as the trades generally are; but I have thought it better to print thus, throughout, marginal notes of this character, as they appear to denote that all the

names following the entry to which they are attached, and including that in the entry itself, are those of the servants (as well children as others) of the inhabitants of the place.

Robertus filius Ade & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de le Scale & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Bene & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Clerke & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam del Wood' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willemus Tayllyour & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Kandlan & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Henrisoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Dyksoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus Stubbes & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de la Marche & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Dyksoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes del West & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Nethyrwod' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus Blakbrowk & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Scale & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Ewod' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Schephyrd' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Vttelay & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Rogerus Cowper' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Webster' <i>Textor</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Thomas Lekenfeld', <i>Textor</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Seruientes—Johannes fferaunt . . . . .	iiij.d.
Radulphus de la Wode . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Newortham . . . . .	iiij.d.
Matilda Baroñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes Parcowr' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Manne . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Manne . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Benne . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus ffecheham . . . . .	iiij.d.
Summa—xxij.s. x.d.	

## BROUGHTON'.

Willelmus Geliot', ffrankleyn, & vx̄ . . . . .	xl.d.
Thomas de Martoñ, <i>Cissor</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Matilda ffrayell' . . . . .	xl.d.
Thomas Lofthowhes & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Lofthowhes, <i>Glasiar</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Willelmus de Merkedeyn, Armatus, & vx̄ . . . . .	xl.d.
Johannes Rouell' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Lofthowhes & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus de flanelthorp' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Hyrd' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Smyth' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Hodrot & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Brygge & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Geliot & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Maymoud' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas filius Ade & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Adyngliam & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes Sclater' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Jonkynsoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam de Gressyngton & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Piper' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus de flanelthorp' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Slowth' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Kyrkby & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Dryffeld' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.

Ricardus de Aldefeld' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Byschop' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Marynsoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Somerhyrst & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia de Lofteheweses . . . . .	iiij.d.
Seruientes—Willelmus Jaksoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Janyñ Merkyldeman . . . . .	iiij.d.
Margareta <i>seruiens</i> Rectoris . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Lofthowses . . . . .	iiij.d.
Isabella seruiens Matilde ffrayuell' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia Henridoghter . . . . .	iiij.d.
Summa—xxj.s. iiij.d.	

## GYSBURN'.

Johannes Bradhes & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Mounes & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Nicollsoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Sclater' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Elleall' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Mayre & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Westby & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Chapman & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Skynner', <i>Pelliparius</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Robertus ffeethethyan & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes fleschewer' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Taillour, <i>Cissor</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes Webster, <i>Textor</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Willelmus Archer' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Turner, <i>Tourner</i> & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Ricardus Salter' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Smyth', <i>Fubar</i> ', & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Willelmus Bakster' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus Mounes & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes del Tee & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Netherhall' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Geliot & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Nodder' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Parcowre & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus de Rystoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus de Heder' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Hoder' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Iax & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Vhoge & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Altham & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus frater ejus & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus Lange & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Kyder' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Steresaker' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Hare & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Wylkynsoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus de Karr' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Bygeroft & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Schawge & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Seruient'—Agnes Sawghr' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Trystrem . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia ancilla ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes Robyndoghter' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Matilda Smale . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Rawceystre . . . . .	iiij.d.
Nicholaus Randolphsoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia de Kyrke . . . . .	iiij.d.



Matilda Redikar' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Matilda de Vicars . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus filius ejusdem . . . . .	iiij.d.

## (Membrane 47, column 2.)

Katerina Bullok' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Hoder' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Brame . . . . .	iiij.d.
Elena de Brame . . . . .	iiij.d.
Mariona filia Henrici . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Elome . . . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus seruiens Johannis de Altham . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas seruiens Johannis Altham . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Lauthtoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Careles . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Stabeler' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus filius Henrici del Car' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Summa—xxj.s.	vj.d.

## LANGCLYFF'.

Willelmus filius Thome & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus filius Ade & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Laurencius filius Ade & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Laurencius filius Johannis & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus ffsychr' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Prest' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Forester' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus de Carr' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Edmundus Suerdsoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Inesoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	xij.d.
Thomas Robertsoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Armetstede & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Seruientes—Ricardus filius Lau- rencii . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia vx̄ Ade . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes filia Nicholai . . . . .	iiij.d.
Matilda de Thorp' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Matilda filia Willelmi . . . . .	iiij.d.
Emma ffsycher' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Cecilia filia Willelmi . . . . .	iiij.d.
Matheus ffsycher' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes Prest . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia filia ejusdem . . . . .	iiij.d.
Patricius Syke . . . . .	iiij.d.
Summa—viiij.s.	iiij.d.

## KYGHLEY.

Nicholaus de Kyghelay, Ar- matus, . . . . .	iiij.s.	iiij.d.
Elena de Glasenbroke, <i>Hosteler</i> , . . . . .	ij.s.	
Johannes de Copley, <i>Marsal</i> , . . . . .	xij.d.	
Willelmus de Vitelay & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.	
Ricardus de Wode & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.	
Johannes Hoghesoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.	
Willelmus Hoghesoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.	

Robertus Webstre, <i>Textor</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Daue Codelyng', <i>Fuber</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes de Cloghe & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus filius Walteri & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Mylner & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Taylliour, <i>Cissor</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Willelmus de Sammes & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Rogerus de Sammes & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus de Benelandes & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Walker', <i>fullo</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes Wryght, <i>Carpenter</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Ricardus filius Radulfi & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Johsoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Akeworth' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam del Wode & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Sugden & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus de Sugdeyn & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus de Leuenthorp' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Grenewod' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Nicholaus del Clogh & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Hodsoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Hodsoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Stott (! read "Scott") & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Scholl' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Saltonstall' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Coke & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes del Sammes & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Denby & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Grane & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Hudsoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Saltonstall' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Laccokk' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Jodsoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam ffechr' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Lacokke & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes de Newsoñ & vx̄ ( <i>sic</i> ) . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes Joddoghter' & vx̄ ( <i>sic</i> ) . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus filius ejusdem & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Anabella de Eloin . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Erell' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Anabella de Thwaythes . . . . .	iiij.d.
Nicholaus de Thwaythes & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Pape, <i>Carpenter</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Elena de Cloghe . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Willelmi & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Grane & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Cecilia Scott . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes de Allertoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Elena filia ejusdem . . . . .	iiij.d.
Elena Walker' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Schaponta . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Bloke . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia seruiens Parsono . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johanna filia Elene . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Bennsoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Summa—xxvij.s.	

## ADYNGHAM.

Robertus de Ledo & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Newland & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Roberti & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.

Ricardus de Midilton & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.	Willelmus de fleyghser' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Dawson & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.	Robertus de Salford & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Warlay & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.	Ricardus Bell' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus de Caluerlay & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.	Willelmus Kemp & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam filius Ricardi & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes filius Alane ( <i>sic</i> ) & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Willelmi & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.	Robertus de Bisham & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Batemanson & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.	Adam de Bisham & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Robertson ( <i>sic</i> ; but read "Robertson" ?) & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes filius Ricardi & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus filius Roberti & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes Webstre & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Webstre & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.	Elias de Horshyll' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Dykson & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.	Robertus Spenser' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Radelyff' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes Tomson & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Eloin & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes de Ranyngtoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Jacobus del Stede & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.	Thomas Mylner & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Gyldesbergh' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.	Willelmus West & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Robertson & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.	Thomas filius Johannis & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Herdwyk' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.	Robertus de Horesford & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas del Grene & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.	Hugo de Sallay & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Manne, <i>fullo</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.	Ricardus de Thontoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Wode & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.	Robertus Webstre & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Johannis de Hard- wyk & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.	Walterus Bell' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Yong & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.	Ricardus de Austwyk & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Wodmanne & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes filius Ade & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Colynsoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.	Willelmus de Lond' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Crosby & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.	Seruiet'—Ricardus de Downoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Daudsoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.	Alicia ffsysher' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Summa—ix.s. x.d.		Johannes de Netherwod' . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Johannes de Netherwod' junior . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Seruiens Johannis de Netherwod' . . . . .	iiij.d.

## BOLTON'.

Henricus de Pudsay, ad valenciam, . . . . .	xxs.
Henricus de Pudsay senior, frank- leyn, . . . . .	iiij.s. iiij.d.
Willelmus de Downoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes del Howe & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Walterus ffsysher' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Northwod & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Rogerus de Haltoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Wallay & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas del Wode & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Willelmi & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus Brewstre & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alanus Taylliour & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Werell & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Werell junior & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Redheued & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Schall' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Nodde & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam luesoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus de Kegleswyk & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Hykson & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Edmundus de Rylay & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Newcomen & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Ottelay & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Cotemane & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Mikylbroke & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Rogerus Rayheued' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Sallay & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Ward' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Stephanus de Midletoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus de Parke & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.

## (Membrane 47, column 3.)

Cecilia de Boglesmyre . . . . .	iiij.d.
Edmundus filius Alane ( <i>sic</i> ). . . . .	iiij.d.
Mtilda de Remyngtoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Katerina de Miklebroke . . . . .	iiij.d.
Emma de Clapham . . . . .	iiij.d.
Margareta <i>seruiens</i> Rectoris . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia Johsoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Kendall' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus Parsoñman . . . . .	iiij.d.
Isabella Parmeter . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia Parmeter' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Waterbank' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Elliott' Persdoughter' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia de Salford . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Ward' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus Jonsoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Bell' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Cecilia Salford' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Summa—xlviij.s. iiij.d.	

## APPILTREWYK'.

Johannes Yong' senior, <i>Cissor</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes Yong' junior, <i>Smythi</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Henricus filius Ricardi, <i>Sutor</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Henricus Jonsoñ, <i>Carpenter</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.

Johannes Somertoñ, <i>Mawer</i> , & vx	vj.d.
Henricus de Gyrnowth', <i>fullo</i> , & vx	vj.d.
Jolyson, <i>Cissor</i> , & vx	vj.d.
Ricardus Wryght' & vx	iiij.d.
Thomas Kempe & vx	iiij.d.
Thomas Yowhyrd' & vx	iiij.d.
Robertus de Nusse & vx	iiij.d.
Johannes de Nussay & vx	iiij.d.
Johannes de Caltoñ & vx	iiij.d.
Thomas de Croftoñ & vx	iiij.d.
Johannes Hyrd' & vx	iiij.d.
Adam Tomsoñ & vx	iiij.d.
Willelmus filius Willelmi & vx	iiij.d.
Robertus Hyrd' & vx	iiij.d.
Johannes de Gourlay & vx	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Ricardi & vx	iiij.d.
Johannes Emsoñ & vx	iiij.d.
Johannes Slenger' & vx	iiij.d.
Adam ffellyng' & vx	iiij.d.
Henricus Smelter' & vx	iiij.d.
Willelmus Talloursoñ & vx	iiij.d.
Robertus Wall' & vx	iiij.d.
Henricus de Wall' & vx	vj.d.
Johannes Webstre, senior, <i>Cissor</i> , & vx	vj.d.
Johannes flecher, <i>flecher</i> , & vx	vj.d.
Robertus Wattsoñ, <i>Cissor</i> , & vx	vj.d.
Henricus Tele, <i>Milner</i> , & vx	iiij.d.
Alicia Webstre, <i>Textryx</i>	vj.d.
Agnes Toller, <i>Textryx</i>	vj.d.
Alicia Slynger, <i>Textryx</i>	vj.d.
Seruient'—Johannes Adamsoñ Tomsoñ	iiij.d.
Robertus filius Henrici filii Ricardi	iiij.d.
Henricus Slenger'	iiij.d.
Johannes de Baylay	iiij.d.
Thomas de Wynterburā	iiij.d.
Cecilia vx Trystrem	iiij.d.
Agnes de Bank'	iiij.d.
Oliua Bayllie	iiij.d.
Agnes filia Willelmi	iiij.d.
Agnes Schephyrd	iiij.d.
Cecilia Jondoghter'	iiij.d.
Isolda Trestrem	iiij.d.
Katerina filia Thomo	iiij.d.
Summa—xviiij.s.	

## MYDNOP.

Johannes filius Ricardi & vx	iiij.d.
Johannes Pyme & vx	iiij.d.
Robertus de Mydhop', <i>Armatu</i> s,	iiij.s.
Robertus Antoyonsoñ, <i>Mercer</i> ,	xij.d.
Willelmus Daldrestoñ, <i>Spicer</i> ,	xij.d.
Willelmus Redcarr' & vx	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Waddesworth & vx	iiij.d.
Edmundus de Ayeretoñ & vx	iiij.d.
Ricardus de Caluerlay & vx	iiij.d.
Willelmus flux & vx	iiij.d.

Johannes filius Gilberti & vx	iiij.d.
Johannes Parker' & vx	iiij.d.
Seruient'—Willelmus filius Roberti de Medhop	iiij.d.
Isabella Robertdoghter'	iiij.d.
Agnes <i>seruiens</i> predicti Roberti	iiij.d.
Matilda Redicarr'	iiij.d.
Agnes Waddesworth'	iiij.d.
Agnes filia Gilberti	iiij.d.
Robertus Baldrestoñ	iiij.d.
Isabella soror ejusdem	iiij.d.
Alicia soror ejusdem	iiij.d.
Summa—xj.s. iiij.d.	

## GARSYNGTON.

Johannes de Scardeburgh, <i>fir-</i> <i>marius</i> ,	iiij.s.
Adam Currouer & vx	xij.d.
Ricardus de Pycall' & vx	iiij.d.
Rogerus Buttermune & vx	iiij.d.
Willelmus Koksoñ & vx	iiij.d.
Simon Diconsoñ & vx	iiij.d.
Johannes Spenserson' & vx	iiij.d.
Adam Bawer' & vx	iiij.d.
Johannes de Brynsall' & vx	iiij.d.
Willelmus Moresoñ & vx	iiij.d.
Robertus Dyksoñ & vx	iiij.d.
Adam Gawke & vx	iiij.d.
Johannes Schephyrd & vx	iiij.d.
Elias de Crakhewe & vx	iiij.d.
Johannes Hyrd' & vx	iiij.d.
Johannes de Mynskyp & vx	iiij.d.
Willelmus Dyksoñ, <i>Sutor</i> , & vx	vj.d.
Rogerus Huntoñ & vx	iiij.d.
Willelmus Toppyng' & vx	iiij.d.
Johannes de West & vx	iiij.d.
Johannes Dyksoñ & vx	iiij.d.
Ricardus de Pylkes & vx	iiij.d.
Willelmus Smyth', <i>Faber</i> , & vx	vj.d.
Henricus Tailliour, <i>Cissor</i> , & vx	vj.d.
Thomas Taylliour, <i>Cissor</i> , & vx	vj.d.
Johannes Webster, <i>Textor</i> , & vx	vj.d.
Seruient'—Johannes de Scharth'	iiij.d.
Willelmus <i>seruiens</i> Ade Currouer	iiij.d.
Willelmus Jonsoñ Dyksoñ	iiij.d.
Isabella Snekdoghter'	iiij.d.
Marmedoke	iiij.d.
Alicia relicta Ade Badsoñ	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Elie	iiij.d.
Magota Botermone	iiij.d.
Emma de Dent	iiij.d.
Agnes Moredoghter'	iiij.d.
Margeria soror ejus	iiij.d.
Alicia Huddok'	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Willelmi Dyksoñ	iiij.d.
Johannes <i>seruiens</i> Ricardi de Pylkes	iiij.d.
Thomas <i>seruiens</i> Johannis de Schardbugh.	iiij.d.
Agnes ancilla ejusdem Johannis	iiij.d.
Thomas <i>seruiens</i> ejusdem Johannis	iiij.d.
Summa—xviiij.s. x.d.	

## HEBDEYN.

Johannes Smyth' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Walterus Batty & vx̄	iiij.d.
Simud' Smyth' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Henricus Pert & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus Malghom & vx̄	iiij.d.
Robertus Watsoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Yoly & vx̄	iiij.d.
Thomas Lange & vx̄	iiij.d.
Henricus Batte senior & vx̄	iiij.d.
Henricus Batte junior & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Batte & vx̄	iiij.d.
Dionisius de Heldeyn, <i>Tyngtor,</i> & vx̄	xij.d.
Robertus Magornays, <i>Couper,</i> & vx̄	vj.d.
Edmundus Bland', <i>Walker,</i> & vx̄	vj.d.
Seruient'—Johanna de Kendall'	iiij.d.
Johannes Battesoñ	iiij.d.
Willelmus Stag	iiij.d.
Alicia filia Matilde	iiij.d.
Agnes filia Batte	iiij.d.
Katerina filia Roberti	iiij.d.
Agnes Henri Batte doghter	iiij.d.
Agnes <i>seruiens</i> Joly Johan	iiij.d.
Agnes Stagwyff	iiij.d.
Summa—viij.s. viij.d.	

## SCOTHORP'.

Ricardus de Caltoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Thomas Maknest & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus Clerke, <i>Scriptor,</i> & vx̄	vj.d.
Thomas Steuenson & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Pynsoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Hyne & vx̄	iiij.d.
Adam Robynsoñ, <i>Cissor,</i> & vx̄	vj.d.
Henricus Pynder' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Thomas Robynsoñ, <i>Faber,</i> & vx̄	vj.d.
Seruient'—Thomas filius Ade Robynsoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Matilda Yowhyrd'	iiij.d.
Isabella Barker'	iiij.d.
Thomas Browne	iiij.d.
Isabella Aylyn	iiij.d.
Cecilia Wylyn	iiij.d.
Johannes <i>seruiens</i> Willelmi Clerke	iiij.d.
Summa—v.s. x.d.	

(Membrane 47b, column 1.)

## BALGHOM.

Richardus de Dale & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus Richardsoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Robertus de Wod' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Adam Tomsoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus Hodsoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.

Robertus de Cote & vx̄	iiij.d.
Ricardus Walche & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus Richardsoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Adam Wyllsoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Robertus Crumbok' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Steuen & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Wyndesouer' & vx̄	vj.d.
Thomas Jose & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes de Sallay & vx̄	iiij.d.
Ricardus Wyndesouer' & vx̄	vj.d.
Johannes Nottsoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Ricardus del Mire & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Hyne & vx̄	iiij.d.
Adam Wylkoksoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Simon del Hall' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Dene & vx̄	iiij.d.
Ricardus Wilkoksoñ & vx̄	xij.d.
Willelmus de Westsydhowse & vx̄	iiij.d.
Henricus de Grenc & vx̄	iiij.d.
Adam de Medlehewe & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes de Kyrkby & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Akesoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus Swyer' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Seruient'—Henricus Spuner'	iiij.d.
Henricus del Hall'	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Ade Wylkoksoñ	iiij.d.
Ricardus Wylyn	iiij.d.
Robertus Qwytheued	iiij.d.
Johannes Browne	iiij.d.
Johannes <i>seruiens</i> Ricardi Ay- koksoñ	iiij.d.
Henricus <i>seruiens</i> ejusdem	iiij.d.
Johannes de Crumbok	iiij.d.
Richardus Hardy	iiij.d.
Thomas Golgill'	iiij.d.
Thomas Swyer'	iiij.d.
Alicia de Yowdall'	iiij.d.
Agnes Bruke (f). <i>Textrix,</i>	vj.d.
Agnes Webstre, <i>Textrix,</i>	vj.d.
Johannes Taillour, <i>Cissor,</i>	vj.d.
Summa—xvj.s. ij.d.	

## CALDCONYNGSTON'.

Willelmus Grundolff, <i>Cissor,</i> & vx̄	vj.d.
Jordan de Rode & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Turpyñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes de Myttoñ, <i>Sutor,</i> & vx̄	vj.d.
Willelmus Hardy & vx̄	iiij.d.
Mater Willelmi Hardi	iiij.d.
Robertus Turpyñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Ricardus Doeggsoñ, <i>ffullo,</i> & vx̄	vj.d.
Johannes Maymond, <i>Mercator,</i> & vx̄	xij.d.
Johannes Clerkssoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Thomas Clerkssoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Thome Dykssoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus Clerkssoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Thomas Clerkssoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.

Thomas Dyksoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	xij.d.
Thomas de Twaytes & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Jonsoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Vtting & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Clerksoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Anabella Graue . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Willelmi & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Rayner', <i>Couper</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Summa—ix.s. iiij.d.	

## SKYPTON'

Stephanus de Malgham, <i>Draycr</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	ij.s.
Johannes Henkesworth', <i>Spicer</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	ij.s.
Robertus de Ledes, <i>Mercator</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	xij.d.
Robertus Bayllie & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Hugo Hawell' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Pulter' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Dawson' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Grose & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Groper' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Wodhewer' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Marinus de Thorntoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Petrus de Thorp' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Malghoñ, <i>Cissor</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Robertus Thorbrand junior, <i>Tector</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Raynerus de Selesden, <i>Harbeiour</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	xij.d.
Willelmus Serell' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas fiele & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Hyrd & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Dryuer' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Thorbrand senior & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Petrus Pynder' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Mune & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Skyptoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Lambe, <i>fullo</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes Warner' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Werdlay & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam filius Elie & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus <i>seruiens</i> Ranulphi & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Thorbrand' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Groper' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Schyphird' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Lassy, <i>Carnifer</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Willelmus Pykhañ & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes Danald' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Sparowe & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Rogersoñ, <i>Cissor</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Willelmus Clerke & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Chambre & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Boynell' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Rogerus de Sleue & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Antoyn Taillour, <i>Cissor</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Willelmus Walkere, <i>Fullo</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	xij.d.
Willelmus filius Ranulphi, <i>Sutor</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	xij.d.

Robertus Spycer', <i>Spycer</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	xij.d.
Rogerus Roper', <i>Roper</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	xij.d.
Petrus Brabaner, <i>Webster</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	xij.d.
Petrus Brabayuner junior, <i>Webstre</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Robertus Mason', <i>Mason</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Willelmus Webstre, <i>Webster</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	xij.d.
Johannes Dowesoñ, <i>Faber</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Walterus Taillour, <i>Cissor</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Willelmus Grane, <i>Gloucr</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes Launder', <i>Cissor</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes Lorimer' & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Thomas Marescall' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Seruient — Agnes Bakstre . . . . .	iiij.d.
Radulphus <i>seruiens</i> Radulphi Selesdeyn . . . . .	iiij.d.
Matilda Hyrd' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia Doghty . . . . .	iiij.d.
Matilda de Cownall' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus <i>seruiens</i> Willelmi Webstre . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Hodsoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Battsoñ (!) . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia Ben . . . . .	iiij.d.
Isabella Barker' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Grane . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Bentham . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia Semestre . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes Semestre . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes de Greues . . . . .	iiij.d.
Margareta Mayno . . . . .	iiij.d.
Margareta Bacone . . . . .	iiij.d.
Summa—xxxv.s.	

## SWENDEN.

Johannes Symsoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Symmane & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Nicholaus de Hortoñ, <i>Mercator</i> <i>Bestl</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	ij.s.
Willelmus de Setle & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Wadby & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Johannis Hyrd & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Edmundus Buriays & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Morlay & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Browne & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes Symwyfe . . . . .	iiij.d.
Matilda Kay (?) . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia Spurkes . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes P'ollerd . . . . .	iiij.d.
Margareta Buriays . . . . .	iiij.d.
Seruient' — Thomas Symsoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Jonsoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes Jondoghter' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Matilda <i>seruiens</i> Morlay . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia filia Johannis Browe ( <i>sic</i> ) . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Mareschall', <i>Faber</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Summa—viiij.s. vj.d.	

## HAMLYCH.

Ricardus del Myre, <i>Mason</i> , & vx̄	vj.d.
Ricardus Dawsoñ, <i>Walker</i> , & vx̄	vj.d.
Johannes Walche, <i>Smyth</i> , & vx̄	vj.d.
Johannes <i>seruiens</i> Willelmi Clerke	iiij.d.
Summa—xxij.d.	

(Membrane 47b, column 2.)

## PRESTON'.

Willelmus Thomsoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Galfridus Syse & vx̄	iiij.d.
Anabella filia ejus	iiij.d.
Willelmus Sowter' & vx̄	vj.d.
Johannes Styrkhyrd', <i>Smyth</i> , & vx̄	vj.d.
Willelmus de Puddesay & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Dowland & vx̄	iiij.d.
Agnes filia ejus	iiij.d.
Johannes Nelloñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Dennessoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Henricus Jaksoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Lambhyrd' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes de Scale & vx̄	iiij.d.
Anabella filia ejus	iiij.d.
Adam de Bekelleworth', <i>Spicer</i> , & vx̄	vj.d.
Adam Denysoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Thomas Warcop' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Thomas Spenser' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus Lanner & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Westwod' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Hugo Spenser' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Yuo Pape, <i>Cissor</i> , & vx̄	vj.d.
Edmundus Barker', <i>Barker</i> , & vx̄	vj.d.
Henricus Taillour, <i>Cissor</i> , & vx̄	vj.d.
Henricus Rud & vx̄	iiij.d.
Ricardus Sqwyer' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes de Bowland & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Robertsoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Ricardus Chattburn', <i>flullo</i> , & vx̄	vj.d.
Ricardus Wratholff & vx̄	iiij.d.
Alicia Bathersby	iiij.d.
Adam de Mytton & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes floester' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes de Kendall' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Adam Denysoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Anabella de Carleton	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Wode & vx̄	iiij.d.
Alicia Tybet	iiij.d.
Johannes de Horneby & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes de Bowland' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Gillesoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus Spenser' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Adam de Wadby & vx̄	iiij.d.
Summa—xv.s. vj.d.	

## MARTON'.

Symon de Martoñ, ad valenciã	
Militis	xx.s.
Robertus de Rylay & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Taburuer' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Henricus Taillour, <i>Drapur</i> , & vx̄	vj.d.
Johannes de Lethelay & vx̄	iiij.d.
Thomas de Londesdale & vx̄	iiij.d.
Ricardus Leget & vx̄	vj.d.
Robertus Perkyonsoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Adam Knyght & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Spenloue, <i>Cissor</i> , & vx̄	vj.d.
Johannes Hyrd' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Nicholaus Hyrd' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Patricius & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes de Grene, <i>Fabar</i> , & vx̄	vj.d.
Willelmus de Stok & vx̄	iiij.d.
Robertus Ireland & vx̄	iiij.d.
Simon Taillour, <i>Cissor</i> , & vx̄	xij.d.
Willelmyus Hyrd' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Turnebull' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Alannus Hyrd' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Ricardus Webstre, <i>Webster</i> , & vx̄	vj.d.
Johannes filius Edmundi & vx̄	iiij.d.
Galfridus Milner & vx̄	iiij.d.
Robertus de Medop & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Oxynhyrd' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Granesoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Wyllion & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Turnbull' <i>seruiens</i> domini & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Bateman & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Londesdale & vx̄	iiij.d.
Robertus de Lethelay & vx̄	iiij.d.
Agnes Grano	iiij.d.
Robertus Smythe & vx̄	vj.d.
Seruient' — Nicholaus <i>seruiens</i> Rectoris	iiij.d.
Johannes de Arnecllyff	iiij.d.
Johannes de Thornetoñ	iiij.d.
Agnes <i>seruiens</i> domini	iiij.d.
Johanna <i>seruiens</i> domini	iiij.d.
Alicia de Papillyngton	iiij.d.
Cecilia Grane	iiij.d.
Agnes de Lethelay	iiij.d.
Matilda Grane	iiij.d.
Summa—xxxv.s. iiij.d.	

## HETON'.

Willelmus Chyldsoñ & vx̄	vj.d.
Johannes Wyld' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Taillour & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Smyth', <i>Fabar</i> , & vx̄	vj.d.
Willelmus Cowper & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus Jakknaue & vx̄	iiij.d.
Patricius Hyrd' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Robertus Theshyrd' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Soutolyer' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus Sysssoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Thomas Sysssoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Jakknaue & vx̄	iiij.d.

Willelmus Pylyng' & vx	iiij.d.
Hugo Wylkynsoñ & vx	iiij.d.
Hugo Pauesoñ & vx	iiij.d.
Thomas Wylknaue & vx	iiij.d.
Hugo Addesoñ & vx	iiij.d.
Seruient' — Nicholaus Couperman	iiij.d.
Johannes <i>seruiens</i> ejus	iiij.d.
Robertus Jakman Taillour	iiij.d.
Alicia filia Johannis Wylde	iiij.d.
Elena <i>seruiens</i> Johannis Somerler'	iiij.d.
Johannes <i>seruiens</i> Johannis Smyth'	iiij.d.
Willelmus filius Willelmi Cissoñ	iiij.d.
Agnes soror Willelmi Syssoñ	iiij.d.
Johannes Tomman Cissoñ	iiij.d.
Thomas <i>seruiens</i> Thome Cysoñ	iiij.d.
Johannes Pellyugman	iiij.d.
Katerina Henriwoman	iiij.d.
Matilda Collyng'	iiij.d.
Willelmus Hodsoñ	iiij.d.
Johannes <i>seruiens</i> Hugonis Pawesoñ	iiij.d.
Johannes Wyllesoñ	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Knoll'	iiij.d.
Johannes Toller'	iiij.d.
Willelmus Hoghyrd'	iiij.d.
Johannes Buke	iiij.d.
Johannes de Martoñ	iiij.d.
Thomas Abot	iiij.d.
Johannes West	iiij.d.
Johannes Padmyresoñ	iiij.d.
Summa—xiiij.s.	

## LYNTON'

Adem Wryght, <i>W(r)eght</i> , & vx	vj.d.
Walterus Elys, <i>Wright</i> , & vx	vj.d.
Willelmus Dawnay, <i>fallo</i> , & vx	vj.d.
Laurencius de Lyntoñ & vx	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Malghoñ & vx	xij.d.
Willelmus Brimsall' & vx	iiij.d.
Willelmus Walok & vx	iiij.d.
Thomas de Sowth & vx	iiij.d.
Hugo Clerke & vx	iiij.d.
Adam Derchog' & vx	iiij.d.
Ricardus Piper' & vx	iiij.d.
Seruient' — Willelmus <i>seruiens</i> Malghoñ	iiij.d.
Johannes <i>seruiens</i> rectoris	iiij.d.
Willelmus <i>seruiens</i> ejusdem Rectoris	iiij.d.
Alicia <i>seruiens</i> Rectoris	iiij.d.
Adam filius Henrici	iiij.d.
Johannes Wattsoñ de Elys	iiij.d.
Emnota <i>seruiens</i> Johannis filii Henrici	iiij.d.
Alicia frost	iiij.d.
Isolda filia Ade Derchoge	iiij.d.
Johannes de Stokton	iiij.d.
Alicia filia Henrici Milner	iiij.d.
Rogerus Milner	iiij.d.
Henricus Milner	iiij.d.
Summa—ix.s. ij.d.	

## HAUKESWYK.

Johannes Robertsoñ & vx	iiij.d.
Thomas Horner & vx	iiij.d.
Thomas Horñ & vx	iiij.d.
Nicholaus Bell' & vx	iiij.d.
Willelmus Hurtscowe & vx	iiij.d.
Thomas de Sallay & vx	iiij.d.
Johannes de Parys & vx	vj.d.
Johannes Caluehyrd' & vx	iiij.d.
Willelmus Boksoñ & vx	iiij.d.
Thomas Arnecllyff & vx	iiij.d.
Johannes Lene & vx	iiij.d.
Anot' de Haukeswyk, vidua, iij.s.	iiij.d.
Alicia filia ejusdem	iiij.d.
Elizabetha filia ejus	iiij.d.
Elena <i>seruiens</i> ejusdem Anot'	iiij.d.
Johannes de Malghoñ, de Haukeswyk, & vx	xij.d.
Summa—ix.s. ij.d.	

(Membrane 47b, column 3.)

## ARNECLYFF.

Henricus Clerko & vx	iiij.d.
Thomas Arnecllyff & vx	iiij.d.
Rogerus Lene & vx	iiij.d.
Hugo de Pikall' & vx	iiij.d.
Adam filius Simonis & vx	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Parys & vx	vj.d.
Ricardus Thomsoñ & vx	iiij.d.
Willelmus filius Elie & vx	iiij.d.
Johannes Cylloñ & vx	iiij.d.
Willelmus Horner & vx	iiij.d.
Thomas Daudsoñ & vx	iiij.d.
Johannes Milner & vx	iiij.d.
Johannes Daudsoñ & vx	iiij.d.
Edmundus de Esmondrawe & vx	iiij.d.
Johannes Pome & vx	iiij.d.
Johannes Dene, <i>Emptor lanarum</i> , & vx	iiij.s. iiij.d.
Robertus Dene & vx	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Wyghale & vx	iiij.d.
Seruient' — Johannes filius Ade	iiij.d.
Willelmus filius Ricardi	iiij.d.
Thomas filius Elie	iiij.d.
Isabella <i>seruiens</i> Banksoñ	iiij.d.
Isabella <i>seruiens</i> Johannis Milner	iiij.d.
Emma Hagase	iiij.d.
Anya Malsese	iiij.d.
Katerina de Gasegyll'	iiij.d.
Alicia Wylyn	iiij.d.
Alicia filia Johannis	iiij.d.
Johannes de Colgyll'	iiij.d.
Alicia de Colgyll'	iiij.d.
Tillot' Punte	iiij.d.
Katerina de Wygbehale	iiij.d.
Nicholaus Hyrd'	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Hugonis	iiij.d.
Johannes Wynterburñ	iiij.d.
Alina Horner'	iiij.d.
Summa—xv.s. ij.d.	

DRAUGHTON'.		Johannes Stubes & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.
Willelmus Mason & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.	Johannes Bowrne & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.
Willelmus Waynman & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.	Paulyn filius Henrici & vx̄ . . . . .	vj. d.
Johannes Prest & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.	Johannes Cheyuot, <i>Cissor</i> ?, & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.
Johannes de Angroui & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.	Henricus Crokbane & vx̄ . . . . .	vj. d.
Robertus de Draghton & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.	Adam del Stoke & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.
Willelmus de Draghton & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.	Johannes Speght' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.
Johannes de Draghton & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.	Ricardus Mason & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.
Johannes Doublegught & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.	Johannes Baret senior . . . . .	iiij. d.
Willelmus de Heselewod' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.	Johannes Baret junior & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.
Johannes Artheyngton & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.	Gilbertus Salter & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.
Johannes Walker & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.	Willelmus Speght' & vx̄ . . . . .	vj. d.
Robertus de Bradley, <i>Cissor</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj. d.	Thomas Waynman & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.
Willelmus Coluyt & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.	Johannes Collyng' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.
Seruiet'—Ricardus Doegheson . . . . .	iiij. d.	Johannes filius Egidii & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.
Johannes Masan . . . . .	vj. d.	Robertus Ward' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.
Johannes Pawson . . . . .	iiij. d.	Seruiet' — Cecilia Crokbane . . . . .	vj. d.
Johannes Lecheson . . . . .	iiij. d.	Cecilia Baret . . . . .	iiij. d.
Ricardus Joneson . . . . .	iiij. d.	Margareta filia Henrici Crokbane . . . . .	iiij. d.
Johannes Parkynson . . . . .	iiij. d.	Agnes de Barcroft . . . . .	iiij. d.
Adam Edeson . . . . .	iiij. d.	Johannes filius Johannis Gylesson . . . . .	iiij. d.
Summa—vij. s.		Magota de Bradley . . . . .	iiij. d.
CALTON'.		Thomas Speght' . . . . .	iiij. d.
Johannes de ffrekylyngton, <i>Marchant</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	xij. d.	Johannes Wytill' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.
Johannes de Malghouin, <i>frankeleyn</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj. s. viij. d.	Alicia Wytberd' . . . . .	iiij. d.
Ricardus Wilkokson & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.	Juliana Leper . . . . .	iiij. d.
Thomas Haughenlyt & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.	Rogerus Accok & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.
Johannes Hulwath' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.	Agnes vx̄ Ricardi . . . . .	iiij. d.
Robertus Molyff & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.	Margareta Perler . . . . .	iiij. d.
Willelmus de Buneby & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.	Alicia de Burn . . . . .	iiij. d.
Rogerus de Calton & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.	Summa—xiiij. s. vj. d.	
Ricardus Chese & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.	RYMYNGTON'.	
Henricus de Preston, <i>Spicer</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	xij. d.	Jacobus de Gasegill', <i>Armatus</i> . . . . .	xl. d.
Robertus Kyng' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.	Willelmus de Gyrylyngton & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.
Johannes Paytyn & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.	Henricus Dogeson & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.
Johannes Kyng' <i>Hosteler</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	xij. d.	Johannes de Clynacher & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.
Johannes Kyngson & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.	Johannes del Smethy & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.
Thomas filius Ricardi Wykok & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.	Robertus del Stanes & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.
Henricus Tynay & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.	Robertus Barker' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.
Willelmus seruiens Willelmi de Boncby & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.	Willelmus Baudwyn, <i>ffullo</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj. d.
Alicia Jolyff . . . . .	iiij. d.	Robertus Walays & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.
Cecilia Hulwath' . . . . .	iiij. d.	Robertus del Smethy & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.
Thomas Kyngson . . . . .	iiij. d.	Johannes Merler' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.
Summa—xv. s.		Willelmus Weter' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.
FFARNILL' FFRANKILL'.		Johannes Schirfeld' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.
Johannes de Coplay, <i>frankeleyn</i> , . . . . .	xl. d.	Johannes Walays & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.
Thomas Kyrystendome, <i>Cissor</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj. d.	Robertus Butterberd', <i>Suter</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj. d.
		Thomas de Barton & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.
		Willelmus filius Henrici & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.
		Johannes de Lound' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.
		Adam Porter & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.
		Johannes de Welles & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.
		Edmundus de Loge & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.
		Thomas del Dale & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.
		Willelmus Baudwyn & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.
		Willelmus de Rygly & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij. d.

<sup>2</sup> Seems to really appertain to the next entry.



Adam Leleson & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes Byus & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Odde & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.	Edmundus Gadder' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Schephyrd' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.	Willelmus Euerhyrd' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Boythorp' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.	Elias Milner & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Ayretoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes Gillsou' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Nicholaus Pykhauer & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.	Ricardus Wyteler' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus de Caluerlay & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes de Rylyay & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Caluerlay & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.	Maykyn de Sythwrt & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Hugo Sawgher' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.	Ricardus Lytster & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus de Caluerlay & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.	Thomas Smeyth' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes del Hyll' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.	Henricus filius Alicie & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Pyee & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes Chawberlayn & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus filius Henrici & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.	Hugo Huwetson & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de sfountayns, <i>Carpenter</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	xij.d.	Johannes Pyrler' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Tournour, <i>Tournour</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.	Abell' Clerk & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Tailliour, <i>Cissor</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.	Johannes de Estburn' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Stodehird', <i>Carpenter</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.	Thomas de Estburn' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Hudson, <i>Tector</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.	Johannes filius Roberti & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Seruientes—Beatrix de sfuntaignes . . . . .	iiij.d.	Adam Baudwyn & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Cecilia de Sulbergh' . . . . .	iiij.d.	Willelmus Styrke & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Sullebergh' . . . . .	iiij.d.	Henricus Gayte & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus seruiens Roberti de Caluerlay . . . . .	iiij.d.	Adam Smartrod' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia de Chatburn' . . . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes de Monkrod' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Hawesgill' . . . . .	iiij.d.	Robertus de Wyke & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Cecilia Pykhauer' . . . . .	iiij.d.	Willelmus de Kelbroke & vx̄ . . . . .	xij.d.
Magota Nutte . . . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes Wyteler' junior & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Matilda Pykhauer . . . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes Wyteler' senior & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Katerina filia Heremyte . . . . .	iiij.d.	Henricus de Grene & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Margareta filia Willelmi l'y . . . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes filius Willelmi & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johanna Bower' . . . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes filius Henrici & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Juliana de Sulbergh' . . . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes de Fowntayns, <i>Carpenter</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Elizota filia Hugonis . . . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes Taylliour, <i>Cissor</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Alicia de Catoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes Smeyth', <i>Fabar</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Magota Duyott' . . . . .	iiij.d.	Agnes Lytster, <i>Teatrix</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Hugo Coke . . . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes Wymarkson, <i>Cissor</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Jeppe de Hesildon . . . . .	iiij.d.	Willelmus de Wetaker', <i>Cissor</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Tilota Webster . . . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes filius Regeri (?) & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Isabella relicta Hugonis Tailliour . . . . .	iiij.d.	Seruient'—Margareta Cokerell' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia relicta Johannis de Holgill' . . . . .	iiij.d.	Oliuer <i>seruiens</i> Forster . . . . .	iiij.d.
Summa—xxv.s. . . . .	iiij.d.	Elana de Radclyf <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Johannes Euerhyrd' . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Alicia vx̄ Nicholai . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Alicia Doffe . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Cecilia Brygdoghter' . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Johannes Smartrode . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Johannes <i>seruiens</i> Henrici Gayt . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Isabella Lytster, <i>Teatrix</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
		Willelmus Forster' . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Johannes de Cressy . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Johannes Hooson . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Magota de Bollyngton . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Agnes de sfountayns . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Tillot' Hobwyff' . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Ricardus Wydyerd' junior . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Isabella Brand' . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Nicholaus Gaytknaue . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Summa—xxij.s. . . . .	vj.d.

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## THORNTON'

Johannes Cokerell' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Schephyrd' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Mody & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Cokerle & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Fowntayns & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Elias de Hodlesdeyn & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Wydyerd senior & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Berdeyn & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Walker' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.

<sup>3</sup> Between this entry and the next, in the margin "Alicia de Gayrestang"—iiij.d. raised, with "mendic'" written against it.

## NEWSOM.

Johannes Pedder' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Adam de Grene & vx̄	iiij.d.
Edmundus de Grene, <i>Merccator</i> , & vx̄	ij.s.
Johannes de Grene, <i>Draper</i> , & vx̄	xij.[d.]
Willelmus Heker' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Ade & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Newsoū & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Rogeri & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Ricardi & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Elysmagh' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Robertus Brewer' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Robertus Toller' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Robertus Walker' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Kempc' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Cant' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Seruiet'—Johanna filia Willelmi	iiij.d.
Alicia Beo	iiij.d.
Elizabetha vx̄ Haker'	iiij.d.
Margareta de Marlay	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Johannis filii Ricardi	iiij.d.
Katerina soror ejus	iiij.d.
Alicia soror ejus	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Elysmaghe	iiij.d.
Thoma ( <i>sic</i> ) frater ejus	iiij.d.
Amya filia Toller'	iiij.d.
Alicia Qwene	iiij.d.
Willelmus filius Cant'	iiij.d.
Johannes frater ejus	iiij.d.
Summa—xj.s. viij.d.	

## OTERBURN.

Willelmus de Bradlay & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Chyld' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus filius Roberti & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Medylhowe & vx̄	iiij.d.
Ricardus filius Henrici & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus Maldsoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Bolyngton' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Bolyngton, <i>Smyth</i> , & vx̄	vj.d.
Johannes Setle' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus Nayler' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Henricus Jansman' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Lamberd' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Thomas Lambhyrd' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Seruiet'—Johannes de Bolyngton	iiij.d.
Alicia de Skypton	iiij.d.
Matilda <i>seruiens</i> Johannis de Setle	iiij.d.
Summa—v.s. vj.d.	

## HARTELYNGTON.

Henricus de Hartelyngton' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus Walker' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Darr', <i>Tector</i> , & vx̄	vj.d.
Willelmus del Hall' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Adam Watson' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Henricus Smeyth', <i>Faber</i> , & vx̄	vj.d.
Seruis ( <i>sic</i> )—Nicholaus Nanson	iiij.d.
Summa—ij.s. viij.d.	

(Membrane 48, column 2.)

## RAUCHEMELL.

Willelmus de Cote & vx̄	iiij.d.
Thomas filius Ade & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Saylebank & vx̄	iiij.d.
Ricardus de Carr' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Hugo Schether' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Thomas Milner & vx̄	iiij.d.
Ricardus filius Johannis & vx̄	iiij.d.
Adam Canle (?) & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Godsoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus filius Ade & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus Swane & vx̄	iiij.d.
Henricus Forster' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Lyndsey & vx̄	iiij.d.
Adam filius Ricardi & vx̄	iiij.d.
Ricardus filius ejus & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus Kokheued' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus Walesman & vx̄	iiij.d.
Thomas filius Walteri & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Alani & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus Curtays & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Webstre, <i>Tector</i> , & vx̄	vj.d.
Willelmus filius Agnetis & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus Hendley & vx̄	iiij.d.
Robertus filius Willelmi & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Gisburn' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Robertus filius Alane & vx̄	iiij.d.
<i>Seruiet'</i> —Magota Daudwyfe	iiij.d.
Matilda Daudoghter'	iiij.d.
Tillot' de Carr'	iiij.d.
Alicia de Akedeyn	iiij.d.
Anabilla Daugoghter' ( <i>sic</i> )	iiij.d.
Matilda soror ejus	iiij.d.
Agnes de Broghton	iiij.d.
Willelmus Rydhowt.	iiij.d.
Johannes Daudsoñ	iiij.d.
Summa—xj.s. x.d.	

## BRYNSALE.

Willelmus Prynce & vx̄	xij.d.
Willelmus de Thorp' & vx̄	vj.d.
Thomas Koksoñ & vx̄	vj.d.

Now Burnsall.

Thomas Wylkynsoñ & vx̄	vj.d.
Johannes Hunter' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Clerke & vx̄	iiij.d.
Thomas Clerksōñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Henricus Grundelf & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Bretener' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Brutesall' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes de Scardburgh' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Gayregraue & vx̄	iiij.d.
Thomas Milnersōñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Hugo Taillour & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Gaythyrd' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Nicholaus de Thorp' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Swarthewe, <i>Carpenter</i> , & vx̄	vj.d.
Willelmus Hunter, <i>Tector</i> , & vx̄	vj.d.
Johannes Taillour, <i>Cissor</i> , & vx̄	vj.d.
Alicia Bene	iiij.d.
Isabella vxor Johannis	iiij.d.
Alicia de Setle	iiij.d.
Matilda Jogesdoghter'	iiij.d.
Cecilia Maugurnays	iiij.d.
Agnes Bryghowse	iiij.d.
Willelmus filius Thome	iiij.d.
Seruiet'—Henricus Prynce	iiij.d.
Isolda filia Willelmi Prynce	iiij.d.
Johannes Nowcouene	iiij.d.
Robertus Hunter'	iiij.d.
Matilda Cadi	iiij.d.
Robertus Cadisoñ	iiij.d.
Summa—xij.s. iiij.d.	

## HALTON' WEST.

Nicholaus de Haltoñ & vx̄	xij.d.
Willelmus de Laukland' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Ricardus de Thornbargh' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Robertus de Yauhig' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Robertus del Twaytes & vx̄	iiij.d.
Rogerus de Haltoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes filius ejus & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Strenger' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Twaytes & vx̄	iiij.d.
Nicholaus Steuenson, <i>Carpenter</i> , & vx̄	vj.d.
Ricardus de Schyrburñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Hugo de Grenfell' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Grenfell' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Kyng' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Robertus filius Nicholai & vx̄	iiij.d.
Ricardus Qwelwryght' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Nicholaus Yrys & vx̄	iiij.d.
Robertus Denysson & vx̄	iiij.d.
Thomas Cowper, <i>Couper</i> , & vx̄	vj.d.
Johannes Tayllour, <i>Cissor</i> , & vx̄	vj.d.
Johannes ffayreghe & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Thomisoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Robertus Neleson & vx̄	iiij.d.
Seruiet'—Willelmus Styrtauant	iiij.d.
Magota Jakloghter'	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Johannis Stryng'	iiij.d.
Isabella Robyndoghter'	iiij.d.
Summa—x.s. ij.d.	

## SETLE.

Johannes de Wadyngtoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Simod' Nicolsōñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Laurencius Nellsōñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Walker' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Robertus Betonsoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Robertus Nellsōñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus Sclater' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Lyndesay & vx̄	vj.d.
Johannes Smeth' & vx̄	vj.d.
Willelmus Broket & vx̄	iiij.d.
Robertus de Clare & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus Wayt & vx̄	iiij.d.
Adam filius Willelmi & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Clore & vx̄	iiij.d.
Adam de Ottlay & vx̄	iiij.d.
Rogerus Snell' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes de Hege & vx̄	iiij.d.
Adam de Grene & vx̄	iiij.d.
Simon Kyd' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus Brunsoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes de Langeclyffe & vx̄	iiij.d.
Thomas de Kyme & vx̄	iiij.d.
Thomas Schayl' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Simon Belbyrd' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus Lausoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.

(Membrane 48, column 3.)

Willelmus de Onersetle & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Cleuache & vx̄	iiij.d.
Thomas Megsoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Hanricus ( <i>sic</i> ) Helynsoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Blyth', <i>Milner</i> , & vx̄	iiij.d. ( <i>sic</i> ).
Johannes de Watre & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Baillie & vx̄	vj.d.
Thomas Manhyrd' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Stele & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus Tyllsoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Thomas de Waddesworth' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus Hunter & vx̄	iiij.d.
Elias Neleson & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Dyrtoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Magota de Yelbank	iiij.d.
Alicia de Gadby	iiij.d.
Agnes Jonwyfe	iiij.d.
Tillot' Clynych	iiij.d.
Hugo de Burñ	iiij.d.
Willelmus filius Elie	iiij.d.
Seruiet' ( <i>sic</i> )—Thomas Hunterman	iiij.d.
Willelmus Lawghman	iiij.d.
Nell' de Hege	iiij.d.
Adam Broketmañ	iiij.d.
Alicia de Lyttoñ	iiij.d.
Agnes Broket	iiij.d.
Willelmus Toller	iiij.d.
Summa—xvij.s. x.d.	

## NEWTON' IN BOWLAND'.

Radulphus de Claghton & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Robertus de Hamerton & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Nicholaus Hanson & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes Symsof & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes filius Johannis & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Adam de Butterfeld' & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Adam Rud' & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes Cambe & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Adam Milner & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Willelmus de Lye & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes de Peny & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Alanus filius Willelmi & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Nicholaus Cambe & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Ricardus de Rauthmell' & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Ricardus de Sykes & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes Marler' & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Ricardus filius Simonis & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Adam Stout & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Henricus floyter' & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes Bell' & vx̄	iii.j.d.
<i>Scruiens'</i> —Ellot' Scctt	iii.j.d.
Elias Wyllsoñ	iii.j.d.
Johannes Rud'	iii.j.d.
Stephanus de Knoll'	ij.s.
Ricardus de Bathersby	ijs.
Summa—xj.s. viij.d.	

## RYLLSTON'.

Willelmus de Relestoñ, dominus ville,	iiij.s.
Johannes filius Ade & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes filius Elie & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Henricus Sclater' & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes Day & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes Webstre, <i>Wcbsster</i> , & vx̄	vj.d.
Thomas Chalunner & vx̄	vj.d.
Thomas Slafot & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Willelmus Hyrd & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes Watson & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Robertus Hyrd' & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Willelmus filius Roberti & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Robertus Milner & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Robertus Banesclyff (&) vx̄	iii.j.d.
Thomas Jonsoñ & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Thomas filius Elie & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes de Mittoñ & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Thomas Chese & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Elias Magsoñ & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Adam de Merehowse & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Thomas Milner & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Willelmus Brown & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes filius Reginaldi & vx̄	iii.j.d.
<i>Scruiens'</i> —Willelmus Browne	iii.j.d.
Magota le Nuris	iii.j.d.
Agnes <i>scruiens</i> Johannis de Morehowse.	iii.j.d.
Agnes de Bradley	iii.j.d.
Alicia de Haunlyth'	iii.j.d.
Agnes <i>scruiens</i> Johannis Watson	iii.j.d.
Agnes <i>scruiens</i> Roberti le Milner	iii.j.d.

Alicia filia Roberti de Banesclyff	iii.j.d.
Willelmus Mittoñsoñ	iii.j.d.
Alicia filia Thome Chese.	iii.j.d.
Summa—xiiij.s. iii.j.d.	

## FFLASBY.

Nicholaus Grandage, Armatus,	xl.d.
Thomas Grandage & vx̄	vj.d.
Thomas de Essetoñ & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes fawnell' & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Doket Flasby & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Adam de Kechyne & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Robertus filius Ade & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes de Kerke & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Nicholaus Pape & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Willelmus de Swenden & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes Sponer' & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Willelmus Newcoume & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Willelmus Cowhyrd' & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Willelmus de Hall' & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes de Hortoñ & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes Turnur' & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes Browne & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Willelmus de Cote & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes de Bonby & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes Adde-soñ & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Adam Waynman & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Willelmus Geldhyrd' & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Adam Bradbelt & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Willelmus de Boneby & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Adam de Cote & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Willelmus Walker' & vx̄	vj.d.
Henricus Darwent, <i>Walker</i> ,	
(&) vx̄	vj.d.
Henricus de Cote, <i>Draper</i> , (&) vx̄	vj.d.
Johannes Staple, <i>Carpenter</i> , (&) vx̄	vj.d.
Johannes filius Roberti, <i>Wcbsster</i> ,	
& vx̄	vj.d.
Agnes Padmer' doghter', <i>Wcbsster</i> ,	vj.d.

## (Membraue 48b, column 1.)

Johannes filius Thome Grandage	iii.j.d.
Agnes filia Willelmi	iii.j.d.
Amya filia ejus	iii.j.d.
Agnes Noryse	iii.j.d.
Willelmus Walkerman	iii.j.d.
Robertus Grandage	iii.j.d.
Johannes de Wynterburñ	iii.j.d.
Ricardus Geliot	iii.j.d.
Alicia Bascholf	iii.j.d.
Robertus Alansoñ	iii.j.d.
Elena Robyndoghter'	iii.j.d.
Johannes Doket	iii.j.d.
Thomas <i>scruiens</i> Pape	iii.j.d.
Robertus Darwent	iii.j.d.
Edmundus <i>scruiens</i> Ade Bradbelt	iii.j.d.

Willelmus filius Roberti filii Alani . . . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus <i>seruiens</i> Ade del Cote . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam <i>seruiens</i> Ada del Cote . . . . .	iiij.d.
Matilda Browndoghter' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Thome de Eddlestoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Cicilia (filia)? Ade Bradbelt . . . . .	iiij.d.
Matilda Sponer' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Summa—xxj.s. x.d.	

STRETTON'.<sup>5</sup>

Johannes Ferawnt & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Dany & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Hudressale & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Lytsterson & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Hugo de Chestoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Vtting' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Lyghtfot & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Grengore & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Rawghe & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Plesyngtoñman & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Seriant & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Glybdoñ (? should be "Skybdoñ") & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Wyndhows & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Wyllsoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Hall' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
<i>Scruiel'</i> —Emma Chapunan . . . . .	iiij.d.
Emma Kay . . . . .	iiij.d.
Margareta Cay . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Styrke . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Robertstepsoñ sariant . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes <i>seruiens</i> Thome de Hudressall' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Elena de Vtting' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Cecilia <i>seruiens</i> Hugonis Chestoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Summa—vij.s. viij.d.	

## CRAKHOWE.

Adam filius Johannis & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Schephyrd' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Wattsoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Wykleswrth' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Redheued' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Henribee & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Morehowse & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Morehowse & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Jonsoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Browne & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Riway (?) & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Boltoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Hugo Nayler' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Schephyrd' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Stagsaruant & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
<i>Scruiel'</i> —Alicia filia Thome Stage . . . . .	iiij.d.

Isolda Bannyesleue . . . . .	iiij.d.
Margareta <i>seruiens</i> Johannis Trep-land . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia <i>seruiens</i> Johannis Tyrry . . . . .	iiij.d.
Summa—vj.s. iiij.d.	

## CONYNGSTON' in Ketlewelldale.

Willelmus de Pikall' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Pikall' & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Willelmus del Hall' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Jonsoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus More & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Cecilia Glendale . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus del Mire & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Nigillus de Polcott & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Dobsoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus ffscher', <i>Slater</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Willelmus del Wode & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes del Trop & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Vtting' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Boy & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Wlesker' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Blawer' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus del Bank & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus de Kyrkby & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Forster de Kybisay & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus de Middlehows & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Erle & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Langsker' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Setill' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Someer' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Smyth', <i>Fiber</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Adam Taillieur, <i>Cissor</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Thomas Coksoñ, <i>Cissor</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
<i>Scruiel'</i> —Robertus <i>seruiens</i> Johannis Trope . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas <i>seruiens</i> Thome Coksoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes Rae . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia de Newton . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes ffscher' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Ade Taillieur . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Thome Someer' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Isabella <i>seruiens</i> ejusdem Thome . . . . .	iiij.d.
Summa—xij.s. vj.d.	

## SKYBDON'.

Hugo de Cottynglay & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Martoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Malgum & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Wyllysoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Waller & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Malghoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.

<sup>5</sup> Now "Stirton."

Henricus Rysphyll' & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Willelmus filius ejusdem & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Willelmus le Wode & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Johannes de Crakhowe & vx <sup>~</sup>	vj.d.
Summa—iiij.s. vj.d.	

(Membrane 48b, column 2.)

KYLDWYK<sup>7</sup>.

Robertus Wyld' & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Johannes de Hardwyk & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Willelmus Fowrnays & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Johannes Howaman & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Laurencius filius Petry & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Philippus de Bradley & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Johannes Hardwykman & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Ricardus Peke <i>seruiens</i> Ricardi & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Johannes Clerke & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Ricardus Schephyrd' & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Summa—iiij.s. iiij.d.	

HELYGHFELD<sup>7</sup>.

Willelmus Cambe, Constabularius, & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Robertus Osbaldoñ & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Henricus Watson & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Ricardus Taillieur & vx <sup>~</sup>	vj.d.
Ricardus de Bedale & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Willelmus Abraham & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Johannes Hyrd' & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Thome & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Thomas de Kendall' & vx <sup>~</sup>	vj.d.
Thomas Jonsoñ & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Thomas de Vllay & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Johannes Wyte & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Johannes Twelfemen & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Johannes Scharp & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Elias Daudsoñ ( <i>Carpenter</i> , see below) & vx <sup>~</sup>	vj.d.
Johannes de Stable & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Johannes Emmotsoñ & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Robertus de Stable & vx <sup>~</sup>	vj.d.
Johannes de Bedale & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Robertus del Mon & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Adam de Syngleton' ( <i>Gentil</i> , see below) & vx <sup>~</sup>	xij.d.
Thomas de Knoll' & vx <sup>~</sup>	xij.d.
Nicholaus Joner & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Ricardus Styrtanaue (?) & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Henley & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Kendale & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Bedall' & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Ricardus de Hutoñ & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.

Nicholaus Harthacre & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Ricardus Foxgyll' & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Thomas de Yeller' & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Johannes Hodsoñ & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Johannes Baehoner & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
§ Elias Daudsoñ, <i>Carpenter</i> ,	} quia supra <sup>6</sup>
§ Adam de Syngleton, <i>Gentil</i> ,	
§ Thomas de Knoll	
§ Thomas de Kendale	
§ Robertus del Stable	
<i>Seruiens</i> —Ricardus filius Henrici	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Henrici	iiij.d.
Adam filius Henrici	iiij.d.
Henricus Abraham	iiij.d.
Willelmus Jonsoñ	iiij.d.
Emma flia Roberti	iiij.d.
Robertus Thomson	iiij.d.
Edmundus filius Elie	iiij.d.
Isabella vx <sup>~</sup> Hugonis	iiij.d.
Alicia <i>seruiens</i> Hendeley	iiij.d.
Adam de Bedale	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Willelmi de Kendale	iiij.d.
Isabella flia ejusdem Willelmi	iiij.d.
Summa—xvij.s. iiij.d.	

SYGLESDEYN<sup>7</sup>.

Johannes de Cote & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Johannes Theker' & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Johannes Reder' & vx <sup>~</sup>	vj.d.
Richardus filius Johannis & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Johannes Bateman & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Hugo Mylner & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Dauyd' Bene & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Willelmus filius Roberti Smyth' & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Willelmus del Wod' & vx <sup>~</sup>	vj.d.
Thomas Dobsoñ & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Johannes Glusburñ & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Robertus de Collyng' & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Johannes de Dent & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Robertus Jolby & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Adam Boghañ & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Willelmus filius Agnetis & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Thomas Milner & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Robertus Husteler', <i>Sutor</i> , & vx <sup>~</sup>	vj.d.
Johannes Cowhyrd' & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Johannes Smyth' & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Thomas del Stanes & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Robertus del Ouerheynd' & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Johannes de Ryllstoñ & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Thomas de Suardby & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Anary & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Henricus del Rode & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Thomas Smeth' & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Johannes Sowter & vx <sup>~</sup>	vj.d.
Willelmus Wade & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.
Thomas Bene & vx <sup>~</sup>	iiij.d.

<sup>6</sup> These five entries cancelled for the reason stated.<sup>7</sup> Silsden.

Willelmus, <i>seruiens</i> Willelmi de Wode, & vx̄	iiij.d.
Robertus, <i>seruiens</i> Roberti Jepsoñ, & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Chapman & vx̄	iiij.d.
Thomas Jonsoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus Boghane & vx̄	iiij.d.
Magota Coke	iiij.d.
Matilda Wade	iiij.d.
Elena Smeth'	iiij.d.
Matilda Pedler'	iiij.d.
Alicia Smyth'	iiij.d.
Alicia Bateman	iiij.d.
Summa—xiiij.s. iiij.d.	

(Membrane 48b, column 3.)

## GLUSBERN'.

Willelmus Tele & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Coplay & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Scot & vx̄	iiij.d.
Adam del Hole & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Wylkynsoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus Scot & vx̄	iiij.d.
Robertus Styrke & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Peressoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Styrke & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes de Estburñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Adam Scott & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Styrke & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes de Burñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Robertus Dauysoñ & vx̄	vj.d.
Thomas de ffarnyll' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Robertus de Wradoñ (?) & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Willelmi & vx̄	iiij.d.
Robertus Pedeser', Gentil', & vx̄	xij.d.
Seruient'— Agnes de Draghtoñ	iiij.d.
Matilda de Aldfeld'	iiij.d.
Johanna filia Johannis	iiij.d.
Emma filia Henrici	iiij.d.
Matilda filia vx̄ Johannis Willsoñ	iiij.d.
Summa—viiij.s. vj.d.	

## HALTON' SUPER LE HYL'.

Thomas Sawgher' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus Carter' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Studhyrd' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus Swynhyrd' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus Laueroke & vx̄	iiij.d.
Henricus filius Walteri & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus Chapman & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus del Vicars & vx̄	iiij.d.
Henricus Sawgher' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Robertus Pynder & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus Sowter & vx̄	iiij.d.
Robertus Sawgher' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Sawgher' & vx̄	vj.d.
Johannis Brewstre & vx̄	iiij.d.

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Johannes Sawgher' senior & vx̄	iiij.d.
Ricardus Bakstre & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus filius Johannis & vx̄	iiij.d.
Ricardus de Angrom & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Kendall' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Alicia vx̄ Johannis	iiij.d.
Agnes Kay	iiij.d.
Alicia Cowhyrd'	iiij.d.
Emtores } Johannes de Oterburñ	xl.d.
Ianarum } Johannes Vicarman	xl.d.
Summa—xiiij.s. ij.d.	

## PATHORN'.

Johannes de Bradlay & vx̄	iiij.d.
Henricus de Holuñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus Lemyg', Sutor, & vx̄	xij.d.
Ricardus de Syndeyn & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Holuñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Ricardus Gold' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Thone (?) & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus Brown & vx̄	iiij.d.
Thomas del Hall' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Walterus Elkoc & vx̄	iiij.d.
Robertus filius ejusdem & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes filius ejus & vx̄	iiij.d.
Robertus del Scale & vx̄	iiij.d.
Robertus filius Rogeri & vx̄	iiij.d.
Robertus Brown & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Brown & vx̄	iiij.d.
Ricardus de Skypton & vx̄	xij.d.
Johannes filius Ricardi & vx̄	iiij.d.
Alicia filia Willelmi	iiij.d.
Isabella filia Roberti	iiij.d.
Emma filia Roberti	iiij.d.
Summa—viiij.s. iiij.d.	

## BRAYDLAY.

Adam filius Hugonis & vx̄	vj.d.
Thomas filius Ade de Dentoñ	vj.d.
Thomas Fowler & vx̄	iiij.d.
Thomas Styrke & vx̄	vj.d.
Johannes Leper & vx̄	iiij.d.
Ricardus Styrk' & vx̄	vj.d.
Johannes Helyssoñ & vx̄	vj.d.
Willelmus de Coplay & vx̄	vj.d.
Robertus Bakstre & vx̄	vj.d.
Johannes filius Matilde & vx̄	vj.d.
Thomas Wreght' & vx̄	vj.d.
Johannes Wreght', Carpenter, & vx̄	vj.d.
Robertus filius Johannis & vx̄	vj.d.
Willelmus Pacok & vx̄	vj.d.
Johannes filius Willelmi & vx̄	vj.d.
Robertus filius Willelmi & vx̄	vj.d.
Johannes Pacok & vx̄	vj.d.
Elena vx̄ Johannis	vj.d.
Summa—viiij.s. viij.d.	

M

(Membrane 49, column 1.)

## WYGLESWORTH'.

Robertus de Thoresby, Armiger . . .	xl.d.
Johannes de Hyndele & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus de Malton & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Marksoñ & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Bordelay & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Petrus Bell' & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas del Hund' & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Maysoñ & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Milner & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Hykcorst & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Adamsoñ & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Elyssoiñ & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Brone & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Walker' & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Fosti & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Parker' & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Wytakre & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Seelue & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Wyghale & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Schephyrd' & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Pesty & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Edmundus Jonsoñ & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes Wyghall' . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes Tonstall' . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia filia ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Maye de Hlyndeale . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes Walkerewyf . . .	iiij.d.
Summa—xij.s.	

## KYRKBY.

Willelmus Seriantsoñ & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Kychyno & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus de Poxtoñ & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Astoiñ & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Grene & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Nablesoiñ & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Petrus del Hall' & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Stothyrd' & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus de Sallay & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus de Stephen & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Sabyna Tottedoghter' . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes <i>seruiens</i> Willelmi Stothyrd' . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Taillour, <i>Cissor</i> , & vx̄ . . .	vj.d.
Thomas Walker', <i>Fullo</i> , & vx̄ . . .	vj.d.
Summa—v.s.	

## GYGLESWYK.

Willelmus Monk & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Bland' & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Laukland' & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Jonsoñ & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Abraham filius Ade & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Boltoñ & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Ade & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Walterus Forstre & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus de Bank & vx̄ . . .	xij.d.
Willelmus de Bank & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.

Ricardus Prest & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus de Bentham & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Wylkynsoñ & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Bailliemane & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Cokheued' & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Bank junior & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Nicholaus Skynner' & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Jermowth' & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Grenfell' & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Cokheued' & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Brone & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Verty & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus de Hetoñ & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Taillour & vx̄ . . .	vj.d.
Johannes de Bland' & vx̄ . . .	vj.d.
Willelmus de Langelyff & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Vicars & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Ward' & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Skar' & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Clerc & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.

(Membrane 49, column 2.)

Johannes de Tolghfeld' & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Laurencius del Armetsted', frank- leyn, & vx̄ . . .	xl.d.
Willelmus filius Thome & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Adam filius Thome & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Hunter' & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus de Grenfell' & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus filius Ricardi' & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Adam de Palay & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Palay & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Walterus de Wod' & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Styegh' & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Kyd' & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
<i>Seruiens</i> —Robertus Vessy . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus filius Thome . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes relicta Ricardi . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Norham . . .	iiij.d.
Matilda Kemp . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes <i>seruiens</i> Willelmi de Laukland' . . .	iiij.d.
Emma Harpour . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Grenfell' . . .	iiij.d.
Isabella de Vicars . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus Vicarman . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Vicarman . . .	iiij.d.
Summa—xxj.s. viij.d.	

## KETILWELL'.

Willelmus Cowper & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Walays & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Taillour Parws ("Par- vus" ?), <i>Cissor</i> , & vx̄ . . .	vj.d.
Willelmus de Prestoiñ & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Taillour, de Hyll', & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Webstre, <i>Cissor</i> , & vx̄ . . .	vj.d.
Willelmus Dobsoñ & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Toppayn & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Bordlay & vx̄ . . .	iiij.d.



Willelmus Yeke & vx	iiij.d.	Rogerus Jaksoñ & vx	iiij.d.
Ricardus de Bowghland' & vx	iiij.d.	Johannes Ellsoñ & vx	iiij.d.
Willelmus Bellerby & vx	iiij.d.	Willelmus Todd' & vx	iiij.d.
Thomas Schawe & vx	iiij.d.	Johannes Grauesoñ & vx	iiij.d.
Adam Wylloñ & vx	iiij.d.	Robertus Turner & vx	iiij.d.
Willelmus Ward' & vx	iiij.d.	Robertus Hebdeyn & vx	iiij.d.
Thomas filius Isabelle & vx	iiij.d.	Thomas Austynsoñ & vx	iiij.d.
Ricardus Cowper' & vx	iiij.d.	Willelmus Bellard' & vx	iiij.d.
Ricardus Cale & vx	iiij.d.	Johannes de Wenselaw & vx	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Hugonis & vx	iiij.d.	Willelmus filius Isolde & vx	iiij.d.
Willelmus Clerke & vx	iiij.d.	Willelmus Hyrd' & vx	iiij.d.
Johannes Toppan & vx	iiij.d.	Johannes Lyttster & vx	iiij.d.
Willelmus Thoinsoñ & vx	iiij.d.	Johannes de Staynford' & vx	iiij.d.
Johannes Bullok & vx	iiij.d.	Thomas Wylloñ & vx	iiij.d.
Thomas Milnersoñ & vx	iiij.d.	Johannes Lelesoñ & vx	iiij.d.
Ricardus Euerhyrd' & vx	iiij.d.	Adam Brawnt & vx	iiij.d.
Willelmus filius Ade & vx	iiij.d.	Willelmus de Stanehow & vx	iiij.d.
Ricardus de Stodlay & vx	iiij.d.	Johannes Wattsoñ & vx	iiij.d.
Johannes Smyth', <i>Fubar</i> , & vx	vj.d.	Adam filius Agnetis & vx	iiij.d.
Elias Hyrd' & vx	iiij.d.	Johannes Webstre & vx	iiij.d.
Johannes Bullok & vx	iiij.d.	Robertus filius Thome de Stayn-	
Johannes Milner & vx	iiij.d.	ford' & vx	iiij.d.
Willelmus Forstre & vx	iiij.d.	Henricus de Stanehow & vx	iiij.d.
Robertus Smytheman & vx	iiij.d.	Robertus Studhyrd' & vx	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Bakhowse & vx	iiij.d.	Seruient'— Adam Lelesoñ	iiij.d.
Johannes Nabillsoñ & vx	iiij.d.	Hugo Ward', <i>Cissor</i> , & vx	vj.d.
Henricus Grenfell', <i>Emptor best</i> ,		Thomas Taillour & vx	iiij.d.
& vx	xl.d.	Agnes <i>seruiens</i> Willelmi filii	
Willelmus de Midlesmore & vx	iiij.d.	Isolde	iiij.d.
Willelmus Henriman & vx	iiij.d.	Johannes <i>seruiens</i> ejusdem Wil-	
<i>Seruient'</i> — Matilda de Ryplay	iiij.d.	lelmi	iiij.d.
Thomas filius ejus	iiij.d.	Amary <i>seruiens</i> Johannis Graue-	
Thomas Toppan	iiij.d.	soñ	iiij.d.
Sibbella <i>seruiens</i> Willelmi filii		Johannes filius Johannis Grauesoñ	iiij.d.
Thome	iiij.d.	Johannes filius Willelmi Todd'	iiij.d.
Johanna (?) Jaksoñbuw (?)	iiij.d.	Willelmus filius Willelmi Bensoñ	iiij.d.
Agnes de Studlay	iiij.d.	Willelmus Jaksoñ	iiij.d.
Willelmus filius Willelmi Ward'	iiij.d.	Johannes filius Willelmi Tenaunt	iiij.d.
Agnes de Bowland'	iiij.d.	Johannes filius Johannis filii Petri	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Lytten	iiij.d.	Matilda <i>seruiens</i> Ricardi Tenaunt	iiij.d.
Isabella Ward'	iiij.d.	Henricus filius Hugonis	iiij.d.
Emma filia ejus	iiij.d.	Alicia de Hebdeyn	iiij.d.
Summa—xix.s. x.d.		Summa—xvii.s. vj.d.	

(Membrane 4<sup>o</sup>, column 3.)

## BUKDEYN.

Ricardus Benson & vx	iiij.d.
Willelmus Tenaunt & vx	iiij.d.
Rogerus Tenaunt & vx	iiij.d.
Johannes Tenaunt & vx	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Petri & vx	iiij.d.
Ricardus Tenaunt & vx	iiij.d.
Ricardus Grenfell' & vx	iiij.d.
Thomas Colynsoñ & vx	iiij.d.
Johannes de Pott & vx	iiij.d.
Thomas de Curle & vx	iiij.d.
Johannes Nablesoñ & vx	iiij.d.
Thomas de Loege & vx	iiij.d.
Johannes Austynsoñ & vx	iiij.d.
Willelmus Benson & vx	iiij.d.

## LITTON'.

Elias Clerke & vx	iiij.d.
Ricardus Stapter & vx	iiij.d.
Adam Midlesmore & vx	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Willelmi & vx	iiij.d.
Willelmus filius Ade & vx	iiij.d.
Thomas de Sallay & vx	iiij.d.
Robertus de Palay & vx	iiij.d.
Thomas Deyne & vx	iiij.d.
Willelmus Stranyulan & vx	iiij.d.
Edmundus Yonger & vx	vj.d.
Rogerus filius Thome & vx	iiij.d.
Adam de Blakburn' & vx	iiij.d.
Thomas Stele & vx	iiij.d.
Thomas Gamle & vx	iiij.d.
Rogerus filius Walteri & vx	iiij.d.
Johannes de Lytton & vx	vj.d.
Simon Banksoñ & vx	iiij.d.

Johannes filius Elie & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Elias filius Willelmi & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Henricus de Adlay & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Thomas Leno & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes Ketilwell' & vx̄	vj.d.
Johannes filius Thome & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Laurencius de Ketilwell' & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Alicia filia Ricardi	iii.j.d.
Agnes filia Ricardi	iii.j.d.
Magota de Sallay.	iii.j.d.

(Membrane 49b, column 1.)

Willelmus <i>seruiens</i> Willelmi filii Ade	iii.j.d.
Agnes Clerko	iii.j.d.
Elena <i>seruiens</i> Willelmi filii Ade	iii.j.d.
Matilda filia Laurencii	iii.j.d.
Agnes Pyme	iii.j.d.
Henricus filius Rogeri	iii.j.d.
Johannes Lokece	iii.j.d.
Isabella fframolan	iii.j.d.
Thomas filius Elie	iii.j.d.
Willelmus Leno	iii.j.d.
Summa—xij.s. x.d.	

## STAYNFORD'

Robertus de Staynford', dominus Ville	xx.s.
Willelmus de Austwyk & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Willelmus filius Roberti & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes Wayes & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes filius Ricardi Tyllson & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Gilbertus Milner & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes Lemyng' & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Stephanus Milner & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes Tomson & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Hugo Coylyer' & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Robertus Hyrd' & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes Turpyn & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Henricus Tomson & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes Prestoñ & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Thomas filius Ade & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Willelmus Walker' & vx̄	vj.d.
Henricus de Braychawe & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Thomas Symson & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes filius Willelmi & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Henricus de Laukland' & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Willelmus Schyrwod' & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Ricardus Walays & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Robertus Taillour & vx̄	vj.d.
Johannes fleton & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Adam filius Roberti & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Adam Benhowre & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Thomas Emanson & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Robertus Thomson & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Willelmus Walays & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Ricardus de Crauen & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Robertus Magsoñ & vx̄	iii.j.d.

Adam Derakes & vx̄	iii.j.d.
<i>Seruiant'</i> — Agnes ffscher'	iii.j.d.
Matilda filia Roberti	iii.j.d.
Robertus Gybson	iii.j.d.
Johannes Robynson Hyrd'	iii.j.d.
Summa—xxxij.s.	

## NEWTON' JUSTA GATREGRAVE.

Johannes Bank, frankeleyn, & vx̄	xl.d.
Willelmus Mabotson & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Robertus fforstre & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Adam Swyer' & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Willelmus filius ejus	iii.j.d.
Johannes Diconson & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Matilda ancilla ipsius Johannis	iii.j.d.
Willelmus de Waldbank & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Willelmus Diconson, de Hortoñ, & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Alicia Bratholne	iii.j.d.
Adam Smythson & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Matilda Cortoñ, <i>Teatrix</i> ,	vj.d.
Robertus filius ejus	iii.j.d.
Elena filia ejus	iii.j.d.
Ricardus de Byngham & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Rogerus Smyth', <i>Tuber</i> , & vx̄	vj.d.
Auelina de Cateroñ	iii.j.d.
Isabella de Puddesay	iii.j.d.
Ricardus del Hall' & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Rogerus Taillour, <i>Cissor</i> , & vx̄	vj.d.
Rogerus filius Willelmi Mabotson & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Emmota de Newtoñ	iii.j.d.
Seruiens Willelmi Mabotson	iii.j.d.
Thomas Nebe & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Seruiens ipsius Thome	iii.j.d.
Thomas de Lethelay & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Thomas Latimer & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Robertus Holdernes & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Hugo Smyth' & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Willelmus de Martoñ & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Adam de Kendall' & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes de Vicars & vx̄	iii.j.d.

(Membrane 49b, column 2.)

Johannes Bakster & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Katerina filia ejus	iii.j.d.
Summa—xiiiij.s. x.d.	

## AYRETON'

Johannes de Prestoñ senior & vx̄	xij.d.
Johannes del Myre, <i>Thcker</i> ', & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes de Prestoñ junior & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes filius Roberti & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Ricardus Porter & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes de Scothorp' & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Isabella vx̄ Thome.	iii.j.d.

Willelmus Gose & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam filius Willelmi & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Arnaldus de Ayretoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Hynt & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes vx̄ Johannis Spenser . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Ayretoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Willelmi & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Thome & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Smyth', <i>Faber</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes Wyndill' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
<i>Seruient'</i> —Willelmus Porter . . . . .	iiij.d.
Emma Fox . . . . .	iiij.d.
Anabella Grafdog' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Cicilia de Thorntoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Summa—vij.s. xl.	

## ESCHETON'.

Johannes de Grene & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas at le Townhend' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Symsoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Dausoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Wreglsoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Newton & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus filius Henrici & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Jodsoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Boltoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Roberti & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Langeast & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Wreghtsoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Browne & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Raper' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
<i>Seruient'</i> — Thomas <i>seruiens</i> . . . . .	
Johannis Grauo . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Wreght' . . . . .	vj.d.
Johñ de Eschetoñ, <i>Faber</i> , . . . . .	xij.d.
Summa—vj.s. vj.d.	

## GAYREGRAUE.

Johannes de Gayregraue, franke- ley, . . . . .	xl.d.
Adam Walthawe, <i>Spicer</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	ij.s.
Robertus Staple, <i>Mercer</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Ricardus Bowet & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Dylcar' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Lollay, <i>Milner</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Denle, <i>Cissor</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Willelmus Staple & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Dogesoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Dogesoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Matilde & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Laurencius de Normantoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Hungthorp', <i>fiallo</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes del Wod' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Pawsoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Gayregraue, <i>Tector</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.

Raynerus de ffountayns, <i>Sutor</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes Andrewe, <i>Smyth</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Willelmus Cowper, <i>Cowper</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Robertus Balke & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Clerik, <i>Scriptor</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	xij.d.
Johannes Wattsoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Heuer' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Walker', <i>Fullo</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes de Blakburñ, <i>Choloner</i> ( <i>sic</i> ), & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Thomas filius Henrici & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Andrewe & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes Naker' & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Robertus Chese & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Caltoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Pawsoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Alicie & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Isabella de Prestoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Wattsoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus filius Nicholai & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Margareta Sclater', <i>Textrix</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Cicilia Fleter' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes Dawyfe . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Bowet & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Seriant & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Ball' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Lyttstre, <i>Tinator</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Summa—xxj.s. vj.d.	

(Membrane 49b, column 3.)

## THRESFELD'.

Johannes de Pristoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Hawenlyc & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Lambe & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Morlay & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Elias de Kylusay & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus de Colgill' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Midelehowe & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus filius Elie & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Walker' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Milner & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus de Deyn & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Deyn & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Milner & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Walterus Gryme & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Prestoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Stayndrop & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Elis & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus Milner, <i>Textor</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
<i>Seruient'</i> —Agnes filia Ade . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Brenore . . . . .	iiij.d.
Margeria filia Ricardi . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas filius Ricardi . . . . .	iiij.d.
Katerina <i>seruiens</i> Roberti . . . . .	iiij.d.
Katerina filia Johannis Milner . . . . .	iiij.d.
Summa—viij.s. ij.d.	

## EMSAÏ.

Johannes de Caluerlay & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Robertus de Calton, <i>Carpenter</i> , & vx̄	. . .	vj.d.
Johannes Graue & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Michelsoñ & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Roper', <i>Roper</i> , & vx̄	. . .	vj.d.
Hugo Chapman, <i>Draper</i> , & vx̄	. . .	vj.d.
Robertus de Emsay & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Robertus filius Willelmi & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Henricus le Qweriowre & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus le Feloter' & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Blook & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Johannes le Theker' & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Simon Huntmañ & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Holyn & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Aldfeld' & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Kyrke & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Adam de Malgham & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Robertus de Bryndsall' & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Clerksoñ & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Ward' & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Mason, <i>Mason</i> , & vx̄	. . .	xij.d.
Adam Doke & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Thorbrand', <i>Sutor</i> , & vx̄	. . .	vj.d.
Ricardus de Caluerlay & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Wardmañ & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
<i>Seruiant</i> — Willelmus <i>seruiens</i> Johannis Graue . . .	. . .	iiij.d.
Margareta filia Simonis	. . .	iiij.d.
Matilda Aldfeldogter'	. . .	iiij.d.
Ieticia Browne . . .	. . .	iiij.d.
Hugo de Calton	. . .	iiij.d.
Summa—xj.s.	. . .	iiij.d.

## SUTTON'.

Johannes Harper & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Bryd' & vx̄	. . .	vj.d.
Willelmus Estburn' & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Adam Jonsoñ & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Adam filius Philippi & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Rogerus Harper & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Robertus de Coplay & vx̄	. . .	xij.d.
Thomas del Stans & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Bent & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Baret & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Warelewthys & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Mayre (?) & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Masoñ & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Coplay & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Alicia Harper'	. . .	iiij.d.
Agnes vx̄ Hugonis . . .	. . .	iiij.d.
Alicia filia Hugonis . . .	. . .	iiij.d.
Johanna de Northwod' . . .	. . .	iiij.d.
Matilda del Stanes . . .	. . .	iiij.d.
Alicia filia Hugonis . . .	. . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Baret junior ( <i>sic</i> ) . . .	. . .	iiij.d.
Summa—vij.s. xd.	. . .	

## (Membrane 50, column 1.)

## SLAYTBURN'.

Johannes de Cokfeld' & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Adam Brand' & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Nicholaus Milner & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Hesylheued' & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Hattale & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Swayne & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Cawdray & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Smyth, <i>Faber</i> , & vx̄	. . .	vj.d.
Willelmus Dobsoñ & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Stokdale & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Coll' & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Ricardi & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Wodward' & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Hattale & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Coll' Badyer' & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Boyd' & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Crosdale & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Cowhyrd' & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus de Newhese & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Jacobus de Lyghe & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Rogerus de Saghe & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Jakknaue & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Prestsoñ & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Brand' & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Willelmi & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Alanus Floyter' & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Halepeny, <i>Theker</i> , & vx̄	. . .	vj.d.
Willelmus Coke & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus filius Johannis & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Wallbank & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Brand' & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Plesynctoñ & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Heued' & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Robertus frater ejus & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Robertus de Butterfeld' & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Kytsoñ & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Stokdele & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Adam de Haldhgres & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
<i>Seruiant</i> — Willelmus de Wall- bank & vx̄ . . .	. . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Hattale . . .	. . .	iiij.d.
Agnes Reglesmyre . . .	. . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Dicoñsoñ Jakknaue . . .	. . .	iiij.d.
Emma de ffysw . . .	. . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Quelwryght, <i>Carpenter</i> , . . .	. . .	vj.d.
Idonia Darbyschyre . . .	. . .	iiij.d.
Agnes soror ejus . . .	. . .	iiij.d.
Hugo Paytlyn . . .	. . .	iiij.d.
Hawysia del Schawe . . .	. . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Brand' . . .	. . .	iiij.d.
Margareta <i>seruiens</i> ejus . . .	. . .	iiij.d.
Isabella Paytlyn . . .	. . .	iiij.d.
Agnes Playnamour . . .	. . .	iiij.d.
Summa—xvij.s. xd.	. . .	

## BRADFORD'.

Ricardus Broune & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Adam de Bradford' & vx̄	. . .	iiij.d.
Adam filius Johannis . . .	. . .	iiij.d.

Johannes Diconsoñ & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Thomas filius Hugonis & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes Taillourmoghe & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes Milner & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Gregorius de Boltoñ & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Willelmus filius Hugonis & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Adam de Hardeyn & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Thomas Broune & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Willelmus de Eddlystoñ & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes Betoñsoñ & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Dakyn de Idsford & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes Lowcoke & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Ricardus de Hyll' & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Ricardus Strenger' & vx̄	v.j.d.
Johannes Strenger' & vx̄	v.j.d.
Cicilia vx̄ Roberti Snell'	iii.j.d.
Agnes Doghdale	iii.j.d.
Emma filia Radulphi	iii.j.d.
Katerina vx̄ Roberti	iii.j.d.
Agnes Hankokwyf	iii.j.d.
Isabella de Hardeyn	iii.j.d.
Agnes filia Ricardi del Hyll'	iii.j.d.
Anabilla de Hodre	iii.j.d.
Isabella de Hedre	iii.j.d.
Johannes de Hedre	iii.j.d.
Willelmus Strenger'	iii.j.d.
Willelmus de Hardeyn	iii.j.d.
Mogota Locok	iii.j.d.
Matilda Lecok	iii.j.d.
Summa—xj.s.	

(Membrane 50, column 2.)

GRYLLENGTON'.<sup>8</sup>

Willelmus de Clapham & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Willelmus Snell' & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Willelmus Bakstre & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Thomas de Hole & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Robertus Rud' & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Ricardus Qwytschank & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Henricus de Downe & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Willelmus Webstre, <i>Textor</i> , & vx̄	v.j.d.
Ricardus de Standeyn & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Laurencius Tyrell' & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Hugo Lemyng' & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Robertus de Euerby & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes de Kendall' & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Robertus Hanson' & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Nicholaus de Altham & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes Maleseze & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes Symsoñ & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Symon Watson' & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Hugo Bryd & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Pety Jon & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Robertus filius Hugonis & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes Robynsoñ Hoghsoñ & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Rogerus Taillour, <i>Cissor</i> , & vx̄	v.j.d.

Ricardus de Cleghe & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes Fogle & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes de Dudtoñ & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes filius Radulphi & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Ricardus Cowper' & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes de Maltoñ & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes Milner & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes Tydy & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Adam de Darlay & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Adam de Rokschawe & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Robertus de Rymnyngtoñ & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Henricus de Cloghe & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Adam Seriant & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes Stobber' & vx̄	iii.j.d.
<i>Scrivent</i> —Ellot' Dawghter'	iii.j.d.
Isabella vx̄ Johannis de Marcleo	iii.j.d.
Willelmus fox	iii.j.d.
Johannes de Brewhouse	iii.j.d.
Alicia filia Johannis	iii.j.d.
Katerina filia Johannis	iii.j.d.
Summa—xiiij.s. viij.d.	

## RASCHEHOLNE.

Willelmus Scot & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Eustachius de Powottham (?) <sup>9</sup>	iii.j.d.
Ricardus de Bowland' & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Ricardus Talbot & vx̄	xij.d.
Willelmus Colthyrst & vx̄	ij.s.
Ricardus Profet & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes Dawkyn & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes de Coke & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Henricus filius Ricardi & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Thomas de Yngholne & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes de Wro & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Ricardus de Sedale & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Robertus Nodeler' & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes Reglesmyre & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Robertus de Croke & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Willelmus Profet & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Willelmus de Staunford' & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes Smeth' & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Adam Horn & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Thomas Page, <i>Flecher</i> , & vx̄	v.j.d.
Agnes Brand'	iii.j.d.
Petronilla de Brokholes	iii.j.d.
Agnes Tornour	iii.j.d.
<i>Scrivent</i> —Johannes Nodeler'	iii.j.d.
Johannes Brand'	iii.j.d.
Willelmus Profet junior	iii.j.d.
Summa—xj.s. ij.d.	

## HAMESTON'.

Johannes Rider' & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Ricardus de Catchoghe & vx̄	iii.j.d.
Johannes Cowhyrd' & vx̄	iii.j.d.

<sup>8</sup> Now "Grindleton."<sup>9</sup> ? Meant for "Penwortham."

Adam Hehake & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Tyllsoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Alayn & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus de Schawe & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Botterfeld' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Ade & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Hardy & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Heghegate & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Chapoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Hardaker' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Hardaker' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Botterfeld' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
<i>Scruiant</i> —Cecilia Langca . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia Newhouse . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus de Hamertoñ, franko- leyn, . . . . .	vj.s. viij.d.
Summa—xij.s. iiij.d.	

(Membrane 50b, column 1.)

ESYNGTON<sup>1</sup>.

Johannes de Townlay & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus filius Ricardi & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Rogeri & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Nicholai & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Billyngtoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Robynsoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Scot & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus filius Ade & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Boltoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Laukeland' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Dolfynsoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Brynhañ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Rogerus de Bathersby, franke- leyn, & vx̄ . . . . .	xij.d.
Summa—v.s.	

COLLYNG.<sup>10</sup>

Johannes West & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus West & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus filius Johannis & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Totyngtoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Paldeyn & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam filius Johannis & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam del Dobbes & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Merebeke & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Tong' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Wratoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Damsoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Willelmi & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Brytwesele & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Smyth, <i>Faber</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes Dauy & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Scot & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Dauy & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.

Johannes Masoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes filia Johannis . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Tillotsoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Tillot' de Northwod' . . . . .	iiij.d.
<i>Scruiant</i> —Isabella vx̄ Roberti . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Tillotsoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Northwod' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus del Rode . . . . .	iiij.d.
Summa—viij.s. vj.d.	

WADYNGTON<sup>1</sup>.

Johannes Tempest, Chiualer, . . . . .	xx.s.
Henricus Goday & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes del Wod', <i>Carpenter</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Thomas Clerksōñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Elias Ryder' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ibbota de Totyngtoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Wadyngtoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam filius Gilberti & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Conquer' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Symsoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus Juglore & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus de Brytwesele & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Wadyngton & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius ejus & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
<i>Scruiant</i> —Robertus de Brydes- werth' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Laurencius de Wadyngtoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Magota filia Ade . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Sandford' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Cecilia mater ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Summa—xxvjs. ij.d.	

HORTON<sup>1</sup>.

Johannes de famylthorp', <i>Mercer</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	xij.d.
Johannes Rakesburgh', <i>Marchant</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	xij.d.
Willelmus de Hall' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus filius Ricardi & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Pathenale & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Pathenale senior & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Gilbertus de Armelay & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Grene & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alanus de Morely & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Gretteberg' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Diconsoñ & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Peneltoñ, <i>Tector</i> , & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Isabella Mancoll', <i>Textrix</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
<i>Scruiant</i> —Elicia Blanchard' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alanus filius Ade . . . . .	iiij.d.
Isabella Pykhañ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Summa—vij.s.	

<sup>10</sup> Cowling.

(Membrane 50b, column 2.)

PATHENALL'.	
Ricardus Alcock & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Johannes Elys & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Willelmus de Hortoñ, ffrankeleyn, & vx̄	xl.d.
Henricus de Chatburñ & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Johannes Hayregry & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Thomas Waddester & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Willelmus Schephyrd' & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Johannes de Holme & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Ricardus filius Ricardi & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Johannes Alcock & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Thomas Swynhyrd' & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Adam filius Rogeri & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Willelmus Porter' & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Johannes de Swyndeyn & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Robertus Fort & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Thomas Grysse & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Johannes de Prystoñ & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Johannes Wodcok & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Amya Bullok	iiiij.d.
Alicia filia Johannis de Holme	iiiij.d.
Summa—ix.s. viij.d.	

## BRACEWELL'.

Dominus Ricardus Tempest, Chia- ler, & vx̄	xx.s.
Perot Tempest, Armatus, & vx̄	xl.d.
Johannes de Midhop & vx̄	ij.s.
Robertus Tomsoñ & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Johannes Willsoñ & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Johannes Tomsoñ & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Alanus Elcock & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Johannes de Broghtoñ & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Ricardus del Hey & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Johannes Hardy & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Thomas del Rawe & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Johannes filius Henrici & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Johannes Nicolsoñ & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Thomas de Gysburn & vx̄	iiiij.d.

Johannes Morys & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Henricus de Lethoñ & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Willelmus Smyth, Fabar, & vx̄	vj.d.
Johannes Watsoñ & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Ricardus Lasynghi & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Willelmus de Lethoñ & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Robertus Elcock & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Johannes Mason & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Johannes Colynsoñ & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Johannes Mauncell' & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Thomas Webster, Tector, & vx̄	vj.d.
Elena scruiens Johannis de Midhop'	iiiij.d.
Summa—xxxiiij.s. viij.d.	

## MITTON'.

Henricus de Biri ("g" in margin) & vx̄	ij.s.
Johannes Yoman & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Willelmus Sothorn & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Adam Scharp & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Hugo flecher' & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Johannes Downall & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Johannes Allok & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Johannes Wodward' & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Willelmus Cowper' & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Johannes de Carlton' & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Thomas Wodward' & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Johannes Wattsoñ & vx̄	liij.d.
Johannes Tyteryngtoñ & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Walterus Palfrayman & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Willelmus Yoman & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Johannes Mody & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Haukyn Talbotman & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Johannes Adamsoñ & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Johannes Scot & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Henricus de Biri & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Johannes filius He(n)rici de Biri & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Alicia de Yate	iiiij.d.
Agnes del Parke	iiiij.d.
Isabella Botterfeld'	iiiij.d.
Summa—x.s.	
Summa totalis de Staynecliff'— liij.li. xix.s. ij.d. <sup>11</sup>	

(Membrane 51, column 1.)

## WAPENTACHIUM DE YUKCROS.

CLAPHAM'.	
Robertus filius Alani & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Willelmus de Borgh' & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Johannes de Yhedoñ & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Ricardus filius Willelmi & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Ricardus le Clarke & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Thomas filius Ricardi & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Willelmus Walker' & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Johan Crokwyf & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Johannes Elysoñ & vx̄	iiiij.d.
Adam Piper', Webster, & vx̄	vj.d.

<sup>11</sup> The amount is erased.

Johannes filius Ricardi & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . xij.d.  
 Johannes Chalunner, *Chaluner*, & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . vj.d.  
 Ricardus Place & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Adam Pece & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus Tayt & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes de Clapham, *Frehalder*, & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . xij.d.  
 Robertus de Clapham & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes de Parke & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Adam Browne & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus de Clapham & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Robertus filius Walteri & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Ricardus Rauthemell' & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Robertus Geliot & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes de Ayreton junior & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Thomas Turpyn & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Robertus Geldhyrd' & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus Lemyng' & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Henricus Taillour, *Cissor*, & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . vj.d.  
 Johannes de Somerscalewra & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes Alkokson' & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes de Somerscale junior & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus Kyd' & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes Bofferd' & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus Wyldman & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Adam de Schakynngton & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus Geregson' & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes Smythson' & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes Sharp & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes Proktur & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Augustinus Mewhyrd' & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Hugo Scott & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes de Kendall' & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus Smyth' & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes de Midillton & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes de Midilton senior & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus Geregson' & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Thomas Crokson' & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Henricus Geregson' & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus Austynnman & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Cristiana Dewfebyng' . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Alicia Kyttokmaydyn . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Ricardus Peteson' & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus filius Ricardi filii Willelmi & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Seruient'—Isabella Crokesdoghter' . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Alicia Crokesdoghter' . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Ricardus filius Johannis de Clapham . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Agnes seruicus Johannis del Parke . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes filius Roberti . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johanna soror ejusdem . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus de Rauthemell' . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Robertus Gelietson' . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Adam Gelietson' . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes de Grenfell' . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Thomas de Midilton . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Mariota Kyd . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Summa—xxiiij.s. vj.d.

## AUSTWIK'.

Robertus Smetheson', *Textor*, & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . vj.d.  
 Walterus de Querff & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Ricardus del Hall' & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes Geregson' & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus Pece & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Adam Tomson' & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus filius Ade filii Nicholai, *Chaluner*, & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . vj.d.  
 Johannes filius Ado Wattson' & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Henricus Dune, *Webster*, & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . vj.d.  
 Ricardus Lambe & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Adam Lambe & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus Gronell' & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes Colan & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes filius Ade de Clapham & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes filius Thome & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes Barker', *Sutor*, & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . vj.d.  
 Robertus de Vllerston', *Webster*, & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . vj.d.  
 Johannes Browne & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus de Spalton' & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes Cay & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes Sinethl', *Faber*, & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . vj.d.  
 Robertus filius Thome & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus de Bowland' & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes florrester' & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes Treppa & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Thomas Marschall' & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Adam Emson' & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus filius Ade & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus Rayner' & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Robertus Suerdson' & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes filius Roberti & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Ricardus Lemeng' & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Adam Suerdson' & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Adam de Ouerhend' & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . xij.d.  
 Willelmus Pece, de Crombak, & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Ricardus de Querf & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus de Querf & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . vj.d.  
 Willelmus Gibman & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus Pete (? should be "Pece") & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Robertus Wyllson' & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Robertus filius Ricardi & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Walterus filius Ricardi & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Thomas Clerkson', *Cissor*, & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . vj.d.  
 Robertus Lemeng', *Cissor*, & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . vj.d.  
 Henricus filius Johannis & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes filius Thome & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus Barker' & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Thomas Jonson' & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes Malgat & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus Cowper & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus Littstre & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus Turpyn & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Thomas filius Walteri & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes Armetman & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes de Clapham & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Robertus filius Walteri de Wode & vx<sup>o</sup> . . . . . iiij.d.



Ricardus filius Walteri de Wode & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes de Lawkeland' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Thomas Malkynsoñ, <i>Webstre</i> , & vx̄	vj.d.
Seruiet'— Johannes filius Ade filii Nicholai	iiij.d.
Agnes Smythewyfo	iiij.d.
Alicia filia Simone	iiij.d.

(Membrane 51, column 2.)

Johannes de Parke	iiij.d.
Mariana de Parke	iiij.d.
Johannes de Ellale	iiij.d.
Agnes filia Roberti Adkoksoñ.	iiij.d.
Johannes Lambe	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Roberti filii Thome Ricardus Parker'	iiij.d.
Beatrix Malyndoghter'	iiij.d.
Ricardus filius Roberti	iiij.d.
Robertus filius Roberti	iiij.d.
Robertus Petysoñ	iiij.d.
Summa—xxvj.s. vj.d.	

## BURTON'.

Willelmus Gybson' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Trace, <i>Couper</i> , & vx̄	vj.d.
Hugo de Thorntoñ & vx̄	xij.d.
Johannes de Flasby & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes filius ejusdem & vx̄	iiij.d.
Adam Cokesoñ, <i>Webstre</i> , & vx̄	vj.d.
Willelmus Jonkynsoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Gilbertus Smyth', <i>Fubar</i> , & vx̄	vj.d.
Ricardus Sybson' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Robertus Beket, <i>Sutor</i> , & vx̄	vj.d.
Johannes Thomsoñ Dobsoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes de Holne & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Mareschall' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Robertus filius Willelmi & vx̄	iiij.d.
Thomas de Lond' & vx̄	xij.d.
Willelmus de Lond' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Laurencius Hogonman & vx̄	iiij.d.
Hugo de Newton' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes de Milne & vx̄	iiij.d.
Thomas Walker', <i>Walker</i> , & vx̄	vj.d.
Thomas de Thorntoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Matheus de Crosby & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Westhowse & vx̄	iiij.d.
Adam de Crawschawe & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Blomer' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus Robinman & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Schanaldowro & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus fetheler' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Thomas Bancs & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Thomsoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Ricardus Gibsoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Kytsoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus Gyon & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Gybson' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Oliuerus de Thorntoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.

Edmundus Jonsoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Agnes filia Thome de Lond'	iiij.d.
Thomas Gybson' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johaunes Smytheknaue & vx̄	iiij.d.
Cecilia que fuit vxor Ricardi de Rychemond'	iiij.d.
Emma de Hortoñ	iiij.d.
Agnes Brownynge'	iiij.d.
Matilda Clerkwyfe	iiij.d.
Agnes Herlyng'	iiij.d.
Alicia Brownwyfe	iiij.d.
Alicia de Lond'	iiij.d.
Johannes Mellyng'	iiij.d.
Agnes Brownoghter	iiij.d.
Elena filia ejusdem	iiij.d.
Ellot' Emdoghter'	iiij.d.
Alicia filia Beatricis.	iiij.d.
Summa—xix.s. ij.d.	

## HORTON'.

Willelmus Palay & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Pollerd' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Robertus Merebek & vx̄	iiij.d.
Robertus Browne & vx̄	iiij.d.
Alanus filius Willelmi & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus faldschawe & vx̄	iiij.d.
Edmundus filius Laurencii & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus Horesman & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Bygcroff & vx̄	iiij.d.
Ricardus Geldhyrd' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes de More & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Somerscalewra & vx̄	iiij.d.
Adam de Burtoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Tyrry & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Hundyngdeyn & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Ward' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes de Somerscales & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes de Hundyngdeyn & vx̄	iiij.d.
Adam de More & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes de Ayretoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Newehowse & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes de Scarthesoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus Inman & vx̄	iiij.d.
Thomas Lely & vx̄	iiij.d.
Thomas de Staynford' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Thomas filius Henrici & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes fsetys & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes de Swyndeū & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Lauson' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johaunes filius Johannis de Ayre- ton & vx̄	iiij.d.
Robertus Lawsoñ & vx̄	iiij.d.
Henricus Skerawth' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Thomas de Laukeland' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes de Skerawth' & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes de More & vx̄	iiij.d.
Adam de Crokhay & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Pratte & vx̄	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Lede & vx̄	iiij.d.
Robertus Watmaghe & vx̄	iiij.d.
Adam filius Thome & vx̄	iiij.d.
Johannes Elysson' & vx̄	iiij.d.

Agnes vx̄ Roberti . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Agnes vx̄ Rogeri . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Magota Cokheuedwyff . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Seruient— Adam filius Elene . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Matilda vx̄ Johannis Milner . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Alicia *seruiens* Nele . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus filius Willelmi Inman . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Thomas Ayretonson . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes filius Ade Crockelay . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Thomas filius Willelmi de Somer . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Summa—xvij.s.

## DENT.

Thomas de Syggleiswyk, *Drapcr*,  
 & vx̄ . . . . . xij.d.  
 Robertus de Burtoñ, *Spicer*, & vx̄ . . . . . xij.d.  
 Robertus Ward', *Marchant*, &  
 vx̄ . . . . . xij.d.  
 Adam de Crofft, *Cissor*, & vx̄ . . . . . xij.d.  
 Thomas Clerke & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Thomas Dykson & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus Dollyng' & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.

(Membrane 51, column 3.)

Johannes de Ellyrgill' & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Rogerus Dullyng' & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes Copstake & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Rogerus del Marche & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Robertus Sysson & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus de Smeretwayt & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus de Ellyrgill' & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Robertus de Reke & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus Blad' & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Rogerus Willson & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus de Seglewyk & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Robertus Todde & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes Symson & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes Sauthlyrd' & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus Tomson & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus filius Willelmi & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus Mason & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Adam de Smeretwayt & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Robertus sffarman & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus de Leke & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Thomas filius Thome filii Johan-  
 nis & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Robertus Dykson & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Adam de sffawesyde & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes de Segheswyk & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus de Villetwayt & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes Hyldreston' & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Rogerus de Baynbryg' & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Thomas de Hyldreston' & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Robertus Cowpstone & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Thoma(s) Bryd' & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes filius Ricardi & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Adam Grundolf & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Ricardus Grundolf & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Ricardus Viltwayt & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus Chapman & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.

Adam Diconson & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes Wynterscalle & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Ricardus Ward' & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Henricus de Gate & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Adam de Goldyngton & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Adam Gilson & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes Graunger & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Thomas filius Johannis Dawson  
 & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus filius Johanniz Dawson  
 & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Thomas de Smartwayt & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes Wyrehorñ & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus de Gawkthorp' & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johaunes Pete (I should be  
 "Peco") & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Nicholaus Styrkland' & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Seruient'—Robertus de Segleswyk . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Rogerus de Segleswyk . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Adam filius Thome Clerke . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Emma filia Johannis del Hall' . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus fillius (*sic*) Johannis  
 del Hall' . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus filius Johannis Dullyng . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Agnes filia Ricardi . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Ingrene Caupstake . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Emma filia Ricardi . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes Blad' . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Alicia de Middleton . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes Garlede . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Robertus de Gate . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Summa—xxxv.s. viij.d.

## SADBARGH.

Adam de Bland', *Hosteler*, & vx̄ . . . . . xij.d.  
 Johannes Brantwayt, *Walker*, &  
 vx̄ . . . . . xij.d.  
 Johannes filius Ade Jeffrason &  
 vx̄ . . . . . xij.d.  
 Willelmus Henrison & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Adam Jonson & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus de Ellirgyll' & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus sffawsyd' & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Thomas Wedoghsou & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Thomas Wylkynson & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus de Aykryg' & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Willelmus de Ryddyng' & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes Gybson, *Walker*, & vx̄ . . . . . vj.d.  
 Johannes filius Willelmi & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes Neleson & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Laurencius de York & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Thomas filius Henrici & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Ricardus filius Willelmi & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Thomas Symson & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Adam de sffawsyd' & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Henricus Gybson, *Walker*, & vx̄ . . . . . vj.d.  
 Adam Spycer' & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes le Wode & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes Spycer' & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes de Rowre & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Johannes Mason & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.  
 Adam Hawlay & vx̄ . . . . . iiij.d.

Matilda Bland' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Tybey & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Jopson & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Walden & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Hebletwayt & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Scharp & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Layrewatholm & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus filius Henrici Nellson & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Sponer' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Braintwayt & vx̄ . . . . .	xij.d.
Thomas de Lolme & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Seruient'—Johannes Williamson de Fausys . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Willelmi Henr' (! "Henrison") . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Aykryg' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Daynell' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Luktū . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes de Hebletwayt . . . . .	iiij.d.
Matilda de Hogyll' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Summa—xxvij.s. viij.d.	

(Membrane 51b, column 1.)

## BENTHAM.

Thomas de Crosby & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Waterscale & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Wymarston & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus de Middleton & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Gilbertus de Myrewra, Cissor, & vx̄ . . . . .	xij.d.
Johannes filius Stephani & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Proctour & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de farnelay & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus de flat & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Cowhawe & vx̄ . . . . .	xij.d.
Johannes de Dowfbygyng & vx̄ . . . . .	xij.d.
Johannes fole & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Alicie & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Ellerschawe & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Ward' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus ffady & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Hugo de Croft & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Bland' & vx̄ . . . . .	xij.d.
Johannes de Bentham & vx̄ . . . . .	xij.d.
Johannes Lawpage & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam de Bland' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Thomson & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Dandson & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus de Bentham & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Seruient'—Johanna filia Thome de (sic) . . . . .	iiij.d.
Emma de Middleton . . . . .	iiij.d.
Emma frere . . . . .	iiij.d.
Custancia de Culhauch' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Betrie' (sic) de Culhauch . . . . .	iiij.d.

Johannes de Bland' littill' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes vx̄ Roberti . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ellota de Ingleton . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Lentham . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus de Ingleton . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus de Doufbygyng . . . . .	iiij.d.
Elizabetha Forsterwyf . . . . .	iiij.d.
Summa—xv.s. iiij.d.	

## THORNTON'.

Randulphus Feldhouses & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Hesledeyn & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Hulson & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Dayuyll' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Elliotson & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Willson & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Sybotson & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Gudred & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Yoy <sup>12</sup> & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Lupton & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Mercer' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Lullson & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Lund' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Yoy <sup>12</sup> junior & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Batman & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Dayuyll' junior & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam de Burgh' & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Willelmus Burgh & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Lund' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus de Baldreston & vx̄ . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes filius Ade de Burgh' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Baldreston & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Leke & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Baldreston & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Tatum & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Willson & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Cote & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Carter' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Wadkynson & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Ouerend' & vx̄ . . . . .	xij.d.
Johannes de Fowcroft & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Hugo Hyrd' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Hyrd' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Aykeheud' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Willson & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Neuyll' & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Robynson & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Michelson & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Milnerson & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Grene & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Tatham & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Clapham & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Horton & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Robynson & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus de Tatham & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Maria seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.

<sup>12</sup> I.e. "Joy."

Alicia <i>seruicns</i> Roberti de Bal-	
drestou . . . . .	iiij.d.
Elena de Birche . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johanna Gregdoghter' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Thome de Burgh .	iiij.d.
Summa—xviij.s. viij.d.	

(Membrane 51b, column 2.)

## INGLETON'.

Johannes Shedhyrd' & vx' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Kyng' & vx' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus de Ouerend & vx' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Redmane, Armatus,	
vj.s. viij.d.	
Willelmus filius Ricardi, <i>Spicer</i> ,	
& vx' . . . . .	xij.d.
Johannes Wetherhyrd', <i>Faber</i> , &	
vx' . . . . .	xij.d.
Willelmus Grundolf & vx' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Ellerbek & vx' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Page & vx' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thoma ( <i>sic</i> ) Browne & vx' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Crauen & vx' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Skyrhow & vx' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Kyd' & vx' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Dawson & vx' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Chephyrd' & vx' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Cowpland' & vx' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Morehall' & vx' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Scales & vx' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Willelmi & vx' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Mort & vx' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Crauer' & vx' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Raudulphus Smith', <i>Fabar</i> ', & vx' . . . . .	vj.d.
Robertus Dykson' & vx' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Gilbertus Baynbryg' & vx' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Nicholai & vx' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Scot & vx' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Walker' & vx' . . . . .	vj.d.
Hugo Denysson & vx' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Hall' & vx' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Ellote & vx' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Ricardi & vx' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Hugo de Holme & vx' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Laurencius Tomson' & vx' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Wod' & vx' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Husband' & vx' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Lauson' & vx' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Stephanus Hog' & vx' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Cittson' & vx' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Bank & vx' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Smeth', <i>Fabar</i> ', & vx' . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes de Lese & vx' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Benne & vx' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Edmundus filius Thome & vx' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Cowper & vx' . . . . .	iiij.d.

Robertus Pynder' & vx' . . . . .	iiij.d.
<i>Seruicnt'</i> —Thomas Jonsoñ Wet-	
herhird . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Galfridi . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes Kyd' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Magota de Wynterscale . . . . .	iiij.d.
Emma Harwod' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes vx' Ricardi Sariant . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes Schephyrd . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia Cowper' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Hugo Bateman . . . . .	iiij.d.
Elena <i>seruicns</i> Willelmi . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus de freklyngtoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Galfridus Spenser, de Ingletou, . . . . .	iiij.d.
Summa—xxviij.s. ij.d.	

Summa totalis istius rotuli—  
ix.li.ix.s. viij.d. (These figures cancelled.)Summa totalis vtriusque Wapentagiorum  
lxiij.li. xiiij.s. ij.d.<sup>13</sup>

(Membrane 52, column 1.)

## (THE AINSTY.)

## DRENGHOUSES.

Johannes de Acom, <i>Firmarius</i> ,	
& vx' ejus . . . . .	xij.d.
Johannes Raper & vx' ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes Cissor . . . . .	vj.d.
Willelmus Dogeman & vx' ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Alicia Alethorne . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas frater ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes Barou . . . . .	iiij.d.
Enota soror ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Isabella Barker . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Dygell' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Elena mater ipsius Thome . . . . .	iiij.d.
Walterus Sekker & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Roudou & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Kyng' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Emma Dobyñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Radulphus Makblyth', <i>Tector</i> , &	
vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Thomas Watson . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johanna Emson . . . . .	iiij.d.
Margareta flatwath' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Borell' & vx' ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Prestou, <i>Cissor</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Thomas fleccher, <i>fleccher</i> , & vxor	
ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes de Allethorp' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Gryme . . . . .	iiij.d.

<sup>13</sup> This agrees with what is written on the dorse of membrane 47, under Stain-cliff Wapentake, where we have "Summatotalis (*i.e.*, as it appears, of that and the present Wapentake)—lxiij.li.xiiij.s. ij.d."

Robertus Wattoſon & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Johannes Watson . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Elena seruiens ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Alicia seruiens ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Lucia de Acoim . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Willelmus de Haworth' & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Robertus Doggemañ . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Margareta filia ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Johannes Bustard' & vxor ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Isabella Wattoſon . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Willelmus Watson, *Tyghler*, . . . . . vj.d.  
 Adam seruiens ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Emma de Droghda<sup>14</sup> . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Ricardus Wattoſon & vxor ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Willelmus de Kyrkeby, *Brasiator*, . . . . . vj.d.  
 Summa—xv.s. iii.j.d.

## KNAPTON'.

Willelmus Suttoñ, *Brasiator*, & vxor ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
 Johannes Symsoñ, *Firmarius*, & vxor ejus . . . . . xij.d.  
 Robertus del Park', *Firmarius*, . . . . . xij.d.  
 Willelmus Randsoñ . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Johannes Dyconsoñ, *Faber*, & vx̄ ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
 Henricus flesshewer . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Johannes Skot' & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Walterus de Suttoñ . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Willelmus de Burtoñ . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Stephanus Edmund', *Textor*, . . . . . vj.d.  
 Elena Hoggewyf' . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Alicia vx̄ Walteri Skot' . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Johannes de Lilburn' & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Alicia de Crauncewyk' . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Johanna de Stalyngburñ . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Alicia filia Willelmi Randsoñ . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Summa—vij.s. ij.d.

## POPILTON' SUPERIOR.

Ricardus Kemsoñ & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Thomas de Kundall' . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Willelmus froyes & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Ricardus Helagh & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Ricardus de Langthorpe' . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Johannes Yong' & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Alicia filia ejusdem Johannis . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Johannes floxhols & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Johannes Houlot & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Johannes de Cattall' . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Adam Philipsoñ . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Johanna Watson . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Ricardus froyes & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Isolda del Lee, *Firmarius*, . . . . . xij.d.  
 Thomas filius ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Agnes filia ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Willelmus Stut' & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Johannes Potell' & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.

Thomas Graynebarne . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Willelmus Wightman, *Firmarius*, . . . . . xij.d.  
 Johannes seruiens ipsius Willelmi . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Thomas Henrysoñ . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Elena soror ipsius Willelmi . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Agnes de Bolton . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Thomas filius ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Alicia flox . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Willelmus de Wystow . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Isabella de Cattall' . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Johannes de Skelton, *Carpentari*, . . . . . vj.d.  
 Robertus Patton, *Carpentari*, . . . . . vj.d.  
 Agnes Lawewyf . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Johanna filia ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Thomas de Loundon, *Firmarius*, . . . . . xij.d.  
 Johannes Wright, *Carpentari*, . . . . . vj.d.  
 Johannes seruiens ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Robertus Pynder & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Rogerus Acres & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Summa—xiiij.s. x.d.

## THORP ARCHE.

Elias de ffarnlay & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Katerina Barker . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Johannes de Kyrkby . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Robertus Speulof & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Henricus Hynsoñ & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Johannes Henrysoñ . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Ricardus Kyng' & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Thomas Taillour . . . . . vj.d.  
 Henricus de Wartre, *Carpentari*, . . . . . xij.d.  
 Simon seruiens ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Willelmus filius ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Thomas filius ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Johannes de Lyntoñ & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Henricus Dyconsoñ & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Agnes seruiens ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Ricardus Parcour & vx̄ ejus, *Brasiator*, . . . . . vj.d.  
 Eufenia seruiens ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Isabella seruiens ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Johannes filius Rogeri Walker, *Fullo*, . . . . . vj.d.  
 Auicia filia Willelmi Clerik . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Robertus Shiphird'son . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Beatrix seruiens ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Elisota Barker . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Beatrix seruiens Vicarii . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Thomas Speuloff & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Johannes seruiens ejusdem Thome . . . . . iii.j.d.

(Membrane 52, column 2.)

Ricardus Greneake, *Carpentari*, & vx̄ ejus . . . . . vj.d.  
 Johannes Thomelynsoñ . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Johannes Wakefeld' & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iii.j.d.  
 Willelmus de Boltoñ, *Walker*, . . . . . xij.d.

<sup>14</sup> ? Meant for "Drogheda."

Willelmus filius ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Nicholaus filius ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Rogerus Gibson & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Elena que fuit vx̄ Johannis fferrou . . . . .	iiij.d.
Magota que fuit vx̄ Ricardi Depeden . . . . .	iiij.d.
Isabella Walkar . . . . .	iiij.d.
Isabella filia ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Elias Bastard', <i>Tinctor</i> , & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Idonia Webster . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Hynesoñ', <i>Ploghwyght</i> , . . . . .	xij.d.
Johannes de Stapilton & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Elena Barcar . . . . .	iiij.d.
Beatrix Dyconwomañ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Matilda filia ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Margareta filia ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia seruiens ejusdem Matilde . . . . .	iiij.d.
Beatrix de Midelton . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Whitwell' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Milner . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johanna seruiens Johannis Kyrkby Summa—xx. s. ij.d.	iiij.d.

## WYGHALL' CUM ESEDYK'.

Willelmus Russell', <i>Mercator</i> , & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	ij.s.
Willelmus Hardy . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Vykermañ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Hugo Dousoñ & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Chapmañ & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes fremañ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia Lok . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Mareashall' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Deyñ & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Turnour & vx̄ ejus, <i>Brasiator</i> . . . . .	vj.d.
Thomas Magotsoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Prynce . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Prestoñ & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Matilda Hayward' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Milner & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus Smyth', <i>Faber</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Willelmus Dobsoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Studhird' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Helperby . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes del Rodes . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Clerc . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Pedder & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Margareta Clerk' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Rutoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Milner & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus fleccher, <i>fleccher</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Alicia Dobwyff . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Pynder . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Vleskelf . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Bromo & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Claricia de Helperby . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Trewluff' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Stephanus Dowsoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Nicholaus flyssher . . . . .	iiij.d.

Johannes filius ejusdem Nicholai . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Bolton . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Clyfford' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Rodertus Mawer & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Banastro . . . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus Irysshe & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Summa—xv. s. vj.d.	

## WALTON'.

Elena que fuit vx̄ Willelmi flayr- fax Esquier . . . . .	xl.d.
Radulphus de Bartoñ & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Magota de Mass'm . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia del Grene . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Ricardi & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Nicholaus filius Johannis . . . . .	iiij.d.
Stephanus Mawer & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Lancastre . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Crayk' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Matilda del Hall' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Smyth . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Coke . . . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus de Wighall' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas filius Rogeri . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Manfeld' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Wilhow . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Theker & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus, <i>Cissor &amp; Pandoxator</i> , . . . . .	xij.d.
Johannes Dawell' . . . . .	vj.d.
Michell' Scot . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes del Wartre, <i>Curator</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Thomas de Bouland' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Clerk' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Hugo Skyuner . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Martyn & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Proket . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus filius ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Smalehar, <i>Sissor</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Robertus Corlewaner, <i>Souter</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes Wright . . . . .	iiij.d.
Hugo Webster, <i>Textor</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes del Thornes, <i>Milner</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Thomas de Hawneby . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Thew . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Webster, <i>Textor</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Elias Dully . . . . .	iiij.d.
Simon Henrysoñ & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Skynner, <i>Carpenter</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Adam Hemisoñ & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Margareta Swete . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Mawer & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Rogerus Knakker, <i>Wcbster</i> , & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	xij.d.
Simon Tailliour, <i>Cissor</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Summa—xx. s. ij.d.	

## OXTON' CATHERTON' CUM WOLSETON'.

Willelmus Proktour, <i>Firmarius</i> , . . . . .	xij.d.
Robertus Hardycors & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Hornyngton . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Idoynsoñ & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Warclow . . . . .	iiij.d.

Willelmus Messenger & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Steton . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia de Castelford . . . . .	iiij.d.
Simon Bateman . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Richardsoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus de Bowland . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Pynder & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johanna filia ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas filius Simonis Batman . . . . .	iiij.d.

(Membrane 52, column 3.)

Thomas de Catherton, Esquier, & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	xx.s.
Johannes de Aelome . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Baker . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Brewster & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Elizota seruiens ejusdem . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Taillour seruant . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Lang seruant . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Selby seruiens ejusdem Thome . . . . .	iiij.d.
Reginaldus Day & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Snyther . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia filia Reginaldi . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus de Newton, <i>Carpenter</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes seruiens ejusdem . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Seremaydensoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Wayte & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Clyfford' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Taillour & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johanna Wattemaydeñ, <i>Teatrix</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes de Horsford' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Summa—xxxj.s. viij.d.	

## APPELTON'.

Willelmus de Crosseby . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Henrays & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus ffox & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Wright . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes Wright . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Iboñ & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Dycces junior . . . . .	iiij.d.
Margareta Whitlard' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Hawisius Plughwright . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Gyboñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam de Biltoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Bilton & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Carter . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus del Birche . . . . .	iiij.d.
Walterus Hunt & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Margareta Webster . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas ffoys, <i>Webster</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Thomas Taillour, <i>Cissor</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Ricardus de Holme . . . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus de Glasedale . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Rayner . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Rayner & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Rabuk & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Robertman, <i>Breuster</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.

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Ricardus Taillour, <i>Cissor</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Willelmus Sampsoñ, <i>Fraunkeleyn</i> & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	xl.d.
Willelmus Wollays . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Sowter . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes Dycces senior . . . . .	iiij.d.
Isabella filia ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Arrowsmyth, <i>Firmarius</i> , & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	xij.d.
Johannes Cady . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Dycces & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus de Thoresby . . . . .	iiij.d.
Stephanus Arrowsmyth, <i>Faber</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Willelmus Leper . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Wright, <i>Carpenter</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Walterus Rayner & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Taillior, <i>Cissor</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Ricardus Coket . . . . .	iiij.d.
Gilbertus Dey & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Magota filia ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Stephanus Theker . . . . .	iiij.d.
Cecilia Broket . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Wright, <i>Carpenter</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Thomas del Hall' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Hernays . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johanna Barry . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Dauy . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Leke . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas filius ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Sabina de Appeltoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.

## NONNE APPELTON'.

Johannes Smyth, <i>Faber</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Ricardus Chapman, <i>Mercer</i> , . . . . .	xij.d.
Robertus Barker, <i>Tannator</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Margareta Mene . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia de Sandall' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Hawisia Plores . . . . .	iiij.d.
Custancia seruiens Priorisse . . . . .	iiij.d.
Katerina seruiens Agnetis de Egmantoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes seruiens Priorisse . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Rendour & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Summa—xxvij.s. ij.d.	

## STETON'.

Johannes Shephird' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Taillour . . . . .	iiij.d.
Emma filia ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Matilda filia ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Segrayue & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Nicholaus Broket' & vx̄ ejus, <i>Brasiator</i> , . . . . .	xij.d.
Nicholaus seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Eland' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Gardiner & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Emma Gardiner . . . . .	iiij.d.

N

Thomas Carter & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Suert . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus de Crosseby . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Jackson & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Thorp & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia de ffyston . . . . .	iiij.d.
Isabella de Eland' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Cerff, <i>Firmarius</i> , & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	ij.s.
Willelmus de Byngelay . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Jackson & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Hugo Gardiner . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes Gardiner . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus filius ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Milner . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Dote & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Juliana Dote . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Segraue & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Hallomshire & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Summa—xij.s. iiij.d.	

## HESSAY.

Johannes de ffulford' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Adesoñ & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Rogerus de Wyltoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Bullok' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Nicholaus de Hessay & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.

(Membrane 52b, column 1.)

Johannes Wright & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Theker . . . . .	vj.d.
Summa—ij.s. vj.d.	

## COLTON'.

Ricardus Sergeant & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes filia ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Wryght . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus filius ejusdem . . . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus Cowhird & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Bridde . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Smyth', <i>Faber</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes filius ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Emma Rutour . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Stoktoñ & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus filius Roberti . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Chaumoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Toilestoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes frater ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus seruiens predicti Wil- elmi . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Edesoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Cecilia Almañ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Hobsoñ & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Hewyk' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Glasedale & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.

Alicia de Stoktoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Olyuer . . . . .	iiij.d.
Margareta Cardar . . . . .	iiij.d.
Walterus Plasterer & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Rabuk' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Segraue . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Sunnyng' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Emayñ Wylard' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Smyth', <i>Firmarius</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Ricardus Skut' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johanna oure nese (i.e. "Ournice") . . . . .	iiij.d.
Summa—x.s. viij.d.	

## COUPEMANTHORP'.

Margeria de Bilburgh' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes de Thornton . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johanna de Mortoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Matilda de Tempell' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Margareta Broune . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Boll' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus de Acoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus filius ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Bisshop', <i>Textor</i> , & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Ricardus Brygenhalle . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Auicia seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Gornyre & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Wryght, <i>Carpenter</i> . . . . .	vj.d.
Robertus filius ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Otryngtoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Knaptoñ & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus de Knaptoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Pynder & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Cristiana Hudwyf' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Hugo Broune . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Edward' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Coupestack' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Hobell', <i>Cissor</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes Broune & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Matilda filia ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Broune & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus Constable . . . . .	iiij.d.
Emma mater ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus frater ejus & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Matheus Hyne & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Broune & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Elena filia ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Watson . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus filius ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Multoñ, <i>Firmarius</i> , . . . . .	xij.d.
Robertus seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus Coupestack' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Clerksōñ & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Petrus del Tempil . . . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus Neubond' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Neubond' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Marshall', <i>Faber</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes filius ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes filia ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Taillour & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Margareta Bordclener . . . . .	iiij.d.



Johannes de Mortoñ & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes filius ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Ricardus filius ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Alicia seruiens ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Summa—xviiij.s. iiiij.d.

## ACASTER SELBY.

Walterus de Brettenby . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes Cuntra . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes Helwys & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes de ffentoñ . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Nicholaus Hughsoñ . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Adam de Sprextoñ . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Thomas Tuk' & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Gwydo de Thorntoñ . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes Hughsoñ & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes del Mosse . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes ffox & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Thomas Kydder . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Thomas del Man . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Radulphus Walscheman . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes Carter & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes Ingram & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes del Gill' & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Nicholaus Helwys, *Firmarius*, . . . . . i.j.s.  
 Robertus Pirt . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Willelmus Helwys . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Thomas de Moreby & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes Gascoigne . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Thomas Webster & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Robertus Wormeslay . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Willelmus de Cattall' . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes de Coupemanthorp' . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Willelmus Cayle senior & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Willelmus Cayle junior . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Nicholaus Philipsoñ . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Isabella Hirde . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johanna Pyrt' . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johanna del Gaylle . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Robertus Theker & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Rogerus Coupemanthorp' . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Willelmus ffoxmañ & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Alicia ffoxmaydeñ . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes Ilkelay senior . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes Ilkelay junior . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Nicholaus Jaksoñ Hughsoñ . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes filius Thome Tuk' . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Emma Jakdoghter . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Margeria Ruko . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Agnes fleccher . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Magota Raper . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes filius Nicholai filii Hugonis . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Willelmus Watkynsoñ & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes del Moys junior . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Willelmus ffox . . . . . iiiij.d.

(Membrane 52b, column 2.)

Alicia seruiens ejusdem . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Alicia Graunt . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Cecilia filia Walteri Bretenby . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Summa—xviiij.s. viij.d.

## ACASTRE MALBYSSHE.

Johannes atte Tounend' . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Willelmus de Waltoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes Betonsoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Willelmus de Gartoñ . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Thomas Nansoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Robertus Carter . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes Hurtsky & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes del Mosse & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Robertus Wryght & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes Cowtoñ . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Cartinell' . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Willelmus de Cowtoñ & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Thomas Note . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Willelmus Duffeld' & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes Camsall' . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Henricus Belowe . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes Aystyñ & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes Jowkyñ . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes de Skeltoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes de Kyrkby, *Textor*, . . . . . v.j.d.  
 Johannes Swete & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johanna ffillyngham . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes Kytsoñ & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes Macand' . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Elena Lyndall' . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes Scote & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Willelmus Stryng' . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Alicia Darell' . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Robertus Gillesoñ & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Alicia Skaltoñ . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Walterus Tailliour & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Thomas Hudson . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Willelmus Macand' & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Alicia de Graftoñ . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Robertus de Waltoñ . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Willelmus Aldwerk' & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes Aldwerk' . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Willelmus Astoñ & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Matilda Wan' . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes Halywell' & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Henricus Astyn . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Ricardus Wryght & vx̄ ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Johannes Below & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Agnes soror ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Summa—xiiij.s. x.d.

## BYSSHOPTHORP' cum MIDELTHORP'.

Johannes Carter & vxor ejus . . . . . iiiij.d.  
 Willelmus de Kylburñ, *Wryght*, . . . . . v.j.d.  
 Thomas Couper, *Couper*, & vx̄ ejus . . . . . v.j.d.

Johannes de Appleby . . . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes de Steton . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Mountaigne & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.	Willelmus filius Nicholai & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Thorp' . . . . .	iiij.d.	Thomas Spynk' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus de Shelford' . . . . .	iiij.d.	Willelmus Carter & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus de Askham & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.	Henricus Carter & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas del Hall' . . . . .	iiij.d.	Hugo de Whernby . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Shelford' . . . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes de Whernby . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Mountaigne & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes Bakster & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.	Imayn Dunning' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Rogerus Emson & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.	Thomas Maresshall, <i>Faber</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes de Selby . . . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes Theker, <i>Tector</i> , & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes Carter junior . . . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes de Plesyngton . . . . .	iiij.d.
Walterus de Thorp' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.	Robertus florster & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus seruiens ejusdem . . . . .	iiij.d.	Ricardus Swynhird' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Aldefeld' . . . . .	iiij.d.	Agnes del Selser & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Chapmañ & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes Hughlot & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Patricius Bargemañ . . . . .	iiij.d.	Alanus Almañ & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus de Waterbank . . . . .	iiij.d.	Thomas Webster, <i>Tector</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Alicia filia ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.	Willelmus frere & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Waghañ & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.	Willelmus Colthorp' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Cecilia seruiens Vicarii . . . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes Sowle & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Mountaigne & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.	Willelmus Milner . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Makpays . . . . .	iiij.d.	Robertus Prestmañ & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Hernays & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes Broune . . . . .	iiij.d.
Anabilla de Bethoni, <i>Brasiatrix</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.	Alicia Locter . . . . .	iiij.d.
Beatrix seruiens Johannis Boteler . . . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes del Hall', <i>Faber</i> , & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Alicia Bustard' . . . . .	iiij.d.	Summa—xj.s. x.d.	
Ricardus Sele & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Johannes Acastre . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Mariota filia ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Dauid Beryer & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Johannes Gobet & vx̄ ejus, <i>Brasiator</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.		
Isabella Bartonwoman . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Matilda de Graynesby . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Adam de Aldefeld', <i>Wryght</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.		
Nicholaus Belowe & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Ricardus Proude & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Thomas Carter . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Johannes del North' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Agnes Belowe . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Johannes de Misseñ & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Willelmus de Merston . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Henricus de Kyrkby & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Henricus Gens . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Thomas de Shirwodde . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Isabella Whelespyunner . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Ricardus Coke & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Margareta del Peke . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Johannes Webster & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Johannes del Chaumbre, <i>Cassor</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.		
Ricardus Sergeant & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Summa—xix.s.			
ASKHAM BRIAN'.		ASKHAM RICHARD'.	
Willelmus Choll' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.	Rogerus de Carnaby & vx̄ ejus, <i>Brasiator</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Hugo de Sallay . . . . .	iiij.d.	Petrus Clementsoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam de Lincoln' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.	Agnes Vikercister . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Nicolsoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.	Alicia seruiens Vicarii . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Spynk' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.	Adam Milner, <i>Molendinariis</i> , & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
Simon de Tokwyth' . . . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes Couper, <i>Coveper</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes Inguly & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.	Ricardus Vikerman & vx̄ . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Johannes Pape . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Johannes de Clyfford', <i>Brasiator</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
		Thomas de Clyfford' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Matilda Hunt . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Johannes de Carnaby & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Johannes Stephensoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Ricardus filius Johannis & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Johanna filia ejusdem Johannis . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Johanna de Padyngham . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Willelmus de Clyfford' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Robertus seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Ricardus Theker & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Ricardus de Clyfford' . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Henricus filius ejus & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Johannes Carter & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Ricardus filius ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Gilbertus Burdet, <i>Faber</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.

(Membrane 52b, column 3.)

## ASKHAM RICHARD'.

Johannes Maersshall' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus de Kyrkby . . . . .	iiij.d.
Matilda Broune . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Calfhird' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Rogerus de Westeby, <i>Mercator</i> , & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	xij.d.
Summa—xj.s. ij.d.	

## POPILTON' INTERIOR.

Ricardus de Londoñ & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Edmundus seruus ejusdem & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Juliana seruiens ejusdem . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Lound' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Laxmañ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes ffroys & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Elena de Butterwyk' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Custsoñ & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Costard' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Grymestoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus de Shuptoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Cecilia nuper vx̄ Thome de Toller- toñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Elena Batemañ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Stephanus Harald' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Tollertoñ & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Watson' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Jacobus Trumplace . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas del Wyche, <i>Brasiator</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Ricardus ffoster & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Hughlot . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Spofford', <i>Faber</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Ricardus Cose & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus ffyssher . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes ffroys & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Aucia de Shuptoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Halmañ & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia atte Yhate, <i>Brasiatrix</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Henricus Pynder & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes fraunkeleyñ, <i>Firmarius</i> , . . . . .	xij.d.
Johanna Pudsay . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Hepper & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Wryght . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Bryght & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Hughlot' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Parcour & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Isolda del Shippe . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Carethorp' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Harald' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius ejus & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Summa—xiiij.s. vj.d.	

## MERSTON'.

Johannes Robynsoñ & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia Milner . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Milner & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes del North' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Makelayko & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.

Hugo Turell' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Dede & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Aldewerk' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Mathewsoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Tobyell' & vx̄ ejus, <i>Brasia-</i> <i>tor</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Emma Wyghhall' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Westland' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas fraunkelayñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes seruiens Henrici Gels- thorp' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johanna seruiens ejusdem Henrici . . . . .	iiij.d.
Petrus fraunkelayñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus del Hill' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Carter . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Hamelyñ & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Aldewerk' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Chabot' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes del Hill' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus de Rippelay & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam flossard' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Rippelay & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes del Hill' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Beatrix ffoster . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia Spenser . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Cradall' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes seruiens Thome Thawayt' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia Lardar . . . . .	iiij.d.
Elyas de Munkhagh' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Webster . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus fraunkelayñ & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Galfridus seruiens Thome Thwayt . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes del Marche . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia de Vsburn' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Broune & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Elena filia ejusdem . . . . .	iiij.d.
Emma del freres . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Marsshall', <i>Faber</i> , & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	xij.d.
Johanna filia ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Thwayt, frankelcyn, . . . . .	xl.d.
Johannes del Hall' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Isabella Dunnyng' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus seruiens Thome Thwayt . . . . .	iiij.d.
Summa—xix.s. vj.d.	

(Membrane 53, column 1.)

## [AIN]STY.

## HELAGE.

Brianus de Stapiltoñ, Chualer, & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	xx.s.
Milo de Stapiltoñ, Chualer, & vxor ejus . . . . .	xx.s.
Thomasyne seruiens Domine . . . . .	iiij.d.
Loretta seruiens vxoris Milonis . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Bassok seruiens ibidem . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus del Kychin seruiens ibidem . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Ireland' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.

Ricardus del Chaumbre . . . . .	iiij.d.	Han Donestañ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes soror ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.	Willelmus seruiens Rectoris . . . . .	iiij.d.
Katerina seruiens ejusdem . . . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes seruiens ejusdem Rectoris . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Cundall' . . . . .	iiij.d.	Summa—lxiiij.s. iiij.d.	
Thomas Clarell', <i>Mercator</i> , & vx <sup>r</sup> ejus . . . . .	xij.d.		
Ricardus filius ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Johannes filius ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Radulphus florster & vx <sup>r</sup> ejus, <i>Brasiator</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.		
Thomas seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Katerina seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Johannes de Oxtōñ & vx <sup>r</sup> ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Robertus Sewyer . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Johannes de Penreth' . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Thomas de Staynlay, <i>Mercer</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.		
Adam Robynsoñ & vx <sup>r</sup> ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Robertus Raulynmañ . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Emma filia ejusdem . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Johannes Spenser & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Johanna filia ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Ricardus de Batelay & vx <sup>r</sup> ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Johannes Burdet . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Ricardus Johnsoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Johannes Walsho & vx <sup>r</sup> ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Robertus Mawer . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Thomas filius ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Henricus Bakster & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Adam Percy . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Johannes Tasker & vx <sup>r</sup> ejus <i>Brasiator</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.		
Simon seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Adam Brekebalk' . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Simon Euerard' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Robertus Johnsoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Alicia filia ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Johannes Husband' . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Alicia seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Johanna Thomdoghter . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Edmundus Taillour & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Johannes Taillour . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Ricardus Chapmañ . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Margareta seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Johannes del Graunge & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Ricardus Sharpe . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Johannes Hird' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Willelmus del Bakhous . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Alicia filia Roberti . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Johannes de Wardale & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Isabella de Manne . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Johannes Carter . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Thomas Coke & vx <sup>r</sup> ejus, <i>Brasiator</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.		
Robertus seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Alicia seruiens ejusdem . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Robertus Clerk' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Margeria mater dicti Johannis . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Johannes Tibsoñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Emme filia ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Johannes de Grendoñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Johanna filia ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Johanna Hoke . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Robertus de Staynlay . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Willelmus Taillour . . . . .	iiij.d.		
Robertus Day & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.		
		BILBURGH'.	
		Ricardus Basy, Esquier, & vxor ejus . . . . .	vj.s. viij.d.
		Agnes seruiens ejusdem . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Agnes seruiens ejusdem . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Nicholaus seruiens ejusdem . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Johannes Carter & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Willelmus de Paythow . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Willelmus Sowle & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Margareta de Ribstane . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Johannes Wryght & vx <sup>r</sup> ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Nicholaus de fentōñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Rogerus Marasshall', <i>Faber</i> , & vx <sup>r</sup> ejus . . . . .	vj.d.
		Ricardus filius ejusdem, <i>Faber</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
		Magota Abraham . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Ricardus Smyth', <i>Faber</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
		Adam Broune & vx <sup>r</sup> ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Johannes Sawle . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Johannes Caperoñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Johannes Lely . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Abraham de Bilburgh' . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Robertus Motour & vx <sup>r</sup> ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Constancia filia ejusdem . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Willelmus seruiens ejusdem . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Willelmus Suart & vx <sup>r</sup> ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Rogerus Wryght, <i>Carpenter</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
		Rogerus seruiens ejusdem . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Nicholaus de Emlay & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Robertus seruiens ejusdem . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Thomas de Oxtōñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Robertus de Oxtōñ & vx <sup>r</sup> ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Johannes filius ejusdem . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Robertus Sele & vx <sup>r</sup> ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Johannes Cokke . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Johannes Kyng' . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Summa—xviiij.s.	
		BYKERTON'.	
		Johannes Taillour & vx <sup>r</sup> ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Johannes de Brame . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Alicia seruiens ejusdem . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Willelmus Taillour & vx <sup>r</sup> ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Willelmus del Stable . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Adam Abraham . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Alicia Schort' . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Johannes Nicholson & vx <sup>r</sup> ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Emma filia ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Robertus Webster, <i>Tector</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
		Willelmus Gardyner & vx <sup>r</sup> ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Willelmus filius ejusdem . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Willelmus Nablesōñ & vx <sup>r</sup> ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Willelmus de Bolton . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Johannes de Dentoñ & vx <sup>r</sup> ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
		Alicia de Gerford' . . . . .	iiij.d.

Willelmus Thomsoñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Gudelade . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Oustyñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Bell' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Margeria Gramary . . . . .	iiij.d.
Cecilia seruiens ejusdem . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Warde & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Storour . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Gudelade & vx' ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Richardsoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Marshall' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas ffremañ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Margareta Thomsoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Edesoñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Sturgeoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus frere & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Craueñ, <i>Pirmarius</i> , . . . . .	ij.s.
Summa—xij.s. x.d.	

## TOKWYTH'.

Johannes Wryght & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Elena Wryght . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Cawod' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Serell' & vx' ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus de Cattall' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Broune & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Stagge' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus filius Hugonis . . . . .	iiij.d.
Emma Newport . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus de Scales & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Grangia . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Hardeyne & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.

(Membrane 53, column 2.)

. . . . . <sup>15</sup>	iiij.d.
. . . . . <sup>16</sup> [&] vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Eliza . . . . . <sup>15</sup> Colthorp' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Colthorp' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Matilda de Colthorp' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus ffox & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Stagge' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Bonett' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Maysoñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas de Grangia . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas ffox & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas filius Roberti . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia Stagge . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus del Wro & vx' ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus de Staynburñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ranulphus de Cawod' & vx' ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Dowsoñ, <i>Mercator</i> , . . . . .	xij.d.
Ricardus de Rouclyff . . . . .	iiij.d.
Stephanus Bullok' & vx' ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Elias Carter & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Simon Hugoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Carter & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.

Willelmus Carter & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Scott' & vx' ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Milby . . . . .	iiij.d.
Petrus filius Radulphi . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Kyrkeby & vx' ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Summa—xij.s. viij.d.	

## MOREMUNKTON' cum SKAKELTHORP'.

Willelmus Personmañ & vx' ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Emsoñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Rogerus Clerk' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Rogerus Park' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Magotsoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus filius ejus & vx' ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Craueñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Tagge' & vx' ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Sergantsoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes del Brigg' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus de Benteley & vx' ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Hird' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia de Park' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Wilsoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Hugo Hird' & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Henricus de Monketoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Simon de Craueñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Dobynsoñ & vx' ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Bradeschawe, <i>Faber</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes Coppendale . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes de Rede . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Shephird' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia Moyses . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Taskar . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Abbot . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Lowsoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Wilsoñ & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Taskar & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Summa—ix.s. vj.d.	

## ACOM' cum HOLGATE.

Henricus Burges & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Holgate . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia de Merkyngfeld' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia Spacy . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Spacy & vx' ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johanna seruiens ejusdem . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus de Holtby, <i>Brasiator</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Willelmus de Knapton . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Thomsoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Day & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Cattall' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia seruiens Roberti Holteby . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Burges . . . . .	iiij.d.
Magota Rynell' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Burges & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia filia ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Acoñ & vx' ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.

<sup>15</sup> Hole in parchment.

Alanus seruiens ejus . . .	iiij.d.	Elena de Clyftou . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes James & vx̄ ejus . . .	iiij.d.	Thomas de Roulay & vx̄ ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius ejus & vx̄ ejus . . .	iiij.d.	Johannes seruiens ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes filia ejus . . .	iiij.d.	Willelmus Webster . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus James & vxor ejus . . .	iiij.d.	Matheus & vx̄ ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Appiltoñ . . .	iiij.d.	Willelmus de Askham . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Mason & vx̄ ejus . . .	iiij.d.	Thomas Irysshe & vx̄ ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus filius ejus . . .	iiij.d.	Thomas Speller . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia de Benteley . . .	iiij.d.	Adam de Hylthorp' & vx̄ ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas seruiens ejusdem . . .	iiij.d.	Summa—xxxj.s.	
Thomas Knyght & vx̄ ejus . . .	iiij.d.		
Johannes de Sharowe . . .	iiij.d.		
Emma Wynter . . .	iiij.d.		
Rogerus Glouer & vx̄ ejus . . .	iiij.d.		
Agnes de Kyrkham . . .	iiij.d.		
Willelmus Michell' & vx̄ ejus . . .	iiij.d.		
Ricardus de Poklay & vx̄ ejus . . .	iiij.d.		
Johannes Stokying' . . .	iiij.d.		
Robertus de Tadcastre & vx̄ ejus . . .	iiij.d.		
Ricardus de Cryppelyng' . . .	iiij.d.		
Johannes Philipp' & vx̄ ejus . . .	iiij.d.		
Robertus Kerbird' & vxor ejus . . .	iiij.d.		
Adam Swynbird' . . .	iiij.d.		
Emma Baker . . .	iiij.d.		
Thomas Adamsoñ . . .	iiij.d.		
Anabella de Prestoñ . . .	iiij.d.		
Rogerus Webster & vx̄ ejus . . .	iiij.d.		
Willelmus Knyght & vxor ejus . . .	iiij.d.		
Willelmus de Benyngburgh' . . .	iiij.d.		
Willelmus Dogeson' & vxor ejus . . .	iiij.d.		
Johannes seruiens ejusdem . . .	iiij.d.		
Elizabetha seruiens ejusdem . . .	iiij.d.		
Thomas Speller . . .	iiij.d.		
Robertus fireman, <i>Faber</i> , . . .	vj.d.		
Walterus Tailliour, <i>Cissor</i> , & vx̄ ejus . . .	vj.d.		
Agnes filia ejus . . .	iiij.d.		
Elisota de Polle . . .	iiij.d.		
Johannes de Ledes & vx̄ ejus . . .	iiij.d.		
Robertus de Harwodde . . .	iiij.d.		
Magota Cabery . . .	iiij.d.		
Isabella seruiens Willelmi de Acom . . .	iiij.d.		
Johannes Waleys & vxor ejus . . .	iiij.d.		
Willelmus Almañ & vx̄ ejus . . .	iiij.d.		
Thomas de Breretoñ . . .	iiij.d.		
Johannes filius ejus . . .	iiij.d.		
Robertus de Ottelay & vx̄ ejus . . .	iiij.d.		
Agnes filia ejus . . .	iiij.d.		
Johannes Osnard' & vx̄ ejus . . .	iiij.d.		
Thomas Kyrkham & vx̄ ejus . . .	iiij.d.		
Johannes Speller . . .	iiij.d.		
Isabella Day . . .	iiij.d.		
Alicia Dawdoghter . . .	iiij.d.		
Alicia Wryght . . .	iiij.d.		
Cecilia nuper vxor Willelmi Daw Thomas Burges & vx̄ ejus . . .	iiij.d.		
Ricardus Sharowe, <i>Cissor</i> , . . .	vj.d.		
Matilda Clerk', <i>Bransatris</i> , . . .	vj.d.		
Adam Marshall', <i>Faber</i> , & vx̄ ejus . . .	vj.d.		
Elena de Wapplingtoñ . . .	iiij.d.		
Johannes Tadcastre . . .	iiij.d.		
Thomas Carter & vxor ejus . . .	iiij.d.		
Johannes seruiens Ade Marcseshall' Ricardus Cartwright . . .	iiij.d.		
		Johannes Dayuill', frankeleyn, & vx̄ ejus . . .	vj.s. viij.d.
		Rogerus seruiens ejus . . .	iiij.d.
		Alicia seruiens ejus . . .	iiij.d.
		Willelmus seruiens ejus & vx̄ ejus . . .	iiij.d.
		Thomas seruiens ejus . . .	iiij.d.
		Gerardus seruiens ejus . . .	iiij.d.
		Robertus Webster, <i>Tector</i> , & vx̄ ejus . . .	vj.d.
		Johannes Oxhird' . . .	iiij.d.
		Thomas Best & vx̄ ejus . . .	iiij.d.
		Ricardus Gardiñ . . .	iiij.d.
		Johannes Betonsoñ & vx̄ ejus . . .	iiij.d.
		Elena Silverside . . .	iiij.d.
		Ricardus Clerk' & vx̄ ejus . . .	iiij.d.
		Robertus de Coquina . . .	iiij.d.
		Thomas filius Rogeri . . .	iiij.d.
		Willelmus West & vx̄ ejus . . .	iiij.d.
		Thomas Valour . . .	iiij.d.
		Johannes Trotter & vx̄ ejus . . .	iiij.d.
		Thomas filius Rogeri . . .	iiij.d.
		Johannes Valour & vx̄ ejus . . .	iiij.d.
		Thomas Page & vx̄ ejus . . .	iiij.d.
		Johannes de Colthorp' & vx̄ ejus . . .	iiij.d.
		Johannes filius Stephani . . .	iiij.d.
		Cassandria . . .	iiij.d.
		Robertus filius Fabri . . .	iiij.d.
		Robertus Wryght, <i>Carpenter</i> , & vx̄ . . .	vj.d.
		Willelmus de Cawod', <i>Tector</i> , & vx̄ ejus . . .	vj.d.
		Willelmus Bower . . .	iiij.d.
		Stephanus Carter & vx̄ ejus . . .	iiij.d.
		Adam flox & vx̄ ejus . . .	iiij.d.
		Johannes seruiens ejus . . .	iiij.d.
		Johannes seruiens ejus . . .	iiij.d.
		Alicia seruiens ejus . . .	iiij.d.
		Thomas Palfrayman . . .	iiij.d.
		Willelmus Stouts & vx̄ ejus . . .	iiij.d.
		Radulphus Carter . . .	iiij.d.
		Johannes Netebird' . . .	iiij.d.
		Robertus ffaber & vx̄ ejus . . .	vj.d.
		Johannes ffobly . . .	iiij.d.
		Johannes Valour' . . .	iiij.d.
		Thomas Hane & vx̄ ejus . . .	iiij.d.
		Ricardus Shephird' . . .	iiij.d.
		Alicia soror Rogeri . . .	iiij.d.

(Membrane 53, column 3.)

BILTON' cum SYNYNGTHWAYT'.

Johannes Dayuill', frankeleyn, & vx̄ ejus . . .	vj.s. viij.d.
Rogerus seruiens ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia seruiens ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus seruiens ejus & vx̄ ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas seruiens ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Gerardus seruiens ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Webster, <i>Tector</i> , & vx̄ ejus . . .	vj.d.
Johannes Oxhird' . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Best & vx̄ ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Gardiñ . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Betonsoñ & vx̄ ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Elena Silverside . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Clerk' & vx̄ ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus de Coquina . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas filius Rogeri . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus West & vx̄ ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Valour . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Trotter & vx̄ ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas filius Rogeri . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Valour & vx̄ ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Page & vx̄ ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Colthorp' & vx̄ ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius Stephani . . .	iiij.d.
Cassandria . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus filius Fabri . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Wryght, <i>Carpenter</i> , & vx̄ . . .	vj.d.
Willelmus de Cawod', <i>Tector</i> , & vx̄ ejus . . .	vj.d.
Willelmus Bower . . .	iiij.d.
Stephanus Carter & vx̄ ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Adam flox & vx̄ ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes seruiens ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes seruiens ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia seruiens ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Palfrayman . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Stouts & vx̄ ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Radulphus Carter . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Netebird' . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus ffaber & vx̄ ejus . . .	vj.d.
Johannes ffobly . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Valour' . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Hane & vx̄ ejus . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Shephird' . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia soror Rogeri . . .	iiij.d.

Willelmus Post & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Dowsoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Pastymañ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Elena de Loud' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Lefe & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Summa—xxiiij.s.	

## HOTON' cum ANGROM'.

Johannes de Cryppelyng', Esquier, Armatus, . . . . .	xl.d.
Alicia soror ejusdem . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adara seruiens ejusdem . . . . .	iiij.d.
Isabella de Meltoñ, vidua, . . . . .	xl.d.
Henricus de Meltoñ, Firmarius, . . . . .	ij.s.
Willelmus Turvell' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas fremañ & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus fremañ & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Bilburgh' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus de Spofford', <i>Cissor</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes de Barneby & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Rogerus de Hornyngtoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alexander de Hotoñ, <i>Faber</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes filius Margerie de Ho- toñ, <i>Textor</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Alicia de Askham . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes de Brame . . . . .	iiij.d.
Elena Always . . . . .	iiij.d.
Elena Wryght . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas filius ejus & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius ejus & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Tomsoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Sowle & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johanna Laysyng' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Hawsoñ & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Milner, <i>Molendinariu</i> s, . . . . .	vj.d.
Willelmus de flascbeby . . . . .	iiij.d.
Elena Whitehals . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Mathewsoñ & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia Hare . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Beumond' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Acoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius ejus & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Matilda filia ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Taillour & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Carter & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Rogerus de Shirburñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Simon Cryplyng' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus Sele & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Hotoñ, <i>Textor</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Johannes Spynk' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Carter . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Michelsoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Olyuer & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas del Well' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia Ledemañ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam Netebird' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Coke & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Elena filia Willelmi Acoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia filia Roberti Thomsoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Jaksoñ Milner & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Adam filius Roberti Sele . . . . .	iiij.d.
Elena filia Johannis de Hotoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.

Alicia filia Johannis Spynk' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia filia Ricardi Olyuer . . . . .	iiij.d.
Cecilia filia Willelmi de Bilburgh . . . . .	iiij.d.
Summa—xxvij.s. x.d.	

## RUGHFORD'.

Adam Milner & vxor ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus filius ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Enerard' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes filia ejusdem . . . . .	iiij.d.
Jacobus Milnersoñ & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Leticia de Rughford' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Sowter, <i>Sutor</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Willelmus filius ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Clyftoñ & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes del fforest' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus Couper & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Persoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Margareta de Kyrkeby . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Cowhird' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus Beall' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia filia ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johanna Calthird' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Elena tenens Johannis Bykertoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia Bisshop' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Matilda filia ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Ricardus seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Isabella de Crauncewyk' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus de Polyngtoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Bykertoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes filius ejus & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Langtoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes de Balderby . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Galtres . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus freboys & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Aundernes . . . . .	iiij.d.
Alicia filia ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Gilbertus de Ouyngtoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Willelmus de Knaptsoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes Daymañ & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Summa—xij.s. ij.d.	

(Membrane 53b, column 1.)

## WILLESTHORP'.

Johannes de Wilsthorp', franke- layñ, . . . . .	xl.d.
Willelmus seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Isabella seruiens ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Agnes Walkar, <i>Fullo</i> , . . . . .	xij.d.
Isabella Hamell' . . . . .	iiij.d.
Robertus fforpens & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Thomas Gell' & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.
Galfridus Walkar, <i>Fullo</i> , . . . . .	vj.d.
Willelmus de Waltoñ . . . . .	iiij.d.
Johannes de Day & vx̄ ejus . . . . .	iiij.d.

Rogerus Barcar . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Willelmus Day & vx̄ ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Johannes Dyker . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Willelmus Swerd' & vxor ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Adam flysshe . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Alanus Walker & vx̄ ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Johannes White & vx̄ ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Johannes de Merstoft . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Summa—ix.s. x.d.

## BOLTON' PERCY.

Johannes Taillour & vx̄ ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Johannes Cowhird' & vx̄ ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Thomas Mauere & vx̄ ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Johannes Dautre & vx̄ ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Robertus de Wheldryk' & vx̄ ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Robertus filius Rogeri & vx̄ ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Robertus Clerik' & vx̄ ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Bricius fforster & vx̄ ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Henricus Hird' & vx̄ ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Johannes Dynelay, *Cissor*, & vx̄  
 ejus . . . . . *vj.d.*

Thomas Stirt' & vx̄ ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Johannes filius ejusdem . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Johannes Russell' & vxor ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Thomas Johnson' & vx̄ ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Alicia Cowhird' . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Johannes de Dentoñ, *Cissor*, . . . . . *vj.d.*  
 Johannes Kenell' . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Alexander Cowhird' & vxor ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Alicia filia ejusdem . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Summa—vj.s. viij.d.

## ESTPOLYFAYTE.

Alicia de Waltoñ, vidua, . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Johannes de Colthorp' & vxor  
 ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Agnes de Kellogate . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Robertus de Coreby & vxor ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Hugo Broune & vxor' ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Agnes de Colthorp', vidua, . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Johannes Hode & vxor ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Johannes Carter & vxor ejus . . . . . *iiij.d.*  
 Summa—ij.s. viij.d.

J. G.

8th February, 1879.

FINIS.



THE WEST-RIDING POLL-TAX AND LAY SUBSIDY ROLLS,  
2d RICHARD II.

By GEO. T. CLARK.

THE rolls of the collectors of the poll-tax for the West-Riding for the 2d of Richard II. [1379], now in course of publication in this journal, contain much curious matter, but to make this of use it is necessary that the particulars should be examined and classified, and the conclusions to be derived from them pointed out. To do this completely would require much time, patience, and accuracy, and some local knowledge, all which, it is to be hoped, will, when the whole series is printed, be brought to the task by some one of the Members of the Association. The writer of these remarks cannot boast of such qualifications, but he has applied himself to a part only of the task, in the hope that his attempt may lead others, better qualified, to take in hand, at the proper time, the heavier labour.

The subsidy was granted at the accession of Richard II. in the form of a graduated poll-tax, from ten marks, at which the Duke of Lancaster was charged, down to four pence for each individual of the common people not being a notorious mendicant, and being above the age of sixteen years. Married couples are charged at a single rate. The tax was levied on the laity only. The history of the rolls themselves is curious. They had been separated and were scattered through the unclassified mass of the public records; each one, however, has been found, fifty-three in all, together with the indenture between the assessors and taxors and the actual collectors of the subsidy, which gives the number of the rolls for each Wapentake, and the names of the eleven Wapentakes to which they belong, thus proving the completeness of the recovery.

These rolls throw great light on the population of the Riding and of its constituent villages; upon the numbers of the higher and lower gentry; the lesser freeholders; the tradesmen and mechanics, and the common people. They

also show the social position of the several classes, so far as indicated by the financial scale; the christian names then in use; the extent to which surnames had become general; and in many cases the sources whence surnames were derived.

The whole subject of the condition of the population of rural England 500 years ago, is one of great interest, and which cannot be said to have been at all thoroughly investigated. Especially, very little is known as to the introduction of surnames among the trading and labouring classes. In Wales, surnames were not in general use until after the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth, and those conversant with Welsh pedigrees, even of later date, know well how difficult it is, in consequence, to index them.

The rolls now under examination are those printed in the XVII. and XVIII., the XXII., XXIII., and XXIV. parts of the Journal. They include 338 parishes or vills, in the Wapentakes of Strafford, Barkeston, Aggebrigg, Morlay, Skyrack, and a part of that of Clarrowe, with a taxable population of about 19,600, of whom about 9,320 were man and wife. The total sum raised was about £341 3s. 4d., and the produce of the several vills ranges from a shilling at Fixby and Bran, up to 57s. 4d. in Carlton, 60s. 4d. in Leeds and Brax, 95s. 8d. in Wakefield, 126s. in Selby, 131s. 2d. in Sheffield, and 233s. 6d. in Doncaster, even then a populous and wealthy place.

In the whole district there is but one noble, Joan, Baroness Furnival, widow, of Whistan. She is rated at 40s. Milites and chevaliers, and their ladies, being widows, are rated usually at 20s.: Sir Thomas Ingleby of Ripley, chivaler et justiciarius, being alone charged at 100s.; esquires stand commonly at 20s., though occasionally at 6s. 8d., and sometimes as low as 3s. 4d. The ordinary tax for a franklin is 3s. 4d.; some however pay 6s. 8d.; merchants, usually, pay 12d., but now and then 3s., and even 6s. 8d. An apprentice to the law is rated at 20s., tradesmen and artificers, as carpenters, butchers, sutors, smiths, tailors, pay 6d., and now and then 1s.; Ostelers, that is to say inn-keepers, pay 2s., farmers of manors and granges, 2s.; in one case a fishmonger is rated at 2s.: it may be that he farmed the great Hatfield fisheries included within the Lordship of Coningsborough. On the whole the tax averages a little below 5½d. a taxable head.

Sometimes the wife's christian name is given, sometimes

she is entered with her husband only as 'uxor ejus.' The taxable children and servants follow, usually with christian names only, as Willelmus filius Johannis, and Thomas serviens Johannis. 'Famulus' and 'Famula' are sometimes used, or 'Ancilla,' and occasionally 'Servus.' Of these dependents there are about 660, but as they are very irregularly distributed and are wanting altogether in some, even populous places, it is probable that many are entered without any special description. The christian names are, in variety, about eighty-six male and eighty female. Out of the whole 19,600 John occurs 3,400 times, William 1,846; Thomas, 1,062; Robert, 1,004; Richard, 806; Alicia, 1,033; Agnes, 835; Johanna, 709; Adam, 418; Matilda, 374; Isabella, 358; Henry, 319; Cecilia, 298; Margaret, 278; Magota, 209; Roger, 166; Emma, 160; Elena, 154; Hugh, 153; Beatrice, 128; and the rest below 100, and very many only once or twice. Dionisia is rather a favourite, and occurs 68 times; George but once. Mary and Maria appear but twice; Mariota, 9 times; Mariona, 8; Mariora 7 times. Possibly, as in Spain, the name of the mother of our Lord was held too sacred for common use.

It is remarkable how few of the christian names are Danish or even old English. Edmund and Edward for example are rare, and Emma is not very common. There are also more Norman-French names than might have been expected in so remote a district, or among a population almost exclusively of the lower class. Of the 166 varieties, at least 115 are of this origin, and they include not less than 1500 examples, such as Dionisius, Emayne, Geoffrey, William, Almeria, Amicia, Avicia, Annabella, Christiana, Juliana, Margeria, Petronilla, Sibilla. This is especially the case with the names of females, many of which seem of Provençal or Gascon origin, as Isolda, no doubt originally the "Isult" of Sir Tristan. The termination "Ota," as in Isota, Enota, Sibota, Elisota, is probably from the South of France or beyond the Pyrenees. In addition to these are many of the names already enumerated, as John, William, Alicia, Matilda, which if not French are yet common to the two countries. Alan, a Breton name, no doubt came in with the Earls of Richmond. Serlo may be Danish, and Osborn, but they stand alone in that respect. It is curious that there should be no Arthur, and but four Davids.

It may be that the French names were introduced by the Angevin house of Plantagenet. One argument in favour of their later arrival is that such patronymics as carry the suffix denoting personal relation, as Dicconson, Hobdaughter, for the most part embody a proper name of a much more decidedly English character than those in later use. Surnames of this class are very numerous; the most common addition being "son," as Hobson, Jackson, Jameson, Joneson, Ingilson, Nikeson, Presteson, Queynson: we have also Jacksdaughter, Jamesdaughter, Hobdaughter, Ibboteswyfe, Barnfather, Brother, Bonfrere, Presteservant, Dicconsnayden, Vikarsmayden, Vickerswoman, Vickerscousyn, Younghusband, Caresonswyfe, and the extraordinary combination of Dykwyvemalkynson. The female terminations are of course the least numerous, seeing that in most cases such would be extinguished on the bearer's marriage; such a name as Ibboteswyfe is of course the result of a marriage. It may indeed be questioned whether names of this sort are really surnames, or whether they are not mere descriptive designations of the individual, and no more hereditary than "Lackland," or "Longshanks," or Cœur-de-Lion. It may also be remarked that several names are found in the list which, from whatever source derived, were largely used by the Scots, as Andreas, David, Christiana, Egidius, Eufemia, Margeria, Nigellus, Patricius.

It has often happened that the name of a popular sovereign has been largely adopted by the people. During the reign of the great Queen, Elizabeth became a common name, and in the time of George III., George and Charlotte were well known names. But nothing of the kind appears in these lists. In the 313 years which had passed since the Conquest there had been two Williams, three Henries, and three Edwards, besides a Stephen, a Richard, and a John: also in point of duration there had been 126 years of Henries, 105 years of Edwards, and 34 years of Williams; but there is no correspondence between the duration of these names upon the throne, and their frequency among the people. Nor has the popularity or the reverse of the sovereign anything to do with it. John is the most common name, and he was certainly a most unpopular monarch, and though William is a frequent name, neither the Conqueror nor Rufus was regarded with anything like affection. Henry III. at times must have been

very popular, and the English people must have been very proud of Edward I., and have felt something like affection for Edward III., and yet Henry and Edward are by no means common names. This is the more remarkable because both in England and Scotland the armorial bearings of the sovereigns were largely adopted in some form or other. No doubt the cause of the difference was that the armorial bearings were almost entirely confined to the gentry and those of Norman descent, while the use of christian names was common to all.

Of the surnames about one quarter are those of places, and are often prefixed by de, del, or de la ; this however does not indicate territorial possession, save in a very few cases, but is simply the entry of the residence by the scribe. Other names are also local, but relate to some house or dwelling, as Monkhouse, Old Hall, Brigg, Atte-the-toune-ende. A few come from animals, as Fox, Lambe, Pigge, Hogge, Calve, Swan, Lavrock, Heron. Others from the vegetable kingdom, as Oakes, Rose, Primrose. Others from some personal peculiarity, as White, Nuttebroune, Redhead, Lightfote, Proudfoote, Swyft, Slambehynd, Smallbehynd, Whistler, Wysehead. Others again from distant countries or people, as France, Franceman, Scot, Rome, Wales, Walshman, Spain, Ireland, Fleming, Flanders. The largest class of surnames, about three fourths of the whole, are drawn from occupations ; of these the most frequent are Taylour, Cissor, Smith, Milner, Shepherd, Webster, Mareshal, Ferour, Cowherd, Oxherd, Neatherd, Calfherd, Herd, Shipwright, Cartwright, &c. ; of these there are about 120 varieties.

The gentry in the district are so few that they may here be specified. They are, Aldburgh of Harewood, Arthyngton of Arthyngton, Beeston of Beeston, Bollyng of Bollyng, Calverley of Calverley, Connesburgh of Ravensfield, Copley of Batley, Elys of Parlyngton, Bawtre of Brayton, Felton of East-Hathelsay, Finchenden of Batley, Fitzwilliam of Ecclesfield, Baroness Furnival of Whistan, Goldesburgh of Goldesburgh, Hamerton of Grene-Hamerton, Ingleby of Ripley, Leeds of Leeds, Lyndley of Lyndley, Marasse of Selby, Mirfield of Mirfield, Morton of Bautre, Methley of Ilkeley, Mauleverer of Allerton and Bemmesley, Midelton of Midelton, Nevill of Liversedge, Passelew of Potter-Newton, Plumpton of Plumpton, Quixley of Quixley, Perpoint of Anstane

Reresby of Thribergh, Ross of Kirk-Dighton, Ryther of Ryther, Schargill of Thorp-Stapilton, Scheffield of Braythewell, Scot of Halghton, Swillington of Swillington, Seyvile or Savile of Eland, Vavasour of Hazlewood, Waddesley of Ecclesfield, Warde of Hewkesworth, Wodehall of Wombewell, and Wombewell of Wombewell. There is one brother of St. John of Jerusalem, taxed at 40s.

The trades and occupations of the district are about a hundred. Strange to say they by no means correspond closely to the names derived from them, several having died out or migrated. Taylor and Cissor indeed, and Smith, Faber, and Ferour, stand at the top, but Milner, a frequent name, does not appear as an occupation; and yet the lord's mills must often have been farmed out. Souter follows next in frequency, and then the businesses of merchant, osteler or innkeeper, webster and textor, carpenter, various kinds of wrights, draper, farmer; we have also butchers and carnifices, brewsters, masons and cementarii, fishers, glovers, goldsmiths, thekers or thatchers, "thack" being a word still in use for a covering—"a well-built man, but poorly thatched." There are also merchants of beasts, naylers, sempsters, tinctors and tinctrices, besides a number of others whose functions are more or less obscure. Such is the bordeclener, which may very well be "cleaver;" the jurator, the arusmyth is plain enough, and the bower or bowyer, the chapman, or general dealer, the diker or ditcher, the flesher and fleshewer, and the maltmaker. The barker was a recognized trade, can it have been subsidiary to the tanner, who however does not appear? The brasiator is elsewhere defined as 'magister qui cervisiam bonam facere debet.' The chaloner corresponds, no doubt, to what is elsewhere set down as a coverlet weaver. The cosur is akin to the semstress. The doubler or dauber, is a builder of walls with clay or plaster: from "daub" clay. The coupar is probably a woodcutter, but may be a cooper. The herbeiour a herbalist or dealer in simples. Lyster may be from lector, a reader of part of the church services, but is more likely to be a "dyer," and Lystare is cloth dyeing, pardonor is a seller of indulgences. Raper, a rope maker. Pedder, a pedlar, from "ped," a basket. A sagher is a sawyer, from the Anglo-Saxon "sagh," a saw—the Danish word is "saug." Sâghe, I am informed, is still in use for a saw. Walker is an old word for fuller,

Fulling was anciently performed by treading with the feet, hence in Scotland and Germany, a fulling-mill is a walk-mill. It is difficult to discover the functions of a soynorer, but a learned legal friend suggests that it may be connected with the old Anglo-Norman law phrase of "essoign," an excuse allowed for non-attendance at court or in legal processes, so that a soynore may possibly have been an officer of the court, or attorney; two men in the rolls are actually set down as attorneys.

It is evident that many if not all of those who bore trade names descended from progenitors who actually plied the trade, for in many instances the name and the trade continue to be the same: John Flesher is a carnifex, Roger Solier a souter, R. Talour a cissor, H. Smith and W. Mareschal are fabers, W. Wright and R. Cartwright are carpenters, R. Webster is a textor, H. Spenser an osteler, H. Waller a waller, W. Lyster a lyster, J. Arusmith a smith, J. Mason a mason, W. Raper a raper, and so on. It is probable that the different names used are due to the scribe, and do not imply any difference in the trade: bocher, flesher, carnifex, fleshewer, all mean a butcher; ferour, faber, mareschal, a smith; cissor, talour, talliour and taliar, a taylor; osteler and taverner an innkeeper; and the like.

## THE STOVIN MANUSCRIPT.

Communicated by CHARLES JACKSON, Doncaster.

GEORGE STOVIN, the writer of the manuscript of which the following notices are presented in these pages, was the eldest son of James Stovin, esq., of Tetley, in the parish of Crowle, in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, and was born about 1695 or 1696. Before the death of his father in 1735, he married Sarah, daughter and heiress of James Empson, esq., of Gowle, or Goole, in the former county. We are told<sup>1</sup> that he appears not to have been brought up to any profession, but to have led the life of a country gentleman, which afforded him abundant leisure to prosecute the topographical and antiquarian researches to which from early life he was addicted. He took a considerable interest in the drainage and other general affairs of the Level of Hatfield Chase, in and about the neighbourhood of which he had inherited, on the decease of his father, a good patrimonial estate. The adjustment of those affairs of the drainage, under circumstances of complication and difficulty of no ordinary kind, as will be seen hereafter, had occupied the attention of Mr. Stovin's predecessors ever since their commencement by the celebrated Sir Cornelius Vermuyden, in the beginning of the reign of King Charles the first, and he continued to perform the onerous duties to which he had succeeded, and which his position entitled him to fulfil, both as an assiduous commissioner of sewers and a no less active justice of the peace.

Mr. Stovin would, no doubt, derive from his father and his other older relations many curious and interesting stories about the previous state of the Levels,<sup>2</sup> when the greater

<sup>1</sup> See memoir of him by Hunter in *South-Yorkshire*, vol. 1, page 131.

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Hunter says, "When we speak of the Levels we are using a term which is merely a common colloquialism. There

is no particular jurisdiction prevailing throughout them, nor can their limits be accurately defined. But when we speak of the Level of Hatfield Chase, we detach from the whole level land a portion the



portion of that country consisted largely of extensive meres, turf-moors, bogs, and swamps, and when the unrestrained overflowings of the Trent, the Aire, the Ouse, and the Went, rendered the district thereabouts almost unfit for the residence or the labours of man. We can imagine him, *arrectis auribus adstans*, listening with no small interest to the popular and traditionary stories communicated to him by the ancient regarders and keepers in the Chase, who, in their turn, would have received the like from their forefathers. Especially exciting and amusing to him, we can fancy, would be, for instance, such an account as we have of the semi-aquatic deer hunt in these levels, when Henry Prince of Wales is stated to have visited that part of Yorkshire in 1609, whereat his royal highness and his retinue turned out at Tudworth, for the chase, not on sprightly steeds, with hound and horn, but attended by a numerous assemblage, they embarked themselves in about one hundred boats, and having had driven from out the neighbouring woods and grounds some five hundred deer, which took to the waters, the little navy of sportsmen pursued their game into Thorne Mere, and there some of the party going into the water, and feeling such and such that were the fattest, either instantly cut their throats, or drew them by ropes to land and killed them. With a day's work such as this (the last time that there was any royal sporting in this Chase), the prince is said to have been "very merry and well pleased."<sup>3</sup> Mr. Stovin would learn also from the older class of his acquaintance various anecdotes respecting Sir Cornelius Vermuyden and his Dutch and French partners, or participants as they were usually termed, in the grand scheme of drainage for which they left their native country to engage in; and he would be told of the ill blood that their proceedings stirred up, and the serious disturbances thereby provoked, terminating frequently in loss of life and property to many. There being in those times no local newspapers or periodical magazines, the stirring events of the period had to be recorded, as best they might be, in the memories of the inhabitants, and by them handed down, either verbally or in written memoranda, to their posterity. The observant

boundaries of which we can define," &c. (South-Yorkshire, vol. 1, p. 150.)

<sup>3</sup> Hunter, *South-Yorkshire* 1. p. 156,

quoting the story as given in De la Pryme's MS.

Abraham De la Pryme, who died when Mr. Stovin was about nine years old, left behind him a good store of local information regarding those levels, and of these written collections Mr. Stovin afterwards availed himself much, as he has acknowledged.<sup>4</sup>

It is related of Mr. Stovin that he scarcely ever left the Levels, living in Crowle and its vicinity, and with the true feeling of a native antiquary thinking no part of England comparable to the Isle of Axholme, and no town equal to Crowle. In the latter part of his life, however, he crossed the Trent, and fixed his residence at Winterton.<sup>5</sup> There he spent the concluding years of his long life, living, as one who knew him well informed Mr. Hunter, in a little cottage which he had made Arcadian with honeysuckles and other flowers, where he was to be seen with his pipe every morning at five, and where he was accustomed to amuse his neighbours with the variety of anecdote with which his memory supplied him. He died in May, 1780, aged about 85 years, and was buried in the chancel of Winterton church.<sup>6</sup>

Mr. Stovin contributed to the *Gentleman's Magazine*<sup>7</sup> an account of Lindholme, a remarkable isolated place in the turf-moor of Hatfield; and to the Royal Society he made several communications of an antiquarian sort that were printed in their Transactions. Besides these, he left in manuscript many notes of Roman roads and stations in the counties of York and Lincoln, the result of his personal observation. But perhaps the most important of his topo-

<sup>4</sup> In the preface to *South-Yorkshire*. Mr. Hunter pays a passing compliment to both these worthy antiquaries of the Levels, by saying: "De la Pryme's notes are admirable for the history of Hatfield Chase; but that portion of the ensuing work would not have been so complete as I flatter myself it may be found, if I had not had the benefit of the labours of another gentleman, who fifty years after the time of De la Pryme, employed himself in collecting materials for the history of that Level. This was George Stovin, esq., of Crowle, grandfather of the rev. Dr. Stovin, the rector of Rossington, who, in the most obliging manner, acceded to the request of a friend, and allowed me the unrestricted use of a well-filled volume." (The MS. now under our notice.)

<sup>5</sup> A small market town, about 8 miles W.S.W. from Barton-upon-Humber, and

a place where Roman antiquities have been met with.

<sup>6</sup> No gravestone remains to mark the exact spot of his interment. At one time it was thought likely that it might be under one of two pews, but when these were removed nothing was found; nor does the record of any monumental remembrance of the deceased antiquary exist. In front of the old hall at Winterton is a shield carved in stone with the arms of Stovin, viz.:—Barry of six or and gules, in chief a label of five points; impaling Empson, Azure a chevron between three crosses formées argent. Crest, over the helmet, a bow with the string drawn and the arrow ready to be discharged. Buried, A.D. 1780, May y<sup>e</sup> 14, Mr. George Stovin (*Par. Reg.*). *Ex. inform.* Rev. J. T. Fowler.)

<sup>7</sup> January, 1747, page 23. See Peck, page 109.

graphical collections is the manuscript now brought before us. This is a quarto volume, in size about eight by seven inches, bound in rough calf, containing 458 pages, closely written, consisting chiefly of transcripts of all documents he could obtain which in any way related to the drainage, together with extracts from law books detailing the powers and duties of Courts of Sewers, &c. To these Mr. Stovin prefixed the brief account of Vermuyden's costly proceedings in the drainage of the Level of Hatfield Chase, which, by the favour of this Society, is now printed in the writer's own style and language, and thus, it is hoped, rendered secure from the risk of loss to which manuscripts of importance are too frequently exposed.<sup>8</sup>

The contents of this volume, probably in some better digested and more carefully arranged form, it seems to have been Mr. Stovin's intention to give to the public, for at the end of the manuscript he has sketched out a summary of the contents of it, with "Proposals for printing by subscription, in one volume, folio, with marginal notes, The History of the Drainage of the Great Level of Hatfield Chase, in the counties of York, Lincoln, and Nottingham; by George Stovin, Esq., near forty years an acting Commissioner of Sewers in the said Level." The price was to be a guinea, in sheets, or . . . . handsomely bound and lettered; but the design was abandoned, probably for want of encouragement. The ground-work and main outline of the history, however, was in after years taken up and enlarged upon by the learned historian of "South Yorkshire," with that ability of composition and clearness of construction for which his works are so justly remarkable, and which will accord him a place in the front rank of topographical writers to the end of time.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>8</sup> In 1830, the MS. was accidentally discovered behind some books in the office of a solicitor at Doncaster much connected with the legal affairs of the Level of Hatfield Chase. From whence

it came, or how long it had been lying there, could not be explained.

<sup>9</sup> Peck, Wainwright, and Stonehouse also derived information from this MS.

## HATFIELD CHASE.

## A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE DRAINAGE OF THE LEVEL OF HATFIELD CHASE IN THE COUNTYS OF YORK LINCOLN, AND NOTTINGHAM, WITH THE COUNTRY ADJACENT.

THIS famous Chase of Hatfield was the greatest Chase of red deer the Kings of England had, containing in all limits above one hundred and eighty thousand acres; and was formerly the estate of the Earls of Warren and Surry.

William the first gave the church to the Priory of Lewes, and William the second gave the tyth of all the eels taken out of the fisheries here to the abby of Roch.

The manor of Hatfield continued in the Warren family for many generations, and came at last to John Earl of Warren and Surry, who died possess'd of it. He settled it upon Maud de Bereford, his concubine, and two children, John and Thomas; but it came, soon after, to Edmond de Langley, fifth son of Edward the third, and continued in the Crown till King Charles the first granted it to S<sup>r</sup> Cornelius Vermuyden.

This church is only a vicaridge, and but of small income, but the inpropriate tyths are lett for above eight hundred pounds a year, and are now the property of the Duke of Portmore; but for many years they was the property of the Caveudish family.

The town of Hatfield is in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and is one of the cleanest and pleasantest vilages in those parts, being a fine gravelly soil, and most of the buildings new, and built of brick and tyle. It stands about twenty-five computed miles almost south of York, and five computed miles almost north-east of Doncaster.

It is a very large and extensive parish, and the manor is copyhold, at a fine certain, and a very small one. The copyhold tenants having the priviledge of felling their wood and timber without the consent of the lord of the manor.

To which manor belongs the several towns or hamlets of Thorne, Stainford, Woodhouse, Dunscroft, Tudworth, Fishlake, &c.

At this town of Hatfield, the Kings of England had a royal seat (now called the Manor House), at which place Queen Philipa, consort to King Edward the third, being there to take the diversion of hunting, was brought to bed of a prince (called from thence), William de Hatfield, who died there, and was burried in the cathedral church of St. Peter in York, where his effigie is to be seen cut in white marble on the north side the quire in the said church.

His mother gave five marks yearly to the Abbot of Roch, and five nobles to the monks there, for the saying mass for the repose of his soul; which said sum was transfered, and is now yearly paid out of the inpropriate tyths of Hatfield to the archbishop and dean and chapter of York.

This town of Hatfield is famous in history for a great battle fought there between Penda King of Mercia and Cadwala King of Wales, who fought Edwin King of Northumberland; in which battle Edwin and his eldest son Ofired was both slain. Edwin was burried at Dervento, now

Aldby,<sup>10</sup> six miles east from York, upon the river Derwent. This estate of Aldby now belongs to Henry Brewster Darley, esq. There are many Roman antiquities found at this place.

In the parish of Hatfield is a large mooras, about fifteen miles in circumference, a rank moor, and so light and boggy that you may thrust a pole down to the length of ten, twelve, or fifteen foot; this place is called Hatfield Waste, and is where the inhabitants digg their turff for burning. But what is most admireable, in the very center of this mooras is about sixty acres of firm land, sandy, and full of blue cobble stones, much like those got in great plenty at the Spurn Head, at the mouth of the Humber. Upon this ground is a farm-house, and a spring of fine fresh water, though the water in the mooras is very bad, and of the colour of coffee. This place is called Lindham, where dwelt an hermit, called William de Lindham,<sup>11</sup> of whom the people of Hatfield, Wroot, Finingley, Thorne, Blackston, &c., tell incredible stories, and some things more than wonderfull.

This great Levil hass the river Trent and the Humber to the east, and south-east; and the river Ouse to the north and north-west; and had several natural rivers running through it, which emptied themselves into the two rivers of Trent and Ouse. The river Ayre arises in the western hills nere Skipton in Craven, and hass many fine seats and towns upon it, as Leeds, a famous town of trade for fine broad cloths, tamys, stuffs, &c. Temple-Newsom, now the seat of the Honble. Lord Irwin; this manor belonged to the Knights Templars, but was given by Edward 3rd to John Lord D'arcy. Thomas Lord D'arcy forfeited this by rebellion, 1544, 35th Hen: 8th, who gave it to Matthew Earl of Lenox and Margrett his wife. Henry Lord Darnley, father of King James the first, was born in this house.

Upon the banks of the said river stands Swillington, the seat of Sr William Lowther, Barrt. Also Kipax, the seat of Sr John Bland; and Castleford, a Roman station, where I have met with several Roman

<sup>10</sup> See Drake's *Eboracum*, p. 33.

<sup>11</sup> Lindholme. John Symson, of Fishlake, by his will 23rd March, 1407, and proved at York 23th July following, bequeathed 7*l* to the Hermit of Lindholme (Item lego viid. heremite de lyndholm.) Dr. Johnston's MSS. at Campsall, contain some notices of this place and its occupant, which have been followed by other writers. See *Diary of Abraham De la Pryme*, Surtees Soc. pub. vol. 54, 146. Hunter's *South-Yorkshire* I. 196. Stonehouse's *Isle of Asholme*, 394. In 1747, Mr. Stovin communicated to the Gentleman's Magazine an account, with a small woodcut of the hermitage or cell said to have been the abode of William of Lindholm, which Dr. Miller reproduced in his *History of Doncaster*, page 300. John Bland, of Lindholme, gent., made his will 28th August, 1629; mentions his sisters Ann and Johan—his wife Sarah—leaves to John West his hanger or his peece, which he shall choose—4*0s* each to the poor of Haitefield and Haitefield Woodhouse—

12*l*. each to persons named Ashley—desires to be buried at Haitefield—John West and Wm. Woodcock supervisors. About the year 1837, Mr. John Hatfeild Gossip purchased between 3000 and 4000 acres of land on the Lindholme moor or waste, with the intention of converting the property into one of great value by the process of "dry warping." For want of sufficient funds, however, to enable him to prosecute the works successfully, it is believed that the property passed into the hands of Messrs. Charles and Robert Wright, of Anston, who had advanced money upon it. The Rev. N. Greenwell suggests the meaning of the word Lindholme to be the linden or lime-tree island. Lindi, Danish for a linden or teil, and holme an island or low-lying level, alluvial land. The limetree is said to succeed best in low, deep, subhumed loams. Another derivation may probably be from 'ling' and 'holme,' the ling (heath) island.

coins. Through this place is the famous Roman road leading from the watering place north of Lincoln, over Littlebrough Ferry, over the Trent to Doncaster, and from Castleford to Aldborough, Catrick, &c.

Near this famous road, and adjoining Kipax, is Leadstone, now the estate of the Honble. the Earl of Huntington. At the conquest it was the estate of Edwin Earl of Mercia; afterwards belonged to . . . . Harboard, esq.;<sup>12</sup> then to St. Ric. Saltonstall; then to St John Lewes; and then to Lady Betty Hastings. Below this is Biram, the seat of St John Ramsden. Also Ferry-Bridge, upon the great road from London to Edenbough. Then Carlton, the seat of St Miles Stapleton; and Cowick, the seat of the Lord Viscount Down. Near which is Snaith, a market town, formerly the estate of Lacey, Earls of Lincoln, with the soak of Snaith, containing all Marshland, &c. Then Rawcliff, late the seat of St John Boynton; and then Ayremin, where the river falls into the Ouse, and now the estate of the Rt. Houbl. Hugh Earl of Northumberland. N.B. This river was made navigable up to Leeds, and in my memory the lock dues of this river was let to one Mr. Clark for £800 *per annum*; but by the increase of trade up that river, the lock dues are lett at £3,500 *per annum*, and hass been lett at that rent for several years, and it is supposed they will now be let for £4000 *per annum*.

The next river which came in a more particular manner through this Levil is the Don, which rises in the black mountains near Penniston in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and comes nere Sheffield, a noted place for cutlers, and glides down to Rotherham, where it takes in the Rother out of Derbyshire, and many other small rivulets. It then comes by Oldwork, the estate of Francis Foljamb, esq.; then by Tribourgh, Coningsburgh, Strafford; takes in the Dare<sup>13</sup> at Darefield; then by Sprotburgh, and so to Doncaster, a Roman station upon the military road; then to Wheatley, the seat of St Geo. Cook; Sandal, Barnby-super-Don, Stainford, and Fishlake, below which place, and near Thorne, this river divided itself into two branches, the one running north into the river Ayre, and the other east into the river Trent.<sup>14</sup> On this branch stands Croul, an antient market town, and formerly part of the possessions of the Abbey of Selby, in Yorkshire; below which stands Eastoft, divided by the river Don, one part in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and the other in Lincolnshire. The Yorkshire part was lately the estate and residence of Francis Eastoft, esq., and the Lincolnshire part the estate of St John Lister, and his seat (tho' their is some other owners in the place). This estate was part of the possessions of the Abbey of Selby, and is now the estate of Thomas Lister, esq., of Geresby, near Louth, in the county of Lincoln.

<sup>12</sup> Harebred. See Thoresby's *Ducatus Leod.* 235.

<sup>13</sup> Dearn.

<sup>14</sup> This branch having been stopped up by Sir C. Vermuyden, at the drainage, it may be as well to notice Mr. Stovin's memorandum of "The course of old Donn from Eastofte to Stainford. Going by Micklemarsh Hill and Barefoot Hill, and so along between Raynsbutt on the north side and Blackwater to the Garth on the north side the Hazell-ends, and so by the

Garths called the Land-Garths almost by Tockwith to Saunder-Garth, and so up the south syde of Reeder-Wath to the Crooke; and so through a Garth called Wrymouth to Lamer-Rack, and so through a wath called Booth-Eye to Ellen-Tree-Hill, and from thence by . . . . to Tudworth; and so by Sea-Bank up the closes late Thomas Darling's, of Thorne, and so on Stainford Inge up Fyll-pitt against Mydleinch-Nooke, and to Stainford.

Below this, in Lincolnshire, and upon the banks of this river, is Ludington, part of the mannor of Croul, and below it stands Haldenby, formerly the seat of S<sup>r</sup> Francis Haldenby, and below that Folkerby, the estate of . . . Skerne, esq., now of Eliz. Ramsden, a widow lady. Below this, and near Don-mouth, where it emptied itself into the river Trent, stands Æthlingfleet, now called Adlingfleet, which took its name and being from Edgar Æthling, who was heir to Harold (slain by William the Conqueror) and also to the crown of England, who having fled into Denmark with many English noblemen for refuge, prevail'd with Swain, King of Denmark, to send his son Knut with a fleet of 300 sail of ships, and a great number of men to assist him in recovering his crown, who came into the Humber in the third year of William the first, and having ruin'd and plundered the country on both sides that famous river, pass'd on to York, took that city, and got therein a great booty. But William the Conqueror having raised a large army, and upon the march to give them battle, they returned to their fleet that then lay between the Trent and the Ouse, in the river Don (where the tides before the drainage of Hatfield Chase ebb'd and flow'd up beyond Doncaster).

Here the Danish army encamped all winter, and in the spring Knut came to an agreement with the Conqueror for a large sum of money, and with the great riches he had got at York, and in the country, he quitted the nation, taking those spoils along with him, and left Edgar Æthling to shift for himself, who fled into Scotland to the king his kinsman, by which means William the Conqueror was left in peaceable possession of the kingdom of England.

This camp was strongly scituated, having part of the Humber and the Trent to the east, the Ouse to the north, and the river Don to the south, and covered with a deep mooras (twenty five miles in circumference, to the west), so that a few forces would defend it against the Norman duke, as the Danes by their fleet were masters of all the above named rivers.

The river Don is at this place, and for many miles upwards, the antient boundrie between the counties of York and Lincoln.

Swain, King of Denmark, came into the said rivers, the next year, with a large fleet and army, plundered the country, got a vast booty, and made all the people swear fealty to him, thinking to secure his possession; but, upon more mature thoughts, he conceived it best for him to gett off with his booty, and, sailing home, the Danes never came more to disturb this nation.

This lordship of Adlingfleet was given by William the Conqueror to one of his followers in his expedition against England, called John D'avill, and anno. Dom. 1080, William Ellerker of Ellerker, esq., lord of Holdenshire, married Marrian the daughter and heiress of John D'avill, lord of Adlingfleet. She bears *Or, on a chevron betwixt four flower de luces sable two flower de luce*. William Ellerker, his great great grandson, married the daughter and coheiress of S<sup>r</sup> Amias Ludlow, of Scrivleby, in Lincolnshire.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>15</sup> In another part of the MS., Mr. Stovin writes:—"Anno Dom. 1080, William Ellerker of Ellerker, esq., married Marrian, the daughter and heiress of John D'avill, lord of Athlingfleet. I take

it that John D'avill came over with William the Norman, as a soldier, and as Edgar Athling, (from whom this town had its name) with the Danes, invaded England soon after William was pro-

The third river that run through this Levil was the Idle, which takes its rise nere Idleton, in Nottinghamshire, and took in innumerable brooks and rivulets in its passage, even to the boarders of Derbyshire, and runing past Bawtrey to Missen, fell into this Levil, and was a large and very crooked river, as most natural rivers are. At Sandtoft (before the drainage of this Levil), there was a ferry over this river into the

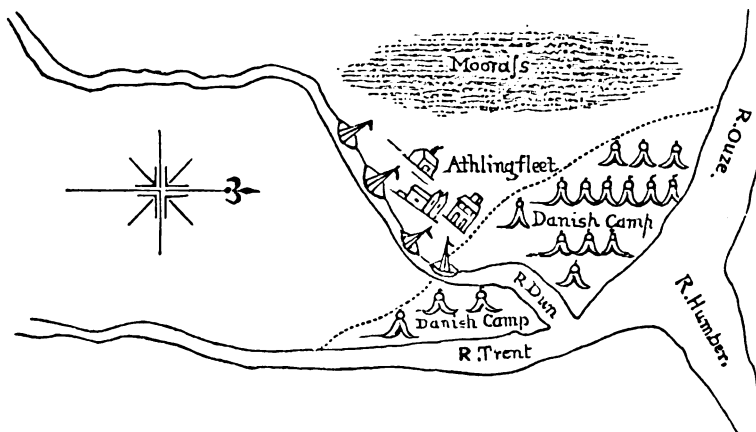
claimed king, went up as farr as York and burnt and sack'd that city, they return'd to their fleet, which they left at this place, in the autumn, and with the army encamped in the grounds betwixt the rivers Trent and Ouse, and having their fleet at hand wintered there. In the spring following, the Conqueror attempted to dislodge them, but their camp being surrounded with large rivers and moorasses, he was forced to come to terms with the Danish general, and by a shower of gold divert the storm that hung over his head; upon which they sett sail, and returned to their own country.

A.D. 1101. John Ellerker, son of William, by Marrian D'avill, built the chapel of Ellerker (nere South Cave, in the East Riding of Yorkshire about eight miles from Athlingfleet, and within one mile north of the Humber) and covered it with lead, which was enjoyed his father to have performed by King William Rufus, and gave the bells.

A.D. 1241. John Ellerker, his great grandson, repaired the chancel of Ellerker, being casuall buried in the year 1241;

and being lord of Holdenshire in the time of Nevile Frisney lord bishop of Durham (by the help of Joceline earl of Northumberland, who gave the timber), the said John undertook the repair of the same, and gave lands to the maintenance of the chantry; wherefore the bishop gave him and his heirs for ever the grantship of Ellerker, with a certain fee thereto belonging. William, his son, married the daughter and co-heiress of S<sup>r</sup> Amias Ludlow of Scrivelby, in com. Lincoln. N.B. The owner of the mannor of Scrivelby is Champion of England, S<sup>r</sup> Amias Ludlow was Champion then. It has been for many years in the hands of Dimock, Champion of England.

N.B. I take it that John D'avill, lord of Athlingfleet, was a chief officer in the Conqueror's army, and for the good services he did the Norman Prince in treating with the Danes to quit the kingdom, and this peece of ground whereon they encamped in particular, he gave him a grant of it. This was a strong place to encamp in, as may be seen by the short sketch below."





Isle of Axholm, from Thorne, Hatfield, &c., and about a mile north-east of this ferry it fell into the river Don.

The fourth river is the Torne,<sup>16</sup> a small brooke which brought great quantities of water into this Levil from Tickhill river, and St. Catherine's Well, near Loversall; and several other brooks fell into the Idle near Wroot.

The fifth and last river is Went, which rises near Nostell, the seat formerly of . . . Gargrave, knight, but now of S<sup>r</sup> Rowland Winu Bar<sup>t</sup>., which takes in many streams, and fell into the north branch of the river Don nere Cowick, the seat of Lord Down.

The reader may form an idea of what a watery country this must be before the drainage. Five rivers runing through it, and frequently overflowing their banks; besides the tides comeing into the two branches of the Don every twelve hours, and no artificial banks to confine the waters in their proper channels; and he will be, I hope, agreably surprised when he finds, in this history, that all those waste lands, by the management of the undertakers of this great work, are now become dry land.

I cannot omitt giving some account of Thorne, within the manor of Hatfield, now become a handsome market-town. It stands about two measured miles almost north from Hatfield, in a point just between the before mentioned branches of the river Don.

On the north side the church at Thorne stood a castle, which was the prison for offenders in Hatfield Chase. This castle has a large ditch round it; the mount where the castle stood is very high; but the castle is long since demolished; the dungeon is yet in being, and was used for a celler by the late Mr. Thomas Cauby of Thorn. The castle hill was planted with ash trees, which was a great ornament to the town, but they was lately sold and cutt down. The hill is now called Peel Hill, being a corruption of Pile Hill, from the word Pile (among architects) signifying a mass or stack of buildings.<sup>17</sup>

By the drainage this town was greatly enriched, and their turbarry<sup>18</sup> hass for above a century employed their poor, and will do the same for ages to come. The labouring people digg their turff in the summer, and their wives and children makes them ready for sale. When the harvest is over, the men brings them in small boats from the moors, down the canals and drains made by the undertakers of the drainage, into the river Don, through Thorne Sluice, and puts them on board keels and other small vessels, which carry them to market to York, Selby, Leeds, Wakefield, Hull, Gainsbrough, Lincoln, &c., where they have ready sale

<sup>16</sup> The river Torne is stated in a presentment of a jury of the court of sewers, 2nd Oct., 1663, to have been "antiently a navigable river, and so continued to be till Mr. Francis Childers erected a dam or weare, about 20 years agoe, upon the said river, below Rosington bridge, whereby the same is dam'd upp and become un-navigable."

(Court records, vol. 2, p. 362).

<sup>17</sup> The place being used as a "prison for offenders," may it not be called a peel from the French word *pillar*, to rob or plunder?

<sup>18</sup> From *turba*, an obsolete Latin word for turf; turbarry is a right to dig turfs on a common or in another man's grounds. "C. E. K." in *Notes and Queries*, 6 N.S. III, 457, states that at Tolpudde church, Dorset, the three bells are supposed to ring, "My turf's out, my turf's done." Turf being the principal fuel of the peasants, when their firing was done, he says, they repaired to the belfry to keep themselves warm by ringing.

for them. There is scarce a boatman in Thorne but what has built a new house of brick and tile, and maintain their families exceeding well.

These moors, or Thorne Waste, is of great extent, being twentyfive miles round; in the midst of which has been a Lodge for one of the keepers of this famous chase. It affords turbarry to Croul in Lincolnshire, Eastoft, Haldenby, Folkerby, Adlingfleet, Ousefleet, Goale, Hooke, Ayremin, Rawcliff in Marshland, Snaith, Sykehouse, Fishlake, &c., in the county of York. And upon this waste is plenty of game, as hares, partridge, black moor-game, ducks, geese, curlews, snipes, foxes, &c. It affords plenty of cranberries, and an odoreferous shrub called Gale; some call it Sweet willow, or Dutch myrtle.

And here I cannot omit to mention that the inhabitants of Thorne far exceed all their neighbours in their care and industry, for they have had the art to gett estates out of fish-ponds; to make *terra firma* of pools and stagnated waters; to plow with horses, where a man, a hundred years ago, could not walk nor stand. In short, to get good corn, meadow, and pasture land, where there was none before.

As a confirmation of this country being nothing but water, there was, in the parish and liberty of Thorne only, fifty-three copiehold fishings held of the lord of the manor of Hatfield by certain rents, and also many copiehold fishings held of the lords of the manor of Epworth, Croul, and Wroot. None of the inhabitants of the other towns who have a right upon this Waste could or would as yett follow so good an example as the Thorne people have sett them. It is chiefly the inhabitants of Thorne that has changed the face of the country, and that has got estates out of the deepest pools of water; converted moor and moss into dry land, and out of quagmires and bottomless pitts raised meadows, pastures, and cornfields. And as it may be natural for the reader to enquire how all this was perfected, I shall inform him as well as I can. This was their method and industrious care, viz., every inhabitant that had right of comon and turbarry in this parish, by agreement had the moor measured in breadth next to Thorne common, and they computed how many yards broad would fall to each common-right house. When this was done, every person had his equal breadth next Thorne common to the west, and so was to cutt to the east (each man as farr as he could); then they begun to cutt drains betwixt each others moor; the turff that came out paying for the labour, and betwixt those dykes they graved their turff. But they graved it to the very bottom, untill they came to the natural soil, which in many places is good strong clay, sand, &c.; and so every year clear'd as much of it as they could sell or burn for fuel. So that now they have gott from twenty to forty and fifty acres each of good firm land, and in all above . . . . acres, and above . . . . miles from west to east, and still pursues the game. And upon this new found land is planted oaks, elm, ash, willows, thorns, &c., which grow exceeding well. I queshtion their is such an improvement made in any part of Great Britain. They are every year improving and draining this Waste, that in the same number of years that is past since the first drainage to this time, they may and possibly will gain as much more land as they have already gotten, and so on for some ages to come; for there is no other town that opposes them, or makes any improvement. And they having no known bounds between them, the Thorne people will go on until their spades clash against the spades

of the inhabitants of the towns above mentioned, almost at their own doors.

This great Waste is of the same nature with that called Hatfield Waste, and both of them, as also all the low grounds and commons in Hatfield Chase, is a sort of subterraneous forrest which is dug up daily, as oak, firr, &c. I have known an oak tree taken up that afforded a thousand pales five foot and a half long, and from six to seven inches broad, for which I paid ten shillings a hundred, besides several loads of firewood.

N.B.—In the year 1100, all Belton, Epworth, Crowle, Haxey, and Owston commons, part of this Levil, were cover'd with a great old decaying forrest, or wood, and all down from Crowle Causey to Althorp upon Trent. *Philo: Transactions*, Vol. 1st, part 3rd, pa: 218.

Firr trees have been found underground above thirty yards long, and yet wanting many yards at the small end, and have been sold for masts for ships from 4, 8, 10, to 15 pounds a peece. Some have been found chop'd and squared, some bored through; some burn'd through, or on one side; some half riven with great wooden wedges in them, and broken axe heads, somewhat like sacrificeing axes in shape. Under a tree near Hatfield was found 8 or 9 Roman coins.

Mr. Edward Canby, father to the late Mr. Thomas Canby, of Thorne, found an oak tree 40 yards long, 4 yards in diameter at the great end, 3 yards one foot in the middle, two yards over at the small end; so that the tree seems to have been as long again; for which he was offered twenty pounds.

A man was found in Thorn moors lyeing at his length with his head upon his arm, as in a common posture of sleep, whose skin being tann'd, as it were, with the moor water, preserved his shape intire. (Do. part 2nd, pa: 212.)

About sixty years ago, or seaventy, the servants of Mr. James Empson, of Gowle, was digging turff in this great Waste, and one of them cutt a man's arm off by the shoulder, which he carried home to his master, who took the bone out and stuff'd it, and made a present of it to Dr. Johnson,<sup>19</sup> of York, an antiquarian. This was the very hand and arm mentioned by Dr. Gibson, late bishop of London in his Translation of Cambden's Britania, in the additions to the West Rideing of Yorkshire. And in June 1747, in the neighbouring moors, and on the said Levil, in the moors belonging to Amcotts, was found by John Tate of Amcotts, who was digging turff, the intire body of a woman. He first cutt of one of her feet with his spade, on which was a sandall; but being frighted, left it. I being informed of it, went with Thomas Perfect, my gardener, and others, and we took up the whole body; there was a sandal on the other foot; the skin was like a peece of tann'd leather, and it stretcht like a fine doe skin; the hair was fresh about the head and privy parts, which distinguished the sex; the teeth firm; the bones was raled black; the flesh consumed; and she lay upon her side in a bending posture, with her head and toes almost together, which looks as tho' she had been hurl'd down by the force of some strong current of water; and tho' a great part of this moor had been formerly grav'd off, she lay seven foot deep from the present surface. I took the skin of

<sup>19</sup> Probably Nathaniel Johnston.

one arm, from the elbow to the hand, and shakeing the bones out, it would have made a ladies' muff. The other hand not being cutt with the spade, as we dugg for it, I preserv'd it, and stufft it, first takeing out the bones, which my son, James Stovin,<sup>20</sup> now hass in his possession, at Doncaster. And what is very remarkable, the nails are firm and fast on the fingers. He also hass one of the sandals, which was made of one whole peece of a raw hide, and only one short seam at the heel, sowed with a thong of the same leather. The sandals had ten loops cut in the whole leather on each side, and ten small loops at the toe, which caused to the toe of the sandal to draw up like the mouth of a purse. They was laced on, upon the top of the foot, with a thong of the same leather. This lady's skin and the sandals were both tann'd by the same tanner (to witt) by the black water of these moors; for there being such great quantities of oak, firs, and other wood burried in these moors, the water is by them tinctured and made exactly of the colour of the modern tann fatt water, and the firr haveing so much resenous matter in it, no doubt that helps to preserve these bodies for so many ages, for that they have laid some hundreds of years.

I have the assent of that learned body, the Royal Society, for in September 1747, I sent the hand and sandal above mentioned to that learned body with the same account (or to the same purpose I have here given), and when they returned it, I was honour'd with their thanks by letter, and their opinion was that "they must have laid there many hundred years; for the sandals were worn in England about the conquest, yet they could not find they was of the make or shape of this above mentioned, but concluded it must be much antienter than that period." I burried the remains of this lady in Amcots chapel yard. I showed the hand and sandal to my worthy friend Thomas Whichcot, of Harpswell, esq. knight of the shire for the county of Lincoln in parliament, who was pleased to put the sandal on before I sent them to the Royal Society.

At Thorne, in these moors, about ten years ago, as one W<sup>m</sup> Bidley, of Thorne, was digging turff, he found the intire body of a man with his teeth firm in his head; the hair of his head firm and fast on, and of a yellowish colour, either natuarly so or dyed by the water of this moor. His skin like a peece of tannd leather. He took the body up intire, after having lay there some hundred years. N.B.—I had this account from the man himself.

I also think proper to mention that the servants of Mr. George Healey, of Burringham, on the east side Trent, and near this Levil, was digging up firewood in a large moor belonging to Burringham, and at the bottom of a firr tree root they found (as tho' laid together) a British spear, a British axe, and two short swords or durks, all of brass, which Mr. Healey made me a present off, and which I now have by me.

In these moors is found yew in plenty, which the country people call

<sup>20</sup> James Stovin, elected Clerk of the Court of Sewers for Hatfield Chase 5th Feb., 1757: resigned in 1775. Elected town-clerk of Doncaster, 11 Dec., 1771: resigned 12th Jan., 1778: became of Whitgift, also a commissioner of sewers and a justice of peace for the West-Riding

co. York and for Lincolnshire. He built the house in the parish of Rossington, formerly called Shooter's Hill, and died at Sprotborough Hall, where he then resided, 26th July, 1789, and was buried at Rossington.

wire thorne, and it is very evident that all this wood grew upon the place, for you find the roots in their natural position, and when they fell is unknown. Some will have it that they have lay in the ground ever since Noah's flood ; others that this great Forrest was destroyed by the Romans, which last is the opinion of Abram de la Pryme, a native of this Levil and F.R.S., who writes that, "he supposes it was destroyed, and sett on fire by the antient Romans, under Ostorius, the Roman general, who had a pitch'd battle with the Britons, at a place now called Osterfield, near Bawtrey, upon the confines of this great Levil ; that the Romans being victorious, the Britons fled to these woods and fastnesses ; that he pursued them with his victorious army, and, in order to destroy them, sett fire to the woods, &c." <sup>21</sup>

This seems possible, but I want to know if this battle was fought in autumn ? for it is evident to me that these trees, whenever they fell, it was in autumn, and when the fruits of them was at maturity ; for I have taken out of the places, when they was digging these trees, hazel nutts, in great quantities, also firr apples or the cones, all very fair and at full perfection. When I have laid the hazel nutts in the sun for some time they would moulder to dust in one's fingers ; but the cones of the firr grows tough and hard. The nutts have the kernnel left in them.

Dr. Shuckford makes Noah's flood to be in autumn, but it's observable that all the tops of the trees, in general, when found, lye towards the east, which is the course of the rivers running through this Levil into the river Trent, that it's very probable, the woods being destroyed by the Romans, that those rivers overflowing frequently and by several inundations from the west and south-west, with the leaves, dirt, and sludge brought down for several ages, these large moors was formed, and those trees covered ; for this Levil was the receptacle of all the waters from the south-west of Yorkshire, a great part of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire.

King Charles the first, being lord of Hatfield, Epworth, Croul, Mister-ton, and thirteen other contiguous manors, the demeauns whereof consisted of a Levil of above seventy thousand acres of overflowed wastes, whereupon he and his progenitors had an extensive chase of red deer, for the ease of his tennants (from the destruction made by the deer in the adjacent inclosures and cornfields), and for the good of all his subjects, he contracted with St. Cornelius Vermuyden and his Participants, in the 2nd year of his reign, to dischase and drain the same, reserving to himself one third part of the said Levil, as lord of the soil, allowing the drainers one third part for their charges, and of meer grace granted the remainder to the respective tennants for their common. <sup>22</sup>

Vermuyden was to agree with the commoners about their several allotments, yett he mett with unaccountable and unforeseen trouble and vexation from the commoners. But, by several commissions directed to several noblemen, all the allotments was settled by consent of parties, and soon after confirm'd by decrees in the Exchequer.

But the tennants and commoners of Epworth manor in the Isle of

<sup>21</sup> See letters from De la Pryme to Dean Gale, Surtees Soc. pub. vol. 54, p. 221.

<sup>22</sup> A copy of this agreement dated 24th May, 2d Car. 1626, is printed in Peck's

*Isle of Axholme*, 1815, Appendix No. 2 : and an abstract of it in Hunter's *South Yorkshire*, vol. 1, page 160. Mr. Stovin also gives a copy of it in the MS.

Axholm,<sup>23</sup> in the towns of Haxey, Owston, Burnham, Epworth, and Belton, claiming under an old deed of John de Mowbray, once lord of the whole island, dated the 31st of May, 1359,<sup>24</sup> gave great obstruction to this laudable and great undertaking.

N.B. Roger de Mowbray forfeited the fine estate by rebellion against Hen. the . . . See Rapin.

The said Levil was dischased and drained at the expence of above four hundred thousand pounds, Vermuyden and his Participants being obliged to stop up the old natural rivers, and to cutt new and spacious canals, rivers, and drains for some hundred of miles in all.

The river Idle<sup>25</sup> was stopt up near Haxey, and the waters conveyed into the Trent at West Stockwith.

The first Commission of Sewers for this Levil was granted a.d. 1630 ; and in the year 1632 another was granted in order to compel Vermuyden to stop up the branch of the Don that run east through the Levil into the Trent, and to cutt a new drain from the northern branch of Don nere Cowick to Gowle, into the river Ouse, which cutt being four or five miles long, and very wide, cost the undertakers thirty thousand pounds, and the sluice into the Ouse cost above three thousand pounds.

The King, in the fourth year of his reign,<sup>26</sup> sold his manor of Hatfield to Sir Cornelius Vermuyden under the old rent of £195 3s. 4d., and a red rose, and an increased rent of £425 *per annum*, to be paid to the Crown for ever. Also, part of the manor of Brampton, with his premisses in Wroot, under the old rent of £8 6s. 8d. and a pair of gloves, or fourpence, and an increas'd rent of £60 *per annum*.

His majesty also sold his third part of the drained lands to John Gibbon and John Corsellis esquires, under the fee farm rent of one thousand two hundred twenty eight pounds seaventeen shillings *per annum*, payable to the Crown.

But soon after this, the king granted the above mentioned rents to Katherine, Duchess Dowager of Buckingham, and George, Earl of Rutland, in trust for George, Duke of Buckingham, son of the said duchess and the late Duke of Buckingham, who was stab'd by Felton, at Portsmouth.

Sir Cornelius Vermuyden had brought over a great number of Dutchmen and French Protestants, with their famalys and their whole substance, amongst whom were several gentlemen of famaly and great fortune. These gentlemen came over to participate in this Levil, as may be seen in page . . . and where you have an account of the numbers of acres they severaly purchased of Sr Cornelius Vermuyden.

<sup>23</sup> Dela Pryme, in one of his manuscripts, says the Isle of Axholme "was a mighty rude place before the drainage, the people being little better than heathens; but since that ways have been made accessible unto them by land, their converse and familiarity with the country round about them; they have become mightily civilized."

<sup>24</sup> A copy of this deed, stated to be translated from the French by Wm. Ryley, keeper of the records in the Tower of London, is printed in Peck's *Isle of*

*Axholme*, Appendix No. 1. Mr. Stovin also gives a copy of it in the MS.

<sup>25</sup> Some notes concerning the river Idle are printed in Peck's *Hist. of Bawtry and Thorne*, 1813, Appendix No. 1.

<sup>26</sup> Mr. Stovin gives in the MS. a Latin copy of this grant, dated 31st January, 4th Charles. Peck furnishes a translated copy which he dates "the fifth day of February," without any year, and styles it in the heading as "made in the second year of his (the King's) reign."

These undertakers had many difficulties to encounter with, having houses to build for themselves and their tenants, who they had brought along with them, to keep them from the inclemency of the weather; and Sr Cornelius Vermuyden built a noble house, according to the fashion of those days. It was stud-bound (and I have heard all the wood work was framed in Holland). It was a great pile of building, with a square court in the middle of it, with barns, stables, graineries, &c., to the north-east and west, and the south front was the dwelling-house. These buildings are still standing, but the dwelling-house almost new built of brick and tyle by . . . Harvey, esq., of . . . , in Bedfordshire, the present owner.

Sr. Matthew Vanvalkenburgh also built a good house upon the banks of the Don, in this Levil, which was lately the estate of Sr John Boynton, then of Boynton Boynton, esq., who left it to two daughters.

Sr. Philibert Vernatti also built a good house near the banks of the Idle, in this Levil; also the De Witts, two brothers; and many more.

They also built a church at Sandtoft, in Belton parish, for the use of the Dutch and French Protestants inhabiting this Levil, and had several ministers that succeeded each other, who preach'd to the Dutch every Lord's Day in the forenoon, and to the French Protestants in the afternoon, in their several languages; as will more fully appear hereafter.<sup>27</sup>

The people of the manor of Epworth claimed right of common upon thirteen thousand four hundred acres; and at the division of the lands between the drainers and the commoners they had six thousand acres allotted them. But some of them not being content therewith, in the twelfth year of the said king, their differences was by consent of the Participants and commoners referr'd to Sr. John Banks, the then Attorney General, who allotted the commoners one thousand acres more out of the Participant's part (which, at the first allotment, I find, was seven thousand four hundred acres), also Epworth south moor and Butterwick moor. And considering that the poor of Epworth, Owston, and Belton parishes would be great sufferers by their loss of fishing and fowling, he awarded that the Participants should pay four hundred pounds for a stock to employ the poor people in the making of sackcloth, cordage, &c. N.B. This manufactory of making sackcloth is still carried on in this island, and employs numbers of poor people, they having ready sale for it.

These lands was at the first peaceably and quietly enjoy'd. Great numbers of Dutch and French Protestants being planted there, as is above mentioned. A house was erected for their minister, and a handsome sallery, fixed for him, paid by the owners of this Levil. But the people of Epworth manor and Misterton did, at the breaking out of the civil warr between King Charles the first and the Parliament, take up

<sup>27</sup> Roger de Mowbray, in the reign of Henry III, by a charter of which an exemplification is given in the *Monasticon*, and copied from thence by Wainwright in his "Strafford and Tickhill," page lxxviii, granted certain lands and fisheries at Sandtoft to the Abbey of St. Mary, at York; for the sustentation of a recluse.

It was then an island, formed by the river Idle dividing into two streams near its junction with the Don. There was a ferry over the Idle from Hatfield and Thorne. The situation for a church was most central for the Dutch and French protestants. (Touchoise's Hist., Isle of Axholme, p. 354).

arms against his majesty, and, with the assistance of some of the Parliament soldiers, they laid waste the inclosed lands within these manors, burned and destroyed houses and corn thereon to the value of twenty thousand pounds.

The manor of Hatfield was sold, some time before this, to Sir Arthur Ingram; and the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Lord Irvin<sup>25</sup> is now lord of the manor.

But the people of these manors did not stop here; they defaced the church at Sandtoft, and ten commandments, buried carrion under the communion table, carried away the leads and seats, pulled up the sluices and navigable sasses, and would have thrown this famous Levil into its former chaos, had they not been suppressed (for which they were, even in those days, exempted from pardon). No orders, no decrees, of the commissioners of sewers could now be put in execution; no officers dared to execute them, for fear of their lives from the islanders, and several of the commissioners refused to act, for fear of insults. The Participants could meet with no man of courage and resolution sufficient to cope with those people, untill they fixed upon Nathaniel Reading, esq., a gentleman born in London, and brought up to the law. In his youthfull time he had made the tour of Europe, was at Naples at the insurrection of Masenela,<sup>26</sup> and it is said was his secretary, and was condemned to suffer upon a scaffold with his master; but, by a fine oration he made upon the scaffold, which took with the people, he was pardon'd; and returning into England, was a noted counsel at law, and a fine orator.

Mr. Reading pretending to religion and great integrity, was sent by the state, about the year 1650, unto this Levil of Hatfield Chase, to collect the fee-farm rents due to the state for the delinquency of George Viliers, duke of Buckingham, and finding the Levil in disorder, the inhabitants of the Isle of Axholm and the Participants at variance, he became of counsel to the Isle people. But this not suiting his interest, and the Participants being at variance among themselves, and having a desire to exempt themselves from the power of the commissioners of sewers, they made application to Mr. Reading to assist them (so that he abandoned his first clients), and promised to procure an ordinance of parliament to exempt them from the commission of sewers; for which great service he was to have a fifth part of the seaven thousand four hundred acres of common land in the manor of Epworth, which the commoners in a riotous manner had thrown down and laid waste, and which he was put in possession of. But not procuring an ordinance of parliament, as he had engaged to do, the Participants thereupon wanted to gett him out of possession; but to keep this fifth part, Mr. Reading turned solicitor for the Isle people and join'd them and the inhabitants of Misterton and Gringley against the Participants; upon which Marcus Vanvalkenburgh, esq., senior, and others filed a bill against him before the Lords Commissioners for the custody of the Great Seal of England, 1656, to have their fifth part restored. I don't find what success they had.

Sr Arthur Ingram and other great Participants prevailed with Mr. Reading to undertake the subdueing of these people that demolished all before them, and agreed to give him a sallery of two hundred pounds

<sup>25</sup> Irwin. See pedigree, South-Yorkshire, vol. I. p. 173.

<sup>26</sup> Massaniello.



a-year, to indemnify him, to reimburse all charges, and reward him further.

And in the month of September, 1655, he entered upon this hazardous undertaking; he obtained several writs of assistance, and orders of the House of Lords, and deputations from the sheriffs of the countys of York, Lincoln, and Nottingham, provided horses and arms and necessaries, and twenty hired men at twenty pounds a-year each and their diets, with a chirurgeon in ordinary; and upon particular occasions hired many more; and after thirty one sett battles with the people of Epworth manor, Misterton, and Gringley, wherein several of his men were kill'd, and many others wounded, he subdued these people, quieted the Crown and the Participants in their allotments, repaired the church, settled another minister, restored the congregation, and made the Levels and parts adjacent quiet, safe, and flourishing.

The Isle people continued quiet for some years, only battling the Participants at law till the year 1688. They still claiming more common from the Participants, the affair, by consent of all parties, was referred to Sr Tho. Hussey, Sr Willoughby Hickman, Sr John Boynton, Colonel George Whichcot, &c., who made their award, but the Isle people would not submit to it.

In the year 1691 the long cause between the commoners and the Participants came to a hearing in the Exchequer. The court recommended it to the parties to endeavour an accommodation among themselves, and on the 5th of May, 1691, the Participants agents, and John Pindar, solicitor, and Robert Popplewell, agent for themselves and the commoners, came to an agreement in writing, viz. ;—That the commoners of Epworth manor should have 1000 acres to be set out in the first place, and that 664 acres should be set out for the commoners of Misterton, and that 5736 acres, residue of the 7400 acres, should be surveyed and divided into two equal parts, one moiety to be enjoyed by the Participants, and the other moiety to the commoners and their heirs; and the commoners was to enjoy also the 6000 acres, Epworth south moor and Butterwick moor, at first allotted to them, free from any interruption of the Participants:—all which by consent was decreed accordingly. The commoners had decreed to them out of the whole 13,400 acres, 9868 acres, with liberty of improving the same free from all charges of drains and sewer-rates, or any proportion of the fee-farm rent; and the Participants, for the sake of peace, was content with 2868 acres, for all their costs and charges.

Now, all these differences seem'd to be at an end; the sherriff of Lincolnshire, by virtue of a writ of assistance, gave the several parties possession of their allotments, and the Participants inclosed and lett their allotments to several tenants, who plowed and sowed the same. But whilst the corn was growing, a great number of men, women, and children, with Mrs. Popplewell<sup>30</sup> at their head, pulled down, demolished, and burned the fences, and destroyed the corn.

Mr. Reading wanting above £3000 the Participants was indebted to

<sup>30</sup> "This lady was of ancient extraction in the Isle: the daughter of Robert Ryther, of Belton, esq., and related to many of the better families settled there.

She seems to have fully imbibed all local prejudices." (Hunter S. Y. 1. p. 163 *note.*)

him at this time, solicited them for the payment thereof; but they all alledged that their expeditor had no money in bank, that the rioters had again laid waste their lands in Epworth manor, but if he would accept of a lease of their lands in that manor for six years they would grant him that in full consideration of his demand. Which lease he accepted with great reluctance, foreseeing the ill consequences that would attend it; but necessity forc't him to it, and on he pushed, but was now to fight with a hydra grown more formidable than ever.

He made several miles of fences, and plowed and sowed above a thousand acres of land, when, a consultation being had amongst the rioters, they assaulted him, his sons, and servants, night and day, and often shot at them. They killed and destroyed his goods; fired his house at midnight, with a fix'd desire to burn him, his wife, and famaly in their beds.

And afterwards, great numbers of them, being disguised and armed, destroyed all his outhouses and tennants house; chop'd down hundreds of fruit and other trees; plundered a new house he was forced to build to lye in; carried away his goods; burn'd his fences; turn'd their cattle into his corn; and gave him the diversion of all points of military execution.

He complained of these insults above, and obtained pardon for the discoverers of the vilians, and had several of them in prison in Lincoln castle; and several of them being outlawed they outbraved the laws, and detached some of their principals to go up, with a public purse, and defy the parliament itself.

Robert Popplewell being now their solicitor (tho' no lawyer), they inclosed several hundred acres of land belonging to the Crown and the Participants, which rents was paid to Popplewell, and with which money they defied the Government.

But several of the rioters being indicted at Lincoln assizes, and bills found, and especialy one against Mr. Popplewell's wife, who was mostly at the head of the rioters, application was made by Mr. Popplewell to Col. George Whichot and Col. Pownall to intercede with Mr. Reading to be favourable; and on the award of these two gentlemen Popplewell paid to Reading six hundred pounds, which saved his friends, the rioters, from the gallows, and which some of them richly deserved.

Mr. Reading lived to extreem old age, being above a hundred years old, and died at Belton, amongst his enemys, in great want, in the year 1712 or 1713. His wife was sister to Sr John Churchill, Master of the Rols, by whom he had Thomas, Robert, John, and Lionel. Thomas had a captains commission in the reign of Q. Ann; Robert was lieu'. colonel to Clayton's regiment, and behaved very well at the battle of Dumblain against the Pretender's forces in 1715, and at the little battle of Glenshiel, in Scotland, the year after, where he commanded in chief, and took 500 Spaniards prisoners, and a large quantity of the Pretender's plate at Scoon, walled up in a cellar the year before. He resided at Sandtoft, in the Isle of Axholm, in the county of Lincoln, when he was absent from the regiment, and was several years an acting justice of the peace for the parts of Lindsey, in the said county, and a worthy magistrate.<sup>31</sup>

<sup>31</sup> Baptized at Doncaster 23d Feb., 1716-17, "Robert the son of Col. Robert Reading."

Col. Robert Reading and his brother Capt. Thomas Reading, farmed the Wood Carrs and Samuel closes in Beltou parish, being . . . acres, and several lands in Haxey parish of the Participants, at a low rent, upon condition they inclosed the same and defended them from being thrown down by the commoners of Epworth manor, who was still at law with the Participants; upon which they inclosed the same, and plowed and sowed a great many rapes, corn, &c., but the rioters pulled down a great deal of their fences, and destroyed their crop. This was about the year 1712. They had several of those rioters in Lincoln gaol, who were forced to compound with them, Mr. Readings being favourable in their indictments at the next assizes, which favour was obtained at the solicitation of Col. George Whichcot, of Harpswell, in the county of Lincoln, who was a great friend to the people of the Isle of Axholm whenever in his power to serve them, and which they and their posterity, with the greatest gratitude, ought to have in perpetual remembrance.

In the year 1713, I remember Col. Reading to have a party of soldiers of Clayton's regiment encamped upon Ross, part of the Isle common, to prevent the commoners from demolishing the fences about Wood carr, and destroying the crop of rape and corn then growing.

But what preserved this famous Levil effectually from being thrown into its former chaos was the Act against riots passed in the first year of King George the first, and from this æpoch the Levil may be said to be established in peace and safety; and in the year 1719 the commoners' bill against the Participants was dismissed with costs, so that the Levil of Hatfield Chase has flourished ever since, and prodigiously improved by the care and costs of the Participants, the diligence of the officers employed in the works, and the good management of the farmers.

Of which management I shall give the best description I am capable, and I hope to the satisfaction of all concern'd in the improvement of lands. This Levil, about forty years ago, by the continual law-suits and disturbances made by the commoners, was very much neglected, and much water stood upon great part of it, especially in wett seasons; but, after the Participants was at peace from the commoners, they repaired their draius, sluices, and navigable sasses, and rebuilt several of fine ashler stone instead of timber; and the lands becoming dryer, their was room for improvement. But a great part of those lands so improved was infected with a worm or grub in such quantities that they would often, in a dry spring, have destroyed large closes or fields of oats soon after they had been above ground, for the chief of what corn they sowed in this Levil was oats or rye.

But about thirty years ago, some of the most industrious farmers began to manure this Levil with lyme which they fetched in waggons from Balby and Hexthorpe, nere Doncaster, and lays about two chaldren of an acre; they spread it with shovels out of a waggon or cart when it is fallen, and they often mix sand, or ashes, or light earth with it, which makes an increase of manure, and answers as well as tho' it was all lyme. This they spread upon their fallows, after it is plowed and harrowed fine, and quite dead from weeds or grass; then they give it another tilt, and sows it with wheat, rye, or rape, and now grows fine wheat where they could not, forty years ago, grow oats, for this lyme destroys the worms or grubs effectually, and stiffens their land, which in many places is a grey hungry soil.

That year they design to fallow any lands they plow it in the winter, and sows flax in the spring, which they can sell upon the ground from five to seven pounds an acre. When the flax comes off, which is in July, they plow this ground as for fallows, giving it two or three tilts, and then manure it with lyme, and sows wheat or rye, so that the land thus managed never lyes idle. They also sow clover in great quantities, and upon clover ley they sow wheat, and grows as good wheat as any in the country, and their clover is of great service to them, for the natural grass of this Levil is but very indifferent, and makes but bad hay. They now also grow pease and beans upon their highest ground.

Sir Cornelius Vermuyden and his Participants came over into England very rich, but he and most of them died poor. They did not live to see the drainage perfected, but those that bought their estates (almost for nothing) now reaps the benefit of their industry and extraordinary care and expence.

Sr Matthew Vanvalkenburgh died in this Levil, and left two sons, who returned into Holland. Lucius Vanvalkenburgh, his brother, also died in the Levil, who left sons that returned into their own country. And Marcus Vanvalkenburgh, another brother, died at Crowle, after he had sold every foot of land he had in those levils, about two thousand acres, and died in very low circumstances. He left four daughters, one of which was married to Mr. John Margrave of Crowle.<sup>32</sup> Mr. Thomas Margrave, of Reedness, in Marshland, Yorkshire, now living, is grand-son to Marcus Vanvalkenburgh above mentioned.

I shall now give an account of the officers employed in this Levil for the preservation thereof; which officers are chose and elected by the Commissioners of Sewers for the Levil of Hatfield Chase and parts adjacent, in the countys of York, Lincoln, and Nottingham.

And first, there is a Clerk to this commission, elected by the commissioners as above mentioned, at the renewal of every commission, which is every ten years, or at the death of the King, or in case the clerk die, or misbehave himself. This officer, for many years, had a sallery of eighty pounds a year, paid him by the Participants, for recording all the laws, decrees, and orders of sewers relating to the said Participants only, and making out warrants, orders, laws, and decrees, wherein the Participants are chiefly concern'd; besides other perquisites for warrants, orders, laws, summons, and decrees, juries sworn, &c., for the rest of the country as far as this commission extends, which is very extensive. The clerk's sallery was not many years ago reduced, and the Participants only paid him sixty pounds a year, and when Mr. Richard Burden, the present clerk, was elected,<sup>33</sup> the sallery was reduced to thirty or forty pounds a year from the Participants, and yet it is a very beneficial place.

[In another place Mr. Stovin says,] I have known great contests for

<sup>32</sup> A pedigree of the Vanvalkenburgh family is given in the Surtees Society's pub. vol. 54, page 284. Mrs. Margrave married for her second husband, 15th June, 1693, Mr. Edmund Thompson, from whom descends the Rev. William Hepworth Thompson, D.D., F.S.A., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.

<sup>33</sup> Elected 29th Aug., 1738. On 16th Oct., 1730, he had been elected town-clerk

of Doncaster, which office he resigned 10th March, 1755, being incapacitated by reason of ill health. For "neither attending the duty nor business of the court of sewers, by himself or deputy," he was fined £2 2s. on the 8th July, 1752. He was buried at Doncaster 30th December, 1756. His descendants were of Newcastle, and Hartford co. Northumberland.

these places, and carried on with as much party heat as a county election, or an election for members of parliament for a worthy Corporation. When Mr. Robert Banks of Bawtrey was elected in the year 17[24] General Sutton was the chairman. The High party<sup>34</sup> put up the old clerk, Mr. John Arthur of Doncaster, and the Low party<sup>34</sup> put up Mr. Robert Banks. Before the votes of the commissioners could be taken, dinner came up, and the commission was laid aside upon a table at the end of the long room at the Angel Inn in Doncaster. After dinner, the gentlemen went upon the election, but some gentlemen asking for the commission, it was gone and not to be found. Upon which the court was at a stand, and could not proceed; for the commission ought to be in court. There was great enquiry for it, but no person would own they knew anything of it. Upon which I informed the court that I see a certain gentleman (W—d, then clerk of assize for the Northern circuit), as wee was setting down to dinner, hand a parchment out of the casement into the street to Mr. John Arthur the former clerk. This alarmed the commissioners, and they very justly resented this treatment, when they sent for the gentleman, and charged him with conveying the commission, which he absolutely denied. But the commissioners threatening to commit him to York castle if he did not produce it, he, in a sneaking, dirty manner, fetch't it from Arthur, and delivered it into court. This base action lost their election; many of their friends being angry at this proceeding, and Mr. Robert Banks was elected clerk.<sup>35</sup>

There is also an Expenditor for this Level, with a sallery of fifty pounds a year paid by the Participants. This officer receives all the scotts or assesments laid anually upon the lands in this great Level, at so much the acre, for the maintaining and supporting the drainage of the same, repairing of bridges, banks, sluces, navigable sasses, cleansing the drains and watercourses. He also pays the clerk, the surveyor, and other officers their salleries, buys wood for staything and banking, stone, timber, &c., which these great works may want. Mr. Francis Simpson,<sup>36</sup> of Fishblock, is the present expeditor.

They have also a Surveyor,<sup>37</sup> with a sallery of fifty pounds a year. His business is to survey the drains, sluces, sasses, bridges, banks, &c., and to sett on workmen to dyke, scour, bank, and repair, as occasion requires. When money is wanted for the workmen, &c., he makes out his warrant under his hand, directed to the expeditor, to pay so much money to the party, or parties, who have done such or such a peece of work relating to the said level, which warrant is a sufficient voucher to the expeditor when he passeth his accounts, which he does once every year, about the month of October, before the Commissioners of Sewers

<sup>34</sup> These were the members of the court who were more especially interested in what were formerly known as the "High Level" and the "Low Level," which from their position received different degrees of benefit from the operations of the drainage. Under a more equalized system of taxation, however, there is now practically little or no distinction known between them.

<sup>35</sup> Mr. Arthur was elected clerk 24th Aug., 1724, but on the 17th Sept. following his appointment was revoked, and

Mr. Banks was elected. He was a son of the Rev. Robert Banks, of Hull. Of this family was afterwards the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart., 1781, who died *s.p.* in 1820.

<sup>36</sup> Either the father or the brother of Sir Edward Simpson, LL.D., M.P. for Dover, Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

<sup>37</sup> Mr. Abraham De la Pryme, nephew of the Rev. Abraham De la Pryme, the antiquary, was elected surveyor 18th December, 1724. Died in 1740.

and as many of the participants as please to attend at a court of sewers held for that purpose within the limits of the said commission, the surveyor always attending such court. This officer has also a power to lett any dyeking, scouring, banking, &c., by the great,<sup>38</sup> to buy timber, stone, &c., for repairs; but mostly has the advice and assistance of the expeditor in matters of moment, and frequently the approbation of some of the chief participants, as lately in a breach on the south side Gowle dyke or Dutch river, which cost the participants 1700 pounds to take again and secure the country.

They have also a Bailiff attendant upon this court, whose business it is to call the court, summons the several juries, to serve all warrants or orders made by the commissioners; to publish their laws and decrees in open markett; to levy fines and forfeitures; to make distresses for rents, scotts, or assessments; to adjourn the courts by proclamation, &c. His sallery is small, but his perquisites very good, having certain fees for executing warrants, summons, orders, laws, decrees, &c.

They have a Sluice Keeper at Thorne, with a sallery and a house to live in. Another at Althorp;<sup>39</sup> another at Ferry; another at Misterton Sasse; one who looks after the Dutch river; and workmen employed in and about it; besides several under-masters who look after the workmen.

N.B. The fee-farm rents of this Levil now belong to Edward Wharton, esq., of London.

S<sup>r</sup> Cornelius Vermuyden and his Participants met with great opposition from the people of Hatfield, Fishlake, Sykehouse, Snaith, and other places in Yorkshire, as well as from the people of Epworth manor, Misterton and Gringley: so that it is much to be wonder'd at that they ever brought this great undertaking to perfection. For the people of those places rise against him, pull down his works several times; and when that would not do they burned all his carts and barrows by night, in great heaps; upon which S<sup>r</sup> Cornelius purchased lauds of the antient owners to make such drains as would satisfie the common people, and gave those people exterordinary wages in his employment, that they did not care to disturb him or his works any more.

But his stoping up the Don that ran through the Levils into Trent, by which the surcharge of water was carried away from the antient lands in the last mentioned places, and raising a mighty bank from where he stop'd up this branch of Don to Turn-Bridge, six miles long, and of an exterordinary hieght and thickness, threw the water upon the lands of Sykehouse, Fishlake, Stamford, Baln, and Polington, and other places, into their very houses. And now this part of the country rise again, cutt the banks, and destroy all before them, so that the Attorney General, in his majesty's behalf, and S<sup>r</sup> Cornelius Vermuyden, on his own behalf, set forth before the Council Board the riotous carriage of Robert Portington, esq. and others in beating, wounding, and killing divers of their workmen employed in this undertaking, and for spoiling of the walls and banks made for the defence of the Levil. This business was heard at

<sup>38</sup> Sic in MS. apparently.

<sup>39</sup> "In the year 1752, the Participants built a handsome new house between the Double Rivers, and between the two

stone sluices at Althorpe, of brick and tyle, for their sluice keeper to dwell." (MS.)

the Board, both partys present, fully debated by their counsel, in the presence of the King. Mr. Portington and others were bound to their good behaviour and left to Sr Cornelius his liberty to prosecute. But Sr Cornelius was to secure, at his own charge, the banks of Fislake and Sykehouse in what was requisite for their safety more then the usual charge before the undertaking of the drainage. And whereas it was moved against Robert Portington, esq., (one of the persons complained off), that he might be put out of the commission of the peace in the West-Riding of the county of York, it is ordered that he shall continue in commission so long as he behaveth himself well.<sup>40</sup>

Sr Cornelius Vermuyden having thus shown the way to Whitehall, the inhabitants of Sykehouse, Fislake, Stainford, Cowick, Snaith, Baln, Polington, and divers other places in the West-Rideing of Yorkshire exhibited their petition to the Board, with a certificate of divers justices of the peace of the said rideing, made at a quarter-sessions held at Pontifract the seaventh of April 1629, representing that the said places, with the country thereabouts, had sustained infinite loss by the inundations of water caused by the Participants' new works, &c., which overflowings were occasioned by the great bank erected by Sr Cornelius Vermuyden, as mentioned above, and by turning the water of Don and Ayre into channels not capable to receive them and carry them away, and that the new channel to Gowle, repairing and raising the old banks on the west side of the north stream of Don, according to a late order of the Board, would secure the country and prevent future danger.

These allegations on both sides were deliberately heard by their counsell, the King present, and it was ordered, for preventing further disputes, that the inhabitants of the above mentioned towns should raise by an equal assessment upon their lands the sum of two hundred pounds, to be paid to the said Sr Cornelius, and that thereupon the said Sr Cornelius with the other participants shall, at his and their own proper costs and charges, make the old wall on the west side the river Don as high as the great bank on the east side lately erected by Sr Cornelius Vermuyden, and he and his participants shall for ever repair the same, upon condition they pay to him and his participants such yearly allowances as by certain commissioners of sewers to be indifferently chosen by both parties shall be thought requisite; and that the country do not directly or indirectly cutt, pull down, nor wilfully indamage the banks so raised and repaired, and for quietness sake provided that all losses and damages on either side committed or sustained should be remitted, in that their lordships looking forwards were desireous to avoid all contentions and law suits, and to promote a good understanding between Sr Cornelius and the country.

Sr Cornelius Vermuyden now projected to have this improvement establishd by Act of Parliament; and this same project was on foot soon after the Restoration of Charles 2<sup>d</sup>., but obstructed by the late lord Down, which noble lord, with Sr Thomas Yarborough, both member of parliament for Pontifract, satisfied the house by several weighty arguments to the contrary.

Upon which the petition of the above mentioned inhabitants was considered over again, and the whole matter in debate twist the partys was

<sup>40</sup> See *South-Yorkshire*, vol. 1, p. 214.

referred, by order of council, to the right hon<sup>ble</sup> Thomas Lord Viscount Wentworth, lord president of the north, John Lord Darcy, and Mr. Justice Hutton, or any two of them, whereof the Lord Wentworth to be one.

According to the direction of this order, Lord Wentworth and Lord Darcy mett at Hatfield two several times, and view'd the works made by S<sup>r</sup> Cornelius for draining the said Levil of Hatfield Chase, and the 26th of Aug<sup>t</sup>. 1630, after hearing the alligations on both sides, and with the assistance and consent of S<sup>r</sup> Robert Heath his majesty's Attorney General, and S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Fanshaw his majesty's Surveyor General (both S<sup>r</sup> Cornelius his especial friends), and by the consent of both parties, these two noble persons made an order or award. This award was ordered to be decreed in his majesty's court of Exchequer, also before the Lord President and Council in the north. But, to prevent this, S<sup>r</sup> Cornelius Vermuyden secretly conveys his improvements unto trustees.

This made the Lord President grievously complain from York to the Council Board above, that, notwithstanding his award, the banks and works were neglected, and the country miserably drown'd, and that S<sup>r</sup> Cornelius kept without the jurisdiction of his court, and so made all process ineffectual; that he hass great difficulity to keep the people from rising; therefore humbly desires their lordships to direct S<sup>r</sup> Cornelius to be sent down to him and order him to make just satisfaction to the country.

But the country being much under water on the west side the river Don, the inhabitants preffer'd a fresh petition to the Council Board, 25th May 1631, setting forth that S<sup>r</sup> Cornelius refused to give way for the passing a decree according to order; and the Board having called both partys before them, and seen their order, and heard the arguments on both sides, did unanimously order and declare that the said S<sup>r</sup> Cornelius and his partners shall suffer the said order to be decreed as well in the Exchequer Chamber as before the Lord President and Council at York, according to the true intent and meaning of the said order: and they further order that the petitioner's bill now depending in the Exchequer Chamber may be so sufficiently answered by the said S<sup>r</sup> Cornelius and his partners before the first day of the next term as that a decree may be thereupon had by consent, without any suit or delay; and, if the said S<sup>r</sup> Cornelius and his said partners shall make default in performance of their lordships' orders, the Board will take notice thereof. So that upon the 28<sup>th</sup> day of November following the award was decreed in the Exchequer. But S<sup>r</sup> Cornelius and his partners still puts off the award being decreed at York.

The famous sluice at Gowle blowing up some years after this, for want of proper repairs, lett in the tides out of Ouse, and for many years caused great floods upon the antient lands, some of which I can remember, and the people of Fishlake and Sykehouse at such times used to cutt Vermuyden's great bank on the east side Don and drown'd all the levils as farr as Crowle, Belton, Epworth, and Haxey. But the great bank being become very firm, and Gowle dyke, as well as the north branch of Don, with which it communicates, being by the tides worn much deeper, it contains all the water that ebbs and flows, so that there hass not been a flood this forty years past, except the breach made in the bank of Gowle



dyke in the year . . . which cost the Participants seventeen hundred pounds to take it.<sup>41</sup>

The tides being lett into this Dutch River was the only cause and decay of the navigation up to York, and of infinite loss to that antient and great city, once the seat of the Roman emperors. For the tides flow out of Ouse up this river, and so up Don as farr as Doncaster, and capeable to carry a ship up of a hundred and fifty tons burden, but that they are prevented by three bridges across this Dutch River.

It was also complained of, at the same time, against Sr Philibert Vernatti,<sup>42</sup> Sr Cornelius Vermuyden, Sr Matthew and Marcus Vanvalkenbourgh, and others their partners, that above a hundred poor workmen wanted above fifteen hundred pounds for wages, for which a decree was made in the Council at York and adjudged to be by them paid, which was unperformed, and they stood out to the writ of rebellion. It was therefore expressly ordered that they should obey the said decree, and give full satisfaction before the first day of next term, or otherwise they should be committed to a messenger of his majesty's chamber, to be by him carried down to York, and there be proceeded withall according to justice.

Most of these transactions happen'd in the first nine years of this great undertaking about Thorne, Fishlake &c. in Yorkshire.

[Here follow :

The Bounders of the lordship of Hatfield Chase.

Ordinance for the preservation of the King's majesty's Swans and Cygnets, and for the conservation of Fish and Fowl, with the fishing of nets within the chase of Hatfield.<sup>43</sup>

<sup>41</sup> Mr. Stovin records in another part of his MS., under date of Sunday, 18th February, 1753, N.S.—“The highest tides at night in the rivers Ouze and Trent ever known. It top'd the banks in most places; broke several gymes; and drowned the country on each side of those rivers, and in the Dutch river, going from Gowle to Doncaster, about a mile up the river from Gowle, it broke on the south side, as wide and as deep as the river itself. Mr. Benj. Empson, of Gowle, coming from Thorne in the night, his servant man with his horse chop'd of a sudden into this gyne, and the water beginning to ebb, he and his horse was carried into the Dutch river and their both drowned. The Participants maintain those banks, and its supposed it will cost 1000*l.* to stop the breach. The tide ebb'd and flowed through this breach from Monday to Saturday senight after, and laid most of Marshland under water, as also up to Thorne. N.B. This breach cost 1700*l.* to take it.”

<sup>42</sup> One of this family, Sir Gabriel Vernatti, was committed to the gaol at York, by order of the Court of Sewers, 25th April, 1650, for assaulting the Officers of Sewers in the execution of their duty.

Some account of the Vernatti family and its connections is to be found in “The Herald and Genealogist,” 1868.

<sup>43</sup> “But as their swan poles and fish-ponds in this famous chase are now, by great expence and industry, converted into dry land and corn-fields, there is no occasion for these laws, in this part of the kingdom, and it is to be hoped never will be.

There was an officer appointed by the Kings of England in this chase called the Master of the Game, who had deputies under them. The Master of the Game had his turfs lead to the manor-house by the tennants of the manor of Hatfield, giving them a dinner and ale. He also had the agiestment of a large parcel of ground called the Severals, which the tennants of the manor fenced for him, with several trees, and other great perquisites; but I take it that this officer was first created not long before the drainage, Sir Gervise Clifton being the first. How long he held this office I cannot learn. Robert Lee, esq. was the second, and continued in that office above twenty years; and the last that enjoyed that office was Edmond Lord Sheffield, of Butterwick, in whose time, I think, it was dischased.” (MS.)

Proceedings of a jury sworn at a court at Hatfield, 31<sup>st</sup> March 1651, relative to laying out the moors from Kirkbrigg cawsey, Thorne, to Fishlake.

Copy of a *Quo Warranto* against John De Warren Earl of Surrey, 12<sup>th</sup> Feb. 4 Eliz. (Latin.)

Proclamation, dated 3<sup>d</sup> Nov. 33 Henry VIII. (1542)<sup>44</sup> recorded at a Forest or Chase Sessions held 26 July, 38 Henry VIII. Perambulations of the Chase of Hatfield. Notes of the bounders betwixt Hatfield and Crowle.

A copy of the bounders of the lordship of Crowle, 7<sup>th</sup> Nov. 1607.

The course of old Don from Eastoft to Stainford.<sup>45</sup>

Copy of the decree for the certainty of the Fines of copyhold lands within the manor of Hatfield, confirmed by an act of parliament 7<sup>th</sup> James cap. 21.

Articles of agreement, 24 May 2<sup>d</sup> Charles, between the King and Sir Cornelius Vermuyden for draining Hatfield Chase.

31 January 4<sup>th</sup> Charles. Grant from the King to Sir C. Vermuyden of the manor of Hatfield, &c.

Copy of certain notes of Sir Richard Gargrave, relative to Sir Anthony Browne K<sup>t</sup>.

Owners of the Level of Hatfield Chase 1635.

Charges of Scots 1629, 1635.

Extract from indenture dated 14 June 1628—the King to Sir C. Vermuyden.

Letter from the King to the commissioners of sewers, 2<sup>d</sup> April 12<sup>th</sup> Charles 1637.

Certificate of the Commissioners of sewers to the King, 4<sup>th</sup> Aug. 1637.

Certificate to the Lords of the Privy Council, May 1<sup>st</sup> 1635, of the arrears of Scots owing from the Participants.

Order of Court of Sewers at Haxey, 2<sup>d</sup> June 10<sup>th</sup> Charles, 1635.

Names of gentlemen in a commission of sewers 26 Feb. 11<sup>th</sup> Charles.

Bill against Participants by the Earl of Antrim and Catherine Duchess of Buckingham for fee farm rents, 13<sup>th</sup> Charles.

Another commission of sewers 13<sup>th</sup> Charles.

Decree of Court of Sewers, 28 May 21 Charles, 1645, relative to the repairs by the Participants of the banks from Idle-Stop to Misterton Sasse.

A Commission for the better draining the lordship of Hatfield &c., 25<sup>th</sup> June . . . Charles. And instructions to Commissioners named in the said commission for the better execution of an order annexed.

Certificate of the same Commissioners to the Barons of the Exchequer, 8<sup>th</sup> Sept. 5<sup>th</sup> Charles, 1630.

Copy of the Decree out of the Exchequer Chamber for the commons of Crowle &c., 30<sup>th</sup> Nov. 5<sup>th</sup> Charles, 1630.

Decree in Michaelmas term 6<sup>th</sup> Charles, 1631, relative to Sir C. Vermuyden.

Law of Sewers made at Doncaster 9<sup>th</sup> Dec. 1640, for raising a tax.

<sup>44</sup> By this the manor of Armthorpe, parcel of the possessions of the late monastery of Rowthe [? Roche], and the manor of Crowle, parcel of the possessions of the late monastery of Selby, were

added to the Chase of Hatfield, which is described as being one of red deer for the pleasure and pastime of the Kings of England, and well replenished.

<sup>45</sup> See *antea*, note 14, page 200.

Decree and Ordinance of Sewers made at Doncaster 1<sup>st</sup> Oct. 1647, for repair of Trent banks.

Petition from the commissioners of Sewers to the Lords Keepers of England, setting forth the doings of "the Dutch"; riotous proceedings &c. If their lordships do not take some timely course for prevention of these vexations, the burden will be too great for us to undergo; and we must leave both the Levil and the rest of the country adjoining to groan and sink under their own burthen.

Petition of the Commissioners of sewers 1647, in which they complain against one Matthew Brunyee <sup>46</sup> "an alien borne and no denizen," for having at the session of sewers at Doncaster, the 8<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1647, "in a most scornfull jeering manner," contemned the laws of the kingdom to be unjust; and further questioning the authority of the commission, the court thought fit to fine him £10, whereupon he appeared very contemptuous, and further insisted upon his former discourse, and would not be silenced, inveighing against the justice of the law, and authority of the commission, till it was thought fit to commit him to the castle of York: and there he remained for some few days, and then brought his action against the commissioners.

Answer of the commissioners of sewers to the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal of England Mich. Term 1648, to exceptions exhibited against them and the officers of the court, in the foregoing business.<sup>47</sup>

A Commission of Sewers 30<sup>th</sup> Aug. 1649.

A Decree of Sewers made at Doncaster, 23<sup>d</sup> Nov. 1650.

D <sup>o</sup>	D <sup>o</sup>	.	.	25 <sup>th</sup> Sept. 1651.
D <sup>o</sup>	D <sup>o</sup>	.	.	22 <sup>d</sup> April, 1651.
D <sup>o</sup>	D <sup>o</sup>	at West-Stockwith		15 <sup>th</sup> April, 1651.
D <sup>o</sup>	D <sup>o</sup>	at Doncaster		27 <sup>th</sup> Feby. 1651.
D <sup>o</sup>	D <sup>o</sup>	"	D <sup>o</sup>	2 <sup>d</sup> March, 1652.
D <sup>o</sup>	D <sup>o</sup>	"	D <sup>o</sup>	26 <sup>th</sup> July, 1652.
D <sup>o</sup>	D <sup>o</sup>	"	Whitgift	2 <sup>nd</sup> June, 1653.
D <sup>o</sup>	D <sup>o</sup>	"	Doncaster	13 <sup>th</sup> January, 1652.

A true copy of the antient deed of John de Mowbray some time Lord of the Isle of Axholme and of the Honour of Brember, made to the freeholders there, after he had made an approvement to himself of some of the wastes within the manor of Epworth in the said Isle, as is now translated out of French into English by William Riley keeper of the records in the Tower of London; dated 31<sup>st</sup> May 33 Edw. 3. (1359).]

The freeholders and commoners had a trial, verdict, judgment, and execution upon this deed at the Exchequer bar in Michaelmas term last [1651], in the name of Thomas Vavasour, a gent. of an antient family, son of Henry Vavasour, son of Thomas Vavasour, the grandfather, son of Henry Vavasour the great grandfather, who married Joan one of the daughters of Robert At-Hall, to whom, by partition made between her and Elizabeth and Mary her sisters, the same place called Belwood did come. Robert At-Hall was son and heir to Oliver

<sup>46</sup> This name still exists on the Levels and elsewhere. The Rev. Nathaniel Brunyee, M.A., of Tickhill, late rector of Belton, is a son of Mr. John Brunyee, late of Sand Hall, near Crowle, a son of Mr. Nathaniel Brunyee of the latter place,

who died at Sand Hall, 25th Feb., 1858, æt. 80.

<sup>47</sup> These proceedings are entered in the records of the Court of Sewers, Vol. I, pp. 234, 253, 286.

At-Hall, who was son and heir of Margery one of the daughters and heirs of Thomas Beltoft and Emot his wife, to whom, by partition with Elizabeth her sister, the said place called Belwood came. Emot was daughter and heir to Richard de Belwood, who is one of the eleaven specially named in the deed of Mowbray, and lyeth entombed in the parish church of Belton, in a tomb called Belwood tomb.<sup>48</sup>

And Thomas Vavasour the grandfather, desireing upon his death-bed to be burried nere the said tomb, was after his death laid in the tomb, (the tomb being broken open for that purpose) where a pair of slippers were found at the feet of Richard de Belwood, whose bones are there yet in lead. All things haveing ever since passed according to the above deed till now that the projectours (S<sup>r</sup> Corn. Vermuyden, &c.) came in against law.

N.B. The 12<sup>th</sup> May 1750, being in Belton church with the Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr Clough, the present vicar, I observed Vavasour's tomb above mentioned, with several coats of arms upon it, and a large stone block on the top of all, where an effige has laid at full length, but in stone,<sup>49</sup> and which by some indiscreet person or other was removed from its place and carried out of the church, where it now lyes, on the south side the chancel, and under the window of the vestry, in the church yard. To the north of this tomb (which tomb is on the north side of the altar), I observed two antient grave-stones which were covered over with cement mortar, which formerly they had made there for repairs of the church, but by the help of W<sup>m</sup> Dale, the parish-clerk, I got the same clea'n'd, and found the following inscription of the nearest to Belwood or Vavasour's tomb, viz<sup>t</sup> cut in a border round the stone in very deep letters, and those letters fill'd with pitch viz<sup>t</sup> :—HERE LYETH ROBERT MOUNSOUN ESQER LATE OF BELTON, AND WAS BURIED THE 3 OF AUGUST A<sup>o</sup> D<sup>i</sup> 1521. WHOM GOD HATH CALED TO HIS MERCI. And in an inner border of this same stone this inscription :—*Also here lyeth Margaret his wife, onley Daughter and Heir of Frauncis Belwood Esquire, and was bur<sup>d</sup> 24<sup>th</sup> July A<sup>o</sup> Domini 1570. Arms, Argent, a fess crenelle between 3 escalops sable and border of third. On the stone north of this, and close by it, is this inscription :—*Hic jacet corpus sub hoc tumulo Iohannis Sheffield Armigeri, nuper de Beltoft, secundi filii Roberti Sheffield Militis, 6 die Novebris, 1526. Et corpus Jane Sleaford nuper de Beltoft senioris filice Iohannis Sheffield, obiit 27 die Septembris, A. D. 1588.**

The Mounsons and Sheffields were antient famalys in the Isle of Axholm, and of late years inobled, Mounson Lord Mounson : Sheffield 1st Baron of Butterwick in this island, then Earl of Mulgrave, Marquess of Normanby, and Duke of Buckingham.

In the parish register is this account of the Vicars of Belton since the Reformation ;—1<sup>st</sup> Tho. Cliesby, who I take to be incumbent at the Reformation. 2<sup>nd</sup> Francis Houlder 1588. 2<sup>dly</sup> John Searle 1588. 3<sup>thly</sup> John Melton 1598, May 1<sup>st</sup>. 4<sup>thly</sup> Henry Langley, 1605. 5<sup>thly</sup> Mark Summerscales, 1609. John Baldwin, 1619. John Baldwin jun<sup>r</sup>, Hugh Shaw, John Upsal, 2<sup>nd</sup> Feb. 1679. John Morris 1695, Cxtmas Day. Gerrard Clough 174.

<sup>48</sup> A representation of this tomb is given in Stonehouse's *Hist. Isle of Axholme*, page 322.

<sup>49</sup> A representation of this is given as above.

In the register book is this memorandum :—*Memorandum, that the blasphemous pictures of the Holy Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, were removed out of the glass windows of this quire of Belton Jan. 10<sup>th</sup> 1595, the expence whereof was 10 pence and no more. Witness thereof, John Melton clerk, Henry Glew, W<sup>m</sup> Ashton, W<sup>m</sup> Marcer, Rich<sup>d</sup> Medley.*

In Belton church,—taken from a manuscript book of M<sup>r</sup> Torrd's, now in York Minster, by the Rev<sup>d</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Potter, vicar of Hemingbrough nere Howden, Yorkshire, June 1753.

In the north quire window :—Gules, on a bend compone azure and argent between 2 Lyons' heads erased argent 3 leopards' faces or, and boarder compone argent and azure.

In the north quire :—Gules, a Lyon rampant argent debruised by a bend azure, thereon 3 escalops or. Gules, a Lyon rampant argent.

In the east window of north quire, Bendy of 6 argent and gules ; fyle of 5 points or.

In the chancel lyes a white stone with a double inscription about its verge, thus :—*Here lyeth the Body of John Ferne son to William Ferne Esq. who died y<sup>e</sup> 26 Aug<sup>t</sup> A.D. 1615.—Here also lyeth the Body of Johan Ferne, wife to the said William Ferne, who dyed upon the 3<sup>d</sup> day of Sep<sup>t</sup> A.D. 1616.*

In the north quire, round the circumference of a stone (now not legible, 1753,) :—*Hic jacet Willm<sup>o</sup> Evers armiger & Agnes uxor ejus, filia et heres Willi Gardiner, qui obiit 3 die mensis Feb. & Agnes 16 die mensis Nov<sup>r</sup> A.D. 1500.*

The inhabitants of the Isle of Axholm, under the above-mentioned grant of Mowbray, claim'd right of common in all the waist grounds of the said island and parts adjacent ; and notwithstanding the grants of the Crown of part of this land to the Participants for the draining of the remainder, yet the islanders would not submit or yield up any part, but was at law with the Participants for almost a whole century, as I have heard W<sup>m</sup> Gylby esq. recorder of Lincolne say, who was many years of counsel for the islanders. But if the law did not favour them they imeadietly went to club law, and broke down the inclosures of the decreed lands, destroying large quantities of corn, rape, &c. frequently. The islanders were unanimous, and when they did rise they gathered their whole posse, men, woemen, and children all went in a body to do what mischief they could.

To manage the cause against the Participants, the islanders chose a person at their head which they called their solicitor. The first they appointed was Thomas Vavator esq. of Belwood, (a descendant of Vavator of Belwood, in the parish of Belton). But he being a gent. of a generous disposition, he spent great part of his own estate in protecting his neighbours' rights, and was obliged to sell Belwood, the antient patrimony of his ancestors. But those that followed or succeeded him in that office took the contrary measures.

The next that was chose solicitor for the isle was John Pindar,<sup>50</sup> an attorney-at-law at Owston in this island, (the son of Robert Pindar, of

<sup>50</sup> Stonehouse gives a pedigree of his family, and states that by his great grandson Thomas Pindar (who died s-p), "a person remarkable for the oddity of his manners," the property they had acquired

was left to Earl Beauchamp. The above Thomas had a brother, the Rev. Robert Pindar, who left issue. (*Hist. Isle of Axholme*, p. 244.)

Eastoft, yeoman,) who raised a considerable estate by this office; for they not only now paid an annual assessment for their estates to carry on their cause against the Participants, but their solicitor tooke in several hundred acres of comon ground, which was let to farmers, and so raised great sums of money. How it was accounted for by this gentleman I know not; he had all or most of the inhabitants of Belton, Epworth, Owston, and Haxey bound, and many of them was ruin'd and forc't to sell their estates.

The next and last solicitor for the Isle people was Robert Poplewell, of Moswood, in the parish of Belton, and son of David Poplewell yeoman,<sup>51</sup> who from a small paternal estate of fourteen pounds a year raised an estate of four or five hundred pounds a year. How he came to be chose their solicitor I know not. He had no education but in a comon country school. Indeed, he was land-steward to Grace Countess of Granvill, and by that most of the tennants of the manor of Epworth lay under one obligation or other to him; and I am of opinion this was the true reason of his being chosen solicitor.

This gentleman had them all bound (or the greatest part of them), and which they had reason to repent whilst they liv'd, and almost all their posterity after them; for he taxed them at his pleasure; besides, he inclosed what comon ground he pleased, under a pretence to raise money to carry on the cause, but never was (that I ever heard off) accountable for the rents and proffets thereof. The Isle cause and his pocket was the two great gulphs that swalled all that and many estates of substantial yeomen in the island, as the Kinmans, Halifaxes, Foxes, Bernards, Nodel, Tankersley, Wakefield, &c.

He and his Affidavit men attended Westminster Hall almost every term for a great number of years, and was as well known their as an Irish evidence. He tooke in lands to support these men nere Hyrst Priory,<sup>52</sup> called "Affidavit closes."<sup>53</sup> To this day I can remember Belton West Carr taken in by him, containing some hundred acres, and fine oats growing thereon, which was the last ground this worthy solicitor inclosed.

I have mentioned above how the Isle people had recourse to club law, when the law of the nation was against them, and cannot well omitt the following narrative, as it is true in fact.

I have said that the fee-farm rent of the manor of Hatfield, &c., was given by King Charles the 1<sup>st</sup> to Geo. Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, and that the Earl of Antrim in Ireland married his dowager. But, before I proceed any further, I shall give some account of Nathaniel Reading esq. This gentleman where he was born I have not had the opportunity to be inform'd, but he was brought up at the Inns of Court and was

<sup>51</sup> A John Popplwell, of Belton, laborer, was one of a party of 24 persons who were indicted at York for killing John Patricke, in Sept., 1660. (Depositions from York Castle, Surt. Soc. pub. 40, p. 175, *note*.) Richard and Humphrey Poplewell, esqs., occur as Commissioners of Sewers, 3rd June, 11th Geo. 2. 1738.

<sup>52</sup> Mr. Stovin, in this MS. says in a marginal note, "Hyrst is in Belton parish, and was a cell to Nostal in Yorke-

shire. Its now the estate of Mr. Jona. Stovin, and tythe-free. Had a great quantity of fine oake upon it about 40 years agoe, and is now planted round, and in every hedgerow with elmes by the said Mr. Stovin."

<sup>53</sup> A sketch of this "Affidavit Land," taken from a map in the possession of the Stovin family, is given in Stonehouse's *Isle of Azholme*, page 353.

called to the barr, lived in Chanel Row, Westminster, and practised as a counsel in the law. He married Arabela Churchill, sister to Sr Wynston Churchill, by whom he had John, Thomas, Robert, and Lionel. Mrs. Reading being own aunt to John Churchill, late Duke of Marlborough (that second Alexander, and British hero), he provided for the sons of Mr. Reading in the army. John died a major in Ireland; Thomas was a captain of foot, but sold his commission soon after; Robert died at Newcastle, lieut. colonell of Clayton's regiment of foot; and Lionel was many yeare a superior officer in the Emperor's army, and died in that service.

Nathaniel Reading esq. in his youth made the tour of Italy, &c., and was at Naples when the insurrection of Masinela<sup>54</sup> happened, and was made secretary to this usurper, and with his master and others was condemn'd to die. But when he came to the place of execution, and being admitted to speak, he made so fine a Latin oration, &c., that he was pardon'd; and returning into England putt on the gown, was an able and learned counsel, and then married the said Mrs. Churchill.

He was of counsel for the Popish Lords in the Tower, committed their upon the evidence of Titus Oats and others for being concern'd in what was then called the Popish Plott.

Mr. Reading, instead of acting as became one in his station, undertooke to suborn the king's evidence; was imprisoned and tryed for the fact and convicted, and was sentenced to stand in the pillory and pay a fine to the king of a thousand marks, &c.<sup>55</sup> The first part of the sentence was executed upon him; how he got quit of the fine I know not, but he was discharged from his imprisonment and employed afterwards by the Earl of Antrim (who was at the head of the papists in Ireland) to collect the fee-farm rents above mentioned. The earl might employ him as a fitt and proper person to cope with the parties who was in arrear, but I rather think it done as a reward for his suffering in the case of the Popish Lords, for the old gentleman retained his high-flown principals to the last. And I remember, not many years before he died, when that great incendiary in church and state, Dr Sacheverel,<sup>56</sup> was impeach'd and tryed by the House of Comons, and was only degraded, &c., and escaped with his life, Mr. Reading roasted an ox whole at Sandtoft, which he gave amongst the populace, with ale, and each of them two roasted eggs with the letters H. S. upon each egg.

But now I return to Mr. Reading's first settleing at Sandtoft. When he first came he begun with the collecting those fee-farm rents, and used to make frequent distresses of cattle upon the grounds lyeable to pay the same, and used to impound them at Hatfield, Bawtrey, and Doncaster, so that there was a perpetual struggle between him and the landowners and tenants of those lands in arrears for the fee-farm rent.

Mr. Reading being a very active man, the Participants, who mett with continual opposition from the Isle people, thought proper to lett several large parcels of the decreed lands to him, thinking he would defend their possession better than they could themselves. Upon this he inclosed these decreed lands, and got large crops of corn and rape, but

<sup>54</sup> Massaniello.

<sup>55</sup> £65 3s. 4d.

<sup>56</sup> Henry Sacheverell, son of Rev. Joshua S. of Marlborough. Died 5th

June, 1724. See account of him in "Lives of Eminent Englishmen," 1834, vol. iv., p. 110.

was forced to defend his possession often at the hazard of his life, for the Isle people often attempted to take it, and in particular by setting his dwelling-house on fire at Sandtoft in the dead of the night. This wicked act was committed by one Peel, Spark, and others, with the solicitor's wife at their head. They first cutt up a fine young orchard, then stopt all the keyholes of the doors with clay, that the keys could not be moved, and then sett fire to the house, and had certainly burnt Mr. Reading and his lady in the flames, had not Providence been their friend in this calamitous condition. For I have heard Col. Reading say he was then about eighteen years of age, and in bed, when they perceived the fire, he and the rest of the famaly flew to the doors, but could not get the keys to move, and in the hieght of despair he wrenched an iron barr out of the window frame, and got his aged father and mother out of the window, and by a miracle saved there lives, for that the house roof fell in the moment he had got them out of it. This was barbarity with a wittness, and yet none of the offenders met with the punishment they deserved, for the lesser vilians fled their country and never returned; and Mr. Reading, being in low circumstances, compounded with the great ones for money; and especialy the solicitor, by the award of Sr Willoughby Hickman and Colonel Geo. Whichcot, paid (to save his wife's bacon) to Mr. Reading six hundred pounds.<sup>57</sup>

After which Mr. Reading built another house not farr from that which was burnt upon the bank of the Idle, whose son, Colonel Robert Reading, enjoyed the same (after his father's decease) to his death.

This old gentleman died at Belton, amongst the most inveterate enemys, in the year of our Lord . . . supposed to be above a hundred years old. He was reduced to poverty and extreem want before he died, yet was a man of excellent parts, both natural and acquired, and one of the finest orators of the age he lived in. His son Robert was an acting Justice of the Peace for the parts of Lindsey, in the county of Lincolne, for many years, and a fine orator. He left a son Robert, an unfortunate young man, who died at Wakefield or Leeds, 1746.

<sup>57</sup> Mr. Reading, no doubt, underwent numerous "perils by his own countrymen." In 1655, Peter Barnard, of Belton gent., had been heard to say that if Mr. Reading came at Low Melwood, or Epworth, or Owston, he would have four men to lie in wait to beat him, "and lay him along." (*Records of Court of Sewers*.) On 21st Jan., 1669-70, about fifty persons, armed with swords, pistols, guns, and other arms came to Sandtoft, where they assaulted, shot, and wounded Mr. Reading and his servant. On 21st Jan., 1669, Humfrey Tonge, of Hatfield, came to Mr. Reading's house, and there, without any provocation, shot him in the legs, having before threatened to put a brace of bullets in his belly. (*Depositions from York Castle*, Surt. Soc. pub. vol. 40, p. 174.) In 1702, Mr. Reading presented a memorial to the Commissioners of Sewers setting forth a long list of grievances he had had to undergo in their service; amongst other things, he said

that in the performance of his duties as agent to the Participants he had thirty-one set battles, wherein several of his men were killed, and others wounded and lamed; that after several years spent under inexpressible hazards and difficulties, "he subdued these monsters," and restored peace in the Levels for a time. But afterwards the rioting again commenced; the disaffected people assaulted him and his sons and servants night and day, fired at them, killed his cattle, fired his house with design to have burned him, his wife and family in their beds, "and gave him the diversion of all points of military execution." Having thus "been kept in the wilderness of their service, and grieved with a generation of vipers longer than forty years," he concludes by hoping he shall be suffered to depart in peace with 3000*l.* in part payment of what his employers were indebted to him.



This Robert, the lieut.-colonel, and his brother Thomas the captain, farmed many hundred acres of the decreed lands of the Participants, and kept possession for them against the Isleanders for many yeers; until the passing the act against riotous assemblies (as mentioned before) in the reign of king Geo. the first, about the year 1716. This family of Reading is now extinct.

Whereas their was in process of time, some years after the great drainage of this Levil, several other improvements made, and new drains cutt, &c., by the power of the commissioners, I shall only mention one amongst many others, as it happen'd within the manor of Crowle, which was part of Hatfield Chace, as before taken notice of.

[Minutes from Keadby Law of Sewers, 17th May, 1717.

Articles of agreement between the lord and the inhabitants of Keadby, 13th June, 1722.

Court of Sewers at Crowle, 5th July, 1722.

D<sup>o</sup> at Epworth, 22nd June, 1727.

Petition of Nathaniel Reading esq. to the commissioners of sewers, "well worth the reading."

Notices of Adlingfleet, families of Ellerker, Davill, Ludlow, &c.]

Having mentioned S<sup>r</sup> Matthew Vanvalkenburgh and his two brothers as great owners in the Levil, I shall remark that S<sup>r</sup> Matthew died at Middle Ings,<sup>58</sup> in the said Levil and parish of Hatfield, in April, 1644, and Dame Isabella, his wife, died at the same place in Nov<sup>r</sup>, 1644. S<sup>r</sup> Matthew left S<sup>r</sup> John Anthonie his son and heir,<sup>59</sup> and Matthew, who retired into Holland, there father's country, which famaly, I am informed, still remains. Marcus Vanvalkenburgh,<sup>60</sup> brother to S<sup>r</sup> Matthew, died in the year 1653, and left Marcus, his son, who died at Crowle, in Lincolnshire, very much reduced. He left no sons, but several daughters, as mentioned at page . . . of this book. He died about the year 1680. What became of the other brother, Lucius, I have not been informed.

<sup>58</sup> This house was the scene of a riot in 1648. Mark Vanvalkenburgh, of Midlins, esq. on the 20th October, deposed, before two justices at Doncaster, that on the 11th of that month Robert Kay, a Doncaster gentleman, together with 16 or 18 men, came to his father's house at Midlins, in a warlike manner, with muskets and swords drawn, broke open the outgate, and four other doors within the house, and wounded three servants there, Kay saying to those with him, "Go on, for I will bear you out in whatsoever you do." One of these men knocked Mr. Vanvalkenburgh down with his musket, and forced him out of the house. But two captains coming in quieted the place, and put the owner into possession again. Kay, however, returned shortly after with six men, and, besides carrying off some writings, took Mr. Vanvalkenburgh away by force for a quarter of a mile from the house; but the soldiers again interfering, he was once more put into possession. (*Depositions from York Castle*, Surtees Soc. pub. vol. 54, p. 12.) Mr. Kay, it seems, had

married Isabella, the widow of Sir Matthew Vanvalkenburgh, who died in 1644, and it was possibly under some alleged claim of right that he made this attack upon the residence of the deceased baronet's brother. (See *Surtees Soc.* pub. vol. 54, pp. 5-283.)

<sup>59</sup> This baronetcy was created 20th July, 1642. Sir J. A. Vanvalkenburgh was aged twenty-one in 1661. "We have been unable to obtain any information respecting the baronetcy or family since that date." (*Burke's Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies*, 1838, p. 540.)

<sup>60</sup> In the Court of Pleas at Doncaster, 6th Sept., 1649, John Noades, gent., brought an action against Mark Vanvalkenbrough, gent., for having, on the 7th of May previously, publicly spoken of him these "*falsa, ficta, scandalosa, et opprobriosa verba*," viz. "You are a Theife," to his great damage of 50*l*. The Jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for £6 13*s*. 4*d*., and costs £2 12*s*. 8*d*. = £9 6*s*. 0*d*.

[Copy of receipt of the King's fee farm rent for the manor of Wroot, 23rd July, 1649.

Copy of a Commission of Sewers, dated 3rd June, 11 Geo. 2nd.

Precedents of oath, forms of court proceedings, &c., concerning the office of Commissioners of Sewers, taken from "Callis on Sewers."

Lists of names offered to the Lord Keeper to be put into the commission of sewers, on behalf of the counties of York, Lincoln, and Nottingham, and the Participants, "who all stand."

1633, Jan. 8th. An Agreement of the Participants for a Minister of the Gospel amongst the French and Dutch Protestants who first inhabited the Levels of Hatfield Chase, &c.; translated out of the French, 1647.

Petition for a Minister of the Gospel in the Level addressed to the Participants.

The Participants title in equity against the Queen Mother and her trustees or assigns.

Order for payment of 40*l.* a-year to a Minister, made at a Court of Sewers, held at Bawtry, 9th Sept., 28th Charles 2nd.

Order made at a Court of Sewers, at Turnebridge, 30th Sept. 1681, referring question of a salary for a Minister to Sir John Boynton, Kn<sup>t</sup>.

Copy of Indenture dated 26th May, 8 Charles I. 1632, whereby Sir Arthur Ingram, Ku<sup>t</sup>, sells land in Armin to Sir C. Vermuyden and others, to cut the Dutch river.

Copy of Indenture, dated 17th April, 1654, whereby Sir C. Vermuyden and John Lamott convey to Thomas Lee and Thomas Thompkinson lands in divers parishes.

Report from Rushworth's appendix, vol. 3, p. 39, of case, *Vermuyden versus Torksey* and others, concerning a riot in the Level.

The relator states that, under his agreement with the Crown, he was bound to drain and lay dry the grounds in the Level; and his workmen being at work thereabout, the defendants at several times beat and terrified them, threatening to kill them if they would not leave their work; threw some of them into the river and kept them under water with long poles; and at several other times, upon the knelling of a bell, came to the works in a riotous and warlike manner, divided themselves into companies to take the workmen, and filled up the ditches and drains, burned up the working tools and materials, set up poles in the form of gallows to terrify the workmen withal, threatened to break their arms and legs, beat and hurt many of them, and made others flee away, whom they pursued to a town with such terror and threats that they were forced to guard the town, to the damage of the relator of 2000*l.* The defendants were all committed to the Fleet; three of them fined 1000*l.* a-piece, one of them 500*l.*, and nine others 500 marks a-piece; all of them at the next assizes to acknowledge their offences and pay 2000 marks damage.

Copy of a decree, dated 3rd Feb., 7th Eliz., for the agistment of Dikesmarsh or Hoole Pasture, &c., within the lordship of Hatfield, for 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a-year, by the tenants of the manor. Enrolled in the Exchequer.

The true state of the Improved Rent, how the same is to be paid according to the king's contract.

Copy of Vermuyden's grant of the commons of Hatfield in trust for the use of the inhabitants, dated 15th July, 9th Charles I.

Proceedings, in Latin, inter Tenentes domini de Hatfield et Tenentes manerii de Crowle, concerning Duckling Lodge and the Heines, circa 1360.

Rents granted by King Charles I. to Katherine, Duchess of Buckingham, and George, Earl of Rutland, in trust for her son George, 9th Sept., 5th Charles I.

Summons to Francis Wood and 9 other persons to appear on 22nd of August, 1676, at Hatfield, to be examined upon interrogatories, in a cause Geo. Duke of Buckingham, plaintiff, and Sir Gilbert Gerrard, Bart., and John Harvey, esq., defendants.

The case of the grandchildren of John Dillingham, gent., deceased, and John Rushworth, of Lincoln's Inn, esq., and Theophilus Smith, of St. Paul's Churchyard, draper.

Notes of creation of certain noblemen.

A perambulation of the bounders of Thorne meer, found by 24 men at my lord's court, "as our elders have had in tyme past."

Particulars of the land some time of Sir Fillibert Vernatti, in Hatfield Chase, with some engagements or part thereof.

Abstract of the customs of the manor of Hatfield, from the rolls of court, temp. Edw. 3rd : headed, *In principio creavit Deus cœlum et terram*. (These are printed in Hunter's *South Yorkshire*, vol. i. page 158.)

Inquisition taken by a Jury of the Hatfield Manor court, 23rd Feb., 1674, *re* John Middleton.

Answer and resolution of the homagers of the same court on certain legal points of custom. "N.B. The poynts to which this is an answer was torne out of Mr. Pryme's book, March 10th, 1752."

The last contest relateing to these Levels. Copy of order of dismissal, Popplewell et al. *versus* Reading et al. Exchequer, Hilary Term, 6th Geo. 1st, 25th Jan. 1719.

Memoranda as to floods, &c., on Sunday, Feb. 18th, 1753.

Proposals for printing by subscription, in 1 volume folio, The History of the drainage of the great Level of Hatfield Chase ; by Geo. Stovin, esq., at one guinea each book.]

PART OF THE REGISTER OF THE FRENCH PROTESTANTS' CHURCH  
AT SANDTOFT.<sup>61</sup>

- 1643.
- Dubliq } Le 3<sup>d</sup> jour d Avril, 1643, Mart Dubliq et Eliz. Teurqoin ont esto  
Turquoin. } Espouzez danse L Eglise de Santoft.
- Blancart } Le 11<sup>th</sup> Juni, 1643, Anthoine Blancart et Marie Bondvel ont este  
Bondvel. } Espouzez a Santoft.
- Scanfair } Le 22<sup>d</sup> October, 1643, Anthoine Scanfaire et Jenne Longuespee ont  
Longue. } este Espouzez a Santoft.
- Delay Hay } Le 5 Novembr., 1643, Pier Delahaye et Jenne Henegrave ont esto  
Henegrave. } Espouzez a Santoft.
- Agard } Le 28 Jan. 1648, Noe Ager et Jeann Caidoy ont este Espouzez a  
Caidoy. } Sandtoft.
- 1644.
- Beamarm } Le 19 Maii, Jesay Beamarm et Susann Lehouq ont este Espouzez  
Lehouq. } a Sandtoft.
- Pinsoy } Le 14 Jullii, Jaques Pinsoy et Susann Leespier ont este Espouzez a  
Leespier. } Sandtoft.
- Lelew } Le 10 June, Jehan Leleu et Judith Lenoy ont este Espouzez a  
Lenoy. } Sandtoft.
- Lenoy } Le 21 Jullii Jaques Leroy et Maria Pinsfoy ont este Espouzez a  
Pinsfoy. } Santoft.
- 1645.
- Acfair } Le 15 Jully, 1645, Simon Acfair et Maria LeRoy ont este Espouzez  
Leroy. } a Santoft.
- Derick } Le 3<sup>d</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup>. Francois Derick et Cath. Delespiser ont este Espouzez  
Dlespiser. } a Santoft.
- Leflour } Le 10 Aug<sup>t</sup>. Anthoine Leflour et Maria Renault ont este Espouzez  
Renault. } a Santoft.
- 1646.
- Amory } Le 30 Mars, Pier Amory et Maria Watson ont est Espouzez a  
Watson. } Santoft.
- Renard } Le 2 Aug. Jacob Renard et Maria Frank ont este Espouzez a  
Frank. } Santoft.
- 1647-  
1648.
- Smaque } Le 29 Oct. Christian Smaque et MagDelein Descamps ont este  
Descamps. } Espouzez a Santoft.
- Lebrand } Le 14 Jan. Michell Lebrand et Ester Pensoy ont este Espouzez a  
Pensoy. } Santoft.

<sup>61</sup> Much enquiry has been made by antiquaries and others, from time to time, for the original registers of this church, but without success. When Mr. Hunter wrote his chapter on the Drainage of the Level of Hatfield Chase in *South Yorkshire*, vol. 1 (published in 1828), he then gave what he termed "a pretty complete list" of the names of the foreign settlers on the levels, "from the register of the chapel of Sandtoft, which was carefully kept from 1641 to 1681, and is still in

*existence, or lately was so."* Mr. Stovin's writing not being so clear in some places as could be wished, it is possible that some of the names, &c. in the extracts here given may not be perfectly correct.

Wainwright, in his *History of the Wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill*, 1829, page xcii. gives "A list of the first drainers and others that came over from France, Holland, &c." but some of them look dubious.

- Descamps } Le . . . Jan. Piere Descamps et Ester Cony ont este Espouzez a  
Cony. } Santoft.
1649.  
Delanoy } Le 1 Julliet, Isaac Delanoy et Marie Du Battelet ont este Espouzez  
Dubattlet. } a Santoft.
- Harnew } Le 15 Julliet, Jaques Harnew<sup>63</sup> et Jenne Le Roy ont este Espouzez  
Le Roy. } a Santoft.
1650.  
Legrand } Le 3 Juin ont este Espousez Oser Legrand et Jenne Hancar, a  
Hancar. } Santoft.
- Dumoulin } Le 1 de Jan. Jaq. Dumoulin et Cath. Legrain ont este Espouzez a  
Legrain. } Santoft.
1651.  
Blancar } Le 23 Avril, Anthoine Blancar et Marie Lespiere ont este Espouzez  
Leespire. } a Santoft.
1652.  
Coquelar } Le 9 Nov. ont este Espousez Jaques Coquelar et Ester Morillion a  
Morillion. } Santoft.
1665.  
Egard } Le 15 Febier, Abram Egard et Jeanne Delaynoy ont este Espousez  
Delaynoy. } a Santoft.
- Morillion } Le 25 Julliet, David Morrillion<sup>63</sup> et Catherin Banruedt Espousez a  
Banrudet. } Santoft.
- Lelieu } Le 30 Octr. ont este Espousez Piere Lelieu et Ester Lenoir.  
Lenoier. } Le 1 Nov. ont este Espousez Isaac de bacy et Eliz. Amory.
- Chauvatt } Le 18 Jan. ont este Espousez Iseubar Chavatte et Ann Morrillion.  
Morillion. }  
Decoup } Le 18 Jan. ont este Espousez Mare de coup et Marie Morrillion.  
Morillion. }  
Vanplue } Le 8 Fevrier, ont este Espousoz Isaac Vanplue et Jeann duvertier.  
duvertier. }  
Tyssen } Le 14 Mar. ont este Espousez Jacob Tissen et Marie Baurudet.  
Barudet. }
1666.  
Beharel } Le 28 Nov. ont este Espousez Isaac Beharelle et Jean Discamps.<sup>64</sup>  
Discamps. }  
Tyssen } Le 23 Jan. ont este Espousez Jacob Tyssen et Sara de Raedt.  
Raedt. }  
Letall } Le 23 Jan. ont este Espousez David Letalle et Maria Amory.  
Amory. }  
Tyssen } Le 13 Feb. ont este Espousez Piere Tyssen et. Eliz. Leenards.  
Leenards. }
1667.  
Beharel } Le 24 Feb. ont este Espouser Abram Beharelle et Elizabeth  
Letalle. } Letalle.  
Lelieu } Le 26 Feb., ont este Espouser Piere Lelieu et Maria duvertier.  
Duvertier. }  
Chavat } Le 4 Mars, ont este Espouser Iseubar Chavatte et Marie Smaque.  
Smaque. }

<sup>63</sup> This name exists in the Levels at the present day. John Harnew, farmer, died there 13th Nov., 1880, aged 81; stated to be "well known as a sound practical agriculturist."

<sup>63</sup> "Old Shadrack Morillion" was buried at Thorne, Dec. 12th, 1682.

<sup>64</sup> This marriage is registered at Hatfield.

1670.

Sterpin }  
 Pareel. } Le 4 d April Sont maries Abram Bareel<sup>65</sup> et Francoise Sterpin ;  
 Priam } Matthias Priem et Sarah Smaque.  
 Smaque. }

1671.

Desbiens }  
 Waterloo. } Le 25 d Janivar ont este maries Isaac Desbiens et Joanna  
 Waterloo.<sup>66</sup> }

1642.

## BAPTISE A SANTOFT.

Matts.	Le 19 May a este Baptisee Eliz. fille de Noe et de Marguerit Guiselin p'pise de Crowle.	Matts.
Beharel.	Le 22 Febrier a este Baptize Isaac fils de Jean Beharrelle et de Jane Jordain.	Jordain.
Porree.	Le 26 Feb. a este Baptize Jacob fils de Matt <sup>w</sup> . Porree et de Maria Jaquemine.	Jaquemine.
Tafin.	Le 26 Feb. a este Baptize Susann fille de Osee Tafin et de Sara de Zomber.	De Zomber.
Legrand.	Le 26 Mar. a este Baptize Michael fils de Custaw Legrand et Magelen Chavatte.	Chavatte.
1643. Morillion.	Le 3 Ap <sup>l</sup> . a este Baptize Pierre fils de David Morrillion et Anne Letalle.	Letalle.
Letalle.	Le 23 d Juliet a este Baptise Jaques fil de Jehan Le Talle et Judith Descamps.	Descamps.
Hernu.	Le 23 Juliet a este Baptize Jean Hernu fil de Jaques et de Jenne Lombard.	Lambard.
Prime.	Le 24 Sept. a este Baptize Matthew Prime fil de Crullin et de Sara Bresmr.	Bresmr.
Brungue.	Oct. 25, Marg <sup>t</sup> . Brungue fille de Matthew et de Marguerit Bale, a este Baptise.	Bale.
Letalle.	Nov. 26, Jaques fills Jehan Letalle et de Jaquenime Tissen a este Baptise.	Tysen.
Flahau.	Dec. 3, Isaac fills de Jaques Flahau et de Jeanne Chatelet a este Baptise a Sandtoft. Les Testimoys sant Isaac Amory et Judith Leflour.	Chatalet. Leflour.
Vienin.	Dec. 5 <sup>th</sup> Ester Vienin fill de Jaq. Vienin et Judith Dubois a este Baptise.	Dubois.
Amory.	Marc 14, Marie Amory fil de Isaac et de Maria Morillion bap <sup>t</sup> .	Morillion.
1643. Berchet.	Le 22 Jan. Pier Berchet fili de Mons <sup>r</sup> . Berchett, minister, de Santoft, Bap <sup>t</sup> .	Berchet.
Dubois.	Susan fill de Anthonine Dubois et Susanna Morillion, Bap <sup>t</sup> .	Morillion

<sup>65</sup> From the similarity of the name, it may not be out of place to notice here that a baronetcy was conferred, in 1644, on Sir William de Boreel, of Amsterdam, but nothing appears on record. (*Burke's Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies*, 1838, p. 75. A correspondent in "Notes and Queries," 5th S. II. p. 52, states that the present holder of this title (1874), is Sir

Willem Boreel, who is a senator of Holland, and is, or has been, a Minister of State, born in 1800. An Act of Parliament was passed, 29th Dec., 1660, for naturalizing John Borrel, esq., eldest son of Sir William Borrel, knight and baronet. (*Lord's Journals* xi. 202.)

<sup>66</sup> The name of Waterloo exists in London at the present day.

1644.			
Chavat.	Issenbar fils de Isenbar Chavatte, Bapt.		
Dubois.	Le 1 Sept. Susan fil Roland Dubois et Magdalen Cardue a Baptise.	Cardue.	
Prime.	D <sup>o</sup> Matthias fils de Charles Prime et Pree Messman a Baptise.	Mesman.	
Morillion.	Piere fils de Jean et de Jennine Morillion a Baptise a Santoft.	Morillion.	
Morillion.	Ann fili David Morrillion et Ann Letalle.	Letalle.	
Venin.	Jacob fill de Isaac Vennin et Cath. Smaque, Bapt.	Smaque.	
Amory.	Jacob fill de Isaac Amory et Maria Bapt.		
Vanhouq.	Feb. 6 <sup>th</sup> Eliz. fille de Adrian Vanhouge et Eliz. Derrick Bapt.	Derrick.	
Leleu.	9 <sup>th</sup> Feb. Isaac fills de Isaac Lelew et Judeth Leroy Bapt.	Le 10y.	
1645.			
Amory.	30 Mars Eliz. fill de Isaac Amory et de Ann Morillion Bapt.	Morillion.	
Clebaux.	Andu Clebaux fill . . . . Lenoy Bapt.		
Le Roux.	John fill de Antoin Le Roux et Maria Duffosse Bapt.	Dufoss.	
Tyssen.	26 Oct. Maur fill de Nicholas Tyssen et Sara Jacob Bapt.,	Jacob.	
Dubois.	Abraham fill de Anthoine Dubois et de Susann Mor- rillion Bapt.	Morillion.	
Flahau.	Johan fil de Jaques Flahau et Jeanne Castlet Bapt.	Castlet.	
1646.			
Delagay.	Marie fill de Pier Delagaye et Susanne Bapt.		
Raney.	Dina fil Charles Raney et Sara Elbiet Bapt.	Elbiet.	
Leconte.	Ann file David Le Conte et de Sara Werquin Bapt.	Werquin.	
Masengarb.	Isaac fill de Anthoin Massengarbe et Dnia Mitchell Bapt.	Mitchel.	
Dublique.	Marie file de Marc Dubliq et Eliz. Turquine Bapt.	Turquine.	
Flahau.	21 July, Ester fille de Rob <sup>t</sup> Flahau et de Maria Scanflair Bapt.	Scanflair.	
Legrand.	Eliz. fille de Custar Legrand et de Magdalen Asolom Bapt.	Asolom.	
Chavat.	20 <sup>th</sup> Sept. Cath. file Isenbar Scavat et Maria Descamps Bapt.	Descamps.	
Roubay.	Marie fil Isaac Roubay et Sarah Scanflair Bapt.	Scanflair.	
Amory.	1 Nov. Isaac fill de Isaac Amory et de Ann Morrillion Bapt.	Morillion.	
Grebault.	Charles fills Charles Grebault et Eliz. Ferre Bapt.	Ferre.	
Merquehier.	Abram file Anthoine Merquehier et Bapt.		
Vanhouq.	Sarah file Adrian Vanhouq et de Eliz. Derrick Bapt. ( <i>I</i> <i>remember this woman.</i> )	Derick.	
1647.			
Venin.	Piere fils de Isaac Venin et Cath. Smaque Bapt. 2 <sup>d</sup> May.	Smaque.	
Fontain.	Anne fil Cxtian Fontain et Franciose Beaussart Bapt.	Beaussart.	
Dubois.	Jacob fils Rolland Dubois et Magdellen Cardoy Bapt.	Dubois.	
Brugne.	Margeret fil de Mathin Brugne et de Margueret Bapt.		
Harlay.	Isaac fills Josias Harlay et Maria Legrand Bapt.	Legrand.	
Clais.	Jacob fill Isaac Clais et Maria Deltur Bapt.	Deltur.	
1648.			
Amory.	Jacques fill Isaac Amory et Ann Morillion Bapt.	Amory.	
Derique.	Le 4 Oct. Abram fils de Francois Derique et Bapt.		
Priam.	Le 15 April, David fils de Charles Priam et de Peroune Mesinan, Bapt.	Mesinan.	
Dubois.	Le May 27, Abram Desquire fils de Abram et de Maria Dubois, Bapt.	Dubois.	

Geubau.	Abram Geubau fils de Charles et Eliz. Ferez, Bapt.	Ferez.
Leleu.	Isaac Leleu fils de Jean et de Judith Le Roy, Bapt.	Leroy.
Prime.	Le Aug. 5, Eester Prime fille Guilim et de Sarah Bresme, Bresme. Bapt.	
Merquilde.	Ester Merquilde fille de Anthoim et Anthennett Treffet, Trefet. Bapt.	
Smaque.	Sarah Smaque fille Chrestien et de Madelener Descay, Descay. Bapt.	
Amory.	Oct. 7. Sam <sup>l</sup> . Amory fills . . . . de, Bapt.	
1649.		
Vanhouq.	Adrien Vanhouq fills de Adrien et de Eliz. Derick, Bapt.	Derick.
Venin.	Nov. 18. Susanne Vennin file de Jean et de Cath. Smaque, Smaque. Bapt.	
Benitland.	Jane Benitland file de Tho <sup>s</sup> . et Louyse de Zembr, Bapt.	De Zembr
1650.		
Dubois.	Jaques Dubois fills de Martin et de Judith Salmon, Bapt.	Salmon.
Beharrel.	May 5 <sup>th</sup> . David Beharelle fils de Jean et de Jenne Cordain, Bapt.	Cordain.
Letalle.	May 12 <sup>th</sup> . Marie Letalle file de Jean et Judith Descay, Descay. Bapt.	
Leroux.	May 19 <sup>th</sup> . Jenne Leroux file de Anthoine leroux et de Marie Dufosse, Bapt.	Dufoss.
1651.		
Hancar.	11 <sup>th</sup> May. Marie Hancar fille de Isaac et de Jenne Legrand, Legrand. Bapt.	
Taffin.	Ester fille de Rob <sup>t</sup> . et Marie Taffin Bapt.	Taffin.
Amory.	Susnie (?) Amory fille de Isaace Amory et de Ann Morillion Bapt.	Morilliou.
Delepiere.	16 Nov. Ann de Lepiere fille de Joel et Marie Lermitte, Lermitte. Bapt.	
Leconte.	Ann Leconte fille de David . . . . Bapt.	
Lenoy.	25 Jan, David et Abram fils de David et Ester Lenoy, Lenoy. Bapt.	
1652.		
Pincheon.	Abram de Lannois fils de Jean et de Marie Pincheon, Pincheon. Bapt.	
Amory.	30 May. David Amory fils de Jan et de Marie Thery, Thery. Bapt.	
Roubay.	Piere de Roubay fils de Jan et de Sara Canster, Bapt.	Canster.
Blique.	20 June. Jan filz de Abram Blique et de Marie Discampe, Discamps. Bapt.	
Duverlie.	4 <sup>th</sup> Jullet. Piere filz de Daniel Duverlie et de Marye Lenoir, Bapt.	Lenoir.
Lienar.	22 Dec. Jacob filz de Jacob Liennar et de Mary Frank, Frank. Bapt.	
Delanoy.	Jacob filz de Charles de Lannoy et de Sara Albert, Bapt.	Albert.
Berchet.	6 March, Marie file M <sup>r</sup> . Berchett minister de Santoft et Marie Lecoq, Bapt.	Lecoq.
1653.		
Amory.	Sam <sup>l</sup> . fils de Isaac Amory et de Anne Morillion, Bapt.	Morillion.
Venin.	4 <sup>th</sup> Sept. Isaac filz de Jan Vennin et de Cath. Smaque, Smaque. Bapt.	
Chavatt.	9 <sup>th</sup> Oct. Vierre filz de Isambar Chauate et Mary Ample, Ample. Bapt.	



1654. Lespiere.	12 Mar. Sarah file de Joel Lespirre et Mary Lermit, Bapt.	Lermit.
Lennoy.	9 April. Marye fille de Isaac Lennoy et Marye de Chatlet, Bapt.	Chatlet.
Egar.	25 Jan. Jan fille de Piere Egar et de Sarah Vandebec, Bapt.	Vandebec.
Demoulin.	Jenne fille de Jan demoulin et de Margeret Legraine, Bapt.	Legrain.
1655. Duquenne.	Piere filz de Piere Duquenne et de Jenne Bernard, Bapt, 19 Aug.	Bernard.
1656. Hardiq. Letalle.	Abram filz de George Hardiq et de Marye Roubay, Bapt. 26 May. Piere fils de Sam <sup>n</sup> . Letalle et de Eliz. Descon, Bapt.	Roubay. Descon.
Le Haire. Hancar.	Abram filz de Simon Le Haire et de Marye Le Roy, Bapt. Jan fils de Isaac Hancar et de Jenne Legrand, Bapt.	Le Roy. Legrand.
1657. Venin. Egar.	Marie fille de Jan Venain et de Catherine Smaque, Bapt, 18 Oct <sup>r</sup> . Marie file Pieire Egar et de Sara Vandebec, Bapt.	Smaque. Vandebec.
1658. Venin. Lennoy.	Sara file de Jan Vennin et Cath. Smaque, Bapt. Ellie filz Charles Lennoy et de Sara Albert, Bapt.	Smaque. Albert.
1659. Lehaire.	Anne file de Jan Lehaire et de Anne Le Roy, Bapt.	Leroy.
1660. Morillion.	25 March. Pierre Morillion filz de David Morillion et Ann Letalle, Bapt.	Letalle.
Vennin.	28 Junii. Abram Vennin filz Jan Vennin et Cath Smaque, Bapt.	Smaque.
Letall.	14 Oct. David Letall filz de Sam <sup>n</sup> . Letalle et Eliz. Descon, Bapt.	Descon.
1661. Quoy.	27 June Susanne file de Benjamin quoy et Elisabet Lehouq, Bapt.	Lehouq.
1662. Beharel.	14 <sup>th</sup> Sept. Jan fils de Isaac Beharell et de Marye Bluique, Bapt.	Blique.
1663. Gouglar.	21 Junii. Piere filz de Jan Gougler et de Susanne Heressin, Bapt.	Hersein.
1664. Brungye.	26 Feb. Sara file Abram Brynye et Sara Tissen, Bapt.	Tysen.
1665. Hornu.	5 April, Jaques filz de Jaques Hernu et de Ann Amory, Bapt.	Amory.
De Ratte.	Abram filz de Jaques De Ratt et de Jenne Descamps, Bapt.	Descamps.
1666. Ramery.	Le 20 May, Jaques filz de Jaques Rammery et de Cath Cigny, Bapt.	Cigny.
Egar.	4 <sup>th</sup> Julliet, David filz Jan Egar et Mary Morfin, Bapt.	Morfin.
Hernu.	22 <sup>nd</sup> . Jullet, Jaques filz de Jaques Hernu et Ann Amory, Bapt.	Amory.
Deburge.	26 Aug <sup>t</sup> . Elisabet file de Isaac Deburge et Elizabet Amory, Bapt.	Amory.
Morrillion.	7 Oct <sup>r</sup> . Jacob filz de David Morillion et de Cathrine Ben- roccdt, Bapt.	Benroccdt.

Chavat.	11 Novr. Pierre filz Isambar Chavatt et Ann Morrillion, Bapt.	Morillion.
Vanplue.	30 Decr. Piere filz de Isaac Vanplue et Jenne de Verlier, Bapt.	Deverlier.
1667. Egard.	19 <sup>th</sup> May. Rebecca file Abram Egard et de Jenne Lennoy, Bapt.	Lenoy.
Brungye.	26 May. Isambar filz de Abram Brynye et Sara Tyssens, Bapt.	Tyssen.
1668.	23 Feb. Pierre filz de Piere Tuyssen et de Elizabet Lec- nards, Bapt.	Leenards.
Hernu.	Jene file de Jaques Hernu et de Ann Amory.	Amory.
1669.	12 Sept. Piere filz de Piere Leleu et Mary Dumerlye, Bapt.	Dimerlye.
1670. Morillion.	15 Jan. Piere filz de David Morillion et Cath. Banderete, Bapt.	Banderet.
Harnu.	3 Decr. Isaac filz de Jaques Harnu et de Ann Amory, Bapt.	Amory.
1671. Priam.	15 Jan. Abram filz de Matthias Priam et de Sara Smaque, Bapt. <sup>67</sup> <i>It is from this Gent I have collected most of my materials for this Booke.</i> <sup>68</sup>	Smaque.
Vanvalken- burgh.	12 Oct. Penelope filla de Marc Vanvalkenburgh et de Anne Starkej, Bapt.	Starky.
1672. Priam.	27 Sept. David filz de David Priam et de Maria Beau- mont, Bapt.	Beaumont.
Hanquar.	6 Mar. Rachel file de Isaac Hanquar et de Jenne Le- grand.	Legrand.
Priam.	9 <sup>th</sup> April. Piere filz de Matthias Priam et de Sara Smaque, Bapt.	Smaque.
1673. Letalle.	24 Feb. Sam <sup>l</sup> . filz de David Letalle et de Marie Amory, Bapt.	Amory.
Tyssen.	6 Mars. Catheline fille de Jan Tyssen et de Susanne Venin, Bapt.	Venin.
Hernu.	8 May. Jan filz de Jaques Hernu et de Ann Amory, Bapt.	Amory.
Oesley.	21 June. Jean filz de Francois Oesley et de Marie Amory, Bapt.	Amory.
Priam.	8 Jan. David filz de Matthias Priam et de Sara Smaque, Bapt.	Smaque.
Egar.	8 Feb. Caterine file de Abram Egar et de Jenne de Lan- noy, Bapt.	Delanoy.
1674. Brongye.	9 April. Susanne file de Abram Brongue et de Sara Tyssen, Bapt.	Tyssen.

<sup>67</sup> In a memorandum in his own handwriting, Abraham de la Pryme gives this as the date of his birth. See *Surtees Soc. pub.* vol. 54, p. 259. This was the eminent antiquary and diarist, *de quo* see Hunter's *South-Yorkshire*, vol. 1, p. 179, *Surtees Soc. pub.* vol. 54. In the latter work a pedigree of this family is printed; and there are several genealogical, monu-

mental, and testamentary notices of them in the appendix.

<sup>68</sup> In one page of the MS. Mr. Stovin gives "An account of what papers relating to this history, are taken out of Mr. Pryme's booke since the year 1735, when I first see it, and which was not to be found in it when I had the booke from Mr. Wharton, Feb., 1752."

Impson.	29 April. Marie fille Gregorii Impson et Susanne Vanpouille, Bapt.	Vanpoville.
Frouchart.	1 Sept. Jan fils de Jan Frouchart et Eliz. Taylor, Bapt.	Taylor.
Ramary.	2 Oct. Jan filz de Jaques Rammary et de Catherine Cugnÿ, Bapt.	Cugnÿ.
Swart.	Abram filz Jan Swarte et de Jan Dewit, <sup>69</sup> Bapt.	Dewitt.
1675. Hernu.	11 <sup>th</sup> Nov <sup>r</sup> . Elis file de Jaques Hernu et de Ann Amory, Bapt.	} Amory.
Hernu.	1 Jan. Anne fille de Isaac Hernu et de Eliz. Amory, Bapt.	
1677. Hernu.	8 Jan. Sam <sup>l</sup> . filz de Jaques Hernu et de Ann Amory, Bapt.	
1678. Hernu.	4 Dec <sup>r</sup> . Abram filz de Jaques Hernu et de Ann Amory, Bapt.	
1681. Amory.	3 <sup>r</sup> Jan. Isaac filz de Sam <sup>l</sup> . Amory et de Jenne Marequilly, Bapt.	Marquilly.
1682. Hernu.	8 Sept. Isaac filz de Jaques Hernu et de Ann Amory, Bapt.	Amory.
1683. Amory.	9 Sept. Jan fils de Sam <sup>l</sup> . Amory et de Jenne Marequilly, Bapt.	Marquilly.
1684. Leleu.	20 Nov <sup>r</sup> . Marie fille de Pierre Leleu et Sara Glover, Bapt.	Glover.
1685. Hernu.	8 June. Susanne fille de Jaques Hernu et de Ann Amory, Bapt.	Amory.

## BURRIALS.

1650. Dufoss.	Marie Dufosse interre a Santoft, 8 Julet.
Derique.	Piere Derick interre a Santoft, 4 Feb.
1651. Lecoq.	Dam Catherin Le Coq de la Femme de Mons <sup>r</sup> . Berchett Minister, enterr a Santoft, 26 May. Mr. Berchett ministre de Santoft est decede merquedy 18 Auril 1655 enurion midÿ et a este enterre le lendemain enuiron 4 heures du soir, a Crowle.

<sup>69</sup> Concerning the De Witts, see Hunter's *South Yorkshire*, vol. 1, p. 169. The marriage of "Jaquus Dewett, wth. Antonia Vandemin," is registered at Doncaster, 1st Dec., 1631. Peter, son of Jacus de Witt, bap. Jan. 21, 1633-4; buried March 19th same year. John, son of Do., bap. 15th Feb., 1634-5; buried May 30th, 1635. Joshua, son of Do., buried Feb. 10th, 1644-5. Rachell, dau. of Do., bap. Dec. 14th, 1648. (*Thorne Regr.*) 1677, Sept. 5th, Elizabeth, dau. of Jaques De Wit, buried. 1679, March 30th, Mary, dau. of Do., master and mariner, baptized. (*St. Mary's, Hull.*) 1731, Feb. 8, James Dewitt, of Kingston-

upon-Hull, mariner, aged 40 years, slender, tall person, ruddy complexion, was admitted and sworn a younger brother of the guild of the Trinity House at Hull. 1738. Dec. 8th, Samuel Dewitt, of the same, mariner, aged 35, admitted the same. 1775, Dec. 13th, "Mr. Richard Dewitt, a stranger," buried at Doncaster. Jaques Dewit departed this life 1717, aged 77. Holy Trinity Ch., Hull. (*Gent's Hist. Hull*, page 48.) A Mr. De Witte, cement merchant at Liverpool, in 1870. The Baron Jules De Witte, Paris, was an honorary member of the Archæological Institute in 1867.

- I find Mons<sup>r</sup>. Berchett's hand at the Churchwardens or Elders accounts to the year 1655, as Pastue<sup>70</sup> of the Church at Santoft.
1659. I find the hand of Jean Dekerhuel Minister a Santoft ; and then Mons<sup>r</sup>. De la prix.
1664. Samuel Lamber, Pasture a Santoft.
1676. Jaques De la Porte, Ministere a Santoft.
1681. The last minister, Mons<sup>r</sup>. Le Vaneley. minister a Santoft. Ministers. Mons<sup>r</sup>. Berchett, M<sup>r</sup>. Deckerhuel, M<sup>r</sup>. Delaprix, M<sup>r</sup>. Delarporte, M<sup>r</sup>. Levaneley.

Mem<sup>m</sup>. this is but an abstract of the Regester. I find above four hundred ninety nine children baptised in this little church, and no doubt many others was baptised in the neighbouring churches of Crowle, Belton, Epworth, Haxey, and Missen, in Lincolnshire, also at Wroot, and also at Thorne, Hatfield, Finningley, &c. Their church at Sandtoft being demolished by the Isleanders for severall years, till reedified by Mr. Reading.

N.B. S<sup>r</sup> Matthew Vanvalkenbourgh had S<sup>r</sup> John Anthony Vanvalkenburgh his son and heir.

This S<sup>r</sup> Matt<sup>w</sup>. was elder brother to Marcus and Lucius Vanvalkenber.

N.B. It was their custome to add the names of the Sureties to every one that was Baptised in the following manner. Le 25 Feurie 1654, a este Baptises a Red Hall (or a Santoft) Jehan Filz de Pierre Egar et de Sara Vandebec, Ses Tesmoins sont Jehan Egar filz de Jehan, Marÿe Quoy femme de Jaques Iserby. (Enquire where Red Hall was.)

January 1752. Died, at Welchpool, in Montgomeryshire, Jonathan Evans a shepherd, aged 117. Had his eyesight and hearing till a few days before he died. He left a son who is 91 years old, and a daughter aged 87.<sup>71</sup>

Also Robert Magrath, of Kilbarton<sup>72</sup> in the county of Clare, aged 115 years, in full enjoyment of all his senses. He was a student of the Temple at the Restoration of Charles the 2<sup>nd</sup> ; was married, and had a daughter born in 1664, and another daughter born in 1737. He was a man of a most exemplary life, and possessed of every social virtue. (From the *York Courant*, Feb. 4<sup>th</sup>, 1742.) N.B. His eldest daughter (if living) must have been 73 years of age when his other daughter was born in 1737.

Mem<sup>m</sup>. I convers'd with a man at the Salutation at Castleford Bridge in July 1749 : born in Pennyston parish, in Yorkshire, that was then 106 years old ; very hearty, and then going to York Assizes as a witness about a highway. He told me he liv'd with a daughter that was above 80 years of age. What is remarkable, he eat broil'd hang beef to his breakfast that morning, and drank ale ; had comed above 30 miles computed, the day before, on horseback.

G. STOVIN.

I enquired after this man in 1751, and he was dead that year, so that he was 108 years old.

<sup>70</sup> Pasteur-pastor.

<sup>22</sup>, page 92.

<sup>71</sup> This person's death is under date of 26th January, 1752, in *Gent. Mag.* vol.

<sup>72</sup> In *Gent. Mag.* Kilburrow, *ib.* page 92.

## OF THE CISTERCIAN PLAN.

By J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, F.S.A.

THERE is nothing more remarkable in the history of Mediæval Europe than the sudden rise of the Cistercian Order. The abbey of Cîteaux was first begun in 1098, in a Burgundian wilderness, by a small band of monks, who wished to conform more strictly to the Benedictine rule than was usual in the older abbeys. At first the experiment seemed to be almost a failure, and the brethren were much discouraged, but in the time of the third abbot, Stephen Harding, the Englishman, a great change came, and the writer of the *Exordium Cisterciensis Cenobii* says, with evident pride, that "*infra octo annos inter illos qui de Cisterciensi cenobio fuerant egressi et ceteros qui ex iisdem fuerant exorti, duodecim constructa cenobia fuerint inventa.*" This, however, was but the beginning, and within half a century the order had covered the whole of Western Christendom, and in 1152 it was thought necessary to forbid the foundation of any new abbey.<sup>1</sup> But some were founded after that date.

These abbeys were not so many separate and independent corporations, like those of earlier days, but were united by an elaborate system of filiation. Each house owed subjection to that from which it had been first colonised, and that again to its parent house, and so on up to Cîteaux, the mother of all. And once a year all the abbots met together in general chapter to regulate the affairs of the order. Such a vast and wide-spread organisation, with the great St. Ber-

<sup>1</sup> *Instituta generalis capituli apud Cistercium* cap. lxxxvi. (273). In the latter part of the twelfth century a book was written at Cîteaux to remain as the standard text of the most important documents relating to the order. This book is now in the public library at Dijon, and in 1873 the most valuable part of it was printed there. My quotations are taken

from this edition unless otherwise stated, and the numbers in brackets refer to the pages of it. The title is *Les monuments inédits de la règle cistercienne* (Rabutot, Editeur). The MS. appears to have been lost when the *Nomasticon Cisterciense*, the authorised collection of the statutes of the order, was compiled.

nard for its leading spirit, had, as it must needs have had, a powerful influence on the political and religious affairs of the twelfth century; and their buildings, which are the subject of the present essay, had, I believe, more effect upon the general architecture of the time than has commonly been attributed to them: The period during which the Cistercians were building their abbeys all over Europe was exactly that in which the Gothic style grew from its Romanesque infancy to the full manhood of the thirteenth century. It was the period during which men learned to value and use the pointed arch. It is impossible to say where the pointed arch was used for the first time in Gothic architecture, but it was adopted very early by the Cistercians, and its simultaneous appearance over so wide an area is, I believe, due to them. They were building new abbeys everywhere, and the annual meetings of the abbots in the general chapter gave the opportunity for men from places wide apart to exchange their ideas and experiences; and that they did so with respect to their buildings is proved by the singularly uniform character of Cistercian work wherever it is found. Now in the earlier part of the "Transition" the Cistercian works are found to be nearly always more advanced in style than others in the same neighbourhood. The lead was not kept, for the Cistercians held on to a degree of massiveness inherited from the Romanesque after it had been generally given up. But the first movement in the direction which in the end led to the fully-developed Gothic seems in most cases to have been derived from them.

The late Mr. Edmund Sharpe, whose pleasant and instructive discourses must be fresh in the memory of the members of our Society, had given much attention to the Cistercian architecture, and had collected many plans. I must, at starting, acknowledge my debt to him; and I especially wish to do so because when we come to consider the attribution of the various buildings I shall often have to disagree with him. So long as we are studying the *architecture* pure and simple, Mr. Sharpe is a safe guide; and the subject is a most instructive one, but I do not propose to enter on it. We are now to deal with the *archæology* of the Cistercian abbeys.

If we would properly understand these buildings, we must re-people them in our imagination, and endeavour to enter into and

sympathise with the ideas and ideals of their old inhabitants. They were men like ourselves, and although, when we come to see what it was, their manner of life may appear hard and repulsive to us, it certainly had attractions, as is proved by the large number, including some of the greatest men of the time, who were drawn to it. We must try and see them and their surroundings as they were, and not as they have been misrepresented by ignorant controversialists, or the writers of nonsensical romances.

The Cistercians were still Benedictines. They claimed for the changes they made, that they were only going back to a literal observance of the rule of St. Benedict. They restored manual labour and the observation of silence in their old rigour, and forbade the use of animal food, and of all superfluities in dress, buildings, or ornament. Their services were to be sung plainly. All pictures and statuary were forbidden, except the figure of Our Lord. No gold plate was allowed, and no silver, except the chalice, and the reed for communion, and even the vestments of the clergy were reduced to what was considered the barest necessity. The dalmatic and cope were not to be used, and the chasuble itself was to be *de fustiano vel lino sine pallio auroque et argento*.<sup>2</sup> All this puritanism, as it may be called, did not make them indifferent to the quality of the things about them. Like the Quakers of later date, if they denied themselves some things, they took care that what they permitted themselves to use should be the very best of its sort. We see it in their buildings, which though plain and without sculptured ornament, are of excellent design, and a badly-built Cistercian wall is a thing unknown. So it was with their dress, according to Walter Map, but the worthy precentor of Lincoln was no friend of monks of any "coat," and least of all of the white. He says "*cum de pellicis nigros deridant, plurimis et suavissimis abundant ad æqui-*

<sup>2</sup> *Exordium*, p. 73. As time went on these rules became very much relaxed. When lofty towers were built at Fountains and Kirkstall, inventories tell of much plate and many other things absolutely forbidden in the early days of the order. There is a broken monumental effigy at Furness Abbey which I believe is unique, and so far as I know it has never been properly explained. It represents a deacon in albe, stole, and fanon; the stole

is brought across the body and joined under the right arm scarf-wise, and he holds the *textus* or gospel book closed by a strap in front of him. Now the use of the effigy itself is contrary to the spirit if not to the letter of the Cistercian rule. But the Cistercianism shows itself in the absence of dalmatic and the plain strap in place of the forbidden *aurea vel argentea vel deargentata vel deaurata firmacula* for the book.

*pollentium tunicis quod si non a tinctoribus rapiantur fiant ad regum delicias et principum preciosæ scarletæ*"<sup>3</sup>

The Cistercians were, as I have just said, still Benedictines, and the general distribution of their buildings is the same as that of the order from which they came out. This distribution dates from very early times. How early it is difficult to say, but we find it in the well-known plan of St. Gall, which is of the ninth century. But there are certain Cistercian peculiarities, which we shall note as we go on, and these are so constant that one may recognise a Cistercian abbey from the ground plan alone, and we may be certain that they were made to suit special wants. Sometimes we may discover what such a want was, and why it caused a deviation from the normal plan. We get very little direct information from written documents, but a good deal may be gathered incidentally, and by applying this to the existing remains we may obtain, if not a complete, yet a very fair idea of their various uses. I propose now to describe briefly the various parts of a normal Cistercian plan. I shall suppose that the cloister lies on the south side of the church, which is the common case; where it lies to the north the same description applies, *mutatis mutandis*. We begin with—

### THE CHURCH,

which they generally called *oratorium*. It is cruciform. The eastern arm is short, consisting only of the presbytery, the choir being placed in, and west of the crossing. The stalls did not entirely close the side arches of the crossing. In all cases there was an entrance to the choir from the south transept, called the upper entrance.<sup>4</sup> That at the west was called the lower. We may assume that there was also an entrance from the other transept.<sup>5</sup> There were no aisles to the presbytery.<sup>6</sup> The transepts had each one, two, or three chapels opening eastwards from them in the place of an eastern aisle, but separated from one another by solid walls. The divisions outside the choir are rather obscure.

<sup>3</sup> *De Nugis Curialium* Ed. Thomas Wright p. 44.

<sup>4</sup> *Consuetudines Ecclesiasticorum Officiorum* lv. (152) & lxxiii. (161).

<sup>5</sup> There was at Tintern certainly, for indications of it remain.

<sup>6</sup> That is there were not originally. Some churches as Fountains, Rievaulx, Melrose, and Sawley had their eastern ends rebuilt with aisles, and the late churches of Tintern and Netley had them from the first.



Places were assigned to the infirm, who were said to be *in retro-choruo*, to the *conversi*, to the *familiares*, and to the guests. It is evident that the usual place for the *retro-chorus* was the south transept. A *minutus*, *i. e.*, one who had been let blood, was *extra chorum* for a time, and we read *ad horas ingrediatur ecclesiam assidens STATIM UT VENERIT IN PRIMO INGRESSU*; <sup>7</sup> and again, when he came in with the rest of the convent from the *frater*, he left them on entering the church *divertens IN PRIMO MEMBRO*.<sup>8</sup> Now as the entrance was by the door in the north-east corner of the cloister, this "first member as soon as one comes in," can be no other than the south transept. And this agrees with the direction when they went to the steps of the presbytery for holy water. *Qui vero extra chorum vel in retro-choro fuerint, veniant per superiorem introitum et per medium chorum revertantur*.<sup>9</sup>

The place of the choir of the *conversi* was not absolutely fixed, for the passage last quoted goes on, "*De conversis vero unaqueque ecclesia faciat secundum positionem ipsius oratorii*." The north transept appears to be a most likely place, and probably was the usual one. There is a tale about St. Robert of Newminster seeing a devil walking about in the choir of the *conversi* during service time, and as his place as abbot was in the stall next south of the west choir door, the north transept is about the only part of the church, outside the high choir, which he could see into. Furthermore, we generally find a door into the north transept by which the *conversi* could enter from their work in the outer court of the abbey. The *conversi* were, as I need scarcely now say, the working brothers, or *fratres laici*<sup>10</sup> of the convent.

The other classes to be accommodated in the church were the *familiares*, who were what we should now call associates, the *mercenarii*, or hired servants, and the guests. They were probably placed in the nave, near their lodgings in the *hospitium* and outer court.

The whole church was divided into parts in a manner

<sup>7</sup> *Consuetudines Ecclesiasticorum Officiorum* xc. (199, 200).

<sup>8</sup> If the church was *unius altaris tantum* he went into the chapter house. This I think would only apply to the temporary churches of newly founded

abbeys; but the direction and the way it is expressed both point to the transept as the usual place for the retro choir.

<sup>9</sup> *Consuetudines Ecc. Off.* lv. (152).

<sup>10</sup> They are called so in the *Prologus usuum Conversorum* (277).

which is, I believe, quite peculiar to the Cistercians. The aisles were cut off from the nave by solid stone walls built flush with the face of the pillars on the nave side. At Tintern the screen walls have been bonded in with the pillars, and so there remain more distinct traces of them than in earlier examples, where they were built against them. But in all cases, where the pillars of the nave remain, evidence of the screens may be found. At Tintern they were eleven feet high; two feet thick on the north side, and two feet six inches on the south. The south there is the side away from the cloister, and the south aisle seems to have been so completely cut off from the nave that the only access to it was by a door in the bay nearest the entrance to the choir. There is an opening to the other aisle at the west end. Each of the main divisions has had its entrance from the outside, and this makes Cistercian churches have more outer doors than others of the same size. The transepts and choir aisles, where there were any, were also cut off by stone screens, but they were lower and not so thick as those to the nave, and may possibly have been pierced. At Fountains and Kirkstall it seems that in late times some of the screen walls towards the eastern part of the nave were done away, or changed for lighter screens of wood.

The transverse divisions seem to have resembled those of Benedictine and collegiate churches, but I have found full evidence of them only at Fountains. There was a *pulpitum* of stone taking up the space of one bay at the entrance of the choir; a bay west of it was the rood-screen with its central altar and two doors; and one bay west again was a wood screen forming the fence of the rood altar. All these screens were continued across the aisles, and accommodation for minor altars seems to have been found against them. At Fountains also two bays of the south aisle were screened off to form a chapel.

#### THE CLOISTER.

The monks lived in the cloister, and all the buildings connected with their daily life were grouped round it, and accessible from it. We find them by their Cistercian names in the directions for the Sunday procession in *Consuetudines Rec. Off.* cap. lv. (152). They are *capitulum*, *auditorium*,

*dormitorium, dormitorii necessaria, calefactorium, refectorium, coquinam, cellarium.* We shall consider these in their turns. The cloister itself had a stone arcade-wall towards the cloister-garth, and a wooden roof. At first it was certainly quite exposed, but whether the English Cistercians glazed the cloister openings in later times, as the Benedictines and others certainly did, I cannot now say, for unfortunately the arcade-wall has not in any case been preserved. The church lay at one side, generally the north, and was entered by a door at the east corner. The western door from the church, which is generally found in Benedictine and other cloisters, is wanting in Cistercian, but there is always a door giving access to the buildings west of the cloister, and sometimes there are several. When not engaged elsewhere, the monks sat in the cloister, on the side next to the church, and read. But the Cistercians, although they had some learned men amongst them, cultivated fields more than letters, and time which others gave to study, was with them devoted to manual labour. The east and west walks were chiefly passages of communication. In the south was the lavatory, near the door of the Frater or *Refectorium*. At this lavatory they washed their hands before entering the Frater, and, as Mr. Sharpe first pointed out, that which remains at Fountains is also arranged for the foot-washing, or *mandatum*, which was done every Saturday night,<sup>11</sup> at the time of *collation*. The *Collatio* was an assembly of the brethren before Compline, at which one of them read aloud. It took place in the south walk of the cloister. Against the wall, somewhere near the church door in the north or the east walk, generally the east, stood the common book-case (*armarium commune*), in which were kept books for use both in choir and in cloister. The arch in which this stood often remains. Sometimes, as at Rievaulx, the back is knocked out, and it may be mistaken for a doorway.

The cloister-garth is often called the cemetery, but this it never was. Interments were made in the chapter-house, and in the east and sometimes in the south walk of the cloister itself. But I believe no instance can be produced of a monastic cloister-garth being so used. The cemetery of the monks was at the east of the church, and where there

<sup>11</sup> *Consuetudines Ecc. Off.* cviii. (226). Thursday took place in the east walk—*Id.* xxi. (111).  
The ceremonial *mandatum* on Maundy

was a public cemetery, it extended along the north side westward from that of the monks. The Cistercians, however, were forbidden to have public cemeteries attached to their churches.

#### THE SACRISTY AND TREASURY.

The east side of the cloister is formed by a long range of building in two stories, running southwards in the line of the transept. The lower story is divided into many apartments; the first is a narrow strip entered from the church, and lighted by a window at the east end, it is generally called the sacristy, and such no doubt it was; its smallness is quite in keeping with Cistercian simplicity. Generally a piece of it is cut off from the west end and formed into a closet entered from the cloister. There has been much disputation about the use of this closet; Mr. Sharpe called it the *penitentiary*, and believed that it was a lock-up for the confinement of monks sentenced to short terms of imprisonment, "for some of the numerous small offences which rendered them liable to this punishment." But the monks were not imprisoned for small offences, which were punished in the chapter-house itself by a more summary process. The prison for great offences was, we know, elsewhere. The closet has also been thought to be a dead-house, in which the bodies of monks were placed when awaiting burial. But it is often too small to be convenient for this use, and the dead were brought direct from the infirmary, where they died, to the church, and thence direct to the cemetery.<sup>12</sup>

It has also been called the *armarium commune*, which it certainly was not, for we can shew the *armarium* in cloisters where the closet also exists; that it may have been a book-closet is, however, at least more probable than the two former suggestions. But I think the place really was the treasury or strong room of the abbey; some place of the sort would be wanted, and we have no reason for putting it elsewhere than here, where the analogy of Benedictine examples would lead us to expect it. It is exactly suited for this use, and its small size comes the same way as that of the sacristy.

<sup>12</sup> See the full directions as to the *Ecc. Off.* caps. xciv.—xcviii. (205—216). treatment of the dead in *Consuetudines*

CAPITULUM.<sup>13</sup>—THE CHAPTER-HOUSE.

After passing the door of the treasury, we next find three arches,<sup>14</sup> on the east side of the cloister; sometimes all are open to the ground, and sometimes the middle one only, the others being made to form windows, which, however, were never glazed. This is the entrance of the chapter-house. The type comes from the earlier Benedictine cloisters, and we have it at Winchester, Rochester, and elsewhere, but it was kept up by the Cistercians after others had abandoned it, and, in a manner, became characteristic of them. The chapter-house is a vaulted apartment with two ranges of pillars, and seats against the walls; it extends eastwards beyond the range in which it stands, and so gets light there from the sides as well as from the end. In the floor, and about the entrance of the chapter-house, we may expect to find the gravestones of the earlier abbots and benefactors of the abbey.

## AUDITORIUM.—THE PARLOUR.

The second in the list of offices given just now is the *auditorium*, and next to the chapter-house is a narrow apartment which may be thus identified. It is often mentioned in the *Consuetudines*, and it is called *auditorium juxta capitulum*.<sup>15</sup> The place has been called the *locutorium* or parlour, which Mr. Sharpe hesitates to accept, on the ground that the position was not convenient for the approach of strangers. The objection is good in itself, but comes of a confusion between the Benedictine *parlour*, as described in the *Rites of Durham*, which was a place between the cloister and the outer court where monks and outsiders met, and the Cistercian *auditorium*, which was of quite different use. Amongst the Cistercians the rule of silence was strictly observed in the cloister, but a place was provided near for such conversation as was absolutely necessary. As silence was also observed in other

<sup>13</sup> The Latin names here given are those used in Cistercian writings; the English are generally from Benedictine sources.

<sup>14</sup> At Kirkstall there are only two arches,

and but one at Sawley. But I am describing the normal plan, and it would be tedious to follow out every accidental variation.

<sup>15</sup> *Consuetudines Ecc. Off.* cxiii. (233).

places we find mention of other *auditoria, juxta coquinam*,<sup>16</sup> in the infirmary,<sup>17</sup> and elsewhere. It is likely that many of these minor *auditoria* were not distinct apartments.

In an old French translation of the *Consuetudines*, printed in the Dijon volume, *parloir* is given as the equivalent for *auditorium*.

Next to the *auditorium* we sometimes find the stair to the dormer which is mentioned next in the list, but it is more often in the south-east corner of the cloister, by the kitchen. It will be most convenient to consider it when we have done with the lower story of the eastern range. Here also is the passage leading eastwards towards the infirmary, to which we will return further on.

#### CALEFACTORIUM.—THE COMMON HOUSE

stands next in the list, and in the building we find a long room taking up about half the basement of the eastern range of buildings. It is entered near the south-east corner of the cloister. Mr. Sharpe calls this the *fratry*, and says it was "the living room of the monks." Now if any place can properly be described as the living room of the monks it is the cloister, where they spent all their time when not specially employed elsewhere; and as for the word *fratry*,<sup>18</sup> it is only the English for *refectory*, and to apply it to any other apartment is a mere blunder.

It is clear, from various passages in the *Consuetudines*, that the *calefactorium* was the same as the *common house*, as described in the *Rites of Durham*, and the position corresponds with that of the Benedictine common house. The two names sufficiently describe the use of the place, and it is nothing against the identification that, as first built, it is without any provision for a fire, for the same is true of the Benedictine examples at Durham and Westminster, the use of which is certain. There would be one or more charcoal fires on braziers. In some Cistercian examples, as Furness and Jervaulx, fireplaces and flues have been provided in the fifteenth century, perhaps on account of the introduction of coal for fuel.

<sup>16</sup> *Ib*: cxvii. (241).

<sup>17</sup> *Infirmi in infirmitorio possunt loqui cum infirmario sed non nisi in certo loco*

*ad hoc determinato*—*Ib*. xcii. (202).

<sup>18</sup> Other forms of it are *Frater* and *Fraterhouse*.

The Cistercian *calefactorium* is larger than the Benedictine, and it is possible that such of the monks' manual labour as was done indoors was performed here. It is more likely that monks who exercised mechanical arts would do so in some place connected with their cloister, than in the workshops of the *cellarium*, amongst the *conversi* and hired workmen, and if so, this is the only place which they could have used.

At Jervaulx and Furness the south end of the common house was open, the wall above being carried on piers and arches, and Mr. Sharpe says it was the same at Croxden. He thinks that this was on purpose to let in the wind lest the monks should be too comfortable. But that does not seem very likely, and if it were so we should not find it at two or three abbeys only, but at all, for the rule was the same in all. A more probable supposition is that some special kind of work was done there, which required exposure to the air.<sup>19</sup> I have not examined the places with this in my mind, but I think it is very likely that these open ends may be found to have been screened off from the rest of the room. Whatever it was, their use passed away, for we always find that the arches have been walled up.

#### DORMITORIUM.—THE DORTER.

The upper floor, extending from the transept of the church along the east side of the cloister, and considerably beyond it to the south, and covering all the apartments hitherto described, was the dorter, one long room in which the monks slept, and in which each kept such of the common goods as were for the time assigned to him for his own use. There was a stair from it to the church, entering by the south transept, by which the monks went to the night offices—*vigiliae*, as they preferred to call them—and another from the cloister for use by day. The day stairs were sometimes in the east cloister walk, near the chapter-house, but more often at the south-east corner, at the end of the south walk, and parallel with the dorter. Mr. Sharpe assigns the northern end of this room, over the chapter-house, to the

<sup>19</sup> The Cistercians did not confine themselves to agricultural work; any productive labour satisfied the rule. At

Rievaulx heaps of slag tell us that they worked the iron, as they seem often to have done in iron districts.

*scriptorium*, but gives no authority, and so far as we can judge by the size of the frater and other offices the number of monks<sup>20</sup> would need the whole for their sleeping accommodation. At Citeaux and Clairvaux the *scriptoria* were a number of cells or *carrels*, on the north side of the infirmary cloister, with a library above them, which seems to be a more suitable arrangement, but I do not know its date. There are remains of buildings in this position at Rievaulx, and seemingly also at Byland, and at Fountains and Kirkstall there have been chambers over the passage to the infirmary which may have been libraries. The Cistercians were not, as I have said, a literary order. *Nulli liceat abbati nec monacho nec novitio libros facere, nisi forte cuicumque in generali capitulo concessum fuerit*,<sup>21</sup> says a statute of the time of Abbot Stephen. It is, however, quite possible that in the later times, when books were more numerous and monks less so, part of the dorter may sometimes have been made into a library.

#### DORMITORII NECESSARIA.—THE REAR DORTER.

This was a considerable building running eastwards from the dorter, at or near its south end, and connected with it on the first floor. The lower story is usually connected with the common house, and at Netley there is a large fireplace in it, but sometimes it is only a dark cellar, and was probably used as a store place. The great drain of the abbey ran under the southern part of the buildings, and through the whole length of both rear dorters. By itself or its branches it served the kitchen, the infirmary, and all other places which required it. A running stream, generally the tail of the mill race, was turned through the drain and kept it always clean. At Kirkstall there remain the marks of sluice gates, by which the stream could be diverted at will, either through the drain or direct to the river.

<sup>20</sup> It is very difficult to say what were the numbers of the monks in any house in the flourishing days of the order, but both the size of the buildings and the frequency with which they sent out colonies shows that it was very consider-

able. It is certain that it had become much reduced before the suppression. By rule no convent could consist of less than thirteen, including the abbot.

<sup>21</sup> *Instituta generalis capituli* lviii. (266).



## REFECTORIUM.—THE FRATER.

In the abbeys of all orders, except the Cistercian, the frater stands east and west, and takes up the whole of the side of the cloister opposite the church ; but in all Cistercian houses it stands north and south, and its end only butts against the cloister. Such a variation cannot be a mere caprice, there must have been some special Cistercian want which led to it ; I think it was the desire to bring the kitchen into direct communication with the cloister. Amongst the Cistercians the monks themselves acted as cooks, taking their turns by weeks, and the kitchen was with them one of the appendages of the cloister. To make room for it, the frater was turned so as to present its end, instead of its flank to the cloister walk.

The frater itself was a large hall, sometimes with a central row of pillars and sometimes roofed in one span without pillars. It has, generally, no chamber above or below it, but at Rievaulx, on account of the quick fall of the ground, there was a vault beneath. The high table stood on a raised dais at the end, and the others were ranged on each side. Near the west end we often find remains of lockers and cupboards, and at Tintern there is a small lavatory just inside the door on the east side. About the middle of the west wall was the pulpit for the reader at meals. At Beaulieu, where the frater has been turned into a parish church, the pulpit remains quite perfect, and it is still used for preaching. Considerable remains of it also exist at Fountains, Rievaulx, Tintern, and elsewhere. At Rievaulx and at Beaulieu there is, besides the straight stair leading to the pulpit from the frater, a winding stair which leads to the outside. A dim light is thrown on this curious arrangement by a direction in *Consuetudines Ecc. Off.* (cvi.), which orders that after the reader has ceased and put back his book into its place, *discedat ubi a conventu non videatur*. In the cloister, near the door of the frater, was the lavatory. At Fountains, Rievaulx, and Tintern, we find remains of it in the cloister wall on both sides of the frater door. In some foreign examples it was on the other side of the walk, opposite the door, and it is probable that in some places it was so here ; but as the cloister itself has perished in every

English example, I cannot name an instance. At Fountains, indeed, there remains a basin which may have belonged to such a lavatory, but it is not *in situ*. If it were so, we may suppose that this lavatory was used before meals, and the long one, with the benches against the wall, only for the Saturday *mandatum*.

#### COQUINA.—THE KITCHEN.

The kitchen stood next to the frater, on the east side. It exists very perfect at Fountains, where there are two enormous fireplaces, and remains are to be found in many other places. South of the kitchen, between the frater and the common house, was a yard with a few minor offices, and the great drain of the abbey always passed near that it might take away the kitchen refuse. The exceptions to the general rule of the monks not entering the kitchen are curious.<sup>22</sup> *Nullus ingrediatur coquinam excepto cantore et scriptoribus ad planandam tabulam, ad liquefaciendum incaustum, ad exsiccandum pergamenum, et sacrista vel quolibet alio pro accendendo lumine in ecclesia, vel prunis in thuribulo vel patella imponendis vel sale benedicendo;*<sup>23</sup> *sed nec isti intrare debent si in calefactorio ignem sufficienter invenerint.*

In later times, when the original rigour of the rule had become relaxed, the kitchen was sometimes moved away from the cloister, as at Kirkstall, where it was rebuilt at the south end of the yard.

#### THE ABBOT'S CHAMBER.

There is often a chamber over the kitchen, reached by the stairs to the dormer. It has, with much probability, been assigned to the abbot, but I do not know that any absolute proof has been given. The Cistercian abbot lived much more amongst his monks than did his contemporary Benedictine brother. He had no separate property, and did not live as a dignitary with a private household. He dined in the *hospitium* with the guests, but he slept in the common

<sup>22</sup> *Consuetudines Ecc. Off.* lxxii. (174).

<sup>23</sup> The *servitor ecclesie* was allowed

to go into the Frater to get the saltcellar when holy water was to be blessed.

dorter.<sup>24</sup> He took his week with the other priests in turn as *hebdomadarius* of the Mass, and generally he observed the rule as far as was possible. It is probable that the abbot had some room assigned to him, and this is the only one of those round the cloister which could have been. In later times the abbot appears, in some cases at least, to have had a house, but it was not a great establishment such as we find at Westminster or Durham, and I am not sure whether it was generally in the infirmary or in the *hospitium*; the probabilities seem to be about equal. At Kirkstall there is a very perfect building of the twelfth century onwards, to the south of the infirmary; it is divided into two by a stair, to the east of which is a chapel, and to the west living rooms. It is called the abbot's house, and may be so.

#### THE BUTTERY.

To the west of the frater is a building corresponding in position to the kitchen on the other side. I have not found an old name for it, but it is plainly referred to<sup>25</sup> as the place where the *refectorarius* kept and prepared the things committed to his charge for use in the frater.

There is generally a hatch towards the frater, and at Fountains, Mr. Sharpe pointed out the marks of a turntable. Its use was probably to hand out the cup of drink to such as required it and who obtained leave to enter the frater to receive it. *Abbas autem si expedire judicaverit provideat maturum aliquem fratrem qui tempore lectionis post prandium prope ostium refectorii sedeat jugiter ut si quis bibere voluerit signum ei faciat, et ille eat cum eo ad solatium ejus.*<sup>26</sup> The buttery had a yard at the south like that of the kitchen.

#### CELLARIUM.

This is the last in our list of the offices round the cloister, and we can have no difficulty in identifying it, for there remains but one to be named. It is the long range of buildings extending from the church along the whole west side of

<sup>24</sup> *Consuetudines Ecc. Off.* cx. (229).

<sup>25</sup> *Consuetudines Ecc. Off.* cxviii. (241).

<sup>26</sup> *Consuetudines Ecc. Off.* lxxxii. (136),

where also much more about this drinking is to be found, but we are not told what was the liquor. I suspect it was only water.

the cloister and considerably beyond it. Mr. Sharpe calls it the *domus conversorum*, for which name there is no sufficient authority, and it only partly expresses its use. The name here given occurs constantly, and its early application to the building west of the cloister is marked very unequivocally by the St. Gall plan, which shows two rows of barrels there. It must however be borne in mind that the *cellarium* was not a single building, but a large department of the abbey, viz., that which was under the management of the *cellararius*. The cellarer was, from a material point of view, the most important official of the convent. He had charge of all the property. The masters of granges were responsible to him; and the care of the guests of the abbey and the management of the servants, whether *conversi* or *mercenarii*, was his duty. All the buildings of the outer court were in his management, as well as those beyond the precinct of the abbey.

The long range west of the cloister is really not one building, but two. The division is very clearly marked at Fountains, where the division walls have been knocked out to make a *vista*, but otherwise the work is in very good preservation.

The half next the church pertained to the *conversi*, the upper story being their dormer. They kept part of the night hours, and at Fountains and Beaulieu there are stairs direct into the church. Below were the workshops and possibly the frater of the *conversi*; but this last is not quite certain. At Kirkstall there is an appearance as if parthad been used for a smith's shop, and perhaps one of the uses of the lane or passage which we find between the cloister and the *cellarium* there and at Beaulieu and also at Citeaux and Clairvaux may have been to cut off the sound of noisy trades from the cloister.

The southern half was the *hospitium*, and corresponds in position with what we find in Benedictine houses. At Fountains the guests came down their own stair into a pentise, which ran along the west side of the *cellarium* and so into the church by a different door from that by which the *conversi* entered.

At the further end of the range we may look to find a rear dormer. There was a special kitchen for the guests,<sup>27</sup>

<sup>27</sup> *Regula* p. 43. *Consuetudines Ecc. Off.* cix. (228).

but I do not know of any example which now remains. Probably it was generally a timber building, as were many others in the outer court, such as stables, stores, and additional *hospitia*.

All these were within the gate, by the side of which there was a cell for the porter, who received strangers and distributed the alms from the monks' table. Women were not allowed to enter; but the porter had a store of loaves to be given to wayfarers.<sup>28</sup> There was sometimes, if not generally, a chapel near the gate-house. It remains at Rievaulx.

#### INFIRMITORIUM.—THE INFIRMARY.

The guest houses and servants' buildings were placed at the west, because that was the side to which strangers had access. For the opposite reason the infirmary and buildings pertaining to it were placed to the east. Professor Willis, in his account of the abbey buildings at Canterbury, has shown with certainty what the Benedictine infirmary was. Its main building was a large hall, like the nave and aisles of a church, and with a chapel projecting eastwards, in a line with it, at the east end. Much of this remains at Canterbury, Ely, Gloucester, and Peterborough. After the fourteenth century, the aisles were generally partitioned off from the hall and divided into living rooms. Now at Fountains, at Kirkstall, and wherever the ground in this part of a Cistercian abbey has been properly examined, we find remains of great halls similar to those of the Benedictine infirmaries, and, like them, with the aisles divided up in later times. Mr. Sharpe calls them abbot's halls, for which they are far too large, and puts the infirmary in the outer court, which is impossible. A comparison of them with the Benedictine examples, with which they correspond in form, in situation, and in their architectural condition, can leave no doubt that their use is the same. They differ in that they generally stand north and south, and the chapel is not under the same roof. But this difference is explained by the fact that the Cistercians, even when *extra chorum*, attended the services in the churches if they possibly could,<sup>29</sup> so that their infirmary chapel was of much less importance than that of the Benedictines.

<sup>28</sup> *Consuetudines Ecc. Off.* cxx. (243).

<sup>29</sup> *Consuetudines Ecc. Off.* xcii. (202).

The infirmary is approached by a covered passage from the east walk of the great cloister, and sometimes it had a lesser cloister of its own between it and the great dorter. At Fountains, where the church has been extended eastwards, there was provided a more direct way from the infirmary to it than by going through the great cloister. The ground plan there is very complete, and we see the infirmary hall, which must have been a most magnificent apartment before the aisles were cut off from it, and east of it the chapel and kitchen, and a smaller hall which, from the existence of a private stair to the chapel, I am inclined to assign to the abbot; or, if his house were not here, it may have been used by the "father" abbot on his visitations, when, as we know, he lived in the infirmary. At the west of the great hall at Fountains was another, which was probably used for dining; and there were many other rooms, the use of which we have not now the means of identifying. Perhaps amongst them may have been the *cella* of the novices which is often mentioned, but the place of which is uncertain. It would probably be in the more private part of the house.

The infirmary was more altered in late times than any other part of an abbey. The rule was understood to be to a great extent in abeyance there, and as time went on it was made more and more domestic and *comfortable*, till at last it got much the character of a secular house of the best class. We find the readiness to make use of the infirmary a subject for satire as early as the twelfth century. A poem attributed to Walter Map, giving a grotesque description of a visitation, says of the visiting abbot.

"Intrat infirmitorium,  
illud in primis visitat,  
ibi sumit edulium,  
ibi libenter habitat."

And again—

"Post haec peractis omnibus  
parumper sibi minuit.  
Pater sanctus, qui fratribus  
vivendi normam posuit,  
mox legem, quam de carnibus  
non comedendis statuit,  
suis acutis dentibus  
et suo ventre destruit."<sup>30</sup>

<sup>30</sup> *Poems of Walter Mapes* (Camden Society), pp. 185-6.

We know from the *Rites of Durham* that the prison was there under the charge of the Infirmarer, and the existence of three unmistakable prison cells at Fountains between the infirmary and the common house indicates that this was also the custom amongst the Cistercians.

There were other buildings, such as the mill and the pigeon house, which every abbey would possess, but which are not strictly speaking monastic buildings. Some of these were within the outer court and some outside it, and some at a distance in the *granges*, which were managed by the *conversi*, under the general direction of the cellarer.

Cistercian abbeys were built wonderfully quickly, but we must not suppose that they rose from the ground all at once. Like others they were built by degrees, and we can trace a tolerably uniform order in which the principal buildings were undertaken. It was a rule that no new house was to be occupied *donec locus libris domibus et necessariis aptetur, libris duntaxat missali, regula, &c., domibusque oratorio refectorio, dormitorio, cella hospitum, et portarii; necessariis etiam temporalibus ut et vivere et regulam ibidem statim valeant observare*. But the buildings we now see are not those which were first occupied. Citeaux was *monasterium ligneum*<sup>31</sup> at first and so were its daughters. It would have been impossible otherwise for them to have multiplied at the rate they did. When the house was colonised the first work was to build the permanent church. I think the whole church was built,<sup>32</sup> and not the choir only, as was the custom of the Benedictines. Next, the range of buildings east of the cloister, which contained the chapter-house and other of the more important offices, was undertaken. And then the *cellarium* on the opposite side. In the abbeys in the North of England which advanced very much at the same rate, we generally find that up to this point the style is still *transitional*. In the frater and south side of the cloister which came next, we find *early English* work, but with the square abacus which shows its early date. So it is at Rievaulx and at Fountains, and, as the Rev. J. T. Fowler's diggings two years ago showed, it was the same at Newminster.

<sup>31</sup> *Exordium* p. 63.

<sup>32</sup> Sawley Abbey being without a nave seems to indicate that there the nave of the church was left to the last, after the Benedictine custom. I have not seen

Sawley, and am not satisfied that there never was a nave. If there were none, it is singular that the choir should have been extended instead of building one.

Last of all came the infirmary, and the work might then be considered complete. After that we find alterations of parts and small additions, but rarely much else. The Cistercians built what they did well, and were not so much given to frequent enlargements as were many of their contemporaries. Rievaulx and Fountains, and a few more had their churches extended eastwards, but generally what is now there is the first stone building which has occupied the site.



## DODSWORTH'S YORKSHIRE NOTES.

### WAPENTAKE OF AGRIGG.

(CONTINUED FROM P. 141.)

#### *Frith*,<sup>71</sup>

*Fines 14 H. 6 (1435).*

**XXX. 34.** Between Maude, Countesse of Cambridge, Percivall Cressacre Esq. & James Cressacre compl<sup>t</sup> & John Bosvile of Newhall Esq. & Isabell his wife, defor<sup>t</sup> of 40 Mess', 1337 acres of Land, 129 acres of meadow & a halfe of 70 acres of pasture 156 acres of wood, & a halfe & 71<sup>s</sup> & 8<sup>d</sup> rent with the appurtenances in Darfeild, Wombwell, Ardsley, Werkesburgh, Barnsley, Calthorn, Gunnylthwayt, Denby, & High Holland, and of the moyety of 26 Mess' 59 acres of Land, 54 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, 16 acres of wood & 19<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup> ob. rent with the appurtenances in Westbretton, Cumberworth, High Holland, Ingbircheworth, *Frith*, Carhouses, Wykirsley, & Stainton, the right of the said James &c. and for this &c the said Countesse, Percivall & James granted to the foresaid John & Isabell the foresaid tenem<sup>t</sup> & the moyety with the appurtenances to have & hold to the foresaid John & Isabell & the heires of the said Isabell of the cheife Lord by the services thereunto belonging.

*Fines A<sup>o</sup> 20 H. 6 (1441).*

**XXX. 48.** Between Richard Wentworth of Everton compl<sup>t</sup> & John Bosvile of Newhall in the county of Yorke Esq. & Isabell his wife defor<sup>t</sup> of the moyety of the mann<sup>r</sup> of Westbretton, with the appurtenances, 26 messuages, 59 acres of Land, 54 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, 40 acres of wood, & 19<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup> ob. rent with the appurtenances in Westbretton, Cumberworth, *Frith*, Karhous, Wikersley, Staynton, & Sandall, and of the advowson of the moyety of the church of Cumberworth, whereof a plea of the agreement was made &c. sc<sup>i</sup>. the foresaid John & Isabell acknowledged the foresaid moyety with the appurtenances & the advowson aforesaid to be the right of the said Richard &c. And they quitclaimed from the said John and Isabell & the heires of the said Isabell to the foresaid Richard & his heires for ever.

#### *Gawkthorp in Lepton*.<sup>72</sup>

*In the Writeings of Richard Beamond of Whitley K<sup>t</sup> & Baronet.*  
20 Aug. 1629.

**K. 102.** Francis Tyes granted & gave to Baldwin Tyes his brother & Robert de Bellomonte 3 mess' &c in the Towne of

<sup>71</sup> There is no place of this name in the "Nomina Villarum."

<sup>72</sup> A hamlet in the township of Lepton and the parish of Kirkheaton. There

*Gawkethorp* & Stages which he had of the gift & feoffment of the foresaid Baldwin. Witnesse Robert de Stainford, William de Birton, Hugh Keskeburgh, &c, Dat. 1324.

ibm̄.

**K. 108.** Robert de Bellomonte K<sup>t</sup> gave to Thomas his sonne, 3 Messuages & all the Land which he had in Lepton, which he had of the gift of Francis le Tyes in *Gawkethorp* & Stages, which are hamlets of Lepton. To have to the said Thomas & the heires of his Body lawfully begotten, paying to him 10 markes dureing his life. Witnesse Sr John le Fleming, Sr John de Eland Kt. Dat. 18 Ed. 2. (1324).

ibm̄.

**K. 112.** Nicholas Ashton of *Gawkethorp* Esq. gave to John Hopton of Armley all the Lands & Tenem<sup>ts</sup> in *Gawkethorp* which he had of the gift of Robert Hopton late of Armley Kt. Witnesse, John Kay of Wodesome, John Wode of Almondbury, John de Lepton. Dated at *Gawkethorp* 19. Oct. 35 H. 6. (1456).

ibm̄.

**K. 132.** Thomas Bemonde granted to Henry de Evill & Anne his wife 2<sup>6</sup> 5<sup>d</sup> of all the Lands & Tenem<sup>ts</sup> which he held in *Gawkethorp*, Falehes, & Meltham, of the gift of Sr Robert Beamont his father, 1335.

ibm̄.

**K. 138.** John Hopton of Armley Esq. gave to William Scargill of Thorp, Roger Hopton of Ackworth, John Scargill of Roche Esq. & William Talbot chaplaine, his Mess' of *Gawkethorp* in Lepton in p'ish of Heton, with Stages & Arkilcroft together with 2s rent going out of one Mess' called Nickhouse in Mirefeeld &c. Witnesse, Sr John Saivill Kt. &c. Dat. at Armley, 27 of May 16 Ed. 4. (1477).

ibm̄.

**K. 138.** Johe Hopton of Armley Esq. made his will 4 June 1476—buried in the p'ish church of Leeds, he entreated William Scargill, Roger Hopton, John Scargill, & William Talbot his feoffies that Isabell & Agnes, his daughters may have the profits of his Lands in *Gawkethorp* & Stages dureing life & after their decease to John Hopton, Thomas Hopton & Roger Hopton his sonnes. (p'ved. 20. Aug. 1476. Elizabeth his wife A'min'x.

ibm̄.

**K. 140.** Hugh Pykard of Leeds, chaplaine, gave to Rich. de Hoppeton his mann' of *Gawkethorp* with the appurtenances & all those lands & Tenem<sup>ts</sup> which lately were Sr Thomas de Bellomonte, K<sup>t</sup> in Lepton And all those lands & tenem<sup>ts</sup> which lately were Nicholas de Lascells in the said towne. Dated at *Gawkethorp* 1306. Witt. Sr Brian de Thornhill K<sup>t</sup>, John de Sayvill &c.

is another place of this name near Ossett, also in Agbrigg, which appears to have been overlooked by the compiler of the

MS. There is a Gawthorpe near Dent, in the parish of Sedbergh, in the West Riding.

## ibm.

**K. 140.** Thomas son of Robert de Bellomonte, Kt. gave to Adam de Hopton of Mirfeld & his heires, all his Messuages & Lands which he had of the giift of his foresaid father in *Gawkethorp* within the bownders of Lepton & all y<sup>e</sup> lands which John son of Phillip de Stayes held of him. Dat. 20 Ed. 3. (1346).

**Gledholt.**<sup>73</sup>

*From Sir John Byron's MSS.*

**GG. 156.** Know p'sent & to come that I, John de Cloghes, dwelling in *Dunkewicke*,<sup>74</sup> have given, granted and by this my p'sent Charter, confirmed to Richard de Byron K<sup>t</sup> & his heires all my Mess' & all my lands with their appurtenances which I had in the Towne of Hodresfeld, & *Gledholt* & their Teritories. Dat at Hodresfeld. Dec. 12. Ed. 2 (1318).

*Out of William Booth's Register of Wills.*

**H. 48.** Oliver Mirfeld's will (as before under Egerton, but with the following added) And also I will that my wife have xl markes in the name of her dower for to be taken in the Townes aforesaid except the mann<sup>r</sup> of Holay, which I will my sonne have when he comes to age. Also I will that my daughters have eder c. markes. His wife, his cousin Robert Nevill & his brother, John Sothill, exors. 468.

**Goulcar.**<sup>75</sup>

**RR. 44.** Inquisition taken at Pontefract, 25 Aug. 5 & 6 P. & M. (1558) before Thomas Gargrave & John Nevill K<sup>t</sup> Francis Frobisher, & William Hawmond Esq. Comms<sup>rs</sup> by the oath of Thomas Woderove Esq. Alverey Copley Esq. William Wombewell Esq. Walter Calverley Esq. John Pecke Esq. Robert Pecke Esq. Robert Beeston Esq. Thomas Drax Esq. Thomas Wentworth Esq. Edward Halley Esq. Bryan Bayles Gen. who say upon their oath that Sir Henry Savill, K<sup>t</sup> long before his death was seised in his demeasne as of fee of and in the mann<sup>r</sup> of Hangenge Heaton, Mirfeld, Wyke, Thirleston, Bryghouse, & Southowram with the appurtenances & of & in 500 acres of Land in Chedsell, in the county aforesaid & of & in 1 mess'. 200 acres of land, with the appurtenances in Thurleston in the county aforesaid. And further they said that the foresaid Sr Henry Savill K<sup>t</sup> long before his death was seised to him & to the heires of his body of & in the mann<sup>rs</sup> of Botham Hall, Risheworth & *Golcar* with the appurtenances in the county aforesaid.

<sup>73</sup> In the Marsh division of the township of Huddersfield, and appears to have been a residence for many generations, which may be accounted for by the beauty of its situation.

<sup>74</sup> *Dunkewicke* or *Keswick Dun* is in the parish of Harewood.

<sup>75</sup> A township in the parish of Hud-

dersfield, it is mentioned in Domesday as *Gudlagesarc*, possibly intended for *Gudlagescar*; half a carucate, formerly the land of Dunstan, was then held by one Leusin of Ilbert de Laci. There was a wood here a mile long by half a mile wide. The Manor is still in the hands of the Savile family.

And further they say that the foresaid Sr Henry Savile K<sup>t</sup>. was seised in fee taylor & in the mann<sup>r</sup> of Thornhill & of the advowson of the church of the said towne & of & in the mann<sup>m</sup> or demesnes of Eland, Tankersley, Northland, Barsland, Stainland, Skircote, Shelve, Ovendon, Stansfeld, Wadsworth, Shakelton, Huddresfeld, Hunschelfe, Northowrom, Heptonstall, Hipperome, in the county of Yorke by the virtue of a certaine giift therof made to John Savile K<sup>t</sup> & Elizabeth his wife, father & mother of the said Sr Henry forenamed.

Edward son & heire of the said Sr Henry Savile K<sup>t</sup> married Mary daughter & heire of Sr Richard Legh K<sup>t</sup> (of S<sup>t</sup> Albons, the king's mansion). He was after divorced from her. His father e'taled all his lands on him. Dorothy daughter of the said Sr Henry.

*Inquisition taken at Sherburne in Com Ebor 6 Sept. 8<sup>o</sup> Caroli after the death of Sr Henry Savile K<sup>t</sup> & Baronet. (1632).*

**RR. 124 125.** The Jurors say &c. that the foresaid Henry Savile K<sup>t</sup> died seised (among divers other mann<sup>m</sup> & lands there named) of & in the moyety of 5 Mess' 30 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 30 acres of pasture, with the appurtenances in Golcar.

The foresaid Sr Henry Savile died 23 June last past at Methley. And the jurors say that John Jackson K<sup>t</sup> son & heire of John Jackson deceased K<sup>t</sup> by Lady Elizabeth his wife likewise deceased, sister of the said Henry Savile de integre sanguine and Dame Jane Goodricke of the age of 49 yeares wife of Sir Henry Goodricke, K<sup>t</sup> another sister of the said Henry Savile, de integre sanguine, are next heires of the said Henry Savile.

*Fines 8 & 9 Elizab.*

**AA. 18.** Between Edward Savill Esq. & Robert Fletcher, Gent, compl<sup>t</sup> & Henry Savile Esq. Dorothy Savile sister & heire apparent of the said Edward Savile Esq. Michael Sotehill, Thomas Savile of Copley Esq. & others deforc<sup>t</sup> of the mann<sup>m</sup> of Himsworth, Eland, Staneland, Gretland, Barksland, Rishworth, Northland, *Golcar*, Bothamball, Rowtonstall, and Emley the right of Edward Savile, if Henry Savile die without issue of his body the foresaid mann<sup>m</sup> to remaine to the heires male of the body of Thomas Savile, late of Lupset deceased, grandfather of the foresaid Henry, the remainder to the right heires of Henry Savile K<sup>t</sup>. deceased.

*Out of an Original Deed.*

Hugh, son of Richard le Butler of Sandall, gave to John de Heaton K<sup>t</sup>. the homage & service of Peter de Savill & his heires, viz., of 3 parts of the Towne of *Goulacres* with wards, releifes &c. Wittnesse John le Tyes, John Sotehill, William le Fleming, Hugh de Swillington &c.

*Inquisition taken in the Court of Wakefeld, 10. Ed. 3. (1337) Friday next after the feast of S<sup>t</sup> Michael.*

**AA. 146.** John de Sayvill did homage &c. for lands in *Goldecar* & Heton.

**ibm.**

John de Savill did fealty durement the age of John Heton, and acknowledged that he held of the foresaid heire the Mann<sup>r</sup> of *Guldecar* & 4

bovates of land with the appurtenances there by fealty & 3s. to be paid at the feast of St. Martin.

*In the custody of Richard Sykes, Rector of Heton 20 Feb. '29.*

To all the faithfull in Christ, to whom this p'sent writing shall come, John Sayvill Kt., brother & heire of Henry, son of John Sayvill, greeting &c. whereas the said Henry, my brother, gave granted & by his deed of feoffment confirmed to Richard, son of William del Hagge & the heires of his body lawfully begotten one Mess' with meadows, woods & all other the appurtenances in *Guldecar*, as in his deed of Feoffem<sup>t</sup> made to the said Richard (Dated at *Guldekar* die Sabbati prox. post-festum Sancti Marci Anno Regni Regis Edwardi tertii 32) is more fully contained, the tenour whereof is thus, Know p'sent & to come that I, Henry, son of John Savile, have given &c. to William son of Richard del Hayge & the heires of his body lawfully begotten, one Mess' in *Guldeker* to hold & know yee that I have seen, read approved & diligently examined & ratified that charter & all & singular—things contayned in the same & as much as in me is confirmed In wittnesse whereof I have hereunto set my seale, Wittnesse, Henry Bewmont, John Cay, John Savile &c. Dat. 10. Feb. 22 R. 2.(1398).

*In the Writeings of Richard Beamond K<sup>t</sup>. & Baronet.*

**K. 129.** William Bentley, vicar of the church of Hodersfeld & John Tomson of Southwood appoynted Thomas Dalton his attourney to deliver possession to Adam de Bemond his heires & assigns of and in one Mess' and 2 closes of Land with the appurtenances in *Goldkarr*. Dat. 6. H. 6. (1427).

*Escheats. 14. Ed. 1. n. 74 (1285).*

**E. 23.** The Jurors say that Peter de Seyvill is apparently freneticke & an idiot & not able to governe himselfe & his lands. Also they say the said Peter held the Mann<sup>r</sup> of *Goualacres* viz. :—3 pts of the heire of Rich<sup>d</sup> le Botiler of Sandale & the 4 part of the said mann<sup>r</sup> of John de Heton by the service of 3d. yearly &c. The Escheator comitted the said Peter to John Dighton to be kept as long as the king pleased.

### Honley.

*Fines in the Treasury 16. R. 2. (1392).*

**G. 37.** John Depeden Kt. and Elizabeth his wife, deforc<sup>t</sup> of the mann<sup>r</sup> of Helagh, Cotingley, *Hanley*, Burghwalleis Newton Walleis all these sold.

*In the account of the feodary of the Hon<sup>r</sup> of Pontefract. A° 1350.*

**DDD. 58.** Of Lands & Tenem<sup>ts</sup> in Newton, Crossland & *Hanley* in the hands of the Lord by reason of the nonage of the son & heire of Stephen Wallys . . . . . 16.<sup>1</sup> 13.<sup>2</sup> 4.<sup>d</sup>

<sup>76</sup> Honley is a township in the parish of Almondbury. In Domesday Book "Hanleia" is assessed in connection with Meltham for four hides, Cola and Luuen had

held them, Ilbert de Laci "now." Honley thus became parcel of the Honor of Pontefract, and was accounted the quarter of a Knight's fee (Testa de Nevill, p. 365),

*In the same account.* 1351.

**DDD. 60.** Of Lands and Tenem<sup>ts</sup> in Newton, Crossland, & *Hanley* in the hands of the Lord by reason of the minority of the age of Elizabeth daughter and heire of Stephen Walleys 14.<sup>1</sup> 13.<sup>a</sup> 4.<sup>d</sup>

*Patent.* 21. R. 2. (1397) 3. p<sup>t</sup>

**HHH. 151.** The King confirmed to John Depeden Kt. & Elizabeth his wife, daughter & heire of Stephen son of Richard le Waleis, in fee, free-warren in his lands of Burgh-Waleis, Newton-Walleis, *Hanley*, Cotingley, & Dunnesfourd in the county of Yorke & of Cockerington in com̄ Linc. granted to Stephen le Walleis p. Chart. H. Ed. 1.

*In the account of the Feodary of the Hon<sup>r</sup> of Pontefract.* 8 R. 2. (1384).

**DDD. 66.** Of the Releife of Elizabeth,<sup>77</sup> wife of William Nevell K<sup>t</sup>, for the 4 part of one knight's fee in *Honley* lately S<sup>t</sup> Stephen Walleys K<sup>t</sup>, which the foresaid William entred in the right of Elizabeth his wife after the death of Alice late wife of Brian Stapleton mother of the said Elizabeth . . . . . xxv<sup>a</sup>.

*In the same account.* 22 H. 7. (1506).

**DDD. 75.** Of the Releife of Brian Stapleton for the 4 part of one knight's fee in *Honley* this yeare . . . . . xxv<sup>a</sup>.

**CCC. 12, 45, 59.**

**Manicroft** in Bothomley.<sup>78</sup>

**Heath.**<sup>79</sup>

**Heppeworth.**<sup>80</sup>

**Hermitage.**<sup>81</sup>

**Hesel.**<sup>82</sup>

*Out of the Nostell Priory Coucher.*

**MM. 43.** To all &c. William the Prior & Covent of S<sup>t</sup> Oswald of Nostell greeting. Know ye that I have granted & given

and held afterwards by the Waleys of Lurgh.

<sup>77</sup> This Elizabeth was daughter & heire of Stephen Waleys, *vide supra* in "*Honley*."

<sup>78</sup> Does not appear to be in Agbrigg.

<sup>79</sup> In the parish of Warmfield near Wakefield, a delightful place, which has been fully described by Mr. Hunter in his "*Lupset, the Heath, &c.*"

<sup>80</sup> In the parish of Kirkburton, one of

an outlying group of dependencies of the royal lordship of Wakefield, even before the Conquest, rated in the Survey with Cartworth and other places. It continued parcel of the great manor of Wakefield, and was included in the graveship of Holme (see Mr. Morehouse's *List. of Kirkburton*, p. 197).

<sup>81</sup> Otherwise "*the Armitage*," a hamlet in the township of Crosland and the parish of Almondbury.

<sup>82</sup> Hessele is in the wapentake of Osgod-

to Henry de Methely one bovate of land in *Hesel* viz. that which Robert Laynde sometime held of us. fo. 247.

**ibm̄.**

To all &c. wee William the Prior & Covent of Nostell have given & granted to Thomas Wawayn one bovate of land in *Hesel* viz. that which Herbert de Hesel sometime held of us except one acre of the same bovate of land with the buildings thereupon which we formerly granted to William Huse of Dovedale. fo. 247.

**ibm̄.**

Frier Richard, Prior & Co'vent of St Oswald of Nostell gave to Richard son of Thomas Couwic & his heires for his homage &c. 1 toft, & 10 acres 3 p'ticates of arable land in the territories of Dunedale & *Hesil*. fo. 412.

**ibm̄.**

Alexander son of Thomas Wawayn surrendered to the Prior of Nostell 2 bovates of land in *Hesell*. fo. 414.

*In the same Evidences.*

**MM. 43.** Richard, prior of St Oswald granted & demised to fee farme Adam son of Hugh de Castleford one mansion with one bovate of land in *Hesel*, viz. that which they had of the giuft of Alexander son of Thomas Wawayn in *Hesel* except the land of the same bovate &c. fo. 414.

*In the account of the Feodary of the Hon<sup>r</sup> of Pontefract 43. Ed. 3. (1369).*

**DDD. 62.** Of the land & tenem<sup>ts</sup> late of Richard de Hesil comeing into the King's hands by reason of the underage of John, son & heire of the foresaid Richard . . . . . xl.<sup>s</sup>

*In the same accounts 44 Ed. 3. (1370).*

**DDD. 63.** Of the ward & marriage of John son & heire of Richard de Hesil for land & tenem<sup>ts</sup> in *Hesill*, sold to John de Harwood . . . . . 13.<sup>l</sup> 6.<sup>s</sup> 8.<sup>d</sup>

*In the same account 1. R. 2. (1377).*

**DDD. 64.** Of Edmond de Flockton & Margret his wife for reliefe of one carucate of land in *Hesell* whereinto they entred by the right of inheritance of the said Marg<sup>t</sup> . . . . . 12.<sup>s</sup> 8.<sup>d</sup>.

*In the Duchie office ex. lib. 2. A<sup>o</sup> 4 H. 4 (1402) fo. 48.*

**DD. 155.** Henry Forrester had the mann<sup>r</sup> of *Hesill* nere Ackworth to him & the heires male of his body, ye remainder belonging to the King, w<sup>ch</sup> mann<sup>r</sup> first came to the hands of the King after the death of Edmond de Flockton. fo. 109.

cross, included by the compiler in mistake, it is in the Liberty of Pontefract. There is another place of the same name in the East Riding.

*Among the Evidences showed in the Duchie by William Hepworth & others at the Decree of the Mann<sup>r</sup> of Mirfeld 28 No. 20 Elizab. (1577).*

**AA. 150.** To all the faithfull in Christ to whom this p'sent writing shall come, Walter Calverley Kt. greeting'. Know ye that I have released to Jone Constable, wife of John Constable of Clifton Esq., and Elizabeth Drury, wife of William Drury Esq., my mann<sup>r</sup> of Ardislow & *Hesill* and all those lands & tenem<sup>ts</sup> &c. which I have in Ardislow, *Hesill*, Clifton, Woodkirke, Normanton, Snitall, & Sharleston in the county of Yorke. To have & hold the foresaid lands &c. to the foresaid Jone Constable & Elizabeth Drury & the heires of Henry Sotehill, late of Stockfaston in com'. Leic' Esq. great grandfather of the said Jone & Elizabeth, &c. Dat. 20 Sept. 14 H. 8. (1520).

### ibm.

*Fines. A° 10. & 11. Elizab. (1567—8).*

Between Andrew Oglethorp, N. Darley, & Thomas Bulmer gent compl<sup>t</sup> & Clement Oglethorp gent. and Cecill his wife deforc<sup>t</sup>, of the moyety of the mann<sup>r</sup> of Clifton, and Ardislow with the appurtenances & of the moyety of 40 mess' 40 tofts, 1000 acres of land, 300 acres of meadow &c. in Clifton, Ardislow, *Hesyll*, Wakefeld, Stanley, Snyderall, Normanton, & Woodkirk &c. the right of Andrew.

*Fines 21 H. 6. (1442).*

**XXX. 57.** Between John Brayton compl<sup>t</sup> & Richard Stublely & Jone his wife deforc<sup>t</sup> of one mess' one toft 30 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow with the appurtenances in Normanton & *Hesill* nere Ackworth the right of John & his heires.

### High Burton.<sup>83</sup>

*Fines A° 10 John. (1208).*

**NNN. 10.** Between Hugh, son of Aldusa compl<sup>t</sup> & Robert de Birton ten<sup>t</sup> of 2 bovates of land & of halfe a mill with the appurtenances in Thornetele & of 20 acres of land with the appurtenances in Linthwayt & of one bovate of land with the appurtenances in *Birton* the right of Robert, and the said Robert gave to the said Hugh 1 bovate & 14 acres of land with the appurtenances of the said land, scil. that Bovate of land with the appurtenances which Goditha, mother of the said Robert, held &c. by the free service of 14<sup>d</sup> yearly &c. And the said Hugh and his heires may grind if they will in the mill of the said Robert & his heires of *Birton* all their demesne corn of Thornetel without multure. And the tenants<sup>84</sup> of Hugh and his

<sup>83</sup> High Burton, or Burton simply, the original village of the township of Kirkburton, so called from the hamlet which sprung up around the church. Burton, at the date of the Survey, belonged to the King. It was a manor of 3

carucates in the Soke of Wakefield, but not within the graveship (see Mr. Morehouse's History, p. 79). In 1316 it was held by William, son of Thos. de Birton, and long continued in his heirs.

<sup>84</sup> Homines.



heires of Thornetel of all their corn that they grind there in the said mill shall give the 18 measure to multure.

### Hollinhurst.<sup>85</sup>

### Hollinthorp.<sup>86</sup>

### Holmefirth.<sup>87</sup>

CCC. 8.

### Holme.<sup>88</sup>

*Escheats 21 Ed. 3. (1347).*

**NN. 50.** The Jurors say that John de Breose held the day y<sup>t</sup> he died in manner under written the mann<sup>r</sup> of *Holme & Sourby* with the appurtenances in Cartworth Woldale, Scammonden . . . . . & other parts in y<sup>e</sup> county of Yorke viz. John de Warren late Earle of Surrey deceased who held the foresaid mann<sup>r</sup> & hamlets for the terme of his life the remainder to the Lord the King granted the foresaid mann<sup>r</sup> & hamlets to the foresaid John Breose for the tearme of the life of the said Earle. The foresaid Lord the King granted the foresaid mann<sup>r</sup> & hamlets to the foresaid John Breose & his heires after the death of the said Earle. John de Breose died seised of the said p<sup>r</sup>misses & the foresaid Earle entred into the foresaid mann<sup>r</sup>.

### Hopton.<sup>89</sup>

*Out of the Register of the Deane & Chapter of Yorke.*

**G. 99.** Adam son of Robert de Novo Mercato granted to Adam de Pontfract liveing in Mirfeld all the land which he had in Mirfeld & *Hopton &c.* To hold to him & his heires. Dat. at Mirfeld 1 Ed. 2. (1307).

<sup>85</sup> There is no place of this name in the "Nomina Villarum."

<sup>86</sup> In the township of Criggleston and parish of Sandall Magna.

<sup>87</sup> Holmfirth, the name of a small town originally of artificers and tradesfolk, which sprung up near a bridge in the valley of the Holme, at the junction of the three townships of Cartworth, Woldale, and Thong, the place remaining without individual rights or jurisdiction (see p. 170 of Mr. Morehouse's "History of Kirkburton").

<sup>88</sup> Holme, a township at the head of the valley of the Holme, in the midst of a fine amphitheatre of hills, in the parish of Almondbury. It contained anciently two sites of habitations, as is evident from the Survey (see Austonley, p. 435

of Vol. 6 of this Journal) Holme and Yetholme (see Hist. of Kirkburton, p. 293). It gave the name to a graveship of the manor of Wakefield, but at the date of the Survey there was some doubt as to whether it was in the soke or free thaneland.

<sup>89</sup> Hopton, a hamlet of the parish of Mirfeld, named in the Survey, and so originally a distinct township and manor, the river Calder being no doubt the division. There were two carucates here, 2 acres of meadow, and 20 acres of wood. This was one of the estates which the thane Alric retained, holding it of Ilbert de Laci; it descended to Alexander de Neville from Amabel, one of the co-heirs of Adam, son of Swein, son of Alric. In 1218 William fitz Godric fitz Ketell

*In the custody of Richard Gascoigne, Esq., 23 July 1627.*

**G. 115.** Know p'sent & to come that I, Alexander de Nevill have granted & by this my p'sent charter confirmed to Thomas son of Thomas de Hopton & his heirs & assignes free common in *Hopton* untill I enclose or set the same to others. To be holden in fee & inheritance of me & my heires. To him & his heires or assignes and it is to be knowne that the foresaid Alexander & his heires or aseignes may inclose the foresaid common or let it to others at their pleasure without let or impediment of the foresaid Thomas & his heires or assignes &c. Witnesse Robert de Stapilton, John de Thornhill &c.

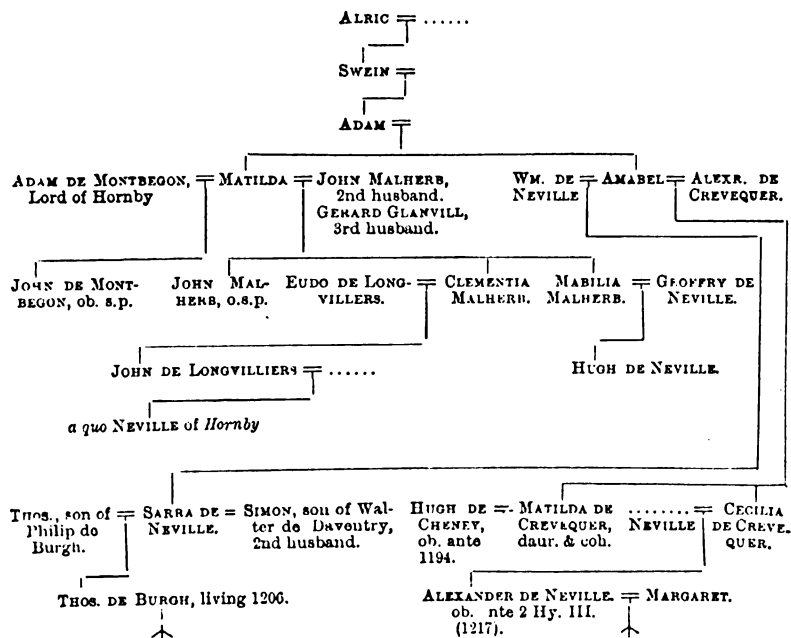
*Fines A<sup>o</sup>. 3 H. 3. (1218).*

**G. 140.** Between William, son of William, demand<sup>t</sup> and Alexander de Nevill Ten<sup>t</sup> of one carucate of land in *Hopton*, the foresaid William acknowledged all the foresaid land to be the right of Alexander &c.

*Fines A<sup>o</sup>. 8 Ed. 1. (1279).*

**G. 150.** Thomas de Hopton compl<sup>t</sup> & Henry le Tyas & Helen his wife deforc<sup>t</sup> lands in *Hopton*.

claimed an acre of land in Hopton against Alexander de Crevequer (the husband of Amabel). The chief tenant here took the name of the place, and was ancestor of the Hoptons of Armley.



*Originalia 11 H. 3. (1226).*

**G. 159.** Alexander de Nevile gave to Mathew son of Robert & his heires 6 acres of land in one stubbed wood in *Hopton*, &c. Wittnesse John de Dewsbury &c.

**ibm.**

Alexander, son of Alexander de Nevill, gave to Serlo, son of Mathew de Hopton, for his homage & service & for 5<sup>s</sup> of silver before hand paid 7 acres of land in *Hopton*. Wittnesse Sr Adam de Mirfeld John de Heton, Richard Heleye, Richard his son, Gilbert de Insula, George de Wittele, &c.

*In Mr. Hanson's Collections.*

**A. 120.** An Agree<sup>mt</sup> made 1260. Between Nicholas de Nevile & Margery his wife of the one part & William de Pontefract & Elen his wife on the other. The foresaid Nicholas & Margery gave to the foresaid William & Elen and their heires, all their land within the bounders of Mirfeld & *Hopton* paying yearly 18<sup>s</sup> and for this &c. the foresaid William & Elen his wife granted to the foresaid Nicholas & Margery his wife all his land with the appurtenances in the towne of Radburne in Lindsay &c. Wittnesse Sr John Hoderode, Richard de Eyland, Richard de Thornhill, Adam de Mirfeld, John de Sotehill Kts. &c.

*Mr. Hanson's Collections.*

**AA. 121.** Adam de Hardgate, smyth & Alice his wife gave to Adam de Hopton the moyety of a mess.' & all their part of all their lands & tenem<sup>ts</sup> which descended to the said Alice by hereditary right after the decease of Adam de Denby brother of the said Alice, within the bownders of Mirfeld, *Hopton* & Esthagh, and the reversion of the 3 part of the said lands after the death of Margaret relict of the said Adam de Denby. Wittnesse Sr Brian de Thornhill, John le Fleming, John de Calverley Kts. Dat. 20 Ed. 3. (1346).

*Carta originalis.*

**AA. 122.** I, William, son of Thomas, L<sup>d</sup> of Emmley have given to Thomas de Hopton, all my right & all my p<sup>t</sup> of *Hopton* in demeasne & service &c. by bownders beginning at the land late of Sr Alexander de Nevill to the bownders of Thornhill and following the bownders of Thornhill to the bownders of Witteley, & so going to the water of Kelder. Wittnesse Sr John de Hoderode, F. de Tyes, Sr John de Heton, John de Heland.

**CCC. 69.***In certaine Court Rolls p'taining to the Mann' of Lepton.*

**K. 137.** The Jurors say that John Whitley died seised of one mess' & 43 acres of land in East *Hopton* called Whitlay, & Robert Whitley is son & heire of the foresaid John & of full age.

*Out of William Booth's Register of Wills.*

**H. 84.** Oliver Mirfeld's Will (see under "Edgerton").

**F. 33.**

**Horbyrie.**<sup>90</sup>

*Inquisition taken at Wakefeld. 19 Ed. 4 (1479).*

**A.A. 133.** The Jurors say that William Methley held, the daye that he died, lands in *Horbyrie*. And that Margret, Elizabeth, Agnes & Alice wife of Robert Rishworth are daughters & heires.

*In the Writeings in the custody of William Lister of Thornton in Craven, K<sup>t</sup>, 1632.*

**Y. 165.** Robert Snyttall released & quitclaymed to John Banastre all the right & claime w<sup>ch</sup> he had in y<sup>e</sup> mann<sup>rs</sup>, mess', lands & tenem<sup>ts</sup> in the townes & territories of Wakefeld, Stanley, Sandall, *Horbyrie*, Ossett, Thornes, Lupset & Allerthorp in y<sup>e</sup> county of Yorke. Wittnesse, S<sup>r</sup> John Savile K<sup>t</sup> &c. Dat. 7 Ed. 4. (1467).

**ibm̄.**

Know p'sent & to come, that I, Robert Barneby have delivered, demised & enfeoffed John Banastre son & heire of John Banastre all the mess', lands &c. in the townes of Wakefeld, Stanley, Outhorp, *Horbyrie*, Lupset, Ossett & Sandall & the fourth part of my demesnes of Migeley with the appurtenances in the foresaid towne of Stanley which I lately had together with William Scargill Esq., Richard Radecliffe, &c. of the giuft of John Bosevile, Rector of the Church of Derefeld. Dat. at Wakefeld 14 Ed. 4. (1474).

*In the same Evidences.*

**Y. 165.** William Scargill & William Gargrafe, gave & to ferme let to John Banastre all those lands &c. in Wakefeld, Stanley, Sandall, Thornes, Allerthorp, Ossett, & *Horbyrie* which they lately had of the giuft of the foresaid John Banastre. Witt: W<sup>m</sup> Mirfeld Esq. Dat. 1 March 19 H. 6 (1440).

**ibm̄.**

**Y. 168.** Know p'sent & to come, that wee Thomas Daker & William Gargrave Esq. have given to Jone, Relict of William Banastre of Aluetham all the lands and tenem<sup>ts</sup> with the appurtenances which we had of the giuft of the said Jone in the townes & fields of Wakefeld,

<sup>90</sup> Horbury, a township, graveship, and chapelry in the manor and parish of Wakefeld. At the date of the Survey, the king had 2 carucates and 7 oxgangs and woodland, 3 quarantines by 3 quarantines. It remained a demesne manor under the earls Warren, but was the seat of an important tenant-family, which bore its name and held lands also at Flockton (see page 138 of this volume). They were descended from Matthew, son of Sax, who gave land at Flockton to Rievaulx Abbey in the time of earl Hameline. He had several sons, Thomas, Jordan, and

Adam of Brampton. Sir Ralph de Horbury, steward to earl John (1249), son of the eldest, had Thomas, for the names of whose cousins and co-heirs in 33 Edw. I. (see s. v. Flockton). "Castle Hill" was the site of the Moated Manor House. The arms of Horbury, argent, on a bend sable, three towers triple-towered, of the field were quartered by the earl of Straf- ford (see p. 370, Vol. VI. of this Journal). The chapel of Horbury was given with the church of Wakefeld and others by earl William II. to Lewes Priory (Mon. Angl. i. 617).

Stanley, Sandale, Thornes, & *Horbiry*. To hold to the said Jone her heires & assignes &c. Wittnesse. John Gargrave, Richard Bunny, Richard Lister. Dat. 3 H. 5. 1415.

**ibm̄.**

Know p'sent & to come that I, Jone late wife of Richard Banastre in my widdowhood have given &c. to Robert Waterton Esq. all those mess' lands, &c. in the townes, & territories of Wakefeld, Stanley, Sandall, Lupset, *Horbury*, Osset & the 4 part of the demeasne of Miggeley in the foresaid towne of Stanley & diverse rents going out of lands in Wakefeld, which lately were William Wood's, all which I had of the giuft of John Wood sou of the foresaid England (sic).—Dat 4 Sept. 3 H. 5. (1416).

*In the Writeings of Francis Wortley K<sup>t</sup> & Baronet. 1637-*

*In the Box containing Deeds of Hymesworth, Herdewicke nere Aston, Horbiry, Flockton, &c.*

**KKK. 3.** Know p'sent & to come that I, Thomas de Horbury have given &c. to Rafe de Horbury 30 acres of land of my demeasne in *Horbury* & the moyety of all my parke in the same & the meadow which is called Tugher towards the north &c. To have to him & his heires paying one payre of white gloves.

Wittnesse Thomas son of William &c.

**ibm̄.**

A° 1249, at the feast of the Anuntiation This the agreem<sup>t</sup> made between Rafe de Horbiry, Steward of John de Warren of the one part, & Adam Faber of *Horbiry* on the other. Scil. that the said Rafe demised to the said Adam, one bovate of land in *Horbiry*. Wittnesse, Thomas de Horbiry, Adam de Preston &c.

*In Newhall & Shitlington Box.*

**ibm̄. 9.** Know all p'sent & to come that I, Jordan, son of Mathew de Horbiry, have quit-claymed for me & my heires to Thomas de Horbiry my brother all the right in all the land w<sup>ch</sup> I claymed against the foresaid Thomas in the court of the Earle Warren by the comand of the Lord the King, viz:—one carucate of land & a halfe with the appurtenances in *Horbiry* & one carucate & a halfe of land in Sitlington 2 bovates of land & a halfe in Sollenstall as the land wherein I have no right if the said Thomas die without heire by his wife now married & the inheritance fall to me for defect of heire of him. Wittnesse, William de Livet, then Steward, William son of William, Reyner Flandrensis &c.

*Out of the Miscelanea Box.*

**KKK. 18.** Know p'sent & to come that I, Hameliuus, Earle Warren have given & granted and by this my p'sent charter confirmed to Mathew de Orbiry & his heires for his service 42 acres of land of my forrest which are between the towne of *Orbury* & the river which runneth nere the forrest. To hold of me & my

heires &c. paying yearly to me & my heires ij<sup>s</sup> at 3 termes. viz. for every acre j<sup>d</sup> Wittnesse, Henry Pich, Reginald de Bosco, Heury de Eland &c.

a White Seale with a man on horsebacke with his sword drawne.

*In Carleton Box.*

**KKK. 40.** Know p'sent & to come that wee, John, Earle Warren have given, granted and by this o<sup>r</sup> p'sent charter, confirmed to St John de Horbiry K<sup>t</sup> all our mann<sup>r</sup> of *Horbiry* with the appurtenances &c. To have and hold all the foresaid tenem<sup>ts</sup>. of us & our heires to the foresaid John de Horbiry dureing his life &c. And after his decease to return to us &c. Dat. 30 Ed. 1. (1301-2).

*Pat. 37 Ed. 3. p<sup>l</sup> 2.*

**HHH. 155.** The King confirmed to William de Gargrave & Christian his wife in general taile. one mess' & one carucate of land in Ossett called Southwood & 6 acres of land in *Horbiry* and one bovat of land & 28 acres & one rood of land in Thornes & Wakefeld, p'cell of the mann<sup>r</sup> of Wakefeld &c. to hold of the King in capite by the rent of 13<sup>s</sup> 5<sup>d</sup>, rem. to William de Nesfield in fee :

*Fines, A<sup>o</sup> 6 Hy 6.*

**XXX. 13.** Between Philip Banastre compl<sup>t</sup> & Idona, late wife of John Sytall, son of the said Idona, deforc<sup>t</sup> of 2 Mess' 100 Acres of Land, 20 acres of Meadow & 13s. rent with the appurtenances in Wakefeld, Sandal, Stanley, *Horbury*, Ossett, & Allesthorp, The right of John &c.

**Howley.**

**CCC. 82.**

*Among the Knights fees of the Hon<sup>r</sup> of Pontefract. A<sup>o</sup> 3 H. 6.*

**NN. 127.** William Beckwith holds in right of his wife the fourth part of one knight's fee in *Howley* late of Richard Walleis.

**Huddersfield.<sup>91</sup>**

*Out of Nostell Priory Coucher.<sup>92</sup>*

**MM. 2.** Henry, King of England, to Thurstan, archbishop of Yorke, &c. greeting, know yee that wee have granted to God & St Oswald & the monkes of Nostell for the soule of my father & mother

Mr. G. W. Tomlinson has supplied the following notes :—

<sup>91</sup> Huddersfield has fared badly at the hands of Whitaker, being dismissed in two pages of the *Loidis* and *Elmete*. In the Survey, "Odersfeld" had 6 carucates to be taxed. Godwin, the former owner, held it of Ilbert de Laci, wood pasture one mile long by a mile broad, value in the time of King Edward 100 shillings, "but now it is waste." The

other townships in the Survey are Lindley, Golcar, Quarmby, and Bradley; Whitaker mentions only the two former. Godwin appears to have been the chief Saxon landowner in the neighbourhood, but was allowed to retain Huddersfield only (see Yorkshire tenants in Domesday, Vol. V. p. 306, of this Journal). How long Godwin held the property we are not told.

<sup>92</sup> Ilbert de Laci was succeeded by

& of my brother, William, King of England & for my soule & my wives & sonns, all those lands which were given to God & S<sup>t</sup> Oswald, and the monkes in almes, viz : (inter alia), the church of Sukirvia,<sup>93</sup> & the church of Batleia & the church of *Huderesfeld* with the lands appertaining as Hugh de la Vall gave them to them. (1114-1131).

*In a book of Sir John Byron's Kt.*<sup>94</sup>

**XX. 123.** Know p'sent & to come that I, Roger de Lascy, Constable of Chester, have given, granted & by this my p'sent charter, confirmed to Colinus de Damelevill for his homage & service, 23 bovates of land in the towne of *Hudrefeud*, w<sup>ch</sup> I had in the towne, & all the demeasne which I had there with all the Mess' & the moyety of all the wood of the said towne with the moyety of all the meadow of the demeasne of the said towne & 20s. rent in the mill, &c. To have & hold of me & my heires, to him & his heires in fee & inheritance, &c. Wittnesse Robert Wallensis, Hugh Dispencer, &c. (*ante* 1211).

his son Robert, who took the side of Robert, duke of Normandy, in his quarrel with Henry I., and was taken prisoner at the battle of Tinchebrai in 1106, when his estates were forfeited and granted to Hugh de Laval. The church of St. Peter the Apostle in Huddersfield must have been built soon after the arrival of the Lacis; this deed of confirmation may be assigned to the period between 1122 and 1131, in which latter year Hugh died.

<sup>93</sup> South Kirkby.

<sup>94</sup> There is a considerable gap to account for now, the original Laci family have become extinct, and the property has descended through Albreda de Laci, who married Robert de Lizours in 1131, to her daughter Albreda de Lizours, who married Richard Fitz Eustace, then to Roger, who, on becoming the heir of his grandmother in 1194, assumed the old name. I have seen an abstract of a deed of Roger, granting to Richard de Beaumont 12 oxgangs of land and a moiety of the manor of Huddersfield. This must have been dated before 1211. The Beaumont pedigree, however, printed in Whitaker, commences with a William de Beaumont, whose wife was a widow in 1294.

In the present deed, the grant of land is very considerable, and carried with it the service of a quarter of a knight's fee. Robert Waley's name as a witness is interesting as about the earliest mention of the family in this neighbourhood. J. C. Brooke mentions another deed by which Colin de Dameville gives his profit out of the mill at Huddersfield to the

abbey of Stanlaw and 20s. rent; this may be dated about the year 1227, and is witnessed, *inter alios*, by Wm. de Quatermars, Wm. Dayville, Henry Tyes, Baldwin de Fossa, and William de Bellomonte, all names connected with the district. Brooke gives an abstract of another deed granting to William de Beaumont (mentioned above) 12 bovates of land in Huddersfield and other property for the service of  $\frac{1}{4}$  part of a knight's fee. The amount of land given to the two tenants was fairly proportionate to the service they had to render.

About this period or a little later, say 1240, Robert Talbot is instituted to the Vicarage of Huddersfield. I mention this to introduce a subject which seems to require some elucidation. In the Visitation of Dugdale (see Talbot pedigree, vol. 36 of the Surtees Society's publications) we have the following account of the Talbot family. In 1205 Robert Talbot was living, he married Ermintruda de Ferrers, by whom he had a son Robert, described as a life tenant of lands in Huddersfield. Robert married Matilda de Breride and had a son named Thomas, whose grants of land were much increased. He is described in Dugdale's Baronage as residing in Huddersfield, where his ancestors had lived before him. Another son, named Robert, had lands in Huddersfield in the 25 of Hy. 3. (1240). A son of Thomas is also credited with rents in the same place. The same statements appear also in the Visitation of Lancashire (1533), printed in vol. 98 of the Chetham Society's publications. Dugdale has a note that Huddersfield went away

*In a booke of Sir John Byron's Kt.*<sup>95</sup>

**XX. 123.** John de Batonia gave to John del Tone of Hudresfeld, for a certaine summe of money beforehand payed, that bovate of land with the mess' & all other the appurtenances within the bownders of *Hudresfeld* which Robert, son of Maud, sometime held in the same towne, &c. Wittnesse, John de Quernby & divers others. (circa 1285).

*Out of Mr. Hanson's Collections.*

**AA. 155.** Elizabeth, relict of William de Beamont, quitclaymed to my lord, Henry de Lacy, E. of Lincolne, constable of Chester, all the clayme which I have in 17 bovates of land & 19<sup>d</sup> to be received of my mill of *Hudresfeld*. Wittnesse. Sr John de Horbiry, Sir Hugh de Eland Kts. &c. Dat. 1294.

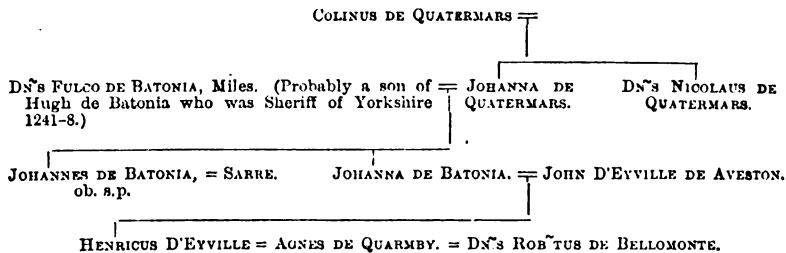
*In the writings of Sir Richard Beaumont Kt. & Bart.*<sup>96</sup>

**K. 127.** Know p'sent & to come that I, John, son of Fulco de Batonia & Dame Jone de Quatermars, have given granted & by this my p'sent charter confirmed & quitclaymed to William de Spending of

with a daughter and heir to Beaumont of Whitley, and still is in that family (*i.e.* 1666). In the large sheet of the arms of Beaumont containing 30 quarterings, which appears in the *Loidis* and *Elnete*, the fifth is that of Talbot, Argent, 3 lions rampant purpure (which are doubtless a modification of the well known Laci arms); this brings in the following quarterings, Say, Ferrers, Magnaville, Say and Magnaville. In a pedigree in the possession of Mr. H. F. Beaumont, they are somewhat different, and are ranged as follows: Talbot, Magnaville, Eudo Dapifer, Ferrers, Ferrers ancient, Peveril,

Bocland, Say, Magnaville, and Eudo. There is, however, no mention whatever in the Beaumont Pedigree of this Talbot match, although bringing in such a fine series of quarterings. It is not improbable that Robert Talbot the vicar was a member of this family.

<sup>95</sup> Another name now comes on the scene to play a part in the history of the town, soon to disappear—John de Bath (Batonia), who was a person of some consequence, his name being often met with in the South of England. In a MS. belonging to the Association is a short pedigree of this John.



It has been surmised by Mr. Ellis that Colin de Quartermarsh and Colin de Damelville are one and the same person, Damneville and Quartemars being adjoining Villis near Louviers, in the honour of Evreux, and, if so, we have the link complete. It is just possible that the clause at the end of the deed might run "which Robert son of Robert and Maude sometime held in the same town," in

which case I should infer that the Talbots were referred to. In the MS. mentioned above this deed is given *in extenso*, and mention is made of several names of places in the town, such as Hengandro, Hardhirste, Reynaldker, Sugeplat.

<sup>96</sup> This deed is interesting as giving a little local colouring; we have several names of closes in the town, and a few Batonia notes.



*Hudresfeld*, for his homage & service, all that bovate of land with the appurtenances which Broum Pelliparius formerly held of Sir Nicholas de Quatermars in y<sup>e</sup> towne & teritory of *Hudresfeld*, & that land which is called Flatt with Butts & all that land which is called Wolvecroft with the wood thereupon growing which Robert son of Hugh formerly held of S<sup>r</sup> Nicholas de Quatermars & that p<sup>ce</sup>ll of land which is called Chamberlayn Pythil under Kirkethanet on the south side of town brook for a certaine sume of money beforehand paid. To hold &c. Wittnesse, William, Vicar of *Hudresfeld*, John de Dycthon, Richard de Bellomont Adam de Lockwood, John de Quernby. (circa 1297).

Sigillum Johannis de Batonia  
a barr between 3 flower de luces.

*In the writings of Sir Richard Beaumont Kt. & Bart.*<sup>97</sup>

**K. 127.** To all that shall see or heare this writeing. Annabella that was the wife of S<sup>r</sup> Richard de Bellomonte, greeting, know ye that I have granted & by this my p<sup>se</sup>nt writeing confirmed to Adam de Heppeworth & Alice his wife & their heires, half a bovate of land & halfe a p<sup>ce</sup>ll of meadow of demeasne in the demeasnes of *Hudresfeld* with the appurtenances which I had of the grant & feoffm<sup>t</sup> of John de Eyvile & Jone his wife. To hold &c. of Henry de Lascy E. of Lincolne, cheife, Lord of that, fee paying 2d. ob. at Whitsonday at the castle of Pontefract. And paying to the foresaid John de Eyvile & Jone his wife & the heires of the said Jone 2<sup>o</sup> ob. et una quadrantem, yearly. Wittnesse, John de Savile, John de Quernby, John de Dycthon, Adam de Lockwood, John son of the same, Robert de Gledholt & others.  
This deed tied to y<sup>e</sup> former Deed (before 1297).

*In a book of Sir John Byron's Kt.*

**XX. 125.** To all that shall see or heare this writeing W<sup>m</sup> de Bellomonte greeting. Know ye that I have given, granted & from me & my heires quitclaymed to Annabella, late wife of Richard de Bellomonte, all the right & clayme which I have or any way can have in one mess<sup>u</sup> 101 acres of land with the appurtenances in the towne of *Hodresfeld*, which the foresaid Annabella holds for the terme of the said Annabella of the grant of Fulco de Ba, & John his son in *Hodresfeld*, &c. Dated at Yorke on the feast of S<sup>t</sup> Barnaby the appostle, 26 Ed. 1 (1298).

*Placita de Banco. Term. Mich. A<sup>o</sup> 32 Ed. 1 (1303) rot. 150.*<sup>98</sup>

**W. 93.** John de Ocheton complains against Adam de Heppeworth & others of 8 acres of Land in *Hudresfeld*, wherein he hath no right except by Annabella de Bosco, who held the same for life of the foresaid John, by the assignem<sup>t</sup> which John de Bathon made thereof to the said John.

<sup>97</sup> This Richard de Bellomont is one of the two sons of Elizabeth referred to in the last deed; the D'Eyviles, in right of Joan de Bath's descent from Colin her grandfather, seem to have had the power to subinfeud the land.

<sup>98</sup> Annabella, the widow, appears to have been married again, probably to one of the Wodes of Almondbury, a family with whom the Beaumonts frequently intermarried.

*Fines, A. 6 Ed. 2. (1312).*

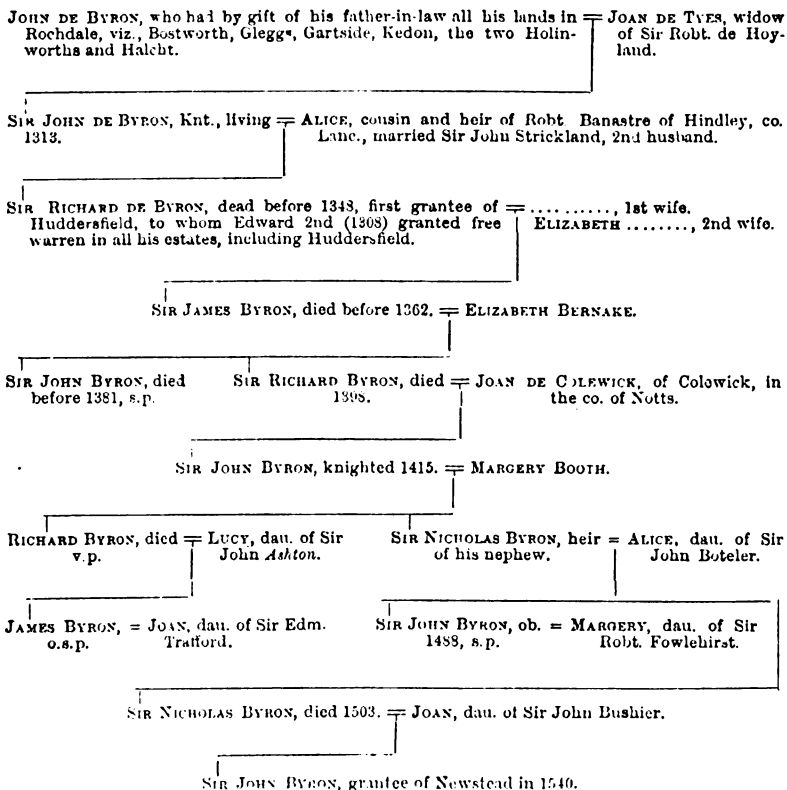
**AA. 33.** Between Robert de Bellomonte & Agnes his wife complt. & William de Bellomonte deft. of the Mann<sup>r</sup>. of Crosland & lands in *Hudresfeld*, the right of Robert.

**ibm.**<sup>99</sup>

**XX. 122.** Know p'sent & to come that I, John del Cloghes, of *Hudresfeld*, have given, granted & by this my p'sent writing confirmed to Richard de Byron K<sup>t</sup>, & his heires my capitall mess' together with all my Lands & Tenement<sup>s</sup> &c., in the townes of *Hudresfeld*, Crosland, & in the hamlet of Lyntwayt. To have & to hold to the said Richard, his heires & assignes, of the cheife Lord of

<sup>99</sup> The next three deeds bring forward the history of the ownership of the town and introduce new lords. John del Cloghes, who is elsewhere described as of Dunkeswicke, disposed of his property in Huddersfield to Richard de Byron, Knt., in the year 1318. In the Tyes' Pedigree (see page 132 of the present

volume), there is a notice of John de Biron, who married Joan le Tyes, widow of Sir Robt. de Hoyland; the John de Biron here mentioned I suppose to be the grandfather of Sir Richard. The following sketch pedigree, taken from Collin's Peerage, will illustrate the descent more clearly.



that Fee, by the service therefore due and of right accustomed freely, quietly & by hereditary right for ever with all rights, liberties & easements, &c. Witness, Robert le Tyes, Rector of the church of Tankersley, Richard le Tyes, &c. Dated at *Hodresfeld*, Anno. Regni Regis. Edwardi (2) 12<sup>o</sup>. (1318).

*In a booke of Sr John Byron's K<sup>t</sup>.*

**XX. 123.** Know p'sent & to come that I, John de Toun of Hodresfeld have given granted & by this my p'sent charter confirmed to Sr Richard Byron K<sup>t</sup> all my Mess', Lands & Tenem<sup>ts</sup> which I have in the towne of *Hudresfeld* &c. To have & hold to the said Richard & his heires and assignes of the cheife lords of the fee by the service therefore due and accustomed &c. by right of inheritance for ever with all other rights, liberties, easem<sup>ts</sup>, appurtenances & all & singular profits &c. to the said mess' lands & tenem<sup>ts</sup> in the said towne wheresoever belonging &c. Dated at *Hodresfeld* A<sup>o</sup> Regni Regis Edwardi (2) quinto decimo. (1321).

*In a booke of Sir John Byron's Kt.*

**XX. 121.** To all the faithfull in Christ that shall see or heare this writing, Richard de Byron K<sup>t</sup>, greeting, know ye that I have granted and by this my p'sent writing confirmed to John de Byron, my sonne, my mann<sup>ts</sup> of *Hodresfeld* &c. The rents & services of *Richard de Honley, of Margerie de Quarmbly, of Adam de Hepworth, of Adam de Lockwood* & his heires, of *Adam de Blackburne* & his heires, of *Richard his brother*, with all the appurtenances, reserving to me & my heires a certaine p'cell of land w<sup>ch</sup> is called *Milnetoft* & 6 acres of land on the west &c. To have and to hold all the foresaid mann<sup>r</sup> with the appurtenances, rents & services to the said mann<sup>r</sup> belonging to the foresaid John dureing his life of me & my heires &c, paying therefore yearly to me & my heires one paire of spurrs guilt gold at the feast of the nativity for all services, &c. so that after the decease of the said John all the foresaid mann<sup>r</sup> with the appurtenances may wholly returne to me & my heires. And if it happen that the said John be moved to an ecclesiasticall benefice, which shall be of the value of 100 markes or more, that then it may be lawfull for me & my heires to enter into the foresaid mann<sup>r</sup> & to possesse it at or pleasure &c. Dated at *Hodrefeld* 1333.

*In the writings of Sir Ric. Beaumont Kt. & Bart.<sup>100</sup>*

**K. 103.** William de Bellomonte K<sup>t</sup>, gave to Robert his sonne all the land which he had of inheritance after the decease of William de Bellomont, his father & Richard de Bellomont his brother in *Hodres-*

The Byron occupation of Huddersfield, although lasting many generations, is a fact very little known, the reason, I suppose, being the non-residence of the family. It is worthy of remark here that one of the few speeches made in Parliament by Lord Byron, the illustrious poet, in whom the glory of the family culminated, was on the presentation of a petition from Major Cartwright against the illegal dis-

persion of a meeting of his friends at Huddersfield—the town where his own ancestors had reigned for so many years. We find in **XX. 123** Sir Richard making further purchases of land. The next deed is curious, leading to the inference that all the property had been obtained by purchase, and was intended as a provision for a younger son.

<sup>100</sup> This Robert de Beaumont married

*feld*, Crossland-fosse, North Crossland, Meltham & South Kirkby &c. To have to the said Robert & the heires of his body lawfully begotten paying to me dureing my life xx marks (circa 1326).

*Out of Archbishop Melton's Register.*<sup>1</sup>

- B.** 95. The Prior of S<sup>t</sup> Oswald of Nostell p'sents to the church of *Hodresfeld* 1334. fo. 200.

*In Mr. Hanson's Red Booke.*

**AA.** 134. Agnes, daughter of John de Bellomonte, gave to Jone wife of John de Gledholt & William de Mirfeld & William, son of John de Gledholt, all the mess<sup>s</sup>. with the appurtenances which are called Gledholt in *Hudresfeld* paying to the said Agnes & the heires of her body lawfully begotten, 8<sup>s</sup> yearly. Wittnesse. John de Eland, Symon Thornhill K<sup>t</sup>. Dat at *Hudresfeld*, 1346.

*Fines, 29 Ed. 3. (1355).*

- G.** 31. William de Mirfeld, Agnes his sister, compl<sup>t</sup> & John de Beaumont Kt. deforc<sup>t</sup>. of Lands in *Hudresfeld*, &c.

*In the account of the Feodary of the Honn<sup>r</sup>. of Pontefract the 2 part of y<sup>e</sup> 33 yr. of Ed. 3. (1359).*

- DDD.** 61. Of the releife of Sir Richard de Byron Kt. for the fourth part of one knight's fee in *Hodresfeld* . . . xxv<sup>s</sup>.

*In the writings of Sir Ric. Beaumont Kt. & Bart.*

**K.** 100. Robert, son of John de Bellomont K<sup>t</sup>. remitted & quit-claimed for ever to Henry his brother & his heires all his right w<sup>ch</sup> he had in the mann<sup>r</sup> of Crossland with the appurtenances *Hudresfeld*, Whitley, & Meltham. Wittnesse. John de Seyvill John de Radcliffe, Richard de Radcliffe & others. Dated at Crosland on Friday, next before the feast of S. Andrew. 31 Ed. 3. (1358).

*Out of John Thoresby's Register.*

- B.** 145. The Prior of S<sup>t</sup> Oswald of Nostell p'sents to the vicarage of *Hodresfeld* 1369. fo. 15.

*Charta. A<sup>o</sup> 3 R. (1379) n. 14.*

**C.** 80. The King granted to the Prior of S<sup>t</sup> Oswald of Nostell free warren in all his demesne lands in Winterset, Crofton, Sharneston, Preston Jakelin, Bramham, Stokirk, South Kirkby, Thornehrst,

Agnes de Quarmby, who subsequently married John D'Eyville. In the Queen's Remembrancer's Miscellaneous Books, under the date 1346, is the following entry:—

“xx, redditus de heredibus Colini Katmars pro quarta parta unius feodi

militis in Holdersfelde.

“vs, redditus de Agnete de Bellomont pro viij parte unius feodi in Holdersfelde.”

<sup>1</sup> This presentation was to John de Apethorpe.

Thornescogh, Great Halghton, Swynton, Wodkirk, Birstoll, *Hodresfeld* in the County of Yorke.

*In the account of the Feodary of the Hon<sup>r</sup>. of Pontefract 5 R. 2. (1381).*

**DDD. 65.** Of the releife of Richard Byron for the 4th part of one knight's fee in *Hodresfeld*, after the decease of Sir John Pyron Kt., brother of the said Richard. . . . . xxv<sup>s</sup>.

*In the writings of Sir Ric. Beaumont Kt. & Bart.*

**K. 134.** Henry Beaumont of Crosland fosse gave to S<sup>r</sup> John de Wath, John Savile of Shelley &c., his mann<sup>r</sup> of Crossland with all the Mess', Lands, Rents, &c. w<sup>th</sup>in the Bownders of *Hudresfeld*, Whittley, & Kirkby, together with the reversion of a certaine yearly rent of 40<sup>s</sup> which Alice late wife of John de Mirfeld<sup>2</sup> held for the terme of her life. Wittnesse S<sup>r</sup> John Sayvill K<sup>t</sup>, Henry de Longfeld, John de Heaton, &c. Dated at Crossland fosse, 12 R. 2. (1382).

*In Mr. Hanson's Red Book.*

**AA. 135.** This Indenture made between Bryan Stapleton K<sup>t</sup>.<sup>3</sup> of the one part & Hugh Annesley & Jone his wife of the other witnesseth that the foresaid Hugh & Jone gave &c. to the foresaid Brian Stapleton their mann<sup>r</sup>. of Quernby, Lynley, Langwode, Staynland, *Hodresfeld*, Wodehous & Scammonden, which lately were William de Quernby's, late husband of the foresaid Jone. To have &c. to the said Brian & his assignes for the terme of the life of the said Jone, paying to the said Hugh & Jone & the assignes of the said Jone for the terme of the life of the said Jone 17<sup>d</sup>. 15<sup>s</sup>. Dat. 7 R. 2. (1383).

*In the writings of Sir Ric. Beaumont Kt. & Bart.*

**K. 116.** John de Lascy gave to John King, Vicar of Hallifax all his part of all the Lands and Tenem<sup>ts</sup> with the appurtenances in Lyndley, *Hudresfeld*, Staynland, Scammonden, Edirthorp & Preston, nere Pontefract. Wittnesse Henry de Rishworth Richard Pecke, Richard de Sunderlaud, Thomas Tillie. Dated at Quernby 18 R. 2 (1394).

**ibm.**

**K. 124.** Henry Beaumont gave to Thomas Savill of Thornhill, Henry Savile of Copley, & Richard Dronsfield, Rector of the Church of Heton all the Lands & Tenem<sup>ts</sup> in the Townes of Quitker, Crosland, *Hudresfeld* & Kirkby in the County of Yorke. Wittnesse John de Lascells, John Wodhed. Dat. 2 H. 5. (1414).

**ibm.<sup>4</sup>**

**K. 133.** S<sup>r</sup> John Byron K<sup>t</sup> exchanged Land in *Hodresfeld* with Richard Beaumont. 9. H. 6. (1430).

<sup>2</sup> John de Mirfield and Alice his wife were living in Huddersfield in 1378, when they were taxed at 6d. in the poll tax.

<sup>3</sup> Sir Bryan Stapleton inherited the

Quarmby property, as will be shown later.

<sup>4</sup> In the 6th Hy. VI. (1427), John Byron, Richard Beaumont and the Abbot of Fountains hold  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a Knight's fee in

**ibm̄.**

**K. 113.** Indenture 13. H. 6 (1434) Between John Byron K<sup>t</sup> and Richard Beaumont Esq. touching certaine Lands in *Hudresfeld*. an arbitram<sup>t</sup> to be made by William Mirfeld, Lawrence Cay, Roger Booth & William Langley.

**ibm̄.**

**K. 124.** Richard Beaumont let a lease of *Snowden* (qy. Snodleigh) in *Hudresfeld* to William Couper of Egerton in the same town<sup>e</sup> for 23 years. Dat. 15. H. 6. (1436).

**ibm̄.**

**K. 105.** Richard Beaumont Esq. & Thomas Beaumont, son & heire of the said Richard, granted to Robert Beaumont, sonne of the foresaid Richard, xx<sup>s</sup> yearly rent for the terme of his life, out of his tenem<sup>t</sup> in *Hudresfeld*. Wittnesse Oliver Beaumont of Mirfeld &c. Dated on Michaelmasse day 36 H. 6. (1457).

**ibm̄.**

Thomas Beaumont Esq. & Richard Beaumont, son & heire of the said Thomas, gave to William, son of the foresaid Thomas, a yearly rent for the terme of his life out of lands in *Hudresfeld*. Dat. 20 Jan. 4 H. 7. (1488).

**ibm̄.**

**K. 106.** Richard Beaumont Esq., son & heire of Thomas Beaumont lately deceased, granted to Elizabeth Beaumont his mother, widow, late wife of the foresaid Thomas, one mess' & all his lands in *Hudresfeld* & 50 acres of land in Crosland fosse. not yet enclosed. Dat. 10. H. 7 (1494).

**ibm̄.**

**K. 103.** Robert Dawson gave to John Bulroyd son & heire apparent of Richard Bulroyd & Agnes Waterhouse his wife, daughter of Edward Waterhouse certaine closes in *Hudresfeld* which he had of the gift of Thomas Bulroyd, father of the foresaid Richard. Dat. 31 July 22 H. 7. (1507).

*In the account of the Feodary of the Hon<sup>r</sup> of Pontefract A<sup>o</sup>. 7 H. 8. (1515).*

**DDD. 72.** Of the releife of Nicholas Byron for the 4th part of one knight's fee, this yeare happeing to the King by the death of Nicholas Byron his father . . . . . xxv<sup>s</sup>.

*In the writings of Sr. Richard Beaumont K<sup>t</sup> & Baronet.*

Richard de Beaumont, son & heire of Roger de Beaumont, appoynted Richard Wordsworth his attourney to receive possession in his name for Margret late wife of Richard de Beaumont the elder deceased of & in all the mess', lands & tenem<sup>t</sup>s, in the Townes of *Hudresfeld* & Kirkby. Dat. 2 Dec. 33 H. 8. (1541).

Huddersfield which the heirs of Colin Katermars formerly held there, "non respondet quod nullus eorum tenet in tegram quartam partem unius feodi militis, sicut continetur in Inquisitione predicta."

**ibm̄.**

**K. 133.** Thomas Kay of *Hudresfeld* in the county of Yorke marchant gave to John Kay of Dalton his sonne one mess' in *Hudresfeld* &c. Wittnesse W<sup>m</sup> Feney, of Feney, John Hanson &c. Dat. 34 H. 8. (1542).

**ibm̄.**

**K. 133.** John Byron Esq. son of John Byron Kt. gave to John Kay of Dalton one acre & one rood of land in *Hodresfeld*. 2 & 3 P. & M. (1555).

*In S<sup>r</sup> John Ramsden's Custody.<sup>5</sup>*

**Y. 92.** Elizabeth, by the Grace of God &c. wee have seen the charter of Edward, late King of England, in these words :—Edward, by the grace of God king of England, Lord of Ireland & Duke of Aquitaine, to y<sup>e</sup> Archbishops Bishops &c. greeting. Know yee that I have granted & by this my p'sent charter confirmed to our beloved & faithfull Richard de Byron that he & his heires may have free-warren in all his demeasne lands in Clayton, & Butterworth and Riton in the County of Lancaster, Cadenaye, Walsby, Ulsby, & Creyton in com Linc. *Hudresfeld*, Hunshelpe, & Hollagh in the county of Yorke &c. Wittnesse myselfe at Yorke 28 day of June in the first yeare of our reigne. (1307).

<sup>5</sup> This grant almost seems to have been obtained to enable the owner to sell his property better. In the year 1572, John Byron (now styled of Newstead) sold to Gilbert Gerrard, the Queen's Attorney-General, for the sum of £700, all his manor and capital messuage called or known by the name of Huddersfield. In a roll of the time of Elizabeth, dated about 1580, the change is thus recorded :

Huddersfield. Colinus Catermars formerly held a 4th part of a knight's fee as appears in the records then Sir Richard Byron, lastly John Byron, Esq., and now Gilbert Gerrard, Esq., who purchased of the aforesaid John Byron, Esq.

Thus ended the connection of the Byrons with Huddersfield after 250 years occupation. They lacked the prophetic insight or they would have clung to their little inheritance, which would have proved a mine of wealth to them, as it has to their successors. In later days the family got rid of their Rochdale property in a similar manner; and now the title of Lord Byron of Rochdale is the only trace of their connection with that place. In the case of Huddersfield there is nothing to remind us of them, not a gravestone, nor a monument, nor a single square of stained glass—the wave of time has completely blotted out all their traces, and it

is only in the recesses of some library, amongst dusty records, that we find the bare fact recorded. Their's was an age when the country was being dotted with Grammar Schools, as at Leeds, Wakefield, Bradford, Halifax, and even so near as Almondbury. But no such advantage was ever held out to Huddersfield, and whilst other towns can point with proper pride to long lists of distinguished scholars, in Huddersfield there is only a dreary blank.

It is difficult at this day, in the midst of 85,000 busy inhabitants, to realise the fact presented to us in the history of the town, that as late as, and indeed after, the time of the Byrons, it was nothing more than a moor-edge village. In the Poll Tax, printed in this journal, which may be dated roughly five hundred years ago, that is 60 years after the Byrons came in, there was a population of 84, only one of whom is rated at 2s., one at 1s., and four at 6d., all the rest being at 4d.—the total sum paid being 19 shillings and 4d. There were only five tradesmen mentioned : a merchant, a wright, a smith, a shoemaker and a tailor, all the rest, I suppose, would earn a scanty subsistence by tilling the soil. Quarumby at the same time had 64 inhabitants paying 17s., whilst Holmfirth far exceeded both, having 175 paying 36s. This proportion continued much the same down to the

**M. 134.** *Hudresfeld church, 3 July 1627.<sup>6</sup>**South Quire belonging to Quernby.*

Stapleton &amp; Nevill of Lyversedge

Per pale { Ar., a lion ramp<sup>t</sup>. sa. langued or.  
 { Ar., a X gu. over all a  $\text{m}$  vert.

*North Quire.*

Clayton &amp; Byron

Quarterly 1 Ar., on a  $\setminus$  gu. 3 bez.  
 2 Ar., a  $\setminus$  surmounted with 2 bendlets (*gu.*).  
 3 as 2.  
 4 as 1.

(Beaumont) Az., seme of  $\cup$ , a lion ramp. ar.**K. 145.** *In the Church of Hudresfeld.<sup>7</sup>*

Quarterly 1 G. a lion ramp<sup>t</sup> between . .  $\cup$  ar.  
 2 broken.  
 3 S., 3 lions ramp<sup>t</sup> ar. (Talbot)  
 4 as y<sup>o</sup> first.

Per pale { Beaumont & Wharnby.  
 { Beaumont & Nevill.

*Townes in the p'ish of Hudresfeld.*

*Hudresfeld*, Bradly, Quernby with Lyndley, Scammonden, hath a Chappell newly builded by the benevolence of . . . . . halfe of Merssheden Chappell, Slaythwayte hath a chappelry.

**CCC. 13, 45, 46, 59, 63, 68,**

time of Gerrard's occupation. In the rate book, dated 1601, printed in an early volume of this Journal, Quarnby is rated at 23½d., Holmfirth at 21½d., and Hudresfeld at 17½d.

<sup>6</sup> The arms of Stapleton impaling Nevill in the Quarnby chapel are those of Thomas Stapleton, of Quarnby, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Nevill, of Liversedge. He was the founder of St. Mary's Chantry, and was buried in the church. In the north choir the arms of Byron and Clayton quarterly refer to the marriage of Robert de Byron with Cecilia, daughter and heiress of Richard Clayton, of Clayton, co. Lanc.

<sup>7</sup> In Foster's edition of the Visitation of Yorkshire, p. 476, these arms are given differently, but they appear to be really a description of the same thing. They are styled there "An ould Knight kneeling with these five coats of arms."

No. 1, is Beaumont, impalement lost.

No. 2, is Beaumont impaling Nevill.

No. 3, is the quarterly coat, which ap-

pears in the text. The first and fourth quarters are Beaumont, the 2nd quarter is lost, the 3rd quarter is Talbot.

No. 4, Beaumont impaling Quarnby.

No. 5, Beaumont, impalement lost.

J. C. Brooke imagines that the old knight would be clothed in full heraldic style with surcoat, &c., on which other quarterings would be painted. The date of this figure has been fixed about the time of Edward III., and it is most likely to have been the monument of Sir John Beaumont of Crosland; if so, the shields may have been in chronological order. His own, with his wife in the fifth shield, his father and mother in the fourth, his grandfather and great grandfather in the second and first. The middle shield is the full quartered family coat. It would be very interesting to know what the second quarter in this shield was—I believe it was Quarnby. The occurrence of Talbot in the third quarter of the shield marked No. 3, is the only evidence I have seen of the connection of the Talbots with the Beaumonts.



*Out of the Nostell Priory Coucher.*

**MM 128.** Know &c., whereas there was dissention lately moved between William Beaumont of the one part, & the religious men the prior and covent of S<sup>t</sup> Oswald p'tnars of the towne & wood of *Hudresfeld* of the other, about cutting & selling the said wood by the foresaid William, the foresaid difference was pacified on this wise, viz. : that the foresaid prior & covent that a certaine part of the foresaid wood get from the sicket which is called le Holleclow, as it runneth across the wood to the field of Dython towards the east, may be cut downe & sold by this course reserving as well to the said prior & covent p'tnars of the said wood a portion of the money thereof levied & received as much as belongeth to 5 bovates of land, and the said William acknowledged the foresaid prior & covent to have right as partners of demanding, receiueing & haveing their part in all mann<sup>r</sup> of cuttings downe, sellings &c., of the said when they shall happen, as much as belongeth to 5 bovates of land as aforesaid. In wittnesse whereof, &c.

*In the writings of Sir Ric. Beaumont Kt. & Bart.*

**K. 100.** To all that shall see or heare this writeing Richard de Bemond greeting. Know yee that I have granted for my heires & assigns that they shall never have gotes in the pastures within the Bownders of *Hudresfeld*, after my decease by reason of the land which was sometimes Adam's Theules which I hold of William de Bellomonte my brother &c. Wittnesse. Robert de Stocks, Richard de Dalton, Adam de Langley &c.

**ibm̄.**

**K. 10. 6.** To all the faithfull in Christ &c. William de Bellomonte greeting. Know ye that I have given & by this my p'sent charter quitclaimed to Roger son of Henry de Fekisby for his service that bovate of land, as well meadows as arable land &c. which William son of Herbert de Sloues sometime held in *Hudresfeld*. To have & to hold to him & his heires forever, paying to me & my heires one peny yearly at the feast of the Purification of S<sup>t</sup>. Mary the Virgin and after my decease to Elizabeth, my mother, 7<sup>s</sup>. of silver. Wittnesse John de Newsom, Roger de Langell, Robert de Lepton, Robert de Stocks, Thomas le Fleming, Adam de Langley & others.

## 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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### IV.

#### ROMAN VILLA AT WELL, NEAR BEDALE.

IN September, 1876, when a trench was cut across Mill End Garth for conveying water to the Vicarage house, the workmen uncovered a small portion of a Roman tessellated pavement. It lay at the depth of two feet below the turf, and the part which was laid bare was three feet six inches long, by one foot six inches wide, and in a perfect state of preservation. The floor of the whole apartment is probably entire, as the field has always been under grass. The wall which bounds the room is one foot four inches in height, and coated with pink plaster one inch and three quarters in thickness. The distance from wall to wall, traversed by the trench, is nine feet seven inches. All round the room at the junction of the pavement with the wall there is a projecting plain moulding of cement, four inches wide and two inches deep. The pavement is composed of red brick tesserae, bordered with larger cubes of grey stone.

The room is built east and west, and is forty-six yards east from the Garth wall, and seven yards south from a small water-course which flows at the foot of a hedge.

When the discovery was made, notice was sent to me, and I proceeded immediately to inspect the place. Not having then permission to excavate from the laudlord (M. Milbank, Esq., of Thorpe Perrow), I could do no more than search for any objects which the labourers might have exhumed. Over the pavement I found the bones of an infant, and one vertebral bone of an adult; and among the rubbish part of a circular hypocaust pillar brick, besides many fragments of roofing slates.

Upon application to Mr. Milbank for leave to explore, he very readily and courteously granted it, but I regret to add that nothing has been done. Many years ago a portion of a coarse tessellated pavement was found in the field on the west side of the Garth, and was inserted in the floor of the south aisle of Well Church.

W. C. LUKIS.

WATH RECTORY, RIPON, 20 *June*, 1851.

## V.

### INCISED STONES AT KIRKDALE CHURCH.

A CURIOUS stone, having an ornamental band of interlaced work elaborately carved on it. The piece of stone found may be from eighteen inches to two feet in length, and from six to nine inches in depth. A tombstone, on which is carved the representation of a bow; in the middle thereof can be seen the representation of a hand grasping the arm, as though on the point of drawing the string, preparatory to letting the arrow fly. The portion discovered, evidently somewhat more than half of the original stone, will be about a yard in length, and some twelve inches in depth, very roughly finished off: the stone seems very liable to injury, when exposed to the outer air. There was also found what evidently had been used as a piscina, and, I am inclined to think, would correspond with the one in its proper place in the south wall of the chancel. A churchyard cross was found, or rather the upper portion of what had been one, inasmuch as it was beautifully carved on both sides. Another stone was also found which had served the purpose of a monumental stone, having on it the representation of a cross, with foliated ends, and evidently being about five feet in height. All these were found under the roof trees, built into the walls on the north and south sides of the chancel. It has been suggested that the Archer's stone may be between nine hundred and a thousand years old: unfortunately, however, there is neither name nor date on any one of the stones mentioned above.

R. BRAMLEY.

NAWTON, YORK, 5th *August*, 1851.

## VI.

## DISCOVERY AT PRESTON IN HOLDERNESS.

THE workmen engaged in the restoration of the parish church at Preston, Holderness, whilst digging up the floor of the nave, discovered a number of carved figures in alabaster. After careful examination these figures proved to be portions of an Easter Sepulchre, which at one time, no doubt, occupied a legitimate position in that ancient fabric. Easter Sepulchres are rarely to be met with in this country. They usually stood on the north side of the chancel near the altar, in an arched recess resembling somewhat in design the canopy of a tomb. This recess was called a sepulchre, not that it was, or ever was intended to be, used as a receptacle for mortal remains, but to represent the "Sepulchrum Domini," wherein were placed on the evening of Good Friday the crucifix and the pyx. It was an ancient belief that the second advent of our Lord would take place on Easter Eve, hence arose the practice in the very early Church of watching the sepulchre until the dawn of Easter Sunday, when the crucifix and the pyx were removed with devout ceremony to the altar. The purport of these sepulchres was in some instances rendered more permanently apparent by a few images being carved on the front of the base representing usually the sleeping soldiers who watched the tomb. The only specimen of an Easter Sepulchre in this immediate neighbourhood is in Partington Church, which has a representation, amongst other figures, of three sleeping soldiers. Amongst the figures found at Preston are two representations of the Resurrection and the sleeping guard, as well as several incidents in the Life of Our Saviour.<sup>1</sup>

## VII.

ADDENDUM TO MR. PALMER'S PAPER ON THE FRIAR  
PREACHERS OF YORK.

1311. Test. William le Vavasour de Haselwod. . . .  
Sep. in nova capella S. Leonardi de Haselwod. . . Among a  
large number of gifts to the various orders of Friars. . . Item

<sup>1</sup> Photographs of this very interesting relic have been taken, and may be obtained (together with a full description) from

the Rev. E. Evers, M.A., Preston Rectory, near Hull.

Fratribus predicatoribus de Eboraco quinque marcas. . . .  
—Durham Wills and Invent. vol. i. p. 14.

1455-6. Feb. 15. Indulgentia 40 dierum, ad relevamen  
Fratrum Predicatorum civitatis Ebor. Their goods and  
buildings have been destroyed by fire.—York. Fabric Rolls.  
Sur. Soc. 240.

1501-2. Dame Joan Chamberleyn of York. (veiled.)  
Buried in Mon. of S. M. York. . . . To every house of Friars  
going with their crosses in procession from her house to  
S. M. Abbey on day of burial, with such prayers and  
orations for her soul as they shall think sufficient: vj.s. viij.d.  
—Test. Ebor. iv. 201.

F. R. F.

DONCASTER.

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## VIII.

### EXTRACT FROM THE PARISH REGISTER OF PICKERING IN YORKSHIRE.

“A TRUE report of the Order of Council obtained by  
Mr. Lawrence Cross, attorney at the common law in  
Pickering, A.D. 1615, at the Court at Greenwich, on Sunday,  
21st of May, 1615, in the afternoon. Present the Lord  
Archbishop of Canterbury,<sup>1</sup> Lord Chancellor,<sup>2</sup> Lord Knowles,  
Lord Treasurer,<sup>3</sup> Mr. Secretary Winwood, Duke of Lennox,  
Mr. Chancellor of Exchequer,<sup>4</sup> Earl of Worcester, Lord Chief  
Justice,<sup>5</sup> Earl of Pembroke, Master of the Rolls, Lord Zouch,  
and Sir Thomas Lake.

“Complaint having been made unto the board by the  
inhabitants of the Parish and Town of Pickering, in the  
County of York, that the parsonage, now in possession of the  
Bishop of Bristol, Dean of York (it being an endowment of  
the said Deanery) ; such slender care hath been had by him  
for the preaching of the Gospel unto the said parishioners,  
and giving them that Christian-like and necessary instruction  
which is fitting, as for a long time they scarce had any  
sermon at all amongst them. Whereupon their Lordships  
were pleased to direct their letters unto the said Lord

<sup>1</sup> George Abbott.

<sup>2</sup> Ellesmere.

<sup>3</sup> Howard, Earl of Suffolk.

<sup>4</sup> Sir Fulke Greville.

<sup>5</sup> Sir Edward Coke.

Bishop, admonishing and requiring him to give speedy order for the redress of so great an inconvenience, and so scandalous to His Majesty's most Christian Government. But receiving answer from his Lordship that in respect of the said parsonage, being an impropriation, it is endowed with a vicarage and a vicar presented thereunto, he held himself freed in law from any further charge, and that the said parsonage was in lease, with such other like excuses, but that notwithstanding he was contented to procure them twelve sermons every year; their Lordships thought fitting this day to call him to the board and let him see in reason of state, besides the great obligations they had as Christians, it behoved them to press his Lordship, notwithstanding the former excuses, to have yet a further care of the teaching so great a multitude (there being 4000 people) considering how busy the priests and jesuits are in these days, especially in these parts, not only labouring to corrupt His Majesty's subjects in their religion, but also infecting them with such damnable positions and doctrine touching their allegiance unto His Majesty's sacred person.

"Whereupon the said Bishop made offer unto the board that he would withdraw the vicar there now present, and send in his room some learned and religious pastor, who should, as it was desired, weekly preach unto the people, and carefully instruct them in points of faith and religion, of which their Lordships were pleased to accept for the present, and accordingly enjoined him to the performance thereof, and withal ordered that the said preacher, now to be presented, should first be approved and allowed by the Lord Archbishop of York in respect of ability and sufficiency."

Communicated by the Rev. Dr. LYTH.

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## IX.

As this sheet is going through the press, a copy of Mr. J. C. Jeaffreson's report in the MSS. in the Clerk of the Peace's office at Northallerton has been sent to the Council by Mr. Hutton of Solberge, Chairman of the Record Committee of the North Riding. This report will be noticed in the next number of the Journal.

PAVER'S MARRIAGE LICENSES.

PART I.

The following series of extracts from Marriage Licenses, formerly preserved in the Registry of York, is taken from a MS. of Mr. W. Paver, which has been purchased for the British Museum. Where the originals are, and how they got out of their proper repository we are unable to say. A fragment only of a volume, running from 1618 to 1620, is preserved in the York Registry. It is to be regretted that Mr. Paver has not given the day of the month as well as the year.

(The Notes to this Paper are due to the courtesy of the Rev. C. B. NORCLIFFE, M.A.)

Date.	Name and description.	Name and description.	Where to be Married.
1567	Gledhill, Hugh, Vicar of Huddersfield	_____, _____, of Huddersfield.	.....
1568	Taylor, Peter, of Sessay .....	Taylor, _____, of Sessay.	.....
1568	Ellerker, Ralph, Gent. ....	Constable, Frances.	.....
1568	Draxe, Phanuel, Gent. ....	Middleton, Isabel, Gent.	.....
1568	Nettleton, William, Gent. ...	Thwenge, Dionisia.	.....
1568	Denman, William, Rector of Ordsall	_____	.....
1568	Byrmande, Mr. William .....	Wilfleete, Dorothy.	.....
1569	Runton, William, of Winttingham	Dringe, Isabel, of Winttingham.	.....
1569	Hanson, Richard, Vicar of Norwell	Walton, Elizabeth.	.....
1569	Lockwood, John, of Garton-upon-the-Wolds.	Barton, Margery, of York, dau'. of William ? Barton.	.....
1569	Holgate, Thomas, of Kirkby, Gent.	Trigott, Mary, of Kirkby.	.....
1569	Ellison, Thomas, of Askam Bryan ? ( <i>sic</i> )	_____	.....
1569	Elarson, John, of St. Michael's, Spurrier - Gate, York	_____, _____, of Hutton Wandesley.	.....
1572	Sudbury, John .....	King, Dorothy, of Sutton-upon-Trent.	.....
1576	Fallowfeld, Richard, of Peareth, Gent.	Banister, Margaret, of Easington	Slaidburn.
1590	Thwaytes, Robert, of Barnsley, Gent.	Wood, Ann, of Monk Bretton, Wid.	Barnsley.
1590	Boies, Christopher .....	Fulthorpe, Jane .....	Kirby Moorside.
1590	Elmeden, Anthony, of Wilton, Gent.	Crawe, Frances, Wid.....	Kirk Leatham, or Wilton.
1590	Thompson, Lawrence, of Newton Garth	Prestwood, Ellen, of Hull...	Paul.
1590	Plompton, Richard, of Spoforth	Atkinson, Dorothy, of Whixley	Spoforth, or Kirk Hamerton.
1590	Nawte, Henry, of Whitkirk...	Cade, Alice, of Thornaby ...	Whitkirk.

Date.	Name and description.	Name and description.	Where to be Married.
1590	Falldon, Michael, of Aram ...	Wylles, Susan, of Leckenfield, Wid.	Cottingham.
1590	Percy, Edward, Gent. ....	Haldenby, Dionysia, of Adlingfleet	Adlingfleet.
1590	Briscoe, George, of Newland, in Par. of East-rington	Sowle, Eleanor of South Cave	Stillingfleet.
1590	Flinton, Walter, of Hull .....	See, Elizabeth, of Willerby.	.....
1590	Anderson, Robert, of Barnsley	Sexton, Rosamund, of Darfield.	.....
1590	<sup>1</sup> Warde, Nicholas, of Bradfield	Bacon, Ann, of Bradfield.	Bradfield.
1590	Errington, George, of Sherburn	Thirlwall, Isabel, of Newbiggin, Wid.	Trinity, Goodramgate, York.
1590	Brabiner, Robert, of Moor Monkton	Monkton, Clara of Hopper-ton	Moor Monkton.
1590	Raising, James, of New Malton, Gent.	Scarth, Elizabeth, of Everingham	New Malton.
1590	Nicholson, Christopher, of Egglecliffe, in Dio. Durham	Atkinson, Elizabeth, of Yarom, Wid.	Yarom.
1590	Ferrar, James, of Halifax .....	Thomas, Elizabeth, of Whalley, in Dio. Chester, Wid.	Colne, in Dio. Chester.
1590	Erat, Lawrence, of Hull .....	Middleton, Elizabeth, of Hull	Trinity or St. Mary's, Hull.
1590	Shillito, William, of Huggate.	Newlove, Isabel, of Wetwang	Pocklington.
1590	Fisher, Ralph .....	Hilton, Margaret .....	Carton-upon-the-Wolds.
1590	Cockin, Christopher, of Preston	Hill, <i>alias</i> Edmonson, Elizabeth, of Snaith.	.....
1590	Stable, William, of Pontefract	Shillito, Elizabeth, of Featherston	Either place.
1590	Mitchell, George .....	Sample, Margaret, of Thimbleby, Wid.	Osmotherley.
1590	Lister, Thomas, Rector of Tanfield	Beeston, Elizabeth, of Tanfield	Thorp Arch.
1590	Gryme, William, of Beverley, Yeo.	Steele, Jane, of Lastingham	Lastingham, or Kirby Moor-side.
1590	<sup>2</sup> Plewman, John, of St. Margaret's, York	Acklam, Elizabeth, of St. Margaret's, York, Wid.	St. Margaret's, York.
1590	Vickerman, Robert, of Trindall	Burnebie, Grace, of Boynton.	.....
1590	Hasleden, Matthew .....	Hudson, Alice, Wid. ....	Kiddall.
1590	Rudston, Richard, of Hayton, Esq.	Lawson, Ann, of Nether Poppleton, Wid.	Nether Poppleton.
1590	Gent, Henry, Gent., of Rumpstead, co. Essex, Gent.	Dalston, Dorothy, of Dalston, co. Cumberland.	.....
1590	Trewman, Wilfred, of Ampleford	Hudson, Ann, of the Diocese of York	At Ampleford.
1590	Taylor, Robert, of Hinderwell	Clibborne, Thomasin, of Hinderwell	At Hinderwell.
1590	<sup>3</sup> Askwith, William, of Osgarby, Gent.	Thornton, Dorothy, of Stonegrave	At Stonegrave.

<sup>1</sup> Took place 2 Aug. 1590 (A.S.G.).

m. 1 Dec. 1590, St. Margaret's, York

<sup>2</sup> John Plewman & Elizabeth Acklam,<sup>3</sup> Took place 14 Jan. 1590-1.



Date.	Name and description.	Name and description.	Where to be Married.
1590	Hogg, John, of Selby .....	Johnson, Isabel, of Bishop Burton	Bishop Burton.
1590	Johnson, William .....	Jefferson, Mary, of Hull ...	Trinity, Hull.
1590	Gibson, Richard, Vicar of Skipton	Tenant, Ann, Wid. ....	Gargrave, or Carl- ton.
1590	Darrell, John, of Saxton .....	Hamond, Dorothy, of Saxton	Saxton.
1590	Metcalf, Alexander, Gent. ...	Snowdon, Alice, of Burnes- ton	Burneston.
1590	* Crake, Robert .....	Squire, Ann, of York .....	St. Cruz, York.
1590	Haylon, Peter, of Bishop- thorpe	Watson, Phillida.....	St. Helen's, Stone- gate, York.
1590	Thwaytes, Richard, Alderman of Doncaster	Thwaytes, Ann, of Royston, Wid.	
1590	Grange, Thomas, of Harlsey...	Batte, Bridget, of Whorlton	Whorlton.
1590	Davy, Francis, of Everingham	Preston, Dorothy, of Brid- lington	Bridlington.
1590	Morley, John, of Melton Mount	Cutler, Ann, of Silkston, Wid.	
1590	* Robinson, John, of Hutton Bushel	Bryce, Alice, of Helmsley...	Trinity, Good- rangaate, York
1590	Robinson, Oswald, of Bainton	Levens, Christiana.....	Bainton or —
1590	Harrison <i>alias</i> Clerke, Robert	Goodall, Alice, of Osset, in Par. of Dewsbury	Dewsbury, or Horbury.
1590	Slater, William .....	Corte, Alice, of Mount, in Par. of Feliskirk	Feliskirk.
1590	Little, William, of Garton-in- Holderness	Auchan, Elizabeth, of Kay- ingham, Wid.	
1590	Middleton, John, of St. Mary's Bishop- hill Senior, York	Goodson, Maud, of Sutton .	St. Mary's Bishop- hill Senior, York.
1590	Ovington, Richard.....	Pickering, Margery, of St. John's, Bever- ley	St. John's, Bever- ley.
1590	Walker, William .....	Besacle, Ann .....	North Froding- ham.
1590	Walker, Francis .....	Hawe, Mary, of Thormanby	Thormanby, or Easingwold.
1590	Huddleston, Walter, of Otley	Staincliffe, Elizabeth, of Halifax	Halifax.
1591	Ellis, William, of Nether Dale	Parfett, Jane, of Ripon	Ripon.
1591	Harwood, James, Gent. ....	Hillyard, Joan, of Barmston	
1561	Smith, Christopher .....	Furnes, Grace, of York.....	Fulford.
1591	Roundell, Thomas.....	Dowson, Elizabeth, of Scriven	St. Helen's, Stone- gate, York.
1591	Moyser, Ralph, of New Malton	Barwick, Margaret, of Sut- ton Forest	Sutton - on - the- Forest.
1591	Madox, George .....	Carter Joan, Wid. ....	Kirby, Moorside, or St. Mary's Castlegate, York.
1591	Appleyard, Robert.....	Rodlay, Ann, of Rothwell...	Rothwell.

\* Took place 31 Jan. 1590-1.

\* Took place 8 Feb. 1590-1.

## PAVER'S MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Date.	Name and description.	Name and description.	Where to be Married.
1591	St. Quintin, Gabriel, of Harswell, Gent.	Craddock, Catherine, of Burton Agnes	Either place.
1591	Mountney, Nicholas .....	Burrows, Ellen, of Rotherham	Rotherham.
1591	Eshall, John .....	Wilkinson, Cicely, of Northallerton, Wid.	Northallerton, or Danby - upon-Wiske.
1591	Brearey, John .....	Morehouse, Elizabeth .....	Fewston.
1591	Proudfoot, Michael .....	Simpson, Isabel .....	Selby.
1591	Pollard, Nicholas <sup>?</sup> Michael ( <i>sic</i> ), of Bradford	Waterhouse, Ann, of Halifax.	
1591	Shillito, William, of Aberford	Whitwood, Margaret, of Pontefract	Pontefract.
1591	<sup>6</sup> Cressy, Francis .....	Beetnyffe, Ann, of Hatfield, Wid.	Hatfield.
1591	Bilton, Hugh .....	Jamson, Isabel, of Hampsthwaite	Trinity, Goodramgate, York.
1591	Mitchell, Henry, of Helmsley	Todd, Margaret, of Old Byland	Hawaby.
1591	Monkton, Philip .....	Sutton, Margaret .....	Silkston, or Bretton.
1591	Fearne, Christopher, of Leeds	Hearfield, Margaret, of Whitkirk	Whitkirk.
1591	Metcalfe, Francis .....	Bretton, Jane, of Thornton-in-the-Moors.	
1591	Shields, Nicholas .....	Watson, Thomasin, of Bransdale, in Par. of Kirkdale, Wid.	Kirkdale, or Stonegrave.
1591	Elston, Richard, of Shipton, in Par. of Overton	Blomeley, Ann, of Doncaster	Overton.
1591	Chayter, Anthony, of Croft, Gent.	Thornton, Margery, of Stonegrave	Either place.
1591	Eastoft, John, of Ryther, Gent.	Normanville, Edith, of Ryther	Ryther.
1591	Johnson, William, of New Malton	Haddon, Jane, of Beverley .	St. Mary's, Beverley.
1591	Jackson, William .....	Jeffrey, Jane, of Thirsk .....	Sowerby.
1591	Ewre ? ( <i>sic</i> ), Robert .....	Thomlinson, Frances, of Leeds	Leeds.
1591	Britton, Tristram .....	Watson, Margaret, of York	Broughton.
1591	Coniston, Thomas, of Hornsea	Nicholson, Alice, of Wyton, in Par. of Swine	Swine, or Rise
1591	Richardson, Robert, of Westow	Harrison, Jane, of Birdsall .	Either place.
1591	Washford ? ( <i>sic</i> ), Thomas, of Burton Agnes	Taylor, Mary, of Burton Agnes	Burton Agnes.
1591	Wilson, Robert .....	Sturdy, Susan, of Stokesley	Stokesley, or Aytton.
1591	Thurston, Edward, of Hutton Cranswick	Baxter, Agnes, of Cottingham	Cottingham.
1591	Morris, John, of Ulrome .....	Wrightington, Dorothy, of Atwick	Skipsey, or Atwick.
1591	Norfolk, Francis, of Sandall Magna	Haige, Elizabeth, of Chetehall, in Par. of Royston	Sandall Magna.

<sup>6</sup> Francis Cressie & Ann Bealniffe, m. 11 June, 1591, Hatfield.

Date.	Name and description.	Name and description.	Where to be Married.
1591	Walker, Stephen, of Kirk-Levington	Sibley, Mary, of Seamer ...	Seamer.
1591	Mitton, Christopher, of Ilkley	Wayte, Jane, of Ilkley .....	Ilkley.
1591	7 Maskew, William .....	Fairweather, Jane, Wid. ...	St. Martin Micklegate, or Trinity Micklegate, York.
1591	Johnson, John .....	Farley, Ellen, of Beverley, Wid.	St. Mary's, Beverley.
1591	Townend, Thomas, of Huddersfield	Hurst, Jennet, of Mirfield .	Mirfield.
1591	Wilson, William .....	Nicholls, Ellen, of Bow-bridge	Copgrove, or Burghbridge.
1591	Tempest, Robert, of Marton .	Hollstead, Alice, of Burnley	Either place.
1591	Dade, Thomas, of Walkeringham	Hides, Alice, of Everton ...	Everton.
1591	Frear, Robert.....	Barker, Cicely, of Thornton	Thornton.
1591	Gilson, Robert, of Staveley ...	Swale, Margaret, of Stavely	Staveley.
1591	Gryme, William, of York .....	Peacock, Ann, of Brompton	Brompton.
1591	Fairfax, Henry, of Kilburn ...	Talbot, Clara, of Thornton-le Street	Thornton-le Street.
1591	Parke, Thomas .....	Jenytt, Isabell, of Spofforth	Spofforth.
1591	Wandesford, John.....	Huggans, Mary, of Langton	St. Cuthbert's, York.
1591	Coverdale, James, of Danby...	Agar, Agnes, of Whitby ...	Danby.
1591	Bilton, Geoffry .....	Nelthorpe, Alice, of Selby .	Selby.
1591	Green, John .....	Emerley ? ( <i>sic</i> ), Jane, of Thornton-in-Pickering	Hackness.
1591	Scarth, Robert, of Holme-on-Spalding	Beilby, Elizabeth, of Hayton, Wid.	Trinity, Goodramgate, York.
1591	Tessimond, Christopher .....	Crostwaite, Christiana, of York.	
1591	Pearson, William .....	Squire, Mary, of Middleham, Wid.	Trinity, Goodramgate, York.
1591	Elford ? ( <i>sic</i> ), Joseph.....	Kent, Alice, of Hull, Wid.	
1591	Green, Thomas, of Beverley...	Waud, Alice, of Burton-upon-Stather, Wid.	St. John's, Beverley.
1591	Corney, John .....	Turner, Margaret, of Brompton-in-Pickering	Brompton-in-Pickering, or Snainton.
1591	Barker, Robert, of Arksey ...	Johnson, Ann, of Conisboro'	Arksey.
1591	Haigh, Thomas .....	Waterhouse, Mary, of Halifax	Halifax.
1591	Marshall, John, of Melton Mount .....	Dyson, Merial, of Wath, Wid.	Wath.
1591	Almond, Peter, of Skirley ...	Stapleton, Elizabeth, of Rise, Wid.	Swine.
1591	Towne, Charles .....	Farrer, Susan, of Sowerby .	Sowerby.

7 Took place 15 June, 1591, St. Martin's, Micklegate.

Date.	Name and description.	Name and description.	Where to be Married.
1591	Fotherby, George .....	Fowberry, Emma, of Kay- ingham	Kayingham, or Ottringham.
1591	Simpson, Robert, senr.....	Sawer, Effamia, of Leeds ...	Otley.
1591	Whitby, John.....	Thornhill, Agnes, of Lithe, Wid.	
1591	Bailiffe, Anthony .....	Bailiffe, Jane, of Hooke ...	Snaith.
1591	Todd, Michael .....	Dawson, Maud, of York, Wid.	Allerthorpe.
1591	Bayley, William, Gent.....	Bower, Ann, of Royston ...	Emley, or Roy- ston.
1591	Pudsey, Gabriel, of Harpham	Taylor, Mary, of Harpham	Harpham.
1591	Skepper, Christopher, of the City of Durham, Gent.	Moyser, Elizabeth, dau <sup>r</sup> . of James M., of Appleton, Esq.	Bolton Percy.
1591	Uckerby, Anthony.....	Parker, Eleanor, of Ripon .	Ripon, or Thor- manby.
1591	Scarth, John, Rector of Cra- thorne	Hilton, Meriel, of the Dio. of York.	
1591	Millington, Thomas, of Holme- on-Spalding	St. Quintin, Elizabeth, of Harswell	Holme-on-Spald- ing.
1591	Warde, Thomas .....	Burras, Jane, of Rotherham	Rotherham.
1591	Wormall, Elizens .....	Hatton, Mary, of Elland ...	Elland.
1591	Anlaby, Thomas, of Etton, Gent.	Cock, Ursula, Wid. .. .....	Etton, Leckon- field, Brodes- worth or Whel- drake.
1591	Foxcroft, Mark, of Leeds .....	Thornton, Elizabeth, of Tong	Tong.
1591	Marsden, John, of Marsden, in Par. of Almond- bury	Cocker, Isabel, of Oldem ...	Almondbury, or Huddersfield.
1591	Raynes, James, of Kilnsey ...	Taylor, Elizabeth, of Conis- ton	Burnsall.
1591	Johnson, Ralph, of Preston-in- Holderness	Bradshaw, Joan, of Sneaton	Sneaton.
1591	Hawksworth, Christopher, of Bradfield	Bramhall, Jane.	
1591	Netherwood, Nicholas, of Leeds	Barnard, Jane, of Leeds, Wid.	Leeds.
1591	Child, Robert .....	Fielden, Alice, of Owston...	Owston.
1591	Whipp, John .....	Wright, Cicely, of Thirsk.	
1591	Eyre, Michael, of New Malton	Bell, Dorothy, of New Mal- ton	St. Michael's, New Malton.
1591	Banks, Henry, of Slaidburn...	Harrison, Mary, of Slaidburn	
1591	Hey, James, of Mirfield .....	Crowther, Alice, of the Dio. of York	Mirfield, Colne, or Hartshead.
1591	Vipan, Michael, of Thornaby .	Canston, Janet, of Thornaby	Sandhutton or Kirby Wiske.
1591	<sup>a</sup> Dodsworth, John, of Massam.	Williamson, <i>alias</i> Johnson, Phillida, of York	Trinity, Good- ramgate, York.
1591	Tayrte, Thomas, of Huby ...	Talbot, Jane, of South Ot- trington.	

<sup>a</sup> John Dodsworth & Phillipe Williamson, m. 23 Sept. 1591, Goodramgate, York.

Date.	Name and description.	Name and description.	Where to be Married.
1591	Marler, Ralph, Clerk.....	Jackson, Jane, of Catton.	
1591	Revell, Francis, Gent. ....	Unyon, Alice, of Selby, Wid.	Selby.
1591	Greenwood, Richard, of Sheffield	Shaw, Agnes, of Sheffield ...	Sheffield.
1591	Bickerton, William, of Spoforth	Bowling, Winefred, of York	Trinity, Goodramgate, York.
1591	Kirkby, Edward, of Howden .	Wilson, Mary, of Knaresboro'	Trinity, Goodramgate, York.
1591	Thompson, Thomas, Clerk ...	Parkinson, Elizabeth, of Bolton by Bowland.	
1591	Barrowes, George .....	Shuttleworth, Eleanor, of Skipton.	
1591	Casson, Robert .....	Rodley, Sybil, of Leeds.....	Aberford.
1591	Bayle, William .....	Fletcher, Dorothy, of Leeds	Aberford.
1591	Fearnley, Peter .....	Sandwith Catherine, of York	St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York.
1591	Westhorp, Thomas, of London, Gent.	Gowerley, Ann, of Sutton Grange, in Norton, Wid.	Langton.
1591	Bradley, John.....	Siddall, Alice, of Wakefield, Wid.	Wakefield.
1591	Hardy, Thomas, of Welwick .	Almond, Isabel, of Welwick	Welwick.
1591	Otley, Marmaduke, of Bainton	Hardy, Elizabeth, of Bainton, Wid.	Bainton, or Dalton.
1591	Cockell, Robert .....	Wilkinson, Isabel, of Wakefield	Wakefield.
1591	Hoppey, William, of Lithe ...	Warter, Joan, of Sherburn .	Sherburn.
1591	<sup>9</sup> Brearcliffe, Nicholas, of Upsall	Skipsea, Mary, of Ryall, Wid.	Trinity, Goodramgate, York.
1591	Barton, Thomas, of Cawton, Gent.	Barton, Frances, of Whenby	Whenby.
1591	Sutton, Roger .....	Auby Margaret, of Goodmanham	Over Helmsley.
1591	Johnson, George, of Nunington	Ellis, Ann, of Kirby Misperton	Stonegrave.
1591	Loskey, John .....	Witham, Catherine, of York, Gent.	Foston.
1591	Hall, John, of Adlingfleet.....	Carr, Isabel, Servant to — Bowsgil, Esq., of St. Helen's, York	St. Helen's, York.
1591	Hall, William, of Womersley .	Adam, Margery, of Carlton, nr. Snaith	Womersley.
1591	Dibb, George .....	Patchett, Alice, of Towston	Bramham, or Saxton.
1591	Spendlove, Richard, Rector of Moor Monkton	Ellerker, Dorothy, of Youton, in Par. of Alne	Alne.
1591	Hunter, Richard, of Leeds ...	Wilson, Margaret, of Calverley, Wid.	Either place.
1591	Buck, George, of Hutton hill	Topham, Jane, of Trinity, King's Court, York, Wid.	Trinity, King's Court, York.

<sup>9</sup> Nicholas Brearcliffe & Mary Skipsey, m. 26 Oct. 1591, Goodramgate, York.

Date.	Name and description.	Name and description.	Where to be Married.
1591	Taylor, Thomas, of Bradford .	Brooksbank, Elizabeth, of Bradford, Wid.	Bradford.
1591	Percy, Thomas, of Beverley, Gent.	Wright, Martha, of the Dio. York	Ripon.
1591	Jenkinson, William .....	Robinson, Edbora, of York .	Ripon.
1591	White, Mathew .....	Pate, Elizabeth, of Filey ...	Filey.
1591	Jackson, William .....	Craven, Grace, of Kildwick	Carlton in Craven.
1591	Kilner, Robert, of Spofforth...	Curtis, Margaret, of Walton	Thorpe Arch.
1591	Yates, Thomas .....	Forrington, Elizabeth .....	Carlton, or An-pleford.
1591	Seaton, Robert, of Brok house	Wright, Agnes.	
1591	Simpson, Henry, of Boden, in Par. of Skipton, Craven	Moore, Ann, of Fewston ...	Skipton in Craven.
1591	Jackson, Richard .....	Pewtinger, Mary .....	Doncaster.
1591	Mason, John, of Norton .....	Bickers, Ann, of Malton ...	Norton.
1591	Wheelhouse, ? (sic), John, of Thorganby	Dixon, Beatrice, of Wilberfoss	Wilberfoss.
1591	Morrit, William, of Sherburn .	Layton, Agnes, of Garforth	Garforth, or Aberford.
1591	Logan, Marmaduke .....	Yates, Maud .....	Trinity, Hull, or Cottingham.
1591	Walker, Henry, of York .....	Scarth, Everilda... ..	Everingham.
1591	Fawcett, Truian .....	Pirrier, ? Percie? (sic), Grace, of York	St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York.
1591	Dillingham, Hugh, of Paul ...	Birstall, Frances .....	Paul.
1591	Ridley, Christopher .....	Fletcher, Ann, of Beverley, Wid.	St. Nicholas or St. John's, Beverley.
1591	Bradley, John.....	Oustaby, Elizabeth .....	Etton.
1591	Marton, Morton ? (sic), George, of Hardwick, Gent.	Bown, Catherine, dau. of John B., of Nottingham, Gent.	Colne.
1591	Snell, George, Curate of Ilkley	Hogg, Jane, of Ilkley.....	Addingham.
1591	Hammoud, Bryan, of Scarthingwell, Esq.	Cressy, Sarah, of Birkin, Gent.	Birkin.
1591	Vaughan, John .....	Barton, Margaret, of Wilberfoss	Wilberfoss.
1591	Dickson, Thomas, of East Witton	Swainston, Jane, of Thornaby	Ayton, Cleaveland.
1591	Wood, William, of York, Gent.	Troutbeck, Margaret, of Bridlington, Wid.	Bridlington.
1591	Mapleton, Christopher .....	Parrat, Agnes, of Headon ...	Headon.
1591	Dring, William .....	Thorley, Alice.....	Kirkburn, or St. Helen's, York.

Date.	Name and description.	Name and description.	Where to be Married.
1591	Slater, Guy, of Scampston ...	Dixon, Isabel, of Malton ...	St. Leonard's, New Malton.
1591	<sup>10</sup> Mallory, George, of Hutton Conyers	Pickard, Jane, of Ripon ...	St. Saviour's, York.
1591	Appleyard, William, of Owsby, in Dio. Lincoln, Gent.	Warter, Alice, of Hutton Cranswick	Hutton Cranswick.
1591	Daville, Thomas, of Coxwold, Gent.	Banks, Elizabeth, of Normanby, Wid.	Normanby.
1591	West, Ingram .....	Beck, Elizabeth, of Leathley	Leathley.
1591	Barnby, John, of Tholthorpe .	Hornby, Margaret, of Tolerton, Wid.	Alne, or All Saints', North St., York.
1591	Hodgson, James .....	Craven, Dorothy, of Bradford	Bradford, or Calverley.
1591	Hall, John .....	Belhouse, Jane, of Ledston, Wid.	Swillington.
1591	Saville, George, of Wakefield, Gent.	Nowell, Elizabeth, of Sandal, Wid.	Either place.
1591	Morgan, William, of Howden .	Norwood, Elizabeth, of New- som, in Par. of Wressle	Wressle, or Ellerton.
1591	Browne, John .....	Godson, Alice, of North Skirlaugh	Swine, or any Chapel in that Parish.
1591	Clapham, Thomas, of Clapham	Brewer, Ann, of Rathmell	Clapham, or Preston.
1591	Browne, Richard .....	Wetherell, Alice, <i>alias</i> Alison, of Ripon	Ripon.
1591	Gower, Roger, of Melsonby, Gent.	Wharton, Mary, of Launmoth, in Par. of Leake, Gent.	Leake.
1591	Smith, John .....	Johnson, Ellen, of Ripon.	
1591	Prince, William, of Kippax ...	Jackson, Mary, of Whitgift	Whitgift, or Adlingfleet.
1591	Richardson, William.....	Roe, Janet, of Missen, Wid.	Missen.
1591	Hall, James .....	Robinson, Tabitha, of Ben- ingbro', Wid.	Trinity, Good- rangaate, York.
1591	<sup>11</sup> Middleton, Miles, of All Saints, North St., York	Stainton, Alice, of Fulford, Wid.	All Saints' North St., York.
1591	Whittill, William, of Burton Agnes	Strowston, Jane, of Burton Agnes	Burton Agnes.
1591	Sindley, John, of Otley .....	Helmsley, Dorothy, dau. of Robert H., of Stainburn	Either place.
1591	Wilson, John, of Cheriburton	Eshton, Margaret, of Cheriburton, Wid.	Cherryburton.
1591	Wilson, Richard.....	Sturdy, Susanna.....	Stainton, in Cleveland.
1591	<sup>12</sup> Lassells, Walter, Gent. ....	Banks, Josian, of Everthorpe, Wid.	St. Michael - le - Belfrey, or St. Helen's, York.
1591	Constable, Robert, of New Malton	Mainprize, Ellen, of Thwing, Wid.	Thwing.
1591	Addy, Francis, of Cawthorne .	Gledhill, Emmote, of Cawthorne	Cawthorne.
1591	Pearson, Stephen, of Swine ...	Hutchinson, Agnes .....	Swine.

<sup>10</sup> George Mallory & Jane Lieth, m. 5 Jan. 1591-2, St. Saviour's, York.

<sup>11</sup> Myles Myddleton & Margaret Robson, m.

21 July, 1588, All Saints', North Street.

<sup>12</sup> Took place 6 Feb. 1591-2, at the Belfrey.

Date.	Name and description.	Name and description.	Where to be Married.
1591	Waddington, Anthony, of Burton-Leonard	Burnet, Ann, of Ripon.....	Burton - Leonard, or Ripon.
1591	Crawshay, William, of Arksey	Crawshay, Ursula, of Finningley	Finningley.
1591	<sup>13</sup> Parke, Thomas .....	Levett, Elizabeth, of Selby	St. Martin's, Coneystreet, York.
1591	Hatcliffe, John, of Grimston, co. Lincoln	Sharpe, Mary, of Bishop Burton, Wid.	Cherryburton.
1591	Knowles, Ralph .....	Manwell, <i>alias</i> Manuell, Mary, of Beverley.	
1591	Lee, John, of Naburn .....	Newton, Isabel, of Clifton .	St. Dennis, York.
1591	Snaith, John .....	Forman, Ann, of Swine.....	Swine, or Sutton.
1591	<sup>14</sup> Smith, John.....	Mawdesley, Elizabeth, of Mitton in Craven.	St. John's, Mickle-gate, York.
1591	Rawson, John.....	Brogden, Agnes, of Womersley	Womersley.
1591	Colledge, Henry, of Wakefield	Lucas, Susanna, of Ginfeld.	Rocliffe.
1591	Stansall, Ankar, of Woodsome	Brooke, Isabel, of Woodsome, Wid.	Almondbury, or Kirk Heaton.
1591	Stancliffe, James .....	Cockcroft, Rebecca, of Halifax.	
1591	Kitchingman, Richard, of Thorne	Rewkyn, Elizabeth, of Bardsey	Thorne, or Bardsey.
1592	Parkinson, Robert.....	Yates, Elizabeth .....	Bolton - by - Bowland, or Gisburn.
1592	Barghe, Dennis .....	Jackson, Margaret, of Pannall	St. John's, Mickle-gate, York.
1592	Welles, Edward, of Scharrow	Danson, Janet, of Winsley .	Ripley, or Stainley.
1592	Rogers, Thomas, of St. Helen's, York	Wigam, Elizabeth, of New-castle, Wid.	St. Helen's, York.
1592	Burton, William, of Hutton Cranswick	Melton, Jane, of Hutton Cranswick	Hutton Cranswick.
1592	Bosville, Ralph, of Gunthwaite, Esq.	Copley, Mary, dau <sup>r</sup> . of Christopher C., of Sprotborough.	Sprotborough.
1592	Mitchell, Roger .....	Batty, Janet, of Elsternwick.	Humbleton.
1592	Brooke, John, Vicar of Wressle	Crowsey, Isabel, of East-trington, Wid.	Eastrington.
1592	Usher, Robert, of North Frodingham	Besacle, Ann, of North Frodingham	North Frodingham.
1592	Curtis, John, of Swine .....	Wale, Catherine, of Bewholme	Swine, or Nunkeeling.
1592	Foster, Alexander .....	Hogley, Elizabeth, of the Dio. of York.	.....
1592	Cowper, Gilbert.....	Beningholme, Ellen, of Humbleton, Wid.	Humbleton, or Garton-in-Holderness.
1592	Irish, Richard, of Uskelf .....	Andrew, Cicely, of Sherburn	Sherburn.
1592	Jackson, Christopher, of Carlton, in Par. of Thirsk	Wilson, Isabel, of Carlton, in Par. of Thirsk	Thirsk, or Bagby.

<sup>13</sup> Took place 31 Jan. 1591-2.<sup>14</sup> Took place 8 March, 1591-2.



Date.	Name and description.	Name and description.	Where to be Married.
1592	Barton, Robert, of Cawton, Gent.	Brand, Elizabeth, of Feliskirk	Feliskirk.
1592	Gabitus, Augustin, of East Drayton	Mason, Ann, of Knaresboro'	St. Sampson's, York.
1592	Stubley, John, of Birstall, Gent.	Popley, Alice, of Birstall, Wid.	Birstall.
1592	Holt, John .....	Ashton, Winefred, of Middleton, in Dio. of Chester	Middleton in Dio. Chester or
1592	Story, Nicholas, of Nonington	Hick, Jane, of Nonington, Wid.	Stonegrave.
1592	Wetherell, Thomas, of Ganthorpe	Suggett, Agnes, of Welburn, Wid.	Trinity, Goodramgate, York.
1592	Chapman, John, of Kirk Letham	Wylie, Ann.....	Kirk Leatham.
1592	Garbutt, William .....	Witton, Elizabeth, of Thirsk	Sowerby.
1592	Launde, Thomas .....	Farley, Helen, of Beverley, Wid.	
1592	Greathead, Richard .....	Wymersley, Margaret, of Batley	Trinity, Goodramgate, York.
1592	Burnome ? ( <i>sic</i> ), Thomas .....	Stainton, Janet, of Wakefield, Wid.	Normanton.
1592	Jackson, Lancelot .....	Bainbrigg, Elizabeth, of York	Trinity, King's Court, York.
1592	Clarke, Lancelot, of Everingham	George, Ann, of Holme or Spalding Moor	Everingham.
1592	Bate, Thomas, Gent.....	Richardson, Elizabeth, dau. of William R., Mayor of Hull	Hessle or Hull.
1592	Unthank, John, of Wilton in Cleaveland	Wylie, Agnes, of Upleatham	St. Helen's, York.
1592	<sup>15</sup> Child, John, of Hunmanby	Garton, Ann, of Kelke, Wid.	Frodingham.
1592	Lister, John, Vicar of Thorp Arch	Snowden, Ann.	Thorp Arch.
1592	Weddell, Stephen .....	Atkinson, Jane, of Beverley	St. John's, Beverley.
1592	Darby, William .....	Fawdington, Margaret, of Tollerton.	.....
1592	Flinton, Robert .....	Barker, Agnes, of Hawby .	Hawby.
1592	Heathfield, John .....	Wilkes, Elizabeth, of Fewston	Fewston.
1592	Greaves, John.....	Clifton, Sybil, of Aikringe .	St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York.
1592	Moore, William, of Topcliffe .	Dawson, Joan, of Topcliffe .	Topcliffe.
1592	Dawson, William .....	Thorpe, Martha, of Elland .	Elland.
1592	Jowcy, Robert, of Danby .....	Taylor, Margaret, of Skelton	Kirk Leatham, or Skelton.
1592	Jenkinson, Thomas .....	Johnson, Juliana, of Ripon.	Ripon.
1592	Staniforth, John .....	Lewis, Margaret, of Melton on the Hill	Braithwell.
1592	Hogg, <i>alias</i> Walgrave, William, of Bilton-in-Holderness, Gent.	Constable, Audrey, of Kexby, Wid.	

<sup>15</sup> Took place 29 May, 1592.

Date.	Name and description.	Name and description.	Where to be Married.
1592	Twisleton, Henry, of Ledston	Hemsworth, Agnes, of Garforth	Garforth.
1592	Copley, Richard.....	Speight, Elizabeth.....	Kirkburton, or Cumberworth.
1592	Neville, Ambrose.....	Harrison, Joan, of Scarborough, Wid.	Scarborough.
1592	Fairfax, Nicholas, of Scawton, Gent.	Fairfax, Dorothy.	
1592	Dalby, John, of Leven, Gent.	Heverdine, Dorothy, Wid.	Overton.
1592	Hopper, William, junr., of Bewholm	Sykes, Joan, of Beverley, Wid.	St. John's, Beverley.
1592	Revell, William.....	Revell, Joan, of Bradfield...	Ecclesfield, or Bradfield.
1592	Levett, Charles.....	Bedford, Jane, of the Dio. of York.	
1592	Hanson, Roger, of Warmsworth	Oglethorpe, Ann, of Felkirk	Either place.
1592	Dawson, John.....	Bedford, Jenet, of Dewsbury	Dewsbury.
1592	Robinson, William, of Leeds.	Atkinson, Agnes, of Kirkhamerton.	Kirk Deighton, or Whixley.
1592	Roantree, William, of Knayton	Sparling, Ann, of Thirsk ...	Thirsk.
1592	Righe, Thomas.....	Deane, Elizabeth, of Bradford, Wid.	Calverley.
1592	Beckett, Thomas.....	Hogg, Frances, of Beverley, Wid.	St. John's, or St. Mary's, Beverley.
1592	Greenacres, Richard, Esq. ...	Babthorpe, Christiana.	Slaidburn.
1592	Clark, John, of York.....	Deane, Dorothy, of Barnby, Wid.	Calverley.
1592	Mountague, Thomas.....	Linsey, Catherine.....	St. Martin's, Cony St., York.
1592	Wilson, Robert.....	Wytam, Isabel, of Owston.	Owston.
1592	Maynard, Stephen.....	Thomlinson, Isabel, of Baildon	Keighley.
1592	Midgley, Samuel, of Norland	Ash, Jane, of Mitton... ..	St. Michael's-le-Belfrey, York.
1592	Chandler, David.....	Proude, Elizabeth, of Norton	Norton.
1592	Wentworth, Hugh, of Bolton-on-Dearn	Elliott, Catherine, of Bolton-on-Dearn	Bolton-on-Dearn.
1592	Beckwith, William, of York...	Beckwith, Ellen, of York...	Poppleton, or Acomb.
1592	Bradley, Francis, of Wilberfoss	Levett, Elizabeth.....	Wilberfoss.
1592	Jepson, William, Vicar of Norton Cuckney	Jay, Agnes, of Norton Cuckney, Wid.	
1592	Taylor, William.....	Wardman, Elizabeth, of the Dio. of York	All Saints, Pavement, York.
1592	Gill, John, of Mosker.....	Lolly, Elizabeth, of Bilton.	Bilton.
1592	Mawll, Thomas .. ..	Gresby, Ellen, of Hull, Wid.	Trinity, or St. Mary's, Hull.
1592	Harrison, William, of Burton Stather, Gent.	Stephenson, Margaret, of Aldwark, in Par. of Rawmarsh	Rawmarsh.

Date.	Name and description.	Name and description.	Where to be Married.
1592	Kendall, Richard, of Gisburn	Atkinson, Janet, Wid. ....	Gisburn, or Long Preston.
1592	Thorpe, Robert, of Thorpe, Gent.	Skerne, Mary, of Eastoft ...	Adlingfleet, or Patrington.
1592	Bateson, John, of Calverley ...	Ellitston, Isabel, of Bingley, Wid.	Bingley.
1592	Thoresby, Ralph, Gent. ....	Beckwith, Margaret, of Mas-sam.	
1592	Smith, Thomas .....	Craven, Margaret, of Lock-ington, Wid.	Lockington, or Kilnwick.
1592	Smithson, Thomas, Gent. ....	Bell, Mary, Wid.	
1592	Mawer, Robert .....	Gibson, Jane, of Hessle.....	Hessle.
1592	<sup>16</sup> Dalby, Henry .....	Clifton, Agnes, of Askam Bryan, Wid.	St. Martin's, Micklegate, York.
1592	<sup>17</sup> Furnes, Walter, of Menston	Fawx, Alice, of St. Martin's, Coney St., York	St. Martin's, Coney St., York.
1592	Maughan, Edmund, of Stoke-den	Baxter, Ellen, of York .....	St. Denis, York, or Stokeden.
1592	Hanson, Francis, of Wakefield	Snell, Isabel, of Pontefract, Wid.	
1592	Saltonstall, Samuel, of Wragby	Ogden, Elizabeth, of Hims-worth, Wid.	Himsworth.
1592	Midgley, Richard, of Addle ...	Armytage, Margaret, of Harewood	Either place.
1592	Kirby, William, of Huggate...	Fowle, Elizabeth, of Selby .	St. Mary's, Castle-gate, York.
1592	Smith, Thomas, of Leeds .....	Barwick, Ann, of York .....	Sutton.
1592	Taylor, Thomas .....	Neville, Mary, of Tadcaster	Tadcaster.
1592	Rolleston, Lionel, Gent. ....	Bosville, Dorothy, Wid.	
1592	Watson, John, of Stantondale	Cholmley, Margaret, of Whitby, Wid.	Eskdale, in Par. of Whitby.
1592	Wright, John, of Blandesby Park, Gent.	Cholmley, Alice, of Brandes-by.	Bransby.
1592	Lewis, Tristram, Clerk, M. A.	Gresby, Mary, of Hull, Wid.	
1592	Thompson, Cuthbert.....	Burnett, Catherine, of Hull.	
1592	Brooke, John .....	Birtwistle, ———, of Huns-let, Wid.	Leeds.
1592	<sup>18</sup> Wade, Philip, of Beverley...	Fish, Mary, of Beverley.....	St. Mary's, Bever-ley.
1592	Brownell, George, of Wolley .	Popley, Ann, of Wolley.....	Royston, or Wol-ley.
1592	Pullaine, William .....	Reame, Dorothy, of Leeds .	Sutton - on - the - Forest.
1592	Andrew, Richard, of Adwick le-Street	Drabble, Margaret, of Bads-worth	Badsworth.
1592	Lodge, Peter, of Otley .....	Johnson, Gerrarde, of Ilkley	Ilkley, or Adding-ham.
1592	Tallance, George .....	Andrew, Ann, of Bawtry, Wid.	
1592	Stable, William, of Pontefract	Cooke, Prudence, of Camp-sall, Wid.	Campsall.

<sup>16</sup> Took place 16 Aug. 1592.  
<sup>17</sup> Took place 21 Aug. 1592.

<sup>18</sup> Took place 21 Sept. 1592.

## PAVER'S MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Date.	Name and description.	Name and description.	Where to be Married.
1592	Martin, George, of Kirby, Malzeard	Day, Margaret, of Ripon ...	Ripon.
1592	Crosland, Barnard, of Wakefield	Palding, Mary.....	Wakefield.
1592	Mitchell, Edward .....	Ramsden, Mary, of Elland .	Elland.
1592	Ware, Anthony, of Cowsby ...	Headlam, Jane, of Feliskirk	Feliskirk, or Killington.
1592	Wainman, Thomas .....	Raines, Beatrice, of Owthorne	Owthorne, or Winestead.
1592	Rawson, John.....	Hewes, Frances, of Elsternwick	Humbleton, or Elsternwick.
1592	Atkinson, Roger.....	Wilson, Christiana .....	Trinity, Goodramgate, York.
1592	Breres, Oliver, of Slaidburn ...	Tempest, Frances, of Broughton	Broughton.
1592	Fawcett, George.....	Haworth, Margaret, of Halifax	Halifax.
1592	Cliffe, George .....	Killingbeck, Catherine, of Leeds, in the house of her father	Leeds, or Aberford.
1592	Russell, William .....	Broderick, Barbara, of Hull	Skidby.
1592	Cotton, Lawrence .....	Hanson, Agnes, of Lightcliffe, Wid.	Lightcliffe, or Halifax.
1592	Wolfe, Thomas .....	Watson, Ann, in the house of James Stocke, Notary Public, York.	
1592	<sup>19</sup> Brooke, John .....	Robinson, Catherine, of York	St. Helen's, Stonegate, York.
1592	Sisson, Edmund, of Wetherby, Gent.	Carr, Elizabeth, of Bagby.	
1592	Wilson, Thomas, of Thornton-le-Street	Webster, Agnes, of South Ottrington, Wid.	Either place.
1592	Hobson, William .....	Sproxtion, Grace, of Wakefield.	
1592	Black & Slack (sic), John .....	Brier Agnes, of Rotherham	Rotherham.
1592	Bardon, John, Rector of Holme Ch———?	Pease, Elizabeth, of York...	Lockington.
1592	Cockerell, John, of Ottringham	Fletcher, Barbara, of Whitby	Whitby.
1592	Yates, Humfrey, of Sutton-on-the-Forest	Walles, Margaret, of Cornborough.	Skelton.
1592	Beaumont, Humfrey .....	Parker, Ellen, of Kilburn.	Sheriff Hutton.
1592	Smith, Francis, of Clayton ...	Pickard, Ellen, of Calverley	Either place.
1592	Widdows, Peter, of Willerby.	Smith, Mary, of Burton Fleming	Trinity, Goodramgate, York.
1592	Clayton, Ralph, of Greenfold, in Par. of Sladeburn	Woodward, Catherine, of Gisburn	Sladeburn.
1592	Naylor, Lionel .....	Wray, Ann, of Pontefract	Pontefract, or Darrington.
1592	Bentley, Michael .....	Iles, Hester, of York, Wid.	St. Sampson's, York.

<sup>19</sup> Took place 16 Oct. 1592.

Date.	Name and description.	Name and description.	Where to be Married.
1592	Morley, Robert, Gent. ....	Metcalfe, Agnes, Wid. ....	Fulford.
1592	Turton, Nicholas, of Sheffield	Attan, Catherine, of Sheffield	Sheffield.
1592	Kiddall, James, of Sutton-in- Holderness	Johnson, Isabel, of Cotting- ham, Wid.	Sutton - in - Hol- derness.
1592	Broughton, Mark .....	Webster, Joan, of Myssen...	Myssen.
1592	Pearson, John, of Hull.....	Banks, Isabel, of Howden...	South Cave or Howden.
1592	Truslove, John .....	Pattison, Elizabeth, of Beverley, Wid.	St. John's, Bever- ley.
1592	King, John, of Burton Con- stable	Thorpe, Alice, of Sproatley, Wid.	Skirlaugh.
1592	Johnson, William, of Watton	Swift, Catherine, of Hutton Cranswick .	Hutton Crans- wick.
1592	Mease, Peter, of York, Gent. .	Hodgson, Elizabeth, of Kirk- burn, Wid.	Hutton Crans- wick.
1592	Geldart, Christopher, of Brid- lington	Hobman, Bridget, of Hutton Cranswick	Hutton Crans- wick.
1592	Pollard, Roger, of Bradford...	Bawdwin, Isabel, of Kild- wick	Kildwick.
1592	Prestwood, Richard .....	Barker, Grace, of Hull .....	Cottingham.
1592	Peacock, Robert, of York .....	Knowles, Margaret, of Wressle	Wressle.
1592	Green, George .....	Micklethwaite, Isabel, of Wombwell, Wid.	Darfield, or Wombwell.
1592	<sup>20</sup> Watson, Peter, Esq. ....	Morehouse, Elizabeth, dau. of William M., Gent.	To be married by James Foxgale, Clerk.
1592	Fleming, Thomas .....	Plummer, Margaret, of Selby	Selby, or Ca- wood.
1592	Alderson, Luke, of Marton in Cleaveland	Burton, Elizabeth, of Farn- dale	Danby or Wes- terdale.
1592	Wright, Robert, of Welburn .	Sleightholme, Alice, of Kirby, Moor- side, Wid.	Kirby Moorside.
1592	Johnson, William ... ..	Trotter, Isabel, Wid.	.....
1592	Hartley, Roger, of Luddingden, parish of Hali- fax.	Willey, Margaret, of Paddi- ham, in Par. of Whalley.	.....
1592	Hayworth, James, of Wadding- ton, Clerk	Holden, Isabel, of Bolton- by-Bowland	Bolton - by - Bow- land.
1592	Thoresby, George .....	Curtis, Isabel, of Ryther ...	Ryther.
1592	Barton, William, of Cawton, Gent.	Yoward, Catherine, of New Malton.	.....
1592	Barnard, Thomas, of Leeds ...	Jefferson, Marcia [? Mercy], of Whitkirk	Whitkirk.
1592	Simondson, Thomas, of Bagby	Deane, Elizabeth, of Bagby	St. Mary's, Cas- tlegate, York.
1592	Jackson, Thomas, of Edder- thorpe, Gent.	Bentley, Mary, of Halifax...	Halifax.
1592	Thorpe, Christopher, of South Ottrington	Roger, Isabel, of Newby Wisk, Wid.	.....
1592	Hill, <i>alias</i> Williamson, Robert, of Rotherham	Wombwell, Isabel, late of Ecclesfield, Wid.	Wentworth.

<sup>20</sup> Took place 12 Dec. 1592, St. Helen's, York.

Date.	Name and description.	Name and description.	Where to be Married.
1592	Jefferson, George .....	Corbeck, Alice, of Great Woodhouse	Leeds, Aberford, or Thorne.
1592	Lightfoot, John, of Fewston .	Green, Jane, of Lynley, Wid.	Trinity, Goodramgate, York.
1592	Shepley, John .....	Cooke, Mary, of Easington .	Easington.
1592	<sup>21</sup> Spencer, Thomas, of Yedingham, Gent.	Payler, Catherine, of York, Gent.	St. Martin's, Coney St., York
1592	<sup>22</sup> Slater, Roger .....	Lacy, Margaret, of York ...	Trinity, Goodramgate, or St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York.
1592	Cowper, Edmund, of Leeds...	Thwaytes, Elizabeth, of Easdike, in Par. of Wighill	Leeds, or Wighill.
1592	Staniforth, Nicholas, of Rotherham	Lockwood, Elizabeth, of Darton, Wid.	Darton.
1592	Gill, Nicholas .....	West, Isabel, of Hampsthwaite, Wid.	Hampsthwaite, or Knaresboro'.
1592	Fauconer, Richard .....	Waddington, Agnes, of Leeds	Leeds, or Whitkirk.
1592	Browne, Thomas, of Leeds ...	Pollard, Elizabeth, of Whitkirk	Leeds.
1592	Richmond, William .....	Richmond, Isabel, of Ripon	Ripon.
1592	Silvester, Samuel .....	Jopson, Ann, of Wakefield .	Wakefield.
1592	Stephenson, Robert .....	Acklam, Constance, of Skipsey	Skipsey.
1592	Grayme, Percival, of Cawood .	Morley, Ellen, of Dunington	Dunington.
1592	Younge, Henry, of Burnsall...	———, Ann, of Giggleswick	Giggleswick.
1592	Sowden, Nicholas .....	Barrett, Elizabeth, of Kildwick	Collingham.
1592	Horncliffe, William, of Headon	Linley, Mary, of Great Hatfield.	Sigglesthorne.
1592	Watson, Ralph .....	Thackray, Ellen, of Ripon .	Ripon.
1592	Roantree, Ralph .....	Stonehouse, Margaret .....	Stokesley.
1592	Buck, William, of Carnbie ...	Atkinson, Mary, of Burton Agnes, Wid	Burton Agnes.
1592	Whitney, Thomas, of London, Gent.	Annyson, Elizabeth, of Whitby, Wid.	
1592	Bingley, Francis, of Blythe ...	Bolton, Elizabeth, of Blythe	Blythe.
1592	Speight, Thomas .....	Webster, Ann, of Claxton...	St. Saviour's, York.
1592	Clarke, Richard .....	Dobson, Margaret, of Easingwold	All Saints, North St., York.
1592	Walker, Robert, of York .....	Middleton, Margaret, of Poppleton	All Saints, Pavement, or St. Helen's, York.
1592	Wyrhall, Gervase, Esq. ....	Lassells, Catherine, of Worksop	Worksop, or Loversall.
1592	Garbutt, Richard, of Bilton ...	Swale, Isabel, of Bilton.....	Bilton.
1592	Atkinson, Thomas, of Gilling .	Fairfax, Jane, of Raskelf...	Raskelf.

<sup>21</sup> Took place 2 Jan. 1592-3.<sup>22</sup> Took place 12 Jan. 1592-3, Holy Trinity, Goodramgate.

(To be continued.)

## MARGARET TUDOR AT YORK.

By the late ROBERT DAVIES, Esq., F.S.A.

O fayre, fayrest of every fayre,  
Princes most pleasunt and preclare,  
The lustrest on lyve that bene,  
Welcum of Scotland to be quene.

Young tender plant of pulchritude,  
Descendith of imperial blood ;  
Fresh fragrant flower of fayrehode shene,  
Welcum of Scotland to be quene.

Sweet lustre imp of bewtie clere,  
Most mighty Kings dowghter dere ;  
Borne of princes most serene,  
Welcum of Scotland to be quene.

Welcum the rose both red and whyte,  
Welcum the flower of our delyte ;  
Our spirit rejoicing from the splene,  
Welcum of Scotland to be quene.

A Little Book of Songs and Ballads gathered from ancient Musick Books, MS., and printed. By E. F. Rimbault, LL.D., &c. London, 1851. P. 27.

MARGARET TUDOR is a well known historical name ; and she who bore it was in many points of view a remarkable person. The first-born daughter of Henry of Lancaster and Elizabeth of York, she sprang from the auspicious union of the red and white roses, whose 'dire division' "had made poor England weep in streams of blood," and she was herself in her early girlhood affianced to a Scottish King, more than twice her age, in the vain hope that an alliance of so close and interesting a nature would secure permanent amity between the two neighbouring kingdoms that were seldom otherwise than at deadly feud.

Adopting the quaint form of expression used in the monumental inscription upon her daughter's tomb in Westminster Abbey, it may be said that Margaret Tudor had to her grandfather King Edward IV., to her father King Henry VII.—to her brother King Henry VIII.—to her nephew King Edward VI.—to her nieces Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth,—and to her great-grandson King James I.—Of Scottish monarchs, King James IV was her hus-

band—King James V. her son—and both the parents of King James VI. were her grandchildren. All our sovereigns since the union of the two crowns must trace their lineage from Margaret Tudor as their common progenitrix.

This princess honoured the city of York with her presence upon three several occasions.

Her first visit was in the month of July, 1503, when she was on her way to Edinburgh to consummate her marriage with King James IV., which had been solemnized by proxy at the royal palace of Richmond on the 25th of January in the preceding year. For a minute and entertaining account of her journey, we are indebted to Master John Young, Somerset Herald, one of the official personages appointed by her father, King Henry VII., to attend the princess in her progress to the North, whose journal is printed with many other curious historical fragments in the *Collectanea of Leland*.

Miss Agnes Strickland in her well known work, "The Lives of the Queens of England," and Mrs. Everett Green in her "Lives of the Princesses of England," have given to the world copious memoirs of Margaret Tudor, and both these popular writers have dwelt at considerable length upon the incidents of her visit to York; but neither of them has made any addition to the facts contained in the journal of the herald. By the aid of some information drawn from original sources and by the application of more accurate local knowledge, I hope to be able to illustrate the narrative of the herald so as to present to you such an account of the circumstances attending Margaret Tudor's first visit to our antient city as may prove not altogether uninteresting, and may perhaps serve to correct a few errors which have crept into the lively pages of the two fair authors I have named.

The municipal authorities of York had early intimation of the contemplated espousals of the King's daughter and the Scottish monarch. On the 23rd of August, 1501, the Lord Mayor and his brethren the aldermen were assembled in the council chamber upon Ousebridge, when a royal letter missive was openly read before them to this effect:—

BY THE KING.

Trusty and well-beloved, we greet you well: And whereas our dearest cousin and brother, the King of Scots, hath by his letters signified unto us how that he intendeth to send unto us in ambassade within brief



time, the most reverend father in God, the archbishop of Glasgow, the Earl Bothwell, the prothonotary of Scotland, the Lord Bagony, his treasurer, with other noble personages, for the final treaty and perfect conclusion of matrimony betwixt his cousinage and our most dear and eldest daughter, the Lady Margaret, for the which he hath long sued unto us :—We considering that this matter proceedeth of the mere motion and hearty desire of our said cousin, and that the same seemeth to the great honour, not only of us, but also of this our realm, and the universal weall and restfulness of the same, intend to have the same ambassadours, at such time as it shall fortune them to come unto us, to be honourably received, accompanied, and conducted toward us, and also to have mannerly and hearty cheer showed and done unto them, as to so great a matter and honourable personages doth appertain: Wherefore, we will and desire you that when the said ambassadours shall be at St. Mary's Abbey adjoining to that our city of York, where we have appointed their lodgings, with the right reverend father in God our right well-beloved councillor the Bishop of Carlisle,<sup>1</sup> ye, accompanied with some of your brethren, as well immediately upon their coming there, as also at other convenable times during their abode there, do visit them, presenting them with wines, delicates, and novelties, such as can be gotten in the country, offer them your services, and do to them all the humanity, pleasure, and cheer, ye can or may, showing unto them, with as good and loving words as ye can use, that for the singular favour and love that we bear unto our said cousin, their sovereign Lord, we have expressly commanded you so to do, and that ye will conform you hereunto with all effect as ye tender our singular pleasure, and as we may have cause to give unto you our especial thanks for the same hereafter. Given under our signet at our Manor of Richmond the twenty-sixth day of July. [A.D., 1501].

The King's letter anticipated by nearly three months, the actual arrival of the Scottish ambassadors at York. Their formal appointment did not take place until the 8th of October. They left Scotland immediately afterwards, and on the 13th of October, the Lord Mayor of York and six of the aldermen, the sheriffs and several of those who had been sheriffs, went in state to St. Mary's Abbey to meet and welcome the representatives of the King of Scots. Desirous of complying in all points with the injunctions set forth with so much particularity in their sovereign's letter, the corporation did not go empty handed. They took with them to the Abbey a goodly present—great pikes, swans, breams, and tenches, with mayn-bread, red wine and sweet wine in silver pots, pears, and a covered basin full of great comfits, were the luxurious delicacies and novelties the citizens of York

<sup>1</sup> The Bishop of Carlisle, William Sevier or Sever, was the Abbot of St. Mary's, being allowed to hold the Abbey

*in commendam*. He was translated to Durham in 1502, when he resigned the Abbacy.

deemed most likely to please the palates of the Northern magnates. The attention and hospitality of the citizens were duly appreciated by King Henry. In the month of February following, the marriage ceremony having been performed, the ambassadors were preparing to return to their own country, and a letter was brought to York from the King's grace expressive of his right great thanks for the cheer and present the city had made unto the Scots, and desiring that 'semblable cheer' should be made for them "on their coming homewards."

It was one of the conditions of the nuptial contract that the Scottish King should not claim possession of his juvenile bride sooner than at the termination of a year and a half after the espousals.

Unhappily during this interval the queen-consort, Elizabeth of York, died in childbirth, and Margaret Tudor was suddenly deprived, at the most critical period of her life, of the nurture and counsel of a pious and tender mother. The gentle queen, who had looked forward with painful anxiety to the time when her eldest daughter would be taken from her to fulfil her high destiny in Scotland, was, by her own premature removal, spared the pain of that separation. This feeling is expressed with some pathos<sup>2</sup> in one of the stanzas of a poem called "The rueful lamentation of the death of Queen Elizabeth" of which the celebrated Sir Thomas More was the author:—The poet represents the dying queen as taking leave of her children:—

Farewell ! my daughter Lady Margarete,  
 God wote, full ofte it grevyd hath my mynde,  
 That you shuld goo where we shuld seldom mete ;  
 Now I am gone, and have left you behynde !  
 O mortalle folke whate we be ever blynde ?  
 That we lest fere full often is most nye,  
 From you now parte I fyrst ; and lo ! now here I lye.

Early in the summer of the year 1503, King Henry began to prepare for his daughter's journey to Scotland. In the month of June he took her from Richmond to Colley-Weston in Northamptonshire, the seat of his mother the Countess of Richmond and Derby. Here the King passed a few days of domestic enjoyment in the society of a parent by whom

<sup>2</sup> Mrs. Green's Memoir, p. 69.

he was fondly loved. The precepts and counsel of that noble lady, illustrious for her piety, her wisdom, and her munificence, could not fail to be of infinite value to the youthful bride who was so soon to be hailed a queen ; and might in some measure compensate for the irreparable loss she had sustained by the death of her mother.

On the 8th of July the princess Margaret bade farewell to her royal father and the venerable countess his mother, neither of whom was she destined ever to see again, and commenced her stately progress to the North, attended by a retinue which is described as "far transcending in pomp and grandeur any modern instance of magnificence."

Her suite was composed of persons of the highest rank and distinction. At the head of the escort, with the especial charge of his daughter throughout the journey, the King had placed Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey, and his lady the countess. Lord Surrey, (afterwards Duke of Norfolk, and famous as the conqueror of the Scots at Flodden,) was then Lord High Treasurer of England. With paternal solicitude the King had selected to be in immediate attendance upon the person of the princess, Eleanor Lady Verney the wife of Sir Ralph Verney, a kinswoman of his own, who had been one of his late queen's gentlewomen, an appointment that had brought her "into constant and familiar association" both with the princess and her mother. The other nobles in the retinue of the princess were the Earl of Kent, the Lord Strange, eldest son of the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Lord Hastings of Ashby de la Zouch, and Lord Willoughby of Eresby.

That the princess and her suite might not travel without the benefit of religious ministrations, the Bishop of Norwich attended her as one of the dignitaries of the English church ; and the Scottish hierarchy was represented by the Bishop of Moray. With the Countess of Surrey and the Lady Verney were associated a number of other ladies of rank, and all these with their attendant gentlewomen added a grace and brilliance to the *cortège*.

A company so numerous and so dignified travelled very slowly. Seven whole days were occupied in performing the journey from Colley-Weston to the city of York, a distance of little more than a hundred miles. What a contrast to these days of railway transit, when the whole royal family

of England are conveyed from London to Edinburgh, four times that distance, within as many hours!

Grantham was the first resting place. Passing thence by Newark and Tuxford, the princess arrived on Wednesday evening at Scrooby, a village situate at the Northern edge of Nottinghamshire, where she was lodged in the Manor House, then one of the country mansions of the Archbishops of York.

The next morning the princess left Scrooby, and as soon as she had crossed the boundary line between Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire, she was met by Sir William Conyers, the High Sheriff of the latter county, who had hastened from his castle of Hornby in the North Riding to discharge his official duty of conducting her throughout the whole extent of his wide bailiwick. He was accompanied by Sir William Scargill and other gentry from his own neighbourhood, with their adherents, forming together a body of sixty horsemen gaily apparelled.

Here also another distinguished Yorkshire Knight joined the train of the princess,—Sir Thomas Wortley of Wortley, whom the King had appointed to be his daughter's master of the horse. He was squire and knight of the body to King Henry. He had held the same posts under King Edward IV. and King Richard III., and was a person of great trust and credit. Famous as Yorkshiresmen have always been for their attachment to the chace and other manly sports, none had attained so much celebrity for skill in archery and hunting as Sir Thomas Wortley.

The progress of the princess through the West Riding by way of Doncaster and Pontefract was one continued ovation. As she travelled onwards she was met and welcomed by the gentry of the vicinity, with their liveried retainers all well mounted, who accompanied her part of the way, and as one party retired another was ready to take its place. The Gascoignes, the Saviles, the Meltons, the Rythers, all flocked to her side, eager to do homage to the daughter of their sovereign.

In the forenoon of Saturday the 15th of July, the princess left Pontefract, where she had slept the preceding night, and came to Tadcaster, the evening of this day being appointed for her formal and public entry into the city of York. The King, her father, who had carefully marked out every step

of her journey, had determined that she should pass the festival of Sunday within the walls of our renowned city.

Since his accession to the throne, King Henry VII. had been a frequent visitor at York, and he might well desire that the mind of his youthful daughter should be impressed, as his had often been, with the beauty and magnificence of our cathedral, and the pomp and solemnity of its religious services. Our glorious minster had been brought to its highest state of perfection during the former part of the reign of this our first Tudor monarch. The noble pile had received its latest architectural finish a few years earlier, by the completion of the great central tower, and now the interior of the church was resplendent with all the effulgence of its storied windows, and all the rich and elaborate sculpture and decoration of its shrines, its chapels, and its monuments.

Early in the afternoon of this important day, Queen Margaret of Scotland, as we may now properly style the young princess, crossed the river Wharfe and entered the municipal territory of the Corporation of York. Upon Tadcaster bridge she was met by the two city sheriffs on horseback, wearing their crimson robes and having white wands in their hands, attended by 100 well mounted citizens handsomely attired. With humble salutations they welcomed the queen into the liberties of the city. Sir William Conyers, the sheriff of the county, had now to give place to the sheriffs of the city, who took charge of the queen through their jurisdiction.

In the short distance between Tadcaster and York the procession received several additions to its magnitude and splendour. Lord Latimer and his lady, at the head of fifty mounted retainers of the Nevilles, had ridden all the way from their castle of Snape, in Richmondshire, to pay their respects to the young queen. The Lord Scrope, of Bolton, came with a large company from Wensleydale, and his son the Lord Scrope, of Upsal, was there with his followers from the vale of Mowbray. The sheriff of the county was joined by his wife, the Lady Conyers, with a numerous train of gentlemen and attendants, becoming the state of a Neville, and a daughter of the great Earl of Westmoreland.

At last, when the procession arrived at Dringhouses, the great potentate of the north, Henry, Algernon Percy, Earl

of Northumberland, made his appearance, with a retinue (as the herald tells us) of not less than 300 horsemen. It was the duty of this nobleman, as warden of the marches towards Scotland, to conduct the queen and her train from York to the Borders. The herald gives us a minute description of his apparel and appointments. His robe, or gown as it was then called, he tells us, was of crimson velvet—the slashed sleeves and open collar of which were bordered with gems—his boots were of black velvet, and his spurs were gilt, the horse he rode was more gorgeously decorated than himself,—having a foot-cloth to the ground of crimson velvet fringed with gold,—the saddle and harness were covered with heraldic ensigns in embroidery, and “the styropes were with gold beglozyd.” Three henchmen rode before him, two running footmen were at his side, and his master of the horse was in attendance well mounted and holding in his hand another courser for the earl’s use. His pursuivant at arms travelled with him, and displayed the richly emblazoned banner of the Percys in every town at his entry and departure. Numerous knights and gentlemen of the northern counties; the Hastingses; the Penningtons; the Threlkelds; the Curwens; the Normanvilles, with their retainers, were assembled to do honour to their illustrious chief.

Miss Strickland ridicules the complacency with which Master John Young, the herald, enters into these details, and she somewhat flippantly styles the Earl of Northumberland “a noble fop of the 15th century.” The fair authoress has fallen into the common error of estimating the things of former days by the standard of the present. The attire and appointments of the chief of the great house of Percy were in strict accordance with the costume and requirements of the age in which he lived, and were no more proofs of foppery or personal vanity than the scarlet and ermine of the judge, or the rochet and lawn sleeves of the bishop.

When the procession had arrived at that slight elevation of the road between Dringhouses and York, which we now call the Mount, the whole cavalcade was duly marshalled and placed in formal array by the heralds and sergeants at arms. Only one change remained to be made. In passing from town to town, the young queen rode on horseback, seated upon a pillion behind Sir David Owen, a gallant and trusty Welshman, a favourite of King Henry, who had selected him for

the performance of this delicate duty during the whole journey. But when she had to make a public entry into a town or city, this mode of conveyance was not deemed sufficiently dignified. She had then to dismount from her palfrey, and to be placed in what the herald describes as "a very rich litter borne by two fair coursers very nobly drest." This would appear to our modern notions an extremely awkward and unseemly conveyance. It was a sort of state-chair suspended between two palfreys, to whose backs it was lashed, one of the horses walking in front and the other behind. The palfreys were covered with hangings of cloth of gold, and each was conducted by a footman in gorgeous livery, the chair or litter itself being as gaily and luxuriously furnished and decorated as cloth of gold, silk damask, fringe, and embroidery could accomplish. This was then esteemed the most honourable and dignified mode of conveyance on state occasions for a single person of high distinction.

We must remember that no carriage resembling a modern coach or chariot was known earlier than the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The herald mentions only one vehicle of that description which was occupied by persons in the queen's train, and this he denominates a char or car. He says it was "richly drest, with six fair horses led and conveyed by three men, and in it were four ladies, lasting the voyage" (p. 267). These were, probably, the elderly ladies of rank who accompanied the queen. The other ladies and their gentlewomen were mounted upon palfreys with their squires before them.

"A mile out of the city" (the herald tells us) "the queen appointed her in her horse litter richly beseen, her ladies and gentlewomen right freshly arrayed." In Miss Strickland's memoir the circumstance, thus simply and briefly recorded by the herald, is narrated in a passage that presents so remarkable an example of the fair historian's love of amplification and embellishment, that I am tempted to quote it at length :—

"The sheriffs of the West Riding" (she says) "came to welcome her grace within their boundaries, and brought her forward till the whole party drew up within a mile of the city of York. Here the royal state of the bride-queen's procession began, and so grand were the preparatious within the walls of the northern metropolis, that she found it requisite to change her dress, for which purpose she retired to her litter, where,

assisted by her tire-women, she performed her toilette by the wayside. All her ladies and maidens likewise refreshed their habiliments, and when they considered themselves sufficiently brightened and cleansed from the dust and stains of travel, York gates were opened, and a grand procession of civic magistrates and gallant Yorkshire cavaliers poured forth to meet and welcome the royal train." (I. 31).

Miss Strickland's picture of the queen and her ladies performing their toilettes by the wayside, brings to mind the exclamation of Quince, the carpenter, when he and Bottom the weaver and their comrades found a place suitable for their rehearsal of the Athenian play:—"Here's a marvellous place for our rehearsal: this green plot shall be our stage, this hawthorn brake our tiring house."<sup>3</sup>

And now we must try to bring to the imagination the splendour of the scene that was displayed to the admiring gaze of the assembled multitude when this brilliant cavalcade advanced towards the antient gateway of Micklegate Bar. It is said there were at least 500 persons on horseback,

"All furnished, all in arms, all plumed like estridges,  
Glittering in golden coats like images,  
As full of spirit as the month of May,  
And gorgeous as the sun at Midsummer."

As the procession passed on, its picturesque aspect was heightened by the appearance of groups of the four orders of mendicant Friars—the Dominicans, the Carmelites, the Franciscans, and the Augustines, who had poured forth from their convents within the walls,—clad in their sombre habits and scapularies of black, white, and grey,—and mingled with the gay throng.

But the great attraction—the cynosure of all eyes—"the observed of all observers"—was Margaret Tudor herself—the girl wife—the young, the joyous, the blooming bride—in whose honour all this pomp and pageantry were exhibited—of whose beauty thousands eagerly sought to catch a passing glimpse.

As soon as the young queen had been conducted through the narrow portals of the Bar, and had entered the street of Micklegate, she was welcomed by all the members of the

<sup>3</sup> "Midsummer Night's Dream," act iii., scene i.



corporate body, and the best of the tradesmen and other inhabitants of the city, who were arranged along the sides of the street "on the north side of the Bar," and received the queen "very meekly, making low obeisance unto her grace." The Lord Mayor, with the recorder and the aldermen wearing their crimson robes of state, were on horseback, the gentlemen who had been sheriffs wearing their scarlet gowns, and the commoners and other citizens were on foot. The Lord Mayor was, of course, the most conspicuous figure among the citizens. This year the civic chair was occupied by Sir John Gilliot, a wealthy goldsmith, who had attained the dignity of a Knight of the Bath, perhaps the only Lord Mayor of York who has ever worn the badge of that illustrious order.<sup>4</sup> His robes were of fine crimson satin ingrained, a collar of gold of his Majesty's livery was about his neck: the saddle and trappings of his horse were of fine crimson velvet, ornamented with gold fringe or bullion, and the footmen in attendance upon him were apparelled in green satin embroidered with the city arms and his own heraldic ensigns. As he approached the queen's chair of state she caused her palfreys to stand still, and the Lord Mayor addressed her grace in these words:—"Most noble and excellent princess, I and my brethren, with all the commonalty of this city, in our most heartiest wise, welcometh your noble grace, with all those the other nobles that attend upon you." At which words the queen inclined herself towards the Lord Mayor, and with a cheerful countenance thanked him, his brethren, and all the rest of the city. This short ceremony ended, the Earl of Surrey ordered that the Lord Mayor should ride next before the queen's chair, betwixt his two esquires, bare-headed and bearing the city mace, until she came to her lodgings.

And now the procession moved onwards; and we can have no difficulty in crediting the herald's statement when he tells us that the space of two hours was occupied in its progress from Micklegate Bar to the Cathedral. All the windows of the houses in the streets through which it passed were (he says) so full of nobles, ladies, gentlewomen, damsels, and bourgeois, in so great a multitude, that "it was a fair

<sup>4</sup> Had Miss Strickland known how splendidly the Lord Mayor of York was attired, she would have styled him a city coxcomb of the first water.

sight to see." He might have added (but the beautiful lines were not then written) :—

" You would have thought the very windows spake,  
So many greedy looks of young and old  
Through casements darted their desiring eyes  
Upon her visage, and that all the walls  
With painted imagery had said at once,  
Jesu preserve thee !"

Mediæval pageants were not complete without the exhilarating charms of music. The queen (as the herald tells us) had her own band of minstrels and trumpeters, and to their lively strains were added those of the city musicians with their sackbuts and shalms, so that "it was fair to hear." With a touch of feeling and good taste, the herald adds :—  
"But it was great melody for to hear the bells rung throughout the city."

The route of the procession through the city was across the river by Ousebridge, along Coney-street, Blake-street, and Lop-lane, passing into the close of the Cathedral under the arched gateway, which then stood opposite to the west front. The queen and her immediate attendants were ushered into the church at the west entrance, where she was received by a procession consisting of the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Durham, the Abbot of St. Mary's, the Suffragan Bishop, the priests of the College of the Bedern, and the other prelates and ministers of the church, all of whom were arrayed in their pontifical adornments. Although no religious service was performed, the young queen was not permitted to pass through the sacred edifice without observing certain devotional ceremonies which the pious feelings and customs of the time required from their votaries. The moment she entered the church, humbly kneeling and making her prayers, the archbishop assented her. She then advanced to the baptismal font, where she devoutly kissed the sacred emblem of the cross and certain holy relics there exhibited. The procession then passed to the high altar, the ministers singing the anthem. Kneeling before the high altar, her grace made prayers and offerings to the Holy Eucharist, and then returning into the nave, she entered the chantry chapel of the canonized prelate, St. William (which stood near the south-west pillar of the lantern tower); and

there was presented to her the head of the archbishop, which was then carefully preserved as one of their most highly valued relics, and she added one more to the numerous rich gifts that were then daily made to his splendid shrine.\* These ceremonies being performed, the queen, preceded by the Archbishop of York, with his cross and cruche, and the Bishop of Durham, with his cruche, both in grey amices, went forth on the north side of the chancel by a door anenst the chapter-house, and so entered into the archbishop's palace, which stood on the north side of the cathedral. The Lord Mayor, throughout the whole procession, going betwixt his sergeants-at-arms, and bearing the city mace before the queen, attended her until she came to her chamber within the palace ; and there taking his leave, she cheerfully thanking him, he departed. Thus ended the public proceedings of this fatiguing and exciting day, and the royal lady was now left to that repose and refreshment which she must have greatly needed, and the luxurious hospitality of the archbishop would doubtless afford her. The Lord Mayor returned into the minster-yard, where his brethren, the aldermen, and the other civic functionaries waited for him. They mounted their horses, and Sir John Gilliot was conducted to his own residence in the parish of St. Saviour. Sitting on their horses, they all drank both wine and ale, and then dispersed.

The next morning, although it was Sunday, the first duty which the young queen had to perform was to give an audience to the Lord Mayor and his brethren the aldermen, and to receive from them the gift they were allowed to present to her.

Betwixt 8 and 9 o'clock the members of the Corporation assembled in the minster, attended by the city chamberlains, who brought with them a goodly standing silver cup and cover, well over gilt, and decorated with engravings of the city arms. Within the cup were put 100 angels of gold. From the minster they went into the archbishop's palace, and were conducted into the second chamber of the queen. Tarrying a little while, her grace came forth of an inner chamber, and standing under a cloth or canopy of estate at her bed-foot, the Lord Mayor took the silver cup from the chamberlains, and as they all knelt down, the Recorder made

\* Testam. Ebor. ii., 233.

a short speech, and the Lord Mayor presented the silver piece and its contents to the queen, who, with a glad and cheerful countenance, heartily thanked them, and commanded the Lord Treasurer to take the gift. This done, the queen was conducted to the Cathedral by the archbishop, the bishops, and other lords and nobles, who preceded her in due order ; but next before her grace came the Lord Mayor, bearing the city mace, until she came to her travers (which means the pew or curtained closet appropriated for her use in the church). High Mass was then sung by the archbishop, accompanied with all the pomp and gorgeous ceremonials then displayed in our noble cathedral. In the customary processional observances the young queen took part, and it is noticed that the Lord Mayor always walked next before her, bearing the city mace.

The religious services of the morning concluded, very unexpectedly, with the solemn ceremony of installing the archbishop. "After procession (the city chronicler observes) it was communed among the people that the archbishop that same day would be installed, which tofore was unknown to the people."

The prelate who then sat in the archiepiscopal chair was Thomas Savage, who was translated from London to York in the year 1501, after the death of Archbishop Rotherham. It is imputed to him by Drake and other historians that instead of being installed in person, "he stole it in a secret manner by deputy, and thus broke through the antient custom of making a sumptuous feast at his installation, which had hitherto been always practised by his predecessors."<sup>6</sup>

This, like many other historical statements, contains a mixture of truth and error. The archbishop was installed in person, and not by deputy, but the ceremony was performed in a private manner without previous notice, neither the Lord Mayor nor his brethren nor any other of the honest people of the city being thereat, and right few of the nobles who had come with the queen. The queen herself was present, and heard the mass of installation offered ; and after mass she went into the archbishop's palace to dinner.

On the following day, Monday the 17th of July, Queen Margaret of Scotland and her *cortège* took their departure

<sup>6</sup> Eborac., p. 448.

from York. "And so (says the city memorialist) the same Monday about twelve of the clock her grace took her chair to go on her voyage that night to Newburgh."

A stately procession of the Lord Mayor, aldermen, sheriffs, and citizens on horseback, attended her as far as "Mawdeleyn chapell towards Clifton," where the city boundary ends, and there the Lord Mayor [asked her to permit them to take] took leave of her grace, saying these words :—

"Most noble and excellent princess and queen, I and my brethren with all the commonalty of this city shall pray for your most noble triumph and prosperity in your most noble marriage, that it may be to the pleasure of God, and to the great comfort of your most noble father, the King Henry, and to your most noble heart's ease, and to the common weal of all the realm of England, and your most noble grace, long to endure to the pleasure of God."

And her Grace heartily thanked him and his brethren, and all the commonalty of this city with a cheerful and goodly countenance, saying these words :—

"My Lord Mayor, and your brethren, and all the whole city of York, I thank you heartily of your great kindness, and your great present, which with God's grace I shall ever endeavour me to love you and this city all the days of my life, and I shall shew the king's grace, my father, the great kindness that ye have done to me at this time with God's grace."

Then the young and buxom queen with her brilliant cavalcade proceeded on their way to the north, to witness a succession of similar pageants and festivities at every town they passed through.

As the civic procession was on its way from Bootham Bar to Maudlin chapel an amusing scene occurred, which is thus quaintly described by the city chronicler :—

And in their riding forth without Bootham Bar, Sir William Conyers, the sheriff of Yorkshire, anent Saint Marygate end began to bear up his rod before the Queen, and the Lord Mayor said unto him, "Maister Sheriff, ye ought to bear no rod here as yet." Sir William said it was within his office, and he would bear it. The Lord Mayor answered, "it was within the liberties of the city, and he did wrong to bear any there, and were it not for the displeasure of the queen's grace there present, he should cause many to speak thereof, or he bear any there." The Lord Treasurer hearing these words and languages among them, commanded them to cease, and said to Sir William Conyers, "Sir Sheriff, put down your rod, ye do wrong to bear any within the liberties of this city." And then Sir William held down his rod "on lowe endelong by

his horse side" until he came beyond Mawdelyn Chapel without the liberties of the city, and then and there he took up his rod, saying, "Now, Sheriffs, hold down your rods, for it is within mine office." And they said, "so they would, and bade God speed him."

The Lord Mayor and citizens then returned to the city, and having attended his lordship to his own place, they were regaled, as they sat on horseback, with both wine and ale, and then departed, every man to his own home.

Had our city chronicler been as skilful a versifier as he was an accurate reporter, he perhaps would have apostrophised the young Queen Margaret in a strain similar to that with which she was greeted a few years afterwards by William Dunbar, the great national poet of Scotland, when she honoured the good town of Aberdeen with a royal visit ;—

"O! potent princess, pleasant and preclair,  
Great cause thou hes to thank this nobill town,  
That for to doo the honor nocht did spair,  
Thair geir, their riches, substance and persoun,  
Thee to ressave on maist fair fashoun ;  
Thee for to pleis they socht all way and mein ;  
Thairfour, sa lang as Queen thou bearis crown,  
Be thankful to this burgh of Aberdein."

I now approach a graver theme. Ten years have swiftly passed away, the brother of Margaret Tudor, the cruel and imperious Henry VIII., has succeeded to her father's throne. He has quarrelled with her husband, the gay and dissolute James. It had been fondly hoped that her marriage would have closely cemented the friendly union of the two kingdoms ; but, alas ! they are again at war. The victory of Flodden has been achieved, the Scottish king is slain, and his young and blooming queen is now a mourning widow. That same Earl of Surrey, who had led the bridal procession of Margaret Tudor on its brilliant and joyous progress to the north, was the conqueror of Flodden, and was now returning from the bloody field where her gallant husband was struck down within a spear's length from him. The mutilated body of the unfortunate James having been hastily placed in a covered cart belonging to Sir William Percy,<sup>7</sup> one of the

<sup>7</sup> A brother of the Earl of Northumberland. He was one of the leaders of the last wing of the English army under old Sir Marmaduke Constable, his

father-in-law. For his valour he received the honour of knighthood on the field of battle.

English commanders, was first brought to Berwick, and then Lord Surrey himself took charge of the royal corpse, and conducted it with all becoming respect to the city of York.

The battle of Flodden Field (or Brankeston Moor, as it is sometimes called) was fought on the 9th of September, 1513, and on Tuesday, the 20th of that month, the Lord Mayor of York<sup>8</sup> with his brethren, the aldermen, and other members of the corporation in their robes of state received the Earl of Surrey, "a coming" (as the local chronicler, whose account I am quoting, expresses it) "with the corpse of the King of Scots, without Bootham Bar aynest St. Marygate end, and the Earl rode to his lodging at the place of Mr. Thomas Dalby, the archdeacon of Richmond,<sup>9</sup> which archdeacon was then with the king's grace in France, at whose place the Countess, wife to the said Earl, lay till the coming of the said Earl." On the Sunday afterwards, the Earl of Surrey and his Countess dined with the Lord Mayor, who made for them and their retinue a royal feast. And on the morrow of that day, the said Earl rode towards London with the body of the said King of Scots, in a close cart made for his carriage, towards the Queen's grace of England, and the King's Council that then lay at London. "Gode was his guyde." Thus piously the chronicler concludes his brief record, from which we learn that Lord Surrey sojourned nearly a week at York, and there can be no doubt that the interval was employed in cering<sup>10</sup> or embalming the royal corpse, and providing a more suitable bier or hearse for its conveyance from York to London.

Most of our historical writers advert to the notion which commonly prevailed in Scotland that King James IV. did not lose his life at Flodden. "This fond conceit" (Hume observes<sup>11</sup>) "was long entertained among the Scots." The populace believed that he had secretly gone on a pilgrimage

<sup>8</sup> The right worshipful William Wilson, goldsmith.

<sup>9</sup> Thomas Dalby became Archdeacon of Richmond in 1506. He was a person of great wealth and substance ("Fabric Rolls," p. 228, n.) He was treasurer and chaplain to Archbishop Savage, and erected to his memory the monument now in the north aisle of the choir of York Minster ("Eborac.," p. 348). He was prebendary of Stillington, and canon residentiary of York, and dean and canon residentiary of the Church of St. John of

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Beverley, and chaplain and one of the council of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. (see his epitaph, and engraving of his monumental slab or brass, "Eborac.," pp. 502, 503).

<sup>10</sup> "After that the Earl of Surrey had taken order in all things, and set the North parts in good quiet, he returned to the Queene with the dead body of the Scottish king cired." Holinshed, vol. II., p. 1494.

<sup>11</sup> Vol. III., p. 440.

to Jerusalem, and would soon return and take possession of the throne.

By the two fair authors whom I have previously referred to, the doubt as to the death of James at Flodden has been raised into greater importance. Miss Strickland<sup>12</sup> adverts to "the chief fact which staggered the English in regard to the identity of the corpse they supposed to be that of the King of Scotland, which was the absence of the penance chain he wore about his waist." Mrs. Green, more incredulous, says,<sup>13</sup> "the question still remains unsolved whether the mortal remains [supposed to be the king's] were or were not those of James IV. The absence of the iron penance chain which the king invariably wore raised doubts as to the identity of the corpse." She then mentions the strange story of James having been forcibly conveyed from the field of battle by Lord Home, one of his own nobles, and afterwards treacherously murdered by his orders. "This story" (Mrs. Green tells us) "received an unexpected and startling confirmation within the last half century. During the course of alterations at Home Castle, some excavations in the moat around its walls brought to light a skeleton wrapped in an ox-hide, and bearing round the waist an iron chain. This important fact" (the fair historian adds) "which has not yet taken its place in Scottish history, seems to leave little doubt that James IV. lost his throne, as he had won it, by treachery."

It is remarkable that a writer who stands so high in popular estimation should not have been aware that the story of the skeleton is disposed of by Sir Walter Scott, in one of the notes to his poem of *Marmion*.<sup>14</sup>

"Lord Home" (Sir Walter observes) "was accused by the popular voice, not only of failing to support the King, but even of having carried him out of the field and murdered him. And this tale was revived in my remembrance" (he continues), "by an unauthenticated story of a skeleton, wrapped in a bull's-hide and surrounded with an iron chain, said to have been found in the well of Home Castle, for which, on inquiry, I never could find any better authority, than the sexton of the parish having said that, 'if the well were cleaned out, he would not be surprised at such a discovery.'"

The opinion maintained by our most judicious historians that James IV. was slain at Flodden, is supported by the

<sup>12</sup> "Lives of the Queens of Scotland," vol. I., p. 97. land," vol. IV., pp. 168, 169.

<sup>13</sup> "Lives of the Princesses of Eng-

<sup>14</sup> Canto VI., note 17.



weight of probability, and the testimony of contemporary evidence. Were any further corroboration required, it is furnished by the facts which our local chronicler has placed upon record. The Earl of Surrey must have been perfectly satisfied of the identity of the body, "defaced and mangled" it might be, which he was conducting with so much respect and solemnity to the English court, as the mortal remains of the vanquished King of Scotland, and the husband of the sister of the King of England.

It is curious to find Queen Margaret herself, several years afterwards, making use of this popular delusion when she wished to obtain a divorce from her second husband, the Earl of Angus. Thomas Magnus, writing to Cardinal Wolsey from Edinburgh, in June, 1525, says, "the queen's grace sueth fast for the divorce between her said grace and the said Earl, surmitting her cause to be that she was married to the said Earl, the late King of Scotts, her husband, being alive, and that the same King was living three years after the field of Flodden or Brankeston."<sup>15</sup>

Margaret Tudor's second visit to the city of York was in the spring of 1516, something more than two years after the battle of Flodden.<sup>16</sup> Her grief for the loss of her royal husband had been of short duration. The first year of her widowhood had scarcely expired, when she gave her hand in marriage to Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus, a stripling, nineteen years of age, who possessed no other recommendation than his graceful and handsome person. Before another year had passed, she had tasted the bitter fruits of this imprudent step, and was a fugitive from Scotland, and kept a prisoner in the border castle of Harbottle until the permission of her brother, the King of England, should be obtained for her to advance southwards. At Harbottle, in the month of October, 1515, whilst suffering from severe bodily infirmity, she gave birth to a daughter.<sup>17</sup> A few weeks afterwards, when she was sufficiently recovered to be able to travel, Margaret was removed to the castle of Morpeth, the stronghold of the Lords Dacre of the North, and here she passed the winter, grievously afflicted both in

<sup>15</sup> "State Papers," vol. IV., p. 385. Miss Strickland's Lives, I. 224.

<sup>16</sup> The day after the battle he wrote a letter to Queen Katherine, desiring to know the King's pleasure "on the

burying of the King of Scott's body."—Ellis's Letters, I. p. 88.

<sup>17</sup> Mary Douglas, mother of Henry Daruley.

body and mind, being deserted by her unfeeling husband, whose sudden departure from her she took "right heavily." As the spring advanced her prospects brightened, and she was cheered by the arrival of the long-wished for intimation from her brother, King Henry, that she might visit him in London. In the month of April, King Henry sent to Morpeth a travelling litter and other luxuries and conveniences for the use of his sister in her journey to the south. It is said that Queen Katherine, of Arragon, with that tenderness of disposition for which she was distinguished, sent her own favourite white palfrey, and her softest pillion, under the charge of her chamberlain, Sir Thomas Parr, that her invalid sister-in-law might travel with more ease and comfort. On Tuesday, the 8th of April, Margaret commenced her progress, under the escort of the Lord Dacre, whose guest, or prisoner, she had been for so many months, and the Lord Ogle, and a few others of the nobles and gentry of Northumberland. As the sister of their sovereign, the sheriffs and chief persons of the counties through which she passed met and conducted her with due respect and ceremony; but, how different was her retinue on this journey from the brilliant pomp and pageantry that accompanied her, when as a young and blooming bride, she was borne in triumph and joy to meet her affianced husband, the King of Scotland, thirteen years before! In the joyful anticipation of being soon welcomed by her royal brother, and of revisiting the scenes of her early life, her health had gradually improved, and she recovered all her natural vivacity and buoyancy of spirits. She had performed the greater part of the journey from Morpeth, seated upon the soft pillion provided for her by Queen Katherine, whose chamberlain, Sir Thomas Parr, rode before her. But before her retinue reached York, Margaret had quitted the pillion, and (our local historian tells us) she entered the city "riding upon a white palfrey on a side-saddle by herself."

On Monday, the 14th of April, the Lord Mayor of York and the principal members of the Corporation assembled at St. Marygate-end, without Bootham Bar, to welcome the queen dowager of Scotland upon her arrival. They received her standing on the east side of the high calsey, and as soon as the queen came nigh to the place where the Lord Mayor was with his company, Sir Thomas Parr showed to her grace

that there was the mayor of the city, and the queen, advancing herself to the Lord Mayor, he knelt upon his knee and humbly gave her welcome, and the queen, "with luffyng countenance and laughteryng chere," thanked him; and then she and her company rode forth towards her lodging at St. Mary's Abbey.

As soon as the queen had entered within the precincts of the Abbey she was greeted by the city chamberlains, who stood upon "the gressys," or steps, at the hall-door, attended by the serjeants of the sword and mace and other officers of the Corporation, and presented to her an *exennium* or gift from the city, consisting of forty pennyworth of maynbread, in skalops, three a penny, with wine, vizt., red wine, claret, malvoisie, bastard, and ypocrasse, of every of them a gallon—and moreover six great pikes laid afore her grace, upon a sheet (as the city record expresses it in good broad Yorkshire) "gwyke—loupyng—affoore her;" all which she thankfully received, saying it was a goodly present—and then she praised the maynbread, saying it was goodly bread, and so went forth to her chamber through the Abbey Hall, and there the queen rested her that night.

In the afternoon of the following day (Tuesday) "the queen went by water to the pyke garth, and there Sir John Carre made to her grace and her company a great banquet both of flesh and fish."

Sir John Carr, who entertained the queen and her retinue on this occasion, was High Sheriff of Yorkshire this year. He was a distinguished warrior, having had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by King Henry VIII. for his bravery at the battle of Spurs, in the year 1513.<sup>18</sup> An excursion by water, and a luxurious banquet would be quite to the taste of the buxom Margaret. We may imagine the queen and her ladies embarking at the watergate of St. Mary's Abbey, in the gaily decorated barge of the Lord Abbot, floating gently down the sluggish stream of the Ouse, receiving the homage of the numerous nobles and knights of Yorkshire, who had now joined her train. The pike-garth, where the entertainment was given, was doubtless one of the weirs or fish-garths made for capturing salmon and other fish, which were then numerous in the waters of the Ouse and its

<sup>18</sup> Holinshed, p. 1483. The battle of Spurs before Tournay was fought on the 16 August, 1513.

tributaries. As no house is mentioned where the queen was received, we may suppose that she dined 'al fresco,' either upon the deck of the barge, or, perhaps, upon the grassy banks of the river. The pleasure-loving and jovial queen who, like her brother King Harry, "enjoying much, was hourly craving more,"<sup>19</sup> would delight in seeing the finny tribe caught in the weir, "quick and louping," before it was consigned to the tender mercies of the cook. After being so long immured in the grim castle of Morpeth, she would enjoy with a keen relish the ease and 'abandon' of the rural festivity provided for her by the gallantry of the High Sheriff. On the following day the citizens of York were put upon the alert by the unexpected arrival of a solemn embassy out of Scotland, which was on its way to the English court for the purpose of arranging a permanent treaty of peace between the two kingdoms—a truce having been concluded whilst Margaret was at Morpeth. The ambassadors were the Bishop of Galloway, Sir William Scott Knight, and the Provost of Edinburgh, who were accompanied by others of worshipful seeming, to the number (as the city chronicler tells us) of "seventy persons honestly beseyn." The embassy rested that night at York, but it does not appear that they had any communication with the queen, who proceeded on her journey the same day.

Betwixt 12 and 1 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday the Queen took her horse at St. Mary's Abbey. Her grace rode upon her white palfrey behind Sir Thomas Parre, he riding bareheaded, and all the lords, knights, esquires, and gentry afore her grace in goodly array, and behind her grace, ladies and gentlemen to the number of thirteen, some on palfreys, and others behind other men.

On that day the Lord Mayor and his brethren and the Twenty-four stood in array anenst St. John's Church, in Mekylgate, and when the queen was anenst the mayor, Sir Thomas Parr advanced the queen's horse towards the Lord Mayor, saying to her grace, "Here is the Mayor of this city." And the Lord Mayor coming tofore her grace made unto her due obeisance, saying to her grace these words, "I and my brethren the aldermen of this city, and the commonalty of the same, beseecheth Almighty God to

<sup>19</sup> "Athenæum," September 15, 1861.

preserve your grace and send your grace good health and speed in your journey." After which the queen thanked him and all the city, saying to him these words: "My Lord Mayor, I must ask of you a petition;" which the mayor, with all his service and heart, and with his good will, if it lay in his power, granted: which petition special was—"That the mayor should be good lord unto Doctor Adryan's wife in her troubles or businesses hat she had to do affore him." And the Lord Mayor spake to her grace and said:—"Please it your grace, I have done and spoken in the same matter affore this, and now at the instance of your grace, I shall be glad to do the best in the matter that lyeth in my power with all my heart." And the Lord Mayor spake further to her grace, beseeching her hereafter to be good and gracious lady to this city, which her grace promised to be with all her heart, if she might do good to this city she would be good lady to the same. And so the queen with her company rode on her journey that night towards Pomfret.

"God be her good speed."

I am sorry that I cannot tell you who Dr. Adrian was, or what was the nature of the business his wife had brought before the city magistrates. But Margaret's desire to propitiate the Lord Mayor on her behalf, and induce him "to be good lord to her in her troubles," is a pleasing trait in the character of the Scottish queen. It shows that with all the faults of her Tudor blood, she possessed true kindness of disposition. It accords with the part she is represented to have taken during her stay in London, when she joined Queen Katherine of Arragon in begging King Henry to spare the lives of 2,000 London apprentices who were condemned to be executed for rioting. "For it is to be noted" (Stow says in his Chronicle, p. 506) "that 3 queenes, to wit, Katherine queene of England and by her meanes Mary the French queene and Margaret queene of Scots, the king's sisters (then resident in England) long time on their knees before the king had begged their pardon, which by persuasion of the Cardinal Wolsey (without whose counsell he would then doe nothing) the king graunted unto them."

The event was made the subject of a popular ballad,

called 'Evil May Day,' of which queen Katharine was the heroine :—

“ And so disrob'd from rich attires,  
 With hairs hung down, she sadly hies,  
 And of her gracious Lord requires  
 A boon, which hardly he denies ;  
 The lives (quoth she) of all the blooms  
 Yet budding green, these youths I crave,  
 O let them not have timeless tombs,  
 For nature longer limits gave.  
 In saying so, the pearly tears  
 Fell trickling from her princely eyes ;  
 Whereat his gentle queen he cheers,  
 And says, stand up, sweet lady, rise.  
 The lives of them I freely give,  
 Thou hast thy boon, and they may live.”

—*Evans's Collection*, II. 41.

There can be no doubt that the city chronicler to whom we are indebted for the particulars I have read to you of the interesting and amusing colloquy between queen Margaret and the Lord Mayor of York anenst St. John's church in Micklegate was an eye and ear witness of the scene. It is seldom that we meet with so exact and authentic a report of circumstances that happened, and words that were spoken, three centuries and a half ago. And this remark will apply to several other occurrences of which I have presented an account. I am willing to acknowledge that the facts I have set forth in my present paper cannot claim to be of high historical value or importance. They are chiefly of a minute, and perhaps in the estimation of some persons, of a trifling character.<sup>20</sup> But my narrative possesses two qualities which, I think, entitle it to your favourable acceptance. (1.) It illustrates the history, habits, customs, and language of our civic ancestors, as they lived and spoke towards the close of the Mediæval period, a few years previous to the Reformation. And (2.), so far as the evidence of original contemporary documents may be relied upon, it is imbued with the precious element of historical truth.

In conclusion, I have only to mention that in the month of May, 1517, when Margaret Tudor was on her return

<sup>20</sup> “ Il faut s' accoutumer à chercher le vrai dans les plus petites choses ; sans cela on est bien trompé dans les grandes.”

—Voltaire, quoted in “*Ed. Rev.*,” January, 1861, p. 89.

to Scotland, she rested a few days at York. This was her third and last visit to our antient city. An account of the incidents of her journey, and of her sojourn at York, is given in Mrs. Green's Memoir of the Queen, and I need not weary you by repeating her story, to which my own researches do not enable me to make any addition. Margaret and her numerous retinue were received (Mrs. Green tells us) with queenly honours. Upon the Lord Abbot of St. Mary's again devolved the duty of lodging and entertaining the queen. Arriving at York, on Whitsun-even, she dined that day, and on Whit Sunday, at the Abbey. On Monday she was feasted by Dr. Brian Higden, the Dean of the cathedral church, and on Tuesday, by the Canon Residentiary, Thomas Dalby, Archdeacon of Richmond. It was reported to Wolsey by his correspondent, Thomas Magnus (afterwards Master of St. Leonard's Hospital) that all these dignitaries "had done goodly cheer to the Queen, to their no little cost and charge by reason of the great number that were attending upon her Grace."

## THE BATTLE OF BOROUGHBIDGE.

The Fate of the Earl of Lancaster and the Story of his alleged Canonisation.<sup>1</sup>

By ALEX. D. H. LEADMAN.

WHEN the hand of death laid low Edward I. at Burgh-upon-Sands, his son was not long in proving himself an unworthy successor to the throne. The brave old warrior, whose sole aim in life had been the present and future glory of his country, was followed by a king bent upon a policy

<sup>1</sup> This contribution is collated from the following authorities:—\**Johannis de Trokelowe Annales Edwardi II.*; \**Henrici de Blanford Chronica*; \**Monachi cujusdam Malmesburiensis Vita Edward II.*; printed by Thomas Hearne, Oxford, 1729. \**Vita et Mors Edward II. a Thoma de la Moor*; in the "*Anglica, Normannica, Hibernica, Cambrica & Veteribus scripta*," of William Camden; printed at Frankfort, 1603. \**Adami Murimuthensis Chronica Sui Temporis*:—edited by Mr. Thomas Hog for the English Historical Society; London, 1846. \**Chronica Monasterii de Melsa*:—The historical section written by Adam, the 14th abbot—in Vol. II.; Rolls Series. \**Chronicon de Lanercost*—edited by Joseph Stephenson; Edinburgh, 1839. Extracts made by John Leland from "*Scala Chronicon*," "*Gervase of Canterbury*," \*"*William de Pakington*;" *Johannis Lelandi Antiquarii de rebus Britannicis Collectanea*; an edition printed in 8 vols.: London, 1774. The extracts used are in Vols. 1 and 2. \**Chronica Henrici de Knighton*, monk of Leicester; \**Chronica Ranulphi de Cistrensis* (more properly Roger of Chester), both given in Twysden's *Decem Scriptores*; London, 1652. *Thomæ Walsingham Historia Anglicana*, Vols. 1 and 2; Rolls Series. The *Chronicle of England*, by John Capgrave; Rolls Series. The *Chronicle of the Londe of Englonde*, by Gerarde de Leew (as far as I have been able to ascertain this is a verbatim reprint of the *Chronicle of the Schoolmaster*

*Printer of S. Alban's*); printed at Antwerp, 1493. *Fabian's Concordance of Histories*; Sir Henry Ellis's edition. *Letters from Northern Registers*—edited by Rev. Canon Raine; *Rolls Series*. *Testamenta Eboraciense*, Vol. I.; *Surtees Society's Publications*. *Fœdera, Conventiones, Litteræ, &c.*, Vol. II., Parts 1 and 2; *Public Record Series*. *Parliamentary Writs, &c.*, Vol. II., Divisions 1, 2, 3; *Public Record Series*. *Political Songs from John to Edward II*—edited by Mr. Wright (*Camden Society*, Vol. 6, 1840). Casual use is also made of *Le Livre de Reis de Brittanie e Le Livre de Reis de Engleterre*—edited by Rev. John Glover; *Rolls Series*. *Eulogium (Historiarum sive Temporis)*—edited by F. S. Haydon; *Rolls Series*. *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, Vol. V.; *Public Record Series*. *Calendarium Inquisitionem post mortem*, *Public Record Series*. *Buchanan's Rerum Scotiarum*; Aberdeen, 1762. *Holingshead's Chronicles of England*, in 6 vols., Vol. II.; London, 1807. *Camden's Britannia* in 2 vols.—edited by Gibson; London, 1722. *Hargrove's History of Knaresborough*; York, 1793.

Those marked with an asterisk are contemporary authorities. The introductory portion of this account, 1307—21, is based upon the Rev. Canon Stubbs' "*Modern Plantagenets*" (London, Longman, Green & Co., 1877), frequent references having also been made to the *Chronicles*.



of regal autocracy. The barons had not yet recovered from the high-handed measures by which Edward I. had so extensively altered the old feudal arrangements, and they were scarcely pacified when Edward II. was proclaimed king. His first acts were in direct disobedience to the last commands of his father. The Scotch war was given up in spite of the express injunction not to bury his body until the conquest of Scotland was completed—"Since none will be able to overcome thee, whilst thou causest my bones to be carried with thee." Piers Gaveston was recalled at an early date. He was the son of a Gascon retainer of the first Edward's court, and that monarch had observed with regret the evils resulting from the friendship between Gaveston and his son. He had been banished the realm during the lifetime of Edward I., and that king, when dying, absolutely forbade his return "under threat of his curse." Nevertheless, when Gaveston came back, Edward II. fully installed him into favour, created him Earl of Cornwall, and continually showered honours<sup>2</sup> upon him. When Edward left for France to marry Isabella, the daughter of Philip the Fair, Gaveston was appointed regent during his absence, to the astonishment and disgust of the nobles and the whole country. The selection of this Gascon adventurer caused great discontent, and when the coronation took place on the return of the king this feeling was intensified, for Gaveston occupied the foremost place in the royal procession, carrying the crown. The wise counsellors of Edward I. were displaced, the court was filled with foreigners, who pandered to the inclinations of the luxurious and self-indulgent king. Royal promises were made only to be broken; tergiversation reigned in the palace. Gaveston reigned supreme, and at first endeavoured to propitiate the barons, by becoming "noble, liberal, and gentle in some fashions; afterwards full of pride and disdain, of which they took great despite." Doubtless he had many good qualities; he was young and accomplished, elegant in appearance, and possessed of good military knowledge; but his head was turned by the zenith of power which he had reached. In a tournament held at Wallingford, 13th February, 1308,

<sup>2</sup> Among the possessions granted to Gaveston 6 August, 1307, were "the castle, town, and manor of Knaresborough, with free chase and other appurtenances

... also the manors of Roecliffe and Aldborough, which then included Broughbridge. Foxdera, Vol. II., Pt. 1, p. 2.

by the aid of alien jousts, he rode down the earls of Lancaster, Hereford, Pembroke, Warren, and others, in an unfair way. These men never forgot the ridicule they encountered that day—hatred and revenge filled their thoughts.

The previous gentleness soon gave way to studied insolence, and nicknames were freely bestowed by Gaveston on the principal nobles. Clare, the proud Earl of Gloucester, was the "Cuckold's Bird;" the Earl of Lincoln, "Brostebelly;" the Earl of Warwick, "the Black Dog of Arderne—because he was tawny;" and Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, "Joseph Judas—inasmuch as he was pale and tall;" while the gentle Earl of Lancaster was "the actor," "the churl," and "the old hog, rich, and of good estate." These were dangerous men to treat thus and well might such epithets excite their bitter resentment. The Earl of Warwick retorted, "If he calls me a dog, I will bite him when I shall see my time." The baronage clamoured for his removal. "This man causes much evil . . . . he circumvents our king, he appoints foreigners over us, so that they rule our place and people." On the 18th May, 1308, he was banished, but in June was appointed Lord-lieutenant of Ireland.

Months passed on, Edward wanted to have Gaveston recalled, but the barons would not consent. The king required money, which he could only have by agreeing to reforms. After a useless delay he conceded certain measures, and the money was at once granted. Meanwhile Gaveston had been recalled, and, though little or nothing was said by the barons, the wind was being sown which hereafter was to bear the whirlwind. Thomas, Earl of Lancaster—own cousin to the king and uncle to the queen,—a man of extensive possessions and great influence, refused to meet Gaveston at the court. Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Constable of England (who, by his marriage with the Princess Elizabeth, the widowed daughter of Edward I., was the king's brother-in-law), joined Lancaster; also the earls of Lincoln, Warwick, Arundel, and other nobles. "Ordainers" were appointed by the Parliament, which met in March, 1310, to carry on the government of the country, and of these the nobles above-mentioned formed the opposition members of the council—the king being represented by the earls of Gloucester, Pembroke, and Richmond. They continued in office until Michaelmas, 1311. Meanwhile the Earl of Lincoln died, having on

his death-bed charged Lancaster, "his son-in-law and heir, that he should maintain his quarrel against Gaveston, governed by the counsel of Guy, Earl of Warwick." Disgusted at the interference with his prerogative, Edward went to the Scotch border, where the army was then engaged, and here he was joined by Gaveston.

The year 1311 witnessed the passing of the "Ordinances," a series of enactments of reform. Old abuses, miscarriages and perversions of justice, extortion, and other iniquitous customs were to be swept away; even the king's favourite was not spared—along with other obnoxious persons Gaveston must be banished. Edward, anxious to save him, delayed awhile, but his consent was at last gained, whereupon he travelled back to the North, rejoined Gaveston, and listening to evil advice, declared the ordinances null and void. Indignant at such treatment, the barons took to arms to compel the king to observe the ordinances. Led by the Earl of Lancaster, Lords Henry de Percy, Clifford, Pembroke, Surrey, and other nobles, they collected forces and marched northward, and, arriving at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where the king was then staying, "after midday on the Thursday in the Feast of the Ascension, they besieged the town for four days." Unable to cope with them, the king after a narrow escape of being captured, retired precipitately to Tynemouth, having lost all his treasure, and from thence he proceeded with his retinue by sea to Scarborough. Gaveston and a few knights and soldiers were placed in the castle, so that the favourite might find better security. Edward went to Knaresborough Castle, and afterwards to York, hoping to strengthen his army and return to Scarborough for the purpose of aiding Gaveston; for no sooner had news of the favourite's hiding-place reached the barons, than the Earls of Surrey, Pembroke, and others hastened thither, and laid siege to it. Gaveston defended the fortress bravely, but no relief coming, he surrendered himself to the Earl of Pembroke, on condition that he should have a fair trial, and for that purpose he was conveyed south. His captors had taken him as far as Dedington, near Banbury, when, during an unfortunate temporary absence of Pembroke, the Earl of Warwick came "with much clatter and many armed men," surrounded the house where Gaveston lay, and entering his chamber, bade the worn-out captive leave his bed—"Arise, traitor, thou art taken." When Gaveston saw the

crowd, feeling resistance useless, he quietly submitted, and was led away "amid the shouts of the people, the blowing of horns, and horrible noises." Outside the town he was mounted on a wretched jade, and then quickly conveyed to Warwick Castle, where he was imprisoned. To Warwick also came the Earls of Lancaster, Arundel, and Hereford. A hurried conference was held, at which grave doubts arose as to what steps should be taken. They hesitated whether they should lead their prisoner to the king or not. The Earl of Pembroke, when he heard of his capture, had hastened to Warwick and begged hard that Gaveston should be restored to him. At last a man wise in counsel reminded them how they had hunted many a day and failed, now they had captured the man they hated, and if he escaped they would not get him again easily. He further asked them to consider his wicked deeds, the evils he had brought upon the country, his scornful answers, scandals both public and private, innumerable expenses, and almost endless troubles which they had borne with long before his capture. His death would be better than the increase of disturbances likely to occur should his life be spared. This decided his fate, and a messenger was ordered to inform Gaveston of it. "Look to yourself, my lord, because you shall die this day." The wretched man rejoined:—"Where are my friends? . . . I have no aid, every remedy fails, the desire of the earls will come to pass."

Shortly after this Gaveston was led from his prison, and when he saw the Earl of Lancaster he fell on the ground before him, and besought him thus:—"Gentle Earl, have mercy on me." The Earl harshly replied:—"Take him away. By God! Let him be led away." "And they who saw this could not refrain from tears. For who could so contain himself when he beheld this gallant knight now seeking mercy in such a plight." The terms of his capitulation were wholly disregarded, and he was conducted to a hill, called Blacklowe, at the foot of which winds the river Avon. Two Welshmen, hired to act as executioners, were in attendance, and while one held the body the other cut off the head of the ill-starred Earl of Cornwall. The "Black Dog of Arderne" was at last avenged—Gaveston himself had "felt the sharpest stings." Lancaster is said to have insulted the severed head of his fallen enemy with a triumphant barbarism. Unjust and

vindictive as this execution (or rather murder) was, it pleased the dominant party in the country. Songs were written exulting over Gaveston's death, glorifying his executioners, and the implements used by them. "The Comet of Earls (*i.e.* Lancaster) had tamed him, whom nobody else could tame." "Glory to the Earls who have made Peter die with his charms. Henceforth may there be peace and rejoicing throughout England. Amen."

When Edward heard of the fate of his friend, he was so troubled that he desired of God that he might live to be avenged of his death. He declaimed against his murderers, and swore, sooner or later, to be revenged on them. Though he calmed down in a short time, and writs of pardon were issued to all implicated, yet there ever lurked the secret desire to punish those who had thus aggrieved him.

The next few years are dark pages in our country's history—the old chroniclers all record the same sad stories. The Scotch wars were resumed, but Lancaster refused to aid the king or go into Scotland. Edward met with nothing but reverses which culminated in the defeat at Bannockburn. The country was disgusted at the humiliation, "O day of revenge and of misfortune!" are the words of the monk of Malmesbury; "day of destruction and of disgrace, evil and cursed day, not fit to be reckoned in the circle of the year."

Internal troubles arose, which Edward was unable to cope with, and a series of famines did not improve affairs which rapidly grew worse. In 1314 there "fell such a dearth that victuals could not be procured;" great sickness prevailed; the Scots entered the country at Carlisle, and wasted all before them as far as York; hunger and disease had done their work, and no one opposed their progress. Next year the North suffered terribly from the Scots, "they took away all they could find, yet neither the king or the lords helped" in any way to hinder them. "This robbery continued nearly four years." The anarchy in the kingdom increased; Edward could not rule: so in 1316 a council was appointed to manage the affairs of the nation, of which Lancaster was elected chief. Though in supreme power, the failure of the new leader was conspicuous—mismanagement and intrigue prevailed both in court and in the country. In this same year a knight, formerly of Lancaster's household, was taken in the act of bearing letters, from the King of England to the King of Scotland,

asking that some band of soldiers should kill Lancaster. He was brought before the Earl at Pontefract, and by his orders was drawn and hanged, and his head spiked upon the castle wall. In 1317, the Pope sent two cardinals to treat between the king and the rebellious earl, and though they succeeded in making peace, it was of short duration. During their visit an incident happened to the cardinals, which proves the lawlessness of the times. The cardinals were travelling to Durham to consecrate Lodewic, bishop-elect of that see, when they were met upon Wygglesdon Moor, in North Yorkshire, by Sir Gilbert de Middleton and Sir Walter de Selby, by whom they were plundered of all they had, and Lodewic was put into prison until he paid a ransom. Lancaster, hearing of the assault, hastened towards Durham "with a powerful army and brought back the cardinals to the town of Boroughbridge." A sentence of excommunication was pronounced by the injured ecclesiastics, who pursued their journey to York, and thence to London. Sir Gilbert de Middleton, who had been captured shortly after the commission of the offence, was taken to London and executed.

Lancaster became further embittered against the king in consequence of the abduction of his wife by Richard de Saint Martin, at the bidding of the Earl of Warren, "the king," it was alleged, "consenting."

In consequence of his incapacity Lancaster rapidly lost the popularity he had enjoyed, and, after the capture of Berwick by Bruce in 1318, the king might have regained his proper position had he been guided by wiser counsels. But it was ordered otherwise, and the state of the kingdom grew daily worse and worse. A siege of Berwick was undertaken in 1319, and though Lancaster made some attempt to aid the king, a remark made by the latter and overheard by Lancaster so offended him, that he withdrew, leaving Edward to prosecute the siege as well as he could. In the meantime a terrible inroad of the Scots swept the north country right up to the gates of York; they met with no resistance; famine, pestilence, and former incursions had so thinned the land that "the face of things seemed piteous even to the invaders." They completed their raid, and, avoiding Edward's army, returned to their own country laden with booty.

The king's next step was the choice of a new favourite, and Hugh le Despenser, the younger, was the one selected.

The elder Despenser had always espoused the royal cause, and now he aided his son in directing the king. Both were bitter enemies of Lancaster, who knew their arrogance, pride, reckless language, and insulting conduct to all; in the general hatred they had incurred, he saw a chance of winning back public favour, and at the same time a quarrel among the co-heirs of the late Earl of Gloucester respecting some land favoured the opportunity. The younger Despenser had married Eleanor: and Sir Hugh de Audley had married Margaret, widow of Gaveston—both sisters of the deceased Gloucester. Despenser encroached on Audley's estate, and the interests of Sir Roger de Mortimer of Wigmore and Sir Humphrey de Bohun, the powerful Earl of Hereford, also suffered from his ambitious claims.

This greed of the Despensers drove the barons to seek redress from the king; they demanded the exile of the new favourites, and, in the parliament which met 15th July, 1321, passed sentence of banishment on them, and, as if conscious of the illegality of their proceedings, they included in the act a pardon and indemnity for themselves at the same time.

Respect for the royal power seemed now at its lowest ebb. In October of the same year the wife of Sir Bartholomew de Badlesmere shut the gates of Leeds Castle, in Kent, in the face of the queen, and killed several of her retinue. This disloyalty occasioned more harm than good to the barons' cause; even the citizens of London, though inclined to the popular side, after this, sent their soldiers to the king. Edward raised an army without difficulty to punish the contempt of Badlesmere, took his castles, captured his family—also Sir Bartholomew de Burghshire and his family, and Sir Thomas Colepepper, the warden of Leeds Castle. Both families together with Burghshire were sent to the Tower of London and Colepepper to Winchester, where he was shortly afterwards executed. The Earl of Hereford raised an army to oppose the king, but Lancaster, who had no love for Badlesmere, persuaded him not to interfere.

The king then proceeded to the Welsh Marches, where the castles belonging to the Earl of Hereford, Sir Hugh de Audley, and Sir Roger D'Amory soon fell into his hands. The Mortimers and others had rebelled, and acting hastily had taken some border towns and burnt Bridgenorth. News of

this reaching the king, he came "by a circuitous way into Shropshire." The Mortimers, in defending the passage of the Severn, had slain some of the king's soldiers, the aid expected from Lancaster had not come, and from lack of money they were unable to pay their men, who fled when they saw the large numbers of the royal forces, took to the river, and "swam away." The Mortimers, thus deserted, were compelled to surrender. Yet, in spite of their little opposition, "they fell not in such grace as they supposed," for both were sent to the Tower of London to await the king's pleasure. The king then left Shropshire, and proceeding to the Marches seized all the castles easily. He likewise took Hereford, and pushed on to Gloucester, having captured Hugh Audley the elder, while Lord Maurice de Berkeley surrendered, and both these nobles were sent to Wallingford.

Meanwhile the barons had risen in arms, and moving northward they assembled at Doncaster at the instance of the Earl of Lancaster, who now divided his forces; one party, commanded by the Earl of Hereford, commenced the siege of Tickhill Castle, which lasted "for six weeks from the month of February, 1322"—but the inmates defended themselves so bravely that the attempt was useless. The king, who was at Cirencester, when he heard of it, "swore by God and His Holy Names, that the siege should be removed;" and "went thitherward with his army, his power increasing from day to day." He also expected to fall in with Lancaster, who was advancing to meet him. Writs had been issued by him commanding soldiers to be raised and mustered at Coventry, 28th February. In them he proclaimed as his enemies all who took the part of the barons, or even remained neutral, as it is written—"He who is not with me is against me."

Lancaster himself, "gathering a great host," marched southward, but had the misfortune to lose "many of his stores through a great flood of water." At Burton-on-Trent the opposing forces met. Lancaster, by reason of the river being swollen with rains, was able to hold the bridge for three days until the king discovered a ford higher up the river and crossed by it. Lancaster observed this movement, and having set fire to the town, advanced (10th March) to meet the royal army, but, seeing the numbers opposed to him, he turned and fled. Hearing what had happened to their



master, the garrisons of Kenilworth and Tutbury surrendered to the king. Lancaster retreated northwards, the forces of Edward in the rear pursuing "foot by foot," under the command of the Earls of Surrey and Kent. He trusted by this movement to gain time, also to receive the aid promised by the King of Scotland, and a reinforcement which had been collected by Robert de Holland, one whom Lancaster had befriended in life, and "had advanced him to be a great man from nothing." Holland did indeed set out with five hundred men, but hearing of the retreat of Lancaster, concluding it was a defeat, he turned traitor, and "robbed his lord's men who came away from the discomfiture, taking horses, harness, and all they had," after which he quietly yielded to the king at Derby, by whom he was sent to Dover Castle. The people detested Holland for his perfidy, and when the news of it reached Lancaster's ears, he exclaimed, "O Almighty God! how could Robert Holland find in his heart to betray me, since I have loved him so much. O God! well may a man see by him, so that no one may be deceived by another he trusts, for he has yielded me evil for my goodness and the honour I have done him; through kindness have I advanced him, and made him high from low, and he maketh me go from high unto low, but yet shall he die an evil death."

Lancaster in his march passed through Tutbury, where Sir Roger D'Amory "sickened unto death," and he was left in the abbey of that place. The Earl pressed forward to his castle at Pontefract. Here in the Black Friars the barons and Lancaster consulted together, but the latter could not forget the infidelity of his former *protégé*. "Alas! Holland hath betrayed me. Aye is in the reed some evil shred," was his exclamation. The barons concluded to go to Dunstanburgh, in Northumberland, another castle belonging to Lancaster. This policy was objectionable to their leader, who feared that such a movement would convict him of intrigue with the Scots. He urged "If we go to the north, the northern men will say that we go towards the Scots, and so should we be held traitors by reason of the differences between King Edward and Robert Bruce: therefore I say as touching myself I will go no further into the north, than to my own castle at Pontefract." Evidently Lancaster had lost courage; he knew what a vast army the king had in the field, and at the same

time he must have thought of the small band of men left him to continue this great struggle. He probably felt that he could garrison Pontefract, and defend himself there in safety until he could either capitulate with advantage, or await better times. Sir Roger de Clifford waxed wroth at this decision—it savoured of cowardice in the mind of that fearless and relentless warrior. Out came his dagger, and in a tremendous rage he swore “by Almighty God and by His Holy Names,” “that he would kill him with his own hands except he would go with them.” Like a man over whose head the sword of Damocles was suspended, troubles beset Lancaster at every point. In dismay he replied, “Fair sirs, I will go with you whithersoever ye lead me.”

He consented to go to Dunstanburgh, and, after he had reinforced them with seven hundred men, the barons set off, arriving at Boroughbridge on Tuesday, the 16th March, 1322, where they hoped “they might rest safely one night.” A check, however, awaited them.

The king had instructed Sir Andrew de Harcla, “warden of Carlisle and the Western Marches,” by a writ dated Gloucester, 14th February, to assemble the men-at-arms of the northern counties to resist Lancaster and his insurgents.

Having heard of the retreat from Burton-on-Trent, Harcla was moving southward to join the king, and had got as far as Ripon, where he would have passed the night; but learning from a spy that the rebels would be at Boroughbridge on the morrow, he hastened thither by night and occupied the bridge. He then commanded the horses to be sent to the rear, and all the knights and some spearmen to the north part of the bridge, while he disposed other spearmen at a ford below, placing them in the form of a shield, after the custom of the Scotch, to resist the cavalry in which their adversaries trusted. To the archers the advice he gave was to shoot so that the volleys should be thick and continuous. Thus prepared he waited for Lancaster’s approach.

The earl’s soldiers on their arrival at Boroughbridge had begun to make themselves at home in the town, when they were informed that Harcla was in possession of the bridge.

Retreat was now impossible; the king’s army was rapidly drawing nigh; go whither he would he must fight or surrender. Thus hemmed in on both sides he determined to

force the passage of the bridge. At this spot the river Ure is sixty yards wide ; the land on the northern side has a gentle rise, which overlooks the opposite bank, where the town of Broughbridge lies. The higher portion of this rising ground would in all probability be the situation where Harcla posted his archers, and they would thus have complete command of the bridge. At this period, the bridge which spanned the water was so narrow as to be unfit for horse traffic, it was constructed of wood, and in consequence would doubtless have many chinks in its floor, and projections about its supports.

Lancaster's men left the town, marching on foot to the bridge to combat with their adversaries. Before commencing hostilities, the earl, who had heard with dread of the magnitude of Harcla's army, sent for that knight and had an interview with him. They were no strangers, for it was Lancaster himself who had in the past conferred the degree of knighthood upon Harcla. Lancaster told him "how the king was misgoverned by much false counsel"—the Despensers, both father and son, the Earl of Arundel, and "Master Robert Baldock, a false clerk;" he dilated upon "his just quarrel with the Despensers," and entreated Harcla, "if he would favour his cause," and "help to destroy the enemy of England," he would give him "one of the five countships in his possession," and admit him to full confidence. Harcla would not consent to any arrangement "without the will and commandment of our lord the king;" lest "I should be held a traitor for evermore." Still Lancaster persevered: "Will ye not consent to destroy the enemy of the realm?" Harcla still remained obdurate, so the earl suddenly changed his manner and taunted his opponent "that he would sorely repent, and that shortly;" and he further predicted that Harcla "should die a shameful death, that he would be hanged, drawn, and quartered ere another year should expire, and that he would be held up to great obloquy as a traitor." "And now go, and do that you like best, and I will put myself into the mercy and grace of God."

The mandate to fight was now given, but there is no record at what hour of the day the battle really commenced. Harcla ordered his archers to shoot, and Lancaster's soon replied. Volleys of arrows flew across the river from either side, bearing to many the message of

death, and after a while the earl's men quailed before the stronger force. Observing that they were overpowered, Humphrey de Bohun led the mailed chivalry of England on to the bridge, intent upon victory by sheer hand-to-hand combat. Lancaster and his contingent mounted their horses and simultaneously attacked the ford. All maintained their places fighting valiantly—"both knights and archers fought wondrous sore" writes one old chronicler; "like lions" records another. Hereford's contingent had left their horses behind them—all fought on foot, and perhaps the issue of the day would have been different had not a Welsh soldier crept under the bridge and remained hidden watching his opportunity. The moment came, and with the lance he held, through a chink between the timbers, he dealt the Earl of Hereford a treacherous blow. The weapon passed beneath the armour into his body, gashing the bowels. The pallid hue of death o'erspread his features, and he fell among the slain. "So died the most renowned knight throughout all Christendom—Alas! the sorrow! for there was slain the flower of solace, and of comfort, and of courtesy."

The contest continued fiercely; Sir Roger de Clifford fought well and nobly until he was sorely "wounded on the head with an arrow."

The attempt made by Lancaster to cross the ford was not successful; Harcla had lined the bank with archers, and the terrible showers of arrows they poured upon the knights and horse soldiers, prevented them from even entering the water. Sir William de Sully, Sir Roger de Bernesfield, Sir Ralph de Elington, Sir Hugh Lovel with three esquires, and many others were killed, besides a great number wounded.

The unfortunate fate of Hereford spread dismay among Lancaster's soldiers, and his forces now began to be discomfited. At first "one by one," later on "many at a time," they took to flight. Lancaster rallied his men as well as he could, and another attempt to ford the river was made as a last resort, but the archers of Harcla again drove back his troops who now fled in all directions.

Lancaster, unable any longer to sustain the weight of the battle, retired with those who remained faithful to him into the town of Broughbridge, where he spent the night, after concluding a temporary truce with Harcla, stipulating either to fight it out or surrender on the morrow. Harcla assented

to the wish of the earl, at the same time he kept his soldiers stationed on the bridge, and also guarded the ford, so that he might be ready for any sudden surprise ; and he kept his forces there the remainder of that day and all the night. This arrangement seems inexplicable when the forces of Harcla so outnumbered Lancaster's that they might have easily completed their victory by at once taking all prisoners.

During the night Sir Simon de Ward,<sup>3</sup> High Sheriff of Yorkshire, who by a writ, dated Warwick, 26th February, had been commanded to summon the men-at-arms of the county, arrived with a strong force at Broughbridge and joined Harcla.

Next day, Wednesday, 17th March, at an early hour, Harcla and Ward entered the town, the former calling upon Lancaster to submit. The men belonging to the slain Earl of Hereford had fled during the night, and there had also been a large defection among the followers of both Lancaster and Clifford. "Yield thee, traitor! yield thee!" shouted Harcla; to which Lancaster replied—"Nay, lords! traitors are we none, and to you we will never yield while our lives last, but had rather be slain than yield." Again Harcla requested the rebels to submit: "Yield now, traitors taken—yield you!" adding in a loud voice, "Beware, sirs, that none of you be hard upon life or limb to injure Thomas of Lancaster."

Defeated at all points, with every prospect of escape cut off, yet determined not to surrender, Lancaster, when he heard this last injunction given to the king's soldiers by Harcla, took refuge in the Chapel at Broughbridge. Here, in his extremity, he turned to God, and cast himself before an altar. He gazed awhile on the representation of his crucified Saviour, and cried, "Good Lord, I render myself to Thee, and put myself into thy mercy." But sanctuary was of no avail—his pursuers, thirsting for his blood and desiring his downfall, regardless of the sacredness of the place, rushed in, ruthlessly dragged the Earl from the altar steps, and took him prisoner.

Many of Lancaster's supporters had contrived to escape,

<sup>3</sup> Sir Simon Ward was then the representative of an old Yorkshire family. His home was at Givendale, four miles

higher up the River Ure than Broughbridge.

some exchanged their knightly armour for the rags of peasants, while others took refuge where they could, only to fall victims to treachery.

Those who had remained with Lancaster now fled hither and thither, hotly pursued by Harcla's men "who shouted and yelled at them" until they were captured, when those taken were "robbed, and bound as thieves."

On that dark day vengeance alone prevailed; no mercy was shown by Harcla; the worst passions of human nature found a vent; truly indeed "the residue of the baron's part were pursued from place to place, and to the churchhold was no reverence given; the father pursued the son and the son the father." The horses of the prisoners were allowed to escape, and they themselves deprived of their weapons, and clothed in old worn-out garments, were led away like mendicants. "O wonderful sight!"—writes the monk of Malmesbury, "to behold men lately clad in purple and fine linen, now walking in ragged vestures, chained by fetters, to be shut up in prison. Amazing success! assuredly it was by the will of God and His aid alone that such a band (*i.e.* as Harcla's) should overcome so many knights . . . . . Why indeed could they not have resisted and struggled bravely for their lives? Verily the failing heart is always timorous and therefore less able to meet difficulties . . . . as men not having counsel or even time to deliberate, they fell into the hands of their enemies."

Lancaster was stripped of his armour, clad in a "ray coat or gown," one of his servant's liveries, and after this degrading insult he was sent (17th March) by water, to York. The other prisoners had been taken thither by road. On the earl's arrival the citizens threw balls of dirt and snow at him, upbraiding him thus—"O sir traitor, ye are not welcome! Blessed be God! for now ye shall have the reward ye have deserved." "The Earl replied not, but suffered in silence."

Edward, on hearing of the victory and Lancaster's capture, had with the Despensers made for Pontefract Castle, which surrendered to him at once, and he sent instructions to his Lords at York that Lancaster should be brought to him. So in company with other prisoners, in the custody of Sir Andrew Harcla, the Earl was taken (21st March) to Pontefract. On his entry into that town the elder Despenser heaped many insults on him, and as he passed through the streets the mob,

mostly his own vassals, seeing how the tide of popular feeling had turned against their master, taunted him, called him "King Arthur" (a name he had assumed in his correspondence with the Scotch) and loaded him with reproaches—"yea everywhere he was laughed to scorn."

Edward now had his enemy in his power, and the long-cherished opportunity to avenge the death of Gaveston had come at last. Discretion was evidently either forgotten in the royal policy, or, in haste to get rid of Lancaster, was put on one side. Edward ordered him to be lodged in his own castle in a tower "which he had newly made towards the abbey," and which the Lord of Pontefract Castle had intended as a prison for the king in case the rising of the barons had been successful. Such was then the popular belief. The building so used has been conjectured to have been the "Swillington Tower." Built square, with walls ten feet thick, no entrance save by a trap-door in its roof, no light, any unfortunate man consigned to it might well abandon hope.

Judges were nominated by the Despensers, and they selected the personal enemies of the earl for that purpose. Edmund, Earl of Kent; John, Earl of Richmond; Adonarius de Valencia, Earl of Pembroke; John de Warren, Earl of Surrey; Edmund, Earl of Arundel; David, Earl of Athol; Robert, Earl of Angus; Hugh, Earl of Winchester; with other barons and magnates. Over this court, or rather military tribunal, the king presided. On the 22nd March it met, and Lancaster was arraigned before it, "bare-headed as a thief—in a fair hall within his own castle," where, "in happier days," he had made feasts both to rich and poor. A long list of offences was laid to his charge. In an arbitrary manner Sir Robert Malmethorpe said, "Thomas, our lord the king excludeth you of all manner of answer," and proceeded to declare how Lancaster had "ridden through the land with banners displayed against the king's peace as a traitor." In reply, Lancaster said, "Nay, lords, forsooth and by Saint Thomas, I never was a traitor." He was further accused of robbery and intrigue with the Scots. Then judgment<sup>4</sup> was suddenly pronounced by Sir Hugh Despenser, the father, the Counts of Pembroke and Kent,

<sup>4</sup> The Judgment is given in the *Fœdera*, Trokelowe. It is very lengthy. Vol. II., Pt. 1, p. 478, 479; and also in

Sir John de Britayne, and Sir Robert Malmethorpe. Much stress was laid on a counterpart of a treaty, offensive and defensive, that the insurgents had concluded with Robert Bruce, and which had been found on the dead body of the Earl of Hereford. Lancaster was condemned to be "drawn for his treason, hanged for his robberies, and beheaded for his flight." The only clemency vouchsafed to him was that in consideration of his kinship to royalty his sentence was commuted to simple decapitation. "O! what a sight!" continues the monk of Malmesbury, "to see the Count of Lancaster, who was lately the terror of the whole country, receiving judgment in his own home." On hearing his doom Lancaster uttered a protest—"Shall I die without answer?" and bursting into tears he cried with a loud voice, "Alas! Saint Thomas, fair father! Alas! shall I die thus? Grant me now, blissful God, answer!"—but nought availed, he was put hither and thither, and reviled. "O God most dreadful," the people cried; "here is thine open traitor," and turning to Lancaster they upbraided him—"an evil death shalt thou die as thou hast well deserved."

The hasty trial ended, it only remained to complete the last sad act. A certain Gascon took him away, placed an old and broken hat on his head, set him on a lean white horse without bridle, and he was led forth to die—the people making a horrible noise as they followed. A touching prayer went forth from the lips of Lancaster as, leaving his castle, he realised his fate. With hands uplifted towards heaven, he exclaimed, "King of Heaven have mercy on me, for the king of earth hath forsaken me." Thus he was carried amid taunts and scoffs,—some throwing dirt and snowballs at him,—accompanied by a friar preacher for his confessor, unto whom he disclosed the sins of his life, and holding him fast by his clothes, he besought him, saying—"Fair father, abide with me until I am dead, for my flesh quaketh for dread of death." At last a hill outside the town was reached, and Lancaster knelt down towards the east expecting the final blow, but one Hugh de Muston advanced to him and said—"Sir traitor, turn thee towards the Scots thy foul death to undergo." So Lancaster at his bidding turned northwards, answering, "Now, fair lords, I shall have done all you wish." The friar, weeping bitterly, then left him, and while he was kneeling as if in prayer "a



villain of London, after striking twice or thrice, cut off his head." It was on the morrow of Saint Benedict—22nd March, 1322, when so fell "one of the mightiest earls in Christendom." His body was begged from the king by the prior and monks of Pontefract, who buried it in the Priory Church, "on the right hand of the high altar."<sup>5</sup>

"O! Count of Lancaster," moralises the monk of Malmesbury—"where is now thy lordship! where are thy riches, by which thou trustedst to overcome all, so that none should resist thee. If in the earliest faith thou hadst endured, thou wouldst never have come to desolation. If Sampson had persisted in caution, and Solomon had kept his vows, neither would have lost their wisdom. But the reason was latent, it was not an immediate, but a past deed for which the Count was punished. He had beheaded Peter Gaveston in days gone by, and now by the king's command he has lost his own head. So lot for lot, perchance not unjustly, the Count has received his reward as it is written in Sacred Scripture:—'With what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again.'"

His numerous possessions were forfeited to the king. He had held five earldoms—Lancaster, Lincoln, Salisbury, Leicester, Ferrers and Derby; also the manors of Denby, Laycock, Higham Ferrers, Bolingbroke, Pontefract, Tutbury, Pickering, Newcastle-under-Lyme, with other ample lands and very many castles in England and Wales. Two days later, 24th March, the estates of Lancaster, and others who had joined him in the rebellion, were divided. So the blood of the favourite was at last avenged, and "the king rejoiced greatly." The story is one of a terrible Nemesis. Lancaster's failure as a leader was complete; he had attempted greater things than he could achieve, and his character does not seem to have been free from a timidity almost amounting to cowardice.

<sup>5</sup> A stone coffin found in a field not far from S. Thomas's Hill, near Pontefract, in the year 1828 is yet to be seen in the grounds of Lord Houghton at Fryston Hall. The lid was removed in the presence of Mr. P. Wright, Rev. C. Hartshorne, and other members of the British Archaeological Association, and the bones, which were of very large proportions, taken out and examined. From its prox-

imity to the site of the shrine of the "Martyr of Pontefract," and the position of the skull, which was placed between the thigh-bones, the remains have been considered those of this ill-fated Earl. (From a note appended to a paper on the History of the Earl of Lancaster by Lord Houghton in the Journal of the British Archaeological Association for 1864, pp. 16—18).

To turn to the fate of other actors in this civil tragedy :— Sir John de Eure was beheaded soon after the battle at Bishop Auckland. Sir Henry Tyeys, Sir John de Goldington and two esquires were taken prisoners by Sir Henry Percy. Donald, Earl of Mar, captured Sir Bartholomew de Badlesmere, Sir Hugh Audley the younger, Sir John Giffard, and Sir William Touchet. Badlesmere was taken at “Stow Park, in the manor of his nephew, the Bishop of Lincoln.” Sir Warren de L’Isle, Sir Roger de Clifford, and many other nobles were taken, while some surrendered to the king, hoping thereby to get better treatment. Clifford, on account of his wounded head, was sent from Boroughbridge “by water” to York in company with Lancaster.

The trial of prisoners was speedily brought about, and some thirty knights and barons perished on the scaffold. Executions took place in different parts of the kingdom to strike terror into the public mind. Sir Warren de L’Isle, Sir William Touchet, Sir Thomas Mauduit, Sir Henry de Bradburn, Sir William Fitzwilliam the son, Sir William Cheney—barons—and John Page, an esquire of Lancaster’s, were put to death before the king at Pontefract,<sup>6</sup> and it is recorded by one historian, that these men were executed in the presence of Lancaster, “for his greater torment,” before the sentence upon himself was carried out.

At York, Sir Roger de Clifford, Sir John Mowbray, and Sir Jocelyn D’Eyville suffered on the day following their leader’s death. Clifford and Mowbray are said, just before their execution, to have shown great courtesy to each other “that the more worthy of them should first attempt to snatch death.” They were hanged, and their remains continued suspended by iron chains on the gallows for three years, and at last were buried by the Friar Preachers.

Sir Bartholomew de Badlesmere, and Sir Bartholomew de Ashburnham, suffered at Canterbury. Badlesmere was hanged, 14th April. His body was taken down, and after decapitation, it was again suspended, and as he had been the king’s “Seneschal,” to mark the enormity of his offence, his head was “spiked upon the gate of the city of Canterbury as a warning to others.” His insult to the queen had not been forgotten.

Sir Thomas Colepepper, at Winchester ; Sir John Giffard,

<sup>6</sup> Walsingham asserts that they were executed at York.

and Sir Roger Elmbrugge, at Gloucester ; Sir Henry Tyeys, at London ; Sir William de Fleeming, at Cardiff ; and elsewhere, Sir Stephen Baret, Sir Roger de Elmeridge, Sir Edmund Darell, Sir Roger de Esingbridge, Sir Gilbert Talbot, with many others of lesser rank, fell victims to the executioners—while the numerous gallows retained their ghastly occupants for months, as “neither the king, nor the Despensers, would allow them to be delivered up, or buried.”

Sir Roger D’Amory died at Tutbury, but not until he had heard the doom which the king had decreed him :—“that he should be drawn for his treason, hanged for his robberies, and beheaded for his flight.” A respite, however, was coupled with it :—“But Roger, inasmuch as our Lord the King hath heretofore loved thee much, and thou wast of his suit, and hast married his niece, our Lord the King, out of his mercy and by his prerogative, doth grant a respite of execution at his pleasure.” It was of no avail. Two days after hearing this sentence the soul of the unfortunate warrior had passed away, we would fain trust to where

“The wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.”

The body of the Earl of Hereford was sent to York, two friars of the order of Preachers being appointed to look after it, until the king gave leave for its burial. Apparently he had incurred the wrath of the Church by some of his deeds, for, in a commission, dated Cawood, 25th March, 1322, Archbishop Melton instructs the then Dean of York to absolve under certain conditions the dead body of Humphrey de Bohun, so that it might be buried. Shortly after his death his children, with their wives and families, were disinherited and imprisoned. Even their relationship to the king did not save them from persecution. Others suffered various fates: some were condemned to death, but escaped execution on payment of fines varying in amount, most likely dependent on the pecuniary state of each individual. A few were lucky and received pardon, while those who fled to “countries beyond the seas” remained there until it was safe to return.

Sir Roger Mortimer, of Chirke, along with his nephew, Sir Roger Mortimer, of Wigmore, after their surrender, were committed to the Tower of London, and the sentence of death, subsequently passed upon them, was changed to perpetual

imprisonment. The uncle lingered on nearly five years in a filthy prison. This, combined with unkind treatment, caused a wasting disease, and the Lord of Chirke died in 1326, and was buried with his ancestors at Bristol. The Lord of Wigmore was more fortunate. He got Stephen de Seagrave, the Constable of the Tower, into trouble. Hearing that the king intended to consign him to the executioner, he determined to get away if he could, and on "the Feast of Saint Peter" which is called "ad Vincula," by the aid of the constable's valet—one Gerard de Alspaye—he gave to the officers of the Tower a "sleeping drink," which soon took powerful effect on the guard; he escaped, and sailed to France, 1324. In addition to the two Mortimers, Seagrave had in his custody Sir Thomas de Gurnay; Sir John D'Eyville; Sir John de Fitz-Simon; Sir Hugh de Eland; Sir Edmund Darell; Sir John de Vaux; Sir Bartholomew de Burghshire; Sir John de la Beche; Sir Walter de Selby; Sir Geoffrey Delamere; Sir John Knoynt; Sir John Page; Sir Richard Pershall; Sir Henry de Ashburn; Sir John Fitz-john de Mowbray; and Sir Giles de Badlesmere.

Sir Philip de la Beche, and Sir Henry de Leyborn, were sent to Scarborough Castle, 20th July 1322.

Sir Maurice de Berkeley, and Sir Thomas his son, were incarcerated at York—though one record says Sir Maurice was put into Wallingford, where he died. Perhaps he was removed thence from York. Sixty-seven knights are said to have been temporarily confined in the castle of that city.

Sir John de Atton, and Sir John Blaket were committed to Pontefract. Sir John de Wylington saved his life by paying £3000, and submitting to a perpetual rent-charge on his estate. This was not enough. He had to find six sureties for another £3000 before he was let out of prison. Sir Gilbert Talbot was mulcted in a fine of £2000, and also had to give every year to the king "one tun of wine price forty shillings." Sir Philip D'Arcy and Sir Robert de Wauderville received free pardon, as did a few others, but Sir Adam de Swillington had to pay 1000 marks as ransom money. Thirty other barons and knights had sums to part with varying from £20 to 200 marks. The Audleys were spared—the one who had married Gaveston's widow was pardoned through her influence, though he was kept in prison at Nottingham until released by the queen in later years.

For a long time after the "Battle of Broughbridge" Edward was triumphant. Rebellion had been quenched in some of England's noblest blood; never since the Battle of Evesham had there been such havoc among the English barons. Yet the policy with regard to the Despensers led to the king's ruin and an Act was passed in the first year of the next reign, 1327, remitting the fines, restoring the lands and honours to the adherents of Lancaster; it was declared by Parliament "that his quarrel was good," and all penalties were annulled; the prison doors throughout England were forced open by the populace and those confined in them were set at liberty.

One name prominent in the battle cannot be passed over unmentioned—Sir Andrew de Harcla. For his bravery he was created Earl of Carlisle, and important military duties were assigned to him. His glory was of short duration, his end ignominious. An army of the Scots, led by Douglas and Randolph, passed into England, and an engagement took place between them and the forces of Edward "whereby Englishmen, for lack of Harcla's ready help, were vanquished in battle at the Abbey of Byland" for "when the Scots were fighting with the English at Byland, the same Earl Andrew with 2000 foot and horse soldiers, remaining at Broughbridge, wasted the country." For this treachery he was arrested by Sir Anthony Lucy, sheriff of Cumberland, his intimate friend, and justices were appointed to try him, by a writ dated Knaresborough, 27th February, 1323. He was found guilty of collusion with the Scotch, and condemned to be "degraded both himself and his heirs from the rank of earl, to be ungirt of his sword, his gilded spurs hacked from his heels"—an example the first of its kind—"to be hanged, drawn, and beheaded, his heart and entrails torn out and burnt to ashes, and the ashes scattered to the winds; his carcase to be divided into four quarters, one to hang on the top of the Tower of Carlisle; another, at Newcastle; the third on the bridge at York; and the fourth, at Shrewsbury; while his head was to be spiked on London Bridge." "You may divide my body as it pleases you," rejoined Harcla, "but I give my soul to God." The awful sentence was carried out on the morrow of Saint Chad, 3rd March, 1323. Thus within the year the prophecy of Lancaster was fulfilled.

In the meantime, while Edward was engaged in punishing his enemies a strange movement was taking place at Pontefract. Shortly after the death of Lancaster the popular frenzy, hitherto so hostile to him, now cried aloud in his favour. His memory was glorified, his tomb and afterwards the hill where he was beheaded became the resort of pilgrims. Miracles had been performed and visions seen—the fame of the shrine of Pontefract spread far and wide. A blind priest had received sight; the dead body of a child, which had been immersed three days and nights in a well, was laid on his tomb and restored to life; maniacs were brought back to reason; a man from Gascony with an issue in his side was healed—these were but a few cases among a crowd of miraculous cures. So dangerous was the resort of devotees considered, “that Baldock the chancellor caused fourteen Gascons well armed to watch the hill a certain time.” It had not the slightest effect; the tide of popular delusion had set in, and authority quailed before it. Many people, including royal personages, regarded him as a saint. They remembered how he had given alms, honoured religious houses, and fought for liberty unto death; how his executioners (*i.e.* judges) had but shortly survived him only to perish by dreadful deaths; and they beheld in him a martyr. Others questioned his right to be considered such, arguing that a man guilty of flagrant infidelity to his noble wife, a harbourer of law-breakers and fugitive monks, a creator of sedition, one who, though fighting for justice, fled weaponless—nay, a very coward, was not entitled to be called holy; and they further declared that future ages would see the result of the phantom miracles alleged to have been witnessed at the place of his decapitation and elsewhere. Still the popular enthusiasm increased. Edward himself was seized with a fit of repentance. A late servant of Lancaster’s had been arrested for some offence and condemned to death. His life was interceded for, but the king, in great anger, replied: “False and fickle flatterers, for the life of a false knave ye make great pressing, but for Thomas of Lancaster my cousin, who might have lived, and given us good counsel, ye would never speak a word,” and he commanded the man to be executed forthwith. The wave of veneration reached London and was not regarded with comfort in high quarters. A royal proclamation was issued, 27th June, 1323, to Stephen,

Bishop of London, respecting "effigies of Thomas, count of Lancaster, our enemy and rebel, which are shewn in the Church of Saint Paul without the authority of the Church of Rome, that they are worshipped and adored, that miracles are asserted to have taken place to the damage of the whole church, to the discredit both of us and yourselves, with manifest danger to the souls of the people, and the pernicious example to others." Any further adoration was forbidden.

Archbishop Melton had been troubled, for in a mandate to the official of the Archdeacon of York, dated Cawood, 24th August, 1323, he declared that despite his monitions, the worship of Thomas of Lancaster as a saint had continued in the church of Pontefract and elsewhere,—nay, even the homicides and other deaths and great dangers, which have occurred and are likely to be repeated among the crowds who assemble, do not prevent the demonstrations. The document concludes with further prohibitions of the practice. Another mandate to the same official, dated Bishop Monkton, 7th October, in the same year, ordered that officer to prevent its continuance, and also pointed out that Lancaster's right to be deemed a saint had not been sanctioned by the Apostolic See.

In 1326 Queen Isabella wrote to the Pope extolling the virtues and appealing for the canonisation of the late earl. In 1327 Henry, the succeeding Earl of Lancaster, wrote to Archbishop Melton a letter dated 15th February, in which he asked "Master John de Thoresby to go on our business to the Court of Rome;" and this was to bear letters (to be written by the Archbishop to the Pope) to enquire into "the miracles which God wrought for our dear lord and brother in your diocese." He is requested "to come to us at London the first week in Lent to sail the next day." Accordingly, on the 24th of the same month the Archbishop wrote from Southwell "to the Most Holy Father Pope John." The deceased earl was vilified no longer. He had surpassed everyone in manners, honesty, affability, fidelity, and charity, "Kindled by the love of the divine Name"—his endeavours had been only for the public good, and the due observance of the laws of the realm. Many other good properties ascribed to him, which finally led to his martyrdom, and in consequence of the miracles that attracted such numbers to his tomb, the Archbishop prayed

that the case might be enquired into with a view to canonisation.

The next day Edward III. petitioned the Pope for the same object, and recounted his transcendent virtues, adding, "for he ought worthily to be worshipped by men, whom Christ has adorned with so great a glory of holiness."

A chantry dedicated to Saint Thomas was built on the spot where he was beheaded, and Robert de Weryngton, clerk and custodian of the work, was granted safe conduct both for himself and his agents, when they travelled about to collect alms for the structure in course of erection; and as some of the collectors had turned out impostors, "having converted the monies to their own use," instructions were sent to the authorities of various places to put such defaulters in prison.

Three years later, 7th March, 1330, another royal petition was sent to Rome. Continued stress was laid upon Lancaster's excellence—the matter was deemed of pressing interest both to the Church and the nation at large. Four cardinals were petitioned at the same time, and their aid entreated to hasten the beatification.

On the 3rd April following two more petitions went, one from Edward to the Pope, the other to nine cardinals. The repeated applications were justified by an appeal to Scripture—"Knock, and it shall be opened unto you." An ugly tale had been reported—the story of the attack led by Sir Gilbert de Middleton, when he "spoiled two cardinals" on their way to Durham; but it was asserted "before God, to whom all things are open, that he protected them with his whole strength, even at the risk of death, from the hands of their enemies." Nothing, however, resulted from these renewed entreaties, but in spite of the silence of the Pope, Archbishop Zouche granted a licence, dated Darthington, 19th October, 1343, to the Prior and Convent of Pontefract, at the request of Henry, Earl of Derby, "to allow masses and other divine services to be celebrated in the chapel upon the hill, situated near Pontefract."

In 1359 among the events of the year it is recorded "that this year blood ran out of the tomb of Lord Thomas, formerly Count of Lancaster, at Pontefract." In 1390 Walsingham says he was canonised, though Capgrave refers to it as having taken place in 1389, "and this same year



was Thomas of Lancaster canonised, for it was commonly said that he should never be canonised until the time that all the judges that sat upon him were dead and all their issue."

A guild was formed in honour of him, as in 1401 William de Northfolk of Pontefract left by will "xijd for the sustentation of the light of the Guild of the Blessed Thomas of Lancaster, . . . . . and ten shillings to construct one stone cross to be placed where the wooden cross stands towards the hill of the Blessed Thomas of Lancaster." The monks of Durham cherished the earl's beads among their relics.

An office beginning "Gaude Thoma, ducum decus, lucerna Lancastriæ" was evidently written for the use of his followers, but no exact date is affixed to it, and in no calendar, not even in the York Use, is there any day appointed for his festival, which militates as evidence against his canonisation.

A clustered column of freestone was erected to commemorate the Battle. It is eighteen feet in height, formed of shafts banded together, and enriched with foliage—evidently fourteenth-century work. For over 500 years it stood in the market-place of Boroughbridge until 21st April, 1852, when this venerable and weather-worn landmark of history was removed to Aldborough, where it now stands.

The wooden bridge had given place in Camden's time (1582) to a structure "built very high and fair, of stone work." This still remains, but its whole length was widened on its western side about 100 years ago, from the designs of Mr. Carr of York.

In 1792 the river banks were altered a little below the bridge for better protection against floods. Among the earth were found bones, fragments of armour, and arms—silent evidences of the conflict.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>7</sup> On 13th August, 1881, some workmen engaged in excavations preparatory to the erection of new machinery at the corn mill of Messrs. Lofthouse and Hammond, which is situated on the south bank of the river and a little west of the bridge, found a pike-head. It is 17 inches in length and has been broken off below the

haft. When first I came here (ten years ago) several people, then very aged and since dead, told me that they remembered certain remnants of armour, helmets, axe-heads and other arms which had been found below the bridge. These relics have been either lost or taken away, as none now remain in the district.

The sanctuary to which Lancaster fled has vanished long ago, and the chapel which replaced it, after various vicissitudes, was pulled down in 1851. During its demolition some carved stones of the Norman structure were unexpectedly discovered. They are built into the vestry wall of the present church, which, however, does not occupy the ancient site. Among these relics are two representations of the Crucifixion. The little old church had two chantries, dedicated respectively to Saint Saviour and Saint Agatha. The thought suggests itself that these rude sculptures may have formed the altar-pieces of the shrines before one of which Lancaster knelt in abject despair.

Beyond the story of the column no local incident or tradition lingers in the neighbourhood.

ROLL OF THE BATTLE OF BOROUGHBIDGE (1830).

An old roll in the possession<sup>8</sup> of the Hon. Charles W. W. Wynn contains writs and memoranda bearing on the Battle of Boroughbridge. The writs are nine in number all addressed to the Sheriff of Northampton, besides transcripts of letters of safe conduct and other records relating to the rebellion of the barons. On the back of the roll is a list of 214 names of knights and nobles who were engaged in the Battle, and their armorial bearings are recorded. Then follows another list of 138 names—barons and knights who were “against the King.” The dates of the several writs and letters shew that the document was coeval with the Battle—probably of the nature of a bulletin<sup>9</sup> and also to justify the execution of Lancaster. The second list of names is here appended.

Les nouns des g<sup>u</sup>antz mortz a Borghbrigge le Marsdy et le Merkedey apres la feste Saint Gregoire lan du regne le Roi Edward fiz au Roi Edward quinzisme “q<sup>i</sup> furent countr<sup>e</sup> le Roy.”

Le Counte de Hereford.

Sire William de Suleye.

Sire Rog<sup>o</sup> de Berefeld.

Sire Hug<sup>o</sup> Lovel e treis Esquyers.

Sire Rauf de Elington.

Sire Rog<sup>o</sup> Dammory fust mort in poy devaunt a “Tottebury.”

<sup>8</sup> 1830, printed in the Parl. Writs Vol. 191 in the Appendix.  
II. Pt. II. pp. 194—201. Nos. 171—<sup>9</sup> Ibid. Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 312.

Baneretz prix a Borghbrigge t̄ aillours "en memes cel temps."  
 Le Counte de Lancastre fust de "colee."  
 Iceux furent treynez t̄ penduz "de Banerez."

Sire John de Wylington.	Sire Henr̄ Tyeys.
Sire Gilbt Taillebot.	Sire John Giffard.
Sire Philip Darcy.	Sire Barth de Badlesmfe.
Sire Robt de Wadeville.	Sire John de Mowbray.
Sire Ad de Swillington.	Sire Waryn del Idle.
Sire Roger de Clifford.	Sire Thom̄ Maudyut.
Sire Wiff Touchet.	Sire Willē fizWillē le fiz.

Bachelers priz a Borghbrigge "a meme loure q̄ furent cōt̄ le Roy."

Sire Piers de Lymesy.	Sire Huḡ de Stirkeland.
Sire Richard Talebot le fiz.	Sire.....de Morton.
Sire John de Bek.	Sire.....de Myners.
Sire Thom̄ Lovel.	Sire Nich. Turberviff.
Sire Thom̄ Blaunkfrount.	Sire William Wauder.
Sire Howel ap Howel.	Sire Hug <sup>o</sup> de Cuyli.
Sire John de Attoñ.	Sire Richard de Berleye.
Sire Thom̄ Wyther.	Sire John Mauveisyn.
Sire John Maudyut.	Sire Piers de Lymesy.
Sire John Blaket.	Sire Baldewyn de ffreyville.
Sire Oges Gacelyn.	Sire John de Whetfeld.
Sire Wiff fitzWaryn.	Sire Henr̄ de Boun.
Sire Norman Darcy.	Sire John de Goldingtoñ.
Sire Hug <sup>o</sup> Dandele le fiz.	Sire Rog <sup>o</sup> de Cheygnay.
Sire Phelip de la Bech.	Sire John de Leybourne.
Sire Henry de Leybourne.	Sire Rich de Lymesy.
Sire Wiff de Soñville.	Sire Robt de Waltoñ.
Sire Rauf de Bechedoñ.	Sire Odinel Heroun.
Sire Rog <sup>o</sup> de Pilketoñ.	Sire Robt Walkefar.
Sire Beugou de Bayouse.	Sire Thom̄ de Berkeleye.
Sire Robt de Reygate.	Sire John del Idle.
Sire Robt de Neuborgh.	Sire John de Bisshopesdeñ.
Sire John Blaket.	Sire John de Wrokeshale.
Sire Edmond de Ryvers.	Sire John Boutetourt.
Sire Rog <sup>o</sup> de la Mare.	Sire Richard Waleys.
Sire Nich de Langetoñ.	Le Roy Bruant.
Sire Robt de Daltoñ.	Sire Robt de Shyrlande.
Sire Walt <sup>o</sup> de Kirkebryde.	Sire Walt <sup>o</sup> de Paveley.
Sire Ad de Everyngh <sup>m</sup> .	Sire Wiff Wyne.
Sire Hamelyn Byngel.	Sire Oweyn le fiz John.
Sire Thom̄ Turnay.	Sire John de Clif.
Sire Johan Lest <sup>u</sup> nge.	Sire Robt Richard.
Sire Adam de Wauderville.	Sire Nichol de Langeford.
Sire Ric̄ de Holand.	Sire Edmond de Wauderviff.
Sire Adam de Reiresby.	Sire Nichol de Stapeltoñ.
Sire Roger Maudyut.	Sire Simon de Bereford.
Sire Wiff de fischeberne.	Sire Henr̄ de Suchuffe.
Sire Hugo de Eland.	Sire Otes de Baerlingh <sup>m</sup> .
Sire Roger de Trompetoñ.	Sire Boeḡ de Kuouuiff.

Sire John de Tuyford.	Sire Hug <sup>o</sup> de Turpelton.
Sire Edmond Hachet.	Sire Thom <sup>o</sup> de Behing <sup>m</sup> .
Sire John de Sapi.	Sire Piers de Graunson.
Sire Loges de Baccus.	Sire Nichol de Clare.
Sire Rog <sup>o</sup> de Percy.	

Iceux furent treynez ¶ penduz "de Bachelers."

Sire William Cheyne.	Sire Hen <sup>o</sup> de Bradbournet.
Sire Berth de Borgwash.	Sire William le flemyng.
[ "Sire Rog <sup>o</sup> de Elmbrüg." ]	Sire Stevene Baret.
Sire Henry de Wylinton.	Sire ff <sup>o</sup> unceys de Aldh <sup>m</sup> .
Sire Thom <sup>o</sup> Colepeper.	Sire Gocelyn Deyville.
Sire Edmond Darel.	Sire Hen <sup>o</sup> de Mountfort.
Sire Witt fiz William le fiz.	Sire Rog <sup>o</sup> de Esyngbrigge.

Iceux se rendirent au Roi.

Sire " Hue Daudele. Baneret." ]	Sire Rog <sup>o</sup> de Mortymer.
Sire Moriz de Berkelee <i>le père.</i>	Sire John de Cherltoñ.
Sire Roger de Mortymer.	Sire Robt de Holaunde.

Iceux fuyrent outre mier.

Sire John Boutetourt.	" Sire Sim <sup>o</sup> de Bereford."
Sire John Mautravers.	" Sire Th Rocelyn."
Sire John de Kyngestoñ.	" Sire Th Engayne."
Sire Nich de Percy.	Sire John de Euere fust decolee.
Sire Witt Trussel.	

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THE OFFICE OF ST. THOMAS OF LANCASTER.<sup>10</sup>

MS. Reg. 12. cxij. fol. 1, r<sup>o</sup> of the end of the reign of Edward II. or beginning of that of Edward III., written as if in prose.

ANTIPHON. Gaude Thoma, ducum decus, lucerna Lancastriæ,  
Qui per necem imitaris Thomam Cantuariæ;  
Cujus caput conculcatur pacem ob ecclesiæ,  
Atque tuum detruncatur causa pacis Angliæ;  
Esto nobis pius tutor in omni discrimine.

ORATIO. Deus, qui pace et tranquillitate regnicolarum Angliæ,  
beatum Thomam martyrem tuum atque comitem gladio  
persecutoris occumbere voluisti, concede propitius, ut omnes  
qui ejus memoriam devote venerantur in terris, præmia  
condigna cum ipso consequi mereantur in cœlis per dominum  
nostrum.

PROSA. Sospitati dat ægrotos precum Thomæ fusio;  
Comes pius mox languentum adest in præsidio;  
Relevantur ab infirmis infirmi suffragio.  
Sancti Thomæ quod monstratur signorum indicio,  
Vas regale trucidatur regni pro remedio.

<sup>10</sup> Wright's Political Songs of England Society, Vol. vi., 1840, pp. 268, 269, 270, from John to Edward II." Camden 271, 272.

O quam probat sanctum ducem morborum curatio !  
 Ergo laudes Thomæ sancto canamus cum gaudio ;  
 Nam devote poscens illum, statim proculdubio  
 sospes regreditur.

SEQUENTIA. Summum regem honoremus,  
 dulcis pro memoria  
 Martyris, quem collaudemus  
 summa reverentia.  
 Thomas comes appellatur,  
 stemmate egregio ;  
 Sine causa condemnatur,  
 natus thoro regio.  
 Qui cum plebem totam cernit  
 labi sub naufragio,  
 Non pro jure mori spernit,  
 lethali commercio.  
 O flos militum regalis,  
 tuam hanc familiam  
 Semper conserves a malis,  
 perducens ad gloriam ! Amen.

Pange, lingua, gloriosi comitis martyrrium,  
 Sanguisque præciosi Thomæ floris militum,  
 Germinisque generosi laudis, lucis comitum.

De parentis utriusque regali prosapia  
 Prodit Thomas, cujus pater proles erat regia,  
 Matrem atque sublimavit reginam Navarra.

Dux fidelis suum gregem dum dispersum conspicit,  
 Æmulumque suum regem sibi motum meminit,  
 Mox carnalem juxta legem in mirum contremuit.

Benedicti benedictus capitur vigilia,  
 Agonista fit invictus statim die tertia,  
 Diræ neci est addictus, ob quod luget Anglia.

Proh dolor ! acephalatur plebis pro juvamine ;  
 Suorumque desolatur militum stipamine,  
 Dum dolose descendatur per fugam Hoylondia.

Ad sepulcrum cujus fiunt frequenter miracula,  
 Cæci, claudi, surdi, muti, membra paralitica,  
 Prece sua consequentur optata præsidia.

Trinitati laus et honor, virtus et potentia  
 Patri, proli, flaminique sacro sit per sæcula,  
 Quæ nos salvat a peccatis Thomæ per suffragia ! Amen.

O jam Christi pietas,  
 Atque Thomæ caritas  
 palam elucescit !  
 Heu ! nunc languet æquitas  
 Viget et impietas,  
 veritas vilescit !  
 Nempe Thomæ bonitas,  
 Ejus atque sanctitas,  
 indies acrescit ;

Ad cujus tumbam sospitas  
 Ægris datur, ut veritas  
     cunctis non clarescit,  
 Copiosæ caritatis  
     Thoma pugil strenue,  
 Qui pro lege libertatis  
     decertasti Angliæ,  
 Interpella pro peccatis  
     nostris patrem gloriæ,  
 Ut ascribat cum beatis  
     nos cœlestis curiæ. Amen.

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 THE CALENDAR FOR MARCH, 1322.

1	M.	Feast of S. David.
2	T.	Feast of S. Chad. (Harcla executed 1323.)
3	W.	
4	Th.	
5	F.	
6	S.	
7	S.	<b>Second Sunday in Lent.</b> Feast of S. Perpetua.
8	M.	At Burton-on-Trent.
9	T.	At Burton-on-Trent.
10	W.	At Burton-on-Trent. Lancaster fires the town, and retreats.
11	Th.	
12	F.	Feast of S. Gregory the Great.
13	S.	
14	S.	<b>Third Sunday in Lent.</b>
15	M.	Death of Sir Roger De Amory at Tutbury.
16	T.	<b>Battle of Boroughbridge.</b>
17	W.	Lancaster taken and sent to York.
18	Th.	Feast of S. Edward. At York.
19	F.	At York.
20	S.	Feast of S. Cuthbert. At York.
21	S.	<b>Fourth Sunday in Lent.—Mid-Lent.</b> Feast of S. Benedict. Arrives at Pontefract.
22	M.	Trial and execution.
23	T.	Execution of Clifford, Mowbray, and D'Eyville.
24	W.	Partition of the estates of Lancaster and others.
25	Th.	<b>Annunciation of Our Lady.</b>
26	F.	
27	S.	
28	S.	<b>Fifth Sunday in Lent.</b>
29	M.	
30	T.	
31	W.	

A LIST OF COLLECTIONS ON "BRIEFS" FROM THE REGISTERS OF THE PARISH OF HIGH MELTON, WEST RIDING, YORKSHIRE.

With some Notes by F. ROYSTON FAIRBANK, M.D., Doncaster.

THE list which is given below is written on sheets of vellum which now form part of the oldest volume of Registers in the parish of High Melton, or Melton-on-the Hill, in the W. Riding of Yorkshire. A carefully compiled list of all the briefs that can be ascertained to have been granted would be of much value. The best sources of information are undoubtedly the Sessions Rolls of the Counties, and the Parish Registers. I understand that there are good lists at Thornhill and Elland; and Burn, in his "History of Parish Registers," p. 227, 2nd edit., mentions that the Register at Sandwich, Kent, contains an account of the sums collected on 235 Briefs between 1707 and 1736. A long list of Briefs from 1868 to 1705 from an autograph book of Rev. Thos. Walker, M.A., then Vicar of Clent, Staffordshire, now in Worcestershire, is given in Notes and Queries 5 S. IV. : 447 and 481. This list and the one given below extend over much the same dates. Some of the entries in each refer to the same briefs, but there are many dissimilar entries. Where information is given in the Clent list which throws light on the Melton list, I have added it in brackets at the end of each entry. In "The Antiquary" for April and May, 1881, there is a paper on "Some Early Briefs," by S. R. Bird, F.S.A. As collections were made all over England, or frequently, at least, over extended portions of the country, scraps of local information may be gathered where they are least expected. I have added some notes which I have thought might be acceptable. I have to thank Rev. E. Charles Marriott, of Elton, county Durham; and Mr. J. Horsfall Turner, of Idle, near Leeds, for information they have kindly given me.

FROM THE REGISTER OF THE PARISH OF MELTON-ON-THE-HILL,  
W. RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

1671.—Collected in ye parish Church of Melton upon a breife for ye release of ye slaves in Turkey ye sūme of nine shillings sixpence. June ye 12. 1671.<sup>1</sup>

Collect on a Breife for Halton in ye parish of Whitkerke ye summe of five shillings one peny. July ye 9th.

Collected on a breife for Durham ye sume of foure shillings nine pence halfe peny. Aug. ye 6. 1671.

Collected upon a breife for Ligrave in ye parish of Luton in ye county of Bedford three shillings foure penc. August ye 20. 1671.

Collected on a breife for Kellington foure shillings seven pence. Ser 15. 71.

Collected on a breife for Welwin in ye County of Bedford three shil: foure penc.

Collected on a breife for Coleharbour in ye city of Lond. three shil: six penc. Mar. 2 (for a fire in y<sup>c</sup> Shugar house).

1673.—Collected on a breife for ffordinbridge in ye County of Southampton. three shillings. eight pence April 27. 73 (fire).

Collected upon a breife for Durham two shillings one penny Aug. 3. 73.

*Briefs Collected in 1681.*

Collected on a breife for Duxford in ye County of Cambridge the sūme of 1s. 8d. Aug. 7th (fire).

Collected on a brief for the Lesser Holand the sūme of 1s. 4d. Septemb. 18th.

Collected on a breife for the Town of Stafford the sūme of 1s. 3d. Decemb. 4th.

Collected on a breife for Lumley in ye County of Northumberland ye sūme of 1s. 7d. March ye 25th day.

*Anno D<sup>m</sup> 1682.*

Collected on a breife for ye reliefe of p-testants come from ffrance the sūme of vis. iid. April 30th.<sup>2</sup>

Collected on a breife for Bishton in pish of Colwich and County of Stafford 1s. 1d. May 28th.

Collected on a brief for Caister<sup>3</sup> in ye County of Lincolne 1s. 3d. July 9th.

Collected on a breife for Presteigne in County of Radnor within ye Domnion of Wales 1s. 6d. August the 6th (fire).

<sup>1</sup> "1678—For the redemption of the English captives in Algiers and other places in Turkey . . . £60 0 0"  
—Parish Register of Kingston-on-Hull. Allen's "Yorks," iii. p. 83.

<sup>2</sup> The French protestant refugees received much help by briefs. The following entries occur:—

"1678.—For the distressed Polish, French, and Irish protestants £270 0 0  
"For removing the French protestants to Ireland . . . £68 0 0"  
—*Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> "1682.—For the inhabitants of Caistor, which was burnt down, £6 0 0"  
—*Ibid.*



Collected on a briefe for a place called the Maze in ye pise of St. Tho : ye Apstle and St. Olave in ye borrough of Southwark in ye County of Surrey Septemb. the 3d the sūme of tenne pence.

Collected on a briefe for Preston Canderen in the County of Southampton the sūme of 10*d.* September 24th.

Collected on a briefe for Dyers Hall in Thames Street in London the sūme of 1*s.* 3*d.* November the 19th (fire).

Collected on a briefe for New Winsor in Berkshire December 24th the sūme of *vis.* 3*d.* (fire).

*Anno Dom* 1683.

Collected on a briefe for Ensham in Oxfordshire April 22d the sūme of *vis.* 1*d.* (fire).

Collected on a briefe for Wapping the sūme of 4*s.* 2*d.* May the 13th day (fire).

for Stoke 8d June the 10th day (fire, Co. Suffolk).

(Signed here) Vera. O. Ormerod.

1683.

Collected on a brief for Columpton in Devonshire the sūme of *vis.* 6*d.* August the 5th 83 (fire).

Collected on a brief for Bradninch in Devoushire the sūme of nine pence. September 23d.

Collected on a briefe for Runswick in the North Riding of York the sūme of nine pence October the 28th.<sup>4</sup>

Collected on a briefe for Chaunel-row in ye pish of St Margaret Westminster in Middlesexshire the sūme of 9 pence. December the 9th (fire).

Collected on a briefe for Portsmouth in Southamptonshire the sūme of one shilling and threepence. March the 2nd (1685, repair of Par. Ch.).

*March 25th* 84.

Collected on a briefe for Newmarket in Suffolkshire the sūme of 1*s.* 1*d.* April 6th 84 (fire).

Collected on a briefe for Warsope in Nottinghamshire the sūme of 11*d.* June the 8th 84.

Collected on a briefe for St Bidgets in Chester the sūme of 4*s.* Aug. 3d. 84 (repair of Church).

Collected on a brief for Saresden in Oxfordshire the sūme of 1*s.* Nov. 9th 84 (fire).

Collected on a brief for Alrewas in Staffordshire the sūme of 9*d.* Decemb. 14 (fire).

Collected on a briefe for Staverton in Northamptonshire the sūme of — ff. 17. 168 $\frac{1}{2}$  (fire).

<sup>4</sup> Runswick was almost entirely destroyed by a landslip at or about this date. —Young's "History of Whitby" 1817 p. 649.

"1684.—Collect. Aug. 3. upo' a Brief for y<sup>e</sup> inhabitants of Runswick in y<sup>e</sup>

North Riding of y<sup>e</sup> Cou'ty of York, w<sup>h</sup> s<sup>d</sup> town standing w<sup>t</sup> in a bay on y<sup>e</sup> side of a greate Hill w<sup>ch</sup> opening about y<sup>e</sup> middle y<sup>e</sup> town did slip down from it, 03.07." N & Q. 5S. iv. 447. Clent Briefs.

*March 25. 1685.*

Collected on a briefe for Cawston in Norfolkshire the sūme of 1s. April the 19th 85 (fire).

Collected on a briefe for ye pish of St Marys in the City of Ely in the Isle of Ely the sūme of 9d. May the 3d (fire).

Collected on a letter of request for John Lundy (Stainforth) of ye pish of Hatfield the sūme 1s. 1d. May the 24th.<sup>5</sup>

*Anno Dñi 1685.*

Collected on a briefe for Beamister in Dorsetshire the sūme of vis. 6d. June 14th.

Collected on a briefe for Desford in Leicestershire the sūme of 2s. 9d. Aug. the 2d.

Collected on a briefe for Haxby in Yorkshire the sūme of 1s. 2d. Aug. the 30th.

Collected on a briefe for Bedford in Wiltshire the sūme of 1s. October 4th.

Collected on a briefe for Market Deeping in Lincolnshire the sūme of 1s. 6d. (fire).

Collected on a briefe for Sicklinghall in Yorkshire the sūme of 1s. 2d. Decemb: the 13th<sup>6</sup> (fire).

<sup>5</sup> It was not uncommon for single individuals to apply to the Magistrates at Quarter Sessions, for briefs. Thus:—

"At the Sessions at Pontefract 1675, Edward Bradley, of Horbury, Gent. late Captain in the royal cause having suffered imprisonment, and had four considerable houses accidentally burnt down at the City of Yorke petitions for grant from the riding.

"At the Sessions at Skipton 1675, Richard Battye of Kilnsby petitions the Magistrates,—'Losse of goods by sudaine accident of fire which happened unfortunately for to burne all the dwelling house and burne wherein he inhabited, together with much of his household stuffe and other goods whereby yor petr. was quite beggerd and ever since hath suffered great misery for want of some residence,' petitions for relief against winter."—From notes made by Mr. J. Horsfall Turner.

"1661. June 30.—Collected in the Church of Elton the day and year above said for Henry Harrison, Marine Master of the ship, who suffered shipwreck by a calamity of weather near Mount Bay in Cornwall, as his printed Brief specified, the sum of one shilling and ninepence—1s. 9d."—From the Registers of the parish of Elton in the County of Durham.

For other instances see Extracts from "The West Riding Quarter Sessions

Rolls" in "Yorks. Archæolog. Journal, vol. v. pp. 381, 383, 386, 400.

<sup>6</sup> Skipton, July 1634.—The Magistrates sanctioned a "Petition for the King's letters patent on account of loss by fire at Sicklinghall in Kirby Overblow of 23 houses, 2 barns, kilns &c., valued at £1180. 05. 00. and value of goods lost £843. 12. 00."—From Notes from Sessions Rolls made by Mr. J. Horsfall Turner.

Where the collection was to be over an extensive area the King's letters patent were sought to give additional weight to the appeal, as is further shown by the following:—

"Sessions held at Pontefract, 1686. 'On Thursday, April 1st, there hap'ned a sudden, sad and lamentable fire at Snarth, betwixt the houres of twelve and one of the clock in the night, wch, in two houres time, burnt and consumed eight dwelling houses with sevrall barnes, stables, kilnes and other outhouses together with the goods and chattels of yor petitioners, the losse whereof doth amount unto £1002. 11. 8 as shown to the Hon. Ld. Visct. Downe. Petition that justices present the same to his Matie and his honourable Councill to the end yor. petitioners may obtayne his Matie's Gracious lettres Pattern for the gathering the charity of all well disposed persons in the Countyes of Yorke, Lincoln and Nottingham.'"—From Mr. J. H. Turner's Notes.

"Feb: 13. 1660.—Mem y there was a

Collected on a briefe for Alfriston in Sussexshire the sūme of 9*d*.  
Decemb : 20th.

Collected on a briefe for Kirk Santon in the County of Cumberland  
the sūme of 1*s*. 1*d*. Feb 28. 8<sup>g</sup>.

Collected on a briefe for Stanton in Suffolkshire the sūme of 1*s*. 2*d*.  
March 28th.

1686.

Collected on a briefe for the distressed french Protestants the sūme  
6*s*. 11*d*. May 21st. 86.

Collected on a briefe for Whitechappell in Middlesexshire 1*s*. 10*d*.  
June the 20th (fire).

Collected on a briefe for Einsbury in Huntingdonshire 1*s*. 2*d*. July  
the 18th (rebuilding of y<sup>e</sup> steeple and repaying of the Church).

Collected on a brief for the City Hereford 1*s*. 3*d*. August the 8th.

Collected on a briefe for Merriton in County of Salop 1*s*. 4*d*. October  
the 3d 1686 (fire).

(Signed here) per me OLIVERM ORMEROD.

*Anno Dm* 1687.

Collected on a briefe for Kettlewell in Yorkshire the sūme of 4*s*. 1*d*.  
Aug. 28. 87.<sup>7</sup>

*Anno Dm* 1688.

Collected on a briefe for reliev of distressed french ptestants the  
sūme of 5*s*. 10*d*. May the 10th.

*Anno Dm* 1689.

Collected on a briefe for the distressed Irish ptestants the sūme of  
8*s*. 1*d*. and sent to York July the 30th.<sup>8</sup>

collection made in the parish by Christopher Hodjskin the Churchwarden, from house to house, and paid to account of a Briefe authorised by the King's Maj. speaking to loss by a sad accident by fire in London, the 11th day of July last. 1660, and the sum collected by the said churchwarden was 1*s*. 8*d*.—Parish Registers of Elton in County of Durham.

The Preamble to a briefe issued by King Charles II. is given in Hinderwell's History of Scarbro. 3rd edit. p. 95. During the Commonwealth, briefs were issued by the Council of State. Instance:—

“August 28, 1653.

Collected the day and the year above said in the parish Church of Elton upon an order from the Council of State intimating the sad disaster by fire in the Town of Marlborough in Wiltshire upon Thursday the 28th day of April 1653: the sum of 1*s*. 8*d*.—From the Elton Parish Register.

<sup>7</sup> Sessions at Skipton. 1636. July:—

“Flood:—Between, one and three p.m. on the 8th June last past, there happened an earthquake, and a violent and dreadful

Tempest of thunder, haile and raine, which descended so violently from the mountains and out of ye cavernes that it immediately overrun and did teare up the banks of the rivers running through ye townes of Kettlewell and Starbottom in Kettlewell parish, when 100 acres of good land were washed away and 100 acres covered with stones and gravell, the auncient streams were diverted and severall bridges were driven downe and overwhelmed, and many houses destroyed. Total losse £3017. 11. 8. Petition for a brief for the King for collections to be made throughout England.”—From Mr. J. H. Turner's Notes.

See also Whitaker's “History of Craven.” 3rd edit. p. 567. He does not appear to have been aware of the above entry in the Sessions Rolls.

<sup>8</sup> An entry under the same date—1689—in the Parish Registers of Cartmel, runs thus:—

“Collected for Protestants fled out of Ireland, p'suant to their Maj'ties briefe” &c.—“Annals of Cartmel:” J. Stockdale, 1872, p. 161.

Collected on a briefe for Bungay in Suffolkshire the sūme of 4 shillings. Sep 22d. 89 (fire).

1690.—Collected on a briefe for East Smithfield in Middlesex the sūme of 2s. 2d. March 30. 1690 (fire).

Collected on a brief for St. Ives in Huntingtōnshire the sūme of 3s. 3d. July 20. 90 (fire).

For Bishops Lavington in Wiltshire the sūme of 2s. 2d. Aug. 3rd 90.

Collected on the 2d briefe for the Irish p.testants the sūme of 5s. 1d. and sent it to York Aug. 22. 90.

Collected on a briefe for ye pish of St. George in ye Borrough of Southwark in ye County of Surrey the sūme of 1s. 2d. Aug. 24 (fire).

Collected for Stafford the sūme of 3s. 8d. Sep<sup>r</sup> 21st. 90 (fire).

Collected on a briefe for Mr. Jo. Clapton of Norwich the sūme 5d. Nov. 23rd 90.

Collected on a briefe for Morpeth in the County of Northumberland the sūme of 4s. 3d. Dec. 14th 90 (fire).

1691.—Collected on a briefe for Teignmouth and Salon (Shaldon) in Devonshire the sūme 10s. 10d. May the 10th 91 (fire).

The briefe for New Alesford in Hampshire, the time . . . was expired before we read it (fire).

Collected for . . . (*not distinct*) in Yorkshire the sūme of 3s. 6d. June the 7th 91 (? Thirsk. fire).

(Signed here)

p. me. OLIVERUM ORMEROD,  
Vicar de Melton.

Collected for Oswestrey in Shropshire the sūme of 2s. 7d. June 21. 91. (fire).

Collected for Bealt in Breconshire in Wales the sūme of 4s. Aug. 2d. 91 (fire).

Collected for James Brindle Marcer in Blackburn Com. Lanc. the sūme of 3d. halfe peny. Aug. 30. 91.

Collected for Mountsorrel in Lacestershire the sūme of 1s. 8d. octob. 4th 91.

*In Anno D<sup>ni</sup>. 92.*

1692.—for Havant in Southamptonshire the sūme of 3s. 5d. (fire).

for Chagford in Devonshire the sūme of 2s. 10d. June 12th (fire).

for the redemption of captives the summe of 5s. 5d. (by Turkish pirates of Algiers).

for Druridge Widdrington & Chilborn Com of Northumberland the sūme of 3s. 3d.

Collected for Ledbury Com. Hereford the sūme of 2s. 7<sup>ber</sup> 25th (fire).

for Hedon. Com. Ebor. the sūm of 2s. 9d. 8<sup>ber</sup> 23rd (fire).

for Elsworth Com Cantabriæ 2s. 6d. (fire).

1693.—for Peter Ditchfield Com Lanc 1s. 10d. Apr. 30.

for Lambeth Com Surrey 2s. 6d. May 28. 1693 (fire near the saw mill yard).

for Churchill Com. Oxōn 2s. 10d. Octob. 29. 93 (fire).

for Dennie Gunton Com Norfolk 2s. November 19. 93.

for Wooller in the county of Cumberland 2s. 8d. December 24. 93 (fire co. Northumberland).

for ffrench ptestants 2s. 8d. Sept. 30. 94.

(Signed here)

p. me.

1694.—Collected for the City of York the sume of 4 shillings & 2*d.* Decemb. the 23rd 1694 (fire).

for Warwick the sume of £1 9*s.* 4*d.* Mar. 10th 94.<sup>9</sup>

1695.—for Nether Haven & fiddleton in Wiltshire the sume of 3*s.* 10*d.* March 31st 95.

for Gillingham in Dorsetshire the sume of 1*s.* July 14th 95 (fire).

for Whitefriar gate belonging to the Hospitall of Trinity house in Kingston upon Hull the sume of 2*s.* 3*d.* Dec. 25. 95.

1696.—for St Olave Southwark 1*s.* 8*d.* Aug. 6. 96.

for Rob<sup>t</sup> Barker of Aby in Lincolnshire the sume of one shilling & 6. Octob. 18. 96.

for Streatham in the Isle of Ely the sum 1*s.* 3*d.* Decemb. the 6. 96.

1697.—for ffewston in Yorkshire May 5th 1*s.* 6*d.* 97.<sup>10</sup>

for West Halton in Lincolnshire 1*s.* 3*d.* June 13. 1697.

for Wolverhampton in Staffordshire the sume of 8*s.* Novemb. 28. 97 (fire).

1698.—Collected for Richard Vriall in the County of Cumberland the sume of 2*s.* & 1*d.* Octob. 9. 98.

Collected for Newberry in Birkshire the sum of 3*s.* & 8*d.* Novemb. 27. 98.

for Minehead in Sumersetshire the sume of 4*s.* 1*d.* ffeb. 19. 98.

1699.—for the ffrench refugies the sume of £5 4*s.* 7*d.* 90.

Briefs collected in 99.

for Drury Lane in Midlesex the sume of 3 shillings seven pence half penny June 18.<sup>11</sup>

for Derby Court Westminster the sume of 2*s.* 8*d.* Aug 30th.

for Lancaster the sume 3*s.* Sept. 24. 99 (fire).

1700.—Collected on the briefe for redemption of the poore captives at Mackarnes the sume of twelve shillings & sixpence July 7th. 1700.<sup>12</sup>

for St. Mary Magdalen. Bermondsey in the County of Surrey the summe of 6*s.* 8*d.* Ap. 6 (fire near y<sup>e</sup> River of Thames).

1701. for Beccles in Suffolshire the sum of 2*s.* 2*d.* May 4. 1701 (fire).

for Briefs in 1701.

for Ely Cathedral 2*s.* 7*d.* Aug the 3d. (for y<sup>e</sup> repairing of y<sup>e</sup> damage to).

for Horsmonden in the County of Kent 1*s.* 2*d.*

<sup>9</sup> In the Kingston-on-Hull Parish Register is:—

“1699. For the city of Warwick, when it was burnt in 1694. 20. 0. 0.”

—Allen’s “History of Yorke.” iii. p. 83.

<sup>10</sup> Pontefract. Sessions. April. 1698.

“The value of the losse of ffewston Church viewed and vallued by substantiall workmen whose names are hereunder written:—

“Imp. the vullue of the stone worke, plasteringe, leading & glasse £355: for the rooffe £249. 18: sleepers, boards & seats in ye church £110: ye pulpit reading box and bannisters betwixt ye church and quire of four doores £9. 00. 09. whole losse is £723. 18. 09. Thos. T. Pape: Mager Shutt: Masons. Thos. Chippendale: Constne Gill. Carpenters.

“The Justices sent an address to the Lord Keeper of the Great Seale respecting the great and suddain fire at ffewston Church through the negligence of the plumer who was repairing the leads.”—From Mr. J. H. Turner’s Notes.

<sup>11</sup> In the Parish Register of Loughborough, Leicestershire, is the following:—

“1673. Brief for rebuilding the Theatre Royal in London.”—Burn’s “History of Parish Registers,” 2nd edit. p. 178.

<sup>12</sup> “1700. Collected upon a Briefe for the Redemption of Engl. Captives (who are in slavery at Machanes under y<sup>e</sup> Emperour of ffiez. and Moroccoe) y<sup>e</sup> sum of 12. 0.” Briefs collected at Clent. N. & Q. 5 S. iv. p. 481.

- for Cruckmeal in the county of Salop 1s. 8*d.* Sep<sup>r</sup>. 27.  
 for Bromley Church in Staffordshire 1s. 6*d.* Novem. 23.  
 for Eccleshall in Stafforshire 1s. 2*d.* December 21st.  
 for chester Cathedrall 2s. 7*d.* Jan. 25.  
 for Leominster in Herefordshire 3s. 7*d.* (for y<sup>e</sup> burning of Leominster Church).  
 for Ryechurch in Sussexshire (repairs of Rye Church).  
 Briefs collected 1702.  
 for St<sup>t</sup> Germas Church in Selby 6s. May 31st.<sup>13</sup>  
 for Haddam Cm Bucks 2s. 7*d.* June 28th.  
 for Blasden in Lestershire (?) July 19. 1s. 6*d.*  
 for Hornsea in Yorkshire Sept. 6. 1s. 5*d.* (fire).  
 Rolleston in Staffordshire Octob. 31. 2s. (fire).  
 chepstow Church in Mommorthshire Novemb. 15, 1s. 6*d.*  
 for Ely fire. Novemb. 30th 1s. 3*d.*  
 for Lutterworth in Lecestershire Jan. 24. 1s. 3*d.*  
 for Duxford in Nottinghamshire March 17th : 1. 8.  
 1703.—Congleton in cheshire April 11th 1—6. 1703.  
 At the foot of the page :—  
 Wye Church in the County of Kent the briefe was published December 13. 1702 the sume collected 1s. 3*d.*

<sup>13</sup> Selby, 1702. This was for the rebuilding of the central tower which had fallen in 1690, and was about this time rebuilt by aid of local subscriptions added to the proceeds of a brief.—Morrell's "History of Selby," pp. 205, 335.

CIVIL WAR PROCEEDINGS IN YORKSHIRE.

Exemplified by Correspondence in the King's Pamphlets (British Museum).

[Continued from p. 79.]

A MOST TRUE RELATION OF THE LAST WEEKES PASSAGES IN YORKE AND HULL, IN TWO LETTERS FROM THENCE, DISCOVERING THE STRANGE BEHAVIOURS AND RUDE AFFRONTS OF THE CAVALIERS AND OTHER MALIGNANT PERSONS IN THOSE PARTS. WITH DIVERSE OTHER MATTERS OF EXTRAORDINARY NOTE, AND VERY REMARKABLE; TOGETHER WITH THE NAMES OF THOSE GENTLEMEN WHICH ARE ENTERTAINED FOR THE PRINCE HIS GUARD, SINCE HE WAS MADE CAPTAINE OF THE TROOPES, VIZ :—

MR. FRANCK OF KNETON.		MR. FRANCIS TUNSTELL OF WIC-
MR. GEORGE GRANT.		LIFF.
MR. HENRY BLACKSTON.	} Brothers.	MR. BIERLAIES SONNE.
MR. PETER BLACKSTON.		MR. CANE OF STOCKTON.
MR. THO. HALL OF HORNBY.		MR. TOUNGE.

London, Printed for John Wright, June 23rd, 1642.

SIR,

I excuse my not writing since our great meeting at Yorke, for indeed we are cleare out of all hopes, and therefore but that you both desire, and well deserve the paines, I would not have writ at this time, for the great meeting at Yorke, it was onely a shew, and nothing was done on any side, the King came to the Moore with a mighty company of very brave men, when they came they did provoke a shoute first, and then those that were next them did joyne with them, and so marched up where the Trayned Bands stood, and they beat their Drums, and as they went the bookes were delivered, no Petitions could be delivered. This weeke I was at Yorke my selfe againe, and there I saw many brave men, and it was reported forty foure Lords, who had all made protestation against the Order of the Militia, not to obey the Parliament in it, and to that purpose there is Commissions of Array to dispose the Militia to other men, as they report; it is also reported at Yorke, how they had 300 thousand pounds at Sea, and Ordnance also to be landed at Scarborough. As one of the Captaines at Yorke tould me, truly I thinke there was 100 thousand men at the great shout, a tenth part whereof I am confident, would not have beene against the Parliament, though now I thinke men begin to waver much, for there is many strange aspertions cast on the Parliament by the Papists, as that Master Pym hath married two or three daughters with the mony of the State; the Speaker they

say is to have a great deale for his part: the Committie at Yorke for them a great deale; and Sir John Hotham a good quantity; my Lord of Holland is very much spoken against at Yorke, as who should say, he hath gotten more than his part. With these rumours they make people unwilling to pay subsidies; many other strange inventions we have a foot, for which it is strange the Parliament doth not put out a declaration to cleare themselves. The preaching of my Lords Butler, with another Lords Coachman for a wager, the taking away the Common Prayer Booke, all these are frequent among the Papists, whose Priests never did labour with that earnestnesse they now do, but it is but some money matter as I am informed. Yesterday Captaine Leg, and Sir William Carnaby rid post into the North, and this day my Lord of Newcastle<sup>19</sup> is gone that way, I beleeve to garrison Newcastle, for so we have heard this fortnight. It is doubtfull whether we shall have peace or warre; the Troopes of our Countrey Gentlemen for the princes Guard are ordered, and have received their Colors, and have Captaines over them; the young Gentlemen receive no pay; in this note you have their names I know of. The King hath put out a very sharp Answer to the last Remonstrance, and about this day he will as is said, put forth one other, in which the malignant party in the Parliament House will be set out in their right colours. I pray you send us nothing that is printed at York for we have enough of them. I did speake with your mother about the businesse, and your friend in store will not faile, how the other will doe I know not, but all your friends are very well. Our Clergie are all against the Parliament; if the Bil against pluralities had bin for 3 Benefices a peece, it had been more like to have had their favour; wee had a Parson that sent about to his Parishioners, to forbid them to signe any Petition, and now there is a Petition come from Yorke, and read in some Churches, and desired by the Kings servants to be signed to the Parliament, as also their hath been letters of thanks to the Countrey for their paines in comming to Yorke. All manner of things are cheap, nay even meat at Yorke is very cheap, though all that great company be there. One thing I forgot, and that was before we went to shoot, Dr. Bran came to persuade all his friends about us to be for the King, and did protest solemnly, that if all would goe that way, the businesse would

<sup>19</sup> William Cavendish, Earl of Newcastle, was created after the Restoration Marquis of Newcastle in 1643, and Duke of Newcastle in 1664. The title became extinct on the death of his son s. p. m. in 1691. He was employed in the King's interest, and commanded the Royal forces in the North, from the first rupture with the Parliament down to the Battle of Marston Moor, in which he took part, notwithstanding the differences which arose on that occasion between himself and Prince Rupert.

Before the outbreak of hostilities in the early part of 1641—2, he first attempted to secure Hull by stratagem; and soon after in the same year he made himself master of Newcastle and Tynmouth. In the beginning of December 1642 he broke up from the former place, and began his march towards York with the forces he

had levied for the King in the Northern parts, and forced the passage of the Tees. [Rusworth V., 65]. In Jan. 1642—3 he attacked Lord Fairfax at Tadcaster, but with no material result. He had at this time gained over to the King the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland, and Durham, altogether furnishing a quota of 8000 men [id. V., 66.] In June 1643 he defeated and routed Lord Fairfax at Atherton Moor and retreated on Hull; [id. V., 279]. Shortly after he took Gainsborough and Lincoln; and in September of that year he besieged Hull; and after defending York against the Parliamentary generals, he quitted the King's service and the kingdom, immediately following the Battle of Marston Moor. The loss of this battle was fatal to the King's interests in the North.



come to a happy end, and with him that stout Captaine Robinson came well provided to teare any Proclamation, or any thing else that came from the Parliament. The Recusants pay their Rents at Yorke very fast. There was some passage on Monday at Yorke with the Souldiers, and thus it was, Alderman Vaux by his warrant had caused a Souldier to be arrested, they did petition his Majestie, and order was sent to release the party, but upon refusall Serjeant Major Duncome came with some souldiers, and tooke the prisoner, whereupon the Souldiers went to the Aldermans house, the Committee being then in it, and one of their servants came out with a Pistoll, and demanded their occasion therein, they tooke his Pistoll from him, and broke all the windowes, pulled up the blew stoupes that were at his dore, and if Commissarie Wilnot had not beene in the house by chance, it is thought they had done more ill, they trayled the stoups to their house of Guard, and cryed "Roundheads." And when I was at York Captaine Wharton bid one of his Souldiers to let me see two of Alderman Vaux Roundheads, and he did, which was his stoups; this was on Tuesday, I was there. It is also reported there is a generall pardon in drawing up, and onely twelve persons to be excepted out of it. You may shew this letter if you please to your good friend and mine; all his are very well, here was one of his house, just while I was writing this, his two good Schollers were here on Munday: And thus with my daily prayers for your happy returnes, I rest

Yours in all

G. W.

*From Hull, June 18, 1642.*

SIR,

I received yours on Friday last, and hope presently to receive another. On Saturday last we had 2 messengers from the King; the first said he was to deliver his message to the Committee, but while they were assembling went his wayes, without delivering his errand. Another 4 houres after with a Letter to the Maior from his Majesty, who it seemes had bin informed we were all in combustion, commanding him to see that in these tumults, his Armes should not be imbeasled away: the relation of that bubble here, which was the originall of this rumor, I suppose you had last weeke, as likewise of Mr. Cob, and Mr. Constables Duel, about the senior Captaine-ship. The same morning came a letter from the Sheriffe, signifying of diverse complaints upon oath, of outrages committed by the garrison upon the countrey, so for his satisfaction, there is a full examination of Mr. Aldreds going out with 6 Carabines for his guard, but without the least violence offered to any sent to Yorke: I heare there hath this weeke bin great stirring in Yorke, about an anti-Parliamentary petition, many refusing, and in the countrey about the same businesse, to which Selby Towne hath generally subscribed, and some others, but it will be backed with a good Protestation: the Militia is now fully settled in Liucolnshire, none refusing, notwithstanding three threatening Letters to the contrary, sent to the Committee: in Lincolne the voluntieres are equal to the trained Bands, a pursivant sent to apprehend the Maior of Lincolne, was sent for by the Commissioners to appeare before them. In South division two head Constables sent not out warrants, yet came the Countrey in to a man, and with the like cheerefulnessse was it received in all parts. Thursday was the last

B B 2

session, Sir Edward Asbue, (*sic*) and Sir Christopher Wray<sup>20</sup> will according to the order bee here on Monday, there hath bin all this weeke, and is still, a speech of the Kings going to Lincolne. Captaine Leg is gone to Newcastle, a regiment of foot and 200 Horse is to follow him, my Lord of Newcastle hath sent for all his Horse to Yorke, and 'tis said they must follow him, none of the Lords are yet gon from Yorke, but my Lord Strange, who is gone into Lancashire, and not yet returned. Some at Yorke talke of a Petition from Cornewall with 10000 hands, as it was presented to the King by my Lord Moone, proffering their lives and fortunes in the anti-parliaments service, but I believe nothing of it, they deale so much in that trade of false rumors, that little comming that way is to be credited. Yesterday there was an affront offered to the Committee at Yorke: Alderman Vaux his house and chamber windowes broke with stones by the souldiers, the Committee being there, complaint was made, but no redresse obtained, there is much speech reported by some, and contradicted by others, comming thence lately of two troopes of Horse come to Yorke, we know not well what to believe, but certaine there is great and daily resort of all sorts of people thither.

Your assured Friend to serve you,

S. M.

[*King's Pamphlets*, Vol. 58, Art. 18.]

THE PARLIAMENTS MESSAGE TO THE KING AT YORKE; AND HIS MAJESTIES WARRANT TO THE COUNTIE, WITH AN ORDER TO THE HOUSE OF PEERES.

TO THE EARLE OF NORTHAMPTON.	TO L. HOWARD.
TO THE EARLE OF DOVER.	TO L. MOWBRAY.
TO THE EARLE OF DEVONSHIRE.	TO L. RICH.
TO THE EARLE OF HUNTINGTON.	TO L. CAPEL.
TO THE EARLE OF LINSEY.	TO SIR J. BERKLEY.
TO THE EARLE OF COVENTRY.	TO COL. ASHBOURNEHAM.
TO L. SAVILE.	TO CAP. POLLARD.

AND THE EARLES, LORDS, AND OTHER SEVERALL ANSWERS TO THE SAID ORDER OF THE HOUSE, ALSO DIVERSE OTHER FAMOUS, AND REMARKEABLE OCCURRENCES IN BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, JUNE 27, 1642.

*The Parliaments Message to the King at Yorke.*

The Lords and Commons now assembled in Parliament, having with great care and vigilancie, perceived not onely the preposterous distraction of the Kingdome, but also his Majesties refractary opinion in the State of this Realme, doe justly feare that they are brought most studiously to the very brinke of calamity, and unlesse they bee sollicitous of the Epidemicall security of this Nation, the fundamentall constitutions of

<sup>20</sup> Sir Christopher Wray of Ashby in Lincolnshire.

the Kingdome may bee violated, the Lawes transported, and mis-interpreted, and the liberties, immunities, and just proprieties of the subjects invaded. Thus the King, and the Parliament mutually fomenting feares and jealousies betweene each other, have caused the Kingdome to be intricately involved in such a stupendious laberynth of distraction, that the disturbed estate of the whole Kingdome is strangely, and promiscuously shaken thereby. Diverse and severall Messages, and Remonstrances, Declarations, and Replyes have beene often reflected on each other, and while the Kings indignation is exasperated, the Parliaments suspicion is not deficient upon justifiable grounds, so that untill a pacification, an united concord, and absolute connection, doe concur betweene them, reconciling all these variances, and differences, the peace and prosperity of the Kingdome will depend on an ambigeous, and very dubious security.

The Parliament precogitating how to confirme the flourishing tranquillity of the state of the Kingdome: and to reduce the distracted calamity, and distractions of the Kingdome to a reciprocal union, have sent a Message to the King, severall propositions being therein included, to desire his Maiesty to condescend thereunto. First, concerning the election of all chiefe officers, as principally concerne the Kingdome, that they might bee chosen by the approbation of both Houses of Parliament, as the Lord Keeper, Lord High Constable, Lord Lieutenant, Lord Chamberlaine, &c. ; that the Houses of Parliament a stipulation should be reflected on them, to the subsequent and ensuing prosperity of this Nation; then that his Maiestie would graciously subscribe, and condescend unto the Order of the Militia of the Kingdome, as they have discreetly, and most iudiciously disposed of: and that it should be conferred to the trusty hands of such persons only, whose fidelity were approved by the consent of both Houses of Parliament. That the impeachment of the Lord Kimbolton, and the other five Members of the House of Commons may bee cleared according to the known Law of the Land; and that those tumultuous, and rebellious Cavelleers, or the Malignant Party, may be removed from his Maiesties Person, and not instill into his Royall mind, by their Parasiticall insinuations, a sinister conceit of the Parliaments fidelity: that the bleeding wounds of Ireland may likewise be endeavoured to be cured by his Maiesties Royall contribution, and lastly that the peace and tranquillity of the Kingdome might bee settled, confirmed, and directly ratified, that no more feares and jealous dangers, and approaching suspitions of bloody contentions might bee accumulated on the conceits of any. These, and severall other things expressed therein, they presented to his Maiestie at Yorke, as an argument to perswade his Maiestie to concur with the prudence of Parliament, and to reject, and abrogate his resolution of raising Armes, and taking forces against his Parliament.

And since there are so many various passages now dayly agitated in Parliament, I shall thinke it not impertinent or incongruent to articulate, and expresse some certaine occurrences that are assiduously treated on. M. Cursan had sent diverse letters to the Lord Herbert in a most sycophantizing and caluminous manner, intimating that his Maiesty intended to raise Armes, and all the forces he could possibly, and come against the Parliament by the 29 day of this present month. And it would bee a loyall and Honourable Action for the Lord Herbert to

adjoyne and assist his Maiestie herein : and therefore advised the said Lord to bring all the forces he could, and with all speedy expedition, to conduct them to Yorke. This Letter was presented to the House of Commons, and there read, and afterwards delivered to the House of Peeres, acquainting the Lords therewithall. Whereupon a private warrant was immediately set forth, and particularly given to M. Pym, for the apprehension of the said Cursan, to answer such matters as should be evidently objected against him, but information was given, that the said Master Cursan was got to his Majesty for protection, before the warrant could overtake him. The Lords sent the precedent weeke a Message to divers of the Nobility, now accompanying his Maiestie at Yorke, but they being Members of their Houses, and refusing to obey the Houses Command, were sent for as delinquents to make their personall appearance in Parliament, viz.

The Earle of Dover.

The Earle of Huntington.

The Earle of Northampton.

The Earle of Coventry.

The Earle of Devonshire.

But whereas they understood by their Answers, that they were resolved to stay with his Maiesty, being obliged by those places of Honour, and trust, which his Maiestie had conferred on them, and if they did not comply with his commands they were loyable to displeasure : and subject to lose their places of Honour. Then the Lords sent againe unto them, and withal directing an Order also unto

The Lord Howard.

The Lord Rich.

The Lord Mowbray.

The Lord Capel.

but the said Lords contemned the Order for their appearance, alleading that they were engaged to attend upon his Majestie, which the Lords have voted to be a great affront to the Parliament, desiring the Commons also to conjoyne with them in it, which was accordingly done.

The Freeholders of Yorke directed a Petition to the Parliament expressing the great abuses they sustained at their meeting by the Earle of Lindsey, and the Lord Sauile. Thereupon there was a great debate in the House of Commons, and they sent a message to the Lords to desire they would joyne with them in sending a message to the King, that he would be pleased to accepte of the Fre-holders Petition. After which the Commons agreed in a vote, that the Earle of Lindsey, and the Lord Sauile should be sent for, as publike Enemies to the Commonwealth and Incendiaries betweene the King and his People, and the Commons delivered the sayd Votes to the Lords, in which they agreed.

There were letters read in the House which came from Amsterdam, informing that there are many shippes sent from Spaine, that lay in Dunkerke, which as it is conceived are intended for Ireland. And that a great part of [*the*] Ireish, which belonged to the King of France, are lately fallen off, and gone to Dunkerk : whereupon there was an Order sent to the Earle of Warwick, to desire his careful vigilance at sea ; and to certefie him of that information they had received.

It was ordered then upon diverse grounds and just causos,

That Sir John Berkly.

That Captaine Pollar.

That Collonoll Ashburneham

Who [*are*] with his Maiesty at Yorke, should be sent for to the House with all celerity.

Information also was given to the House, that his Majesty had sent Warrants up and downe that part of the Country for the bringing of all such Armes, as have beene taken from Recusants to his Maiestie.

The House of Commons sent a Messenger to apprehend Becket, the great Papist of Yorke, but the said Becket was rescued from him by divers Cavaleers at Yorke, and the Messenger abused by them : And afterwards his Prisoner being delivered to him by meanes of the Committee at Yorke, was sent for afterwards to his Maiestie, telling him that when the Parliament gave him Justice against Sir John Hotham, he would deliver Becket to them.

[*King's Pamphlets*, Vol. 59, Art. 3.]

AN ABSTRACT FROM YORKE OF SEVEN DAYES PASSAGES, FROM THE TWENTY-FOURTH OF JUNE TO THE FIRST OF JULY.

ALSO, A LETTER TO A FRIEND IN LONDON FROM YORK THE FIRST OF JULY.

London. Printed for Benjamine Allen in Popes-Head Alley. 1642.

*An Abstract from York, Of seven Dayes Passages, From the twenty-fourth of June to the first of July.*

*Friday the 24th of June.*

Friday night an hundred and sixty Troupers were sounded out, (Mr. Henry Hastings being come in Post before) ; all were ready within two houres, neare fifty went to Tadcaster that night, the rest sate on horse-backe in Petergate till their Order came and Commission ; when they had stood an hour or more were dismissed till Saturday morning ; that morning dismissed till Munday ; we heare that Master Hastings is made High Sheriffe of Leicester-shire.

*Saturday the 25 of June.*

We heare new Lieutenants are chose for several Counties, and Justices of the Peace put in place of the malignant sort, that are ready on every occasion to frame Petitions for the king to give to his Parliament. Also that a Petition from Bishoprick [*of Durham?*], another from out of the North Counties are framing to his Majesty for the same end. We also heare of 16 pieces of Ordnance from Carlile and Barwick, that are coming for New-Castle, and that Carlile should be fortified, of which we are not sure. Two Proclamations this day were proclaimed on the pavement, one for Com : of Array, the other for safe passage and free for horse, arms, moneys, letters, and other things. We heare some letters were opened that came by last Post, but this, at Doncaster, in the Post Packet, as Sir Charles Lucas for one. The Cavaliers went out this

morning. This afternoon Sir Hugh Bethell acknowledged his errour, and was accepted, and kissed the Kings hand.

*Sunday the 26 of June.*

Master Hastings went post away; at night the Parliaments Answer came to his Maiestie, concerning his Answer to the Yorkshire Petition. I heare ten or eleven thousand hands are already come to the Protes-tation; many of our Aldermen subscribing it, this night came in the Earle of Merleborrow.<sup>21</sup>

*Munday the 27 of June.*

Munday the Cavaliers had not command to goe, the reason his Majestie desires not to spill blood. This day the Archbishop of Yorke was installed;<sup>22</sup> he was met by Dr. Stanhope, and Doctor Hodgson, at the north gates of the great Church, with all the singing men, Querristers, Parrator with his mace, three Sextons with their severall silver staves or maces, and they sung before him into the Chapter house; staying a while there, they came out and went with singing into the Church where prayers and Sermons are. Much wine went into the Vestry against all were done; the manner I know not of his instalment, my time suffered me not to stay: some of the Justices put out of the Committee, I heare is Sir Edw: Rhoades, Master Hammon, Master Stockdale, Master Farrar, Master Marwood, &c. This night one of the Kings Guard comming late from Court through Petergate; three Cavaliers had a wench, they all drev upon the Kings servant, who is almost slain, his skull cut sore, one of his cheeks and eares cut off, but ere that was done, he had wounded every one of them, they have this morning been all with the Captain of them; which is the Earle of Canoune [*Carnarvon*]; they seeme to be much dis-contented at the usage of their fellow; Captain Daniell is one.

*Tuesday 28 June.*

We hear, one of the Kings Pinnaces is taken by two of the K. and P. ships; all the Letters are sent up to London but those of the Q. to the K; also a ship hired to go out with Letters being to agree with the master, some mariners told one of the K. and P. ships lying without, who moved not till she came out, then seised on her, laid the master in the billows to cause him confesse where the messenger and Letters was. At last one of the ship swore he was not far there was so strong a smell of musk; after search by the scent, they found him in a dry barrell, the Letters I think are sent up. This day the E. Carnarvan<sup>23</sup> and, as is reported, other two went from hence; what their businesse is you will hear; it is thought to equall your 1500 horse that is fam'd you have ready.

Now I spoke with Mr. Abbot, one of the two of the guard which was assaulted, who tells me the passage thus: Mr. Kidwell and he coming through Petergate at 11 a clock at night, Kidwell had not his coat on, Abbot had. 7 Cavaliers of which two of them, the one was Captain

<sup>21</sup> William Ley, fourth and last Earl of Marlborough of that creation; ob. 1679.

<sup>22</sup> See p. 76, *antea*.

<sup>23</sup> Robert Dormer, first Earl of Carnarvon; killed fighting in the ranks of the Royalists in 1643.

Daniel the other Captain Kinsman, and other five their names unknown yet, with their swords drawn, swore they were cowards and ran upon them. Kidwell entreated them, "Gentlemen, what do you mean, I pray you forbear, we are the Kings servants going to our lodgings." Abbot intreated the like; upon which they put up their swords and went into their lodging, which was a Tailor's house, one Kitchingman; so these two of the guard did but talk together to bid one another good night, the one being close to his lodging; the Cavaliers lookt out at them, and all seven ran upon them calling them drunken rogues. Kidwell intreated them that if he must needs fight, that either they would but one or two come upon him at once, but they let drive at him, fourty blows at least past on either side ere any fell, at length foure being on Kidwell, and three on Abbot, they fell once or twice; and while Kidwell was down, "strangle the rogues," saies one, "I will mark him," saies another; foure sore cuts he hath in his scull, his cheek almost cut off, his dublet collar on the back-side cut to the back, his hat cut a long cut on the backside, a strong Dutch hat; we think he had six strokes at least behind. That sped, being down, he cried, "Gentlemen, save my life, do not murder me:" the other with 3 Cavaliers was down, one had his thigh over the other upon him, being hot felt no hurt, nor indeed had much, a stroke on the side of his brow, either with their sword pummels or a kick with their foot, his nose broke, his band torn, both band, head, cuffs, hat within, and his hair upon his head, and his cloths all blood, his red coat saved him something; by this time a candle was held out, by that means they got Abbots sword, and took it away. Then the Cavaliers got away into their lodging, where it is observed and notoriously known, that Papists and popishly affected people lodges, and the master of the house saith that they are the Kings faithfulest and best subjects; Sir Tho. Metham lodges there. Up the two men got. Abbot got him to his lodging; got one Mathews a Surgeon to look on his wounds, and to sew up his wounds on his head and cheek, raised the Constable, came into the house to demand his sword, Captain Daniel had it and his own in his hand, flourished his own sword at him, but all swore God damne them if they run not him through that staid, and drove Abbot, the Constable and the watch out of the house, and said they would answer what they had done the next morning; and for his sword he would deliver it to his Captain, which is the E. of Canoun [Carnarvon]; it is beleevd not one of the seven but is sore wounded. Next day which was, this Captain Kinsman is non inventus, but Abbot saw his sword at the house, though he could not have it; being at our Minister, a gentleman told him openly, "Sirrah how dare you come abroad?" "Sir," saies he, "I wronged none, nor gave any bad language." "But," saies the other, "you had best keep your chamber, else I will make you." Mr. Kidwell I beleevd will not live. To day many went to their Captain, E. Canoun, about it. I hear by some his Majestie had rather given 5000*l*. then his Cavaliers should so have behaved themselves, he is too good for such bloody men to be so neer him. To day my Lord Maior hath had the examination of the whole, of which I assure you this is a true relation as any can give you, coming from one of the parties own mouthes. Kidwells left hand neer his little finger had a collop quite cut out, cut and bruised his fingers, and knuckles sore; but before those men came through the street, these Cavaliers had beaten a Knights footman, and with one blow almost cut

quite of all his fingers on one hand. A moneth since, out of this Kitchingmans house, where these Cavaliers lodge, was a pistoll discharged in Richard Pagets chamber over against them, the bullet broke the window, went through the curtain, and the impression to be seen on the sealing; also now we hear the gentry of Yorkshire hath a countermand not to come. This afternoon all the Nobles were commanded to attend His Majestie at Court, which they did. Our famous Sir John Penningtons name will not long be hid on the land as is thought.

*Wednesday, 29 June.*

Wednesday was our fast, and a fair day, so t'was not kept by some nor by the most. The Gentry came not in, but we hear are to come next week. This day the King wished all his Nobilitie to ride out with him in afternoon, but after had some businesse that hindered him. This day, if I be rightly informed, was Captain Duncom made Knight and Barronet. This day went Lieutenant Jervis out poste to fetch in 100 horse, also that the two parties of the guard that were hurt is not likely to have any great damages; for the Prince Electors servant was one against them, the man is yet alive; a world of the Gentry come in; the K. answer to the Propositions came out to day, & is to be read in Churches on Sunday.

*Thursday 30 June.*

Thursday the King and his Nobility met at afternoon; the businesse we are not worthy to know, but in defence of His Majesties Sovereignty; you will find himself and many others to spend their lives, and have a Message I beleve ere this of it. Sir John Pennington is gone to sea. The gentry is to come in on Wednesday or Thursday next. I beleve our high Sheriffe is at a strait; desires to do legally, but without hands at a point in law cannot be sure.

*Yorke, the first of July, 1642.*

SIR,

Love and service remembred, inclosed I send your friends observations, if they be right it is his dutie, if not, it is his paines; he also tenders his service to your wife and sister for passages here, our Countie is halfe divided, what will be done on Wednesday we know not, for the Justices that are Round-heads, they are expelled their Commissions; for the Militia, here it will not be obeyed, nor dare any here speake in defence thereof.

Indeed we are exceedingly distracted, feares of plundering are upon us; the King is as resolute in his way, as any on the earth, our intentions and preparations are constant and resolute; Digbie is expected, &c. Pennington we thinke will prosper in that he is to doe; what to doe with what we have we are studying, for truth is, we thinke delay which you practise, will bring Yorkshire to be quite against you. Fare you well.

C. R.

[*King's Pamphlets*, Vol. 61, Art. 2.]



THE HUMBLE PETITION OF THE GENTRY AND INHABITANTS OF HOLDERNES :  
WITH HIS MAJESTIES ANSWER JULY 6. 1642.

*To the Kings most Excellent Majestie.*

The humble Petition of the Gentry and Inhabitants of Holdernes.

We your Majesties most loyall and oppressed Subjects, having for the space of four moneths (with much patience and prejudice), endured great and insupportable losse by Sir John Hothams taking into Hull (a distinct countie from us) part of the Trained Bands of Yorkshire, contrary to law, your Sacred Majesties right, and expresse Command, by detaining our Arms, destroying our Trade and Markets, with many more pressures upon us, then [*than*] we are willing to repeat ; Howbeit this last attempt of cutting our Banks, drowning part, and indangering the rest of the Levell of Holdernes, is a presumption higher then was ever yet attempted by any subject to our knowledges ; As if Sir John Hotham at once intended to destroy our free-holds and proprieties ; And for no other cause, as we conceive, but for serving your Majestie, according to our Allegiance and the known Laws of the Land.

Our most humble Prayer therefore is, That Your Majestie will vouchsafe speedily to take the premisses into your gracious and tender consideration for securing our fears.

And your Majesties Petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray for your happy and glorious Reigu over us, &c.

Subscribed by

Rob. Hilliard ; Christopher Holme ; Matthew Wentworth ; Francis Cobb ; Leonard Robinson ; James Cane ; Christopher Hilliard ; Gilbert Gower ; and near three hundred others, and delivered to His Majestie at Beverley, the sixth of July, 1642.

At the Court at York, the sixth of July, 1642 :—

His Majestie hath commanded me to give this Answer to this Petition.

That He with just Commiseration, and all possible Compassion considers the miserable condition of the Petitioners, And will both by publishing His Proclamations, and by drawing such Forces together as He shall be able to leave, endeavour the Petitioners relief in their present sufferings, and prevention of their future, with any hazard that may befall His own Person. In the mean time His Majestie hopes all His good subjects do plainly discern, how impossible it is for their Interests to be preserved, when His just Rights and Power are taken from Him.

FALKLAND.<sup>24</sup>

[*King's Pamphlets*, Vol. 61, Art. 44.]

<sup>24</sup> Lucius, second Viscount Falkland ; was Secretary of State to Charles I., and eminent for his literary attainments. Although not a military officer, he took

an unnecessary part in the first battle of Newbury, in September, 1643, and was there killed.—*Rushworth*, V. 293.

A DECLARATION OF SIR JOHN HOTHAMS PROCEEDINGS AT HULL, AND HOW TO PREVENT AN ARMY COMMING AGAINST THE SAME, HE HATH DROWNED FOURE MILES ROUND ABOUT THE TOWNE. WHEREBY HE STANDS IN OPPOSITION AGAINST ALL FORCES WHATSOEVER, IN DEFENCE OF THE SAME. AS ALSO A RELATION HOW THE COUNTY OF LINCOLNE HATH SENT IN TO THEIR RELIEFE FIFTEENE CARTS LOADEN WITH VICTUALL, JULY 5. 1642.

Ordered that this be printed.

HEN. ELSYNG CLER. PARL. & COM.

London. printed for George Thomas. July 8. 1642.

*More strange Newes from Hull. Being a true Relation of a marching towards Hull with a thousand men.*

Such hath been the malignancy of evill affected persons about his Majestie, that they have under many faire pretences, in defence of his person, and against all, as they say, that have stood in defiance of the Lawes of the Land, against the Kings Majest7, which they have very contemptuously, and against both the Houses of Parliament, the City of London, and in fine all parts of the Kingdome, who are opposers to their so cruell and witched (*sic*) Tyranny, which if not prevented by the great mercy of God, wee are like to undergoe the hazard of all that is dearest unto us; some ill affected persons have been so obvious to the good of their Countrey, which hath a long time flourished in great peace and tranquility, which now is exposed to the hazard of ruine: they have sent to the Lord Digby, the Lord Finch, Windebancke, Piercy, and Jermine, who are neer to Yorke to fight, as they say, for their King, although tis probable they have since their beginning of their promotion to preferment been the chiefe disturbers, and raisers of this combustion, which hath already begun, and doth daily encrease, to the terror and affrightment of all his Majesties good subjects: they are now grown to so insolent a head, and so bold aspiring thoughts of honour and greatnesse, that they have wholly exposed themselves to all danger whatsoever, so for their owne private ends, though with the ruining of this Kingdome, they gaine their desires, they have already, as making no doubt but to bring all men under their girdles, and to bee at the commands under a tyrannicall Government, disposed of all mens goods which they bare most grudge to, and especially the Parliament men, their goods and Lands have they shared, and most part of the City of London by nomination of their names, swearing with bitter and damnable oaths, damne and sink them, they will have their swords sheathed in the dearest heart bloods of all those men whom they tearme Round-heads: and in this manner beganne they their divellish designe, seeing so many stratagemes of their wicked inventions, to be frustrate of that which they expected the event would have beene, with a great deale of bloodshed of their enemies; but it hath fallen contrary, by the great mercy of God, as hath plainly appeared

by their dealing in Lancaster, Leicester, Yorke, and New Castle, and also many other adjoining counties.

Yet for all these, their failing in their expectation, the Divill the arch enemy to mankinde, hath not left their thoughts free from conspiracy against their Countrey, as this week appeared by their designe against Sir John Hotham, and to have taken the whole Towne of Hull, and to that end came 1,000 strong marching neare to the Towne, to the terror and affrightment of all the neighbouring places, but was by none opposed, for they marched not altogether, but in severall Troopes for feare of any opposition, and was to have met neere the Towne of Hull, where it was by them intended to have trenched the Towne round, and to have taken whom they thought good, and to have disposed of them at their pleasure, but so it pleased the omnipotent providence of God, that they were discovered by Sir John Hotham, and soone discomfited by his drowning foure miles round about Hull, which the Cavilleers soone perceiving, with a great deale of amazement, ran immediately some one way, some another, some thinking it were the immediate hand of God to punish this their hainous offence, others swearing damne and sinke them yet to be revenged, without the wonderful mercy of God, they had been both damn'd and sinked into the water, which almost flowed upon them.

It is not yet certainly known whether any were drowned or no, by reason of their fleeing one from another in such a manner of distraction, but it is thought that many of them never went to Yorke yet, nor never intend more to goe, seeing nothing but destruction on all those that seeke the desolation of a whole kingdome, which God in his good time open all their eyes that they may see their own destruction either in this world or the world to come, desiring also a happy union betwixt his Majesty, and his high Court of Parliament, and give him a sight of these, and all his wicked counsellors, and the utter desolation which come by a cruell warre, of which we have had a reasonable foresight of our neighbouring Countries of late, Germany and others, which losse there will not be recovered in a long time, if it please God to send peace.

Such hath been the love of the County of Lincolne to assist the good cause of Sir John Hotham that since this assault upon Hull, they have sent in fiteene cart load of victuall, with promises of their best aid and assistance with their lives and estates to support him, against any opposition.

Whereas severall Proclamations, Declarations and Papers, in formes of Proclamations, have issued in his Majesties name, commanding Parsons, Vicars, Curates, Sheriffes, Majors, Bayliffes and other Officers, to publish and proclaime the same, being contrary to Law, and to divers Orders, Ordinances and declarations of both houses.

Be it Ordered and declared by the Lords and Commons in Parliament, That no Sheriff, Major, Bayliff, Parson, Vicar, Curate, or other Officer, shall from henceforth publish or proclaim, or cause to be proclaimed or published, any such Proclamations, Declarations, or Papers, which are or shall be contrary to any Order, Ordinance, or Declarations of the said Houses of Parliament, or tending to the scandall or derogation of their proceedings, but shall use all lawfull waies and means to restrain and hinder the proclaiming and publishing thereof. And all Sheriffs, Majors, Bayliffes, Parsons, Vicars, and Curates, or other Officers, that have for

born or refused, or shall forbear or refuse to publish or proclaim any such Proclamations, Declarations, or Papers as aforesaid, or have or shall hinder the publication thereof, shall bee protected [*by*] the power and authority of both Houses of Parliament.

Ordered by the Commons in Parliament, That this be forthwith Printed and Published.

HEN. ELSING, CLER. PAR. & COM.

[*King's Pamphlets*, vol. 61. Art. 31.]

HIS MAJESTIES PROPOSITIONS TO SIR JOHN HOTHAM, AND THE INHABITANTS OF HULL, JULY 11. WHEREIN HE DECLARES HIS ROYALL INTENTION, EITHER FOR PEACE OR WARRE, PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTIES COMMAND.

WITH SIR JOHN HOTHAMS DECLARATION CONCERNING THE SAME. AND THE FRENCH AMBASSADORS DESIRES TO HIS MAJESTY.

WITH THE RESOLUTION OF BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE SENDING DOWN OF FORCES. ORDERED THAT THIS BE PRINTED AND PUBLISHED.

JOHN BROWN, CLER. PARLIAMENTORUM.



July 15, London, Printed for Edward Johnson.

*His Majesties Proceedings at Hull. From the 8 of July to the 12. 1642.*

Alas, poor Subjects of England, are not your Fears and Jealousies almost grown and come to a full perfection and conclusion? Do not thy Foes still begin to encrease more and more, and begin to presume so farre, as to bring in such Controversies and home-bred Treacheries to be the utter Overthrow of this poore Island, by endeavouring to bring this Kingdome to a Civill warre?

For these Times are now filled with such malignant spirits, devoted altogether to the service of the Divell, labouring to bring to confusion and destruction all the opposers or not compliants to their wicked Designs:

Which I pray God to turn the hearts of all those that are now intended to raise Forces, but to what end is not known, and that all things may be restored to Order, Unity, and Concord, that peace may flourish once again in these Kingdoms, that so by that means the Kings most Excellent Majesty may have his towns and forts resigned up unto him, which now he is quite destitute of, and have command over them, especially that of Hull, which now he is resolved, and fully determined, eyther to winne or lose the said town of Hull, having mustered together many armed men, and stopped the passage every way, and so blocked them up, that they can have no provision nor Ammunition be brought unto them ; and His Majesty is likewise resolved, to intrench all therabouts, he having already built many Fortifications therabouts.

Upon Friday last, Sir John Hotham seeing His Majesties resolution, he shot at the said fortifications which were made by His Majesties Forces.

There is many pieces of Ordinance planted neer Hull, intending to stop the passage, so that there can come no succour nor relief to that town, but with great strength : His Majesty being resolved, that till he hath taken that place, he will not return to York, many volunteers marching to his Majesty daily, promising to assist him to the utmost of their endeavours, an oath being taken amongst them for the performance therof.

The House of Commons having taken into consideration the aforesaid passages concerning Hull, forthwith Ordered, that there should be Forces raised, and sent down for the strengthening of the said town, and concluded, that there should be sent, ten Captains, ten Lieutenants, and ten Ensigns, and moneys were likewise proportioned for them to be speedily sent away, and to satisfie those of the Garrisons in Arrere.

And it was likewise Ordered, that 2000 men should be forthwith sent to Hull, and that Drums should be forthwith struck up in London for that purpose, according to the desires of Sir John Hotham, and in his Letters which he sent to the Parliament, were declared his full resolution, and although he were so besieged, and encompassed by his Royall Sovereign ; yet by the help of God, he would strive and endeavour to the utmost of his power, to perform the trust which both Houses had reposed in him, whereby he would prove himself a true and faithfull servant to both Houses, not resisting his Majesty in any thing, contrary to the trust which was reposed in him by the Honourable Court of Parliament.

His Majesty hath declared to the inhabitants of Hull, His gracious will and pleasure ; which is, That His Majesty is resolved to grant a free pardon to all those in Hull, if so be they will but humble themselves unto him, and lay down their arms, which he declared and published at the Court of Yorke, under his great Seal of England, July 12, 1642.

Both houses Ordered, that there should a speedy Writ issue forth for choosing of other Parliament men in the room of those that were removed. Likewise, they received from the Kings Majesty, a Letter concerning the desires of the French Ambassadour, having beg'd a pardon of the King for divers Jesuits, but his Majesty answered him, that he had referred the same to the Parliaments determination, desiring the Parliament to send him a speedy Answer, concerning the same.

*The Parliaments Answer.*

That those who were taken since the last Proclamation, for their anishment should be executed according to Law, and the rest which have bin long in prison to be referred to the Kings Mercy.

There is a great Preparation for warre, in the North, in Westmerland, and Cumberland, both Houses receiving the said intelligence.

The King's Majesty hath also declared to all the Northern parts of England, that whosoever shall give him their cheerfull help at this time, either with Men, Horse, Arms, or Money, to be brought, sent, or conveyed unto him, He will look upon it as a service never to be forgotten, which Declaration He commanded should be sent to all his loving subjects in Yorkshire, which they most cheerfully assented to, promising to aid and assist him with Men, Horse, Arms, and Money, for the peace and safety of the Kingdome.

Both Houses voted, that it is illegall and against the Laws of the Land, for any to appear in such a warlike manner.

Ordered that this be printed and published.

John Brown Cler. Parl.  
Hen. Elsing Cler. Parl. D Com.  
[*King's Pamphlets*, Vol. 62, Art. 4.]

HORRIBLE NEWES FROM HVLL. WHEREIN IS DECLARED NOW THE KINGS MAJESTY, ATTENDED BY THE PRINCE AND 400 HORSEMEN, AND 700 FOOTMEN ARE GONE TO BESIEGE HVLL : LIKEWISE FOURE OF THE KINGS SHIPS UNDER THE COMMAND OF THE PALSGRAVE, AND THE EARLE OF DANBIE, WHICH HAVE ENDEAVORED TO MOUNT ORDNANCE AGAINST THE SAID TOWNE ON THE OTHER SIDE OF HUMBER. ALSO HIS MAJESTIES RESOLUTION TO TAKE UP ARMES AGAINST ALL THOSE THAT SHALL OPPOSE HIM. WITH MANY REMARKEABLE PASSAGES CONCERNING THE LAST MEETING OF THE GENTRY AND COMMONALTY OF YORKSHIRE ON THURSDAY LAST THE 7 OF JULY. WHEREUNTO IS ANNEXED A REMARKEABLE REPORT CONCERNING THE LORD DIGBIE.

Ordered that this be Printed and Published,

JO. BROWNE, CLER. PARL.

July 11, London, Printed for J. H. and T. Ryder, 1642.

*Exceeding true Newes from Hull.*

It is a horrible thing for us that are subjects to the King of England, we that have lived so many years under a peaceable government, and enjoyed the fruits of our vinyard, yea all the blessings that could be heaped upon a Nation to make it happy, that now after these Halcion daies, a storme threatening so much danger should eclipse the Sunne and usher on destruction ; what greater terrour can there be immagined to fall upon a Kingdome (so great) as Civill Warres ; the King against his

people; the Sonne against his Father; when blood, revenge, and slaughter will tryumph and revell in our cities; our Wives and Children ravished and destroyed before our faces; we ourselves spectators of such horrible and unhumane tragedies, being in no wayes able to helpe or defend them; these are the effects of Civill discords, and have we not just cause to feare that such will be the event of such distractions, for these discontents betweene the King and Parliament, vomited by the malignant party, hath already wrought a sad effect.

For His Majesty hath declared his irefull Resolution, conceiving that all those that have opposed him, and that shall oppose him, by whose hand or by whose directions soever it was done in both cases, by the helpe of God, for he will have justice, or else loose his owne life in the requiring of it.

Likewise his Majesty declares, that if it be possible for his subjects to beleve that such a defence of himselfe with the utmost power he can make, be raising Warre against the Parliament, he doubts not (howsoever it shall please God to deale with him in this contention), but that the justice of his cause will at last prevaile against all those that have for their owne ends corrupted the understanding of the people.

Likewise it is apparent that his Majesty intends to put this his resolution in speedy execution, for the King is gone to Hull, attended with the Prince, with about 400 horsemen and 700 footmen musketieres, but the Inhabitants of Hull having intelligence of their intended purpose, forthwith raised 1000 men well armed to stand up on their guard, to prevent ensuing dangers; there is two Ships lately come from Holland, the Palsgrave<sup>25</sup> being in one, and the Earle of Danbie in another, and many other Lords besides, and they came both to the mouth of Humber, but there arose a great wind, insomuch that they were forthwith driven from the shore, and disperst at sea from each other, but one of them comming up very boldly towards Hull, Sir John Hotham made shot at them, and beate them to the other side of Humber, whereat yet they lye and have drawne certaine of the chieftest of their Ordnance a shore, and have raised certaine Batteries, and mounted their Ordnance thereon, against Sir John Hotham; and all the souldiers aforementioned, accompanied with the Prince, are gone to aid and assist him against the Towne, and they have brought with them great store of Ammunition, beside 300 thousand pounds of Money, so that the King, and the Prince, is gone to meet them with a strong Guard of Souldiers for his owne defence.

Upon Thursday last, being the 7 of July, the King summoned all the Gentry and Commoualty of Yorkeshire, that are Protestants, to attend his commands, when there was assembled great multitudes of Protestants, and many others that are favourers of the Malignant Party, and many profest Papists were there (notwithstanding his Maiesties command to the contrary), from which we may inferre, that they that doe presume to meet in a tumultuous manner, contrary to his Maiesties command, while Warre is but in agitation, [*but*] will be much boulder, and contest with that command, were War put in execution.

Likewise the Cavaliers commit outrages of all sorts, dreading no

<sup>25</sup> Name by which the *Pfalzgraf* Rhine was known. [Pfalzgrave], or Count Palatine of the

thing, neither Law, nor Authority, being countenanced by some great men that are too neare the King in power, and authority, so that we are not certaine to enjoy anything but by their allowance, may they are so confident, that they will not sticke to sweare, that they will teach us new obedience, and many other reproachfull and dangerous words.

Likewise in the neare adjoining counties, as Leicestershire, Lancashire, and other parts, the Lord Strange, Mr. Hastings, Sir Thomas Aston, and divers other Commissioners of Array, have made great disturbances in those parts, to the terrour of the Inhabitants.

Also it is feared that the Lord Digbie is secretly landed and doth endeavour to raise men in Dorsetshire.

These disturbances the Parliament having seriously considered of, and found the great detriment that these evill affected persons may doe to the subjects, under their authority of the Commission of Array, they have thought good to declare, that the Commission of Array is against Law, and that all those that are actors in putting the Commission of Array in execution, shall be esteemed disturbers of the peace of the Kingdome, and destroyers of the Liberties of the Subject.

Ordered that this be printed and published.

JOHN BROWNE, CLER. PARL.

[*King's Pamphlets*, Vol. 61, Art. 37.]

THE ANSWER AND RESOLUTION OF THE STATES OF HOLLAND, CONCERNING THE QUEENES MAJESTIES DESIRE TO THE STATES. DELIVERED TO HER MAJESTY JULY THE 6, BY THE DUKE OF LUNEBÜRG. ALSO A TRUE RELATION OF TWO SHIPS WHICH CAME FROM HOLLAND, LADEN WITH AMMUNITION, AND GREAT STORE OF MONEYES, AND MANY COMMANDERS, WHO ARE NOW WITH HIS MAJESTIE AT YORKE, WHICH LANDED AT HOLDERNESSE, THE 4 OF JULY 1642.

Ordered to be Printed and Published.

Jo. BROWNE, Cler. Parl.

July 12. London, Printed for J. H. and T. Ryder, 1642.

*The Answer and Resolution of the States in Holland.*

The Queens Majesty since her departure from the English Court, and her arrivall in Holland, being moved with the consideration of the manifold dangers which trouble this Kingdome, and which without speedy prevention must of necessity produce greater and more full of danger; being moved with these and the like considerations, and grieved at the difference between the King and his Parliament, did most seriously, as one most tender of this Kingdome, expresse her selfe unto the States of Holland, and seriously entreated from them their assistance in the reconciliation of the King and Parliament, and withall desiring them that they would undertake to compose and settle the difference, which did so much distract this Kingdome, and for which she her selfe,



as a maine sharer in these troubles, would acknowledge the benefit received, and accept as done unto her owne person. This message or desire was willingly received by the States, and at a publique Assembly at the Hague was openly read, but for the present they returned for answer to her Majesty, that her Desires were of so great weight and consequence, that they must assume some time for answer, and that for the present they could not returne any thing to her Majesty in satisfaction to her desires, but the promise of their services, which should souldainly waite upon her with their Resolution to those her Desires.

Upon the 2 of July there was another meeting assembled, and in the audience of those that were present, the sense of her Majesties desires was reiterated, and after publication & a long debate thereof among the States, they did intimate their mind and chose the Duke of Lunenburg to present their Answer and Resolution to her Majesty, who with all conveniency and speed that might be, provided himselfe to visit and deliver the minds of the States unto her Highnesse. The summe whereof he delivered unto every particular of her Desires. To the first Desire, That it was a most displeasing office and that it did not become any Kingdome to interpose or meddle with the affayres that concerne another Nation, or to screw or search into the secrets and private occurrences that doe belong unto another State, yet they did heartily desire a composition of all differences to the Honour of God, the content of his Majesty, and the prosperity of the Kingdome of England. For that they, beside the relation which they were lately happy in by the conjunction of their Nation with ours of England, occasioned by the most happy and most auspicious marriage of the Prince of Orange his sonne to the most hopefull Lady Mary eldest daughter to the King of England, they had many other obligations and inducement to desire, and by all meanes further, as much as in them lyes, the union and blessed estate of His Majesties Kingdomes.

And with all promised their assistance, so farre as might stand with their honour, to use all possible meanes of reconcilement betweene His Majesty and His Parliament.

And also informed the Queens Majesty, that they would dispatch a suddaine Ambassage to the King and Parliament, by which letters they would move both King and Parliament to a reconcilement, and intimate unto them the danger of Civill difference betweene the King and Subject, not doubting but they should obtaine so much respect from both, as not to deny their desires, which were onely grounded upon their faithfull desires of peace, and their true intentions to serve His Majesty and Parliament. To her Majesties second Desire, to furnish His Majesty with strength against the opposition of these present times, his reply in the name of all the States was, That what power or forces soever they were masters of, they would wish no better employd than to serve the King of England, and to assist him against the violence and invasion of any forraigne enemy. But for any forces against His owne Subjects, they must desire more deliberation. For they did so much tender His Majesties honour and advancement, and the prosperity of His Kingdomes, that they shall not dare to doe any thing which may by any meanes tend to the dishonour of the King, or the disquiet of His Subjects, or Kingdome. And that they did fore-see, that if those distracted proceedings of this Kingdome were not in time prohibited, that ruine and

destruction would be the consequence and effect of private dissentions. This was the answer delivered by the Duke of Luneburg to her Majesty concerning her Desires for the present, but since that time it is generally reported that two ships very well laden with all warlike provision were sent over from the States with two hundred thousand pound to His Majesty in money, in which ships were also almost two hundred ancient Commanders, which for this many yeares had served under the States of Holland, all which, both ships, moneys, ammunition, and Commanders were landed at Holderness, the 4 of July, and are now with His Majesty at Yorke.

[*King's Pamphlets*, Vol. 61, Art. 42.]

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TERRIBLE NEWES FROM HVLL : CONCERNING A GREAT CONSPIRACY WHICH WAS INTENDED AGAINST SIR JOHN HOTHAM, AND THE REST OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE SAID TOWN, BY DIVERS CAVALEERS, WHO LAY NEER UNTO THE SAID TOWN OF HULL. WHERIN IS DECLARED HOW THIS PLOT WAS DISCOVERED, AND HOW SIR JOHN HOTHAM PLAID AGAINST THEM WITH HIS ORDINANCE, AND BEAT THEM OFF FROM THE WALLS, KILLING A GREAT NUMBER OF THEM. ALSO THE KINGS MAJESTIES COMMAND TO THE EARLE OF WARWICKE, AND THE EARL OF WARWICKS ANSWER TO THE SAME. DECLARING HIS LOYALL INTENTION AND RESOLUTION, CONCERNING THE KINGS MAJESTY, AND BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT. LIKEWISE THE PARLIAMENTS RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE EARL OF ESSEX.

JOHN BROWN, Cler. Parliamentorum.

July 20. London. Printed for Edward Johnson.

*His Majesties Command to the Earl of Warwick, Admirall of the Navie.*

The Distempers of this Kingdome are apparently known and made manifest to the whole world ; insomuch that this Kingdome is made a laughing stock and a scorn to all nations, having lived so peaceably in former times, and now beginning a Civill War amongst ourselves ; the causers wherof is the malignant Party, who doth seek to beget a misunderstanding betwixt his Royall Maiesty, and the Honourable Court of Parliament.

Whose endeavours, and industrious pains is for the Glory of his Majesty, and for the prosperity and well-fare of this Kingdom, and so make true Religion flourish in this Island of Brittain ; but because I will not deviate too far from my intended purpose, nor trespasse too far upon the readers patience, I will now relate and come to my full intended purpose following.

Upon the 14 or 15 day of this instant month of July, 1642, a nobleman was riding neer to the Town of Hul, (and as it was thought to surprize the town) there came an unwelcom'd messenger to him from Hull, to receive and demand that debt which he hath a long time owed,

which was a bullet from a mortar-piece, and there he received his deadly wound, and paid his last debt which he owed.

Thus have you heard a true an (*sic*) exact relation of the death of this noble-man, and [*how*] an honourable Peer of the Realm received an untimely death, and had it not bin for the Divine Providence of God, we had lost many more ; yet since his death, there hath bin many more slain, as may appear by this insuing relation.

Upon Monday last, being the 18 day of this instant month of July, 1642, there was Letters read in the honourable Court of Parliament, which came from Sir John Hotham, importing a great and horrible conspiracie against the Town of Hull, plotted and invented by some evill-affected spirits that were resident in the said town, they having given notice therof to the Cavaleers, which joyned with those that were in the town ; and to bring their mischievous and Divellish designs about, they agreed that one of them should fire his house, living at one end of the town next to a Fort or Bulwarke, that so by that means they thought to enter and to overcome the town, which he did accordingly ; but praised be the Almighty for his happy deliverance.

For no sooner were the house on fire, but immediatly Sir John Hotham had intelligence of it, who with all speed caused the Drums to be beat up, and marched towards the said Fort, where divers Cavaleers were entring, but they were soon beaten off, and many of them slain.

There was a Letter read in the House of Commons, on Saturday last, which came from Sir John Hotham, importing that they had taken a half-Moon, being raising neer the town, (as conceived by his Maiesties direction), which would have much annoyed and hindered all provision that should have come by sea ; that he sent Sir John Meldrum out with 500 men, to hinder their proceedings therin ; upon the neer approach of whom the Pioneers and Workmen all ran away, leaving the said worke unperfected, which he hath demolished, and therin they tooke the L. Faulconbridge, and Master Bellasis, a Member of the House of Commons prisoners, with 4 pieces of Brasse Ordnance, and 20 Cavaleers, desiring the Houses pleasure to be known therein, whether they should be sent up to London, or no ; which took the Houses up some time in consideration therof, what most expediest (*sic*) to be done.

Likewise the said Town is now in a lamentable and fearfull distraction, by reason they cannot agree amongst themselvs, some refusing to be under the command of Sir John Hotham.

The House of Commons taking into Consideration the estate of the aforesaid Town of Hull, Resolved and concluded that there should be immediatly 2000 men dispatched, and sent down for the relief therof, together with other Provisions fitting to be prepared and forthwith sent.

The Inhabitants of Dorsetshire is also in a great and fearfull perplexity, by Reason that Mr. Digby is raising of horse in that county, and intends to seize upon the magazine of that county, or else returne to Yorke.

Whereupon both Houses resolved, that the Deputy Lieutenants and other Officers of that County, should raise forces to suppress him, and bring him to the Parliament.

Upon Saturday last, there was a Letter read which came from the

Earl of Warwick, informing that the King had sent a Messenger to him, to command him that hee should send the ship, (the Lyon), to his Majesty before Hull, and deliver up the Captain of the said ship also. But the said Earl returned answer, that he was entrusted therewith by the Parliament, and had Order to keep the same for the peace of his Majesty and Kingdom, and could not therefore deliver the same, untill he had received further Order from the Parliament.

Wherupon both Houses ordered, That the said Earl of Warwick should not deliver up the said ship upon any pretence of Order from his Majesty whatsoever, without the consent of both Houses.

They also Ordered, That the Earle of Essex should be Generall of the Army, which both Houses hath resolved upon for the safety of the Kingdom.

Ordered that this be printed and published,

JOHN BROWN, Cler. Par.

[*King's Pamphlets*, Vol. 63, art. 31.]

EXCEEDING GOOD NEWES FROM BEVERLEY, YORKE, HULL, AND NEWCASTLE,  
WITH THE VALLANT ACTS OF SIR JOHN HOTHAM OVER THE WALLS  
OF HULL AGAINST THE KINGS FORCES, AND HOW HE HATH TAKEN  
TEN CAPTAINES AND CAVALLERES PRISONERS THAT WERE GOING TO  
BARTON IN LINCOLNESHIRE.

AND HOW SIR JOHN HOTHAM GAVE COMMAND TO PULL THE MAYORS GOWNE  
OF HULL OFF FROM HIS BACKE, AND SET A GUARD ABOUT HIS HOUSE;  
AS ALSO HOW SIR JOHN HOTHAM GAVE COMMAND TO BURNE THE  
HOUSES THAT STOOD BETWIXT THE KINGS FORCES AND HULL, LEAST  
ANY OF THE KINGS FORCES SHOULD SHELTER THEMSELVES, AND SO TO  
ASSAULT THE TOWNE.

London, Printed for J. T. July 20. 1642.

*From Beverley neere Hull, Saterday the Sixteenth of July 1642.*

NOBLE SIR,

After the tender of my service, I recommend unto you an abstract of such occurances as hath passed in these parts, during his Maiesties blocking or besciging of the Towne of Hull, wherein you shall be informed of nothing but the truth: also I shall give you a short narration of some particulars from Yorke this last weeke.

Saterday being the ninth of July, divers Captaines and other officers, being Rebels in Ireland, and lately taken by some Scottish forces there, under the command of Colonell Montroe, was sent over into England, and conveyed from Sheriffe to Sheriffe, and so brought to the King at Yorke. This day was they sent for by his Maiestie, who beg'd for pardon, but the King would not grant it, but presently gave command they should bee sent to the Parliament. The Dutches of Buckingham also is at this present in Yorke, to begge pardon for her Husband the Earle

of Antrim in Ireland, taken prisoner likewise by the said Colonell Montroe, but as yet we heare not how she speedes.

This day Sir John Hotham sent to divers inhabitants living without the gates of Hull, neere unto Beverley gate, to depart from their houses, with their goods, necessaries, and housholdstufte, profering to receive them into the towne, or else to goe to such friends as they had, where upon their departure, hee burnt some of the said houses, and caused others to bee pulled downe, least any of his Maiesties forces, (who lies intrenched neere Hull), should shelter themselves, and so assault the towne, it being a maxime in war, (especially in a besieged place), to levell and demolish all places that may prove advantagious to an enemy: as also to raise batteries, and make such workes as may stand for their defence and security. Some difference this day hath beene betwixt Sir John Hotham and the Mayor of Hull, who refused to assist him in defence of the towne, whereupon hee caused his gowne to bee pull'd over his head, and set a guard before his doore.

The King hath a great strength both of Horse and Foote, whose forces are daily augmented by divers of the Gentry of the County of Yorke, Lancashire, Cumberland, Westmerland, Northumberland, and of many other places, who continually repaire to Beverley, and strongly entrench themselves there, they have made two or three workes, and planted some peeces of Ordinance upon them, which was taken out of the shippe called the Providence, which came from Holland with ammunition to the King, and runne ashore at a towne called Paul, within five or sixe miles of Hull. They have laboured continually to let out the water out of the meddowes, which Sir John Hotham drowned, that thereby their approach towards the towne might be more secure & accessable, but all in vaine, for what was drayned out in the ebbe of the Tyde, was drowned againe at the flowing thereof.

Vpon Sunday, July the tenth, Sir John Hotham shot continually into the Kings works, and most part of the night, divers great bullets being taken up neere the Trenches, but God be thanked not a man slaine.

This day, nine or tenne Captaines and other Cavalires were taken prisoners by Sir John Hotham, who were going over Humber to Barton upon the Coast of Lincolneshir to animate that county, or else to force them to assist the King against the Parliament.

This Evening, a Troop of Horse, commanded by Sir Thomas Metham, of my Lord of Lindsyes Regiment, sallyed out of their workes towards Hull, where, on his march, he caused 3 windmills to be set on fire, but first turned out the millers, with their wives and children, and after retreated againe to his quarters.

On Munday morning Sir John made divers shott with great ordinance out of the towne, to cleare the coast. Captaine Ashburnham is here in the Kings Army, who came over with my Lord Digby from Holland.

This day, his Majesty removed from Beverley, to Doncaster, and so to Newarke, conveyed by a Troope of great Horse for his Guard, set out by the County of Yorke. The Prince accompanied him, but the Duke of Yorke returned backe to Yorke. His Majesty hath sent a Message to the Parliament, for the delivering up of Hull unto him, before he prosecute any further, else he shall be forced to reduce it to his obedience, he hath appointed the Parliament to meet him by a Committee at Beverley on Fryday last, it is thought he will returne to Yorke upon Saturday.

Tuesday, Sir John Hotham confined the Mayor of Hull to his house, setting a strict guard before his doore. This day, a Petition from Holderness, was delivered to the King, complayning of Sir John Hothams insolencies done to them, which his Majestie promised to protest against.

Wednesday, it was generally reported that my Lord Digby was gone from the King, towards Holland againe, upon what occasion it is not certainly knowne; but divers reports come from the Court, that the King did not countenance his comming over, but was displeased greatly with him, the Lords about the King was discontented therewith likewise.

Thursday, newes came to Beverley, that two great Demy-Cannons, and one whole Cannon was planted at Barton-upon-Humber, by my Lord of Lindseys direction.

This day, came divers great horse to Beverley from the West-riding of the county: My Lord of Cumberland is made Generall of the Kings Forces. His Majesties Proclamation was proclaimed in York this day, declaring his purpose in besieging of Hull. His Majesties intention is to blocke it up, both by sea, and land; and to keepe all provision from it, and to starve them out; which by land I am perswaded he will accomplish, if not releived by shipping at sea.

Friday, a Warrant under his Majesties Broad-Seale came to Yorke, for the erecting of a new mynt there; some Commissioners appointed for the same, came to view the place, where the old mynt stood, which is now in Sir William Saviles possession neere the minster, where it appeares mony was coyned in Hen. 8. raigne.

This is all I can impart unto you for the present, so wishing a happy peace betwixt King and Parliament, that thereby the distractions of this Kingdome might be removed, I take my leave and Rest,

Yours to Command,

T. G.

Beverley, July 16. 1642.

[*King's Pamphlets*, Vol. 63, Art. 32.]

JULY 18. A DIURNALL OUT OF THE NORTH: OR THE DAILY OCCURRENCES OF THIS WEEKE, WITH EVERY PARTICULAR PASSAGE AT YORKE AND BEVERLEY, UNTO THIS PRESENT 16 OF JULY. 1642.

This day, the King desired to see his Army knit in a posture, and rode thorough and about them three or foure times very gallantly mounted and armed, the entire Body still faced which way soever he rode, or passed by them, and keeping all their Colours together made a shoute of an houre long to congratulate his Person; the number and men, (both Commanders and Private Soldiers), very considerable, (however talkt on and slighted), especially in their alacrity and forwardnesse to obey his Majestie, though the middle sort of the Country at first seemed to stand in a pause or cogitation what to resolve, but now, every day more and more come and send in supply of men, horses, money, and provision, the

King hath wonne upon them so by his protestations and disposition towards the Country.

There was certaine Carts of Provision intended out of Lincolnshire to Hull interposed, others thinke, rather betrayed willingly by those that had the conduct to this side, and the suggestion is not unlikely because the men are thank't; and 'tis very credible the Common people of that Country, doe begin to deny what they were lately, and breake forth into murmures. But the wisdome of our Parliament having plac'd such faithfull and able men there, who are of sufficient power and eminencie in the Countrey, discharge their employment with a great deale of discretion and safety.

And if their wisdomes doe not suddenly contrive some supply for Hull, it may fall into an unexpected strait, for the towne begins to fall into parties and combustion amongst themselves, and Sir John finds it a hard taske to make his commands be obeyed; pray God direct all things for the best.

There is privately come over divers commanders for horse, and some supply of money, as appeared by a moneths pay to the souldery (*sic*), but how [*or*] from whom is not knowne, nor doe the souldiers make it their enquiry, suffices that they find it in their pockets. The Prince, whome the Cavaleers stile Captaine Stewart, commands as brave a Troope as ever came into field, and some two dayes before the remove to Beverley, exercised them at the head himselfe, and with a countenance & behaviour so full of reservednesse and manhood, that (without flattery) it much amazed the beholders, and one might read their admiration in their looks.

The Knights and Gentry of his Troope, presented him at his comming into the field, and as he left his Carouch, by him that had the right hand of the Troope, with a very goodly white horse, trapped most richly to the ground with velvet all studded with burning waves of gold, and a rich tent for that dayes purpose. He put on a very curious guilt armor, and straight way mounted his gallant present, with generall acclamations through the field, for though his Troope compleately consists but of Two Hundred Horse, yet there was to waite upon him, an infinite number of young Spirits martially habited, and bravely hors't, and of all sorts at least 40000 who followed him to the towne with continuall shouts.

There had like to have bene the next day, (though the occasion fell out that morne about some termes of comparison), a dangerous falling out, betweene one Colonell Vavasor, (a very goodly gentleman, and gracious with his Majesty,) and a knight of the Princes Troope, but his Majesty had timely notice of it, sent for them, and made a timely reconcilment, and that which gave another faire interpretation of his disposition, was concerning some citizens or tradesmen, who it seemes compelled by distresse of trade, to leave London to see Yorke, and having taken a shop or two, the townesmen not onely grudg'd their long being there, but one evening fell upon them, threw their wares about the street, and beate them saying—Those that drove the King from London, should not drive him from Yorke. This grew to such a strife, that the Lord Major told it to his Majesty, who was heard to say, The meanest Subject or Citizen was as deare to him in their true affection, as the greatest, and that no good Subject should want his protection.

The Arch-Bishop doth feast his Majesty very sumptuously, and keeps a little Court for the commanders and souldiers. The Earle of Lindsey is to have ships to stop all provision for Hull by sea, and the mouth of Humber will be strongly guarded. The Earle of Newcastle is very strange in the city, and twas whispered that Mr. Jermyn, the Lord Digby, the Lord Foredich, and some others were there privately, but there was no such thing, and those lying papers doe but abuse men, indeed infect them, and reflects upon the iustice of the times; but certaine it is, there is a great expectation from beyond sea, and strong working for it.

Upon Tuesday morning by foure of the clocke, his Majesty received a packet from London, and information of the Lord Major's commitment and the cause, and at dinner was very merry in his discourse of it to the Lords, and they as free in delivering their opinions, and however hee conceives it, he seemes to beare a great mastery and temper over all passages and debatements. Amongst other discourse, it was told him of some observations upon his declarations, and the booke showed him by the Lord Keeper, with a very blacke character both of it and the author being named, a Lawyer of Grayes-Inne. In the afternoone, the Lords had a consultation about him, and a relation of one C. Babbam, for writing foolish and seditious papers, and selling them to the presse to live by them, and there was a Message ordered from His Majesty to both Houses of Parliament for Commitment, if to bee found, and punishment.

Sir Francis Wortley<sup>26</sup> and our new made Knight Duncombe, are designed a thousand men, eight hundred Foot, and two hundred Horse; but whither they are to march or which way is not yet knowne, but it is possible towards Mr. Hastings, who sent a private packet to the King, who makes his party very strong, and is like to doe much dammage to Leicestershire. And the Lord Strange is as active in his way, and puts Manchester to amuse, but yet they hold him to it.

It is thought there is a black cloud teeming in Kent, which may fall fatally, if a North winde take it, the souldiers talke loudly as if the time were come they were to be made for ever, and the Parliament had provided all the plate, and money solely for them.

That night the King came to Beverley about the shutting up of the day, there was sent in fifty great horses all of a darke Bay, handsomely set out with ash-colour'd ribbins, every man gentilely accoutred, and armed. They were presented to His Majesty, but it is not knowne from whom certainly, but supposed from the Earle of Newcastle, by the bravery of their accoutrements.

His Majesty next morning went to the great Church, heard service and a Sermon, by one of the Archbishops chaplaines, his text was Heb. 10, v. 24.—Let us consider one another, to provoke unto love and to good workes—and held the ballance of his text both equally and excellently, though peradventure the Cavaleers did not carry much of it home.

Colonell Lunsford came the next day about two of the clocke in the afternoone to Beverley, had private speech for an houre with the King, and returned by post immediately to the Earle of Rivers, who hath a thousand men at command in the field, and begins great things as is said, and within an houre after, another Post came from the Lord

<sup>26</sup> See *postea*.



Strange, and returned presently with a warrant, signed for the putting out of certaine Justices that opposes or are cold to his commands.

As the King was bowling, there was scatter'd a paper with Verses, very scandalous against Mr. Pym, and shewed the King, who having read them, tore them in pieces, and with a sad looke said, such libellous Rascals hath broke the peace of the Kingdom, and if Justice did but lay hold of them, peoples minds would be quickly calm'd. He that showed them very likely looked for better thanks.

The Lords here sit as close, as the Houses of Parliament doe at London ; let every good heart pray their consultations may meet in the Glory of God and this Kingdome.

[*King's Pamphlets*, Vol. 63, Art. 11.]

A DECLARATION FROM YORK, BY SIR FRANCIS WORTLEY, KNIGHT AND BARONET.<sup>27</sup> IN VINDICATION OF HIMSELF FROM DIVERS ASPERSIONS AND RUMOURS CONCERNING THE DRAWING OF HIS SWORD, AND OTHER ACTIONS, WHEREIN HE DESIRES TO GIVE THE WORLD SATISFACTION.

London : Printed by A. N. for Thomas Warren, 1642.

*Rationi satisfacere possibile, voluntati vero malignitatis satisfacere, nec spero, nec curo.*

I stand accused of to (*sic*) errors, the first an error of my judgment poisoned with disaffection to the honorable Houses of Parliament, the other a perverse error of will, and a malignant disposition to disturbe the businesse wee had in hand, and to make a schisme and division amongst the gentry ; crimes unbeseeming an honest or a wise man (unworthy of a Gentleman). I have therefore offered to the satisfaction of those, whom reason will satisfie, this Declaration strengthened with reason and protestation, backed with an innocent and cleave conscience from that false, and scandalous information given to the honourable Houses of Parliament, (which I will avow to be so, *sub pœnâ capitis*, and which is more, *sub pœnâ disreputationis*, and which is most, *sub pœnâ læsæ conscientiæ*), if you ask mee our reasons :

First, why wee petitioned that the magazine at Hull might be staid, or why wee preferred it to his Majesty, not to the Honourable Houses of Parliament, and as is pretended in opposition to their obedience, or why wee petitioned in the name of the Gentry and Commons of the County, and not in our own onely, and why I presented it to his Majesty, and not another, there being others of my ranke and quality, as able and willing as myself to do his Majesty or the country service.

For the first, though the words were that the magazine at Hull, might

<sup>27</sup> Sir Francis Wortley, Knt., of Wortley in Yorkshire, had been created a Baronet in 1611. On the capture of Wakefield being taken prisoner, he remained in confinement in the Tower for many years.

From him descended Edward Wortley Montague, the husband of the celebrated Lady Mary Wortley Montague, daughter of the Duke of Kingston. He was a very devoted and zealous Cavalier.

be staid, when the returne was delivered, I explained our sence and meaning, and petitioned that so much onely might bee staid as might concern his Majesty, the safety of his Princely issue, and the security of this County, though I might well have added these sixe other Counties, which all depend upon the safety of the magazin at Hull. Our apprehensions of danger were grounded upon our own great charges for watching and warding, and our countries charge to buy powder, match, and bullets for the Foot, appointed to be in readines by the Sheriffs and other Gentlemen upon their first assembly at York; and wee measured our danger by the proportion of our charge, which was to rayse and arm 3000 Foot, and 300 Horse, and to mayntayn them three moneths at the Countries charge, which after was made by the Sheriff and others, wherof Sir William Constable, Sir Mathew Baynton [*Boynston*] and Sir John Bourchier were chief, though I dare say as considerable men for birth and fortunes in the county disavow it; And as many I verily beleeeve, as subscribed, yet wee will not brand them with the character of arrogancy as they doe us—*Et turpe est doctori cui culpa redarguit ipsum*. Besides the booke directed to be printed and published by the honourable Houses of Parliament, called the Danes plot, subscribed by the Clerke of the Parliament, dated Vicesimo die Martij 1641, and another to his Majesty of some intelligence from Holland, concerning the Danish intentions, his Majesty protesting against the knowledge of these, we cannot but give credit both to his Majesty, and to the intelligence, and consequently be sensible both of his Majesties, and our dangers: these I say, were just grounds, of and for our fears as wel of forraigne, as domestique dangers; if they were true, how are they lessened? if not why are they pretended and put upon us with such charge? besides, admit it be publick stocke, are we not sharers in the publick? and for placing of it at Hull, the honourable Houses of Parliament conceived it the fittest place to settle the magazin in, both in respect of the place, and that the adjacent Counties might with most ease, least charge, and best accommodation be supplied with armes, and amunition upon all occasions.

For the second we made our humble addresses to our deare and gracious Sovereigne, and not to the honourable Houses, for these reasons following;

We being assembled about a Petition to the Parliament concerning other businesses, wee were credibly advertised, that the whole magazin was to bee carried away within two or three dayes, in which time we could not hope to adresse our selves to the Parliament, and to reape the benefit of an answer at such a distance from them, and that wee were assured his Majesties interest in the danger would stirre him up, both to secure himselfe, and us, we did not prescribe the way to his Majesty, but left it to his Princely wisdome, we advised him not to goe to Hull, nor was this Petition so much as (*causa*) but *per accidens* of his Majestys going to Hull, as his Majesty knowes and hath declared.

If you aske me why we petitioned in the name of the whole County, and not in our owne names? I answer, we considering our good intentions thought it would not have beene disavowed, and being most of us men, (however branded with the name of inconsiderable and dis-affected men), of as good quality and consideration, and as well affected to re-

ligion, our Prince, and Countrey, as most of those who have protested against it; we presumed that the cause merited the generall assistance; I doe protest for myselfe, and in Christian charitie for the rest, our intentions were good, and had no spirit of contradiction in them, much lesse of opposition to the honourable Houses of Parliament.

If you aske me why I delivered it, I must protest against all arrogancie in it. I was willing to doe my Prince and Countrey that good service, (as I conceived it), and being amongst others of my quality, the first in order of ranke, and his Majesties servant, I must acknowledge that I was well pleased with the service, my heart and conscience, excusing me from all malignant thoughts of contradiction or opposition. And for this last charge, which as I conceive consists of three parts, viz. That I came up into the Deanery, where the Sheriffe and Committee (as they call it) were, and there questioned the Sheriffe and Committee; I appeale to the Sheriffe and the Gentry, whether I was ever with them, or had any discourse with them or no. At that time I was going, and hearing blowes above stayres, I would not embroyle my selfe in the businesse so much as to goe up.

For the other, that I should come down and draw my sword and flourish it, and cryed for the King, I doe protest against it, and beleeve it was grounded upon some calling for the Sheriffe, upon which occasion others called for the King, insomuch as I desired the Gentlemen for the honour of God to put up their swords, and not to spoyle the Kings good cause; and chid some I knew better for it, as divers now of good qualitie will, and have attested. For my calling to the Hall I mentioned it not, but seconded the motion in a civill way, neither did I countenance or move the schisme and division, but consented to our addresse of unity, as all there present can testifie. I am onely sorry the Honourable Houses of Parliament should bee abused with such malicious and frivolous informations, and for my selfe, I am onely sensible of the misapprehensions of my good intentions, and protest my heart is loyall to my God, my King, and Countrey, as any, and dare avow it as far, as who dare avow the contrary.

If this Declaration justifie me amongst rationally and impartiall men, I shall thinke myselfe happy in their good opinion, if not, I shall stick to the motto of my House, which is, *Amicitias volo, inimicitias sperno*.

[*King's Pamphlets*, Vol. 60, Art. 1.]

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AN EXTRACT OF ALL THE PASSAGES FROM HULL, YORK, AND LINCOLNSHIRE,  
BEING TAKEN OUT OF SUNDRY LETTERS, AND SENT BY THE LAST POST.  
BEING A TRUE RELATION OF HIS MAJESTIES PROCEEDINGS IN THOSE  
PARTS.

London, Printed for Benjamin Allen and John Bull. July 19. 1642.

KIND SIR,

I thank you for your news of your proceedings in the South; I pray continue the same, and I shall weekly write to you the news out of the North, if it may be conveyed safe; for we have so many intercepting

Cavaleeres, or rather Cavaleeres upon the high way ; that we are neither confident of our peace nor safety of persons nor goods.

On Wednesday the King was at Lincoln with the Prince, and the Lord Linsey ; where was two peeces of Ordnance presented to him by Sir James Stroobe, to make an attonement to procure pardon for killing one some 14 nights since. There was many of our county of Lincoln came in, but with no courage to fight against Hull ; and I am sure they have no mind to starve Hull ; for there is divers Hull people comes to our town daily ; and they are heartily welcome to us, and we shall do our best to relevee them.

When all the people came together to the King at Lincoln, there was not one in twenty had so much as a sword about them ; you may perceive by that, they came not to fight. The King desired to be excused of his not speaking to them, for they should have his mind in paper. He bid them not to feare, for he would not make their county the seat of warre, but as I remember it was so declared to the county of Yorke: but we heare they are now drawn forth upon paine of death, and forced with swords and pistols to stand in danger of their lives.

Sir John Hotham's sonne, had a horse taken from his man of good vawew, being at his house, eight miles from Hull ; he hath since got satisfaction, and hath taken 8 Cavaleeres with their horses, one horse amongst them worth foure score pound ; and amongst them a gentleman that did owe his father two thousand pounds, he hath layed out these foure yeres to catch him ; but could never lite on him till now, and now he hath him in safe custody ; he might well fight against Sir John, for he had no mind to pay his money.

We have the countrey people come to us every night, and tell us of the proceedings of the Kings army. The Lord Newport was over head and eares that night they burnt our mills, and had much adoe to escape drowning ; they came againe the third night to burne our other mills, but our ordnance was so fierce upon them there, that they runne away. We heare of 5 of Captaine Duncombs Souldiers slaine.

We sent out a small pinnace towards Becton, where espying some of the Cavaleeres that would starve us, we shot two or three guns amongst them ; and now we are resolved to kill them if we can, that would starve us if they can.

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SIR, In much hast I have writ two words of that I have seen. God be thanked our Town is safe and strong, and if supplies come from the Parliament we feare not for all their words, although yesternight it should have been fired by some ill disposed in our Town, but God be thanked we are all in generall in an union, and are resolved to fight it to the last man. We pack out knaves daily, which makes the rest conforme ; it is marvelous to one to see all men in our towne muster and fight, that was on the other side before. Yester night there was divers before our town, but the great guns and muskets did sing sweetly on them ; we are daily yet neere victory, for Captain Paget that let the Providence loose for want of care, hath now playd his part, and redeemed his credit, in taking a Hoy and three great Guns that was going to be planted on Cuntolpher side for stopping passage by Water to us, and did beat all the musqueters, and made them runne ashore by the West, to

fly his ordnance. Our mils was three of them burnt one night, but I beleeve it cost them deere, for the next morning some of their swords, bridles and saddles were got from them by the way, being full of pats beds. The Countrey doth loath them, but they constrain them to fight, and with spades to worke for them to make Forts. I cannot have leave to enlarge it further, Farewell.

15 July, 1642.

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Saturday, we heare that Sir John Pennington is gon to sea ; Pollard, Barkley, Ashburneham to Holland ; yesternight one Master Reeve had his windowes all broke, and the pillers of his windowes cut by souldiers in Walmegate ; yesternight the King was exceeding serious with some of the Nobility, the Lord Keeper, and the Lord Bankes ; to day a Declaration came out concerning his Majesties intentions.

Sunday, about two a clock in the morning, the Trumpets sounded out 200 Horse speedily to horse away ; at five a clocke I heard of it ; about 8 a clock 200 rid away compleatly armed. At noone a command came from the King to the Lord Major, for horses for 300 foot because they had hast, and could not march fast enough on foote. Upon a Common they call Knaismire was driven some 200 horse, another they call Tinghall was driven about 100 horse, at one a clock our belman cryed that all which had horses in those pastures should goe with bridles and sadles thither, or else if bridles and sadles were not brought when the horses came back, we were to pay for the bridles and sadles as they cost to night there went away. A Ship within 10 miles of Hull with provision which came from Holland, which we heare had like to have been taken ; Mr. Murrey being one was in it.

Munday, we heare L. Digby is come to York, and hath been at Hull 3 dayes in a mariners coate all tarre and pitch ; this day 300 foote and 100 horse are presently commanded to be at an howers warning. Also the Regiments of Sir William Pennuymen, and Sir Thomas Mettam, are commanded on paine of death presently to goe forward, we heare that 6 Regiments shall incompass Hull suddenly : the high Sheriffe was on his knees to beg that he might perswade with Sir John Hotham to yeild the Town ere it was besieged, he was confident to perswade him, which his Majesty consented. This day there was about 300 horse brought out of adjoining towns, and our city, for more foote to rid, and about 300 horse more went with them. Colonell Ashburnham with Sir Edward Stradling, and another was taken in a boate on Humber, when the ship came in that the trouble was about, the ship they call the Providence ; so these are with Sir John Hotham. Liucolnshire we heare and believe is secured for the King.

Tuesday, there was abundance going towards Hull, both horse and foote, only a few left at Court, we heare that Sir John Hotham made tryall of his sluces to let out the water, and it would not doe. His Majesty goes on Fryday to Hull, and intends to have Hull ere hee come back as we are informed. Many aspersions are reported of Mr. Pim, that except 3 voices he had been cast out of the house ; that the Militia by the Parliament is yeilded to his Majesty on condition, that he call in his Commission for Array ; Serjeant major Duncombe is made a Knight and Barronet ; also we heare to day that one of kindred (I thinke brother in law) to Sir

John Hotham, was by intreaty allowed to perswade him to yeild the towne, but I heare he sent a resolute letter back that he would not.

Wensday morning at 4 a clock, the King rid with a few attendants to Paule, and came back about 5 a clock out of the ship which is for his Majesty ; 34 peeces we heare are mounted neere Paule, with 2 other huge peeces. Five miles from Hull, they have taken a flax ship, and out thereof 4 pieces of ordnance, and let the ship goe : Also a ship with coales, and one with cheese ; this they report, but unlesse at night ships cannot passe them. Lincolneshire shore is planted with souldiers for the King, that ere long tis thought the men of Hull will scarce get victualls or supplies.

To day it is reported that one Mr. Thorneton formerly expelled Hull, being upon this expedition, is made Captaine of a troope of horse, who yesterday (or this morning) with his souldiers, rid to Anlaby, (whether with, or without Commission, I know not) ; he plundered, and pillaged Lieutenant Colonell Legards house ; they hearing this newes at Hull, Legard plundered with his company, and pillaged Thornetons house in the town ; at which newes Thorneton and his troop comes againe and clears the fields of his sheepe, horse, kine and other cattell. Captaine Jeffard with 60 muskettiers comes by a compasse upon them, and they must either fight or leave their prey, but they run away ; nay saith Jeffard, Captaine Thorneton I will send away my souldiers, send you away yours, and let us 2 trye it, but he gave no heed to these vain words, but they al rid away. We heare that Sir John hath drawne a writing, and all that will stand by him in the towne are to underwrite it ; 300 have already done, what intention he hath how to deale with the other is not yet known.

[*King's Pamphlets*, Vol. 63, Art. 12.]

## DODSWORTH'S YORKSHIRE NOTES.

### WAPENTAKE OF AGBRIGG.

(CONTINUED FROM P. 283.)

**CCC. 12, 24, 59, 82.**

#### **Huntewicke.<sup>8</sup>**

*Fines A<sup>o</sup> 4 John (1202).*

**NNN. 54.** Between Avicia, daughter of Barnard, demand<sup>t</sup> & the Prior of St. Oswald, tent of xx acres of land with the appurtenance in *Huntewick*. The right of the priors and his successors &c.

*In the account of the Feodary of the Honor of Pontefract 44 Ed. 3 (1371).*

**DDD. 64.** Of the prior of St. Oswald of Nostell of a certain yearly rent to be paid to W<sup>m</sup> de Ayketon for the Mann<sup>r</sup> of *Huntwicke* by reason of the nonage of John, son of the aforesaid William, XXX<sup>s</sup>.

#### **Ketelthorp, als Ketelsthorp.<sup>9</sup>**

*In the Evidences of Francis Wortley Kt & Baronet, 13 March 1637, in a box containing Deeds of Hymesworth, Herdewicke nere Aston &c.*

**KKK. 3.** This is the agreem<sup>t</sup> made between Rafe de Horbiry & Henry, son of Elias de *Ketelesthorp*, & William de *Ketelesthorp* & their heires. viz:—that the foresaid Henry & William demised to the said Rafe & his heires all his meadow in Leuenad crofteng in the Territory of *Ketelesthorp*, for one marke of silver beforehand paid. To have from the Feast of St. Martin 1242 untill the end of 5 yeares. Wittnesse Thomas de Horbiri, William de Bretton, Adam de Criglestone, William de Birtwise[1].

**CCC. 8.**

#### **Kelder, als Calder.<sup>10</sup>**

**M. 10, 6.** As before (see *Chevet*, vol. vi., p. 441), continuing as follows:—

At a place called Thornell Leas, the house of Mr. Nettleton, a little brook, called aunciently Ravenbrook, falleth into Kelder, which hath his head about Shibden, being increased with many small brooks cometh by Longliversedge, the seat of the Nevills for a long time, which he had by marriage of the daughter & heire of Liversedge the Auncient owner thereof where hath been a parke disparked in o<sup>r</sup> memory, the last of the Nevills was Charles, who when he fled for siding with the rebellious

<sup>8</sup> Huntewick is not in this Wapentake, but in that of Osgodcross and parish of Wragby.

<sup>9</sup> Kettlethorpe, a hamlet in the township of Crigglestone Graveship and parish

of Sandal Magna and manor of Wakefield.

<sup>10</sup> The river "Kelder" is probably first mentioned in the charter of Reiner le Fleming founding Kirklees.

Earles. Q. Elizabeth, gave it to S<sup>r</sup> Edward Carrey, thence goeth to Burstall.<sup>11</sup>

At Dewsbury a little rivulet called Woodkirke becke falleth into Kelder beginning above Batley, cometh by Howley not far from Woodkirke a cell belonging to S<sup>t</sup> Oswald by S<sup>r</sup> John Savile's smithies & by Sotehill hall & parke nere Dewsbury Church.—Kelder.

### Kirkburton.<sup>12</sup>

### Kirkheaton.<sup>13</sup>

[Heton at' Kirkheton. Heton neare Almanbury.]

*Yorkshire Fines in the Treasury.*

**G. 36. 16.** A<sup>o</sup> 18 R. 2 (1394) John Savile of Shella. The lands at Lepton, *Heton* and Dalton.

**G. 42. 6.** John, the Son of W<sup>m</sup> Scot, knt. 30 E. 3. gave the advowson of the church of *Heton* neare Almanbury to John de Thornhill, Agnes de Dronsfield, and John de Dronsfield. Witnesses &c. dated at London 30 E. 3 (1356).

**G. 104a.** Wickwayns Registry fol. 10. Thomas de Burg presents to the church of *Heton*, Nicholas de Turribus subd'n, 3 yeare of Wickwayn, 8 E. 1 (1279).

<sup>11</sup> In 12 Elizabeth, Sir John Nevil was accused of having been in rebellion with the Earl of Northumberland, and was executed. His estates were forfeited and granted to Sir Edward Carey, knt., whose second son, Philip, sold the whole unto farmers and other purchasers. Harl. M.S. 4630, p. 423.

<sup>12</sup> Kirkburton, a township and parish, a dependence of Wakefield (see High Burton, p. 256). The advowson of the Church of St. John the Baptist here was given with many others by the second earl of Surrey to Leves priory in Sussex. For the history of this place see Mr. Morehouse's work.

<sup>13</sup> There is nothing under this heading in the M.S., but the matter has been supplied from the "Morley" M.S. (Harl. M.S. 797, fol. 30) wherein it is by mistake. Kirkheaton, a township and parish so called to distinguish it from several other Heatons in the same neighbourhood as *Earlsheaton* (q.v.), *Clackheaton*, *Hanging-Heaton*, formerly *Heton-Ilangand*, *Potter-Heaton*, and "*Heton in Bradfordale*." It was the only one that had a church, hence its epithet. In Domesday "*Hepton*," wherein there had been two manors, held by "two brothers," rated at three carucates, with half a square league of woodland. These two manors falling to one grantee, Ilbert de Laci, became one, held of him in 1086 by one Gamel. Subsequently *Heton*

must have been the property of Sweyn Alricson, for the manor descended to the heirs of his two daughters; the Nevils of Hornby representing one, the de Burghs and the Nevils of Mirfield the other. The Nevils and Burghs alternately presented to the church. The chief landholders here, however, were a family called de *Heton*, who ultimately by the marriage of Sir John de *Heton* with one of the five daughters and co-heirs of Alexander de Nevil, of Mirfield, acquired a share in the manor and mesne-fee. This family was descended from Jordan de *Heton*, who with three brothers witnessed a charter of Jordan Foliot. There is a pedigree in Harl. M.S. 4630, folio 277, Arms, Arg., two bars sable. John Gascoigne married the heiress. There were families called "*de Heton*" of the other *Hetons* which has occasioned much confusion, and this particular family had lands in *Earlsheaton*. Alan de *Heton*, whose deed is given above in the text, was of a place in Craven, though he has been made the ancestor in error of those of (Kirk)heaton. In 1316 the abbot of Fountains and William de *Heton* were the chief landholders here. There were other grants of land there to the abbey besides those mentioned above. Jordan de Tagun gave an oxgang. See Burton's Mon. Ebor, p. 171.



**G. 107a.** John, the son & heire of Geoffrey de Nevill presents Robert de Wykeley to the Church of *Heton*, 8 June, 8 of Abp. Romayn, fo. 23 of his Registry, 23. E. 1 (1294).

**D.D.D. 64a.** Of John, the son of John de Heton, for the relief of the 5<sup>th</sup> p<sup>t</sup> of 2 knt's fees, lacking a fifth p<sup>t</sup> in *Heton*, Mirfeld & elsewhere, w<sup>th</sup>in the Henor of Pontfret, in ye feod' acco<sup>t</sup> (46. E. 3) (1372) . . . . . xxxs.

**D.D.D. 69b.** Of the releife of John Gascoigne for half the fee & and the 4<sup>th</sup> p<sup>t</sup> and the 5<sup>th</sup> p<sup>t</sup> of one knits fee in *Heton* and for one carucate of land in Lasingcroft, nihil this yeare. Therefore let him render the yeare following.

**D.D.D. 70a.** Of the relief of John Langton Knt<sup>t</sup> for one Knt's fee in Fernley, *Heton*, and elsewhere. . . . iil this year.

**D.D.D. 71b.** Of the relief of Christopher Danby Knt for one Kt's fee in Fernley, *Heton*, Okenshagh, Wybsey, and Kirkley this yeare happening to the King by the death of Agnes Danby, his mother . . . . . v li.

**C.C.C. 47, 59, 60.**

**M. 3. b.** Hamlets of Heton—Kirkheton and Upper Heton.

**M.** **21a.** Dearnne runes to *Kirkheaton*, where sometymes dwelt Sir John Heaton Knt<sup>t</sup>, who greatly bettered his estate by marriage of one of the coheires of Sir Alexander Nevill, Baron of Mirfeld about 48 H. 3 (1263) of whom descended &c, where it meeteth another brook called Holmeforth water &c.

Kirkheton Church.<sup>14</sup> A.D. 1629.<sup>15</sup>

*In the North Quier Window.*

**M.** **108.** Beaumont, G., a Lyon ramp<sup>t</sup> ent. 8. ☽ ar. (impaling Mirfield) Vert, 2 Lyons pass<sup>t</sup> argent.

<sup>14</sup> In this church may be seen the fine monument of Sir Richard Beaumont, known as "Black Dick." This will be familiar to most Yorkshire readers from the illustration in Whitaker's Leeds. The shield on the right of the inscription contains the following quarterings:— 1, Beaumont; 2, Harrington; 3, Multon; 4, Morville; 5, (Arg., a cross patonce sable); 6, English; 7, Neville; 8, (Sable, on a bend argent 3 mullets gules); 9, Argent, a cross raguly gules. There appears to be some mistake about these arms, probably arising from the marriage of Richard Beaumont in 22 Hy. VII., with Elizabeth, relict of Sir John Stanley and daughter and co-heir of Sir John Harrington of Hornby, but of which marriage there was no issue, therefore no right to the Harrington quarterings was acquired. In one of the windows of the church the Lyley arms appear; Gules, a lion passant, guardant crowned or; underneath, "Wm. Lyley, born 1615, died 1685" (G. W. T.). It may be

useful to add here the copy of Torre's list of the testamentary burials at Kirkheaton church:—

R<sup>d</sup> Beaumont of Wheteley, will p<sup>d</sup>, 20 Sept., 1471.

Charles Beaumont of W. gent., will p<sup>d</sup>, July, 1495.

R<sup>d</sup> Beaumonde of W., will p<sup>d</sup>, 21 Dec., 1540.

Edw. Beaumont of W. hall, will p<sup>d</sup> 9 Feb., 1574.

Legeard Edw. of Diveshouse in Dalton, will p<sup>d</sup>, 4 May, 1620.

R<sup>d</sup> Beaumont of W., knt. will p<sup>d</sup>, 2 Aug., 1632.

Rob<sup>t</sup> Gibson, parson of K. H., will p<sup>d</sup> 17 Oct., 1589.

Richard Langley, gent. of T<sup>p</sup> of Dalton, will p<sup>d</sup>, 1 July, 1539.

Alex<sup>r</sup> Stocke, parson of K. H., will p<sup>d</sup> 8 March, 1626.

R<sup>d</sup> Dronsfield, rector of H., admin<sup>r</sup> to John Burton of Burton Esq.

<sup>15</sup> The date of Dodsworth's Visitation.

*In the Glasse.*

*Pray ye for the soules of . . . Bemon and Cecily his wife.*<sup>16</sup>

*In the middle Quyer Window.*

Percy, B. 5 Fuzells in fesse ar.

Harrington, Sa, fretty (?) a r r ar.

*South Window of the Church.*

Mirfeld.

Savell.

a fesse ent' 6 mollets.

*Out of Gascoigne's Booke of Evidences.*

**A.A. 28a.** A covenant made a° 1240 between Sibill, the prioress and Convent of Kirkleys & John, son of Jordan de Heton concerning a mill newly built in the territory of *Heton*. Witnesses &c. 24 H. 3 (1239).

John, the son of John de Heton, gave to Thomas de Hopton 21 acres of land in *Heton* which John my father gave to Thomas his brother (in law ?) w<sup>th</sup> Alice my Aunt in free marriage. To have &c.

**A.A. b.** I, John de Heton have given &c. to Thomas de Mirfeld in free marriage with Alice my sister the service of G. the son of Reyner de Heton &c.

The King took the homage of John de Heton. Claus. 38 H. 3 (1253).

**A.A. 29a.** John Fleming of Dalton hath given to William the son of John de Heton Knt. and to his heirs one oxgang of land in *Kirkeheton*, to wit that w<sup>ch</sup> John de Heton gave mee w<sup>th</sup> Jone his daughter in marriage. Witnesses &c.

*Out of the Coucher of Fountaynes, fol. 23.*

**A.A. 29b.** Know all &c. that I, Richard, son of Alan de Heton, have given to the monastery of S<sup>t</sup> Marye of Fountaynes comon of pasture of *Heton* for all their cattle of Kilnesey. Witsesse &c. Sans date.

**A.A. 139b.** Ye shall understand that what time the last heire of Heton was within age which was the last John Heton of all, uncle to Dame Isabel Graistocke, that the heir of John Borow al' Burgh was within age allso. And it so then fortunied that the king at his last presentment presented in their nonage the kirke of *Heton* in the name of Heton, and contrarywise the kirke of Mirfeild in the name of Borow clean contrary that they were, and so the nunnes of Kirklees pray for the Borowes and not for the Hetons.<sup>17</sup>

**K. 28b.** John Langton, Knight, holds one Knight's fec in Fernlay, *Heton*, Wibsey, Okenshauh, and Kirkby, late of Robert Nevell knight.

<sup>16</sup> This window records the marriage of Richard Beaumont and Cecily Mirfeld. Richard died in 1471, and directed his body to be buried at Kirkheaton.

<sup>17</sup> It does not appear from Torre's lists that the King ever presented to either, during the nonage of the heirs of de Burgh or de Heton.

*In the Charters of Richard Pilkington, Gent., kept by John Ramsden  
aforesaid, 20 Febr: 1629.*

**K. 68.** No. 1. Know &c. that we, Jordan, son of Richard de Heton &c. for the love of God &c. have given &c. to St Mary and to the monks of Fountaynes all the moity of the water w<sup>ch</sup> is called Kalne belonging to us and to the village of *Heton* as far as their land scituate nye the same water continue. Witnesses &c. Sans date.

**ibm̄.**

No. 2. Adam, son of Adam de Mirefeld, gave to the monks of St Marye of Fountaynes whatsoever they have in the towne of *Heton* as well of the gift of Uchtred my grandfather as of the gift of Adam my father, that is to say of the gift of the foresaid Uchtred xii acres of land w<sup>ch</sup> Eudo Carpentar sometymes held of Ravenkill, father of the said Uchtred, and vii acres of land w<sup>ch</sup> the same Uchtred exchanged w<sup>th</sup> the same monkes for those 7 acres w<sup>ch</sup> Thomas, the son of Peter, gave to the monkes in Thickels and dead wood as much as belongs to their 5 oxgangs of land in the wood of *Heton* all the mynes w<sup>ch</sup> the sayd monkes can find in the territory of *Heton*. Witnesses &c. Sans date.

**ibm̄.**

No. 4. John, Abbot of Fountaynes hath confirmed & given to Robert Carpentar of Bradelay 5 acres of land in *Heton*. Witnesses &c.

**ibm̄.**

Humfrey Clerk of Heton hath given to the monkes of Fountaynes 3 acres of land in Heton . . . rodes. Witnesses &c. Sans date.

**ibm̄.**

Walter de Busc & Edith his wife and William his son have given 4 acres of land in *Heton* to the monastery of Fountaynes, to wit at Thickels, w<sup>ch</sup> Eudo Carpentar held of us. Witnesses, &c. Sans date.

**ibm̄.**

William, the son of Thomas, hath given to the monks of Fountaynes the land w<sup>ch</sup> Thomas, the son of Peter, my father hath given to them of his fee in *Heton*. Witnesses &c. Sans date.

**ibm̄.**

Gilbert, the son of Thomas, the son of Peter, hath given to the monks of Fountaynes one oxgang of land in *Heton* w<sup>ch</sup> he had of William his brother. Witnesses &c. Sans date.

**ibm̄.**

Adam, son of Peter, gave to the monkes of Fountaynes that almes w<sup>ch</sup> Thomas my brother gave to them in *Heton*. Witnesses &c. Sans date.

**ibm̄.**

**K. 69. a.** William, son of Tho de Ledes, hath given sold & quit claymed to his lord, John de Birkin & to his heirs for ever for v marks of silver, all his fee and all my land & my tenement, w<sup>ch</sup> he held

of the foresayd John, his Lord in the towne of *Heton* in demaines & services, homages &c. sealed and confirmed w<sup>th</sup> his seale before all the Court of Roger de Lasci, constable of Chester, at Pontefract on the Sabbath day next after the feast of St. Bennet the Abbot, in the 10th yeare of the raigne of King John, these being Witnesses &c. (6. Dec. 1208.)

*ibm.*

To all &c. John de Birkin greeting, Know ye that I have given &c. to the monkes of Fountaynes all the 4<sup>th</sup> p<sup>t</sup> of the towne of *Heton* w<sup>th</sup> all its appurtenances, libertyes and easements that may have it of my gift in *Heton* and its appurtenances and whatsoever they shall have of the gift of Thomas, the son of Peter, and whatsoever they shall have of the gift of William his son in the same towne as their charter witnesseth, and all the residue of the foresayd 4<sup>th</sup> p<sup>t</sup> of the same towne of *Heton* w<sup>ch</sup> the same William, son of Thomas, hath given, resigned & quitlaymed to me & my heirs in the Court of Pontfret. Witnesses, Robert Waleys then sherife of York, &c. (1205-9)<sup>18</sup>

**K. 90. a.** John Thurgarland the elder, son of Richard Thurgarland hath granted to John Thurgarland his son & to Isabel his wife, daughter of Roger Amyas, all his lands & tenements w<sup>ch</sup> he had in the townes of *Heton*, Mirfield & Lepton. Dated 6. H. 7 (1490). Witness, Richard Beaumont, Esq.

**K. 129. b.** Jordan, the son of Raph of Telefowe of *Heton* that given to Hugh called "leaute" chaplayne for a certayne some of money one messuage & all his land w<sup>th</sup> meadows &c. in the towne of *Heton* w<sup>ch</sup> fell to him by right of inheritance after the death of Raph his father, &c. Dated in the Feast of all Saints in the yeare of O<sup>r</sup> Lord, 1304; Witnesses &c.

*In certaine Court Rolls of Lepton & Heton.*

**K. 137. a.** The Jurors say that William Lyley dyed seised of one messuage and . . . acres of land in the townes of Mirfield and *Heton* called Lylye place &c. See "Lylee."

**K. 137. b.** The Jurors present that William Wode of Lepton and Elizabeth Beaumont of Lascell hall, widow, did not cover the coal pits in *Heton*.

**K. 138. b.** Lepton in the parish of *Heton*.

**Q.Q. 113. a.** Thomas de Burgh Knt., presents to the church of *Heton* 3 yeare of Bishop Melton (1320), fol. 139 of his Registry.

**B. 25. b.** Thomas de Burgh presents to the church of *Heton*, Ides of Aug, 3 year of B<sup>p</sup> Wyckwayne (1282), fol 10 of his Registry.

**B. 29. b.** John de Nevile, son & heir of Geoffrey de Nevile, presents to the church of *Heton* 8. Ides of June 8<sup>th</sup> yeare of Abp. Roman (A<sup>o</sup> 1293) fo 23 of his Registry.

<sup>18</sup> Roger de Lasci, constable of Chester, was sheriff of Yorkshire from 7 to 10 of John, but Robert Waleys, his senechal

and constable of Pontefract, acted for him during the whole period.

**B 114. b.** John Burgh presents to the church of *Heton*, 5 of June 1362, fol. 117 of B<sup>p</sup> Thoresby's Register.

**Kirkby** in the parish of Emley.<sup>19</sup>

**Langrodbrig.**<sup>20</sup>

CCC. 9.

**Langwood.**<sup>21</sup>

G. 132, 135.

**Lascell hall.**<sup>22</sup>

*In the Writeings of John Ramsden of Lascell hall. Esq, 4 Nov., 1629.*

**K. 43.** Know p'sent & to come that I, William Hepworth, vicar of the church of Rustou, have given granted & by this my p'sent charter, confirmed to Richard son of Thomas Dodworth of Bargh, John Rockley, & Nicholas FitzWilliam Esq their heires & assignes, that capital Mess. called *Lascellhall* with all the Lands, meadows, woods, & pasture to the said Mess. belonging which I lately with Robert Storthis the elder had of the guift & grant of John Savill of Shelley in the Towne & within the Bounders of Lepton. To have & hold all the foresaid Mess, lands, meadowes, woods, & pastures with all the appurtenances to the foresaid Richard, John Rockley & Nicholas their heires & assignes &c. of the cheife Lorde of that Fee by the services therefore due & of right accustomed &c. Wittnesse, Nicholas Ashton of Heton, Robert Burdet of Denby, John Barnby of Barmby &c. Dat. at Lepton on the eve of Simon & Jude, the apostles, 1434 (October 27<sup>th</sup> 1434).

**ibm.**

Know p'sent & to come that I, Richard Dodworth have given, granted & by this my p'sent charter confirmed to Elias Birton, Brian Bradford, Christopher Lister & Henry Smyth, all the Lands, & Tenem<sup>ts</sup> meadows, woods, pastures, rents & services with the appurtenances in the Towne

<sup>19</sup> Kirkby, a hamlet in the township and parish of Elmley some distance from the church!

<sup>20</sup> Longroydbridge, in Huddersfield, where the road to Manchester crosses the Colne.

<sup>21</sup> Langwood, now Longwood, a township in the parish of Huddersfield, but not an ancient one.

<sup>22</sup> Lascell Hall, in the township of Lepton and parish of Kirkheaton, see note 21. For the Beaumonts of Lascell Hall descended from Henry and Joan Lascell, see pedigree in Loidis and Elmet, p. 338. There is no pedigree extant of the Lascelles, the last of the family was John, who had three daughters, co-heiresses, one of whom, Cecilia, married William Dodsworth, by whom she had a son Ralph, whom we see married Elizabeth Bosville. Joan Lascelles (the 2nd) married Henry Beaumont, and Margaret, who married John Freston of Altofts. The old house, formerly known

as Lascelles Hall, is now uninhabited and fast falling into decay. It is surrounded by cottages of a very humble character, but even in ruin it is distinguished from its ignoble surroundings by certain architectural features, which stamp it as having been the residence of a family of position. The house has been the residence of the Beaumonts and the Ramsdens, and is now the property of the Walkers. In the great hall there used to be the following arms in stucco, arranged in the form of an octagon, the shields formed by drawing lines from the angles to the centre:—1, Beaumont; 2, Armytage; 3, Ashton; 4, Neville; 5, Pilkington; 6, Portington; 7, .... (..... a bend engr .....); 8, Ramsden. There is no trace at the present day of any arms or carving of any kind. The inhabitants of this village have achieved distinction "on the tented field" by their remarkable success as cricketers (G. W. T.).

& Territory of Lepton, which I lately had of the gift & feoffm<sup>t</sup> of William Hepworth chaplain. To have & hold all & singular the foresaid lands, tenem<sup>ts</sup> meadows &c. to the foresaid Elias, Brian, Xrofer, and Henry their heires & assignes of the cheife Lords of that fee by the services therefore due and accustomed &c. Further know ye that I, the foresaid Richard have attourneyed & put in my place my beloved in Christ, John Beamond & John Harchard joyntly & severally to enter in my name & for me into all & singular the foresaid Lands, tenem<sup>ts</sup> meadows, woods, feedings, pastures, reuts & services with all the appurtenances & to take & have full possession thereof & after such entrance & possession thereof made & had to deliver full seisure & possession to the foresaid Elias, Brian, Christopher & Henry &c. Witnesse. Thomas Beamond of Whitley, John Kay of Wodsom, John Dalton & others. Dated 20 April 15. Ed. 4.

*The Intention of the foresaid Feoffm<sup>t</sup>.*

**K. 44.** To all Christian people to whom this p'sent writeing Indented shall come I, Richard Dodworth greting in the Lord evlasting. Know yee that whereas I y<sup>e</sup> said Richard have made estate & feoffm<sup>t</sup> of all & singular Lands and Tenem<sup>ts</sup> which I late had of the gift & feoffm<sup>t</sup> of William Hepworth preist within the Towneship of Lepton that is to wete one Mess' called *Lascell Hall* with all other Lands & Tenem<sup>ts</sup> within the said Townuship to Elias Burton, Brian Bradford, Christopher Lister & Henry Smyth, The intent to p'forme & doe my will. The which Intent & my will is in forme ensueing that is to witt as my said feoffies shall make a state to Alice my wife for terme of her life of all the said Mess' Lands & Tenem<sup>ts</sup> within the Towneship of Lepton above-said y<sup>e</sup> remainder after her decease to the heires of my body the said Richard lawfully begotten. And if it hapne the said Richard die without issue of my body al then all the said singular Lands & Tenem<sup>ts</sup> to remaine to my right heires for ever. And if it hap that the said Alice to die lifing the said Richard aforesaid any estate made in the forme abovesaid at then my said feoffies shall make a state to me & my heires for ever if they be required. In wisse whereof to this my will & writing Indented have set my seale geven the 20 day of July. 15 Ed. 4. (1576).

*ibm.*

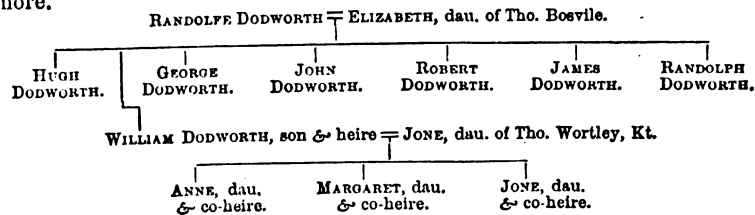
**K. 43.** John Friston of Altofts in the county of Yorke Gent is bound to Henry Beamond of Lascell hall gent. in 100<sup>li</sup>, 35 H. 6 (1456).

*Condition.*

The condition of this obligation is such that if the within named Henry & Jone his wife, one of the daughters & heires of John Lascell their heires and assignes peaceably & without interuption within bound John & Agnes his wife daughter & heire of Margaret another daughter & heire of John Lascells their heires & assigns may have & possesse one mess' called *Lascelle Hall* with the appurtenances, one mess' & halfe a bovate of Land with the appurtenances in Lepton, one croft containyng 5 acres of Land with the appurtenances called Spyvecroft & one croft containyng 1 acre of Land called Annotcroft with the appurtenances in Heyton which the said Henry & Jone his wife hold in purparty of the Inheritance of the foresaid John Lascells that then this obligation be of no effect or else remaine in strength and vertue.

*Escheat* (9 Oct.) 4 H. 8. (1512).

The Jurors say that William Dodworth died seised of 3 mess' 50 acres of Land. 12 acres of meadow, 20 acres of pasture & 12 acres of wood with the appurtenances in Shelley in the county of Yorke & also of one bovate of land in Shelley aforesaid in his demesne as of fee. & likewise of one mess. 37 acres of land 4 acres of meadow, 40 acres of pasture, & 4 acres of wood with the appurtenances in High Burton in the county aforesaid & also of 5 mess' 60 acres of Land, & 8 acres of meadow with the appurtenances in Dodworth in the county aforesaid & likewise of 7 mess. 200 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 40 acres of pasture & 4 acres of wood with the appurtenances in North Crossland in y<sup>e</sup> county aforesaid in his demesne as of fee. And also of one mess' 24 acres of land, 5 acres of meadow, 2 acres of wood with the appurtenances in Thurstonland, in the same county & likewise of 2 mess in Heton. in the county aforesaid called *Lasecy Hall*, 60 acres of land, 16 acres of meadow, 3 acres of wood with the appurtenances in Heton. of the yearly valew of six markes in his demesne as of fee & likewise of one mess' 37 acres of land, 4 acres of meadow & 4 acres of wood with the appurtenances in High Burton in the said county & also of 4 mess' . . acres of Land, 1 acre of meadow, 4 acres of wood with the appurtenances in Barnsley & Ardsley in y<sup>e</sup> county aforesaid in his demesne as of fee & likewise of one mess' 60 acres of Land. 8 acres of meadow 16 acres of pasture & 4 acres of wood in Barsland in the same county & also one capitall mess' called Gilber hall in Bargh in the said County & of 80 acres of land & 20 acres of meadow 24 acres of pasture & 6 acres of wood with the appurtenances in the Towne of Bargh. And the Jurors say the foresaid mess' called *Lasecy hall* is holden of John Everingham in soccage. &c, and they say the foresaid William died the 20 day of February last past. And that Ann Dodworth, Margaret Dodworth, and Jane Dodworth are daughters and next heires of the foresaid William. And that Anne at the taking of this Inquisition was of the age of 13 yeares & more, the foresaid Margaret 11 yeares & the foresaid Jone was of the age of 9 yeares and more.



**Lepton.**<sup>23</sup>

*In the Court Rolls of Bernsley in the Custody of Sr Gervace Cutler K<sup>t</sup>.*

**K. 28.** Robert Ellis held two knights fees in Birkin, Farrburne, Havercroft, Stainburgh, *Lepton*, Mirfield, Shepley, Shellow, & Frisinghall lately Sir Adam de Everingham's 3 H. 6. (1424)

<sup>23</sup> Lepton is a township in the parish of Kirkheaton. Before the Conquest it belonged to one Gerneber, and was rated for Dauegeld at 3 carucates. There was

then also a square "league" or mile of woodland. Gerneber's lands were among those acquired by Ilbert de Laci, who allowed him to retain three manors. A

*In the writings of Richard Pilkinton Gent in the custody of John Ramsden of Lascell hall Esq.*

**K. 68.** William son of Thomas de Leeds gave to Gilbert his brother for his homage & service that bovate of land in *Lepton* which Richard Tastard held doing service as much as belongeth to one bovate of land &c. whereof 24 carucates make a knight's fee for all service &c. Witnesse Humphrey de Lascells,<sup>24</sup> Roger de Birkin, Jordau de Heton, Adam & Robert his brethren.

*In the writings of Rich' Beaumont of Whitley K<sup>t</sup> & Baronet 20. Aug. 1629. In Lepton Box.*

**K. 10.** Robert de Bellomont kt. gave to Nicholas his sonne & the heires of his body all his Land in *Lepton* paying 40s dureing the life of the said Robert. If Nicholas die without issue remainder to John, brother of the said Nicholas. If John die without issue then to Robert brother of the foresaid Nicholas. Dat. A<sup>o</sup>. 1329.

*In the same Evidences.*

**K. 101.** John son of Thomas de Heton granted to Sr. Robert de Bellomont Kt the homage & service of all his Tenants of *Lepton* viz. Adam de Hopton, William Tastard, & John Lepton and others. Dat. 8. Ed. 2. Witnesse Brian de Thornhill, John de Quernby, John de Methelay Jon de Pontefract.

*ibm.*

William de Nevill gave to Richard de Mirfield & his heires one Bovate of Land in *Lepton* w<sup>ch</sup> Adam son of Robert de Ruley held. Witnesse John de Birkin G. de Nottou, then Steward &c.  
(Ante 10. H. 3, 1225.)

*ibm.*

John de Bellomont Kt gave & released to Adam de Hopton all those Lands & mess<sup>s</sup> which Nicholas de Lascells lately held of the guift of Robert de Bellomont his father in the Towne of *Lepton*. Dat. at Mirfield 28 Ed. 3. (1354)

*ibm.*

**K. 102.** Thomas, son of Thomas de Hopton, gave to Roger son of William de Gawkethorp that Bovate of Land in *Lepton* which John de Ruley sometime held of him. Witnesse John, son of John de Hopton. &c.

considerable estate at Lepton came to the Everinghams from the heiress of Birkin and William Elys chev. (knight of the shire 1390) had this with Joan, the elder co-heir of that baronial house. Robert Elys, esq., mentioned above was their son, but though most of his lands went to his sister's heirs, the Lepton estate reverted to a surviving branch of the Everinghams. Robert Elys, however, while in possession seems to have granted lands in Lepton to his kinsman, Richard Elys, who in 8 Hen. V., entailed them on his sons, Richard, John, Robert, and Wil-

liam. In 1316, Lepton appears to have been demesne of the honor of Pontefract.

<sup>24</sup> The earliest of that name in this part of Yorkshire, from whom or one of his descendants "Lascell Hall" seems to have been called was Ralph de Lacell, who gave a bovate in Cumberworth to Nostell Priory before 1127. He may have been father of Simon de Lascelles, who held three knight's fees of the honor of Pontefract in 1166, and overcame Adam Fitz Peter in a duel about lands in Birkin, in 5 Richard I. (1193).



**ibm̄.**

**K. 102.** Thomas, son of Thomas Lepton, gave to Robert his brother, priest, all the Lands & mess' in *Lepton*. Witnessse, Robert de Bellomont &c. Dat. 1323.

*In the same evidences.*

**K. 102.** Robert, (the) Priest, son & heire of Thomas de Lepton, gave Thomas de Lepton his brother his capitall mess' in *Lepton* together with all other mess' & all the land which he had in the towne of *Lepton* by right of inheritance. Witnessse Sir Robert de Bellomont K<sup>t</sup>, dated 1323.

**ibm̄.**

**K. 102.** Robert De Bellomont K<sup>t</sup> gave to Thomas his sonne & the heires of his body lawfully begotten, one place of land in *Lepton* which is called Arkelcroft. Witnessse, Hugh de Kesburgh, John de Lascells. Dat. 1329.

**ibm̄.**

**K. 102.** Adam, son of Robert de Belmont K<sup>t</sup>, remitted & released to Adam de Hopton of Mirfield & his heires all his right which he had in those lands in *Lepton* which he had of the gift of Thomas, son of Robert de Bellomont K<sup>t</sup>, his brother. Witt: S<sup>r</sup> Brian de Thornhill, John de Eland &c. Dat. 1350.

**ibm̄.**

**K. 102.** Robert (the) Priest, son & heire of Thomas de Lepton, gave to Robert de Lepton, Alice sister of the said Robert & to his wife, two parts of one mess' & 2 bovates of land in *Lepton* which William Clerke of Dalton sometime held together with the reversion of the third part which Richard, son of Robert de Pontefract, & Emma his wife hold in the name of the dower of the said Emma reserving to the said Robert necessary sustenance in meat & drinke & paying 10s yearly. Witnessse S<sup>r</sup> William de Bellomont K<sup>t</sup>, Baudwine Tyes, John de Lepton &c. Dat. 1323.

*In the same Evidences.*

**K. 103.** Henry, son of Adam, son of Richard, son of Robert de Lepton, remitted & quitclaimed to Thomas de Lepton, clerke, son of William de Rowley, all the right which he had in all his Mess', Lands, meadows, woods, feeding, releefs, escheats, going out of the foresaid Lands & in all other tenem<sup>ts</sup> which Robert de Lepton his great grandfather had in the towne of *Lepton* in any time of his life. Witnessse Adam de Hopton, William de Beumont, Adam de Pontefract &c.

**ibm̄.**

**K. 107.** John, son of Thomas de Hetton, released & quit-claimed to Adam, son of Adam de Hopton, the service which he was bound to doe to him for land in *Lepton*, &c. Dat. 1327.

**ibm̄.**

William, son of Richard Testard, of Lepton, gave to Maud daughter of Syeryth for her homage & service 3 p'cells of land in *Lepton*. Witnessse John de Hetton, John de Bateley, Henry de Dicton &c. s. d.

**ibm̄.**

Dionisia, late wife of Philip Testard, in her widowhood, gave to Maud, daughter of Sigreda, a p'cell of his land in the territory of *Lepton*. Wittnesse John de Heton, Rafe Tagun, Thomas Whithand, Thomas, son of Walter Flaundrensis, Adam de Lepton, Jordan de Lepton.

**ibm̄.**

Henry, son of William Smyth of Lepton, gave to Richard, son of John de Bellomont, 6 selions of land in the fields of *Lepton*. Wittnesse, S<sup>r</sup> Robert de Bellomont Kt., John de Werkeley, Robert de Lepton, John of the same, Dat. 17 Ed. 2. (1323).

**ibm̄.**

Adam de Mirfeld & Henry de Dalton, Priest, gave to Maud, wife of Thomas Fleming of Lepton, all the lands & tenem<sup>ts</sup> in *Lepton* & Birton which lately were Robert de Lepton's, the reversion to Robert de Lepton & his heires. Wittnesse Adam de Hopton, William de Mirfeld, &c. Dat. 23 Ed. 3. (1349).

**ibm̄.**

Robert de Bellomont Kt., gave to Nicholas his sonne all his land in *Lepton*. Dat. 1329.

**ibm̄.**

Robert, son of Richard de Lepton, gave to Thomas, son of Uchtred de Mirfeld, for his homage & 3 markes of silver & a halfe, 20 acres of land in the new wood in *Lepton*. Wittnesse, William de Sotehill, Adam de Mirfeld, John de Hetton, Jordan his brother, &c.

**ibm̄.**

Agnes Testard of Lepton gave to William Testard of Lepton, her father & Alice his wife, her mother, all her Mess'. & all her lands & tenem<sup>ts</sup> in *Lepton* as she had them of the guift of y<sup>e</sup> foresaid William & Alice. Dat. 23 Ed. 3. (1349).

*In the same Evidences.*

**K. 108.** Adam, son of Richard, son of Robert de Lepton, gave to Maud, daughter of Syerit, the moyety of all his land which he had in *Lepton*. Wittnesse S<sup>r</sup> Adam de Mirfeld, S<sup>r</sup> John de Heton, Rafe Tagun, Thomas Qwithand,<sup>25</sup> William de Bellomont, Adam de Lepton. (s. d.).

**ibm̄.**

Maud, daughter of Syerith, gave all her land of *Lepton* to Thomas her sonne. Wittnesse S<sup>r</sup> John de Heton, Thomas Quitant, William de Bellomont, Adam de Lepton, Jordan de Lepton, (s. d.)

<sup>25</sup> *i.e.*, "Whithand," a family so called in this neighbourhood, spelt Quitant in the next document. Gu. qu. cu. and even gw. were first used by Gallic scribes as an equivalent for the w. of the Franks, a custom which the Scotch, imitating the

French, kept up for a long time. In Yorkshire, Askwith in "Querfedale" was written in Domesday by the Norman clerk "Ascuith," and the name is still sometimes spelt Askquith and Asquith.

**ibm̄.**

To all &c. Adam de Mirfeld greeting, whereas John, son of Robert de Bellomont K<sup>t</sup> released to me & my heires all the right that he had within the bounders of *Lepton* at the day of the makeing of these p'sents, of the guift of Thomas, son of Robert de Bellomont, K<sup>t</sup>, brother of the said John &c. Wittnesse S<sup>t</sup> Brian de Thornhill, John de Eland K<sup>ts</sup>, Dat. 1349.

**ibm̄.**

Cecillia, daughter of Mathew de Storthes, quit claymed to Adam, son of Thomas de Hopton, one bovate of land in *Lepton* which Thomas, father of the foresaid Adam, gave to her. Wittnesse S<sup>t</sup> John de Heton, K<sup>t</sup>, S<sup>t</sup> William de Fleming K<sup>t</sup>, William de Bellomont, Henry le Tyes. &c.

*In the same Evidences.*

**K. 115.** Robert de Lepton gave to S<sup>t</sup> Robert de Bellomont for a certayne sume of money beforehand payd all his land & his tenem<sup>ts</sup> in ye towne & within the bounders of *Lepton*, which he formerly had in the same of the grant of Robert Preist, son of Thomas Clerke of Lepton. &c. Dat. 1324.

**CC. 11, 47, 59, 60, 77, 82, 83.**

*In the account of the Feodary of the hon<sup>r</sup> of Pontefract. l. H. 8. (1509).*

**DDD. 71.** Of the releife of William Mirfeld for halfe a Knights fee 4<sup>th</sup> p<sup>te</sup> minus in Mirfeld, *Lepton*, &c. &c. (as before, vide s. v. Bretwisell, vol. vi., p. 437). . . . . xl.

*In the same account A<sup>o</sup> 22. H. 7. (1506).*

**DDD. 76.** Of the Releife of John Everingham K<sup>t</sup> for 2 Knights fees in Byrken, Fareburne, Havercroft, Staynborough, *Lepton*, Mirfeld, Shipley, Shelley, & Frisingball this yeare . . . . . x.<sup>li</sup>

*Recoveries : Mich. Terme. 28. H. 6 (1449) ro. 136.*

**EE. 2.** John Fryston & Agnes his wife demand<sup>t</sup> ag<sup>t</sup> Henry Beamont & Anne his wife, the moyety of 4 Mess<sup>es</sup>, 100 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, 40 acres of pasture & 40 acres of wood with the appurtenances in *Lepton*.

**Lingarde.<sup>26</sup>***Out of the Kirkstall Coucher in y<sup>e</sup> Duchie office.*

**DDD. 35.** To all the sons of the Holy Mother the Church, Adam de Raynvill, son of Thomas de Reynvill, greeting, Know ye that I have granted, given & confirmed to the monkes of Kirkstall

<sup>26</sup> Lingarths (c. f. Linthwaite and Linley) enclosures, where flax was grown; the first mention of this place is in the

charter of Adam de Reynvil. In 1316 it was in the possession of the Earl of Lancaster, lord of the honor of Pontefract.

that gift which Adam de Reynvill my grandfather made of the mill of Bramleia with the appurtenances &c. of the laud of *Lingarths*, with all the appurtenances, which gift Thomas my father confirmed to them.

**CCC. 68.**

### *Linthwayt.*<sup>27</sup>

*Fines. A° 10. Jo :* (1208)

**NNN. 101.** Between Hugh, son of Aldusa, comp<sup>l</sup> & Robert de Birton ten<sup>t</sup> of 2 bovates of Land & of halfe a mill with the appurtenances in Thornetele & of 20 acres of land with the appurtenances in *Linthwayt*. &c. (as before, vide "High Burton," p. 266).

*In the Red Booke of M<sup>r</sup> Hanson.*

**AA. 129.** Inquisition taken at Barnsley 19 H. 7. (1503-4) after the death of Robert Birton. The Jurors say that the foresaid Robert died seised of the Mann<sup>r</sup> of Birton with the appurtenances &c & of 10li rent in High Burton Riley, Meltham, Shelley, Collersley, North Crossland, Lockwood, Thurstonland, & *Lynthwayt* in the County aforesaid.

*In S<sup>r</sup> John Byron's Booke.*

**GG. 156.** Know p'sent & to come that I, Agnes daughter of Thomas de Rizer, in my virginity have given to John Clors & Avicia his wife, my sister & the heires which shall proceed of the foresaid John & Avicie, all the land & right which I have in Gledholt & in Rameldshagh. & in *Lynthwayt*. Wittnesse S<sup>r</sup> John de Sayvill, John de Quernby &c.

### *Linley.*<sup>28</sup>

In the p'ish of Huddersfeld (*vide Quernby & Fixby.*)<sup>28</sup>

*In the Red Booke of M<sup>r</sup> Hanson.*

**AA. 127.** John de Quernby gave to one William, called 'Thewles' & Amabilla his wife and the heires between them &c. one Mess' & one bovate of land in *Linley* within the territory of *Linley* within the Bounders of Quernby. Wittnesse S<sup>r</sup> Willia<sup>m</sup> de Bellomout. Dat. at Hudresfeld. 10. Ed. 2. (1316).

### *ibm.*

**AA. 132.** M<sup>d</sup> that Hugh de Herey K<sup>t</sup>, A° 32. Ed. 1. (1303) by his deed gave to John de Quernby & Margery, his wife, & the heirs of the said John, all the lands in the towne of Quernby & *Linley* with the appurtenances &c.

<sup>27</sup> Linthwait, probably a thwaite in the Colne valley when first named, sown with line or flax. A township in the parish of Huddersfield.

<sup>28</sup> Lindley-cum-Quarmby forms one township, but at the time of Domesday they were separate. In "Lillaia" were 2

carucates, the land of Ilbert, formerly of Godwin, the owner of Huddersfield, who was allowed by Ilbert to retain some of his estates. There was a wood here 5 quarentines by 2. In the deed of 1316 it would appear Linley had at that date been included in Quarnby.

**AA. 135.** This indenture made between Brian Stapleton K<sup>t</sup> of the one p<sup>t</sup> & Hugh Annesley & Jone his wife, of the other. Witnesseth &c. (as before, vide 'Huddersfield,' p. 279).

*In Mr Hanson's Booke, signed AA.*

**AA. 137.** Henry, son of Roger de Bradley, gave to Henry, son of John, son of Elen de Fekisby, all y<sup>e</sup> land which he held of William Oselset which Hugh son of Aldus sometime held in the territory of *Linley*. Wittnesse John de Eland, Henry de Rishworth, William de Bradley &c.

**ibm̄.**

John, son of Elen de Fekisby, gave to Eve, his daughter, for her homage & service all his land which he held of William de Werlewith in *old Lynley* & all the land which he held of Thomas, son of Elias de Lynley. Wittnesse Hugh de Rastricke, Robert de Bothomley.

*In the same Booke AA.*

**AA. 144.** M<sup>d</sup> that 28 June 1593 Brian Thornhill of Fekisby, Esq. shewed me a deed &c. (as before, vide 'Fekisby,' p. 72). He also shewed me another deed the same day by which one . . . Acton & other feoffees gave all the Mann<sup>r</sup> of Fekisby & what they had in Rastricke, Hiperom & *Lindley* to Margret, relict of Richard de Thornhill, for y<sup>e</sup> terme of her life, the remainder to William de Thornhill, son of Margret & the heires of his body, the remainder to John Thornhill, son of Katherin, daughter of Margret & the heires of their bodies, the remainder to the right heires of Thomas de Totehill &c.

*In the same Booke.*

**AA. 146.** Inquisition taken at the court of Wakefeld 17. Ed. 3 (1343). The Jurors say that Thomas de Totehill &c. (as before, vide 'Fekisby,' p. 135.)

**ibm̄.**

**AA. 147.** William, son of William the Smyth of Osset, gave to John, son of Elen de Fekisby, one acre of Land in *Linley*. Wittnesse, John de Eland, John Lascy, Hugh de Rastricke. &c.

*In the Writeings of Thomas Thornhill of Fekisby Esq., 24 Feb. 1629.*

**K. 97.** Modesta, late wife of Thomas de Totehill, released to William de Totehill & his heires all her right in all her lands in Fekisby, Rastric & *Lynley*. Wittnesse John de Clay.

*In the Evidences of Sir Richard Beaumont K<sup>t</sup> & Baronet, 4 Nov. 1629.*

**K. 116.** Thomas, son of John de Quernby, assigned in his place Thomas, son of John de Lascy, to receive possession of all his lands & tenem<sup>ts</sup> in *Lynley* in the towne of Quernby, which the said John de Quernby had of the guift & feoffem<sup>t</sup> of Hugh de Hercy, in the same. John de Savill, John de Lockwood &c. Dated at Quernby. 1323.

**ibm̄.**

**K. 116.** John de Lascy gave to John King, vicar of Halifax. &c. (as before, vide 'Huddersfield,' p. 279).

**ibm̄.**

**K. 117.** Thomas Stapleton of Skarrington in the county of Nott. Esq & Brian Stapleton Esq are bound to Richard Beamond Esq in 500 markes 3. March 22. H. 7. (1506-7).

The condition that if Thomas Stapleton on his part obey & p'forme the award of John Chaloner, William Amyas, Thomas Wentworth, Rafe Reresby. Gent. arbitrators indifferently chosen betwixt the said Thomas of the one p<sup>t</sup> & Richard Bemont & Nicholas Rysseton, on the other, p<sup>t</sup> of & upon the title and possession & clayme of the 2 parts of the Mann<sup>r</sup> of Whernby & of 9 Mess. 60 acres of land, 100 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture & 40 acres of wood in Whernby, *Lyndley*, Crossland, Hodresfeld, Scammonden, and Staynland with the appurtenances.

### **Lockwood.**<sup>29</sup>

*In the Red Booke of Mr Hanson.*

**AA. 129.** Inquisition taken at Barnsley 19. H. 7. (1503) after the death of Robert Byrton. &c. (as before, vide 'Linthwayt,' p. 414).

*In the Writings of Thomas Feney of Feney hall in Almondbury. 1629.*

**K. 74.** Nicholas de Riley & Thomas de Popley &c. (as before, vide 'Crosland,' vol. vi., p. 446).

**ibm̄.**

**K. 74.** John Lockwood of Lockwood gave to William Lockwood, his son, & Richard, son of the said William of Collersley, in the Towne of North Crossland, one Mess' in *Lockwood*. Wittnesse John Wharnby of Wharnby, John Sayvell. &c. Dat. 1324.

<sup>29</sup> Lockwood was first the name of a wood in North Crosland, then of a house in it, and borne by the family who lived there. The township is called Lockwood, and its divisions, North Crosland and Crosland half. This populous place has extended across the valley beyond its bounds into Almondbury. No pedigree of the Lockwoods of Lockwood has been attempted. Two of them were actors in the famous local feud. The surname is still very common in the neighbourhood. The last who enjoyed the accumulated inheritance seems to have been Richard Lockwood, gent., who died 1 Aug. 1528, leaving the sons of his five sisters his heirs, viz., Robert Coventre, son of Margaret, William Jagger, son of Agnes,

Christopher Walker, son of Joan, Wilfrid Hurst, son of Elizabeth, and John Baugh, son of Isabel, all of full age. The Inq. p. m. was not taken until 24 April, 1549. It found that he died seised of 7 messuages, with lands in Crosland, Wharneby, and Thurstonland; lands in the first two held of Robert Tregott, Esq., and in the last of Gervase Storthes, gent., as of his manor of T—. It was apparently this Richard who married Isabel Beaumont: see "Collersley." Matthew Lockwood of Sowerby, near Thirsk, recorded his arms, a chevron between three cinquefoils, and the pedigree of his branch in the Heralds Visitation, 1665, but the note is added, "No prooffe made of these arms."

ibm̄.

**K. 76.** William Smyth Priest gave to John Savell K<sup>t</sup> &c (as before, vide 'Almondbury,' vol. vi., p. 430.)

ibm̄.

**K. 77.** William Dodworth of Schelley Esq. granted & to farm let to John Hanson & William, his son, one place of Land in *Lockwood*, for the terme of 23 yeares, paying 10<sup>s</sup>—6<sup>d</sup> yearly, Dat. 4. Ed. 4. (1464).

ibm̄.

**K. 77.** Know p'sent & to come that I, Rafe Dodworth Esq., have given &c. to William Hanson, Thomas Hanson, & Edmund Hanson, brethren of the foresaid William, a certaine Mess' heretofore in the tenure of William Gudheire, paying 24<sup>s</sup> Dat. 5 H. 7 (1489).

**Longley.**<sup>30</sup>

*In certaine Court Rolls belonging to the Mann' of Lepton, 9 H. 7 (1493).*

George Wode died seised of one Mess.' & . . . of Land in Longley & John Wode of the age of 15 yeares is his son & heire.

**Longley nether.**<sup>31</sup>**Longliversedge.**<sup>32</sup>**Loske.**<sup>33</sup>**Lupset.**<sup>34</sup>

**AA. 117b.** Esc. 21. E. 3. The Jurors say that one James Lyvet held of the Earl Warren one carucate of land in a certaine hamlet called *Lupset* in the towne of Stanley and renders by the yeare

<sup>30</sup> Longley or Langley, an ancient homestead in Almondbury, originally held by a family who bore the name, and afterwards removed to Raisthorpe (q.v.). According to pedigrees, Cardinal Thomas Langley, bishop of Durham, Lord Chancellor, some time Dean of York (ob. 28 Nov. 1437), was a younger son. This family was succeeded here by the Woddes, the last of whom was John Wodde, gent., who died 1538, leaving three daughters and co-heirs. William Ramsden married one of the daughters, Joan, bought up the rights of the other two, and, having no children, conveyed Longley to his brother John Ramsden, who resided here, and whose heirs still possess it. See "Almondbury," and Canon Hulbert's Hist. of the same place.

<sup>31</sup> Another hamlet in Longley.

<sup>32</sup> Liversedge is in Morley Wapentake.

<sup>33</sup> Loscoe or Loscoo, an estate in the township of Aikton, which belonged to Kirkstall Abbey at the Dissolution (Monasticon, VI. 552), but it does not appear how or when acquired by the monks. The farm is called a grange still.

<sup>34</sup> Lupset, anciently Lups-heofod or head, a homestead in the township and graveship of Thornes and manor of Wakefield, which became the seat successively of two branches of the Savile family. Mr. Hunter wrote and privately printed an account of Lupset and its owners. There was no heading even in the MS., but these notes have been supplied from the Morley MS.

Robert Pilkington of Bradley (q.v.) died in 1497, seised of the "manor of Snapethorpe and Lupsett." John Savell died 16 Jan. 1506, seised of the manor of

43s. & that the said Erle hath released & quitclaymed the sayd rent to one Maud de Nerford holding the said carucate of land by the feoffement of the said James. And they say that W<sup>m</sup> de Habestede now holds the sayd carucate discharged of the rent aforesayd.

*Out of the Rolls of the Court of Wakefield.*

**AA. 157a.** At the Court held here the day after the beheading of St John Baptist anno 14 of E. 1 (or 2) James de Lyvet son & heire of Nicholas de Lyvet gives iiiij<sup>li</sup>. vjs. for the releife of lands in *Lupsetheved* w<sup>ch</sup> Nicholas de Lyvet his father held of the Erle &c.

*Charters in the Custody of Sir William Lister of Thornton in Craven Knt. No. 7.*

**Y. 165a.** Robert Smythall releaseth and quitclaymes unto John Banastre all the right & claime w<sup>ch</sup> he had in lands in *Lupset* (& other places) in the county of York, w<sup>ch</sup> were William Wood's. 7. E. 4. (See "Allerthorpe," vol. vi., p. 428.)

**ib. 8.** Know &c. that I, Robert Barneby, have made feoffm<sup>t</sup> to John Banastre, son & heire of John Banaster, all my messuages, lands &c. in *Lupset* and elsewhere. 14 E. 4 (1474). (See "Horbury.")

**ib. 168.** Know &c. that I, Ione that was the wife of Richard Banastre, in my widowhood hath given &c. to Robert Watterton esq. all those mess', lauds &c. in the townes & territories of Wakefield & *Lupsed* &c. 3. H. 5 (1415).

*Esch* : 36. E. 3 (1362). No. 48. pt. 2.

**E. 161b.** After the death of Warin, son of William de Scargill, the jurors say that he held a mess'. in *Lupshead*.

**Lylee.**<sup>35</sup>

*In certaine Court Rolls belonging to the Mann<sup>r</sup> of Lepton 9. H. 7. (1493).*

**†K. 137.** The Jurors say that William Lyley died seised of one Mess' & . . . acres of Land in the Towne of Mirfeld & Heton, called *Lyley place*. And that Beatrix, late wife of Richard Thurgarland lately deceased, is daughter & heire of the said William & that the foresaid Richard occupieth the foresaid lands p' legem for the terme of his life.

**N. 3.**

Lupsed, 10 closes and lands there held of the king by military service as of the honor or manor of Wakefield, rendering per annum 21s., worth 50*l*. Henry his son and heir, æt. 12.

<sup>36</sup> Lyley, a house in the parish of Kirkheaton, with appurtenant lands extending into Whitley. Richard Thurgarland married Beatrix, daughter and

heir of William Lyley. John Thurgarland, formerly of "Le Lyley, gent." died 37 H. 8. (1545-6), seised of the capital messuage so called, held of Sir Henry Savill, knt. By Inquest held 24 Sept. 1548, his heir was found to be Richard (æt. 19), son of his deceased son Roger.



**Mara.**<sup>36</sup>*Fines 32 H. 6 (1454).*

**XXX. 75.** Between John Greenfeld & William Malet comp<sup>l</sup>.  
**H. 31.** &c. see 'Aiketon;' but add, "they remitted & quitclaymed from the said Richard & Isabell & the heires of the said Isabell to the foresaid John & William & the heires of the said William for ever."

*In the coucher Booke of S<sup>t</sup> John of Pontefract.*

**A. 112.** The Prior & co'vent of S<sup>t</sup> Oswald granted to the Prior of S<sup>t</sup> John of Pontefract all the tyth coming of 100 acres of arable Land in the demesne lands of the Prior & co'vent & their Tenem<sup>ts</sup> lying in their fields of Whitewood & *Mer*, which said lands are within the Bounders of the p'ish of Fetherston, they also granted the tyth of the hay of 15 acres of meadow in Whitewood & the rest of the lands & meadow wheresoever shall remaine Tythable to the church of Fetherston as the right of the foresaid church. Dat. 4 kal. May 1378. fo. 16.

**Marchesden.**<sup>37</sup>*Chartre A<sup>o</sup>. 23 Ed. 3 (1349).*

**HHH. 84.** The King confirmed to the abbot & co'vent of Fountaines divers, Mann<sup>rs</sup>, Lands & Tenem<sup>ts</sup>, rents, homages, Services, Churches, Tythes & other profits, &c. The Dale of Littondale by the bounders & metes, pasture for 300 sheep euerywhere in Treskeld the Isle of Derwentwater called Hestholme, pasture in the Forrest of *Merchesden* for 40 coves, with their profit for 2 yeares & for 30 oxen & of hay for sustaining them, in Hulme in the said Forrest &c.

**Marsden.**<sup>38</sup>*Out of the Leiger of S<sup>t</sup> John of Pontefract.*

**L. 128.** Know p'sent & to come that I, Robert de Lasey, have given & granted & by this my p'sent charter confirmed to William, son of Eustachius my unkle for his homage & service one bovate of land in *Merchesden* in fee & inheritance, viz. that which was Gamellus, son of Ughtred's &c. that is to say, to him & his heires or to whom he will give it. To hold of me & my heires &c. paying yearly therefore to me and my heires one paire of spurs of 4<sup>d</sup> price or 4<sup>d</sup> for all service. Wittnesse William Paynel, Eudo de Longvillers, William his brother &c.

<sup>36</sup> Meer in the township of Whitewood, and close to Castleford.

<sup>37</sup> This evidently refers to Cumberland, and was inserted here by mistake of the compiler of the MS.

<sup>38</sup> Marsden, a township subdivided half in Almondoury parish, half in Hud-

dersfield. Townships are the component parts of a wapentake, and older than parishes which at first were ecclesiastic only, and commonly included two or more. There is a Marsden near Clitheroe, and it is probable that is the place referred to.

*In the coucher Booke of S<sup>t</sup> John of Pontefract.*

To all the sonnes of the holy mother the church, Robert de Lascy, greeting, I make it known to you all that for the love of God & for the health of my soule & of my wife and my Ancestors that I have given & granted & by this my p'sent charter confirmed to God & S<sup>t</sup> John & my monkes of Pontefract 2 bovates of Land in Great *Markeden*, viz. that which Ughtred formerly held with all the appurtenances & all easements to the said Towne belonging, in pure & p'petuall almes free & quit from all secular service & custome, &c. Wittnesse, Adam de Reynvill, Rob<sup>t</sup> de Ferrers, William de Lungvillers, &c.

**ibm̄.**

Know p'sent & to come that I, William de Vesci, have given granted & by this my p'sent charter confirmed to William, son of Robert Mey, one bovate of land with the appurtenances in *Merkesden*, viz. that which my father sometime held of me in the said towne. To have & to hold to the said William & his heires of me & my heires, paying yearly 3<sup>s</sup>. And for this William, son of Robert, gave to me & my heires one marke of silver in Garsuma. Wittnesse, S<sup>r</sup> Henry Waleys, then steward of the Constable of Chester, Henry de Nottingham then Parson of Rowell, &c. (*ante* 1232).

*Out of the Leiger of S<sup>t</sup> John of Pontefract.*

**L. 129.** Know p'sent & to come that I, Robert Mey, have foresworne & utterly quitclaymed from me & my heires all the right & clayme which I had in that bovate of Land in *Mairekesden* with all the appurtenances which I held of William de Vesci, to God and S<sup>t</sup> John the Evangelist of Pontefract & the monkes there serving God, &c. Wittnesse, S<sup>r</sup> John de Lascy, constable of Chester, G. de Dutton, then steward of the said John, &c. fo. 51.

**ibm̄.**

**L. 129.** Know p'sent & to come that I, William de Vesey, have given & granted & by this my p'sent charter confirmed to God & S<sup>t</sup> John the Evangelist of Pontefract, &c. all the right & claime which I had in one Bovate of Land with the appurtenances in *Merkesden* which Robert de Mey formerly held of me, &c. John, Constable of Chester, Hugh Pincerna, Gulfrid de Dutton, Henry parson of Rowell, &c. fo. 45.

**ibm̄.**

**L. 129.** Know p'sent & to come that I, Robert Mey, have surrendered & quitclaymed to the church of S<sup>t</sup> John of Pontefract that bovate of land in *Merkesden* which I held of them. Wittnesse John, Constable of Chester, Hugh Buteler, Galfrid de Dutton, then steward of the said John, &c.

*Out of the Leiger of S<sup>t</sup> John of Pontefract.*

**L. 130.** Know p'sent & to come that I, Maud, late wife of Robert Mey, in my widdowhood have foresworne & quitclaymed to the Prior & Monkes of Pontefract all the right which I had in all the 3

part of all the Lands & possessions with the appurtenances in the Towne of *Merkesden*. Wittnesse Adam Clerke then steward, Richard de Catchelawe, John his brother, &c.

### **Methley at's Methelay.**<sup>39</sup>

*Fines in the Treasury, 9 H. 4 (1407).*

**G. 38.** Between Robert Waterton compl<sup>t</sup> & John Hayton & Cecill his wife def<sup>t</sup> of 2 mess'. 60 acres of Land in *Methley*, the right of Robert Waterton & the heires of Cecill.

*In the Rolls of Pontefract, A<sup>o</sup> 16 & 17 Ed. 3 (1343-4).*

**G. 56.** Thomas de Methley did fealty & acknowledged that he held one Mess.' & one carucate of Land in *Methelay* by the service of 2 markes yearly presta 4, 8 oxgangs.

<sup>39</sup> Methley, a parish and township. In Domesday Book "Medelai" (eight carucates), the land of Ilbert, formerly of Osulf and Cnut. There was woodland, a square mile in extent, a church (dedicated to St. Oswald) with a resident priest. Methley, with its advowson, was retained in demesne by the lords of the honor of Pontefract, but a family called "de Methley" were for generations the chief tenants here residing at the manor house and having free-warren rights over their land. Sir Robert de Waterton, a younger son of William de Waterton, of Waterton in the Isle of Axholme, appears to have inherited the property of this family from his mother, the daughter and heiress of Thomas de M., if pedigrees

may be trusted. It is certain, however, that he acquired two other estates in Methley, viz., Woodhall, by marrying Cecilia, daughter and heiress of Robert Fleming, and the manor and lands in M. of the priory of St. Nicholas of Pontefract, by virtue of an exchange (for which the prior had license from H. IV., 6 June, 1410). He had been Constable of Pontefract and Master of the Horse. He built, or rather rebuilt, the manor house described by Camden, and his executors according to his will built and endowed the chantry attached to the church, and erected the rich altar tomb with the effigies of himself and wife, with their arms and this quaint inscription:—

" Pray for the soule of Robert Waterton & Cecily his wyf,  
That God will take to his kyngdom their poor & endles lyf."

Their son, Robert Waterton, Esq. (not a knight as above), died about the same time as his father, on Thursday after the feast of St. Hillary (10 Jan.), 1425, leaving a son Robert 16 and upwards; but Robert Elys, Esq., aged 40 and more, was the son and heir of Joan de Everingham, late wife of the said Robert W., and widow of William Elys, chev. Joan's lands he had enjoyed for life, according to the law of England. He had afterwards married Elizabeth Clarell, widow of John Fitzwilliam, Esq., of Sprotborough.

Sir John Elys, Knt., of Kiddall, had lands here, which passed on his death to his brother Robert. Nicholas Frank, by deed dated Hunslet, 3 July, 1399, made one of his co-tenants his attorney in

delivering seisin to Robert. (Harl. MS. 2101, fo. 263.)

Sir Robert Waterton, the son and heir, married Beatrix, daughter of Lord Clifford, but died without issue, 10 Dec. 1475, his heirs being the four daughters of Cecilia (or Joan) his sister, who had been wife of Lionel lord Welles, killed at Towton in 1461 and buried at Methley. (Tomb in the chantry chapel for him and his wife. See Loidis and Elmet for plate.)

Sir Robert Dimoke it seems had the lands from his mother, one of the four co-heirs on the partition of the estates, 2 H. 8. Methley afterwards came into the possession of Sir John Savile, who resided here and died in 1606: the Earl of Mexborough is his heir.

*Fines, 10 H. 3 (1225).*

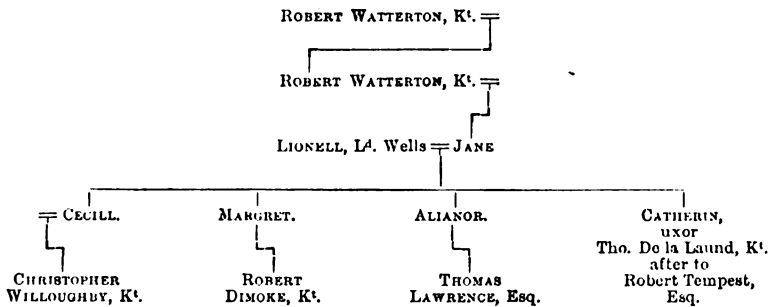
**G. 86.** Between Thomas le Chamberlain, compl<sup>t</sup> and Richard de Metheley ten<sup>t</sup> of 14 acres of Land with the appurtenances in *Metheley*, the right of Thomas, who gave the foresaid acres to Walter le Butiler in marige with Alice his daughter.

*Fines, 34 Ed. 1 (1305).*

**G. 137.** Between John, son of William de Metheley, compl<sup>t</sup> & Henry de Metheley &c. & Thomas son of Elen de Pontefract & Elen his wife defor<sup>t</sup>, of one Mess' 80 acres of Land, 60 acres of wood with the appurtenances in *Metheley* & Rothwell.

*A° 2 H. 7. 26 Aprill (1487).*

**DD. 116.** A pertition made between the 4 sisters, daughters of the Lord Wells & Dame Jane his wife & heires to the said Jane This p<sup>t</sup>ition Mr. William Young of *Meathley* hath. see the descent ut sequitur.



*The Lands whereof Robert Watterton died seised*

*Metheley Mann<sup>r</sup>*  
*Wodhall m̄ in Metheley*  
*Barley m̄ p<sup>t</sup> Tho : Lawrence*  
*Houghton Magna, p<sup>t</sup> Robert Tempest*  
*Lands in Potterton,* } Ebor.

besides lands in Notts & Linc.

*Inquisition taken at Sherburne, 6 Sept. 1632, after the death of Henry Savile K<sup>t</sup> & Baronet.*

**RR. 124.** The Jurors say that the foresaid Henry Savile died seised in fee taylor of the mann<sup>r</sup> of *Medley* at<sup>s</sup> *Metheley* &c. The foresaid Henry died 23 June last past at *Metheley*, &c. (see 'Goulcar,' p. 262).

*Out of Archbishop Greenfeld's Register.*

**B. 49.** Dame Alice de Lascy p'sents to the church of *Metheley* 4 Jd. Octob : 1309.

*Out of Archbishop Zouch(s) Register.*

- B.** 117. Thomas de Methelay had license to celebrate divine service in his Oratory of *Methelay* for a yeare, 20 May 1347.

*Out of Archbishop Thoresby's Register.*

- B.** 139. Henry, duke of Lancaster, p'sents to the church of *Methelay*, 6 Translat'.

**ibm̄.**

- B.** 143. Dame Blanche, Duchesse of Lancaster, Countesse of Richmond, Derby, Linc. & Leicest, p'sents to y<sup>e</sup> church of *Methelay*, 3 June, 1367.

*Out of Alex. Nevill's Register.*

- B.** 161. John, King of Castile, p'sents to the church of *Methelay*, 12 July, 1379.

*Chartæ, A° 35 H. 3 (1250).*

- C.** 15. The King granted to Edmund de Lascy free warren in all his demesne lands of his mann<sup>r</sup>s of Pontefract &c. among others *Methelay*. (See 'Almondbury,' vol. vi., p. 428.)

*Chartæ, 2 Ed. 3 (1328).*

- C.** 69. The King granted to Robert de Wodehouse, keeper of the Hospitall of St Nicholas of Pontefract, free warren in all his demesne lands of *Methelay*, Castleyford Hoghton, & Hertewyks, in the county of York. n. 69.

*Chartæ, 18 Ed. 3 (1344).*

- C.** 74. The King granted to John de Methelay of Thornhill free warren in all his demesne lands of Thornhill, Shitlington, *Methelay*, Whitlay, & Brertwisell, in the county of Yorke. n. 20.

**Meltham.**<sup>40</sup>

*In the account of the Feodary of y<sup>e</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> of Pontefract, 43 Ed. 3 (1369).*

- DDD.** 63. Of the Releife of William de Rilleston & Christian his wife, daughter and heire of Robert de Staynton Kt. for 10 Bovates of Land & a halfe in Wolueley 16 Bovates of Land in *Melthā*, & 6 Bovates of Land in Grimesthorp which he entered into by hereditary—right of the said Christian—after the decease of the said Robert father of the said Xpian . . . . . 38s. 4d. ob. q'.

<sup>40</sup> Meltham, described by the late J. A. Roebuck as "the happy valley," a township in the parish of Almondbury, is mentioned in Domesday Book in conjunction with Honley (q. v.);

it remained demesne of the honor of Pontefract. A history of this township was written by the Rev. Joseph Hughes, incumbent of the chapelry, and printed in 1866 after his death.

*In the Writeings of John Ramsden of Lascellhall Esq.*

**K. 64.** Richard de Birton & John Collersley gave to Elys de Birton & Isabell his wife the mann<sup>r</sup> of Birton and all the lands which he had of the feoffm<sup>t</sup> of the said Elys in Birton, *Meltham*, North Crossland, Thurston-land, Ferneley-tyes, & Elmeley. Dat. 35 Ed. 3. (1361.)

**ibm̄.**

**K. 66.** Richard Symmes & Hugh Bosevile, Rafe Dodworth & Rafe Barnby delivered & confirmed to Robert Birton, son & heire apparent of John Birton & Jone his wife, one of the daughters of William Symmes lately deceased, their mann<sup>r</sup> of North Crossland & the rent of 4s. going out of the Land of John Meathley of Horbury with the appurtenances in Ryley in the tenure of Oliuer Lockwood, & the 4 part of the mann<sup>r</sup> of *Meltham* which they had of the guift of the foresaid John Birton. Wittnesse John Kay of Woodsom Esq. William Dodworth Esq. John Storthes, John Goldethorp. Dat at North Crossland, 2 R. 3. (1484.)

*In the Writeings of Sir Richard Beaumont K<sup>t</sup> & Baronet.*

**K. 100.** Robert, son of John de Bellomonte K<sup>t</sup>, remitted & quit-clayned forever to Henry, his brother & his heires the Mann<sup>r</sup> of Crossland with the appurtenances (in) Hudresfeld, Whitley & *Meltham*. Wittnesse John de Sayvill of Eland, Henry his brother, John de Quernby, John de Radcliff, Richard de Radcliff & others. Dated at Crossland on Friday next after the Feast of St Andrew, 31 Ed. 3 (*i.e.* 5 Dec. 1357).

*In the Writeings of Richard Beaumont of Whitley. 1629.  
Evidences in the little old chest.*

**K. 103.** William de Bellomonte K<sup>t</sup> gave to Robert his sonne all the Lands which he had by reason of his inheritance &c. (see 'Huddersfield,' p. 277).

**ibm̄.**

**K. 111.** Bartholemew Tregott, of South Kirkby in the county of Yorke, sold to Richard Beaumont of Whitley Esq. all his part of a certaine Mann<sup>r</sup> called *Meltham* and appoynted John Harrison of Lascell hall, Gent, & William Fenay of Fenay, yeoman, to deliver possession &c. Dated 1 Eliz. (1558).

**ibm̄.**

**K. 132.** Thomas de Bemond K<sup>t</sup> gave to Alice, wife of Thomas de Bossevile of Calthorn, dureing all the life of the said Alice one yearly rent of 12<sup>s</sup> & 4<sup>d</sup> to be received of 5 Tenents in *Meltham*. Wittnesse, William de Notton, Robert de Staynton, &c. Dated at *Meltham* A<sup>o</sup> 1347.

*Fines 12 R. 2 (1388).*

**GG. 31.** Between John Woodrove & others compl<sup>t</sup> & William de Rilleston K<sup>t</sup> & Christian his wife defor<sup>t</sup>, of the moyety of the mann<sup>r</sup> of *Meltham* the right of John Woodrove.

**CCC. 68.**

**Migeley** in Shitlington.<sup>41</sup>

*In the Writeings of Francis Wortley Kt & Baronet 1637, in Newhall & Shitlington Box.*

**KKK. 9.** I, Maud, Relict of Adam de Preston, have sold to S<sup>r</sup> Rafe de Horbury all the land which I had in the territory of *Migeley* with all the appurtenances. Wittnesse S<sup>r</sup> William de Bretton, S<sup>r</sup> Thomas de Horbiry &c.

*ibm.*

A<sup>o</sup> Dñi. 1241 at Whitsonday (19 May) Adam de Preston let to farme for 15 yeares to Rafe de Horebir, one bovate of land with the appurtenances in *Migeley* paying 3<sup>s</sup> yearly at the Feast of S<sup>t</sup> Oswald. Wittnesse Thomas de Thornehill, Thomas de Horbiri, Adam de Mirefeld &c.

*ibm.*

**KKK. 10.** To all that shall see or heare this writeing, Cecill, late wife of Adam de Crescy, greeting, know yee that I have quitclaymed to S<sup>r</sup> John de Horbiri, son of S<sup>r</sup> Adam de Horbiri all the right & claime that I had in the name of my dower in 30 acres of land in the territory of *Migeley* which the said Adam, my husband, formerly sold to S<sup>r</sup> Rafe de Horbiri. Wittnesse, S<sup>r</sup> Nicholas de Wortley &c.

*ibm.*

John, son of Rafe de Horbiri K<sup>t</sup>, granted lands in his mann<sup>r</sup> of *Migeley*, called Berirode, to John, son of William de Thornhill, merchant, with meadow &c. Dated at Shitlington on the Feast of S<sup>t</sup> Barnabie the apostle 24 Ed. 1 (11 June 1296). Wittnesse Thomas de Dronesfeld, Richard de Bretton.

*In the same Evidences.*

**KKK. 11.** Adam de Crescy, son of Gilbert de Crescy, gave to Rafe de Horbiri, son of Thomas de Horbiri, & his heires, 9 acres of Land in the Territory of *Miggeli* &c.

*ibm.*

**19.** Know p'sent & to come, that I Adam, son of Hervius de Flockton have given & granted & by this my p'sent charter confirmed to Thomas, son of Matthew de Horebir, & his heires for his homage & service, 9 acres of Land in *Little Migeleia* which Herveius, my father, held there. To hold of me & my heires &c. paying yearly to me & my heires 16<sup>d</sup> for all service &c. viz. 8<sup>d</sup> at the Feast of S<sup>t</sup> Martin & 8<sup>d</sup> at Whitsonday &c. Wittnesse, Henry de Lelay, William de Livet, Adam son of Phillip, &c.

<sup>41</sup> Midgeley, a hamlet and manor (see above) in the township of Shitlington, of which it is a division, parish of Thornhill and honor of Pontefract. There is another place of this name in Halifax parish, lordship of Wakefield and wapen-

take of Morley. Richard Beaumont, younger son of Adam, had lands here by grant 35 H. 6, and Richard B. d. 2 Feb. 1530, seised of lauds here held in socage of Dñs Godfrey de Melsa. John, his son and heir, æt. 40.

ibm̄.

21. Robert, son of Peter de Birkin, sold to Rafe de Horbiry, son of Thomas de Horbiry, &c. 4 acres of Land in the Towne of *Mageley* for 20<sup>s</sup> which the said Robert gave to him beforehand. Wittnesse Thomas de Horbiry, John de Thoruhill, Adam de Preston &c.

### Milkebrigg at's Milbrigg.<sup>42</sup>

CCC. 9.

<sup>42</sup> Mr. Tomlinson gives the following notes: "Under the heading of Milnsbridge, a hamlet of the Parish of Huddersfield, Mr. Hunter has several interesting family notes which may be printed here with advantage. He says under the above heading: 'Here lived a family of the name of Radcliffe. The first of the name who settled here was a William, who was baptized 20 October, 1673, and died 20 May, 1748. He was an attorney.' (In the Huddersfield parish church registers I find Mary, daughter of Mr. William Radcliffe, baptized 19 November, 1707; William on the 7 April, 1711; Elizabeth on 22 June, 1712; Katherine on 12 November, 1713, and Charles on the 26 April, 1716. I have no note of Mr. Radcliffe's burial.) 'His father was William Radcliffe, curate of Thorpe Salvin and rector of Dinnington. The baptisms of his children were in the parish register of Thorpe Salvin. His wife was Martha Beaumont, of Meltham, to whom he was married 18 January, 1664. (Should be Mary, daughter of Abraham Beaumont, a wealthy yeoman, head of a branch of the Beaumont family settled at Meltham for many generations.) He is said, how truly I know not, to have been son of Edmund Radcliffe, of Oldham, son of Henry, of Langley Hall. William, the attorney, had several brothers and a sister, Sarah, who married Robert Seaton, of Poreole House, in the parish of Loughton-en-le-Morthen. But there is another account which shows a different mother of this William. In this a William Walker, who bought Copley of the Howards, marries Dorothy, daughter of John and Dorothy Taylor of Milnsbridge, "sister to the mother of William Radcliffe" of the same. I know not which is right, but I think I have seen a notice of the Taylors of Milne Bridge before the Radcliffes. One of the brothers of William Radcliffe was the ancestor of a family of the name who had possessions in South Carolina, and another was Confessor to the Household, and Gentleman of the Chapel to Queen Anne. I am puzzled again in the next generation. This William Radcliffe,

first of Milnsbridge, married at Marsden Chapel, in 1716, Elizabeth Dawson, said to be of Milnsbridge; a John Dawson, of Milnsbridge, died 1704, at. 36, and has a monument at Huddersfield.'

"The difficulty which Mr. Hunter found in these accounts is easily explained. The Rev. W. Radcliffe, of Thorpe Salvin, had eight sons and four daughters. Abraham, the eldest, married twice, leaving three children by his first wife and a numerous family by his second. The eldest son of Abraham settled at Brighouse and founded the Smithouse branch of the family. The eldest son of Abraham, by his second marriage, was Thomas, who married and settled at Charlston, U.S.A., and died before 1784. The family at Charlston appear to have become extinct early in the present century. William Radcliffe, the attorney, of Milnsbridge, was the third son of the vicar of Thorpe Salvin. He was born in 1670 and died 1748, and was buried at Huddersfield. He married Elizabeth Dawson, widow of John Sellick Dawson and daughter of John and Dorothy Taylor of Milnsbridge. She was one of two sisters who inherited their father's property, and, by this marriage, which took place at Marsden in 1706, the Milnsbridge property came to the Radcliffes. The eldest son of this marriage was also named William, hence the confusion mentioned above. The Dawsons of Dodlee, in Longwood, first appear in the Huddersfield registers about 1607, and there are numerous entries. The Taylor family make their appearance about the same period (1612), the last entries being of Elizabeth and Dorothy, baptized respectively in 1672 and 1674. Mr. Hunter continues: 'William, the attorney, had a younger son, Charles, who married Francesca Towne, of York, had three children; and two daughters, the elder, Sarah, who died *s.p.*, and Mary, baptized at Huddersfield in 1707, who married Joseph Pickford, of Althill, gentleman, and William, his eldest son and heir, who succeeded him at Milnsbridge. He is remembered as Col.



Radcliffe, having been Lieut.-Col. of the W. Y. Militia; he was also a Justice of the Peace. He lived a long life, dying 26 September, 1795, aged eighty-five. He was one of the gay companions of Sir Thomas Blackett of Bretton, and is said to have been one of the three gentlemen of that neighbourhood who bound themselves to each other in mutual penalties never to marry, Sir Thos. Blackett and Sir John Kaye being the other two; but I have heard other names mentioned. However, he never married, and with him ended the male line of the Radcliffes of Milnsbridge.

“Mr. Gamaliel Lloyd, who was related to the Pickfords through the Carters (!), in a letter to me dated as long ago as 1808, says Col. Radcliffe was a very useful and active Justice of the Peace; at the same time he was much on the turf and engaged in cock-fighting. His father was an attorney, by which he acquired the fortune which was reckoned at his death to be at least £4,000 a year. Col. Radcliffe would, it was supposed, have settled his estates on William Pickford, son of his sister Mary. He was cornet of the 16th Dragoons, but he died in 1769 at Dinant, in Flanders, being about twenty years old. The only nephew on that side who remained to him—preferring the son of a sister to the daughter of a brother (all the daughters appear to have married rather obscurely, though one became wife of Radcliffe, of Smithouse)—was Joseph Pickford, the eldest son of his sister Mary, and on him he settled his estate, enjoining him to take the name of Radcliffe only, which he did. The Pickfords descended from a James Pickford, of Macclesfield, who married, at Bradfield, 19 June, 1639, Grace, daughter of John Morewood, of the Oaks, in Bradfield. They had a son, Jonathan Pickford, who acquired an estate at Althill, in the parish of Ashton-under-Lyne, by his marriage with Alice, daughter of John Lees of that place. There was a good, moderate-sized house at Althill, looking over a clough or small valley. The issue of this marriage was John Pickford, who married Catalina Brooke, of Elston, co. Lincolnshire; James, and four daughters—Priscilla, Alice, Elizabeth and Grace, four old maids. The relationship of this family with the Lloyds, who descended from Morewood through the Carters, was never lost sight of. In some memoranda of Mr. Gamaliel Lloyd's grandfather, he says: ‘1716, the rebellion year, when he was seven years old, he was sent with cousin Olive Wood to Althill, to be out of the

way.’ And again, in a book of Mr. G. L.'s father: ‘1757, April 8, Joseph Pickford, of Althill, died; April 11th buried; I was a bearer. On July 4th, 1757, attended the funeral of Mrs. Pickford, of Ashton, as a bearer.’ This was one of the four old maids. ‘I have heard my mother say that when she was married, 25 March, 1743, they first made a short stay at Chadderton, and then came to my grandfather, Gamaliel Lloyd's, at Manchester, and sat for company. Amongst the company came two of these maiden ladies on ponies, dressed in brown woolen stuffs, ornamented with gold frogs or tassels. This was a distinguishing mark of a gentlewoman, as no farmer's or tradesman's daughter ever presumed to wear gold frogs.’ This must have been a great consolation to these old gentlewomen, whose fortune, I apprehend, must have been very moderate. The James Pickford above named died a bachelor in 1755. He understood land and was a good manager, by which he improved the property of the family. The John Pickford, brother of this James, had a large family; John, the eldest son, married, but died *s. p.* Joseph, a younger son, was born in 1707; it was he who married Mary Radcliffe, of Milnesbridge. He died 3 April, 1757, and she in August, 1747. He never went to the University, owing to a recollection in the family that one in a former generation had married while at college, contrary to the wishes of his friends. He was a Whig, as was his friend, whom he appointed guardian of his two sons. Of the younger I have spoken, and I now come to Joseph. He was born May 8, 1744. He married, 3 March, 1763, at Oldham, Catharine Percival. He was then, we see, under age. She was daughter and heiress of Thomas Percival of Royton, Esq., by Martha, his wife, daughter of Benjamin Gregg, of Chauston, a considerable heiress but not a very desirable person, having a hare lip. She lived, however, but a short time, dying 15 March, 1765, leaving only one child, William Percival Pickford, born 18 December, 1763. Mr. Pickford had then two estates, Althill and Royton; he sold the former. Royton has since grown into a pretty large village; or little town, with a church, all on Perceval land. He married secondly November 16th, 1765, Elizabeth Sunderland, descended from the old Yorkshire Sunderlands. She died March, 1796, which was a few months after the death of Col. Radcliffe and her husband's succession to the Milnsbridge estate, when he had taken the name of Radcliffe. He

**Milnethorp.<sup>43</sup>***Inquisition taken at Wakefeld 27 March, 19 Ed. 4.*

- K. 85.** John Bedford held diverse Lands and Tenem<sup>ts</sup> in *Milnethorp* the hamlet of Sandall by soccage & payeth yearly . vi<sup>s</sup>.

**Betherton at's Bether Spittlington.**

CCC. 46, 70.

**Bether Whitley (vide Whitley).****Nettleton in Wharmby.**

- AA. 141.** In Mr. Hanson's red-booke signed AA. John de Querneby gave to Hugh, son of John de Nettleton, all these lands & tenements with the appurtenances, which the aforesaid John de Nettleton formerly held of me for the terme of years in *Nettleton*, within the bounders of Querneby, to have to the said Hugh and the heirs of his body for the rent of iiis yearly. Witnesses, John de Sayvelly, William de Staynland, John de Hirst, &c.

lived principally at Milnsbridge. He had a large family of sons and daughters by the second marriage. His eldest son died in early life; his second, Joseph, was M.A. of Christ Church, Oxford, and died 17 May, 1804, aged 37; he is buried in the churchyard of Acomb, near York. On 19 September, 1796, he married Mary, daughter of Sir Archibald Grant, of Moneymead, in Aberdeenshire, and had Joseph, born 5 June, 1799.

"In April, 1807, Mr. Radcliffe made a private marriage at St. Pancras Church, London, with a young person who attended on the Miss Pickfords, and particularly on one of them who was a great invalid. Her name was Elizabeth Creswick, the daughter of Richard Creswick, who had been a silver plater in Sheffield of a family of respectability, but a reduced branch of it. She was a pretty and attractive young woman, and of strict propriety so far as I ever heard. The marriage was kept secret for nearly three years, and when it became known, the Miss Pickfords left their father's house.

"I once spent a night at Milnsbridge; it was in 1811, when Mr. and Mrs. Radcliffe were the sole inhabitants; it was

in the time of the Luddite disturbances and when I was there there was a special guard of watchmen on the premises. Mr. Radcliffe's firm conduct at that time gained him great praise, and as a reward the dignity of a baronet was conferred upon him. He died soon after without issue by his third wife, the dignity descending to his grandson, Sir Joseph Radcliffe, who married a lady from the Highlands. He has sold, I believe, Milnsbridge, and when I last heard of him was living at Campsall, near Doncaster, a tenant of the Frank family. He has the reputation of being a person of singular habits. The widow of the first Sir Joseph had a good jointure. She married after his death one of the Peels, and thirdly a Mr. Jones, a solicitor."

<sup>43</sup> Milnethorpe: In the parish of Sandall were several scattered hamlets or "thorpes," distant from the village. The mill gave rise to this one; at another, Arnoldthorpe, a chapel was provided for these outlying parishioners, and it came to be called Chapelthorpe (q. v.). Robert Amyas of Milnethorp, died without heirs 4 May, 1517, but all he held here was four acres of land held of the prebend of Sandall.

## RIBSTON AND THE KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

THE following is the first portion of the "*Ribston Deeds*," which John Dent Dent, Esq., of Ribston Hall, has kindly placed at the disposal of the Council, and which have been transcribed and annotated by the Rev. R. V. Taylor, B.A., with some assistance from the Rev. Canon Raine, M.A., of York, and Dr. Sykes, F.S.A., of Doncaster. They will be most interesting to antiquaries, as they contain a long account of a portion of this great county, which has as yet been only very slightly described. The collection is very numerous, and it has been considered desirable to publish first the more ancient deeds. They ought properly to have been arranged in chronological order, but as many of the earlier ones are undated, it is almost impossible, except probably by a few experts, to arrange them properly.<sup>1</sup> The names of the witnesses to these deeds will be most valuable, as they contain the names of some of the principal men in the county at that time. It was at first thought advisable to arrange them, and the notices belonging to them, in alphabetical order, for facility of reference, as some of the names of the witnesses occur several times. These notes might easily have been expanded to double their length, but doubtless sufficient will have been given to satisfy ordinary readers, and also to induce others to carry their researches still further.

*Ribston*, near Wetherby, the place about which they treat, has been rendered historical on account of its cession, by Sir Robert de Ros, to the Knights Templars, and their having a Preceptory there. In order to render these ancient deeds still more interesting, a brief account of "*Ribston and the Knights Templars*," in this part of the

<sup>1</sup> The following are abstracts of about the first half of the smaller or more ancient deeds; the second portion will, doubtless, be still more interesting, as

the persons are more important, and the deeds contain numerous seals, some of which may possibly be given.

country, might be here given. RIBSTON, which is called *Ripestain* in *Domesday Book*,<sup>3</sup> probably on account of its proximity to the banks of the river Nidd, contained five carucates of land, and was held before the Conquest by Turbur and Merlesuan, who were probably Danes. After the Conquest it came into the possession of William de Percy and Ralph Paganel. William de Percy, the founder of the great northern family of that name, is said to have come over with William the Conqueror, and to have had in possession over 100 manors in different parts of Yorkshire; the most valuable being Tadcaster, Spofforth, and Leconfield. At all these places he probably resided in turn; and Spofforth, near Wetherby, remained the chief seat of his descendants, until Alnwick was purchased by Henry, Lord Percy, in 1309. William de Perci is said to have gone to the Holy Land, under Robert Curthose, in 1096, and to have died there. Ralph Paganel was the first Norman lord who exercised jurisdiction over Leeds and neighbourhood. He founded the priory of Holy Trinity, York, and gave to it the churches of Leeds and Adel, in 1089. He is supposed to have died about the year 1108 or 1109, and to have been interred in the church of the Priory of Holy Trinity, which he had so liberally endowed. Ribston afterwards belonged to *William Trussebut*, who was the son of Geoffrey Fitz-Payne, called "Troussebot," or Trusbut, and was in so great favour with Henry I., that he was one of those exalted by him above earls, thus causing much envy. The family of *De Ros* next inherited these lands, by descent from Rose, the sister and heiress of the above William, and they adopted the arms of the Trusbuts, viz., "*Trois bouts de l'eau*," i.e., three leathern butts for water, which are given on some of the seals, &c. In the year 1214, Robert de Ros,

<sup>3</sup> *Ribston* was written, at different times, Ripstone, Ribstan, Ribstain, Ribbestain, Ribbestein, Ribbestein, Ribbesteyn, Ribbestau, Ribbestayn, Ripesten, Ripestain, &c., &c. The first syllable is from *Ripe*, the bank of a river; *stain* or *stone*, that is the stone on the river's bank, which would be descriptive, as the magnesian limestone appears on both sides of the River Nidd at this place. Or it may, with equal probability, be derived from *Ripa* and *ton*—that is the town on the river's bank, though we prefer the former. The epithet *Little*

distinguishes this village from Ribston *Great* (or Temple Ribston,) which is situate on the opposite side of the river Nidd. At the time of the Domesday Survey, this township formed part of the fee of Willm. de Percy, and is thus entered:—"Manor. In Ripesten, Turbur had one carucate of land and a half to be taxed, where there may be one plough. Godefrid now has it of William; himself one plough there. Value in King Edward's time, twenty shillings; now ten shillings." See Bawdwen's *Dom. Boc.*, p. 105, &c

Peter de Bruis, and Richard de Percy, reduced the city and county of York to the obedience of the dauphin of France.

Sir Robert de Ros became possessed of Ribston in the reign of Henry III. ; and between 1217 and 1224<sup>3</sup> he settled this estate upon the Knights Templars, who enjoyed it till the dissolution of the order, when it was granted to the renowned Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, of whom it was purchased by Henry Goodricke, Esq. in the year 1542. The following inscription respecting their old chapel was placed under the altar-table:—"This ancient free Church of St. Andrew was repaired and embellished by Sir Harry Goodricke, in the 12th year of King William, our deliverer from popery and slavery ; who, with Mary, his beloved wife, design to be interred, in God's appointed time, in the new vault, at the west end of this church. She was daughter to Colonel William Legge, and sister to George, Lord Dartmouth ; and has lived with her husband, in great union, near 36 years. 1703." On each side of the altar-table is an ancient tomb, supposed to cover the remains of two Knights Templars ; Ribston being formerly a *Commandery* of the Knights Templars. Attached to the present hall is their ancient church or chapel, dedicated to St. Andrew. On the 4th Sept., 1444, a commission was issued to the Bishop of Philippi, to dedicate and consecrate the chapel at Ribstan, in the parish of Hunsingore.<sup>4</sup> In the adjoining parish of Kirk Deighton, formerly Dighton, &c., Ralph Pagnel had twelve, and Erneis de Burun four carucates, which afterwards came into the possession of the Barons Trussebut, from whom it descended to the family of De Ros, of Ingmanthorp, and, by them, to the Manners, Earls of Rutland. Over the south door of this church are the

<sup>3</sup> According to Dugdale and Nicholls, it was Robert de Ros, son of Peter and father of Everard, who gave Ribston to the Templars ; and his grandson Robert de Ros (surnamed Fursan) duly confirmed the grant ; and some of the names of the witnesses to the following deed would seem to confirm the above. See also note 18, which is on the back of the second deed, which clearly states that it is a confirmation of the grant ; but how the first Robert de Ros could give Ribston to the Templars before his family came into the possession of it, from the Trussebut (sic), we can scarcely understand. See

also Canon Raine's "*Fasti Eboracenses*," Kenrick's "*Rise and Extension of the Knights Templars in Yorkshire*;" Addison's "*Hist. of the Knights Templars and the Temple Church*," Lond., 1842 ; Hayes' "*Persecution of the Knights Templars*," Edin., 1865 ; and Woodhouse's "*Military Religious Orders of the Middle Ages*," &c. ; with the references there given.

<sup>4</sup> See Torre's *MS.*, p. 1467 ; Rawdwen's *Dom. Bk.* (Ripestain), pp. 36, 183, 206 ; *Mon. Angl.*, vol. vi. p. 803 ; Hargrove's *Knaresborough*, p. 272, &c.

arms of Ros, cut in stone ; several members of that family having been interred there. Above the entrance into the chancel are two shields of arms ; on one of which are those of Manners, afterwards Dukes of Rutland, on the other are those of Manners and Ros, with 14 other quarterings, displaying the principal intermarriages of the Manners to the time that Sir Robert Manners married Eleanor, sister to Edmund, Lord Ros, whose son and heir, George, in right of his mother, became Lord Ros. The village of Ingmanthorpe, about a mile distant, was also in the possession of the Barons Trusbut, from whom it also descended to Lord Ros ; a branch of this noble family having made it their seat for many generations. Here was a chapel, dedicated to Saint Mary, in which another Sir Robert Ros was interred, Jan. 21, 1392. The site of the old hall and gardens may yet be traced in a field called "Hallgarth."<sup>5</sup> The arms of the De Ros family are also to be found in the east window of Cowthorpe church, which was formerly called Colthorp, or Coletorp, &c., and held by Godefrid, of William de Percy. In the adjoining parish of Hunsingore, formerly Hulsingoure, &c., of which Ribston formed a portion, Erneis de Burun, a Norman chief, held five carucates, which also became part of the possessions of the Knights Templars.

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## I.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos præsens Scriptum pervenerit  
*Robertus de Ros*<sup>6</sup> Salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me

<sup>5</sup> For many additional particulars respecting the Trusbut and De Ros families see Notes to List of Witnesses, &c.," under their respective names ; and for additional information respecting the places mentioned, see the various topographical notes, &c. It will be perceived that many of the names of the witnesses are the same as those to the Melton Deeds (given in vol. v. of this *Journal*), from Cowthorpe and Ingmanthorpe, as they both treat of neighbouring places in that part of the county, and thus illustrate each other.

<sup>6</sup> Ros.—*Peter de Roos*, or *Ros*, who died in 1155, having married Adeline l'Espeç, co-heiress of her brother (Walter l'Espeç, who died at Rievaulx Abbey in

1153), and left issue, *Robert de Ros*, living 14 Henry II., having married Sibil de Valonies, left issue, *Everard de Ros*, who died before 1186, having married *Rose de Trusbut*, and left issue, ROBERT DE ROS, surnamed Fursan, who was one of the barons appointed to enforce Magna Charta, and was the principal builder of Helmsley Castle. He died in 1226, and was buried in the Temple Church, London ; having married Isabel, natural daughter of William the Lion, King of Scotland ; and left issue, *William de Ros*, who died in 1253, and was buried at Kirkham ; having married Lucy Fitzpiers, and left issue, *Robert de Ros*, who died in 1285 ; first Baron de Ros by writ ; having married Isabel de Albini, daughter and heiress of William

divinæ pietatis intuitu et pro salute animæ meæ et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum dedisse, concessisse et hâc meâ presenti cartâ confirmâsse Deo et Beatæ Mariæ et fratribus militiæ Templi manerium meum de Ribestan,<sup>7</sup> cum advocacione ecclesiæ ejusdem villæ et villulam de Walesford,<sup>8</sup> cum molendinis ejusdem villulæ, et cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis et libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus et asiamentis, videlicet cum dominicis et homagiis, cum liberis tenentibus et redditibus assisis et villenagiis, cum boscis et planis, cum pratis et pasturis, cum viis et semitis, cum aquis et molendinis, cum stagnis et vivariis, cum moris et mariscis, cum turbariis et omnibus communis, cum liberis introitibus et exitibus in omnibus rebus et locis infra villam et extra, ad prædictum manerium de Ribestan pertinentibus, absque ullo retenemento. Adeo integre sicut ego illud umquam integrius cum ejus pertinentiis tenui. Habendum et tenendum prædictis fratribus militiæ Templi in puram, liberam et perpetuam elemosinam, tam libere quiete et solute prout

de Albini, Lord of Belvoir; and left issue *William de Ros*, who died in 1316, having married Maud, daughter and co-heir of John de Vaux; and left issue, *William de Ros*, who died in 1343; having married Margery, eldest sister and co-heir of Giles de Badlesmere, and left issue (1) *William de Ros*, born 1326, served at Cressy against Robert Bruce and at the siege of Calais; died in the Holy Land, 1352, without issue; (2) *Thos. de Ros*, who served in the French Wars of the Black Prince; married Beatrix Stafford, and left issue (1) *John de Ros*, a valiant and pious soldier, who died at Cyprus on his pilgrimage to Jerusalem, 1393, having married Mary Percy, *s.p.*; (2) *William de Ros*, Lord Treasurer of England under Henry IV., died in 1414; having married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Arundel; and left issue, (1) *John de Ros*, a favourite commander under Henry V., died in 1421, having married Margaret, daughter of Sir Philip de Spencer, *s.p.*; (2) *Thos. de Ros*, who died in 1431, having married Alianor, daughter of Sir Richard Beauchamp, and left issue, *Thos. de Ros*, a partizan of the House of Lancaster, was attainted in 1461, and his honours forfeited, &c. *Sir Robert de Roos*, knight, of Ingmanthorp, near Wetherby, Jan. 27th, 1392, left 40s. to the minors, and 20s. to each of the other three orders of Friars. *Frater John Roos*, a friar-preacher of York, is awarded the distinction of being the first undoubted English organ-builder, of whom there is any authentic account. He was employed in the Cathedral at York, being paid in 1457, 36s. 8d. for improving and repairing the organ at the altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary with one pair of bellows for the same; and in 1470, 15s. 2d. for making two pair of bellows for the great organ, and improving it. See Raine's *Fabric Rolls of York Minster. Alex. Roos, Wm.*

*Roos*, and *Dame Alice Roos*, were buried in the Black Friars Church at York. See also a deed of *Robert Roos*, of Ingmanthorp (hereafter). *John de Rosse* was Bishop of Carlisle from 1325 to 1332.

<sup>7</sup> RIBSTON.—On the *Rippe*, or bank of the river, was formerly a fine white stone or marble quarry, from which, probably, the village derives its ancient name, *Ripestone*, now contracted into *Ribston*. *Ribston* is a joint township with *Walshford*, which it adjoins, about three miles west from *Hunsingore*. The famous apple, called the *Ribston pippin*, was first grown here, and takes its name from this place. Here is situated *Ribston Hall*, the seat of John Dent Dent, Esq., J.P., late M.P. for Scarborough, Chairman of the North-Eastern Railway, and President of the Royal Agricultural Society; it is a handsome mansion, in an extensive park, on the banks of the river *Nidd*. (*Ribston* was formerly a preceptory of the Knights Templars. Attached to the present hall is an ancient church or chapel dedicated to St. Andrew.) The united area is 1,780 acres. When King Edward II. was at York in August, 1311, expecting a visit from the Scots, he gave orders for the fortifications of the city to be repaired, and all the fortresses in its vicinity to be put in a proper state of defence. A copy of the mandate (in Latin) sent by that monarch to William de Slingsby, Keeper of the forfeited manor of the "Templars at Ribston," commanding him to furnish the Castle of *Knaresborough* with a large quantity of stores, is given in *Hargrove's Knaresboro'*, from *Rymer's Fœdera*, vol. iii. p. 219, &c.

<sup>8</sup> WALSHFORD is a hamlet, adjoining Ribston in the parish of *Hunsingore*; in which hamlet is "Lund House," afterwards mentioned, see note 33.

aliqua elemosina potest liberius melius et quietius dari alicui domui religiosæ. Hoc autem donum feci Deo et Sanctæ Mariæ et prædictis fratribus militiæ Templi cum corpore meo et ad sustentationem Sanctæ terræ orientalis cum omnibus emendationibus quas ipsi fratres in eodem manerio et ejus pertinentiis facere poterunt. Et ego prædictus Robertus et hæredes mei prædictum donum cum advocacione prædictæ ecclesiæ, et cum omnibus pertinentiis suis præfatis fratribus militiæ Templi, contra omnes gentes warantzabimus, adquietabimus et defendemus in perpetuum. Ut igitur hæc mea donatio, concessio, et cartæ meæ confirmatio firmitatis robur optineat, præsentem cartam sigilli mei impressione corroboravi. Hiis testibus Roberto de Veteri ponte,<sup>9</sup> Martino<sup>10</sup> de Pateshille,<sup>11</sup> Johanne filio Roberti, Briano<sup>12</sup> de Insula, Willelmo de Insula,<sup>13</sup> Ricardo Duket, Roberto de Cokefeld,<sup>14</sup> Willelmo de Tameton, Willelmo de Barton,<sup>15</sup>

<sup>9</sup> VETERIPONTE. In the 13th John (or 1212), Henry de Redman, Sheriff of Yorkshire, was witness to *Robert de Veteripont's* grant to Shap Abbey. See Burn I. 203, 472, &c.

<sup>10</sup> See Surtees, v. 56, p. 37.

<sup>11</sup> PATESHULL.—About the end of the year 1226, Henry III., being desirous to establish the friars-preachers in the chief and most important city of the north, caused inquiries to be made as to a suitable site within York, where they might fix their dwelling. The Mayor and other approved men of York suggested to *M. de Pateshull* and his associates, justices-itinerant, then on circuit, the chapel of Mary Magdalen, with a plot of land behind it. *Hugh de Pateshull* was Bishop of Lichfield from 1240 to 1245.

<sup>12</sup> See Surtees, v. 56, p. 197. The ancient writing of some of these Deeds is most excellent, and well worthy of imitation.

<sup>13</sup> INSULA.—*Ralph de Insula* (or, de l'Isle), and his son William, made grants to Nostell Priory about 1120. *Thos. de Insula* and others are witnesses to a charter of Kirkstall Abbey, of the latter end of the reign of Henry II., about A.D. 1189. According to Burton, "William, Earl of Warren, and *Ralph de Insula* (de l'Isle), and William, his son, gave Woodchurch to Nostel Priory, by the hands of Archbishop Thurstin." In 1222, *Brian de Insula* had a grant of the lordship of Knaresboro', during the king's pleasure. *Roger de Insula* was Dean of York from about 1225 to 1235. *Robert de Insula* was the Lord Bishop of Durham from 1274 to 1283. *John de Insula* (alias Dewsbury) was Prior of Nostell in 1288. *Peter de Insula* was Rector of South Killington in 1298. Another *John de Insula* was Prior of Nostell in 1328. *Thos. de Insula* was Vicar of Calverley, near Leeds, in 1349; and *Thos. de l'Isle* was Vicar in 1367. JORDAN DE L'ISLE, Robert de Stapleton, Alex. de Ledes, Richard his brother,

with others, were witnesses to a charter of Hawysa de Grantville, of a bovate of land in Sceltune, and of a toft in Wynhill, to the Knights of the Temple of Solomon at Newsome worshipping; from 1250 to 1284. William de Aldeburgh, in 1371, married *Elizabeth de Insula*, and left issue, a daughter, *Elizabeth de Insula*, married Brian de Stapleton (whom see hereafter), who died 15th Rich. II. (or 1392); and then, secondly, Richard Redman, miles, and left issue, by both husbands, of the same name. For a long account of *Robert de Insula*, the De l'Isles, &c., see this *Journal*, vol. iv. pp. 107—113; and vol. vi. pp. 420—3, &c. For their seal, &c., see Jones's *Harwood*, p. 31, &c., and Graings's *Harrogate*, p. 294, &c.

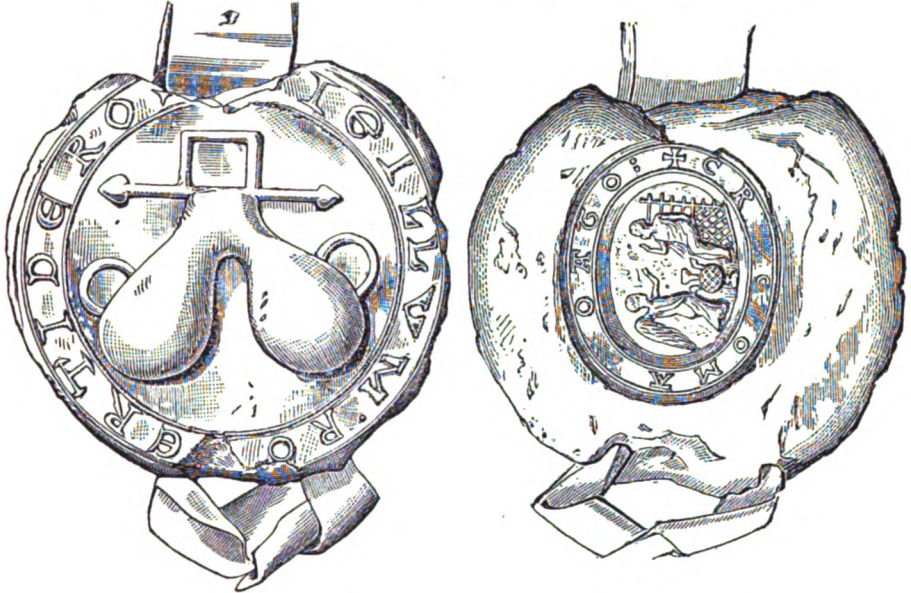
<sup>14</sup> COKEFELD.—In the 22nd Edw. I. (or 1294), a royal grant was issued to *Philip de Cokefeld* for holding a messuage in Kingston-upon-Hull. For particulars, see Frost's *Notices*, p. 25, &c. *Robert de Cokefeld* was owner of Cokefeld, in the county of Durham, which came into the possession of the Vavasours by a marriage between John Vavasour, of Hazlewood, and Alice, his daughter, 27th Henry III. *Robert de Cokefeld* was a benefactor to the little nunnery of Sinningthwaite, near York; and by deed, dated at Bilton, in 1295, Alicia Vavasour confirmed to the house of Sinningthwaite all the lands and tenements which *Robert de Cokefeld*, her father, had in Tockwith, which they have by gift of her ancestors. There is an account of the *Sir Robert de Cokefeld*, mentioned in this document, in Foss's *Judges*, vol. ii. pp. 302—3. He was a Justice-Itinerant, and was Sheriff of Yorkshire, 10—13th Henry III. See Note in Gray's *Register*, Sur. Soc., No. 61; and Wheeler's *Sherburn*, &c.

<sup>15</sup> BARTON.—We find the name of *William de Barton* as one of the knights in the "Fee of De Ros," holding 4½ carucates of land, of which 12½ made a



Waltero de Soureby, Waltero de Wildeker, Ada de Linton,<sup>16</sup> Roberto de Garton<sup>17</sup> et multis aliis.<sup>18</sup>

*Seal.* A water bouget. *Legend.* (S)IGILLVM Ro(B)ERTI DE Ro(s).



knight's fee. See Baines' *Yorkshire, Past and Present*, vol. ii. p. 514, &c. In the 28th Edw. I. (or 1300), a comptus *Roberti de Barton*, one of the King's Collectors of the Customs at Kingston-upon-Hull, is given in the Appendix to Frost's *Hull*, "ex Magnis Rotulis Pipe." See also p. 108, &c. Over £6,000 having been received from the Customs on the export of wool, in less than a year, 1295; and over £4,000 in 1296. In 1301, *Robert de Barton* was the Bailiff of Hull. In 1334, *John de Barton* held the office of the Collector of the Customs at Hull; and in 1336 he was the Mayor. Another *John de Barton* was Bailiff in 1355, and Mayor of Hull in 1360 and 1364. *William de Barton* was rector of Arncliffe, in Craven, from 1331 to his death in 1345; on the presentation of Henry de Percy. *Sir Henry de Barton*, rector of the church of Bolton Percy, was one of the witnesses to a deed there, 6th July, 1379. See this *Journal*, part xxi. p. 65. *Richard Barton* was one of the witnesses to a deed at Wath, in 1412. See ditto, p. 67. In 1342 the King appointed Roger de Normanvill custodian of the "equoi, jumentui, pullanni, et equicii" of his Majesty in the parks of Haverah, Bilton, and Hay, in the forest of Knaresborough. In 1349 *John de Barton* received the like

appointment, with an allowance of ten marks per annum for his services. In 1359 the conqueror of Crecy issued a mandate to *John de Barton* and Thos. del Bothe, commanding them to select ten of the best draught horses (*jumentui*) in the parks of Haywra and Bilton, by the testimony of Henry de Ingilby and Richard de Ravensere, and sell the same, and forward the money to William de Wykeham, supervisor of the King's works at the castle of Windsor, to be expended on the said works. In the following year is a roll, or receipt, stating that the same has been done. From "*Rot. orig.*" and *Grainge's Harrogate*, &c. There is a *Barton* (1e-Street) near Malton, and a *Barton* (St. Cuthbert and St. Mary), near Richmond, Yorks; and also a *Barton-in-the-Willows*, near York.

<sup>16</sup> LINTON is a small village and township, three and a half miles south-south-east from Spofforth, and a mile and three-quarters south-west from Wetherby, on the northern bank of the river Wharfe. The area is 1,214 acres, and the population 166.

<sup>17</sup> GARTON is a township and parish, about 12 miles north-east from Hull and 9 north-east from Hedon. The area, with Grimston, is 1,797 acres.

<sup>18</sup> Knarr', 17 Kal. Augusti 12 (1227).

## II.

Omnibus filiis sanctæ matris ecclesiæ ad quos præsens scriptum pervenerit<sup>19</sup> *Robertus de Ros* Salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse et hæc presenti cartâ meâ confirmâsse Deo et Sanctæ Mariæ et (pauperibus) fratribus de milicia de templo Salomonis de Ierosolyma totam villam de Husingoure<sup>20</sup> (Husingoure) cum bosco et molendino et cum omnibus (pertinentiis) eidem villæ pertinentibus sine ullo retenemento et totam terram meam de Cahale<sup>21</sup> (Kahalle) cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in boscis, in planis, et in omnibus (aliis) rebus sine ullo retenemento. Præterea dedi eis meiremiam ad molendina sua sustinenda in omnibus boscis meis pertinentibus ad maneriam meam de Ribbestain<sup>22</sup> (Ribbestein) libere ubicunque illis melius placuerit. Præterea dedi eis et concessi per totam terram meam libertatem illis (sibi) et hominibus suis; et hæc omnia prædicta dedi pro animâ patris mei et matris meæ et pro animabus omnium antecessorum meorum et pro meipso, et pro uxore meâ Isabel, et pro omnibus hæredibus meis. Tenendum et habendum in puram et perpetuam elemosinam quieti de omnibus secularibus serviciis et exactionibus. Et ego *Robertus de Ros*<sup>23</sup> et hæredes mei omnia prædicta prædictis fratribus contra omnes homines et omnes feminas, warantizabimus in perpetuum. Hiis testibus: *Andrea*, priore de *Kirkham*;<sup>24</sup> *Ricardo*, priore de *Wartria*;<sup>25</sup> *Johanne de Daivilla*;<sup>26</sup> *Willelmo filio*

Confirmation of the grant of the manor of Rubbestein, and the advowson of the church, given by R. de Ros, of blessed memory, to the Knights of the Temple. Archbp. Gray's *Regr.*, ed. Surtees Soc., p. 16.

<sup>19</sup> See preceding note.

<sup>20</sup> HUSINGOURE is a village and parish, four and a half miles north-east from Wetherby, including Cattal-Magna, Great Ribston, and Walshford, with an area of 3,660 acres. For an account of Husingoure New Church, see the "Yorkshire Architectural Society's Reports," Vol. IX. p. lxxxix., &c. In these old deeds, Husingoure is spelt in the following eight or nine different ways:—Hulsingoure, Hunsinghour, Hunsingoure, Hunsingore, Hunsingour, Hunsingouer, Hunsingoure, Hunsingouer, &c. *John de Hunsingoure*, with Nigel de Wetherby, &c., were witnesses to a Deed of Adam Warde's, of Colthorpe, to John, son of Alan de Walkyngham, of six acres, &c., at Colthorpe; 32 Edw. I. A.D. 1304.

<sup>21</sup> CATHALL, &c.—*Cattal Magna* is a hamlet in the parish of Husingoure, with 950 acres and a population of 591.

<sup>22</sup> See note 7 p. 433.

<sup>23</sup> See note 6 p. 432.

<sup>24</sup> KIRKEHAM OR KYRKEHAM.—*William de Kirkeham* was Rector of Mitton, in Craven, from 1242. *Walter de Kirkeham* (or *Kyrkham*) was Dean of York about

1248; and the Lord Bishop of Durham, from 1249 to 1260. *Kirkham Priory*, about six miles south of Malton, and near the eastern bank of the Derwent, was founded in 1120, by Sir Walter l'Espece, knight, and Adelina his wife, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. For an interesting account of its foundation and present remains, &c., see Bigland's *Yorkshire*, p. 408, &c.

<sup>25</sup> DE WATRIA. The priory of Wartre, or Warter Priory, near Pocklington, was founded in 1132, for the Augustines, by Geoffrey Fitz-Pain, surnamed *Trussebut*, whose son, *William Trussbut*, married Albreda, daughter of Robert de Harcourt. See also, under *Trussbut* and *Burtou's Monasticon*, pp. 381-4, &c.

<sup>26</sup> DAVILLE, or *Dayville*.—The Lordship of Adlingfleet was given by William the Conqueror to one of his followers in his expedition against England, called *John D'Avill*; and, in 1080, Wm. Ellerker, of Ellerker, Esqr., lord of Holdenshire, married Marrian, the daughter and heiress of *John D'Avill*, lord of Athlingfleet. *Walter de Daiville*, *Turgis de Molbray*, and others, are witnesses to a deed of Roger de Molbray to the monks at Pontefract. See also the *Hist. of Knaresbro'*, &c. *Will. Dayville*, *John de Kirkyby*, *John Savile*, and *John Forster*, were witnesses to a deed of Adam de Hopton of a grant to

Radulphi; Nicholas Basset;<sup>27</sup> Willelmo de Tamptona; Drogone de Herum;<sup>28</sup> Willelmo de Bartona; Waltero de Wildeker; Willelmo de Herun (Heyron); Radulpho de Muletona; Roberto de Kerbi. (Simone Diacono, Galfrido Diacono, Willelmo clerico, et multis aliis.)<sup>29</sup>

Seal attached by green silk. A Knight with drawn sword on a galloping horse.

*Legend, partly broken off, SIGI(LLUM ROBERTI) DE ROS.*



Brian de Stapleton of the manor of Crossland, 29th Edw. III. (1355). at York. Seal of Ade. de Hopton, 2 bars charged with 3 mullets each. *Will. Dayvill*, John de Kirkby, Will. Fairfax, and Will. Grammary, were witnesses to a deed of Robert, son and heir of John de Bellomonte (or Beaumont), respecting Brian de Stapleton and Adam de Hopton, 34 Edw. III., 1360.

<sup>27</sup> BASSET.—Robert de Calz, who died in 1186, married *Sybil*, daughter of *Richard Bassct*, and left an only child and heiress, then wife of Ralph Fitz-Stephen, the Chamberlain. She died in 1224, when John de Birkin got her lands as next heir, being son and heir of Adam Fitz-Peter and Matilda de Caux. *Fulk Bassct* was Dean of York from 1240 to 1244, and Bishop of London from 1242 to 1259. *Philip Bassct*, a justiciary of England, was a witness to the grant of free warren in Gisbro', &c., to the Priory of Gisbro', by King Henry III. in 1263.

A grant of the earldom of Richmond was made by King Richard, in 1398, to *Joan*, sister of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster and Earl of Richmond, and wife to *Ralph Basset*, of Drayton. We find that the arms of *Bassett*, of Blore, one of the many quarterings belonging to the Right Hon. Margaret, Countess of Leicester, in her own right Baroness Clifford, were as follows:—"Or, three piles in point gules on a canton argent a griffin segreant sable." See Edmondson's *Baronage*, plate 363, &c.

<sup>28</sup> HERUN or HEYRON.—We find a *William Heyn* mentioned in the "Fee of De Ros," as possessing a quarter of a carucate, in Baines' *Yorkshire*, Past and Present, vol. II. p. 514, &c. *Mary*, daughter of Henry Pudsey, of Bolland, co. York, married *John Heron*, about 1540.

<sup>29</sup> There are also two duplicates of the above, with some slightly various readings, which are given above in brackets.

## III.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos præsens Scriptum pervenerit, *Hyllaria Trussebut*,<sup>30</sup> salutem. Noveritis me pro Deo et pro salute animæ meæ, et pro animâ fratris Roberti de Ros nepotis mei, et pro animabus omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum, et ob amorem quem erga prædictum fratrem Robertum de Ros<sup>31</sup> conceperam, concessisse et hæc meâ præsentî cartâ confirmâsse Deo at Beatæ Mariæ, et Fratribus Militiæ Templi, donum quod prædictus Robertus de Ros eisdem Fratribus fecit, scilicet de toto bosco qui vocatur Kerbaghe, et de parte meâ quæ me contingebat de la Lunde—habendum et tenendum eisdem Fratribus Militiæ Templi, et eorum successoribus in perpetuum, in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Præterea do prædictis Fratribus Militiæ Templi et eorum successoribus in liberam, puram, et perpetuam elemosinam, et quiete clamo eisdem de me et heredibus meis in perpetuum totum jus et clamium quod ego et heredes mei habuimus vel habere potuimus in prædictis boscis. Et ego prædicta *Hyllaria Trussebut* et heredes mei warrantizabimus, adquietabimus, et defendemus prædictos boscos cum pertinentiis prædictis Fratribus Militiæ Templi et eorum successoribus contra omnes gentes in perpetuum. Ut autem hæc mea concessio, donatio, et confirmatio rata et stabilis in posterum permaneat, præsentem cartam sigilli mei munimine roboravi. Hiis testibus—Roberto de Coofend, Roberto Tru . . . , Rogero Buzun, Galfrido de Colne, Roberto de la Mare,<sup>32</sup> Willelmo de Barton, Marmenduco de Tueng,<sup>33</sup>

<sup>30</sup> Morkar's valuable lordship at Wartre which the king was as yet retaining, before the time of Henry I. was in the possession of Geoffrey fitz l'ayne, called '*Trusbut*,' who may have been the King's provost or bailiff here, and been advanced for some signal service rendered to the Crown. We learn, however, from Ordericus, that it was Geoffrey's son, *William 'Troussebot,'* or *Trussebut*, who was in so great favour with Henry I. that he was one of those exalted by him above earls, thus causing much envy. Geoffrey founded a priory at Wartre, in 1132, and his son, *William Trussebut*, married Albedra, daughter of Robert de Harcourt. The family of *De Ros* (refer to *Evrard and Fulco, Journal*, pp. 297. 304), who inherited these lands, by descent from Rose, the sister and heiress of William, adopted the allusive arms of the *Trusbuts* of Wartre:—"Trois bouts of water," i.e. leather butts, which may still be seen on a shield over the beautiful gateway at Kirkham priory. See *Journal*, vol. v. p. 307, &c., and also attached to one of these DEEDS. *Dame Ell' Trussebut*, A.D. 1230, August, presented *John Trussebut*, clerk, to the church of St. Martin ultra Usam in Ebor. In 1247 *Dame Agatha Trussebut* presented *Tho. de Cantilup*, clerk, to the church at Dychton. See

*Surtees Soc.* vol. 56, pp. 36, 99, and also note 37, &c.

<sup>31</sup> See note 6, p. 432.

<sup>32</sup> MARE.—*Walter de la Mare* was Vicar of Fewston (formerly Fuyston) in 1280, and *Roger de la Mare* was Rector of Kettlewell from 1315 to 1331. Master *Thomas de la Mare*, Canon of York, Sept. 26th, 1358, bequeathed four marks to the four Orders of Friars.

<sup>33</sup> In 1267, *Marmaduke de Thweng* presented *Robert de Thweng*, clerk, to the rectory of Kirk-leatham; who was succeeded in 1288, by *Gawen de Thweng*, on the presentation of *Sir W. Thweng, Knt.* In 1292, *Thomas de Thweng*, presbyter, who became the owner of Kilton Castle, appears to have presented himself to the Rectory. He founded a chantry there in 1348. See *Tweddell's Redour*, p. 89, &c. In the ancient church of Kirk-leatham, *Thos. de Thweng*, brother to *Robert de Thweng*, Lord of Kilton, founded a chantry consisting of twelve chaplains and four clerks, who were under the government of the rector, to say masses every day for the founder and his brothers. *Ralph de Neville*, a noble Baron, of Coverham, Yorks, had two wives; 1, *Euphemia*, daughter of *John de Clavering*, by whom he had offspring; 2, *Margery*, daughter of *John*, son of *Mar-*

N(igel) Pincerna,<sup>34</sup> Nicholao de Siclinghall, Ricardo de Clif,<sup>35</sup> et aliis.

(In *dorso*). Confirmatio Hillariæ Trussebut de dono Roberti de Ros<sup>36</sup> de bosco qui vocatur Kerhayge et la Lunde, Ribbestayn—Neusum (a farm between North Deighton and Spofforth).

#### IV.

*Agatha Trussebut*,<sup>37</sup> vidua in legitimâ potestate et liberâ viduitate meâ—Deo et beatæ Mariæ et fratribus militiæ Templi Salomonis divinæ

*maduke de Thweng*. This Ralph died April 18, 1331, and was buried at Coverham. *Robert de Tweng* was one of the knights in the "Fee of De Brus," or Bruce. See Baines' *Yorkshire, Past and Present*, vol. ii. p. 514, &c.

<sup>34</sup> PINCERNA.—*Richard de Pincerna* is a witness, with Matthew de Redman, William de Lancaster, Robert de Latham, and John de Mare, to a Deed granting the right of patronage of the Church of Eccleston to the Priory of Lancaster, about 31 Henry III. *Hugh Pincerna*, then steward of John de Lascy, Constable of Chester, &c., was witness to a Deed of Adam, son of Roger de Crosland, to St. John of Pontefract. *Hugh Pincerna*, Henry Walensis, Robert and Roger de Cestria, were witnesses to a Deed of John de Lascy, Earl of Lincoln, 18 Henry III., or 1233.

<sup>35</sup> CLIF.—*Thomas del Clif* and others were witnesses to a grant by John le Flemyng to the Prioress and Convent of Kirklees. *Robert del Clif* and others are witnesses to a deed, at Wath, in 1362. See this *Journal*, vol. vi., p. 63.

<sup>36</sup> Frater Rob. de Ros was a Frater Militiæ Templi, not the donor's brother. He is buried in the Temple Church, London.

<sup>37</sup> *Trussebut*. Geoffrey Fitz Pain, *alias Trussebut*, had a son William, who adopted the nickname as his surname, and is known as William Trussebut or Troussebot (which also means a maimed, deformed, or club-foot). Wm. Trussebut, of Wartre, and of Ingmanthorp, was the personal friend and retainer of King Henry I. He married Aubrey, or Albrede de Harcourt, daughter of Robert 1st of Harcourt, in the district of Neuborg, in Normandy. William was a stern soldier, who did knight's service for his Sovereign. He was Governor of Bonneville in 1133, an office hereditary in his family; one branch of which possessed domains in the neighbourhood of Bonneville, which was a Royal residence. To him we ascribe the erection of the Norman church at Kirk Deighton, and the original hall at

Ingmanthorpe. Geoffrey, his father, founded the Priory of Wartre in 1132, and that is the last act recorded of him. Willm. Trussebut seems to have come into his inheritance during the reign of King Stephen. His wife survived him, for we find that "Albreda de Harcourt, relict of Wm. Trussebut, son of Geoffrey Fitz-Pain, commanded her bailiffs to support the Canons of the Church de Bosco (or Woodkirk), given to the chapel of Schokirk, in all their rights." It is not certain who succeeded Willm. Trussebut. The accepted account is that Willm. left three daughters and co-heiresses, Rose, Agatha, and Hillaria. Rose Trussebut married Everard de Ros, Lord of Ros or Roos, in Holderness, and father of the celebrated Sir Robert de Ros. Her sister Agatha married Willm. de Albini; and Hillaria appears to have remained unmarried. In the marriage of Rose Trussebut, we have one of the most important events in the history of her family. Her husband was of a race that had proved their martial qualities in the first Crusade, where Wm. de Percy perished; the emblems they adopted as their armorial bearings, now the most honoured distinctions in heraldry, three water bougets, were the simple double leather bottles that the parched soldier carried across the pommel of his saddle to slake his thirst while traversing or fighting upon the burning sands of Palestine; and in Robert de Ros the early Crusader and father of Everard, the Order of Knights Templars, on their first establishment, found a firm and generous friend. The first Master of the Order was Hugh de Payn, or as the monkish historians call him, Hugh Paganus. We cannot trace his descent, but we cannot omit to notice that he bore the same name as Geoffrey filius Pagani. Hugh visited England to push the cause of his Order in 1123-9, and what is equally certain, he found in Robert de Ros, the father of Rose's husband, a magnificent patron. Is the visit of Hugh Paganus the Templar to England, the link that first joined the families of

pietatis intuitu et pro salute animæ meæ et animarum omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum totam meam partem Bosci qui est inter Hunsingore et Walseford quæ vocatur La Lande (Lund)<sup>38</sup> cum omnibus pertinentiis suis sine aliquo retenemento et totam terram meam cum bosco qui est inter Walseford et Ribestain qui vocatur Erscoates? cum omnibus pertinentiis suis tam in longitudine quam in latitudine sine aliquo retenemento et totam meam partem Bosci de Bratheford, qui est inter Hunsingore et Kahale, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis, sine aliquo retenemento, salva hominibus meis de Cahale communia in illo bosco de Bratheford, si communam ibi habere debeant. Habendum, &c. Hiis testibus: Radulfo de Trihamton, Rogero Buzun, Roberto de Cokefeld, Ricardo de Goldesburg,<sup>39</sup> Ricardo de Wyvelestorp,<sup>40</sup> Nigello Pincerna, militibus, Roberto de Dunseford,<sup>41</sup> Willelmo de Midelton,<sup>42</sup> Elia de Blancmust, Nicolo de Sicliphale, Thoma de Hunsighour, et aliis.

Ros and Trussebut, and so effected a mighty influence in the English branch of the Order; or is the whole a mere coincidence?

For the names of the knights in "Agatha Trussebut's fee," see Baines' *Yorkshire, Past and Present*, vol. ii. p. 515, &c., see also note 30.

<sup>38</sup> LUND.—There is a farm at Ribston still called "Lund House," between Hunsingore and Walshford, which answers to Agatha Trussebut's "Quæ vocatur La Lunde." There has evidently been a large building at Lund House, of which nothing remains but traces of foundations. *Adam de Lund* was Vicar of Thorp-Arch from 1280, Robert de Hopton from 1321, and Robert de Dighton from 1375. *Lund* is also a township and parish, about seven miles north-west from Beverley, with an acreage of 3,078, and population of 461.

<sup>39</sup> GOLDSBOROUGH is a village and parish situated on the river Nidd, 2 miles south-east from Knaresborough. The township contains 1,712 acres, and the parish 2,700 acres, including Flaxby and Coneythorpe. *Rich. de Goldesburgh* was living there about 1280, and was succeeded by his son, *Sir John de Goldesburgh*, Knt., who died in 1325, and was succeeded by another *Rich. de Goldesburgh*, near Knaresborough. See also under Midelton, 1312. In the 4th Edw. III. (A.D. 1331), Thomas Lumley, with the consent of the Prioress of Esholt, sold to *Rich. de Goldesborough* and Thomas Ellis certain lands with the appurtenances in Esholt, Yeadon, and Rawdon, for 300 marks of silver. The seal, a fess between three birds. *John de Goldesburgh* was vicar of Kildwick, in Craven, from 1347, on the presentation of the Prior and Convent of Bolton, Yorks.

<sup>40</sup> DE WYVELESTORP. See before under *Melton*. John de Stockheld, and John,

clerk of Dichton, &c., were witnesses to a deed of *John*, son of *Rich. de Wypelthorp* (or Willesthorp), to *Nic. de Melton*, of a corn mill at Colthorp, near Wetherby. *Wilstrop*, or *Wilsthorpe*, is a township in the parish of Kirk Hamerton, from which it is distant a mile and-a-half east. It is in the Ainsty of the city of York and Tadcaster Union, and contains 1,022 acres. For an engraving of the seal of *Simon Willestorp*, see this *Journal*, part XVIII. p. 228. *Katherine Willestrop* was Prioress of Arthington Nunnery, from about 1470 to 1484.

<sup>41</sup> DUNSFORTH is a parish and village, 2 miles south from Aldborough. The acreage is 960, and the population 144.

<sup>42</sup> MIDELTON.—*William de Middleton* was Bishop of Norwich from 1278 to 1289. *Walter de Mideltona*, Richard de Goldesburgh, Robert de Dichton, and others, were witnesses to a lease from John, Abbot of Kirkstall, to Laurentius de Arthingtona, of the whole of their land, with a meadow in Arthington Bank, which Henry Forester formerly held, A.D. 1312. There is a small seal attached to the Deed, in brown wax, with this inscription:—"Sigillum Conventus de Kirkestall" (see also under *Brans*). *Adam de Midelton* was Mayor of Hull in 1312. Another *Adam de Mydelton* was presented to the Rectory of Arncliffe, in 1302, by Thomas de Alta-ripa, miles. For an engraving of the tomb and effigy of *Sir Adam de Midelton* in Ilkley Church, see Whitaker's *Craven*, new ed., p. 281, &c. He annexed Stockeld as a hamlet to his Manor of Midelton, and he died unmarried in 1315. *William de Midelton* was his younger brother (sons of *Sir Peter de Midelton*), and he married Agnes, daughter of Sir Nigel Boteler; and their son, *Sir Peter de Midelton*, was High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1334. He married Eustatia,

## V.

*Willelmus de Ros*<sup>43</sup>—noverit me divinæ caritatis intuitu et pro salute animæ meæ et pro animabus patris et matris meæ et omnium antecessorum, successorumque meorum concessisse et confirmasse, &c., Deo et beatæ Mariæ et fratribus militiæ Templi totum manerium de Ribbestan, cum advocacione ecclesiæ ejusdem villæ et villam de Walesford, cum *molendino* ejusdem villæ, et villam de Hunsingore, cum *molendino* ejusdem villæ, et villam de Kahale, et totam terram de Commanthorp, quas scilicet terras et villas cum omnibus pertinentiis suis prædicti fratres habent de dono Roberti de Ros<sup>44</sup> patris mei, et adeo integrè sicut prædictus Robertus de Ros pater meus *illas* tenuit—in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, &c. Hiis testibus: Roberto de Veteri-ponte; Martino de Pateshul;<sup>45</sup> Johanne filio Roberti; Briano de Insula; . . . (Will)de Insula; Ricardo Duket; Roberto de Cokefeld; Willelmo de Tameton; Willelmo de Barton; Waltero de Soureby: . . . clerico et aliis.

Fragment of Seal. (See *Seal on No. XIV.*)

daughter of Sir Robert Plumpton, and was succeeded by their son, *Sir Thos. de Midelton*, &c. *Sir Roger de Midelton*, chaplain; Sir John de Laughton, Vicar of Harewood; and Sir Thos. de Birken, chaplain, with others, are witnesses to the Will of Sir William Aldeburgh, jun., dated 1390. See *Test. Ebor.*, &c.

<sup>43</sup> *Dæ Ros*. The church of All Saints, Kirk Deighton, belonged to the patronage of the *Barons Trussbut*, from whom it descended to the family of Roos, or Ros, of Ingmanthorp, near Wetherby, and from them to the Manners, Earls of Rutland, &c. For a copy of the will of Thos Roos, of Ingmanthorpe, Esq., Dec. 20, 1503, who was buried in the Parish Kirk of All Hallows, of Kirk Deighton, See *Test. Ebor.* vol. iv. p. 223, &c. In the north part of the Chancel was a tomb with the arms of Robert Roos, Nobilis, who died 22 April, 1476, and of Maria Roos. See Dugdale's *Yorkshire Arms*, 1664. Brian Roos, of Ingmanthorpe, brother of the testator, was ordained acolyte at York, Dec. 17, 1491, and priest, 1492, &c. On Dec. 18, 1498, he was instituted to the rectory of Kirk Deighton, on the death of Robert Pearson, and at the presentation of Thos. Roos, Esq. For ancient notices of Kirk Deighton, see Kirkby's *Inquest*, pp. 45, 205, 294, 349, &c. Just at the west of the vestry door in the chancel are the remains of a mural arched tomb, said to be that of a *Lord Robert de Roos*, who lived in the time of King John, at Ingmanthorpe Old Hall, the site of which is still known as the "Hall Garth." He is believed to have enlarged the church,

and to have given Ribstone to the Knight's Templars for a Preceptory. See "*Churches of Leeds, &c.*," p. 437, &c. In the manor of Kirk-Deighton before the Conquest were 16 carucates of laud, a church, and a wood. After the Conquest, *Ralph Paganel* had 12, and *Erncis de Burun* 4 carucates here. It afterwards came into the possession of the Barons Trusbut; from whom it descended to the Rosses (or Rooses) of Ingmanthorp; and, through them, to the Manners, Earls of Rutland. Over the south door are the arms of Ros, cut in stone. Above the entrance into the chancel are two shields of arms; on one of which are those of Manners, afterwards Dukes of Rutland; on the other, are those of Manners and Ros, with 14 other quarterings, displaying the principal intermarriages of the Manners family, to the time that Sir Robert Manners married Eleanor, sister of Edmund, Lord Ros; whose son and heir, George, in right of his mother, became Lord Ros. This nobleman accompanied Henry VIII. into France, and attended that monarch at the sieges of Terronen and Tournay; which expedition seems to be alluded to, by the representation of two fortified towns, under the shields of arms, *Robert de Ros* gave to God, St. Mery, and the brethren of the knights of Solomon's Temple, his manor of Ribston, and the Church; and a Preceptory of the Order was established here about or before 1224.

<sup>44</sup> See note 6, p. 432.

<sup>45</sup> See Surtees, v. 56, p. 37, and note 11.

## VI.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit : *Matthias de Cantilupo*,<sup>46</sup> Rector Ecclesiæ de Ribbestein, Salutem in Domino. Noveritis me teneri fratribus militiæ Templi in quadraginta solidis eisdem annuatim de Ecclesiâ de Ribbestein, solvendis medietate scilicet ad festum Sancti Michaelis, et medietate ad Pascham. In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum duxi appouendum.

## VII.

THE OLD RIBSTON RENT-ROLL.<sup>47</sup>

Perhaps the most interesting document (which has yet been published with respect to Ribston) is the following rental, translated from the original, which is probably coeval with the very foundation :—

"*Ribbestain*, with its appurtenances, Walesford, Hunsinghoure, Cathale, with its mills, of the gift of Sir Robert de Ros. This is the statement

<sup>46</sup> CANTILUPE.—*Will. de Cantilupe* was a witness, with others, to a charter of King John, granted to Warin Fitz-Gerald, to hold a fair at Harewood, &c., in the 10th year of his reign, A. D. 1209. *Matthias de Cantilupe*, Rector of the Church of *Ribbestein*, was probably the brother of *Walter de Cantilupe*, who was Bishop of Worcester from 1237 to 1266. See Abp. Grey's *Register*, p. 99, N. 239, &c. *Thomas de Cantilupe* was Rector of Kirk Deighton from 1247, &c. A. D. 1247, Institution of *Mr. Tho. de Cantilup*, clerk, to the church at Dychton, at the presentation of Dame Agatha Trussebut. See *Surtees Soc.* vol. 56, p. 99. *Thos. de Cantilupe* was Bishop of Hereford from 1275 to 1283. *William de Cantilup* was a witness to the charter of confirmation to Gisbro' Priory by King John, A. D. 1211. *Lady Maud*, widow of *Lord William Cantalupe*, in 35 Hen. III. or 1251, accompanied the King's daughter, who had just been married at York to Alexander, the young King of Scotland, into that country. How long Erneis de Burun held the manor of Bingley does not appear; but about the year 1120 it was the property of William Pagnel, founder of the Priory of Drax. His successors were the Gaunts, then followed the *Cantilupes*, of whom *William de Cantilupe* received a confirmation from the Crown of the village of Bingley (by charter 14th Henry III., or 1230), of the gift and feoffment of Ranulph, Earl of Chester, and held of him as chief lord, by the service of half a knight's fee. *Milicent de Cantilupe*, eldest daughter of William de Cantilupe, and co-heir to her brother

George, married, first, John de Monte Alto, who died *s. p.*; and, secondly, Eudo la Zouch, of Ashby, co. Leicester. The inquest *post mortem* of Milisenta de Monte Alto was taken in the 27th Edw. I. (or 1292), when Willm. la Zouch was found to be her son and heir. Next follows the above Milisent de Montalt, who, by charter, *s. d.*, in her pure widowhood, grants to Alianoro la Zuche, her daughter, and the heirs of her body lawfully begotten, her manor of Bingley, with the appurtenances. From the inquest *post mortem* this Milisent died in, or immediately before, the 9th of Edw. I., or 1280. See also Kirkby's *Inquest*, 1284. *Willm. de Cantilupe* confirmed the grant of Bingley Church, and of the wood out of his grove of Bingley, as William Pagnel had done before. In 1267 Osbert de Arches was holding lands in Bridlington of Stephen Meynil, and Maud, his widow, was wife of *Sir Willm. de Cantilupe* in 1286.

*Id.*, Oct., 1231. An agreement between *Matthew de Cantilupo* (brother of Walter de Cantilupe, bishop of Worcester, who died in 1266), rector of Ribstan, and the Templars, about a chapel in the cemetery of Ribstan. (Printed at length in Archbishop Gray's *Register*; *Surtees Soc.*, p. 99, note and pp. 239-40.)

For a deed of *Thos. de Cantilupo*, rector of Kirk Deighton, 1247, see hereafter, No. xiv.

<sup>47</sup> The above rental has been translated by Mr. Wm. Wheeler, of Leeds, who is preparing a "History of Wetherby," to include Ribston, and its Preceptory of Knights Templars, &c.



of the 'Consuetudinarium' (or the book containing the Customs of the Preceptory) of Ribbestain. At two terms.

Adam, son of Reginald, for 1 toft & 2 bovates . . . . .	14	0
Gillebert, the provost, for do. . . . .	14	0
Reginald, the provost, for do. . . . .	14	0
William Plasfot, for do. . . . .	14	0
Robert, son of Herebert, for do. . . . .	14	0
Robert, son of Grof, for do. . . . .	14	0
Agatha, widow, for do. . . . .	14	0
William, son of Asger, for 1 toft & 1 bovate . . . . .	7	0
Walter, son of Herebert, for 1 toft & 2 bovates . . . . .	14	0
Thomas Togod, for do. . . . .	14	0
Galfrid Lof, for do. . . . .	14	0
Robert, the Carpenter, for 1 bovate, without the toft, which belonged to Galfrid Cord . . . . .	7	0
Henry Bradefer, for 1 toft & 2 bovates . . . . .	14	0
Robert, son of Hugh, for do. . . . .	14	0
Robert Long, for do. . . . .	14	0
Richard, son of Richard, for do. . . . .	14	0
Walter de Leirthrop, for do. . . . .	14	0
Faber (the Smith), for 1 toft & half an acre . . . . .	2	0
Alan Bradefer, for 1 toft & 2 bovates, for the service of the chapel . . . . .	14	0
Adam Wall, for do., do. . . . .	14	0
Philip, for do., do. . . . .	14	0
Gilbert, son of Asger, for do., do. . . . .	14	0

The rent of the aforesaid four men is assigned to the Chapel of Ribbestaine for sustaining and serving for the soul of Brother Robert de Ros, who has given many and numberless good things to the house of the Holy Temple.

Henry de Esopus, for a toft with the croft, which belonged to Helyon, 18*d.*, at the will of the brethren; Joseph, for a toft, 12*d.*; Emma Brunning, for a toft, 12*d.*; Robert, the carpenter, for a toft & two bovates, 14*s.*; Thomas, son of Asger, for a toft & five acres, 4*s.* 9*d.*; the wife of Roger Arkelet, for a toft & croft, which belonged to one bovate, 18*d.*; Edus, for a toft & half an acre, 12*d.*; Walter Kareman (the carter), for a toft & three roods, 14*d.*; Heliot, for a toft and a croft, 12*d.*; John Halte, for a toft & croft, 12*d.*; Richard Vaccarius (the cowman), for a toft & croft, 12*d.*; Thomas, the shepherd, for a toft & 1½ acres, 22*d.*; Robert, son of Elfer, for one toft, 12*d.*<sup>47a</sup>—*Summa*, £15 14*s.* 9*d.*

And "pro braciacione" (brewhouse), de Ribestain per ann. . . . .	3	0
And "pro furno" (? an oven or a furnace) . . . . .	1	0
of Robert de Plumpton, for the pool (stagnum) of Ribestain . . . . .	1	0
of the Archdeacon (of Richmond, Wm. de Rutherford, 1217-39), for land, "domine Ysilie," at Pentecost. . . . .	0	6
of Brian de Insula, 1 lb. of pepper, for 2½ acres, paid at Pentecost . . . . .		

<sup>47a</sup> These are cottagers. See note 47 on preceding page.

*Item.*—Whatever man of Ribestain shall give pannage for their pigs every year, 10 pigs shall be reckoned as 10*d.*, except in the case of a puerperal sow; and in this case, if she have 10 pigs, he shall take in the first instance the one that he wishes, and the brethren shall have the rest; and if she shall not have 10 pigs, for whatever number she may have he shall give 10*d.*, the puerperal sow always being excepted.

## VIII.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit; *Walterus, Dei gratiâ, Eboracensis Archiepiscopus*,<sup>48</sup> Angliæ Primas Salutem in Domino. Concessionem et Donationem quam Willelmus Archidiaconus de Riche-mund fecit dilectis filiis fratribus Militiæ Templi . . . . annua pensione quadraginta solidorum de ecclesiâ de Ribbesteyn eisdem per manum personæ quæ *pro tempore* (?) fuerit solvenda medietate ad festum Sancti Michaelis et medietate ad Pascham eisdem concedimus auctoritate Pontificali confirmamus . . . . . perseveret in posterum presens scriptum sigilli nostri munimine duximus roborandum. Testibus: Magistris Laurentio de Lincoln. Thoma de Kirkeby.<sup>49</sup>

Off. . . . Riche-mund et Petro de Warr, Martino de Marisco,<sup>50</sup> W. . . Martel, Henrico Walensi,<sup>51</sup> . . . et Reginaldo de Stowa, clericis, et multis aliis. Datum apud Scroby<sup>52</sup> iij kalendas Maii, Pontificatus nostri sextodecimo (1231).

## IX.

Sciant omnes presentes et futuri; quod ego *Helianus filius Henrici de Bram*,<sup>53</sup> voluntate et consilio Mariæ vxoris meæ, dimisi et concessi et

<sup>48</sup> 4 Kal. Mar. 16 (*i.e.* 1231). See Archbp. Gray's *Register*, Surtees Soc., pp. 44-5.

<sup>49</sup> KIRKEBY.—*John de Kirkeby* was Bishop of Ely from 1286 to 1290; and either the same or another John de Kirkeby was Bishop of Carlisle from 1332 to 1353. See also this *Journal*, vol. v., p. 228, &c.

<sup>50</sup> RICHARD DE MARISCO and others were witnesses to a grant of land in Levens, from Gilbert Fitz-Reinfrid to Henry de Redman, both Sheriffs of Yorkshire in King John's reign. In the third year of John's reign (or 1202), this king disposed of the Archdeaconry of Richmond to *Richard de Marisco*, who afterwards was the Lord Bishop of Durham from 1217 to 1228. *William de Marisco*, Nicholas Wyther de Quyxelay (Whixley), Ada Cissor de Kolthorpe, Robert, Cleric, de Ditton, and others were witnesses to a Deed of Robert de Wylesthorp (Wilstrop), granting to Nic. de Melton and Agnes, his wife, one bovate of land for four pennies of silver yearly.

<sup>51</sup> WALLENSIS. *Henry Walensis*, Hugh Pincerna, their Steward, Roger and Robert de Cestria, &c., were witnesses to a Deed of John de Lasey, Earl of Lincoln; 18 Henry III., or 1233.

<sup>52</sup> SCROOBY is a parish and village, two miles south of Bawtry. The archbishops of York formerly had a palace in this village, the remains of which are now converted into a farm-house; in the garden is a mulberry-tree, said to have been planted by Cardinal Wolsey.

<sup>53</sup> BRAM, or *Brame*, is from *Brac-ham*, a dwelling on the side of a hill. *Brame-hall*, now a farmhouse, was formerly the home of a family of that name. The ancient family of Middleton, of Stockeld, near Spofforth, is descended from *Hipolitus de Brame*, lord of Middleton, who was living in the reign of Henry II. (1154-1189). *Robert de Brame* had issue Sir Peter, who was the first of the family that took the name of Middleton; he had issue, Sir Adam, who was living in the year 1324. A statue of this knight, in armour, is in the Church of Ilkley. Sir

quietum clamavi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi, fratribus militiæ templi Salomonis totum tenementum meum quod quondam tenui de Domino Roberto de Ros<sup>64</sup> in villâ [de] Ribbestan. Illum scilicet

Peter Middleton was high-sheriff of the county of York in 1334; and Sir Wm. Middleton, of Stockeld, was high-sheriff in 1526. *Matthew de Bram*, David de Hunsingoure, Davide de Dicton, &c., were witnesses to a charter of Nigel de Plumpton's to Sywine, son of Hereward de Colthorpe, near Wetherby. *Simon de Braam*, lord of Yeaton, &c., granted leave to the Prioress and Convent of Esholt to pass and re-pass through the middle of his manor of Esholt and through all his lands there. *Matthew de Bram*, living about 1186, was witness to two Plumpton charters. *Nicholas*, son of *Hugh*, son of *Hypolitus de Braam*, gave to Gilbert one toft, which he gave to the Abbey of Fountains. See also Grainge's *Hist. of Harrogate*, p. 278, &c.

<sup>64</sup> For the will of *Lady Beatrix Roos*, see *Test. Ebor.*, No. 270, p. 375, &c. For the will of *Alienora Roos*, daughter of *Sir Robert Roos*, of Ingmanthorpe, who died in 1323; see No. 49. Another *Sir Robert* died in 1451. *Robert de Roos* was High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1372. For the will of *Wm.*, *Lord Roos* (1474—75), who died 22 April, 1476, 2nd son of *Thos.*, *Lord Roos*, by *Beatrix*; see No. 261. He succeeded *John*, his elder brother, who died Sept. 1, 1414, see No. 160. For the will of *Robert de Roos*, of Ingmanthorpe, who died Jan. 27, 1392, and was born about 1310, see *Test. Ebor.*, No. 145, p. 178; and for the will of *Thos. Roos*, of Ingmanthorpe, son and heir of *Sir Robert*, see No. 183, &c. See also the "Harwood Evidences," in *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, for *Ross'* name, as witness to the Aldburgh Deeds, and *Jones's Harewood*, p. 255, &c. *Robert de Roos* was a witness to the Charter of Confirmation to *Gisbro' Priory*, from King Henry III., A.D. 1234.

*William de Ross* was witness to a Charter of 5th Edward II., to Brethren of Holy Trinity Priory, *Knaresbro'*, A.D. 1312, see *Hist. of Knaresbro'*, pp. 94—97, &c. *Wm. de Ross* was one of the old Norman possessors in this country. The Honour of *Wm. de Ros*, in Yorkshire, included nine knights' fees, and extended over about 20,000 acres. For the names of the knights, who held knights' fees in the Honour of *Wm. de Ros*, see *Baines's "Yorkshire, Past and Present,"* vol. ii., p. 514, &c. *Sir Wm. de Ros* was a witness of *Nic. de Melton* to *Sir Alan de Walkyngham*, of a message in Colthorpe (now Cowthorpe), near

Wetherby. *Sir Wm. de Ros* was witness to a deed of *John*, son of *Richard de Willesthorpe*, to *Nic. de Melton*, of a Corn Mill at Colthorpe.

*Bryan Roos*, was Rector of Kirkby Overblow in 1498, res. and *Edwd. Rooce* was rector in 1512.

In 1216, at the close of the reign of King John, *Robert de Ros*, and the northern barons, laid siege to York, in the interest of Louis, the French Prince, but were bought off by a payment by the citizens of 1,000 marks.

*Sir Robert de Roos*, of Ingmanthorpe, and *Sir Thos. de Merkenfeld*, were the executors to the will of *Sir Wm. Aldeburgh, jun.*, dated 1390, see *Test. Ebor.*, &c.

Another *Robert de Roos* is recorded in 1304, in the roll of certain of King Edward's followers at Dunfermline, and elsewhere in Scotland; and *Richd. de Rosse* is witness to a Deed of the *Redmans*, in 1390.

There is an old charter from *Robert de Lacy* to *Ralph de Rous* (*Ross*, or *Ros*), dated 3rd Henry I. (or 1103), which in that century has the singular advantage of a date, in *Whitaker's Craven*, new ed., p. 21. The parish of Thornton in Craven belonged formerly to the families of *Percy*, *Kyme*, *Muncey*, *Ros*, *Pilkington*, *Manners*, *Lister*, and *Kay*. In the 9th Edw. II., or 1316, we find *John de Ros*, lord of the manor of Thornton in Craven (Townley MSS.). He was second son of *Wm.*, *Lord Roos*, and died s. p. 11 Edw. III., seised of this manor in right of *Margaret*, his wife, of whom it can only be conjectured that she was heiress of *Muncey*. Through the several descents of this family it may be regularly traced until the attainer of *Thos.*, *Lord Roos* (a zealous Lancastrian), 1 Edw. IV., when the king granted to *John Pilkington, Esq.*, a third part of the manor of Thornton in Craven, which *Margaret*, wife of *John*, last *Lord Roos*, held in dower; and also the other two-third parts of the same, which *Alianore*, Duchess of Somerset, held likewise in dower. This *Alianore* was daughter of *Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick*, and married, 1st, *Thomas*, father of the last *Thos.*, *Lord Roos*; and, 2nd, *Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset*. But in the 1st Henry VII., the heirs of the *Lord Roos* were restored; thus the manor and advowson together returned to their former owners, and we hear

toftum qui jacet ad caput villæ predictæ cum gardino et crofto pertinentibus juxta toftum Henrici Bradefor, et quatuor acras terræ in campo ejusdem villæ, quarum tres acræ jacent in culturâ predictorum fratrum templi quæ vocatur "Croked Rodes" et una acra jacet in Watlandes<sup>55</sup> inter terram Roberti Carpentarii, propter quadraginta marcas argenti quas mihi in magno negotio meo præ manibus dederunt. Tenendum et habendum predictis fratribus templi, &c.

Hiis testibus. Domino Jordano de Insula, Domino terri de Haumesle, Roberto de Gartun, Nicolao de Siglinghale,<sup>56</sup> Daniele de Dictun,<sup>57</sup> Ricardo de Bilton,<sup>58</sup> Willelmo filio Hugonis de

nothing more of them till Thomas, the first Earl of Rutland, and *Baron Ros*, by will dated Aug. 16, 1543, devised *inter alia* to John Manners, his second son, the manor of Thornton in Craven. Over the east window is an inscription in old English characters, somewhat as follows:—"When this church and quire builded were, *Thomas, Lord Ros*, patron, was here; Of his soule God have mercy and benignity. Amen." This refers probably to *Thos., Lord Ros*, attainted in the 1st Edw. IV., rather than to his ancestor of that name, who lived a century before. The rebuilding may therefore be assigned to the reign of Henry VI. In the windows are, twice, the arms of *Ros*, "gules, three water bougets, argent." In the middle aisle are two ancient gravestones with crosses and swords, which have been engraven by Mr. Gough. It is not easy to conjecture to whom they belonged, as there is no reason to suppose that any of the *Barons Ros* ever resided here. Around the stately altartomb, of black marble, to the 3rd Earl of Cumberland, in Skipton Church, are several shields, including one of Clifford and *Ros*. "*Valiant Robert de Ros*" is mentioned in Sir Walter Scott's "*Ivanhoe*," and also the irregularities of the later Knights Templars. *Willm. de Ros* was witness to a charter of King Edward II., confirming donation by Earl of Cornwall, to the brethren of the Holy Trinity at Knaresborough, in 1312.

<sup>55</sup> There is a farm at Ribston still called "Oatlands," which may possibly be derived from the above "Watlands."

<sup>56</sup> SICKLINGHALL is a hamlet south of Spofforth, and between Kirkby Overblow and Wetherby. It was formerly spelt in various ways, as Siclinghall, Siclinghall, Siglinghall, &c. The arms of the Paynels were two lions passant, which are found upon the very early heraldic seal (1187) of their cousin Gervase Paynel (engraved *Mon. Angl. V. 204*); and it is very curious that the same bearings occur on the seal of *Robert*, son of *Wm. de Siclinghall* (in the parish of Kirkby Overblow), who

was the husband of Eufemia Paynel, temp. Henry III. See Dodsworth, *Harl. MSS. 245*, fo. 125, &c. *Adam de Sykelinghall* was Vicar of Fewston, near Otley, in 1362.

<sup>57</sup> DICTON.—For *Robert de Dighton*, 1312, see under Midelton.  *Davide de Dicton*, with Matthew de Bram, David de Hunsingoure, were witnesses to a deed of Nigel de Plumpton's to Sywine, son of Hereward de Colthorp, near Wetherby. *Nic. son of Reg. de Dighton*, with Sir Willm. de Ross, John de Stockeld, and *John*, clerk of *Dighton*, were witnesses to a deed of John, son of Richard de Willesthorp, to *Nic. de Melton* of a cornmill at Colthorp, near Wetherby. *Nic. de Dyghton*, with Sir Wm. de Ross, Alexr. de Leedes, Ric. de Stockeld, *Nic. de Hunsingoure*, John de Stockeld, &c., were witnesses to a deed of *Nic. de Melton* to Sir Alan de Walkynham of a messuage in Colthorp. *Walter de Diton*, Preceptor of (Temple) Newsome, and Roger (de Thorp), their chaplain, are witnesses to a deed before dates were inserted. The family of *Diton* appear to have been connected with the military orders in Yorkshire. In 1285 *John de Diton* held three bovates of land of the Hospitallers in Rolsea, parish of Hutton Cranswick. *Richard de Dighton* was rector of Garforth, near Leeds, in 1339. *Robert de Dyghton*, or *Dighton*, was Rector of Leathley in 1356, and also Vicar of Thorp-Arch from 1375, succeeding Robert de Hopton and Adam de Lund. The words *Diton*, *Dicton*, *Dighton*, *Dyghton*, &c., may represent *Deighton* (Kirk or North), a parish in the neighbourhood.

<sup>58</sup> BILTON.—There is a hamlet of that name, just above Wighill and Walton, to the west of Bickerton, and below Tockwith, in addition to the Bilton (parish), near Harrogate. *Sir John de Bilton* was witness, with Henry de Stuteville, and others, to five charters of Sayer de Sutton to the Priory of Swine in Holderness. See this *Journal*, vol. vi., pp. 116-122, &c. In the account of

Werrebi,<sup>59</sup> Roberto Chapfare de Wallesford, Willelmo filio Gregorii de Hunsingoure, Roberto ad fordam de Chathale, Roberto clerico de Hunsingoure, Willelmo filio Sygrid, Thoma de *Tibwits*, et multis aliis.

## X.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit; *Thomas* filius *Willelmi* filii *Gregorii de Hunsingoure*, salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me, pro salute animæ meæ et pro quadam pecuniæ quantitate quam percepi, concessisse, remisisse, reddidisse et de me et heredibus meis in perpetuum quietum; clamasse Dominis meis fratribus militiæ templi Salomonis totam terram meam quam habui vel aliquo jure habere potui in villâ et territorio de Hunsingoure cum omnibus pertinentiis, libertatibus, liberis consuetudinibus et asiamentis predictæ terræ pertinentibus infra villam et extra sine aliquo retenemento prout in cartâ Domini Roberti de Ros feoffatoris predecessorum meorum plenius continetur &c. Hiis testibus: Domino Petro de Thadcaster,<sup>60</sup> capellano, avunculo meo, Magistro Johanne de Hesel,<sup>61</sup> Magistro Willelmo Hibernia, Alexandro de Ledes,<sup>62</sup> Roberto filio Thomæ de Hunsingoure, Roberto ad Stratam de Cahal, Johanne filio Thomæ, Johanne de Coppegrave de Hunsingoure, Willelmo filio Sirith, Roberto le Butiller de Dichton, Nigello fratre

the Bailiffe of the Liberty of Pontefract, 34 Edw. III. (or 1360), *Hugh de Billon*, for lands and tenements in Altofts, in the hands of the lord, by reason of the being under age of William, cousin and heir of John de Scargill; yearly 40s.

<sup>59</sup> WETHERBY is a small market, railway and union town, and polling place for the Northern division of the Riding, pleasantly situated on the north bank of a bend of the river Wharfe, 7 miles south-east from Knaresborough, 7 north-west from Tadcaster, 12 north north-east from Leeds, and 13½ west-by-south from York; it is a township in the parish of Spofforth, from which village it is distant 3 miles south-east. By our Saxon ancestors, this town was called *Wederbi*, a word signifying "to turn," owing to its situation on an angle of the river Wharfe; and its present name is easily traced to this. It was anciently in the possession of the Knights Templars, but on the abolition of that order in the reign of Edw. II., it was given by the Pope to the Knights Hospitaliers of St. John of Jerusalem, and the grant was confirmed by the Parliament in 1324. On a high and commanding situation, on the bank of the Wharfe, at the centre of the curve near the bridge, is the site of an ancient castle; no vestiges appear above ground, but beneath the surface foundations and vaults have been found; it is supposed that it existed about the time of Henry I. A short distance below the town is

St. Helen's Ford, where the Roman military road crossed the river. The township contains 1,570 acres of good land, with a population of 1,632. *Nigel de Wetherby*, and John de Hunsingoure, &c., were witnesses to a deed of Adam Warde's, of Colthorp, in 1304. *Richard de Wetherby* was Rector of Kirk Deighton, 1301-1326, and Rector of Kettlewell, from about 1318, on the presentation of *John Grey*.

<sup>60</sup> TADCASTER is an ancient and well-built market-town, about 14 miles north-east from Leeds, and 9 from York. It is pleasantly situated on both sides of the river Wharfe, which separates Tadcaster East from Tadcaster West. The area of the former is 555 acres, and of the latter, 1,478 acres.

<sup>61</sup> HESSEL is a small township in the parish of Wragby, near Nostell Priory; and also a small town near Hull, with a population of about 2000.

<sup>62</sup> LEDES.—For *Alexander de Ledes*, see above under *Insula*, and afterwards under *Stock-ld.* *William de Ledes* was Abbot of Kirkstall in 1269, and resigned in 1275. *Roger de Ledes* was Rector of Harewood in 1309, and another or the same *Roger de Ledes* was Abbot of Kirkstall from 1349 to 1370 (probably from Harewood), and also Vicar of Methley in 1367. *John de Ledes* was Vicar of Bingley from 1339, and *Richard de Ledes* was also Vicar of Bingley from 1369 to 1391, &c.

ejus, Nigello de Stokeld,<sup>63</sup> Willelmo de Geynesburgh<sup>64</sup> clerico et tota curia de Ribbestain, coram qua cartam predicti Domini Roberti de Ros, una cum presenti quieta clamacione reddidi. Presentem autem reddiditionem feci predictis dominis meis, anno gratiæ m<sup>o</sup> cc<sup>o</sup> quinquagesimo quarto. In festo annunciacionis dominicæ.<sup>65</sup> (A.D. 1254.)

## XI.

*Robertus de Staynburn*<sup>66</sup>—pro salute animæ meæ et omnium antecessorum et successorum. meorum—Deo et beatæ Mariæ et capellæ Sancti Andreæ domûs Templi de Ribbestan dimidium Toftum in villa de Walesford, quod quidem toftum habui de Adâ filio Vlgeri de Knaresburg ad sustinendum luminare coram Domina in eâdem capellâ Sancti Andreæ—in liberam, puram, et perpetuam elemosinam—reddendo inde annuatim fratribus militiæ Templi Salomonis xviii denarios ad duos terminos, &c.

Hiis testibus—Roberto ad stratam de Cathall, Nicholao de Hunsingoure, Roberto filio Willelmi, Johanne filio Roberti, Johanne de Coppegrave de eâdem, Roberto Daunet de Waleford, Willelmo filio Syerith, Roberto le Toller,<sup>67</sup> et aliis.

## XII.

Omnibus ad quos præsens scriptum pervenerit, *Thomas de Stokelde* Salutem in Domino. Noveritis me et hæredes meos teneri Magistro et fratribus militiæ Templi Salomonis ad molendum totum bladum nos-

<sup>63</sup> DE STOCKELD. *John and Richard de Stockeld with Sir Wm. de Ros, Alcxr. de Ledes, Nic. de Hunsinghoure, and Nic. de Dighton, &c.*, are witnesses to a deed of Nic. de Melton, to Sir Alan de Walkyngam, of a messuage in Colthorpe. *Richard de Stokkeld* was witness to a Deed of Simon, son of Rich. of Wyvelesthorp (Willstorp), to Alan, son of John of Wakingham, of rents in Colthorpe, with patronage of church, in 1279. See this *Journal*, part xviii. pp. 228, 231, &c. This surname is still found about Northallerton, somewhat shortened, as *Stockil*, &c.

<sup>64</sup> GEYNESBURGH.—There was a *John de Geynesburgh*, Vicar of Collingham, near Wetherby, from 1414 to 1418, and a *Thomas de Gaynesburgh*, Rector of Thorp-Arch, in 1413, and a *Henry de Gaynesby*, Rector of Garforth, in 1371.

<sup>65</sup> There is another deed, almost a duplicate of the above, with seal.

<sup>66</sup> STAINBURN is a chapelry, in the parish of Kirky Overblow, from which it is distant 5 miles west, and 4 north-east from Otley. The chapel is a very ancient structure, built probably towards the end of the eleventh century. *William*, the clerk, *de Staynburn*, gave three acres of

land there, and confirmed the thirty acres and common pasture for two hundred sheep, which Robert de Lelay had given before. *William*, son of *William de Staynburn*, gave one messuage and a croft, called Hesse Croft, and confirmed the grant of Alan de Weston. *Jeremias*, son of *William*, the clerk, of *Stayneburne*, gave two carucates (or oxgangs) of land there, and confirmed what his father had given. *Adam*, son of *Will. de Staynburn*, gave one oxgang of land there, with a toft and croft, which *Hclias*, son of *Knute de Staynburn*, confirmed. See *Burton's Monasticon Eboracense*. &c.

<sup>67</sup> TOLLER.—In St. John's Church, Ousebridge End, York, there was a chantry founded by *Richard Toller*, late merchant, of York, at the altar of St. Mary the Virgin, to pray for his soul, &c., in March, 1320. See additl. vol to *Monasticon*, from *Dodsworth's Collections*. For *William Toller*, see *Surtees Society*, vol. 56, p. 193, *note*. *Toller Hill* is an eminence on the Yorkshire side of the River Tees, commanding a superb view of the ruins of Barnard Castle, &c., mentioned in *Sir Walter Scott's Rokeby*, &c.

trum molendino suo de Waleford, scilicet nostrum durum bladum ad sextum decimum vasum et Brasium nostrum et averiam nostram ad vicesimum vas. Et si fortè contingat quod dictum molendinum de Waleford frangatur vel aliud impedimentum eidem evenerit per quod ibi molere non potuerimus, molemus interim ad molendinum eorum de Hunsingour quousque molendinum de Waleford fuerit reparatum, scilicet secundum conventionem factam. Nec ego Thomas nec hæredes mei molas manuales retinebimus nec aliquid aliud faciemus per quod dicta molendina deteriorescentur. Et ego Thomas et hæredes mei veniemus vel *alios* sufficientes pro nobis mittemus ad Stagnum de Waleford reparandum quoties opus fuerit sicut illi facere consueverant qui prius tenementum illud in North Dictun tenuerunt quod nos tenemus. Bene etiam recognoscimus nos illud idem fecisse et facere debemus . . . tenementum tenuimus. Ego etiam et hæredes mei firmiter promissimus idem nunquam in aliquo *versus* dictos <sup>jus</sup> nostrum defendendo transgrediemus, et quotiescunque aliter contra eos venire præsumperimus, et dicti fr . . . . super hoc convincere legitimè *potuerunt* quâ libet *vice* convictionis nostræ super (habendum) transgressione nostrâ dabimus *eis dimidiam marcã argenteam* nomine pœnæ, omni appellatione reclamazione et cujuslibet juris remedio remotis, hec fideliter . . . . (end)tactis sacro sanctis evangeliiis juravi et *affidavi* et similiter facient hæredes mei. In cujus rei testimonium præsentii scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus: Johanne capellano, Willelmo . . . . Nic . . . . de Siclinghal. . . . de Balne.

### XIII.

Omnibus hominibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris *Walterus* filius *Walteri* filii *Henrici de Cathale* salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis me dedisse concessisse et hac presenti cartâ meâ confirmasse Deo et beatæ Mariæ et fratribus militiæ templi Salomonis in liberam et puram perpetuam elemosinam quatuor acras terræ harabiles in territorio de Cathale *quas scilicet* (quas) de predictis fratribus militiæ templi Salomonis tenui. Quarum una butta jacet ad Mickelpit et altera butta jacet ad tuastremes et unus selio jacet in Mickeldanelcroft et alter selio jacet in Litteldanelcroft et alter selio jacet ad Littelstandandstan, et unus selio jacet ad Mickeldiklandes, et unus selio jacet ad Litteldiklandes, et alter selio jacet super Whaitebuttes, et unus selio jacet super Helerun, et alter selio jacet super Vuerwiytfur, et unus selio ad Buretrestub, et alter selio jacet ad Middelsmayornes, et unus selio jacet super Kirkebram, et alter selio jacet ad Westekerpot, et unus selio jacet ad Aldbotstiyel, unde predictæ quatuor acræ terræ harabiles jacent inter terram Roberti filii Henrici de Cathale et terram Ricardi filii Serlonis de eadem et inter terram Roberti Scharp de eadem et terram Roberti Hoperton.<sup>68</sup>

<sup>68</sup> HOPPERTON.—There is a hamlet of that name just above Hunsingore and Ribston. *Adam de Hoperton* was the first custodian of Temple Newsam, after the abolition of the Order of Knights Templars in 1312; he was appointed immediately after the seizure of the

Templars' goods, and his term of office expired on the 1st December, 1311. See *Wheater's Hist. of Temple Newsam*, p. 30, &c. In 1324, Edward II. followed the example set by his father, and the possessions of alien priories were again seized for the king's use. There are two

Tenendum, &c. Hiis testibus: Roberto Hunesigouer clerico, Roberto filio Willelm de eâdem, Johanne filio Roberti de eâdem, Johanne de Coppegrave de eâdem, Johanne juxta aquam de Cathale, Ricardo filio Serlonis de eâdem, et multis aliis.

## XIV.

Noverint universi quod Anno Graciæ Domini Millesimo Ducesimo sexagesimo septimo ad festum Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ in forma pacis. Ita convenit inter Magistrum et fratres Templi in Angliâ ex parte unâ, et Magistrum *Thomam de Cantilupo, Rectorem Ecclesiæ de Dichton* ex alterâ videlicet quod idem Magister de communi consilio et assensu fratrum suorum dedit et concessit prædicto Magistro Thomæ et Ecclesiæ suæ prædictæ et successoribus suis in eâdem, sexdecim acras tam terræ arabilis quam prati in territorio de Nort—Dichton, quas quidem iidem Magister et fratres habuerunt de Dono Petri de Brampton<sup>69</sup> in eâdem videlicet apud Westlydyath dimidiam acram et septemdecim perticatas et dimidiam apud Dykefurlanges tres rodas et duas perticatas apud Nethirdicfurlanges dimidiam rodam et septem perticatas et dimidiam apud Hungerhil dimidiam Rodam et quatuor perticatas, apud Stocfurlanges unam Rodam et dimidiam, et duas perticatas et dimidiam. Apud Milnedam de prato quinque perticatas et dimidiam. Apud Kerlingten unam rodam et quinque perticatas et dimidiam. Apud Bradwathsty unam rodam et quatuor perticatas super le Greneclif unam rodam at dimidiam et sex perticatas et dimidiam et in alio Greneclif dimidiam rodam et sex perticatas. Apud Mickellangeland unam acram et dimidiam, et dimidiam rodam. Apud Bacwath dimidiam rodam et tres perticatas et dimidiam. Apud Crauellgate [Crow well gate] dimidiam acram et in alio Crauellgate dimidiam rodam et quindecim perticatas et dimidiam. Apud Suthdale unam rodam apud Greneclif dimidiam rodam et quindecim perticatas. Apud Ernolfacre dimidiam rodam et sexdecim perticatas. Apud Middel-furlanges unam rodam. Apud Crocketland dimidiam rodam. Apud Caldecotefurlanges sexdecim perticatas et dimidiam et in eodem loco unam rodam et dimidiam et unam perticatam et dimidiam. Apud Kirkesty dimidiam rodam et quatuor perticatas. Apud Kirkegate unam rodam et dimidiam et novem perticatas. Apud Wytebite dimidiam rodam et quatuor perticatas. Apud Rouhoulandes unam rodam et quinque perticatas et dimidiam. Apud Sclethou dimidiam rodam et tresdecim perticatas et dimidiam. Apud Heselbuschevedland [Hazel bush head land] dimidiam rodam. Apud Havercroft unam acram et septem perticatas. Apud Heselbusk triginta perticatas. Apud Flethoubite

or three deeds from the Rolls' House in the *Hist. of Ecclesfield*, pp. 111—113, &c., the substance being that *Adam de Hopperton* and John Young were the commissioners appointed by Letters Patent, dated Oct. 8th, 18 Edw. II., to seize into the king's hands the possessions of alien priories in this part of the West Riding. The Manor of Laughton-en-le-Morthing, belonging to the Priory of the Holy Trinity, at York; the Priory of Ponte-

fract; and the Priory of Ecclesfield, are included in the same brief.

*John Scott* (of *Hopperton*) was the steward of Maud the Empress, daughter of Malcolm, King of Scotland, whence he came with her.

<sup>69</sup> BRAMPTON.—There is an old deed of *Mychael de Brampton*, and several witnesses *de Brampton*, in this *Journal*, vol. vi. p. 59, &c.



unam rodam cum prato. Apud Tykerun unam acram et sex perticatas cum prato. Apud Langeland in Houberon unam rodam et tresdecim perticatas. Apud Scambaynkeld unam rodam et dimidiam cum prato. Apud Houberubite dimidiam rodam et tres perticatas. Apud Middelfurlanges in Houberu unam rodam et dimidiam et sexdecim et dimidiam. Apud Houberu in Houstdale unam acram et dimidiam, *item* ibidem duas acras. Tenendum et habendum dicto Magistro Thomæ et successoribus suis in eâdem ecclesiâ liberè quietè bene et in pace sine omni contradictione dictorum Magistri et fratrum et successorum suorum in perpetuum. Et dicti Magister et fratres prædictas sexdecim acras terræ et prati sicut prædictum est prædicto Magistro Thomæ et successoribus suis contra omnes gentes warantizabuunt quamdiu carta donationis easdem poterit eis warantizare. Pro hâc autem donatione et concessione prædictus Magister Thomas de consensu Domini Archiepiscopi Eboracensis et ejusdem Decani et Capituli et Domini Willelmi de Ros patroni ecclesiæ prædictæ dictis Magistro et fratribus. . . . Remisit et quietum clamavit pro se et successoribus suis omnimodam actionem clamium, Estoverium bosci, Communiam et totum jus quod ipse tunc habuit in clausis dictorum Magistri et fratrum de Depeker Bykertonwra. In clauso inter Werreby et clausum de Swynehou et Sperhaye versus Thorpe.<sup>70</sup> In clauso juxta pratum de Dichton. In clauso juxta pontem de Walesford quod vocatur Levedycroft.<sup>71</sup> In clauso apud morcote et in duobus clausis apud Bercariam eorundem ibi quietis vel quod in omnibus prædictis locis vel aliis clausis, boscis, assartis, terris et tenementis quæ prædicti Magister et fratres tunc habuerunt inter Nid et Ywerfe [the rivers Nidd and Wharfe]. Idem Magister Thomas unquam ratione prædictæ ecclesiæ suæ vel liberi tenementi sui in Dichton aliquo modo habuit. Ita quod in eisdem nichil juris, clamii, vel commune sicut tempore confectionis præsentis scripti fuerunt ipse vel successores sui

<sup>70</sup> TORP or *Thorp*. The church of Torp, or Thorp, afterwards Thorp-Arch Church, was founded by Adam de Bruys and Ivetta de Arches, his wife.

Another church belonging to the Templars was Whitkirk church, near Leeds, which was appropriated to the Preceptory at Temple Newsom. It descended to them by the gift of William de Viliers, and was consequently one of their earliest possessions. After the year 1162 they appointed its priests, and continued to do so until the dissolution of the order. The first recorded instance we have of the appointment of a priest by the Master of the Temple to Whitkirk is that of *Dominus Roger de Thorpe*, arch-priest, who was appointed by Robert de Turvill, "Magister Militiæ Templi in Anglia," on the 13th Kalends, Dec. (Nov. 19th), 1288. It seems highly probable that this *Roger de Thorpe* is referred to in the following vague extract given by Whitaker in his *Loidis and Elmets*. Walter de Ditou, Preceptor de Newsome, and *Roger*, their *chaplain*, are witnesses to a Deed before dates were

inserted. Besides the church of Whitkirk, the brethren maintained a chapel in their preceptory at Temple Newsam, as is shown by a charter, witnessed by *Robert de Stapleton*, *Jordan de l'Isle*, *Alexander de Leeds*, and many others. This chapel continued to exist down to the period of the Reformation. *William de Thorp-Arch* was vicar of Wighill, from 1303; and *Gilbert de Torp* was vicar of Ilkley, from about 1318. There was a *Thorp Moor*, between Wetherby and Walton, a little to the north-west of *Thorp-Arch*; and a *Thorp-Green*, near Whixley. *Adam de Thorp* was a witness, with others, to the grant of half an acre of land from Walter, the son of Hugo de Creskeld, to the nuns of Arthington. *Alice de Thorp* was the first Prioress of Nun Monkton. *Sir John de Thorp*, canon of York, and rector of Wetheringsete, Nov. 20th, 1346, left a mark to each order of Mendicant Friars.

<sup>71</sup> Probably Lady Croft, as three fields on the south of the river near Walshford Bridge are now called Lady Flats.

habere vel vindicare poterunt in perpetuum et ut hæc omnia sicut prædictum est perpetuam optineat firmitatem prædicti Magister et fratres sigillum capituli sui, et præfatus Magister Thomas pro se et successoribus suis sigillum suum huic scripto alternatim apposuerunt Necnon et dicti Dominus Archiepiscopus et capitulum Eboracensis ac dictus Dominus W. de Ros patronus ecclesiæ memoratæ. In testimonium Ratihabitionis et gratificationis suæ sicut ad ipsos pertinet ad securitatem perpetuam sua utrobique fecerunt appendi sigilla. Datum in capitulo Eboracensi anno Domini et die prædictis. (A.D. 1267.)<sup>72</sup>



<sup>72</sup> Of the four seals to this deed only one remains, the fourth, which has on a heater shield three water bougets for

William de Ros with the legend SIGILL WILLELMI DE ROS.

STRAY NOTES IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHURCHES  
OF ST. JOHN AND ST. MARY, AT BEVERLEY.

By Sir GEORGE DUCKETT, Bart.

THE Church of St. John (or the Minster) of Beverley, and that of St. Mary, have in their early associations much in common, the latter having been apparently in early times subsidiary to the former, and assigned to it as a Chapel of Ease for additional accommodation. There are many parts of St. Mary's Church which are undoubtedly older than the present Minster, dating to a time anterior to the memorable fire which destroyed the latter edifice in 1188, and presumably coeval with the building founded by King Athelstane to replace it.—The connection is very much borne out by the sketch overleaf, representing the Saxon King in the act of bestowing his charter of foundation, of which we shall speak presently.

The subject of chief interest relating to the Minster or Collegiate Church of St. John, is the name and history of its original founder John, Archbishop of York, and the disinterment of his remains in 1664.

John, the 5th in succession from Paulinus in the Archiepiscopate, afterwards known as St. John of Beverley, was born at Harpham in Yorkshire, or, according to others, was a native of Northumbria. He had held the see of Hexham previous to his attaining that of York, having been at one period of his life a hermit at Hameshalg in Northumberland, (possibly the present Humshaugh, near Hexham). He received his first education at St. Hilda, the pre-Norman monastery founded in 655 at Whitby (or Streaunæshalch), by Oswy, King of Northumbria; and was afterwards trained for his priestly vocation under Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury. Having held the Archbishopric of York for upwards of 33 years, he retired to Beverley, where he died 7th May A.D. 721.

The miracles ascribed to his agency, chiefly cases of diseases and infirmities, and the rescue of prisoners from their confinement, are sufficiently numerous, although possibly not equally authentic; and have been dilated upon by divers historians.<sup>1</sup> Being a man of the greatest sanctity, he is said, among other deeds which he wrought, to have miraculously cured of a grievous disease the wife of a certain neighbouring Earl, Puch, Lord of South Burton, near Beverley; and the Venerable Beda, whose preceptor he was, is high in extolling his different miracles.<sup>2</sup> It is even said that King Henry V. attributed the success of the Battle of Agincourt to this Saint's intercession, on whose festival it occurred; whilst Athelstane, the Saxon King, had vowed that he would re-found and endow his church at Beverley, if successful against Constantine King of Scotland; or according to others, in consequence of St. John's supernatural assistance against that King. The same reverence for the Saint appears to have influenced also William the Conqueror, who is represented to have issued strict injunctions to his followers, when in the vicinity of Beverley, to refrain from any damage to the Church of St. John, or its property.

The Benedictine Monastery named after St. John, or Beverley Minster, was founded by him about A.D. 700. It was destroyed by the Danes in 866, and refounded by Athelstane A.D. 938, on the above recorded occasion. By the fire which occurred in 1188, as the inscription given presently makes us aware, both the church and the greater part of the town were destroyed; still, in an antiquarian point of view, it is fortunate that a small portion of the building shows signs of having escaped, a fact which exists also in common with the neighbouring Church of St. Mary.

The following account of the disinterment of the remains of John of Beverley, is from a MS. in the College of Arms, which Ashmole, the well known Windsor Herald, has embodied in a volume of Historical Collections, now in the possession of the Bodleian Library. It tends to authenticate two dates, a matter of primary importance in all historical matters, viz., the fire which occurred at Beverley in 1188 (35 Hy. ii.), and the finding and replacement of his relics in

<sup>1</sup> *Miracula S. Johannis Beverlacensis* by Ketellus. *Vita S. Johannis Archie-*

*pisoppi Eborascensis, a Folcardo; &c., &c.*

<sup>2</sup> *Historia Ecclesiastica.*

1197, rather less than 10 years afterwards, in the church of his original endowment.

On the 13th Sept. 1664, the remains of the Saint, chiefly dust and bones, were found in a leaden cist or coffer near the choir of the Minster, and with them in the same grave a leaden slab or plate, fixing the date of the occurrence, and bearing the following inscription :

✠ Anno ab incarnatione Domini mclxxxviii<sup>o</sup> combusta fuit hæc ecclesia in mense Septembri, in sequenti nocte post festum S. Mathæi apostoli ; et in anno Domini mcxcvii., VI. Idus Martii, facta fuit inquisitio reliquiarum beati Johannis in hoc loco, et inventa sunt hæc ossa in orientali parte sepulcri, et hic recondita ; et pulvis cemento mixtus ibidem inventus est.

The extract from the Ashmolean MS. runs thus :

Ex MS. in Offic' In a<sup>o</sup> 1664, upon taking up of a large and thick  
Armig' Armor', marble stone, lying in the midst of the church of  
p. 21. Beverley, neere y<sup>e</sup> entrance into the Quire there  
was found under it,

A vault of squarred free-stone, 5 foote in length,  
2 feete in breadth at the head, and one foote and a  
halfe at y<sup>e</sup> feete.

In w<sup>ch</sup> vault there was,

A sheete of lead foure foote in length, conteyning  
the Dust of S<sup>t</sup> John of Beverley, as also 6 Beades,  
whereof 3 were of Cornelian, the other crumbled to  
dust : There were in it also 3 great brass pinnes, and  
4 iron nayles.

Upon this sheete of Leade was fixed, a plate of  
Lead, whereon was the following Inscript'on :

Also

A Box of leade about 7 inches in length, 6 inches  
broad, and 5 in height, lying a thwart the plate  
of Lead.

In this Box were,

Divers pieces of Bones mixt w<sup>th</sup> Dust, yielding a sweet  
smell.

All w<sup>ch</sup> were witnessed, by direcc'on of y<sup>e</sup> p'sent  
Archb<sup>p</sup> of Yorke.

The Inscriptcion.

✠ ANNO AB INCARNACIÖE DN̄I. M<sup>o</sup>C<sup>o</sup>LXXXVIII. CÖBVSTA FVIT h̄EC  
ECCL'IA IN M̄se SEPTEBRI IN SEQNTI NOCTE POST FESTV S̄CI MAT h̄'  
APLI: ET IN ANNO MC<sup>o</sup>XCVII. VI. IDVS MARTII FÖA FVIT INQ'SITIO  
RELQARI B̄ATI IO h̄'IS IN h̄OC LOCO, ET INVENTA S̄C h̄ OSSA IN  
ORIENTALI PARTE SEPVLCHRI: ET h̄IC RECONDITA: ET PVLVIS  
CEMTO MIXT IBIDĒ INVENTVS EST ET RECONDITVS.

[Opposite to the article in the MS. Vol. containing this entry, is the impression of a seal, in red wax, on the reverse of which in Ashmole's writing is:]

Figure of a seale ring weighing about an ounce and half, said to be S<sup>t</sup> Jo : of Beverlies ; but I see not upon what ground : [*adding*] No Ring found in his Grave 1664.

King Athelstane on refounding the Church of St. John in 938, endowed it, amongst other rights and privileges, with that of Sanctuary; and it is apparent (from Harl. MS. 4292), that many persons from temp. 18 Edward IV. to Henry VIII., sought sanctuary therein. The circuit of this Sanctuary, or zone forming its boundary, is still indicated by the remains of crosses on some one or two of the neighbouring roads. The copy of the oath administered to and taken by those thus availing themselves of this privilege, is given in Monasticon VI. The stone chair, known by the name of Frid-stol, still (we believe) exists, adjoining the altar in the Minster, in which such as sought sanctuary were seated on admission, and took the oath in presence of the Bailiff, &c.

[See Mon. Angl. II., 127 ; VI. 1307 ; Historia ecclesiæ Beverlacensis ; Rawl. MS. 446 B, Bibl. Bodl.]

#### ST. MARY'S CHURCH AT BEVERLEY.

In intimate connection with the foregoing, as already observed, is the parish Church of St. Mary, and the ancient legend surrounding the sketch, of which the subjoined engraving is an exact copy, represents the stained glass which at one time figured in the northern window of its vestry. The legend seems from its character and style, to be contemporary with the charter of King Athelstane, when refounding the Church of St. John in 938, beginning thus :—

Yat witen alle yat ever been  
Yat yis charter heren and seen &c.

(as given in the Monasticon).

The copy of the engraving, in another of the Ashmolean MSS., is described as having been "In ecclesiâ parochiali Sanctæ Mariæ Beverlaci in boreali fenestrâ vestiarij." Around this circular sketch, representing a King and Bishop

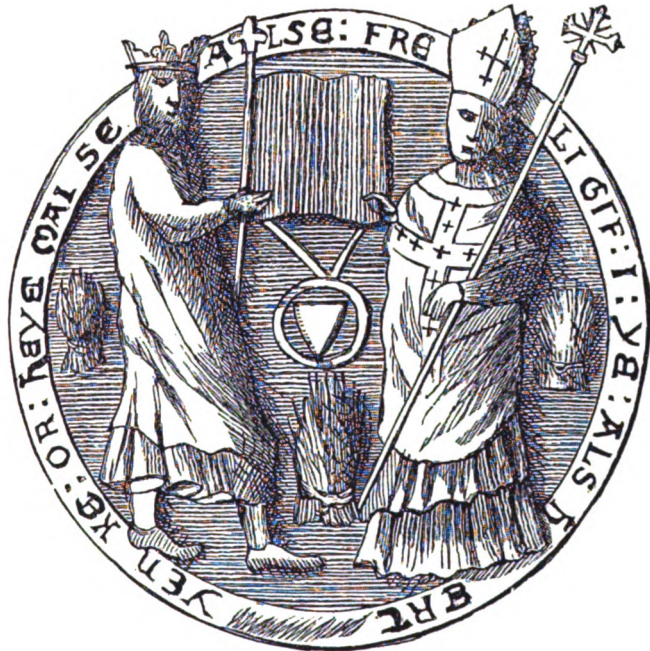
holding up a charter, between 3 wheatsheaves, is the following legend in Gothic capitals :—

Also: freli gif : I : ye : als hert [mai] yen : ke : or : heye : mai se.

[As freely give I ye ; as heart may know, or eye may see.]

ALSE: FRELI: GIF: I: YE: ALS: HERT—YEN: OR; HEYE MAI SE.

Pendent apparently from the charter, is what might be taken for an escutcheon or some such heraldic emblem, but this, from the probable date of the event portrayed, is unlikely, rendering that portion of the sketch somewhat unexplainable.



[Ashmolean MS. 833, f. 46.]

The Church of St. Mary, with that of St. John, (or the Minster), are the only two parish churches now remaining in Beverley; those of St. Martin and St. Nicholas having disappeared. Portions of St. Mary's, as has been observed, are undoubtedly more ancient than the Minster, such as have at least in both cases escaped the common destruction by fire, and to this last in its origin St. Mary's was undoubtedly attached for ecclesiastical purposes.

## 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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### X.

#### DISCOVERY OF SAXON MONUMENTAL STONES AT KIRKLEVINGTON CHURCH, YORKSHIRE.

DURING the taking down of the nave of this church last autumn a considerable number of stones covered with Saxon ornamentation were found to have been used in the building. Where the stones had not been injured by the tools of the builders, the ornamentation had in most instances been wonderfully preserved. The whole have now been carefully collected and placed under cover as objects of interest. This discovery adds one more to the number of our already known Saxon churches. The stones consist of the coarse grained new red sandstone found in the neighbouring Cleveland hills. There are twenty-four pieces in all. The most part are pillar-shaped fragments varying in height from 3 feet to 6 inches. The shorter pieces may have formed in some instances the shafts of crosses, and the larger, monumental pillars, while others again consist of the upper parts of crosses of various sizes, more or less entire. The whole are covered on the back, side, and front, with different arrangements of strap ornament. Perhaps a short description of the more important may be of some interest.

No. 1 is very much defaced, measuring 19 by 13 inches. It is the lower compartment of a pillar containing two human figures in profile, each one foot high, with short dresses.

No. 2 is the upper part of a large and beautifully ornamented cross. On the front is a figure on a cross with outstretched arms to the extent of 15 inches. From the crown of the head to the waist (where it is broken off) is 16 inches.



The head measurements are large, being 5 inches by  $3\frac{1}{2}$ . Above the upper part of the head is a conventional halo.

No. 3 is the upper portion of a cross, 16 by 10 inches at its narrowest point, at the widest 14 inches; when entire, the last measurement would have been 18 inches. This stone has evidently had lower and upper compartments, and been broken through the middle of the upper, which measures 8 by 6 inches. This contains the foreparts of two extremely rudely cut figures of animals in an erect position, one probably a boar the other a stag.

No. 4 is a monumental pillar 2 feet in height by 1 foot wide and 8 inches thick. The front is divided into upper and lower compartments, the upper being filled in with finely-cut strap ornament. The lower, measuring 9 inches in width by 12 in height, contains two human figures in low relief, probably male and female, both in the same short dresses.

No. 5 is part of another monumental pillar 2 feet high, 9 inches wide, and 7 in thickness. This also contains a lower and upper compartment, the upper being filled in with ornament. The lower contains the figure of a bishop in full canonicals in high relief. The figure is 1 foot high. On each shoulder rests a crow, each bird measuring 4 inches in length by 2 in width.

C. YOUNG.

YARM-ON-TEES.

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## XI.

### SUPPOSED ROMAN REMAINS FOUND NEAR MIDDLEHAM.

A CONSIDERABLE degree of interest has been evinced in the unexpected discovery of some supposed archæological remains near to Middleham, in Yorkshire. At Middleham there is, as is well known, a ruined castle of the Nevilles, comprising an old Norman castle, enclosed by outworks of early English architecture. On rising ground on the south side of the castle, at some three or four hundred yards distant from it, is an artificial mound surrounded by a ditch, always considered to have been the work of the ancient Britons, but which shows

unquestionable marks of its having been used as a Roman encampment. The newly discovered antiquities were found at a spot about a quarter of a mile to the east of the castle, where was formerly the site of the hamlet or village of Middleham, which has since been removed, close under the south and west walls of the castle. These remains were found in digging a hole in a field for the purpose of burying a dead horse; as yet, they have been only partially opened out, further excavations being deferred until they can be carried on under the supervision of some experienced Archæologist. Sufficient information, however, has, it is assumed, been obtained to indicate the character of them. They appear to be the foundations of a building in a square form, about 20 feet by 17 feet outside the walls, and about  $14\frac{1}{2}$  by 12 feet inside. Only the foundations remain, built a little above the surface of the floor; but the peculiar characteristic of the building is that there are flues running round the inside of the walls with cross-flues dividing the floor into squares. Two cross-flues have been discovered dividing the area of the building into four unequal squares: the squares at the end of the floor, being double the size of those at the other end, lead to the inference that another cross-flue may be discovered dividing its area into six equal sized squares. The flues are 2 feet 6 inches in height and 15 inches in width; the sides of them are built principally with rock marl in lengths of about 2 feet long and 10 inches deep, squared with some instrument, and are covered in partly with flat tiles (of good colour and well burnt), 2 feet square and 2 inches thick, covered with flagstones. The squares within the rock marl are filled in with a concrete, composed of lime, brickdust, and gravel; and upon this and over the flat tiles and flagstones (covering in the flues) is a concrete floor of the same materials about 4 inches in thickness. At the north side is a fireplace recessed in, and projecting a little outside the outer wall; it is arched in the wall with flat tiles, and the place for the fire is built of square flat tiles. The fireplace opens directly into the flue. The most curious and interesting constructive part of the building, however, is an arrangement of hollow brick or tile flues or tubes (which, for distinction, we will term tile tubes), about 8 inches square, and 4 inches in thickness, having a hollow in the centre, running through the tile, of 7 inches by 3 inches. These tile tubes are built in an upright

position into the sides of the walls in connection with the flues, in nearly equi-distant places, varying from 3 to 4 feet apart ; there being lines of three of the tile tubes in three different places in the north and south walls, and lines of two of them in two places in the west wall. Square holes, about 2 inches high and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch wide, are cut in corresponding places in each side of the tile tubes ; the use of these two incisions appears clearly to have been for the purpose of more securely fixing the tile tubes into the wall. The tubes vary in size, and are scored with lines both inside and outside, supposed to be for holding plaster. Both the flues and tile tubes appear to have been plastered inside with a mixture of lime and brickdust. Some remains of charcoal and wood ashes were found near the fireplace ; but there are no signs of the flues or tile tubes having been blackened by smoke. The plaster on them, now fallen off from damp, may however have removed all traces of smoke.

The threshold of the door is in the wall at the centre of the east side of the building. It is of freestone, 8 feet 6 inches in length and 13 inches wide. There would seem to have been folding doors, as there are on each side of the doorway a hole for the door-hinge to be let into, and hollow places have been cut in the stone for the receptacle of two pieces of iron on which the doors ran. The width of the stone threshold entering the building is 4 feet 9 inches ; there has been a step from it on to the floor of the building.

The building appears to have been pulled down to the ground level of its original site ; but some of the remains of the walls are a little higher than the threshold ; the tube tiles appear fixed upright in this part of the wall up to its existing height, and as this is a foot or more above the level of the floor line, it leads to the inference that the tube tiles have been continued fixed upright to the height of the building, with outlets at the top to the open air.

There is nothing to indicate the height to which the walls have been built, but that the building has been roofed-in is clear from the fact that, in addition to the square flat tiles placed over the flues, a number of other tiles of a different description have been found, which are clearly roofing tiles ; one description are flat, about 2 feet long and 1 foot wide, with a raised squared edge on each side, meant to keep in its place a half-circular tile, also found, evidently used to cover

the interstices between the two flat tiles, and thus exclude the rain.

It is an interesting fact to notice that both the flue tiles and flat roof tiles have on them the prints of the feet of deer, fawns, pigs, and dogs, which had evidently run over the tiles when placed in the air to dry before being baked. It is to be observed also, that although neither bricks nor tiles have ever been known to have been made in the neighbourhood, yet there is a field not far distant known by the name of Brick Close.

Another interesting relic discovered is the remains of a small bowl or basin of unglazed black pottery.

Conjectures are rife as to what these remains are. Looking at the flues and the hollow tile tubes systematically placed at equal intervals in the walls, it is expected that the building will be found to be the remains of a Roman bath, somewhat of the character of the present Turkish bath, heated by the flues traversing the floor with materially increased additional heat imparted by the tile tubes inserted in the sides of the walls, assuming, as seems probable, that they were continued to the elevation of the building. It would be premature, however, to form any decided opinion as to the exact nature of the building until the remains have been more fully explored. At present something less than one-third of the site of the building has been excavated. The fireplace at the north side of the ground work has been dug down to ; and the flues being of sufficient dimensions to admit of a person creeping up them, have been thus explored from below. It may be noticed that some flat tiles of the same dimensions and description as those placed over the flues have been found covering the conduit or watercourse from the old castle moat at nearly a quarter of a mile distant.

The writer, who does not profess to be an Archæologist, has endeavoured to give a clear and correct account of these remains, and cannot but think that much interest will be found in the complete exploration of them, and entertains the hope that this may lead to further discoveries.

The Romans in the formation of their baths constructed the *laconicum*, or hot room for sweating, with suspended or hollow floors, and with hollow walls communicating with the furnace, that the smoke and hot air might be spread over a large surface, and readily raise them to the required warmth.

The following description of one of these baths is taken from the History of Pompeii:—"In the baths of Pompeii the hollow floors are thus constructed: upon a floor of cement made of lime and pounded bricks, were built small brick pillars, nine inches square, and one foot seven inches high, supporting strong tiles, fifteen inches square; the pavement was laid on these tiles, and incrustated with mosaic. The hollow walls, the void spaces of which communicated with the hollow of the suspended pavement, were constructed in the following manner:—Upon the walls large square tiles were fastened by means of iron clamps. These tiles were made in a curious manner; while the clay was moist, some circular instrument was pushed through the tiles, so as to make a hole, at the same time forcing out the clay, and forming a hollow projection of pipe about three inches long, in the inside of the tile; these being made at four corners, iron clamps passed through them and fastened them to the wall. The sides of the apartments thus formed were afterwards stuccoed and painted. The hollow space in the walls of the bath at Pompeii reaches to the top of the cornice." This description of the bath at Pompeii (only seen by the present writer after he had penned the above account of the recently discovered remains) shows such a striking accord in the principle of construction of the remains of the building discovered at Middleham with that of the bath of Pompeii, as to give strong grounds for anticipating the opening out of additional remains. The *laconicum* or hot room for sweating, formed no doubt the principal, but never the only, room used as a Roman bath—the *tepidarium*, or warm room with a tepid bath; and a *frigidarium* which contained the cold bath, invariably formed a component part of the Roman bath; which on a large scale usually contained, also, the *apodyterium*, or room for undressing; an *unctuarium* for the ointments; a *sphæristerium*, or large room for exercise, and a *calida lavatio*, or warm bath. Assuming the remains to be those of a laconicum, it is not to be supposed that a full suite of all the usual bath rooms were appended; but it is to be observed that the laconicum always opened into a tepidarium or frigidarium. Ablutions of water being an absolute necessity after the sweating bath, rendered one of these rooms indispensable, and there may also have been a dressing room. The width of the doorway into the

newly discovered building, and the indications of folding doors, clearly lead to the inference, that these doors opened into an outer room, which from the fact of their being a step from the doorway on to the floor of the building would be a higher level than the building ; and as there was no necessity to sink the foundations of the outer room, as was requisite for insertion of the flues in the inner room, slight foundations only of the walls of any other room in connection with the bath, may be discovered. These considerations however form strong grounds for a careful excavation and close inspection of the ground surrounding the discovered remains, as well as the remains themselves. This will be a matter of some cost, but there are doubtless enthusiastic archaeologists who will readily contribute to a fund for such an interesting object.

JOHN TOPHAM.

MIDDLEHAM.

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## XII.

### ANCIENT CARVED STONES IN HOLY TRINITY PARISH CHURCH, ROTHWELL, NEAR LEEDS.

THERE are only two stones visible ; they are oblong in shape and firmly built into the old inner walls of the church in separate places, though near to each other. One is south of the tower and easily accessible, but the other is in a very awkward position, being at the bottom of the south-aisle wall at the west end, with a pew in front of it.

They appear to have been completely hidden by a thick coating of plaster, the cavities being filled up and levelled in a line with the wall, and it is only by mere accident they have been partially uncovered, the larger one for an unknown period, the other within the last twenty years, when several new perpendicular windows were put in. At the same time the ancient piscina was exposed, and, when bared, the masonry near it showed signs of Saxon construction. The late vicar, the Rev. John Bell, who was endowed with antiquarian tastes, ordered them to remain uncovered, believing they had some connection with an Anglo-Saxon church. The fact of their being concealed strengthens the

idea that they were not inserted so much for preservation, as for filling up stones shaped and ready to hand. No doubt this was done when the inner wall was rebuilt, which is certainly one of the oldest parts of the present structure, dating from the fourteenth century.

With a view to a thorough examination of the stones, all the surrounding plaster has been chipped off, and the lime in the crevices of the carving has been removed, so that the whole is now completely bared ; but the stones are evidently incomplete and fragmentary, being broken on the left side. The smaller one is 28 inches long, the larger one 34 inches ; both are 8 inches broad ; they are embedded in the wall 10 to 12 inches. The sculpture on the face of the smaller one consists of four round-headed arches, in relief, one being nearly obliterated, and upon it are marks of fire, which are found also on other stones in close proximity, confirming the tradition of the burning of the church. Within the compartments the work is alternately incised and in relief, consisting of conventional ornament and a representation of a dragon, or lizard-shaped animal, with a curiously interlaced tail, barbed at the ends, the whole bearing a strong resemblance to Celtic work. This stone is carved in the oldest style. The other, which is the more interesting and suggestive of the two, is carved entirely in relief, and the four arches are wider than on the other, and spring from a tree-like stem or trunk. Alternately monsters of bird and animal form, occupy the arcades. Very noteworthy is one of the bird figures, seeming to struggle with a serpent which it holds firmly in its mouth and claws : a winged four-footed beast, probably a griffin, fills up the arch-way on the extreme right. No runes or characters appear on the front of the stones, and permission not having been granted to take them out, it remains uncertain whether there are any inscriptions on any other part of them. Their grain and texture are quite different from any other stones in the church, nor are there any other carvings which appear to date from so remote a period. It is doubtful whether the ornamentation is otherwise than fanciful or decorative, but if religiously symbolical, the contest between the serpent and the animal may typify the struggle of the creature under the coils of sin : the knotted snakes, the powers of evil : the tree-like objects, the "Tree of Life" : the monsters

possibly may have reference to the passage, "Thou breakest the heads of the dragons in the waters."

It is plain, however, that these sculptured slabs were intended to lie horizontally, though whether as a running frieze on the sides of a tomb, or forming the base of a font or a cross, or as mere bands for wall decoration, it is difficult to come to an opinion on account of the absence of the connecting pieces. It is to be hoped that in some future restoration of this part of the church, which must take place in a few years, the missing links may be found.

Photographs of plaster casts of these interesting fragments have been submitted to the eminent archæologists Professor Stephens of Copenhagen, Canons Raine and Greenwell, and the Rev. J. T. Fowler, whose valuable opinions are embodied in this paper. The three latter are unanimous in asserting the carving to be Anglo-Saxon from the 7th to the 11th century. The first named gentleman characterises the style of the work as "Kelto-Northumbrian."

JOHN BATTY, F.R.H.S.

EAST ARDSLEY, *March 6, 1882.*

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### XIII.

#### PRESERVATION OF PARISH REGISTERS.

ON Saturday afternoon, June 3, a meeting of gentlemen belonging to Leeds and other parts of Yorkshire was held in the Christadelphian Meeting-room, over the Leeds Public Library, Infirmary-street, for the purpose of considering the proposal to remove all the old parish registers in the kingdom to London, and the desirability of forming a Yorkshire Parish Register Society, having for its object the immediate transcribing and publishing of such of the more ancient of those records as may be permitted by the custodians. The Rev. Canon Hulbert, Vicar of Almondbury, presided; and the following other gentlemen were present:—Dr. Eddison, Mr. Vincent T. Thompson, Mr. F. Eddison, Mr. Thomas



Marshall, Mr. G. H. Nelson, Mr. J. Rawlinson Ford, Mr. E. G. Jepson, Mr. Edmund Wilson, Mr. J. Thornton (Bradford), Mr. John Holmes (Roundhay), Mr. G. W. Tomlinson (Huddersfield), Dr. Sykes, (Doncaster), Major R. W. Moore, Mr. J. Yates, Mr. W. D. Roebuck, Mr. T. M. Fallow, Mr. Samuel Margerison (Calverley), Mr. Leonard Gaunt (Farsley), Mr. J. H. Ogden (Halifax), and Mr. J. H. Turner (Idle). It was stated by Mr. S. Margerison that Mr. Borlase, M.P. for East Cornwall, and a Vice-president of the Society of Antiquaries, obtained leave of the House of Commons on the 19th April to bring in a bill to make provision for the better preservation of the ancient parochial registers of England and Wales, and that the following were two of the clauses of the bill :—

4. Every existing register which shall have been kept in any parish prior to the 1st day of July, 1837, and also every transcript thereof now existing in the registries of the various dioceses of England and Wales, shall, from and after the passing of this Act, be under the charge and control of the Master of the Rolls for the time being, in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, and shall be removed to the Record Office in manner hereinafter provided : Provided always that, until such removal, the persons now having the custody of any such registers or transcripts shall continue to have the custody of them, and be bound to take care of the same, subject to such orders as the Master of the Rolls may from time to time give concerning the same.

5. As regards all Bishops' transcripts of a date prior to the 1st day of July, 1837, and as regards such of the said registers as were made and entered prior to the 1st day of January, 1813, the Master of the Rolls shall, as soon as conveniently may be, issue warrants directed to the several persons having the care of them ordering such persons to allow the same to be removed from their present places of custody and deposited in the Record Office, and every such warrant shall be kept among the public records in the custody of the Master of the Rolls, and shall be a sufficient warrant for the removal of such registers or transcripts as shall be specified therein ; and as regards such of the said registers as were made and entered from the 1st day of January, 1813, to the 30th day of June, 1837, both inclusive, the same shall remain in custody of the present legal custodians thereof for the period of twenty years from the date of the passing of this Act, and during that period the said legal custodians shall retain all their existing rights with respect to fees for searches and extracts ; and at the end of the said twenty years the said registers shall be transmitted, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, to the Record Office for preservation with the other registers as aforesaid.

(The date July 1st, 1837, is that on which the Civil Registration Act, 1836, came into operation. From that day

duplicates of the entries of all births, marriages, and deaths in the books of the district registrars have been regularly transmitted to the General Register Office, London, where they are alphabetically indexed. The other date, 1st January, 1813, is that on which the registers of each parish start afresh with a new set of books supplied under Rose's Act, 52 Geo. III., c. 146).

The meeting was addressed by the Chairman, Canon Hulbert, Drs. Eddison and Sykes, and Messrs. Edmund Wilson, Thomas Marshall, John Holmes, Yates, Nelson, Major Moore, and other gentlemen.

After further consideration, the following resolution, submitted by Mr. EDMUND WILSON, was unanimously adopted :—

That this meeting, whilst recognising the need of better provision for the care of parish registers, desires to record in the strongest terms its disapprobation of the proposal for the removal of them to London, or of any legislation on the subject which does not make due provision for local requirements, and deems it desirable that a committee should now be formed to frame a scheme for promoting the preservation, and, as far as practicable, the publication of the Yorkshire registers.

A committee, composed of the gentlemen present, was appointed to procure a copy of the bill referred to, and to draw up a scheme to be submitted to a meeting to be held about a week hence.

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ANOTHER meeting of gentlemen interested in the preservation of parish registers was held on Tuesday, June 13th inst., at the Law Institute, Albion Place, Leeds. The Rev. Canon Hulbert (Almondbury) presided; and there were also present Mr. Thos. Marshall, Mr. Edmund Wilson, Major R. W. Moore, Dr. Sykes (Doncaster), Mr. E. G. Jepson, Mr. J. Horsfall Turner, Rev. Thomas Parkinson (North Otterington), Mr. W. Smith (Morley), Mr. John Holmes, Mr. J. Yates (Leeds Public Library), Mr. A. D. H. Leadman (Boroughbridge), Mr. S. T. Rigge, F.S.A. (Halifax), and Mr. J. Y. W. Macallister (Leeds Library).

At this meeting Mr. Thomas Marshall spoke in favour of either the registers themselves or certified copies being taken to London. Mr. Edmund Wilson spoke to the same purpose, and concluded his remarks by moving the adoption of the following petition :—

To the honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled. The humble petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the county of York.

Showeth,—(1) That a bill is now pending in your honourable House entitled “A bill to make provision for the better preservation of the ancient parochial registers of England and Wales.”

(2) That if the bill becomes law as it now stands all parochial registers in England and Wales, and all transcripts thereof in the custody of the Bishops or other diocesan officers, will be placed under the control of the Master of the Rolls, and removed to the Record Office in London, the time fixed for the removal of such of the said registers as are dated after the 1st of January, 1813, being postponed for a period of 20 years, the time fixed for the removal of all the prior documents being as soon as convenient may be against the passing of the said bill.

(3) That the said registers and transcripts are documents of great value, not merely from an archaeological point of view, but as affording in many cases the only means of tracing the pedigrees of families and the devolution of estates ; and it is of the highest importance to the public generally that the said documents should be carefully preserved in places where they may be of easy access to those who desire to consult them.

(4) That it is of great importance to those who have occasion to obtain information from parish registers, especially to the poorer classes of persons, that they should be able to obtain such information personally at such times as may be convenient to them, without the necessity of taking a journey to London.

(5) That if the parish registers of Yorkshire were removed to London it would be impossible for many persons who have occasion to consult them to obtain the information they require except at an unreasonable expense, occasioned by the necessity of making a journey to London, or of obtaining the information through agents unacquainted with the object in view, and who, in consequence of being so unacquainted, would have to be directed in their search from time to time.

(6) That the removal of the diocesan transcripts to the place where the parish registers are to be deposited would remove one safeguard which at present exists, and render it possible that the information contained in the registers might be entirely lost through the destruction by fire of the original and the transcripts at the same time.

(7) That many of the present custodians of the parish registers are in the habit of assisting persons who apply to them by answering inquiries sent to them by post, and sending information acquired by them through long residence in or intimate acquaintance with the district, and by producing registers at times when they would not be accessible if in the custody of a public official. Your petitioners therefore pray your honourable House that the said bill may not pass into law as the same

now stands, and that your honourable House will be pleased to pass no measure affecting the custody of parochial registers and diocesan transcripts which does not make due provision for local requirements, and for enabling persons residing in all parts of England to consult parish registers or certified copies thereof in the district to which they relate ; and your petitioners will ever pray.

The petition was adopted ; and on the motion of Mr. Edmund Wilson, seconded by Mr. J. Horsfall Turner, it was resolved to form a Record Society for the County of York.

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#### XIV.

##### THE DISINTERMENT OF PONTEFRACT CASTLE.<sup>1</sup>

It is intended that the grounds of Pontefract Castle shall be thrown open at a small charge to the public, and in order to prepare them for their intended purpose, considerable excavations have been made, whereby large finds have been unearthed, and much done towards developing the plan of the structure.

First came the discovery of the foundations with four complete and parts of a fifth and sixth course of a semi-circular erection of good circular masonry, just outside the sally-port under Piper Tower, the only tower which gave way to the attacks of the besiegers. It appears to be of thirteenth or fourteenth century work, and is added to the wall, not inserted. The segment is 41 ft. in circuit, representing part of a solid bastion of about 80 ft. in circumference. The full diameter parallel with the castle wall is 25 ft., the sectional diameter at right angles to the wall is 15 ft., and the height of the fragment opened up is 4 ft. 8 in. To the left of the doorway a series of bold escarpments has been discovered of beautiful work, as fresh, apparently, as when it left the mason's

<sup>1</sup> Most of our readers are aware that the authorities of the Duchy of Lancaster have transferred the custody of this important castle to the Corporation of Pontefract. It is a matter for congratulation that the works described above have been so well done, and it is to be hoped that the trustees will continue

to exercise the same judgment as they appear to have hitherto done, and that they will bear in mind that they are acting not only for the people of Pontefract, but for that far more numerous body, the students of History, both in Yorkshire and in the kingdom generally.

hands ; and these, which possibly extend round Gascoigne Tower, may, with the semi-circular fragment, be attributed to Earl Thomas about 1320, in whose time, and in that of John of Gaunt, very extensive works were added to the castle.

On the platform above, the buildings connected with Gascoigne Tower have been very successfully opened out. "King Richard's chamber" turns out to be, instead of a low room, in which a man could hardly have stood upright, a noble chamber of nearly 9 ft. high. From the floor to the spring of the beautiful arched ceiling, the height of the chamber is now proved to be 6 ft. 8 in., of which, till recently, the visitor could see only about eighteen inches. The accumulated rubbish having been got out to the depth of about two feet, a brick floor was come upon, and at first it was thought that the bottom had there been reached. But this floor—of seventeenth century 2-inch bricks—having been examined, it was soon ascertained that they covered a mass of well-worked puddle, six inches deep, overlying about three quarters of a yard of sand. All has been now cleared out and the noble proportions of the chamber developed. To the east of this room, at one time supporting its front, have been displayed a well-worked buttress and plinth of magnificent proportions, and the bases of other rooms have been opened here, consisting of a stable for horses, one for cows, an apartment containing two baker's ovens, and the stand for a brewing apparatus. The base of the Treasurer's tower is also being opened out.

To the east of the central garth the rubbish has been cleared away from the base of the King's and Queen's Tower, and a walk made in front of them, by aid of which the visitor can form some idea of the grandeur of these buildings ; and while this was being done, the accidental striking of a stone five feet below the surface enabled the excavators to discover the original Norman chapel (1090), of whose existence no one had the least suspicion.

It has been partially cleared, and now proves to have consisted of an apse, supported outside by groups of pillars, four of which remain, completing the semi-circle. These pillars, being 10 ft. 6 in. apart, represent a circle of about sixty-three feet, the half of which formed the apse. The building is due east and west, and to the west of the

apse is a short choir of 6 ft. 6 in. long, the four corners being occupied by pillars, one of which has a piece of good cable moulding for its base. West of the choir is a chancel, with three paces by which the high altar was reached, the remains of the reredos being still in position. The base of a chancel screen, 2 ft. 3 in. thick, separates the chancel from the nave, which has two narrow aisles. The south wall of the chapel has been opened up for about ten feet, and the north wall for about thirty; but as the continuance of the excavations has encroached very largely upon the grass, they have been discontinued for the present. The walls of the apse are 3 ft. thick, those of the chancel 2 ft. 6 in.

Excavation has also been made on the site of the Porter's Lodge, and the foundations of the Great Gateway have been opened at a depth of from four to eight feet below the surface. Even the bouldered pathway by which horses entered the Castle has been found partially in position.

RICHARD HOLMES.

PONTEFRACT.

## HISTORY OF MOUNT GRACE.

By WM. BROWN.

THE Priory of Mount Grace is situated in the Parish of East Harlsey, in the North Riding of Yorkshire about eight miles E.N.E. of Northallerton. The position of the ruins at the foot of a steep hill covered with oak-woods, is very beautiful, and the grey stone tower of the church, standing out against the dark green of the woods, exhibits a very pleasing landscape to the traveller coming from Northallerton. Before the foundation of the Priory at the end of the fourteenth century Mount Grace was known by the names of Bordlebi, Bordelbia, or Brodelby.<sup>1</sup> At the time of Domesday it was included in the King's Land, and was held of him by Malgrin, who was also Lord of the neighbouring manors of West Harlsey, Morton, Ingleby, and Arncliffe. The Survey goes on to say, that there were two carucates there which could be taxed, and land for one plough. A

<sup>1</sup> In reply to a request to the Rev. J. C. Atkinson of Danby in Cleveland, for an account of the etymology of the name Bordelbi, I have received the following note:—"I am sorry to say I find nothing historically ascertained touching its derivation, I mean, as in the case of Danby or Ugelberdebi (Ugglebarnby), where we have the almost contemporaneous personal names Dane and Ugleberd extant. It is therefore a case of presumption or inference. First, the name Bord, Bort, or Port, exists as an old personal name, the meaning to the name doubtless having been shield; there being the parallel cases of Seyld, Skiölding, &c., and Rand, &c., with the same meaning. Second, a very common diminutive in both Germanic and Scandinavian tongues was *l, el, il*. Bordel might then mean a little fellow called Shield, or, in other words, a Mr. Bord of short stature and small person. You would thus have a per-

fectly supposable and legitimate personal name for the first element of the name Bordelbi. But there is reason to think Bordel might possibly mean little hut or cottage in a northern language. That is, in point of fact, the assumed origin of brothel, but it is apparently due to a Romance source. Mr. Skeat, in his Etymological Dictionary of the English Language, does not assent, I see, to such derivation. Still he quotes O. Fr. *bordel*, a hut, diminutive of *borde*, a hut, cot, shed made of boards. Now, my objection to taking this *bordel*, and prefixing it to *by*, is that I think all the *bys* were built of boards. Certainly there is this to be said, that the manor in Domesday times was but small, two carucates, and that so it is possible the *by* raised on it may have been in proportion. Still I think the personal name theory is the best. That *bordel* means either little hut, or little shield, is fairly certain, the rest is matter of guess or presumption."

carucate was a variable measure according to the quality of the ground, in this part of the country it usually contained one hundred and twenty acres, and as there are five hundred acres in the township, less than one half was thought worth taxing. That one plough was enough, shows how small a proportion was arable.

Shortly after the Survey had been made but before it was returned, the King granted Bordleby to Robert de Brus the ancestor of the Scottish Kings. As his name does not occur in Domesday proper, we may fairly infer that he was quite a young man, and did not come over to England until 1086 or 1087, shortly before the Conqueror's death. This theory renders it quite credible, that the Robert de Brus, who had extensive grants from the Conqueror shortly before his death in 1088, was the same person as the Robert de Brus, who founded Guisbrough Priory in 1119, fought at the battle of the Standard in 1138, and died about 1141. It does not appear how long the Bruces retained Bordleby in their own hands, but at the beginning of the thirteenth century it was held of them by a branch of the Lascelles family, who also held lands in East Harlsey, Siddall, and Sawcock. I am unable to connect them with the Baronial house of the same name, who besides other property in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire owned Scruton and Thrintoft in the North Riding. Members of the Bordleby and Harlsey Lascelles were benefactors to Rievaulx and Guisbrough.<sup>2</sup> They retained possession of the place until 1301, when Edmund de Lascelles settled the manor of Borthelby on Robert de Fourneus and Matilda his wife in special tail with remainder for default of issue to her heirs.<sup>3</sup> In 1316 it belonged to Galfrid de Hothum,<sup>4</sup> after which we find no mention of it until the close of that century when the Priory was founded. As the founder's high birth and violent death were successively the causes of good and bad fortune to

<sup>2</sup> Dodsworth gives a drawing of the seal of "Robert de Lacell of Herlesaye," which was attached to a deed granting five tofts at Harlsey to the Priory of Guisbrough. The arms on the seal are, Lozengy in chief three roundels. Robert de Lasceles, Lord of Bordelby, bore the same arms, and is probably a descendant of the Robert de Lacell of Herlesaye before mentioned (Dodsworth MSS. vii.

f. 51).

<sup>3</sup> Pedes Finium Ebor. 27—29 Edward I., No. 173. The fine was made at York on the morrow of the Purification of the Blessed Mary, 29 Edward I.

<sup>4</sup> Nomina Villarum printed with Kirkby's Inquest, p. 322 (Surtees Society). Hothum had a grant of free warren in Bordelby in 4 Edward II., 1310—11 (Calend. Rotulorum Chartarum, 143).



Mount Grace, it will be worth while to give a short account of him.

Thomas de Holland,<sup>5</sup> Lord Wake and Earl of Kent by descent, and afterwards by creation Duke of Surrey, was the grandson and representative of Joan Wake, commonly called the Fair Maid of Kent. She was the greatest heiress of her day, having inherited the vast possessions of the Wakes and Stutevilles, the Yorkshire part of which was chiefly in the East Riding about Hull, Cottingham being their principal seat. She married first Thomas de Holland, and had by him two sons, Thomas, who became Earl of Kent and was the father of the Duke of Surrey, and a second son, John, who was created Earl of Huntingdon and Duke of Exeter. She married secondly the Black Prince, and by him became mother of Richard II. Thomas de Holland, the father of the founder, died on the Tuesday in Easter Week, 20 Richard II., that is on the 25th of April 1397, when his son and heir was twenty-four years old.<sup>6</sup> The King quickly showed his love for his young relation. In the autumn of 1397 whilst sitting in Parliament he made him Duke of Surrey, and shortly afterwards Earl Marshall. It was in this year, and after he was created Duke, he founded the Priory of Mount Grace. He states in the foundation charter that the reason he chose the Carthusian order was, the admiration and love he had had from his earliest youth for their holy and peculiar rules and for the persons living in them, and also from the affection he bore to the festivals of the assumption of the glorious Virgin and of Saint Nicholas. With a view of effectuating this object he founded a house for monks of that order within his manor of Bordelby near Cleaveland in honour and memory of the said festivals, and willed that it should be called the house of Mount Grace of Ingelby. With the assent of the Prior of the Chartreuse he nominated

<sup>5</sup> Where no other authority is given, I have followed the account Dugdale gives of the Duke of Surrey in his "English Baronage."

<sup>6</sup> Inq. p. m., 20 Ric. II., No. 30. The different Inquisitions taken on the death of the Earl of Kent do not agree as to the age of his son, some make him twenty-three, others twenty-two, but the majority concur in making him twenty-four. These Inquisitions well exemplify

the varying modes of computation in use during the Middle Ages, thus, according to Inquisition taken at Stafford, the Earl of Kent died on the Wednesday in Easter Week, 20 Richard II., the Inquisition taken at Cirencester makes this event happen on St. Mark's day in the same year. but the Inquisition taken at Kersey makes all clear by stating that he died on April the 25th.

Robert Tredewy the first Prior. He ordained also that the Prior and Monks of this house should always in their orisons recommend to God the good estate of King Richard II., his Queen Isabel, himself and his wife Joan and their heirs, his brother John de Holland Duke of Exeter, and John de Ingelby and Ellen his wife, during their lives in this world ; and also their souls after their departure hence, and the soul of Queen Anne first wife to Richard II. Likewise the souls of Edmund of Woodstock sometime Earl of Kent and Margaret his wife, Joan Princess of Wales (his grandmother), Thomas de Holland late Earl of Kent his grandfather, Thomas de Holland also Earl of Kent his father and Alice his mother, and all his ancestors and heirs ; and the souls of Thomas de Ingelby and Katherine his wife, William and Margaret de Aldeburgh, and of many others mentioned in the Charter. His care for Mount Grace did not stop with the grant of Bordelby, in 1398 he got the King to grant to Edmund Prior of Mount Grace the alien Priors of Hinkley in Leicestershire, Warham in Dorsetshire, and Caresbrooke in the Isle of Wight, belonging to Abbey of St. Mary de Lira in Normandy, to hold as long as the war continued between England and France.<sup>7</sup>

The Duke's good fortune continued for a short time longer. In 1398 he was created Lieutenant of Ireland for three years, and in the following year accompanied the King there. During their absence Henry, Duke of Lancaster, relying on the discontent which the favouritism and bad government of Richard II. had excited, after landing at Ravenspurne in the East Riding, made a triumphal progress to London. His accession as Henry IV. had a very disastrous effect on the fortunes of the Duke of Surrey. In the Parliament holden in the autumn of 1399 he was degraded from his dukedom, and at the same time his uncle, John de Holland, was deprived of his title of Duke of Exeter. In consequence of their active participation in the misdeeds of Richard II. there was great discontent at their not suffering death in addition to losing their titles. The clemency of Henry IV. had little effect on them. In the winter of the same year, 1399, they engaged in a plot to murder the King at a tournament which they invited him to attend at Oxford. They

<sup>7</sup> Patent Rolls, 22 Ric. II., part 3, m. 11.

failed in their object in consequence of the King receiving warning of their treason, and a further attempt to surprise the King at Windsor was defeated by his departure thence earlier than had been expected. They then advanced as far as Brentford, with the hope of exciting a rising in the city of London in King Richard's favour, but receiving no support, they were obliged to retreat, and got as far as Cirencester, where they endeavoured to make a stand. Here in a fight in the streets with the people of the town, the Duke of Surrey was killed by an arrow, and the other rebel lords killed or put to flight.<sup>8</sup> Froissart mentioning his death adds, "great sorrowe was made (for him) in dyvers parts of England: for he was a fayre yonge man, and was there in maner against his wyll, but his oncle and the erle of Salisbury brought him thereto."<sup>9</sup> The exact date of his death is January the 13th, 1400.<sup>10</sup> His body was buried in the Abbey of Cirencester, and remained there until 1412, when his widow Joan, by the kind offices of Lucy Countess of Kent, obtained leave to remove his bones to Mount Grace, and re-inter them there.<sup>11</sup> On March the 13th, 1400, his widow was allowed to take her husband's head down from London Bridge, where it had been placed after his death, and to bury it where she liked.<sup>12</sup> Within the walls of Mount Grace are the memorials of another person who died in rebellion against Henry IV., namely, of Archbishop Scroope, whose arms, a bend within a bordure semée of mitres, and over all a label of three points, will be found in the S.E. corner of the inner quadrangle, where they form the terminations of the dripstone of one of the cell doors. The only other heraldic bearings are those of Gascoigne, on a pale a

<sup>8</sup> The chief authorities for the death of the Duke of Kent are, *Chroniques*, &c., par Waurin, 1399—1422, pp. 18—34, and Walsingham's *Historia Anglicana*, II., 243. Both of these have been published in the Rolls Series. I have followed Waurin in preference to Walsingham, as he is not so prejudiced against Richard II., and is much fuller in details.

<sup>9</sup> Lord Berners' Translation of Froissart (Edition 1812), II., 761.

<sup>10</sup> *Inq. p. m.*, 5 Hen. IV., No. 38. His Inquisition was not taken until 1404, when it was found that he died on Wednesday next after the feast of Epiphany, 1 Hen. IV. and that his

brother and heir, Edmund, was aged twenty-one and upwards. Edmund de Hollaud, who became Earl of Kent, was born at Brokenhurst in the county of Southampton, on January the 6th, 5 Ric. II., 1382 (*ibid.*).

<sup>11</sup> Patent Rolls, 13 Hen. IV., part 2, m. 11. The exact site of the Duke of Surrey's tomb is not known. A large flat stone has been lately dug up in the north transept, which may have served as the base for a monument. There seems to be no room anywhere in the choir, where a large structure, such as this one must have been, could be placed.

<sup>12</sup> Close Rolls, 1 Hen. IV., part 1, m. 9.

luce's or pike's head couped, which will be found on two doorways on the east side of the same court.

In consequence of the Duke's death in rebellion no grants were made during Henry IV.'s reign, and no mention of the Priory occurs until 1415, when Henry V., on the petition of his uncle, Thomas Earl of Dorset, confirmed to Nicholas, Prior of Mount Grace, the alien Priory of Hinckley, for the support of five monks to pray for his good health and that of the said Thomas during their life, and for their souls after their death.<sup>13</sup> As a reparation for his father having seized the Priory of Ware, (probably the same place as the before-mentioned Wareham), Henry V. in 1421 granted them an annuity of £100, and in addition the alien Priors of Long Benington in Lincolnshire, and Fieldalling in Norfolk, belonging to the Abbey of Savigny in Normandy, that of Hagh' in Lincolnshire belonging to the Abbey of Cherbourg, and the alien Priory of Mintington in the same county belonging to the Monastery of St. Benedict on the Loire.<sup>14</sup> In 1439 the monks of Mount Grace presented a petition to Parliament, in which after stating the grant to them by the Duke of Surrey of his manor of Bordleby, worth ten marks by the year, and that in consequence of his death they had been unable to finish the buildings they had commenced, and that they had suffered considerable loss by the numerous unfounded claims to the said manor, they prayed for a confirmation of the Duke's gift,<sup>15</sup> which was granted to them in the next year.<sup>16</sup> The confirmation does not seem to have been very efficacious, as in 1508 Henry, Prior of Mount Grace, accepted from John, Prior of Guisbrough, a lease for a term of fifty years at a yearly rent of eight pounds, of the Chapel of East Harlsey, and lands which included the whole of the manor of Bordelby. And in the proviso for re-entry in case the rent should be in arrears for six months, it was agreed that the Canons of Guisbrough should receive the land back in the same state as it had been before the erection of the Priory of Mount Grace.<sup>17</sup> In 1456 Sir James Strangways and Elizabeth his wife obtained leave to appropriate

<sup>13</sup> Patent Rolls, 3 Hen. V., part 2, m. 39.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*, 9 Hen. V., part 2, m. 19. See also Parliamentary Petitions, No. 5917.

<sup>15</sup> Rolls of Parliament, v. 22 b.

<sup>16</sup> Patent Rolls, 19 Hen. VI., part 1, m. 23.

<sup>17</sup> MS. apud Arnclyff Hall.

the Church of Beghton to Robert, Prior of Mount Grace :<sup>18</sup> and in 1462 they received a grant of the manor of Ather-ton, in Warwickshire, belonging to the alien Priory of Great Okebourne, in Wiltshire.<sup>19</sup> In 1471 Robert, Prior of Mount Grace, received the last royal benefaction which is recorded on the Rolls, namely, the manor or alien Priory of Begger, said to be in Yorkshire, but which was really in Derbyshire. This was granted to them in consideration of their poverty. In return for this gift they were to pray for the king's health whilst alive, and for his soul when dead ; and for the souls of Richard Duke of York of glorious memory, his father, true heir of the realms of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, and of his brothers and sisters and all faithful persons deceased. To carry out this object they were required to celebrate three masses daily to the blessed Virgin, the undivided Trinity, and the holy and glorious martyr Erasmus.<sup>20</sup> We hear nothing further of this house until the Reformation, when its net revenues amounted to the respectable sum of £343 2s. 10½*d.*, when Rievaulx only produced £278 10s. 2*d.*, and had twenty-four inmates. At the dissolution the Convent consisted of a Prior, sixteen priests, three novices, six conversi, and one donatus, in all twenty-seven persons. An annual sum of £194 was divided amongst the inmates by way of pension, of which the Prior, John Wilson, received sixty pounds, together with the House and Chapel called the Mount.<sup>21</sup>

At the Reformation the site of the Priory was granted to Sir James Strangways the younger of Harlsey Castle, to hold *in capite* by military service.<sup>22</sup> On his death on the 26th of April 1541 without issue,<sup>23</sup> his extensive estates became divisible between his cousin Robert Roos of Ingmanthorpe, and his aunt Joan wife of Sir William Mauleverer and widow of Sir John Bigod of Settrington.<sup>24</sup> By an Act of Parliament passed in 1544, Mount Grace with other properties forming part of the inheritance of the Strangways

<sup>18</sup> Patent Rolls, 34 Hen. VI., part 1, m. 20. Beghton is in Derbyshire.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, 1 Edward IV., part 4, m. 11.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*, 11 Edward IV., part 2, m. 16.

<sup>21</sup> Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum, vi. 22—24.

<sup>22</sup> Patent Rolls, 32 Hen. VIII., part 4, m. 45.

<sup>23</sup> His Inquisition was taken at Lincoln Castle on the last day of August. 34 Hen. VIII., 1542 (Chancery Inquisitions *post mortem*, 34 Hen. VIII., part 2, No. 31).

<sup>24</sup> This and the following facts are derived from documents now at Arncliffe Hall.

was allotted to Roos. Shortly afterwards he sold the Manor of Mount Grace to Ralph Rokeby, Serjeant-at-Law, whose son, William Rokeby of Skiers Hall, in 1616 settled Mount Grace with other lands on his grand-daughter Grace, on her marriage with Conyers Darcy, son and heir of Sir Conyers Darcy of Hornby Castle. In 1653 Conyers Darcy, described as the Hon. Conyers Darcy of Hornby Castle, son and heir apparent of Conyers Lord Darcy and Conyers, Grace his wife, and Conyers Darcy their son and heir apparent, sold the capital messuage at Mount Grace with the site of the late dissolved Monastery to Thomas Lascelles for £1900. Thus, after an interval of 350 years, a person bearing the name of Lascelles again became settled at Mount Grace. Thomas Lascelles was most probably a cadet of the Lascelles of Stank and Northallerton, who have since been ennobled with the Earldom of Harewood. His descendant William Lascelles used arms very similar to those of the Harewood family, namely a cross flory, and, by his will which was made in 1722, in case of the failure of prior devises, he left his estate at Mount Grace to Daniel Lascelles of Northallerton, the grandfather of the first Lord Harewood. Shortly after completing his purchase Lascelles came to reside at his newly acquired property, and enlarged or remodeled the present dwelling-house, which occupies a considerable portion of the south side of the first or outer Court. His initials with the date 1654 are placed over the doorway. The purchase of Mount Grace seems to have crippled him very much. In 1654 he was forced to mortgage part of his property at Mount Grace to raise £200, and the creation of a trust to raise £2000 out of other lands there for his children, followed as it was by a Chancery suit, dealt a blow to the family from which it never recovered. Towards the end of the century the Lascelles ceased to reside at Mount Grace, and lived entirely in Durham. They did not however part with the property until 1744, when the Rev. Robert Lascelles sold the Priory and 500 acres to Timothy Maulver, Esq. of Arncliffe, from whom it has descended to its present owners. This property was until lately entirely surrounded by a mound with a ditch on either side, probably cast up by the monks. In the uncultivated parts it is still quite perfect, and can be easily followed.

The following imperfect pedigree will give the reader

some account of the family of Lascelles of Mount Grace :—

THOMAS LASCELLES, gentleman, bought Mount Grace in 1653. In 1660 he conveyed it to three trustees, to raise £2000 for his seven children. Living 1668. RUTH, daur. of ..... Living 1681.

THOMAS LASCELLES, gent., of Crossgate, Durham, settled Mount Grace, 1670, in trust for his wife, if she survived him, in lieu of dower. Died 1672.	FRANCIS, daur. of Wm. Heighington of Durham, married 9th Dec., 1669. She married, secondly, James Church of Durham, Attorney-at-Law.	RUTH, mar. Walter Hawkesworth. HANNAH, mar. Thos. Gibbon.	PEREGRINE, FRANCIS, ELIANOR, MARGHA, died before 1674, under age.
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} Attained 21.

STEPHEN CHURCH, of Crossgate, Durham, gent. Will dated 5th Feb., 1711-12. Died soon after.

THOMAS LASCELLES of Mount Grace, baptized at St. Margaret's, Durham, 27th October, 1670. Buried at East Harlsey, 18th March, 1701.	DOROTHY, daur. of ..... Gibson, married at Stockton-on-Tees, 12th Nov. 1691, by licence, dated 11th Nov. Will dated 1737.	MARGARET LASCELLES, a posthumous child, baptized at St. Margaret's, Durham, 18th Oct., 1672. Died 28th July, 1684. Buried 29th July at St. Margaret's.
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WILLIAM LASCELLES, gent., baptized at St. Margaret's, Durham, 29th Dec., 1692. Will dated 16th June, 1722.	ALICE, daur. of ..... Woodmass, married by licence at Durham, 2nd July, 1715. Widow on 1st May, 1723. Proved her husband's will in 1738.	THOMAS LASCELLES, baptized at St. Margaret's, 21st Jan., 1691-4, of Crossgate, Durham. Will dated 1738.	ALICE, daur. of ..... FRANCES LASCELLES, baptized at St. Margaret's, 11th June, 1695, married 14th Jan., 1714-5, buried at St. Giles, Durham, 13th Dec., 1716.
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ROBERT LASCELLES.  
PETER LASCELLES.  
DOROTHY LASCELLES.

The Rev. ROBERT LASCELLES of Crossgate, bap. 29th Apr. 1719, at St. Margaret's, sold Mount Grace in 1744.	PETER LASCELLES, baptized, 1721, at St. Margaret's, Durham. WILLIAM LASCELLES, baptized 11th May, 1718, buried 28th May, 1718.	THOMAS LASCELLES, baptized 10th June, 1716, buried 29th Dec. 1717.	DOROTHY LASCELLES, baptized 22nd April, 1720. Married 6th April, 1749, at Witton-Gilbert. JOHN FENWICK of Bywell, St. Andrews, Northumberland, a younger son of John Fenwick, Esq.
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With additions by the Rev. James Raine, M.A., D.C.L.

At the top of the hill behind the Priory are the remains of a small chapel called Lady Chapel. The pathway leading to it is called Lady's Steps, but the stones with which it was formerly paved have disappeared. It is said to have been founded in 1515, and to have been the burial-place of the monastery. Tombstones were to be seen there within the memory of persons now alive, but the remains now are insignificant, and except the fine view there is little to repay the visitor his labour of climbing so steep a hill. In James I.'s

reign it became notorious for the pilgrimages made to it by adherents of the old faith, who notwithstanding the severity of the laws against Catholics, flocked to it by night from great distances. With a view of enforcing the law and putting a stop to these "popish, idle and superstitious pilgrimages and like vanities," the following document was issued by the Commission for Ecclesiastical Causes at York :—

COMMISSION FOR PILGRIMS.

WHEREAS it is enformed that diverse and sundrie superstitious and popishlie affected persons, have frequented and still doe frequent (in manner of Pilgramage) to repaire unto a Certaine Chappell or Hermytage, nere unto the late dissolved Monasterie of Mount Grace, in Cleveland of the dioces of Yorke, especiallie upon the Ladies, and other Saints eves, and certaine other sett, and appointed tymes by the people of that countrie observed and noted, att which place and tymes, the saide persons flockinge together, doe observe and practise diverse superstitious and popishe ceremonies, And have certaine unlawfull Conventicles for the actinge and performinge of sundrie suche popishe, idle, and superstitious pilgramages and like vanyties: And forasmuch as those persons that doe repaire thither, come secretlie and closelie and for the moste parte in the nighte tyme, whose names are not knowne certainlie, the rather for that some of theme are thought to come from farr: Therefore to meet with the delinquentes in that kynd, and to take awaie that superstitious use and metinge, not to be tollerated, We doe in the Kynges Majesties name and by vertue of his Highnes Commission for causes ecclesiasticall within the Province of Yorke to us and others directed, will and comaund you, that you or one of you not omitting for anie libertie, priviledge, or exemption, doe attache and apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, not onelie all and everie suche person and persons as have frequented the saide pilgramage, but alsoe all and everie suche person and persons, as youe or anie of youe shall take at the saide Chappell or Hermytage at anie tyme herafter, and to sett downe their names, surnames and qualities and other circumstances which maye tend to the siftinge owt of the cause and purpose of their cominge thither. And upon their apprehentions to bringe theme furthwith before us, or els take theme bound with good suerties in the some of fiftie poundes a peece to his Majesties use to be and personallie appeare before us or three or more of us his Majesties saide Comissioners, whereof one to be of the Quorum, at the Cittie of Yorke in the Consistorie Church of Saint Peter, upon the next generall Session or high comission court there to be held and kept after their apprehention, then and there to make personall answer unto suche matters as att their cominge shall be objected against them and upon their appearance not to departe without licence first obtained of the said Comissioners or three of theme. Willinge and comaunding all and singular his Majesties Justices of peace, Maiors, Sherifs Balifs and Constables and all other his Majesties officers and loving subjectes within the Province of Yorke, to be ayding and assisting to you in the exequution herof. Fale youe not herof, as youe will answer the contrarie at your perills.



Given at Yorke under his Majesties signett used in this behalf the fift daie of September, Anno 1614.

TOBIAS EBORACEN.

JO: BRISTOL.

GEO: LUDWORTHE.

W. INGRAM.

PHINEAS HODSON. H: BANKES. H: SWINBURN.

To all and singuler his Majesties Justices of peace, Maiors, Sherifs, Balifs, and Constables, and to all other his Majesties officers and lovinge subjectes within the Province of Yorke, and namelie to William Blancherd his Majesties Messenger and to his deputy or deputies.

CLARKE.

Several persons were interred at Mount Grace, as appears by the following list :—William Ainthorpe, Rector of Deighton, by will proved in 1432, desired to be buried in St. Mary's Church, Mount Grace, and gave thereto a chalice of silver gilt, and twelve silver spoons ;<sup>25</sup> also Alienora Roos, daughter of Sir Robert Roos of Ingmanthorp, by will dated 1438, desired to be buried in the church of the Convent of Blessed Mary the Virgin in Mount Grace, and gave to the Priory and Convent of the same, one covered piece of silver. She left to Robert Roos Knight a Psalter and a gold ring, on condition that he paid or caused to be paid to her executors 6 marcs, 9s. and 9*d.*, which he owed her, and she left the aforesaid sum to the seven houses of the Carthusian order in England, seven nobles in equal portions ;<sup>26</sup> Joan, widow of Sir William Ingleby and daughter of Sir Brian Stapleton, by will dated 1478, desired to be buried in the Monastery or Priory of the house of the Carthusians, in the diocese of York, commonly called Mount Grace ;<sup>27</sup> Thomas Darell of Sessay, Esq., desired to be buried there by will dated 1500. He left to the Prior and Convent of Mount Grace his lands and tenements within East Harlsey ;<sup>28</sup> Dame Elizabeth Strangways, widow of Sir Richard Strangways Knight who died in 1488, made the following bequest in her will dated 1500 : " I wyll unto the Mount Grace x marcs, for to praye for my saule and the saule of my husband Strangweis their beyng buryed ; and the Prior, w<sup>t</sup> hys bretherne, to doo on obbett for my saule, my husband saule, and all Chrysten saules in theyre quere,

<sup>25</sup> Burton's Monasticon Ebor., 253. I have not been able to find this will at York.

<sup>26</sup> Testamenta Ebor., ii. 65.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*, iii. 243.

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid.*, iv. 172. Lady Strangways was a widow when she married Sir Richard Strangways.

w'in x dayes after they bee dessyryd to doo it; and on other to be downe be theime at my twelvemonth day then next foloyng . . . To Dane Thurstan at Mowntgrace xs.<sup>29</sup> also James Strangways of West Lathes (now West Leys in the Parish of Whorlton), by will proved in 1534 :<sup>30</sup> and

<sup>29</sup> Testamenta Ebor., iv. 188. I have to thank Mr. F. Royston Fairbank, M.D., of Doncaster, for the references to the entries relating to Mount Grace in the Surtees Volumes and other printed authorities, of which I have gratefully made use. In addition to the extracts from the wills given in the text, the following, referring to this Priory, seem worth reprinting. Lady Isabella Fauconbergh, widow of Lord Walter Fauconbergh, by will dated 1401, left her best furred mantle to the Priory (Test. Ebor., i. 283). Sir John Depeden, by will dated 1402, left one tablet painted with the crucifixion (*Ibid.*, i. 298). Richard Russell, citizen and merchant of York, in 1435 left to the monks domiciled (reclusia) at Mount Grace five marcs (*Ibid.*, ii. 56). In 1436 John Palman, *alias* Coke, left "j towel de werk" (Durham Wills and Invent., i. 86). William Banks, lately of York, gentleman, in his will dated 1458, says, "Also I wish that the Prior and Convent of Mount Grace shall have nothing of the fore-named 20s. if they make any claim for the book called Florarium Bartholomei" (Test. Ebor., ii. 218). In 1487 John Carre, sometime Mayre of the citee of York, bequeathed "xls. for iij trentalles of Requiem w<sup>t</sup> note, and every monk vijd." (*Ibid.*, iv. 28). In 1489 Robert Pynkne, late Vicar of Kirkeby Fletham, now chauntre prest at Hornby, "to ye Prior of Mountgrace vjs. viijd., and to ye covent of ye same for to sing for my saule Placebo and Dirige w<sup>t</sup> one obit messe vjs. viijd." (*Ibid.*, iv. 41). In 1502 Elizabeth Swynburn, gentlewoman, left one pair of beads (*par preclarium*), fifty of them of gold, and one hundred of coral, with all the gauds (*le gaudyes*) of gold: and also one jewel of gold hanging to the said beads; under this condition, that Elizabeth Swynburn, my mother, and Elizabeth, her daughter, may be made sisters of the same house perpetually (*Ibid.*, iv. 208). 1504. Joan Hastings, widow, late wife of Richard Hastings, Kut., Lord Willoughby, 19th March, 1504 . . . to be buried in the Ch. of the Friars' Min. within Newgate . . . I will that six priests shall pray for me, whereof one priest shall sing for ever in the Monastery of Montgrace . . . and also to sing Placebo and Dirige, and mass of requiem,

with a trentall of masses for my soul and the souls of my Lord, my husband, and the soul of Richard Pygot, late my husband. Pr. 7 Apr., 1505. (Test. Vetus. p. 464.) In 1508 Martin Collins, treasurer of York Cathedral, left to the Prior and Convent of the house of Chartreuse at Mount Grace, to their works or buildings ten marcs (Test. Ebor., iv. 279). Raufe Surteis, by will proved in 1549, left ten shillings and six "puderde" salmon (Durham Wills, i. 133). By will, proved in 1551, "Syr Will'm bee clarke and su' teme a professet brodere of the monastery of Montgrace, and nowe a bydyng at Newcastle upon Tyne..... Item, to the father of the Mountgrace two pare of spectacles of sylver..... Item, to euery on off my professed bretheryn off Mouant Grace xijd." (*Ibid.*, i. 135—6). Among the MSS. in the library of York Minster is "Speculum Spiritualium (formerly belonging to the Priory of Mount Grace) 4to." (Appendix to Report of Commissioners on Public Records, 1837, p. 257.)

<sup>30</sup> Sept. 8th, 1532. I, James Strangways, of the Westlathes in Whorlton Parische Esquier in Cleveland, of hole mynde and helfull remembrance, makes my will and testament in maner and fourme folowynge. The ffyrste I bequethe my saule to God almyghtie and to our lady sainte Marye and to all the saintes in heven, and my body to bee tumulate in the monasterie of the Mountgrace, and therefore I yeve theme xs. in money. Item, I gyf to the upholde of the church of Whorlton xiiis. ivd. Item, I gyf to Edmunde Pykering xls. rente in Potto towne afre the decease of Anne my wyf, duryng hys lyfe. Item, it ys my mynde that every man servaunte have one oxe stirke, and every woman servaunte have one whye styrke. Item, I gyf to Thomas Bullocke, clerk, xiiid. Item, I gyf to the frears of Allerton xs. Item, I gyf to the frears of Yarome xs. Item, I gyf to the Austen frears of Yorke xs. Item, I gyf to the ffears of Hartilpole xs. Item, the residue of all my goodes and landes afre that my dettes bee paide and my will fulfilled, I gyf thome unto Anne Strangwayes my wyf, whome I make my executrix, for to dispose for the weale of my saule and hyr's both. Wittenea

lastly as before-mentioned the founder Thomas de Holland, Duke of Surrey.

To the east of the Priory, just inside the wood, is a small wishing well dedicated to St. John. The cover is very plain and apparently modern. The bottom is generally covered with pins, which are dropt in by the inquirer when making his wish. There are views of the Priory and Lady Chapel in Buck's English views, which were drawn the beginning of last century. They are both equally untrustworthy and seem to have been largely drawn from imagination, as neither of the places could at any time have appeared as there represented.

#### PRIORS OF MOUNT GRACE.

ROBERT TREDEWY, the first Prior, mentioned in the Foundation Charter, 1397.

EDMUND occurs in 1399 (Patent Rolls, 22 Ric. II., part 3, m. 11).

NICHOLAS LOVE<sup>31</sup> occurs June 21st 1415 (*Ibid.* 3 Hen. V., part 2, m. 39).

ROBERT LAYTON in 142... (Burton's Monasticon Ebor., p. 258).

THOMAS in Michaelmas 1436 (Conventual Leases, Yorkshire, No. 876).

ROBERT occurs March 3rd 1456 (Patent Rolls, 34 Hen. VI., part 1, m. 20), and Nov. 23rd 1471 (*Ibid.* 11 Edw. IV. part 2, m. 16).

HENRY ECCLESTON, April 1st, 21 Hen. VII. 1506 (Conventual Leases, Yorkshire, No. 879), and July 21st 1508 (MSS. apud Arncliffe Hall).

JOHN WILSON, July 15th 1520, (*Ibid.*). He was Prior at the time of the Reformation.

#### I.

July 21st, 1508. Lease from John Prior of the Monastery of the blessed Mary of Gysburne in Clyveland, of the order of St. Augustine, of the diocese of York, and the Convent of the same place, to Henry Prior of the house of the assumption of the blessed Mary in Mount Grace within the parish of Erneclif in Clyveland, lately erected in a

herof, Sir John Lyndesay, curate, Sir Henry Hogeson, Petre Jacson with odre. Proved by the widow on March 3rd, 1534 (Wills at York, xi. fo. 183).

<sup>31</sup> This is the only Prior of Mount Grace of whom any literary remains exist. In the British Museum (Additional MSS., No. 30031) is preserved a translation by him of Bonaventura's "Mirror of the Life of Christ," to which he has added "A short tretys on the

hizest and most worthi sacrament of Cristes blesside body and the merveyles therof." Whether this treatise is an original production or only a translation does not appear. The following note occurs at the end of book (fo. 110), "Iste liber translatus fuit de latino in anglicum per dominum Nicholaum Love Priorem Monasterii de Monte Grac(i)e ordinis Cartusien(s)is."

certain place or village formerly called Brodelby, of the Carthusian order, and the Convent of the same place, of their Chapel of Estharlesay within the parish of Erneclif, with the oblations, tithes, &c., and the other places in the vill of Estharlesay belonging to the said Prior and Convent of Gysburne, which are contained in these limits and bounds, "viz. incipiendo apud Stathelbrige, descendendo per cursum aque usque pasturam vocatam lez pyttes in campo de Estharlesay, et sic per eundum cursum de ffoulbroke usque pontem inter Ingelby et Estharlesay vocatum ffoulbrokebryge, et sic descendendo per eundum cursum usque Warmdale, que est divisa de Ingelby, Rungton, et Estharlesay; et sic procedendo versus occidentem per quoddam vetus fossatum, quod est divisa inter Rungton et Sythell', usque campum de Standfra, qui pertinet ad parochiam de West Rungton; et sic procedendo per finem campi de Standfra usque stratam que est divisa inter Ireby et Estharlesay; et sic per divisas inter moram de Ireby et moram de Estharlesay usque Irebykerr', et sic per quoddam siketum quod est bunda inter Welbery et Estharlesay usque fossatum de Salcok; et sic procedendo per fossatum inter Salcok et (East) Salcok versus occidentem usque moram de Westharlesay, et versus orientem per bundas inter Salcok et Westharlesay per capita de Thyngowe, et sic inter Thyngowengs et Holmeng' per rivolum aque inter Estharlesay et Westharlesay versus austrum usque Seggyngcroke, et sic per eundem rivolum usque stratam, que ducit usque Emcros que est divisa inter Westharlesay et grangiam Abbatis de Ryevalle; et sic per eandem stratam usque fossatum de Ellerbek, et sic versus orientem usque Burnclyfydyke, et sic per Burnclyfydyke usque Burnclyfyate, que est ex parte australi campi Montis Gracie quondam vocati Brodelby felde, et sic versus orientem per fossatum inter dictum campum et le Clak usque Roubery, et sic versus boream per le Stane Walle super le Morebrowe, quod est divisum inter boscum quondam vocatum Brodelby Wodde et Osmonderlay usque parcum<sup>22</sup> de Erneclif; et sic descendendo versus occidentem per le Parkedyke usque rivolum aque, et sic descendendo per eundem rivolum usque Stathelbryge." And also of their "mansum" in Estharlesay containing five tofts enclosed in the middle of the said vill, and of four bovates of land and meadow with their appurtenances, as they lie amongst the lands of different persons as appears in a schedule annexed to this indenture. To hold from the feast of St. Mark the Evangelist which shall be in the year 1509 for a term of fifty years, paying 8*l.* a year by equal portions at Whitsuntide and Martinmas. Power to distrain if the rent be in arrears for forty days, and if it remain unpaid for half a year to re-enter and hold the chapel and lands "in pristino statu suo quo ante erectionem dicte Domus Montis Gracie in loco predicto." Covenant by the Lessees to find at their own expense a proper chaplain to celebrate divine service in the said Chapel, and to minister the sacraments and sacramentals (sacramenta et sacramentalia) to the people living within the boundaries set forth above during the said term. Covenant by the Lessees to hand over to the Lessors, when they shall re-enter, "unam Grangiam sufficientem pro omnibus garbis decimalibus infra limites et

<sup>22</sup> Sir Robert Colville had licence in 1317 to enclose 2,200 acres at Arncliffe for a park. Well Park, Park House, Deer Park, and the Lawns, names of

places between Arncliffe Hall and Mount Grace, point out the site of the old park.

bundas predictas annuatim imponendis ; ac etiam domum fumalem cum grangia competente pro tenente dicti mansi una cum fossatis et clausuris ejusdem mansi," to be built and repaired at the Lessees' expense. Warranty clause by the Lessors. Proviso that if the Lessees shall cause the choir of the said Chapel to be repaired, or shall make any gifts of books or ornaments, it shall not operate to the prejudice of the Lessors when they shall re-enter.

## II.

July 15th, 1520. Frater Johannes humilis Prior Domus assumptionis beatissime Marie Virginis in Monte Gracie, ordinis Cartusiensis, Ebor. dioceseos, et ejusdem loci Conventus, unanimis dilecte nobis in Christo Johanne Bigod, salutem et per orationum suffragia celestium consequi premia gaudiorum. Quamvis lex divine caritatis omnibus Christi fidelibus generaliter nos obliget et debitores efficiat, illis tamen specialius nos astringit, qui ad nos nostrumque ordinem majoris devotionis affectum se(*sic*) ostendunt. Hinc est quod exigentibus pie devotionis vestre meritis, quam ad nos et ordinem nostrum predictum vos habere didicimus, vobis concedimus, quantum in nobis est, in vita vestra pariter et in morte plenam participacionem omnium bonorum spiritualium, que in predicta domo nostra fiunt, vel de cetero domino concedente fiunt imperpetuum : viz, in missis, orationibus, contemplationibus, jejuniis, vigiliis, abstinentiis, elemosinis, meditacionibus, sacris ac exercitiis aliis quibuscunque spiritualibus. Addentur nichilominus ex gratia speciali quod cum obitus vester, quem deus felicem faciat et sibi gratum, in nostro capitulo exhibicione presencium fuerit nunciatus, ibidem pro anime vestre remedio salutari fiet in prefata domo nostra, sicut pro nostris fratribus et amicis hujusmodi beneficium inter nos habentibus est fieri consuetum. Insuper et animam Johannis Bigod mariti dicte Johanne ad universorum et singulorum prefatorum spiritualium operum suffragia graciosè admittimus, et plenam ac specialem in eisdem participacionem illi concedimus per presentes. Dat. in domo nostra capitulari sub sigillo nostro communi in testimonium premissorum, quintodecimo die Julii, Anno Domini Millesimo Quingentesimo vicesimo. (The seal in red wax, considerably mutilated, remains. The upper compartment, vesica-shaped, contains the Virgin crowned, standing in the attitude of prayer, her hands clasped on her bosom. Four angels, two on each side, have once supported the compartment, two of whom are entire, and the fragment of another. In the compartment below, a bishop or prior seated, with mitre and pastoral staff, appears in the act of benediction. The inscription gone, except a few letters.)

## III.

October 26th, 20 Henry VIII (1528). Grant from John, Prior of the house of the assumption of the blessed Virgin Mary of Mount Grace, and the Convent of the same house, to William Fenton of Babton junior, Elizabeth his wife, and Henry Traynholme of Potto, of lands and houses in Babton, Faceby, Staynton, Maltby in Cleveland in the County of York, in exchange for a toft and four bovates and a half of land and meadow in Traynholme in the same County (Trenholme in the parish of Whorlton).

## IV.

December 20th, 30 Henry VIII (1538). Indenture of lease in English from John Prior of the Monastery of the assumption of our Lady of Mountgrace, and the Convent of the same, to Arthur Preston of Bilburgh in the County of the City of York Esquire, of all their property in Bilburgh, Sandwath, Helaygh, and Catterton in the County of the City aforesaid, for a term of twenty one years from the feast of the Annunciation of our Lady then next, at a yearly rent of 9*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, payable half yearly at the feasts of St. Michael the Archangel and the annunciation of our Lady by even portions. Powers of distress and re-entry. (The same seal as is attached to the last deed, in green wax, the upper part more perfect. On the back is a smaller oblong seal—an ecclesiastic seated under a canopy, with pastoral staff in left hand, in the act of benediction. S. PRIORIS DOMVS MONTIS GRE).

## V.

1540. Pro Jacobo Strangways et heredibus suis. Rex omnibus ad quos etc. salutem. Cum nos per quandam indenturam nostram, sub magno sigillo nostro Curie nostre Augmentacionum Revencionum Corone nostre, factam inter nos ex una parte et Johannem Cheny de Drayton in Com. Buckinghamie Armigerum ex altera parte, gerentem datum apud Westmonasterium sextodecimo die Februarii, anno regni nostri tricesimo primo (1540), per advisamentum et consensum Consilii nostri dicte Curie nostre, tradiderimus, concesserimus, et ad firmam dimiserimus prefato Johanni domum et scitum nuper Prioratus de Mountgrace in Com. Ebor. modo dissoluti unacum omnibus ortis, pomeriis, gardinis, et stagnis, ac una acra et dimidia terre in una parcella terre vocata le Cloyster garthe, et aliis commoditatibus infra muros et precinctum ejusdem nuper Prioratus, ac cum omnibus orreis, stabulariis, columbariis, et aliis edificiis vocatis le graunge juxta scitum et precinctum ejusdem nuper Prioratus existentibus, ac duo clausa pasture vocata Calffe closes, continencia per estimationem quatuor acras, unum aliud clausum prati vocatura brode yng', continens per estimationem triginta acras, duo alia clausa pasture vocata Carter closes, continencia per estimationem tres acras, unum aliud clausum prati vocatum Chapell' close, continens per estimationem decem acras, unum clausum terre arrabilis ibidem similiter vocatum Chapell' close alias dictum Corne close, continens per estimationem quatuor acras, unum aliud clausum terre arrabilis vocatum Brottes, continens per estimationem sexdecim acras, duo alia clausa pasture vocata Bornecliff et gere crofte, continencia in toto per estimationem viginti acras, duo clausa terre arrabilis vocata Cowecloses, continencia in toto per estimationem viginti tres acras, unum clausum terre arrabilis vocatum Procter close, continens per estimationem sex acras, duo clausa pasture et prati vocata Horsecloses, continencia in toto per estimationem decem acras, duo parva clausa pasture insimul jacencia vocata Pryor closes, continencia per estimationem quatuor acras, unum clausum pasture vocatum Butt close, continens per estimationem unam acram et dim., ac unum molendinum aquaticum granaticum ibidem, ac unum, parvum clausum pasture ibidem vocatum cater close, continens per estimationem tres rodas. Que omnia et singula premissa jacent et

existunt in Mountgrace in dicto Com. Ebor., et dicto nuper Prioratui dudum spectabant et pertinebant, etc., prefato Johanni et assignatis suis a festo S. Michaelis Archangeli adtunc ultimo preterito usque ad finem termini et per terminum viginti et unius annorum, extunc proxime sequencium et plenarie complendorum. Reddendo inde annuatim nobis, heredibus, et successoribus nostris tresdecim libras, novemdecim sol., et octo den. etc. Sciatis quod nos pro summa septingentarum viginti duarum librarum, tresdecim sol., et quatuor den., legalis monete Anglie, ad manus Thesaurarii Revencionum Augmentacionum Corone nostre per dilectum nobis Jacobum Strangways de Westharlesey in Com. nostro Ebor. Militem soluta, de gracia nostra speciali etc., dedimus et concessimus, ac per presentes damus et concedimus eidem Jacobo Strangways reversionem et reversiones predicti scitus dicti nuper Prioratus, ac omnium et singulorum predictorum terrarum etc., ac totum predictum annuum redditum tresdecim librarum, novemdecim sol., et octo den. etc., necnon totam domum et scitum dicti nuper Prioratus de Mountgrace in dicto Com. nostro Ebor. modo dissoluti, ac totam ecclesiam, campanile, et cimiterium ejusdem nuper Monasterii sive Prioratus, ac omnia edificia, domos, mesuagia, orrea, stabula, ortos, pomeria, gardina, terram, et solum nostra infra scitum, circuitum, ambitum, precinctum, et muros ejusdem nuper Monasterii sive Prioratus existencia, necnon omnia orrea, grangias, stabula, columbaria, et alia edificia nostra juxta scitum dicti nuper Monasterii existencia, ac eciam omnia illa duo clausa pasture nostra insimul jacencia vocata calff' closes, continencia per estimacionem quatuor acras, totum illud pratum nostrum vocatum Broddyng, continens per estimacionem viginti acras, duo parva clausa pasture nostra insimul jacencia vocata Carter closes, continencia per estimacionem tres acras, ac unum tenementum sive hospicium nostrum vocatum le Inne, ac tria parva clausa terre et pasture eidem tenemento sive hospicio adjacencia, continencia per estimacionem septem acras, quod quidem hospicium et tria clausa terre eidem adjacencia Ricardus Chapman modo tenet, ac totum illud clausum prati nostrum vocatum Chapell close, continens per estimacionem decem acras, unum clausum terre arrabilis vocatum Chapell close alias dictum Corneclose, continens per estimacionem quatuor acras jacens juxta dictum pratum vocatum Chapell close, totum illud clausum terre arrabilis nostrum vocatum Brottes, continens per estimationem sexdecim acras, ac duo clausa pasture nostra pariter in uno jacencia vocata Burneclyff et gart crofte, continencia per estimacionem viginti acras, ac omnia illa duo clausa terre insimul jacencia vocata Cowe Closes, continencia per estimacionem viginti et tres acras, unum clausum terre arrabilis nostrum vocatum Proctor Close, continens per estimacionem sex acras, ac omnia illa duo clausa pasture et prati nostra insimul jacencia vocata Horseclose, continencia per estimacionem decem acras, ac omnia illa duo parva clausa pasture nostra insimul jacencia vocata Pryor closes, continencia per estimacionem quatuor acras, unum clausum pasture nostrum vocatum Butt close, continens per estimacionem unam acram et dim., ac unum molendinum aquaticum, ac unum parvum clausum pasture vocatum Carter close, continens per estimationem tres rodas, et totum illud boscum nostrum vocatum Mounte Woode, continens per estimacionem centum acras, sive plus sive minus inde habeatur, et totam

terram et solum ejusdem bosci. Que omnia et singula predicta terre, prata, pasture, molendinum, bosci, et cetera omnia premissa superius specificata, scituantur, jacent, et existunt in Mountgrace, Estharlesey, Ingleby Arnecllyffe, et Osmoderley, seu in earum aliqua vel aliquibus in dicto Com. nostro Ebor., et dicto nuper Monasterio sive Prioratui dudum spectabant et pertinebant, etc. (Grant of Moreton Manor or Grange juxta Estharlesey, formerly belonging to the Monastery of Ryvall'.) Habendum, tenendum, gaudendum predictum scitum dicti nuper Prioratus de Mountgrace, ac predicta manerium, grangiam etc., prefato Jacobo Strangways heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum. Tenendum de nobis, heredibus, et successoribus nostris in capite per servitium decime partis unius feodi Militis, ac reddendo inde annuatim nobis, heredibus, et successoribus nostris quatuor libras et quatuor den. sterlingorum. T. R. apud Westmonasterium septimo die Maii. (Patent Rolls, 32 Henry VIII., Part 4, m. 45.)

## VI.

1544. At a Parliament holden by prorogation at Westminster, from January 14th, 35 Henry VIII. to March 29th then next, when it was dissolved, the following indenture for the partition of the inheritance of Sir James Strangways the younger was confirmed by an Act then past :—  
 “ This writing quadripartite indented, made the 15th day of June in the xxxvth year of our sovereign lord King Henry the vijth (1543), by the grace of God, King of England France and Ireland, Defender of the faith, and of the church of England and also of Ireland in earth the supreme head, between our said sovereign Lord of the one party ; and the right honourable William Lord Dacre and Graystoke of the North, for himself and Leonard Dacre, George Dacre, and Edward Dacre Esquires, sons of the said Lord Dacre, of the second party ; and Robert Rosse Esq., cousin and one of the heirs of Sir James Stranguishe the younger knight deceased, that is to say, son and heir of Robert Roos and Mary his wife deceased, one of the daughters of Sir James Stranguishe knight deceased, grandfather of the said Sir James the younger, of the third party ; and Sir William Malivorie knight and Dame Johanne his wife, cousin and another of the heirs of the said Sir J. S. the younger deceased, that is to say, another of the daughters of the said Sir James Stranguishe, grandfather of the said Sir James the younger, of the fourth party, Witnesseth that where great strifes, variance, debate, and contention hath been long time had, moved, and stirred between the said Lord Dacre for himself and his said sons of the one party, and the said Robert Rosse, Sir William Malyvorye, and Dame Johanne his wife, as in the right of the same Dame Johanne, of the other party, of, for, and concerning all the castles manors &c., which were the inheritance of the said Sir J. S. the younger, all which the said Lord Dacre claimed to have for himself and his said sons after the death of the said Sir James the younger, by virtue and force of a bargain and sale and other assurance thereof supposed to be made to the said Lord Dacre by the said Sir James the younger, and all which the said Robert Rosse and Sir William Malivorye and Dame Johanne his wife, as in the right of the same Dame Johanne, claimed to have as well by old entails, as otherwise as cousins



and next heirs unto the same Sir James, and the reversion of the most part of all which after the entails thereof made to the ancestors of the said Sir James the younger spent and expired, appertaineth and belongeth to our said sovereign Lord and his heirs in fee, as by good matter of record more plainly appeareth; for the determination and appeasing of all which variances debates and contentions, as well the said Lord Dacre for himself and for his said sons, as the said Robert Rosse and Sir William Malivorie and Dame Johanne his wife have most humbly made intercession to our said sovereign lord, that his Majesty of his most excellent goodness would vouchsafe to make a final end and determination of for and in the premises, and by their mutual assents and agreements have faithfully promised, compromised, and submitted themselves to stand to perform and obey all such order award decree and determination, as our said sovereign lord should make and resolve between them concerning the same or any part thereof. Whereupon the king's Majesty hath sundry times communed as well with friends of either of the said parties, as with divers of his highness' learned counsel, who have oftentimes been at the debate of the titles of either of the said parties in and upon the premises, and by them his Majesty is fully instructed of the doubts and ambiguities thereof, and after a long and mature deliberation thereupon had, his Majesty minding to put the said parties in rest peace and quietness, at the humble intercession of the said parties doth declare his award decree order and final determination of in for and upon the premises, by these presents in manner and form following, that is to say "First to Lord Dacre (for life), with remainder to his sons Leonard, George, and Edward, successively in tail male, with remainder to Lord Dacre in fee, in full recompense of their right and title arising by force of the said bargain and sale and other assurance, the manors of Westharesley, Eastharesley, Assolby, North hallerton, Ellyngthorpe, Stapleton, and Scorton in the county of York, and the manor of Heyton Stranguishe in the County of Lancaster, and the manor of Barnolby alias Barnaldby in the County of Lincoln. To Dame Elizabeth Stranguishe widow, late the wife of the said Sir James the younger, for term of her life in satisfaction of part of her dower, the manors, &c., called Bylton, Worsall with Roughton, Seymer, and Middleton with Braywayth, Nubye, and Rokesbye, Boynton, Skelton, and Hewyck, in the County of York, rated at the yearly value of fourscore seven pounds, eleven shillings, and two pence; with remainder to the Dacres after her death as is before limited. To the king for full recompense of his reversions, the castle and manor of Wharleton, and the manor of Brighton with its appurtenances in Brighton and Melbourne in the County of York, and also a yearly rent of 20*l.* payable out of the Exchequer, and after the death of Dame Elizabeth Stranguishe the manor of Grenehawe in the Co. of York, which the said Dame Elizabeth now hath for parcel of her dower for term of her life, the king undertaking to pay the following annuities, to the said Dame Elizabeth Stranguishe £12 13. 4. for recompense of another part of her said dower; to John Rawson 53*s.* 4*d.*; to William Norton 10*s.*; to Charles Matson 10*s.*; to William Grene 53*s.* 4*d.*; to Richard Langtofte 26*s.* 8*d.*; to Robert Conyers 53*s.* 4*d.*; to William Stranguishe 40*s.*; to Francis Bainbright 40*s.*; to Robert Hutton 10*s.*; to Rauf Bankes 13*s.* 4*d.*; to John Symson 10*s.*; to John Knowbylle 13*s.*

4*d.* ; to John Teesdale 13*s.* 4*d.* ; to Thomas Phillip' 13*s.* 4*d.* ; to Thomas Williamson 20*s.* ; and to William Remyng 10*s.* To Sir William Malivorie and Dame Johanne his wife and the heirs of the said Dame Johanne, the manor of Ekyngton in the Co. of Derby with the advowson of the church of Ekyngton aforesaid, which manor they are pleased and contented to take for the full recompense of the said Dame Johanne, as is aforesaid, because the said Sir William and Dame Johanne hath not sustained any great charges for the suit of the premises. To Robert Roos, the manors of Upsall, Oversylton with Kipwyke, Burton Constable, Houton, Garreston, Hunthanke, Clyffeton, Mount Grace, Hutton, Costerdale, and Notton in the Co. of York, the manor of Whatton with the moiety of the forest of Cheviott in the Co. of Northumberland, and the advowson of the church of Herborough and Great Bowdon in the Co. of Leicester, and from and after the death of Dame E. S., the manors of Anderby with Wharleby, Morton Graunge, Potto, Hu(n)mandleye, Halykell in the Co. of York, and the manors of Hadston, Lowyke, and Woller in the Co. of Northumberland, which manors last rehearsed are allotted and assigned to the said Dame E. S. for term of her life for full satisfaction of her dower to her belonging of the whole inheritance of the said Sir James the younger, which manors etc. are allotted to Robert Ross for satisfaction of the great costs and charges he hath borne and sustained in and about the suit of the premises. The Dacres to pay the following annuities, namely to Rauf Fryer 40*s.* ; James Robynson 13*s.* 4*d.* ; Nicholas Harington 53*s.* 4*d.* ; Henry Sainpole 13*s.* 4*d.* ; Christofer Greeue 40*s.* ; Henry Dalton 13*s.* 4*d.* ; William Smyth 40*s.* ; John Hunter 20*s.* ; Nicholas Holborne 26*s.* 8*d.* ; Thomas Mandyke 40*s.* ; Thomas Dande 40*s.* ; Richard Wyllson 40*s.* ; Giles Hugyll and Agnes his wife 13*s.* 4*d.* ; James Foxe 40*s.* ; Thomas Smeton 53*s.* 4*d.* ; Leonard Warcopp 40*s.* ; and John Conyers 53*s.* 4*d.* And Robert Roos to pay the following annuities, namely to William Brakinburye in the right of his wife 20*l.* ; Christofer Thwing 53*s.* 4*d.* ; Thomas Middleton 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* ; Cutbert Stranguishe 53*s.* 4*d.* ; Robert Stordale 13*s.* 4*d.* ; and William Redman 40*s.* Any doubts or ambiguities in this indenture to be expounded by the right honourable Sir Thomas Audeley, knight of the honourable order of the Garter, Lord Audeley of Walden and Chancellor of England, and the right honourable Sir William Poulett, knight of the said honourable order, Lord Saint John, and Lord Chamberlain of the King's Majesty's most honourable household, and Master of his grace's wards and liveries.

## VII.

1594. March 5th, 36 Elizabeth. Lease from Theodore Goodwine of Little Storeham in the Co. of Suffolk Gent., to John Grainge of Swaffham Bulbeck in the Co. of Cambridge, (in consideration of the sum of 1128*l.*), of the lordship and manor of Appleton, otherwise called Appleton super Wiske, otherwise called Appleton upon Wiske in the County or Archdeacoury of Richmond and within the Co. of York, to the late Monastery of St. Mary's nigh to the walls of the City of York now dissolved, some time belonging and appertaining, and parcel of the possessions thereof sometime being, which to one Richard Vincynt Esq., by letters patent

dated Feb. 1st, 5 Edward VI. (1551), for the term of thirty years beginning from the time of the death of Charles Brandon Knight and the Lady Elizabeth his wife amongst other things were granted; and also a tenement and four oxgangs and a half of land, meadow, and pasture, at Appleton upon Wiske, now or late in the tenure or occupation of Christofer Webster or of his assigns, to the late Priory of Mountgrace in the said Co. of York now dissolved some time belonging or appertaining, and parcel of the possessions thereof some time being. Except and always reserved out of this present lease a capital messuage or mansion house in Appleton aforesaid &c. named in a certain indenture of bargain and sale thereof, made between the said Theodore Goodwyn and John Grainge of the one part and Thomas Boves of Appleton aforesaid gent. of the other part, dated Jan. 17th, 36 Eliz. (1594), and severally and particularly named, buttelled, and bounded in certain schedules indented, and to the said indenture annexed. To have and to hold from the feast of St Michael the Archangel last past for a term of two thousand years, at a yearly rent of 20*l.* 11*s.*, payable half yearly at the feasts of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Michael the Archangel at the manor house of St. Homer's in Burewell in the Co. of Cambridge, wherein one Robert Vasie now dwelleth. (From a modern copy in the possession of Mr. John Park of Appleton Wiske.)

## VIII.

August 9th, 14 James I. (1616). Indenture between Sir Conyers Darcy of Hornby Castle in the County of York, Knight, on the one party, and William Rokeby of Skyers Hall in the said County Esq., on the other party, (being the settlement made on the marriage of Conyers Darcy son and heir of Sir Conyers Darcy, and Grace grandchild of the said William Rokeby). The properties settled by Sir Conyers Darcy were, the manor of West Appleton and a capital messuage called Middleton George, in the County Palatine of Durham, of the clear yearly value of five hundred marks; a rent of 10*l.* per annum payable out of the Court of Exchequer, which had been granted by Edward III. to one of Sir C. D.'s ancestors; the castle and manor of Hornby, the manors of East and West Patrick Brompton, a third part of the manor of Skelton Castle, the manor of Brotton which was parcel of the jointure of Dame Dorothy Darcy, and a third part of the manor of Easton after the death of the said Dame Dorothy. The properties brought into settlement by William Rokeby were, the manor of Over Skyers, a capital messuage called Nether Skyers, a capital messuage called Heyland Hall in Over Heyland, a moiety of a messuage called the Stead, the site and demesnes of the late dissolved Abbey (*sic*) of Mountgrace, a capital messuage called Carr House near Rotherham, parcel of the late dissolved Monastery of Munk Burton, and the tithes and impropriations of Marr Parsonage. In default of issue of the marriage, the manor of Over Skyers and the capital messuage of Hoyland Hall were limited over to Mabel and Ellen, daughters of Captain Ralph Rokeby deceased, in tail; the capital messuages of Nether Skyers and Stead, to Thomas Rokeby, son of John Rokeby deceased brother of the said William Rokeby, in tail male: Mount Grace to Alexander Rokeby, son of William Rokeby of Hotham Hall Esq., in tail male, with remainders in tail male in succession to Thomas and

Philip Rokeby, brothers of Alexander Rokeby; the titles of Marr Parsonage to Grace Rokeby absolutely; Carr House to Ralph Rokeby of Lincoln's Inn, son and heir of Geo. Rokeby, brother and heir male apparent to W. R., in tail male. Power to Sir C. D. to charge the manors of Hornby and Patrick Brompton East and West, with annuities of 20*l.* a piece in favour of his third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh sons, to become payable after his death, and also with the sum of 1,000*l.* for his eldest daughter Barbara, if she were not married in his lifetime, and with the several sums of 500*l.* a piece for each of his other daughters, which should be unmarried at the time of his death. Power to W. R. to charge Over Skyars, Nether Skyars, Hoyland Hall, and Stead, with an annuity of 50*l.* in favour of Priscilla widow of Captain Ralph Rokeby, and with the sum of two thousand marks in favour of the said Mabel and Ellen Rokeby, they to receive the said annuity of 50*l.* after their mother's death, until their portions should have been paid them. And it was agreed, "that whereas Ralph Rokeby of Lincoln's Inn Gent. is heir male to John Rokeby late of Kirk Sandall in the County of York Esq., and is likewise heir male to Henry Rokeby of the said town and county gent., and is son and heir to George Rokeby natural brother and heir male apparent to the said W. R., that therefore for the love and affection that the said W. R. beareth to his said heirs male, and that divers messuages lands and tenements should be established in the name and blood of the said W. R., so long as it shall please Almighty God to permit and suffer the same, and for the contracting and composing of true love and amity between his heirs male and his heirs female aforesaid . . . . and for that the land and tenements in Kirk Sandall and Long Sandall are most remote from the residue of the inheritance of the said W. R. and of the said C. D.," that the said Ralph Rokeby of Lincoln's Inn should after the death of Mary Rokeby Widow, mother of the said Grace Rokeby, have to himself in tail the manors of Kirk Sandall and Long Sandall, and the lauds and tenements in Kirk Sandall, Long Sandall, Arkesey, Bentley, Thorpe in Bawne, and Barnby upon Dunne, belonging to Grace Rokeby. If she should refuse to concur in levying a fine to carry out this arrangement, then that Ralph Rokeby should have Carr House instead. Covenant by Sir C. D. in the event of the marriage taking place, to pay to W. R. the sum of 500*l.* at his dwelling-place called Skyers Hall on Nov. 25th, 1617; and also a covenant by W. R. to pay in the same event 100*l.* a year to Conyers Darcy and Grace Rokeby during Grace's lifetime. (Signed "Wi. Rokeby." Witnesses, Conyers Darcy, Grace Rokeby, George Rokeby, Giles Burton, Ralphe Rokeby, Willm Rothwood, Francis Banniton, Mich: Trew hitt, John Baylston.)

## 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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### XV.

#### DISCOVERY OF FLINT ARROW-HEADS NEAR BOROUGHBRIDGE.

IN July, 1879, whilst some workmen were engaged in digging out earth for the formation of cellars for two houses, then in course of erection in a field bearing the name of the "Arrow Close," one of them discovered, about three feet from the surface, a quantity of flints. Concluding they had been the waste-stock of an old gunsmith, formerly resident in Boroughbridge, he unfortunately threw them all away, save one, which he gave to Mr. Thomas Hardcastle, who has since given it to me. It is an imperfect spear-head,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches long, and 2 inches across at its widest part. I submitted it to a friend who has made a study of flints, and he saw at once that it had been spoiled in the cutting and thrown on one side. From the details he considered that the place had been a manufactory. The site where the flints were found is about 300 yards east of the central of those standing stones called the "Devil's Arrows." The proximity is interesting.

ALEX. D. H. LEADMAN.

BOROUGHBRIDGE, 1st August, 1882.

## REPORT

READ AND ADOPTED AT THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION, HELD AT HUDDERSFIELD, ON TUESDAY, THE SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JANUARY, MDCCCLXXXII.

THE past year has shown a continued increase in the prosperity of the Association, and the Council has especial pleasure in recording the gradual but steady addition to the roll of members. The number who have paid their subscriptions for the year is 243, against 211 for 1880; the number of life members stands now at 164. In order to secure regularity in the payment of subscriptions, the Council has directed forms to be prepared, which may be filled up by members and deposited with their bankers. This mode of payment is commended to the attention of subscribers, relieving them from the trouble of forwarding the subscription, and the honorary secretaries from a considerable amount of labour in sending receipts. Thirty-six members have already availed themselves of this plan, and it is hoped the number will be increased. The payment of arrears, and the sale of the back numbers of the *Journal* continue to form a considerable source of revenue to the Association. The excursion to Helmsley and Rievaulx was unfortunate as regards the weather, otherwise the arrangements were such as would have insured a most delightful and instructive day. The thanks of members are due to the Earl of Feversham for giving them leave to visit the ruins of Rievaulx Abbey and Helmsley Castle, also for presiding at the luncheon; and to Mr. Parrington for so zealously assisting the hon. secretaries with his advice and help. The bad weather prevented the full description of the abbey, by Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, being heard. This was especially to be regretted, as Mr. Micklethwaite has spent some time in making a careful survey of the ruins, which

would have resulted in raising several important questions which will have the attention of the Council at some future time. The completion of the Poll-tax in the last number the *Journal* is an important circumstance ; the publication of these invaluable rolls has met with considerable attention on all hands, so much so that the Council have decided upon issuing the surplus prints to the public, and a table of contents, &c., is now being prepared, which will add to the utility of the volume. This book will be sold to the public at a moderate price, and it is hoped that a large accession of new members will follow. The arrears in the publication of the *Journal* are now at an end, and the Council will, as far as practicable, endeavour to keep to the issue of two parts per annum, although, as all the labour is voluntary, unavoidable delays may sometimes arise. The Council have introduced a new feature in the *Journal* by apportioning a small space in each part for recording any discovery thought worthy of notice ; this plan will be very valuable if thoroughly carried out, and the co-operation of members is invited to assist in making this department as complete as possible. The next number will contain the first portion of a valuable series of deeds connected with Ribston, which has been arranged by the Rev. R. V. Taylor, B.A., in whose hands they have been placed by the owner, J. Dent Dent, Esq. A very valuable set of drawings has been made of Conisborough, by Mr. A. S. Ellis, a member of the Council, and always a staunch friend of the Association. These drawings, which are very elaborate, are the result of many days' work during the past summer. It is intended to use them as illustrations of a paper on the castle which Mr. G. T. Clark has kindly promised to contribute to the *Journal*. With the cordial concurrence of Mr. Brown, Q.C., the owner of the property, the Council has directed its attention to Mount Grace Priory, which, as is well known, is the only place in England where the arrangements of a Carthusian convent can be adequately observed. An elaborate survey of the ruin has been made, which will be reproduced by photo-lithography and published in the *Journal*—this will be accompanied by a suitable paper. In congratulating the members on the present position of the Society, the Council would again urge upon all members the necessity of endeavouring to add to the numbers, and thus increasing the

funds at the disposal of the Council, the whole of which are spent upon the *Journal*, with the trifling exception of the office expenses necessary for carrying on the business of the Association. The members of the Council who retire are Messrs. G. J. Armytage, the Rev. Canon Hulbert, Messrs. R. B. Mackie, M.P., Dr. Sykes, and Mr. J. L. Stead.

The Balance Sheet, which was taken as read, showed that the Association had invested in Halifax Corporation Bonds a sum of £850; there was in hand on the investment account £5 5s., and in the bank £5 15s. On the general account a sum of £347 0s. 11d. had been paid in connection with the printing and other work appertaining to the *Journal*, whilst there was a balance in hand of 2s. 3d., and a balance in the bank of £20 9s. 6d.

The Chairman said he thought it became his duty to rise and move the adoption of the Report of the proceedings of the Society during the past year. He thought it must be obvious to everyone that their Society was becoming very much of a publishing Society. With the exception, perhaps, of their single day's excursion in the course of the summer, and with the exception too of certain work which came before the Council at its Quarterly Meetings, their work had very much resolved itself into the editing of the *Journal* and the collection of materials which should be published in that journal. And he did not know that they could direct their attention to any better mode of bringing before their members such matters of archæological interest as might from time to time arise. They had added, as all present knew, during the past year one new feature to the *Journal*, that was to say, the last pages of each number contained a short *précis* of such reports of archæological discovery or matters of archæological interest as were forwarded to them from different parts of the county by their members and other friends. He was exceedingly anxious to commend the start they had thus made to the members of the Society, because he thought that though those memoranda dealt with matters of the past, yet he also thought that they would have a tendency to give a very considerable present interest not merely to the numbers as they came out, but also to the whole work of the Society. (Hear, hear.) The different papers that had been published in their journal during the past year had, he thought he might say, created considerable interest beyond



the mere bounds of their Society. For the last year or two they had been in the habit, with the wish of the Council, of sending not only to the British Museum and the museums of Oxford and Cambridge, but also to a number of the literary papers in London, a copy of their journal as it came out, and he had been pleased from time to time to notice the very favourable way in which mention has been made of the work of their Society as evinced by the *Journal*. That must have been especially gratifying to their hon. secretary, Mr. Tomlinson, for to him the labour of editing their publication in a great measure fell, and it was owing to his efforts that it had met with the approval of those who were competent to express an opinion on such points beyond, as he had already said, the bounds of their Society itself. (Hear, hear.) The Report dealt more than anything else with what had been published in the *Journal*, but as regarded the excursion to Rievaulx Abbey, which they all enjoyed so much, it was considerably marred in the opinion of many by the exceedingly unpropitious character of the weather. At the same time they all enjoyed it and he did not think he ever saw their friends rally round them in better spirits than they did under the somewhat damp influences of that day. (Hear, hear.) And there was one feature about their visit to Helmsley that he did not think ought to be passed by; and that was that, with one exception, it was the first excursion made by the Society which paid its own expenses. (Hear, hear.) The only other excursion in their history that had been profitable was when the Society visited Fountains Abbey, a great many years ago. As regarded the balance-sheet they might have observed that their cash in hand had been considerably reduced, and he thought it was due to them that he should explain how that had occurred. In the first place they had paid during the last year for four parts of the *Journal*. They had considerable liabilities hanging over their head at the beginning of the year for parts which had been issued but for which the bills had not come in. Just after the last Annual Meeting those bills came in and they had been paid during the year. Also they had been enabled to get their accounts in earlier this year, so that in point of fact, though they had only issued two parts of the *Journal*, they had paid for four parts, and that would quite account for the apparent diminution of the

funds in hand on their ordinary current account. There was another matter, too, which improved their position in connection with the balance-sheet, and that was that they had paid £35 for illustrations now prepared for papers that had been adopted by the Council for publication in future numbers of the *Journal*, so that he believed the balance-sheet, as the report ventured to say, was a thoroughly good one. (Hear, hear.) It spoke for itself; it was a very clear one. They had invested during the year another £100 from life members' subscriptions, and the amount now standing in their names on investment account, and of which they could only use the interest, was £850 invested in bonds of the Halifax Corporation. And he believed the time was not far distant when they would be able, under instructions from the Society, to ask the Halifax Corporation if they would take another £100 from them. (Hear, hear.) Passing from the immediate contents of the report, he wished to be allowed to mention one or two matters that had been from time to time before the Council. There was one important point which their secretaries were very anxious about, and which he believed was mentioned at the last annual meeting, and that was the question of the Society undertaking the exceedingly important but at the same time exceedingly heavy work of preparing an index to the wills in York. (Hear, hear.) That question had been from time to time considered. There was no doubt that the labour entailed by a work of that sort would be enormous, but at the same time the ground had been broken. One gentleman who had worked hard and well in past years for their Society—he referred to Mr. Skaife—had already, he believed, completed an index of the first volume, and that first volume was the most difficult of all to do. He had reason to believe that the work thus done might be made available as a starting point for further labour in that direction. It was not, however, a work that could be lightly undertaken, or that could be done in one, two, or three years, but at the same time he very much doubted whether any work could be more profitably undertaken by that Society than the preparing of such an index as he had described. (Applause.) There were one or two other matters upon which he would like to say a word or two. The Cumberland and Westmoreland Society had been lately publishing in their journal photo-

graphs and illustrations of the old church plate in nearly all the churches within the counties in which they worked. One or two photographs had been sent as specimens, and they showed the very interesting character of some of the plate in those churches. That was a matter worthy of consideration; whether it would not be a desirable thing for them to try and get photographs of such ancient plate as existed in their old parish churches in Yorkshire. (Hear, hear.) Whilst speaking about those old parish churches he might say one word again about the manuscript, placed in their hands through the kindness of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., containing an account of the late Sir Stephen Glynn's visits to the different parish churches in Yorkshire. Of course those notes could hardly be published without revisiting all the churches so as to make notes of the restorations and changes of one mode or another that had occurred since those rough memoranda were made by Sir Stephen Glynn. Personally he was very sorry that nothing had yet been done to bring those notes before the Society and how to do so seemed a matter of very great difficulty. If they could move a dozen enthusiastic friends with some knowledge of architecture, and with some little time on their hands to undertake to divide the visits to the various churches amongst them, and communicate with the clergy and guardians of such churches, he thought they might collect a sufficient amount of information as to the present state of those churches to enable them to print Sir Stephen Glynn's memoranda. He dared say that most of the members of the Society were aware that Sir Stephen Glynn's notes on visits to the churches in the county of Kent had been published, and formed a very attractive volume, and if they could do the same, he had no doubt but that they would produce something which would be as interesting as the work on the churches of Kent. (Hear, hear.) Whilst speaking on churches, he might also say that they had received from the Durham and Northumberland Society the form of a protest which they had adopted in connection with the proposed demolition of the Church of St. Crux, at York. Having read such protest, the worthy Chairman said the point he wished to bring before the members was whether it was desirable that any similar resolution should be passed by the Society. There was also another matter which he wished to

mention, and that was how far it was possible for them to use the *Journal* as a means of publishing either in whole or in part some of the more interesting registers of the churches of the county. That, again, was a very great work, but it was one that could be done, as it were, piecemeal, and a small piece of work might be made complete in itself. How far that could be done he did not know, but it was one of the matters that had been considered by the Council, and he thought it was well that, being assembled not as the Council but as the Society, they should have it brought before them. He might also be allowed to mention what had been done for Yorkshire by the Harleian Society. During the past year a "Yorkshire Visitation"—a book which he was sure all those who had received must value and treasure—had been published. Mr. Norcliffe, one of their most respected members, had edited that Visitation. (Hear, hear.) His late mother was a life member of their Society, and that day Mr. Norcliffe's name would be submitted to them as a continuing life member. Both to the late Mr. Barber and to Mr. Tomlinson Mr. Norcliffe had afforded the greatest assistance in matters that had been brought before the Society, and he (the speaker) considered the publication of that "Yorkshire Visitation" was one of those steps which they ought not to pass over without particular notice. (Hear, hear.) Having touched on the continuance of the Society's library, and having also referred to the great help and kindness received from Mr. Douglas Brown and his son in regard to the steps taken in reference to the Carthusian Monastery at Mount Grace, the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and balance-sheet.

Mr. Smith seconded the Chairman's motion, and said that on several occasions during the past year friends of his in various parts of the country had, in writing to him, made mention of the great importance and value of the Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Society's *Journal*. (Hear, hear.)

The report and balance-sheet were then unanimously adopted.

The Rev. Canon Hulbert moved the re-election of the various officers of the Society, remarking that the members could not show their gratitude for the services rendered by

such officers in a more practical manner than by re-electing them.

Mr. Hirst seconded Canon Hulbert's motion, which was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Greenwood, seconded by Mr. Stead, Mr. G. J. Armytage, Canon Hulbert, Mr. R. B. Mackie, M.P., and Dr. Sykes were re-elected members of the Council, and Mr. J. Lister, M.A., of Shibden Hall, Halifax, was elected a member of the Council in the place of Mr. J. L. Stead.

The Chairman stated that a Runic stone had recently been discovered at Thornhill, and Mr. Fowler, of Durham, had obtained photographs, &c., of the same, which he had forwarded to Professor Stephens, of Copenhagen, who was admitted to be the authority on such matters. Professor Stephens was a man of world-wide reputation, and he had helped them a great deal in such matters, and it had been suggested that it would be only a proper way of testifying their gratitude to him if they elected him an honorary member of the Society. (Hear, hear.) It would do honour to any society to have his name enrolled on its list of honorary members, and he (the Chairman) therefore moved—“That Professor Stephens be elected an honorary member of the Society, and that copies of the Society's *Journals* be duly forwarded to him.” (Hear, hear.)

Mr. G. J. Armytage seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried.

On the motion of Mr. Clapham, seconded by Mr. Clay, the following gentlemen were then elected members of the Society, viz. :—Life Members : Mr. J. J. Chapman, the Rev. C. R. Norcliffe, M.A., the Right Hon. Lord Herries, and Mr. A. J. Cholmeley. Annual Members : Mr. E. Steward Payne, Mr. C. J. Critchley, Mr. T. R. Hodgson, Mr. S. Heywood, F.R.G.S., Mr. A. S. Elson, Mr. R. Milne Redhead, Mr. J. T. Wildridge, Mr. J. W. Green, Mr. W. Downing, Mr. G. Roberts, Mr. A. W. Alexander, Mr. J. Nelson, and Mr. A. W. Proctor.

A hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman for his services concluded the proceedings.

Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Association.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1881.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Investment Account.</i>							
Balance brought forward			798	0	0		
12 new Life Members			63	0	0		
			<hr/>		861	0	0
<i>General Account.</i>							
Balance brought forward					153	4	7
243 Subscribers				127	11	6	
Arrears of Subscriptions and Sale of Journal			88	3	0		
			<hr/>		215	14	6
<i>Interest.</i>							
From General Account			2	13	6		
Do. Investment Account			1	7	9		
Do. Investments			28	18	8		
			<hr/>		32	19	11
Sundry receipts from Excursion			2	15	0		
Profit on Excursion			0	18	8		
			<hr/>		3	13	8
			<hr/>		£1266	1	8
<hr/>							
<i>PAYMENTS.</i>							
<i>Investment Account.</i>							
Halifax Corporation Bonds				850	0	0	
Cash in hand				5	5	0	
Cash in Bank				5	15	0	
			<hr/>		861	0	0
<i>General Account.</i>							
Journal, Printing, Engraving and Transcribing							347
Libroary.							0
Sirtees' Society Subscription							1
			<hr/>				1
<i>Sundries.</i>							
Postage, Telegrams, Parcels, &c.				17	19	9	
Stationery				13	4	0	
Investment Account				5	5	0	
Insurance				0	10	3	
			<hr/>		36	19	0
<i>Balance.</i>							
In hand				0	2	3	
In Bank				20	9	6	
			<hr/>		20	11	9
			<hr/>		£1266	12	8

Audited and found correct, } STANHOPE SMART, Auditor.  
4th January, 1882.

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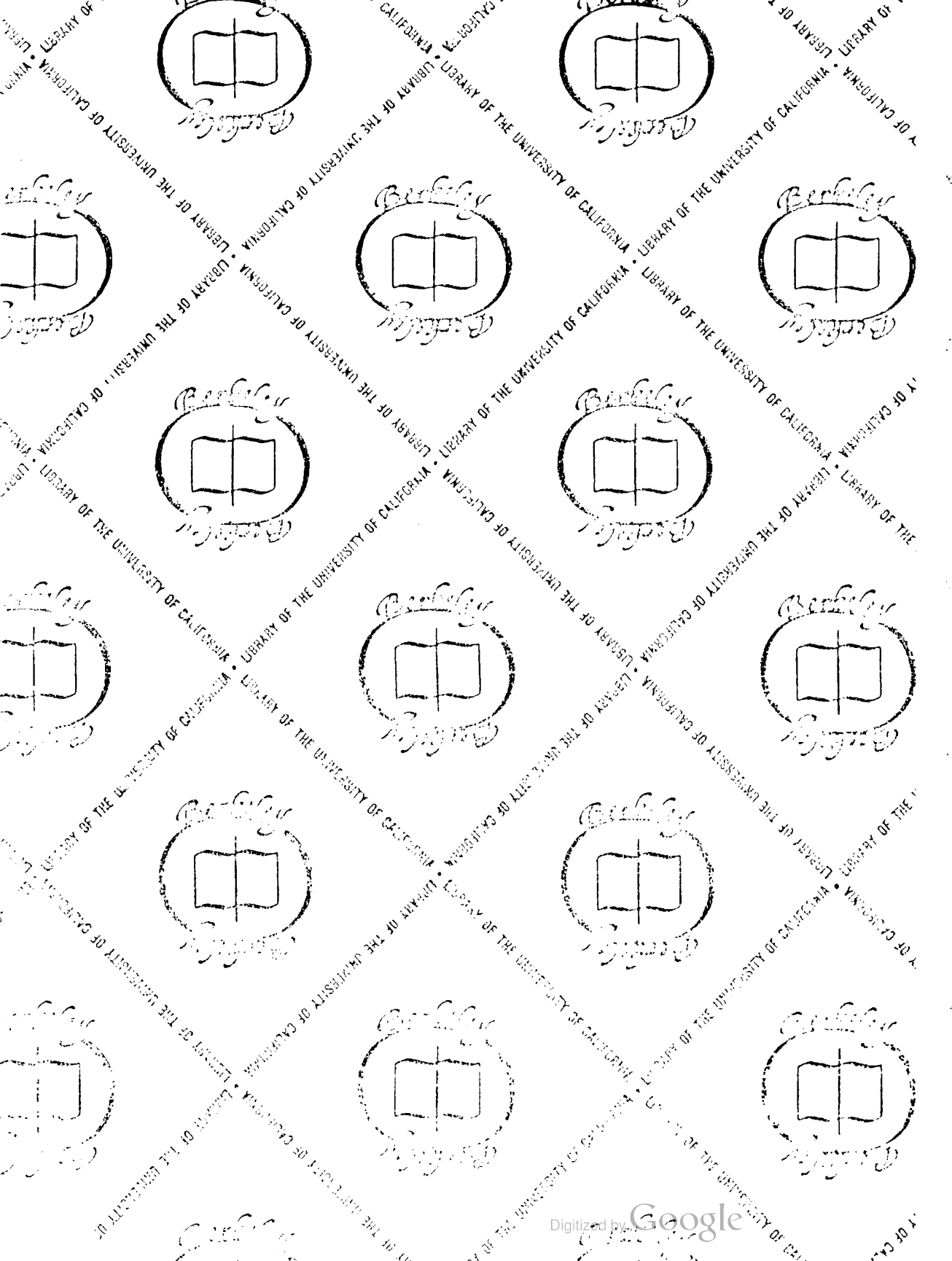
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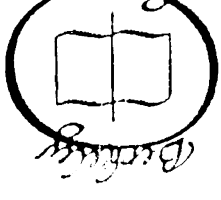




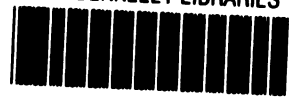








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