THE YORKSHIRE

Archaeological and Topographical

JOURNAL.
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LONDON:
BRADBURY, AGNEW, & CO., PRINTERS, WHITEFRIARS.
PREFACE.

Only a short Preface is needed to commend the fifth Volume of *The Yorkshire Archæological Journal* to the careful attention of the Members, for whom it has been prepared and edited under the direction of the Council.

The larger fund which the steady increase in the income of the Society leaves available for the *Journal*, has enabled the Council to introduce into its pages a class of Records of great importance relating to the County of York. In this volume will be found the earlier part of the Rolls of the Collectors of the Lay-Subsidy granted to K. Richard II., in the second year of his reign, in the West Riding in the County of York. This Subsidy was really a Poll Tax, and in these Rolls the names of all persons in each vill in the Riding, being of the age of sixteen, and not notorious mendicants, and the sums charged on each according to the state and degree, are set down. The entries relating to the Wapentakes of Strafforth, Tickhill, and Staincross, being in that order in the original Record, appear in like order at intervals in this Volume, and the same course will be taken in succeeding Volumes with reference to the remaining Wapentakes. The name of the wife is generally given with that of the husband, and names of sons, daughters, and servants, are also not infrequently entered as such, while a disclosure of the state and position of the larger contributors and the trades of those who followed any trade or calling,
completes a summary, from which may be drawn reliable inferences as to the relative importance of the places mentioned, and the wealth and employment of their inhabitants.

Two valuable papers by deceased Antiquaries printed in this Volume, for the first time, claim a special mention here. The first is from the pen of the late Mr. Robert Davies, F.S.A., of York, and describes with accurate clearness a Municipal Episode in that city. The second, and not less interesting Paper, is by the late Reverend Joseph Hunter, LL.D., F.S.A., and gives an account of the Wilson family of Bromhead, and of the Collection of Deeds and Evidences made by Mr. John Wilson. Unpublished Papers of value by any deceased Antiquary will always be welcome, and be received by the Council with not less gratefulness than will be found expressed to Mrs. Davies and the surviving Members of the Wilson Family, in the Report adopted by the Members at their Thirteenth Annual Meeting, and printed at p. 474 of this Volume.

All Contributors are here cordially thanked for the Memoirs, Notes, and other Communications which they have placed at the disposal of the Council.

The Papers on the Sessions' Rolls, and the "Proposed Repeal of the Penal Laws and Test" by King James II., throw considerable light on the social condition of Yorkshire in the seventeenth century; and as to the latter, Sir George Duckett, Bart. deserves especial thanks, for most kindly making a transcript from the Rawlinson MS. in the Bodleian Library, of the original questions and answers which have never before been printed.

In this, as in previous Volumes, the Contributors are alone responsible for the opinions and statements expressed in their several Papers.
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"ROTULI COLLECTORUM SUBSIDII REGI A LAICIS ANNO SECUNDO CONCESSI IN WESTRYTHYNGO IN COMITATU EBORACI." ¹

"COLLECTORES WESTRYTHYNGI."

(WAPPENTAGIUM DE STRAFFORD.)

Villata de Rosyngton'.

Willelmus Gilberd' & Margareta
vx' ejus . . . . iiij.d.
Thomas Shephird' & Agnes vx'
ejus . . . . iiij.d.
Willelmus de Sandale . . . . iiij.d.
Willelmus Cutte & Matilda vx'
ejus . . . . iiij.d.
Johanna Elyote . . . . iiij.d.
Willelmus del Hill' & Dionisia vx'
ejus . . . . iiij.d.
Johannes de Sandale junior & Isabella vx' ejus . . . . iiij.d.
Agnes seruiens dicti Johannis . . . . iiij.d.
Johannes de Sandale senior & Sibilla vx' ejus . . . . iiij.d.
Johannes de Westoñ & Dionisia vx'
ejus . . . . iiij.d.
Matilda atte Lydeyate . . . . iiij.d.
Johannes Done senior & Agnes vox' ejus . . . . iiij.d.
Johannes Harmane & Cecilia vx'
ejus . . . . iiij.d.
Johannes Done junior & Agnes vx'
ejus . . . . iiij.d.
Ricardus Wilcok' & Agnes vx'
ejus . . . . iiij.d.
Johannes Scheperd' & Alicia vx'
ejus . . . . iiij.d.
Johannes Taylour & Elena vx'
ejus . . . . iiij.d.
Johannes Scheperd' junior & Johanna vox' ejus . . . . iiij.d.
Alicia Swayne . . . . iiij.d.
Johanna filia ejus . . . . iiij.d.
Johannes Gilberd' & Johanna vx'
ejus . . . . iiij.d.

¹ Public Record Office, Lay Subsidies, West Riding Co. York, No. 258, Poll Tax A° 2 Richard II. The following is the account of this record given in the catalogue: "A Roll made up of portions found at very different times, all in a very good state of preservation, which have been brought together and put in a perfect state of arrangement, so as now to form one of the most complete and valuable of the whole body of the Subsidy Rolls. That it is now complete, and in the state in which it was originally delivered into the Exchequer, appears from this, that attached to one of the membranes, united by old stitching, is the Indenture dated, at Doncaster, Monday next after the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross in the third year of the King (Richard the Second), made between William de Melton and John Sayvyll, Assessors and Taxors of the Subsidy granted to King Richard the Second in the second year of his reign, in the West.
<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Amount</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<td>Johanna de Campsall</td>
<td>iiijd</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beatrix Webster</td>
<td>iiijd</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Summa—vij.s. viijd</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Villata de Braythewell</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas de Scheffeld' &amp; Elena vx ejus ad valorum xl. marc., xiijs.</td>
<td>iiijd</td>
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<tr>
<td>Katerina de Scheffeld'</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Matilda seruiens dict.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rogerus Spenser seruiens dicti Thome</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johannes Canyll' seruiens dicti Thome</td>
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<td>Johannes de Worthyngoñ</td>
<td>iiijd</td>
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<td>Johannes Bollok' senior</td>
<td>iiijd</td>
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<td>Henricus de Hallomschire &amp; Agnes vx ejus</td>
<td>iiijd</td>
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<tr>
<td>Isabella seruiens Vicarii de Braythewell'</td>
<td>iiijd</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Whyte &amp; Isabella vx ejus, Walker</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johannes de Bellerby</td>
<td>iiijd</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Johannes Bullok' junior</td>
<td>iiijd</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johannes Hawer &amp; Agnes vx ejus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Willelmus del Hill' &amp; Elena vx ejus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Isabella filia ejusdem Willelmi</td>
<td>iiijd</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Robertus Webster &amp; Beatrix vx ejus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Willelmus de Swyndef</td>
<td>iiijd</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johannes Smyth' &amp; Alicia vx ejus</td>
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<td>Johannes Berne &amp; Sibilla vx ejus</td>
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<td>Willelmus Wyatte &amp; Cecilia vx ejus</td>
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<td>Henrycus Wyatte &amp; Isabella vx ejus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Milner &amp; Isabella vx ejus, Taybourn</td>
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<td>Henrycus Walker &amp; Cecilia vx ejus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johannes Whyte &amp; Cecilia vx ejus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Matilda filia ejus.</td>
<td>iiijd</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johannes Tournour &amp; Agnes vx ejus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Willelmus Carter &amp; Elizabeth vx ejus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Margareta Milner</td>
<td>iiijd</td>
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The following is the Indenture, dated at Doncaster, above referred to. It remains attached to Membrane 45 of the complete Record: "Hec indentura facta inter Willelum de Melton & Johanne Sayylle, assessorus & taxatorus subsidii Regi Ricardus secundo post conquestum anno regni sui secundo concessi in Westrynhgo in Comitatu Eboraci (ex una parte) & Petrum Mauleuerer, Chifaner, & Ricardum Lewer' de Doncaster Collectores ejusdem subsidii ibidem ex parte altera testatur quod idem assessores & taxatores liberantur prefatâ Collecoribus liii rotulos indentatos in quibus nonima omnium personarum in Westrynghgo predicto existentium etatem xvij annorum excedencia veris mendicantibus dum-taxat exceptis ac summe particulares singulas earundem personarum de dicto subsidio juxta statutus suos & gradus conting(ent)es plenarie annotaturn. Ad leuan- dum & colligendum dictum subsidium juxta formam concessionis ejusdem in Westrynhgo predicto per Rotulos predictos ad opus Regis virtute commissionis Regis eisdem Collectoribus inde directe. In eujus rei testimonium partes predice Sigilla sua hiis indenturis alternatim apposuerunt. Datum apud Doncastre diuene proximo ante festum Exaltacionis sancte Crucis anno regni dicti domini Regis tercio." (The Seals are gone.)
WAPPENTAGIUM DE STRAFFORD."
Willelmus Tyneker & Johanna vx ejsus, Lokesmyth'... vj.d.
Johannes Coke & Johanna vx ejsus, Smyth'... vj.d.
Robertus Slambihynd' & Emma vx ejus... iiijd.
Thomas Grayne & Agnes vx ejus... iiijd.
Thomas Doynell' & Matilda vx ejus... iiijd.
Henricus de Coldelowe & Matilda vx ejus... iiijd.
Robertus Marschall' & Alicia vx ejus... iiijd.
Robertus Sadeler & Alicia vx ejus... iiijd.
Robertus Locok' & Cicilia vx ejus... iiijd.
Johannes Doynell' & Katerina vx ejus... iiijd.
Robertus de Acastre & Isabella vx ejus... iiijd.
Rogerus Schepahir' & Johanna vx ejus... iiijd.
Rogerus de Croschawe & Agnes vx ejus, Drapour... xij.d.
Adam del Schagh'... iiiijd.
Robertus de Cauthorne... iiijd.
Johannes Dobson... iiijd.
Willelmus Dull'... iiijd.

(Membrane 1, column 3.)

Henricus shephird' & Johanna vx ejus... iiijd.
Thomas de Berby... iiijd.
Willelmus Mader... iiijd.
Johannes de Halyworth'... iiijd.
Willelmus de Cawod' & Johanna vx ejus... iiijd.
Willelmus de Smythlay & Matilda vx ejus... iiijd.
Ricardus Diker & Johanna vx ejus... iiijd.
Johannes Spyrad'... iiijd.
Robertus Sadeler & Alicia vx ejus... iiijd.
Thomas Smyth' & Alicia vx ejus... iiijd.
Ricardus Coke & Johanna vx ejus... iiijd.
Ricardus Coke'... iiijd.
Willelmus de Synthlay... iiijd.
Willelmus de Ripon & Isabella vx ejus... iiijd.
Henricus Grayne & Elena vx ejus... iiijd.
Johannes atte Hall' & Elena vx ejus... iiijd.
Thomas del Hull' & Margareta vx ejus... iiijd.
Robertus Starbok' & Matilda vx ejus... iiijd.
Johannes Hayroñ & Alicia vx ejus... iiijd.
Johannes Shymerd' & Cecilia vx ejus... iiijd.
Radulphus Marschall' & Matilda vx ejus... iiijd.
Thomas Doyme... iiijd.
Johannes del Schagh'... iiijd.
Thomas de Hundesshelf & Agnes vx ejus... iiijd.
Robertus de Wygan & Cecilia vx ejus... iiijd.
Willelmus de Haryngell'... iiijd.
Thomas Walker & Elizabetha vx ejus... iiijd.
Henricus Palet' & Agnes vx ejus... iiijd.
Johannes de Meltoñ & Agnes vx ejus... iiijd.
Robertus Coly & Margareta vx ejus... iiijd.
Johannes del Peke & Alicia vx ejus, Wryght... vj.d.
Johannes de Cosselay & Matilda vx ejus... iiijd.
Johannes de Merkesburgh & Agnes vx ejus... iiijd.
Johannes de Dyen & Elena vx ejus, Souter... vj.d.
Johannes del Peke & Cecilia vx ejus... iiijd.
Adam Bate & Isabella vx ejus... iiijd.
Ricardus Bate & Isabella vx ejus... iiijd.
Thomas Coly... iiijd.
Robertus de Dyne... iiijd.
Johannes Rayerinan... iiijd.
Ricardus de Crosslay & Sibilla (?... vx ejus... iiijd.
Johannes Queroyour & Alicia vx ejus... iiijd.
Johannes de Bramham... iiijd.
Robertus Carter & Cecilia vx ejus... iiijd.
Willelmus Schepird'... iiijd.
Johannes de Helay... iiijd.
Johannes de Turtöï... iiijd.
Robertus atte Wardeshend'... iiijd.
Cecilia de Turtöï... iiijd.
Magota del Pecke... iiijd.
Isabella Bate... iiijd.
Beatrix Spitiluoman... iiijd.
Matilda soror ejus... iiijd.
Cecilia Coly... iiijd.
Elizabeta Ward'... iiijd.
Isabella Burduñ... iiijd.
Isabella atte Tounehend... iiijd.
Magota Brodebery... iiijd.
Johanna filia ejus... iiijd.
Magota Williamwy'... iiijd.
Cecilia Andrewe... iiijd.
Alicia soror ejus... iiijd.
Isabella Coly... iiijd.
Magota Coke... iiijd.
Johanne de ferenlowe... iiijd.
Magota de Smythlay... iiijd.
Matilda Blansche... iiijd.
Richardus Wynk... iiijd.
Ellias de Goneslay... iiijd.
Villa de Halkton.

Johannes Scot', Chiualer, and
Elizabeta vx ejus

Johanna Lyrod'
Ricardus Paker
Adam del Southwood'
Johannes Justys
Isabella Brewester
Johannes Shoter
Thomas de Saxtofi
Ricardus Carter
Thomas Mody & Sibota vx ejus
Henricus de Southwood & Johanna vx ejus
Elizabeta de Southwood
Willelmus Dudely & Elizabetha vx ejus
Isolda Dundely
Adam Fraunceys & Alicja vx ejus
Rogerus de Hyndelay & Alicja vx ejus
Matilda de Hyndelay
Johannes Donmyng & Agnes vx ejus
Adam Cordelyng' & Alicja vx ejus
Agnes Chapman
Ricardus Brand' & Matilda vx ejus
Johannes Taylour & Cecilia vx ejus
Johannes Lemyng' & Alicja vx ejus
Robertus Lemyng' & Margareta vx ejus
Ricardus de Hiltofi & Magota vx ejus
Johannes Chapman & Alicja vx ejus
Johannes Grubbe & Alicja vx ejus
Matilda filia ejus
Henricus Carter and Margareta vx ejus
Johanna filia ejus
Willelmus Leinyng' & Elena vx ejus
Willelmus de Sikestoñ & Alicja vx ejus
Willelmus Hyne & Johanna vx ejus
Adam Widowe
Isolda Lemyng'
Adam Hyne and Isabella vx ejus
Johannes Palfrayman & Elizabetha vx ejus
Agnes de Yorke
Alicia Bayerd'
Johannes Hare
Willelmus de Wyrsburgh'
Cecilia de Wyrsburgh'
Henricus Oxhird' & Johanna vx ejus
Willelmus Roger & Emma vx ejus
Matilda Roger
Willelmus Roger, junior
Johannes filoscher & Isolda vx ejus
Johannes de Kirkeby & Cecilia vx ejus
Johannes del Chapell & Isabella vx ejus
Willelmus de Southwood
Johannes line & Johanna vx ejus
Willelmus Nauthird' & Isabella vx ejus
Matilda Bretteby
Dyonisia del Ilie
Matilda Grynbard'
Johannes Dudly & Katerina vx ejus
Johannes fideawe & Cecilia vx ejus
Summa—xxxvij.d. viii.d.

(Membrane l½, column 2.)

Villa de Thribergh.

Thomas de Reresby, Chiualer, &
Alicia vx ejus
Thomas, filius Thome de Reresby,
Arnuiger
Alicia filia dieti Thome de Re-
resby Chiualer
Johannes de Rygeway & Cecilia
vx ejus
Robertus Combe & Beatrix vx ejus
Willelmus Couper & Johanna vx ejus

2 In such instances as the above, the
extension of the Christian name, or any-
thing depending upon it, is given in
italics, because there is nothing in the
original to indicate whether the sex be
male or female.
Robertus Cawey & Johanna vx ejus
Johannes Godhalen & Magota vx ejus
Robertus Swyft' & Magota vx ejus
Johannes Mote & Dionisia vx ejus
Robertus de Hannelay & Anota vx ejus
Alanus Schepird' & Matilda vx ejus
Ricardus Haremyhere & Beatrix vx ejus, Wrykhl
Johannes Wippe & Johanna vx ejus
Johannes Catoni & Alicia vx ejus
Willelmus floye & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes firthe & Cecilia vx ejus
Ricardus de Holland & Alicia vx ejus
Thomas Shephird' & Agnes vx ejus
Ricardus Tyner & Matilda vx ejus
Johannes Preste & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes de Holand & Isabella vx ejus
Willelmus Smyth' & Beatrix vx ejus, Smyth'
Thomas Breton & Alicia vx ejus, Artifex-Carpenter
Johannes de Copelay & Matilda vx ejus
Thomas Milner & Alicia vx ejus
Johannes Herringman & Christiana vx ejus
Alanus Godhale
Rudolphus Shepherd' & Matilda vx ejus
Rudolphus Parsonman
Robertus Boswell'
Johanna by the yate
Henricus Layer
Thomas fioxole
Willelmus de Copelay
Agnes soror dicti Willelmi
Robertus Youle
Johannes Seygraue
Johannes Huntte
Robertus de Yorke
Beatrix Mote
Rudolphus de Combe
Willelmus Youle
Magota Colyer
Leticia Scot'
Robertus Bretoni
Johanna seruiens Thome Bretoni
Matilda fioxodghter

Summa—xxxix. s. viij.d.

VILLA DE CONESBURGH'

Thomas Bosc' & Johafina vx ejus iiij.d.

Johannes filius Petri & Agnes vx ejus
Thomas de Mappes & Johanna vx ejus
Walterus Palmer & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes seruiens ejus
Rogerus de Popelwell' & Johanna vx ejus
Johannes Alaynsoñ & Elizabetha vx ejus
Johannes de Cawod' & Elena vx ejus
Adam Costenoght & Rosa vx ejus
Elizabetha filia Ricardi Amnory
Henricus Clerk' & Margareta vx ejus
Robertus de Stanbere & Margeria vx ejus
Johannes Gabuñ (?I) & Idonia vx ejus
Thomas Page & Alicia vx ejus
Ricardus Code & Alicia vx ejus
Johannes Brodefoot & Isabella vx ejus
Willelmus Hyne & Johanna vx ejus
Johannes Pel Gote & Johanna vx ejus

(Membrane 1b, column 3.)

Robertus Bussell' & Agnes vx ejus
Thomas de Horsford' & Matilda vx ejus
Ricardus Amnory & Margreta vx ejus
Johannes Godenore & Matilda vx ejus
Robertus Bosseuill' & Emma vx ejus, Tailour
Rudolphus fyysche & Johanna vx ejus
Ricardus Amnory & Alicia vx ejus
Willelmus Wesey & Magota vx ejus
Willelmus Sauter & Beatrix vx ejus
Alanus Alscy & Juliana vx ejus
Willelmus Lumbard' & Cecilia vx ejus
Hugo Bellard' & Alicia vx ejus
Johannes Marschall' & Emma vx ejus
Johannes Colier & Magota vx ejus
Johannes filius Jacoby & Elizabetha vx ejus
Henricus de Bergh' & Johanna vx ejus
Johannes del Hill' & Johanna vx ejus
WAPPENTAGIUM DE STRAFFORD'.

Johannes Page & Isabella vx ejus
Johannes Wesey & Alicia vx ejus
Richardus filius Alexandri & Juliana vx ejus
Willelmus filius Roberti & Beatrix vx ejus
Willelmus de Langthwayt' & Matilda vx ejus
Johannes de Brehgh' & Alicia vx ejus
Adam Pacy & Alicia vx ejus
Henricus de Westeb y & Matilda vx ejus, fraunkleyn x l.d.
Rogerus Milner & Johanna vx ejus
Robertus Potter & Alicia vx ejus
Johannes filius Nicolai & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes de Butterybusk' & Emma vx ejus
Ricardus Oliffe & Elena vx ejus
Agnes de Butterbusk'
Magota filia ejus
Thomas de Crokewell'
Johannes seruiens dicti Thome
Elisabetha Bernefader
Johannes filius ejus
Elisabetha filia Bergh'
Agnes Smyth'
Ricardus filius ejus
Isabella Bate
Agnes Page
Johannes filius Ricardi
Jacobus filius Ricardi
Willelmus Cartwyght'
Magota Cartwyght'
Idonia filia Roberti
Magota Wryde
Idonia de Wergh'
Johannes filius Roberti
Henricus filius Johannes
Rogerus filius Johannes
Ricardus filius Elene
Willelmus filius Roberti Porter
Johannes seruiens Henrici de Westeb y
Radulphus seruiens dicti Henrici
Ricardus seruiens dicti Henrici
Willelmus Milner, Taylor'
Katerina seruiens ejus
Emma seruiens ejus
Johannes seruiens ejus
Johannes Coller
Alicia Clerk'
Johanna Dire
Cecilia Orliansce
Willelmus Smal'
Matilda filia Henrici Hede
Johannes Page
Juliana Vescy
Henricus seruiens ejus
Henricus Webester
Isabella Herpou
Johannes seruiens ejus

Adam del Wold'
Agnes Bussell' senior
Dionisius Bossell'
Agnes Busselle junior
Magota del Gote
Petrus Swynndird'
Robertus Topyn'
Johannes seruiens Roberti Bosseuil'
Johannes seruiens dicti Roberti
Willelmus de Buttybuske 

Summa—xxxvij.s.

(Villan de Austerfeld'.
Nicholaus Bate & Margareta vx ejus, Marchant de bestes xij.d.
Johannes seruiens dicti Nicholai
Matilda seruiens dicti Nicholai
Willelmus Symmesoñ & Cecilia vx ejus
Willelmus Cok' & Sibilla vx ejus
Johannes Gecoñ & Agnes vx ejus
Adam de Amcotes & Alicia vx ejus
Robertus Smyth' & Emma vx ejus
Willelmus Rundell' & Emma vx ejus
Ricardus floghter & Alicia vx ejus
Johannes Tauermer & Isabella vx ejus
Magota Pegge
Cecilia filia ejus
Robertus Richerd' & Magota vx ejus
Johannes Pegge & Cecilia vx ejus
Thomas Bate & Cecilia vx ejus
Simon Williamsoñ & Agnes vx ejus
Agnes Brasse
Ricardus Cusuñ & Elena vx ejus

Summa—vi. j.s.

Villa de Bramcroft'.
Nicholaus Hancox' & Johanna vx ejus, Taylour vjd.
Robertus seruiens dicti Nicholai
Johannes seruiens dicti Nicholai
Johannes de Whiteley & Magota vx ejus
Johanna (sic) Merler & Johanna vx ejus
Elias de Stokwell' & Johanna vx ejus
Margareta seruiens dicte (sic) Elie

Summa—i.js. vjd.

Villata de Dalton'.
Ricardus Stere & Alicia vx ejus
Willelmus Anydeñ & Johanna vx ejus
WAPPENTAGIUM DE STRAFFORD'.

Hugo Loftey & Idonia vx ejus . iiij.d.
Willemus fforman & Matilda vx ejus . iiij.d.
Thomas Wadyloue & Magota vx ejus . iiij.d.
Willemus filius Thome & Alicia vx ejus . iiij.d.
Johannes Henrysoin & Johanna vx ejus . iiij.d.
Robertus Emcus & Agnes vx ejus . iiij.d.
Johannes de Berlay & Aucia vx ejus . iiij.d.
Ricardus fforman & Alicia vx ejus . iiij.d.
Willemus Lawesoin & Agnes vx ejus . iiij.d.
Johannes Bayne & Elena vx ejus . iiij.d.
Robertus Tagz & Johanna vx ejus . iiij.d.
Johannes Chapman & Agnes vx ejus . iiij.d.
Johannes filius Ricardi & Agnes vx ejus . iiij.d.
Robertus filius Laurentii & Magota vx ejus . iiij.d.
Willemus filius Johannis & Cecilia vx ejus . iiij.d.
Radulphus By the yate . iiij.d.
Willemus filius Ricardi Sterly . iiij.d.
Robertus filius ejus . iiij.d.
Johannes filius Gilberti . iiij.d.
Margaret de Branlay . iiij.d.
Robertus Taylor . iiij.d.
Beatrix Machun . iiij.d.
Isabella filia eius . iiij.d.
Johannes Gillesoin . iiij.d.
Margaret de Branlay . iiij.d.
Willemus de Berlay . iiij.d.
Johannes Emcus . iiij.d.
Cristiana filia Thome . iiij.d.
Agnes de Branlay . iiij.d.
Willemus filius ejus . iiijd.
Rogerus seruiens dictae Agnetis . iiijd.
Willemus Albus . iiijd.
Willemus Amory . iiijd.
Matilda Amory . iiijd.
Nicholas seruiens dictae Matilde . iiijd.
Willemus Synvahirde . iiijd.
Willemus Jacobo . iiijd.
Gilbertus Macho . iiijd.
Willemus Hayre & Alicia vx ejus, Souter . iiijd.
Johannes Adamsoin & Cecilia vx ejus . iiijd.
Summa—xiiij,s. iij.d.

VILLATA DE VILAY.

Johannes de Vilay & Margareta vx ejus, frankeleyen . xl.d.
Adam Coteler & Agnes vx ejus, Smyth . vj.d.
Robertus Shephird & Elena vx ejus . iiijd.
Ricardus Betedoghter . iiijd.
Matilda Smalby . iiijd.
Ricardus Sawage & Alicia vx ejus . iiijd.
Adam de Neuball . iiijd.
Agnes Porter . iiijd.

(Membrane 2, column 2.)

Johanna de Crosselay . iiijd.
Johannes filius dictae Johanne . iiijd.
Willemus Wryght' & Agnes vx ejus . iiijd.
Ricardus Joland' & Agnes vx ejus . iiijd.
Agnes seruiens ejus . iiijd.
Beatrix Gren . iiijd.
Johanna Machoin . iiijd.
Johannes Pegafl & Agnes vx ejus . iiijd.
Matilda atte Tonehend' . iiijd.
Johannes Bokerode & Cecilia vx ejus . iiijd.
Henricus Camyll' & Cecilia vx ejus . iiijd.
Radulphus Laune & Cristiana vx ejus . iiijd.
Thomas filius ejusdem Radulphi . iiijd.
Willemus del Weste & Alicia vx ejus . iiijd.
Willemus Brosne & Agnes vx ejus . iiijd.
Isabella Walkelyn . iiijd.
Willemus Byrne & Emma vx ejus . iiijd.
Willemus Wryght' & Matilda vx ejus . iiijd.
Johannes Wryght' & Beatrix vx ejus . iiijd.
Johanna Wryght . iiijd.
Johannes Sco' & Matilda vx ejus . iiijd.
Beatrix vx Willemi filii Thome . iiijd.
Agnes Wadde . iiijd.
Willemus Arthuror (?) . iiijd.

Summa—xiiij,s. xjd.

VILLATA DE ECCLESFELD'.

Johannes de Waddeslay, Chiualer, & Isabella vx ejus . xx.s.
Johannes de Shirelyf & Johanna vx ejus . iiijd.
Robertus de Shirelyf' . iiijd.
Robertus Pipid' & Alicia vx ejus . iiijd.
Johannes filius ejus . iiijd.
Johannes Mounteney & Elizabetha vx ejus, Smyth . vj.d.
Johannes filius ejus . iiijd.
Isabella seruiens ejus . iiijd.
Thomas Alayn & Johanna vx ejus, Becker . vj.d.
Johannes filius ejus . iiijd.
Robertus Alayn' . iiijd.
Elizabetha Alayn . iiijd.
Dionisia Mocok . iiijd.
Robertus Candelayn & Agnes vx ejus . iiijd.

VIIANIA DE ECCLESFELD'.

Johannes de Vilay & Margareta vx ejus, frankeleyen . xl.d.
Adam Coteler & Agnes vx ejus, Smyth . vj.d.
Robertus Shephird & Elena vx ejus . iiijd.
Ricardus Betedoghter . iiijd.
Matilda Smalby . iiijd.
Ricardus Sawage & Alicia vx ejus . iiijd.
Adam de Neuball' . iiijd.
Agnes Porter . iiijd.

(Membrane 2, column 2.)

Johanna de Crosselay . iiijd.
Johannes filius dictae Johanne . iiijd.
Willemus Wryght' & Agnes vx ejus . iiijd.
Ricardus Joland' & Agnes vx ejus . iiijd.
Agnes seruiens ejus . iiijd.
Beatrix Gren . iiijd.
Johanna Machoin . iiijd.
Johannes Pegafl & Agnes vx ejus . iiijd.
Matilda atte Tonehend' . iiijd.
Johannes Bokerode & Cecilia vx ejus . iiijd.
Henricus Camyll' & Cecilia vx ejus . iiijd.
Radulphus Laune & Cristiana vx ejus . iiijd.
Thomas filius ejusdem Radulphi . iiijd.
Willemus del Weste & Alicia vx ejus . iiijd.
Willemus Brosne & Agnes vx ejus . iiijd.
Isabella Walkelyn . iiijd.
Willemus Byrne & Emma vx ejus . iiijd.
Willemus Wryght' & Matilda vx ejus . iiijd.
Johannes Wryght' & Beatrix vx ejus . iiijd.
Johanna Wryght . iiijd.
Johannes Sco' & Matilda vx ejus . iiijd.
Beatrix vx Willemi filii Thome . iiijd.
Agnes Wadde . iiijd.
Willemus Arthuror (?) . iiijd.

Summa—xiiij,s. xjd.

VILLATA DE ECCLESFELD'.

Johannes de Waddeslay, Chiualer, & Isabella vx ejus . xx.s.
Johannes de Shirelyf & Johanna vx ejus . iiijd.
Robertus de Shirelyf' . iiijd.
Robertus Pipid' & Alicia vx ejus . iiijd.
Johannes filius ejus . iiijd.
Johannes Mounteney & Elizabetha vx ejus, Smyth . vj.d.
Johannes filius ejus . iiijd.
Isabella seruiens ejus . iiijd.
Thomas Alayn & Johanna vx ejus, Becker . vj.d.
Johannes filius ejus . iiijd.
Robertus Alayn' . iiijd.
Elizabetha Alayn . iiijd.
Dionisia Mocok . iiijd.
Robertus Candelayn & Agnes vx ejus . iiijd.
Robertus Grayff & Juliana vx ejus
Johannes de Bromylegh & Agnes vx ejus
Willelmus filius ejus
Alicia ffyssher
Agnes ffyssher
Agnes filia dicte Agnetis
Johanna de Denyngtoñ
Johanna de Skargill'
Cecilia Pognore
Alicia Walkelyn
Johannes Seygnour
Willelmus del Dale & Cecilia vx ejus
Thomas del Dale
Johanna del Dale
Robertus del Dale
Johannes Candelayn & Agnes vx ejus
Simon Wanell & Isabella vx ejus
Johannes Shoter & Magota vx ejus
Willelmus Shoter
Thomas Candelayn & Margareta
Willelmus del Dale & Cecilia vx ejus
Johannes Rose
Robertus Shephird & Johanna vx ejus
Johanna seruiens dicti Roberti
Magota Calnehird'
Alicia flescher
Johanna seruiens ejus
Willelmus fyshier & Johanna vx ejus
Johannes Wneshegh' (t) & Alicia vx ejus
Alicia Whitying'
Juliana Tyneker
Johanna filia ejus
Johannes Bull & Magota vx ejus
Johannes Care & Agnes vx ejus,
Souter
Thomas seruiens ejus
Cecilia Kent'
Robertus filius ejus
Agnes filia ejus
Johannes Scote
Johannes filius ejus
Radulphus Cutte & Cecilia vx ejus
Thomas filius ejus
Johannes filius Roberti de Vghtibrig'
Johanna filia ejus
Ricardus de Leghsotñ & Magota vx ejus, Marchant de Bestes
Willelmus filius ejus
Willelmus del Shayte
Adam seruiens ejus
Willelmus de Wollehous & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes de Birlay senior & Isabella vx ejus
Johannes Vghtibrig' & Isabella vx ejus

(Membrane 2, column 3.)

Thomas fitz William & Elizabetba vx ejus, ad valorem Militis xx s.
Mergareta seruiens dicti Johannes
(sic)
Johannes Raynehall'
Willelmus Ranfsoñ
Ricardus Alfray & Cecilia vx ejus
Agnes filia ejus
Ricardus Jonesoñ
Agnes Hulle
Johannes filius Ade
Johannes del Kerre & Margareta vx ejus
Willelmus Shepherd' & Johanna vx ejus
Ricardus Crapper & Johanna vx ejus
Simon seruiens Henrici de Birlay
Willelmus del Bourc
Henricus de Byrlay & Margareta
vx ejus, firmankeleyen
Agnes seruiens ejus
Thomas Alfray
Ricardus Bower
Ricardus Brightlay & Alicia vx ejus
Thomas Henrisoñ & Alicia vx ejus
Johanna Smyth'
Nicholaus L'awesoñ & Idonia vx ejus, Bakester
Willelmus de Wynteworth'
Johannes Pokenall'
Johannes Grubbe junior
Juliana Nicolle
Willelmus Tirpenñ, flescher
Robertus Botoñ & Cecilia vx ejus
Johannes del Brig' & Cecilia vx ejus
Johannes de Morewod' & Johanna vx ejus
Petrus filius Petri & Magota vx ejus
Johannes Peresoñ & Magota vx ejus
Johannes de Houselay & Margareta vx ejus, Marchant de Bestes
Johannes de flokkoñ
Willelmus de Crosselay
Isabella de Houselay
Adam Arlyn & Isabella vx ejus,
Smyth'
Ricardus Robynsoñ & Margareta
vx ejus
Alicia del Londe
Matilda Crapper
Johanna Mage
Petrus Adamsoñ & Isabella vx ejus, Smyth'
Petrus Adamsoñ, Souter
Ricardus de Crosselay & Johanna vx ejus
Matilda seruiens dicti Petri
Johanna de Crosselay
Thomas Ryuell' and Oubray vx ejus
Willelmus filius dicti Thome
Johannes Spenser & Dionisia vx ejus, firmarius j. Maneri
Ricardus seruiens ejus
Ricardus de Wynteworth' & Agnes vx ejus, firmarius vnius Graunge
Willelmus Wynter & Johanna vx ejus
Robertus de Shirlyf' & Johanna vx ejus
Johannes Dyker & Cristiana vx ejus
Cecilia filia ejus
Johannes de Honseley
Thomas de Shirlyf' & Isabella vx ejus
Johannes Scott & Margareta vx ejus, Arasmith'
Johannes de Thwait & Margareta vx ejus
Johannes Broune & Agnes vx ejus
Willelmus del Well' & Agnes vx ejus
Willelmus Broune & Cecilia vx ejus
Henricus Whet' & Johanna vx ejus
Willelmus filius dicti Henrici
Johannes de Staynford' & Isabella vx ejus, Taylour
Thomas Hunt & Matilda vx ejus
Johannes Charyer & Isabella vx ejus, Smyth'
Ricardus de Herthay & Alicia vx ejus
Ricardus Wibbe & Agnes vx ejus
Willelmus de Hertelay & Agnes vx ejus
Willelmus filius ejus
Agnes vx Willelm Hudesof
Johannes de Birlay & Matilda vx ejus
Thomas Leby & Idonia vx ejus
Johannes Come & Agnes vx ejus
Margota vx Johannis Dodsoh
Johannes de Hertelay & Johanna vx ejus, Mercer
Johannes filius ejus
Johannes seruiens dicti Johannis
Johannes Hyne & Isabella vx ejus
Willelmus filius ejus
Thomas ffreresofi & Agnes vx ejus, Sayth'
Alicia filia ejus
Willelmus Shephird'
Robertus Peke
Willelmus de Wynteworth' & Johanna vx ejus
Thomas Swayning' & Johanna vx ejus
Henricus de Staynford', Souter, & Agnes vx ejus
Petrus filius Willelmi
Ricardus filius ejus
(Membrane 2b, column 1.)
Adam Smyler & Margareta vx ejus
Johanna Robyndoghter
Alicia soror ejus
Johannes Lond' & Clara vx ejus
Johannes filius ejus
Johannes Barbot'
Matilda filia ejus
Johannes Barbot' junior & Agnes vx ejus
Adam Lucas & Cecilia vx ejus
Willelmus Wrytheck' & Johanna vx ejus
Johannes Grubbe & Isabella vx ejus
Johannes Kydder & Johanna vx ejus
Ricardus Redhall' & Alicia vx ejus
Matilda filia ejus
Johannes Sudare & Elena vx ejus
Petrus Gillam & Margareta vx ejus
Johannes filius Willelmi & Juliana vx ejus
Willelmus filius Matilde & Beatrix vx ejus
Petrus del Grene & Alicia vx ejus
Johannes Carter
Johannes Crist' & Isabella vx ejus
Johanna filia ejus
Willelmus Brone
Magota filia ejus
Laurencius Carter & Isabella vx ejus
Margareta Bond'
Isabella filia ejus
Henricus Wrygh' & Magota vx ejus, Gatewryght (sic)
Johannes filius ejus
Johannes Altray & Johanna vx ejus
Magota Brone
Isabella filia Johannis
Johannes Scott', Taylour, & Isabella vx ejus
Willelmus Machet' & Margareta vx ejus
Hugo Clipes & Margareta vx ejus
Johannes filius Johannis
Alicia filia ejus
Ricardus Helwys & Isabella vx ejus, Sayth'
Margareta filia ejus
Johannes Cok'
Laurencius filius Johannis
Ricardus Hyngham & Isabella vx ejus, Coteler
Ricardus de Brytof' & Magota vx ejus, Wryght
Robertus flos & Alicia vx ejus
Johannes de Bilthorpy & Alicia vx ejus
VILLATA DE EDLYNGTON'.

Robertus Piper Thomas de Bolton & Alicia vx ejus.
Thomas Bewys & Johanna vx ejus.
Robertus Bewys & Elizabetha vx ejus.
Elizabetha del Brome.
Alicia filia ejus.
Magota Herteshuend'
Johannes Pynder' & Juliana vx ejus.
Juliana de Staynto
Johanna filia ejus.
Johannes floresto & Agnes vx ejus.
Johannes Symmesoñ & Alicia vx ejus.
Willhelmus Theker & Johanna vx ejus.
Johannes de Stayntoñ & Johanna vx ejus.
Johannes Webster & Cecilia vx ejus.
Radulphus floresto & Johanna vx ejus.
Willhelmus Chapman & Dionisia vx ejus.
Ricardus Alaynoñ & Dionisia vx ejus.
Juliana seruensi ejus.
Adam Smyth' & Matilda vx ejus.
Johannes Bewys & Isabella vx ejus.
Thomas de Richmond' (?) & Alicia vx ejus.
Robertus Sponer & Alicia vx ejus.

Summa—vj.d. iiij.s. x.d.

VILLE DE WHETLAY ET SANDALE.

Thomas Porter & Agnes vx ejus.
Willhelmus filius ejus.
Ricardus Hogeseruant.
Johanna Rogerseruant.
Robertus Gille.
Willhelmus Diotsoñ.
Willhelmus Besakille.
Johannes Osberh & Agnes vx ejus.
Alicia de Haworth'.
Thomas Rake & Johanna vx ejus.
Hugo Gille & Sibilla vx ejus.
Robertus Hunter & Mariota vx ejus.
Robertus Porter.
Willhelmus Laschy & Aliça vx ejus.
Ricardus Rawesoon & Custancia vx ejus.
Johanna Brydok'.
Ricardus Tourny & Johanna vx ejus.

(Membrane 2b, column 2.)

Isabella Smyth'.
Willhelmus Mergergy & Margeria vx ejus.
Magota de Brandoñ, Chapman.
Johannes seruensi ejus.
Thomas Vescy & Aliça vx ejus.
Cecilia filia Ricardi.
Rogerus Alverd' & Agnes vx ejus.
Johannes flescher.
Hugo flescher & Agnes vx ejus, Smyth'.
Ricardus de Hyndelay & Katerina vx ejus.
Alicia filia Thome de Boltoñ.
Johannes Derlyng' & Aliça vx ejus, Taylor.
Johannes Warde & Johanna vx ejus, Carterigh'.
Johannes del Stokes & Agnes vx ejus.
Alicia Pynder.
Henricus Nouthird' & Margareta vx ejus.
Willelmus of Radifl' & Agnes vx ejus.
Robertus Parsonbrother.
Robertus seruensi ejus.
Johannes Thomassoñ.
Thomas Piper.
Thomas Syinne.
Johannes filius Johannis Symmesoñ.
Matilda filia Thome Vescy.
Alicia nuper vx' liricardi Bewys.
Willhelmus filemyng'.

Summa—xvij.s. iiij.d.
Margareta filia Ricardi Lascy
Elena Pykebusk'
Jordanus Smyth'
Robertus Morys & Dionisia vx' ejus
Alicia serviens Hugonis Rannel-hild
Willelmus filius ejus
Ricardus Lascy
Johanna serviens ejus
Henricus del Legh'
Nicholaus filius ejus
Agnes Werna
Agnes Brodelegh'
Johannes serviens Henrici del Legh'
Johannes Shepherd'
Robertus Nouthird'
Alicia Shepherd'
Summa—xj.s.

Villa de Clayton'.

Adam Coly & Idonia vx' ejus
Agnes Coly
Sara de Clayton'
Matilda Paker
Simon Campio' & Agnes vx' ejus
Ricardus filius ejus
Alicia serviens dicti Simonis
Magota Sharpes
Johanna Bell'
Johannes Kese & Peronilla vx' ejus
Adam Hoggelay & Agnes vx' ejus
Johannes Shepherd' & Agnes vx' ejus
Johannes Porter & Isabella vx' ejus, Wryght'
Johannes Kerrear
Johannes Campio'
Johannes floc & Johanna vx' ejus
Magota Milner
Matilda Tomelyndoghter
Rogerus Coly & Alicia vx' ejus
Matilda Porter
Adam Henrison
Johannes filius ejus
Willelmus filius ejus
Johannes Porter & Matilda vx' ejus
Dionisia fros
Johannes de Hoghelay
Alicia filia ejus

(Membrane 2 b, column 3.)

Beatrix Webster
Johanna Kese
Johannes fllescher
Robertus Dring' & Matilda vx' ejus
Alicia Wydog'
Adam Wurde & Peronilla vx' ejus, Wryght
Johannes Wardso'n
Thomas serviens dicti Ade
Johannes Kese & Magota vx' ejus
Willelmus filius ejus
Johannes filius ejus
Alicia de Barowe.
Willelmus de Clayton' & Agnes vx' ejus
Robertus filius ejus
Johannes Milner & Cecilia vx' ejus
Johannes Serigante'o'n
Peonilla (sic) Kese
Agnes Kese
Johannes Scayler.
Adam Paker

Summa—xvjs.

Villa de Haytefeld'.

Johannes florestor & Alicia vx' ejus
Abanu Waren Margareta vx' ejus
Willelmus filius Thome and Johanna vx' ejus
Thomas atte Hall' & Alicia vx' ejus
Johannes Blakethorn & Alicia vx' ejus
Johannes Alyn & Alicia vx' ejus
Adam del Holm' & Margareta vx' ejus
Beatrix Dewyn
Thomas Wadcock' & Matilda vx' ejus
Willelmus Shephird' & Johanna vx' ejus
Johannes Mawer & Dionisia vx' ejus
Robertus de Parys & Alicia vx' ejus
Willelmus Leche & Matilda vx' ejus
Johannes Richardso'n & Alicia vx' ejus
Willelmus Dey
Johannes Malkynsso'n Matilda vx' ejus
Willelmus del Holme & Johanna vx' ejus
Willelmus de Sandeforth & Dionisia vx' ejus
Johannes filius ejus
Willelmus Brodelegh' & Magota vx' ejus
Thomas Waren & Alicia vx' ejus
Hugo Shepherd' & Johanna vx' ejus
Johannes de Sandeforth & Agnes vx' ejus
Thomas Shorts & Agnes vx' ejus
Johannes Sheman & Agnes vx ejus.
Johannes de Lyngwyth' & Dionisia vx ejus.
Ricardus fiox & Juliana vx ejus.
Johannes Gilsoñ & Johanna vx ejus.
Robertus de Whitfeld' & Magota vx ejus.
Ricardus de Wormelaiy.
Alexander Martyn.
Ricardus filius Roberti & Alicia vx ejus.
Radulphus ye Scaleworth' & Alicia vx ejus.
Thomas Heinrisoñ & Cecilia vx ejus.
Hugo Wryght & Dionisia vx ejus.
Johannes fage & Agnes vx ejus.
Johannes filius Radulphi & Agnes vx ejus.
Agnes Porte.
Johannes Domor & Alicia vx ejus.
Willelmus de Claytoñ & Alicia vx ejus.
Christiana Oxbird.'
Thomas fumreys & Alicia vx ejus.
Johannes de Wrote & Alicia vx ejus.
Johannes de Gaythele & Alicia vx ejus.
Thomas Haket' & Johanna vx ejus.
Johannes Heleuer & Dionisia vx ejus.
Thomas Derky & Agnes vx ejus.
Ricardus de Stirschelaiy & Matilda vx ejus.
Johannes Taylour & Matilda vx ejus.
Ricardus Jubbe & Cecilia vx ejus.
Ricardus Breone & Dionisia vx ejus.
Johannes Charteres & Agnes vx ejus.
Johannes flescher & Alicia vx ejus.
Hugo de Stanes & Agnes vx ejus.
Robertus Oremme & Agnes vx ejus.
Nicholaus de Shitlyngtoñ & Alicia vx ejus.
Thomas de Saurebe & Alicia vx ejus.
Thomas Turnour & Emma vx ejus.
Ricardus Grayne & Cecilia vx ejus.
Johannes seruiens ejus.
Ricardus Raulynsoni.
Robertus Maltoñi.
Robertus Saper.
Thomas Webster.
Ricardus de Hirby.

Thomas Gabknaue.
Johannes Whittecelman vx ejus.
Thomas de Crosby & Matilda vx ejus.
Gilbertus de Berneby & Margareta vx ejus.

Summa—xxiiis.

(Membrane 3, column 1.)

VIIALTA DE BAUTRE.

Robertus de Motoñi & Johanna vx ejus ad valorem militis
Robertus Smyth' & Agnes vx ejus, Merchant
Robertus filius Alani & Agnes vx ejus, Couper
Richard Packer & Johanna vx ejus
Willelmus Cooke & Agnes vx ejus
Willelmus de Mittoñ & Isabella vx ejus
Robertus de Wystoñ & Agnes vx ejus.
Johannes Damysell' & Johanna vx ejus.
Johannes Betesoñ & Auñcia vx ejus.
Johannes Troñ & Agnes vx ejus.
Henricus de Rigetoñi & Johanna vx ejus, Massoñ
Ricardus Tralle & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes Perciuall' & Johanna vx ejus, Cartwryght
Laurenicius seruiens dicti Johannis
Henricus de Randebey & Cristiana vx ejus, Souter
Johannes Lekerman & Amicia vx ejus.
Gailridus Barterm & Agnes vx ejus.
Johannes fiox & Johanna vx ejus, Pedeler
Robertus Leneñt' & Johanna vx ejus, Smyth'
Ricardus Huntte & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes Hillary & Cristiana vx ejus.
Johannes de Gretham & Juliana vx ejus.
Johannes Sotheroñi & Juliana vx ejus.
Johannes Whisteler & Agnes vx ejus.
Johannes Pikerre & Aliæa vx ejus.
Johannes Kypas & Aliæa vx ejus.
Willelmus Webster & Cristiana vx ejus.
Petrus de Marcham & Alia vx ejus, Taylour
Rogerus Walker & Johanna vx ejus, Wryght
Johannes Blaukenkey & Agnes vx ejus, Smyth'

vj. d.
vj. d.
vj. d.
vj. d.
Agnes

Isabella

Willelmus Huchoan & Matilda vx ejus.
Thomas Wryght & Johanna vx ejus, Wryght.
Johannes de Gremel & Lora vx ejus, Spicer.
Johannes Soker & Lora vx ejus.
Johannes Knape & Aucia vx ejus.
Ricardus del Walde & Margareta vx ejus, Souter.
Johannes flete & Matilda vx ejus.
Johanna Edward.
Adam Bromyng' & Elizabetha vx ejus.
Radulphus de Todelay & Johanna vx ejus.
Johannes de Wiltthorp' & Matilda vx ejus.
Johannes de Presto' & Aucia vx ejus.
Johannes de Wrykesop' & Agnes vx ejus, Smyth.
Robertus seruiens dicti Johannis.
Johannes Clerke & Isabella vx ejus, Webster.
Thomas seruiens ejus.
Cecilia Nesse.
Willelmus Nouthird' & Johanna vx ejus.
Rogerus Billohnan.
Johannes Berned' & Isabella vx ejus.
Willelmus Edward' & Aucia vx ejus, Taylour.
Aucia Mayre.
Johannes Bothe & Agnes vx ejus, Webster.
Ricardus seruiens ejus.
Johannes Belgh' & Isabella vx ejus.
Johannes Wildebore & Matilda vx ejus.
Robertus Symnes & Aucia vx ejus.
Johannes filius ejus.
Johannes Cutteshio & Elizabetha vx ejus.
Johannes de York' & Agnes vx ejus.
Willelmus de Biltoh & Custancia vx ejus.
Nicholas Thresher & Agnes vx ejus.
Radulphus Wilkynsone & Alicia vx ejus.
Thomas Gem & Johanna vx ejus, flesheuwer.
Robertus Shepherd' & Elizabetha vx ejus.
Thomas Burtoh & Alicia vx ejus.
Aucia Hardewerd'....

(Membrane 3, column 3.)

Willelmus Woderowe & Isabella vx ejus.
Johannes Sother & Johanna vx ejus.
Johannes Adkynsono & Agnes vx ejus.
Johanna filia ejus.
Robertus Helwys & Isabella vx ejus, Taylour.
Johannes Couper & Matilda vx ejus.
Willelmus Hull' & Elizabetha vx ejus, flesheuwer.
Willelmus Bee & Johanna vx ejus.
Willelmus Oliner & Agnes vx ejus.
Johannes de Houedeñ & Alicia vx ejus.
Johannes filius ejus.
Johannes Bernerd' & Cicilia vx ejus.
Johannes Estrik' & Johanna vx ejus.
Willelmus Tukerd' & Matilda vx ejus.
Johannes Woderoue & Alicia vx ejus.
Agnes de Houedeñ.
Nicholas de Kenton & Matilda vx ejus.
Thomas Smyth' & Magota vx ejus, Smyth.
Stephenus Tukerd' & Johanna vx ejus.
Johannes Welsh & Beatrix vx ejus.
Johannes Thurstañ & Emma vx ejus, Taylour.
Nicholas Huddeson & Johanna vx ejus.
Willelmus Whityng' & Emma vx ejus.
Robertus Miriny.
Willelmus Oliner.
Willelmus filius Thome de Wodhall'....

Summa—xxxix.s. vjd.

Vella (sic) de Bilham.
Willelmus Perkysono & Johanna vx ejus.
Johannes Troune & Elena vx ejus.
Alia filia ejus.
Cecilia Berbotte.
Thomas Smyth' & Agnes vx ejus.
Johannes Wryght.
Emma Paynell.
Robertus Perkysono.

Summa—iij.s. viij.d.

Ville de Hexthorpe et Balby.
Johannes Michelson & Matilda vx ejus.
Thomas filius Johannes Michelson.
Willelmus Wynter & Dionicia vx ejus. iiiij.d. 
Alicia filia dicti Willelmi. iiiij.d. 
Johannes Saghier & Alicia vx ejus. iiiij.d. 
Willelmus Howeson & Sibbota vx ejus. iiiij.d. 
Isabella filia dicti Willelmi. iiiij.d. 
Johannes de Kelfeld. iiiij.d. 
Johannes de Ekyngton. iiiij.d. 
Adam del Grene & Custancia vx ejus. iiiij.d. 
Willelmus Jolyman. iiiij.d. 
Alisa Lawranswyf. iiiij.d. 
Johanna filia ejus. iiiij.d. 
Willelmus Nayler & Juliana vx ejus. iiiij.d. 
Johannes Thomsoñ & Alicia vx ejus. iiiij.d. 
Willelmus Wynter junior & Johanna vx ejus. iiiij.d. 
Custancia Webester. iiiij.d. 
Robertus de Hexthorpe & Custancia vx ejus. iiiij.d. 
Robertus de Ekyngton. iiiij.d. 
Alucia vx Galfreidi. iiiij.d. 
Robertus filius ejus. iiiij.d. 
Johannes Wademan. iiiij.d. 
Johannes Myrfyn. iiiij.d. 
Ricardus de Balby. iiiij.d. 
Rogerus Nunde & Johanna vx ejus. iiiij.d. 
Juliana de Balby. iiiij.d. 
Magota filia ejus. iiiij.d. 
Johannes de Balby & Alicia vx ejus. iiiij.d. 
Johannes filius ejus. iiiij.d. 
Johannes Casson & Margareta vx ejus. iiiij.d. 
Willelmus Baseson & Margareta vx ejus. iiiij.d. 
Isabella vx Johannis Serjant. iiiij.d. 
Matilda Hanwyfe. iiiij.d. 
Willelmus Auborne & Johanna vx ejus. iiiij.d. 
Johannes Rose & Agnes vx ejus. iiiij.d. 
Adam Hanneson & Beatrix vx ejus. iiiij.d. 
Thomas Sagher & Isabella vx ejus. iiiij.d. 
Thomas de Cauthorn & Custancia vx ejus. iiiij.d. 
Willelmus Carter. iiiij.d. 

Summa—xiiij.s. iiiij.d. 3

(Membrane 3b, column 1.)

VILLATA DE BRYMESFORD. 16

Robertus & Alicia vx ejus, Smyth. vij.d. 
Johannes serumens ejus. iiiij.d. 
Alacia Blade. iiiij.d. 
Margaret serumens ejus. iiiij.d. 
Johannes Guneys & Alicia vx ejus. dimid. 
Notarius. 
Marc. 
Ricardus serumens ejus. iiiij.d. 
Johanna serumens ejus. iiiij.d. 
Johannes Blade & Beatrix vx ejus. iiiij.d. 
Hugo Stare. iiiij.d. 
Ricardus Grubber & Alicia vx ejus. iiiij.d. 
Johannes Grubber. iiiij.d. 
Johannes de Bautre & Alicia vx ejus. iiiij.d. 
Nicholaus de Bancke & Emma vx ejus. iiiij.d. 
Ricardus filius ejus. iiiij.d. 
Johannes Coke. iiiij.d. 
Petrus de Birlay & Alicia vx ejus. iiiij.d. 
Agnes Grubber. iiiij.d. 
Ricardus filius ejus. iiiij.d. 
Ricardus de Haddan. iiiij.d. 
Emma Madore. iiiij.d. 
Johanna Bakun. iiiij.d. 
Johannes filius Simonis de Herdwike. iiiij.d. 
Agnes de Herdewik. iiiij.d. 
Robertus Couper & Johanna vx ejus. iiiij.d. 
Johannes del Clife & Emma vx ejus. iiiij.d. 
Thomas Hoghe & Alicia vx ejus. iiiij.d. 
Willelmus Aumore. iiiij.d. 
Johannes serumens ejus. iiiij.d. 
Willelmus Reson & Elena vx ejus. iiiij.d. 
Henricus Swyt & Agnes vx ejus. iiiij.d. 
Willelmus Pacy & Letisia vx ejus. iiiij.d. 
Johannes filius Ricardi Grubber. iiiij.d. 
Johannes Smyth. iiiij.d. 
Johannes Bene. iiiij.d. 
Matilda Orre. iiiij.d. 

Summa—xvij.s. iij.d.

3 This amount is requisite to make up with the other totals the grand summary given for the whole of the Wapentake, but the addition of the items comes to only 13s. Similar discrepancies, however, occur in connection with many of the totals for the townships, &c. In one instance the difference is as much as 10s. It must not therefore be imagined when the items do not tally with the total that any entries have been omitted which are on the Roll. The possibility is (as also with respect to the generality of Subsidy Rolls) that the returns in it are transcripts of separate preliminary documents, and perhaps some, at least, of the discrepancies here noticed are due to the omission of entries that were in such primary accounts.
Brampton' Juxta Wath'.

Robertus del Abdyl
Thomas Pope & Johanna vx° ejus,
Nayler
Johannes del Abdyl & Agnes vx°
ejus, Taylour
Agnes seruiens Johannis del Peke
Thomas Turesman & Johanna vx°
ejus .
Robertus seruiens ejus
Willelmus del Leghe, Taylour, &
Johanna vx° ejus
Richardus del Leghe & Agnes vx°
ejus, Spencer
Willelmus de Wernesworth' &
Elizabetha vx° ejus
Margareta seruiens Willelmi del
Leghe
Johannes Topyng' & Isabella vx°
ejus
Alicia filia ejus
Johannes del Leghe
Robertus de le Werk'
Adam de Aldam
Richardus del Pecke, Wright, &
Elena, vx° ejus
Robertus filius ejus
Robertus filius ejus
Johannes de Coldiowe & Isabella
vx° ejus, Wright
Johanna filia ejus
Johannes filaxbriny, Smyth'
Robertus filius ejus
Willelmus filius ejus
Agnes filia ejus
Willelmus Weberster & Cecilia vx°
ejus
Johannes Cattelynsoñ & Alicia vx°
ejus
Heuricuus de Cosselay & Alicia vx°
ejus
Adam Wild', Sutter, & Cecilia vx°
ejus
Johanna filia ejus
Edmundus del Rodes, Pendder, &
Agnes vx° ejus
Willelmus Cattelyn & Cecilia vx°
ejus
Nabilia (sic) seruiens ejus
Willelmus de Melton & Agnes vx°
ejus, Taylour
Johannes de Kent & Isabella vx°
ejus, Smyth'
Henricus seruiens ejus
Willelmus de Poggeomore
Willelmus de Raynebergh & Alicia
vx° ejus
Dionisia Cepdoghter
Willelmus Nayler & Agnes vx° ejus
Johannes Resoñ & Margareta vx°
ejus
Willelmus del Hill' & Alicia vx°
ejus, Smyth'
Willelmus Resoñ .

(Membrane 3d, column 2.)

Thomas de Honelay & Margareta
vx° ejus
Robertus Blausche & Elizabetha
vx° ejus, Smyght
Johannes de Willutoft & Johanna
vx° ejus
Walterus de Wynteworth & Ce-
cilia vx° ejus
Johannes del Abdyl & Margareta
vx° ejus
Thomas Beynethegate & Johanna
vx° ejus, Firmarius del Granange
Alicia seruiens ejus
Willelmus Anckerman
Robertus Bakester & Matilda vx°
ejus .
Thomas Pogemore & Agnes [vx°]
ejus
Agnus filia ejus
Robertus Carter & Isabella vx°
ejus
Alicia Pete
Richardus Hobson & Agnes vx° ejus
Henricus del Wode
Johannes Day & Alicia vx° ejus
Robertus de Raynebergh' & Eliza-
beth vx° ejus, Marchant del Bestes
Thomas Long'
Adam Pogemore
Johannes Nayler
Willelmus de Braythewell' .
Summa—xxiiij.s. vjd.

Villa de Wath'.

Thomas de Wodhall' & Agnes vx°
ejus, frankeleyn
Thomas seruiens ejus
Alanus Nellessõ & filisia vx° ejus
Willelmus Collay
Hugo Wende
Robertus Elyot' & Elizabetha vx°
ejus
Gilbertus Kene & Isabella vx° ejus
Johannes seruiens ejus
Richardus Huntte & Johanna vx°
ejus
Johanna Bythewater
Johannes Horne & Johanna vx°
ejus
Willelmus filius ejus
Thomas Souter & Johanna vx°
ejus
Willelmus filius ejus
Willelmus filius ejus
Agnes filia dicti Nome
Willelmus Clerk' & Cecilia vx°
ejus
Matilda filia ejus
Robertus del Chaumbire
Juliana Roger
Agnes de Croftoñ
Johanna filia ejus
Johannes Dionis & Alicia vx\(^e\) ejus, iiij.d.
Rogerus Bacon & Emma vx\(^e\) ejus, xij.d.
Firmarius de Manere .
Willelmus filius ejus .
Johannes Pygode & Letitia vx\(^e\) ejus .
Willelmus ffrankys & Juliana vx\(^e\) ejus, xij.d.
Willelmus Hoberd’ & Johanna vx\(^e\) ejus .
Hugo de Neuhall’ & Agnes vx\(^e\) ejus, vj.d.
Willelmus Gessoñ & Isabella, vx\(^e\) ejus .
Agnes flox .
Matilda seruens ejus .
Johannes Catte (?) & Alicia vx\(^e\) ejus .
Matilda filia Isolde .
Ricardus Stenerc .
Willelmus Noterd’ & Matilda vx\(^e\) ejus .
Willelmus Walker & Margareta vx\(^e\) ejus, Firmarius de Manere .
Thomas Magotoñ .
Cecilia Dey .
Rogerus de Shelley & Agnes vx\(^e\) ejus .
Willelmus Howe & Matilda vx\(^e\) ejus .
Agnes filia ejus .
Johannes Adyerce & Alicia vx\(^e\) ejus .
Isabella filia Clerici .
Johannes Blythe & Cristiana vx\(^e\) ejus .
Petrus Held’ & Rosa vx\(^e\) ejus .
Isabella vx\(^e\) Johannes Jonetson .
Thomas Carter & Magota vx\(^e\) ejus .
Johannes Brigeman & Johanna vx\(^e\) ejus .
Johannes Stele & Alicia vx\(^e\) ejus, Smyght’ .
Willelmus seruens ejus .

(Membrane 3b, column 3.)

Johannes Bobkerre & Alicia vx\(^e\) ejus, Bakester .
Alicia Broune, Chapman .
Agnes filia ejus .
Thomas Taylour & Agnes vx\(^e\) ejus, Taylour .
Agnes Cote .
Johannes Wende & Isabella vx\(^e\) ejus .
Henricus Chapman .
Beatrix filia ejus .
Johanna Kepas .
Ricardus Carter & Johanna vx\(^e\) ejus .
Robertus Heilhened’ & Margaret vx\(^e\) ejus, Taylour .
Johannes filius ejus .
Johannes Ryder & Juliana vx\(^e\) ejus .
Willelmus Horne & Cecilia vx\(^e\) ejus .
Johannes Borne & Johanna vx\(^e\) ejus, Taylour .
Robertus Brig & Cecilia vx\(^e\) ejus .
Henricus Theker & Matilda vx\(^e\) ejus .
Johannes Lyster .
Willelmus filius ejus .
Ricardus Womann & Agnes vx\(^e\) ejus, Souter .
Johannes Nouthird’ & Alicia vx\(^e\) ejus .
Johanna Haket’ .
Isabella Hoberd’ .
Alanus Turnour .
Johannes Dey & Alicia vx\(^e\) ejus .

Summa—xxx.s. x.d.

VILLA DE WERMESWORTH.

Henricus de Grendoñ & Agnes vx\(^e\) ejus, frankelyn .
Willelmus Chapman & Juliana vx\(^e\) ejus .
Willelmus Keene & Johanna vx\(^e\) ejus, Wryght .
Hugo Barbour & Emma vx\(^e\) ejus .
Johannes Smyth & Agnes vx\(^e\) ejus, Smyth .
Agnes Cursoñ .
Johanna filia ejus .
Thomas de Barnby & Alicia vx\(^e\) ejus .
Elena de Bautre .
Ricardus filius dicti Elene .
Willelmus filius dicti Elene .
Johannes filius dicti Elene .
Johannes de Wolley & Johanna vx\(^e\) ejus .
Johanna de Popeltoñ .
Agnes filia ejus .
Johannes filius Roberti de flyninglay & Beatrix vx\(^e\) ejus .
Agnes de Cateby .
Johannes seruens dicti Henrici de Grendoñ .
Agnes de Merre .
Johannes Parsonson & Agnes vx\(^e\) ejus .
Juliana seruens dicti Henrici .

Summa—x.s. iiijd.

VILLA DE BRAMLAY.

Johannes Wikersoñ & Sibilla vx\(^e\) ejus, firmarius del Graumge .
Ricardus seruens dicti Johannes .
Johannes seruens dicti Johannis .
Nicholas Milner & Agnes vx\(^e\) ejus .
Henricus Milner & Cristiana vx\(^e\) ejus .

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<td>Johannes de Balne &amp; Magota vx'</td>
<td>eijus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johannes Spinkill' &amp; Alicia vx'</td>
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<td>Adam Shepherd' &amp; Idonia vx' eijus</td>
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<td>Johannes de Scobs &amp; Alicia vx'</td>
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<td>Johannes de Meltoñ &amp; Alicia vx'</td>
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<td>Elizabetha serviens ejus</td>
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<td>Johannes de Caldwel' &amp; Elizabetha vx' eijus, Wright'</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johannes Bateson' &amp; Cristiana vx' eijus</td>
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<td>Simon del Graunge &amp; Matilda vx' eijus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas de Grenchill' &amp; Cecilia vx' eijus</td>
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<td>Thomas Percyms:ñ &amp; Isabella vx' eijus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ricardus de Heywod' &amp; Agnes vx' eijus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johannes de Estwode &amp; Sibota vx' eijus</td>
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<td>Beatrix Savage</td>
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<td>Adam Rawesöñ &amp; Johanna vx' eijus</td>
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<td>Henricus fillescher &amp; Alicia vx' eijus</td>
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<td>Robertus Hert</td>
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<td>Johannes Dod &amp; Alicia vx' eijus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Simon Smyth' &amp; Margareta vx' eijus, Smyth'</td>
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<td>Robertus Shepherd' &amp; Alicia vx' eijus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Petrus Nauthird' &amp; Johanna vx' eijus</td>
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<td>Summa—x.s. iiij.d.</td>
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</table>

(Membrane 4, column 1.)

**VILLATA DE BARMBY**

Johannes főrestery & Agnes vx'

Adam del West' & Agnes vx' ejus

Johannes Shedyng' & Alicia vx' ejus

Johanna Tomwyf'

Johanna filia ejus

Agnes filia ejus

Adam Webster & Margareta vx' ejus

Willelmus Leper & Alicia vx' ejus

Johannes Nonyg' & Alicia vx' ejus

Rogerus Millotson

Matilda Millot

Robertus Milner & Dionisia vx' ejus

Dionisia vx' Thomæ Disoni

Robertus Cook' & Agnes vx' ejus

Robertus de Bormby & Johanna vx' ejus, Marchant de bestes

Johanna serviens dicti Roberti

MARGARETA Warde

Juliana serviens dictae Margarete

Agnes főrestery

Robertus Moncok' & Alicia vx' ejus

Thomas Jonesoñ & Johanna vx' ejus

Ricardus Richardson & Agnes vx' ejus

Johannes filius Elena & Agnes vx' ejus

Dionisia del Hall'

Agnes Olyfdoghter

Margareta Carter

Isabella Tylour

Margareta serviens dictae Isabelle

Juliana Wylocok'

Johannes filius ejus

Johannes Smyth'

Thomas Shephird'

Radulphus Carter & Alicia vx' ejus

Johannes Kilnehirst & Elizabetha vx' ejus

Thomas Shephird' & Johanna vx' ejus

Juliana filia dicti Thome

Robertus Milner & Agnes vx' ejus

Alicia filia ejus

Robertus Cok' & Juliana vx' ejus

Johannes Chamberd' & Alicia vx' ejus

Johanna Shedyng'

Alicia en the Lane

Johanna en the Lane

Richardus Willesoñ & Johanna vx' ejus

Johannes Warde & Elena vx' ejus

Robertus en the Lane & Margareta vx' ejus

Willelmus Cissoñ & Dionisia vx'

Thomas Stenford' & Johanna vx' ejus

Robertus serviens ejus

Thomas Nikesoñ & Dionisia vx' ejus

Margareta Nikesoñ

Johannes filius dicti Thome

Margareta filia ejus

MARGARETA Calwëy

Alicia filia ejus

Robertus Danyell' & Juliana vx' ejus

Johannes Banbery & Johanna vx' ejus

Johannes Wakley & Emma vx' ejus

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3 * Now Barnby.
WAPPENTAGIUM DE STRAFFORD.

Thomas Shemeure & Agnes vx ejus
Thomas Thomworth & Isabella vx ejus
Juliana Boyle
Margaret filia dicte Juliane
Alicia de Crofte
Ricardus de Crofte & Matilda filia ejus
Johannes de Sprotburgh & Elena vx ejus
Thomas Trunkawe & Alicia vx ejus
Robertus Thomesoni & Alicia vx ejus
Adam Doket & Juliana vx ejus
Beatrix filius ejus
Beatrix filia dicti Ade
Ricardus Whyte & Alicia vx ejus
Robertus filius dicti Ricardi
Robertus Masoñ & Margaret vx ejus
Johannes Willesod & Johanna vx ejus
Alicia seruiens dicti Johannis
Matilda Shithere
Thomas Tounour & Elizabetha vx ejus
Johannes Wombok & Emma vx ejus
Elena filia dicti Johannis
Dionisius Haustohn
Johannes Whette & Margaret vx ejus
Thomas Libber & Alicia vx ejus
Ricardus Taylour & Johanna vx ejus
Johannes de Ekyngtoñi & Alicia vx ejus
Elizabetha Storore
Rogerus de Prestoñ & Agnes vx ejus
Ricardus Letyll & Johanna vx ejus
Willelmus de Hayteföld & Isabella vx ejus
Alicia Hogedoghter
Cecilia Gamyll'
Petrus Hogesoni
Willelmus Laysing & Alicia vx ejus
Adam Richardsoñ & Beatrix vx ejus
Agnes del Clay
Beatrix filia Ricardi
Alicia filia ejus
Johannes Camyll & Margaret vx ejus
Johanna filia ejus
Robertus filius dicti Johannis
Thomas filius Willelmii
Adam Broune
Adam filius ejus
Thomas de Sekiliof
Johannes Presteño
Johannes Danysoñ
Henricus Whet & Agnes vx ejus
Adam Battesoñ & Alicia vx ejus.
Summa—xxx.vij.s. iiij.d.

(Membrane 4, column 2.)

VILLATA PART' DE PYKEDOUR.

Ricardus Perkysoñ & Gudus (!)
xv ejus
Johanna Perkyn
Robertus filius ejus
Robertus Hannesoñ & Agnes vx ejus
Robertus Baxterman & Agnes vx ejus.
Johannes de Bedford' & Matilda vx ejus
Robertus Ledeñeter & Magota vx ejus
Sibilla Robyndoghter
Johannes Hoggesoñ
Henricus Walker
Robertus Dey
Johannes Hannesoñ
Cecilia filia Roberti
Summa—iiij.s. iiij.d.

VILLATA DE TODEWYK.

Henricus Taylour & Johanna vx ejus, Taillour
Henricus Carter & Johanna vx ejus
Willelmus Gossyp & Isabella vx ejus
Edmundus de Worteñay & Matilda vx ejus, Marchant de beste
Willelmus Sayndeponsa & Kermina vx ejus, synnenkley
Richard Pensax
Katerina seruiens dicti Willelmi
Johannes seruiens dicti Willelmi
Johannes de Kerre
Adam Silkoñ & Emma vx ejus
Johannes Silcoñ & Johanna vx ejus
Isabella Rage
Johanna Rage
Agnes de Penystoñ
Johannes seruiens dicti Agnetis
Willelmus Coward & Alicia vx ejus
Johannes Bird & Dionisia vx ejus

iiij.d.

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### WAPPENTAGIUM DE STRAFFORD

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<td>Adam Smyth' &amp; Agnes vx' ejus</td>
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<td>Johannes Smyth'</td>
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<td>Dionisia Smyth'</td>
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<td>Willelmus Grasse &amp; Agnes vx' ejus</td>
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<td>Willelmus Turre &amp; Elena vx' ejus</td>
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<td>Willelmus Hudeenso</td>
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<td>Walterus Gall' &amp; Johanna vx' ejus</td>
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<td>Cristiana Seruante'</td>
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<td>Matilda de Gaytcedor'</td>
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<td>Johannes Collesonso &amp; Agnes vx' ejus</td>
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<td>Elena filia dicti Johannis</td>
<td>iiij.d</td>
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<td>Robertus Noll' &amp; Agnes vx' ejus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Radulphus Hamnesso &amp; Matilda vx' ejus</td>
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a Now Arnthorpe.
VILLATA DE KIRKSANDALL'.

Willelmus Smyth' & Isabella vx' ejus

Willelmus Wayte & Johanna vx' ejus, Wryght'

Johannes, filius dicti Willelmus, & Isabella vx' ejus

Rogerus Moldson

Johannes Ball'

Willelmus Laycock'

Dionisia del Kell'

Isabella Dobson

Willelmus Malkynson & Dionisia vx' ejus

Robartus franks

Johannes de Lyndesey

Magota Soyno

Alicia filia dictie Magote

Willelmus Raghed

Johannes del fiery & Dionisia vx' ejus

Isabella firere

Johanna filia dictie Isabelle

Thomas de Wilayk & Johanna vx' ejus

Johannes Webester & Isabella vx' ejus

Johannes Robynson & Agnes vx' ejus, Souter

Robartus seruiens dicti Johannis, Riche

Dionisia Arne

Johannes Saundirman & Johanna vx' ejus

Johannes Saundirman senior

Robertus Wodeock & Johanna vx' ejus

Johannes Cok' & Matilda vx' ejus.

Agnes Gage

Emma filia dictie Agnetis

Alexander de Rokeby & Alicia vx' ejus, Marchant des bestes

Mergeria seruiens dicti Alexandri

Johannes Plomer

Johannes Smyth' & Idonia vx' ejus, Smyth'

Johanna filia dicti Johannis

Dionisia filia dicti Johannis

Willelmus seruiens dicti Johannis

Robertus Taylour & Elena vx' ejus

Matilda Saunderyrys

Franciscus Curso'n & Isabella vx' ejus, Smyth'

Johannes seruiens dicti francisci

Hugo de folewo'd & Agnes vx' ejus, Taylour

Robertus seruiens dicti Hudonis

Johanna seruiens dicti Hudonis

Johannes filius dicti Johannis

Agnes de Boldchawe

Adam de Boldchawe

Johannes filius dicti Ade

(Membrane 4b, column 1.)

Henricus de Holme & Sibilla vx' ejus, Souter

Johannes seruiens dicti Henrici

Thomas Wayte & Matilda vx' ejus

Agnes filia dicti Thome

Elena Houskerud

Willelmus Malkynson

Alicia Wryght'

Willelmus Batte & Alicia vx' ejus

Ricardus Telhore

Margareta de Chme

Alicia seruiens dictie Margarete

Hugo Wayte & Cecilia vx' ejus

Johannes Theethe & Agnes vx' ejus

Agnes Chencorio (f)

Johannes Brother & Johanna vx' ejus

Hugo filius dicti Johannis

Johannes Wryght'

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Willelmus Veyle & Alicia vx ejus, Marchaunt ... xij.d.
Johannes seruens dicti Willelmi ... iiij.d.
Johannes Goldsmith & Cecilia vx ejus ... iiij.d.
Johanna Henryslyf ... iiij.d.
Willelmus de Stayntoñ & Margareta vx ejus ... iiij.d.
Johannes Norys & Emma vx ejus ... iiij.d.
Ricardus Osbari & Emma vx ejus ... iiij.d.
Willelmus de Helugby & Alicia vx ejus ... iiij.d.
Johannes de Oxenford ... iiij.d.
Cristiana de Oxenford ... iiij.d.
Willelmus Breton & Isabella vx ejus ... iiij.d.
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Johanna de Lond ... iiij.d.
Willelmus Rouland & Elena vx ejus ... iiij.d.
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Johannes seruens dicti Ricardi ... iiij.d.
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Thomas Wake & Johanna vx ejus ... iiij.d.
Johannes Theker & Alicia vx ejus ... iiij.d.
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Willelmus de Stokwell & Cecilia vx ejus ... iiij.d.
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Osbarñ Dawesoñ & Johanna vx ejus ... iiij.d.
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Willelmus seruens dicti Ricardi ... iiij.d.
Johannea seruens dicti Johanni ... iiij.d.
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Agnes filia dictie Agnetis ... iiij.d.
Willelmus Mounk' & Agnes vx ejus ... iiij.d.
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Willelmus filius dicti Willelmi ... iiij.d.
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(Membrane 4b, column 2.)

Robertus Brabayn & Margareta vx ejus ... iiij.d.
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Johannes de Prioys & Alreda vx ejus .... iiiij.d.
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Robertus Weppe & Margareta vx ejus .... iiiij.d.
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Johannes Sheperd & Emma vx ejus .... iiiij.d.
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Adam Sheperd & Alicia vx ejus .... iiiij.d.
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Willelmus atte Hall' & Olyf' vx ejus .... iiiij.d.
Thomas Alsey & Agnes vx ejus .... iiiij.d.
Willelmus seruens dicti Thome .... iiiij.d.
Thomash Sharpe & Isabella vx ejus .... iiiij.d.
Ricardus Shepird' .... iiiij.d.
Johannes filius dicti Ricardi .... iiiij.d.
Ricardus de Lound' .... iiiij.d.
Robertus Long' & Alicia vx ejus .... iiiij.d.
Robertus Broune & Johanna vx ejus .... iiiij.d.
Johannes de Lound' .... iiiij.d.
Alien Long' .... iiiij.d.
Dionisius Long' .... iiiij.d.
Johannes de Flogtôn & Clara vx ejus .... iiiij.d.
Magota Swan .... iiiij.d.
Ricardus de Donecastre & Beatrix vx ejus .... iiiij.d.
Thomas Smyth' & Isabella vx ejus .... iiiij.d.
Ricardus filius ejus .... iiiij.d.
Agnes filia ejus .... iiiij.d.
Isabella filia ejus .... iiiij.d.
Johannes Ward & Elena vx ejus .... iiiij.d.
Johannes de Wod & Johanna vx ejus .... iiiij.d.
Robertus Cartar & Alicia vx ejus .... iiiij.d.
Johannes Long' .... iiiij.d.
Robertus Lowe .... iiiij.d.
Johannes Hert' .... iiiij.d.

Summa—xxj.d.

VILLATA de DERFELD. 6

Willelmus Souter & Margaret vx ejus .... iiiij.d.
Willelmus filius ejus .... iiiij.d.

Elizabetha filia ejus .... iiiij.d.
Alicia Parsonseruant .... iiiij.d.
Ricardus Derlyng' & Isabella vx ejus .... iiiij.d.
Ricardus filius dicti Ricardi .... iiiij.d.
Johanna filia dicti Ricardi .... iiiij.d.
Agnes filia dicti Ricardi .... iiiij.d.
Thomas de Crotofn & Elizabetha vx ejus .... iiiij.d.
Ricardus de Wodhall' .... iiiij.d.
Juliana seruens dicti Ricardi .... iiiij.d.
Willelmus fillescuer & Agnes vx ejus .... iiiij.d.
Robertus de Shegham & Elizabetha vx ejus, Mason .... viij.d.
Beatrix filia dicti Roberti .... iiiij.d.
Margareta de Hyndelay .... iiiij.d.
Johanna fox .... iiiij.d.
Alicia seruens Thome de Crotofn .... iiiij.d.
Thomas de Crok' & Isabella vx ejus, Mason .... viij.d.
Robertus Crok' .... iiiij.d.
Elizabetha de Huderfeldes .... iiiij.d.
Matilda filscuer .... iiiij.d.
Johannes Smyth' .... iiiij.d.
Isabella Hyne' .... iiiij.d.
Isabella Marchell' .... iiiij.d.
Alexander Parmenteuer .... iiiij.d.
Alicia de Thorp' .... iiiij.d.
Thomas de Wakefeld' & Cecilia vx ejus .... iiiij.d.
Agnes Gentildoehter .... iiiij.d.
Margareta Bryam .... iiiij.d.
Matilda Spunk' .... iiiij.d.
Johanna Vikarservantu .... iiiij.d.
Thomas Derlyng' .... iiiij.d.
Alicia seruens Johannis de Almanbery .... iiiij.d.
Johannes Hyne' .... iiiij.d.
Johannes 'ongmeathy' .... iiiij.d.
Johannes de Kockyn .... iiiij.d.
Willelmus de Dal' .... iiiij.d.
Thomas Brewester .... iiiij.d.
Willelmus Chapman .... iiiij.d.
Ricardus Edward' & Alicia vx ejus .... iiiij.d.
Thomas de Carletofn .... iiiij.d.
Willelmus Hanard .... iiiij.d.
Thomas seruens Thome de Carletofn .... iiiij.d.
Thomas Bosseuill' & Agnes vx ejus .... iiiij.d.
Johannes filius dicti Thome .... iiiij.d.
Jacobus filius dicti Thome .... iiiij.d.

(Membrane 4b, column 3.)

Willelmus seruens dicti Thome .... iiiij.d.
Edwardus Bosseuill' .... iiiij.d.
Johannes Smythlay .... iiiij.d.

6 Now Darfield.
Willelmus seruiens dicti Johannis
Adam Carter & Alicia vx ejus,
Agnes Spenser
Willelmus de Spayn & Agnes vx ejus
Richardus Annotation, Wryght
Johannes de Spayn & Matilda vx ejus
Johannes Walker & Sibilla vx ejus
Richardus del Hill' & Margaretæ
Johannes seruiens dicti Ricardi
Alicia seruiens dicti Ricardi
Eua seruiens dicti Ricardi
Richardus Spark' & Alicia vx ejus
Johannes Basok' & Alicia vx ejus
Thomas frape
Adam de Wodhall' & Alicia vx ejus, Marchau des Bestes
Johannes filius dicti Ade
Thomas seruiens dicti Ade
Adam filius dicti Ade
Summa—xxij.s. vj.d.

(Membrane 5, column 1.)

VILLA DE RODIRHAM?

Willelmus Lyster & Agnes vx ejus,
Lyster
Johannes seruiens ejus
Alicia seruiens ejus
Robertus Hogg' & Johanna vx ejus
Johannes Nutte & Agnes vx ejus
Petrus de fletherstain & Isabella
vx ejus
Robertus Kene & Elena vx ejus,
Thomas Prentys & Alicia vx ejus
Johanna fleghoul
Nicholans Taylor & Isabella vx ejus
Johannes Peresoñ & Johanna vx ejus, Taylour
Radulphus del Schagh'
Juliana Taylor
Johanna filia ejus
Johannes, seruiens Ade Symme-
sono, & Alicia vx ejus
Richardus Chapman & Johanna vx ejus, Spicer
Willelmus Bugge & Alicia vx ejus, Bakester
Johannes de Berneslay & Elizabetha vx ejus
Robertus seruiens ejus
Walterm seruiens ejus
Willelmus seruiens ejus
Matilda Candeler

Willelmus de Wynkelay & Crystal-
tiana vx
Thomas Mason
Richardus de Paldeñ & Cecilia vx ejus
Johannes filius ejus
Adam Symmesoñ & Alicia vx ejus, Souter
Beatrix Skyunner
Johannes Webster & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes Wykir & Leticia vx ejus
Johannes Wykir & Agnes vx ejus
Johanna Swerdsliper
Willelmus Wykyn & Katerina vx ejus
Willelmus seruiens ejus
Johanna (sic) Quenesoñ & Alicia
vx ejus
Johannes Cady & Leticia vx ejus
Willelmus de Wolehous & Margare-
ta vx ejus, Ireoumanger
Johannes de Wynteworth'
Robertus Warde & Johanna vx ejus
Johannes de Chesterfeld' &
Johanna vx ejus
Richardus Taylor & Emma vx ejus, Taylour
Alicia ancilla ejus
Adam Mawher & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes filius ejus
Radulphus Lyster & Juliana vx ejus
Thomas seruiens ejus
Willelmus Kene & Margaretæ vx ejus, Ostler
Alicia ancilla ejus
Alicia Marschall'
Johannes Louot' & Alicia vx ejus,
Walkere
Isabella filia ejus
Alicia ancilla ejus
Johannes Gardiner & Beatrix vx ejus,
Walker
Emma Bugg
Johannes Milner
Willelmus Mennot' & Custancia
vx ejus
Rogerus Sparowe & Johanna vx ejus
Willelmus Pawesoñ & Johanna vx ejus
Elizabetha Chaloner
Johannes Chaloner filius ejus
Johannes seruiens ejus
Richardus de Mapelbek' & Beatrix
vx ejus, Webester
Richardus Palmer, Mason

Rotherham.
Leticia ancilla ejus  
Johannes de Riggeby & Elizabetha  
  vx ejus, Taylour  
Margery de Brampton  
  iii.j.d.
Henricus del Kerre & Beatrix vx ejus, Webster  
  vj.d.
Robertus de Addewyk' & Beatrix  
  iii.j.d.
  vx ejus, Smythk' 
Johannes seruiens ejus  
  iii.j.d.
Robertus de Hundscheft'  
  iii.j.d.
Isabella Nettemaker  
  iii.j.d.
Willelmus Kanner & Isabella vx ejus  
  iii.j.d.
Simon frater ejus  
  iii.j.d.
Robertus de Rodes & Isabella vx ejus  
  iii.j.d.

(Membrane 5, column 2.)

Robertus Wyker & Margareta vx ejus, Webester  
  vj.d.
Richardus Schaloner Alicia vx ejus  
  Conerle(d)-waer  
  xij.d.
Adam Celemann Johanna vx ejus  
  iiij.d.
Johannes Wright' Cecilia (?) vx ejus  
  iiij.d.
Robertus seruius ejus  
  iii.j.d.
Henricus de Estwode Alicia vx ejus, Taylour  
  vj.d.
Johannes filius ejus  
  iii.j.d.
Willelmus Hering Johanna vx ejus  
  iii.j.d.
Gilbertus Kyrkan Johanna vx ejus  
  iii.j.d.
Johannes Kyrkan Johanna vx ejus  
  iii.j.d.
Godfraydus Agnes vx ejus  
  iiij.d.
Agnes Hylswadogther  
  iiij.d.
Willelmus Wahh' Johanna vx ejus  
  iiij.d.
Petrus Carter Johanna vx ejus  
  iiij.d.
Willelmus Hunscheft' Agnes vx ejus  
  iiij.d.
Johannes Brantoñ Elisabetha vx ejus  
  iiij.d.
Johannes filius ejus  
  iiij.d.
Johanna ancilla ejus  
  iiij.d.
Eliseus Walsh' Alicia vx ejus  
  iiij.d.
Ibota Arkimaker  
  iii.j.d.
Robertus Godde Elena vx ejus  
  iiij.d.
Matilda Swynherd'  
  iii.j.d.
Thomas Tubb', Souter  
  iii.j.d.
Matilda Tubb'  
  iii.j.d.
Ibota Waferer  
  iii.j.d.
Willelmus Sclatter  
  iii.j.d.
Elena ancilla ejus  
  iii.j.d.
Thomas Godcale  
  iii.j.d.
Johannes Mersburgh' Elisot' vx ejus, Marchant  
  x.s.
Alicia ancilla ejus  
  iii.j.d.
Willelmus Wahh'  
  iii.j.d.
Rosa ancilla Johannis Mersburg'  
  iii.j.d.
Johannes Carter, seruius ejus,  
  Alicie vx ejus  
  iii.j.d.

Robertus Godde  
  iii.j.d.
Willelmus Ledbeter Elena vx ejus  
  iii.j.d.
Robertus Schapman Marior' vx ejus  
  iii.j.d.
Johannes Delhone  
  iii.j.d.
Johannes de Dalton Emma vx ejus  
  iii.j.d.
Willelmus Lambbe Marior' vx ejus, Smythk'  
  vj.d.
Johannes de Wyrsoppe Johanna vx ejus  
  iii.j.d.
Willelmus seruius ejus  
  iii.j.d.
Robertus de Bolh Ibota vx ejus,  
  Marchant  
  v.s.
Robertus seruius ejus, Alicia vx ejus  
  iii.j.d.
Henricus de Bolh Agnes vx ejus,  
  Oster  
  xij.d.
Alicia ancilla ejus  
  iii.j.d.
Johannes Bugg Emma vx ejus  
  iii.j.d.
Robertus Marschall' Alia vx ejus,  
  Smythk'  
  vj.d.
Willelmus seruius ejus  
  iii.j.d.
Daud Walscheman Margareta vx ejus  
  iiij.d.
Johannes Barbot  
  iii.j.d.
Radulphus Pouay Cristiana vx ejus  
  iiij.d.
Nicholas Bakster Cristiana vx ejus, Baker  
  vj.d.
Willelmus Hayward' Margareta  
  vx ejus  
  iiij.d.
Nicholas Palden Agnes vx ejus,  
  Draper  
  xij.d.
Daud Walschman seruius ejus  
  iii.j.d.
Alicia ancilla ejus  
  iii.j.d.
Robertus Perour Johanna vx ejus,  
  Smythk'  
  vj.d.
Margareta Garle  
  iii.j.d.
Agnes filia ejus  
  iii.j.d.
Johannes de Wyntwerth' &  
  Clementia vx, Taylour  
  vj.d.
Thoman le Dey, de Estwode,  
  Marior' vx  
  iii.j.d.
Johanna filia ejus  
  iii.j.d.
Richardus Folyot Lucia vx ejus,  
  Walker  
  vj.d.
Custancia filia Lucie  
  iiij.d.
Agnes filia ejus  
  iiij.d.
Robertus Law, Draper  
  xij.d.
Agnes ancilla ejus  
  iii.j.d.
Johannes filius ejus  
  iii.j.d.
Robertus Bradley Alicia vx,  
  Backet  
  vj.d.
Johannes Mode  
  iii.j.d.
Johannes Wyot Elisot' vx ejus  
  iiij.d.
Johannes seruius ejus  
  iii.j.d.
Johannes de Estwode Agnes  
  vx  
  iii.j.d.
Johannes Wynne  
  iii.j.d.
Richardus Cresuill' Cristiana vx ejus  
  iii.j.d.
Thomas Bakester Betrix vx,  
  Oster  
  xl.d.
Thomas seruius ejus  
  iii.j.d.
(Membrane 5, column 3.)

Margareta ancilla ejus . . . . iiijd.
Willelmus del Lawhe Cicilia vx . . . . iiijd.
Thomas Butchar Agnes vx ejus . . . . iiijd.
Willelmus Butchar Johanna vx ejus . . . . iiijd.
Willelmus Kene Ibotvx ejus . . . . iiijd.
Agnes vx Mathie . . . . iiijd.
Matilda filia ejus . . . . iiijd.
Willelmus de Badesworth Magota vx Bakester . . . . xijd.
Thomas serenus ejus . . . . iiijd.
Johannes de Dretok Juliana vx ejus, Tailour . . . . vjd.
Johannes flox Marior' vx ejus, Smyth' . . . . vjd.
Willelmus Motein Idonia vx ejus . . . . iiijd.
Ricardus Spark' Alisia vx ejus, Sleder . . . . vjd.
Matilda Broune . . . . iiijd.
Katerina filia ejus . . . . iiijd.
Elisot' del Peke . . . . iiijd.
Johannes de Mapples Alisia vx ejus, Seyeur . . . . vjd.
Thomas Bolaschesch' Alisia vx ejus, Dropour . . . . vjd.
Johannes Forssaud' Isabella vx ejus . . . . iiijd.
Symon Gardinerman Margareta vx ejus . . . . iiijd.
Elsens Carpenter, Cartwryth, Elisot' vx ejus . . . . vjd.
Willelmus filius ejus . . . . iiijd.
Johannes Mabil' Emma vx ejus, Drapour . . . . xijd.
Johannes de Palden Isaubella vx, Berker . . . . xijd.
Margaretia filia ejus . . . . iiijd.
Cibella ancilla ejus . . . . iiijd.
Ricardus Plummar Agnes vx ejus . . . . iiijd.
Johannes filia ejus . . . . iiijd.
Johannes Yhoull (i) . . . . iiijd.
Alanus Webster Emma vx ejus, Webster . . . . vjd.
Alicia Heryng' . . . . iiijd.
Elisot'Adam . . . . iiijd.
Betrix Barbot . . . . iiijd.
Agnes Geflotghter . . . . iiijd.
Johannes Crane Alisia vx ejus . . . . iiijd.
Johannes Dolygn Agnes vx ejus . . . . iiijd.
Johannes de Retfooth Emma vx ejus . . . . iiijd.
Adam Skotte Beatrich vx ejus . . . . iiijd.
Rosa Cartwryth, Maltemaker . . . . vjd.
Alicia ancilla ejus . . . . iiijd.
Elisot' Grace . . . . iiijd.
Johannes Gryse Agnes vx ejus . . . . iiijd.
Willelmus de Mapples Margareta vx ejus, Berker . . . . ijd.
Rosa filia ejus . . . . iiijd.
Johannes filius ejus . . . . iiijd.
Thomas Brestar . . . . iiijd.
Rogerus serenus Willelmi Mapplis iiijd.
Ricardus Losland . . . . iiijd.
Robertus Sanage Matilda vx ejus . . . . iiijd.
Ricardus Note Johanna vx ejus . . . . iiijd.
Elena filia Galfridi . . . . iiijd.
Johannes Prentis Elianora vx ejus . . . . iiijd.
Robertus de Roderyham Aliciavx ejus . . . . iiijd.
Johannes Legger, Tailour . . . . vjd.
Willelmus de Bramtoin . . . . iiijd.
Johannes Frere . . . . iiijd.
Robertus Cartowryth, Cartowryth . . . . vjd.
Alicia ancilla ejus . . . . iiijd.
Robertus Bugg' Emma vx ejus . . . . iiijd.
Willelmus Pekalman, Fleuner . . . . vjd.
Johannes serenus ejus . . . . iiijd.
Adam Spiser Elisabetha vx ejus, Spicer . . . . vjd.
Alicia ancilla ejus . . . . iiijd.
Betrix Atywewll' . . . . iiijd.
Rogger Westryn Amicia vx ejus . . . . iiijd.
Thomans Wryth Betrix vx ejus . . . . iiijd.
Willelmus serenus ejus . . . . iiijd.
Johanna Buldour . . . . iiijd.
Katerina Skyner . . . . iiijd.
Gilbertus Barker Christiana vx ejus . . . . iiijd.
Cicilia Baker . . . . iiijd.
Willelmus Schepe Cicilia vx ejus, Smyth' . . . . vjd.
Willelmus Baker, Baker . . . . ijd.
Marior' ancilla ejus . . . . iiijd.
Ibot' filia ejus . . . . iiijd.
Robertus serenus ejus . . . . iiijd.
Johannes Loueday . . . . iiijd.
Willelmus Knyette Margareta vx ejus . . . . iiijd.
Ricardus Baker Elena vx ejus . . . . iiijd.
Johannes Colt Katerina vx ejus . . . . iiijd.

(Membrane 5b, column 1.)

Johannes filius ejus . . . . iiijd.
Ricardus Butwhayt Johanna vx ejus . . . . iiijd.
Agnus filia ejus . . . . iiijd.
Magota Bugg' . . . . iiijd.
Johannes ancilla ejus . . . . iiijd.
Robertus Sudoler' Emma vx ejus . . . . iiijd.
Summa cxviiij. s.

VILLATA DE TRETON. 8

Willelmus Hobbes & Emma vx ejus . . . . iiijd.

8 Now Treton.
Magota de Wales    . . . . . iiijd.
Johanna Balle    . . . . . iiijd.
Idonias filia ejus    . . . . . iiijd.
Agnes Colle    . . . . . iiijd.
Willelmus Dewyn Cristiana vx ejus    . . . . . iiijd.
Agnes de Byrlay    . . . . . iiijd.
Willelmus Selery Juliana vx ejus    . . . . . iiijd.
Thomas servanus ejus    . . . . . iiijd.
Thomas Parsonman Alicia vx ejus    . . . . . iiijd.
Willelmus de Cotes (?) Agnes vx ejus    . . . . . iiijd.
Johannes Sussan    . . . . . iiijd.
Robertus Sussan    . . . . . iiijd.
Ricardus Smyth Isabel vx ejus    . . . . . iiijd.
Johannes filius ejus    . . . . . iiijd.
Ricardus Gean Agnes vx ejus    . . . . . iiijd.
Radolphus Cutford' Alicia vx ejus    . . . . . iiijd.
Robertus Shephird' Alicia vx ejus    . . . . . iiijd.
Willelmus Sheperd    . . . . . iiijd.
Robertus Mentwet'    . . . . . iiijd.
Alicia filia Hugonis    . . . . . iiijd.
Magota ye Woman    . . . . . iiijd.
Cristiana Shephird'    . . . . . iiijd.
Johannes Conyer Johanna vx ejus    . . . . . iiijd.
Johannes Quayntorell' Agnes vx ejus    . . . . . iiijd.
Willelmus Gillowe Margarita vx ejus    . . . . . iiijd.
Johanna Quayntell'    . . . . . iiijd.
Alicia Oubre    . . . . . iiijd.
Ciilila Gibwyf'    . . . . . iiijd.
Willelmus del Heye    . . . . . iiijd.
Ricardus Birly Johanna vx ejus    . . . . . iiijd.
Thomas Turnour Margota vx ejus    . . . . . iiijd.
Thomas Wateseñi    . . . . . iiijd.
Alanus Shephird'    . . . . . iiijd.
Thomas Smyth Cristiana vx ejus    . . . . . iiijd.
Ricardus filius Thome Smyth    . . . . . iiijd.
Ricardus filius dicti Thorne'    . . . . . iiijd.
Isabella Parsonhifter    . . . . . iiijd.
Johannes de Claytoñ Aliciavx ejus, Taylour    . . . . . vjd.
Johannes Parsonseruant    . . . . . iiijd.
Adam Colle    . . . . . iiijd.
Thomas Parsonman    . . . . . iiijd.
Bernog' Jason (?) Agnes vx ejus, Taillow    . . . . . vjd.
Johannes del Hall'    . . . . . vjd.
Idonea del Halle    . . . . . vjd.
Johannes atte Halle    . . . . . vjd.
Cicilia seruus (sic) ejus    . . . . . iiijd.
Katerina Terell'    . . . . . iiijd.
Ricardus Waren Johanna vx ejus    . . . . . iiijd.
Ricardus Hiche Isabella vx ejus    . . . . . iiijd.
Johannes del Hole Isabella vx ejus    . . . . . iiijd.
Johannes Thornhill' Cicilia vx ejus    . . . . . iiijd.
Johannes Helot' Alicia vx ejus, Barker    . . . . . xijd.
Johannes filius ejus    . . . . . iiijd.
Magota servieus ejus    . . . . . iiijd.
Johannes Derby    . . . . . iiijd.
Willelmus de Bilham Alicia vx ejus    . . . . . iiijd.
Thomas Milner Alicia vx ejus    . . . . . iiijd.
Johannes de Bilham Alicia vx ejus    . . . . . iiijd.
Radolphus de Bilham Alicia vx ejus    . . . . . iiijd.
Johannes Milner Elena vx ejus    . . . . . iiijd.
Johannes Doyle Alicia vx ejus    . . . . . iiijd.
Hugo Baret Margreta vx ejus    . . . . . iiijd.
Nicholans Northwell'    . . . . . iiijd.
Summa—xxiij.s. iiijd.

WERMESWORTH' ET KERHOU' CUM LIBERTATE BEATE MARIE.

Johannes de flyinglay & Dionisia vx ejus, Marchant de bestes    . . . . . ijs.
Willelmus filius ejus    . . . . . iiijd.
Agnes serviens ejus    . . . . . iiijd.
Johannes de Lancaster    . . . . . iiijd.
Thomas de Edlyngton Margerita vx, Lyester    . . . . . xijd.
Johannes de Bramham    . . . . . iiijd.
Elizbeth de flyingley    . . . . . iiijd.
Ricardus Clerkson Custancia vx ejus    . . . . . iiijd.

(Membrane 5b, column 2.)

Willelmus Golde & Agnes vx ejus    . . . . . iiijd.
Johannes Warde & Alicia vx ejus, Smyth'    . . . . . vijd.
Ricardus de Castroff'    . . . . . iiijd.
Robertus Bramlay & Alicia vx ejus    . . . . . iiijd.
Custancia de Bromesley    . . . . . iiijd.
Petrus Gowyn & Johanna vx ejus    . . . . . iiijd.
Margreta Done    . . . . . iiijd.
Willelmus Sele & Emma vx ejus    . . . . . iiijd.
Ricardus Kempe & Emma vx ejus    . . . . . iiijd.
Sibilla Sele    . . . . . iiijd.
Thomas Nychcht    . . . . . iiijd.
Johanna filia ejus    . . . . . iiijd.
Henricus Walker & Isabella vx ejus    . . . . . iiijd.
Henricus filius Johannis Enotaon'    . . . . . iiijd.
Alicia Warde    . . . . . iiijd.

Summa—x.s. ijd.

(Membrane 6, column 1.)

VILLATA DE HOTON' PAYNELL'.

Johannes de Brodui & Alicia vx ejus    . . . . . iiijd.
Johannes de Man & Johanna vx ejus    . . . . . iiijd.
Robertus de Dewesbiry & Dionisia
vē ejus .
Johannes Cussoñ & Alicia vē
ejus .
Johannes Carter & Magota vē
ejus .
Thomas de firkelay & Cecilia vē
ejus .
Robertus Milner & Johanna vē
ejus .
Laurenccius Auge & Agnes vē
ejus .
Thomas Oyl' & Elizabetha vē
ejus .
Willelmus del Rodes & Matilda
vē ejus .
Willelmus Turnour & Alicia vē
ejus .
Johannes filius Thome & Cecilia
vē ejus, Taylour .
Johannes de Stilyngflete & Alicia
vē ejus, Taylour .
Simon Godeyeere & Johanna vē
ejus, Smyth'.
Thomas del Clfy' & Margareta vē
ejus .
Willelmus Norman & Cecilia vē
ejus .
Johannes de Croppehill' & Alicia
vē ejus .
Johannes Campiñ & Beatrix vē
ejus .
Willelmus de Ryglay & Matilda
vē ejus .
Thomas Bernill' & Alicia vē ejus
iiijd.
Rogerus Tron & Magota vē ejus.
Johannes Brewester & Agnes vē
ejus .
Radulphus Diaoñ & Dionisia vē
ejus .
Ricardus Wyld' & Agnes vē ejus.
Stephanus Shephird' & Cecilia
vē ejus .
Henricus Nouthird' & Agnes vē
 ejus .
Willelmus Yongcok & Margareta
vē ejus .
Robertus atte Hall' & Alicia vē
 ejus .
Johannes Taylour & Isabella vē
 ejus .
Johannes de Meltoñ & Cecilia vē
 ejus .
Robertus de Stodefold' & Matilda
vē ejus .
Adam fflescher & Leticia vē ejus.
Thomas florest & Elena vē ejus.
Johannes Gyllot' & Clara vē ejus.
Thomas Bell' & Matilda vē ejus .
iiijd.
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<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simon</td>
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<tr>
<td>de fetherstoñ &amp; Johanna</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johannes de Morlay &amp; Johanna vx' ejus</td>
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<td>Johannes filius ejus senior</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johannes filius ejus junior</td>
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<td>Willelmus Smyth' &amp; Juliana vx' ejus</td>
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<td>Johanna filia ejus</td>
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<td>Agnes filia ejus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas late &amp; Dionisia vx' ejus</td>
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<td>Johannes Taylor &amp; Johanna vx' ejus</td>
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<td>Thomas de Holay &amp; Johanna vx' ejus</td>
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<td>Robertus Hare &amp; Johanna vx' ejus</td>
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<td>Ricardus Campion junior &amp; Johanna vx' ejus</td>
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<td>Ricardus Campion senior &amp; Magota vx' ejus</td>
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<td>Adam de Kirkham &amp; Dionisia vx' ejus, Smymer</td>
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<td>Johannes Bernard' &amp; Johanna vx' ejus</td>
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<td>Ricardus Campioñ</td>
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<td>Johannes filius ejus</td>
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<td>Ricardus Coupere &amp; Johanna vx' ejus</td>
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<td>Adam de Braythewell' &amp; Beatrix vx' ejus</td>
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<td>Walterus Campioñ &amp; Matilda vx' ejus</td>
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<td>(Membrane 6, column 2.)</td>
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<td>Ricardus Smyth' &amp; Magota vx' ejus, Smyth'</td>
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<td>Johannes serviens ejus</td>
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<td>Summa—vj.s. vj.d.</td>
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**Villata de Thirmescogh'.**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<td>Simon de ffetherstoñ &amp; Johanna</td>
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<td>Johannes serviens ejus</td>
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<td>Adam Grymbald', Wryght</td>
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<td>Johannes filius ejus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johanna serviens ejus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johannes Hobsenso &amp; Agnes vx' ejus</td>
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<td>Ricardus Swalough' &amp; Agnes vx' ejus, Webster</td>
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<td>Johannes Wadylone &amp; Juliana vx' ejus, Taylour</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agnes Wadylone</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas Alle &amp; Agnes vx' ejus</td>
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<td>Agnes de Caltherslay</td>
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<td>Willelmus Lenten &amp; Alicia vx' ejus</td>
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<td>Willelmus de Wellawe &amp; Eua vx' ejus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Radulphe Shephird' &amp; Juliana vx' ejus</td>
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<td>Robertus Caney, Marschall'</td>
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<td>Robertus serviens ejus</td>
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<td>Johannes Swalagh' &amp; Matilda vx' ejus, Walker</td>
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<td>Willelmus Smyth' &amp; Agnes vx' ejus</td>
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<td>Petrus Carter &amp; Isabella vx' ejus, Wryght'</td>
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<td>Willelmus Shipman &amp; Cecilia vx' ejus</td>
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<td>Adam filius Radulphi &amp; Agnes vx' ejus, Souter</td>
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<td>Matilda Wyntk', Webster</td>
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<td>Ricardus filius ejus</td>
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<td>Ricardus Souter &amp; Alicia vx' ejus</td>
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<td>Cecilia de Dortoñ</td>
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<td>Johannes Smyth' &amp; Cecilia vx' ejus</td>
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<td>Adam Wyntk' &amp; Alicia vx' ejus, Diker</td>
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<td>Johannes Parsonman &amp; Emma vx' ejus</td>
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<td>Robertus Dell' &amp; Alicia vx' ejus, Smyth'</td>
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<td>Henricus de Dortoñ &amp; Alicia vx' ejus</td>
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<td>Alanus Grymbald' &amp; Agnes vx' ejus</td>
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<td>Willelmus del Chapell' &amp; Juliana vx' ejus</td>
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<td>Johannes del Grange &amp; Elena vx' ejus, sfermour del Graunge</td>
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<td>Johannes Nouthird'</td>
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<td>Johannes de Buskeby &amp; Agnes vx' ejus</td>
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<td>Summa—xvjs. ij.d.</td>
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**Villata de Hoton' Leuert.**

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<td>Johannes del Wroo &amp; Elizabeth</td>
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<tr>
<td>vx' ejus</td>
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<td>Ricardus Roos &amp; Juliana vx' ejus</td>
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<td>Ricardus Wryghsoñ &amp; Agnes vx' ejus</td>
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<td>Johannes Aubelhoñ &amp; Custancia</td>
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<tr>
<td>vx' ejus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johannes de Whistañ &amp; Isabella</td>
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<td>vx' ejus, Cartverygh'</td>
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<td>Thomas del Wroo &amp; Margareta</td>
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<tr>
<td>vx' ejus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas de Morehous' &amp; Custancia</td>
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<td>vx' ejus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hugo Wyberd' &amp; Johanna vx' ejus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas de Penystoñ &amp; Johanna</td>
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<td>vx' ejus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johannes de Clynt' &amp; Dionisia</td>
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<td>vx' ejus</td>
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<td>Johannes Osteler &amp; Agnes vx' ejus</td>
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<td>Johannes de Hundeschell', Walker</td>
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<td>Willelmus Dawcseno</td>
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<td>Henricus de Padelay &amp; Magota vx' ejus</td>
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<td>Thomas Wyldyng'</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alici filia ejus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Katerina Rendere.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Summa—vj.s. iiij.d.</td>
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</table>
VILLATA DE WHISTAN'

Johanna que fuit vx' Thome flor-

nyuall' Chiuale, Baronesse

Johannes Mountenay, Armigier

Willelmus Vysce & Cecilia vx' ejus

Robertus Dey & Alicia vx' ejus

Smyle'

Johannes del More & Elena vx' ejus

Willelmus Shephird' & Agnes vx' ejus

Adam Rayner & Alicia vx' ejus

Rogerus de Manyngham & Agnes vx' ejus, Husband'

Johannes Norysse & Agnes vx' ejus, Glouner

Johannes Taylour & Agnes vx' ejus, Taylour

Ricardus de Rodes & Cristiana vx' ejus

Ricardus Wade & Lora vx' ejus, Maseyn

Laurencius Bossell' & Agnes vx' ejus

Johannes Wraske & Matilda vx' ejus, Marshall

Johannes Neuball' & Johanna vx'-

eleus

Willelmus Butter & Beatrix vx'-

eleus

Mergareta que fuit vx' Johannis dumind.

de Whista Serigant

Robertus de Whistañ & Alicia vx'-

eleus

Johannes Rayner & Margareta vx'-

eleus, Maseyn

Robertus de Henkirsyll' & Beatrix-

vx' ejus, Smyth'

Robertus Smyth' & Alicia vx' ejus,

Smyth'

Henricus de Balne & Alicia vx'-

eleus

Thomas Emcus & Isabella vx'-

eleus

Simon Milner & Johanna vx'-

eleus

Galfridus Milner & Matilda vx'-

eleus

Radulphus Nelle & Matilda vx'-

eleus

Johannes Lyotte & Idonia vx'-

eleus, Wyght

Rogerus del Brome & Idonia vx'-

eleus

Willelmus Shephird' & Matilda-

vx' ejus

Johannes Carter & Alicia vx'-

eleus

Henricus Scalle & Beatrix vx'-

eleus

Willelmus Robynson & Alicia vx'-

eleus

Willelmus del More

Johannes Saule

Willelmus Milner & Cecilia vx'-

eleus

Willelmus Colle & Emma vx'-

eleus

Robertus del More & Alicia vx'-

eleus

Hugo de Bochynthorp & Matilda-

vx' ejus

(Membrane 6, column 3.)

Thomas Smyre & Isabella vx'-

eleus, Tacylour

Robertus Shephird'

Agnes Shephird'

Agnes Robyndoghter

Willelmus Goderid', Walter

Johannes del More

Robertus filius ejus

Willelmus Hul'

Johannes Scrau

Johannes Shephird'

Johanna flox

Magota de Cliffenfi

Agnes Norysse

Agnes seruicius ejus

Matilda Taylour

Johanna Wall'

Johannes de Neuollah'

Johannes Bene

Johannes de Carletoñ

Mergareta Bosell'

Mergareta de Whistañ

Agnes seruicius ejus

Johanna Wrayske

Johannes Kydder

Hugo de Wyghtoñ

Johanna Rayne

Johannes de Berlay

Johannes Smyth'

Isabella de Balne

Ricardus filius Gilberti

Beatrix Nelle

Edonia Roy

Isabella Roye

Galfridus Roye

Thomas Shephird'

Robertus floñ'

Willelmus Abbe

Magota Snare

Johannes Carter

Robertus filius Willelmi

Willelmus Wall'

Mergareta Wyse

Willelmus Gibson

Johanna Carter

Katerina seruicius ejus

Johanna fwnyuall'

Johanna seruicius ejus

Johannes Carter

Johannes de Notyngham

Agnes Milner

Alicia Henkirsill'

Hugo Coke

Johannes Boussel'
WAPPENTAGIUM DE STRAFFORD'.

Johannes de Mortoñ, Colc .... vij.d.
Beatrix Russell' ..... iiij.d.
Johannes Nemyny ..... iiij.d.
Simon Milner ......... iiij.d.

Summa—iiij.d. viij.s.

VILLATA DE BRAMPTON' in MORTHYNG'.

Johannes Birdle & Alicia vx' ejus iiij.d.
Thomas Piper & Alicia vx' ejus iiij.d.
Dionisia Rokerode .... iiij.d.
Johannes filius ejus .... iiij.d.
Rogerus Vescy ......... iiij.d.
Thomas serviens ejus .... iiij.d.
Robertus Mauer & Magota vx' ejus iiij.d.
Johannes ffox & Margareta vx' ejus iiij.d.
Ricardus atte Well' & Isabella vx' ejus .... iiij.d.
Johannes filius ejus .... iiij.d.
Johannes Storour .... iiiij.d.
Willelmus Totehillman iiiij.d.
Willelmus de Helughby & Juliana vx' ejus .... iiij.d.
Willelmus filius Johannis & Matilda filia ejus iiij.d.
Johannes & Magota vx' ejus iiij.d.
Johannes Waker & Cecilia vx' ejus iiij.d.
Ricardus Wakeley iiiij.d.
Willelmus del Brome iiiij.d.
Thomas atte Well' iiiij.d.
Thomas de Hallomshire & Agnes vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Robertus serviens ejus iiiij.d.

Summa—vij.s.

VILLATA DE LANGTHWAYT'.

Rogerus de Parley & Maria vx' ejus, frankeleyn xld.
Johannes Jolyman & Margareta vx' ejus iiij.d.
Willelmus Collan & Johanna vx' ejus iiij.d.
Johanna filia ejus iiiij.d.
Rogerus de Babby & Margareta vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Johannes ffox & Agnes vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Robertus de Dilworth' & Agnes vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Margareta Simmesoñ (!) iiiij.d.
Agnes Ingilisoñ iiiij.d.
Johannes filius ejus iiiij.d.
Ricardus ffox iiiij.d.
Johannes Collan & Johanna vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Willelmus Gibson & Margareta vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Johanna filia ejus iiiij.d.
Willelmus Jakesoñ iiij.d.
Willelmus Diceonsoñ iiiij.d.
Johanna Jolyman iiij.s.

Summa—vij.s. viij.d.

(Membrane 6b, column 1.)

VILLATA DE STOBS.\(^{11}\)

Thomas Ward' & Margareta vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Willelmus Ward' iiiij.d.
Johannes Prestwoman iiiij.d.
Rogerus Wargan & Agnes vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Johannes Greynesoñ & Cecilia vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Ricardus filius ejus iiiij.d.
Isabella filia ejus iiiij.d.
Ricardus Loydai & Dionisia vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Ricardus de frilekay & Matilda vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Willelmus Hogesoñ & Alicia vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Johannes del Wyk' & Johanna vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Willelmus filius ejus iiiij.d.
Rogerus filius Juliane & Cecilia vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Matilda Williamwyf' iiiij.d.
Robertus filius Henrici & Agnes vx' ejus iiiij.d.

Summa—v.s. iiiij.d.

VILLA PART' DE CUSSEWORTH'.

Johannes Carter & Agnes vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Johannes de Newetono & Johanna vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Agnes de Ellertoñ iiiij.d.
Johannes de Newall' & Dionisia vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Johannes Macchoñ & Magota vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Dionisia' Raulynywyf' iiiij.d.
Johannes de Helay iiiij.d.
Willelmus de Newetono & Alicia vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Adam atte Hall' & Cecilia vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Magota Steuendoghter iiiij.d.
Johannes Hansoñ iiiij.d.
Johannes Hadesoñ iiiij.d.
Willelmus Adamsoñ iiiij.d.
Heinricus Machoñ & Agnes vx' ejus iiiij.d.

Summa—iiij.s. viij.d.

VILLA DE FFRYKELAY.

Alexander de Anne & Agnes vx' l dimid. ejus, Sergiant iiiij.d.
Johannes de Hepworth' & Agnes vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Robertus Howeteoñ & Alicia vx' ejus iiiij.d.

\(^{11}\) Now Stubbs.
Alicia mater predicti Roberti . iiiij.d.
Ricardus Jonesoñ & Matilda vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Robertus flox & Alicia vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Johannes Dobsoñ & Juliana vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Magota filia ejus . iiiij.d.
Johannes Wryghsoñ . iiiij.d.
Johanna Wryghsoñ . iiiij.d.
Magota filia ejus . iiiij.d.
Agnes filia ejus . iiiij.d.
Willelmus Hobsoñ . iiiij.d.
Robertus Alexsanderman . iiiij.d.
Hugo Alexsanderman . iiiij.d.
Adam de Ackworth' . iiiij.d.
Dionisia Howedoghter . iiiij.d.

Summa—xij.s.

VILLATA DE ANSTANE.

Edmundus Perpont, Chiualer, & Margaretæ vx ejus . xx.s.
Johannes Berry . iiiij.d.
Henricus de Babbyngetoñ . iiiij.d.
Johanna ye Laydiimaydœñ . iiiij.d.
Johannes Boteseler . iiiij.d.
Johannes filius Ricardi . iiiij.d.
Thomas del Chaumber . iiiij.d.
Ricardus Whest' . iiiij.d.
Willelmus Coknawœ . iiiij.d.
Willelmus del Weld' & Beatrix vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Willelmus Herward' & Isabella vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Johannes filius ejus . iiiij.d.
Johanna filia ejus . iiiij.d.
Walterus Carter & Giovanna vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Katerina filia ejus . iiiij.d.
Robertus Grayne . iiiij.d.
Robertus filius ejus . iiiij.d.
Willelmus filius ejus . iiiij.d.
Johanna Rosedoghter . iiiij.d.
Willelmus Hauand' & Alicia vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Isabella filia Rose . iiiij.d.
Johannes de Berlowe & Rosa vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Willelmus Stittar & Matilda vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Agnes filia ejus . iiiij.d.
Johannes Sele & Elizabethæ vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Magota Duddlely . iiiij.d.
Agnes Rage . iiiij.d.
Cecilia Stand' . iiiij.d.
Agnes Gobet'. iiiij.d.
Matilda seruiens Ricardi . iiiij.d.
Matilda de Leipngtoñ . iiiij.d.
Margaretæ Smeyre . iiiij.d.
Robertus filius ejus . iiiij.d.
Willelmus de Hylay & Margaretæ vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Robertus de Bilby & Isabella vx ejus, Wryght . xij.d.
Willelmus de Bilby & Margaretæ vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Willelmus de Herthill' & Emma vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Ricardus filius Roberti & Beatrix vx ejus, Mason . xij.d.
Willelmus Alexsanderesoñ . iiiij.d.
Robertus Aury . iiiij.d.
Gosinus Dayuill' & Isabella vx ejus, famour de Manere . iij.s.
Willelmus Spenser & Isabella vx ejus . iiiij.d.

(Membrane 6b, column 2.)

Johannes Adamsoñ . iiiij.d.
Agnes Adamsoñ . iiiij.d.
Nicholas Coke & Margaretæ vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Robertus filius ejus . iiiij.d.
Isabella filia ejus . iiiij.d.
Johannes Assull' & Agnes vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Robertus filius ejus . iiiij.d.
Amy seruiens dicti Johannis . iiiij.d.
Robertus Assull' & Elizabethæ vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Ricardus Grewewald' & Agnes vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Willelmus Dey & Alicia vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Matilda Croke . iiiij.d.
Willelmus Jars & Alicia vx ejus, Smyth'. iiiij.d.
Willelmus Jarla & Cecilia vx ejus, Wright . iiiij.d.
Johannes Taylour & Matilda vx ejus, Smyth' . iiiij.d.
Johannes Jolliwer & Emma vx ejus, Smyth'. iiiij.d.
Johannes Elyssoñ . iiiij.d.
Ingram Carter & Alicia vx ejus, Wright . iiiij.d.
Willelmus Taylour & Johanna vx ejus . iiiij.d.
Alicia Elysawyeñ . iiiij.d.
Matilda Daunt . iiiij.d.
Johanna seruiens ejus . iiiij.d.
Alicia del Kerre . iiiij.d.
Magota Catmay . iiiij.d.
Johannes Faber & Cecilia vx ejus, Smyth'. iiiij.d.
Ricardus Coll'. iiiij.d.
Robertus Tayloursoñ . iiiij.d.
Rogerus Tayloursoñ . iiiij.d.
Agnes Taylourdoghter . iiiij.d.
Willelmus Nouthird' . iiiij.d.
Margeria Nicolodoghter . iiiij.d.
Cecilia Nicolodoghter . iiiij.d.
Isabella Shephirdoghter . iiiij.d.

VOL. V.
Willelmus Hippy & Matilda vx ejus
Alicia Shephird'
Willelmus-filius ejus
Thomas de Crosby & Johanna vx ejus
Thomas Chapman & Johanna vx ejus
Alicia Spenser
Thomas Haruy & Cecilia vx ejus
Willelmus Shephird' & Agnes vx ejus
Alicia del West'
Johannes Pisand'
Agnes filia ejus

Summa—lv.s. ij.d.

VILLATA DE RAVENFELD'.

Johannes de Connesburgh', Ar
Willelmus Nellesoñ
Johannes Nellesoñ
Cecilia Nellesoñ
Agnes filia ejus
Johannes Peryn & Margareta vx ejus
Willelmus Johansoñ
Hugo Bacoñ & Johanna vx ejus, Bocher
Willelmus filius ejus
Johanna filia ejus
Johanna Boesell'
Katerina Lambert'd
Robertus de Rauenfeld' & Alicia vx ejus, Walker
Ricardus filius ejus
Hugo filius ejus
Katerina filia ejus
Johannes de Houghton & Isabella vx ejus
Johannes Lordman & Isabella vx ejus
Alicia filia ejus
Johannes Gallow & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes filius ejus
Johannes Wryght' & Isabella vx ejus
Agnes Hobkynwyf'
Magota filia ejus
Johannes Hanckeschoel' & Agnes vx ejus
Willelmus de Rauenfeld & Agnes vx ejus
Alicia Hounè
Thomas fflx & Alicia vx ejus
Johannes de Haltoñ
Matilda Carter
Johannes Peryn & Isabella vx ejus
Willelmus filius Nicholai & Alicia vx ejus
Radulpheus Clerk' & Alicia vx ejus

Thommas filius ejus
Jacobus filius ejus
Matilda Scott'
Isabella Clare
Willelmus Bellard' & Johanna vx ejus
Agnes Bellard'
Thomas Aland'
Johannes Snythe
Willelmus seriuiens ejus
Thomas Bacon & Emma vx ejus
Johannes Ryles & Johanna vx ejus
Rogerus Pynder
Stephanus Crane & Johanna vx ejus
Cecilia Miñer
Isabella filia ejus
Thomas Spynk & Alicia vx ejus
Johanna seriuiens ejus
Johannes seriuiens ejus
Agnes Bosseuill'
Elena filia ejus
Johannes cot' & Magota vx ejus
Magota Scoct

Summa—xxxj.d. viij.d.

(Membrane 6b, column 3.)

VILLATA DE CATEBY.

Willelmus de Langthwaü'
Johannes de Radcliff' & Alicia vx ejus
Adam Carter & Matilda vx ejus
Johannes filius ejus
Willelmus Phillipson & Alicia vx ejus, Tvyll ur
Willelmus Robynsoñ & Johanna vx ejus
Hencricus Spensare & Matilda vx ejus, Spicer
Hugo Scaster & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes de Langthwaü
Johannes Grayne & Margareta vx ejus
Willelmus Wryght, Carpenter
Johannes Ward', & Agnes vx ejus
Willelmus Frankys & Elena vx ejus
Johannes de Gaytes & Alicia vx ejus, Taylour
Johannes Ward', Cooper
Agnes seriuiens ejus
Johannes Piper & Margareta vx ejus
Robertus frere & Johanna vx ejus, Taylour
Alicia Webester
Henricus Carter
Johannes de Wyresdale
Thomas Wrygh' & Alicia vx ejus
WAPPENTAGIUM DE STRAFFORD'.

Richardus Machoño & Cecilia vx ejus
Johannes de Pippeley
Willelmus Grye
Robertus filius ejus
Johannes de Anstön
Robertus de Langthwayt'
Richardus filius Roberti
Johannes filius Roberti
Alicia Heroñ
Johannes filius ejus
Richardus Moldsoñ
Alceia seruiens ejus
Richardus Gaynyll'
Willelmus Heroñ
Isabella seruiens ejus
Summa—xiiij.s. iiiij.d.

(Membrane 7, column 1.)

VILLATA DE BRADEFELD'.

Thomas Parker & Johanna vx ejus
Johanna filia dicti Thome
Agnes filia dicti Thome
Adam de Hertaif & Juliana vx ejus, Wryght
Rogerus Harowe & Johanna vx ejus
Johannes de Stones & Mergret vx ejus
Magota Whyntelegh'
Johannes del Storth' & Isabella vx ejus
Willelmus Base & Agnes vx ejus
Willelmus Smalfield'
Willelmus Dawesoñ & Cecilia vx ejus
Thomas Milne
Thomas Anot'
Willelmus Harrawe & Matilda vx ejus
Robertus Tyncler & Johanna vx ejus
Thomas seruiens dicti Roberti
Willelmus Ingram
Adam iacum & Margareta vx ejus
Agnes de Morewoł'
Robertus Elissoñ & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes filius dicti Roberti
Magota seruiens dicti Roberti
Adam del More & Isabella vx ejus
Agnes Hudelyn
Johanna Wykyn
Richardus Tyncler & Agnes vx ejus
Willelmus Harghar & Juliana vx ejus
Thomas Graysson
Robertus Forester & Margareta vx ejus
Willelmus Bromheth & Isabella vx ejus
Magota seruiens dicti Willelmi

Richardus Glewe & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes del Lynehirist' & Agnes vx ejus
Rogerus del Kerre & Alicia vx ejus
Matilda Anot'
Richardus Haylegh' & Isabella vx ejus
Johannes Dawesoñ & Anna vx ejus
Johannes de Haukesworth & Juliana vx ejus, Wryght
Petrus Wlep' & Isabella vx ejus, Marchant de bestes
Alicia seruiens dicti Petri
Willelmus de Haukesworth' & Johanna vx ejus, Wryght
Thomas filius dicti Willelmi
Willelmus del Grove & Margareta vx ejus
Johannes Barker & Cecilia vx ejus, Souter
Agnes filia dicti Johannis
Willelmus Barker
Cecilia de Birlay
Rogerus Holson
Richardus del Kerre & Johanna vx ejus
Willelmus Kyng' & Emma vx ejus
Willelmus Barker & Johanna vx ejus
Johannes Mokesoñ & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes Hogesoñ & Agnes vx ejus
Johanna filia Johannis
Robertus Roñeskeñ & Cecilia vx ejus, Webster
Thomas Higdoñ & Agnes vx ejus
Henricus Schutte & Johanna vx ejus
Richardus filius ejus
Johannes Wodhed'
Johannes de Wirall' & Margareta vx ejus
Johannes Ryuell & Margareta vx ejus
Isabella seruiens ejus
Johannes Wodwarre & Cecilia vx ejus
Willelmus atte Haghende
Thomas de Lokeslay & Emma vx ejus
Adam filius ejus
Matilda de Wodde
Johannes de Morewoł', Marchall'
Willelmus filius ejus
Johanna seruiens dicti Johannis
Isabella del Hole
Johanna de Leghstoñ & Margareta vx ejus
Johannes de Leghstoñ & Cecilia vx ejus, Taylour
Richardus Ruyyl' & Johanna vx ejus

D 2
Thomas filius ejus
Willelmus de l'adelhy & Johanna

iiiij.d.

Willelmus de Schaght & Anna vx ejus

iiiij.d.

Richardus filius ejus

iiiij.d.

Thomas Ruyell' & Beatrix vx ejus

iiiij.d.

Willelmus de Gallon & Agnes vx ejus

iiiij.d.

Johannes Male & Agnes vx ejus

iiiij.d.

Rodolphus Hobsan & Agnes vx ejus

iiiij.d.

Johannes atte Lode & Isabella vx ejus

iiiij.d.

Richardus Prest & Johanna vx ejus

iiiij.d.

Isabella Berker

iiiij.d.

Thomas filius ejus

iiiij.d.

Rodolphus Smyth

iiiij.d.

Willelmus de Hallon & Agnes vx ejus

iiiij.d.

Richardus de Coghvalgh' & Alicia vx ejus

iiiij.d.

Johannes Broure & Margareta vx ejus

iiiij.d.

Adam de Coghvalgh' & Agnes vx ejus

iiiij.d.

Johannes filius dicti Ade

iiiij.d.

(Membrane 7, column 2.)

Johannes Wilyam & Matilda vx ejus

iiiij.d.

Johannes Welesan & Alicia vx ejus

iiiij.d.

Thomas Elot & Alicia vx ejus

iiiij.d.

Johannes de Moldcliff & Alicia vx ejus

iiiij.d.

Isabella de Schagh' (? Schagh')

iiiij.d.

Richardus Magotesan & Johanna vx ejus

iiiij.d.

Johanna HansoWyf

iiiij.d.

Johannes filius ejus

iiiij.d.

Matilda filia ejus

iiiij.d.

Johannes Vghtibrig' & Alicia, vx ejus

iiiij.d.

Adam Broune & Johanna vx ejus

iiiij.d.

Robertus de Hegh' & Margareta vx ejus

iiiij.d.

Henricus de Werdesend

iiiij.d.

Johannes Tayzowre (read 'Taylyowre?') & Johanna vx ejus

iiiij.d.

Johanna filia ejus

iiiij.d.

Richardus Ellet & Margareta vx ejus

iiiij.d.

Richardus Hansan & Margareta vx ejus

iiiij.d.

Johannes Mariot & Johanna vx ejus

iiiij.d.

Richardus Harsan & Alicia vx ejus

iiiij.d.

Henricus filius ejus

iiiij.d.

Thomas de Leghstun & Isabella vx ejus

iiiij.d.

Rogerus Tasker & Alicia vx ejus

iiiij.d.

Johannes Withspone & Margareta vx ejus.

Taylour

vj.d.

Magota Barker

iiiij.d.

Alicia filia ejus

iiiij.d.

Willelmus Wynter & Margareta vx ejus

iiiij.d.

Adam Alyssan & Isabella vx ejus

iiiij.d.

Johannes Ryche & Agnes vx ejus

iiiij.d.

Agnes del Bovre

iiiij.d.

Robertus de Bourre & Isabella vx ejus

iiiij.d.

Rogerus Ruyell' & Margareta vx ejus

iiiij.d.

Thomas de Beghtoan & Elora vx ejus

iiiij.d.

Alicia Walker

iiiij.d.

Willelmus Smalbyhind' & Alicia vx ejus

iiiij.d.

Alicia vx Johannis Ruyell'

iiiij.d.

Johannes Tagge

iiiij.d.

Richardus Isot & Agnes vx ejus

iiiij.d.

Willelmus Wythspone & Agnes vx ejus

iiiij.d.

Johannes de Stoneesse & Agnes (vx) ejus

iiiij.d.

Hugo de Legh' & Alicia vx ejus

iiiij.d.

Richardus Bower & Margareta vx ejus

iiiij.d.

Adam Crokes & Margareta vx ejus

iiiij.d.

Adam de Grene & Agnes vx ejus

vj.d.

Richardus atte Well

iiiij.d.

Johannes de Bowre & Margareta vx ejus

iiiij.d.

Robertus Johanston & Margareta vx ejus

iiiij.d.

Richardus de Wyrhall' & Johanna vx ejus

iiiij.d.

Robertus Vghtibrig' & Alicia vx ejus

iiiij.d.

Robertus Soyounr & Alicia vx ejus

iiiij.d.

Agnes Soyounr

iiiij.d.

Isabella Payne

iiiij.d.

Johannes atte Brigh & Margaretra vx ejus

iiiij.d.

Macota Targe

iiiij.d.

Willelmus l'ylyme

iiiij.d.

Richardus Tagge

iiiij.d.

Johannes de Combe & Johanna vx ejus

iiiij.d.

Johannes filius ejus

iiiij.d.

Henricus Soyounr & Johanna vx ejus

iiiij.d.

Richardus Lang'

iiiij.d.

Alicia Hobdoghter

iiiij.d.

Willelmus Schaght' & Johanna vx ejus

iiiij.d.

Richardus atte Brig' & Alicia vx ejus

iiiij.d.

Johannes filius Hugonis & Alicia filia ejus

iiiij.d.

Willelmus de Bitlay & Emma vx ejus.

Webster

vj.d.

Johanna serviens ejus

iiiij.d.

Johannes de Wedde & Alicia vx ejus

iiiij.d.
WILLELMUS DE WEDDE

Johanna (sic) in the Hole & Juliana vx ejus

THOMAS NYCOLL & Johanna vx ejus.

JOHANNES HALLY & Margareta vx ejus.

Willelmus de Legh' & Alicia vx ejus.

JOHANNES SCHAGH' & Isabella vx ejus.

Willelmus Parrou & Alicia vx ejus.

Johannes Juffard & Alicia vx ejus.

Johannes Perrou

Alicia Wristeler

Johannes filius ejus.

Johannes Swynok' & Isabella vx ejus, Tailour.

Rogerus Washar

Johannes Washand'

Alicia filia ejus

Adam de Morton & Johanna vx ejus, Mayson

Willelmus filius ejus.

Johannes filius ejus.

Isabella filia ejus.

Johanna Corour (?)

(Membrane 7, column 3.)

Johannes Fleecher & Isabella vx ejus.

Willelmus Meyre & Matilda vx ejus.

Willelmus de More & Isabella vx ejus.

Petrus Perrou & Johanna vx ejus.

Johanna Haroar.

Henricus de Hole & Cecilia vx ejus.

Willelmus Rayn & Alicia vx ejus.

Johanna seruisi dicti Willelmii

Henricus Perrou & Agnes vx ejus.

Johannes Case & Alicia vx ejus.

Willelmus de Greene.

Agnes de Greene.

Alicia Frede.

Ricardus de Stone & Alicia vx ejus.

Robertus filius ejus.

Adam de Moldcliff & Matilda vx ejus.

Ricardus filius ejus.

Johannes Swayneyn & Agnes vx ejus.

Willelmus Emotsoñ.

Adam Emotsoñ.

Adam Lucas.

Thomas Moldecliff' & Isabella vx ejus.

Cecilia seruens ejus.

Johannes de Thornill' & Alicia vx ejus.

Adam Robynsoñ & Isabella vx ejus.

Henricus Magot.

Willelmus filius ejus.

Isabella filia ejus.

Willelmus de Schagh'.

Willelmus filius Juliane.

Willelmus filius Roberti & Margareta vx ejus.

Johannes filius Juliane & Agnes vx ejus.

Johannes de Ronkeslay & Alicia vx ejus.

Thomas filius ejus.

Agnes filia ejus.

Thomas Mokesoñ & Margareta vx ejus.

Johannes filius Juliane & Agnes vx ejus.

Johannes de Ronkeslay & Alicia vx ejus.

Thomas filius ejus.

Agnes filia ejus.

Willelmus filius Johannis & Agnes vx ejus, Wright.

Johannes filius ejus.

Ricardus de Schagh'.

Margareta filia ejus.

Ricardus de Hall'.

Willelmus Ilyam & Cecilia vx ejus.

Johannes de Bothe & Agnes vx ejus.

Margareta de Grene.

Johannes Dunynig'.

Rogerus Holywnworth.

Johannes Sothyryn & Alicia vx ejus.

Agnes Sotheryñ.

Alicia Downyng.

Johannes filius ejus.

Willelmus Molkynsoñ & Alicia vx ejus.

Beatrix filia ejus.

Willelmus Smell' & Agnes vx ejus.

Dioniss Swayneyn.

Henricus Cutwhip (?)

Willelmus Downynig' & Agnes vx ejus.

Willelmus frater ejus.

Willelmus del South & Alicia vx ejus.

Nicholas Gleger & Alicia vx ejus.

Thomas de More & Cecilia vx ejus, Marchant de Brete.

Johannes Parowe & Alicia vx ejus.

Johannes Bower.'
Johannes Moldson & Cecilia vx* ejus  
Willelmus filius ejus  
Robertus filius ejus  
Willelmus Dawson & Isabella vx* ejus  
Thomas Bullock & Margareta, vx* ejus  
Ricardus Koo  
Matilda de Grene  
Johannes de Grene, Sudler  
Adam de Hole  

Summa—iiiij.d. xj.s. vj.d.

(Membrane 7b, column 1.)

VILLATA DE CANTELAY.

Johannes Hawya & Cecilia vx* ejus, Taylour  
Johannes seruiens dicti Johannis  
Willelmus seruiens dicti Johannis  
Willelmus de Scheff & Dionissa vx* ejus, Wigh'  
Robertus filius ejus  
Matilda seruiens ejus  
Thomas de Schelli & Agnes vx* ejus  
Cristiana Hansoñ  
Willelmus filius ejus  
Alicia filia dicte Christiane  
Dionissa de Hill'  
Alicia filia ejus  
Johannes Nede & Alicia vx* ejus  
Willelmus filius ejus  
Thomas Nede, Taylour  
Johannes Canon & Joanna vx* ejus  
Johannes de Hill & Alicia vx* ejus  
Agnes Westryn  
Robertus filius ejus  
Johannes White & Alicia vx* ejus  
Johannes Taylour & Joanna vx* ejus  
Willelmus Webester & Alicia vx* ejus  
Willelmus Bartram & Sibilla vx* ejus  
Willelmus filius dicti Willemi  
Margareta atte Vykerns  
Johannes Moncke & Matilda vx* ejus  
Agnes Moncke  
Willelmus Enotson & Alicia vx* ejus  
Thomas Hobson  
Matilda flayrekenave  
Isabella filia ejus  
Robertus Warner & Agnes vx* ejus  
Emma de Bramvith  
Thomas Somer' & Joanna vx* ejus  
Dionissa filia Johannis  
Isabella de Hottese  
Ricardus Moldson & Elena vx* ejus  
Robertus Ingilli' & Isabella vx* ejus  
Agnes Joneñi  
Agnes Prewet'  
Richardus de Kiholme  
Johannes Taylour  
Alanne Hoghlyñ  
Johannes filia ejus  
Johannes Taylour & Elena vx* ejus, Taylour  
Willelmus Hodeil' & Emma vx* ejus  
Johannes Her't & Margareta vx* ejus  
Robertus filius Ricardi & Johanna vx* ejus  
Johannes filius ejus  
Robertus filius ejus  
Agnes filia ejus  
Agnes Her't  
Willelmus Oxbird' & Agnes vx* ejus  
Johanna Oxbird'  
Lucia flort'  
Willelmus filius ejus  
Johannes filius ejus  
Agnes filia ejus  
Johanna filia ejus  
Willelmus Hobsøñ & Sibilla vx* ejus  
Johannes de Westeby & Johanna vx* ejus, Taylour  
Johannes seruiens ejus  
Ricardus seruiens ejus  
Johannes Pleunyñ & Johanna vx* ejus  
Johannes Pleunyñ  
Idonea de Bamby  
Elizabet filia ejus  
Thomas filius ejus  
Johannes filius ejus  
Matilda de Kiholme  
Johannes filius ejus  
Johannes filius ejus  
Margareta de Kiholme  
Ricardus Teker  
Custancia Heghellers  
Henre de Kiholme & Agnes vx* ejus  
Ricardus filius ejus  
Johannes filius ejus  
Johanna filia ejus  
Alicia filia ejus  
Robertus de Saundby, Taylour  
Margreta filia ejus  
Margre (sic) Warner  
Willelmus seruiens Willemi Ingilli'  
Willelmus Moncke  
Ricardus Turre

(Membrane 7b, column 2.)

Margareta seruiens Willemi Moncke
Emma seruiens Willelmii predicti

Summa—xxiij.s.

VILLA DE STAYNFORDE'.

Johannes del Parker, *Chapman*  vj.d.
Johannes de Sprotbrough & Magota  vx  ejus, *Chapman*  vj.d.
Thomas de Balme & Magota  vx  ejus
Johannes Malmesno & Agnes  vx  ejus
Willelmus de Kellingtou & Alicia  vx  ejus
Johannes Hoggeseo & Agnes  vx  ejus
Johannes Ardeslowe & Magota  vx  ejus, *Wright*  vj.d.
Johannes Bolt & Alicia  vx  ejus  iiij.d.
Ricardus Willese & Agnes  vx  ejus  iiij.d.
Johannes Tomnesso  iiij.d.
Johannes Gandawe & Alicia  vx  ejus  iiij.d.
Johannes God & Alicia  vx  ejus  iiij.d.
Ricardus Willese & Alicia  vx  ejus  iiij.d.
Thomas filius Johannis & Magota  vx  ejus  iiij.d.
Johannes de Melto & Johanna  vx  ejus  iiij.d.
Adam filius Willelmi & Johanna  vx  ejus  iiij.d.
Johannes Downnyng & Agnes  vx  ejus  iiij.d.
Hugo Dunyng & Agnes  vx  ejus  iiij.d.
Willelmus Maycus & Dionissa  vx  ejus  iiij.d.
Robertus Astin & Peronilla  vx  ejus  iiij.d.
Johannes de Parke junior & Johanna  vx  ejus  iiij.d.
Johannes de Haytefeld & Margareta  vx  ejus  iiij.d.
Thomas Titton & Agnes  vx  ejus  iiij.d.
Johannes Adamson & Magota  vx  ejus  iiij.d.
Johannes Brode & Alicia  vx  ejus  iiij.d.
Johannes Beteso & Dionisia  vx  ejus  iiij.d.
Thomus Barne & Alicia  vx  ejus  iiij.d.
Alanus de Drax & Elena  vx  ejus  iiij.d.
Thomas Raynneso & Alicia  vx  ejus  iiij.d.
Johannes filius Thome  iiiij.d.
Thomas filius Ricardi & Margareta  vx  ejus  iiiij.d.
Matilda de Yarum, *Chapman*  vj.d.
Johannes Smyth & Agnes  vx  ejus  iiiij.d.
Robertus Latoner  iiiij.d.
Ricardus Raynneso & Alicia  vx  ejus, *Smyth*  vj.d.
Robertus Souter  iiiij.d.
Gregorius del Grange  iiiij.d.

Summa—xiiij.s.  vj.d.

VILLATA DE ASTON'.

Willelmus de Melto, *Chitaler* & Elizabetha  vx  ejus  xx.s.
Johannes de Melto, *Armiger*  xl.d.
Johannes de Wortalay, *Marchant* de beato  iiij.d.
Mergaretta Dangorger  iiij.d.
Katerina de Melto  iiij.d.
Hugo Persoon & Johanna  vx  ejus  iiij.d.
Willelmus Persoon & Johanna  vx  ejus  iiij.d.
Robertus Westryn & Alicia  vx  ejus, *Wright*  vj.d.
Johannes Poghan & Cecilia  vx  ejus  iiiij.d.
Johannes Schaller & Idonia  vx  ejus  iiiij.d.
Willelmus Milner & Alicia  vx  ejus  iiiij.d.
Willelmus de Gamilto & Johanna  vx  ejus  iiiij.d.
Nicholas Parini, factor (?) & Cecilia  vx  ejus  iiij.d.
Johannes Hunte & Agnes  vx  ejus  iiiij.d.
Robertus Harpour & Isabella  vx  ejus  iiiij.d.
Johannes de Bokingham & Johanna  vx  ejus  iiij.d.
Johannes Rage & Emma  vx  ejus  iiij.d.
Johannes Losseland & Johanna  vx  ejus  iiij.d.
Robertus Hyne & Agnes  vx  ejus  iiij.d.
Willelmus Cottlar & Agnes  vx  ejus  iiij.d.
Radulphus Rayner & Dionisia  vx  ejus  iiij.d.
Johannes Westryn & Johanna  vx  ejus  iiij.d.
Robertus Alayn & Isabella  vx  ejus, *Smyth*  vj.d.
Johannes Forman & Matilda  vx  ejus  iiiij.d.
Willelmus Westrin & Alicia  vx  ejus, *Wright*  vj.d.
Rogerus Peghan & Emma  vx  ejus  iiiij.d.
Edmundus del Grange & Matilda  vx  ejus  iiiij.d.
Isabella filia Roberti Westrin  iiiij.d.
Ricardus seruiens dicti Roberti  iiiij.d.
Agnes Hispy  iiiij.d.
Alicia Wrot  iiiij.d.
Beatrix filia Galfridi  iiiij.d.
Isabella filia Walteri  iiiij.d.
Johanna Peghan  iiiij.d.
Margaretta de Kiddon  iiiij.d.
Isabella Wrot  iiiij.d.
Alicia Wrot  iiiij.d.
Johannes filius ejusdem Roberti  iiiij.d.
Johannes filius ejusdem Johannis Rage  iiiij.d.
Isabella Hippe  iiiij.d.
Elena de Wortalay  iiiij.d.
Margaretta Nous  iiiij.d.
Beatrix filia eijus  iiiij.d.

(Membrana 7b, column 3.)

Thomas Daniel  iiiij.d.
Robertus Daniell' 
Ricardus Carter  
Johannes de Morthumlay  
Beatrix Godehale 
Johannes Botteler  
Johannes Wateson  
Johannes de Gore  
Walterus de Laiuner  
Johanna de Toweto'n  
Alitia Bell'  
Johannes Noris  
Nicholaus seruiens Willelmni predicti Chiualer  
Beatrix de Wasles  
Beatrix Alayn  
Johannes Screuyner'  
Isabella Westryné  
Johanna de Wortelay  
Anabilla Chawpenay  
Alcia Champion  
Emma Lirkoc  
Robertus de Hardewyk'  
Ricardus Pokenall'  
Johannes Swynhird' & Johanna vx ejus  
Henre Netheird'  
Henricus Netheird'  
Robertus de Norto'n & Margaretæ vx ejus  
Willelmus Bynny & Matilda vx ejus, Smyth  
Radulphus Schiphird' & Agnes vx ejus  
Radulphus Freeman & Matilda vx ejus  
Johannes Copuer & Alcia vx ejus, Wright  
Robertus Founconer & Beatrix vx ejus  
Adam Halyday & Elizabetha vx ejus  
Thomas Bell' & Matilda vx ejus, Wright  
Henricus Daweso'n & Agnes vx ejus  
Johannes Oreswell' (?) Creswell') & Johanna vx ejus  
Radulphus de Agh'ton & vx ejus, Marchant de besto  
Johannes de Byngham & Johanna vx ejus  
Robertus filius Matikde  
Thomas Silsso'n & Alcia vx ejus  
Willelmus Schayman & Beatrix vx ejus  
Robertus Barleburgh' & Matilda vx ejus  
Johannes Nayler & Isabella vx ejus  
Robertus Coll' (?) & Johanna vx ejus  
Johannes Rese'may & Cecilia vx ejus  
Thomas Daniell' & Cecilia vx ejus  
Ricardus Fawconer & Katerina vx ejus, Marchant  
Willelmus Wata'n & Beatrix vx ejus  
Willelmus Smyth' & Isabella vx ejus  
Robertus Taylor  
Agnes seruiens Roberti de Norton  
Agnes seruiens Willelmi Bynny  
Isabella seruiens Radulphi Schepheard'  
Ricardus seruiens Ricardi Freman  
Beatrix filia ejusdem Radulphi  
Beatrix Stop'ir.  
Willelmus seruiens Johannis de Cresewik'  
Aricia seruiens Johannis Fauconer  
Agnes de Toweto'n  
Isabella Danel'  
Katerina seruiens Ade Haltay  
Robertus Nethird  
Aricia filia Johannis Oresewell' (? Cresewell')  
Agnes Coke  
Isabella Baron  
Ricadvis filius Johannis Rosemary  
Agnes Jurda'n  
Aricia de Byngham  
Licia de Tyneslawe  
Johannes Staury  
Ricardusseruiens Ricardi ffaconer  
Johannes Machon'  
Aricia de Moreword'  
Johannes Freman  
Thomas de Wortelay & Johanna vx ejus, Armiger  
Robertus Smyth & Alcia vx ejus  
Thomas Mifryn & Isabella vx ejus  
Johannes Silcok' & Isabella vx ejus  
Johannes Rosemay & Alcia vx ejus, Smyth  
Aricia de Hardwyk'  
Aricia Wryght  
Willelmusseruiens RobertiSmyth'  
Anicia seruiens dícti Roberti  
Willelmus filius Johannis Silcok'  
Robertus filius Roberti Rosemay  
Summa—lxxiiij.s.

(Membrane 8, column 1.)

Scheffeld'.

Johannes Speding & Johanna vx ejus, Smyth'  
Johannes Baro & Cecilia vx ejus  
Willelmuus in le Hole & Margaretæ vx ejus  
Willelmus Gilso'n & Isabella vx ejus  
Cecilia Parker vidua  
Hugo Farour & Magota vx ejus, Smyth  
Willelmuus Wodkoc & Agnes vx ejus  

(j.)
Alicia de Clif  
Robertus de Boltoñ, Smyth  
Emma Stykemyre vidua  
Ricardus Chaloner & Ame vx ejus  
Thomas Souter & Johanna vx ejus, Souter  
Matilda Herdy vidua  
Robertus filius ejus  
Agnes filia ejus  
Robertus Musterdman  
Alanus Walker & Idonia vx ejus  
Agnes Scheplay vidua  
Ricardus Calak’ & Johanna vx ejus  
Thomas Hanly & Agnes vx ejus  
Johannes filius ejus  
Henricus Schapman & Agnes vx ejus  
Willhelmus Penestoñ & Johanna vx ejus  
Johannes Storer junior  
Robertus Souter & Beatrix vx ejus, Cordewear  
Willhelmus seruiens ejus  
Johannes Pewe & Johanna vx ejus  
Thomas Farrouir & Juliana vx ejus  
Thomas filius ejus  
Willhelmus Barker & Beatrix vx ejus  
Johannes filius eorum, Flescheiever  
Johannes Coteler  
Ricardus Turrner & Agnes vx ejus, Cowper  
Robertus Taylyowre & Felicia vx ejus  
Johannes Doget & Helena vx ejus  
Alice Long vidua  
Petrus Clark’ & Agnes vx ejus  
Johannes Robert & Emma vx ejus  
Johannes Alesbyre  
Henricus frater Johannis  
Johannes Tournur & Emma vx ejus, Cowper  
Johannes seruiens ejus  
Thomas Chetur & Johanna vx ejus, Smyth  
Johanna Colier vidua  
Johannes Viceraman & Helena vx ejus  
Emma Wodrof vidua  
Emma filia ejus  
Robertus Hemmyng & Cecilia vx ejus  
Johannes Crane & Johanna vx ejus  
Johannes Porter & Agnes vx ejus, Smyth  
Petrus atte Milhe & Cecilia vx, Smyth  
& Custans seruiens ejus  
Robertus Longe & Elizabeth vx ejus  
Willhelmus de Cottis & Emma vx ejus  
Juliana Bras vidua  
Ricardus Sindirilhi, Taylour  
Katerina l’eteriche vidua  
Agnes de Chasturfeld’  
Johannes de Peybe & Cibota vx ejus  
Johannes filius Johannis  
Ricardus filius ejusdem  
Johanna Schoter vidua  
Johannes de Walkmylnhe & Johanna vx ejus, Smyth  
Thomas filius Johannis  
Ricardus Stub & Emma vx ejus, Flescheiever  
Adam Drake & Alicia vx ejus  
Johanna Robut vidua  
Nicholaus Fadiler  
Rogerus Emsnoñ & Helena vx ejus  
Johannes filius Rogeri  
Abray Raysoñ vidua  
Katerina filia ejus  
Johannes de Smeethe & Johanna vx ejus  
Raynald Webster, Webster  
Robertus Whete  
Adam Wedosolni  
Marion Lambert vidua  
Cecilia de Stapelay vidua  
Willhelmus Turner  
Johannes Stubbe  
Nicholaus Shayle  

(Membrane 8, column 2.)

Dionisia Cranne vidua  
Willhelmus Reysnoñ & Emma vx ejus, Wright  
Johannes Cowper & Cecilia vx ejus, Gloner  
Johannes seruiens ejus  
Willhelmus fiones & Cecilia vx ejus  
Henricus filius Willelmi  
Johannes Abmay & Johanna vx ejus  
Willhelmus Stringer & Matilda vx ejus  
Thomas Spondingman & Alicia vx ejus  
Heune Baube & Idonia vx ejus, Wryght  
Johanna seruiens  
Beatrix Linot vidua  
Johannes de Croswik’ & Johanna vx ejus, Sadylar  
Johanna seruiens ejus  

WAPPENTAGIUM DE STRAFFORD'.
Willelmus Somerles ejus, vj.d.
Cecilia Farrouf ejus, vj.d.
Willelmus de Wode & Matilda vx ejus, Seymore.
Dionissa de Schepley ejus, vj.d.
Katerina de ejus, vj.d.
Thomas sflavour & Matilda vx ejus, vj.d.
Willelmus Ryol & Isabella vx ejus, vj.d.
Johanna filia ejus, vj.d.
Robertus de Strete & Emma vx ejus, vj.d.
Emma Gray ejus, vj.d.
Willelmus de Stapelay & Alicia vx ejus, vj.d.
Matilda de Schambur ejus, vj.d.
Mogot Rolle ejus, vj.d.
Johannes Hyne & Matilda vx ejus, vj.d.
Rogerus de Hill ejus, vj.d.
Willelmus Dyan & Albony vx ejus, vj.d.
Ricardus Manyngham & Matilda vx ejus, vj.d.
Mogot Jurdan vidua, vj.d.
Agnes de Layne ejus, vj.d.
Cecilia de Cumine vidua ejus, vj.d.
Alicia filia ejus, vj.d.
Johanna de Crekes, vj.d.
Albreda de Hill' vidua, vj.d.
Ricardus .......... & Matilda vx ejus, vj.d.
Matilda Wright vidua, vj.d.
Johannes Gamolosso & Johanna vx ejus, Souter.
Robertus Bonear ejus, vj.d.
Johannes Baumford & Cecilia vx ejus, vj.d.
Johanna filia dicta Cecilei, vj.d.
Cecilia Saule ejus, vj.d.
Helena filia ejus, vj.d.
Johannes Mappes & Agnes vx ejus, Armiger.
Emma mater ejus, x.d.
Alicia seruiensi ejus, vj.d.
Agnes Ryll' vidua ejus, vj.d.
Idonia filia ejus, vj.d.
Willelmus Abney & Agnes vx ejus, vj.d.
Johannes Elletsou & Johanna vx ejus, vj.d.
Thomas de Cloghe & Johanna vx ejus, vj.d.
Adam de Bothe ejus, vj.d.
Willelmus filius Stephani ejus, vj.d.
Robertus Wylimot & Edus (sic) vx ejus, vj.d.
Alicia vx Willelmi Hudson ejus, vj.d.
Albreda Doybar, vj.d.
Johannes Loksmynth & Alicia vx ejus, Loksmynth ejus.
Johannes Asschyrste ejus, vj.d.
Johannes Wydtlof & Alicia vx ejus, vj.d.
Robertus Willsou & Alicia vx ejus, vj.d.
Johannes Oxspring & Magot vx ejus, vj.d.
Willelmus Whyttoffe ejus, vj.d.
Magot Quenyld ejus, vj.d.
& Johanna filia ejus, vj.d.
Willelmus Queynso & Alicia vx ejus, vj.d.
Willelmus de Hill & Emma vx ejus, vj.d.

(Membrane 8, column 3.)

Albreda atte Yate vidua, vj.d.
Elena de Stongs, vj.d.
Adam fox & Johanna vx ejus, vj.d.
Willelmus Hiwar, vj.d.
Petrus in le Care & Isabella vx ejus, vj.d.
Agnes Bred' ejus, vj.d.
& Cecilia filia, vj.d.
Willelmus Abney & Agnes vx ejus, vj.d.
Johannes Elletsou & Johanna vx ejus, vj.d.
Thomas de Cloghe & Johanna vx ejus, vj.d.
Adam de Bothe, vj.d.
Willelmus filius Stephani, vj.d.
Robertus Wylimot & Edus (sic) vx ejus, vj.d.
Alicia vx Willelmi Hudson, vj.d.
Albreda Doybar, vj.d.
Johannes Loksmynth & Alicia vx ejus, Loksmynth ejus.
Johannes Asschyrste ejus, vj.d.
Johannes Wydtlof & Alicia vx ejus, vj.d.
Robertus Willsou & Alicia vx ejus, vj.d.
Johannes Oxspring & Magot vx ejus, vj.d.
Willelmus Whyttoffe ejus, vj.d.
Magot Quenyld ejus, vj.d.
& Johanna filia ejus, vj.d.
Willelmus Queynso & Alicia vx ejus, vj.d.
Willelmus de Hill & Emma vx ejus, vj.d.
Johannes Quemild' & Matilda vx' ejus  
Johannes Mutche & Emmot vx' ejus  
Thomas Machoñ & vx' ejus  
Johannes Sikbub & Emma vx' ejus  
Stephanus Alet & Matilda vx' ejus  
Johannes Balkok' & Cecilia vx' ejus  
Johannes Rawsın & Johanna vx' ejus  
Petras  & Agnes vx' ejus  
Alicia filia dicti Petri  
Johannes de H  ly & Alicia vx' ejus  
Stephanus de H  ly  
Ricardus de  & Beatrix vx' ejus  
Johannes  &  
Agnes  
Robertus Lyon[ot](!)  
Farnour del Grauhne  x(j.d.)  
Adam Lynot (i)  
Farnour del Grauhne  x(i.d.)  
Alicia filia ejus  
Margaret vx' Willelmi visit  
Thomas Saundersoñ & Alicia vx' ejus  
Ricardus de Bghtoñ & Matilda vx' ejus  
Johannes Pakke (?) & Emma vx'  
Willelmuus de Hanlay & vx', Marchant de heast  
Adam de Wode & vx', Taylour  
Agnes filia predicti Ade  
Alicia de Hill'  
Thomas Lynot  
Willelmuus Lynot  
Johannes Mutche senior  
Thomas Schoter & Isabella vx' ejus, Farnour del Maner  
Thomas filius ejus  
Alicia filia predicti Thome  
Katerina seruiens predicti Thome  
Robertus [Sch]ster (?) & vx'  
Thomas de Wadleslay  
Henricus Schatter & vx', Schatter  
Thomas Stoppforth & vx'  
Thomas Steuensoñ, Taylour  
Johannes filius Thome Schoter  
Thomas Hobsoñ & vx' ejus  
Willelmuus Schepard' & Isabella vx'  
Johannes seruiens ejus  
Johannes Wylimot & vx'  
Johannes Michel' & vx'  
Willelmuus Quenibi' & vx'  
Robertus Steuen & vx'  
Robertus Hayward' & vx'  
Robertus Knottle & vx'  
Robertus Hegheforht & vx'  
Johannes Horner & vx'  
Thomas Sargill' & vx'  
Willelmuus de Grauhne & vx'  
Robertus Taylour & vx'  
Willelmuus seruiens Roberti  
Adam Barolf' & vx', Flesheower  
Thomas de Grauhne & vx', Bakster  
Willelmuus filius Thome de Grauhne  
Johanna filia Thome Grauhne  
Willelmuus Gortsoñ & Beatrix vx' ejus  
Robertus Querideyn seruiens ejus  
Ricardus de Marsche & B(e)atrix vx' ejus  
Johannes filius ejus  
Ricardus de Clyffe & Alicia vx' ejus  

(Membrane 8b, column 1.)

Thomas seruiens Roberti Rankell'  
Agnes de Grene seruiens ejusdem  
Willelmuus Gomor' & Agnes vx' ejus  
Robertus seruiens ejus  
Katerina servant de dit William  
Robertus Portar Betris sa femme,  
Johann Mountmay Eddeñ sa femme,  
Johannes de Syndirhill'  
Johannes Storpe Alice sa femme  
Roger Storre servant de dit Johan  
Robert Aleyñ Johan sa femme  
Roger de Captoñ Alice sa femme  
Willelmuus servant de dit Roger  
Agnes servant de dit Roger  
Ricardus Falke Alice sa femme  
Johann Hasschlyrst Emma sa femme  
Roger Mylnar Alice sa femme  
Thomas Gayiour Lebbot sa femme  
Johan Brase Anabul sa femme  
Johan Chapman Lesot sa femme  
Johan servant de dit Johan  
Henri de Nortburde Johan sa femme  
Johan Quenyl'  
Johan Tynete Lebbota sa femme  
Peter de Balefeld' klot sa femme  
Henri Bonet Alice sa femme  
Johan de Corplay Betris sa femme  
Ibbot Bolkok'  
Robert Geslyng Johan sa femme  
Thomes flaunt  
Watte Shoter & Johan sa femme  
Willelmuus Crayke Cissot sa femme  
Johannes Reyg' Johan sa femme  
Magot Marchall'  
Johan Sterechor Matilda sa femme  
Thomas Carr Agnes vx' ejus  
Willelmuus seruiens ejus  
Johannes Michell' Margareta vx' ejus, Walkar  
Johannes filius ejus  
Johannes Styre Cicilia vx' ejus  
Johannes filius ejus  

WAPENTAGIUM DE STRAFFORD'.
Johannes filius Ricardi & Cicilia

Johannes filius ejus

Willelmus Bryrsh & Agnes vx ejus, Smyth

Johannes Trypet Johanna vx ejus

Willelmus famulus ejus

Margareta famulus (sic) ejus

Johannes famulus ejus

Johanna famula ejus

Thomas fluvudd' Cicilia vx' ejus, Talour

Johannes filius ejus

Cecilia filia ejus

Thomas Schell'

Robertus Ley Aubray vx' ejus

Ricardus Elliott Cicilia vx' ejus

Willelmus fieygs Emuot' vx' ejus

Johannes Elgod Johan vx' ejus

Rogerus Sanye Johan vx' ejus

Johannes Kent Elisot' vx' ejus

Thomas famulus ejus

Agnes famula ejus

Ibbota Wylymot

Johannes Lameb Johan vx' ejus, Marifer

Robertus Osgarthor' Alicia vx' ejus

Johannes Kent Ibbota vx' ejus

Elena Ranfel'

Johannes Hanme Magota vx' ejus

Ricardus Herung Ibbota vx' ejus

Johannes Kent Agnes vx' ejus

Johanna filia ejus

Robertus Mychell' Matilda vx' ejus, Talour

Alicia atte Wardshende

Henricus atte Lond' Idonia vx' ejus

Johannes Rolhes Agnes vx' ejus

Margareta Rayson

Johannes filius ejus

Thomas Rayson Juliana vx' ejus

Willelmus att karr Agnes vx' ejus

Thomas atte Holl' Agnes vx' ejus

Johannes filius ejus

Ricardus Horner Agnes vx' ejus

Simen Milner Cicilia vx' ejus

Ricardus Hauke Katerina vx' ejus

Stephaneus famulus ejus

Johannes Drake Johanna vx' ejus

Willelmus famulus

Cicilia Gous

Johannes Gybo'non Alicia vx'.

Johannes Montenay

Sampso famulus ejus

Laurenctus famulus ejusdem

Cicilia filia Johannis Michell'

(Membrane 89, column 2.)

Summa—vj.lī. xjī. ij.d.

Handesworth'.

Johannes Marcum Ibbota vx' ejus

Nicholas Marcum Isabella vx' ejus

Gilbertus Robert Margareta vx' ejus

Robertus Hobson Cicilia vx' ejus

Robertus Stasy Johanna vx' ejus

Cecilia Milner

Johannes Myesyn

Cecilia Norton

Thomas Norton

Adam Michell' Ibbot, Taylour

Johannes Michell'

Gilbertus BET Elene vx' ejus

Hugo Shepheard Matilda

Sare Wren

Ricardus Jannel Paronel vx' ejus

Gilbertus Norton Margareta vx' ejus

Robertus Graystons Margareta vx' ejus

Willelmus Dauber Matilda vx' ejus

Robert Hode Agnes vx' ejus

Clare schiward

Willelmus Thomas Idenia vx' ejus

Nicholas Acworth Margareta vx' ejus

Thomas Birlay Margareta vx' ejus

Ricardus Mariot Beatrix vx' ejus

Margareta Brige

Thomas Byrne Magota vx' ejus

Willelmus Coker Ethota vx' ejus, Smyth'

Thomas Mariot & Agnes vx' ejus

Magota Robert

Johannes Baret Beatrix vx' ejus

Ebota Stry

Matilda Wilbor

Willelmus Poull'

Ricardus Stase Johanna vx' ejus

Johannes Stase Ethota vx' ejus, Marisclall'

Johannes Baron

Ebbota Hoggese

Agnes Bore

Elizabet Marcam

Johannes Syndurhill' Agnes vx' ejus

Agnes flox

Robert Cok' Alicia vx' ejus

Roger Byn

Agnes seruiens Willelmi Coker

Roger Chapman Cicilia vx' ejus

Heinricus Helot Agnes vx' ejus

Willelmus Wodhous Sodus' (read 'Godus'?) vx' ejus

Thomas Parson Margareta vx' ejus

Johannes Schapma'g Agnes vx' ejus

Ricardus Elliott Johanna vx' ejus
Henricus att Hoyle Alicia vx ejus
Thomes att Hoyle Cecilia vx ejus
Robertus de More Alicia vx ejus, Walker
Cecilia serviens ejus
Johannes atte More
Robert Chapman Johanna vx ejus
Willelmus Houle Johanna vx ejus
Willelmus More Johanna vx ejus
Thomas Crist Cecilia vx ejus
Johannes Houle
Willelmus Lame Johanna vx ejus
Magota Pye
Johannes Helot Alicia vx ejus
Johannes Blont Agnes vx ejus
Ricardus Blont Margareta vx ejus, Smyth'
Johannes Drak'
Ricardus serviens Ricardi Blont
Willelmus Barker Matilda vx ejus
Thomas Barker Felisia vx ejus
Willelmus atte Hyll' Isabella vx ejus
Adam Reuell' Johanna vx ejus, Smyth'
Johannes Reuell' Johanna
Roger Webster Johanna vx ejus
Willelmus Schepard Alicia vx ejus
Radulphus Norton' Cecilia vx ejus
Ebot Elliot
Johannes Clox (?) Agnes vx ejus
Magota Clicoter
Agnes Elliot
Willelmus Hanlay
Johannes Doncastre
Johannes Dongword Alicia vx ejus
Johannes ate Yate & Elizabet vx ejus, Smyth'
Thomas Leythlay & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes ate Yate
Willelmus Elyot & Betrix vx ejus
Thomas Darnal & Betrix vx ejus

(Membrane 8b, column 3.)

Adam at Sonned' Ibeta vx ejus
Ricardus Capulwod' & Betrix vx ejus
Robertus filius Johannis & Cecilia vx ejus
Thomas Stayforth' & Margareta vx ejus
Ricardus atte Drygg & Emmota vx ejus

Johannes Shepard' & Ibbota vx ejus
Willelmus filius Willelmi & Johanna vx ejus
Adam Lyster & Margareta vx ejus
Robertus Bate & Agnes vx ejus
Adam Capilwod' & Margareta vx ejus
Willelmus Haneck' & Agnes vx
Margareta Knorre
Thomas Byrlay & Margareta vx ejus, Coteler
Johannes filulwod
Willelmus at Dale & Alicia vx ejus
Johannes at Dale
Henricus Bryekearth' & Alicia vx ejus, Arusmyth'
Robertus Godlad'
Emmot' Creswyll'
Johannes at Wel' Alicia vx ejus, Coteler
Adam Creswyll' & Betrix vx ejus, Smyth'
Willelmus Douori & Magota vx ejus
Thomas Capulwod' & Agnes vx ejus, Smyth'
Robertus Norton'
Johannes Capulwod'
Robertus Schemyl'd' & Dionisia vx ejus, Smyth'
Adam att Lessloñ
Johannes at Clyf
Adam Schemyl'd'
Cecilia Whyte
Adam Coplay & Johanna vx ejus
Adam Coplay junior
Thomas Hank' & Beatrix vx ejus, Coteler
Johannes Coteler & Johanna vx ejus, Bakester
Johannes Coteler junior
Robertus Belam
Johannes att Touned'
Johan Parsoñ & Ibeta vx ejus, Smyth'
Thomas atte firyth'
Thomas Wyldyng' & Johanna vx ejus
Willelmus Hansoñ & Alicia vx ejus, Coteler
Cecilia att Touned'
Ricardus Godesoñ & Margareta vx ejus
Johannes Magotoñ & Cicilia vx ejus
Willelmus Wyte & Johanna vx ejus, Smyth'
Henricus att Wode & Johanna vx ejus
Johannes Brikssarden' & vx ejus, Smyth'
Johannes filius Willelmi Brikssarden'
WAPPENTAGIUM DE STRAFFORD.

Richardus Cisotsoñ at Tounend
Willelmus filius Ricardi & Ibota
vœ ejus, *Smyth*
Willelmus Capwod & Magota vœ
ejus
Emmot Rokelar
Richardus Capwod
Willelmus Thomlysoñ
Johannes filius ejus
Willelmus filius ejusdem
Thomas Tornor & Emma vœ ejus
Willelmus filius Roberti & vœ
ejus, *Bakester*
Johannes Taulour & vœ ejus,
*Smyth*
Robertus Payn

Summa—iiij.s. vj.d.

(Membrana 9, column 1.)

VILLATA DE DONCASTRE.

Henricus Hunter & Alicia vœ ejus
Johannes de Polyngtoñ & Johanna
vœ ejus
Leticia de Kanesburgh
Johannes de Poomfrayt & Johanna
vœ ejus
Robertus Skerlet & Alicia vœ
ejus
Adam Milner & Johanna vœ ejus
Robertus Knotte & Alicia vœ ejus
Emma de Balne
Johannes filius ejus
Johannes Pynchoñ
Magota de Emley
Johannes de Balne
Johannes Halifax & Magota vœ
ejus
Johannes Bull
Willelmus de Silkestoñ & Alicia
vœ ejus
Johannes de Sandewysche & Alicia
vœ ejus
Willelmus Gerdener & Johanna vœ
ejus
Willelmus Glower & Johanna vœ
ejus
Johannes de Scanseby & Johanna
vœ ejus, *Lyster*
Elias Glower & Magota vœ ejus
Margareta Walkere
Richardus Webester & Alicia vœ
ejus
Johannes filiescher & Johanna vœ
ejus
Willelmus de Emley & Johanna
vœ ejus
Willelmus Taylour & Magota vœ
ejus
Willelmus Dawesoñ & Johanna
vœ ejus
Willelmus filius ejus

Henricus Lorymer & Johanna vœ
ejus
Domina Agnes de Gaussill'
Johanna seruiens ejus
Johanna Croyour
Isabella filia ejus
Willelmus Cobbeler & Johanna vœ
ejus
Johannes Herte & Johanna vœ
ejus
Thomas del Pecke & Johanna vœ
ejus
Thomas filiescher & Johanna vœ
ejus
Adan del Pecke & Johanna vœ
ejus
Johannes de Balne & Alicia vœ
ejus
Nicholaus Lokesmyth & Johanna
vœ ejus
Elena de Hull
Robertus flurnex
Robertus de Clyneland
Thomas Lambyn & Elena vœ
ejus
Willelmus Lescy & Aüdre vœ
ejus
Willelmus de Balne & Johanna vœ
ejus
Johannes de Carletoñ & Alicia vœ
ejus
Nicholaus frere & Agnes vœ ejus,
*Taylour*
Adam Lyster & Johanna vœ ejus
Thomas Tauerner & Emma vœ
ejus
Thomas Gloyer & Sibilla vœ ejus
Johannes Wylegouæ
Richardus seruiens Nicholai de
Bramwyth
Nicholaus de Bramwyth & Johanna
vœ ejus
Matilda seruiens ejus
Willelmus Lokesmyth & Johanna
vœ ejus
Johanna seruiens ejus
Robertus de Herhill & Emma vœ
ejus
Johannes Elysoñ & Cecilia vœ
ejus
Johannes de Stokbrig & Johanna
vœ ejus
Willelmus de Carletoñ & Agnes vœ
ejus
Robertus Hutter & Agnes vœ ejus
Gilbertus Porter & Matilda vœ
ejus
Isabella filia ejus
Johannes del Bardyk & Matilda
vœ ejus
Thomas seruiens dicti Johannis
Johannes de Hexthorp
Willelmus de Bentelay & Johanna
vœ ejus, *Draper*
Cecilia seruiens dicti Willelmni
Alicia seruiens dicti Willelmni
Johannes de 'Branwyth' & Alicia
\( vx^c \) ejus
Thomas Gandelowe
Johanna de Wykesop'
Johannes de Haghi' & Johanna \( vx^c \) ejus
Willelmus Spicer & Margareta \( vx^c \) ejus
Johannes filius ejus.
Simon Coke & Johanna \( vx^c \) ejus
Robertus seruiens ejus.
Johannes Marschall' & Alicia \( vx^c \) ejus
Willelmus Barbour & Rosa \( vx^c \) ejus, Taunser
Robertus Sadeler & Johanna \( vx^c \) ejus
Johannes de Conpeeland' & Margareta \( vx^c \) ejus
Beatrix seruiens ejus
Johannes Pase & Johanna \( vx^c \) ejus
Johannes Spenser & Dioniessa \( vx^c \) ejus
Ricardus Bower & Alicia \( vx^c \) ejus
Rogerus Taylour & Elena \( vx^c \) ejus
Willelmus Boteller & Johanna \( vx^c \) ejus
Herbertus de Stokbrig'
Willelmus Turtays & Katerina \( vx^c \) ejus, Smyth'
Robertus Oldeyerde & Johanna \( vx^c \) ejus, Sledeaver
Willelmus Moreman
Johannes Saunders senior & Matilda
\( vx^c \) ejus
Johannes Saunter junior & Agnes
\( vx^c \) ejus
Emma del Halgh'
Matilda filia ejus
Willelmus Dokette & Johanna \( vx^c \) ejus
Thomas del Cotes & Matilda \( vx^c \) ejus
Alicia de Besakill'

(Membrane 9, column 2.)
Willelmus de Muncketoe & Johanna \( vx^c \) ejus
Magota Dokette
Isabella florester
Johanna filia ejus
Willelmus filius Johannis & Elena
\( vx^c \) ejus
Alicia filia ejus
Johannes Kemp' & Matilda \( vx^c \) ejus, Souter.
Johannes seruiens dicti Johannis
Johanna seruiens ejus.
Willelmus de Marsche & Beatrix
\( vx^c \) ejus
Johannes seruiens ejus.
Ricardus de Scobsoby & Agnes
\( vx^c \) ejus, Wryght'
Isabella seruiens ejus
Johanna de 'alherley
Johannes Mason' & Johanna
\( vx^c \) ejus.
Willelmus de Dalby & Elena
\( vx^c \) ejus, Osler.
Vagota seruiens ejus.
Thomas de Carrephort'
Johannes 'Iper & Juliana \( vx^c \) ejus.
Johannes Goldsmith' & Johanna
\( vx^c \) ejus.
Henricus Daykyn & Cecilia \( vx^c \) ejus.
Thomas de Pede & Cecilia \( vx^c \) ejus
Willelmus Cok' & Agnes \( vx^c \) ejus
Thomas de Barmby & Dioniessa
\( vx^c \) ejus, Bowere
Thomas Sadeler junior & Alicia
\( vx^c \) ejus.
Johanna de London'
Johanna de Methely & Agnes \( vx^c \) ejus, Drapow
Johanna seruiens ejus.
Alanus Kay & Alicia \( vx^c \) ejus.
Willelmus de Brythewell' & Alicia \( vx^c \) ejus, Souter
Johannes seruiens ejus.
Agnes Mathewe
Alicia Crioure.
Ricardus Fynchof & Johanna \( vx^c \) ejus.
Thomas Sadeler & Juliana \( vx^c \) ejus
Johannes Bower & Idonia \( vx^c \) ejus
Robertus Taylour & Alicia \( vx^c \) ejus, Taylovr.
Walterus Rousur & Matilda \( vx^c \) ejus.
Willelmus Mason' & Katerina \( vx^c \) ejus.
Alicia seruiens ejus.
Henricus Nettemaker & Cecilia
\( vx^c \) ejus.
Willelmus Sadeler & Elena \( vx^c \) ejus.
Robertus de Eland' & Alicia \( vx^c \) ejus, Osierle
Johanna seruiens ejus.
Matilda seruiens ejus.
Elena seruiens ejus.
Thomas seruiens ejus.
Elena Sare.
Willelmus Lorymer & Alicia \( vx^c \) ejus.
Robertus de Hexthorpu & Johanna
\( vx^c \) ejus.
Thomas de Willesthorpu & Rosa
\( vx^c \) ejus.
Willelmus Smyth' & Alicia \( vx^c \) ejus.
Matilda Hodelot.
Ricardus Hallestedes & Johanna
\( vx^c \) ejus, Osierle.

WAPENTAGIUM DE STRAFFORD'. 47

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Willelmus Taylour & Johanna vx ejus
Magota del Bancke
Dionisia Elysoñ
Willelmus Lambyn & Alicia vx ejus
Thomas de Baines & Alicia vx ejus
Johannes de Houdeñ & Johanna vx ejus
Johanna filia ejus
Juliana de Prestoñ
Robertus Turtays & Dionisia vx ejus
Willelmus Chapman & Johanna vx ejus
Agnes de Bignelay
Emma Gawyn
Johannes Malkynsoñ & Peronilla vx ejus
Willelmus Lambyn & Alicia vx ejus
Robertus Couper & Juliana vx ejus
Johannes Beste & Margareta vx ejus
Adam del More & Johanna vx ejus
Johannes de Stauelay & Magota vx ejus
Alanus Taylour & Agnes vx ejus
Isabella de Thornetoñ
Magota seruens ejus
Petrus Chaloner & Johanna vx ejus
Adam de Farmby & Johanna vx ejus
Johannes de Barowe & Johanna vx ejus
Dionisia Mathewe
Adam Cok & Alicia vx ejus
Beatrix atte Well'
Ricardus de Edlyngtoñ & Isabella vx ejus
Ricardus seruens ejus
Agnes seruens ejus
Willelmus de Eland' & Johanna vx ejus
Simon de Ireland' & Johanna vx ejus
Robertus de Spaldyng' & Isabella vx ejus, Glasenwyrght
Isabella seruens ejus
Johannes de Raayn & Johanna vx ejus
Adam Nouthirdl' & Rosa vx ejus
Willelmus Smyth' & Isabella vx ejus
Magota filia ejus
Ricardus Webster & Alicia vx ejus, Webster
Johannes Hare & Alicia vx
Robertus Rygot & Agnes vx ejus
Robertus Carter & Johanna vx ejus

Henricus Bower & Emma vx ejus
Agnes Walker

(Membrane 9, column 3.)
Magota sfrere
Johannes Parmyner & Elena vx ejus
Thomas Chapman & Agnes vx ejus
Adam de Ristoñ & Alicia vx ejus
Johannes Masoñ & Alicia vx ejus
Alicia Walker
Alicia de Burgh'
Johannes de l'auvre & Alicia vx ejus
Henricus Webster & Johanna vx ejus
Johannes de Worte & Agnes vx ejus
Johanna de Wakefeld'
Ricardus de Asshir' & Elienora vx ejus, Serigant'
Matilda Scotte
Johannes Coke & Johanna vx ejus
Rogerus Salter & Alicia vx ejus
Willelmus Taylour & Alicia vx ejus
Willelmus de Coupeland' & Johanna vx ejus
Petrus de Hanlay & Johanna vx ejus
Elena Webster
Walterus Threster & Alicia vx ejus
Robertus Carter & Margareta vx ejus
Johannes Grewe & Agnes vx ejus
Robertus Bull' & Cecilia vx ejus
Sibilla de Stokbrig'
Juliana Proudefote
Emma Smyth'
Johannes de Marce & Johanna vx ejus, Smyth'
Johannes seruens ejus
Willelmus seruens ejus
Johannes de Barnburgh' & Alicia vx ejus, Smyth'
Alicia seruens ejus
Thomas de Wakefeld' & Agnes vx ejus
Nicholaus de Derby & Auicia vx ejus

dimid.
marc.
Willelmus Brewester & Johanna vx ejus
Alicia de Pyghall
Henricus Tewer & Alicia vx ejus
Thomas del Pecke & Johanna vx ejus
Hugo Mathewe & Sibilla vx ejus, flysker
Agnes seruens ejus
Thomas de Tykhill' & Agnes vx ejus
Robertus Couper & Cecilia vx ejus
Nicholaus Chaloner & Alicia vx ejus
Alicia de Elmesheal
Antonis de Elmesheal & Johanna vx ejus, Drapour
Ricardus de Hayefeld' & Magota vx ejus
Johannes Bele & Magota vx ejus
Johannes Scott' & Isabella vx ejus
Johannes de Byngelay & Magota vx ejus
Robertus Bakester & Alicia vx ejus
Willelmus Baker & Emma vx ejus
Walterus Tripper
Johannes filius ejus
Robertus Poty & Johanna vx ejus
Willelmus flysker & Cecilia vx ejus
Hugo Gilleson' & Alicia vx ejus, flysker
Thomas Barker & Elena vx ejus
Thomas Webster & Alicia vx ejus
Thomas de Wadworth' & Johanna vx ejus
Johannes Stedeman & Isabella vx ejus
Johannes l'arbour senior & Margareta vx ejus, Chatman
Johannes filius ejus & Agnes vx ejus
Isola seruens ejus
Willelmus de Croft' & Elena vx ejus
Willelmus Lambyn & Johanna vx ejus
Johannes Laysing & Johanna vx ejus
Thomas del Oke & Dionisia vx ejus
Margaretta Hachet'
Johannes de frisston & Johanna vx ejus
Rogerus de Thriegerth'
Richardus de Birton & Isabella vx ejus
Johannes Doweber & Johanna vx ejus
Isabella de flyshelak'

Cecilia Walkerre
Adam Nobill' & Alicia vx ejus
Gilbertus de Lenthalay & Johanna vx ejus
Thomas Carter & Alicia vx ejus
Willelmus Norys & Dionisia vx ejus
Johannes Rawyn & Johanna vx ejus
Johannes Carter & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes Nundy & Matilda vx ejus
Johannes Whyteloue & Agnes vx ejus
Thomas de Messyngham & Margareta vx ejus, Marchant
Alicia de Scoftoyn
Johanna del Okes
Thomas de Huntyngeston & Magota vx ejus
Rogerus Bolte & Magota vx ejus
Willelmus Wyate & Alicia vx ejus
Robertus Birtoyn & Juliana vx ejus
Henricus Smyth' & Cecilia vx ejus
Alicia Roper

(Membrane 9b, column 1.)

Johanna Roper
Johannes de Tykhill' & Emma vx ejus
Willelmus Tripper & Beatrix vx ejus
Custana del Gates
Johannes de Vptoyn & Alicia vx ejus
Adam de Sprotburgh' & Emma vx ejus, flysker
Thomas Dewy & Johanna vx ejus
Robertus Walker & Matilda vx ejus
Willelmus Pye & Alicia vx ejus
Johannes Tennant & Alicia vx ejus
Willelmus de fflunex & Matilda vx ejus
Willelmus filius ejus
Adam Glase & Alia vx ejus
Johannes seruens ejus
Herbertus de Derfeld' & Juliana vx ejus, Cordeweser
Johannes filius ejus
Johanna filia ejus
Margaretta Couper
Thomas de flyshelak' & Johanna vx ejus
Johannes Barbour junior & Cecilia vx ejus

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<th>Name</th>
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<td>Richardus de Athewyk' &amp; Cecilia</td>
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<td>Richardus de Baumford' &amp; Matilda</td>
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Willelmus Brewester & Dionisia vs eijus | iij.d. |
Willelmus de Lyncoliñ & Alicia vs eijus | iij.d. |
Hugo Dawsen & Johanna vs eijus | iij.d. |
Alicia de Emmeløy | iij.d. |
Johanna seruiens eijus | iij.d. |
Robertus de Aldewerk' & Alicia vs eijus | iij.d. |
Johannes Belle & Johanna vs eijus | {dimid.} |
Barkar | {marc.} |
Johannes seruiens eijus | iij.d. |
Willelmus seruiens eijus | iij.d. |
Isabella seruiens eijus | iij.d. |
Alicia seruiens eijus | iij.d. |
Thomas Mirfyn & Alicia vs eijus | iij.d. |
Robertus seruiens Willelni de flarnedale | iij.d. |
Thomas Potter & Johanna vs eijus | iij.d. |
Johannes Alaynsoñ & Dionisia vs eijus | iij.d. |
Alicia Barker | iij.d. |
Richardus Harman & Johanna vs eijus, Skipperror | i.j.s. |
Willelmus Smyth' & Alicia vs eijus | iij.d. |
Juliana Barker | iij.d. |
Johannes Webster & Alicia vs eijus | iij.d. |
Hugo Carvore & Agnes vs eijus | iij.d. |
Johannes de Barowe & Agnes vs eijus | iij.d. |
Johannes de Kirkeby & Emma vs eijus | iij.d. |

(Membrane 9b, column 2.)

1 ([1]) Apprenticeius, that is Apprentice to the Law, and equivalent to our modern 'lawyer.'
Willelmus Pylgrem & Alicia

Johannes Tempeler & Alicia

Willelmus de Waddesworth & Johanna

Robertus de Swaloughill & Juliana

Willelmus seruiens ejus

Alanus Long & Johanna

Johannes belle junior & Johanna

Robertus Milner & Alicia

Robertus de Wadworth & Johanna

Jordanus Webster & Beatrix

Cristoferus seruiens ejus

Petrus de Thronetoñ & Elena

Margareta seruiens ejus

Johannes de Blaketoñ & Elena

Johannes Harman & Johanna

Richardus Crok' & Johanna

Simon Boller & Alicia

Willelmus del Brend' & Isabella

Matilda Bakester

Willelmus de Noctoñ & Matilda

Cecilia Trig'

Johannes Botteler & Alicia

Magota seruiens ejus

Margareta Penycok'

Willelmus Turnour & Matilda

Merge eta Wodecoc'

Willelmus de Brerelay & Beatrix

Johannes Walker & Matilda

Robertus Pynchoñ & Matilda

Johannes de Crosseley & Johanna

Johannes de Clyneland & Agnes

Emma seruiens ejus

Thomas Bate & Alicia

Rogerus de Bollesore & Agnes

Johannes Walker & Agnes

Johannes de Glenteworth & Johanna

Hugo Rofler & Emma

Thomas Penycok' & Alicia

Johannes seruiens ejus

Johannes Lambe & Johanna

Johannes Goldsmynth' & Elena

Alicia Ossebaræ

Walterus Glasenwryght & Alicia

Richardus de Suttoñ & Johanna

Willelmus de Stavnforth' & Johanna

Thomas de Shirwod' & Johanna

Margareta de Asseby

Thomas de Sandall' & Agnes

Isabella del Hill'

Johannes de Heghellerser & Emma

Johannes seruiens ejus

Johannes belle & Isabella

Johannes Slaymaker & Alicia

Johanna filia ejus

Richardus Snell' & Agnes

Juliana de Knaresburgh'

Johannes de Puddesay & Alicia

Willelmus de Walcotes & Johanna

Johannes Clerk' & Agnes

Johannes Nele

Willelmus Mantill'

Nicholas de Swardale & Alicia

Johannes de Roucliff' & Johanna

Adam Sparoe & Alicia

Summa—xj. di. xiiij. s. vj. d.

Summa totalis—iiiij•xvj. li. v. s. vj. d.

(This total for the Wapentake is written on the dorse of Membrane 1.)
AN EPISODE IN THE MUNICIPAL HISTORY OF THE CITY OF YORK.¹

By the late ROBERT DAVIES, F.S.A.

The local episode in the history of the civil war of the 17th century, which forms the subject of my present paper, affords a remarkable display of that arbitrary temper and unfeeling disregard of the rights and privileges of the community, which contributed, in no slight degree, to widen the breach between Charles I. and his subjects.

In the memorable year, 1642, in which King Charles the First took the unwise and unfortunate step of deserting his parliament and removing to York, where he established his court and remained nearly five months, Alderman Edmund Cowper,² a highly respectable merchant and citizen, held, for the second time, the important office of Lord Mayor. On the day next after the King's entry into York, his Majesty conferred the honour of knighthood upon the Lord Mayor, and Sir Edmund Cowper was thus inrolled amongst

¹ The association is again indebted to the great kindness of Mrs. Davies in permitting the publication of this paper, found among the manuscripts of her late lamented husband, one of the most valued contributors to the pages of the Journal. The illustrative foot-notes have been made by Mr. Robert H. Skaffe, of York.

² Edmund Cowper, merchant, was admitted to the freedom of the city of York in 1605. He served the office of chamberlain in 1615, and that of sheriff in 1620-1. On the 31st of October, 1625, he was elected alderman in the room of John Harrison, deceased. In 1630, he was appointed lord mayor, for the first time, and he again occupied the civic chair from 1642 to 1644. In 1606, he became a member of the Merchants' Company, and was governor thereof from 1626 to 1628. On the 16th of July, 1633, he administered to the effects of his wife Edith, who died intestate. On May 6th, 1644 (during the siege of the city), Sir Edmund Cowper, being then "of sound health and perfect mynde and memorie,"—"yet calling to mynd the frailtie of mortall man in this sinfull world, and the certainty of death and the uncertainty either of the tyme or manner thereof, especially in these troublesome tymes," and having, therefore, an intent to set his house in order, lest he "should suddenly be prevented (as too many are) by untymely or sudden death," did advisedly make and declare his last will and testament. He desires to be buried within the parish church where it shall please God to call him out of this world. All his houses, lands, goods and chattels, he bequeaths to his brother, Mr. Gilbert Cowper, who is appointed sole executor. The date of Sir Edmund's death has not occurred to me, but he was "buried at Whickenby, co. Linc., at the charge of Dr. Reresby, minister there, under a faire stone hansomly engraven."
the King's friends, and became a decided and uncom-
promising royalist. But it happened that many of his
colleagues on the bench of aldermen, and many of those
citizens who, having passed the office of sheriff, were mem-
bers of the council or governing body of the Corporation,
were strongly inclined to the side of the Parliament.

At this period a great number of the higher class of
citizens belonged to that sect of religionists who were
styled Puritans; a sect which was much increased by the
influence and example of the Fairfaxes, the Bourchiers,
and other Yorkshire families connected with the city.

In the month of December, subsequently to the departure
of the King from York, and the raising of the royal standard
at Nottingham, that imperious nobleman the marquis of
Newcastle, who was Lord-General of his Majesty's forces in
the north, came to York with a large army. After re-
maining a few weeks in the city, he marched with a con-
siderable force to the town of Pontefract, intending to draw
down all his troops from the southern part of Yorkshire,
that they might be in readiness to receive the Queen
on her arrival from Holland, and escort her Majesty to
York.

During the Lord-General's stay in the city he had dis-
covered that a leaven of what he regarded as disloyalty or
disaffection prevailed in the Corporation, and he seems to
have satisfied himself that the only way to maintain the
King's cause at York, was to continue Sir Edmund Cowper
in the office of chief magistrate for another year after the
expiration of his present mayoralty. To accomplish this
object, the Lord-General did not scruple to resort to an
extraordinary course of proceeding by which he set all law
and custom at defiance. A few days previous to the 15th of
January, the day prescribed by the city charter for the
annual election of mayor, the marquis, being still stationed
at Pontefract, sent to Sir Edmund Cowper a letter, addressed
to the Corporation, as follows:—

"Gentlemen,

"I have a request to you, and that in his majesty's name, that
you will make choice of this present Lord Mayor to continue in that
place for the year following, wherein you have such a testimonie of his
fidellitie and worth that you cannot conceive I desire to putt a prejudice
uppon you; and besides it is of so greate an importance to his majestie's
present service, that you must not deny it as you tender his service, to which I am confident you all beare such a regard as you will deserve his majestie's thankes, and oblige me to remaine, as I am att this instant, "Your very affectionate freind,

"WILL'M NEWCASTLE."

"Pomfrett, this 10th of Janu', 1642"[—3].

The Lord-General's letter was taken into consideration at a special meeting of the Corporation held in the council chamber on the 13th of January. The assembled corporators heard the letter with much concern and consternation,—they expressed their willingness to accommodate his Excellency in this or any other request, if they could do it with the safety of their oaths and charter, but they conceived that they could not do so on this occasion, and they determined that a letter to that effect should be written to the Lord-General. They appointed Alderman Henry Thompson3 and Alderman William Scott,4 with two of the ex-sheriffs, to be a deputation to proceed immediately to Pontefract and present to the Lord-General their reply to his Excellency's communication, which ran as follows:—

"May it please your Excellencie,

"We have received your letter of the 10th of this instant, wherebe we perceive that your excellencie's pleasure is that we should make choyce of this present Lord Maior to continue in that place for this yeare followinge, whereunto, as to all other your excellencie's commands we have been and are most willinge to give readie obedience, yett we humbly beseech your excellencie to understand that our charter is that every yeare upon the 15th of January the common counsell of this cittie upon their oathes shall make choyce of three aldermen that have not

3 Henry Thompson, wine-merchant, son and heir of Henry Thompson, sheriff of York in 1601—2, by Mary, his wife. Aged 24 years and more at his father's death in 1615. He was chamberlain in 1620, and sheriff in 1627—8. In February, 1635, he was appointed an alderman, vice Christopher Dickenson, deceased, and was chief magistrate of the city in 1636 and 1638. He was also governor of the Merchants' Company from 1635 to 1637, and again from 1655 to 1657. Alderman Thompson died without issue, and was buried at St. Michael's, Spurriergete, 9th September, 1662. His widow, Margaret, was interred in the same church, 10th November, 1663.

4 William, son of William Scott, merchant, York. Baptized at All Saints, Pavement, 2nd May, 1682. Free in 1608, chamberlain in 1618, and sheriff in 1625—6. On the 20th of October, 1637, he was made an alderman in the room of Sir William Robinson, Knight, resigned, and in the following year he filled the office of lord mayor. He was governor of the Merchants' Company from 1638 to 1640, and in 1645 was deprived of his aldermanic gown for his loyalty to the king. Alderman Scott was buried in the above church, 31st December, 1651, and his widow, lady Margaret Scott, was laid near her husband, in the church porch, 16th August, 1675.
beene twice maior, nor maior by the space of sixe yeares last past, and that the maior, aldermen and sherriffs out of them shall choose one to be maior for the ycare ensuinge. And we are all likewise bound by our franchest oaths to maintaine our franceshes and freedomes, as by the coppies of both oaths, which we here inclosed send, may appeare, and therefore we humbly desire your excellencie will be pleased to pardon us nott doeinge that which we cannott doe with preservation of our charter and safetie of our oaths. And we are and shall remaine

"Your Ex. humble and faithfull servants,

"ROGER JAQUES,
"HENRY THOMPSON,
"WILL'M SCOTT."

&c. &c. &c.

Upon the arrival of the deputation at Pontefract they presented the letter to the Lord-General, who, without giving himself the trouble of reading it, asked them abruptly, "if they would choose the same Lord Mayor again." Alderman Thompson answered that "they could not by their charter." His Excellency, irritated by the alderman's straightforward reply, said hastily, "then he must march with his army," but after he had read the letter, and the copies, inclosed in it, of the oaths required to be taken by the corporators previously to the election of Mayor, he spoke more coolly to the deputation, saying "it was a business of consequence, and he would consider of it, and they should have an answer."

Before the deputation withdrew, Alderman Thompson ventured to assure the Lord-General that Alderman Hemsworth,\(^5\)

\(^5\) Son of John Jaques, merchant, York. He was admitted to his freedom, and also into the Merchants' Company, in 1618. In 1626 he was appointed one of the city chamberlains, and in 1628—9 served the office of sheriff. On the 23rd of May, 1638, he was elected an alderman, vice Thomas Lawne, deceased, and in the following year was chosen chief magistrate. During his mayoralty, King Charles the First visited York, on his way to Scotland, and, on March 21st, 1638—9, conferred the honour of knighthood upon him. He represented his native city in the House of Commons in 1640, and in 1645 was displaced, by order of the Parliament, from his municipal offices, for his loyalty to the king. Alderman Jaques married, on the 5th of February, 1625—6, Mary, daughter of Lawrence Rawdon, merchant, York, and sister of Marmaduke Rawdon, "the Benefactor," whose "Life" has been so ably edited for the Camden Society by Mr. Davies. Sir Roger Jaques died of apoplexy, at his country seat at Elvington, 19th October, 1644, and was buried there on the following day. Lady Jaques was interred in the same church, 13th November, 1657.

\(^6\) Robert Hemsworth, draper, was admitted a freeman in 1604, served the office of chamberlain in 1611, and that of sheriff in 1629—1. On the 21st of July, 1626, he was elected an alderman in the room of Lawrence Rawdon, deceased, and he occupied the civic chair in 1631. For his loyalty to the king, he was displaced in 1645, but was re-elected an alderman in September, 1662. He resigned his gown shortly afterwards, on account of his great age, and the council granted him an annuity of 20£. Mr. Hemsworth was twice married. His first wife was one of the daughters of Robert Harrison,
who was next in rotation for the office of Mayor, was a man very well affected to his majesty and faithful to the city, and for the truth of this statement Sir Marmaduke Langdale and Mr. Francis Tyndall of Brotherton, who were present, offered to engage themselves. His Excellency expressed himself perfectly satisfied with this assurance, but repeated that "it was his majesty's pleasure that the present Lord Mayor should stand for the year following, and therefore it must be so."

The next morning the deputation attended the Lord-General's levée, but he refused to hold any further conference with them; and after having waited till about noon, a letter was brought to them to be conveyed to York, by which, as they were told, his Excellency acquainted the Corporation with his Majesty's pleasure that they should forbear to make election of Lord Mayor, and suffer this Lord Mayor to continue his place.

The Lord-General was not without some misgiving as to the course of proceeding the Corporation might adopt. When the deputation returned to York, they found that a communication from his Excellency had already been received both by Sir Edmund Cowper, the Lord Mayor, and by Sir Thomas Glenham, the military governor of the city.

On the 15th of January, anticipating the usual time of assembling in the Guildhall for the election of Mayor, a court was held in the council-chamber upon Ousebridge to receive the report of the deputation. The court was numerously attended, both the Lord Mayor and Sir Thomas Widdrington, the Recorder, being present. The Lord-

alderman of York. His second wife, Susan, daughter of William Brearey, also an alderman of York, was buried at St. John's, Micklegate, 9th September, 1649.

7 Sir Marmaduke Langdale, of Dalton and Holme-on-Spaldingmoor, son and heir of Peter Langdale, Esq., of Pickhill, co. York. He was knighted at Whitehall, 5th February, 1627, and was high sheriff of Yorkshire in 1649. On February 4th, 1658, when he was in the suite of King Charles II. at Bruges, he was created Baron Langdale of Holme, and on October 9th, 1660, was constituted lord-lieutenant of the West Riding and of the city and county of York, and Custos Rotulorum thereof. Lord Langdale died at Holme, on the 5th of August, 1661, and was buried at Sancton.

8 The eldest son of Lewis Widdrington, Esq., of Cheeseburn Grange, co. Northumberland. He was elected recorder April 14th, 1637, vice Sir William Belt, resigned, being recommended to the lord mayor and council by Mr. Justice Hutton "as a very honest, faithful, and sufficient man, exceedingly well learned, and well esteemed by the judges, and generally beloved by all that know him." On March 31st, 1639, he was knighted at York by the king. In 1654 and 1656 he was elected M.P. for the city, and in the latter year was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons. On being appointed lord chief
General's letter, brought from Pontefract by the deputation, was produced and read, as follows:

"Gentlemen,

"I have received your letter, and have so plainly delivered his majesty's pleasure and my intention to my Lord Maior, to whose relation I refer you, that I shall not nede to trouble you with a repetition of it, and so I rest

"Your very affectionate freind

"WILL'M NEWCASTLE."

The Lord Mayor then read to the court the letter which he himself had received from the Lord-General. It was as follows:

"My Lord,

"I praye you take notice that it is his majestie's pleasure that you continue in that place and command for the yeare followinge that you are now in, but because I understand that it is a forfeite of your charter to have one mann chosen Lord Maior two yeares together, and therefore to satisfie his majesty in that particular, and not to prejudice you by the forfeite of the charter, I shall desire you that you forbear to proceed to anie election at all, but continue still in your place. I am confident your lordshippe's wisdome and good affection to his majestie's service will direct you the best to effect this business, which I presume you will use your best discretion in; and this I must tell you since it is his majestie's pleasure itt will become all to submitt to itt, and that you signifie his majestie's pleasure herein to the aldermen and common counsell, and receive their answers forthwith; and so in assurance of your fidellitie and care herein,

"I remaine

"Your very affectionate freinde

"Wt. NEWCASTLE."

The reading of the letters was scarcely concluded when Sir Thomas Glenham, the military governor of the city, accompanied by Captain Throgmorton, made his appearance in the council-chamber. The Governor stated to the court that he was commanded by his Excellency to tell them that there should be no election, and if they offered to proceed to election, he must hinder it, and he had placed soldiers in the Guildhall, both horse and foot.

baron of the Exchequer in June, 1658, he resigned the recordership of York, but was re-elected May 5th, 1660, on the death of Sir Robert Barwick, being at the same time one of the members for the city. He finally resigned the office, "by reason of old age and infirmity," December 21st, 1661, and dying May 13th, 1664, was buried in the church of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, London, near his wife Frances, who was one of the daughters of Ferdinand Lord Fairfax, of Cameron.
The astounded corporators had not recovered from the shock occasioned by this announcement, when Ellen Garbutt, the wife of James Garbutt, the keeper of the Guildhall, came in great trepidation to inform the court that whilst she was laying cushions in the hall, preparatory to the meeting of the Corporation for the election of Mayor, Sir Thomas Glenham, and the other captain, came there, forcibly took from her the keys, and marched into the hall with about 200 soldiers, armed with musket and pike, and she left them there in full possession. Mr. Edward Calvert, one of the ex-sheriffs, testified to the same effect.

It is obvious that Sir Thomas Glenham, strictly obeying the commands of the Lord-General, had filled the Guildhall with armed men before he went to the council-chamber, and thus most effectually hindered the citizens from doing that which their charter required, peaceably assembling themselves in their common hall and proceeding to the election of a chief municipal officer for the ensuing year. No such assembly took place; no Lord Mayor was chosen. On the 3rd of February, when Sir Edmund Cowper’s year of office expired, he virtually and legally ceased to be Lord Mayor. Yet he had the pusillanimity to succumb to the force of military power, and in violation of the charter he had sworn to maintain, and in opposition to the wishes of the great body of the citizens, he retained the title, and continued to exercise the functions of chief magistrate for another year. The annual forms and ceremonies attending the inauguration of a new Lord Mayor were this year passed by. The feast of Saint Blaze, which, for many preceding centuries in our ancient city, had been distinguished as a day of festivity and rejoicing, was converted into a day of humiliation and discontent. A gloom overspread every countenance; the chartered rights of the citizens were abrogated by a military tyranny; their time-honoured customs and privileges were unlawfully invaded and snatched from them.

The year 1643, in which these extraordinary proceedings

9 Edward Calvert, haberdasher. son of Godfrey Calvert, founder, York, was admitted to his freedom in 1597. He was chamberlain in 1602, and sheriff in 1611—12. In July, 1624, he was elected an alderman, in the room of Thomas Mosley, deceased, but he paid a fine of £600. to be excused from serving the office, and Lawrence Rawdon (who has been previously mentioned) was chosen in his stead. Mr. Calvert married Mary, daughter of Charles Tancred, Esq., of Whixley, co. York.
took place, was further distinguished in our civic annals by the prolonged visit of Queen Henrietta Maria, who, upon her return from Holland, was escorted to the city by the Marquis of Newcastle and his army, and took up her abode for three months in the house of Sir Arthur Ingram in the Minster Yard, which had been the residence of her royal consort in the preceding year.

In his discharge of the duties of the office of Lord Mayor, which had been thrust upon Sir Edmund Cowper, he acquitted himself so entirely to the satisfaction of the King's party, especially by his hospitality and attention to the Queen during her Majesty's stay at York, that when the time came round for the election of a new Lord Mayor, the Marquis of Newcastle was bold enough to make another attempt to compel the citizens to allow him to remain in office for another year.

On the 15th of January, 1643—4, the charter-day for the election of Mayor, a court was held in the council-chamber upon Ousebridge, at which Sir Edmund Cowper, the pseudo Lord Mayor, presided, and Sir Thomas Widdrington, the recorder, with half-a-dozen aldermen, and a few others of the council were present. A letter addressed to the Corporation by the Marquis of Newcastle, who had again made York his head-quarters, was read, as follows:

"Gentlemen,

"I confess I have a motion to make to you, which is contrary to the usmall course of your citty, yet because it so much concerns his majestie's service and your own preservacions to have a man well experienced to exercise the office of the Lord Maior of Yorke for the yeare to come. Therefore knowing the present Lord Mayor to be a man of experience and integrity, as well to the citty as to his majestie's service, I have thought meight (meet) by his majestie's expresse commaunds to will and desire you to constitute and elect him Lord Maior for the year to come. And herein you shall yeald obedience to his majestie's commaunds, doe yourselves and citty much right, and oblige me to remaine, as I am at this instant,

"Your very affectionat freind to serve you,

"William Newcastle."

The Recorder further made known to the court that he was with the Lord Mayor and aldermen at his Excellency's on Wednesday last, when his Excellency told them that he must be a suitor to them that they would elect my Lord
Mayor to be Mayor again this year following, whereunto Mr. Recorder answered, that as they had certified his Excellency the last year, they could neither by their charter nor oath make choice of him again, to whom his Excellency replied, that then they must suffer him to continue as they did before. Whereupon those present, and the common council, thought it was in vain for them to go to the common hall to make any new election.

On the 3rd of February following, no fresh inauguration took place, no oaths were administered; but Sir Edmund Cowper was tacitly permitted to continue in the position of Lord Mayor for seven months longer; and these were months of terror and distress in our unfortunate city.

The battle of Marston Moor, so disastrous to the royalists, was quickly followed by the siege of the city, and its capitulation and surrender to the Parliamentary army; and the royalist governor, Sir Thomas Glenham, was superseded in the military command of the city by the Parliamentary general, Ferdinando Lord Fairfax. The Marquis of Newcastle prudently withdrew himself from the kingdom.

It was not until the month of September that the blow was struck which deprived Sir Edmund Cowper of the office and authority he had so long usurped, and placed them in the hands of one of the bitterest of the king's opponents.

On the 30th of September, 1644, a general meeting of the Corporation was held in the Guildhall, at which, for the last time, Sir Edmund Cowper presided, and had the mortification of hearing read an ordinance which had been made by the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament on the 3rd of that month, to the following effect:—

Whereas Sir Edmund Cowper, knight, one of the aldermen of the city of York, was, on the 15th of January, 1641—2, elected Mayor for one year from the feast of Saint Blaze, but in the year following, viz. on the 15th of January, 1642—3, when a new Mayor should have been elected, the election was interrupted and hindered by force and arms, so that no election could be made according to the usages and customs of the said city, yet Sir Edmund Cowper, albeit his office of mayoralty did determine on the 3rd of February, 1642—3, hath ever since, till this time, exercised the place and authority of mayor, without any
right, ground, or warrant, therefore the Lords and Commons declare that the office and place of mayor is actually void, and that the said Sir Edmund Cowper is not in truth Mayor, and because there is no Mayor for the present there, and that it is most fitting and necessary for the good and peaceable government of the city that some able and faithful person be trusted with the power and authority of the Mayor of the said city, until a Mayor be chosen according to usage and charters, the Lords and Commons being well assured of the ability and fidelity of Thomas Hoyle, esquire, one of the aldermen of the said city, and a member of the House of Commons, hold him a person fit to be intrusted with the said place and authority until a mayor be chosen thereaccording to usage and charter, and all citizens are required to give obedience to him, he still to remain a member of the House of Commons.

Upon this ordinance being read to the assembled corporators, they very cheerfully and readily submitted to the same, and were very desirous to perform it to the utmost. After long debate, it was conceived that it might conduce to the honour and quiet of the city, and to Alderman Hoyle’s settling in the power and authority of the place, if he were elected thereunto and sworn to execute the same in the accustomed manner. They therefore determined to proceed to the election at once, and Alderman Hoyle was duly chosen to be Lord Mayor until the feast of Saint Blaze next, and was sworn into office in the customary manner, and Sir

10 Thomas Hoyle, merchant, son of Mr. Hoyle of Shalithwaite, co. York, was admitted a freeman in 1611, and in the same year was enrolled a member of the Merchants’ Company, of which he was governor from 1623 to 1631. He was chamberlain in 1614, sheriff in 1621—2, and on October 20th, 1626, was elected an alderman, vice William Robinson, deceased. In 1632 he occupied the civic chair, and in 1640 was chosen to represent the city in Parliament. Shortly afterwards he succeeded Sir Peter Osburn in the office of Treasurer’s Remembrancer of the Exchequer. On the first anniversary of the King’s death, 30th January, 1649—50, Alderman Hoyle stranded himself in his own chamber, near Westminster Church. He had lately been extremely melancholy, and “the crowner’s inquest found him non compos mentis,” and so “saved his goods and chattels, and somewhat of his credit, too, in reasonable men’s opinions.” Alderman Hoyle married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of William Maskew, innholder, sheriff of York in 1606—7. She was “surprized with an apoplexy at her private devotion,” December 9th, 1639, and was buried at St. Martin’s, Micklegate, two days afterwards. Susanna, the second wife of Mr. Hoyle, survived her husband; but her parentage, and date of death, is unknown to me. On March 15th, 1714—15, administration of the goods of Thomas Hoyle, alderman, late of York, deceased intestate, not administered by Lady Susanna Hoyle, his widow, then deceased, was granted to William Garforth, merchant, York, for the use of Thomas Nisbett, of London, merchant.
Edmund Cowper and the rest swore to give him obedience and assistance.

The circumstances set forth in my present paper are not noticed in detail by any of our local annalists or historians. Sir Thomas Widdrington, the recorder, was himself a chief actor in the scene, yet in his manuscript "History of York," he has not even alluded to it. In the cursory notice to be found in the "Eboracum," Mr. Drake, being unable to repress his strong political bias, misrepresents the facts of the case. But the narrative appears to me to form a highly interesting episode in the municipal history of our city during the civil war, and to be curiously illustrative of the injudicious conduct of the king's friends at that unhappy period.

ROBERT DAVIES.

28th August, 1874.

11 Eboracum, p. 171.
The following memoir on the ancient family of Wilson of Bromhead, by the late Reverend Joseph Hunter, F.S.A., was written by that distinguished antiquary in the year 1824. It appears to have been prepared by him in grateful acknowledgment of the advantages he derived, from being permitted to have almost unlimited access to, and to make extracts from, the large and interesting collection of charters, MSS., and other documents, collected by John Wilson, the possessor of Bromhead from 1735 to 1783. Appended will be found a memoir by Mr. Hunter on the collection, which he appears to have sorted, classified, and arranged in a clear and admirable manner. From this latter memoir, it may be gathered that very important information would be gleaned from the various evidences in the collection, in reference not only to "The History of Hallamshire," then recently published by the learned author, but also to "South Yorkshire," on which, at a later date, he issued his two important volumes.

The collection was sold in one lot in the year 1843 to a London bookseller, through whose hands it is believed to have passed to the late Sir Thomas Phillipps, Baronet, Middle Hill, Worcestershire.

Happily the memoir prepared by Mr. Hunter did not accompany the collection, and it is now by the kindness of the Rev. J. A. Wilson, Rector of Bolton-by-Bowland, Charles Macro Wilson, Esq., of More Hall, Bolsterstones, and the Rev. William Reginald Wilson, Vicar of Bolsterstones, lineal descendants of the collector, that the memoir, the MS. of which is throughout in Mr. Hunter's own handwriting, is permitted to appear in the pages of this journal.

Though the removal of such an important collection of family and other evidences, from the county to which they relate must be universally regretted by Yorkshiremen, it is
a satisfaction to be able to add, that they did not pass under Mr. Hunter's notice without extracts being made from them by him, which are all preserved among his papers in the British Museum. To the volume containing them, which is marked Ad. MS. 24,467, he has added the following prefatory notice, which illustrates the nature of the collection, and explains the circumstances attending its sale.

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PREFATORY LETTER TO WILSON'S YORKSHIRE DEEDS, BY J. HUNTER.

In my History and Topography of Hallamshire, folio, 1819, at page 275 to 278, I have given some account of the collection of MSS. of various kinds which was made by Mr. Wilson, together with an account of Mr. Wilson himself, of whom I caused a portrait to be engraved from an original painting in the possession of his son, Mr. William Wilson.

I now propose to say something more on this subject, in which matter will be found which was not suitable to the work printed, together with an account of the recent dispersion of this collection.

My attention to the history and topography of the country around Sheffield, the place of my birth, began at a very early period of life, was continued with unabated ardour, and against a certain amount of discouragement during the whole time of my residence there, and has indeed never to this hour been relaxed, only varying according to demands and opportunities. From a very early period I heard that there had been one before me who had collected great stores of information, but no person whom I knew had ever seen any of these collections, or had any, the least distinct knowledge of what he had done, or whether what he had gathered had been kept together after his death, which occurred exactly four weeks after the time of my own birth in 1783. It was remembered that his books were sold soon after his death, and also his coins, but no one with whom I had opportunities of intercourse had any certain information respecting the MSS.

This much, however, I remember, that there was a Mr. Aldham, a Quaker, who lived at Upper Thorpe, and who had a turn for antiquarian pursuits, who shewed me two or three
small scraps of paper, with memoranda, of a topographical nature upon them, which were in the handwriting of Mr. Wilson. They were trifling, but they opened to me a view of treasures, unlike anything which I had previously had an opportunity of exploring. This must have been somewhere about 1799.

Mr. Aldham had also an old brass mathematical instrument, which he called Chaucer's Astrolabe, and some other curiosities which it was understood had formed part of Mr. Wilson's Collections. I afterwards heard it was said that a son of the collector, Mr. Thomas Wilson, while he had the charge of them, which might be from about the time of his father's death for twenty years onwards, allowed persons to have access to them, and that he might give occasionally things which were thought by him, perhaps, of little value; and that it was thus that the trifling things at Mr. Aldham's came into his possession.

I kept constantly in view that there probably were such valuable curiosities at Bromhead; but I had no acquaintance with the family to whom they belonged, and in those days very little time to devote to such a purpose, were the possessors willing to allow me to have access to them; and time went on, I constantly adding to my collection whatever I could acquire, till in the course of events I became a Lady Hewley scholar in the Dissenting Academy at York. The first long vacation occurred in the summer of 1806. This gave me a season of leisure such as I had never before known. At this period of my life I was in habits of frequent intercourse with a very old friend of our family, Mr. William Staniforth, a surgeon at Sheffield, who had himself formed a curious museum of coins, prints, and rarities of various kinds. He was a friend of Mr. William Wilson, who was a spirit merchant at Sheffield, a younger son of the collector, and who had become the possessor of these papers. Mr. Staniforth introduced me to him. I then heard that there was an immense mass of papers of various descriptions, the nature of which no one understood, stowed in boxes and drawers which filled a room at Bromhead Hall, and which it was supposed no one had ever examined, since the death of the collector; as to the possessor, he had not the most distant conception of what they were.

With a little persuasion on the part of Mr. Staniforth, he
consented to allow me to inspect them, and, by way of making him some return, I proposed to make a catalogue for him of the more prominent articles.

Finally, it was arranged that I should go to Bromhead. My joy and excitement were extreme. A day was fixed, and I well remember the day, because it was the first day of grouse shooting on the moors, August the twelfth. I could not sleep the night before, and I left home between three and four o'clock in the morning to wend my way to Bromhead Hall, distant about ten miles, a place I had never before seen, and was unacquainted with the intricate road to it. There was, I remember, a very heavy dew upon the grass. I reached Bromhead between six and seven, before the sportsmen, with whom the house was filled, were out upon the moors. Of the persons there to enjoy the sport, I remember only Mr. James Rimington, whose mother was a Wilson, and who, in the course of time, became the possessor of the Bromhead estate, pulled down the old house, built the present very handsome mansion, and has now been dead two or three years. The house was at that time inhabited by a farmer, who was a tenant of the Wilsons, and whose name I have forgotten.

I remained at Bromhead to the end of the week, four or five days, during which time I was incessantly employed in examining and making notes for the catalogue and extracts of such matter as seemed to me of more peculiar interest. But it was very little that in such a period of time could be done. I afterwards fulfilled my promise to Mr. Wilson, of making him a catalogue of the more prominent articles of which catalogue, I regret, that I kept no copy, or of my rough notes preparatory for it.

My attention was at this time confined to the large MSS., for I had no time to examine the charters, letters, and small papers which were in the smaller boxes, or in the drawers, each marked with the name of a King. But when in the vacation of 1807 I had again access to them, I looked a little at those parts of the collection. They had been removed from Bromhead, and were in a garret of the house of Mr. Wilson in Pond Street, Sheffield, a small, inconvenient room, in which, however, during that vacation I spent some of the happiest days of my life, being allowed by Mr. Wilson to go when I pleased, and to remain as long as I pleased,
and this was usually from nine in the morning till eight at night, with very short intervals for meals, which I took at his own hospitable board. Mr. Wilson also allowed me to take home some of them, for the purpose of transcription, and particularly the letters of Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury.

As I gained his confidence he allowed me greater privileges. Little of the vacation of 1808 was spent at Sheffield, but he allowed me to take with me to Norwich, whither I was going; several of the MSS. for the purpose of transcription. He gave me full permission to copy as I pleased, but he laid the strictest charge upon me to restore everything, feeling it a kind of religious duty to keep the collection entire. I never in the slightest degree abused his confidence. A more worthy, friendly, kindly-hearted man than this Mr. Wilson can hardly have been.

My visits to Sheffield were, after this, less frequent, but I occasionally enjoyed the luxury of a visit to Mr. Wilson's garret, which I found inexhaustible in its matters of interest. But about 1816, my objects having acquired a little more of definiteness, by the determination of printing a Topography of Hallamshire, I went from Bath to Sheffield for the sole purpose of spending a fortnight among these papers, in search of whatever pertained to the district I proposed to illustrate. I then found that Mr. Wilson was not unwilling to allow me to remove what I pleased to Bath; and then and in subsequent years I had nearly the whole collection from time to time in my hands, and then it was I made the copies and abstracts which are to be found in this volume. The last parcel I returned only about two years ago.

Mr. Wilson left two sons; William, who succeeded him in his business, and James, who is a solicitor at Sheffield. It was a great mistake that he did not leave his collection to the younger one, who had a good deal of his own feeling about it, and who would either have kept it together in his own hands, or would have so disposed of it that it would have remained entire. They passed however to the eldest son, who removed them to his house called Fenton Villa, on the Ecclesall side of Sheffield, where they remained till the month of June, 1843.

It is seldom, perhaps, that collections like this remain for so long a term as sixty years in the hands of a private family, where there is nothing of the kind of feeling which
led to the formation of it; so that it is perhaps rather matter of wonder that it remained so long in their hands than that it should now be dispersed. To the surprise of most persons there appeared in the Sheffield newspaper of June, 1843, an advertisement announcing the sale of all Mr. Wilson's effects at Fenton Villa, including this collection—the proprietor being about to leave the neighbourhood. My young friend, Mr. James Pashley Burbearry, was the first to apprise me of this event. I wrote almost immediately to Mr. Wilson, returning him the Hallamshire Honestis Missionis plate, which had remained accidentally in my hands, and at the same time expressing my regret that a collection so honourable to his family should be allowed to be dispersed, and my regret that no public body or private association could be formed, who would keep in the neighbourhood such a valuable body of documents, and also my own regrets that I could not offer what might be deemed an adequate price. I wrote nearly to the same effect to Mr. J. P. Burbearry, who sent me a catalogue as soon as published, when I had the slender satisfaction of seeing that the whole was to be disposed of in one lot.

At the sale, which took place on Thursday, June 29, 1843, four or five London booksellers made their appearance: Thorpe, Rodd, Newman, and another or two. Thorpe began with offering 20 guineas. There were biddings in opposition to him, as was supposed, for the family, as far as £50. I had told Mr. Burbearry, if such a sum as fifty guineas would compass the purchase, I wished him to bid that for me. However the biddings soon went beyond that, and finally the contest lay between Thorpe and Mr. William Young, late a banker at Sheffield, son of Mr. Simon Andrew Young, long since deceased. Mr. Young yielded when Thorpe bid one hundred and sixty-five guineas, at which sum they were knocked down to him and by him transported forthwith to London.

Thus in a moment is dispersed what it took a whole life to collect: and such a collection, as I hardly exaggerate when I say has not, I believe, been made for any other part of the kingdom; I at least never saw anything like it.

JOSEPH HUNTER.

30, Torrington Square, July 3, 1843.

By the late REV. JOSEPH HUNTER, F.S.A.

BROMHEAD, or le Bromyheved, which is the orthography in the older charters, is an ancient freehold estate of inheritance within the great Manor of Sheffield, of which the great families of Furnival, Nevil, Talbot, and Howard have been successively the Lords. It is in the parish of Ecclesfield, and in that part of it which forms the chapelry of Bradfield. It is situated near the springs of a little stream which waters a retired valley, called Ew-den, from the yew-trees which formerly abounded in it. From the house which was erected at Bromhead, in which the family of Wilson for many centuries resided, there is a beautiful view along the valley to the abrupt ascents and woods of Wharncliffe.

The name is descriptive of its situation, on high ground and in a country abounding with the \textit{genista} or broom plant.

Much of the land which forms the chapelry of Bradfield is even yet unenclosed and uncultivated. Some portions of it, however, were in cultivation before the Conquest. It appears to have been the policy of the Furnivals to encourage settlers on the waste; and especially of Thomas, Lord Furnival, who was owner of the manor, and had his principal residence at the Castle of Sheffield, in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II. Several of his grants of small portions of the soil in the neighbourhood are still in existence, the origin of the ancient freeholds and copyholds here.

The original grant of the lands at Bromhead is among the charters which accompany this memoir:

\begin{verbatim}
\end{verbatim}
cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in Wygestwysell. Quarum quadraginta quatuor aere jacent inter le Blakebrok de Wigstwysell et scalarium 1 de Mitthop et abuttant ad umum capud super Novam Terram de Wigstwysel et ad alius capud super Bromyheved, et duæ aere jacent inter aquam de Udene. Et 2 de predictis quadraginta quatuor aere terræ abuttant ad umum capud super Novam Terram de Wygestwisell et ad alius capud super illam terram quam Willis Benyas aliando tenuit. Tenend. et habend. eidem Johi et hered. vel assignatis exceptis viris religiosis et Judæis de me et heredibus vel assignatis meis, libere quiete bene pacifice integre et hereditarie in perpetuum cum omnibus pertinentiis communis libertatibus et aysiamentis predictæ terre pertinentibus: salvo mihi et heredibus meis commodo et approvamento totius vasti mei in omnibus locis infra Hallumshir. Redd. inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis idem Johes et hered. vel assignati sui sex denarios argentii ad duos terminos anni, videlicet ad Annunciationem Be. Marie tres denarios, et dilectæ matri meæ Domine Bertæ de Furnival in tota vita sua nomine dotis quatuor solidos argentii ad eosdem terminos et post decessum Domine Bertæ mihi et heredibus meis, ad terminos predictos, pro omnibus serviceis consuetudinibus exactionibus sectis curiarum et demandis secularibus. Et Salvo quod molent bladum suum ad quodcunque molendinorum meorum infra limites terrarum meorum de Hallumshir voluerint, faciendo et dando mihi et heredibus meis multum de bladis in terris predictis crescentibus: et salvo forinseco servicio Domini Regis quantum ad tantam terram pertinet. Et ego predictus Thomas et heredes mei totam predictam terram cum omnibus pertinentiis suis predicto Johi et heredibus vel suis assignatis exceptis viris religiosis et Judæis, ut predictum est pro predictum servicium contra omnes gentes integre warrantsabimus acquietabimus et defendemus in perpetuum. In cujus rei testimonio sigillum meum presenti cartæ apposui Hiis Testibus, Dominus Thom. Foleiambe, Roberto de Monteny, militibus, Thoma de Monteny, Willo. Martin, Rob. de Brom, Ada Le Bland, Robt de Esgartorp, Ada de Brykeshirt, Robto de Byrleye, Hear. Wybe, Hugone de Hertelyve, clerico, et alius.

This valuable deed, the foundation of the title of the present possessors to the lands of Bromhead is in the most perfect preservation. The seal is still dependant, but being of white wax, which is much more perishable than that which is coloured, it has lost all trace of the impression. As usual with deeds of this period, it is without date. But the time when this grant was made may be collected with tolerable certainty. Thomas de Furnival, the husband of the Lady

1 This is the only word in the deed which requires elucidation. Its ordinary signification is well known, and I can find no other meaning in Du Cange. Yet the staircase of Midhope sounds strangely, though we have a place not far distant called “The Stairfoot.” Perhaps it means certain stepping-stones in a path to Midhope.

2 There are two clerical errors in this part of the deed which obscure the sense. It ought to be “de Udene et predictis quadraginta quatuor aeras Terræ et abuttant,” &c. This makes a perfectly consistent sense, and is in fact the reading of another deed in which the same lands are described.
Bertha, who is mentioned in it as his widow, died between 1270 and 1279. Sir Thomas Foljambe, the first name among the witnesses, died in 1283. So that the deed may safely be referred to about 1280, in which very year we find Sir Thomas Foljambe witnessing with Sir Thomas Furnival a charter to the monks of Blithe in Nottinghamshire.

In form it corresponds exactly with the like grants of land by the feudal lords of the time. The substance of it may be thus represented:—Thomas, son of Thomas de Furnival, gives, for a certain sum of money, to John de Whitley son of Ralph de Smalfield and to his heirs or assigns, except men of religion and Jews, (a very common exception in such grants), forty-six acres of land lying in Wightwisel, of which forty-four acres lie between the Blackbrook of Wightwisel and the stepping-stones of Midhope, abutting at one end upon the New Land of Wightwisel and on the other upon Bromhead. The other two acres lie between the water of Udene and the aforesaid forty-four acres, and abut, at one end on Wightwisel New Land, and on the other, upon the land which William Benyas some time held: to be held with all its appurtenances, commons, easements, &c., of de Furnival, saving to him the advantage of all his waste throughout Hallamshire. Rendering sixpence annually to the grantor, at two terms in the year, and four shillings annually to his mother the Lady Bertha de Furnival for life, to revert to himself at her decease. The grantee is to grind his corn at any of Lord’s mills throughout Hallamshire, and to render the forensic service to the King. Then follow the usual clause of warranty, and the names of the witnesses.

This important charter, however, has not come down to us in perfect purity. An alteration in the name and description of the donee has been made at some remote period, but in a manner too clumsy to deceive the most inattentive observer. In the clause John de Wy[teley fil. Radul. de Smalefeld], the words within the brackets have been obliterated, and their place supplied thus:—"Johi de Wy[ison de Brounhead]," with a blank space. We shall have occasion to return to this rash alteration as we proceed.

That the part which has been effaced is to be supplied in the manner above shown is evident from another deed in this collection.
Sciant &c. Johes de Wyteleye fil. Radulf. de Smalefeld dedi &c. Henrico filio meo et heredibus suis vel ejus assignatis, exceptis viris religiosis et Judæis quadraginta sex acras Terræ”—which are described in the terms used in the foregoing Deed. He grants also four acres and a half in Westmundhalgh, lying between the Merecloge and the land of Roger le Cuper, abutting at one end on the water of Uden, and, on the other, upon the land of Beatrix de Moldicliff. A rent of six shillings is reserved, and the Lord’s waste and multure protected, the witnesses are the same with those to the last deed, except that the name of Rob. de Byrley does not appear; and that for Adam, we have Henry de Brikeserdt, which is the old name of what is now called Brightside. It is evident, therefore, that it is nearly of the same date with the preceding. Consequently it shows this John de Wyteleye in possession of the lands contained in Furnival’s grant very soon after that grant was made. It cannot possibly have been made later than 1283, that being the year in which Sir Thomas Foljambe, one of the witnesses, died. A seal in green wax is appendant to this Deed. It is a pointed oval, having in the centre part a flower, which is better executed than the devices on seals of this age usually are. The superscription is, SIGILLVM IOHIS DE WYTELEY.

We have now traced the estate of Bromhead to the possession of Henry, son of John de Wyteley, son of Ralph de Smalefild, for hereditary surnames were in those ages rare. This Henry we find afterwards described as de Bromhead, that being the usual place of his abode.

I find the name of Henry de Bromhead occurring in six deeds of persons living in the neighbourhood of Bromhead, as a witness. The latest of these bears date in 1322, about which time, it may be presumed, he died. Only one deed in which he was a principal has presented itself, besides the imperfect one already noticed. By this deed, William, son of William Le Kytt’ de Dungworth, quitclaims to him by the name of Henry del Bromyheved, all right which he had in four pieces of land and meadow lying dispersed in the town and territory of Wightwisel and Dwarriden, with a house built upon one of the pieces. The witnesses were the owners of the different sarts around Bromhead, namely, John de Fairherst, now Fairest; Hugh de Wytelegh, who
was perhaps brother to Henry de Bromhead and possessed of the father’s habitation at Wyteleigh; Ralph de Bright-holmlee; Adam de More; John, son of Aylsi de Midhope; Thomas Le Rous, whose abode was at Onesacre; and Thomas de Smalfeld. This deed was dated at Bromyheved on the Sunday next after the feast of St. Mark in 1311.

The year 1335 presents us with four deeds of this family of considerable importance.

First, John, son of "Henry del Bromyheved de parochia de Bradfeld," gives to William, son of John Le Spenser of Hopton, all lands, &c., which he has in Wiggetwisell, Duery-dene, and Westenhalgh, and the reversion of what Alice, who was the wife of Henry Bromyheved, my father, holds in dower. Dated at Bromhead on Thursday the feast of St. Innocents, 1335. This was the 28th day of December. On the ninth of January following, namely, the Tuesday after the feast of the Epiphany, by another deed he quit-claims the same lands; and on the Sunday after the feast of St. Matthias, whose day is the 24th of February, Spenser makes a re-grant to the said John of all lands, &c., which he has of his gift in Wightwisell, to him and Isabella, his wife, and the longer liver, remainder to the heirs or assigns of John. Then, by a fourth deed, as touching the lands in Dweryden and Westenhalgh he gave them to John and Isabel and the longer liver, remainder to Juliana their daughter and the heirs of her body, with remainder over to Alice and Ellen, other daughters, and in default of issue from them all, to the right heirs of John, son of Henry de Bromyheved, the original donor.

So far all is consistent and intelligible: and we have the following pedigree supported by adequate proof:

Ralph de Smalefeld, born about 1230.

John de Wyteleye, living in 1270.

Henry de Bromhead, took a grant from his father Alice, living and a widow in 1335. about 1280, does not appear after 1322.

John de Bromhead, living in 1335 Isabella, living in 1335.

Juliana Alice Ellen

all living in 1335.
The course of descent of the estate of Bromhead now becomes intricate and dubious. Neither Juliana, Alice, nor Ellen appear again; but we find a Joanna, who describes herself as a daughter of John son of Henry de Bromhead in possession, and speaking of a brother named John to whom she was heir. She married one Adam, son of Thomas Anot de Dwaridene, whose widow she was in 1362, and continued alive till 1398.

Between these two dates we have several deeds relating to Bromhead and the other estates of this family.

By the descripton of Joan, formerly wife of Adam, son of Thomas Anot of Dwarriden, she executed two quitclaims on the Thursday next after the Feast of the Beheading of John the Baptist, 1632; one, to William, son of John de Birley, of the third part of those lands in Le Bromyhed, Westmundhalgh, Wightwissel and Dwarriden, formerly John her brother's; the other, to Henry de Birley of the other two parts of the said lands.

This Henry de Birley took another feofment from one Richard del Halle, by deed dated at Bradfield at Pentecost, 1365, of the forty-six acres described as in Furnival's original grant; and by a quitclaim dated 18th May, 1367, at Bromheved, in Hallumshir, he gave all right in that messuage with its buildings, and in all those lands and tenements at the Bromheved in Halumshir, called Mattokeland, to John, son of Dionysia de Langside.

Again, this John by two deeds, the one of feofment, the other of quitclaim, bearing date at Bromhead in October, 1369, gave to Adam de Moldicilf, William North, clerk, John de Bosco, and Richard de Bilclif, all those lands and tenements which he had at the Bromheved; and the said trustees, by correspondent deeds, dated at Bromhead, on 30th November following, gave Willo filio Johis de Hunshelf and to Agnes his wife, their heirs or assigns, all the lands which the said John had given them. In these deeds of the trustees, John, who in his own deed calls himself only John, son of Dionysia de Langside, is called John Dyson de Langside. And, again, he is so named in a deed dated on the Sunday before the feast of St. Valentine, 1370, by which the above William, son of John and Agnes his wife, gives to John, son of John Dyson de Langside, or to his sisters, an annual rent of ten marks, to be taken from the lands they have of
the gift and feoffment of the four trustees, at the Bromhead, or within the hamlet of Westmondhalgh.

Further, by a deed dated at Bromyhed juxta Uden, on the Sunday next after the feast of the Holy Cross, 1380, Joanna, calling herself daughter of John de Bromyhed, in her free widowhood, gave Johi filio Willi filii Johis de Walderschelf; his heirs or assigns, the forty-six acres described as in Furnival's grant, together with all lands which were formerly John de Bromyhed's, her father's, in Westmundhalgh.

That this William, son of John de Walderschelf, is the same person with William, son of John de Hunshelf, is evident from the next deed. By this deed, John, son of John Dyson de Hunshelf, quitclaims to William, son of John de Walderschelf, and to Agnes his wife, all right in lands which came to him by inheritance or in any other manner, at the Bromyhed, in plebiscita (Byerlaw) de Westmundhalch, where the mention of Agnes, wife of William, clearly points to the same person, who before was called William, son of John de Hunshelf. In fact, in this age, when hereditary surnames were uncommon, John would be described as of the place where he chanced to be resident when he was spoken of. This quitclaim, which strengthened the possession of William, son of John de Hunshelf, or de Waldershelf, at Bromhead, bears date on the Wednesday within the Octaves of SS. Peter and Paul, 1387.

And lastly, the possession of this William and of John his son appears to have been made complete by a deed of Joan, the daughter of John de Bromhead. This is dated at Bradfield, on the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul, 21 Richard II., that is, 25th January, 1398. By this she quitclaims Johi filio Willi filii Johis de Waldershelf totum statum jus meum et clamium quæ unquam habui habeo seu quovis modo habere potui seu potero in futuro in omnibus illis terris &c. quæ predictus Jolies pater meus quondam habuit ex dono et feoffamento Henrici de Bromyhed patris sui apud le Bromyhed Wygtwisell Dwaryden et Westmonhall in parochia de Bradfield. To this deed were witnesses, John de Morewode, William Reyner, Adam de Morton, Ric. Ryvell, Richard Emson, and others. From this time we find only the name of Wilson at Bromhead.

The deeds of the fourteenth century which have been now
abstracted contain all the information we possess, or are ever likely to obtain, respecting the course of descent which this estate took after the death of John de Bromhead. That there was some intimate connection subsisting between Joan de Bromhead, John Dyson, and William, son of John de Hunshelf, there cannot be a doubt; though it is impossible to show distinctly what the connection was. But it is equally impossible for any person who attends to these evidences, or who shall peruse with care the detail which has now been given, and compare it with the fact, that next appears a person bearing the name of John Wilson, in possession of the lands of Bromhead, not to be convinced that, in the "Johes filius Willi" of the late deeds we have the John Wilson who, at the beginning of the next century, is in possession of these lands. This was the age at which that class of surnames, which end in —son, began to be assumed. We have just seen his contemporary called, in one deed, John, son of Dionysia de Langside, and in another, John Dyson de Langside. I find also, in 1409, a person in Waldershelf described thus: "Thomas Richardson, filius Ricardi de Schagh de Waldershelf."

That the name of Wilson first came into use about the reign of Richard II., in this family, appears further from this circumstance. The deeds still existing, relating to lands in the neighbourhood of Bromhead, Waldershelf, and Hunshelf, are exceedingly numerous, but the name of Wilson never appears among the witnesses before the reign of Richard II., while, afterwards, none is more frequently to be found.

In two deeds relating to lands at Hunshelf, bearing date, 4th Richard II., the names of some of the witnesses are very peculiar. We have John Wilkinson, junior, Henry Williams, William Johnson Wilkinson, which last name I should have thought contained a clerical error, were it not found in both the instruments. It may be submitted whether he is not the same person who appears in the Bromhead deeds as William, son of John de Hunshelf. If this is admitted, it will follow, that John de Hunshelf was the son of one William; Wilkin being only a familiar or affectuoso mode of speaking, as from Simon is formed Simkin.

The true origin of the family of Wilson of Bromhead, may therefore be thus correctly represented:—
THE ANCIENT FAMILY OF WILSON OF BROMHEAD.

William.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>John, called de Hunshelf and de Waldersheft, born about 1320.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William, 1369 and 1387 = Agnes, living 1369 and 1387.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Wilson de Bromhead, 1380 and 1398.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It follows, therefore, that any attempt to carry up the pedigree, beyond the beginning of the fourteenth century, must be made by showing the descent of that John, who lived sometimes in Hunshelf and sometimes in Waldersheft, which cannot, I apprehend, be done.

Attempts have, however, been made to show a different origin.

II.

In the possession of the present representatives of the family is an emblazoned pedigree, with this title: "The Genealogy or Pedigree of the family of Wilson of Bromhead, extracted out of auncient Deeds and other authentick Records, by Randale Holme, of the City of Chester, som-tyme Deputy to Garter, principall King at Armes. Anno 1670." This was the third of the four Randal Holmes, whose names are connected with our Gentilitial Antiquities, and the author of the book entitled, "The Acadamie of Armorie." In 1666, he took to wife a daughter of George Wilson of Chester, who was a branch of the Bromhead family. It appears by his own papers, now at the British Museum, that he was at Bromhead in the year 1670. There are a few Church notes made at Bradfield, and extracts from the parish register in his own hand, together with a schedule of the deeds, in possession of his relation, the head of the family, at Bromhead, on which his pedigree of the family was founded. It is remarkable how exactly his schedule, made in 1670, agrees with the deeds as they now stand. He seems to have been acquainted with the whole series, and scarcely any of the deeds noticed by him are now wanting.

Of this pedigree I have now a copy before me, and an autograph on paper, which appears to be in Randal Holme's own hand, in which the same descent is traced to the year 1670. This pedigree was received by the late representative
of the family, John Wilson, Esq., who died in 1783, and to whom the public are highly indebted for the preservation of so much matter relating to the topography and history of the West Riding, as containing an authentic account of his descent, and he has made it the basis of a more elaborate pedigree compiled by himself.

Holme's pedigree begins with Thomas Wilson of Elton, in the county of York. A younger son of his, named Robert, is said to have lived at Bradfield in 7th Edward I. He is represented as the father of Adam Wilson, also of Bradfield, in 5th Edward II., father of John Wilson, his son and heir, 27th Edward III., whose son, also named John, acquired the lands of Bromhead by his marriage with Juliana, daughter and co-heir of John, son of Henry de Bromhead.

Now, true it is, that there was a family named Wilson, who resided at a place which our old genealogists call Elton, somewhere in the county of York. The late Sir Edward Wilson of Sussex took some pains to find where Elton was, and he came at last to the conclusion that Elton is the village, now called Etton, not far from Beverley. This is probably true, the marriages of the family of Wilson of Elton being for the most part with the gentry of the East Riding. Of this family there are accounts in most of the old collections of Yorkshire genealogy, but none of them show the settlement of a younger son at Bradfield, nor is there anything to show that such a settlement took place, or even to give plausibility to it as a conjecture. It can be regarded in no other light than as an assumption made by Holme, who was neither a very intelligent nor very scrupulous man. The authentic evidence, which has now been submitted to the reader, must have made it exceedingly dubious at least, whether Juliana, the daughter of John, son of Henry de Bromhead, did marry into the family. It must be owned that there is a probability of such a connection; but in the preparation of pedigrees, conjectures, however plausible, and probabilities however cogent, should be carefully distinguished from facts. But from whence did Holme acquire his knowledge of the three generations between Thomas Wilson of Elton and John Wilson of Bromhead, supposed husband of Juliana? This question brings us to another very curious part of this enquiry.
In the collection of charters accompanying the memoirs is one which runs thus:—

Sciant &c. Thomas de Furnivall fil. Thome de Furnivall dedi &c. Johi de Wilson de Bromhead; and it then goes on to describe the same forty-six acres granted by Furnivall to John de Wyteleye, and is, in fact, a transcript of the deed before given, with an omission of the two clauses in which the lord's right to the waste is reserved and the tenants' obligation to grind at the mill expressed. Of the rest it is a transcript, even to the clerical errors which have been pointed out; but, in copying the names of the witnesses, a mistake has been committed. In the original we have Rob. de Brom., Ad. le Blund, which, in the copy, becomes "Robert de Bromhead le Blund."

Besides the extreme improbability that the same portion of land should, at the same time, be granted to two quite different persons, there are other circumstances which convince me that the deed is an ancient forgery.

1. The character is not that of the age of Edward I., as will be evident, on a slight comparison with any genuine deed of that age, of which there are many in Mr. Wilson's collection. It is rather that of the age of Henry VIII. or Elizabeth.

2. The parchment, thick, stiff, and creased, is unlike that which was in use in the reigns of our earlier kings; and exceedingly different from that on which genuine deeds of the Furnivals are written, which is remarkably thin, limber, and smooth.

3. To write John de Wilson is an absurdity of which no genuine scribe of the age of Edward I. would have been guilty.

4. The mistakes above-mentioned are plainly those of a copyist; and to them may be added, that Esgarthorp appears here as well as in the original, while Osgarthorp is the true orthography, and appears so written in the charter from John de Wyteleye to Henry his son.

On the whole, it appears that some person about the time of Edward VI., having made an unsuccessful attempt to corrupt the genuine grant of Furnival, in the manner which has been before described, has here entered upon a bolder undertaking, and has made, by a poor imitation of it, an entirely new charter, in which a direct invasion is made on the common and multure of the lord.
The seal is, however, it must be admitted, from a genuine matrix of one of the Furnivals, and it is difficult to account for the possession of the matrix. But still, it is not the seal of that Thomas Furnival, whose deed it is supposed to be, who constantly used the heater-shaped and not the lozenge shield; nor is the impression taken in white, but in green wax.

Secondly, there is a deed to this effect:—

Sciunt &c. Thomas de Furnival Miles Dns de Hallamshir dedi &c. Adamo [filio Johis] Wilson; so the deed now stands, but the words in brackets are a recent restoration of what the original, which is worn out, is supposed to have been. The person who restored it appears, however, to have been mistaken, and that fil. Roberti was the reading of the original. So, at least, it was read by Randal Holme in 1670, as appears by his schedule of the deeds; 3 and it is solely upon the authority of this deed that the name of Robert Wilson appears in his pedigree. The deed proceeds thus:—

"et heredibus suis et suis assignatiss unam bovatam terræ cum omnibus suis pertinenciis in villa et in territorio de Wigt-wysell quam quidem bovatam terræ Adamus de Dwariden prius de me tenuit ad voluntatem tenend. etc. de me etc. Reddend. etc. 5s. 9½d. etc. Salvis duobus advent. ad curiam meam de Sheffeild per annum videlicet semel, etc. Salvo quod Adam nec hered. sui nec sui assignati predictam terram non possint heredibus Radulphi de Scheffend quondam clerico nec alioque de sanguine suo imposterum dare seu alienare sine assensu meo vel hered. meorum." The usual clause of warranty follows:—"Hiis Testibus, Radulpho del Leye, Thoma del Moldiclif, Rogero juxta aquam, Adam de Mora, Thoma de Rous, Thoma de Smalfeld et al. Dat. apud Sheffeild die Martis prox. post festum purificationis Be. Marie, 1311."

This deed, which in form precisely resembles the other, is exposed to the same suspicions on account of the character, nature of the parchment, and such orthographical inconsistencies as "Sheffeild," which is the orthography of a later era. But it has this stamp of forgery peculiarly its own; the proper name Adam is declined Adamus, Adami. Few

3 This schedule, to which reference has before been made is in the Harleian Collection, at the Museum, No. 2037, f. 347.
names occur so frequently in early charters of the county of York as this, and it is uniformly declined after what the grammarians call the first declension, Adam, Adæ. Le Rous, and not De Rous, which is nonsense, Rous being descriptive of a personal quality, is found in all genuine deeds where the name occurs, and could not thus have been corrupted by a scribe employed in such important transactions by the great Baron at Sheffield.

The clause prohibiting the donee from parting with his interest to Ralph de Sheffield, or his heirs, may appear to give to this instrument a claim to be considered genuine; but it was a clause which the Furnivals often introduced into their grants of land in the neighbourhood, and, as it seems, out of distaste to the Sheffields, who laid claim to a manor in Waldershelf, within their manor of Sheffield. In Mr. Wilson’s collection are two genuine deeds in which this clause occurs, and one of them has every appearance of being the original used in the fabrication of the deed before us. The description of the donor is the same, the land is a bovate in Wigtwysel, the tenure the same, the same the services and the rent. In this deed, the lord’s right to the waste, and the tenants’ obligation to grind at one of his mills are noticed, clauses that are not found in the forgery. The date also is two years later, and the witnesses are different; but it was an easy thing to take the witnesses from some other charter of the same age, of which many were to be found in the evidences at Bromhead or the old houses around.

Further, respecting this deed. Among these evidences is one in the same hand but without tab or seal. In this, the same bovate is represented as given by the same person, at the same time, to Thomas, son of John Wilson. This appears to have been the original design of the person, whoever he was, who prepared these instruments to the misleading of posterity: laid aside, in favour of an Adam, son of Robert Wilson, a person equally supposititious, for reasons which cannot now be conjectured.

There still remains another of these unhappy forgeries: and it will be found that it contains a very singular oversight. It purports to be a feofment from John de Wylleson (this expression is sufficient to mark it as not genuine) to William, his son, of a meadow in Wygestwysell, “simul cum
terras adjungens ut jacent ex utroque parte aquae de Udene buttantes ad unum cap. super capitem predict. pratam et ad aliud caput super terram vocat le Cuper Carr cum appurtenantis suis . . . . sunt tenent Dno. de Furnyvall per cartam libèm.” This is the wretched Latinity of this bungling forger. But the date is the more curious circumstance,—it is stated to have been executed at Bradfield, on the feast of St. Martin, in the winter, 22nd Richard II., and anno Domini 1399,—for the feast of St. Martin, 1399, was not in the reign of Richard II., but in the first of Henry IV.; and, if we suppose, either that the news of the change which had taken place had not reached those wild regions, six weeks after the new king had been proclaimed, or that the person who prepared the deed was determined to persist in his allegiance to his deposed sovereign, then the feast of St. Martin, 1399, was not in the 22nd, but the 23rd year of the reign of Richard II.

These surreptitious instruments can hardly have been prepared later than the reign of Elizabeth. The object clearly appears to have been to relieve the donee from certain claims of the lord, which were felt to be burdensome. They existed in their present state in the time of Randal Holme, in whose schedule they appear along with the genuine deeds of the family. The late Mr. Wilson, who had a good knowledge of ancient charters, appears to have entertained no suspicion of their genuineness. He has copied them into his book of family evidences, and the two deeds of Furnival were preserved by him as valuable relics, apart from his other collections.

Now it is evidently from these deeds that Holme has made out the generations between Thomas Wilson, of Elton, and John Wilson, of Bromhead. Yet, in reality, all the genealogy with which they would supply him amounted only to this: that there was a John Wilson, leaving a grant of land at Bromhead in or about 1280; a Robert Wilson, who had a son named Adam, living in 1311; and a John Wilson who had a son named William, both living in 1399. To make up the pedigree, as he has left it, he was therefore obliged to supply by conjecture that Robert was the son to Thomas Wilson of Elton; and, again, that Adam was the father of John. And he is obliged to refer the undated deed to a period forty or fifty years later than the time when both
donor and witnesses are known to have lived. Nor do these deeds, forgeries as they are, afford any countenance to what Holme has introduced into the pedigree, that lands at Wigtwysel were given by De Furnival to Adam Wilson, "pro bono servcio in guerra contra Scotos." No such clause appears in any of the deeds, genuine or not so, and it is purely a fiction of Randal's, or founded perhaps on some obscure family tradition.

One effect of these supposititious deeds was to draw off the attention of Holme, and, subsequently, of the late Mr. Wilson, who paid too much deference to the labours of his predecessors, from the real evidences of the antiquity and origin of this family. It prevented them from discerning how the surname of Wilson lay concealed under the form Filius Willielmi in their genuine charters; and how those charters enable us to trace the family to the reign of King Edward II., and to prove, by the most incontestable evidences, every step of the long descent to the present time. Few indeed are the families for whom this can be done.

Having cleared away the mistakes which the imprudence of former times has occasioned, it is with pleasure that I proceed in this memoir.

III.

The first Wilson settled at Bromhead was a John Wilson, who came there in the reign of King Richard II. He was the son of William, son of John, which John, never having used any other name, is sometimes called, de Hunshelf, and, at other times, de Waldershelf, according as he changed the place of his abode. This John Wilson was living as late as the 6th Henry VI., in which year he took a release from his grand-daughter, who was then about to marry. This deed throws great light upon the state of the family at the beginning of the fifteenth century. It is to the following effect:—

"Agnes, daughter of William Willeson, son of John Willeson, of Bromehede the elder, in her pure virginity acknowledges that she has received of John Willeson the elder, and John and Thomas his sons, twenty pounds, according to an agreement made between the said John Willeson the elder and William Morton on the one part, and the said William Willeson, father of Agnes, on the other, to wit, that whereas the said William was enfeoffed in divers lands and tenements
which were John Wilson the elder his father's, in Westmondhalgh and Wygtwisle, the said William re-enfeoffed the said John his father and Morton, on condition that the father, together with John and Thomas, brothers of William, should pay to Agnes, Joan, and Isabella, daughters of the said William, twenty pounds for their marriage portions. Joan and Isabella being dead, Agnes now gives a receipt for the whole."

This release is dated at Sheffield on the last day of January, 6th Henry VI., 1428, and on the 5th February following, the same Agnes and Richard Stubbe, her husband, quitclaim all actions to John Willeson of Bromhead, junior, and Thomas his brother.

The feoffment, quitclaim and warrant of seisin, all dated on the same day, the feast of St. Dionysius, 1416, at Dwariden, from William Willeson to his father and Morton, are among the evidences, together with four deeds of 7th Henry IV., respecting transactions between John and William of no particular interest.

William appears to have been the eldest son. He evidently died before his father. He had female issue only, for whom a provision in money was made. The estates remained in the hands of the males. On the vigil of All Saints, 7th Henry V., 1419, William being then dead, John Wilson de Bromhede de Bradfelde, senior, and William de Morton, of the same, gave to John Wilson de Bromhead, junior, forty-six acres of land, "which we have of the gift of William Wilson, lately deceased, son of the said John Wilson "the Elder," describing the forty-six acres, exactly as they are described in the original grant of Furnival to Wyteleye; and, on 17th September, 10th Henry V., he surrendered in the Court of the Lord of the Manor of Sheffield, a messuage called Bromhead and twelve acres of land and meadow in Wigtwisle and Westmondhalgh, and also a messuage and three crofts in Dwariden, to the use of John Wilson the younger. The date of this surrender is remarkable. Henry V. died at Compiegne on the 31st August, and it is evident that on the 17th September, intelligence of that event had not reached Sheffield.

On the vigil of St. Bartholomew, 10th Henry VI., 1432, John Wilson of Bromhede, junior, the son of the first John, gave the forty-six acres to Thomas del Greffe of Hunshelf,
John Wilson of Wadsley, and others, who, on the Thursday next after the feast of St. Mary Magdalene, 17th Henry VI., gave them to another John Wilson of Bromhead, the younger, stating that they held them of the gift of John Wilson of Bromhead, father of the said John Wilson the younger. And on the 20th April, 16th Henry VI., John Wilson of Bromhead, junior, gave the same forty-six acres to William Wilson his brother, and John, son of Thomas Wilson. This deed must belong to the third John Wilson, as the brother of the second John, named William, was dead some time before.

In 1454, this John Wilson the third, made a settlement of his estate; and, first, at the court held at Sheffield on 12th September in that year, he surrendered a messuage called Bromhead, and twelve acres in Wigtwisle and Westmondhalgh; and a messuage and three crofts in Dwariden, to the use of Christopher his son. Secondly, on the feast day of St. Edmund, King and Martyr, calling himself John Wilson, junior, he gave all his lands in Westmondhalgh to William Wilson, his brother, and others. These lands, in 1481, the said William Wilson, calling himself of Plumbley, yeoman, then the sole survivor of the feoffees, conveyed to Christopher, specifying that he and the rest held them of the gift of John Wilson, father of the said Christopher. And, to complete the possession which Christopher enjoyed of the estates of his ancestors, William Wilson and John, son of Thomas Wilson, the feoffees of the 16th Henry VI., conveyed the forty-six acres to the said Christopher. This was as late as 3rd October, 1483.

It may now be proper to suspend the narrative, that we may observe the progress which has been made in the genealogy; only, first observing, that among the evidences is a deed of the year 1440, whereby John Wilson, of Wigtwisle, gives to Barten Ronksley and John Best, chaplain, a messuage and bovate in Wigtwisle, which have descended to him by right of heirship, from Thomas, his father, lying between Muldicliff and Bromhead.

The occurrence of the same Christian name is often the occasion of uncertainty and error in genealogies. We have sufficient proof that there were three John Wilsons at Bromhead, in the early part of the fifteenth century, and not more than three. But it is with satisfaction I meet with another name, and one whose long possession of the
estate keeps so far apart the three Johns already mentioned, from a fourth who follows, that we are in no danger of attributing any of his transactions to his predecessors of the same name.

John de Hunshelf, temp. Edward III.

William Agnes

John Wilson, of Bromhead, first of the name, 1386, 1398, 1416, 1428, after which date he does not appear.

William Wilson, eldest son and heir-apparent, 1416. Died without male issue, before 1420.

John Wilson, of Bromhead, junr., 2nd son and heir, 7 Hen. V., 10 Hen. VI., after which date he does not appear.

Thomas Wilson, living in 1428. Dead before 1440.

Agnes Wilson, sole daughter and heir. Married in February, 1428, to Richard Stubbe.

John Wilson of Bromhead, junr., 1438, 1454, after which he does not appear.

Christopher Wilson, of Bromhead, first of the name, first appears in 1454; he continued the line.

CHRISTOPHER WILSON.
Circa 1454—1492.

His deeds are not numerous. On 4th November, 7th Edward IV., 1467, he granted to Thomas Everingham of Stainborough, Esquire, a lease for nine years, at a rent of eight marks, of "hys place called Bromechede, and another place called Wyll-House, in the parish of Bradfield.

On 15th October, 1st Richard III., 1483, by the description of Christopher Wilson, yeoman, he gave by deed, dated at Hayfield, which is in the parish of Glossop, all his lands in Westmondhalgh, to Robert Eyre, Esq., Reginald Legh, Esq., Henry Bagshaw and Geoffrey Bradbury, who, on 12th July, 6th Hen. VII., 1491, gave them to him for term of life, remainder, to John, Ralph, and Reginald, his first, second, and third sons, in special tail male, with remainder, to his right heirs. This is a beautiful deed, written with the greatest care, and well preserved. He
lived not long after, for he was dead in 8th Henry VII.,
1492. On the Thursday next after the feast of St. Michael
in that year, at the great Court at Sheffield, of Thomas,
Archbishop of York, and his companions, feoffees of George,
Earl of Shrewsbury, John Wilson, son and heir of Chris-
topher, came and asked to hold, according to the custom of
the manor, a messuage called Bromhead and twelve acres
in Wigtwisle, and Westmonhalgh, at the rent of 5s. 10d.;
a messuage and three crofts in Dwariden, and forty-six
acres of land, which was granted, Ellen, his mother, being
to have the profits till John be of full age, treating well
the said John, his brothers and sisters, under the oversight
of Robert Eyre, senior, Esq., and the other supervisors
named in the last will of Christopher Wilson, deceased; and
when John is of full age, the said Ellen to have an annual
rent from the lands of 13s. 4d.

It is to be regretted that there is not a copy of this will
among the evidences, as it might have shown us how Chris-
topher Wilson stood connected with the two Esquires whom
he enfeoffed in his lands. Eyre was of Padley, in the parish
of Hathersedge, grandfather to Sir Arthur Eyre of that
place; and Leigh, was a younger son of Leigh of Adlington,
in Cheshire, himself seated at Annesley in the county of
Nottingham, and married to a Vernon. The name of
Reginald was introduced into the family from this Leigh.

Of the two younger sons, Ralph and Reginald Wilson, we
hear no more. The late Mr. Wilson supposed that one
Richard Wilson, of Wortley, of whose will he had a copy,
was a fourth son. But I see nothing in the will to lead
to this conclusion; and he is not mentioned in the entail
of 1491, made just before the decease of Christopher.

JOHN WILSON,
Son and heir of Christopher.—1492—1536.

Succeeded as before is shown. His wife was Margaret.
In Holme's pedigree she is said to have been a daughter of
More, of More Hall. The evidences afford no proof of
this statement; nor is the marriage mentioned in the pedigree
of the More family, which was entered at a Herefordshire
visitation.
The eldest son was named Richard. On 7th August, 14th Henry VIII, 1522, the father settled all his lands, messuages, &c., in Westmonhalgh, which came to him by right of inheritance, on him and the heirs male of his body, by Agnes Charlesworth, a daughter of Richard Charlesworth, of Holmfirth, yeoman, whom he shall take to wife. If no male issue, to remain to the right heirs of John. From this marriage there proceeded two sons, Christopher and Thomas. Richard died leaving them infants, his father still living.

After the death of Richard, John surrendered in the Court at Sheffield, the messuage called Bromhead and the twelve acres in Wigtwisle and Westmondhalgh, and the messuage and three crofts in Dwarriden, to the use of himself and Margaret, his wife, for life, remainder to Arthur Wilson, who is described as being son and heir (the elder brother being then dead) remainder to Christopher, George, and John, other sons of the said John, in tail male, remainder to his right heirs. But this surrender was afterwards nullified. For, by indenture dated 16th January, 27th Henry VIII, 1536, the year after the surrender, made between the said John Wilson and Richard Charlesworth, it is shown, that variances having arisen between them respecting messuages in Westmonhalgh and Dwarriden, whereof part are holden by charter and part by copy, and also respecting the custody and marriage of Christopher and Thomas, sons of Richard, son and heir apparent of the aforesaid John, late deceased, it was agreed by the counsel and advice of Master Anthony Nevile, one of the counsel of the Right Honourable the Earl of Shrewsbury, that Richard Charlesworth shall have the custody of the said Christopher and Thomas and their marriage; and, that John Wilson and all his sons shall join in making a sufficient assurance of all the aforesaid messuages, &c., by charter or copy or both, to the use of the aforesaid John and Margaret his wife, remainder to Christopher and Thomas, before the feast of Pentecost next: for this the said Charlesworth has paid to the said Wilson, 23l. 6s. 8d.

In the same year, 1536, and on the 14th June, he made his will, in which he directed that his body should be buried in the church of St. Nicholas at Bradfield, and gave a groat to the high altar. His lands in Derwentdale, in the Manor of Hathersedge, he gave to his son Arthur, and the heirs of his body, to whom he leaves also his horse, saddle
and bridle, sword and buckler, best jacket and best doublet; a priest is to sing a trental of masses at St. John's altar in Bradfield church, for his soul and all his good friends' souls. His wife Margaret to have the profit of all his lands in Hallamshire, with such part of his goods as she ought to have. To his daughter Elizabeth he leaves 5l. 10s. 0d., over and above 6l. 10s. 0d., which he had given to her. The residue to be disposed of for the good of his soul. Of this will he makes his wife and three sons, Christopher, George and John, the executors, Sir William Hedon, parish priest of Bradfield, being one of the witnesses.

His wife survived several years, and describing herself, Margaret Wilson of Bromhead, widow, she made her will, 9th April, 1553. She directs that she shall be buried in the church of St. Nicholas, at Bradfield; gives small legacies to Christopher and John her sons; to John Crosland and Ellen his wife, two oxen and two bushels of haver (that is oat) meal; and to Richard, Jane, Anne and Grace Crosland each, a lamb. To Jane Barber, her daughter, an almery; to Elizabeth Greyve, her daughter, her best belt; and to Margaret, her daughter, an ewe; to Elizabeth, daughter of her son Christopher, a cow, an ewe and a lamb; to Jane, daughter of George Wilson, a cow; and to Ellen, daughter of Arthur Wilson, an ewe; to Arthur Wilson, her son, all her corn in the house, lathe, and sown in the ground, on condition that he maintains all my whole household folk, man, woman and child for one year; to George Wilson, son of George Wilson, an ewe; other pieces of live stock are given to other persons who appear to be of the family, and to servants in her household; the residue is to be equally divided between her children, George and Arthur Wilson, whom she makes executors.

The will of Arthur Wilson, second son of John, is also among the evidences. It bears date, 10th June, 1557. He directs that his body shall be buried in the church of Sheffield, as near the bodies of his brethren, as can be; so that it appears that others of the younger issue of John Wilson had settled themselves at Sheffield. This Arthur may be presumed, from the persons mentioned in his will, to have formed part of the household of the Earl of Shrewsbury. He mentions most of his relatives then living, Wilsons, Croslands, Greaves and Barbers; but, as the will is printed
at length in the history of Hallamshire, page 60, I shall forbear to encumber this page with its minute details, and, especially, as the pedigree, which will soon follow, contains all the genealogical particulars that can be extracted from it.

We have also among the evidences the will of Agnes Wilson (formerly Charlesworth), made when she was a widow, 28th May, 1564. She describes herself as residing in the church of Ecclesfield; gives to her son Nicholas Greyve, a cow, her best brass pot, and other articles of furniture; to Elizabeth Wilson, daughter to Thomas Wilson, her silver girdle, a ewe and a lamb; to Jane Wilson her almebury and a ewe and lamb; to Richard Wilson her horn and a ewe and lamb; to Thomas Wilson, her son, all her corn now growing and two great oxen called Darling and Leming; to Elizabeth and Jane Wilson, two hives of bees; to Alice Hepworth, a ewe and lamb; to Agnes Roberts, a ewe and lamb; the residue, to Christopher and Thomas Wilson, her sons, whom she makes executors. Sir John Tyas, vicar of Ecclesfield, is one of the witnesses.

Thomas Wilson, the younger son of Agnes, was the ancestor of a family of the name, who resided for several generations at Oughtibridge.

CHRISTOPHER WILSON,
1536—1591,

Son of Richard and grandson of John, the last possessor of Bromhead. He was witness in a suit in 1586, when he was 63 years of age, born therefore in 1523, and 13 at the death of his grandfather. An advantageous match was obtained for him by his maternal grandfather, Richard Charlesworth. Among the evidences which Randal Holme saw at Bromhead, was an agreement made 6th January, 31st Henry VIII., 153—, between the said Charlesworth and one William Hattersley, of Langsett, in the neighbouring parish of Peniston. It is stipulated that, before the feast of Pentecost next ensuing, Christopher Wilson shall marry Elizabeth, daughter of the said Hattersley, who covenants to
settle upon her two messuages at Langsett, forty acres of land, and fourteen of meadow.

The Hattersleys were an ancient family at Langsett, of about the same rank with the Wilsons. A William Hattersley, or Attersley, as the name was written, possessed lands there in the time of Edward III. He had a son Robert, who had William, living 30th Henry VI., grandfather of Elizabeth, married to Christopher Wilson.

Through the family of his mother, Christopher Wilson became not remotely allied to some of the more considerable families in the Wapentakes of Agbrigg and Staincross, for she was the sister of Richard Charlesworth of Holmfirth, who left daughters and co-heirs, viz., Margaret, who married (1) five Thomas Nettleton of Thornhill Lees, and (2) George Kaye; Jennet, wife of Robert Allott of Bentley Grange; Grace, wife of John Savile of Wath; Elizabeth, who died unmarried; and Dorothy, who became the wife of Matthew Wentworth, Esq., and was the ancestor of all the later Wentworths of Bretton.

The inheritance of the Hattersleys' lands at Langsett engaged him in a suit with the Barnbys, lords of the manor of Midhope. Langsett had long been considered as parcel of that manor. Wilson and other freeholders maintained that they held of the Honour of Pontefract. Much respecting this suit may be found among the accompanying evidences. The tenants were sent out of court with costs, on its appearing that, pending the proceedings, some of them had served upon a jury in a court of the earl of Shrewsbury, chief lord of the manor of Midhope, in which they had laid a pain upon Barnby for encroachment on their waste, thus appearing to abandon voluntarily the ground they had taken of being only tenants of the Queen.

His admittance to the lands of Bromhead is among the evidences, and also a deed, in which, describing himself as Christopher Wilson of Bromhead, yeoman, for certain considerations, he gives to John Wainwright of Bolsterstones, Nicholas Byrley of Worrall, William Riche of Bull House, and William Wordsworth of Peniston, yeoman, all his messuages and lands in Bradfield and elsewhere in the county of York,—to hold, to the use of Renald Wilson, his son and heir apparent, remainder, to Christopher, another son, in tail male. This deed was dated at Bromhead, 4th December, 5th Elizabeth.
There is also a lease granted by him of his lands in Darwent, called Brookfoot, in 21st Elizabeth, with some curious provisions. The tenants covenant to render 12 chickens at Pentecost, 50 eggs at Easter, and 50 at Christmas; to give him, each year, one week's hedging, one week's graving of turf, one week's mowing, and one week's shearing in harvest time, at his mansion of Bromhead. They also covenant to keep for him one hound or whelp during the term. This is in addition to the yearly rent of 31s. 11d. The tenants also bind themselves not to play at any unlawful game, as dicing, carding, cloching, and bowling.

Towards the conclusion of his life, viz., 11th February, 30th Elizabeth, 1588, for the advancement of his son Christopher Wilson, he gave him all his goods and chattels, moveable and immovable, reserving to himself the occupation of them for twenty years, if he should live so long; the said Christopher engaging to pay to Christopher Greaves, son of John Greaves, of Wyndhill, 40l. in a quarter of a year after the donor's death; but if Greaves die before he is 21, the 40l. to be returned.

On 1st May, 32nd Elizabeth, 1590, he took a quitclaim from George, Earl of Shrewsbury, of all right in lands on both sides the water of Uden, from the head of Wyll-Holme to the Cooper Carr, abutting on the north on the Wood, and on the south "super terram prefati Christofori."

And, on the 18th August, 1590, he made his will, describing himself as Christopher Wilson, of Westnall, yeoman, in which he directs that he shall be buried in the church or chapel of Bradfield. He gives to the poor of that parish or chapelry, 33s. 4d., to be distributed at the discretion of his son, Christopher Wilson, and of the wardens of the said church or chapel. He gives his daughter Ellen 6s. 8d.; and makes his son Christopher, executor, who proved the will before John Sotwell, vicar of Peniston, on 18th March, 1591. He was buried at Bradfield, 29th January, 1591.

An inquisition post mortem was taken at Pontefract, 12th April, 1591, before Edward Frothingham, Esq., Deputy of Ralph Moore, Esq., Escheator; when the jury found that he was seised on the day he died of a messuage called Bromhead and forty-six acres belonging in Wigtwisel, held of Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, as of his manor of Sheffield, at a rent of 6d., and valued, ultra reprisis, at 33s. 4d.; that he
died, 28th January last past, and that Reginald Wilson, his son and next heir, is forty years old and upward.

Also, at the Great Court for the Manor of Sheffield, held on 30th September, 1591, the jury found:—that, at a court holden at Sheffield, on 18th January, in the 27th year of King Henry VIII., came John Wilson, of Bromhead, the elder, Arthur, Christopher, George, and John Wilson, the younger, sons of the said John, and surrendered lands in Westmondhalgh, to the use of John Wilson the elder and Margaret his wife, Christopher, son of Richard Wilson, lately deceased, who was son and heir of John the elder, Thomas Wilson, brother of the said Christopher, and after them to the use of Arthur, Christopher, George, and John, sons of the said John Wilson, which lands were accordingly regranted by the lord to them respectively, and the heirs male of their bodies; remainder, to the right heirs of John the elder. It is now presented that Christopher, son and heir of Richard, died seized and survived all the persons named in the above entail, and had issue, Reynold Wilson, who is right heir and of full age.

Elizabeth Wilson (formerly Hattersley) survived her husband twelve years. By her will, dated 29th January, 1602, she gave rents, which were due to her from lands at Darwent and Langsett, to her son Christopher Wilson, one-half to his own use, the other half to the use of Rynold, Anne, and Ellen Wilson, children of the said Christopher, till they are 21. She makes her son Christopher executor, and mentions her son Reginald as being deceased.

REGINALD WILSON,
1591—1594.

The eldest son of Christopher was 40 years old at the death of his father, and enjoyed the estate three years. He died on the 13th September, 1594, and was buried at Bradfield on the 15th. On the day he died he made a will, in which he leaves a legacy of 10l. to Elizabeth Morton, his supposed daughter, when 16; gives small legacies to four servants; directs his goods to be praised for the payment of his debts; and makes Thomas Ayre, his brother-in-law and
faithful friend, his executor. The jury, on an inquisition taken after his death, found that he died seized of a messuage called Bromhead and 46 acres of land, and that Christopher Wilson, his brother and heir, was aged about 40.

Reginald appears to have been unlike the rest of this truly respectable family. After his death, disputes arose between Christopher Wilson, his brother, and Thomas Ayre, who had married Ellen, his sister, his friend and executor. They ended in a suit, and the matter in question was the inheritance of that part of the Wilson estate which lay in Derbyshire. These estates Reginald had surrendered to the use of George Eyre, son of the said Thomas, in trust, as Wilson contended, in fee, as was maintained by the Eyres. The result of the suit does not appear in any of the evidences, but it can hardly be doubted that this was the time when they lost Brookfoot, as we never find any notice of their possession of it afterwards. It lay near Darwent Town, and afterwards belonged to the Balguys. In a sheet of interrogatories in this suit, Trinity Term, 1597, this is one:—"Whether was the said Renald brought into any question of his lyfe, and daunger of forfeiture of his lands and goods; and, if so, then how long was yt before the said surrender was delivered; and how came you to the knowledge thereof?" And, "do you know or have you heard that the said surrender was made upon a suddaine, and to the intent to avoid the forfeiture hee might have fallen into by his said offence, if the matter should be proved against him?" Of the charge I perceive no trace among the evidences, nor does it appear to have been known to the late Mr. Wilson.

We may now resume the thread of the pedigree of Thomas Wilson of Oughtibridge, the younger of the two sons of Richard. There are two memorials among the evidences. The first is a pardon, under the great seal, for having killed one Richard Woodhead at the house of William South, in Sheffield. It appears from the account given of the affair in the Pardon, that he did it quite in his own defence, Woodhead making an attack with an intent to kill him, and Wilson flying as far as he was able, without defending himself: but, coming to a wall beyond which he could not fly without great peril of his life, he then stood upon his defence and slew the assailant. This took place on 26th Oct. 1563, and the Pardon was issued on 8th June following.
Christopher Wilson, of Bromhead, son of John of the same; first appears in 1454; and was dead in 1492.

John Wilson, of Bromhead, son and heir, 1492—1530.

Richard Wilson, son and heir apparent, died in his father's lifetime, before 27 Hen. VIII.

Christopher Wilson, of Bromhead, second of the name, heir to his grandfather. Died in 1591.

Reginald of Bromhead, eldest son and heir, aged 20, 1591. Died unmarried 13 September, 1594.

Richard Wilson, Agnes, daughter of Richd. Charleton, of Holinforth. Will, 1564.


Ralph, 2nd son. Reginald, 3rd son.

Arthur, 2nd son, Will, 1557.

Christopher, 3rd son, 1530, son, 1557. John, 5th son, died 1557.


Ellen W., married at Bradfield 19 October, 1563, to Thomas Eyre of Haldworth and Grainfoot.


Thomas W. of Oughtibridge, 2nd son. Born about 1525.

Ellen W., married at Bradfield 19 October, 1563, to Thomas Eyre of Haldworth and Grainfoot.

Thomas Wilson, of Oughtibridge, son and heir. Died 13 May, 1670, aged 81, and was buried in the Church of Ecclesfield, where his gravestone was lately remaining.

Ann Wilson, baptized 10 Aug, 1599; married 2nd June, 1618, to Nicholas Shiercliff of Ecclesfield, Gent.
The other is a copy of the settlement on the marriage of his daughter with Humphry Street, 20th June, 18th Elizabeth, 1576: Ellis Street of Langsyde, yeoman, on the one part, and Thomas Wilson of Oughtibridge, husbandman, on the other. The covenant is, that Humphry Street, son and heir apparent of the said Ellis, shall marry Elizabeth, daughter of said Thomas, before the 10th July next ensuing; and, that Ellis shall settle his estate at Langsyde on them and their issue, remainder to his right heirs: also lands at the Green, in Waldershelf: Thomas covenanting to pay to Humphry the sum of 40l.

CHRISTOPHER WILSON,
1594—1622.

The third of this name who possessed the lands of Bromhead. He married during the life-time of his brother Reginald, namely, on the 5th February, 1594\textsuperscript{1}, and while Reginald lived he resided at the house of Ann Brammall, his wife's mother, at Thornseat in Hawksworth Head. On 24th May, 1592, he bought Rayner-House and Case-House, of Francis Greaves of Hunshelf for 200l.

He appears to have been an active, spirited man. It was a dangerous thing in those days, when justice was not so impartially administered as at present, for the tenants to oppose the great lords of manors, and he had seen the ill-success which had attended his father in such a contest, and in a case where it can scarcely be doubted that the substantial right was on the side of the tenant. This did not deter him, however, from taking the lead, among the freeholders of Bradfield, in opposing a claim which the new lay-impropriator, the Earl of Shrewsbury, set up for tythe in kind; and they finally succeeded in establishing an ancient modus. A formal receipt for a long arrear of tythe-composition, signed by W. Cavendish, the executor to the Earl of Shrewsbury, is among the evidences.

His first wife died in October, 1598; and, on 21st November, 1600, he covenanted to marry Beatrice, sister to Thomas Cudworth of Eastfield, in the township of Thurgoland, Gent., of an ancient family at that place, before the
feast of St. John then next ensuing; and he settled Rayner-House and Case-House on them and the heirs male of their bodies, with remainder to his right heirs. This settlement is not among the Evidences, but was seen by the late Mr. Wilson, among the Evidences belonging to Rayner-House, which was sold by the Wilsons and came into the possession of the family of Staeye of Battifield in the parish of Hansworth.

On 3rd January, 11th of James I., having issue by both his wives, "for love and affection to my Children and Posterity," as the deed expresses, "and for the better preference and advancement of them, my name and blood; and to the end that all my messuages lands tenements and hereditaments hereafter mentioned, may remain in the name, blood and kindred of Wilsons," he enfeoffed Thomas Cutler of Stainborough, gent., Thomas Cudworth of Eastfield, yeoman, John Greaves of Hall-field, yeoman, and Nicholas Birley of the Yews, yeoman, in all that his capital messuage called Bromhead and all lands, there and at Langsett, and at all other places in the parishes or hamlets of Bradfield and Penistone,—to the use of himself for life,—remainder, to Christopher Wilson the younger his son and heir apparent, and the heirs male of his body,—remainder, to Reginald, John, Richard and Ralph, his 2nd 3rd 4th and 5th sons in tail male,—remainder, to his right heirs—with power of revocation.

He was collector of the subsidy, granted to King James in the 18th of his reign, for the Wapentake of Strafford and Tickhill. The Bond and the Quietus are both preserved.

In the 19th James I., on 27th August, in conjunction with Richard his fourth son, he purchased of Godfrey Bosvile of Gunthwaite, Esquire, a messuage and lands in Ardsley for 225l.

He made his will on the 8th July, 1622; he gives to John, Ralph, and George his sons, each, 150l., in which he stands bound to them; the remainder, to be divided into three parts: one to Beatrix, his wife; out of the other parts, 100l. to be paid to Elizabeth his daughter; to the poor of Bradfield, 40 shillings; to Ann Revel, his daughter, 40 shillings; to Helen Riche, his daughter, 40 shillings. He gives the tuition of his children, Elizabeth, John, Richard,
Ralph, and George, to his wife, so long as she shall keep herself in his name, to bring them up at school, and to be allowed 6l. yearly out of the increase of their portions. If she marry again, his son Christopher to be the guardian. What is unbequeathed, he gives to his children, Elizabeth, John, Ralph, and George, and he makes his daughter Elizabeth executrix. On the 16th October, 1622, two days before his death, he made a nuncupative codicil, excluding his son Ralph from the benefit he would take under the will, in consideration of having settled upon him certain lands and tenements at Ing-Birchworth. He died, 18th October, 1622, and was laid with his ancestors, in the church of Bradfield, on the 20th.

An inquisition post mortem was taken at Wakefield, 9th Jan., 1623, when it was found, that he died seised of a messuage called Bromhead and 46 acres of land in Wigtwisle, held of William Earl of Pembroke and Mary his wife, as of their manor of Sheffield; and that Christopher, his son and heir, is 27 years of age and upwards:—the like was found in the Manor Court, at Sheffield.

Beatrix, his wife, survived and took to her second husband, Thomas Oddy, Clerk. Describing himself as, 'late of Hanivall in the County of York,' he gave, in conjunction with Beatrix his wife, a letter of attorney to Christopher Wilson of Wigtwisel to receive 10l. rent, from two messuages, called Rayner-House and Case-House, for the use of George Wilson, one of the younger sons of the said Beatrix. This instrument bears date, 1st January, 1635.

I proceed to the children of Christopher Wilson.

The issue by the first marriage were three; two daughters and a son.

1. ANNE, baptized at Bradfield, 15th April, 1593, mentioned in her father's will, as wife of—Revel; married at Bradfield, 16th November, 1613, to Thomas Revel, who is said, in Holme's pedigree, to have been of Stannington, and by Mr. Wilson to have been afterwards of Shifnall, in the

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4 Mr. Wilson in his pedigree calls him, Richard; but, in the only documents in which his name appears it is, Thomas. Mr. Wilson could discover no traces of him nor where Hanivall was. He conjectured that the place intended is Ham-pole near Doncaster. Perhaps as George Wilson was an officer in the Bishop's Court at Chester, the name of Oddy may be found in some list of clergymen in that Diocese.
THE ANCIENT FAMILY OF WILSON OF BROMHEAD. 99

County of Salop: all which is confirmed by divers Evidences and, particularly, by papers in this collection relating to the will of Humphry Brammall, of Ughill-Wood-Side, a near relation to Ann Brammall, her mother.

2. CHRISTOPHER, of whom hereafter as son and heir.

3. ELLEN, baptized, 17th July, 1597. She is mentioned as wife of — Riche in her father’s will; and there is a copy of a deed among the Evidences, by which Richard Riche of Royd, in the parish of Peniston, yeoman; in consideration of a marriage between John Riche, his son and heir, and Ellen Wilson, one of the daughters of Christopher Wilson of Bromhead, yeoman, to be had and solemnized, gave to Richard Riche of Milne House and Richard Wilson of Oughtibridge-Hall, certain houses and lands at Thurlston and Thurlston Meer, to hold to the purposes mentioned in the agreement between Richard Riche and Christopher Wilson. It is dated, 30th January, 1618. Mr. Wilson and Holme both state that she married, after the death of Riche, Christopher Marsden of Carlcoats.

I cannot find that there are any descendants, now remaining, from either of these daughters.

By the second wife there were five sons and one daughter.

4. REGINALD, baptized, 13th December, 1602. He had Rayner and Case-Houses, which he let in 1629, for 27l. 7s. 4d. per annum. In 8th Charles I., 1632, he sold them to Matthew Booth, of Smalfield, clerk, for 500/. He is said in the pedigrees to have been, afterwards, of Oughtibridge-Hall, and to have died unmarried.

5. ELIZABETH, baptized, 9th June, 1605; married at Bradfield, 17th July, 1628, to Ralph Greaves, of the Yews, in Bradfield.

6. JOHN, baptized, 5th September, 1608: said, in the pedigrees, to have died, unmarried.

7. RICHARD, baptized, 6th January, 1610. He had the estate at Ardsley, and is said, in the pedigrees, to die without issue.

8. RALPH, baptized, 18th July, 1613; had an estate at Ing-Birchworth from his father.

9. GEORGE, born, 21st July, 1616. He lived at Chester, where he was a Proctor in the Bishop’s Court, and Registrar of the Vice-Admiralty of Cheshire and Lancashire; was living at Nether-Rushford in 1650. He married Alice,
daughter and heir of Arthur Bentley of Knutsford, by whom he had one son and four daughters, all living in 1670, viz:—Charles, then aged 22; Elizabeth, wife of Randal Holme; Alice, wife of Thomas Wasse, of Stockport; Mary, and Christian.

CHRISTOPHER WILSON,
1622—1671,

Baptized, 1st March, 1594\(\frac{4}{5}\); succeeded his father, as son and heir. He was living at Wentworth-Woodhouse at the time of his father's decease, as appears by his admission in the court at Sheffield. He formed part of the great establishment of Sir Thomas Wentworth, afterwards, Earl of Strafford, who made proposals to have taken Mr. Wilson to Ireland, when he went Lord Deputy thither. On 25th September, 1630, he paid 16\(\frac{1}{2}\) composition for not having appeared to receive the honours of knighthood, at the King's coronation, which was one of the oppressive modes which the king took to raise a revenue without the intervention of a Parliament. In 1640 he built the present mansion at Bromhead. Respecting the part which he took in the Civil Wars, the notices I find among Mr. Wilson's papers vary. He is described as "a Captain in the Parliament Army," and again as "a Captain of Militia for King Charles." There is no document to prove either statement. Perhaps, there may be no real inconsistency between the two statements. The "Militia" were raised under authority of Parliament, while it was the "Array," that was really made for the king. There is a tradition that the house at Bromhead was barricaded and defended by the wife of Christopher, for some days, against a small party of soldiers, which was sent to collect a contribution. The only document relating to these times, among the Evidences, is a Protection which was granted to Christopher Wilson by the Earl of Newcastle, the King's General in the North, when he was at Sheffield in May, 1643. On 23rd May, 1650, a warrant issued from the Keepers of the Liberties of England to the Sheriff of Yorkshire, that Christopher Wilson of Bromhead should not be put to serve on juries, on account of his infirmities.

A year after he had come into possession of the family
property, namely, on the 29th October, 1623, he took to wife, Mary, one of the three daughters and co-heirs of John Ibbotson of Wigtwisel, clerk, with whom he had an estate there, which had been long in the name of Ibbotson. She was the eldest daughter; her sisters were married, the one, to William Garlick of Dintinge, near Glossop, in Derbyshire; and the other, to James Taylor of Meltham, in the parish of Almonbury. In 1631, John Ibbotson, the father, went to live with his son-in-law at Bromhead. The agreement which was entered into on this occasion is among the Evidences, remarkable for the minuteness with which it specifies what conveniences and advantages the old gentleman was to enjoy.

On 28th March, 1659, he made an entail of his estates. His eldest son was become incapable of managing his affairs; a provision of 30l. per annum out of the estate is made for him; and the estates are settled on Charles, John, Zachary, Arthur and Reginald, the other sons, in tail male.

This entail is among the Evidences; as are also two wills of Christopher, the one, dated 4th August, 1660, the other, 14th December, 1670. Neither of these was proved, as it is evident, from some receipts, that his last will was one, of which his son Charles was executor.

His wife died in December, 1662; and he was buried at Bradfield, 21st March, 1670.

The issue was nine sons, of whom, the first died unbaptized, 1625.

2. THOMAS: the eldest surviving son for whom a provision of 30l. a year was made: he died, unmarried, and was buried at Bradfield, 11th October, 1687.

3. CHARLES, of whom hereafter.

4. CHRISTOPHER, baptized, 1st February, 1625; buried, 9th March, 1635.

5. ROWLAND, baptized, 8th December, 1633; buried, 6th December, 1636.

6. JOHN, baptized, 4th February, 1635. He lived at various places, Bromily, in Wortley, Skiers Hall, Whiston, Wortley, and finally died at Babworth, in Nottinghamshire, where his son was the resident clergyman in 1720. He married Ann, daughter and heir of Richard Hey of Bromily, 6th November, 1656, and had a numerous issue: 1. Richard, was a clergyman and rector of Babworth, he died unmarried
in 1727; 2. Thomas, who resided at Povey, in the parish of Eckington; he died unmarried, about 1729; 3. John, who died at Whiston, 1688, aged about 18, and lies buried in the church there; 4. Christopher, a clothier, died unmarried in 1737, and was buried in the church at Wakefield; 5. Matthew, the youngest son, was an ironmaster at Wortley Forge, and died at Dodworth, unmarried. There was thus an entire extinction of the male line from John, son of Christopher, of Bromhead. He had four daughters, viz.:—

Ann, who married John Spencer of Cannon Hall, in Cawthorn, Esq., from whom descended, the late Spencers and the Stanhopes, who now possess that beautiful estate; 2. Mary, who died, unmarried, at the age of 85, in 1747, and was buried at Wortley; 3. Susanna, married to Thomas Cockshutt, M.A., minister of Cawthorn, and had issue, Thomas, John, Ann, Elizabeth, and Susanna; 4. Catherine, who married James Oates of Dodworth, an ironmaster, and died, without issue, in 1750.

7. ZACHARIAH, baptized, 13th March, 1638. He settled at Sheffield, where he was a linen draper. He married Mary, the only daughter and heir of Robert Housley of Sheffield, of a long-established and respected family there. They were married 28th April, 1662. She died in 1686, and he in 1702. The eldest son, Robert, (baptized, 3rd May, 1665), was placed with his uncle Reginald in Jamaica, and died there unmarried. Housley and Zachariah, two other sons, also died unmarried, the latter at Wells, in Norfolk, where lived Mary, the eldest daughter of Zachariah, senior, wife of — Fellow, of that town. Ann, the second daughter, married Robert Holmes, of Alfreton, in Derbyshire, woodward to the Duke of Norfolk; and Elizabeth, the youngest daughter, became the wife of Richard Sherburn, of Sheffield, gent., who was the principal agent of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, in the management of his large concerns in the North. There was no issue from any of them.

8. Arthur, baptized, 14th November, 1641. A merchant in London 1671, he was unsuccessful, and in the latter part of his life retired to Bradfield, where he resided with Mr. Thompson, the curate, and died unmarried in 1720.

9. REGINALD, the youngest son, baptized 17th July, 1645. In 1662 he was placed, as an apprentice, with
Richard Russel of London, Citizen and Merchant Taylor, with a fee of 100l. and three years' clothing. In 1671, when he gave a receipt for a legacy of 300l., bequeathed to him by his father, he is called Reginald Wilson of the Island of Jamaica, Esquire. He resided in Port Royal, was Collector of the Customs and Naval Storkeeper of the Island, and one of the Assembly for Port Royal. He acquired considerable property, which was rapidly increasing when the great earthquake of the 7th June, 1692, occurred, in which he perished together with his only child. His wife escaped, and she survived him about two years. Administration of his effects was taken out by Josiah Heathcote, of the great commercial family of that name, with which he appears to have had considerable transactions. The family at Bromhead were his undoubted heirs, and for many years they seem to have flattered themselves with the expectation of deriving a revenue from their plantations in Jamaica. Those who wish to know more on this part of the family history, may be gratified by a large mass of "Jamaica papers," among the Evidences. However, the family were not entirely without deriving benefit from the success which attended this younger branch of it; for Mr. Charles Wilson, his brother and heir, sold divers portions of land in Jamaica, which had been his property, and, with the proceeds, was enabled to complete certain purchases of land in Yorkshire and Derbyshire, as well as to give better portions to his younger children.

CHARLES WILSON, Clerk.

1671—1703.

The eldest son being in a state of incapacity, Bromhead and other lands descended, on the death of Christopher, on Charles, the next son, pursuant to the settlement of 28th March, 1659.

He was brought up to the Church, was of St. John's College in Cambridge, and M.A. He was for some time a tutor in that College, and had for his pupil one who afterwards became Bishop of St. David's. The Dean of St. Paul's (Sancroft) was his great friend. On 29th August, 1658, he
received Presbyterian ordination to the work of the ministry at Kimbolton, to which living he had been presented by Edward, Earl of Manchester. The ceremony was performed in the Church of St. Stephen, Walbrook, by the third classical Presbytery of London, before whom he exhibited a testimonial of his 'good life and fair calling' to Kimbolton. He conformed on the return of King Charles II., and took a second ordination from Thomas, Bishop of Candida Casa, or the Orcades, at Westminster, on 8th January, 1661.

His residence at Kimbolton was embittered by troublesome suits at law with Robert, Earl of Manchester, the Patron, son to Edward; and though in these he had the advantage over his powerful opponent, he at length relinquished the living, and, in 1675, was presented to the rectory of Babworth, in Nottinghamshire, by Ann Wortley alias Newcomen. In 1681, he resigned this living in favour of his nephew, Richard Wilson, and, in the same year, was presented by Francis Jessop of Broom-hall, Esq., to the vicarage of Sheffield, in which he was instituted by Archbishop Sterne, 6th October, 1681. In 1695, he made a voluntary resignation of the living of Sheffield, and retired to his paternal inheritance at Bromhead, where he spent the short remainder of his life. He was buried in the chancel of the Church of Bradfield on 8th September, 1703, Mr. Wills, the curate, preaching a sermon, at his funeral or soon after it, from 2nd Timothy iv. 7 and 8.

His will bears date, 23rd October, 1700. He gives to Ann Wilson, his wife, Lee Carr in Wightwiselle and lands there which were formerly his grandfather's, Mr. John Ibbotson's, and, after her decease, to descend to John Wilson, his eldest son, and the heirs male of his body; remainder to Christopher, his second son, and his heirs male of his body; remainder to Mary, Susan, and Elizabeth, his daughters. To his wife a third part of the house and goods at Bromhead; bills, leases, &c., not disposed of, to John, his eldest son, and also his estate in Jamaica. He is to pay 500l. to his brother Christopher, when his apprenticeship shall be expired, but if any loss is sustained by him in consequence of a bond which he has given in behalf of Christopher, to Mr. John Bayley, a drysalt, in London, he is to be indemnified out of the 500l. To his three daughters he gives 400l. each.
The wife of Mr. Charles Wilson, whom he married, while residing at Kimbolton, was like himself of a Yorkshire family, residing for a time in a distant county. She was one of four daughters and co-heirs of John Allott, B.D., rector of Little Thurlow and Wratting in Suffolk, but having his paternal inheritance at Crigglestone in the parish of Great Sandal, near Wakefield. This John Allott was the son of Edward, son of John Allott, brother to that Robert Allott who has been already mentioned as having married a niece of Agnes (Charlesworth) wife of Richard Wilson. The mother of Ann Wilson was Margaret Wolrich, and her three sisters the other co-heirs of John Allott were, Susan, wife of John Cox, rector of Risby, from whom descended the wife of John Wilson, son of Charles; Margaret, wife of Samuel Taylor, vicar of St. Neots; and Mary, wife of Luke Carter, of Cambridge.

The issue of Charles and Ann Wilson was fourteen children, of whom seven, viz. Ann, Christopher, Henrietta Maria, Margaret, Sarah, Mary, and another Christopher, died very young; the rest were—

1. CHARLES, born 1667, died at Sheffield in his 22nd year, his father being then vicar.
2. JOHN, of whom hereafter, as son and heir.
3. CHRISTOPHER, born 14th August, 1681. Placed with a drysalter in London, but left his situation before the expiration of his term, he returned to the neighbourhood of Bradfield, and lived for some time at Holden in that chapelry. His wife, whom he married at Barnsley, 29th September, 1715, was Alice Bilham, a daughter of Richard Bilham, of Holden. He died on 2nd June, 1730, and his wife, who was much younger than himself, remained his widow more than fifty years, dying on 5th January, 1781. His descendants will be shown in a Table hereafter. They became ultimately, by purchase from the elder branch, owners of Bromhead, and, in their possession, the estate at present is.

1. Mary, married, in 1700, to Godfrey Crosland of Cartworth, in the parish of Kirkburton, and died in 1733, leaving issue Thomas and two daughters. Thomas Crosland, the only son, had three daughters, one of whom married John Walton of Thurlston, and, secondly, —— Cockayne, and had issue only by the first husband, viz. ; one daughter and heir, who married Gamaliel Milner, Esq., of Attercliffe, son of Gamaliel Milner
of the same place, by Susan Wilson, hereafter mentioned. Another of the daughters of Thomas Crosland married —— Stagg of Ackworth; and the third became the wife of John Rimington of Carlton, and was mother of John Rimington, late of Hillsborough, Esq., who married Mary Wilson, as will be shewn hereafter.

2. Susan, born 1671. She died, unmarried, at Horbury, near Wakefield, and was buried in the church of that place, 18th October, 1736.

3. Martha, born 1675; buried at Sheffield, 5th June, 1689.


JOHN WILSON,
1703—1735,

Born at Kimbolton, 13th September, 1672. In 1711 he took to wife his cousin-german (for their mothers were sisters) Mary Macro, the second daughter of Thomas Macro, of Bury St. Edmunds, Esq., and sister of Cox Macro, D.D., of Norton and Little Haugh, in Suffolk. The pedigree of Macro is given in the History of Hallamshire, p. 253; so that all which it appears necessary to observe here is, that when, in 1775, Mary, the daughter of Dr. Macro and wife of William Staniforth of Sheffield, died without leaving issue, the representation of the family became vested in the families of Wilson, Stewart, and Staniforth of Darnal, who acquired the right to quarter the arms of Macro. Dr. Macro had a beautiful seat in Suffolk, adorned with paintings by celebrated masters, and enriched with a fine library, and a large collection of autographs, charters, medals, and other matters of antiquarian curiosity.

Mr. Wilson lived in the house at Bromhead, and there made his will, on 10th February, 1734. He confirms to his wife the jointure made to her on her marriage, in Langside and Thurlston, Red Hill or Housley Barn, in Sheffield, and Twichill, in the parish of Hope in Derbyshire. On her death, the jointured lands to revert to his son and heir, to
whom he gives all his real and personal estate, his estate and plantations in Jamaica, and all mortgages, &c., the better to enable him to pay his sister's fortunes, who were two, Susan and Isabella-Maria. They were to have 1,000l. each; namely, 500l. on the day of their marriage, and 500l. more at the expiration of a year from the day of marriage if alive, or if a child born of them be alive. He makes his wife, Mary, and good brother-in-law, Mr. Samuel Staniforth, of Darnal (who had married another of the Macros), trustees and guardians of his three children, and his son and heir, John, sole executor. He was buried in the choir of Bradfield church, on 27th February, 1735.

He had four children, viz.:—

1. SUSAN, born 8th January, 1712. She married, in 1742, Gamaliel Milner, of Attercliffe, gent.; and left, at her death, in 1766, one only son, the present Gamaliel Milner, of Attercliffe, Esq., who married the only daughter and heir of Mr. Walton, of Thurlston, as hath been already mentioned; by whom he has two sons—namely, Gamaliel, now of Thurlston, who is married and has issue, and John.

2. JOHN, born 28th April, 1719, of whom more hereafter.

3. THOMAS, born 23rd July, 1722; died in April, 1728.

4. ISABELLA-MARIA, born 7th August, 1729; married, in 1751, to Jonathan Ellis, of Sheffield, attorney; after whose death she married, secondly,—Asline, of Sheffield, and died without issue, in 1805.

The widow of Mr. Wilson continued to reside at Bromhead till the time of her son's marriage, 1746, when she removed to Sheffield, and died there on 18th June, 1761. She lies buried in the middle aisle of St. Paul's Church.

JOHN WILSON.

1735—1783.

He was a minor at his father's death, and a grant of his guardianship issued from the court, at York, on 16th July, 1735, to Mary Wilson his mother.

During the life of his father he had been placed at the
grammar schools of Sheffield and Chesterfield; but, from the time of his father's death, he resided with his mother at Bromhead, and there, indeed, spent the whole of his life.

This Mr. Wilson is distinguished from all his predecessors by an attachment to literary pursuits and antiquarian investigation. To these he devoted very fair talents and considerable acquirements, and prosecuted them with a zeal and industry which is truly admirable. Not that he applied himself to deduce conclusions, literary or historical, from the documents which he collected, but he did what was better: he collected and carefully preserved that documentary evidence which is the basis of all our topographical enquiries, and which too often perishes when it is no longer valuable as protecting private rights to property; and he submitted to the great labour of making accurate transcripts of much evidence of the like kind in the possession of his friends.

The extent and nature of his collections will be better understood from the analysis of them which accompanies this memoir; but in this place I would be permitted to annex my tribute of admiration and gratitude, and could almost say of them, in the words of Hearne, when speaking of similar collections made in the preceding century by Roger Dodsworth:—"I never look upon these collections, (and I have had frequent occasion to inspect them,) without the utmost surprise and wonder; and I cannot but bless God that he was pleased, out of his infinite goodness, to raise up so pious and diligent a person that should, by his blessing, so effectually discover and preserve such a noble treasure of Antiquities." At the same time, that no person who reads this may expect from them more than they will be found to contain, it may be added that there is nothing inviting to any one who has not the true antiquarian enthusiasm; nor will they be found to present much to him who shall search in them for matter elucidatory of any other topography than that of the country around Bromhead.

In these pursuits and in the prudent management of his hereditary estates, he passed a happy life at Bromhead; and dying there on 3rd March, 1783, was laid with his ancestors of many generations in the church at Bradfield.

His wife, to whom he was married on 11th September, 1746, was Susanna Oates, a daughter of Joseph Oates, of Nether Denby, near Wakefield, of a very numerous and
respectable family in the West Riding of the county of York. She was distantly allied to Mr. Wilson, before marriage; for her mother was an Allott, daughter of Barten Allott, of Bilham Grange, who was descended of that Robert Allott and Jennett Charlesworth before mentioned, and also through his grandmother, Grace Wentworth, of Bretton, descended of another of the Charlesworth's heirs. The male representative of this branch of the family of Allott is Dr. Richard Allott, Precentor of Armagh and Dean of Raphoe.

Mr. Wilson had issue, six sons, of whom Charles and Richard died in their infancy, and Joseph died unmarried in the Hon. East India Company's service.

JOHN WILSON,
1783—1810,

The eldest son and heir to Bromhead and considerable estates, was brought up in the office of a solicitor, and, having established himself in London, never resided at Bromhead. He left this and other estates by will to his wife, Rebecca Wilson, a sister of General Gent, who, soon after his decease, sold the ancient inheritance to Henry Wilson, of London, merchant, grandson of Christopher, the younger son of Charles Wilson, clerk.

It remains to shew the descendants, to the present time, of the two younger sons of John Wilson, the antiquary; and also the descendants of the Christopher Wilson just mentioned.

Thomas Wilson, of Armley, near Leeds, 2nd surviving son of John Wilson of Bromhead; died in August, 1817, at Sharrow Head in the parish of Sheffield.

Sarah, daughter of William Wrigglesworth of Armley-Ridge, married in 1776.

Thomas Wilson, of Armley, only son, died in the lifetime of his father.

Sarah, daughter of Thomas Musson, died in the lifetime of his grave, of Foggathorpe, in the parish of Bubwith.

Hannah died, unmarried.

William Wilson, of Sheffield, youngest surviving son of John Wilson, of Bromhead. One of the twelve capitalburgesses of the town and parish of Sheffield.

Sarah, daughter of John Allen, of Chapel-town, by Marguerite, his wife, daughter of Joseph Scott, of Woodsome, by Marguerite, his wife, sister and heir of Robert Rockley, of Woodsome Lees.

William Wilson, of—Francis, daughter of George Wol-house, of Sheffield. James W., of Sheffield, 2nd son. Robert W., 3rd son and youngest son. died infants.

Sarah Ann. George.

Charles Wilson, of Brom-head, clerk.

John Wilson, son and heir. Godfrey—Mary Wilson Christopher Wilson, of—Alice, daughter of Richard Bilham, of Holden; born, 31st July, 1699; died, 5th Jan., 1781.


William W.= daughter Harriet, wife of Thomas of Thomas Leader, of Newberry, Broxted, in of London, Essex.


Christopher, Charles, and Sarah, all died unmarried.

John Rimington, of Mary W., of—Mary, of March, 18th June, 1784. Henry Wilson, of London, merchant, and of Bromhead, by purchase from Rebecca Wilson, living, unmarried, 1824. William W.= daughter Harriet, wife of Thomas of Thomas Leader, of Newberry, Broxted, in of London, Essex.

James Rimington, Esq., only child, of Trinity College, Cambridge, Barrister-at-Law, now residing at Bromhead, 1824. Sarah, eldest daughter of Samuel Newberry, only child, 1824.


Mary.

In the account which has been given of the successive generations of the family of Wilson of Bromhead, it is mentioned that the Mr. Wilson who was the representative of the family in the middle of the eighteenth century, employed himself during a long life in collecting everything which could illustrate the topographical history of the country around Bromhead, and in transcribing charters and other documents, which the owners were not disposed to relinquish.

He knew the value of his labours to any one who should engage in topographical inquiries of which that district was the subject. He knew that, of what he had collected, there was no transcript, no notice whatever, in any of the collections of Yorkshire antiquaries, which, being now preserved in public depositories, are easily accessible to the learned inquirer. He therefore left a strict charge upon his family, that they should be preserved with great care; and there was accordingly a room set apart for their preservation in the Hall of Bromhead, when it ceased to be the residence of his descendants.

Mr. Wilson died in 1783, and from that time, until 1806, the collection appears to have remained undisturbed at Bromhead.

In that year I obtained permission to inspect it, and remained two or three days at Bromhead; just long enough to obtain some general, but very imperfect, knowledge of its nature and contents.

In 1807, it was removed to the house of Mr. William Wilson, at Sheffield, and in the summer of that year I had an opportunity of improving my acquaintance with it.
At various times since, I have spent a few days in the midst of these papers, and always with fresh pleasure, and always obtaining from them something to add to my own topographical stores of information.

I have often made a beginning of the examination of the charters, which are certainly the most valuable part of the collection, but the part which requires the most time and attention; and, as often, have been compelled to give up the examination in utter hopelessness of making any valuable use of them, in the very short time which, at such a distance from home, I could possibly devote to them.

Mr. Wilson, however, in the summer of 1823, allowed me to remove all the early charters, and much of the collection besides, to my own home, and, having devoted much time and attention to the arrangement of the charters, copying or abstracting them, there is probably no one who is able to give so exact an account of them. Mr. Wilson left no index or catalogue.

The arrangement, which was chronological where it ought to have been topographical, afforded no facilities for consultation and reference. It is hoped that the arrangement which has now been adopted, with the assistance which the following abstract will afford, will render the collection more valuable to its worthy possessor, and more useful to any person who, hereafter, may be permitted to consult it.

The first general division is into Charters and Other Manuscripts.

I.

CHARTERS.

First Class.—Those which pertain to the descent of the estates of Bromhead, and, generally, to the illustration of the pedigree of Wilson. Of these, a particular schedule will be given hereafter. They will be found in a chronological arrangement, and put up in parcels; the whole now inclosed in a tin box, on which is printed the words “Wilson Evi-

5 I use this term in its antiquarian sense as meaning any early instrument by which public or private rights are described. Of course the rights to which most of these charters relate are exceedingly small, but the interest of an early instrument of this kind does not depend upon the quantum of the terra conveyed by it.
dences." In the same box are inclosed sundry deeds and other papers of the family of Allott, between whom and the Wilsons there were several alliances.

The Oates Evidences are already arranged, and bound in a folio volume, and these, with the contents of the tin box, may be said to complete what may be called the family part of the collection.

In the same box are, for the present, deposited the deeds of the family of Staniforth, of Darnal, who were allied to the Wilsons.

Second Class.—The Bradfield Deeds.—Of these the number is very great, probably not fewer than a thousand or twelve hundred; besides many which it may be presumed are amongst the papers which relate to the parochial business of the township. But of these, it is to be observed, that a very large proportion can be considered as of no value whatever, except that they might illustrate a point in a pedigree, which it is scarcely probable that any one will now inquire about. The deeds, above 300 in number, which belong to the era before the reign of Elizabeth, are kept apart from the rest, as the most valuable portion; and, for the convenience of future reference, those in general which belong to Midhope and to Wadsley are collected into separate bundles, as are also those which pertain to the two families of Marriott of Ughill and Revel of Stannington.

Third Class.—The Sheffield Deeds.—In this I place all relating to the several townships which compose the parish of Sheffield. The different townships are, however, kept distinct, and the evidences of the family of Staniforth, of Darnal, which ascend to the reign of Henry IV., are put up in a bundle by themselves. In this class are above 150 charters and other papers; but, it is to be observed, that the collection contains a great mass of other writings, pertaining to the history of the town and parish.

Fourth Class.—The Peniston Deeds.—This class consists of about 340 deeds, most of them originals, but some of great topographical importance, are transcripts from originals, which were in the possession of the Bosviles of Gunthwaite. These deeds, like the other parts of this collection begin about the end of the reign of Henry III., before which era the number of private deeds in any collection is exceedingly small. Here are to be found most of the early deeds of the family of de
Gunthwaite, and, in general, it may be said, that there are few parishes in the kingdom for which an earlier, finer, or more complete series of deeds can be produced than these for the parish of Peniston. I have endeavoured to keep the several townships and hamlets apart; and a few papers will be found among the deeds which do not properly fall under the description of charters, but will be found very useful in illustrating the topography of this hitherto undescribed parish.

Fifth Class.—The Barnsley and Silkstone Parish Deeds.—About 150; of which about one-half relate to Barnsley. Here also I have endeavoured to keep the several townships and hamlets distinct.

Sixth Class.—The Bretton Deeds.—This is a remarkably fine series of about 170, of the de Brettons, Dronsfields, and Wentworths, who have been successively Lords of West Bretton.

Seventh Class.—The Popeley Deeds.—The Popeleys were a good family in the West Riding of Yorkshire, now extinct, who had considerable possessions in the parish of Birstal, and also at Walley, near Barnsley. The Walley deeds amount to about 115; and those of the parish of Birstal to about 90. Those belonging to the several places are kept together, but the whole forms one bundle, constituting, according to this arrangement, the seventh class.

Eighth Class.—The Cawthorn and Ardsley Deeds.—I put them together, as they appear, for the most part, to have come from the same depository, which must have been the house at Gunthwaite. This class is full of curious and interesting matter. We have here nearly all that exist of the deeds of the early Bosviles. The whole number is about 160.

Ninth Class.—The Kirk-Burton and Almonbury Deeds. —These are both extensive parishes, consisting of many townships and hamlets. The deeds may amount to 120, of which 76 belong to the township of Shepley.

Tenth Class.—Deeds belonging to places within the Deanery of Doncaster, not included in any of the preceding classes. In this class are placed the deeds, when the number is small, which relate to the same township. The following is a pretty complete list of the places, the history of which may be illustrated from the charters under this head:
Of these, Worsborough has 37; Wortley, Darfield, Wath, Elmsall and Birthwaite, about 15 each; and, of the rest, the majority have only a single deed each. The whole number is about 220.

Eleventh Class.—Remainder of the County of York:


Of these, the Halifax Deeds are about 70. About twice that number belong to the places above mentioned. Under this head may be placed a great number of papers relating to the transactions of the family of Dodson, of Kirby Overblows, of no particular curiosity or value.

Hitherto, an account has been given of those charters only which relate to places and persons in the County of York. The rest may be thrown into two classes.

Twelfth Class.—The Derbyshire Deeds.—Of these the number is considerable, but many of them are of too recent a date to be valuable for any other than genealogical purposes. There are, however, many of the earliest period to which private charters ascend. By far the largest portion of these deeds are of places in the five parishes of Hathersedge, Hope, Castleton, Eyam and Glossop. There are a few of the great families of Talbot, Manners, and Cavendish, and of the possessors of Chatsworth before it came to the Cavendishes. On the whole, these would be very valuable to any one who was collecting for the county of Derby.
Thirteenth Class.—The Macro Deeds.—These are easily distinguished from the rest by an indorsement in a remarkably elegant hand. They amount to about two or three hundred, and are proved to have come to Mr. Wilson, from his uncle's collection, by a catalogue of that collection, when in its entire state, made by Mr. Wilson. These, to the general antiquary, are of far superior interest to the other parts of the collection; several of them being of persons of the first rank and consequence among the ancient Baronage of England, others, of public communities, ecclesiastical and lay, and having in many instances the seals remaining appendant. One set of deeds are easily separated from the rest. It must have come from Chartley Castle, as it consists of a series of deeds of the Devereuxs, Ferrars, Bourchiers, Lovaines, Roches, and other families, the ancestors or alliances of the illustrious Lords of Chartley. This series I have separated from the rest, and arranged in families, and in a chronological order. The rest, it appeared to be most convenient to distribute to their respective counties, and, with them are now placed under the counties, other miscellaneous deeds which Mr. Wilson had obtained possession of.

II.

In proceeding to give an account of such part of the Wilson collections as do not properly come under the head of charters, the only arrangement which it seems expedient to adopt, is, to distribute the several articles into the two classes of those which pertain to the County of York, and, those which have not any particular relation to it.

1. Matter Illustrative of Yorkshire Topography.

Several subsidy Rolls for the Wapentake of Staincross.
Several original Court Rolls of the Great Manor of Wakefield. Of these some are of the reign of Edward II., and others as late as the reign of Henry VIII.
Several Books, some originals, others transcripts, of the Transactions of the family of Kaye of Woodsome; among them is the family chartulary in a hand of the reign of Henry VII. Much of the writing of John Kaye of Wood-
some in the reign of Elizabeth, in prose and verse. These writings are of great importance in settling the history and genealogy of this great Yorkshire family.

Many volumes of transcripts of original Deeds, made by Mr. Wilson himself, and a few which he had collected, of the writing of others.

Inventories and other papers relating to the Burdetts of Birthwaite.

A History of the family of Rockley, compiled by Robert Rockley of Woodsome Lees, which is, however, not compiled with much critical skill.

An historical account of the family of Elmhirst, of Worsborough-Dale.

Miscellaneous pedigrees, partly in rolls, and partly stitched in books.

Various pedigrees and notices of the family of Bosvile of Gunthwaite. A copy of Mr. Godfrey Bosvile's biographical account of his family, and of a poem on the Moors, written by Mr. Bosvile.

Mr. Wilson's own Church-notes, made in many of the churches of the West Riding, and copious extracts from many of the Parish Registers.

A large collection of matter relating to parochial affairs in the parishes of Sheffield and Bradfield, and to the transactions of the Talbots and Howards there, with much respecting the antient Castle of Sheffield, and many original warrants, &c., during the Civil Wars. Surveys of the estates of the great Lords of Hallamshire, stewards' accounts, &c.

A Series of Accounts of the Steward of the Savile family, about the reign of Charles II.

Copies of Court Rolls for Gunthwaite and Oxspring.

Rental and Survey of the Manor of Almonbury, and Articles of Enquiry.

Domesday Book for Yorkshire, beautifully transcribed by Mr. Wilson.

Copy of Mr. Garlicke's historical notices of Wakefield.

Books of Rates, Bridges, Servants, etc., in the Wapentakes of the West Riding.

Nomina Villarum for the Liberty of Knaresborough, and list of Clergy in the North Riding.

An Account-Book of Richard Bunny, Receiver-General of
the Northern Counties, with several original letters inserted of Edward VI. and Elizabeth or their Council.

The original parish register of Londsborough, 1581-1631. This is remarkable as containing many of the Cliffords, and the marriage of the first earl of Strafford, the date of which is mistaken by the writers of the biographies.

The original parish register of Rotherham from 34th to 37th Henry VIII.

A Catalogue of the Sheriffs of Yorkshire to 1655.

A Copy of the Eland Tragedy.

The curious original Note-book of a person who canvassed in the Yorkshire Election of 1710.

Extracts from Torre's MSS. at York; Catalogues of Incumbents, &c.

Extracts from an ancient MS. of Pleas of Quo Warranto, 4th and 9th Edward I.

Several Volumes of Topographical and historical memoranda of things passing under Mr. Wilson's own observation, or which he collected in conversation.


Account of creation of Nobility by Queen Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. and II.

Copies of Deposition relating to the Divorce of Henry VIII. and Anne of Cleves.

A Treatise on the Army and English Titles of Honour.

The Liberties and Customs within the Wapentake of Wirksworth, 1655.

A Copy of Erdswick's Survey of Staffordshire.

Accompts for the Honour of Leicester, 13th Richard II. to 18th Henry VI.

The Liberties and Customs of the Lead-mines in verse, by Edw. Marlowe.

Accompts of Edward Whalley, Steward to Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury, 1589-1592.


A small collection of old Intelligencers, 1558—1709.

A List of Jewels, Plate, &c., belonging to Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury, 1567 to 1599.

Original letters, &c., relating to the affairs of Ireland, 1548 and 1549.
A description of the House of Dr. Cox Macro at Norton, in Suffolk, and the curiosities, medals, coins, paintings, drawings, busts, original letters and autographs, collected there, 1766.

Genealogical Collections of the Darcy family.

A general Collection of all the Offices in England in the King's gift, with the Fees.

An Inventory of the goods at North Awbrey, a seat of Sir William Cavendish, 1540.

An accompt of the Expenses of Mr. Henry and Mr. William Cavendish, at Eton School, 1560.


A small Collection of original letters relating to affairs on the Borders.

The proceedings of the Earls of Essex and Southampton, an almost contemporary MS.


The accompts of John Travis, master of the King's Ordnance in Ireland, since 13th August 32nd Henry VIII.

A Survey of the Commons of Glossop and Glossop-dale.

Sale and Inventory of Goods belonging to the Priory of Christchurch, in Canterbury.

Depositions respecting the great Fire of London, in a contemporary hand.

Depositions in a Suit of Legitimacy, between George Brewer on the one part and Peter Nuthill and Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir John Brewer, on the other, 1380.

A Collection of original letters, of which the most valuable part are, the Letters of the Talbot and Cavendish Families, in the reign of Elizabeth and James I. There are also many letters of the Slingsby, Wentworth, Bosvile, and other Yorkshire families, with many of the Kayes of Woodsome.

Mr. Wilson's own Correspondence on subjects of antiquity, in which are letters from Dr. Legge, Bishop Perey, J. C. Brooke, Mr. Watson of Stockport, Dr. John Burton of York, Mr. Beaumont of Whitley, Sir Ashton Lever, and other literary men of his time.
A SCHEDULE

OF THE DEEDS WHICH RELATE TO THE ESTATE OF BROMHEAD,
AND TO THE WILSONS, ITS PROPRIETORS.

1. Thomas de Furnival to John de Wyteley. Original grant of Bromhead, without date.

2. John de Wyteley to Henry his son. Grant of Bromhead, without date.

3. Thomas de Furnival to John de Wilson. Grant of Bromhead, without date; shown to be surreptitious.

4. Thomas de Furnival to Adam, son of Robert Wilson, 1311. This is also surreptitious.

5. Thomas de Furnival to Thomas, son of John Wilson. Without date, surreptitious.

6. John de Willeson to William his son, 1399. This also is a forgery.


9. Spenser to John del Bromyhed and Isabel his wife, 1335.

10. Another, of the same parties, 1335.


13. Another, of the same parties. Grant, of which the above is the Quitclaim.


15. Henry de Birlay to John, son of Dionysia de Langside, 1367.

16. John, son of Dionysia de Langside, to Adam de Moldicifff and others, 43rd Edw. III.

17. Quitclaim of the same.

18. Adam de Moldicifff and his fellows to William, son of John de Hunshelf, 1369.

19. Quitclaim of the same.

20. William, son of John de Hunshelf, to John, son of John Dyson of Langside, 44 Edw. III.
21. Joan, daughter of John de Bromyked, to John, son of William [or Wilson], son of John de Waldersheff, 1380.
24. William Wilson, son of John Wilson, to John Wilson, his brother, 7th Henry IV.
25. John Wilson, of Bromhead, to John de Birlay and others, 7th Henry IV.
26. John de Birlay and the rest to William Wilson, son of John Wilson, of Bromhead, 7th Henry IV.
27. Robert Shemyld, of Atterclif, and another, make John Shemyld the younger, their attorney to deliver seisin to William, son of John Wilson, of all lands which they have of the gift of John Wilson, 7th Henry IV.
29. Quitclaim by the said William, 1416.
30. Appointment of an attorney to deliver possession by said William, 1416.
31. John Wilson, of Bromhead, senior, and William Morton, to John Wilson, junior, 7th Henry V.
32. Surrender in the Court at Sheffield of John Wilson, of Bromhead, to the use of John, his son, 10th Henry V.
33. A duplicate of the above.
34. Agnes, daughter of William Wilson, receipt to John Wilson, the elder, and John and Thomas, his sons, 6th Henry VI.
35. Quitclaim from Richard Stubbe and Agnes his wife to John and Thomas Wilson, of all actions, &c., 6th Henry VI.
36. John Wilson, of Bromhead, junior, to Thomas del Greffe, of Hunshelf, and others, 10th Henry VI.
37. John Wilson, of Bromhead, junior, to William, his brother, and John, son of Thomas, 16th Henry VI.
38. Thomas del Greffe, of Hunshelf, and others, to John Wilson, of Bromhead, junior, 17th Henry VI.
39. John Wilson, of Wigtwisle, to Bartin Ronksley and John Best, 1440.
40. Surrender in the Court at Sheffield by John Wilson, of Bromhead, of a messuage called Bromhead, &c., to the use of Christopher, his son, 33rd Henry VI.
41. Surrender in the Court of the Priory of St. Ann of Coventry, 24th Henry VI.
42. John Wilson to John Shaw and others, 33rd Henry VI.
43. Lease of Bromhead from Christopher Wilson to Thomas Everingham, of Stainborough, 7th Edward IV.
44. William Wilson, of Plumbley, to Christopher Wilson, 21 Edward IV.
45. A duplicate of the last.
46. William Wilson and John, son of Thomas Wilson, to Christopher Wilson, son and heir of John Wilson, of Bromhead, 1st Richard III.
47. Christopher Wilson to Robert Eyre and others, 1 Richard III.
48. Robert Eyre and others to Christopher Wilson, 6th Henry VII.
49. Appointment of an attorney to deliver seisin by the same, 7th Henry VII.
50. Admission at the Court of Sheffield of John Wilson, son and heir of Christopher, 8th Henry VII.
51. John Wilson, to Richard his son and heir, on his marriage, 14th Henry VIII.
52. Surrender in the Sheffield Court by John Wilson to use of Arthur Wilson and others, 26th Henry VIII.
53. Agreement between John Wilson, of Bromhead, and Richard Charlesworth, of Holmfirth, 27th Henry VIII.
54. Will of Richard Wilson, of Wortley Lordship, 1530.
55. Will of John Wilson, 1536.
56. Will of Margaret Wilson, of Bromhead, 1553.
57. Will of Arthur Wilson, 1557.
58. Admission in the Sheffield Court of Christopher Wilson, 2nd Elizabeth.
59. Christopher Wilson to John Wainwright, of Bolsterstone, and others, 5th Elizabeth.
60. Will of Agnes Wilson, of the parish of Ecclesfield, 1564.
61. Pardon under the Great Seal of Thomas Wilson, 6th Elizabeth.
62. Settlement on the marriage of Humphrey Street with Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Wilson, 1576.
63. Surrender of lands in Derbyshire in the Court of Hathersedge by Christopher Wilson, 21st Elizabeth.
64. Lease of Brook Foot lands in Derbyshire from Christopher Wilson to John Hallye and another, 21st Elizabeth.
65. Deed of gift from Christopher Wilson, of Bromhead, to Christopher, his son, 30th Elizabeth.
66. Christopher Wilson to Anthony Yellot, etc., respects lands at Brook Foot, 30th Elizabeth.
67. Quitclaim from George Earl of Shrewsbury to Christopher Wilson, of Bromhead, of all right in lands from Will-holm to Cuper Carr, &c., 32nd Elizabeth; signed with his own hand.
68. Will of Christopher Wilson, of Westnall, 1590.
69. Inventory of goods at Bromhead, 1591.
70. Inquisition post mortem, of Christopher Wilson, of Bromhead, 1591.
71. Admission of Reginald Wilson in the Court at Shef-field, 1591.
72. Will of Reginald Wilson, 1594.
73. Inventory of Reginald Wilson, 1594.
74. Inquisition post mortem, of Reginald Wilson, 36 Elizabeth.
75. Will of Elizabeth Wilson, of Bromhead, widow, 1602.
76. Settlement by Christopher Wilson, 1613.
77. Counterpart of the same, 1613.
78. Settlement on the marriage of John Riche with Helen Wilson, 1618.
79. Receipt for tythe composition to Christopher Wilson from W. Cavendish, 1618.
80. Quietus to Christopher Wilson for the subsidy, 18 Jas. I.
81. Bond from Christopher Wilson to the King for pay-ment of the subsidy, 1621.
82. Godfrey Bosvile, of Gunthwaite, Esquire, to Chris-topher and Richard Wilson, sale of lands at Ardsley, 19th James I.
83. Will of Christopher Wilson, of Bromhead, 1622.
84. Inquisition, p. m., of Christopher Wilson, 20th Jas. I.
85. Admittance of Christopher Wilson, of Wentworth, Woodhouse, to Bromhead, etc., in the Court at Sheffield, 1622.
86. A duplicate of the last.
87. John Ibbotson of Wigtwisle, grant of a capital mes-suage at Wigtwisle to Richard Wilson and another in trust, 21st James I.
88. Receipt to Christopher Wilson, of Bromhead, for 16l. in discharge of his composition for not having taken the honour of knighthood, 1630. Signed, "Wentworth."
89. John Wilson, of Wigtwisle, to Christopher Wilson, of Bromhead, 1631.
90. Fine, Christopher Wilson, querent, and Ralph Greaves, deforciant of lands in Waldershelf, 12 Charles I.
91. Protection from the Earl of Newcastle to Christopher Wilson, of Bromhead, gent., 14th May, 1643.
92. A warrant from the keepers of the Liberties of England to save Christopher Wilson, from serving on Juries, 1650.
93. Conveyance from Thomas Barnby, of Barnby, Esq., Christopher Wilson, of Bromhead, and others, to John Hey, of Thurgoland Hall, 1653.
94. Surrender in the Court at Sheffield, 1659, of Bromhead, etc., by Christopher Wilson to the use of his will.
95. Indenture tripartite between Thomas Wilson, of Oughtibridge, of the first part, John Wilson, of Bromiley, of the 2nd, and Christopher Wilson, of Bromhead, and Mary, his wife, of the 3rd, 1659.
96. Will of Christopher Wilson, of Bromhead, 1660, but not his last will.
97. Receipt to Christopher Wilson, of Bromhead, of his subsidy, 1663.
101. A decree in Chancery respecting estates in Thurgoland, 17th Chas. II.
102. Ellen Wilson, of Gate in Bradfield, widow, to John Stead, of Combe, Quitclaim of all actions, 1670.
103. Another will of Christopher Wilson, 1670: but neither does this appear to be his last will.
104. Admittance of Charles Wilson at the Court at Sheffield, 1671.
105. Power of attorney from Reginald Wilson, of the Island of Jamaica, to his brother Arthur Wilson, 1671.
106. Receipt from Reginald Wilson to his brother Charles of a legacy by his father's will.
107. Surrender in the Court at Sheffield by Thomas Wilson to the use of Charles Wilson, 1677.
108. Indenture of apprenticeship of Christopher, son of
John Wilson, of Wortley, Gent., to John Kirk, of Alverthorpe, clothier, 1679.

109. Surrender in the Sheffield Court by David Rich and Abiel Rich of all right in Bromhead to the use of Charles Wilson, 1682.

110. Bundle of receipts from Thomas Wilson to his brother Charles, for his annuity.

111. Power from John and Thomas Wilson to their attorneys to appear for them in a cause at the suit of John Oates, of Denby, tanner, 1672.

112. Inventory of the goods of Reginald Wilson, of Port Royal, Esq., deceased, 1694.

113. Will of Charles Wilson, of Bromhead, clerk, 1700.

114. Receipt from a Christopher Wilson to Arthur Kaye, Esq., 1705.

115. Lease from John Wilson, of Bromhead, Gent., to John Priest, of Langsett, 1713.

116. Will of John Wilson, of Bromhead, Gent., 1734.

117. Grant of the guardianship of John, son of John Wilson, to Mary Wilson, his mother, 1735.

Possibly one or two of the following may not be in the Tin-box:

118. Award between Morton and Wilson, 1551.

119. Award between Wilson Ibbotson and Gillott, 1579.

120. Letter of attorney from Thomas Oddy of Hanival, clerk, and Beatrice, his wife, and Richard Wilson of Hanival, to Christopher Wilson, to receive rent, 1635.

121. Dispute with Edmund Hobson respecting the boundaries of the commons of Wigtwisle and Smalefield, 1653.

122. Bond from Francis South to Christopher Wilson, 1659.

123. Indenture of a parish apprentice to Christopher Wilson, 1640.

ON THE DISCOVERY OF A WELL IN BEVERLEY MINSTER.

By WILLIAM STEPHENSON, Esq., M.R.C.S., etc., of Beverley.

In April last, whilst the workmen employed in carrying on the restoration of the choir of Beverley Minster were removing the altar-rails, they uncovered two very old and much worn steps, which had been hidden, the upper one by the footpace of the altar, the lower by the foundation on which the rail at the south end of the altar rested. The purpose which these steps had served was a matter of mere conjecture until a short time after, when, during the preparation of the footpace for the new altar, it was found that they had been used as an approach to a stone opening, on which the upper one immediately abutted; this, on further investigation, turned out to be the mouth of a well, of which, having obtained the sanction of Canon Birtwhistle, the vicar, I made an examination. It had been filled up with broken stone, a large proportion of which was richly carved, and had been highly decorated with colour and gilding, and had evidently formed part of the original reredos. This was taken out until a depth of nine feet from the well-mouth was reached, when water interfered with the work, and it was necessary to have recourse to pumping. By this means the bottom of the masonry was found at a depth of twelve feet ten inches, the débris in the last twelve inches being composed of fine sandy peat and chalk gravel. When the pumping ceased the water rose to a depth of five feet.

On the following day the water was again pumped out, but a trowel being pushed beneath the wall, loosened the soil, and the water thereupon flowed in so rapidly that, notwithstanding the pumping was continued, a further attempt to remove more of the gravel failed; and, when the pumping ceased, the water in less than ten minutes' time had again risen to the original height, rising up one side of the well and rippling to the centre with a very perceptible sound.
View and Section of Mouth of Well discovered in Beverley Minster.
OBJECTS FOUND IN WELL AT BEVERLEY MINSTER.
Numbers 1, 2, and 3 are three-fourths the size, and the rest the full size of the originals.
Several bones, all, save two human, being those of animals and birds, were found, and I am indebted to Professor Rolleston, of Oxford, for the identification of the latter, which included some from each of the following: Cow, sheep or goat, dog, cat, pig, goose, pigeon. There were also many hazel-nut shells, some hazel-nuts unbroken, walnut shells, pieces of hazel boughs and other wood, part of a crab's claw, and several oyster shells.

There were also found four small gold pins with the heads soldered on; the rowel of a spur, probably of the late XVIth or XVIIth century; the sole of a boot; part of a rude wooden comb, with large and small teeth arranged as in a small-tooth comb; a small iron fork, with part of its haft attached; two pieces of iron, to which the handle of a bucket, some of the staves of which were also found, had probably been fastened; a coarse iron hook, and a mutilated figure carved in hard stone, which had been about six inches high; these with thirty-one rosary beads, four of jet, the remainder of wood of various forms and sizes, and apparently from different rosaries, and an encaustic flooring tile, decorated with the *fleur-de-lis*, were the only objects of interest discovered.

The dimensions of this well are as follows: north by south, two feet eight and a half inches, east by west, two feet seven inches. The two diameters of the mouth are north to south one foot ten inches, east by west, one foot seven inches, and the depth of the well from the mouth to the bottom of the masonry is twelve feet ten inches.

The plan of the well is elongated to the south, making it somewhat pyriform; and on the south side, where the step is, the edge of the stone has a V-shaped notch cut into it, as if by the long-continued friction of a chain or rope.

The mouth of the well is one foot three and a half inches above the floor of the south-eastern transept, and one foot nine and a half inches above the soil beneath that floor. It is placed twelve feet south of the centre of the reredos, and six feet six inches to the west of the third niche, from its south end. The masonry is Early English. The level at which the water stands is about six feet five inches below the surface of the soil on which the floor of the transept is laid. Mr. Boswell, the master-mason of the Minster, states, that on digging to underpin one of the buttresses on the east side of the great south transept, water was reached.
at about the same depth, so that it seems probable that in order to insure a perpetual supply of water, at least five feet of soil was taken out below the point at which water would be reached, and the well is thus, at least to some extent what is locally known as a "Sipe."

The position of the well is peculiar, perhaps unique, and therefore difficult to account for; but it seems probable that the builders of the Minster were aware of the existence of the spring, and that it may have been used for some sacred purpose, and possibly dedicated to St. John of Beverley (there is at Harpham, where he was born, a well called St. John's Well), so that a desire to preserve it, because of some reputed quality possessed by the water, which would attract worshippers, may have caused them to erect the church on the site it occupies: at any rate it seems highly improbable that ordinary custom would be so far departed from without a special inducement; or that the users of the Church would seek for water within it after it was built, and in such close proximity to the High Altar.

Professor Willis, in a note to the Rev. J. L. Petit's "Remarks on Beverley Minster," printed in the York Volume of the proceedings of the Archaeological Institute, has pointed out that the church was originally intended to be finished at the point where the eastern transept now begins, and if it had been so finished this well would in that case have been outside, not inside the church.

The only object recovered from the well which seems to point to the period at which it was filled in and the reredos defaced, is the rowel of a spur, which indicates the time of the Civil War. That it had been used as a receptacle for refuse before the stone was thrown in is certain, because the greater part of the bones were found within two feet of the bottom.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, the only writers who have referred to this subject are, Gent, who in his history of Beverley Minster, 1731, says, "I will mention what has been written to me of a well under the Altar: 'Tis supposed to have been so, though now filled up: and the probability of this further appears from a drain (which was found in the small South Cross when the pavement was laid about three years ago) that proceeded from beneath the Altar, forcing a current as it were directly
south through the wall, and so into the Minster Yard." This drain would be to carry away surplus water; from his account, the well must in Gent’s time have been so long filled up, that its existence had become a mere matter of tradition.

Gough, in his edition of Camden, 1789, refers to it when speaking of the Fridstool, which, he says, is fixed in the south wall of the South Chapel, formerly in the south side of the choir, where is a well of water covered in.

Oliver, in his history of Beverley, writes, "an old book, Britannia Depicta, Owen, 1731, in my possession, without a title-page, says, the Freedstool in Beverley has a well of water behind it."

Poulson, in his "Beverlac," makes no mention of the matter.

The Rev. T. Cox, in his "Magna Britannia," 1720, says: —"Behind the seat (the freedstool) is a well of water."

My thanks are due to Mr. Wildridge, of Nedlescroft, for having kindly made the drawings from which the illustrations of this paper have been prepared.

Since the above account was written, the new footpace for the Altar has been laid down and the well covered over: provision, however, has been made to admit of its being examined when thought proper, for that part of the marble floor by which it is hidden is let into a brass frame with sunk handles, so that it can at any time be quite easily raised.

WILLIAM STEPHENSON.

May 15th, 1877.
The dials, which either still remain in their original places in the walls of our most ancient churches, or have been saved from the wreck of such, and are worked up in the masonry of later fabrics, have engaged my attention now for many years. I have hoped that the interest in matters of antiquity, to which the foundation of the British Archæological Association gave so great an impulse, and which has been promoted by the formation of succursal Associations in different districts ever since, would have brought to light many examples, in addition to those which had been previously discovered, and those which I had the pleasure of bringing before the notice of the Association, at their Winchester Congress in 1845. For dials must have been once very common; at least one time-maker would be a necessity in every township; and, as Ælfric’s Vocabulary gives us

*horologium* dægmæl “day-mark,”
*gnomon* dægmæls pilu “day-mark’s pile,”

but nothing else of the kind, we see that the dial and gnomon were the usual instruments for measuring time. Any other, if such there were, must have been rare and exceptional, at least in the districts which came within Ælfric’s cognizance.

These words are contained in a long list of things belonging to a house; but are in immediate sequence to “altar,” “cross,” “lamp,” “lantern,” “candle-snuffers,” and “wick,” all which probably belong to a church; so that, although the probability seems to preponderate, that a dial was a part of church furniture, as a clock is now, there is just a possibility, that it might be included amongst the requisites of a completely furnished house.

Numerous, then, as dials must have been, especially if the
YORKSHIRE DIALS.
wealthier homesteads were provided with them, it is rather remarkable that so few should have been noticed:
in Yorkshire, (see Plates I. II. and III.)

Aldbrough, Byland (Old), *Edston, Eney moor, Kirkburn, (two and fragments), Kirkby Moorside, (a fragment),

*Kirkdale, Lockton, Marton-cum-Grafton, Sinnington, Swillington, Weaverthorpe;

in Cumberland, *Bewcastle;
in Durham, Darlington, and Pittington;
in Hampshire, *Corhampton, Warnford, and Winchester (S. Michael’s);
in Lincolnshire, Bottesford, (two);
in Northamptonshire, *Barnack, and Ecton;
and in Sussex, *Bishopston.

Here, however, we must first observe, that those which are in their original places, (distinguished by an asterisk in this list), are vindicated for the Ante-Norman æra, by the character of the fabrics to which they belong; and, in the second place, that almost every one of the others is accompanied by circumstantial evidence, of one kind or another, that it cannot be later than the Conquest. Now the number of churches, in which remains of the architecture of the earlier period have been preserved, is very small indeed. Amongst these, a very few have preserved that part in which a vertical dial would be placed, if such dials had been in general use; and even in these it is rarely found. So, notwithstanding the rarity of horizontal dials, compared even with that of vertical, I venture to suppose, that they would be once much more common, if not in universal use. If some of our vertical dials owe their preservation to the walls, in which they were fixed at first, never having been disturbed, not one example remains of an undisturbed horizontal dial; and this is by no means surprising. For not only would dials of this class be more liable to decay than the other, because they would longer retain the moisture of every shower, and of the gradual thaw of every snowfall, but they would also be more exposed to accidental injury. We know how complete has been the destruction of our earliest sepulchral monuments; defaced by time, perhaps broken by violence, they ceased to have value beyond that of building material, when the
memory of those for whom they were raised was lost. A dial-stone, surrounded by scores of memorials of the departed, had to bear with them the brunt of the battle, and yield with them to irresistible force; and the dials at Aldbrough, Kirkburn, and Swillington, with fragments of crosses and tombstones, here and there, are but as buttons and badges from the field of Waterloo.

The horizontal dial was unquestionably earlier than the vertical, and I cannot but regard it as the very earliest, as it is the simplest, instrument, devised by man for the division of day-time. Notwithstanding its defects, it would be more useful than the vertical, for it would receive the rays of the sun, from his rising to his setting, at all seasons of the year; whereas a vertical dial, fixed in a correctly orientated wall, would be useless in summer before the sun reached the East, and after he had passed the West. Perhaps this would not always be considered of much consequence, for the Kirkburn dials were not intended to register time before 6 a.m. and after 6 p.m., although certainly designed to be horizontal.

The gnomons have been wrenched out of the most of these dials; but, as every one has a hole in the centre, that at Sinnington alone another above, and none of them one below, the presumption is, that the gnomon was always perpendicular to the plane of the dial, as the remnant of one at Weaverthorpe undoubtedly is.

I do not suppose that our Angle forefathers were acquainted with the proper inclination of the gnomon, nor with the various improvements in the form of the dial, which Vitruvius ascribes to Berossus the Chaldæan, to Aristarchus of Samos, and other mathematicians of the Ionic school1; although they might have become so, had it pleased them to cultivate friendly relations with the Roman or Romanised population of Britain. One interesting relic of Roman work, found some years ago at Dover,2 but probably made in Gaul, as it seems to have been made for Lat. 47° N., presents the hemicyclium of Berossus3 on its eastern and western faces, along with another dialic device, which I cannot refer to any of the classes enumerated by Vitruvius; and a heart-shaped device, which seems to be a modification of the scaphé of Aristarchus, on its southern face: and may be regarded as

1 Lib. ix. cap. 9.
2 Archæological Journal, xxi. 262.
3 "Hemicyclium excavatum ex quadrato ad enclima que succisum."
a sample of the instruments which the Romans used, even in this remote province of their empire. But, amongst many indications that our forefathers avoided intercourse with them, we find that they held to their own peculiar system of time-division, and to their primitive instruments for marking it; and this even after their conversion to Christianity had brought them into contact with Roman civilization, and down to the reign of Eadweard the Confessor. These instruments, as far as our present evidence goes, belonged to one or other of the classes above noted; and with at least one such instrument,—horizontal, on the top of a stone fixed in "God's acre," or vertical, in the south wall of a church, or the side of a pillar,—I imagine every parish would be provided.

But how would such an instrument be available for the needs of a township? The Edston dial tells its own tale,—that it was intended for the use of wayfarers,—and it is sufficiently large, and sufficiently near to a road, for such to observe it as they passed by; but most of the others are so small that they could only be observed close at hand. Our old Glossaries fortunately throw some light on this question. First, they make us acquainted with the fact, that there was an officer, who was called dægmæl sceawere or tíd-sceawere, "dial-," or "tide-announcer," whose duty therefore it was to observe the dial, and tell the times of day. Then, in the Glossary appended to Ælfric's Grammar, in the place which
daegmæl occupies in the Vocabulary above cited, after the words which denote "lamps," "candles," and "snuffers," and before others which denote undoubted church furniture, we have belle, belle-hús, litél belle, myeel belle, (one for calling folks to church, the other for telling the tides). So the "tide-shower," living about the church, perhaps occupying one of those apartments with which our earliest churches seem to have been always provided, would observe the progress of the shadow, and be able to notify the time of day, with sufficient exactness, to all who lived within the sound of the "mickle bell."

Even this provision would not suffice to ensure, in townships remote from the churches of our great Yorkshire parishes, that regularity of rest, work, and meal-times, and that punctuality of attendance at the folk-mote, which characterized our forefathers; nor to warn them when it would be time to repair to church for Mass, on Sundays and Festivals. Tide-markers, more conspicuous, and more accessible to every inhabitant, would be a necessity of daily life; and I can imagine a "tide-shower," walking round and telling tides by day, a much more useful public officer, than those whom many of us can remember, rousing true men from their slumbers to hear the time of night and state of the weather, and warning thieves to lie still for a time. Such tide-markers would differ in character, perhaps, according to the nature of the townland in which they were placed. In plains might be gnomons, occasionally of stone, (like the Rudstone pillar, for example), but more usually of wood, as more easily procurable, and readily renewable when decayed; indeed we can hardly imagine a simpler and more useful dial, (the state of science amongst our forefathers considered), than would be afforded by the May-pole, which once stood on every village green, and a sufficient number of stones, fixed in the turf around. It is worth while to inquire whether any of the May-poles of Yorkshire be accompanied by any remains, however scanty, of such circles of stones, planted East, South, West, North, and at the intermediate points.4 (See Plate III.)

For mountainous regions a different plan was adopted.

4 This was written, and inquiries made in different directions unsuccessfully, before I became acquainted with examples of such arrangement, though not connected with May-poles, at Rushen, Isle of Man, and Wallsend, Northumberland.
Iceland,—the great conservatory of the manners and customs of old time, of the writing and even of the mythology of the Pagan Teutons,—has retained, even to this nineteenth century, the system of time-reckoning, which her first Norse colonists established there nearly a thousand years ago, and of which scarcely any traces remain anywhere else, but in that district of Norway whence those colonists went thither, (Sondfjord, Bergen, Lat. 60° N.) When Dr. Henderson traversed Iceland, 1814-15, diligently studying the customs of its people, he found that very few of them owned a clock; and that the only dial in use was the natural horizon of each township, divided into eight equal parts, by mountain peaks, where such were situated conveniently, or by pyramids of stone, where natural marks were wanting. These marks, natural or artificial, had been fixed by the first colonists; and the latter had been renewed and kept in repair from generation to generation. Careful division of time, regulated by observation of the sun's passing over these marks successively by day, and of certain stars by night, enabled the Icelanders to maintain that regularity and punctuality in domestic and public affairs, which all aimed at, and which was even matter for much legislation. Twelve years before Dr. Henderson's journey, an indefatigable antiquarian wanderer, Arentz, visited the district of Sondfjord, and has left a record of the eight tides of day-night, which were then in use among the people there, and of the regulation thereof, by marks on hill and valley, so accurate that midday was seldom at variance with clock-time. Thus, down to the days of living memory, was preserved a custom certainly as old as the ninth century, almost certainly as old as the seventh or eighth, when the civilization and the writing of the second division of the Late Iron Age, (as it is called), supplanted those of the first, and their introducers, as I believe, obtained possession of the Scandinavian lands by conquest. But the people who colonized our Northumbria, and the other Anglian kingdoms of this island, were in Norway before these,¹

¹ In my “Conquest of Britain” I adduced certain reasons for identifying Wiwa, the writer of an inscription at Tun, Smalenene, Norway, with Wewa, of whom Nennius says: “He first reigned in Britain over the nation of the East Angles”; supposing that he might have dwelt for a time on the coast of Norway, and thence came to colonize East Anglia. Some years after the publication thereof, an observation by Mr. Worsaae supplied me with an important verification of my theory, that Angles at one time occupied Norway. He says:—“Certain types of brooches, which are peculiar to the ancient Anglian districts, in the northern
and were certainly in no way their inferiors in arts and civilization. We shall see, in the sequel, that our forefathers in England had the same names of the tides of the day and night, and the same number as the Norsemen; whilst it is only by the aid of the more copious Norse literature, (which has not been subjected to the casualties which have destroyed so much of our own), that we can fully understand the system of time-reckoning, of which these names and our dials are our only monuments. So I am fully persuaded, that the Norsemen have only continued in Norway, what Angles had observed there before them, what was part of the common tradition, the common inheritance of both peoples, indeed of the whole Teutonic race, even though not universally followed. Those who have opportunities of learning folklore in its own homes, may have found traces of time-marking, such as this, amongst the peasantry of our dales; and very precious would any such be. For my part, I know of one only:—the crest of Haig of Bemerside, called "a rock proper," but usually resembling more nearly a cairn; accompanied by the motto, (attached to the crest, not to the shield), "Tyde what may," which clearly indicates that a tide-mark was originally intended.

This system, and the illustration of the dials which belong to it, are the main subject of the present memoir. Two other systems of later origin will also be noticed, but not so fully, for want of illustrative evidence. Our land is named England, and our speech English, because Angles colonized the greatest part of Britain, including our own Northumbria; but Ven. Bæda tells us that Jutes and Saxons shared the rest; and, long before his time, Procopius says that Frisians formed a considerable element in the population of the island,—a statement especially interesting to us, since there is good reason to believe that they occupied East Yorkshire. Later still a Danish element was added to the mass, and this was very strong in our northern shires. Then, as the barrows and middle parts of England, hitherto entirely unrepresented in the collections, not only from Angel, but from Denmark generally, reappear in the west and north of Norway, indicating that the intercourse between Norway and England in those days was more active than between Denmark and England;" but, as these brooches come from barrows, is not the indication rather, that the same people lived and died in Norway and in England? I had also noticed the identity of the name Igia on a stone found in a barrow, which contained some remains, very Anglian in appearance, at Stenstad, Thelemark, Norway, with Ikia, mentioned by Adam of Bremen (i. 19), as owner of Ramelsloh, near Hamburg, on the Anglian side of the Elbe.
kirkburn

Swilling - ton ¼

SUMMARLED AN INHUS CARL.
MEFECIT

Old Byland ¼

YORKSHIRE DIALS.
reveal distinct civilizations of Angles, Jutes, and Saxons; and as the West Saxon laws allude to peculiar legislations and money-reckonings, of the Angles of Mercia and the Danes in East Anglia; the fact, which these dials present to us, that there were different systems of division of time in use, is by no means surprising, however unexpected. Availing myself of such clues as are at hand, I shall endeavour to appropriate these different systems, leaving the probability of each suggestion to the judgment of my readers, and regretting my inability to speak with more assurance.

Five of our dials are also historical monuments; and it seems better to treat of them as such together, before we classify them as monuments of different systems of time-reckoning, and enter upon the discussion of the interesting questions connected therewith.

1. The inscription upon that at Old Byland is somewhat difficult to read, partly on account of the breaking away of the stone in the middle, where the gnomon was torn out, and partly because the stone was never brought to a smooth surface, but still shows marks of the mason’s chisel, interfering with the letters. It is, moreover, inverted, built into the eastern wall of a tower, which was probably erected in the last century, since a fragment of a tombstone of the seventeenth, similarly inverted, is built into the same wall. Consequently, when I discovered it, in 1846, I could make nothing out of the beginning of the inscription, but fancied that the latter part was TIDEMAN ME FECIT, a reading which I am very glad to have the opportunity of retracting now. The present I have obtained by careful study of an excellent cast, taken by the Rev. J. T. Fowler, during the course of a pleasant excursion we made together in 1870; and I believe we are both satisfied as to its accuracy:

+ SVMARLEDAN HVSCARL ME FECIT.

I have hitherto translated this “Sumarleth an huscarl made me;” though I cannot remember another instance of the indefinite article employed in such context. As there is no stop between ð and a, I now think Sumarlethan must be one word; the genitive or dative of Sumarlethi. If the former, it would be “Sumarlethi’s huscarl made me;” if the latter, it would be “For Sumarlethi Huscarl made me,” supposing Huscarl a personal name.
**Sumerlethi** is not a common name. It has not yet occurred on any Scandinavian monument. During nearly the whole reign of Æthelræd II, we have it as the name of a moneyer at York, under the English form **Sumerlida**, as well as under the Danish **Sumerlethi**; and the “Dom Boc” witnesses to its currency in Yorkshire down to the end of the Anglo-Saxon period. In the interval we have it on London coins of Cnut and Harthacnut, and on a Thetford coin of Eadweard the Confessor. In 1014, Sumerled and his brothers succeeded their father Sigurd in the earldom of Orkney, and thenceforward the name occurs occasionally in the annals of the Isles. Now it is not a name of the primitive type, but one which, like **Wicing, Huscarl, Dreng**, &c., originally designating a class, was assumed by, or bestowed on, some eminent individual of such class, and in memory of him was perpetuated in his family and amongst his kindred. Undoubtedly it means “summer-voyager;” and so may be best compared with **Wicing**; and I do not think it can be traced higher than A.D. 871, when the English Chronicle says, “after this fight (Merton) came **micel Sumerlida,**” some Danish viking, of remarkable stature. Of his history we know nothing more; but the Danes, whom he came to help, made peace with Ælfraed after another battle, and a part of their forces eventually occupied Northumbria. To him, then, I would refer the origin of this, as a personal name, in Yorkshire; and therefore could scarcely assign to this dial an antiquity beyond the ninth century.

That is possibly its age; and the title **huscarl** may have been in use at the court of the Danish kings of Northumbria, but I do not think we can trace it in our annals beyond the reign of Cnut; after whose death, and before Harthacnut came to England, it was arranged that Ælfgifu, his widow, should hold Wessex for her son, and reside at Winchester with his huscarls. They were his court; they must have been his father’s; and they were now her sworn defenders.

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*Later MSS. add, “to Reading.”* 
Æthelweard renders this, “advenit sine numero *æstivus exercitus* in loco Reading- on;” and Henry of Huntingdon, “venit in *æstate magnus exercitus apud Reading.*” The objection to this reading is, that the original of *æstivus exercitus* would be **sumor-lith**, “a summer expedition,” whilst the form **Sumerlida** is that of a *nomen agentis*, and must designate a man. So Gaimar’s reading seems preferable.

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Done vint un Danais un tyrant
Ki Sumerlede out nun le grant.
Assur says, “de ultramarinis partibus
alias Paganorum exercitus societati se adiuivit.”
for his sake. After he came, these huscarls were entrusted with the responsible office of exacting the oppressive tax of eight marks for every rower of his enormous fleet. In 1054 Earl Sihward defeated King Macbeth in the battle of Dundee; "but his son Osbern, and his sister's son Sihward, and some of his huscarls, and also of the king's, were there slain;" evidently they were next in rank to those whose names are mentioned. Then, in the English Chronicle, s.a. 1065, we read:

"All the thegns in Eoforwicseseire and in North-hymbre-land gathered together and outlawed their Earl Tostig, and slew his household men, all that they might come at."—MS. C.

Of this affair, Florence of Worcester gives further details: —"After Michaelmas, on Monday, Oct. 3, for the accused murder of the noble Northumbrian thegns,—Gospatric, whom Queen Eadgith commanded to be slain craftily in the king's court for the sake of her brother Tosti, on the fourth night before Christmas, and Gamal son of Orm, and Ulf son of Dolfin, whom Earl Tosti commanded to be craftily slain under bond of peace, in his chamber at York, the year before,—as well as for the immensity of the tax which he had unjustly taken from all Northumbria, the Northumbrian thegns, Gamelbearn, Dunstan son of Athelnoth, Glonieorn son of Heardulf, came to York with two hundred warriors, and the same day first of all brought back from flight and slew his Danish huscarls Anund and Reavensuart, outside the walls of the city, and on the following day more than two hundred of his courtiers (curiales), on the northern side of the river Humber." Thus, by the massacre of all who were sworn to defend him, they were safe from all danger of insurrection on his behalf.

As a title, then, Huscarl designated, under the Danish rule, the free household retainers, the body-guard of kings, and of earls who were all but kings; the representatives of the king's beod-, or heorth-geneatas, "the sharers of his chamber and fireside," of an earlier time; bound never to desert him, but rather to sacrifice their own lives for the preservation of his, as Lilla did for Eadwine's. Florence has taken care to tell us that Earl Tosti's huscarls were
Danes; and so I believe was this huscarl, whether the word designates an individual of the class, or is a personal name, in this instance. If we suppose the former, Sumarlethi would be a powerful earl; if the latter, he would still be a man of considerable rank and wealth, the founder of the church for which this dial was intended; in either case most probably a Dane.

2. A dial over the south door of Weaverthorpe Church has had an inscription of seven lines at least. The lower half of one remains, requiring at least one before it, and probably more, to make a sentence. Then a new sentence begins with a +, is continued for four lines, and ends in the middle of a name, requiring another line to follow it, which was probably on the lower margin of the stone, below the dial. Thus the stone is incomplete below as well as above. What remains of the lower inscription justifies us in completing the name of the king, and adding his title:— * IN HONORE SCE ANDREEA APOSTOLI HEREBERTVS WINTONIE HOC MONASTERIVM FECIT IN TEMPORAE REGNALDI REGIS).

As we have no evidence that Regnald I., who reigned at York from A.D. 919 to 923, was a Christian, and the types of his coins are all Pagan, I am satisfied that Regnald II,—to whom, at his confirmation in 942, King Eadmund stood godfather, and whose coins have Christian devices,—must be intended here. The word secvndi before his title would fill the line. He is not noticed in our annals after A.D. 943, when Olaf and he were expelled by Eadmund; but as Olaf returned immediately, so also might he, and I have long been convinced, that his coins of the triquetra and standard type belong to a later date.

This my conviction is now confirmed by restoration of the half-line remnant of the upper inscription. Apprised by the Rev. J. Baily, vicar of Weaverthorpe, of the difficulty of reading the inscription on this dial-stone, I visited it; and, besides rubbings of the whole, procured a careful lead rubbing of the half-line, pencilling thereon traces of such letters as I could see, as the basis for a restoration at home.

The first is part of E or L; then follow two scores, which leave wider room for conjecture. The next is part of o; the inner margin being quite distinct in my rubbings, as well as in one with which Mr. Baily kindly favoured me, although the outer one is chipped. Then follows the lower part of s;
Dial formerly at Wallsend, Northumberland.

Weaverthorpe ¼

Kirkburn ⅓

Kirkby Moorside ⅔

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and, after an interval in which fainter traces appear, most distinctly part of E or L, and I. Before I found leisure to make a reduced drawing, I fancied that this line might contain APOSTOLI, that it might refer to S. Peter, and that the monastery might embrace S. Peter's Helperthorpe, as well as S. Andrew's Weaverthorpe; but I soon found that more letters than to were required to fill the space between os and Li, and that the letter which precedes L is v rather than o. It was not, however, until I had discovered REGN, where I had previously read REGIS, that the restoration OSCETVLI ARCHIEPISCOPI, which I have written above my drawing of the dial, occurred to me. For the letters which precede it, I can think of nothing better than Lit, as if some one deputed by him "donationem obtulit Oscetulii Archiepiscopi." This restoration agrees so exactly with the traces of the letters, that I feel perfect confidence in it. Oscetul's advancement to the see of York, probably followed immediately on the deposition of Wulstan, A.D. 952; and this would be the earliest date to which this dial can be referred.

This inscription is very valuable, as evidence that Regnald reigned in this part of Yorkshire, whilst Olaf's metropolis was York, and his dominions to the south and west. It is also valuable, as evidence of the erection of a monastery, earlier than the eleventh century, when we have been led to believe that the restoration of destroyed monasteries of the North of England was begun.

Now, whilst Oscetul was bishop of Dorchester, he could not but be intimately acquainted with S. Æthelwold, who, in 947, two years before his consecration to that see, and at Abingdon, within six miles distance, had begun the restoration of a monastery which the Danes had destroyed; who was attracting to himself, from every side, aspirants to monastic perfection, and sending out colonies of monks in different directions to restore monastic discipline; and whose whole life, especially after his elevation to the see of Winchester, was devoted to this work of restoration. S. Æthelwold was born at Winchester, there spent his youth, and there was ordained priest, at the request of King Æthelstan, by S. Ælfheah, whose successor he was destined to be. It is doubly interesting, then, to find Archbishop Oscetul engaged

7 The name is variously spelt, — Oscetul, Oscytel, Oscutel, Oscetul.
in the same work in Yorkshire, and a native of Winchester employed in carrying out his pious design. This Herebert must have been chosen to preside over the monastery at Weaverthorpe as abbot, for the expression "fecit monasterium," is used by Ven. Bæda only in connection with abbots or abbesses, founders of monasteries. Thus of S. Columba he says,—"in insula Hii monasterium fecit," 8 "praefatam insulam in possessionem monasterii faciendi accepti," "fecerat autem monasterium nobile in Hibernia;" 9 of Cynibil, brother of SS. Cedd and Ceadda,—"fecit monasterium quod Læstingæu vocatur;" 10 and of the monastery of Heruteu,—"factum erat a religiosa Christi famula Heiu." 11 So in the Kirkdale inscription, we read of the founder,Orm,—he hit let macan; macode, "fecit," would have been employed if the abbot's name had been specified.

The destruction of this monastery was probably part of the desolation inflicted on the northern shires by the Norman William in 1069. At the time of his survey Weaverthorpe was "waste." Not long after that, I should think, the present church was built, consisting of western tower, nave, and chancel; having, as seen from a little distance, very much of the character of a church of the earlier time; and, on closer examination, remarkable for its simplicity, and the almost complete absence of Norman ornamentation.

It seems as if the writer of the inscription had intended to begin in nomine, and then changed to in honore, for the h has the diagonal score of n as well as its own horizontal bar. The persistent rising of the diagonal score of n from left to right, throughout the inscription, is remarkable, so also are the r and the double score of i in fecit, and the diagonal of the final n.

The formulæ Herebertus Wintonie and in tempore Regnaldi Regis are unusual; but I can cite as parallels an attestation to a charter of Cnut, "Ego Gerbrandus Rosclyde parochiae Danorum gentis," and the dating of a charter of the same reign, "tempore Cnuti regis." 12

3. The dial at Edston was intended to be accompanied by a long inscription, but unfortunately it breaks off in the fourth word, as if the writer had fallen from the scaffold on

9 Ibid. iii. 4.
10 Ibid. iii. 23.
11 Ibid. iv. 23.
12 Cod. Diplom. dccxxxiv & mcccxvii.
which he was working, or as if urgent business had called him elsewhere, from the midst of his work, and he had never returned. + LOTHAN ME WROTHE A —— (See Plate I.)

The last letter should be the initial of some titular designation of the writer, but the words of this class beginning with a are few. I can think only of aldormon, and anera, "hermit;" (arcediacon would be out of the question, for an archdeacon would live with his bishop).

The name Lothan occurs but once in our history, and but once, I believe, in the Scandinavian inscriptions. I must call my readers' attention to the context of the passage in which it occurs, that they may form a judgment, how far it is likely that the chronicled Lothan and ours may have been one and the same.

On the death of Cnut, in 1036, the crown of England should have devolved on his son Harthacnut, already king of Denmark. In the following year, Ælfgifu, the queen-mother, was banished from England, and found an asylum with Earl Baldwine at Bruges; and Harthacnut sailed to Flanders, and spent the winter at Bruges in 1039, preparing to assert his right to the English throne by force of arms, which he would have done, had not the death of Harold, in March, 1040, placed the sceptre in his hands without a struggle. He died suddenly in 1042, at the wedding of Tovi with Githe, daughter of Osgod Clapa, the stalliere and gerefa of Middlesex. Four years later, this Osgod was outlawed, and obliged to quit England. No other cause for his outlawry can be assigned, but his attachment to Harthacnut and the Danish interest, which made him obnoxious to the great earls who then ruled England,—Godwine of Wessex, Æofric of Mercia, and Sihward of Northumbria; and, though he alone is named, many others who sympathized with him, in Northumbria as elsewhere, would share his fate. But he was not disposed to submit quietly. It was natural that he should go to Denmark, as in fact he did; but King Svend of Denmark was occupied by his contest with Magnus of Norway, and Osgod's cause would have been hopeless, if he had not had Harthacnut's friend, Baldwine, for an ally, and Flanders for a base of operations.

We obtain a tolerably clear view of his proceedings, by collating MSS. C & D of the English Chronicle with E & F, and Florence of Worcester with Henry of Huntingdon.
MSS. C & D are strictly cotemporary, and relate events in the actual year of their occurrence, the dates being correct in C, but one year later in D. The other two MSS. are a century later, and appear to make one story of the events of two consecutive years; E is two years, and F one year, too early.

Banished in 1046, Osgod probably spent the following year in collecting his forces in Denmark, and went to Flanders, and committed his wife to the care of Earl Baldwin, at the end of that year or the beginning of 1048. We now take up the Chronicles.

1048.

C & D.

E & F.

"In this year came to Sandwich Lothan and Yrling (‘princes of the Danes,’ says H. H.) with xxv. ships, and there took unspeakable booty, in men, and in gold, and in silver, so that no man knew how much it all was."

[They had their ships fully laden, then, and they had to dispose of their plunder; we learn below where their market was, and thither doubtless they would repair,—to ‘Baldwine’s land.’ Thence they would be prepared to return in the following spring.]

1049. “Then was it made known to the king (Eadward) that Osgod lay at Ulp (on the coast of Flanders) with xxxix. ships. Then the king sent after the ships which lay at Northmouth, that he might send after him. And Osgod fetched his wife from Bruges, and they went back again (‘to Denmark,’ says F. W.), with vi. ships.”

“And then they went about Thanet, and there would do the like, but the land-folk stoutly withstood them, and denied them as well landing as water, and thence utterly put them to flight. And they betook themselves then to Essex, and there they ravaged, and took men and property, and whatsoever they might find. And they betook themselves east to Baldwine’s land,

“And the others landed in Essex, at Eadulfes-ness, and there they did harm.”
"And then a strong wind came against them, so that they were all destroyed except iv., whose crews were slain beyond sea."

That all this belongs to the same story; that Osgod remained on the coast of Flanders, endeavouring to increase his armament, (as Harthacnut had increased the fleet he brought from Denmark from ten ships to sixty), whilst Lothar and Yrling were providing for the purchase of ships and hire of men, by plunder in Kent; that he abandoned his enterprise, because he was unable to cope with the fleet which was preparing to attack him from England; but that his followers were unwilling to forego the luxury of another plundering expedition, seems to me very probable. And if in this way we can identify our Lothar with the Lothar of history, no imaginable circumstances would better account for the sudden interruption of his work, than outlawry, obliging him to fly from England, driving him to that course which ended in his destruction.

4. The inscription which accompanies the Kirkdale dial is the longest extant of the Anglo-Saxon period, and a most valuable example of the pure English of the eleventh century. I supply the contractions in small letters.

**+ ORM GAMALSVNA BOHTE SanCtuS GREGORIVS MINSTER**

Orm Gamalson bought S. Gregory (his) monastery

**DONNE HIT WÆS AL TOBROCAN AND TOFALAN AND HE HIT**

when it was all utterly broken and fallen and he it

**LET MACAN NEWAN FROM GRVNDE CHRISTE AND SanCtuS**

let make anew from ground to Christ and S.

**GREGORIVS IN EADWARD DAGVM CynING AND IN**

Gregory in Eadward (his) days King and in

**TOSTI DAGVM EORL + + AND HAWARD ME WROHTE**

Tosti (his) days Earl and Hawarth me wrought

**AND BRAND PRæposituS.**

and Brand Provost.  

*(See Plate I.)*
The last contraction, prs, which has been read Presbyter, and which I have read Preostas on account of the final s, I see clearly now must be Præpositus, the designation of the officer who was next in authority to the abbot in a monastery, and is now usually styled prior. This office was held by Brand; and Hawarth, whose name precedes his, was probably abbot.

An occasional rune will be observed in this inscription; Thorn and Tir once each, Wen and And frequently; but the most curious feature is the compound of the cross and svastika, which frequently occurs on the Scandinavian Runic monuments, but in England has only been noticed on the Scı Martini money, coined at Lincoln early in the tenth century, cotemporary with the Scı Petri money of York, under the auspices of the Danish kings. Here it does duty as a simple mark, calling attention to the continuity of the inscription.

Three stone crosses, (one with the crucifixion, one with knotwork, and the third plain), two coffin-lids, (one with an elegant cross and scrolls, the other with knotwork), and a smaller stone, (resembling those which I have described from Hartlepool andBillingham), relics of the “broken and fallen” monastery, are still to be seen in the walls of the church, and probably other fragments are concealed. It is very desirable that these should be taken out and preserved from further decay; and when this shall be done, I am convinced that interesting sculpture and inscriptions will be revealed. I suspect, too, that the large slab on which this inscription and the dial are cut, will be found to be a coffin-lid, with carving on the now hidden side, and perhaps an inscription.

Orm’s father, Gamal Ormson, was treacherously murdered in 1063, and his murderer, Earl Tosti, was deposed and banished, for this and other crimes, in 1065. Between these two dates, most probably, we must fix the building of this monastery. In the eleventh and twelfth centuries, the restoration of monastic life in the North of England was effected by colonies of monks from the monasteries of the South; and as the election to the government of a monastery occasionally fell on one who belonged to another community, (ex. gr. S. Wealtheof, sacristan of Nostell, was elected prior of Kirkham, and eventually summoned from the
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cloister of Rieval to the abbacy of Melrose,) it is not unlikely that Provost Brand, who was elected abbot of Peterborough in 1066, and the maker of our dial, were one and the same; that a colony from Peterborough peopled S. Gregory's minster.

5. The dial, which is preserved in the south wall of the nave of Aldbrough Church, is well known to antiquaries, but its true character has not been generally recognized. By the very great kindness of the vicar, the Rev. P. W. Loosemore, I am enabled to present to my readers an accurate representation of this interesting monument, derived from a rubbing, and a cast furnished by him. The reading is—

\[+ \text{VLF HET} \text{ÆRIERAN CYRICE FOR HANVM T FOR} \]
\[\text{Ulf bade arear church for poor and for} \]
\[\text{GVNWARA SAVLA} \]
\[\text{Gunware (her) soul.} \]

(See Plate I.)

In his notice of this inscription, Mr. Brooke unhesitatingly identified this Ulf with the son of Thorald, of whom Camden says, that, apprehending disputes between his two sons as to the division of their inheritance, he repaired to York minster, there filled his horn with wine, knelt before the altar, drank the wine to God and S. Peter, and thereby enfeoffed the church with all his lands and revenues. The "Dom Boc" notices manors at Ampleforth, Barchebi, Berghe, Berghe, Brawby, Carlton, Cotton, Flaxton, Longtoft, Malton, Morton, Pockley, Salton, Stonegrave, and Wildon, which had belonged to an Ulf, T.R.E., but then belonged to the archbishop and church of York; and here, undoubtedly, Ulf Thoraldson is intended. He is said to have been a prince in the western part of Deira, and Thoralby, which seems to bear his father's name, is certainly in the west; but these manors are rather central than western, being all in the North Riding, and one only of this number east of the meridian of Malton. But, besides Aldbrough, there is another group of manors all in the east of Yorkshire,—Berford, Boynton, Burton, Burythorp, Frodingham, Lissett, Riston, Seaton, Thorpe, and Yapham,—which had belonged to an Ulf, but were in secular hands at the time of the survey; so that, if Camden's story be true, that Ulf

\[13 \text{Archæologia, vi.} \]
Thoraldson gave all his lands to the church, these should have belonged to another of the name. We know of no other; for the inheritance of Ulf Dolfinson, who was treacherously slain by Earl Tostig in 1064, would have passed into other hands before the death of King Edward. Then, at the time of the rearing of this church, Gunware must have been dead, yet she too is mentioned as a tenant, T.R.E., of manors, (perhaps her jointure), at Brigham near Driffield, and Cloughton near Scarborough; and so would be living at the beginning of the year 1066, which thus is fixed as the earliest possible, (but certainly approximate), date for this inscription and the fact which it records. Perhaps Camden's story is not to be taken very strictly, and we may believe that Ulf Thoraldson alienated the greater part of his lands, and did not altogether disinherit his sons.

My friend Prof. Stephens was the first to suggest that hanum is the old Norse pronoun, corresponding to him in Old English, and so read "for himself;" at the same time admitting that in old Norse, (which has a reflexive pronoun, wanting in Old English), sik was to be expected rather than hanum; and I gladly accepted his suggestion, and have followed it hitherto. For, mingled as was the population of our northern shires in the tenth and eleventh centuries, the occurrence of a Danish word, or grammatical form, in an English inscription, is no more than might be expected. But the worthy vicar of Aldbrough has kindly submitted to me a letter addressed to himself by the Rev. Ralph Carr Ellison, containing the valuable suggestion that han is the old English hean, and that the meaning is as I have given it above. Now if we identify Ulf, as very probably we may, with him, of whose munificence to our Minster his horn is a noble memorial, familiar to us all, we shall gladly hail this additional evidence of his worth, that he loved the poor, and built a church for them; perhaps reared one again from its ruins, for the name Aldbrough undoubtedly implies, that the place had been one of importance in times much earlier than his. Still I must submit to my readers the ground of a little misgiving, which restrains me from accepting absolutely Mr. Ellison's suggestion; and leave each one to choose, of two good readings, that which may please him best.

The Gothic hauns means simply "low," and the old English hean strictly nothing else,—"low," "mean," "vile;" so
it is scarcely the word which charity would apply to the poor. Accordingly, it is never once so applied in the Northumbrian Gospels; but instead of it we find constantly wethla or thearfa. The same is to be observed with regard to the Psalter; and therein one passage exhibits clearly the distinction between it and these,—

\[
\text{egenum, humilem, pauperem, being translated wethlan, heanne, thearfan.}
\]

If the poem of Caedmon, in its West-Saxon dress, fairly represents the words of the original, we may notice that hean is applied to the degradation of the fallen angels, to the subjection of Eve to Adam, and of Ham to his brethren, and to the banishment of Hagar from her master’s house. This last excepted, (if, indeed, it be an exception), our Northumbrian authorities hold to the primary sense of “lowness,” whilst two others, both West-Saxon, employ the word in its derivative sense, translating pauper. These are the Pentateuch, (Deut. i. 17), and Ælfræd’s version of Ven. Baeda’s “Historia Ecclesiastica,” (iii. 5). In Wessex, perhaps, they were more familiar with the spectacle of a conquered people reduced to thraldom, and consequently poor; and, in the thirteenth century, when the Normans had become lords of the soil, and the Angles were despised and poor, we find the secondary sense more frequently attached to this word, though by no means so frequently as the primary. In Layamon I find hæn opposed to riche 14 seven, but certainly meaning “low” or “base” fourteen times; in five instances, (four of the seven, and one of the fourteen), the Leicestershire recension has pore for hæn of the original, and in one it has hene for wethlen of the original. I cannot feel quite satisfied, then, that hanum is the word which would have been chosen in Northumbria, in the tenth or eleventh century, if “poor” had been intended. Possibly Ulf’s unworthy sons may be meant,—“for their reformation and the repose of his wife’s soul.”

The spelling serieran is curious; I think it is an instance of े for े. Gunwara (genitive feminine), and saula (dative), would have ended in e at an earlier time.

14 It must not be forgotten that riche primarily meant “powerful,” rather than “wealthy,” and so may mean in these instances.
I must call attention to the curious mark on one of the divisions of the dial. It is not, as represented in Mr. Brooke’s figure, a triple cross, but a variety of the svastika or fylfot; and it will be observed, that the addition of four lines, connecting the extremities, would make a cross like those on the Kirkdale dial-stone.

Of the dials, which form the chief subject of the present memoir, we have three distinct varieties:—

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{a. Four} & \quad \text{equal spaces of} & \quad \text{eight divisions of} \\
\text{b. Eight} & \quad \text{daytime, re-} & \quad \text{sixteen divisions of} \\
\text{c. Sixteen} & \quad \text{presenting} & \quad \text{thirty-two divisions of} \\
\end{align*}
\]

to the first belongs the once horizontal dial at Aldbrough. I have drawn it, (as we draw maps), with the upper side marking the North, believing that the sign to which I have called attention, was intended to receive the shadow when the sun was in E. S. E. The diagonal lines, S. E., &c., are correctly drawn, the others deviate a little; that to the right as much as \( \frac{1}{6} \) of an inch from its true course.

My good friend, Mr. G. W. Tomlinson, has recently found a dial of this class, roughly cut on a gatepost at Mousehouse on Emley moor, “certainly very old,” he says; a circle of about 10 inches diameter, divided into eighths, as at Aldbrough, but not very accurately.

I am indebted to the Rev. J. T. Fowler for a rubbing of another horizontal dial, first noticed by him in 1863. It is cut on a slab of red sandstone, which has done duty, inverted, as the sill of an aumbrye, in the early English
choir of S. Cuthbert's, Darlington. The half quarter lines, not reaching to the centre, and the six concentric circles, seem to invest it with a character of its own; but I believe that those only were designed for use which are joined to the tide-marks,—to define the length of the midday shadow at the solstices and equinoxes; the others are merely ornamental additions. A mark will be observed, though almost effaced, something like the rune Dæg, in the same place as the svastika at Aldbrough, indicating the dæg-mæl point, Sun in E.S.E. Not one of the divisional lines is quite accurate; least so are those above the equinoctial.

To this class also belong the mural dials at Corhampton and Warnford. Their age we can determine precisely. Both are in the ancient district of the Meanwaras, which was evangelized by S. Wilfrith, A.D. 681. In the walls of Warnford church, two inscriptions\(^{15}\) of the twelfth century tell us, that it was founded by S. Wilfrith, and rebuilt by Adam de Portu, and the dial is evidently a relic of the earlier building. Corhampton is a nearly perfect specimen of a small church in the style which Rickman first indicated as Ante-Norman, with pilaster strips at intervals in the walls, and long and short quoins; and the dial is in its original place in the south wall. As it is evidently coëval with its neighbour at Warnford, though larger and somewhat more elaborate; and as I have elsewhere noticed churches in the same style which there is reason to regard as S. Wilfrith's foundations, I would refer this at Corhampton also to his time.

\(^{15}\) 1. WILFRID FUNDAVIT BONUS ADAM ME RENOVAVIT.
2. ADAM DE PORTU BENEDICAT SOLIS AB ORTU
   GENS CRUCE SIGNATA, PER QVEM SUM SIC RENOVATA.
The complete circle around these dials seems to be borrowed from others, which were horizontal, like that at Aldbrough.

A dial on the southern face of a stone pillar at Iniscaltra,¹⁶

¹⁶ Noticed in a paper by the late Mr. Albert Way, compiled from the notes and drawings of the late Mr. George V. Du Noyer, in the Journal of the Archaeological Institute, xxv. 213.
in Lough Derg, belongs to this class, as also does a very similar one at Kilcummin, near Killala, Co. Mayo. My good friend, Dr. Ferguson, has kindly furnished me with a plan and sketches of the interesting ruins contained in the Kil of S. Cummin:—a church, simply oblong in plan; immediately northward of this the cairn of S. Cummin, marked by two pillar stones on its western side, and between them a low stone carved with crosses; northwestward of this the stone pillar with its dial; and S. Cummin's cell in the north-west corner of the enclosure. All appear to be of one age; and as S. Cummin had been abbot of Iniscaltra before he was chosen to be bishop of Clonfert, both dials may be referred to his time, (somewhat earlier than the English examples, since he died A.D. 661). A dial at Kilmalkedar, co. Kerry, of the same class, but more elaborate, may be of a later time.

Of the second variety the finest examples are those at Edston and Kirkdale. A second inscription on the former, *Porlogium uiatorum*, "Day-mail of wayfarers," sufficiently indicates its object, as I have noted above. The lines of division are all equal, as they are in earlier dials, but the primary are distinguished by cross-bars. A horizontal line will be observed connecting the lines, which at the equinoxes would mark the sun's position in E.S.E. and W.S.W.
The Kirkdale dial is inscribed

+_DIS IS DÆGES SOL-MERCA ÅET ILCVM TIDE +_

"This is day's sun-marker at each tide."

The secondary lines of division are much shorter than the primary, and the E.S.E. line has a peculiar mark of its own. These give greater variety to the design, and convince me that this example is later than that at Edston; for had it been earlier, the Edston artist could not have been ignorant of what had been done at so short a distance from his own parish, and would not have failed to copy what are certainly great improvements.

Of this class is another of the Irish pillar dials at Saul, co. Down. It has no marks to distinguish the primary lines from the secondary. The equinoctial line does not appear, but Mr. Du Noyer's figure indicates much injury to that part of the stone; and when the shadow of the gnomon was level, at equinoctial sunrise and sunset, the parallel line of the upper edge of the pillar might be deemed a sufficient guide.

In connexion with these I must notice a construction on the Mull mountain, in the parish of Rushen, in the Isle of Man. It consists of a ring-mound, about 45 feet in diameter, with short radiations to the eight points of the horizon. On each of these radiations were set parallel rows of stones, about 14 inches apart, consisting of three stones each, those to the south, north-east, and north-west being
still perfect. On the circle between each pair of these radiations were two parallelograms, each separated by an interval of little more than a foot, about eight feet long, and consisting of four stones. Thus nothing is wanting but a pole in the centre of the circle to constitute a dial, such as I have imagined may have once existed in our villages. The eight divisions of day-night are marked by the eight radiations, and the subdivisions by the intervals between the kists. Close to this is an ancient cemetery.

Of the third variety I can cite two examples, for the knowledge of which I am indebted to Mr. George Frank, of Kirkby Moorside, at Sinnington and at Lockton, near Pickering. The former is built into the wall of the present church, with fragments of a sepulchral cross of the eighth or ninth century. It had an inscription, of which I can only distinguish faintly the last words, *mergen æffern*, "morning— evening." The latter is built into the wall of a cottage. It is at the rounded end of a rough block of stone, 4 feet 3 inches long, 1 foot 6 inches broad, and 1 foot 3 inches thick, and can never have been a mural dial, although there are no radiations below the equinoctial line.

Here, then, we are introduced to a system of time-division—day-night into eight equal parts, subdivided sixteen, and again subdivided thirty-two—quite distinct from that of the primitive Chaldæans into twelve, that of the Book of Enoch into eighteen, that of the Greeks, Latins, and Egyptians into twenty-four, and that of the Hindus into thirty; and the remarkable fact is presented to us, that this system was in use in Ireland as
well as in England, twelve hundred years ago. Were our horizon limited by these Isles of the West, it might be a question, whether our fathers learned it in Ireland, or introduced it there; but if we ascend Elburz, and take a wider range, we shall see that it must be referred to an antiquity, compared with which the seventh century of our æra is but as yesterday. For not only have the Norsemen, later immigrants into Northern Europe than the Angles, observed this system, from the earliest period to which their history reaches down to the present century; even in Hindustan and Burmah, notwithstanding the introduction of a later system, very considerable traces of this more ancient one remain. Finn Magnussen\textsuperscript{17} cites the evidence of travellers, who have resided for several years in Hindustan, that on the Coromandel and Malabar coasts, in Bengal and in Burmah, the natives divide day-night into eight equal parts, assigning four to day and four to night; and that these parts are called saman in Coromandel, jama or zama in Malabar and Bengal, khuti (according to Westergaard), yetti (according to others), in Burmah.

Now, what is the origin of this system?

To divide the horizon into four regions, and to fix the central point of each, is a tradition common to all the nations of antiquity; and indications may be observed of original identity of motive for the appellations bestowed upon these points, notwithstanding many divergences. In Job. xxiii. 8, 9, the four regions are thus distinguished, all with reference to a man looking towards the sun-rising:—

| East. | מִדְרָס | "before," |
| West. | מִדְרְשָׁה | "behind," |
| North. | מַטִּאָל | "left," |
| South. | מִדְרֶשֶׁה | "right." |

These are Targum substitutes for the Hebrew מִדְרָס "rising," מִדְרְשָׁה "setting," מַטִּאָל "hiding," מִדְרֶשֶׁה "glowing."

\textit{i.e.}, of the sun; and so text and commentary supply us with two distinct classes of words. In the Hebrew Scriptures the words of the second class are most frequently used, save that for the East, מִדְרָס "rising," or מִדְרְשָׁה "going forth," are preferred. The first of these two classes is represented by the Sanscrit prâñîch and pûrvâ, "before;" "pratyâñîch, paçchima, and aparâ, "behind;" udañîch and uttara,\textsuperscript{18}

\textsuperscript{17} To whose learned work on this subject I am indebted for much information relative to the nomenclature of the time-divisions in Iceland, Norway, Denmark, and Holland.

\textsuperscript{18} Añîch is "to go," and tara from
"left;" avânçh, daksha, and dakshinâ, "right." But we must observe, that these designations of the North and South, both in Hebrew and Sanscrit, belonged primarily to the quarters, and only secondarily to the left and right. The Arabic ُ الشمال and ُ الشمال! for "North" and "left," show that ُ الشمال is merely formative; and ُ الشمال is "high," "conspicuous," and ُ الشمال "heaven." So also the Sanscrit udanaçh and uttara mean "upper," "higher." These may have reference to the pole-star, whose fixed position probably determined the North, first of all the "four regions, and which is called emphatically in Sanscrit dhruva, "true," "fixed;" but it is probable that they originate in a very different motive, as we shall see; and to these is opposed the Sanscrit avânçh, "lower," "downward." The suffix-ter, in the Greek ἀριστέρος and Latin sinis-ter, indicates their original application to a quarter of the heavens, rather than to the hand; ar has lost the digamma, but its radical identity with vri, vri is admitted, and for these we have the sense of "concealing," (analogous to סבר), as well as, amongst others, those of "fortitude" and "endurance;" and sin is the Sanscrit san, Gothic sin, "enduring," "perpetual;" perhaps denoting the pole-star. On the other hand, ס is cognate with ס, ס, "day," radically "shining," "glowing," and ס is simply formative; and daksh, dex, (of ד-ץ-ט), ד-ץ-ט, and dex-ter), resolvable into dak-ash, dek-is, (to complete the parallel with ἀριστέρος and sin-is), refer us to the root whence springs our dag, dæg, "day," meaning "light" and "heat," as does the Hebrew ס.

The second class is less fully represented by the Sanscrit aruna and udaya, "rising," for the East; varuna, "hiding," for the West; and savya,\(^19\) connected with sava, "the sun," for the South, (but as sava is "the moon" also, the radical sense of both must surely be "shining").

These notes prepare us to investigate the origin of the names of the four regions in the different Teutonic dialects,\(^20\) (unfortunately the Gothic forms are wanting).

tri, "to go," "to pass over." The latter is used only for the North in Sanscrit, in composition with ut "up;" but in the Teutonic dialects it is used exclusively for all the four points. It is also the most usual base of the comparative degree; and, with the addition of the demonstrative stems, ma, na, ta, of the superlative, (most frequently abridged, tama, tana, tata). The Welsh and Breton comparatives, in ać och, have preserved traces of ać employed in the same way.

\(^{19}\) Sav, with the addition of ya, "to go."

\(^{20}\) I have chosen the full forms for the sake of comparison. Tar represents

vol. v.
Here we have to deal only with the simple elements, as, ves, nor, sun. The first may be as, "to shine;" the second ves, "to go;" the third nṛi, "to lead," referring to the pole-star; the last is certainly "the sun," or the root of sunu and sava, meaning "light."

The explanation, by the author of the astronomic sections of the Book of Enoch, 21 of the designations of the four winds or regions, is very important.

"The first wind is called east, because it is before."

We have seen that the Semitic and Aryan words for this quarter are identical in sense.

"The second wind is called south, because the Most High there descends, and often there descends, Blessed for ever."

No Semitic etymology will justify this; but it is easy to connect it with the Sanscrit avānch and the Latin auster.

"The west wind has the name of decrease, because all the lights of heaven decrease and descend there."

Indirectly this may be connected with ves or vis, "to go," but not with the Semitic words for the West.

"The fourth wind, which is called north, divides itself

tara, sometimes reduced to t; and tana tarana. The O. S. ostroni, and the English eastern have preserved the r. The t has been softened in most of the dialects, and aspirated in our own, through the influence of r or n preceding.

21 It is certain that this book once existed in Hebrew or Chaldee. What remains to us is believed to be an Ethiopic translation from a Greek text; and this text seems to have been, like the LXX. versions of Esther and other books, a compilation of different documents, rather than a faithful translation of one entire original. Whatever be the age of the latest part of this compilation, (chapters lxxxiv. to xci.)—a point on which scholars hold very different views—the astronomic sections at least must be of much greater antiquity. For the author of them knew of but one year, the primitive year of 360 days; protests earnestly against it as insufficient, and corrects it by adding a day to the third month of each of the four quarters. Now Egyptian tradition ascribed the intercalation of five days at the end of the primitive year, to the first of the Shepherd Kings, who (as I believe) entered Egypt in the twenty-second century B.C.; and that year of 365 days must have come from Chaldea. But in B.C. 2287 that perfect system of lunar years with intercalations of months, (which I have discussed in the "Zeitschrift für Ägyptische Sprache," 1870, p. 105), the effect of which would be to supersede altogether the year of 365 days, had been introduced into Chaldea from Elam; and, as I cannot believe that the author could have proposed a year of 364 days, when a better one of 365 was known, I am convinced that he must have lived before the twenty-third century B.C. His home, we shall see, must have been about Lat. 49° N.; and the explanations he gives seem to accord with Sanscrit, rather than with any Semitic language.
into three parts; the first is for the dwelling of men; the second for seas of water, and valleys, and forests, and rivers, and darkness, and snow; and the third part for Paradise.”

Here the author contemplates three regions, and from the nature of the case, these must be in northward succession.

1. Dwelling of men; Ezekiel places Togarmah in the extremities of the North.

2. Uninhabited desert and sea; in the preceding chapter he alludes to the North, “which is called sea”, but there is no connexion between this word and any Semitic name for the North. The shores of the northern ocean are about 1200 miles beyond his home, which must have been about Lat. 49° N.

3. Paradise; the author could not have meant the primæval garden, (whatever was the word in the original work), for that he mentions in the course of a visionary journey from the centre of the earth to the extremities of the East, as situate far to the east of the sea Erytri, (by which I suppose the Caspian must be intended); and after that he says, “thence I went towards the North to the ends of the earth, and there I saw a great and glorious wonder at the ends of the whole earth—I saw three heavenly gates opening into heaven.” Of all the gates of the four quarters, these only opened into heaven. Then, after a vision of a glorious mountain, and of the tree of life, he represents the attendant angel saying, “that mountain which thou hast seen, whose summit resembles the throne of the Lord, is His throne, on which shall sit the Holy and Great Lord of Glory when He shall descend to visit the earth with goodness; and that tree of precious odour is not allowed to be touched by any mortal, until the time of the great judgment; when all shall be punished and finished for ever, this shall be given to the just and the lowly; of its fruit will life be given to the elect; towards the North shall it be planted in the holy place, towards the dwelling of the Lord, the Everlasting King.” In the West were the dwellings of the souls of the departed, until the day of judgment; but between the

22 Ch. lxxvi.
23 Of course, it can only be with reference to the meaning of the word that he says this, (a meaning to which we shall presently refer), for the other regions would be inhabited equally with this.
24 Chis. xxvii. to xxxii.
25 Ch. xxxiii.
26 Ch. xxiv.
27 Ch. xxii.
West and the North he saw "angels receive lines to measure out the place for the elect and the just," 28 "and they took to their wings and flew, and went towards the North." 29

So, according to the view of the original writer of these documents, who must have lived more than twenty-three centuries before the Christian era, the throne of God and the paradise of the saints was in the North; and this was the tradition of the Hebrews also. For Ezekiel describes the revelation of God as from the North; 30 and Isaiah puts into the mouth of Lucifer, as the type of the King of Babylon, the words:—

"I will ascend to heaven; I will exalt my throne above the stars of God; I will sit on the mountain of assembly, in the extremities of the North; I will ascend above the heights of cloud; I will be like the Most High." 31

So also David calls Mount Sion "the extremities of the North," (because) "the city of the Great King." 32 Nor can we forget that מִשְׂנֶה was a name of God amongst the heathen Shemites, conveying the idea of "the hidden," "the unseen."

Now, whilst Hebrew and Sanscrit agree in the motive for the designation of the eastern quarter, but what he says of the southern and western agrees with Sanscrit rather than Hebrew, so here the Sanscrit roots nri and nṛi, and the derivatives nara and nāra, with which I have connected the Teutonic designation of this quarter, embrace the three senses, "man," "water," and "the Eternal"; and vri, vṛi, and their derivatives, embrace the two first, as well as "to hide" and "true." But these coincidences, and the senses, above noted, ofḥוש, ḥוש, ut and san, seem to me to be so many indications that the Shemites and the Aryans had common inheritance in traditions of extremely remote antiquity; traditions of principles and motives directing the expression of ideas, however different may be the words, (in some cases certainly survivors of others extinct), which now convey that expression. As we proceed, other facts of the same nature will occur to us; and others still, which show that these traditions were not the exclusive property of these two great families of the human race, but belonged to the Turanian also.

28 Ch. lxix. 31 xiv., 13, 14.
29 Ch. lx. 32 Ps. xlvi., 3.
30 i., 4.
Thus the horizon was divided into four regions; the East and West comprising the points of sunrise and sunset from the summer to the winter solstice; the North and South, the intervals between the summer and winter solstitial settings and risings respectively; the equinoctial rising and setting, the polar star, and the midday sun, marking their central points, the chatur-anta, "four ends," of the world.

Each of these is called in Sanscrit açā, (ac "to attain"), and to each of these Hindu mythology assigned an elephant, as supporter or guardian. The name of the northern elephant, sārvabhauma, "lord of all," must be compared with what has gone before; that of the southern is vāmana, "low," like avānch opposed to uttara; those of the eastern and western, airavata, "water issuing," and push-karachùda, "water hiding," seem to carry us back to a time when the Caspian and the Euxine were the eastern and western limits of the Aryan horizon.

The Northern mythology has preserved the same essential original idea, representing four dwarfs, Austri, Vestri, Northri, Suthri, as sustaining the vault of heaven, ruling the four winds, and keeping the gates whence these winds issue. Probably we shall never know the form with which these guardians were originally invested; but it is certain that the Sanscrit dvārika and dvārāpa are the representatives, respectively, of the O.E. dwerg and all its dialectic variants, and of the Mod: E. dwarf, (unrepresented in our early literature). These words mean "door-keeper" simply, and acquired their present sense, when that office was assigned to those whose bodily defects disqualified them from hunting or war. The Hindu idea of elephants must have originated in an age subsequent to the arrival of that branch of the Aryan race in their present home.

From this point the Aryans and Chaldaens appear to have developed their systems independently. Our own remote forefathers began by adding four intermediate points to the original four; or, rather they divided the northern and southern regions only, and named the lateral subdivisions, Northan-eastan, Northan-westan, Sūthan-eastan, Sūthan-westan. This nomenclature was most usual amongst the Teutonic peoples; but the Norsemen adopted another,—Land-northr, Ut-northr, Land-suthr, Ut-suthr,—and this doubtless at the time of their
first settlement about Bergen, where the coast line tends directly from North to South, and landward is eastward, outward or seaward westward. Their colonists in Faroe and Iceland adopted it without reference to its sense.

The Hindus had the same division, and expressed the intermediate points by similar compounds, as *dakshina-purvā* for South-east, *dakshina-pacchima* for South-west. They had also other designations, amongst which we may note *aiçâna*, “ruling,” and *aparâ-jitâ*, “unconquered,” for North-east, and *nairrita*, “outgoing,” for South-west. The first of these will interest us in the sequel. These intermediate points have the same general designation as the primary, and each has its guardian elephant. The Norse mythology did not know of additional dwarfs.

Although, as we shall see, the Chaldæans adopted a different division of the original four regions; and although the Hebrew Scriptures speak of no more than the “four winds of heaven,” it is important to observe, that one Assyrian text, towards the close of the eighth century B.C., mentions eight. Speaking of the city which he built and named after himself, Sargon, King of Assyria, says, “before and behind, in all the sides opposite to the eight winds, I opened eight great gates.” I can only say that this looks like a traditional recollection of a system earlier than that which was followed in his time in Assyria and Chaldæa.

The system of time-reckoning which was followed by the Angles and the Norsemen, and is followed still by some peoples in Hindustan and Burmah, belongs to this octaval division of the horizon. The question whether the system which was followed by the Hebrews, Egyptians, Greeks, and Latins, was derived from this or from the Chaldean, I reserve for the present.

Down to the seventh century B.C. the Chaldæans divided the day-night into twelve *kazbu*; and as they had three *ennun*, or “watches,” for the night, each would consist of two of these. Now *kazbu* means \(\frac{1}{3}\), and from this it is evident, that the Chaldæan or Akkadian was an independent development of the primitive system,—trithing, instead of halving, each of the four quarters; and of this duodecimal division we have a trace in the West. These twelve divisions of day-night correspond to the twelve
winds, blowing from as many points of the horizon, as stated by Ælfric:

North-eastan, East-suthan, Suth-Westan, West-northan,
Eastan, Suthan, Westan, Northan,
Suth-eastan, West-suthan, North-westan, East-northan.

As the author of the sections of the Book of Enoch, which have already engaged our attention, speaks of the primitive year of 360 days as that which was commonly in use in his time, and we know that that was Chaldæan; I think he must be referring to a Chaldæan division of the horizon and of day-night, when he speaks of twelve gates whence the winds issue, three winds from each of the four quarters,—

"East bending northwards;" "East," "East bending southwards," &c.33 But when this author has occasion to speak of the parts of day-night, it is as if the whole space was divided into eighteen, making day and night at the equinox to consist of nine each, and stating twelve to six as their relative proportion at the solstice;34 and thus clearly indicating that his home was about Lat. 49° N. The apparent inconsistency of this with the duodecimal division of the horizon is easily removed; for, in another place, he alludes to sub-divisions of the twelve parts, where, speaking of the three eastern gates, he says they had smaller gates within them, through each of which stars passed in their course westward;35 and as proportions are usually stated in their lowest terms, it is probable that he reduced the numbers by the aid of a common measure, writing nine and nine where he could have written eighteen and eighteen, so that the twelfth part of day-night would be subdivided into three, and the whole would consist of thirty-six; and here we see the origin of our 360 degrees of the circle, subdivision of each of these parts by ten being perfectly natural.

Generally, the Hindus have adopted a different system, dividing the horizon into ten equal die, making these to correspond to as many divisions of time, five for day and five for night, and subdividing each of these into three muhûrta.

The sequel will show that our dials present traces of each of these systems of time reckoning; to be referred, as I

32 Ch. lxxv. 34 Ch. lxxi. 33 Ch. xxxv.
believe, to the different nationalities, which concurred in the conquest of Britain, but maintained for centuries each its peculiar customs.

The Norsemen and the Angles, as I have said, measured their day and night time strictly in accordance with the octaval division of the horizon; and the writings of learned Icelanders supply the precise information, which is wanting with regard to the practice of our own forefathers, enabling us to understand the exact application of many O. E. words, of which, but for this information, we could only say generally that they are designations of intervals of time.

They called the whole day-night dōgr or dōgr; our word was dogor; and they divided it, as they did the horizon, into eight equal parts, each equal to three hours of our time. Each of these was an eikt or ætt; and so for horologium they said eikta-mörk, or (later) ætmal. Then the passage of the sun from one region to another marked the beginning of each eikt; and his visible or computed place in each of the eight points successively was the middle of each, serving to subdivide it into two equal parts, eikttings or ættings, or stunds, as they called them.

Outside of Scandinavia the traces of these words are few. Graff has noted, in an Old Saxon MS. at Strasburg, the word ehto (plural), meaning “intervals” between points of the horizon; Schmeller, (from some source unknown to me), speaks of the eight ehtas or uhtas, into which the Anglo-Saxons and Northlanders distributed the twenty-four hours of the day-night; and he says that a short space of time is still called eicht, and its diminutive eichtlein, in Bavaria.

These words we shall recognise as akin to the Sanscrit açâ, if we compare the various forms of the numeral “eight.”


Here eahta, (pronounced like the Gothic and O. S. forms), represents the root aç; and ehta, (pronounced like our “eight”), a weaker but kindred root, to which also I refer

36 This word is imaginary; the actual word is ashtâu. The analogy of shashti 60, shash 6, saptati 70, sapta 7, açiti 80, navati 90, nova 9, shows clearly that açi was 8. I analyse this aç-i; aç radical, combined with i “to go.” The collateral ashtâu is a different radical, ash, combined with tâu. The Gothic ah-tau, and the other forms in the text, warrant the supposition of an original aç-tâu, aç combined with tâu.
ætt. The Norse and Danish forms absorb the guttural. The connection between these words seems indisputable, but it will appear even clearer in the sequel.

In England tíð was more usual; it is a contraction of the participle tíhíð, as the German zeit is of zeichet; both derived from the root die. It seems natural to refer the original application of tíð to the decimal division of time, (which, as we shall see, was known in England), rather than to the octaval; but on the Kirkdale dial we have clear evidence, were other wanting, that it came to be applied to the latter. Then, when the twenty-four hour system prevailed, it was applied to each hour, as well as to time generally.

The word stund our vocabularies have: its precise length we learn from our Norse authorities.

In the old Norse ætmal tables, the following division of time is systematically maintained; in some laws, and in familiar speech, the three first together are spoken of as "day," (i.e., "civil" or "work day"), but incorrectly.

| A. Morgan, Sun E. N. E. to E. S. E. | eikt, 2 stundr, 4½ a.m. to 7½ a.m. |
| B. Dagr, W. S. W. 3 | 6 | 7½ a.m. | 4½ p.m. |
| C. Aftan, W. S. W., W. N. W. | 2 | 4½ p.m. | 7½ p.m. |
| D. Nott, W. N. W., E. N. E. | 6 | 7½ p.m. | 4½ a.m. |

Now, as dagr or dæg must have comprised that space of time which was always "day," even at the winter solstice, when this system was arranged; nott or neahta what was always night, even at the summer solstice; and morgan and aftan the intermediate times, varying between light and darkness according to the season of the year; the origin of this system of time reckoning seems to be referred to the primæval Caucasian home of the Aryan race, where, about Lat. 42° N., light and darkness at the summer solstice, are of fifteen and nine hours’ duration respectively.57

A. With scarcely any variation, morg, morg-en, prevails throughout the Teutonic dialects. I do not know whether it has been noticed by others, but to me it is clear, that this

57 The Coromandel and Malabar Hindus, we are told, allot four of their samam spaces of time to day, and four to night; and begin their day with dawning, when a man standing at three paces distance can see the white of another’s eye; but, living as they do within the tropics, their day and night are nearly equal throughout the year. So, though they have retained the octaval division of day-night, there is little room for comparing their system in other respects with our own.
word is the Sanscrit mriga, mriganâ, mārgana, “hunting,” “tracking wild animals”, (mrig “to hunt,” “to search”). Ven. Beeda has an allusion to this occupation of the morning:—“they went in to breakfast,” and the bishop was sitting in his place, but the king began to warm himself at the fire with his thegens, for he had come in from hunting.” But the best illustration and confirmation of my view is the old word sparrafaart, still applied to early morning in Yorkshire and Lancashire. The initial element of this word undoubtedly means “to hunt” by tracking. Hence the O. E. spurhund for “bloodhound”; hence also is named the sparhafoc, “sparrow-hawk”, which pursues its prey pertinaciously, skimming swiftly at a short distance above the ground, bounding without apparent effort over every obstacle in its way, and resuming its former course, until it strikes its quarry with unerring aim, the very type of a hunter; and hence, again, the spearewa, “sparrow”, another hunter, actually trained in Eastern lands to hunt butterflies, as the sparrow-hawk used to be for the chase of larger animals. The final element is “going”; and so this compound is “hunt-going,” setting out to pursue wild animals by their spoor.

Other names for “morning” are ær-dæg, “fore-day,” in Beowulf; and æring in Aldred’s gloss of the Gospels, corresponding to Ówun’s Yorkshire mern—mane.

B. The O. E. dæg with its variants, and its correspondents in other dialects, are referred to the Sanscrit daîm, dah, “to shine,” “to burn.”

The Sanscrit div, dyu, whence the Latin dies, is equivalent in sense.

The O. E. beorht, “bright,” will occur in the sequel, as a name for “day”; and we have traces of a similar use in the O. N. half-bîrti for “twilight,” after-bîrti for “beginning of night.”

39 I am indebted to Mr. John Hirst, junr., of Dobcross, for a reminder of this word, once familiar, though long forgotten.
C. For "evening" we have several different words.

1. Our O. E. æfen, efen. Our pronunciation shows that the first syllable is long; and certainly the word must have been in early use without the formative ending, since "eve" is frequent in poetry of all times. I therefore distinguish it from the following. In Farmon's glosses we have æfen twice, efen four times; but in Ouw's, which I regard as strictly representing Old Yorkshire speech, we have invariably efern. This peculiarity of the termination, however, cannot affect the radical signification of the word, since Ouw uses it in other words also, as western, "waste" or "wilderness," for the otherwise usual væstenn. I regard it as identical with the Sanscrit āpāna, "banquet," especially "drinking," (āpā "to drink up" with formative ana). For the vigorous early fathers of our race thought of only two meals in a day; hence in Sanscrit, (kāla meaning "meal-time"), chaturthā-, shashṭha-, ashtama-kāla, "fourth," "sixth," "eighth meal-time," are "second," "third," "fourth evening." These two meals were ᾱριστόν, prandium, Goth. undaurni-mats, O. E. undern-gereord, "dinner," at the beginning of day; σεντόν, cena, nahta-mats, æfen-gereord, "supper," at its close. Of these the evening repast was the principal, the one in which they could drink more freely than in the earlier one, when they had the day before them for work or war, and were bound to keep their heads clear; and so, whilst "dinner" means "feeding;" (from dynan "to feed"), "supper" means "drinking;" (from supan "to drink"). After the evening meal there was nothing for them but to retire to rest. So, in the precious lay of Beowulf, which sets before us, more vividly than anything else, the daily life of our own forefathers, we see the evening drinking closing every day. Grendel, the pest of Hrothgar's court,

gewát thá neósian
syththan niht becom
heán húes
hú hit Hring-Dene
æfter beor-thege
gebún hæfdon.
Fand thá thærinne
æthelinga gedriht
swefan æfter symle.

went then to visit,
after night came,
the high house;
how it the Hring Danes,
after beer drinking,

had occupied.
He found there therein

a band of æthelings

sleeping after banquet. 230.8.
When Beowulf visited Heort, day was closing; and, after introductory conference with Hrothgar, he is bidden,

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{site nú tó symle} & \quad \text{sit now to banquet,} \\
\text{and onsel meodo} & \quad \text{and unseal with mead} \\
\text{sige hréther secgum,} & \quad \text{brave breast with warriors.}
\end{align*}
\]

With this the evening was occupied, until they all went to bed but Beowulf. Passing over the second day, which was no exception to this rule, at the close of the third Hrothgar says,—

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{gá nú tó setle} & \quad \text{go now to settle,} \\
\text{symbol wynne dreóh} & \quad \text{banquet joy share,} \\
\text{wig-gewearthad.} & \quad \text{battle honoured.} \\
\text{Unc sceal worn fela} & \quad \text{For us two shall be very many} \\
\text{mathma gemænra} & \quad \text{treasures in common,} \\
\text{siththan morgen bith.} & \quad \text{after morning shall be.}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Thá wæs eft swá ær} & \quad \text{Then was it again as before,} \\
\text{ellen-rofum} & \quad \text{for the valour famed,} \\
\text{flet-sittendum} & \quad \text{court-sitters} \\
\text{fægere geroerded} & \quad \text{fairly feasted} \\
\text{neowan stefne.} & \quad \text{with new shouting.} \\
\text{Niht-helm gesweorc} & \quad \text{Night-helm grew dim} \\
\text{deorc ófer dryht-gumum.} & \quad \text{dark over household.} \\
\text{Duguth eal arás.} & \quad \text{The court all arose.} \\
\text{Wolde blonden-feax} & \quad \text{The white-haired one would} \\
\text{beddes neósan} & \quad \text{visit bed,} \\
\text{gamela Scylding.} & \quad \text{the old Scylding.}
\end{align*}
\]

Thus as morgen was “hunting” time, æfen was “drinking” time; and I suppose our labourers still talk of going to their “drinkings,” when their day’s work is done.

I am inclined to refer the O. S. aband, Germ. abend, and Holl. avond, to the same origin, the first syllable being long, and the ending the usual participial -nd.

2. The Swed. afton, Dan. aftan, Isl. aftan and aptan, seem to contain the preposition aft, and so have reference to the day, or to that part of it which is just ended. I find one distinct trace of a form compounded with this preposition in Aldred’s gloss to the Lindisfarne Gospels. In Luc. xxiv. 29, he translates advesperascit, eftern locath.
3. The Gothic anda-nahti is "before night," and exactly corresponds to fore-nicht, which Mr. J. N. Hetherington informs me is in use in Galloway.

D. Having had occasion to compare the dialectic variations of the name of the numeral "eight," we will here extend the comparison to the variations of the words for night.

-----, nöct-s, nahts, naht, neahta, nacht, -----, nagt, natta, not. nicht

If the root of ehta, &c., be ac, the root of neaht, &c. must be nač, "to be lost," "disappear;" and their meaning will be "lost," "invisible," referring to the sun, which was "shining" during the day. But, amongst other words for "night," the Sanscrit has nakt from nakk "to kill," quite distinct from these; and carvari, "hurtful," from čri, "to hurt," favouring the connection, (which has been suggested), between nox and nocere, and parallel to an O. E. word for "night," scatha, (from sceathan, "to hurt"), contrasted, (in a passage of Beowulf, to be cited in the sequel), with beorht for "day." Then our language had another name for "night," which we still retain; and the Scottish Lowland speech, which has no word resembling aucht, has nicht; corresponding to other Sanscrit words for "night," nića, ničitha, "downlying", (compounded of ni "down," and či "to lie," "sleep").

The Norse author of the Konungskuggsjo,43 ("King's mirror"), follows exactly this division of the day-night; passing through, with his pupil, the eight tides and their subdivisions, enumerating the eight regions of the horizon, and the winds which blow from them, in the order

E. S.E. S. S.W. W. N.W. N. N.E.

His enumeration of the tides begins with

A. 1. Morgun, the point where the sun enters the eastern region, or is seen in summer in E.N.E., i.e., at 4½ a.m., which is still the beginning of the workday in summer in Iceland. This also he calls rennandi dagr, "uprising day." The first stund, sun in E.N.E., is called hirthis rismal, "herdsman's rising time," in the Old Norse laws; because shepherds were bidden to rise then, so that they could have

43 One of Finn Magnusson's principal authorities.
their flocks, which might have wandered far apart during the night, gathered together at the beginning of the second stund, the time when the sun was in E., at 6 a.m. This was usually called mith-morgun, "mid-morning," all over the North, (in the Vision of Piers the Plowman mid-morwe tide); and also rismal, "rising-time" for everybody. The fact, that flocks and herds could be left to wander through their wide pastures, during the night, without fear of wolves or thieves, supposes a state of things in Iceland, very different from what could have been possible in England, at any time after "the coming of the Angles" hither. In Iceland the freeholders, colonists from Norway, and their thralls, were the whole population; in England there had been from the first a remnant of the original population, always hostile, recognizing no law of mine and thine, but

That they shall take who have the power,
And they shall keep who can,

the natural friends and allies of outlaws; so the circumstances of the country were not altogether unfavourable to the development of thiefdom. Again, if wolves were unknown in Iceland, it was not so in England. Here, then, the flocks of sheep were sheltered in their folds, and the herds of oxen were guarded by stalwart herdsmen in their pastures during the night. But somewhat about the same time must have been observed in England, as in Iceland, for "herdsman's rising." For in Ælfric's Colloquy the shepherd says,—

On foreweardne morgen ic drífe sceap míne to heora
in early morning I drive sheep mine to their
læse, and stande ofer hig on hæte and on cyle mid
leasow, and stand over them in heat and in chill with
hundum the læs wulfas forswelgen hig.

And the oxenherd,—

Thænne se yrthlinec unscenth thá oxan ic læde hig
when the ploughman unyokes the oxen I lead them
to læse, and ealle niht ic stande ofer hig waciende
to leasow, and all night I stand over them watching
for theófan, and eft on érne morgen ic betéée hig
for thieves, and again in early morning I betake them
thám yrthlinege wel gefylde and gewæterode.
to the ploughman, well filled and watered.

And the ploughman,—

Ic gá út on dægræd thýwende oxon to felda, and íugie
I go out at daybreak driving oxen to field, and yoke
hig tó syl nys hyt swá stearc winter tæt ic
them to plough; is not it so stark winter that I
durre lútian æt hám for ége hláfordes mínes ac
dare lout at home for fear of lord mine; but,
geiukodan oxan, and gefæstnodan sceare and cultre mid
yoked oxen, and fastened share and culter with
thære syl ælce dæg ic sceal erian fulne æther
the plough, each day I shall plough full aither or more.

Thus, as the ploughman must begin his labours at daybreak, the herdsman must be bringing the oxen to him in the early morning, ready for the plough; and the shepherd must be leading his sheep to pasture at the same time. The tradition of the exact time is preserved for us by a writer, of a later age indeed, but of an age when sloth and luxury had not yet impaired the vigour of our race.

In winter at nine, in summer at ten,
To bed after supper, both masters and men,
In summer at four o’clock both to arise,
And in winter at five, will be very good guise.

Thus the average rising time would be 4½ a.m.
The lines which indicate the central points of this and of every other tide are crossed on the Kirkdale and Edston dials.

B. II. The beginning of the first tide of day, sun in E.S.E., 7½ a.m., is called dag-mal in Old Norse writings, as the opposite point, with which night begins, is called natt-mal. This was universally the case in old times; but the designation of this point, as of some others, chanced to be moved forward in the course of ages. Finn Magnussen quotes Biorn Haldersen,

Our N.E. Yorkshire word for “a ploughing,” (Whitby Glossary).

Tusser, “Five hundred points of good husbandry.”
most positively asserting that dagmal was \(7\frac{1}{2}\) a.m., and protesting that there was no ancient authority whatever for placing it at 9 a.m.,; and recalls the memory of statements made in his hearing, when he was a boy at Skalholt, by his uncle Bishop Finsen, that the summit of Hecla was "dagmal's marker," (the sun being over it at \(7\frac{1}{2}\) a.m.) ; but that Bishop Thorlac, about 1680, had built a stone steeple to mark the sun's place at 9 a.m., and that this also was called dagmal, but was distinguished as sveina (i.e. "youths") dagmal, young folks having learned to lie in bed longer than their fathers.

We observe that this point is marked by the svastika on the Aldbrough dial; that its index line has a \(x\) on the Kirkdale dial; that a horizontal line is drawn from this point to that of day-ending, on the Edston dial, thus distinguishing day-time from morning and evening; and that the lines of the Saul dial are confined to those which belong to day. The Darlington and Old Byland dials have the rune Dæg at this point.

This whole tide, \(7\frac{1}{2}\) to \(10\frac{1}{2}\) a.m., is called ondurthr or ondverthr dagr in Norse writings, undertíd in Ælfric's Colloquy, and undern in the supplement to his Vocabulary. This is simply the preposition under, opposed, as we shall see, to ófer, which is applied to the last tides of day and of night. Even to the earlier years of the present century, oander was a word for forenoon in Yorkshire and Lancashire; but of course without the precise application it was wont to have in the days of tide-reckoning.

Undern was marked by the first principal meal amongst our forefathers. In the Konungskuggsjø the beginning of the tide, \(7\frac{1}{2}\) a.m., is indicated as the most proper time for tradesmen to partake of it, and it was the most usual. The meal itself was called in England undern-gereord, and sometimes simply undern; hence what was originally the designation of a tide came to be applied to a meal, without reference to the time. As ages passed on, luxury crept in, and meals were multiplied, and the name of this meal was gradually moved forward, even into the afternoon; just as the name "dinner," which properly belonged to the early meal, (and of which, even in the 15th century, the nobility partook at 10 a.m., i.e. within undern), has passed on until evening, designating now what our forefathers called "supper"; and
they who keep such late hours will say “good-morning” to you, when the sun is fast hastening to his setting. Then the name of the meal was applied in turn to the time when it was taken; and so, abusively, *undern* is sometimes found applied to an afternoon hour. But originally it belonged exclusively to the tide now under consideration; and notices of two eclipses, in the English Chronicle, distinctly show the strict application of the word.

“A.D. 538, Febr 15, the sun was eclipsed from *aër-mergenne* to *undern.*” This was a total eclipse, beginning before sunrise, central about 8½ a.m., in England.

“A.D. 540, June 20, the sun was eclipsed, and the stars showed themselves full nigh half a tide over *undern.*” This was a very great eclipse, and was central about 9½ a.m., in England.

*Magnathr dagr,* “strengthened day,” is applied to this tide in the Konungskuggsjo.

B. III. The second tide of day, sun S.S.E. to S.S.W., 10½ a.m. to 1½ p.m., is called *ha-degi,* *mithr-dagr,* “high” or “mid-day” in Norse writings, *mid-dæg* in our own. The word *nón,* “noon” of day and of night, is so like *non* for *nōna,* the ecclesiastical ninth hour, 3 p.m., that the context, or the sense of the passage in which it occurs, can alone determine which is meant. In Ælfric’s Colloquy, *we sungon non* of course refers to the Church office; in Beowulf, *thá com nón dæges* as certainly refers to mid-day. The only possible etymology of the word seems to be *nunna,* “forwarded,” “furthered,” participle of the Sanscrit *nud*; and this sense, I believe, is akin to that of *middan dæg.* For, by the side of the Sanscrit *madhya,* “middle,” we have also *medha,* “middle,” (for it is the part of the threshing floor, around which oxen walk in treading out the grain). Then of the root *midh,* *medh,* we have the causative *medhaya,* “to cause to advance,” warranting “to advance,” for the simple *medhaya*; and this accounts for two other senses of *madhya,* “a girl grown to puberty,” and “a great number.” So “the early,” “the advanced,” and, as we shall see, “the declining,” are the three tides respectively of day and of night.

B. IV. The last tide of day, sun S.S.W. to W.S.W., 1½ to 4½ p.m., is called in Norse writings *ofanverthr dagr,* (where we have the preposition *ofan,* “over,” in contrast to...
"under"), *hnigandi dagr*, "day bowing down," *lithandi dagr*, "day passing away." *Alithin dagr*, in Kormak's Saga, "day passed away," probably means the end of the tide. Corresponding to these we have, in Ælfric's Vocabulary, *suprema*, (*i.e.*, "last" tide of day, *super*=*ofær*), translated *ofør nón*, "over noon," or *geloten dæg*, "day bowed down." Exactly parallel to these is Owun's translation of

\[ \text{advesperascit et declinata est jam dies} \]
\[ \text{efern longath and ofgibeged wæs sothlice dæges.} \]

(Luc. xxiv. 29.)

It is evident that *oførn* would be the exact counterpart of *undørn*; and as *ofær*, "over," has become "ower," "oer," in our Northland speech, this *oførn* has remained in Cumberland, almost to our own times, as *orn*, —*orn dinner*, "an afternoon repast;" and, reading *ofran* for *ofram*, (which is no Norse word, and has very much exercised the ingenuity of translators), I think I can discern the correspondent of this word in the lines of the Edda, which speak of an earnest discussion, of the news which Brage and Loke brought from the under-world to Vingolf, whilst the Aser and Asynier were partaking of their early meal; prolonged through

*undørn oforan*  
*unz nam hymja*  
forenoon, afternoon,  
till dusk came.

In Beowulf we have two earlier words, which I would refer to this tide, in the narratives of a voyage from the kingdom of Hygelac to that of Hrothgar, and the return. In my "Anglo-Saxon Sagas" I have given my reasons for believing that the seat of Hygelac's was at Hoxne in Suffolk, and Hrothgar's at Hart in Durham; and that the sea voyage was from near Lowestoft, about 24 miles from Hoxne, to Hartlepool, 3 miles from Hart. Comparing, then, the sailing rate of the cobles used on the Yorkshire coast, with the recorded time of the voyage of Biorn Heriulfson, A.D. 985, from the strait of Belleisle, Newfoundland, to the coast of Greenland, I allow six miles an hour for the voyage, *i.e.*, thirty-three hours for the whole time; because, although we have no occasion to suppose that the author of the lay was describing a voyage, as a modern sailor might from a log-book, I think we may give him credit for knowing in what
time, under favourable circumstances, such a voyage could be accomplished. I will suppose the time of the year to have been those months of summer, June and July, which were named Lida, because best suited for long sea-voyages, when nights are short and light; and, for convenience sake, I will take the return voyage first.

The company, consisting of sixteen, arose about 3 a.m., when

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Old English</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hrefn blaca</td>
<td>black raven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heofenes wynne</td>
<td>heaven's joy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blith heart bodode</td>
<td>blithe-hearted boded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cuman beorhte</td>
<td>coming day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scacan scathan.</td>
<td>going night.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After some parting words, and the walk to the shore, which might occupy an hour, Beowulf

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Old English</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gewát him on nacan</td>
<td>betook him to boat,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drefan deóp wæter</td>
<td>stirring deep water,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dena land ofgeaf.</td>
<td>Danes’ land forsook.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A night, of course, was spent at sea.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Old English</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sáegenga fór</td>
<td>The sea-goer fared,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fleót fámig-heals</td>
<td>floated the foamy neck,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forth ofer ýthe</td>
<td>forth over wave,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bunden steína</td>
<td>the bounden prow,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ofer brim-streámas</td>
<td>over sea-streams,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thæt hié Geáta clifu</td>
<td>so that they the Goths’ cliffs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ongitan meahton</td>
<td>might recognise,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cúthe nëssas.</td>
<td>the known nesses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceól upgethrang</td>
<td>The keel pressed up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lyft geswenced</td>
<td>weather-beaten,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on land stóđ.</td>
<td>on land stood.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Old English</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Næs him feor thanon</td>
<td>It was not to him far thence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tó gesécanne</td>
<td>to seek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sinces bryttan</td>
<td>the giver of treasure,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higelác Hrethling</td>
<td>Higelac Hrethling,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thær æt hám wunode</td>
<td>where at home abode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>selfa mid gesíthum</td>
<td>himself with his fellows,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sæwealle neáh.</td>
<td>nigh the seawall.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3606.10
3811.4
3821.31
3847.53
gewat him thá se hearde mid his hand-scóle sylf æfter sande sæwong tredan wide warothas. Woruld-candel scán sigel súthan fús.

Betook him then the hardy, with his hand-school, himself over sand, treading the sea-field, wide shores. The world candle shone, the sun from south hastening.

Thus it was afternoon; and so more than thirty-two hours had been spent, from leaving the shore of Hartlepool to landing on the coast of Suffolk.

At the time of the return, we see that Hygelac was abiding near the sea-wall, as it were awaiting the coming of his friend. But when Beowulf set out, he must have been at a considerable distance from the shore, for it is said,—


with some fifteen the sea-wood he sought. A warrior showed, a law-crafty man, the land boundaries. A fyrst forth passed. 420.5

The ride from Hoxne to the shore, which the warrior be-guiled by pointing out the landmarks of the different holdings they passed, occupied the fyrst, which I have supposed a synonym for tíð, i.e., three hours.

Flóta wæs on ýthum bát under beorge. Beornas gearwe on stefn stigon. Streámas wundon sund with sande.

The floater was on the waves, the boat under the hill. The warriors ready on the prow stepped. Streams wound sea against sand. 426.31

Men outshoved, warriors on glad voyage, the bounden wood. Passed then over wave-sea, by wind driven, the floater foamy-neck,
fugle gelícost
oththæt ymb án-tíd
othres dogores
wunden stefna
gewaden hæfde
that thæ thithende
land gesáwun
brim-clifu blican
beorgas steápe
side sæ-mæssas.
Thá wæs sund liden
eoletes sæt ende

to a fowl most like;
until about án-tíd
of another dogor,
the wunden prow
had sailed;
so that the voyagers
saw land,
sea-cliffs shine,
steep hills,
wide sea-nesses.
Then was sea over passed
at end of eolet.  436.53

The time was certainly towards evening; for, after landing; conference with the coastguard, and march to Heort, (about an hour), they entered Hrothgar’s hall at the time of the evening meal, after which all but Beowulf went to bed. Supposing them to have left Hoxne about the time they afterwards left Hart on their return, a ride of three hours to the coast, and thirty-three hours at sea, would bring them to about 3 p.m. of the following day, at the earliest. The cliffs would be visible two or three hours before they landed; and I believe that án-tíd designates that tide of day which began at 1½ p.m., and ended at 4½; and eolet either the whole or the second stund of the same tide. Eolet does not occur elsewhere, but there is no reason why it may not be an O. E. word. The prefix eo-, though rare, is not unexampled, and it seems to have much the same force as a-, i.e., “from,” or “away;” thus, a-wéndan and eo-wéndan are equally “to turn from.” Moreover, eo sometimes appears as a dialectic variant of a; ex. gr., where Aldred’s Durham gloss has asal, Owun’s Yorkshire gloss has eosul, “an ass.” We have, then, eolet almost exactly in the well-known O. E. words geléte and gelet, “going out,” “ending;” and we have the verb alétan, alet, aléten, “to let go,” “leave off,” “cease.” So I have no hesitation in regarding eolet as the name of the tide, or as the second stund of the tide, which was the “ending” of day, at 4½ p.m.; and as the voyagers would see the cliffs two or three hours before, án-tíd must be connected with this,—in fact, the tide at the end of which they landed. We have an exactly parallel word in the O. E. án-dæg, O. S. en-dago. án-dæg is a “determined” day,
the end of a term; and en-dago, in the Heliand, expresses the last day of a man's life:

that he sie on thioduuelon
after iro endagon
up gebrahti
an godes riki

Thus, as án-dæg was the last day of a man's life, án-tíd would be the last tide of day. The etymology is clearly the Sanscrit ánata, "bowing," "sinking," parallel to hnigandi, geloten, and ofgebeged.

This tide is mentioned in the notice of an eclipse in the English Chronicle.

"A.D. 879 (880), March 14. The sun darkened áne (or án) tíd of day."

The record of this eclipse did not specify its duration, but the time when it occurred; at least so Florence of Worcester, who follows the English Chronicle, and Asser, who was cotemporary with the first redaction of the same, understood it. Both say, "inter nonam et vesperam, sed proprius ad nonam," certainly understanding a time about 4 p.m. Simeon of Durham, less precisely, says, "inter nonam et vesperam."

Another word for afternoon, now forgotten by all but the old folks on the borders of Yorkshire and Lancashire, is yoander or yeander. It represents geond, "yond," "over," "after."

For the second stund of this tide a peculiar name seems to have been continued from the heathen age, in many parts of Northern Europe, maintaining its ground by the side of the ecclesiastical non; eithth, eikt, eikten, or eykt dags. As this stund is the eighth of the series which begins with hirthis rismal, Finn Magnussen supposed that its name had reference to its numerical order. Its coincidence with the church non, 3 p.m., appears from the fact, that the eve of a great festival, on which work ceased at that hour, was sometimes called eikth-hellig, sometimes non-hellig, i.e. "holy from eikt or non." In Bavaria, (according to Schmeller), aecht-zeit designates the time of holy eves, when servants are released from work, and allowed to take recreation. In Ditmarsh uchte is an evening tide;
and in Osnabruck it designates the beginning of evening, a little later than the tide before us, (but these names are applied in Osnabruck and in Tellemark to times a little later than elsewhere).

The end of this stund, 4½ p.m., the end of day and beginning of evening, was called *eiktar stathr*, “eikt’s end;” and for this point and for *dagmal*, 7½ a.m., we have the following precise determination in the history of the discovery of America. Biorn Heriulfson, long accustomed to voyages between Norway and Iceland, arrived at Eyrar in the south-west of Iceland, A.D. 985, and, finding that his father was gone to Greenland, resolved to follow him thither. For three days he had a fair wind; then it fell, thick fogs settled on the ocean, and a strong north-easterly wind sprang up and carried him for several days; at last the fogs cleared away, and another day’s sail brought him within sight of land, (now Massachusetts). He stood in to take a closer view, saw it was not Greenland, put his ship about, left the land on the larboard, and sailed two days more, until he saw land again, (the coast of Nova Scotia). Standing out to sea again, with a south-west wind, he sailed on for three days more, and reached Newfoundland, which he coasted round far enough to determine its insular character. Still it was not Greenland; so he stood out to sea once more, with a strong south-west wind, and reached Greenland at last after four days’ sailing. He was much reproached for never having landed to examine the countries he had seen; and in A.D. 1000, a more adventurous spirit, Leif, son of Eric, the head chief of the young colony of Greenland, bought his ship, and furnished it for a voyage of discovery to the unknown lands. He visited in succession all the lands which Biorn had spoken of; Newfoundland, which he called Helluland; Nova Scotia, which he called Markland; and Massachusetts, which he called Vinland; where he wintered, and whence he returned to Greenland in the spring. In Vinland he found the vine growing wild, the grass fading little, and cattle requiring no foddering during the winter, day and night more equal than in Iceland and Greenland, the sun rising at *dagmal*, and setting at *eiktar stathr*, on the day of the winter solstice. From these data, Scöning, in his history of Norway (1781), assisted by the calculations of the astronomer Thomas Bugge,
declared that Vinland must be sought for in the latitude of Massachusetts, 41° 22' N., where the sun's rising and setting are at 7½ a.m., and 4½ p.m., at the winter solstice; and the latest researches, in Rasm's "Antiquitates Americane," have definitely fixed Leif's winter settlement in Lat. 41° 24' 10" N., thus verifying the statement in the Saga, and the exact observation of time.

Called eiktar statthar, with reference to the preceding, this point is also called, with reference to the following, aftansmal or eftasmaal, "beginning of evening."

C. V. The second stund of evening, sun in W., 6 p.m., is called mid-aften in Iceland, möraften in Norway, merafta in W. Gotland. In Tellemark they call it eftir ögt = eftir eikt.  

D. VI. The beginning of night, sun in W.N.W., 7½ p.m., is called nätt-mal. The first tide, 7½ to 10½ p.m., like the first of day, is öndverth nott. In the Heimskringla (ii. 220, 252), and Fornmanna (xi. 160), Sagas, it is alluded to.—er thrithjungr var af nott, "when a third was of night." In the Konungskuggsjo it is called hvildarstund, "resting-time;" otherwise kvöld, kveld, "dead." In Ælfric's Vocabulary we have conticinium = cwyl-tid, elsewhere cwyl-d-tid, "death" or "dead time," whence our phrase "dead of night." Conticinium = gebed-giht, "bed-time," also; and in the Supplement to Ælfric's Vocabulary, serum = bed-tid immediately follows vesperum = æfen.

D. VII. The second tide, sun N.N.W. to N.N.E., 10½ p.m. to 1½ a.m., is O. N. mith-nott, O. E. mid-niht. Sometimes, but rarely, it is called annar thrithjungr nætur, "second third of night;" also, låg nætti, "low night;" and its central point lægst nott, "lowest night." The Norwegians, however, have högst naatte, "highest night," and their Faroese colonists have haadimme, "high dark," for the whole tide.

D. VIII. The third tide, sun N.N.E. to E.N.E., 1½ to 4½ a.m., is called ofanverth nott; is alluded to in the phrase er thrithjungr lifir nætr, "when a third is left of night;" and in the Konungskuggsjo is called komandi morgun, "coming morning." Its most usual designation all over the North was otta, and this, with dialectic variations,—Gothic, uhtwo, O. E., uhta, uhtu-tíd, uhten-tíd,
O. Germ. uoht, ouht, &c., and later ochten, uchta, Holl. ogtend, Faroese, ogt firi dan, “ogt before day,” (thus distinguishing it from the other ogt at the end of day),—is almost universal. In Osnabruck ucht is the beginning of morning as of evening, in each case later than elsewhere. This coincidence, and the Tellemark ogt for the earlier time, corresponding to the Dutch ogt and Faroese ogt for the later, are indications of the original identity of motive for the denominations of the last tides of day and of night; although the different forms, aecht, eipt, ogt, otte, uhta, must be referred to a plurality of roots. Here we must take into account the remarkable Sanscrit aiçâna, for the N.E. point, and ucanâ for the regent of the morning star; both of course belonging to the time of uhta. The first of these is connected with the root iç. “to possess,” to which the Gothic aigan, Germ. eigan, eigen, O. E. ægan correspond; and, by the side of these we have the Gothic ògan, and O. E. ágan, the same in sense, but rather to be connected with a root aç. The latter is “to attain,” and so “to pervade,” “to occupy;” and in the numeral octo, with its variants, seems to me to imply the sense of “completeness.” Such I venture to suggest was the meaning of these words, which designate the last tide, the completion of day and night, derived from different though kindred stems, aç, iç, uç.

In the North this tide was called anciently hana otta, “cocks’ otta,” because there was a general notion that cocks crow for the first time at this tide. So also in Germany, in Zincken’s “Oeconom. Lexicon” (1744), this first cock-crowing is said to be um halb zwei uhr.

This was the time of the ecclesiastical matutinum officium with our forefathers. In Æelfric’s Vocabulary matutinum officium is uht-gebed, and in the Supplement, matutinum is uhten-tid. In the Formanna Saga (xi. 159, 160), we are told that the soldiers of Cnut the Great were wont to obey the summons of the bells to otte-sang in all the churches of London at 1½ a.m. Nearly three centuries earlier we have in the life of S. Guthlac,—

Thá gelamp it sumre nihte thá hit wæs hancred
Then befell it one night, when it was cock-crow, and se cádiga wer Guthlac his uht-gebedum befeal. and the blessed man Guthlac to his uht-prayers fell.
So also in Owun’s and Aldred’s glosses, we have the same identification of “cock-crowing” with uhta; their translations of gallicantus being on uhta-tid, or honered, on uhte-tid on honcroeth, (S. Mark, xiii. 35).

Then in Beowulf, we have the point of contact of uhta and ær-dæg, or “morning.”

Thá wæs on uhtan
mid ær-dæge
Grendles gúth-craeft
gumum undyrne

Then was in uhta,
with fore-day,
Grendel’s war-craft
to men manifest.

Dawning light revealed the mischief of the night.

Here we must review Ven. Bæda’s division of the night-time.46

“Nox—cuius partes sunt septem;
“Crepusculum, id est dubia lux, inter lucem et tenebras, nam creperum dubium dicimus;
“Vesperum, apparente stellâ huius nominis;
“Conticinium, quando omnia silent;
“Intempestum, quod est medium et inactuosum noctis tempus;
“Gallicinium, quando gallus resonat;
“Matutinum, inter abscessum tenebrarum et aurorâ adventum;
“Diluculum, quasi iam incipiens parva diei lux; hæc et Aurora solem præcedens.”

He reckons to night times which vary widely, as he defines them, according to the seasons of the year,—crepusculum and diluculum, vesperum and matutinum. In Ælfric’s Vocabulary crepusculum is glomung, “gloaming;” in the Supplement it is tweone leocht, “twilight,” or deorcung, “darking,” where also tweonul leocht, “twilight,” translates maligna lux vel dubia, dægrêd diluculum, dægrima aurora. I do not know of any other authority for reckoning vesperum, “evening,” to night; nor could it be so reckoned if intempestum be rightly explained. Conticinium = cwyl-tid, intempestum = midniht, gallicinium = honored, as Ælfric explains them, are really the three tides of night; and intempestum, accord-

46 De Temporibus, III. The same details, less concisely, in De Temporum Ratione, VII.
ing to Ven. Bæda’s definition, admits of no more tides before than after it. He scarcely distinguishes matutinum from diluculum; in the Supplement to Ælfric’s Vocabulary it is distinctly uhten-tíd, and this, as we have seen, was synonymous with hancred and gallicinium. Then we see, from his notice of the lunar eclipse of A.D. 734, Jan. 14, that by gallicinium he understood precisely the time that has been specified above: “Luna sanguineo rubore est perfusa quasi horâ integrâ circa gallicantum; dehinc nigredine subsecutâ ad lucem propriam reversa est.” It was central about 2.45 a.m., and an hour’s redness had preceded its beginning.

And now that we have gone through the day-night according to its secular divisions, let us allow Ælfric’s young monk to guide us through the same according to the distribution of the church offices, and the daily order of monastic life. He will confirm much that has gone before.

On thisse niht thé thé cnyll ic gehyrde ic arás on
On this night when knell I heard I arose in

mínum bedde and eóde to cyrcean and sang uht-sang
my bed, and went to church, and sang uht-song

mid gebróthrum.
with brethren.

This was matutinum officium, consisting of three nocturna of psalms and lections.

Æfter thé we sungon be eallum healgum and dægred-
After that we sung of all Saints, and dawn-like-praise-song.

lice-lof-sang.

Lof-sang is the office of laudes, which was begun at
dawn. Here we may fitly append a notice of S. Guthlac’s

laudes, as we have had occasion to notice his matutinum.

Thá hit thé on mergen dagian wolde—Thá he thé his
When it then in morning would dawn—When he then his

morgen-gebed-tída wolde Gode gefyllan.
morning-prayer-tide would to God fulfil.

When it then in morning would dawn—When he then his

morning-prayer-tide would to God fulfil.

Usually reading and meditation filled up the interval
between matutinum and laudes; it seems as if this was
devoted, at Canterbury, to singing hymns in praise of all Saints. The young monk continues,—

Æfter thy sum prim and seofon seolmas mid letanian and capitol ñæssan.

After this prima, and seven psalms with litanies, and chapter-mass.

The office of prima would be at 7 A.M., followed by the penitential psalms chaunted on the way to the chapter house; and after the chapter was held, the community would return to the church for the first mass.

Syththan undertide and dydon ñæssan be dæge.

Then undertide, and we did mass of day.

The office was tertia, at 9 A.M., in the middle of undern, so it retained the old tide-name in vernacular speech, as did also the following. The mass at undern was always the principal mass; and is so still in monasteries of the Benedictine Order.

Æfter thisum we sungon mid-dæg

After this we sung mid-day.

The office of sexta at noon.

And æton and druncon and slæpon and eft we arison and sungon non

And ate, and drank, and slept, and then we arose and sung nona.

The office of nona at 3 p.m. This and prima, we see, were the only ecclesiastical time-designations which had found a home in folk-speech. But the day’s devotions are not yet ended. The master asks,—

Hwænne wille ge syngan æfæn oththe niht sang.

When will ye sing even or night song?

And the youngster replies,—

Thonne hit time byth.

When it shall be time.

The time for vespereæ, here æfæn-sang, and in the Vocabulary æfæn-gebed, would be during æfæn-tid, soon after 4½ p.m.; then would follow a slight collation, then
completorium or niht-sang at 7½ p.m. and repose. The occupation of the intervals, between each of these offices, with study or work, he does not specify.

Thus we find the same nomenclature, of the different tides of day and night, in use amongst the Angles and the Norsemen, from the earliest ages to which their written evidences ascend; and, but for the very precise information which the Norse writings afford, we never could have understood the exact application of the terms which have passed before us in the foregoing pages. We see now that the Angles, as well as the Norsemen, divided their day-night into eight tids, ehts, or eikts, intervals between the sun's visible or computed positions in so many meridians; and,—from the traces we have found, here and there, of the same nomenclature, amongst other Teutonic peoples, from the evidence of the Irish dials, and from information which has come to us from the East,—the conviction arises that many different nations of the Aryan race had originally one and the same system. The subdivision of the ehts into stunds, sixteen to the day-night, was a later development; and the Lockton and Sinnington dials indicate something beyond this; that even the stund was subdivided, and so that the day-night consisted of thirty-two equal parts.

The coincidence of this number with that, (until comparatively recent times), of the points of the compass, leads to the inquiry whether the use of that instrument was known to our early forefathers. It is admitted that the Phœnicians, the great navigators of the pre-Christian æra, could not have undertaken such voyages as they did without such a guide; and in the early centuries of our æra, when the light of history first breaks upon them, it reveals to us Angles, Saxons, and Frisians, seamen as fearless as the Phœnicians of the older time, used to traversing with precision the wide waste of the North Sea. In the sixth century, (for to that age must be referred the original composition of the lay), the author of Beowulf is a witness, that voyages, which involved departure far out of sight of land, could be undertaken and accomplished with such precision; but, after their settlement in Britain, our forefathers laid aside their seafaring habits, to their own disadvantage, until necessity compelled our great Ælfraed, towards the close of the ninth century, to lay the foundation of our naval power. During the interval, for
more than a century, the Norsemen had been known as fearless seamen; and there are fragments of evidence, that the Celts of Ireland had been practising navigation with considerable enterprise. The latter first colonised Iceland; for Irish Christians had been already settled there, when Naddod, first of all the Norsemen, visited the island, A.D. 861. They, too, were the first (known to history) of the Aryan race, to discover the Continent of North America. For, in the tenth and eleventh centuries, the Norsemen knew of a land, south of their Vinland, (now Massachusetts), named Alba nia ("New Alba"); and which they called Irland it mikla, ("Ireland the great"), or Huitra manna land, ("Whiteman's land"), certainly corresponding to the Carolinas of our day. When Ari Marson, A.D. 983, was driven thither by a storm, he was detained and baptised there; and there was seen, in after years, by Rafn, the Limerick merchant, and by others, Icelanders and Irelanders. It had been discovered, then, and named by the Celts of Ireland; their colonists there were Christians; and there was communication between them and their kindred at home. Yet the Irish annals tell us nothing of all this. We know it only from incidental notices in the Norse Sagas, and the Ládnamabok.

Beorn Heriulfson's voyage was two years after Ari's disappearance, and Leif Éricson's fifteen years later still. Leif's brother, Thorvald, went to Vinland in 1002, spent the summer of the following year in exploring the coast westward, and was prosecuting his discoveries eastward in the third year, when he fell in an encounter with the natives. In 1005, another brother, Thorstein, set out to fetch his body home, but was tossed about by contrary winds all the summer, and at last driven back to Greenland. In 1006, Thorfinn Karlsefni, an experienced seafarer and prosperous merchant, sailed from Iceland to Greenland, spent the winter with Leif, and married Thorvald's widow. Frequent conversation with Leif prompted him to undertake the voyage to Vinland on his own account, in the summer; but instead of sailing south-westward, he coasted Greenland northwardly for a time, then crossed the strait to an island called Biornøy, thence sailed two days to Helluland, thence two days southerly, (probably through the strait of Belleisle), to Markland, and thence two days more to Kialarness, (so named by
Thorvald, now Cape Cod); keeping close to the land for the purpose of making himself thoroughly acquainted with the coasts. The summers of that and two following years he spent in exploring; in the fourth he sailed direct from Markland to Greenland; and in the fifth he returned to Iceland, with the richest cargo of merchandise that had ever been known. Thenceforward voyages to Vinland were frequent.

Now, how could the Celts of Ireland maintain a communication with their Alba Nia? How could Beorn know, in the darkness of the fogs, that he was going south-westward? How could he keep such a record of the course he had sailed on his homeward voyage, as to enable Leif to visit successively, but in inverse order, the lands he had seen? How could Thorvald follow up Leif’s discoveries; and Thorfinn, reaching Vinland by a different course, return direct to Greenland? How could voyages to Vinland be so frequent, if these fearless seafarers had been unacquainted with the compass? We are not to conclude that it was unknown, because it is not mentioned in written documents. The seafarers of the olden time were not in the habit of telling all they knew; every craft had its secrets, to be imparted only to the initiated, and theirs amongst the rest. So it is not to a seaman, but to a landsman, that we are indebted for the earliest notices of the compass. These are contained in two treatises, “De Utensilibus,” and “De Naturis Rerum,” by an Englishman, Alexander Neckam. In the former he says:—

“Let (the sailor) also have a needle placed under a dart, for the needle will turn about and revolve, until the point of the needle points to the East, and so sailors understand whether they ought to tend, when the cynosure is hidden in disturbance of the atmosphere.”

The dart we still keep to mark the North in our maps and plans; the mention of the East is a blunder which he had learned to avoid before he wrote again on the subject:—

“Sailors also, traversing the sea, when they do not perceive the benefit of sunshine in cloudy weather, or also when the world is enveloped in the obscurity of nocturnal darkness, and they know not to what quarter of the world the prow is tending, place a needle on a magnet, which revolves in a circle, until, its motion ceasing, its point is directed to the northern region.”
This evidence belongs to about A.D. 1175, when Neckam was master of the school at Dunstable; and however imperfectly he, a landsman who had not served apprenticeship to the craft, might be acquainted with it, it is evident that he speaks of nothing new or strange.

The magnet has but one name in English speech; and that is not allusive to its attracting power, like the French aimant, but proclaims it the guide of voyagers. Lád-stan "loadstone," is "voyage-stone;" the Norsemen have the correspondent leidar-stein; and it is worthy of remark that English and Norse are the only languages of the West which have the word. Assuredly it comes down to us from the time when Angles were masters of the land, and its speech was English, pure and unmixed; and I see a clear reference to the compass, more than a century earlier than the Norman Conquest, in one of the riddles of the "Liber Exoniensis," (p. 418).

Ic wiht geseáh
on wege feran.
Seó wæs wrætlíce
wundrum gegierwed.
Hæfde feowere
fét under wombe
and ehtuwe monn.47

I a wight saw
on way faring.
She was curiously
with wonders furnished.
She had four
feet under belly,
and eight pointers.
She was a sea-vulture
in midst a javelin lay
but four wing-feathers.
(Shewith five kinds of countenance),

47 Monn is a new word. I take it to be a neuter noun, (forming singular and plural alike), cognate with the verb monian, "to remind," "point out;" so meaning "pointers," "indicators."

48 I take the initials in these four lines to stand for complete words. The third in the first being distinct from the first in the second, which is M, must be the rune Eh. The second, in the second, which also occurs twice in the fourth, is the rune Geofu. I restore these two lines, Hió wæs éh-wuf, and middes gafeloc læg.

Between the second and the fourth, two lines are certainly wanting to complete the alliteration. The first character in the third is the usual abbreviation for autem, and must represent ac or witudlice. I restore the line ac feowere winge-fíthru, and place it as I have done, because the ff mark the first line of a couplet. The fourth I restore, hors quen giowglow secg, and think there should be h for hund to correspond with the six heads of l. 15, and 21 to 23. Fif in the second lost line would alliterate with feowere fíthru in the preceding; it was perhaps Hæfde fif wítena gecynd.
hors q x s (h)  

horse, woman, vulture, vulture,  
man (hound).  

Ufon on hrycege  
hæfde tu fithru &  
and twelf eágan  
and siex hæfdu.  
Saga hwæt hió wære.  
Fór fподоб-uegos.  
Ne wæs thæt ná fúgul ánæ  
ac thær wæs æghwylces  
ánra gelícnes  
horses and monnes  
húndes and fúgles  
and eac wifes wlíte.  
Thú wast gif thú canst  
tó geseganne  
that we sóth witan  
hú there wihte  
wise gonge.  

This "wight" was sea-faring, "fared flood-ways." Taking  
monn as "pointers," I understand thereby the eight princi-  
apal points, and the "javelin in the midst," (which I have  
supplied, taking a hint from Neckam), would mark the  
North. The loss of two lines is very much to be regretted;  
but the description is tolerably complete, and I do not  
think my restorations can be said to be forced. As  
seem from above, "the four feet under the belly" would  
be hidden; but the six heads of a horse, a woman,  
vulture twice, a man, and a hound, correspond to the  
half-points, from E.N.E. to W.N.W., the limits of the day  
at the summer solstice, and the two tails to the remaining  
half-points, N.N.W. and N.N.E. The twelve eyes, one on each  
side of each head, and the four wings, one on each side of  
each tail, would mark the sixteen quarter points, and thus  

49 Fithru, here, must be "tails," (literally "feathers," of course).  
50 Strange as it may seem that heads,  
eyes, &c., should indicate different points  
of the horizon, it is not without parallels.  
In the tombs of Ramsessu VI. & IX.,  
kings of Egypt, we have copies of a  
calendar of star-observations, (certainly  
some centuries earlier than their time),  
consisting of twenty-four columns, repre-  
senting the first and fifteenth nights of  
each of the twelve months of the year.  
Under the record of each night appears a  
squatting human figure; lines above the  
head, the eyes, the ears, and the shoul-  
ders, mark the division of the arch of  
heaven into eight parts; and the places  
of the stars are recorded in the calendar,  
successively, as over the "left shoulder,"  
"left ear," "left eye," "middle," (i.e.  

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we should have an exact correspondence to the thirty-two points of the compass, and of the horizon, as indicated by the Lockton and Sinnington dials. This would be a compass, floating in water; resembling our own, in so far as that the eight principal points were indicated by the rays of a star, and the North by the blade of a dart; but differing in having the twenty-four intermediate points indicated by the parts of a composite monster, devised in accordance with the fanciful taste of our forefathers.

I believe, then, that I have truly read this riddle; and, if I have, it is a most important contribution to the history of the compass, certainly as old as the tenth century, perhaps much earlier, for we have a Northumbrian version, as early as the eighth century, of one of the collection of riddles to which this belongs, and probably the rest are of equal antiquity.

The certainty, for such it seems to me, that our forefathers knew the use of the loadstone, serves to illustrate the use of portable dials, for such they certainly had. One such was found some years ago, in the moat of Stokesay Castle, Shrop-

![Image of a dials](Stokesay.png)

crown of the head), "right eye," "right ear," "right shoulder." So also, in a device which I shall have occasion to mention as an ideograph of the number "eight," the four ram's heads would look to the quarters of the horizon, and the united tips of the horns would point to the intermediate eighths.
shire, the owner of which, Mr. Alcroft, at the request of the Rev. J. D. La Touche, has had the kindness to place in my hands, so that I have had an opportunity of examining it minutely, and am enabled to present to my readers, not only a drawing which conveys a general idea of its form, but a plan which exhibits all its important features.

It is made of soft sandstone. In the middle thickness of the stone, in the large hole which is pierced through the centre, there is a deep groove all round, with two branch divergent grooves. In these grooves I found small particles of the cement, with which I suppose the interstice between the stone and the gnomon was filled, and which would serve to keep the gnomon firm by the help of a corresponding groove around it. Around the edge there are six conical holes, (indicated by dotted lines in the plan), arranged so as to mark uhta, morgen, undern, món, án, and æfen; and doubtless there were lines radiating from the centre to each of these, and others intermediate; but the surface of the stone is very much worn, (owing, perhaps, to its having been carried in a purse), and traces remain only of those which marked 9 a.m., 10½ a.m., noon, and 3 p.m. On the right side a large piece has been scraped away, perhaps by the finders, and in this scraping a little hole has been made, but by a tool of a different kind from that which made the others. At the lower end there is a little notch, which would serve for adjusting it to the meridian; and this could only be done by means of a loadstone, if it was intended to be used when its owner was on a journey.

Of course, a dial which was to be used horizontally would serve to mark times before 6 a.m. and after 6 p.m.; but one which would mark time as early as 3 a.m. at the summer solstice, could only have been devised by a man who had lived in a latitude as high as 60° N., i.e. probably in Norway. For, unlike the Aldbrough dial, which must have been a fixture, and has its surface divided to mark the eight points of the horizon, this little dial omits the cwylld-tíd point, and thereby shows that its maker attended only to practical utility. At sunrise in summer he might be up and stirring, as we have seen that Hrothgar's court was at uhta; but when æfen was come, time-reckoning would cease to have interest for him, for he had nothing to do but eat, drink, and enjoy himself, and before the sun had reached
the N.W. he would be at rest. The rudeness of this little dial seems to refer it to a very early period, and I would suppose it the work of one of the earliest Teutonic colonists of Britain, an Angle from Norway.

The influence of the missionaries of Christianity introduced amongst our forefathers the Latin division of day-night into twenty-four hours, and the computation of day and night respectively, from the hours of equinoctial sunrise and sunset. This of course was followed by the ecclesiastical order; how far it might be adopted by the higher classes of the laity, I can form no idea, for I am acquainted with but one fact that has a bearing on the question. There are two monuments, shafts of crosses,—one at Bewcastle, Cumberland, in its original place, the other at Ruthwell, Dumfries-shire, certainly brought thither from the shore of the Solway, to which tradition says it had been conveyed by sea,—so similar in design and execution, that I regard them as having originally constituted one memorial, at the head and foot of the grave of King Alhfrith, at Bewcastle. On that at Bewcastle there is an inscription to his memory, and other short inscriptions all in runes; on that at Ruthwell there are, in runes, two fragments of an old English poem, (which I ascribed to Cædmon, long before I found his name on the upper part of the monument), and inscriptions referring to scenes of Sacred History, in Latin letters. These last would show sufficient of ecclesiastical influence, to account for the twelve hour spaces on a semicircular dial on the southern face of the Bewcastle monument, if I am right in connecting the pair; indeed the attachment to Roman usages, which Alhfrith displayed during his life, might alone be sufficient. The Hampshire dials which I attribute to his friend S. Wilfrith, belong to the octaval system; and yet they are not irreconcilable with the Bewcastle dial, and the fine example which exactly corresponds with it, and is probably of the same age, at Bishopston, in Sussex, one of the scenes of S. Wilfrith’s labours; for these last have the quarter-lines, just as they have, but distinguished by cross-bars from the intermediate lines, which mark the Roman hours; and so might be used by the laity who followed the old octaval system, as by the clergy,

51 The name EADRIC, written over it, is probably that of some nobleman or prince, as it is not followed by me wrehte or anything equivalent; and there was a prince of this name in Sussex cotemporary with S. Wilfrith.
who adhered to the Roman use. With this, too, we must connect the fact, that even the clergy adopted most of the old tide-names, when they corresponded with certain hours, as undern for *tertia*, mid-dæg for *sexta*.

It seems to me most probable, that the Roman division of day-night was derived from the octaval system, by subdivision of the tides into thirds, because the Romans divided their night-time into four *vigiliae*, and each of these would be equal to three hours, or one tide. There was this difference, however, that the Romans began their computation of day when the sun was in the East point, which was the middle of *morgen-tid* of the Angles. So 7 A.M., (as we reckon it), and 7 P.M. completed the first hours of day and night respectively; and in accordance with this reckoning we understand the English Chronicle, recording an eclipse of the sun, A.D. 809, Aug. 16, "beginning at the fifth tide of day," and one of the moon, A.D. 800, Jan. 16, "at the
second tide of night,” as expressing 10 to 11 a.m., and 7 to 8 p.m. respectively.

The dial at S. Michael’s, Winchester, looks like a curious compromise between this system and the octaval. Its design is exactly the same as that at Warnford, and it seems to be of the same age, but the wall in which it is fixed is several centuries later. Each of the forenoon-quarter spaces is divided into three, so as to represent six hours, and the undern and mid-dæg lines are crossed as at Bewcastle and Bishopston, Edston, and Kirkdale; but the afternoon-quarters are halved, and so represent four stunds. This is so strange, that a doubt crossed my mind, whether the drawing, which Mr. J. G. Waller made for me in 1845, could be correct, I applied to my kind correspondent, the Rev. C. Collier of Winchester, and received from him a measured sketch of the divisional lines, showing them exactly as I have stated, and the spaces more regular than in Mr. Waller’s. I can only ascribe it to the inadvertence of the maker of this dial, that the cross-bar on the afternoon side is on the third line, instead of the middle one. He counted three spaces, I suppose, as he had done on the forenoon side, and made his mark unthinkingly. Possibly this dial may indicate a concurrence of halving and trithing, in the octaval system, like what we shall observe in the decimal.

Thus far all the dials we have had occasion to notice belong to the octaval system of time reckoning. We now come to consider another, very remarkable, class, belonging to the decimal system; the discovery of which in this country, I must say, has not a little surprised me.

The first of these to be noticed is at Swillington. I discovered it soon after the Winchester Congress, when my attention had been arrested by the Hampshire dials; but as
it did not present, like them, any ornamental features, I made neither sketch nor rubbing, for I was very far from re-
ognizing its importance at that time. The kindness of the rector, Rev. T. Dealtry, and the accuracy of our worthy Secretary and my very good friend Mr. Tomlinson, who visited and examined it with scrupulous care, on my behalf, have enabled me to supply an exact representation of it.

It was originally horizontal, but is now built into the south wall of a symmetrical and uniform church of the middle of the fourteenth century. Placing it as it would be when in use, we observe that the lines converge to a point a little below the actual centre; that those which would be intended to mark equinoctial sunrise and sunset, instead of being one straight line, at right angles to the meridian, are rudely drawn by hand, so as to strike the circumference on the left $\frac{3}{8}$ inch above, on the right $\frac{1}{4}$ inch below, their true places; that a line has been begun on the right, (which would not have struck the centre), but not completed; and that the continuation of the meridian line above the centre is not exactly straight. The dotted circle, divided into tenths, which I have drawn around it, shows that the three middle spaces above the equinoctial are nearly true, and that the equinoctial day-half of the dial would have exhibited five nearly equal divisions, if the line had been correctly traced. The three spaces on the right, below the equinoctial, together, exceed one such division by only $\frac{1}{8}$ inch, whilst those on the left exceed it by just an inch. Notwith-
standing all these irregularities, I think there can be no more doubt that this dial was intended to be what I have here represented, —that it was designed to show seven equal tenths of day-night, with those below the equinoctial line equally trithed, and to be used in a latitude where the sun rises at midsummer at 3.36 A.M., $^{52}$ which is almost exactly the case at Swilling-
ton,—than that the equinoctial and meridian lines were intended to be straight, and the circle

$^{52}$ I suppose these dials to have been made with reference to divisions of the horizon; the solstitial shadow of a per-
pendicular gnomon of course falls beyond that of one properly inclined.
true. The Emley moor dial, as compared with that at Aldbrough, presents irregularities even greater than these, but its design cannot be mistaken.

When Mr. C. Wetherby, in 1855, communicated an account of the very interesting Norman Church at Kirkburn, near Driffield, to the Yorkshire Architectural Society, he observed "on the buttress by the chancel door, about three feet from the ground, a circular dial about twelve inches across, divided into four equal parts, the two lower quadrants again divided each into five equal spaces; another somewhat different above the string-course; and a third on the porch." Soon after the publication of his memoir, this church was carefully restored; and comparison of the work, as it now stands, with Mr. Wetherby’s drawings, is perfectly satisfactory, as far as its architecture is concerned; but the dials on the buttress and the porch, necessarily removed during the reconstruction, have not been replaced as they were in 1855. On the porch there is none now; on the buttress there are still two, but these do not correspond with Mr. Wetherby’s sketches. One therefore is certainly lost, and that precisely the one which Mr. Wetherby particularly described, as having its lower quadrants each divided into five spaces. I cannot think that his statement as to this peculiarity is liable to suspicion of error; for the number of divisions at first observed could not fail to strike him as very remarkable, and would suggest careful re-examination; and he does not seem to have known of other examples of this class. I have therefore transferred to my Plate II. a copy of his sketch. As the circle and the meridian line are complete, this dial was probably originally horizontal. In the place which it is said to have occupied, there is now a fragment of a dial, which may have been found in the walls of the chancel or porch; and above the string-course there is one which I suppose to be what he saw on the porch. I shall notice both these in the sequel. That which he saw above the string-course cannot have been what is now placed there. It is possible that the divisional lines, on what he saw, might be so faint, that he overlooked them; and I fancy it may have belonged to the class which has occupied us so long; but he could not certainly have overlooked divisional lines so distinct, as the dial which is now there present, (represented in Plate III.). He did not, however, observe three small fragments of what
seem to have been dials, in the wall of the nave, but are too imperfect for proper classification.

On the semicircular dial at Old Byland, the lines which divide it into five equal spaces are all strongly scored, and each is marked by a cross-bar, (like the quarter lines elsewhere), except the horizontal line to the right; the lines which bisect each of these spaces are much thinner, except the mid-day line, which is as strong as the primary lines, and has a cross-bar, as they have; and the fifth space on the right is not subdivided. The omission of this line, and of the cross-bar, shows that the writing was done before the secondary lines and the cross-bars were scored. The horizontal line, which crosses the second space on the left, and what looks like the rune Dæg at the end of it, may be intended to mark Dæg-maël of the octaval system. These, and two other faint horizontal lines, are evidently additions to the original design. Rude as the execution is, not one of the lines is more than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch out of place.

A portable dial of this class was turned up by the plough, in 1816, within an ancient fortress at Cleobury Mortimer, in Shropshire. A figure of it, published in the "Archæologia Cambrensis," (3rd series, xiv., 446), was employed in the illustration of Mr. Du Noyer's memoir, and to him is due the credit of having first recognized its true character as a dial. Yet the illustration is unfortunately chosen; for it has two sides, one flat, the other convex; and certainly it would lie on the former, when in use. Both sides have dial lines, but the convex side is more regular than the flat one, which is the one chosen for the illustration. The kindness of its present owner, Dr. Whitcombe, of Birmingham, has afforded me opportunities of studying it carefully, and of presenting to my readers the accompanying illustrations.

It is made of shell limestone, and is pierced through from edge to edge. With it were found two disks, one of limestone, the other of sandstone, similarly pierced; so that I believe it was intended to be worn with them, suspended by a cord, as I have shown. On one of the beads is this inscription in runes, here written from left to right, but on the beads from right to left.

\[ \text{The lower part of the first rune is a little disfigured by the} \]

\[ \text{inrunes, here written from left to right, but on} \]

\[ \text{the beads from right to left.} \]
chipping away of the stone; the lower part of the fifth is defaced, but I restore it by the aid of the other disk. As the first belongs not to the Anglian futhorc, but rather to the Gothic, I must read the whole according to the values I have assigned to them in my "Runic Monuments of Kent," 53

CLAIA3 OUI.

The first four surely convey the name of the original owner of the fortress of Cleobury; the meaning of the others is not so clear; but such an inscription as this is sufficient to refer the antiquity of these relics to the fifth or sixth

53 Archæologia Cantiana, VIII. 185.
century, the epoch of the Teutonic conquest and gradual colonization of Britain, and their origin to Jutes or Goths rather than toAngles. The other bead being of softer stone, is more worn, and is broken; but I can faintly trace the fourth and fifth of the above runes upon it, probably the remains of the same inscription, but written in the opposite direction.

The dial is somewhat irregular; in fact it looks like a rough imitation of one more accurately made. The circle is not truly drawn, but we cannot doubt what is intended; neither can we doubt but that the line, from the indentation on the left to the centre, is intended to be continued by that from the centre to the indentation on the right. As it would be placed when in use, (in a direction opposite to that which is given by the illustration, intended to represent it as worn), the space above these lines is divided into ten, by lines more or less distinct; and in that below are two spaces, each equal to about two of the others, and a central line for adjustment to the meridian. The annexed diagram, I believe, correctly represents its intention. Thus we have, as at Swillington, seven out of ten divisions of day-night marked, and five of these halved as at Old Byland and Kirkburn.

Very remarkable are the eight little holes, pierced through the stone, seven forming an arc, and one outside of it. At first these seemed to me to be connected with the dial lines, and in this light I think Mr. Du Noyer regarded them. Still it seemed strange, that but one of them should exactly correspond to one of these lines, and be placed on the circle; besides that this idea would leave the eighth hole, (outside of the arc), wholly unaccounted for. The six holes at the other end of the stone led me to the discovery of their real intention; and in order to make this clear to my readers, I present another illustration, displaying in one view these and the seven, (it being impossible to take in the eighth).

The way in which the four holes are connected by lines suggested the thought of the constellation, known to our forefathers first as Woden's, afterwards as Ceorl's Wain. Then I saw that the two intermediate holes must represent
the pointers, as they are in a line with the meridian and the large central hole, and that the central hole itself must represent the polar star. Thus, then, I was led to identify the six holes at the end with $\delta, \gamma, \alpha, \beta, \gamma, \alpha, \beta$, of the Great Bear.

![Diagram of Yorkshire Dial]

Then the probability occurred that the eight holes must also represent a crescent of stars opposite to this constellation; and on the first clear night, I observed that $\beta$ of Pegasus,\[
\begin{align*}
Urs. \ maj. & \\
* & \\
* & \gamma \\
* & \beta \\
* & \delta \\
* & h \\
* & d \\
\beta \ Aurigae & \\
\beta \ Tauri & a \ Aurigae \\
\alpha \ Persei & \\
\gamma \ Andromedae & \\
\beta \ Andromedae & \\
\alpha \ Andromedae & \beta \ Pegasi
\end{align*}
\]
\(\alpha, \beta, \) and \(\gamma,\) of Andromeda, \(\alpha\) of Perseus, \(\alpha\) and \(\beta\) of Auriga, and \(\beta\) of Taurus, (the sixth of these being of the first magnitude, and all the rest of the second), remarkably correspond to them, and may well be imagined to have been combined, by our seafaring forefathers, into a constellation, known by them as “the Ship.” The correspondence is at least as close as any representations of constellations on ancient monuments are with what they are intended for; and, if the stars in the sky seem to verge more to the left than the holes in the stone, and the proportionate distances be not quite exact, the limited extent of the surface, and the rude execution of this little dial in other respects, must be taken into consideration.

In these dials we seem to have evidence, that two at least of the Teutonic peoples, the Jutes and the Danes, were acquainted with the Hindu decimal division of day-night. The Jutes led the van in the great invasion of Britain, A.D. 428; and, in the eventual partition, Kent, Wight, and a part of Hampshire remained to them. In my “Conquest of Britain,” I have given my reasons for believing that their earliest settlement under Horsa and Hencgest was in the West Riding of Yorkshire; and in this county, which eventually became Anglian, ornaments and jewellery are occasionally found, which seem, like those of Kent and Wight, to attest the superior civilization of the Jutes. Not more remarkable than these discoveries would be that of a dial of Jutish use in this district. Such I think was that at Swillington, which with the kindred example from Cleobury Mortimer, I am inclined to refer to the earliest Teutonic antiquity of this country. The distinct trithing of two of the divisions at Swillington is evidence of knowledge of the complete Hindu system, whilst the halving of the divisions on the Kirkburn, Old Byland, and Cleobury dials, show a more natural, and possibly earlier, system of subdivision.

The districts, which the Jutes once occupied on the Continent were occupied by the Danes at a later period; and, as the Old Byland dial appears to be the work of a Dane, it may be supposed that the Danes continued in Denmark the decimal system of time-reckoning, which they found in use there, and did not relinquish it all at once, when they were settled in England; whilst the Norwegians continued in Norway the more ancient octaval system, which they found
in use there. Thus, besides the octaval system, still in partial use in Hindustan and Burmah, we seem to gain a glimpse of two successive developments of the decimal system, one by halving, the other by trithing, both preserved by Teutonic peoples, and the latter by the Hindus generally; and whilst the octaval system, which Angles as well as Celts followed, has been continued down to the present century by the Norwegians, I think we have reason for believing that the decimal system was in use amongst the Jutes, and was adopted by the later Danes.

But possibly the earlier Danes had another system of time-reckoning. In my "Anglo-Saxon Sagas," I have shown the probability, that Scyld, an ancestor of the Hrothgar of the lay of Beowulf, effected a settlement on the coast of what are now Durham and Northumberland, in the latter half of the fourth century; that Shilbottle, in Northumberland, bears his name, (Scyldes bol "Scyld's palace").

The people whom Hrothgar ruled are called Danes; and, in the famous rune-lay, the Seegas seem to be named as a family of Danish race. Within 4 miles of N. Shields, at Wallsend,—Sege-dunum of the "Notitia Imperii," originally, I think, Seegadun, "fortress of Secgas,"—there was found, some years ago, a very remarkable horizontal dial arrangement, very like what I have imagined may have once been in common use. It consisted of a Roman altar, 2ft. 8in. long, 1 ft. 4 in. broad, not upright, but lying on its back, and surrounded by a circle of twelve stones, each 12 inches high and about 9 thick. These stones were roughly scabbled by a pick; and in the centre of the altar there is a rough circular perforation quite through it, from which radiate twelve rudely incised lines. There is no doubt but that these lines, and this perforation, are much later than the formation of the altar; that the altar was converted to the purpose which these were intended to subserve, that of holding steady the gnomon, (partly fixed in the ground, perhaps), of a horizontal dial, by a people other than they who made and dedicated it; nor can this work have been much later than the abandonment of Britain by the Romans, for their money was still in circulation, and some of

54 Ing wes ærest Ing was first mid East-Denum among East Danes gesewen Secgum seen by Seegas.

There is an Ingoe, called after a person of this name, about 16 miles from Wallsend.
their coins were deposited beneath the altar, and many of the surrounding stones, as coins have been deposited in the foundation of buildings for many ages past, and are still. If I am right, as to the settlement of Scyld and his Danes in this district, the erection of this dial may be referred to them; and the most remarkable fact connected with it is this, that it exhibits the old Chaldæan duodecimal division of day-night into twelve kazbu, not the Roman of twenty-four hours. The irregularity of the radiations on the central stone would be of no consequence, for the shadow of the gnomon would cover three, perhaps four, of them at a time. The surrounding stones, only, would serve as time-marks.

Quite recently, (Oct. 12), the Rev. J. T. Fowler has discovered a fine dial of this class, built into the wall of the south aisle of the very interesting Norman Church, at Pittington, near Durham. It exhibits distinctly six divisions of day-time. It will be observed that the mid-day line has a cross-bar; that each of the lines between it and the equinoctial has a dot at about two-thirds of its length; and that these and the mid-day line have each a little square at its extremity. This is a very remarkable feature. I think it will be admitted, that we have here a reminiscence of a fashion of dialling, (of which the Wallsend example is a relic), in which the time-marks were blocks of stone arranged in a circle around the gnomon.

Three of our Yorkshire dials present twelve divisions of the day-time. That at Weaverthorpe is particularly interesting. The church, built soon after the Conquest, has rather the characteristics of the earlier time, than of the Norman æra, being destitute of every feature of Norman art,
save the forms of the capitals of the engaged piers of the doorways, and exhibiting only the simplest plan, tower, nave, and chancel. Instead of four divisions trithed, as at Bewcastle and Bishopston, the dial has six divisions halved; for every second line has a crossbar; and so it seems to be related to the Wallsend type, and connected with the old Chaldaean system. As the work of a Winchester man, it must represent a system in use amongst the Saxon family of the colonists of Britain, if it has any representative value at all; and one well known, and very remarkable, fact in our history, renders it very probable that it has such value.

When our great Ælfræed made his vow to devote the half of his time to the exclusive service of God, and darkness by night and frequent clouds by day made dials useless for continuous regulation of time, he caused wax candles of equal weight and length to be made, whereof six, lighted in succession, and protected from draughts of air by lanterns of horn, would burn through the whole day-night; and each of these had twelve inch-long spaces marked upon it. Here then was a division of day-night into six parts, each equal to four of our hours; and each part subdivided into twelve spaces, each equal to twenty of our minutes, (the smallest space of time of which our records make mention.) We see at once that, whilst this system is quite distinct from the Roman, which the clergy followed, its primary division corresponds exactly to the Chaldaean ennun spaces, each of two kazbu, whilst of its subdivisional spaces, each is equal to twenty minutes of our time, half of those I have deduced from the Book of Enoch. This also comes from Winchester, the West-Saxon metropolis, about seventy years earlier than our dial.

Mr. George Frank, of Kirkby Moorside, has recently discovered a fragment of a dial built into a window-splay of the lately restored church there. Unfortunately it has been chiselled all over to make it match the new work; and although the principal divisional lines still remain, (the central one distinguished from the others by being carried beyond the outer arc), the secondary lines have been obliterated, with the exception of one, which is as faint as if it had been simply cut in with a knife point. The smooth surface of the stone, however, leaves all the lines quite distinct. By completing the semi-circle, we see that
it was divided into six spaces, and although the first divisional line on the left is \( \frac{1}{2} \)-inch out of place, the inaccuracy of the rest in no case exceeds \( \frac{1}{3} \). The slender secondary line marks off a space, almost exactly one-third of the larger; and so, if it had been complete, we should have had a dial of the system I have deduced from the Book of Enoch (thirty-six divisions for the day-night), as necessary to establish a correspondence between the twelve points of the horizon, and the proportional durations of day and night.

To the same class as this, belongs the fragment of a dial on the lower stage of the chancel buttress at Kirkburn. We have no means of judging whether it was originally horizontal like the others, or vertical; the lines converging to a point \( \frac{1}{2} \)-inch beyond the present edge of the stone, so that even the semicircle is imperfect, as in the last noticed example. I have tried in vain to reconcile the angles formed by these lines with those of the octaval, or decimal systems. In fact, the lines which are most distinct divide each quadrant into three spaces, nearly equal thirds on the left, and I presume intended to be so on the right. Then there are remains, more or less distinct, of other lines subdividing these spaces, and the number of subdivisions appears to have been three in each, as above; but the inaccuracies are so great, that I do not consider this example worth the cost of engraving.

The original home of the author of the astronomic sections of the Book of Enoch, could not be far removed from what was the home of the Teutonic races, in the earliest period to which we can trace their history; so that they might well have brought this tradition with them, in their migration westward.

There are no grounds for determining whether the two following, which complete the series of our dials, belong to the Bewcastle and Bishopstorn class, or to the Weaverthorpe; but I should be inclined to refer them to the former.

The dial at Marton, for rubbings of which I am indebted to Mr. George Frank and the Rev. J. R. Lunn, — a relic of a former church, now preserved in the vestry of the present one, — is very rudely executed, and has no features of particular interest. Its fragmentary form precludes a decision whether it was vertical or horizontal; I think the latter.

That at Kirkburn, above the stringcourse of the buttress,
was probably horizontal. It has clearly twelve divisions of day-time, but no marks distinctive of particular lines. It is a very remarkable fact, that the walls of this church should have preserved so many dials belonging to different systems, as if some person had once dwelt in the village, who made those different systems a particular study, and framed all these dials, for they seem to be of one age.

Last of all, I must acknowledge my obligation to the Rev. J. T. Fowler, whose other valuable contributions I have noticed above, for rubbings and casts of two little dials at Bottesford, Lincolnshire. They seem to be of one class. The more perfect, here represented, has twenty-four divisions of day-night, and the day hours halved.

I believe that the octaval system of time-division is the origin of that predilection for the number eight, which characterized the Angles; and of that octonary scale of numeration which must have preceded the decenary, and was arranged on the principles which the decenary continued, thus:—

1, 2, &c. to 8, 1, 2, &c. to 10,
\begin{align*}
1+8, &\quad 2+8, \quad 7+8, \quad 1+10, \quad 2+10, \quad 9+10, \\
2\times8, &\quad 3\times8, \quad 8\times8, \quad 2\times10, \quad 3\times10, \quad 10\times10, \\
2\times8\times8, 3\times8\times8, &\quad 8\times8\times8; \quad 2\times10\times10, 3\times10\times10, \quad 10\times10\times10.
\end{align*}

It appears very probable that *hund* was originally $8 \times 8$ or 64, because it is prefixed to the first of the decenary series which follows 64, and to five others after it; *hund-seofontig, -eahhtatig, -nigontig, -teontig, -enlufontig, -twelftig*; and stops there, because it is met by another, properly "hundred," $2 \times 8 \times 8$ or 128, which is "the hundred" to this day in some markets. Only thus can
I account for this number; and only thus can I understand \textit{centuria=two hundred}, in Ælfric's Glossary,—\textit{centuria} being meant for the "hundred," equal to \textit{two hundred}, $2 \times 64$. Hence the frequent recurrence of the factor 8 in our tables of weights and measures; 8 pints 1 gallon, 8 gallons 1 bushel; 16 ounces 1 pound, 16 pounds 1 stone, 16 stones 1 wey (Suffolk measure of dairy produce);\textsuperscript{55} &c.; traces of a more complete system, which prevailed before any necessity had arisen, of accommodating native to foreign scales.

To this enumeration of the eight points of the horizon may also be traced the origin of our present nomenclature of numerals. The true idea of this origin seems to be this:—that the names, as we now have them, were progressive rather than collective; that they were suggested by the ordinal rank, either of the days of the week, or of the points of the horizon; and I prefer the latter view. For comparison of the ordinal numbers above \textbf{iii} with the cardinals, in the whole group of the Aryan languages, shews that, either they are the same, (as in Old Slavonic \textit{pyaty}, "fifth" and "five," \textit{shesty}, "sixth" and "six," &c.), or the cardinals are ordinals of another form, or abridged from ordinals, either actually existing, or to be inferred from analogy. These ordinals are formed by the aid of precisely the same elements as the comparison of adjectives. These elements are, the addition to the stem of a word signifying "advance," for the comparative degree; and the prefixing, or occasional suffixing, a demonstrative stem, (\textit{ma}, \textit{na}, or \textit{ta}), to the comparative augment, for the superlative.\textsuperscript{56} But when we have separated these elements from the ordinals, and from the derivative cardinals, there is still a residuum, and this also must have had a meaning. In the numerals from \textbf{ii} to \textbf{vi} inclusive, the primitive elements all have the sense of "going"; in \textbf{vii} the religious element appears; and in \textbf{viii} "completeness," "perfection," is attained. I suppose that these primitive elements did duty for an age; and that, eventually, when their original meaning was forgotten, they

\textsuperscript{55} I omit the \textit{quart}, \textit{i.e.}, "fourth" because its name shows that it is derived by division of the gallon. So also I omit the \textit{clove} = 8 pounds, because its name clearly implies division of the stone, (\textit{clefand} "to cleft").

\textsuperscript{56} In a memoir on this subject, prepared for presentation to the Royal Irish Academy, I have given evidence of sixteen different forms of comparison in the Aryan languages, and of the identity of numeral ordinal forms with most of them.
were graced with additions which were but reproductions of the same idea.

The ordinal of \( i \), the only numeral which does not enter into this examination, affords examples parallel to what I am speaking of. The Sanscrit pra-thama is an abridged superlative form, still further abridged in the Gothic fru-ma; the primitive element being pra, “before.” The Gothic fru-ma became the base of frum-ist by the addition of another superlative form, -ista. The Greek has \( \pi\rho\omega\tau\alpha\tau\eta \) abridged \( \pi\rho\alpha\tau\alpha \), contracted \( \pi\rho\omega\tau\eta \); and this became the base of \( \pi\rho\omega\tau\leftarrow\eta \). So also, to anticipate my argument and take the numeral \( vi \) for example, I imagine the process was:—

1. the primitive shu “to go”; 2. the ordinal shv-ashtha, abridged sh-ashtha; 3. the cardinal sh-ash.\(^57\)

Let us now examine the numerals from \( ii \) to \( iv \).

II. The Lithuanian an-tra, Gothic an-thara, Slavonic v-tory and Latin sec-undu, are derived from bases distinct from those of the cardinals; the three first, with the Greek \( \delta\epsilon\upsilon\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron \), are comparatives, formed by tara, from \( \tau\iota\omicron \), “to go”; “to pass”; the fourth sec-undu is a superlative, with which we shall meet again in the sequel; so also is the Sanscrit dvi-tiya, formed by \( \gamma\alpha \), “to go,” with \( \tau\alpha \) prefixed. I connect the \( v \) in the Slavonic ordinal with \( \upsilon\alpha \) “like,” and the Latin sec is of course “to follow.” The common base of

\(^57\) Whilst these sheets are passing through the press, the extremely interesting discovery of Old Cumbrian numerals, partly in Yorkshire, and partly in the New England States of Maine and Connecticut, (the subject of several communications to the Athenæum, Sept., Oct. and Nov.), comes most opportunely to illustrate my theory in many respects. I shall refer to them under the following numbers:—

1. Mr. Sewall’s list, Wiscasset, Maine.
3. Mr. Westwood’s, heard in South Yorkshire, or Staffordshire.
4. Mr. Bradley’s, heard in the neighbourhood of Huddersfield.
5. Mrs. Tomlinson’s, Rathmell Workhouse, near Settle.
6. Mr. Ellis’ sheep scorings in Yorkshire dales.

The prevalence of the suffixed -tara from \( \tau\iota\omicron \) is very remarkable: to-ther iii, fi-ther iv, in 1; tu-thery iii, fe-thery iv, say-ther or hay-ther vi, lay-ther vii, co-ther or quo-

vii, day-ther ix, in 2; te-
thery iii, fe-thery iv, i-ther vi, la-ther vii, co-ther viii, qua-

thar (?) ix, in 3; te-thera iii, fe-

thera iv, in 4; pat-tera iv, in 5; te-thera iii, me-thera or e-thera iv, cot-tera viii, in 6.

The suffix in a-vera or na-vera viii, and ca-vera ix, of Mr. Bradley’s list, must be referred to the root vri.

Sah-jis vi, and lah-jis vii, in 6, differ from say-ther and lay-ther, in 2, only in preferring the root jesh “to go.”

I suspect that Mrs. Tomlinson’s memory may have failed her with regard to the words for \( ii \) and \( iii \), or that she might hear them imperfectly at first. Every other list suggests that peina should be tea; and tara for para would be in harmony with all the other Aryan languages. But we must be very cautious in substituting, what we think ought to be, for what is.
the Sanscrit dv-âu, Zend, dv-a, Lithuanian dw-i, Sclavonic dva, Greek δβ-ω and Latin du-o, Gothic tw-a, and Irish d-a is the primitive Chaldæan and Sanscrit du, “to go”; and the Sanscrit dv-âu is itself a comparative ordinal, formed by the addition of ava, “away.”

The Hebrew correspondent of this numeral is רש, and the old Egyptian is sen, which also means “to go,” “to pass.”

III. In all the Aryan languages the base of this number is tri, “to go”; this has long been recognized. The Sanscrit and Irish have feminine forms tisri and teora; in both the primitive feminine t is prefixed; one is formed by sri, “to go,” the other by vri, “to prefer.” The Sanscrit tri-tiya, Zend, thri-tiya, Old Sclavonic tre-tiy, Latin ter-tiu, and Gothic thri-dya, ordinals, are formed like dvi-tiya; the Greek τρι-τατο (abridged τρι-το), and the Welsh tri-tid, like πρό-τατο.

The old Egyptian has shmt, shmnt; the insertion of n shows that t is not radical, so that it is to be analysed shm-nt. Shm means “to go”; and -nt corresponds to -undu and its correlates in the Aryan languages. Another form is chm-t, which may be connected with the Sanscrit hamm, “to go.”

In the Hebrew ו-ל, וב is to be referred to the old Egyptian sl or sr, Sanscrit sal or sri; the formative ו is ash, which we shall notice under v and vi.

IV. This numeral groups the Aryan languages thus, with regard to its primitive elements:—

a. Sanscrit chat, Zend chath, Lithuanian ket, Sclavonic cheth, Latin quat, Irish ceth;

b. AEolic πετ, Welsh pet, Gothic fid;

c. Attic and Doric τετ, (so also Ionic, but τ assimilated to suffix);

d. Another AEolic form πις, and Cornish pes.

58 One of the ablest of Egyptian scholars, Mr. Renouf, first called my attention, some years ago, to the identity of many Egyptian and Aryan roots and words. Some of the Hebrew numerals are confessedly identical with the Egyptian. Assyrian scholars, such as Mr. Sayce, do not hesitate in comparing Hebrew words with Akkadian or Proto-Chaldæan; and, in a communication to the “Zeitschrift für Ägyptische Sprache,” I have had occasion to notice similar correspondences, Akkadian and Teutonic. Those I cite in the text are not mere verbal resemblances. They extend to the principles which dictated the choice of words for the expression of ideas.

59 Here we must recognize the value of the Old Cumbrian te-thera, (with its variants), as compared with τι-sri and te-ora. It has been well remarked that these lists probably contain feminine forms, since the numerals were used for counting sheep, the words for which are feminine in the Celtic tongues, as in others of the Aryan family.
But, with regard to the additions it is otherwise:—

a. In the Greek τέτ-ταπ and τέτ-(τ)αρτο, the formative is tri;

β. In the Sanscrit feminine chat-asri, and the Ionic τέσ-σαρπ, it is sri;

γ. In the Sanscrit chat-vara and chat-urtha, Zend chath-vara, Lithuanian ket-uri and ket-wirta, Slavonic chet-verty, Latin quat-uor and q(ua)t-artu, Gothic fid-wor, Welsh pet-uar and pet-uerid, Cornish pes-war and pes-were it is vri;

d. The Slavonic chet-yry, Æolic πισ-υπ, and Irish ceth-ir, seem to borrow the root ir, "to go."

The roots path, pis, pes, in Sanscrit; bes, chet, tat, in old Egyptian; all have the sense "to go." In Sanscrit chat is "to abscond."

The Egyptian numeral fte, ftu, aftu, is identical with pet, fid. I connect the Proto-Chaldaean arba, and the Hebrew בֵּבָה בֵּבָה, with arb, rabh, raph,⁶⁰ "to go"; the first and last have also the sense "to kill," and riph is "to hurt."

The final _pagination missing_ in this, vii, and ix, I connect with ikh, "to go."

I take these numerals first, because I think that they and i were first applied to the four original quarters of the heavens, in the order of the course of the sun; and in this application I observe the following very remarkable coincidences, suggesting derivative senses.

I. "East" and morning," pra; the primitive element of pra-thama "first" and of pra-anch "eastern." This latter must also have meant "day-break," and the adverb prâk refers to that time.

II. "South" and "full day," dv; to be compared with dev "to shine," div "day," and the rather if we take into account deu and diu, the Greek, Welsh, Briton and Cornish forms of the numeral.

III. "West" and "evening," tri; applied to the end of day, the fitness of the meanings of this radical, "to pass over," "to hasten," "to fulfil," is evident.

IV. "North" and "night," chat; applied to this quarter we see how this came to have the sense of "hiding" in Sanscrit, parallel to the Hebrew יְהַב; and how the secondary

⁶⁰ This I find in rabh-asat, "speed," formed like the equivalent tar-as (from tri.)
senses of arb, raph, riph are parallel to the Sanscrit nakta "killed," čarvari "hurtful," and Old English scatha, names of "night."

In this numeral,—alone, amongst the Turanian languages, which have formed their first four independently,—the Akkadian or primitive Chaldean approaches the Hebrew. Besides san or sana for iv, it has arba; but this must have fallen into disuse very early, for it only appears in connexion with the quarters of the horizon, "the four regions," arda arba.

We will now take the numerals v to viii.

V. Of this we have two distinct primitive elements:—

a. The Sanscrit, Zend, Lithuanian, Sclavonic, Greek, Dacian, Welsh, Cornish, and Breton, have p, to which the Gothic f corresponds as above; and pi is "to go" in Sanscrit;

b. The Latin and Irish have cu, and a primitive ku is represented by the Old English ga, Modern go.61

These are augmented by:—

a. The root amb in the Greek π-εμπε from π-εμπτο, Gothic f-imf from f-imfhta, Welsh p-imp from p-imphet, Cornish p-ymp and Breton p-emp, (the hardening of the labial being due to the following t of the ordinal);

b. The root anch in the Sanscrit p-anchan and p-anchnama, Zend p-ancha, Lithuanian p-enki and p-enkta, Latin qu-inque and qu-in(e)tu, Irish co-i(n)c and co-i(n)ced;

c. The root raph in the Dacian p-rope;62

d. The root ukh (hardened) in the Zend ordinal p-ugdha;

e. The root ya in the Slavonic p-yaty.

In Egyptian this numeral was te or ti, to be compared with the Sanscrit tu or du, as this language had no d.

In Hebrew it was ו-ש, of which ש has been compared above with the Sanscrit hamm, and the augment ו with ash.

This numeral, (most probably as counting the fingers of the hand), appears to have been a basis of numeration in some branches of the Aryan family. The most remarkable

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61 Thus kuj is our O. E. gauk "cuckoo."

62 Пентєфіллос, Ρωμαίοι κυκεφαλούμενοι, Γάλλοι περιπέφυλα, Δάκοι προπέφυλα, Dioscorides iv, 42. Leuss, (Gromm: Celt: 325), calls particular attention to this Dacian word prope. According to Strabo the Dacian language was that of the Thraces and Getes.
indication of this is the fact, that the *beithluisnion*, the ancient Irish order of sounds, is divided into groups of five characters each, the characters in each group consisting of scores, one to five successively; and that, in the group which represents the right hand, | || || || ||, the phonetic values h d t c q(cu) are the initials of haon “one,” da “two,” teora “three,” cethir “four,” cuinc “five,” respectively. Amongst the lists of Old Cumbrian numerals, Mr. Sewall’s presents a perfect system of numbering by fives; and, although the others have the numbers from vi to xi independent, all retain this system from x to xx. In the Turanian languages i to v are formed independently, but vi is always formed from iii.

VI. Fortunately for our comparison, we have the primitive name of this numeral, and the compound derivatives, side by side. In the numeral sho-daça, “sixteen,” and in the compounds, sho-dant, “six-toothed,” and sho-dha, “sixfold,” we have sho, originally shu, “six”; whence the ordinal sh-ashtha and the cardinal sh-ash, for shv-ashtha and shv-ash.\(^{63}\)

In Irish we have se, “six,” and the ordinal se-is-ed, a full superlative form, as in sh-ashtha.

The Coptic has exactly parallel forms, so and sos for “six”; to the latter correspond the ancient sas, and the Hebrew 장; so that there cannot be a doubt of the identity of the final ظ with the Sanscrit ṣh, as in י long & י. The Arabic and Ṭḥ[e]ṭ[ocr] yṣ mb, and the Berber ṣe-d-is, further illustrate the distinctness of the elements, prefixing the ι, correspondent of tha, instead of suffixing, as in sh-ash-tha & se-is-ed. The Coptic, too, has another form, ta-se.

In Zend we havecsv-as for shv-ash, cs for sh, as in the Greek -εξ, Latin -ex and -extu, Old English -ix and ixta, for -ash and -asitha\(^{64}\); and just as the Greek -εκτο drops the s, so does the Welsh in both elements of the name of this numeral, chw-ech.

Now su, in Coptic, is the ordinal complement of the numer-ation of the days of the month; and, if other ordinal formatives have the sense of “advance,” analogy suggests that this would be no exception, although the language itself does not furnish that sense of the word independently. But

\(^{63}\) In the Old Cumbrian say-ther and sah-jis, the suffixes are each equivalent to -ash.

\(^{64}\) The Greek usually represents sh by x; in Old English it is most frequently represented by sc, though here certainly by x, i.e. cs.
here the Ethiopic intensive נָבָא, "to go along," proves the sense "to go" for the simple נָב; שֻׁנֶה שֻׁנֶה is used provincially amongst us for driving cattle; and our earliest Yorkshire poet has preserved for us one trace of a similar word,—**thonne ic forth scio, "when I forth go."** With this must be connected the Sanscrit su.

In the Turanian languages, as I have said, this numeral was formed from **iii**; the day and night being kept distinct, and the four quarters of the horizon being subdivided, each into three spaces, the day had six of these, and the last **kazbu** of the afternoon quarter, as of the forenoon, was the third. Hence with them the number **vi**, (the second **iii**), became the basis of numeration.

VII. In the Sanscrit **sap-tan** and **sap-tama**, Lithuanian cardinal **sep-tyni**, Latin **sep-tem** and **sep-timu**, Gothic and O.H.G. **sib-un**, O.E. **seof-on**, Hebrew נָבָא, and Egyptian **sef-ech**, the primitive element is **sap** "to worship." In these, then, we see a departure from the principle, which has been followed so far. If the numerals were first devised with reference to the days of the week, this would be the term, connected with the sacred character of the last day amongst the Aryan and Semitic nations; and the sacred character of the numeral would result therefrom. If, on the other hand, the points of the horizon were contemplated, we can readily understand how a numeral, formed on the same principles as the foregoing, might give way to one which expressed the sacred character, and eventually disappear in these languages. Traces of such numerals we find in other Aryan tongues. In the Zend **hap-ta** and **hap-tatha** and the Greek επί-τα and εμ-δομο, the variation **hap** can scarcely be accounted by the principle of phonetic changes, since the Greek has the root σεβ corresponding with **sap**. 'Επι, however, is "to follow," and the employment of this root would be parallel to that of **sec** in the Latin **sec-undu**. To this latter may be referred the Lithuanian ordinal **sek-ma**, and the Old Frisian **siug-un** and **siug-unda**. The Irish **sech-t** represents **sep-t**, (as in **socht** "silence" = Lat. **sopit-us**), for the Irish excluded **p** from their phonetic system, until S. Patrick introduced the alphabet amongst them. I will leave aside the question, whether the Old Sclavonic **se-dmy**, (cardinal and ordinal), the Welsh **sei-th**, Cornish **sy-th**, Breton **sei-z**, are to be considered as corruptions of
one or other of those roots, or representatives of one altogether distinct, (si “to bind). The Old Cumbrian lay-ther, la-ther, lah-jis, are probably connected with the root langh, “to go.”

In this numeral, first of the series, we notice a resemblance to the Aryan languages, amongst those of the Turanian group. Thus the Ostiak sabet or tabet may be compared with the Sanscrit, first Lithuanian form, Latin and Teutonic; the Tshuvash siece, Estonian seice, Fin seice-män, with the second Lithuanian, and Old Frisian; the Uigur sat with the Old Slavonic; and the Vogul sin, the Tsheremis sim, Mordvin sise, Zyrian siz-im, and Akkadian sesna, with the Celtic sise, with the Celtic forms. It seems as if the Turanians had borrowed these from neighbours; but this would be after the latter had extended their series of numeration to x.

VIII. Açiti, “eighty,” has shown us that açî must have been an early Sanscrit form of this numeral,—aç, “to attain,” with the addition of ī, “to go,”—abridged from an ordinal aç-īta. This is the climax of the system, and signifies, as applied to a point of the horizon, “attained,” “complete”; and girî, “summit,” another name for “eight,” seems to convey a similar idea.

The correspondence between aç, as the number of the North-east point, and the Sanscrit aicana, and the Old English uhta with its variants, is as remarkable as those above noted between the four first numerals and the primary quarters.

When “eight” ceased to be the limit, and the decenary scale was adopted, I believe that ash was preferred for this numeral, on the old principle of “advance.” This has maintained its ground in the Sanscrit ash-tâu and ash-tama, Zend as-ta, Lithuanian asz-tuni and asz-ma, and Slavonic os-my; whilst the Greek, Latin, Teutonic, and Celtic languages have adhered to earlier forms derived from aç.

A correspondence, similar to that above noted between the name of the numeral, and those of the points of the horizon and the tides of day-night, may be remarked between the Sanscrit sama, samana, sima, meaning “complete,” “full,” “whole,” and the Coromandel designations of the eighths of day-night; nor can we exclude from our comparison the derivatives samanta, “universal,” “limitative,” “a leader,” and siman, “boundary,” “limit.” For “eight” the Hebrew
has שמא, and the Coptic shemun. Neither language has anything to explain it; but the identity of many Egyptian and Aryan roots and words, besides what has gone before, justifies us in accepting the light which we here derive from the Sanscrit. The n does not appear to be radical, any more than it is in samana, for; (though present in the Hebrew שמא), it is wanting in the Coptic plural form shemme. The equivalence of aç and sam on the one hand, and the resemblance of shemun and shemme to sam, on the other, cannot be accidental.

Further, the name of the Egyptian city Shemun, the city of Thoth,—there worshipped as God of the winds,—is expressed ideographically, on the monuments, by or , and therefore meant “eight,” and must have been the same in the most ancient times as it is to-day. On the monuments, however, we do not find the phonetic expression shemun; but, instead thereof, we have sesennui for “eight.” This was the designation of a gang of eight baboons, especially honoured at Shemun; a baboon was the emblem of this divinity; and these eight were personifications of him and of the winds, for sen is “to blow,” and sesen “to cause to blow.” They are also represented as adoring Num, the god of the four regions, and of the winds, but especially of the north wind, in pairs, on either side of him, as if awaiting his orders. In this scene he appears with four rams’ heads looking different ways; and an epitome of his image, a cross of which each limb terminates in a ram’s head with two horns, was an ideograph of “eight.” Undoubtedly Shemun was a synonym of Sesennui; and the ancient name of these apes must have been something like shemu, for the Romans expressed the name which they first heard, when the animal was introduced to them, by simia. In hieroglyphics, however, we have only aan, aani, ani, and in Coptic en; but other meanings of the early an and of the later en, eini, are “like,” “to rule,” and “a part of the day,” exactly parallel to the different applications of sama, &c. Besides all this, when we connect the fact, that Num, the god of the four winds, was the god of the north wind especially, with the Hindu name of the northern elephant, sarvabhauma, we must be convinced that the Egyptians had originally the same divisions of the horizon as the primitive Aryans, and that the northern dwarfs have their correspondents in these African apes.
Let us now devote a few words to the remaining numerals.  

IX. When the Hindus divided the horizon into ten regions, and the day-night into as many corresponding spaces, it would seem as if the decenary scale of numeration followed, two numbers being necessarily added to the eight. To the first of these the idea of "newness" was naturally attached; and in all the Aryan languages, except Lithuanian and Slavonic, the words for "nine" convey this idea; Sanscrit **nav-an**, Zend **nav-a**, Greek εὐ-νε, Latin **nov-em**, Gothic **ni-un**, Irish **no-in**, &c. In the two excepted languages, the initial element of the name of this numeral seems to be a recurrence to the source whence **dva** and **dwi** were derived, —**dew-yni** and **dev-yat**,°⁵—still adhering to the idea of "advance." The Old Egyptian language had two words to express this number, **paut** and **psit**; the Coptic has retained the latter only. **Paut** conveys the idea of "renewal," "new moon," and so is parallel to the Aryan series. **Psit** means "light," and its adaptation to this numeral may perhaps be explained by the fact, that the first tide of a new day, the new birth of the Sun-god, was also ninth with reference to the eight tides of the former. So also the Hebrew יָנֵנ, inexplicable by the Hebrew language, may be connected with the Sanscrit **tvish**, "to shine," (v dropped, as in the Irish **da**, Greek **dis** and **dodeka**, compared with the Sanscrit **dva**, **dvis**, **dvādaça**); the final v to be accounted for as in יָנֵם and יָנֶש.

X. The Sanscrit **daça** is a relic of the octonary scale of numeration, **d-aça** for **dv-aça**, 2+8, parallel to **dvā-daça**, 2+10, of the decenary. The Zend **d-asa** by the side of **as-ta**, "eight," shows this with equal clearness; in the other languages this resemblance disappears.

The Sanscrit has another name for this numeral, **diç**, also applied to the divisions of the horizon, apparently parallel to what has been observed with regard to **aç**. As the root of our O.E. **tīd** it has been noticed already. Traces of another still, — **lif** in the Teutonic languages, **lik** in the Lithuanian,—preserved only as compounded with "one" and "two" in the names of "eleven" and "twelve," (**ain-lif**, **twa-lif**, &c.), may be noticed as illustrative of the origin of the Uigur **lava**, Tsheremis **lu**, Vogul **luseju**, Lapp **lokke**, amongst the

°⁵ Some of the Old Cumbrian forms of this number resemble the Lithuanian and Slavonic,—**day-ther**, **de-bera**, **do-va**, **do-vera**.
Turanian group; whilst the Zyrian das and Magyar tiz appear to be connected with the Zend, Lithuanian, and Old Slavonic forms. In all the Turanian languages “eight” and “nine” are formed from “ten.” “Ten” they probably borrowed from the Aryas, and they combined it with “six” to form their scale of numeration; \(10 \times 6, \text{soss}; 10 \times 6 \times 10, \text{ner}: 10 \times 6 \times 10 \times 6, \text{sar}.

Whilst I regret my inability to treat this most interesting branch of my subject with the fulness of illustration which it requires, within the necessary limits of the present memoir, (already extended, I am afraid, to inordinate length), I trust I have said enough to establish a strong probability for my theory: that the early fathers of our race, in the morning of time, and in their primitive Caucasian home, divided the horizon into four quarters, beginning with the East, and arranged their first computation of day-night time, and a system of numeration, (the earliest that it is possible for us now to trace), in accordance therewith; that they afterwards halved these divisions, adding four intermediate points to the original four, adapting to them a new series of numerals, subdividing accordingly their spaces of day-night, and making eight their basis of numeration; that the Akkadians trithed instead of halving the quarters, thus obtaining six divisions of day-time and six of night, and adopted six as their basis of numeration; that later still a decimal division of the horizon and of time was devised, necessitating an addition to the series of numerals, the foundation of that scale of numeration which has superseded the others, and now prevails universally. During the lapse of time which these changes occupied, I believe that the Akkadian and Semitic races were in close neighbourhood to, and correspondence with, the Aryans; so that, when they separated, the knowledge of these different systems might form part of their common tradition, and each race could follow that which they preferred, modifying it by subdivision according to their convenience. That the octaval and decimal systems of day-night division are in use to this day in different parts of Hindustan, is a fact that has been recognized for many years now; that not only these, but the duodecimal also, were in use simultaneously, amongst the different families of the Teutonic race who colonized Britain,—the octaval belonging peculiarly to the Angles, the decimal to the Jutes
(probably) and the later Danes, the duodecimal to the earlier Danes and the Saxons; and that each of these systems was subdivided by halving and trithing; are facts still more extraordinary, now for the first time revealed by the evidence of these dials.

ADDENDA.

I have had occasion, in the foregoing pages, to notice widely diffused ancient traditions, which localized heaven, and the throne of God, in the North. A remnant of such a tradition, as late as A.D. 1398, appears in the following passage of William of Langland’s admonition to Richard II. (III. 352):

Our sire in his se above the vijne sterris,
i.e.: God on his throne, above Woden’s (or Ceorl’s) wain.

The word aether occurs no where but in this passage of Ælfric’s Colloquy, and aither, I believe, is limited to N.E. Yorkshire. As the former appears in context with erian, “to plough,” it must have had the sense which is attached to its modern representative. Yet a very similar word, aithe, aythe, eithe, eythe, in the Whitaker text of the Vision of Piers Plowman, (xxii, 273), is represented by harwe in the Crowley text, (xix, 248), where the whole context shows that nothing but “harrowing” is meant. This word was egethe, egithe, in the days when aether was a household word; its O.H.G. equivalent was egida, O.F. eide. Notwithstanding varieties of application, I cannot doubt but that both these words have a common origin.
ADDITIONAL NOTE ON THE HEALAUGH TOMBSTONE.¹

By the Rev. DANIEL HENRY HAIGH.

My explanation of the device on this tombstone had reference especially to the curious triple cross; but I suggested at the same time that the large circle above it, enclosing five smaller circles disposed crosswise, might represent a "dish with additional wafers," for communion of the laity, placed beyond the chalice. Of this suggestion I have now the pleasure of adding an unexpected confirmation.

I have long regarded the magnificent gold and silver plating of the altar at San Ambrogio, Milan, as the work of an English goldsmith, Wulfwine, who has written his name, WOLVINVS MAGISTER PHABER, over a representation of himself offering the altar to S. Ambrose; and, more than twenty years ago, I had the pleasure of calling the attention of the late Rev. James Raine to two designs upon it, identical with others in England,—the interior of a church which is an exact section of the crypt beneath the chancel of Repton, Derbyshire, and a cross at one end of the altar, closely resembling the pectoral cross which was found in the grave of S. Cuthberht in 1827.

The date of this altar is A.D. 861.

The perusal of a paper on this altar, by the late Very Rev. Dr. Rock, has reminded me of another extremely interesting scene depicted on it:—S. Ambrose stands before an altar; it is the time for the communion of the laity, for the deacon is by his side holding a large two-handled chalice; and on the altar are laid the wafers for communion, arranged thus:

![Diagram]

Dr. Rock refers to this as the key for unlocking, what has hitherto been a puzzle, the meaning of that curious and

¹ See Vol. III., pp. 365 and 408.
much-debated canon of the Council of Tours, a.d. 570:—

*ut Corpus Domini in altario non in imaginario ordine sed sub crucis titulo componatur:*

"that the Body of the Lord be arranged on the altar, not in a fanciful order, but under the sign of the cross."

In his "Church of our Fathers," (vol. I., 306), he had already been led to this view, by a rubric of the Mozarabic Missal, and by the publication of an early Spanish ritual MS. in Mabillon's treatise "De Azymo, &c."; in both of which this cruciform arrangement of the consecrated particles is illustrated by diagrams. These, however, relate to two quite distinct matters.

The former prescribes the division of the consecrated host into nine portions, and their arrangement in cruciform order. Two of these were put into the chalice, and the whole received by the celebrant.

The latter relates to the arrangement of the breads, not only the large one for the priest's communion, but the smaller ones for the communion of the laity, on the altar before consecration; and this is particularly valuable in illustration of the scene on the altar at Milan. It is said to date from the twelfth century, and purports to be,—

"Revelatio quse ostensa est venerabili viro Hispaniensi, Eldefonso episcopo, in Spiritu Sancto, in mense septimo."

It commences,

"Anno octingentesimo quadragesimo quinto Incarnationis Domini nostri Jesu Christi."

Now the word "Hispaniensi" clearly shows that it was not written in Spain. Then, although the internal evidence,—the rite of celebrating three masses on Easter-day, Pentecost, the Ascension, and the Transfiguration, and the division of the pound into twenty-five *solidi*, three hundred *denarii*,—vindicates for the original of this MS. an antiquity as early as the ninth century, I cannot accept it as evidence of the existence of a Bishop Eldefonsus at that time. The MS. abounds in inaccuracies; ex. gr. for "quadraginta" (p. 196),² we must certainly read "quinquaginta," and for "septimo" above we have "X" (p. 189); and I think that the date

² I quote from "Ouvrages posthumes de D. Jean Mabillon," Paris, 1724.
must be that of the original writing, and that S. Ildefonsus of Toledo, a.d. 657 to 667, is intended. The "Revelation" concerns only the number, weight, and size of the breads, and the characters to be impressed upon them; not their arrangement on the altar, (the matter which especially interests us now), which is prescribed in the following passages:

"Quotidianis autem diebus nec amplius nec minus nisi unus tantum: quia unus est Deus, qui est super omnes Unus."

See fig. 1.

"In diebus autem Dominicis et Dei Sanctorum Festis, amplius non sunt offerendi panes, nec minus maxime, quam quique in crucis formâ. Ille etenim panis medius sepe debet esse potius maior et honestior aliis omnibus; de quo legitur in quodam loco, Agnus in medio significatus."

See fig. 2.

"In Natali Domini, in primâ missâ et secundâ et tertiâ, offerendi sunt panes æquali numero et figurâ; semper duodecim per gyrum, hoc est in rotundum, ad significandum Angelicum3 chorum, et in medio quinque, in crucis modum, ad significandos Evangelistas et Unicum Dei Filium. In Domini Jesu Christi Ascensione, et Ipsius manifestâ quibusdam discipulis in monte excelsâ Transfiguratione,—ita sunt uno eodemque numero et figurâ panes offerendi, similiter omnino et in Natali Domini, ut ostenditur."

See fig. 3.

"In Pentecoste etiam sub quadrâtâ, cum cruce tamen in medio, civitatis figurâ ælestis Hierusalem, tot panes offerendi sunt per omnia (subaudïs Missarum) officia, quot in Resurrectione Domini, prout videtur in subsecuente figurâ."

See fig. 4.

I have omitted the more elaborate cruciform arrangement for Easter. The rest are drawn to uniform scale, preserving throughout the proportion which the author prescribes between the large and the small breads. Now it will be observed that the order of the particles on the altar at Milan is the same as in Fig. 2; for as the celebrant's communion is over, the large one which was placed in the centre has been consumed; the small ones remain, and the chalice in the deacon's hands, for the communion of the laity.

The Healaugh tombstone presents a similar arrangement, but with this remarkable difference, indicating a distinct rite, —the large bread is in front of the chalice, the five smaller behind; just as two breads, one before the chalice and the

3 Surely this should be "Apostolicum," for nine was the number of the choirs of Angels.
other behind, appear on the altar, in the representation of the typical sacrifice of Melchizedek, at San Vitale, Ravenna. The care which the author of the "Revelatio" has taken, in most of his diagrams, to represent the large and small breads by double circles, thus enabling us the better to understand the phrase "oblationum coronas," which St. Gregory employs in speaking of the Eucharistic bread, completes the confirmation of my interpretation of this most remarkable design.

4 Dialog. lib. IV., cap. 55.
LOCAL MUNIMENTS.


Communicated by Charles Jackson, Doncaster. 1

I.


II.

Sciunt, &c., quod ego Robertus de Wylesthorp3 dedi, &c., Nicholao de Melton et Agneti uxori sue, &c., pro homagio et servicio, suo unam bovatam terre et unam selionem propinquorem tofti Nicholai de Melton, sient se extendit in longitudine et latitudine per medium tofti quod quondam fuit Alicie de Chitlington usque viam regalem in Kolthorp, excepta una acra terre in stubbyng, duas seliones propinquiores versus aquilonem et unam rodam in altera stubbyng4 versus australi, et unam rodam in campo versus Hunsingore5 scilicet longum heuedland et unam rodam super Brotes, et unam buccam versus loud in Kolthorp. Redendo inde annuatim quatuor solidos argenti, &c. Hiis testibus : Th. filio Willelmi de Merston, Willelmo de Gramary, Willelmo de Marisco,

1 Mr. Jackson desires to acknowledge the assistance afforded to him in the preparation of these abstracts by John Sykes, M.D., Doncaster.

2 Now known as Cowthorpe, a parish about four miles from Wetherby, where is the gigantic oak-tree, called the Cowthorpe oak.

3 Wilstrop, a township in the Ainsty of York, on the river Nidd.

4 Stubbing = Stooping.

5 A parish, four miles from Wetherby. The Goodricke family formerly had a mansion here, which was destroyed, temp. Charles I.
Roberto filio Ricardi de Thewyt, Nicholao Wyther de Quyvelay, Roberto Pincerna de Ditton, Nigello Pincerna de eadem, Ada Cissore de Kolthrop, Roberto clerico de Ditton et aliis.

III.


IV.


Pointed oval seal of green wax.

Legend.  Z. Nicolau de Meltona.

(See Plate I.)

V.

Sciunt, &c., quod ego Simon filius Ricardi de Wyvelsthorp concessi, &c., et in perpetuum quietum clamavi Alano, filio Johannis de Walkingham, &c., illas decem solidatas redditus cum pertinenciis in Colthorp quasi aliquando habui ex concessione Ricardi filii Ade le Tayllur in eadem villa, et eciam advocacionem Ecclesiae ejusdem villae cum pertinenciis, sides others who are not named, assembled together to witness the conveyance of a single messuage in a country village, whilst at this day thousands of acres of valuable land are passed away with no other ceremony than the attestation of a couple of boys in a solicitor's office.
Seals appended to No. XIII.

Seal of Nicholas de Melton.

Seal of Simon Willestorp.

Plate I.
et eiam totum manerium et totam villam de Colthorp tam in dominicis et villenagiis cum villanis villenagia illa tenentibus et eorum sequelis et catallis quam in homagiis, reditibus, fidelitatisibus, wardis, relevis, consuetudinibus, et serviciis liberorum hominum, escaetis et advocationibus elemosinarum, et totum dominium et dominicum ejusdem villæ cum omnibus pertinenciis suis sine ullo retinemento, salvo tantumodo mihi et hereditibus meis illo toto et duodecim acris terræ que habui in dominico meo in eadem villa die consecutionis hujus cartæ, cum communiugia pasturæ ejusdem villæ quantum pertinet ad duas bovatas terræ in eadem villa, et racionabiles estoveriis in boscis communibus ejusdem villæ per visum forestarii ejusdem Alani heredum vel assignatorum suorum absque vasto. Et in aliis communibus aysiamentis ejusdem villæ extra clausam et appraarenta et loca separabilia et intacka ejusdem villæ et ipsius Alani et heredum suorum in perpetuum. Tenendum de predicto Alano et heredibus vel assignatis suis pro homagio et per servicia que ad tenementum illud pertinente in perpetuum. Ita tamen quod in appraamentis et clausis ipsius Alani et heredum vel assignatorum suorum et intackis ejusdem villæ jus aut clamium seu communiugiam deceterno vendicare seu exigere non poterimus in perpetuum. Ita tamen quod si averia mea, heredum vel assignatorum nostrorum sine warda facta per defectum claustræ ejus Alani et heredum vel assignatorum suorum in appraamentis locis separalibus et intackis ejusdem villæ ingreditur supra quæ impossim es refugentur, et si alio modo seu per wardam factam ingredi-  

antur, tant inde racionabiles emendæ quocie conflict in perpetuum. Habendum et tenendum eidem Alano et heredibus vel assignatis suis in feodo et hereditate libere, quiete, plenarie, et integre, cum omnibus pertinenciis suis libertatibus communis aysiamentis et liberis consuetudinibus ad predictum manerium et villam pertinenticibus in quibuscunque locis infra predictam villam et extra de capitalibus dominis feodi. Ita quod nec ego nec heredes mei jus aut clamium in predictis manerio villa redditu et advocacione predicta appraamentis clausis et intackis ejusdem villæ cum pertinenciis suis, excepto predicto crofto et duodecim acris terræ cum pertinenciis suis, prout supra dictum est, deceterno vendi-icare seu exigere poterimus in perpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium presenti cartæ sigillum meum apposui. His testibus: Dominis Wil- lemlo de Hertlington, Johanne de Hamerton, Ricardo de Stokkeld, mili- tibus; Andrea de Granayre, Nicholao de Melton, Thoma de Bikerton, Ad de Colthorp, et aliis. Data apud Ebor, die Lunæ proxima post festum Sanctæ Marie Magdalenæ anno gracie 1279.

Seal of green wax, pointed oval:

S Simonis Will: story.

(See Plate I.)

VI.

Hæc est finalis concordia facta in curia Domini Regis apud Ebor a die Sancti Johannis Baptistæ in quindecim dies anno regni Regis Edwardi filii Regis Henrici octavo, coram Johanne de Vallibus, Willemlo de Maham, Rogero Loveday, Johanne de Metingham, et Magistro Thoma de Sutdin- ton, Justiciariis itinerantibus, &c. inter Simonem filium Ricardi de Wyvelsthorp petentem, et Alanum filium Johannis de Walkingham
tenentem de manerio de Colthorp cum pertinenciis, exceptis uno toto et
una bovata terræ; et inter eundem Simonem petentem et predictum
Alanum quem Walterus de Colthorp vocavit ad warantizandum, et qui ei
warantizat, de uno toto et una bovata terræ cum pertinenciis in eadem
villa, scilicet quod predictus Simon recognovit predictum manerium in
dominicis, homagiis, redditibus, advocacionibus, &c., esse jus ipsius Alani,
et illud remisit et quietum clamavit inperpetuum. Et pro hac recogni-
tione, &c. idem Alanus concessit predicto Simoni unum toto et
duodecim acras terræ cum pertinenciis qua eadem Simon tenuit de pre-
dicto Alan in eadem villa die quo haec concordia facta fuit, &c. Red-
dendo inde per annum duos solidos sterling, &c.

VII.

Sciant, &c., quod ego Adam Warde de Colthorp concessi, &c., Johanni
filio Alani de Walkyngham, capitali domino meo, quandam placeam vasti,
boeci et pasturae, sex acrarum, cum pertinenciis, infra clausa et approxi-
menta de les Intakes de Colthorp jacentem inter placeas ipsius Johannis
ex utraque parte, quæ quondam fuerit Nicholai de Melton, sicut jacet in
longitudine et latitudine sine aliquo retenemento, videlicet in excham-
bium pro quadam alia placea vasti bosi et pasturae quæ vocatur Aghte-
acres sicut fossato octo pedum latitudinis cum profunditate pertinente
sumptibus meis et predicti Johannis per certas bundas, metas, et divisas
inter nos confectas includetur. Et pro toto jure et clamio et communa
pasturae quæ unquam habui, &c. Hiis testibus: Domino Roberto de
Plumpton, Domino Henrico de Hertlington, militibus; Willelmo de
Tockwith, Nigello de Wetherby, Johanne de Hunsingoure, Magistro
Hugone le Ken de Octelay, Nicholao de Eyvill de Bykerton, Waltero
clerico de eadem, et aliis. Datum apud Colthorp die Lunae proxima ante
Nativitatem Sancti Johannis Baptistaræ anno regni Regis Edwardi filii
Regis Henrici tricesimo secundo.

VIII.

Omnibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Ricardus Molendinarius
de Colthorp salutem in Domino. Noveritis me remississe, &c., Domino
Johanni de Walkyngham militi, et Johanne uxori ejus, et heredibus ipsius
Johannis, totum jus et clanium quæ unquam habui, &c., in uno mesua-
gio et tribus acris terræ in Colthorp quod quidem mesnagium Ricardus
prepositus quondam tenuit ex parte orientali, et illas tres acras terræ
quarum dimidia acra et sex virgae et dimidia jacent super Croselandes
inter terram meam ex una parte et terram predicti Domini Johannis ex
altera, et dimidia acra super Gretland inter terram predicti Domini
Johannis ex utraque parte, et dimidia acra in magnu campo apud
Rydystestulpe inter terram predicti Domini Johannis ex utraque parte,
et una acra dimidia roda et quinque virgae apud Smethrydding inter
terram predicti Domini Johannis ex utraque parte, et dimidia roda et
novem virgae apud Moldthornhirsgap inter terram predicti Domini
Johannis ex una parte et terram Thomæ Ward ex altera, et dimidia
roda et septem virgae apud lykir inter terram predicti Domini Johannis
ex utraque parte, &c. Hiis testibus: Thoma de Eyvill, Thoma Ward de
Colthorp, Johanne de Eyvill, Elia de farwath, Thoma Fairfax, Willelmo
Seal of Michael De la Pole, Earl of Suffolk.

Plate II.

IX.


Round seal of red wax. Arms: De la Pole quartering Wingfield.

Sigillu: Michaelis: De: La: Pole: Comitis: Suffolchic (See Plate II.)

X.

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Isabella Burgh, salutem in Domino. Sciatis me attornasse et loco meo posuisse Willelum Thwayte, Johannem Marshall, et Willelmum Wryght, meos attornatos ad percipientum pro me de Rogero Burgh clerico et Thoma Ardern clericio seisinam de et in manerio de Colthorp et Cowesby,8 cum suis pertinenciis, ad aliis terris, &c., secundum vim cujusdam cartæ indentatae quater-partitæ per prefatos Rogerum et Thomam michi inde factæ, &c.

Datum terciodecimo die Novembris in Cancellaria Domini Regis apud Westm. A. R. Henrici sexti, decimo octavo. 1439.

XI.

This Indenture maid the vjth day of November, in the first yere of the

7 Michael de la Pole, second Earl of Suffolk of that name. He was son of Michael de la Pole, who was created Earl of Suffolk, Lord Chancellor, &c., by Catherine his wife, eldest daughter of Sir John Wingfield, and the grandson of Sir William de la Pole, a wealthy merchant of Hull, and the first mayor of that place. The second earl accompanied Henry V. on his first expedition into France, 1415, and was present at the siege of Harfleur, where he earned considerable distinction at the cost of his life. He was succeeded by his eldest son Michael, who was then at Harfleur, and fell shortly after at the battle of Agincourt. See more concerning the family in Tickell’s History of Hull, pp. 26–62, and Frost’s Notices, p. 31, where is a circumstantial pedigree. In the latter work, at p. 84, is a representation of the seal of Michael de la Pole, the first earl, with a coat of arms, De la Pole quartering Wingfield, the charges being precisely the same as those of the son, as engraved above.

8 A parish about six miles from Thirsk in the North Riding.
reigne of Kyng Henry the viiiith, betwix Sir John Rouelyff knyght of the one partie and Brian Palmes esquier of the other partie, Witnessith that the seid Sir John hath graunted vnto the seid Brian all such lands and tenementes as he hath in Bekerton within the countie of the citie of Yorke by reason of the nonage of Robert Stokes, to have and to hold to the seid Brian, his heirs &c. unto such tyme as they have received of the profetts and revenewes thereof comying lx li (£60) which the seid Sir John at severall tymes heretofore hath borowed of the seid Brian.

Seal: a fleur-de-lis, B.P.

XII.


XIII.


Z. Margarete de Valencia

(See Plate I.)

XIV.

Ceste endenter tesmoigne que monsieur Michel de la Pole, chivaler, ad grannte et venduz a Thomas de Stanley, Henry Wyman, Robert de Talkau et William Irby, citeyns D’euerywky, tout la vescure de deux parcellez de bois appelez Wodeintak et ladypark, enclosez chescun pour luy ove une fosse tout ento’, gesautz Severalment en le seigneurie de Colthorp. Et auxint le dit monsieur Michel ad grannte et venduz as ditz Thomas, Henry, Robert et William tout la vescure dune aultre parcellez de bois appelle Westpark en le dit seigneurie de Colthorp enclose ove une aultre fosse comensant a Sandewath tanque le Uttermostparrock vers Bowerere deinz le dit Westpark en partie del North horspris toutz lez bordures auxi bien de toutz les keynes et toutz aultres arbres et subboys cressantz sur les fosses des parcellez de boys desuis venduz et nomez come dehors. Et auxint le dit monsieur Michel ad grannte et venduz as ditz Thomas, Henry, Robert, et William tout la vescure dune aultre parcellez de bois en Southwode appelle Bikertonwree deinz le dit seigneurie de Colthorp que sextende del commensement dune Stowedhok vers le South tanque le haut chemyn que vienge de Bikerton tanque a une porte qescoix sur le Bikertondyke appelle Wetherby lideyate vers le West et se auale per la fosse que duce de Ingemanthorpparkside vers le North de Ingemanthorp park sy auale par le Westmykelker tanque le Stowedok auvandit vers l’est ’horpris bois suffeant pour closurez des ditz parcellez de bois Cestassavoir lez Wodeintak, ladypark et Bykertonewre auvantditz, et horspris en le Westpark suffeant closure a tout le bois enclose en le dit Westpark jour de la faissonantz du cestez par vewe dez officere illeques assignez par lez chief mynistres le dit monsieur Michel. Et horspris toutz lez keynes queux sont en hautesse envers la face de homme de xvj policez et dedeint seront lessez en les ditz parcellez de bois cressantz pour stallyng de mesmes lez boys : issint que bien lirra as ditz Thomas, Henry, Robert et William toutz lez ditz parcellez de bois horspris lez auvantditz forpris en temps sesonable et en maniere con- venable sanz distruccio del Spryng couper, carier, prendre et ent lour profit faire ove franc entres et issue de la fest del Invencion seint crois proschein avener apres la faissonantz du cestez tanque le fyn de Cynk ans proscheins ensuantz pleyenament accompliez. Et si ascun partie des ditz parcellez de boys remaint deinz lez bordeurez et closeurez de mesmes lez parcellez de bois auvantditz en le fyn du dit terme celle parcelle remaindra au dit monsieur Michel sez heires et assignez a toutz jours. Et le dit monsieur Michel ou sez attournez assigneron et deliveront as ditz Thomas, Henry, Robert et William lieu covenable dehors lez parcellez del dit boys pour la position et giser de mesme le meresme et bois pour temps besoignable as ditz Thomas, Henry, Robert, et William et a leur assignez pour leur deliverance ent faire deinz le seigneurie auvantdit ouesque franc entree et issue de mesme le lieu pour lour cariage faire de mesme le meresme et bois a la melior ease et profit de lour cariage suisdit. Et si lez ditz Thomas, Henry, Robert et William lessont esteier ascuns keynes cressantz que sont de largesse parentre vyut et quartre polices et sesze polices en ascuns de ditz parcellez de bois que le dit monsieur Mitchell paiera pour icelles keynes as ditz Thomas, Henry, Robert et William resonablement come ils pouront accordier. Et auxint accorde est que de volunte ne dassent lez ditz Thomas, Henry, Robert
et William nulle beste serra pasture ne mys en ascuns dez ditz parcellez de bois en destruccon del Spryng illeques durant leur dit terme. Et auxint que les auvanditz Thomas, Henry, Robert et William commense-ront decouper toutz le parcellez de le dit bois al fyn dune partie dune parcelle dez ditz parcellez de bois et ensi ferront coupier directe en ordre et tout ces que serra coupe en le primier an serra carie hors du dit bois deuant le commensment del Spryng adouques proschein avenir. Et lez ditz Thomas, Henry, Robert et William paieront a dit monsieur Michel sez heires et sez executors pour le bargayne suisdit en mayn cent lyvres desterlyngs. Dez queux cent suisdit le dit monsieur Michel luy conuz estré paiez jour de la faissantz du cestez et lez ditz Thomas, Henry, Robert et William lour heires et executors est estré quitez par icestez. A quelez covenantz suisditz bien et loialment a faire et tenier depar lez ditz Thomas, Henry, Robert et William en maniere suisdit lez ditz Thomas, Henry, Robert et William se obligent leur heires et executors par icestez et chesun deaux en lentiert de deux centz lyvres dester-lynges a dit monsieur Michel sez heires et sez executors. Et levant dit monsieur Michel soblige sez heires et executors par icestes a lez auvandit Thomas, Henry, Robert et William lour heires et executors et a chesun deaux en deux centz lyvres desterlynges appaier as ditz Thomas, Henry, Robert et William ou a lun deaux sils soient oustez de leur bargayne et covenantz suisditz en defaute de luy sez heires sez executors sez assignez ou ascune aultre depar luy encontre la fourme de mesmez lez covenantz auvanditz. En temoignance de quelle chos si bien le dit monsieur Michel come lez ditz Thomas, Henry, Robert et William a yecest endentours entrechanngeablement onmt mys lour sealx. Done A Colthorp le vynt et quinte jour de Fevrier lan du regne le Roy Richard second puis le conquest dengleterre seszisme a.d. 1303.

Four seals: 1 imperfect.

2 On a chief, a fleur de lis between 2 lozenges, (Wyman.)
3 a chev. betw. 2 annulets in chief and a mullet pierced in base.

XVI.

Ceste endenture tesmoigne que monsieur Michel de la Pole seigneur de Wyngefeld ad grannte et a ferme lesse a Robert Jakson son manoir de Colthorp ove lez measons del husbonderie en le dit manoir cest assavoir lez granomez, zatehous, oxhous, Colverhous, et une meason couerez ove pacle del Northpart de la sale et ove lez demeignez terrez et certeins closez, horspris lyntaks, et le ladyparks, et horspris Wardes, mariages, releves, fyns, avowesons dez esglisez eschetes et profitz dez Courtz toutz mailez dez bois et subbois. A avoir et tenier a dit Robert de le fest de seint Martyn darrein passe tanques le fyn de noef ans adonqes proscheins ensuantz, paiant pour icell a dit monsieur Michel ou a son certeyn attourne dys marcs par an a lez festez de Pentecost et seint Martyn par oweles porcions. Et le dit Robert porteret et paiera pour tout sa dit terme toutz manerez dez chargez au dit manoir sur dantz venantz et appartenantz. Et le dit Robert suesteindra et maintendra et en auxi bon point lerra toutz lez measons suisditz au fyn de son dit terme come il lez receust. Et que le dit Robert naura nocupiera ove null bestail pour tout le dit temps null aultre meason en le dit manoir forse mesmez
ceux a le gaynerie appartenantz come desnus est. Et le dit Robert ferra de ses courtagez propres suffisamment touz lez fossez et haiez entour lez closez, horspris entour lyntaks et le ladyparks suisditz. Et le dit Robert reparallera et emendra resonablement une porcherie une kylnehous et une pistrine de cecz courtagez propres pour tout son dit terme horspris que le dit monsieur Michel trouera a dit Robert grant meresmes auxibien as graunzez, zatehous, Oxhous, Colverhous et une meason coverez ove paaie suisditz come as dit porcherie Kylnehous et pistrine durant le dit terme. Et que le dit Robert ne tiendra deinz le dit manoir null pecock9 ne pohenne apres cee qil soit garyvsez deaux remuwer hors du dit manoir. Et le dit Robert aura meresmes suffisant pour charuz et charettez come il despendra entour le housbannderie du dit manoir pour le dit temps. Et aura en chescun an pour son dit terme pour son fauill dys charettez de buche et cynk charettez desypnes par veve dez officières le dit monsieur Michel ou sez assignez. Et le dit Robert aura son livre del sayt dezaults vadletz le dit monsieur Michel chescun an encas qil donne. Et si le dit rente soit adherere en partie ou en tout apres aucuns dez ditz termes pour ses sesmaines ou que lez ditz measons ne soient mye resonablement reparailliez et amendez ove (?) resonable garnysement deinz lez ditz sis semaignez apres ascuns dez ditz termes qadonqs bien lirra a dit monsieur Mitchel ses heires et ses attournez en le dit manoir ove lez appartenantz reentrier et touz lez biens et chatoix illeqos trouvez envers luy tenier tanquez grec luy soit fait si bien du dit rente et non reparacion dez measons come dez damagez ent evez par quiconde voie. Et a cestez covenantz bien et loialment tenier sibien le dit monsieur Michel come le dit Robert a cestez endenturez entrechangiblement . ontt mys lour sealx. Done a Colthorpe le quynte jour de Decembre lan du regne de Roy Richard second puis le conquest vyntisme. Et le dit Robert aura du dit Sieur Michel subbois et esypnes pour closer certyens closez esteantz en son charge a closer. A.D. 1396.

XVII.


9 The peacock is proverbial for the beauty of its plumage, the harshness of its cry, and its voracious appetite. Its habits are very destructive, especially in the farm-yard, where it is said to kill the young of other fowls by piercing the brain with its beak, and in the garden to root up seeds and destroy flowers. Thatched buildings have been unroofed by this mischievous bird; hence perhaps its exclusion in the present instance. J. S.
ensuantz sanntz gast ou destruccion affaire. Rendant ent annielment as ditz Monsieur Henrie &c xxvj marcz cestassavoir a la fest de Seint Martyn en yvere xij marcz et a la fest de Pentecoste adoneqs proschein ensuant xij marcz par owels porcions &c &c.

En temoignance de quele chose a cestez noz endenturez avoms mys noz seals. Done a Colthorpp le septisme jour Doctobre lan notre Seigneur le Roy Henrie quart puis le conquest disme. A.D. 1408.
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Johannes Souter & Matilda vx ejus  iiiij.d.
Johannes Quenosoi & Johanna vx ejus  iiiij.d.
Robertus Fest' & Agnes vx ejus  iiiij.d.
Johanna Countere  iiiij.d.
Beatrix Souter  iiiij.d.
Agnes Goddeghter  iiiij.d.
Matilda Chapman  iiiij.d.
Johannes del Rode & Matilla vx ejus  iiiij.d.

Johannes Edesoi & Johanna vx ejus  iiiij.d.
Alica Quenosoi  iiiij.d.
Gilbertus de Thorp' & Matilda vx ejus  iiiij.d.

(Membrane 10b, column 2.)

Summa—xxj.s. vj.d.

VILLATA DE GRESHROK.3

Nicholauu del Kerre & Alicia vx ejus, Swygth'  vj.d.
Johannes seruiens ejus  iiiij.d.
Willelmus de Basyngthorp' & Alicia vx ejus  iiiij.d.
Willelmus Annablilla & Johanna vx ejus, Swygth'  vj.d.
Ricardus Ploghi' & Margarreta vx ejus, Wryght'  vj.d.
Adam de York' & Alicia vx ejus  iiiij.d.
Johannes Whitteby  iiiij.d.
Johannes Inesoii & Matilda vx ejus  iiiij.d.
Johanna Doyle  iiiij.d.
Johannes Bate & Cecilia vx ejus  iiiij.d.
Thomas de Raysin & Isabella vx ejus  iiiij.d.
Thomas Barbot' & Agnea vx ejus  iiiij.d.
Robertus Benet' & Isabella vx ejus  iiiij.d.
Thomas Anablilla & Johanna vx ejus  iiiij.d.
Thomas Carter & Johanna, vx ejus, Wryght'  vj.d.
Cecilia Nayler  iiiij.d.
Willelmus Hobsooi & Alicia vx ejus  iiiij.d.
Simon Norman  iiiij.d.
Thomas Donke  iiiij.d.
Simon Anablilla  iiiij.d.
Johannes Inesoii, Wryght'  vj.d.
Johannes Taylour & Idonea vx ejus, Taylour  vj.d.
Willelmus del Grene & Alici vx ejus  iiiij.d.
Johannes del Grene & Johanna vx ejus  iiiij.d.
Heineric Pynder & Agnes vx ejus  iiiij.d.
Willelmus de Palden & Beatrix vx ejus, Swygth'  vj.d.
Willelmus Leche & Albreda vx ejus, Wryght'  vj.d.
Willelmus de Rochewode, Taylour  iiiij.d.
Idonia Wryght'  iiiij.d.
Johannes de Hepworth' & Matilda vx ejus, Swygth'  vj.d.
Alica de Hepworth'  iiiij.d.

3 Now Greasbrough.
WAPPENTAGIUM DE TYKHILL.

Johannes Gerard' & Matilda vx' ejus, Smyth'.
Rogerus seruens ejus.
Johannes Parsomann & Leticia vx' ejus
Willelmus del lirth.'
Elena Morys, Webster.
Johannes Morys & Beatrix vx' ejus.
Richardus Coly & Margareta vx' ejus.
Adam Inesohn & Margareta vx' ejus.
Willelmus Morys & Agnes vx' ejus.
Henricus Taylour & Agnes vx' ejus.
Alicia seruens ejus.
Johanna Arnys.
Willelmus Walkeman & Agnes vx' ejus.
Johannes del West' & Matilda vx' ejus.
Johannes Annas & Sibilla vx' ejus.
Willelmus Wayn & Alicia vx' ejus, Wryght.
Adam filius ejus.
Johannes filius ejus.
Johannes de Morelay & Johanna vx' ejus, Smyth'.
Johannes Pynder & Aucilla vx' ejus.
Johannes Youll' & Isabella vx' ejus, Taylour.
Willelmus Youll' & Johanna vx' ejus, Walker.
Johannes filius ejus.
Stephanus Nayler.
Richardus Irys & Alicia vx' ejus.
Adam de Moray & Johanna vx' ejus.
Robertus de Denby & Agnes vx' ejus.
Richardus Brightman & Agnes vx' ejus.

Summa—xxv.s. iij.d.

(Membrane 10b, column 3.)

VILLATA DE ADDEWYK'.

Hugo Curson & Alicia vx' ejus, Taylor.

Johannes de Cusseworth' & Johanna vx' ejus, Smyth'.
Willelmus Milner & Alicia vx' ejus.
Robertus Torre & Juliana vx' ejus.
Stephanus de Herlyngtoñ & Emma vx' ejus.
Nicholaus Shephird' & Johanna vx' ejus.
Johannes Kydder & Johanna vx' ejus.
Johannes Doub & Cecilia vx' ejus.
Hugh flow & Agnes vx' ejus.
Willelmus Carter & Emma vx' ejus, Wryght.
Willelmus Wybsay & Emma vx' ejus.
Johannes filius Ricardi & Matilda vx' ejus.
Johannes Carter & Alicia vx' ejus.
Willelmus Brewester & Agnes vx' ejus.
Johannes de Skelbrok' & Alicia vx' ejus.
Johannes Ardyng' & Margareta vx' ejus, Smyth'.
Willelmus Rausfeld & Agnes vx' ejus.
Johannes Ingram & Agnes vx' ejus.
Thomas W(n)llker & Agnes vx' ejus, Walker.
Johannes Coke & Alicia vx' ejus.
Thomas Spenser & Johanna vx' ejus.
Willelmus Bradill' & Katerina vx' ejus.
Robertus seruens ejus.
Emma Seruantsman.
Ricardus Milnerson.
Johannes Milner.
Johanna filia ejus.
Willelmus Milner.
Cecilia Wayte.
Emma Bradill'.
Johanna Huddoghter.
Johanna Haasere.
Robertus Ingramseruants'.
Dionisia Carter.
Willelmus Walker.
Johannes de fieryngtoñ.

Summa—xiiij. s. xij.d.

(Membrane 11, column 1.)

VILLATA DE LAGHTON'.

Thomas del Pecke & Johanna vx' ejus.
Adam Wilkyson & Beatrix vx' ejus.

4 Laughton.
WAPPENTAGIUM DE TYKIIIII.

Thomas Rope & Johanna vx ejus
Willelmus Clerk' & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes de Hoptoñ & Johanna vx ejus
Walterus Masóñ & Aliciæ vx ejus.
Ricardus Heche & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes del Kerre & Agnes vx ejus.
Thomas Hothelegh' & Johanna vx ejus.
Dalfredus Loedey & Isabella vx ejus.
Roberius Wynde & Agnes vx ejus.
Johannes de Balne & Isabella vx ejus.
Johannes Gydder & Matilda vx ejus.
Willelmus Hiche & Matilda vx ejus, Taylor.
Thomas flune & Aliciæ vx ejus, Marchant' de Bestes.
Johannes de Kirke & Matilda vx ejus, Marchant sufiicant.
Willelmus Lauceur & Aliciæ vx ejus.
Henriæ Astelæ & Agnes vx ejus, Bocher.
Henricus Jakesoñ & Agnes vx ejus.
Willelmus Henæ & Margareta vx ejus.
Henricus Sterre & Margareta vx ejus.
Johannes Wryght & Agnes vx ejus, Wryght.
Johannes Carter & Magota vx ejus.
Willelmus Webester & Agnes vx ejus.
Johannes de Hardewyk' & Elisabetha vx ejus.
Johannes Heche & Johanna vx ejus.
Henricus Piper & Isabella vx ejus.
Johannes Mason & Isabella vx ejus.
Ricardus Buste & Cecilia vx ejus.
Thomas de Wodhous' & Matilda vx ejus.
Johannes Meridewe & Matilda vx ejus, Taylow.
Johannes del Hagh' & Isabella vx ejus.
Johannes Bust' & Beatrix vx ejus.
Adam Tagge.
Johannes Cosyn & Agnes vx ejus, Drapour.
Johannes de Birlay & Matilda vx ejus.
Robertus Kydder & Matilda vx ejus.
Johannes Coke & Margeria vx ejus.
Johannes Hyne & Aliciæ vx ejus.
Robertus Arthur & Aliciæ vx ejus.
Willelmus Godchale & Idenia vx ejus.
(Membrane 11, column 2.)

Thomas Ledebeoter & Matilda vx ejus.
Thomas del Barkehous' & Anabilla vx ejus.
Hugo Carter & Aliciæ vx ejus.
Nicholaus de Birlay & Aliciæ vx ejus.
Ricardus Drake & Magota vx ejus.
Robertus Stailhope & Emma vx ejus.
Willelmus de Ecdesfeld' & Agnes vx ejus.
Willelmus Smyth' & Agnes vx ejus.
Thomas Smyth' & Idenia vx ejus.
Johannes Taylour & Isabella vx ejus.
Robertus de Rauenfeld' & Juliana vx ejus.
Ricardus de Sallay & Beatrix vx ejus.
Johannes Carter & Idenia vx ejus.
Johannes Collesoñ & Aliciæ vx ejus.
Johannes Briane & Aliciæ vx ejus.
Ricardus Briane & Magota vx ejus.
Thomas Stere & Magota vx ejus.
Johannes Bager & Isabella vx ejus.
Adam de Wodhous' & Isabella vx ejus, Walker.
Johannes Chaumpenny & Beatrix vx ejus, Webester.
Johannes Coke & Aliciæ vx ejus.
Johannes Wynnyn & Agnes vx ejus.
Johannes de Wyndhill' & Johanna vx ejus.
Johannes de Whitewell' & Johanna vx ejus.
Willelmus Bibbe & Elisabetha vx ejus, Wryght.
Henricus de Fostoñ & Aliciæ vx ejus.
Alanus de Thurgéroffe & Magota vx ejus.
Hugo de Brokehous' & Elisabetha vx ejus, Mason.
Rogerus Mirfyñ & Aliciæ vx ejus.
Willelmus Sware & Isabella vx ejus.
Hugo Paye & Cecilia vxe ejus  ... iiij.d.
Willelmus Cayle & Alicia vxe ejus, Taylour  ... vij.d.
Radulphus Lillyng' & Matilda vxe ejus  ... iiij.d.
Ricardus in the Lane & Johanna vxe ejus  ... iiij.d.
Ricardus de Sergerstane & Johanna vxe ejus, Taylour  ... vij.d.
Johannes in the Lane & Johanna vxe ejus  ... iiij.d.
Willelmus de Okes & Magota vxe ejus  ... iiij.d.
Johannes de Symnes & Johanna vxe ejus  ... iiij.d.
Ricardus de Hotoñ & Isabella vxe ejus  ... iiij.d.
Alicia del Weste  ... iiij.d.
Mergareta del Weste  ... iiij.d.
Alicia de Staunford'  ... iiij.d.
Johannes filius Hugonis  ... iiij.d.
Johannes Dyker  ... iiij.d.
Johanna Cayle  ... iiij.d.
Jacobus in the Lane  ... iiij.d.
Radulphus de Okes  ... iiij.d.
Johannes Symmesoñ  ... iiij.d.
Johannes Calwele  ... iiij.d.
Johannes filius Ade  ... iiij.d.
Elizabetha filia Henrici  ... iiij.d.
Beatrix Heche  ... iiij.d.
Alicia del Kerre  ... iiij.d.
Henricus del Kerre  ... iiij.d.
Isabella del Greene  ... iiij.d.
Johannes Kydder  ... iiij.d.
Agnes finche  ... iiij.d.
Thomas Hastele  ... iiij.d.
Agnes Launder  ... iiij.d.
Willelmus filius Henrici  ... iiij.d.
Beatrix del Pecke  ... iiij.d.
Elizabetha del Greene  ... iiij.d.
Johannes Couper  ... iiij.d.
Ricardus Magge  ... iiij.d.
Johanna Magge  ... iiij.d.
Juliana Magge  ... iiij.d.
Willelmus Taylour  ... iiij.d.
Juliana Taylour  ... iiij.d.
Johanna de Stirchelny  ... iiij.d.
Willelmus Cartwyght  ... iiij.d.
Johanna Waterfall'  ... iiij.d.
Johanna Wydene  ... iiij.d.
Alicia Norman  ... iiij.d.
Agnes Dowe  ... iiij.d.
Johanna Chaumpenay  ... iiij.d.
Hugo de Wyndhill'  ... iiij.d.
Johannes Magge  ... iiij.d.
Robertus Wryght  ... iiij.d.
Johannes Wilkyynsoñ  ... iiij.d.
Henricus Wilkyynsoñ  ... iiij.d.
Johanna de Denyngtoñ  ... iiij.d.
Johanna Bust'  ... iiij.d.
Alicia Loueoke  ... iiij.d.
Johannes Tagge  ... iiij.d.
Johanna Mulkyndoghter  ... iiij.d.
Johannes Chaumpenay  ... iiij.d.
Thomas Merydew  ... iiij.d.
Ricardus Cosyn  ... iiij.d.

(Membrane 11b, column 1.)

Johannes Cosyn  ... iiij.d.
Simon Perkyynsoñ  ... iiij.d.
Johannes Bene  ... iiij.d.
Willelmus del Wynde  ... iiij.d.
Alicia Cosyn  ... iiij.d.
Willelmus filius Hugonis  ... iiij.d.
Johannes Mifryn  ... iiij.d.
Henricus Clerk'  ... iiij.d.
Summa—Ixijij.s. viij.d.

VILLATA DE BOLTON':

Johannes ffox & Agnes vxe ejus  ... iiij.d.
Adam Watkyynsoñ & Johanna vxe ejus  ... iiij.d.
Willelmus Breresman & Alicia vxe ejus  ... iiij.d.
Alicia Taylour  ... iiij.d.
Johannes Horderøñ  ... iiij.d.
Matilda Diconwyf', Webester  ... vij.d.
Hugo seruiens ejus  ... iiij.d.
Robertus seruiens ejus  ... iiij.d.
Johanna seruiens ejus  ... iiij.d.
Alicia, seruiens ejus  ... iiij.d.
Willelmus Platting' & Rosa vxe ejus  ... iiij.d.
Ricardus Hardyng' & Margareta vxe ejus  ... iiij.d.
Agnes seruiens ejus  ... iiij.d.
Johannes Palmer & Johanna seruiens ejus  ... iiij.d.
Radulphus Taylour  ... iiij.d.
Dionisia Querlour  ... iiij.d.
Willelmus del Breres, Drapour,  ... ijs.
Johannes filius ejus  ... iiij.d.
Hugo seruiens ejus  ... iiij.d.
Beatrix seruiens ejus  ... iiij.d.
Agnes Smyth'.  ... iiij.d.
Adam Taylour  ... iiij.d.
Juliana Feynoll'  ... iiij.d.
Robertus filius ejus  ... iiij.d.
Johanna Sewester  ... iiij.d.
Willelmus Milber & Alicia vxe ejus  ... iiij.d.
Magota del West'  ... iiij.d.
Henricus Chaloner & Magota vxe ejus  ... iiij.d.
Willelmus Walker & Alicia vxe ejus, Walker,  ... vij.d.
Johannes serviens ejus
Rogerus Thomelyno & Johanna
vx ejus
Johannes Chaloner & Beatrix vx ejus

(Membrane 11b, column 2.)
Johanna Watesoñ
Willelmus Webster
Nicholaus Hirid & Matilda vx ejus
Philippus Webster & Beatrix vx ejus
Agnes serviens ejus
Beatrix Carter
Johanna Hurlemayden
Johannes Wayte
Alicia Brideman
Johannes Halman & Custancia vx ejus
Willelmus Trig
Johannes Wade & Johanna vx ejus
Robertus Yoman & Cecilia vx ejus
Agnes Yoman
Simon Sagher & Agnes vx ejus
Adam de Appelbeck
Alicia serviens ejus
Johannes Cissoñ & Alicia vx ejus
Hugo Nonthird & Agnes vx ejus
Thomas Bakester & Agnes vx ejus,
Bakester,
Agnes serviens ejus
Robertus Childe
Robertus Palmer
Robertus serviens ejus
Emma Child
Willelmus Watesoñ & Alicia vx ejus
Thomas serviens ejus
Galfridus Nicolsoñ
Agnes serviens ejus
Robertus Watesoñ & Alicia vx ejus
Robertus Jackesoñ, Mason
Michaelus Colier
Robertus Smyth & Agnes vx ejus
Johanna Shether
Magota Malct
Beatrix Ward
Johanna filius ejus
Johanna filia ejus
Adam Chapell
Richardus Souter & Custancia vx ejus
Alicia del West
Cecilia Palmer, Webster
Johanna filia ejus
Robertus Palmer, Souter
Thomas Coke & Johanna vx ejus
Emma Hurle, Webster
Johanna serviens ejus

(Membrane 11b, column 3.)
Johannes Hurll
Johannes Wayte & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes serviens ejus
Robertus Jonkynoñ
Adam Wayte & Emma vx ejus,
Smyth
Thomas Srigaunt & Emma vx ejus
Johannes filius ejus
Willelmus serviens ejus
Cecilia filia ejus
Richardus ffairhome
Matilda filia ejus
Johannes Swnyndherd
Johannes Clerksoñ & Emma vx ejus
Willelmus filius ejus
Johannes filius ejus
Emma Watkyndoghter
Robertus Dawesoñ & Johanna vx ejus,
Smyth
Margaret filia ejus
Walterus Dawesoñ & Agnes vx ejus
Robertus filius ejus
Matilda filia ejus
Johannes Watkyman
Summa—xxxvxj.s.

(Membrane 12, column 1.)
VILLATA DE ATHEWKY.
Adam Burgeys & Isabella vx ejus,
flernour del Maniere
Alicia del More
Johannes Dene & Isabella vx ejus
Agnes filia ejus
Thomas Ligerd & Elena vx ejus
Robertus Theker & Alicia vx ejus
Robertus de Cuscworth & Agnes vx ejus
Beatrix Tyttoñ
Robertus Wilkynoñ
Mergarata del More
Willelmus Payt & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes filius ejus
Rogerus floghler
Cecilia Payt
Robertus Bell & Alicia vx ejus
Richardus de flolewod & Isabella vx ejus
Dionisia filia ejus
Willelmus filius ejus
Philippus de filowode & Dionisia

Thomas seruiens eujus

Dionisos Bell'

Johanna filia eujus

Robertus Maunde & Agnes vx ejus

Thomas de filowode, Husband', Smyth',

Richardus de Ackworth' & Isabella

Magota de Scanshey

Elena filia eujus

Thomas Taylour & Alicia vx ejus

Willelmus Deve & Agnes vx ejus

Johannes Milner & Agnes vx ejus

Magota Onthorne

Robertus del More

Robertus del More & Alicia vx ejus

Willelmus Stireynant' & Alicia vx

Robertus Stireynant'

Aricia Brewester

Johanna filia eujus

Adam del More & Alicia vx ejus

Nicholaus de Croftoñi & Alicia vx

Isabella de Rachedale

Thomas Adkynsoñi & Elena vx ejus

Robertus Maudyt & Alicia vx ejus

Thomas filius ejus

Thomas filius Roberti

Thomas in the Lane & Margaret

Aricia in the Lane

Willelmusde Bernethorp & Emma

Alanus Deve & Alicia vx ejus

Custansio & Jacob vx

Johannes fox

Aricia Palmer

Edmundus de Pungay

Aricia Hekesmall'

Hugo Soweter & Custancia vx

Robertus Knape & Johanna vx ejus

Johannes de Manne

Agnes Souter

Aricia Dewesbiry

Ricardus Osset & Magota vx ejus

Willelmus Theker

Elizabetha seruiens Ade del More

Agnes filia eujus

Summa—xxijs. x.d.

VILLATA DE SCASEBY.

Agnes que fuit vx Roberti de

Pykebour, Huswyf, Webster

Robertus de Pykebouër & Isabella | dimid.

vx ejus, Saiyant (sir) . j mare.

Johanna seruiens ejus . . . iiijd.

Johannes de Cateby & Alicia vx

Johannes filius ejus

Johannes Ingrain

Willelmus frater dicti Johannis

Elena Ingrain

Ricardus Hunt

Mergerin Milner

Johanna Justys

Robertus Justys & Agnes vx ejus,

Wright

Hugo Rate

Agnes seruiens ejus

Johannes Masey & Dionisia vx ejus

Willelmus Carter & Alicia vx ejus, Slacter

Johannes Bigsyng' & Elena vx

Willelmus Milner & Alicia vx ejus

Johannes Justis

Johannes Carter

Summa—xiijs. vjd.

(Membrane 12, column 2.)

VILLATA DE MALTBRY.

Johannes Bachelor & Agnes vx ejus, Husband', Taillour

Custancia de Bergh'

Adam Custansoñ & Alicia vx ejus

Cecilia de Tarunby

Isabella Cok'

Johannes Cok' & Johanna vx ejus

Simon Taylour & Isabella vx ejus

Isabella Bacherel

Johannes Daud' & Custancia vx

Willelmus Grymbald' & Johanna vx ejus

Richardus Hyde & Agnes vx ejus

Johannes Slegh' & Agnes vx ejus

Johannes de Warmelay & Magota

vx ejus, Smyth',

Willelmus seruiens ejus

Willelmus Bocher

Robertus Emmsesoñ

Elena Shegh'

Bernardus de Breelay, Smyth',

Aricia filia ejus

Magota Shepheard'

Johannes florestoer & Juliana vx

Johanna Marshal'

Willelmus Emmeesoñ & Alicia vx

Johanna filia ejus

Jacobus seruiens ejus

Johanna
Willelmus franks & Anabilla vx ejus . . . iiijd.
Thomas Gymelyn & Agnes vx ejus . iiijd.
Alicia seruiens ejus . iiijd.
Johannes seruiens ejus . iiijd.
Rogerus Turnour & Magota vx ejus, Husband', Walker, . vijd.
Ricardus Jakcs & Margareta vx ejus . iiijd.
Robertus Jakcs, Walker . . . vijd.
Thomas del Pecke & Beatrix vx ejus . . . iiijd.
Rogerus Marschall' & Cecilia vx ejus . . . iiijd.
Johannes del Ewes & Agnes vx ejus, Walker, . . . iiijd.
Johannes filius ejus . . . iiijd.
Cecilia filia ejus . . . iiijd.
Thomas de Totehill' & Matilda vx ejus, Husband', Smyth', . vijd.
Johannes filius ejus . iiijd.
Anota seruiens ejus . iiijd.
Johannes de Marre & Matilda vx ejus . . . iiijd.
Henricus de Padeley & Alicia vx ejus . . . iiijd.
Johannes seruiens ejus . . . iiijd.
Adam Solans & Magota vx ejus . . . iiijd.
Henricus Nouthird & Alicia vx ejus . . . iiijd.
Agnes filia ejus . . . iiijd.
Johanna filia ejus . . . iiijd.
Johannes Gentill' & Margareta vx ejus . . . iiijd.
Johannes Milner & Matikla vx ejus . . . iiijd.
Johanna filia ejus . . . iiijd.
Willelmus de Wode & Agnes vx ejus . . . iiijd.
Stephanus Webster & Anota vx ejus . . . iiijd.
Henricus de Marre & Alicia vx ejus . . . iiijd.
Sibilla vx ejus (sic) . . . iiijd.
Johannes del Stones . . . iiijd.
Agnes filia Thome de Totehill' . . . iiijd.
Johannes de Clifford', Draper, . . . xijjd.
Willelmus Raufsoñ & Sibilla vx ejus, Spicer, . . . iiijd.
Willelmus filius ejus . . . iiijd.

Villata de Firthebek'.
Johannes Bakester & Agnes vx ejus, Pistor . . . vijd.
Willelmus Kirkman & Alicia vx ejus, Husband', Soutour, . . . vijd.
Johannes Gouhill' & Alicia vx ejus . . . iiijd.
Johannes de Odsthorp' & Dionisia vx ejus . . . iiijd.
Michaelus Taylour & Cristiana vx ejus . . . iiijd.
Johannes de Kithwayt' & Agnes vx ejus . . . iiijd.
Johannes Ouerthewater & Johanna vx ejus . . . iiijd.
Rogerus Milner & Johanna vx ejus, Wryght, . . . vijd.
Willelmus Gagge & Matilda vx ejus . . . iiijd.
Thomas de Askam & Margareta vx ejus . . . iiijd.
Thomas atte Touchend' . . . iiijd.
Beth' Vau nasour . . . iiijd.
Willelmus Cragge & Cecilia vx ejus . . . iiijd.
Beatrix del Stone . . . iiijd.
Agnes Richarywyt' . . . iiijd.
Elizbetha Colier . . . iiijd.
Alicia Densenman . . . iiijd.
Alicia filia ejus . . . iiijd.
Isabella de Wetyngtoñ . . . iiijd.
Agnes Goughill' . . . iiijd.
Willelmus de Saytoñ . . . iiijd.
Thomas seruiens ejus . . . iiijd.
Alicia seruiens ejus . . . iiijd.
Thomas llarsonman . . . iiijd.
Alicia Clerk' . . . iiijd.

(Membrane 12, column 3.)
Rogerus Bekesœñ . . . iiijd.
Johanna seruiens ejus . . . iiijd.
Alamus Shepherd' . . . iiijd.
Willelmus de Willethwayt' . . . iiijd.
Elizbetha seruiens ejus . . . iiijd.
Agnes Ouerthewater . . . iiijd.
Willelmus Ouerthewater . . . iiijd.
Willelmus de Lotyngtoñ . . . iiijd.
Thomas Bakeosoñ . . . iiijd.

Summa—xij.s. vijd.

Villata de Wykerslay.
Johannes Bosseulñ & Elizabetha vx ejus, ffra keelyn . . . xl.d.
Johannes de Wykerslay, Merchant', ijs.
Johannes filius ejus . . . iiijd.
Margareta Bosseley . . . iiijd.
Thomas Hughsœñ . . . iiijd.
Walterus de Byngham & Agnes vx ejus . . . iiijd.
Johanna de Helughby . . . iiijd.
Agnes Harre . . . iiijd.

5 Now Firbeck.
Adam de Wykerslay & Cecilia vx ejus, Husband, Tuilour, iijjd.
Johannes Schaster & Alicia vx ejus iijjd.
Margaret filia ejus iiijd.
Thomas Betonsoñ iijjd.
Agnes de Brampton iiijd.
Johannes Hardwyk & Matilda vx ejus, Husband, Smyth', vjd.
Johannes del Wed' & Agnes vx ejus iiijd.
Thomas Ouetherwater iiijd.
Willelmus de Sywardthorp' & Beatrix vx ejus, Carterwright, vjd.
Johannes filius ejus iiijd.
Robertus filius ejus iiijd.
Alicia Carter iiijd.
Galfridus Bosseuil iiijd.
Alicia filia ejus iiijd.
Mergareta filia ejus iiijd.
Johannes Doyle, Tuilour'. xijd.
Johannes Drewe xijd.
Johannes Shepherd' xijd.
Cecilia de Vpsale xijd.
Galfridus Barker xijd.
Robertus Shepherd' & Cecilia vx ejus iiijd.
Beatrix de Denyngtoñ iiijd.
Robertus Smyth' & Johanna vx ejus, Smyth', vjd.
Thomas Gedde & Johanna vx ejus iiijd.
Robertus Carter iiijd.
Agnes filia ejus iiijd.
Willelmus Carter & Cecilia vx ejus, Husband, Webster, vijd.
Willelmus Willesoñ iiijd.
Ricardus filius ejus iiijd.
Willelmus de Aldam iiijd.
Johannes Carter iiijd.
Isabella de Aldam iiijd.
Agnes filia ejus iiijd.
Katerina seruiens ejus iiijd.

Summa—xx. s. ijd.

Villata de Parua Halgton' 6

Willelmus Marschall' iiijd.
Agnes Tebot' iiijd.
Alicia Jawet' iiijd.
Alicia Toppyng' iiijd.
Johannes Couper & Agnes vx ejus iiijd.
Johannes Milner & Cecilia vx ejus iiijd.
Thomas Swaloghi' & Agnes vx ejus iiijd.
Johannes de Wakefeld' iiijd.
Johannes Broun & Dionisia vx ejus iiijd.
Isabella Heroñ iiijd.
Matilda de Halgton, Huswyf', Webster, vijd.
Willelmus de Humondon, Spicer, xijd.
Alicia Broum iiijd.
Johannes Gillot' iiijd.
Johannes Spyng' iiijd.
Adam Roger iiijd.
Adam filius ejus iiijd.
Willelmus Helyn iiijd.
Adam seruiens iiijd.
Dionisius Legge iiijd.
Summa—viij. vjd.

(Membrand 12b, column 1.)

Villata de Billynglely.

Johannes Taylour & Johanna vx ejus, Taylour, vjd.
Willelmus ffrankys & Isabella vx ejus, Husband, Smyth', iijd.
Alicia Meryth & Johanna vx ejus, Husband, Smyth', vijd.
Johannes Bews & Alicia vx ejus iiijd.
Thomas Gode & Alicia vx ejus iiijd.
Elena Bews iiijd.
Hugo Cotteler, Smyth' iiijd.
Adam Somandour & Matilda vx ejus iiijd.
Thomas filius ejus iiijd.
Matilda filia ejus iiijd.
Thomas Ceruere iiijd.
Willelmus Smyth' iiijd.
Matilda Gode iiijd.
Robertus filius ejus iiijd.
Johannes seruiens ejus iiijd.
Adam Smyth' & Cecilia vx ejus, Smyth', vjd.
Katerina filia ejus iiijd.
Willelmus seruiens ejus iiijd.
Radulphus Normauil' & Alicia vx ejus, Arminger, xi'd.
Johannes filius ejus iiijd.
Hugo Mody & Matilda vx ejus iiijd.
Robertus Milner & Agnes vx ejus iiijd.
Johannes filius ejus iiijd.
Robertus del Graunge iiijd.
Johannes seruiens ejus iiijd.
Ricardus filius ejus iiijd.
Mergareta Shephird' iiijd.
Robertus PaChe & Matilda vx ejus iiijd.
Johannes de Thorp' & Alicia vx ejus iiijd.
Johannes Doynell' & Agnes vx ejus iiijd.
Willelmus Nouthird' iiijd.

Summa—xiiij. iijd.

6 Now Little Houghton in the parish of Darfield.
STODEFOLD SHEPPENS.

Johannes Hare & Johanna vx ejus, Taillour, vij.d.
Johannes seruiens ejus iiiij.d.
Emma seruiens ejus iiiij.d.
Summa—xiiij.d.

VILLATA DE DENYNGBY.

Johannes Vawasour, sermour de Maniere xij.d.
Johannes Malcus & Isabella vx ejus iiiij.d.
Robertus serman & Isabella vx ejus iiiij.d.
Ricardus Blocker & Cecilia vx ejus iiiij.d.
Willelmus Porter & Johanna vx ejus iiiij.d.
Johannes Milner & Agnes vx ejus iiij.d.
Johannes de Beuerlay & Beatrix vx ejus iiiij.d.
Johannes Gerard' iiiij.d.
Johannes seruiens ejus iiiij.d.
Willelmus Wyglman & Matilda vx ejus iiiij.d.
Rogerus filius ejus iiiij.d.
Johannes de Kento & Juliana vx ejus iiiij.d.
Dionsius filius ejus iiiij.d.
Ricardus de Bentelay iiiij.d.
Willelmus Milner & Alicia vx ejus iiiij.d.
Robertus seruiens ejus iiiij.d.
Thomas Blome iiiij.d.
Willelmus de farnelay & Agnes vx ejus iiiij.d.
Johannes filius ejus iiiij.d.
Rogerus Astyn & Johanna vx ejus iiiij.d.
Rogerus Milner & Alicia vx ejus iiiij.d.
Willelmus Daud' & Agnes vx ejus iiiij.d.
Emma Cokenay iiiij.d.
Henricus Edelyn iiiij.d.
Nicholaus Shereman iiiij.d.
Johannes feryman iiiij.d.
Johannes Wygh'man & Margareta vx ejus iiiij.d.
Willelmus Gude & Johanna vx ejus iiiij.d.
Willelmus Gadeby iiiij.d.
Ricardus Herde iiiij.d.
Dionsius seruiens ejus iiiij.d.
Thomas Poll' iiiij.d.
Alicia seruiens ejus iiiij.d.
Summa—xij.s. viij.d.

VILLATA DE STRANSALL' 7.

Robertus floghler & Cecilia vx ejus, Husband', Webster, vij.d.
Johannes filius ejus iiij.d.
Johannes Daudsno & Alicia vx ejus iiiij.d.
Johannes Ingill' & Juliana vx ejus, Husband', Taillour, vij.d.
Cecilia Strik' iiiij.d.
Willelmus Nelleberne iiiij.d.
Ricardus filius ejus iiiij.d.
Rogerus Ricard' & Johanna vx ejus iiiij.d.
Robertus Ingill' & Emma vx ejus iiiij.d.
Radulphus 'Noturd' & Alicia vx ejus iiiij.d.
Willelmus Taylour & Alicia vx ejus iiiij.d.
Adam de Catteclyl' iiiij.d.
Willelmus Robynson' iiiij.d.
Mergareta de Stransall' iiiij.d.
Elena filia ejus iiiij.d.
Matilda Lorymer iiiij.d.
Rogerus filius Ricardi & Johanna vx ejus iiiij.d.
Alicia filia ejus iiiij.d.
Johannes Lelyman iiiij.d.

(Membrane 12b, column 2.)

Willelmus Serauantman iiiij.d.
Johannes Ingill' & Johanna vx ejus iiiij.d.
Nicholaus de Wolyngeley iiiij.d.
Johanna seruiens ejus iiiij.d.
Matilda seruiens ejus iiiij.d.
Robertus filius ejus iiiij.d.
Johanna seruiens ejus iiiij.d.
Johannes de Bagley & Aticia vx ejus iiiij.d.
Gilbertus seruiens ejus iiiij.d.
Alicia seruiens ejus iiiij.d.
Thomas Lelyman & Elena vx ejus iiiij.d.
Johannes de Kesteuen & Alix vx ejus, Husband', Taillour, vij.d.
Johannes filius ejus iiiij.d.
Thomas filius ejus iiiij.d.
Cecilia seruiens ejus iiiij.d.
Robertus Lelyman iiiij.d.
Johannes Cok' & Cecilia vx ejus iiiij.d.
Thomas de Campsale iiiij.d.
Alicia Seuster iiiij.d.
Johanna seruiens ejus iiiij.d.
Willelmus de Bagley iiiij.d.
Willelmus Shephird' & Aticia vx ejus iiiij.d.

Summa—xiiij.s. viij.d.

7 Stancill.
Villiata de Barbourgh. 8

Johannes de Cressakire & Isabella vx ejus, ad valorem Militis xx.s.
Johannes de Cantorh & Isabella vx ejus
Adam Smyth & Agnes vx ejus
Willelmus Smyth
Hugo de Mattelay & Alicia vx ejus
Johannes filius ejus
Thomas Spicer & Matilda vx ejus
Willelmus Wadyloue & Agnes vx ejus
Willelmus de Tottihill & Cecilia vx ejus
Adam de Pykall & Cecilia vx ejus
Agnes de Boltoñ
Johannes de Nenson & Elena vx ejus
Johannes Couhird & Isabella vx ejus
Agnes filia ejus
Robertus Shephird & Alicia vx ejus
Isabella Wadyloue
Magota de Sallowe
Agnes filia ejus
Henricus de Dukeworth
Johannes Parmenter & Alicia vx ejus
Johannes Dukeworth
Robertus Ashebíry & Agnes vx ejus, Webster,
Willelmus Wadyloue & Alicia vx ejus
Ricardus de Elmesdale & Johanna vx ejus
Ricardus Coke & Alicia vx ejus
Robertus de Etkeslay & Emma vx ejus
Thomas Sissotoñ & Juliana vx ejus
Elizabetha de Bernethorp
Thomas Diesoñ & Cecilia vx ejus
Adam de West & Beatrix vx ejus
Thomas Browne & Agnes vx ejus
Rogerus Smyth & Margareta vx ejus
Simon Cartwyght & Margareta vx ejus
Johannes de Agaland & Elizabetha vx ejus
Adam Edesoñ
Agnes Worne
Johannes Pynnynge
Agnes flos
Johannes del Pite & Beatrix vx ejus
Alicia Roward

Henricus Couper & Alicia vx ejus
Ricardus Hogh & Juliana vx ejus
Johannes Dobsoñ & Alicia vx ejus
Petrus Wabydyke & Alicia vx ejus
Isabella Smyth
Alicia filia ejus
Henricus Bullok & Beatrix vx ejus
Ricardus de Cusseworth
Thomas seriens ejus
Ricardus Hobsoñ & Alicia vx ejus
Ricardus Kirkeman & Matilda vx ejus
Johannes Gepoñ
Henricus Shephird & Alicia vx ejus
Willelmus Smyth & Alicia vx ejus
Dionisius del Hill & Dionisia vx ejus
Johannes Webster
Alicia Palmer
Johannes Clerkson & Elena vx ejus
Johanna Bonauntour
Adam filius ejus
Johannes Leche
Johannes Edesoñ
Johannes Boller
Alicia de Mertoñ (?)
Thomas Abraham & Alicia vx ejus
Robertus Mlner & Agnes vx ejus
Ricardus de Bilham & Alicia vx ejus
Willelmus Presteman & Isabella vx ejus
Johannes Mlner & Johanna vx ejus
Willelmus Mlner & Oliva vx ejus
Johannes del Well'd & Isabella vx ejus
Johannes Vgtibryg
Agnes Pert
Robertus Walker & Matilda vx ejus

(Membrane 12b, column 3.)

Willelmus Magotoñ
Johannes Reisson (?)
Beatrix de Herlyngtoñ, Huswyf, Webster
Thomas de Herlyngtoñ & Johanna vx ejus, Marchant

8 Now Barnbrough.
WAPPENTAGIUM DE TYKHILL.


VILLATA DE LETTEWELL'.


VILLATA DE BRODESWORTH'.


(Membrane 18, column 1.)

VILLATA DE MERRE.9


9 Marr.
Ricardus Hudson & Dionisia vx ejus, Smyth, vj.d.
Willelmus de Newsome & Agnes vx ejus
Isabella Ingram
Johannes Chapman & Isabella vx ejus
Johannes Carter & Johanna vx ejus, Taylour,
Johannes Herehid & Magota vx ejus
Rogerus Smyght & Alicia vx ejus, Smyght,
Johannes del Hirst & Magota vx ejus
Johannes de floewode & Alicia vx ejus, Taylayoure,
Willelmus del Curse, Alicia Taylour,
Johanna Taylour
Margaret Wyotte
Robertus de Maltby
Willelmus de Maltby
Hugo de floewode
Alicia Kanes
Katerina del Mersch, Huswyke, Webster,
Johannes Dull'
Robertus Berry, Fermon del Graunge,
Johanna seruiens ejus
Willelmus de Adwike
Johannes Arunghamyght'
Cristiana Nantherde
Alicia Wryght, Huswyke, Webster,
Cecilia Wodekoke
Robertus de Croftoane & Magota vx ejus
Alicia Loksmyght
Alicia Turnebuk
Johanna de Morr
Agnus de Morr.
Willelmus Kaepe
Thomas Morehows
Willelmus de Hall'
Agnus del Sayles
Johannes Barkere & Agnes vx ejus
Isabella filia ejus
Ricardus Stryngar & Agnes vx ejus
Summa—xvij.s. vj.d.

VILLA DE STAYTON'.
Johannes Dey & Alicia vx ejus, Wryght,
Willelmus de Helughby, Merchant de beste, & Matilda vx ejus, Husband,

Robertus Vykersone, Taillour, & Isabella vx ejus, Husband,
Willelmus Graungere & Cecilia vx ejus
Johannes filius dicti Willelmi
Johannes Glugh & Alicia vx ejus
Johannes Daud & Alicia vx ejus
Ricardus Mathew & Agnes vx ejus
Agnes filia dicti Willelmi
Johannes Ripars & Johanna vx ejus, Taylour,
Johannes Knerre, Taylour
Johannes Cissone & Alicia vx ejus, Husband, Walker,
Johannes filius ejus
Johannes Glwe & Alicia vx ejus
Ricardus de Gryngelay & Alicia vx ejus, Webster,
Johannes Benet & Agnes vx ejus
Alicia Rosedoghter
Thomas Glwe
Johannes de Cowlke & Johanna vx ejus
Thomas Roger & Johanna vx ejus
Johannes de Totchill & Elizabetha vx ejus, ad valorum xl. marc. per annum
Johanna seruiens ejus
Rogerus seruiens ejus
Thomas seruiens ejus
Thomas Batesohe & Alicia vx ejus
Henricus Buloke & Juliana vx ejus, Taylour,
Radulphus filius ejus
Willelmus filius ejus
Robertus seruiens ejus
Edmundus de Helughby & Johanna vx ejus
Henricus Potdere & Katerina vx ejus, Chapman,
Nicholas filius ejus
Willelmus Dey
Willelmus de Wilsyke & Johanna vx ejus, Walker,
Adam de Barlwe & Margareta vx ejus

Summa—xxvij.s. x.d.

(Membrane 13, column 2.)
VILLATA DE KYMBIRWORD'.

Lyonell' Dawtre, Chiualer, & Margareta vx ejus
Johannes de Wode, Frankelayne
Willelmus Coke
Johannes Chaumburlayne

10 Sic for Glue.
Thomas de Dore & Matilda vx ejus
Robertus Smyght & Agnes vx ejus
Ricardus filius ejus
Willelmus de Halumuschir & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes de Pykkerwyng, Wryght
Thomas de Rodes & Dominica vx ejus, Husband, Smyght,
Radulphus de Croshawe & Johanna vx ejus
Henricus Dett & Margareta vx ejus, Husband, Smyght,
Matilda de Berly
Thomas filius ejus
Agnes at Abende
Adam Lowesoñe & Agnes vx ejus, Taulour
Johannes seruiens ejus
Ricardus Hanselyn & Margretax vx ejus
Johannes filius ejus
Johannes filius dicti Ricarti
cristiana filia dicti Ricardi
Petrus de Gildortherpe
Ricardus Sawdre & Alicia vx ejus, Smyght,
Ricardus del Scoles & Sibilla vx ejus
Robertus filius ejus
Robertus Fleschere
Johannes Peresoin & Agnes vx ejus, Smyght,
Johannes Coluill' & Magota vx ejus, Husband, Taulour,
Robertus Coluill' & Matilda vx ejus,
Robertus Hogesoín & Christiana vx ejus
Willelmus de Bradelay & Matilda vx ejus
Ricardus Wryght & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes filius ejus
Petrus del Scoles & Alicia vx ejus
Willelmus Trognie & Agnes vx ejus, Smyght,
Katerina seruiens ejus
Symon del Rodes
Johannes Trognie & Johanna vx ejus
Johannes Trognie & Agnes vx ejus, Smyght,
Magota Trogune
Alexander Wryght, Carpenter,
Izabella seruiens ejus
Johannes Losselande & Alicia vx ejus
Johannes filius ejus
Robertus Dobsonie
Symon Dobsonie & Agnes vx ejus
Ricardus Daud & Agnes vx ejus
Ricardus Prest' & Johanna vx ejus
Beatrix Colt'
Johannes Basset' & Beatrix vx ejus
Johannes Saghere & Magota vx ejus
Johannes Losseland' & Alicia vx ejus, Smyght,
Thomas Hobsoñe & Izabella vx ejus
Ricardus Dikar & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes de Wyral' & Alicia vx ejus
Thomas de Hartclyffe & Agnes vx ejus, Wryght,
Thomas fox
Summa—xlviij.s.

VILLATA DE THORSFALUYNE.

Edmundus de Sandeforth & Idonia vx ejus, ad valorem Militia
Thomas Masoñe & Cecilia vx ejus, Mabæa,
Willelmus Turner & Alicia vx ejus, Couper,
Johannes Doynour & Emma vx ejus
Willelmus Heryng' & Magota vx ejus, Smyght,
Robertus Wryght' & Cecilia vx ejus,
Johannes Tagge, Smyght,
Robertus de Newtoni & Alicia vx ejus
Johannes Barkere & Beatrix vx ejus
Johannes del Karr & Magota vx ejus
Robertus Percy & Magota vx ejus
Symon Glede & Izabella vx ejus
Robertus de Vpsale & Agnes vx ejus
Thomas Colyre & Felisia vx ejus
Johannes Hare & Alicia vx ejus
Elyas Milner & Margreta vx ejus, Soudier,
Ricardus Collebrond
Johannes dele Bethe
Johannes Wybbe & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes Colyere & Cecilia vx ejus
Johannes Saundor & Cecilia vx ejus
Robertus Ibbotsou & Margreta vx ejus
Willelmus Miducroft & Agnes vx ejus
Willelmus Smyght & Juliana vx ejus
Petrus Percy
Thomas Haddun
Willelmus Warr
Ricardus Scheperd
Johannes Loket, Willelmus Dormire, Ricardus Parkere, Johannea Miher, Alicia Carman, Agnes de Hill, Agnes Dormire, Margareta Masonei, Margareta Laundere, Johanna Halle.

Summa—xxiiij.s. viij.d.

(Membrane 18, column 3.)

VILLATA DE HOLANDE.


Elena Turnour, Agnes Lot, Webster, Johannes Garsec, Johannes Baroman, Thomas filius ejus, Robertus de Holande & Agnes vx ejus, Johannes filius ejus, Agnes Schoter, Matilda Solace, Ricardus Solace & Agnes vx ejus, Elisabetha de Munkhill, Willelmus seruiens ejus, Elisabeth seruiens ejus, Margareta de Skyes, Webster, Robertus filius ejus, Willelmus filius ejus, Margaretta filia ejus, Elisabeth filia ejus, Emma de Rachedale.

Robertus de Birlay & Agnes vx ejus, Mercer, Willelmus filius ejus, Willelmus seruiens ejus, Thomas del' Hill & Agnes vx ejus, Johanna de Harlay, Summa—xxij.s. ij.d.

VILLATA DE DYNNYNGTON.


Summa—ix.s. vj.d.

VILLATA DE WALES.

Cecilia Hawot', Alix filia ejus, Johanna filia ejus, Robertus de Tretoine, Husband, Wylfra, Johannes filius ejus, Emma seruiens ejus, Cecilia seruiens ejus, Thomas Mirfyne & Elizabeth vx ejus, xxij.s. xiij.d.
Willelmus Mifryne, Smyght.       v. d.
Johannes Haruy, Husbande,  
   Walker.       v. d.
Alcida filia ejus.       iii. d.
Johannes Taylour & Alciæ vx' 
   ejus, Taylour.       v. d.
Willelmus Coteler & Izabella vx' 
   ejus.       iii. d.
Thomas Agot' & Alciæ vx' ejus.       iii. d.
Willelmus filius ejus.       iii. d.
Johannes Danyell' & Alciæ vx' 
   ejus.       iii. d.
Johanna Agot'.       iii. d.
Robertus Hudeson & Johanna vx' 
   ejus.       iii. d.
Robertus filius ejus.       iii. d.

(Membrane 159, column 1.)

Izabella Barune.       iii. d.
Willelmus Taylour & Emma vx' 
   ejus.       iii. d.
Willelmus Pynder & Alciæ vx' 
   ejus.       iii. d.
Radulphus filius ejus.       iii. d.
Thomas de Byham.       iii. d.
Izabella Austyne.       iii. d.
Johannes Howet' & Alciæ vx' ejus.       iii. d.
Johannes seruiens ejus.       iii. d.
Alcida White.       iii. d.
Johannes Gere & Beatrix vx' ejus.       iii. d.
Alicia de Leythelay.       iii. d.
Beatrix Blakemane.       iii. d.
Cristiana de Wales.       iii. d.
Robertus de Lyndesay & Emma 
   vx' ejus, Taylour.       v. d.
Johannes del Symmes & Agnes 
   vx' ejus.       iii. d.
Johannes Alcock'.       iii. d.
Cecilia filia ejus.       iii. d.
Johannes seruiens ejus.       iii. d.
Willelmus del Dauks & Alciæ vx' 
   ejus.       iii. d.
Willelmus Wryght & Isabella vx' 
   ejus.       iii. d.
Robertus Nautherd & Matilda vx' 
   ejus.       iii. d.
Philippus Swynherd.       iii. d.
Alciæ del Stone.       iii. d.
Johannes Bonde & Alciæ vx' ejus.       iii. d.
Johannes filius ejus.       iii. d.
Willelmus filius ejus.       iii. d.
Willelmus del Wold.       iii. d.
Adam de Brokhows.       iii. d.
Izabella de Parys.       iii. d.

Summa—xvij. s. x. d.

VILLATA DE HOTON ROBARD.11
Jacobus Clarell', Armiger       xi. d.
Johannes Andrew.       iii. d.

Robertus Donell'       iii. d.
Hugo Clare & Beatrix vx' ejus.       iii. d.
Ricardus Vnderwode & Margareta 
   vx' ejus.       iii. d.
Johannes Ghisbnhe & Isabella vx' 
   ejus.       iii. d.
Johannes Stedeman & Alciæ vx' 
   ejus.       iii. d.
Henricus Lambard & Emma vx' 
   ejus, Caerbergyght.       v. d.
Willelmus Webster & Johanna 
   vx' ejus, Webster.       v. d.
Robertus Enotsonhe & Isabella vx' 
   ejus.       iii. d.
Thomas del Grene & Johanna vx' 
   ejus.       iii. d.
Johanna Andrew.       iii. d.
Willelmus del Grene & Katerina 
   vx' ejus.       iii. d.
Petrus Cissohe & Alciæ vx' ejus.       iii. d.
Johannes Doy & Emma vx' ejus.       iii. d.
Ricardus de Hanlay & Katerina 
   vx' ejus.       iii. d.
Henricus de Hughleghe.       iii. d.
Thomas Sardeso & Johanna vx' 
   ejus.       iii. d.
Johannes Gilleson & Johanna vx' 
   ejus.       iii. d.
Ricardus de Longhege & Matilda 
   vx' ejus.       iii. d.
Thomas de Dungithworth & 
   Emma vx' ejus.       iii. d.
Johannes de Darnall' & Alciæ vx' 
   ejus.       iii. d.
Henricus Scot' & Emma vx' ejus.       iii. d.
Thomas de Wyntworth & Emma 
   vx' ejus, Husband, Mercer.       xii. d.
Willelmus de Hoto'n & Johanna 
   vx' ejus, Husband, Drapour.       xii. d.
Johannes Clarell' & Katerina vx' 
   ejus.       iii. d.
Katerina de Hoto'n.       iii. d.
Margareta filia ejus.       iii. d.
Alciæ Taylour.       iii. d.
Loret Lambert.       iii. d.
Johannes Hartsese.       iii. d.
Alicia Benethaghe.       iii. d.
Johannes Danyell'.       iii. d.
Beatrix Danyell'.       iii. d.
Robertus Colyer.       iii. d.
Willelmus Porter.       iii. d.
Thomas Clarell'.       iii. d.
Ricardus Clarell'.       iii. d.

Summa—xvij. s. iii. d.

VILLATA DE MEKESBURGH.12
Willelmus Couper & Alciæ vx' 
   ejus, Wryght'.       v. d.
Johannes del Kerre & Isabella vx' 
   ejus.       iii. d.

11 Hooton Roberts.
12 Mexborough.
WAPPENTAGIUM DE TYKHILL. 259

Ricardus del Kerre  
Johannes de Hawetoï  
Johannes Nawe & Isabella vx ejus  
Thomas Vyce & Isabella vx ejus  
Adam Smyth' & Johanna vx ejus  
Johannes Kydder & Johanna vx ejus, Tagloier  
Johannes Taylour & Johanna vx ejus, Webster  
Johannes seruiens ejus  
Ricardus Serigantman & Alicia vx ejus  
Alicia del Kerre  
Alicia Easterd'  
Johannes fleshand' & Johanna vx ejus, Wyght  
Johannes Wyte  
Alicia Wyte  
Thomas de Swynton & Elizabetha vx ejus, Spicer  

(Amembrane 13d, column 2.)

Agnes filia Thome de Swynton  
Johanna filia ejus  
Margareta filia ejus  
Robertus Maugere & Alicia vx ejus, Smyth'  
Agnes Walgym  
Willelmus de Silkestoï & Isabella vx ejus, Walker  
Matilda Thomelyn  
Willelmus del Hill' & Matilda vx ejus  
Johannes Warde & Margareta vx ejus  
Johannes Wyche  
Isabella Hartleyf'  
Johannes de flarnelay & Agnes vx ejus  
Agnes Swythgod'  
Agnes de Skelbrok'  
Hugo de Hertelyf' & Idonia vx ejus, Souter  
Richardus filius Ricardi & Isabella vx ejus, Taylour  
Johannes filius ejus  
Willelmus Serigant & Magota vx ejus, fiumour de Manere  
Hugo fleschant' & Alicia vx ejus  
Johannes Serigant  
Robertus Astyn & Johanna vx ejus  
Alicia Richardwyf'  
Johannes del Wolde & Isabella vx ejus  
Walterus floxole & Johanna vx ejus  
Thomas Coke & Margareta vx ejus, Drapour  
Johannes seruiens ejus  
Agnes seruiens ejus  
Johanna seruiens ejus  

Alicia Swytygod'  
Willelmus Smyth' & Isabella vx ejus, Smyth'  
Johannes filius ejus  
Johanna filia ejus  
Thomas Smyth' & Isabella vx ejus, Smyth'  
Johannes filius ejus  
Thomas Prestman  
Isabella filia Galfridi  
Agnes Sword  
Johannes seruiens ejus  
Willelmus Caue  
Walterus de Dodworth' & Johanna vx ejus  
Agnes filia ejus  
Johanna Syward'  
Johannes del Hole & Johanna vx ejus  
Alicia Suty  
Robertus Besyng' & Alicia vx ejus  
Ricardus Swale  
Ricardus Prestman  
Isabella Prestman  
Agnes Kirkeman  
Hugo Lambrd' & Agnes vx ejus  
Thomas Ilule & Agnes vx ejus  
Willelmus de Wyredale  

Summa—xxvj.s. viii.d.  

VILLATA DE SWYNTON'.

Radulphus Collan & Johanna vx ejus  
Johannes Collan  
Johanna filia ejus  
Thomas Sele  
Ricardus filius ejus  
Johannes Hunt & Alicia vx ejus  
Johannes Hunt & Emma vx ejus  
Willelmus de Lawestoï & Agnes vx ejus  
Johannes Lawetowman  
Johannes Gilberd' , Wyght  
Willelmus Heriyng' & Isabella vx ejus  
Hekyn' of Wath'  
Ricardus Notte & Johanna vx ejus  
Isabella de Langelay  
Robertus filius ejus  
Alicia filia ejus  
Johannes Symmesoï & Johanna vx ejus  
Willelmus del Hill' & Johanna vx ejus, fiumour de Manere  
Robertus filius ejus  
Isabella Salx  
Alicia de Wath'  
Johannes de Cattoï & Agnes vx ejus  
Agnes filia ejus  

s 2
Robertus Wellesoñ & Alicia vx ejus .... iiiij.d.

Villata de Wodecestes. 13

Robertus Wellesoñ & Alicia vx ejus .... iiiij.d.

(Membrane 13d, column 3.)

Robertus Huddesoñ & Agnes vx ejus .... iiiij.d.
Willelmus Thomeson & Isabella vx ejus .... iiiij.d.
Willelmus Heryng' & Johanna vx ejus .... iiiij.d.
Willelmus Hardwyk' & Johanna vx ejus .... iiiij.d.
Willelmus Tourys & Johanna vx ejus .... iiiij.d.
Alicia filia ejus .... iiij.d.
Johannes atte Prious & Alicia vx ejus, fiermou del Graunge .... xij.d.
Matilda filia ejus .... iiij.d.
Isabella Semester .... iiij.d.
Johannes del Hill' & Isabella vx ejus .... iiij.d.
Johannes Stoensoñ & Matilda vx ejus .... iiij.d.
Ricardus Shephird' & Alicia vx ejus .... iiij.d.
Johannes Rawesoñ & Alicia vx ejus .... iiij.d.
Agnes Smyth' .... iiij.d.
Agnes filia ejus .... iiij.d.
Isabella Notte .... iiij.d.
Thomas Taylour & Isabella vx ejus .... iiiij.d.
Robertus Yoman & Alicia vx ejus .... iiiij.d.
Ricardus Daudsọñ & Agnes vx ejus .... iiiij.d.
Alicia filia ejus .... iiiij.d.
Ricardus Pygot' & Alicia vx ejus .... iiiij.d.
Johannes filius ejus .... iiiij.d.
Johanna filia ejus .... iiiij.d.
Johannes Peressoñ .... iiiij.d.
Willelmus filius Galfridi .... iiiij.d.
Nicholaus filius ejus .... iiiij.d.
Ricardus Jodsoñ & Isabella vx ejus .... iiiij.d.
Willelmus Absoñ & Margareta vx ejus, Smyth' .... iiiij.d.
Robertus filius ejus .... iiiij.d.
Willelmus Smyth' .... iiiij.d.
Willelmus ffrynd' .... iiiij.d.

Summa—xxj.s. iiiij.d.

(Villa de Tykhill'.

Johannes Ricard & Matilda vx ejus .... iiiij.d.
Matilda Honner .... iiiij.d.
Johannes filius Galfridi, Goldsmith
Faber, & Cecilia vx ejus .... xij.d.
Henricus seruiens ejus .... iiiij.d.
Johanna seruiens ejus .... iiiij.d.
Willelmus Annot & Johanna vx ejus, Taillour .... vj.d.
Ricardus Wauwaw & Alicia vx ejus .... iiiij.d.
Robertus Laurerok & Margareta vx ejus, Taillour .... vj.d.
Hugo Hill' & Elena vx ejus, Carpenter .... vj.d.
Radulphus filius ejus & Alicia vx ejus .... iiiij.d.
Nicholaus Neke & Anicia vx ejus .... iiiij.d.
Hugo Goldsmith' & Alicia vx ejus .... iiiij.d.
Willelmus seruiens Nicholai Taillour, & Emma vx ejus .... iiiij.d.
Nicholaus Coke & Johanna vx ejus, Osterler .... xij.d.
Ricardus de Leuertoñ & Johanna vx ejus, Berk .... xld.
Agnes seruiens ejus .... iiiij.d.
Johannes de Brynsford' .... iiiij.d.

Robertus Turnour & Johanna vx ejus, Wryght .... vij.d.
Thomas Turnour & Agnes vx'ejus iiiij.d.
Johannes de Stransall' & Matilda vx ejus .... iiiij.d.
Johannes Rodmerwayt', Wryght' .... vj.d.
Robertus Harpoure & Isabella vx ejus, Chapman .... vj.d.
Alicia seruiens ejus .... iiiij.d.
Willelmus de Bapworth' & Alicia vx ejus .... iiiij.d.
Johanna filia ejus .... iiiij.d.
Emma Nicoldoghter .... iiiij.d.
Alicia Nicoldoghter .... iiiij.d.
Johanna Robynboghter .... iiiij.d.
Agnes Doram .... iiiij.d.
Alicia filia Radulphi .... iiiij.d.
Robertus Rogersen' .... iiiij.d.
Thomas Nicolsōn & Agnes vx ejus .... iiiij.d.
Ricardus de Estefeld', Taylour .... vj.d.
Willelmus de Kelum .... iiiij.d.
Alicia Turnour .... iiiij.d.

Summa—vij.d.

This total for the Wapentake is at the bottom of the column.)

(Membrane 14, column 1.)
Agnes serviens Nicholai Coke, iiij.d. 
Willelmus Austerfield & Agnes vx' ejus, iiij.d.
Johanna serviens ejus, iiij.d.
Willelmus Ward & Anicia vx' ejus, iiij.d.
Willelmus Cok' & Beatrix vx' ejus, iiij.d.
Robertus Orayne (sic but query Creyne) & Alicia vx' ejus, iiij.d.
Matilda Curry, iiij.d.
Robertus Holand & Anicia vx' ejus, iiij.d.
Richardus Goldlynch' & Johanna vx' ejus, iiij.d.
Johanna serviens ejus, iiij.d.
Richardus Leget & Matilda vx' ejus, iiij.d.
Willelmus Ricard' & Alicia vx' ejus, iiij.d.
Robertus Fraynnsche & Sibilla vx' ejus, iiij.d.
Richardus de Went Isabella vx' ejus, iiij.d.
Johannes Lambard' & Aaliaica vx' ejus, iiij.d.
Johannes de Stansale & Agnes vx' ejus, iiij.d.
Gilbertus Siffer' & Idonia vx'ejus, Taillow, vij.d.
Nicholaus Curry & Agnes vx' ejus, iiij.d.
Elias de Elkeslhy & Alicia vx' ejus, iiij.d.
Willelmus Hodayn & Agnes vx' ejus, iiij.d.
Johanna Kype, iiij.d.
Thomas Robynson & Johanna vx' ejus, iiij.d.
Willelmus Joyce & Matilda vx' ejus, iiij.d.
Idonia serviens ejus, iiij.d.
Willelmus 'Tilly & Aanabull' vx' ejus, iiij.d.
Nicholaus Wyht & Alicia vx' ejus, iiij.d.
Rosa Watteson, iiij.d.
Johannes filius Galfridi & Alicia vx' ejus, Souter, vij.d.
Anicia Perkin, iiiij.d.
Thomas d(e) Aaldewarc', iiiij.d.
Richardus Reynerson, Marchant, j.marc.
Simon serviens ejus, iiiij.d.
Thomas serviens ejus, iiiij.d.
Thomas de Bestoñ & Agnes vx' ejus, Beryr', xiij.d.
Adam serviens ejus, iiiij.d.
Willelmus de Boxouer' & Emma vx' ejus, Souter, vij.d.
Willelmus Belamy serviens ejus, iiiij.d.
Willelmus Herttil' & Idonia vx' ejus, iiiij.d.
Thomas de Thwayt & Johanna vx' ejus, Carpenter, xijj.d.
Johannes serviens ejus, iiiij.d.
Willelmus Hodelot & Cecilia vx' ejus, iiiij.d.
Isabella Tille, iiiij.d.
Thomas Dowell', iiiij.d.
Agnes que fuit vx' Willelmni,
Sterappe, Osteter, xijj.d.
Aricia de Wellynglay, iiiij.d.
Johanna Abbok serviens ejus, iiiij.d.
Elena Coke, Webster, vij.d.
Robertus Hallum & Anicia vx' ejus, Smyth', vij.d.
Richardus Lilyman serviens ejus, iiiij.d.
Isokla serviens ejus, iiiij.d.
Richardus Walker & Johanna vx' ejus, iiiij.d.
Margaretta Webster', iiiij.d.
Margaretta Lollay, iiiij.d.
Agnes de Nodharn, iiiij.d.
Robertus Reynerson & Johanna vx' ejus, iiiij.d.
Johannes Loutok' & Alicia vx' ejus, Berker', iiiij.d.
Thomas Procter & Isabella vx' ejus, iiiij.d.
Johanna Whyt, iiiij.d.
Willelmus Gurry & Alicia vx' ejus, iiiij.d.
Idonia filia ejus, iiiij.d.
Magota Whyt, iiiij.d.
Johanna Stansall', iiiij.d.
Willelmus Lokkes, iiiij.d.
Robertus de Haldewarck senior, iiiij.d.
Robertus de Haldewarck junior &
Matilda vx' ejus, iiiij.d.
Rogerus Ingr & Johanna vx' ejus, iiiij.d.
Robertus de Lumpy & Matilda vx' ejus, iiiij.d.
Idonia de Leuertón, iiiij.d.
Johannes Page & Johanna vx' ejus, iiiij.d.
Johannes Smyth & Matilda vx' ejus, iiiij.d.
Adam del Grene, iiiij.d.
Willelnaus 'Twyer' & Emma vx' ejus, iiiij.d.
Robertus Twyer', iiiij.d.
Johannes de Bally, iiiij.d.
Richardus Oratworght ('Cart-
wright' blundered) & Agnes
vx' ejus, iiiij.d.
Johannes Goldsmych & Johanna
vx' ejus, vij.d.
Alicia Lokkes, iiiij.d.

(Membrane 14, column 2.)

Emma Haget, iiiij.d.
Willelmus de Hey & Agnes vx' ejus, iiiij.d.
Robertus de Hyndaghi & Alicia vx' ejus, iiiij.d.
Nicholaus serviens ejus, iiiij.d.
Robertus de Schoftoñ & Magota
vx' ejus, iiiij.d.
Thomas serviens Ade del Gren, iiiij.d.
Simon Auty & Johanna vx' ejus, Souter, vij.d.
Thomas de Aldewarck & Dionisia
vx' ejus, iiiij.d.
WAPPENTAGIUM DE TYKHILL.

Robertus Hunsworth & Johanna vix ejus
Johanna de Lettewell' iiij.d.
Johannes de Ballino & Agnes vix ejus
Willelmus Styrap' & Cristiana vix ejus
Robertus de Hagh' & Cecilia vix ejus
Johannes Ponay & Alicia vix ejus
Robertus Haget & Margarita vix ejus
Johannes de Bagly & Alicia vix ejus
Agnes Denisse
Johannes Wynthworth & Agnes vix ejus
Henricus Flesschower & Elizabeth vix ejus
Cecilia Barker'
Henricus Theker' & Agnes vix ejus
Johannes Torkes & Isabella vix ejus
Robertus de Grenhill' & Johanna vix ejus
Johannes Shepherd & Agnes vix ejus
Johannes de Galway & Margerita vix ejus
Michael de Andewarp & Johanna vix ejus, Smyth'
Robertus seruiens ejus
Henricus seruiens ejus
Johannes de Hedyngoth
Willelmus Garleker & Matilda vix ejus
Agnes de Wellynglay
Robertus Vessi & Dionisia vix ejus
Robertus Glouer & Isabella vix ejus
Johannes Cok' & Alicia vix ejus
Aucia Porter
Hugo de Roklay & Aucia vix ejus
Johannes Wauray & Margereta vix ejus
Robertus Auty & Matilda vix ejus
Cecilia Auty
Dionisius Ekkes
Margeria Liricoth'
Johannes Perkyn & Idonia vix ejus
Walterus, seruiens Willelmi Boxoner, & Elena vix ejus
Johannes Conesboorgot & Matilda vix ejus
Johannes Syrap' & Agnes vix ejus
Godefrius Braban & Agnes vix ejus
Gilbertus seruiens ejus
Robertus de Galway & Juliana vix ejus
Emma de Went
Henricus Milner' & Johanna vix ejus
Willelmus Littester' & Beatrix vix ejus
Willelmus de Wadworth & Rosa vix ejus
Robertus Hyndaglhi' & Matilda vix ejus
Ricardus de Brodeuxworth', Massoñ vij.d.
Johannes Walker' & Agnes vix ejus
Henricus Glouer' & Sibilla vix ejus
Robertus Sclater' & Cristiana vix ejus
Ricardus Webster' & Dionisia vix ejus
Matilda seruiens ejus
Robertus Bold' & Cecilia vix ejus
Agnes Goldsmythe
Robertus Drue' & Johanna vix ejus
Johannes de Rodes & Sibilla vix ejus
Johanna Wryghth' & Nichołaa vix ejus
Willelmus Holyn' & Aulia vix ejus
Willelmus Culle & Alicia vix ejus
Johannes de Branlay & Anna vix ejus
Ricardus Crosseland' & Alicia vix ejus
Johannes filius Constancie & Johanna vix ejus, Drapor
Margeria seruiens ejus
Johannes de Stansall' & Johanna vix ejus
Ricardus de Lestöñ & Agnes vix ejus
Alicia vix Johannis filii Alexandri
Willelmus Taillor & Agnes vix ejus
Johannes de Stansall & Cristiana vix ejus, Sperner
Johannes Bolt & Idonia vix ejus
Robertus Shepherd'
Cecilia Halifax
Robertus Walker'
Johannes de Moryinglay
Henricus Webster & Margerita vix ejus
Robertus Ricard & Margarita vix ejus
Philippus Carter & Agnes vix ejus
Simon de Harwört
Johannes filius Constancie & Idonia, vix ejus, Drapor
Rogerus seruiens ejus
Johanna seruiens ejus

(Membrane 14, column 3.)

Hugo Nell' & Emma vix ejus iiij.d.
Johannes Wayte junior & Margaretæ vx ejus
Willelmus de Schiwood' . . . . iiijd.
Walterus Kyder' . . . . iiijd.
Johannes Schrotoñ & Emma vx ejus
Thomas Kendall & Agnes vx ejus . . . . iiijd.
Johannes Framptoñ & Agnes vx ejus
Elizabet Perkyn, Webster vj.d.
Walterus Horncastell' & Isabella vx ejus
Ricardus de Meltoñ & Sibilla vx ejus, Souter
Ingelramus de Gren & Johanna vx ejus
Agnes seruiens Johannis Costañ
Henricus seruiens ejusdem Johannis
Hugo Barehed' & Cecilia vx ejus
Henricus Schapman & Elena vx ejus, Spier
Johannes de Halgh' & Isabella vx ejus
Nicholauç Gloun & Agnes vx ejus
Thomas Gregge & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes atte Well' & Idonia vx ejus
Idonia de Bredon
Hugo Schephird' & Sibilla vx ejus
Willelmus Couper & Alicia vx ejus
Adam Dowell' & Isabella vx ejus
Robertus de Treton & Alicia vx ejus
Johannes Gardener' & Katerina vx ejus
Thomas Cartewrigth' & Johanna vx ejus
Willelmus Rypon & Isabella vx ejus
Idonia Gryse
Robertus Norisse & Amabilia vx ejus
Johannes Taylor & Alicia vx ejus
Johannes Colinson & Margaretæ vx ejus
Cecilia seruiens ejus
Thomas Grane & Margaretæ vx ejus
Dionisius seruiens ejus
Rogerus de Lonerton & Enea vx ejus, Barker
Robertus seruiens ejus
Johannes Tuxford & Margaretæ vx ejus
Johannes Wayte & Margaretæ vx ejus
Hugo Toged & Sibilia vx ejus
Helena Dogeson
Alicia Smyth . . . . iiijd.
Idonia de Leuerton
Willelmus de Villay & Alicia vx ejus
Johannes seruiens ejus
Laurencius de Gren & Emma vx ejus
Johannes Cannerman & Agnes vx ejus
Henricus Catlyn & Alicia vx ejus
Willelmus Cannere & Rose vx ejus
Johannes Mistirtoñ seruiens
Robertus Nok & Johanna vx ejus
Johannes Schefeld'
Robertus seruiens predicti Roberti
Johannes Gobisid' senior
Willelmus flustomand' & Beatrix vx ejus
Alicia de Wonwell'
Cecilia Kex
Sibilla de Kerre
Alanus Hunter
Johannes Whyte & Alicia vx ejus
Hugo Bell & Alicia vx ejus, Melier
Johannes Gobisid' & Isabella vx ejus
Robertus Kolesalt & Agnes vx ejus
Thomas de Southhaghth & Mageta vx ejus
Johannes Kolesall' & Agnes vx ejus
Johanna de Martoni
Elena de Hallum
Matilda de Gardener'
Willelmus Gobisid' & Margareta vx ejus
Johannes de Rodes
Rogerus Walsche & Alicia vx ejus
Adam Millner & Alicia vx ejus
Johannes Millner' & Agnes vx ejus
Agnes Gobisid', Webster
Nicholauç Hertthill & Margareta vx ejus
Thomas Alcock' & Johannæ vx ejus
Willelmus Celermaker' & Alicia vx ejus
Willelmus Dadewall' & Aucia vx ejus, Barker
Ricardus seruiens ejus
Thomas seruiens ejus
Johannes de Hyndagh' & Idonia vx ejus, Souter

14 After this entry the following—but erased:
"Johannes Hert & Alicia vx ejus iiijd." It was evidently erased after the total was struck, as it is necessary to make up the sum.
WAPPENTAGIUM DE TYKHILL'.

(Membrane 14b, column 1.)

Johannes seruiens ejus iiij.d.
Johannes Spark' & Isabella vx' ejus iiij.d.
Johannes Frost iiij.d.
Willelmus Alcock' & Isolda vx' ejus iiij.d.
Willelmus Michel & Sibilla vx' ejus, Souter .
Johannes Halfmark & Katerina vx' ejus iiij.d.
Walterus Ingle & Margareta vx' ejus iiij.d.
Alicia Ingle vij.d.
Johannes filius Roberti & Agnes vx' ejus, Taillour vj.d.
Willelmus de Baglay & Agnes vx' ejus, Mercer xij.d.
Thomas de Baglay seruiens ejus iii.d.
Willelmus de Glyfford', Robertus Grayne & Agnes vx' ejus iii.d.
Henricus de Woltwayt iiij.d.
Thomas Nelson & Alicia vx' ejus iiij.d.
Willelmus de Rauenfole' & Alicia vx' ejus iiij.d.
Willelmus de Swathe & Eliseot' vx' ejus iiij.d.
Robertus de Frysby iiij.d.
Johannes de Woltwayt iiij.d.
Adam del Duke & Johanna vx' ejus iiij.d.
Willelmus de Malteby & Johanna vx' ejus iiij.d.
Summa—vj'iij. s. iiiij.d.

VILLATA WADORTH.

Johannes Chetel' & Diet' vx' ejus iiij.d.
Johannes Brethon & Elizabeth vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Johannes, Chapman, Rypinherd' (sic) & Ebota vx' ejus xij.d.
Willelmus Coke & Elena vx' ejus iiij.d.
Willelmus Wege & Diet' vx' ejus iiij.d.
Thomas Hesell' & Alicia vx' ejus iiij.d.
Ricardus fournays, Smyth', & Margaretvx' ejus vj.d.
Alicia de Midlam iiiij.d.
Johannes Lorimer & Alicia vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Ricardus Sotryyn & Alicia vx' ejus vj.d.
Thomas de Hey & Aliciavx' ejus iiiij.d.
Robertus Walker & Elena vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Robertus Clerk' & Johanna vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Johannes Witechod' & Alicia vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Hugo de Edlyngtoñ & Johanna vx' ejus iiiij.d.

Thomas filius Radulfi & Elena vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Johannes Lelman & Elena vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Petrus Wrugth' & Cecilia vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Robertus Smyth Agnes vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Robertus Broton & Isabella vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Willelmus Aldwark & Alicia vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Robertus Diet Mariona vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Thomas Webster, Webster', & Sibilla vx' ejus vj.d.
Robertus Pinchevell & Alicia vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Thomas Franche & Margareta vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Robertus Ripers & Magota vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Johannes Schikyn Philipot vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Radulfus de Gren & Isabella vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Willelmus de Hill & Elena vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Johannes Thaker iiiij.d.
Johannes Benschef & Dionisia vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Johannes Finynsley & Idonia vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Thomas Mason & Idonia vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Stephanus Bocher & Elizabet vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Johannes filius Willelmi & Beatrix vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Ricardus Coke, Walker', & Elizabeth vx' ejus vj.d.
Alicia Hermor iiiij.d.
Willelmus Forster & Agnes vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Rogerus Wiche & Magota vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Johannes Dowesthorp & Amicia vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Henricus Cresse & Alicia vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Willelmus Breton & Matilda vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Willelmus Mosse & Alicia vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Robertus Lemnyng & Mariona vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Magota Milner' iiiij.d.
Johannes famulus ejus iiiij.d.

(Summa—xix.s.)

(Membrane 14b, column 2.)

Henricus Pinder' & Johanna vx' ejus iiiij.d.
Elena Breton iiiij.d.
Elizabet filia ejus iiiij.d.
Willelmus famulus Thome Hessil (?) iiiij.d.
Johannes Grene iiiij.d.
Johannes filius ejus iiiij.d.
Willelmus Hemlay iiiij.d.

(Summa—xix.s.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Villata de Bentelay.</th>
<th>Adam Thomson Agnes vx ejeus</th>
<th>iii.j.d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adam del Stones &amp; Johanna vx ejus</td>
<td>Johannes Wighton Johanna vx ejus</td>
<td>iii.j.d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robertus Broune &amp; Margaret vx ejus</td>
<td>Johannes de brigg Agnes vx ejus</td>
<td>iii.j.d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johannes Coahird &amp; Alicia vx ejus</td>
<td>Agnes Gamel</td>
<td>.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Willelmus Milner &amp; Johanna vx ejus</td>
<td>Elizabet Gamel</td>
<td>.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agnes Gamell'</td>
<td>Robertus Fox Alix vx ejus</td>
<td>iii.j.d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johanna Taylour</td>
<td>Willelmus Camel, Chapman, Sibilla vx ejus</td>
<td>vj.d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isabella Walker'</td>
<td>Johannes filius ejusdem Willelmi</td>
<td>iii.j.d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes Dabson &amp; Sibilla vx ejus</td>
<td>Hugo filius ejusdem Willelmi.</td>
<td>iii.j.d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes Palne &amp; Johanna vx ejus</td>
<td>Agnes filia ejusdem Willelmi</td>
<td>iii.j.d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sibella Kemp.</td>
<td>Alicia filia ejusdem Willelmi</td>
<td>iii.j.d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willelmus Donyunng &amp; Alicia vx ejus</td>
<td>Willelmus Plourett Idonia vx ejus</td>
<td>iii.j.d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magota Saghier'</td>
<td>Agnes Node</td>
<td>iii.j.d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes de Bentlay &amp; Johanna vx ejus</td>
<td>Isabella del Pek'</td>
<td>iii.j.d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes Sieford' &amp; Magota vx ejus</td>
<td>Alicia filia ejus</td>
<td>iii.j.d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Lister &amp; Johanna vx ejus</td>
<td>Richardus Rouche Margareta vx ejus</td>
<td>.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Willelmus de Tumholin &amp; Alicie vx ejus</td>
<td>Thomas Maltson</td>
<td>.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johannes de Rekyngham &amp; Magota vx ejus</td>
<td>Willelmus Watson Sibilla vx ejus</td>
<td>iii.j.d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johannes Gamel &amp; Margareta vx ejus</td>
<td>Johannes Laund Isabella vx ejus</td>
<td>iii.j.d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret Cownoll'</td>
<td>Johannes Schaftholm Alicia vx ejus</td>
<td>.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Isabella de Wibghes (sic)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johannes de Tilis &amp; Alicia vx ejus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donalthus Paltreman &amp; Agnes vx ejus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rogerus de Hetoñ &amp; Matilda vx ejus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robertus Snyth &amp; Johanna vx ejus</td>
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<td>Matilda de Wroe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johannes Fox &amp; Johanna vx ejus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richardus Pecok' &amp; Matilda vx ejus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johannes Rendour Agnes vx ejus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johannes Ward' Alicie vx ejus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johannes Cok' Emma vx ejus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johannes Rayn Agnes vx ejus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johannes Knappe Agnes vx ejus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gilbertus Brak Elizabet vx ejus</td>
<td>.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nicholas Taillour Agnes vx ejus</td>
<td>.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Alicia Aldam</td>
<td>.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Katerina filia ejus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robertus Hameson Dionisia vx ejus</td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Richardus Dewy Johanna vx ejus</td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cecilia de Stone</td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Elena Beallard'</td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Willelmus Raising Alicie vx ejus</td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cecilia filia ejusdem Willelmi</td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robertus Flouer Johanna vx ejus</td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Johannes Broun Magota vx ejus</td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willelmus Bangar Rosa vx ejus</td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robertus Brokhols Dionisia vx ejus</td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Membrane 14b, column 3.)

| Adam Thomson Agnes vx ejeus | . |
| Johannes Balm Alicie vx ejus | . |
| Richardus Grayne Johanna vx ejus | . |
| Johannes filius ejusdem Richardi | . |
| Johannes Grayne Alicie vx ejus | . |
| Henricus de Mortoñ Sibilla vx ejus | . |
| Agnes filia ejusdem Henrici | . |
| Thomas Grosse Alicie vx ejus | . |
| Richardus Gardy Agnes vx ejus | . |
| Sibilla filia sua | . |
| Johannes Clement Emma vx ejus | . |
| Sibilla Pecock' | . |
| Willelmus Galthorp, Taillour | . |
| Sibilla vx ejus | . |
| Elena Colyn | . |
| Isabella de Conysten | . |
| Willelmus Knygth Agnes vx ejus | . |
| Johannes filius ejus | . |
| Johannes filouter Matilda vx ejus | . |
| Sibilla Rayne | . |
| Adam Tyls Matilda vx ejus | . |
| Sibilla filia ejusdem Ade | . |
| Beatrix serviens Henrici Torays | . |
| Henricus Torays Alicie vx ejus | . |
| Agnes mater ejusdem Henrici | . |
| Willelmus Boghland Sibilla vx ejus | . |
| Isabella Pecock' | . |
| Robertus filius ejus | . |
Agnes Parsonseruand' . . . iiij.d.  
Johanna de Newton . . . iiij.d.  
Sibella Laund' . . . iiij.d.  
Ricardus de Schaftholm . . . iiij.d.  
Petrus Cok' . . . iiij.d.  
Cecilia de Tyls . . . iiij.d.  
Johannes de Wygan Alicia vx' ejus . . . iiij.d.  
Matilda filia suæ ejus . . . iiij.d.  
Robertus Coke Agnes vx' ejus . . . iiij.d.  
Johannes seruiens ejus . . . iiij.d.  
Willelmus Kemp Alicia vx' ejus . . . iiij.d.  
Brian Thomasson Dionisia vx' ejus . . . iiij.d.  
Thomas seruiens ejus . . . iiij.d.  
Sibilla Ingran . . . iiij.d.  
Thomas filius ejus . . . iiij.d.  
Martyn del Pek Johanna vx' ejus . . . iiij.d.  
Ricardus de Wroo, Chopman, Agnes vx' ejus . . . vj.d.  
Ricardus filius ejus . . . iiij.d.  
Elizabet seruiens ejus . . . iiij.d.  
Agnes Vekerseruand' . . . iiij.d.  
Johannes Bramy Alicia vx' ejus . . . iiij.d.  
Elizabet seruiens ejus . . . iiij.d.  
Adam Foghler' Margareta vx' ejus . . . iiij.d.  
Johannes filius ejus . . . iiij.d.  
Johanna Foghler' . . . iiij.d.  

Rogerus filius ejus . . . iiij.d.  
Willelmus filius ejus . . . iiij.d.  
Agnes seruiens ejus . . . iiij.d.  
Johannes Fogler' Isabella vx' ejus iiij.d.  
Florenca filia ejus . . . iiij.d.  
Johannes Frost . . . iiij.d.  
Matilda Walker . . . iiij.d.  
Johannes Athewik' Johanna vx' ejus . . . iiij.d.  
Johannes de Crossol' Elizabet vx' ejus . . . iiij.d.  
Johannes Laurow' Sibilla vx' ejus . . . iiij.d.  
Cecilia filia ejus . . . iiij.d.  
Willelmus Gynesen Cecia vx' ejus . . . iiij.d.  
Magenta seruiens ejus . . . iiij.d.  
Willelmus filius Thome, Smyth', Johanna vx' ejus . . . vj.d.  
Johannes filius ejus . . . iiij.d.  
Elizabet filia suæ . . . iiij.d.  
Elizabet de Tomholm . . . iiij.d.  
Idonia Fouler' . . . iiij.d.  
Thomas filius Johannis Balm . . . iiij.d.  
Summa—xlviij.s.  
Summa totalis—xlviij.ii. xv.s. viij.d.  

(This total is also written on the dorse of membrane 13.)
PLAN OF NORMANTON CHURCH, YORKSHIRE.

THE LIGHTER SHADING SHEWS MODERN WALLS ON OLD LINES.
ON MONUMENTS IN NORMANTON CHURCH, WITH GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

By GEO. W. TOMLINSON, F.S.A., an Hon. Sec. of the Association.

The parish of Normanton is unfortunately situated as regards the great Topographical Works which illustrate the West Riding of the county. Mr. Hunter, in his "South Yorkshire," describes the adjacent parishes to the south, and Whitaker includes those to the north in the "Loidis and Elmete." In the time of those distinguished writers Normanton was a purely agricultural village; now, however, the case is very different, and the great extension of the railway system, which radiates from Normanton in all directions, and the opening out of many new collieries, have completely altered the appearance of the place and robbed it of much of its quiet beauty and feeling of repose.

Before considering the monuments, which are the special subject of this paper, I am able, by the kindness of Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A., to give a plan of the church, based on his recent survey, and also the following descriptive note by him upon the fabric of

NORMANTON CHURCH.¹

"For nearly three centuries the parish of Normanton has possessed a small fund, for the repair of the church, with very fatal consequences to the historical interest of the building. Each generation has thought it its duty to spend the money which fell to its share, but the sum seems never to have been large enough to produce really good work of its own date, although more than enough to destroy that of earlier times. When I examined the church, in 1870, that I might advise as to the laying out of the then accumulated fund, I found that, except the tower and porch, there was

¹ There was a church at Normanton at the time of the Domesday Survey, when the lands were returned as part of the "Terra Regis." The dedication, as is not uncommon in pre-Norman churches, is to "All Saints."
ON MONUMENTS IN NORMANTON CHURCH.

little more than the substance of the walls which had any claim to antiquity. Every window was modern, except the east window of the Lady choir, which was falling to pieces. The north and east walls of the chancel had been entirely rebuilt, in poor imitation of fifteenth century work. The roofs of nave and chancel were quite modern, and those of the aisles not much older. And, worst of all, the pillars and arches had all been so barbarously retooled, as to bear but little resemblance to their former selves; and, as records of the history of the building, they were so blurred and obliter- rated, that their reading was difficult, and, in some parts, little more than conjectural. Of old furniture there was none, except a doubtful font, which, if it has any claim to antiquity at all, should be described as a modern font made out of the materials of an old one. The chancel and tower had pews seemingly of the same date as the rebuilding of the chancel, which still remain there. The nave and aisles had others of the tank type, and very poor specimens of it, which gave place to new ones of more convenient form in 1872.

"The story of its own existence to be obtained from a building in such a state could not contain much detail. So far as I have been able to make it out, the history is like that of most other country churches. There seems to have been a Norman church of the simplest form, consisting of a nave and chancel only, without aisles or tower. Of this building nothing now is left. A narrow north aisle was added to the nave in the thirteenth century. The arcade of four arches remains, in a mutilated state, and some of the outer wall, though the windows and door appear not older than the seventeenth century. The narrowness of the aisle, which is less than six feet wide, is characteristic of the thir- teenth century. There was an altar here, and its broken lavatory remains in the eastern respond. The east window is now a mere rude hole in the wall. At a later date a south aisle was added to the nave. I think this was toward the end of the fourteenth century; but, the retooling of the detail has so altered it, that it is impossible to speak with confidence about it. The outer wall is in the same condition as that of the other aisle, and there is a good stone-roofed porch which is later than the aisle itself. The Norman chancel seems to have been rebuilt in the fourteenth cen- tury, for, part of a buttress, which appeared to be of that
date, was visible till lately in the south-east corner. It had escaped the destruction of the south wall, in the fifteenth century, and that of the east wall, thirty years ago; but, in spite of repeated orders given for its protection, it was destroyed in 1872. The north and east walls of the chancel are, as I have said, modern, though there is no doubt they stand on the old lines. I have not been able to learn what the chancel was like before this rebuilding.

“During the fifteenth century a tower was added at the west end, being built, as usual, outside the church and joined on to it when the work was complete. In this case, instead of an arch being added at each side of the nave, as was often done, the respond walls were lengthened, till they met the diagonal buttresses of the tower, which thus show inside the church and form part of the west end. Probably a clerestory was added to the nave soon after the tower was built. The present clerestory seems to be entirely modern, but it is not likely that it would have been built, unless there had been an old one there before.

“The last addition was that of a large chapel south of the chancel, still known as the Lady choir. This was quite at the end of the fifteenth century. It is built in the peculiar style, without cusps and often without points to the arches, which is found in the latest works of several neighbouring churches. The south wall retains the corbels of a projecting machicolated parapet, also characteristic of the neighbour-hood, and of which examples, more or less perfect, remain at Halifax, Bradford, Methley, Rothwell, Batley, and other places. All the windows are modern. The original east window remained in 1872, but was so crushed and distorted by a bad settlement, that it was absolutely necessary to take it out and rebuild it. The stones themselves though forced out of their places were most of them sound, and might have been replaced with very little new work added; and they were carefully gone over and the good ones marked for re-use. But the mason persuaded the committee to let him make a new window, which is an imperfect copy of the old, the heads of the lights being segments of circles, instead of compound curves, as in the original. I mention this to show that it is not always the architect who is to blame for the unnecessary destruction which has made ‘restoration’ a by-word. An architect is helpless without the sympathy of his
employers. He must give the best advice he can, but, if it is not accepted and followed, he is no more responsible for the consequences than would be a lawyer or a physician in like circumstances. People forget this, and will sometimes blame an architect for mischief when he has run the risk of quarrelling with his clients by his efforts to prevent it.

"There is no old furniture at Normanton. During the works of thirty years ago some remains of the old pews of about 1500 were turned out, and a few of these are now in the possession of Mr. James Fowler, F.S.A., of Wakefield. They are parts of ends of pews, and one of them is adorned with a large pair of scissors, doubtless a badge having some personal reference to the original donor, and probably occupier of the pew. Another relic of the same sort was found buried under the floor of the nave in 1872. It seemed to have been part of the top rail of a pew, and along it was in raised letters—

\textit{coroncémaq' liberor' oûni p'dictor'}

The wood was quite rotten and crumbling.

"There were in the east window of the Lady choir a few fragments and quarries of fifteenth century glass; and a window in the south aisle was filled with scraps of old glass, English and foreign, the gift of the late Mr. Ward, of the firm of Ward and Hughes, who also left a large packing case full of old glass to the church, which has, I believe, lately been put into the windows."

Thus far Mr. Micklethwaite.

Mr. James Fowler, F.S.A., in a recent letter, describes the pew ends referred to, and makes fuller remarks upon the stained glass in the church:—

"Some years ago, I happened to find amongst the lumber of a carpenter's shop at Normanton, near the church, four pieces of oak pew ends, each about seventeen inches long, twelve to fifteen inches wide, and three inches thick, which had, apparently, been sawn into that form out of the ancient pewing of the church, in order to form supports for seats of pews of more recent date.

"They were in perfect preservation and richly carved with the patterns in vogue towards the close of the fifteenth century. One of them contained, within a foliated circle, a pair of scissors of the modern type, with, above, T. S. R. L."

2 The last, possibly (but query), for Robert Levett, of the Levetts, who had property and resided here, in the latter part of the fifteenth century. See Banks's "Walks in Yorkshire," 230, 231. [J. P.]
"In order to prevent the pieces, interesting both on their own account and in their local association, being dispersed and lost, I had them fitted together, in the most careful way I could, without mutilating or injuring them in any way, so as to form a chair, so massive and heavy, for its size, that it cannot easily be carried away, broken, cleft, or burnt.

"The painted glass in the church, though almost entirely fragmentary, and none of it originally belonging to the church, is nevertheless of great interest. It may be added that, though the panes are leaded together without any natural connection, the effect is extremely good at a distance; and to the ordinary observer (?) the windows are probably quite as intelligible as most old painted glass is, even when unmutilated and in situ. The fragments thus preserved, of all dates and styles, ‘restored,’ originally, out of various other churches, were accumulated by the late Mr. Ward, one of the earliest and best established of the modern English glass painters, and bequeathed by him to Normanton, his native village. They have since been arranged and leaded together for the church, the latter portions by Mr. Knowles of York. The glass is well worth examining, and, less for its curious history, than for the interest and curiosity of many of the panes."

Coming now to the monuments, the immediate subject of this Paper, I must explain, at the outset, that I have grouped the memorials of each family together and arranged them in chronological order, adding such notes as may serve to show more clearly the descent of the person referred to.

Most of the monuments are in the Lady choir, and, in many cases, the graves are indicated by initials or by
names in full. The Freeston tomb, near the chancel arch, is Jacobean and very fine in character; but, although there are many blank shields prepared, suitable for an elaborate heraldic display, the intentions of the builder have, for some unexplained reason, never been carried out.

In the S.E. corner of the Lady choir, there are several inscriptions cut in the pavement, some of which refer to persons not otherwise mentioned in the church. In the extreme corner there is a slab covering the grave of Richard Bunny; there are two brasses in the middle of this stone, with a long inscription in Old English characters; the brasses were originally one, the inscriptions being consecutive. At the upper corners of the slab are two shields, the one to the south side being quarterly, 1 & 4, Argent, a chevron between 3 goats' heads erased sable, Bunny; 2 & 3, Gules, a cross-patonce or, on a chief azure three round buckles of the second, Haselden. The one to the north is, quarterly of 8; 1. Per saltire gules and ermine, Restwold; 2. Argent 3 bendlets sable, Restwold; 3. Gules, three lions rampant argent, crowned or, de la Vache; 4. Sable, three lions rampant argent, for ........ ; 5. Gules, a fess between three saltiers couped argent, de Boyville; 6. Gules, 4 bendlets argent, Murdac (?); 7. Argent, in bend, 3 boars' heads couped, cotised potent counter potent of the last, Rykedon (?); 8. the same as 1.

The connection of the Bunny family with Normanton is well known and has already been dealt with in this Journal, therefore no remarks on this head are necessary. The inscription on the two brasses reads as follows, each line being given separately, and the whole thus forming the first of our series.

No. 1.

Edouardo Restwoulde de la-Vache in comitatu Buckingamiensi armigero; ab heroibus illustri-trissimi ordinis Garterii Richardo et Philippo de la-Vache praedicta oriundo; suorum visendi gratia in has oras profecto; Ultimo Cal. Junii 1547. ad superos emigravit et,

3 Vol. III. p. 8—Entries relative to the Bunny Family in the Normanton Banks, of Wakefield.
ON MONUMENTS IN NORMANTON CHURCH.

Richardo Bunny de Newton alias Bunny-hal in parochia de Wakefield in Comitatu Ebor' post de Newland in parochia de Normanton in eodem comitatu armigero;
maiöribus (ut fertur) Gallis, ex oppido Bunny in septentrio-nali ripa fluminis Loier supra Orleans sito tempore Guilielmi Conquestoris ad Bunny. Rize comitatu Nott-tingamiae delatis; . . munus quibusdam (usq. satis honori-ficis) illustrissimis principibus Henricio, Edouardo, Maria et Elizabeta iubentibus, defuncto anno ætatis plus minus.
septuagesimo (tribus filiis Edmundo, Richardo et Francisco superstitibus relictis)

Sir Richard de la Vache was the 31st knight of the Garter, being elected on the death of Lord Lisle in 1355. He was Constable of the Tower, and died in 1365-6. Sir Philip de la Vache, the son and heir of Sir Richard, was elected knight of the Garter on the death of John of
Gaunt in 1398. He was the 93rd knight, and he died in 1408.

We now come to a series of five monuments of the Smiths of Newland, a family represented by Sir Charles Dodsworth, Bart. They are on the south walls of the Lady choir.

No. 2.

S. H. M.
Sepulta jacet
Sarah Smith, Johannis Smith
de Newland in com. Eboracensi gener:
Conjux Amantissima
Qualis erat, Viator, Paucis accipe
In re familiari administranda singu-
lari fuit Prudentia, ac eo ut non tan-
tum alijs, antecellere, sed et sibi metipsi
Videretur
Erga Pauperes cæ fuit benevolentiâ
ut quicquid Necessarium, quicquid etiam
optandum, id ex utroque Manû abun-
de proflueret
Haec plus satis Judicant, Gestantur
Recientes ad hue plurimorum Lachrymae
Abijt in spe optimâ resurrectionis
Decimo sexto Maij
Anno
{ Dom. 1725 
{ aetat. 42 born 1683.

Arms:—Per saltire argent and sable, two trefoils slipped in pale gules, Smith, over all an escutcheon of pretence, cheeky argent and azure, a fess ermine, Sculthorpe.

Mrs. Smith was her husband's cousin, being daughter of a Miss Silvester, married to a Mr. Sculthorpe, but of what family or place I have been unable to discover. Miss Sculthorpe's name occurs in the will of her uncle, John Silvester of Birthwaite, Esqre.

A large monument on the south wall of the chancel.
ON MONUMENTS IN NORMANTON CHURCH.

No. 3.

In Memory
of JOHN SMITH Esqre of NEWLAND
who died the 26th May A.D. 1746
in the 60th year of his age.
Universally esteemed, an excellent Husband
A tender Parent and the best of Masters
and
of ANNE, his wife, whose great good nature
was happily united to those amiable qualities
which characterize the Christian and truly adorn
the Woman, the Wife & the Mother.
She died April the 28th 1750 in the 42 year of her Age
Also
of ANNE, their daughter, who died
in the 16th year of her age, justly lamented
And
of CHRISTOPHER their youngest Son
who died an Infant
This Monument of filial Piety and fraternal love
is erected by JOHN SILVESTER SMITH.

Arms of Smith as before.

The second Mrs. Smith was sole daughter and heiress of
Christopher Hodgson of Westerton, by his wife Mary,
daughter of Lawr. Robinson of Westerton, and grand-
daughter of John Hodgson of Cottingley, by Mary Haworth
of Haworth co. Lanc. By this marriage the Smiths became
entitled to quarter the Hodgson arms. Mary Haworth was
grand-daughter of Edmund Haworth (living 21st Jas. I.),
who married Elizabeth, daughter of W. Assheton of Clegg
Hall, co. Lanc., Esq., who was heiress of her half brother,
Theophilus Assheton, LL.D., of the same place. The arms
thus acquired are described in the next monument.

No. 4.

In Memory of
Sir John Silvester Smith, Baronet,
who departed this life June 13th 1789
Aged 55 years.
Also dame Henrietta Maria Smith
His wife, who died Decr. 17th 1795
aged 60 years.
ON MONUMENTS IN NORMANTON CHURCH.

Also, Charlotte Smith, their daughter, who died March 1st 1788 aged 18 years.
And of John Silvester Smith & John Christopher Smith, their sons, who died in their infancy.
Also William Smith Esq \(f^te\) Brother of the Said Sir John Silvester Smith who died October 2nd 1773 Aged 35.

Arms.—Quarterly. 1. Per saltier argent and sable, two trefoils slipped in pale gules, Smith; 2. Per chevron raguly or and azure, three martlets counterchanged, Hodgson: 3. Azure, a bend between two stags' heads couped or, Haworth; 4. Argent, a mullet sable pierced of the field, Ashton, over all a Baronet's Badge, impaling argent, a bend engrailed sable between 3 annulets gules, Dodsworth.

Crest, out of a Ducal Coronet, a boar's head couped at the neck azure, crined and armed or.

Motto, "Pro lege, senatuque rege."

Dame Henrietta Maria Smith was the only daughter of John Dodsworth of Thornton-Watlass, Esq., by his wife Henrietta, daughter of John Hutton of Marske, Esq. She became eventually the sole heiress of her brothers, and succeeded to Thornton-Watlass.

Sir John was created baronet in 1783.

No. 5.

In Memory
of Dame Susannah Dodsworth, wife of Sir Edward Dodsworth Baronet who departed this life, on the 12th day of March 1830 Aged 53 years.

The misfortunes of others never failed to excite Her compassionate tenderness and which she strove to alleviate with a heart truly generous so that in her the poor and afflicted ever found a kind friend upon whom they could depend for succour and relief The unaffected piety and sincere devotion in her daily worship of God furnish a bright example of imitation to all who survive her.

Pure was thy life & tranquil thy decline
Chaste ev'ry thought & ev'ry virtue thine
Steadfast in faith, resign'd thy parting breath
Look'd up with Christian joy & smiled in death.
Lady Dodsworth was youngest daughter of Col. Dawkins, of Standlynch Park, co. Wilts, by Lady Juliana Colyear, only daughter and eventually heiress of Charles 2nd Earl of Portmore.

No. 6.

To the memory of
Sir Edward Dodsworth, Baronet
born August 13th 1768
and departed this life, December 24th 1845
aged 77
universally beloved and regretted.
This epitaph and monument are
erected by a brother who remembers
with gratitude all kindness.

To the Memory of
Miss Anna Maria Smith
born June 10th 1766
and departed this life Dec 20th 1847
Aged 82
universally beloved by all,
who, during a long life never ceased
to exercise a most benevolent disposition
to those around. This is inscribed
by a grateful brother.

Arms. Quarterly. 1st, Grand quarter, 1 & 4, Dodsworth, 2 & 3, Smith; 2, Hodgson, 3, Haworth, 4, Ashton, impaling Gules, a lion passant guardant or between two roses in pale argent and as many haunches of the second each charged with a lion rampant sable, Dawkins.

Crests. 1st. A cubit arm in chain mail or, the hand proper grasping a broken tilting spear of the first, the broken end imbrued gules, Dodsworth.

2nd Out of a ducal coronet or, a boar's head couped at the neck azure, crined and armed or, Smith.

Sir Edward obtained the royal sign-manual in 1821, permitting him to take the name of Dodsworth only and bear the arms of Dodsworth with those of Smith, quarterly. There are four Smith-Dodsworth hatchments in the church.

It may be interesting here to notice the connection between the families of Smith and Silvester, both of which appear to have had their origin in the parish of Ecclesfield. The Smiths are known to have been living in Ecclesfield from the time of Henry VIII., but do not seem to have been anything more than simple yeomen until the marriage of John Smith with Priscilla Silvester. The first of the family
of whom there is any account, is Mary, the widow of Thomas (?) Smith, whose will was proved in 1660. She refers in her will to her sons William, Thomas, Robert, and John; William Smith was married and had two daughters, Mary and Jane; Mary was the 2nd wife of Thos. Silvester. John Smith, the youngest son, married and had a son, also a John Smith, who married Priscilla Silvester, and it is to their son that the monument No. 3 is inscribed.

Priscilla Smith is buried (according to Hunter) in the chancel of Wakefield, although there is no record of the fact in Sisson's Account of the Church. The inscription is said to have run as follows:—

"Priscilla, wife of Mr. John Smith, of the parish of Ecclesfield, who died 8 May 1730 aged 67."

The monument was accompanied by a shield of arms, Smith, as described above, impaling Per chevron or and azure, 3 woodcocks sable legged gules, Silvester.

The first of the Silvesters of whom there is any account is Robert, who was buried in 1583; his wife, Elizabeth, described as of "Hessley," (Thorpe-Hesley ?) died in 1599. This couple is supposed to supply the parentage of Edward Silvester of High Green in Ecclesfield, who died in 1623; his first wife, Anne, died in 1596, s.p.; by his second wife, Lucy Oxspringe, he had several children, the eldest son being Nicholas, born 1603, and married in 1623 to Isabel Senior. The eldest son of Nicholas Silvester was Thomas, baptized 1624; he married Ellen, daughter of . . . . . . for his first wife, and by her had a numerous family, most of whom distinguished themselves in the service of their country and acquired great wealth. Thomas Silvester married, secondly, his cousin Mary Smith, as stated above, and by her had three daughters, who died unmarried. He made his will in Augt. 1679, and it was proved on the 26 Nov. of the same year. He left his wife Mary one-third of all his goods, &c.; to his son John, living at Portsmouth, £5; to his other sons Thomas and Edmond, and daughters Sarah and Ann, £5 each; to his younger children, Henry, Priscilla (afterwards wife of John Smith), Martha, and Elizabeth, the remainder of his goods equally among them.
ROBERT SILVESTER, married 1623.

Anne Smythe, ob. Edward Silvester, ob. Lucy Oxspringe.

Nicholas Silvester, married 1663; of High Green, ob. 1693.

Ellen, dau. of Thomas Silvester, bapt. second wife, vester, vester. Elizabeth Silvester.

John Silvester, of the Tower, born 1663; ob. unmar. 1722; buried at Darton.

Edward Silvester, ob. 1741.

Rebecca.

Harriet.

John Silvester, of Bramhope.

He made his son Nicholas and his wife Mary joint executors. The John Silvester of Portsmouth was the famous smith to the Tower of London, who bought Birthwaite from the Burdets, and is buried at Darton, where he is commemo-rated by a very handsome marble monument, described by Hunter in the "South Yorkshire." He made his will in 1719 (proved in 1722), in which he names "Edward, son of my late brother Edward Silvester of the Tower of London, John Smith, son of my sister Priscilla Smith, William, eldest son of my brother Thomas Silvester of the Tower of London, deceased, Thomas, youngest son of my brother Thomas, my niece Sarah Sculthorpe, my niece Sarah Gilbert, eldest daughter of my brother Thomas, and my niece Mary Sergeant."

At the risk of being tedious I will briefly mention the remaining children of Thomas Silvester the elder. The names are (2) Thomas, (3) Edward, (4) Nicholas, and (5) Henry. The daughters were ... . . . . married to ... Sculthorpe, and Priscilla, married to John Smith. Thomas Silvester (2) married a Miss Sarah Clay, who is thought to have brought to him the manor of Mexbro'; he was also "of the Tower of London, Esqre.," and his will is dated 28th Feb. 1710, by which he leaves large sums of money to his children; he also names his son-in-law Thomas Gilbert, citizen and dyer of London, &c., &c. He had two daughters, married respectively to William and Thomas Gilbert; by one of these marriages, there was a daughter Mary, married to Dr. Reeve, whose son Edward Reeve, Esqre. married Frances Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Reynardson of Holywell, co. Lanc., by whom he had issue an only daughter and heiress, married to Capt. Kater of the Ordnance Survey. This lady became lady of the manor of Mexbro'. Edward Silvester (3) married Mary Brattle; his will was dated 1693, and he founded a school at Mortomely, and left 2 sons, John of the Six Clerks' Office, and the Rev. Edward Silvester, who inherited Birthwaite from his uncle John, and married Anna Maria, daughter of Mr. Wentworth of Hickleton, and died soon afterwards, in 1727. John Silvester appears to have offended his uncle John, and was accordingly passed over in the distribution of his property; this John married Mary Sargent, who married, secondly, Mr. Butler of Bradford; he died at Pledwick in 1728, and is buried at Darton. Nicholas (4) remained at Ecclesfield and
died without issue in 1702. Henry (5) is described as of "Portsmouth," and he died in 1702.

I am mainly indebted for these particulars to the papers of the Rev. Josh. Hunter in the British Museum, and also to the kindness of Dr. Sykes of Doncaster, and Mr. A. Scott Gatty; to the former for abstracts from the York wills, and to the latter for extracts from the Ecclesfield registers.

Near the communion table there is a large altar tomb, enriched with several shields and a brass with the following inscription:

No. 7.

"Hic reponitur corpus Richardi filii Gulielmi Mallet de Normanton
Cujus natales plusquam quadrigentos effloruérunt annos
(Sicut ex Scriptis patet) hunc verò maiores parum félices
hæredem patrimonii et nominis eorum supremum des-
tinárunt
Natus est XXI Februarii M.D.CXXIII, obiit XXI. Maii
MDCLXVIII.
Hæc in memoriam posteris prodiquam prorsus oblivione
deliere mallet."

Below the brass containing the above, there is a shield carved in the stone, bearing Sable a fess embattled counter-embattled between three lions' heads erased argent, Levett.

Below this shield is the epitaph of the owner:

"Here lieth entombed the body of
Robert son of Thomas Levett
Of Normanton Gnt. who was
buryed the 29 day of March
Anno Dni. 1687
Ætatis sue 29

On the sides of the tomb, there are two shields, the first, Quarterly, 1 & 4, Sable, a chevron between three round buckles argent, Mallet; 2. Ermine, three chevrons gules, Peytevin; 3. Gules, on a bend argent three geese sable, Russell.

The second is, Mallet as above, impaling, Or a fess dancetté sable, Vavasour.
The quartering of Peytevin, is owing to the marriage of Roger Mallet of Normanton, in 1286, to Alice, daughter and co-heiress of Wm. Russel, of Normanton, and Emma, daughter and sole heiress of Hugh Peytevin. (Pictaviensis.) See Foster’s “Yorkshire Visitations,” p. 325. The Vavasour impalement is due to the marriage of John Mallet with Anne, daughter of Wm. Vavasour of Spaldington.

The next family to which we come is that of Favell, and first we find the gravestone of Christopher Favell, which is decorated with the family arms carved in the stone, Sable, a chevron between three escallops argent, and bears the following inscription:

No. 8.
Heare lieth the body of
Christopher favell of
Normanton G^st who departed
this life the second day of
August in the six and
fiftieth year of his age
Anno Dom. 1693.
Also the body of Mr James
favell his son who departed
this life the 27 day of December
1714 in the 48 year of his age.

Christopher Favell entered his pedigree at York when Dugdale made his Visitation. His wife was daughter of John Jaques of Lincolnshire. Mr. James Favell, as we shall see by the Latin inscription which will be given presently, married Lydia, the heiress of Christopher Redman.

No. 9.
Kath. Favill, Vidua Hen. Favill
nuper de Pontefract. generosi,
Quæ dierum
operumq. plena
Cœlis animam reddidit piam
23 die Januarii
Annoq. salutis 1722
ætatis suae 79
Mrs. Katharine Favell was daughter and sole heiress of John Stocks of Doncaster, and widow of Richard Layton of Barrowby Grange in the parish of Kirby Overblow.

Henry Favell was brother of Christopher; he was an attorney at Leeds, and died 1699; his will dated 1689.

No. 10.

In hoc Cellâ
depositæ sunt Relequiae
Jacobi Favell generosi
née non
Elizabethæ uxoris & Tandum
Viduae ejus, filiae Heredisq.
Ricardi et Lydiae Redman;
Ex quâ stirpe
orti sunt Redman, Henricus
Lydia, Catherina, Antonius,
Jacobus et Joshua,
Qui omnes
excepto Jacobo, inter hos parentes
jam nunc humati sunt, viz Redman
Lydia, Catherina, Antonius et Joshua
in hoc cellâ
Henricus autem in Corpore Ecclesiae
Cum avis suis, Ricardò et Lydiâ,
juxta pulpíturn
Jacobus superstes depositurus et suas
affinitatis ergo gratiæ animi Indicium
in eorum peam et æternam memoriam
hoc posuit mormor.
1770.

Elizabetha nuper conjux predicti Jacobi, filia primo
genita Ricardî Benteîj, nullis non Literatis noti, et Joanna
uxoris ejus, sepulta jacet, inter affines conditoria Bernardorum fami
lie propriâ infra Ecclesiam de Brampton, in agro Huntingtoniensi

Arms, Quarterly.—1 & 4 Sable, a chevron between three escallops argent, Favell; 2 & 3, Redman.

No. 11.

James Favell D.D.
died 25 September 1777
aged 69 years.
Dr. Favell was educated at Trinity Coll. Cambridge, and rector of Houghton-cum-Wilton co. Hunts. He left no family.

No. 12.

Richard Favell
son of Richard and
Martha Favell
died 28 Augt. 1785
Aged 3 més.

No. 13.

Elizabeth Favell
Daughter of Richard &
Martha Favell
died 3 April 1780
Aged 3 years.

Richard Favell, the father of these children, was surgeon to the York County Hospital; he married Martha, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Weedon, rector of Woolley and Orford, co. Hunts. Mr. Favell died in 1786.

We now come to a monument certain to interest all readers of this Journal and antiquarians generally, that of James Torre, whose collections of Ecclesiastical Antiquities connected with this county have been and are so valuable to his successors. It is in form like a flat obelisk with an oblong slab as a base.

No. 14.

Near
this place lies interred
the body of
James Torre Esqre. of Snydall
who departed this life the 31st
day of July 1699 aged 49
He was a good Christian,
A great Antiquarian,
Worthy of Respect.
Anna his second wife and relict
daughter of Nichs Lister of East Rigton
Gent: lies buried in ye choir of Cawood
who died Feby. 6th 1741 in the 75th
Year of her Age.
As also their daughter Ann, wife
to James Smith of Cawood, Gent:
died 1730 aged 32.

Beneath the above on the base of the monument:—

Nicholas Torre of Snydall, barrister at law, son of the above named
James Torre by Anna his wife lies here interred
A gentleman of strict honour and integrity
generous, affable, charitable, and benevolent
truly exemplary in the discharge of his duty to God & man
He lived deservedly esteemed & died universally lamented
March 4th 1749 aged 55
His justly afflicted widow
to transmit the memory of so great Worth to future times
hath erected this Monument.
Near this place also lie the remains of his relict
Jane Torre, who died the 11th day of January 1758 aged 63

The exact place of James Torre’s burial is indicated by a
gravestone on the north side of the chancel; the inscription
on this stone having become illegible, a brass plate has been
put over it. The inscription on the plate is as follows:—

No. 15.

Hic situs est Jacobus Torre de Snidall
Generosus
Qui prisca fide, antiquis moribus vetusta
scientia ornatus,
De ecclesia de republica optime meruit
Res ab ultimo antiquitatis aevo repetitas
scutatus est.
Tenebrisque situque obsitas in lucem proferens
Aeternum sui nominis exegit monumentum
Diem obit pridie calendas Augustas
Anno post salutem datam 1699
Aetatis sua 49
Beatus sibi desideratus omnibus

Torre’s researches were chiefly in the direction of the
Ecclesiastical Antiquities of the Diocese of York, and, in the
ON MONUMENTS IN NORMANTON CHURCH.

preface to "South Yorkshire," Hunter pays a handsome tribute to the ability with which Torre performed his task. I cannot do better than quote one extract to show the nature of the work he undertook to do. "This gentleman spent many years upon the registers of the See of York, and has thrown into the most lucid order a vast treasure of information respecting the several benefices throughout the diocese, and the succession of patrons and incumbents, whether rectors or vicars. His plan was to notice first, very briefly, in whom the lay interest vested in early times; next in whom the patronage of the church was appropriated, by whom given, if given at all, to any religious foundation; when the church was appropriated, and what division was then made of its profits; other arrangements of a temporary nature; and finally a close catalogue of incumbents, with the names of the persons by whom they were presented, the time of their institution by the ordinary, and the means by which they vacated their preferment."

A small Gothic monument.

No. 16

Near this place lieth the body of
Esther Torre
youngest daughter of
John Milnes of Wakefield Esqre
who departed this life
14th day of June 1782
aged 28 years.
James Torre of Snydale Esqre.
Pays this last Tribute
Of his Affection
To the Memory
of a much loved
and
Deservedly lamented Wife.

Mr. James Torre married, secondly, Caroline, third daughter of the Rev. Robert Cotes, D.D., and died in 1816, when he was succeeded in the Snydale estate by Jas. Whitwell Torre, Esq., his grandson. The Rev. Henry Torre, the well-known rector of Thornhill, was 4th son of Mr. James Torre by his first wife. There are several
other inscriptions of the Torre family, but being wholly or partially covered over by the pews, it is impossible to give them.

At the east end of the north aisle there are two slabs.

No. 17.
HEARE • LYETH
THE • BODIE • OF
TOMAS • TOMSON
GENTELMAN
BVRIED • THE • XIX
DAY • OF • JANUARY
ANO • DOMINE
1622.

No. 18.
HEARE • LYETH
THE • BOODIE
OF • FRANCES
THOMSN • GENT
WOMAN • BVRIED
THE • XXIII • DAYE
OF • SEPTEMBER
1624.

In the doorway of the entrance to the choir, there is a gravestone much worn.

No. 19.
Here lies interred
The body of Ellinor
Thimbleby eldest daugh
ter of Edmund . . . old of Hough in Lincoln
shire Esqre who departed this
life ye 7th Novr. anno
17 . . . in ye 88 year . . . .
Requiescat in Pace.

In the tower.

No. 20.
Here lies interred
Wm Cockell of Altofts
who through a period of fourscore years
enjoyed
Health and independency
and a soul superior
to the great vulgar and the small.
He died 18 July 1768 in the
81st year of his age.
also
Sarah his Wife
ON MONUMENTS IN NORMANTON CHURCH.

who died the 18th Jan. 1776
in the 77th year of her age.

Crest.—A cockatrice on a wreath.

No. 21.

To the memory
of Mrs. Elizabeth Levett, widow, who by
her will vested in five trustees £200
the interest of one for the use of the Poor
of Normanton, Snydall.
The interest of the other for a Dame to teach the
Girls of Normanton & Woodhouse
to read, knit & sow,
She also gave £50 of it conditionally to
build a poor house the other for the use of the
poor.
II. THE UNDER-TENANTS.

Under this head are included the tenants, vassals, or vavasours who held of the archbishop, the earls, the bishops and the barons, who were themselves tenants of the Crown in capite: the latter also sometimes held land under each other; Ilbert de Laci, for instance, holding many manors in other counties under Odo bishop of Bayeux, and one in Yorkshire under the archbishop, and William de Perci also holding under the earl of Chester and the bishop of Durham. We also find that some of the under-tenants had two or more superior lords, as Fulk fitz Reynfrid, vassal, at the same time, in Yorkshire, of William de Perci and Osbern de Arcis. These complications increased in after years, and led to a state of things which did not conduce to the maintenance of the feudal system, and which ultimately helped to break the power of the great feudatories of the realm.

On the Continent, in France, under-tenants were styled "vavassours," and in that country there appear to have been several grades of them, according to the rank of the superior lord. In this country there were at least two grades, the vavasours of the lower being sometimes little better than villeins;¹ while those of the higher grade had a fief, called a "free vavasory," consisting of one or more manors, with a court and certain franchises. The heir of a vavasour gave, as a heriot, to his liege lord such a horse as his predecessor had the day he died, with his hauberk and his helm. A few early Royal Charters are addressed (after barons) to vavasours, who are also mentioned in the Laws

¹ We read in the Monasticon, vol. ii. p. 997, of "one vavasory of fifteen acres."
of Henry I.² Suits between the vavasours of two lords in a county could be tried in the shire—by wager of battle. The tenants of the archbishop and also of Robert Fossard are styled vavassores in the Pipe Roll of 1131. Though not of such frequent occurrence as the term "baron," "vavasour" became the distinguishing name of an ancient and honourable family in this county.³

The derivation of the word "vavasour" and vassal appears to be clearly from the Celtic word *Gwes,*⁴ a servant. This repeated, gives "vassal of vassals," which a vavassour is described to be, in Pierre de St. Julian's "History of Burgundy, 1581," cited in Ducange. An early way of spelling the word, *vasvassor,* fully supports this derivation, and is certainly better than the usual one from "Valvæ," suggested, by the form "valvassor," which occasionally is met with, and was supposed to indicate that they had been originally doorkeepers.

Unfortunately the Survey does not give the names of all the under-tenants, and, but seldom, their surnames, though the latter may in many instances be supplied by an extended study of the record, by monastic charters, and, with certainty in some cases and with great probability in others, by the after-descent of their manors.

This omission may have arisen from the jurors of the hundred and others who attended to give information before the "legati," or commissioners, having spoken of the under-tenants by their Christian names only, or from their being ignorant of the surnames, which the transcribing clerks, without local knowledge, could but rarely afterwards supply. Those English thanes who made terms with the Norman lords are seldom found with any addition to their one name, but, for the sake of distinguishing them more clearly, we may hereafter speak of "Godwin of Huddersfield," "Gamel of Bradford," &c., and thus indicate where lay their chief estates.⁵

² See charter of Hen. I., quoted in Rymer's *Fossae,* i. 12, and Professor Stubbs’s *Documents Illustrative of English History,* p. 91; consult also Du Cange's *Glossarium,* sub vocc.
³ Vide *Malger,* infra.
⁴ The preservation of this Celtic term in words then used, is further illustrated by the name of Gospatrick, where the prefix, "Gos:" was probably the Cumbrian equivalent for the Gaelic "Ghil," in Ghilpatrick, which has the same meaning. Curiously enough, both Gospatrick and Ghilpatrick occur, at this date, in the north-west of Yorkshire. The latter had been lord of Middleham.
⁵ Old English personal names, which generally consisted of two nouns joined together, would appear to have had often in the first instance a family or tribal
It is more than likely that they were thus spoken of in their own day.

Like the previous notes on the Tenants in capite, the following do not claim to be so perfect as they might have been, if more time could have been bestowed upon them and further research made, but they will, it is hoped, serve to show what valuable information may be extracted from this remarkable Survey, by a systematic analysis of the whole record, which discloses the fact that other counties often supply information or means of identifying a Yorkshire tenant, or the descent of a Yorkshire manor, which any one confining himself to this county would fail to discover.

The Under-Tenants, to facilitate reference, have been arranged alphabetically, according to their Christian names, the only mode which embraces the whole of them; but appended is an Index to those surnames found in the Survey, or recovered from other sources; the latter being placed within brackets for distinction, and, where doubtful, followed by a note of interrogation.


ALBERT, was a vassal of Drogo de Bevrere at Ganstead in Holderness, and probably a Fleming.

significance. Thus the first Bernulf, for example, would not be so named out of admiration for, or to encourage the child to emulate the qualities of a bear or a wolf, as Verstigan and other authors say; but rather to indicate, as does a quartered or impaled coat-of-arms, or a double surname as now used, a descent from the Bernings and Ulfings. On this subject, the recurrence, in the royal family of Wessex, of the term ”Ead,” in the times before Alfred, and of ”Ethel,” in those after him; of ”Os” among the kings of Northumbria, and ”Sige” among those of Essex, may be noted; also ”Brand” in the royal house of Bernicia, kept up till the time of the Survey, chiefly in the East Riding, where we find Brantingham and Brands-Burton. 6 Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Journal, vol. iv.
Alelm, was another Flemish vassal of Drogo, holding of him lands at Waxham.

Alric, in one or two instances spelt Elric, had some nine manors, which Ilbert de Laci acquired, by whom he was taken into favour and allowed to retain Cawthorne and its dependencies, Peniston, Hunshelf, and Hopton. His estate at Dalton was now held by Sweyn,⁷ who has been identified as his son.

If the same person as is elsewhere called Elric, he also held Baret's late manor in Kellington, and others in Elm-sall, Brierley, Shepton, Denby, and Whitley. The count of Mortain had the manors formerly of Elric in Wortley and Pilley. Sweyn, son of Ailric, however, who succeeded to Cawthorne afterwards, was a King's Thane, and as such an account of him has been before given.⁸

Alulf, was a vassal of William de Perci, holding of him the manor of Elvington, and, if the same person, as he probably was, holding also the manor of Stainton in Lincolnshire.

Alured, held the important manor of Cundal, having berwicks and soke, of the count of Mortain, and was his only tenant in Yorkshire, besides Richard de Surdeval and Nigel Fossard, between whom was divided the great estate he acquired in this county. This is no doubt the same Alured whom we find holding the same count's manors of Keyworth and Stanton, in Notts, but nothing more has been discovered about him. He was probably a Norman.

Alured, was a vassal of Ilbert de Laci, holding of him two manors in Owston. A Roger fitz Alured held no less than three knights' fees of Henry de Laci in 1166. (Liber Niger.)

Anschitel we find holding a manor in Ainderby of earl Alan, and probably other lands, for, by the style of Asketell de Furneys, we find him recorded as having given two garbs⁹

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⁷ See Suuan, infra.

⁸ See Journal, vol. IV. It is hardly necessary to add that his having been the dispossessed lord of Pontefract, etc., and son of Ashenhald, although it has the authority of Camden, is a statement without foundation.

⁹ Garba, a sheaf of wheat at harvest-time (g. sanguinarum, in old law Latin, a sheaf of twenty-four arrows). There was also the word garbagium, the right of taking garbs. Our words garbage and garble are said to be derivatives.
in Ainderby and Morton, and the third garb in Thirnstoft, when the Priory of St. Martin at Richmond was established by the monks of St. Mary's, York, in the time of earl Stephen (Old Mon. i. 401). This identifies him, but he occurs long before as "Asquitellus de Furnellis," a witness with others of earl Alan's gift made at Rochester to the monk Yvo of Swavesey priory, of pasturage for the monks' cattle (ib. 572). He either came from Fourneaux near Falaise, or Fourneaux near St. Lo, more probably the latter, as being on the borders of Brittany.

Anschitel's descendant Robert de Fourneaux was holding one carucate of land in Aynderby-Fourneaux, of the honor of Richmond, 15 Edw. I. (Kirkby's Inq.).

There was a good family of this name in Devonshire, but whether or not the same is by no means certain. Gaufrid de Furnell was sheriff 1131, and the name of Alan occurs. Robert de Furnells (dead, 1 Richard I.) acquired the manor of Carlton in Lindric, Notts, by marrying a sister and coheir of Ralph de Chevercourt. His descendants there bore, on a chief, a demi-lion rampant or. Seal temp. Edw. I. (Thoroton's Notts. iii. 412.)

Ansfrid, as vassal, held lands in (Temple) Newsome, of Ilbert de Laci.

Ansgot, was a vassal of Ilbert de Laci, holding Hampole of him, as Ansgotus Ruffus (i.e. Rous.), he gave two garbs to St. Clements in Pontefract castle, before 1100 (Old Mon. i. 660).

Archil, was an Englishman 10 who made his peace with William de Perci, but as it is evident there were several of this name, it is impossible to distinguish them. However, we find him holding Ledwin's late manor in Stolley (Studley), and, it is very likely he was the Archill whose manors of Leathley and Hagenby had been given to William; and, if so, was in all likelihood the Archel, son of Ulf, mentioned in the claims (fo. 374), as the former possessor of three carucates in Hagenby, which William de Perci holds, though the men of Aynstey say they ought to be William Malet's.

10 The Survey called the former tenants, when it does not give their names, "Anglo-Saxons," especially in this part of England.
BALDUIN, from his name a Fleming, no doubt, and vassal of Drogo de Bevriere, of whom we find him holding lands in Easington, Rimsell, (Nun-) Keeling, and Preston in Holderness.

BARET, was an Englishman, and a considerable landowner in the days of Edward the Confessor, whose estates had been mostly given to Ilbert de Laci, under whom he was allowed to hold a manor in Rowall and Egborough, and another in Kellington, with lands in the soke of Egborough, all formerly his own. His former valuable manors in Campsal, Smeaton, Stapleton, Darrington, Knottingley, Beaghall, and another in Kellington (now held by Elric) Ilbert kept from him. The king retained his manors in ‘Edeshall’ (Hensall) and Huggate, and gave his estate at Whixley to Osbern de Arcis. Baret had held a manor at Coleby in Lincolnshire, which was given to Erneis de Burun, together with another in the same place, which had belonged to Wege, in whom we recognise Baret’s former neighbour at Womersley. A certain Baret fitz Corby gave a carucate of land in Semer to St. Mary’s.

BERENGER (de Tode) the tenant in capite (No. VIII), was holding the manors of Naburn and Dalton of his father Robert, being all the latter had in this county.

BERNULF. If all the references to this name in the Survey apply to one person, as seems probable, he had formerly held an estate of eleven manors in Yorkshire in the days of king Edward, which had been divided between earl Alan and William de Percy, according to their locality. The latter had acquired his capital lordship of Topcliff, which, with its berwicks, 26 carucates being taxed, was rated at 4l.; also his manors in Sutton (on Derwent), his property in Craven, and his house in York. Asa, with whom conjointly he had held a manor in Burnby, was, we find by the Claims (fo. 373), his wife, and held other lands, free from his control even while they lived together, which, when they separated, remained to her absolutely.

This is an instance of the valuable information afforded incidentally by the Survey, concerning the old laws and customs of the land, and proves the great antiquity of the
practice of securing separate estates to married women, to which recourse is so frequently had at the present day. Bernulf, who it is evident had been an important person, made his peace with the earl and William. The latter, however, did not allow him to retain under him any of his late manors, but granted to him Grim’s manors in Markenfield and Asmunderby. Not so earl Alan, who permitted him to continue at Croxby, Thoraldby, Charlton, and Thirn, and added Torchel’s manor in Well, though he kept Ainderby from him.

He was also, no doubt, the same Bernulf who was holding the manor of Shippen, with its berwick in Stretton, of Ilbert de Laci. I have not succeeded in finding anything about him subsequently, nor the fate of his descendants; but two carucates at Hellifield in Craven, where Bernulf had lands acquired by William de Perci, were granted by “Vei de Homas” to Savelline,11 son of Bernulf, his relatives (parentibus meis). (Whitaker, p. 115, quoting a charter of 12th century among the Townley MSS.)

Barnoldswick in Craven is in the Survey Bernulfeswic, and was evidently so called from some one of this name; it had belonged to a Gamel, and was acquired by Roger the Poitevin. A Bernulf, son of Orm, held lands in Agmunderness in the time of Henry III. (Test. de Nevill, 106-7).

Bodin, is an unfamiliar name. Ordericus (IX. iv.) mentions a Bodin, as king of Servia, when some of the Crusaders crossed his dominions on their way to the Holy Land. The Bodin here is considered to be one of earl Alan’s bastard brethren; for, as “Bardulf’s brother,” he is found witnessing, with him, the charter of Odo, the earl’s chamberlain, to St. Mary’s (Old Mon. i. 394), and Ribald and Bardulf—assumed to be the same Bardulf—are styled “fratres comitis,” in the memorandum of the charter of earl Alan Rufus, giving the church of Swavesey to the abbey at Angers (Ib. 572). Be this as it may, Bodin obtained from the earl a greater estate than Ribald, and, strange to say, Bardulf’s name does not occur in the Survey.

11 Probably Sewall-ine. One of the witnesses to this charter, was Gamelline, so other English names had also submitted to a fashion introduced by the Normans. See note 20 to Goisfridus Alselin. A Gamelline, the man of Norman D’Arey, occurs in the Survey in Lincolnshire (fo. 361 b.)
The earl gave Bodin the manors of Thorfin, namely, Layton with soke rights, (Great-) Langton, where he had a hall, the well-known Rokeby, Romaldkirk, Ravensworth and thirteen others, besides Ulchil’s manor in Broughton and Newsome, and Tori’s in Bedale, which last was rated at 30s., formerly 20s. The Thoresby “Rotulus Genealogicus” says, ‘Bodin in his old age, because he desired to serve God and quit the world, divided his lands between his brother Bardolf and Ribald the brother of earl Alan’; but, it is certain he was succeeded at Bedale, Melsonby, and some others, by Scolland, whose son, Brian ‘lord of Bedale,’ gave the church of Melsonby and the tithes of other places to Castle Acre priory in Norfolk (ib. 629). Bardulf, who was no doubt Bodin’s brother, succeeded to others, and gave the church of Ravensworth to St. Mary’s, where, in his old age, he took refuge as a monk. He left a son Acharis, the founder of a Cistercian house at Fors, in Wensleydale, which was removed afterwards to another site in Uredale, and became known as Jervaulx abbey. He was the ancestor of the Lords Fitz Hugh.

Chetel, was an English vassal of Ilbert de Laci, holding of him Bradley near Huddersfield, apparently the two manors there of Godwin and Dolfin, rated at 4l. in the late reign. He is possibly the same Chetel who, with Sweyn, had held conjointly the manor of Almondbury, and, if his brother, was therefore a son of Alric of Cawthorne.

Chetelber, was an English vassal of Ilbert de Laci, holding lands in Worsborough; possibly, the former lord of Wombwell, whose estate Roger de Busli now held.

Doneuuald, was a vassal of earl Alan at Clifton in the parish of Thornton-Watlass, a manor formerly belonging to Canute, who may have been his father; but, it is quite as likely that he was a Breton, as his name was not unknown in Brittany, though, in the more familiar form of Donald, it is commoner in Scotland. Subsequently to the date of the Survey earl Alan seems to have granted to him the two carucates in Ruswick, at that time in his hands and ‘waste;’ for ‘Dunwald’ gave a half carucate there to St. Mary’s abbey, after 1088 (Old Mon. i. 388). He had a son Gamel, who,
with Garnogwen his son, was one of the many witnesses to the charter of Robert de Brus giving lands, with Agatha his daughter, to Ralph fitz Ribald of Middleham (Gale's Honor of Richmond).

The grandson's name suggests an intermarriage between the father, or grandfather, and a daughter or sister of Gernagan.

DUNSTAN, holds of Ilbert de Laci, lands in Gudlagesarc.\(^{12}\) It is remarkable that only one of his name occurs in the Survey as a landowner in the reign of king Edward, for all the entries evidently relate to one person, and, it is not improbable that he was the same, who only managed to obtain the devastated half-hide of land here, which had been Leuinc's, by the clemency of Ilbert, to whom had been given his former manors in Swillington, Newsome, Morley, Pudsey, Drighlington, Gomersal, Heaton and Batley. William de Percy had acquired Dunstan's manor in Tadcaster and house in York. His land in Howne, which some say is inland, others in the soke of Wakefield, was retained in the king's hands. The men of the wapentakes of Barkston and Skyrack say, that Dunstan had not Turchil's land in Tadcaster, in the time of king Edward, as had been asserted. (Claims, fo. 373 b.) As Dunstan, son of Athelneth, he is mentioned by Florence of Worcester, as one of the Northumbrian thanes who entered York to avenge the murder of Gospatrick, on the Monday after Michaelmas, 1065, and so powerful was this movement against earl Tostig, that, with the assistance of earl Edwin, they procured his outlawry and banishment.

EBRARD, was a vassal of William de Percy, holding of him manors in Leathley, Hagenby, and six in Linton (upon Ouse). Hagenby was now rated at 25s., five more than formerly, so this improvement must have been effected by him. It was the same Ebrard, no doubt, who held also Legsby and Houghton, in Lincolnshire, of William. He also farmed the royal manor of Castley in Craven, "but William de Percy, whose vassal he is, does not vouch for him." (fo. 301 b.) Robert de Ros, of Helmsley, claimed in the time of Edward I. certain rights in Lynton by descent from the

Conquest (Plac. de quo. War, 189); and the name of Everard occurs in his family at as early a date as 1131, so that, in all probability, Peter de Roos’ mother was sister or daughter of this Everard. In 1131 Robert fitz Payne renders account of seven marks of silver for the lands of Ebrard, his uncle (avunculus). Robert seems to have been a brother of Geoffrey Trusbut. (Pipe Roll, see Journal, vol. iii. 397.) An Everard de Bevrere, apparently a member of the family of Drogo who remained in Holderness, witnessed the charter of Hawise countess of Albemarle to Meaux abbey. (Old Mon. i. 798.)

**Eldred**, was an Englishman, who made terms with earl Alan, by whom he was allowed to retain now under him, his manors in Kirkby (-Fleetham) and Melmerby, the former rated formerly at 10s. now 16s. He had also held a manor in Fearby, but this earl Alan had given to Gospatrick, who still held another there, formerly his own. This name seems to be the same as Aldred. Godereda, daughter of Gospatrick son of Aldred, owes ten marcs for right of her father’s lands, 1131. (See Journal, vol. iii., p. 399.)

**Eldred**, if not the same as the preceding, was a vassal of William de Perci, holding of him Gamelbar’s late manor in Rosfarlington and Plumpton.

**Elric, see Alric.**

**Elsi**, was a dispossessed Englishman of rank, who submitted and made terms with Ilbert de Laci, by whom, however, he was only allowed to retain, under him, of all his former property, a manor in Newsome and Sutton, to which he added lands in Hartshead. Presuming Elsi and Alsi in the Survey are the same person, (as Elric and Alric are) his manors, which Ilbert acquired, were, one valued at 4l. in Campsal, and others in Norton, Skellow, Eistop (Stubbs), Thorp, Darrington, Elmals, Kinsley, Shafton, West Clayton. Roger de Busli obtained his manors in Dadisley (Tickhill), Maltby (8l. now 6l.), Ecclesfield, Kimberworth (4l.), Brodsworth (4l.), with berwick and Soke in Scawsby, besides Worksop and others in Notts.

**Elwin**, was an Englishman, who made his peace with
Osbern de Arcis, the grantee of his forfeited estate and kept, now, under him, his former manors and lands in Wandsley and Knapton; 3 others Osbern had, one, Marston, having no less than 27 carucates taxed. A Gamel, son of Elewine, was marshal to Nigel de Plumpton, in the time of Henry II. (Plumpton Corr. p. xii.).

Enisan, was a vassal of earl Alan, who gave him all the lands in the territory he acquired, of which Tor had been dispossessed, except a manor in Hutton, which Tor was permitted to retain, and a manor in Bedale given to Bodin. In all apparently 21 manors of which Enisan kept in demesne only those in Aldburgh, Stanwix and Coldwell. The first was the most valuable estate, there was a church there, and a mill, and it was now rated at 4l., or double what it was, in king Edward's days. It was probably his chief residence. He also obtained Raven's lands in Thorpe. Enisant also held lands in Chaveley, in Cambridgeshire, of the earl.

Enisant it seems bore the opprobrious cognomen of 'Musard,' one who muses, literally a muser, a gaper, and used in the sense of a dull, lazy fellow, until after Chaucer's time; but, whether it was already a family name as I suspect, or acquired by himself, does not appear. If the former, then Hasculf Musard who held Staveley, etc., in Derbyshire, in capite, and Hugh Musard, who had taken 2 houses in the town of Stamford (fo. 336 a.) were probably relatives.

Enisant Musard gave to St. Mary's abbey, the church of Croft and 4 carucates, being a fourth part of his estate there, and in the presence of Ralph Taylboys, Wigan son of Landric and 'others,' affixed his seal to his deed in ratification of his grant. (Old Mon. i. 394.) As "Enesaunt Musardde" he occurs, witnessing a charter of Rannulf Meschin, of which a corrupt copy is given (Ib. 397). When St. Martin's priory was established at Richmond, he gave the third garb from all his demesne lands, and was therefore living in the time of earl Stephen (Ib. 401).

Ernabul, was a vassal of Drogo de Bevrere at Ulrome in Holderness, and probably a Fleming, because Bald- or -bald

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13 There is a good pedigree of his descendants in Coll. Top. et Gen. vol. iv. p. 2.
14 See note 9, p. 292.
is more commonly found in Flemish names than others, *e.g.*, Baldwin, Baldric.

**Ernui** holds a manor in Hambleton of Ilbert de Laci.

**Ernulf**, was a vassal of Ilbert de Laci, apparently at Purston. He gave two garbs there and in Rowden, to St. Clement's chapel in Pontefract castle, before 1100 (Old Mon. i. 660).

**Ernegis**, holds, of earl Alan, Masham, formerly Gospatrick's chief estate. This is Ernis de Burun the Tenant in capite (xxv).

**Franco**, was a vassal of Drogo de Bevrere in Holderness, holding of him manors in Rise, ("Risum,") Catfoss, Bilton, and Marton. He is claimed as the ancestor of the baronial family of de Fauconberg, who continued, long after, in possession of Rise and Catfoss. By the name of "Franco de Falconberg de Rise" he is mentioned in the chronicle of Meaux Abbey, (I. p. 87) as one of the contemporaries and neighbours of Gamel of Melsa, on whose land the abbey was built. He was, no doubt, a Fleming, and came from Fauquemberg near St. Omer, and the family, in spelling the name, long preserved the *m*. He was the father, or grandfather, of Walter de Faucomberg, who married Agnes de Arches, and the family, one of the few in Holderness received into favour by the earls of Albemarle, was greatly advanced by the marriage of another Walter de Fauconberg with the elder coheiress of de Brus, whereby Skelton castle and the esnecy of that barony were joined to its estates.

**Frumold**, as vassal was holding lands of Drogo, at a place called Vlenburg, which must have been in Holderness.

**Fulcher**, was a vassal of William de Perci, at Ingulfssthwaite, a place in Die Wapentake, which must have been somewhere near Scarborough. In 1166 William de Perci returns Hugo fitz Fulcher as holding a quarter of a knight's fee of him; also, a Gilbert fitz Fulcher, half a knight's fee, but this, I think, should have been Fulk fitz Reynfrid (Liber Niger).

**Fulco**, whose surname we learn incidentally from the Claims, fo. 373 b, was 'de Lusoriis,' was one of the chief vassals of Roger de Busli, holding of him in this county the
manors of Adwick (le Street) and Frickley with Stotfold and, in Nottinghamshire, several others, one at Weston, where, as will be seen, another was held by Turold his brother. In the Claims it is said that Fulk de Lusoriis has 2 ooxgangs of Ulfner’s land in Loversall, but the soke belongs to Nigel’s land in Hexthorpe. Subsequently it appears he became Roger’s tenant at Billingley and Sprotborough, and then made the latter place his chief residence. He probably had his name from Lisors\(^ {15}\) in the canton of Lyons en Forêt (Eure) for it is likely he was no distant neighbour of Roger before they left Normandy.

This place may have been so called because it was on the lisière or verge of the forêt de Lyons, a favourite hunting ground of the dukes, or it may be the name is the same as our leasowes or ‘lissouris’ (qu. the \textit{higher leys}), those lawns and grassy spots in the forest where the denizens would browse.

Fulco de Lisoriis together with his brother Thoraldus\(^ {16}\) witnessed the charter of his lord, founding a priory at Blythe, in 1088, (Cartulary, Harl. MS. 3759, fo. 101), and soon after he himself, with Albreda his wife, gave the monks half the vill of Billingley and lands in Notts (fo. 102). It is probable, from his associating his wife with him in this gift, that she may have been a sister of Roger de Busli, or it may be that part of her dower lands was included in the grant. Fulk was living in the reign of Henry I., as that king is mentioned in another charter by which he gave lands in Hodsack to the monks. Fulk and Albreda, by the desire of Robert his son, gave other lands to the priory. They had other sons, besides daughters, as we gather from another document, but their names are not recorded. Robert de Lisures was the eldest, succeeded his

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\(^{15}\) There is only one other place in France called Lisors, and that also is in Normandy, in the canton of Livarot (Calvados).

\(^{16}\) Turolde held at the time of the Survey of Roger de Busli manors in Markham, Hodsack, Carlton in Lindrie, Kelham and Weston, in Nottinghamshire, also Greetwell, in Lincolnshire. Turold de Greetvelle (fo. 356), who had paid no tax for his land in Lincoln, seems to have been this one, rather than Turolde the sheriff of Lincolnshire, who gave Bucken-hall to Croyland Abbey, as suggested in Top. et Gen. i. p. 14. Torard de Lisors gave, with his son William’s consent, the land which he had in Billingley, Yorkshire, for the soul of Beatrix his wife, to Blythe Priory (Cart. fo. 103). Fulk, the son of William de Lisures, and Roger de Steventon, came to Thorney abbey, and placed on the altar the tithes which Roger had given, Ricerus and Hamon, \textit{potra} Fulconis, being witnesses (Old Mon. 246). They must have been younger sons of either Thorold or Fulk.
father and married, in 1131, a lady of his own mother's name, Albreda, daughter of Robert de Laci of Pontefract, and by her, who was dead 1166, had a daughter and heiress Albreda, who, in 1193, as heir of her cousin Robert de Laci, inherited also the honor of Pontefract. The second Lacys, earls of Lincoln, were descended from her son by her first husband, and the Fitzwilliams from her son by her second.

Fulco, was tenant of Osbern de Arcis, in Yorkshire, holding of him lands and manors in Catterton, Toulston, Oglethorpe and Newton (Kyme). He also held of William de Percy, in the same neighbourhood, Thorpe with its berwick in Wolfington and soke in Healaugh, also Snainton near Whitby. He was the son of Reinfrid, who had served as a soldier in the conqueror's army in the northern campaign, when he visited Whitby, and, afterwards, having become a Benedictine monk at Evesham, he returned to Yorkshire, in 1074, re-established Whitby abbey, and was the first prior. He came with Aldwin, prior of Winchcombe abbey, in Gloucestershire, who desired to visit the sites of the ancient monasteries in the North mentioned by Bede. Aldwin found at Evesham abbey on his way, two monks who readily joined him, "Elfwy and one, who could not even read, named Reinfrid." Arriving at York, they applied to Hugh fitz Baldric the sheriff, who was probably known or remembered by Reinfrid, for an escort to Newcastle. They arrived there, and Aldwin, assisted by bishop Walcher, resuscitated Bede's monastery at Jarrow, and was afterwards prior of Durham. Reinfrid came to Whitby and succeeded, with the help of earl Hugh and William de Percy, in re-establishing the monastery of St. Hilda. Reinfrid, who was a little man and illiterate, sunk into a second place when Stephen (Abbas Eboraci) joined him. Reinfrid, however, remained as prior, and, about 1083, was killed by an accident at Orm's bridge over the Derwent. His body was carried to Hackness and buried in the venerable graveyard there. (Simeon of Durham, Hist. of the Kings, anno 1074, and Hist. of the Church of Durham, chapters 56 and 57. Old Mon. i. 73.)

As 'Fulco fitz Raynfrid' the son witnessed the charter of William de Percy endowing Whitby abbey, in the time of Rufus and in the year 1099, according to Charlton's notes from the abbey Register, Fulco fitz Reynfrid, with the
consent of his lord, Osbert de Arcis, gave the monks 2 carucates of land in Toulston. This, with certainty, identifies the tenant of Osbern with the son of Reinfrid. The charter of Alan de Perci, son of William, to the monks is witnessed by Fulco, dapifer, fitz Reynfrid and William his son, and, by a memorial of all the donations to the abbey inserted in the Register afterwards, Fulk is called dapifer to Alan de Perci. In 1125 Fulk was dead, for in that year, Robert son of Fulco, with the consent of his lord, William de Arches, confirmed the gift of the land in Toulston made 'long before' by Fulk his father. Fulk had at least three sons, Robert, William and Gilbert 'the chancellor.' (Old Mon. i. 844.) One of them was, probably, father of Reynfrid, whose grandson, Gilbert, was lord of Kendal, jure uxoris.

Robert succeeded his father in the lands and in the office of dapifer to the Percies, and married Adelisa de St. Quintin (Refer to xxvi. Osbern de Arcis.)

_Dapifer_ literally means one who brought in the feast, the viands or dishes (dapes) and was, no doubt, a word of Gallo-Roman origin and the equivalent of the Frankish 'Sinis-chalk,' the 'old servant,' whose duty it was to wait on his lord at meals, like the old English dish-thane. The office became an honourable one from the trusty character of those charged with it, and had then become hereditary in certain families and had lands attached to it. Even the famous William fitz Osbern, it seems, continued to perform the service personally to William the Conqueror, until, happening one day to set before him a crane only half roasted, the king resented the offence by a blow, fortunately received by Eudo, who was in the way. Probably this was planned by William fitz Osbern in order to rid himself of duties which were then somewhat beneath him. By his desire the king gave the office to Eudo, and the offended councillor and servant was made an earl. (Old Mon. ii. 900.) The death of his father Osbern, the dapifer to the young duke, is mentioned before in this Journal. The archbishops and earls, the bishops and barons, had similar hereditary officials in their households. Such, no doubt, was Fulk to William de Perci, although, at the same time, a vassal also to his master's neighbour Osbern de Arcis. Wihomarc (q. v.) was dapifer to Earl Alan.

Fulco, who held lands in Ross in Holderness of Drogo de
Bevrere, seems to have been a different person from either of the preceding. Probably he was ancestor, in the male line, of the family who bore the name of the place, which was one in which Robert de Ros, in the time of Edward I., claimed the right to have a gallows from the conquest (Pl. de quo War. 189); if so, Peter de Roos, who married Adeline, the third and youngest sister and coheiress of the great baron Walter Espec, must have been his son. He is now represented by Lord de Ros.17 (Cf. Eberard.)

Fulco, as vassal of Gislebert Tyson, was holding Crachetorp in Hase hundred, but it was still uncultivated.

Gamel's son, whose name is not given, was allowed by earl Alan to retain his father's lands in Danby. The earl had acquired 5 other manors of Gamel's estate.

Gamel, holding manors in Birkin, Whitley, and Hepton (-stall), of Ilbert de Laci, was, from his name, an Englishman; though it is not certain he was that Gamel, whose 12 manors had been given to Ilbert, presuming them to have all belonged to one person, which is not unlikely, though there were evidently others of this name in Yorkshire. If he were the same person we might call him for distinction, Gamel of Bradford, for there, no doubt, was his seat and chief estate, rated, with its 6 berwicks, at 41. Among his other lands had been Thornhill, Elland, Quarmby and Gomersal. Mr. James thought (Hist. of Bradford, i. p. 37, n.) that, notwithstanding the silence of the Survey, he might have continued to hold Elland at least, as a Gamel son of Ulkil gave lands there to Fountains abbey, afterwards confirmed by the family of de Eland, (Burton. Mon. Ebor. 163), who, conjointly with the Lacys of Cromwellbotham, as if representing coheiresses, held the manor of Rochdale, which, at the time of the Survey, was still in the possession of Gamel the thane.

Gamel, held in the days of Edward the Confessor a manor

17 M. D'Anisy presumed that Anschiitel de Ros, a vassal of bishop Odo, took his name from Ros, now Rots, near Caen; and, in the Survey, we find a Serlo de Ros, holding lands in Bedfordshire of Hugh de Belcamp and William Speck, the latter probably the father of Walter Espec, whose sister married Peter de Ros, in Holderness. This raises a question, whether Serlo was of the Norman family, or a son of Fulk.
of 5 carucates in Arkendale and Lofthouse, then rated at 43s. now 6s., which had been given to Ernegis de Burun, of whom he still holds and cultivates it.

Gerbodo,18 was probably a Fleming, though vassal of Ilbert de Laci and holding of him a manor in Queldale and Fryston, and another in Crofton near Wakefield. He gave 2 parts (i.e., two-thirds) of the tithes of one carucate in Fryston to St. Clement’s chapel in Pontefract castle, before 1100 (Old Mon. i. 660). It appears that he afterwards acquired lands in Warmfield, adjoining the last, for Gerbod gave 3 bovates there to Nostell priory (ib.) He may have been ancestor of William fitz Gerbode and Robert his brother, who gave lands in Braithwell, near Doncaster, to Roche abbey. (Dr. Aveling’s Hist. of Roche Abbey, p. 104.)

Gerbodo, another Fleming of this name, unless he was the same person, held lands at Riston in Holderness of Drogo de Bevrere.

Gerneber, an Englishman, who had held, in king Edward’s time, 11 manors in the neighbourhood of Wakefield, was allowed by Ilbert de Laci to whom they fell, to retain those in Bergh (Barugh), Darton and Thornhill.

Girard or Gerard, was a vassal of Hugh fitz Baldric, holding of him manors in Cawton, Sutton, Marderby, Frideby, Boltby, and Cahosby.

Gislebert, we find holding of Ilbert de Laci, manors in Thorpe (-Stapleton) and Stapleton in the parish of Darrington. As Gilbertus fitz Damae, we find him giving two garbs in Stapleton to St. Clement’s chapel in Pontefract castle, before 1100 (Old Mon. i. 660). These two manors descended together in a family who took the name of

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18 A name borne by three generations of the family, who held the hereditary office of advocate (defender) of the famous abbey of St. Bertin at St. Omer. Gerbodo I. had been the first husband of the Conqueror’s queen, and Gerbodo II., for a while earl of Chester, was their son. He returned to Flanders, and, with Ada his wife, about 1034, gave to St. Bertin a third of Ostresele, which he had before settled on his wife in dower (Cartul. p. 201, and Mr. Stapleton’s paper on Gundreda de Warren in Archæol. Journal, iii. 17). The name, however, was not unknown in England. Werbode was steward to Wulfere king of Mercia (ob. 675), Mon. i. 71.
Stapleton, but must not be confounded with the more famous Yorkshire house of that name. Robert de Stapleton held two knights' fees of Henry de Laci, 1166 (Liber Niger), and another Robert, a century later, obtained a grant of free warren in his demesnes in these places, 1255. (Charters of this family will be found in the cartulary of Pomfret Priory; see also pedigree, Lans. MS. 207. A. p. 610.)

GODEFRID, is found, holding land at Burnby of the archbishop, whose tenants' names, as a rule, are unfortunately not given. They are styled milites.

. GODEFRID, was a vassal of William de Perci, holding of him manors in Ribston, Hornington, Cowthorpe, and Micklebram.

GODRIC DAPIFER 19 was, as vassal, holding of earl Alan a berwick of his lordship of Gilling at Cowton, and had one team in demesne there. One, of this name, held two manors of the earl in Lincolnshire.

GODVIN, Godwin, was holding lands at Elloughton and Waldby of the archbishop's fief.

GODVIN, was a dispossessed Englishman, who had formerly owned Huddersfield—rated for Danegeld at 100s.—and 6 manors in the neighbourhood, viz. in Farnley (-Tyas), Bradley, Lindly, Quarmby, Linley, and Rastrick, all, excepting the two last, which the king was still retaining, acquired by Ilbert de Laci, who allowed him to hold Huddersfield as his vassal. Osbern de Arcis obtained the manors of two Godwins (one of them styled, Edric's son, in Claims, fo. 374 b.) in Steeton and Colton in the Aynstoy, but, whether either of these was the same person as the above, there is nothing to show.

GOISFRID, was a vassal of earl Alan, holding Arkill's late lands in Hackforth, also manors in Burton, Aysgarth, and Gariston.

19 Was this, Godric the dapifer who farmed the lands in Norfolk and Essex, which had been escheated after the treason and flight of earl Ralph, when earl Alan was made earl of Norfolk and Suffolk?
Goisfrid, was vassal of William de Perci, holding lands and manors in Easthorp, Dunnington, and Wartre. Mor- kar’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 Payne, 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 (XI. ii.) that it was Geoffrey’s son, William ‘Trois- sebot,’ 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 married Albreda, daughter of Robert de Harcourt. The family of de Ros (refer to Ebrard and Fulco) who inherited these lands by descent from Rose, the sister and heiress of William, adopted the allusive arms of the Trusbuts of Wartre: —Tous bouts of water, i.e., leather butts, which may be still seen on a shield over the beautiful gateway at Kirkham priory.

Goisfrid, was a vassal of Gilbert Tyson at Holme (on Spalding Moor). Was this the Goisfrid de Belcampo, who held 2 carucates in Naburn, which, having been proved to have been Turchil’s, were given up (Claims, fo. 373), and which are down as Terra Regis?

Goisfrid, as vassal, was holding lands in Orm’s late manor of Langton, near New Malton, of Hugh fitz Baldric; but, whether there, or in the appurtenant berwicks in Care- thorp, Birdsal, Raisthorpe, Sherburn, or Heslerton, is not evident.

Gospatic, the tenant in capite, we find entered as holding certain manors of earl Alan, some of which had formerly been his own, others of Arkill his father.

20 Where, as here, two or more manors in one place fell to one grantee, the Survey afterwards says ‘it,’ showing that by having one proprietor they merged into one manor or estate, for the word in the Survey only signifies a separate property, however small. Those with soke rights, and thus free of the hundred, it would be better to call “lordships.”

21 As Bodel is a small house, bottle is a small butt or skin, sown up to hold wine or water. The body was looked upon as the receptacle or abode of the soul, a metaphor which quaint old Fuller delighted in. Boat and boot are also akin. All contain the same root.
Gulbert, was a vassal of Hugh fitz Baldric, holding lands in Hutton. Who he was, is not evident; his name is not the same as Gislebert. Being apparently only a small tenant, as this was all he held, it is not likely he was the Gulbert, mentioned as the predecessor of Osbern de Arcis (Claims, fo. 373 b.).

Gümær, was a vassal of Drogo de Bevrere, at Halsham, in Holderness.

Guntrand, held lands in Rimswell in Holderness, of Drogo.

Hamelin, as vassal, was holding lands in Ferry of Ilbert de Laci, and may—as before mentioned—be the same who had a house at York, in the ditch of the city, and had taken possession of lands in Middleton in the soke of Driffield. Nothing more about him has been discovered. But we find, in 1166, two Hamelins, knights, holding of Henry de Laci, who may have been named after him, if not his descendants.

Henricus, was a vassal of Drogo de Bevrere at Otterington in Holderness. Henry, was not as yet the favourite name among the Normans which it afterwards became.

Hermfrid, that is Hermenfrid, was a vassal holding lands in Poppleton and Scarchethorp of Osbern de Arcis.

Hervey, Hervey, was a vassal of earl Alan, holding of him a manor and hall in Langton (apparently that formerly belonging to Fingal) also Warlaby. A Herveius held the manor of Sutton, in Notts, of the earl, and was probably ancestor of Hervey de Sutton (v. Thoroton's Hist. of Notts, iii. 176). A Hervey also held manors in Bennington and Foston, in Lincolnshire, of the earl, but there is nothing to prove whether they were the same person as is here mentioned or not. Hervey was a common name in Brittany at this date, but we read of only one in connection with earl Alan, who could not have been any of these.22 A certain Hervey gave...
lands in Mersk and Flet to St. Mary's Abbey, York. Although I cannot find that the tenant at Langton left any descendants, several of his contemporaries in Richmondshire named sons Hervey, probably, after him.

Hervey, was a vassal holding Skellbrook of Ilbert de Laci, and was, as I think I can show, the same who was tenant of the bishop of Bayeux, at Haseley and in three other manors in Oxfordshire, lands which, after the bishop's banishment, became part of the honor of Pontefract. Ilbert de Laci himself had been one of the bishop's tenants in the same county. In the time of Henry III. we find these identical lands in Oxfordshire, which had been held by Hervey, then in the tenure of William de Scalebroc and parcel of the honor (Testa de Nevill, p. 106), a circumstance sufficient to establish the proposed identity. But it is evident these lands were long before this separated from Skellbrook, and Hervey's successors or descendants there were styled "Pincerna" or "le Boteler," a very curious circumstance, as Mr. Hunter pointed out (S. Yorks. ii., p. 457), for the famous family, the Butlers of Ireland, were also descended from a Hervey. They were, however, not the same, notwithstanding several coincidences, but I have no doubt they were related and both descended from a Breton family, so proficient in the duties of this office, (then very honourable,) that younger sons of this family, from their special knowledge obtained that post, in preference to other nobles. The particular Hervey here mentioned was, in all probability, the same as one of the king's ministers or servants, so named, who held lands in Oxfordshire, perhaps as one of the king's butlers at that time. Hervey's successors at Skellbrook however seem to have been butlers to the de Lacis, but I think it was he himself, who, as Herveius de Campels, witnessed the charter of Robert de Laci, founding Pontefract Priory (Old. Mon. i. 649). Campels is not, I imagine, Campsal, as might be

the arduous task. (Ord. Vitalis, vii. 9). A Hervey held two manors of the earl in Essex, afterwards in possession of the family of de Hasyia, supposed to be his descendants (Morant's "Essex," ii. 301).

23 Radulphus (q. v.) was apparently pincerna to Ilbert de Laci. But Robert butler witnessed a charter of Henry de Laci (Old. Mon. i. 657) and Hugh Pincerna son of Alan son of Robert, who held Skellbrook and lands in Armthorpe, in the time of King John, was probably a grandson. Edmund le Butler, the last of this family, died s.p., 1338, and seems to have obtained a remainder of this manor and Spaldington to his wife, Agnes, and they went, through her, to the family of de la Hay.
supposed, but a small vill near Avranches; the same, no doubt, which gave name also to Theobald de Campellis, who, with Hervey son of Theobald, witnessed the charter of king Henry (II.?) to the abbey of Savigny, in that part of Normandy, the mother house of Furness.  

Hubert, the only vassal of Ralph Paganel in Yorkshire whose name is given, we find holding of him a manor and lands in Goldsborough. Nothing more has been found out about him, but it may be that he was the father of "Robert son of Hubert de Rusellos," who was one of the witnesses to the charter of Ralph's son, Alexander Paynel, to Holy Trinity Priory, York (Mr. Stapleton's Paper, p. 103). If not ancestor, he may have been one of the family which, for years after, held Asselby and Newton of the Bruses, and bore, a chevron between three roses. Mr. Wiffen made this a branch of the family of de Rozel, but without sufficient proof.

[Hubert de Mont Canisi, mentioned in a former article, I have since found, was son of Rabel, and in 1119 gave towards the foundation of Troarn abbey, the church of Montchensey, and consented to hold also his fief of St. Martin of the abbey. Emma, who seems to have been Hubert's mother, with the consent of Robert Bertrand, her brother, gave whatever right she had in Columbelles to the nuns of the Holy Trinity at Caen (Wiffen's Russells). Mont Canisy is the hill near Trouville, on the other side of the river.]

Hugh Fitz Norman, held of the earl of Chester, the manors of Flamborough and Lofthouse, with berwicks in Acklam and Ingleby. Naturally we turn to Cheshire and find more about him. The earl had allotted a considerable estate to him in his county palatine, which we find afterwards in the possession of the barons of Montalt (Mold.), who are considered to have been the heirs of Hugh, and descended from his brother Ralph, the earl's dapifer or seneschal. Hugh is twice mentioned in the earl's charter refounding St. Werburgh's abbey at Chester, first, as "Hugh

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31 Gallia Chr. xi. Inst., p. 114. It is, I presume, this same Theobald de Capell, who was one of the witnesses to earl Alan's charter to the burgesses of Richmond, circa 1145. (Clarkson's Hist. App. p. x.)
fitz Norman," after, as "Hugh de Mara," and he was himself a benefactor (Ormerod's Hist. of Cheshire, i. 53). This designation of "de Mara," has nothing to do with Mere in Cheshire, which was not in his possession, but suggests a relationship to the "Sire de la Mare" of Wace, presumed by M. le Prévost to have been the lord of the fief of "La Mere," near Pont Audemer, so called from the large mere or lake there, on the margin of which was his castle, built upon piles.

In the time of Richard, the second earl (1107-20), Hugh made a further gift of lands to St. Werburgh's; and Ralph and Roger, sons of Norman, witnessed the deed (Old. Mon. i. 965). William fitz Norman, a tenant in capite in Herefordshire, Gloucestershire, and Sussex, was in all probability another brother and the eldest. His son Hugh, possibly named after his uncle, was ancestor of the barons of Kilpec, and censor of the Forest of Dean, 1131.

Hugo, was a vassal holding the manor and lands of Foston (on the Wolds) of William de Perci. He may have been a younger brother.

Hugo, as vassal, was holding Monkton of Osbern de Arcis.

Hundferidus (a name more familiar in the form of Humphrey), was a vassal of Ilbert de Laci, holding manors and lands in Snidal, Newton, and two in Ackworth. As "Umfredus de Villeio," we find him not long after, i.e. before 1100, giving two garbs (from the harvest, yearly,) at the first two places towards the endowment of the chapel of St. Clement in Pontefract Castle (Old. Mon. i. 660), founded by Ilbert de Laci. He must have come from one of the places called Villy, in the department of Calvados, in which Lassy also is situated.

Hundferidus, as vassal, was holding Houghton (near Market Weighton) of Gislebert Tyson.

Hundferidus, as vassal of Erneis de Burun, was holding of him lands in Stillingfleet.

Ilbert, was holding Warmfield of the archbishop of York.
This was the lord of Pontefract, although his surname is not given in this instance. In 1168, we find his grandson Henry de Laci holding, still of the archbishop, 2 knights’ fees of the old feoffment (Liber Niger).

John, as vassal of Osbern de Arcis, was holding Hamerton of him, and, if the persons are the same, a manor and lands, but still uncultivated, in Newsome, of Erneis de Burun, whose manor at Coleby in Lincolnshire was also held of him by a tenant of this name, by no means a common one at that time. He may have been ancestor of the family of Hamerton of Green Hamerton.

Lanbert, a name spelt with an “n” in the Survey, was a Fleming, and a vassal of Drogo de Bevrere, holding of him a manor and lands at Sutton in Holderness.

Landric, was a vassal of earl Alan, holding of him Danby in demesne, and lands in Cowton, Ainderby, and Hutton.

We have in the Survey also, Landric the king’s thane (v. ante), and Landric the carpenter of York, but there is nothing to show that these were not three distinct persons, or the reverse. There is more probability that Landric, who held lands of the earl in Killingholm and Welton in Lincolnshire, was the same person as is here mentioned, albeit his successor at the latter, by 1108, was his son, Alan, whereas Wigan was the son and heir of Landric, in Richmondshire. One or the other had acquired the manor of Hornby, for Wigan gave the church there to St. Mary’s abbey, York, and his charter is printed in the “Monasticon” (i. 394). There were two manors in Hornby, and this seems to have been the one Gospatrick was holding at the time of the Survey, which had been Archil’s, his father’s, before being his; if so, it had been forfeited not long after. I do not find any evidence that the subsequent possessors of Landric’s estates were his descendants.

Leusin (? Leofsine) was a vassal, holding the manor of Almondbury of Ilbert de Laci, an important place on account of the burgh of Alcuami on the hill, an earthwork said to
have been utilised by the de Lacys. He was probably an Englishman, but I have not been able to find anything referring to him. Edward of Almondbury and Robert his brother, who witness the charter of Adam fitz Sweyn (Old. Mon. i. 660) might have been his sons, the former being probably the Edward fitz Lefwine, who, with his sons Elias and Henry, witnessed a charter of Henry de Lacy to Henry the clerk of Blackburn (Hist. Whalley, new ed. ii. 307). In these unfamiliar names some letters, as f and s, u and n, are often mistaken.

Ligulf, was a vassal of Ilbert de Laci, who had received the manors in Fairburn, Whitwood (2), and Aiketon, which he owned in the days of Edward the Confessor. He submitted to his fate, and made his peace with Ilbert, of whom he held Fairburn, retaining one team in demesne, also 2 manors in Riston and Armley. It is very probable that he had been the possessor of other manors in Yorkshire, but it is now quite impossible to separate the Ligulfs, as there is nothing to distinguish them from each other (v. Ligulf the king's thane).

Malger, one of the principal tenants of William de Perci, was holding of him the manor of Edlington, with its berwicks in Braithwell and Doncaster, but rated now only at 30s., though formerly at 4l., also the manor of Barnby. He and Rozelin were holding all the lands of the Perci fief in the vicinity of Doncaster. Elsewhere he held of the same lord two manors in Steeton, two in Haselwood, also Saxhall (Saxon). We also find Malger, as a vassal of Gilbert de Gand, holding of him Ilkston and two manors in Shipley in Derbyshire. He is also, doubtless, the same Malger who held Hasle of Ilbert de Laci. No other notice of Malger occurs, and whether the name which distinguished his descendants originated in him or not, is by no means certain. Mauger, as the name

25 During the unsettled times of king Stephen, Henry de Laci appears to have put these earthworks, as well as those at Berwick (in Elmet) in a state of defence, and then thought it necessary to get a (confirmatory) grant of them as castles, with Dalton, from the king.

26 A Malger held Staunton, Notts, of Walter de Ayncourt, and was ancestor of the de Stauntons of that place, whose rhyming pedigree is given by Thoroton, 1. 306.

27 Robert Strelley (cit. 23 on the fest. of St. Matthew, 1302) married Elizabeth, daughter and heirress of William Vavasour of Shipley, which place had thus fallen to a junior branch.

28 See prefatory remarks.
is more generally spelt, called "Le Vavasur," the first found with this designation, a benefactor to Salley Abbey, who died 1168, must have been his grandson, and son of Manguer, father also of "Robert fitz Malger," called Avunculus by William le Vavasour, the justice itinerant, at the end of the reign of Henry II. The heirs male of this family continued in possession of Haselwood until the death, unmarried, of the last of them, Sir Thomas Vavasour, bart., in 1826.

The Vavasour arms, a fess dancette sable, may be a corruption (of which there are other instances) of the fess fusily of the Percys, their feudal lords, to whom they were, no doubt, related also by blood. The arms first occur on the seal of Malger le Vavasour, younger son of the judge and ancestor of the branch of Denton and Askwith, and, as in other early instances, the fess had then but two points upwards, like the letter M, which, being the initial of their frequent name, has been suggested as the origin of the coat. The cock, as the crest of the family at Haselwood, no doubt, came from Cockfield of Cockfield, the only heiress married by any of the line.

MANBODO, a vassal of Drogo de Bevrere, at Bewholme in Holderness, was, no doubt, one of his followers from Flanders, from his having a name compounded with —bodo, like Gerbodo.

Nigel Fossard and Richard de Surdeval held an immense number of the many manors in various parts of Yorkshire, which the Conqueror, it may be reluctantly, granted to his never satisfied half-brother, Robert, count of Mortain, who

29 At this date the distinction between avunculus and patruus was still sometimes made, and we find Malger le Vavasur the first of Denton, confirming the gift of Richard le Vavasur, his "patruus," to Salley Abbey, in time of Hen. II.

29 From John Vavasour, a younger son, not of Henry Vavasour of Haslewood and Joan Langton, but of Henry and Margaret Skipwith, as pointed out in Misc. Gen. et Her. ii. p. 133, came a branch which rapidly spread in the East Riding, but has now all but died out. Favourable circumstances occur, and some families when transplanted multiply rapidly, and then as quickly, after a few generations, dwindle away, as did the Conyerses, the Metcalfs, the Askiths, all out of the Dales, and all allied. A Conyers mentions no less than fourteen brothers in his will! (Test. Ebor. iii. 257.)

31 How he acquired this name, which means more frequently gravadigger than ditcher, does not appear. It might have become a family surname, though, of course, with this meaning when first given. "Fossarius" holds lands of the count of Mortain at Berkhamstead, Herts. (fo. 131 b.)
had already obtained more than any one else in the South of England. These scattered though valuable lands, numbering some 180 manors, seem to have been the relics of the general distribution made, perhaps at York in 1067, obtained by the count, and then subinfeuded by him to Nigel and Richard, probably under some condition that they should have them for their services. Nigel managed to get 91, Richard 55 manors; and it seems clear that these two important personages held their estates by a very slight and almost nominal service, for Nigel, in his charter, giving no less than 13 carucates of land to St. Mary's Abbey, makes no mention of his lord, nor of having his licence, as was usually the case. The chief estate thus acquired by Nigel was the late earl Tostig's lordship in Hexthorpe, formerly rated for danegeld at 18l, now 12l, with extensive soke rights and other privileges. The major part of Doncaster was included in it, and other portions appertained to his manor of Wheatley. He also held Rotherham in demesne, and his resident provost at these places appears to have been the ancestor of the family of de Tilly. In Mid-Yorkshire he had Ligulf's manors of Bramham with soke, and Clifford. Nigel held most of the count's manors in the East Riding, 6 in Lockington, 4 in Raghenelthorpe, Hótham, Cave, and South Duffield, among others, kept in demesne; also Bulmer and its dependencies, where Aschetil must have been his chief mesne tenant or bailiff, himself an important person, though unnamed in the Survey. 32

In Cleveland, Nigel held Ayton and some other manors, but Richard had the most in that district. As to his seats, though he would go from one manor in demesne to another with his retinue to eat up the produce, Doncaster was, no doubt, the principal residence. He, or one of the early Fossards, was the builder of the wooden castle of Montferrant in Birdsall, destroyed by the earl of Albemarle, as related in the Chronicle of Meaux Abbey (vol. i. p. 103). Nigel held lands in Birdsall, but not cultivated since the devastation by the Conqueror. Mulgrave castle also was perhaps first erected by one of this family.

Many of his lands, particularly in the East Riding, were ill defined or difficult to identify, as appears by "the

32 Aschetil de Bulmer was ancestor of the family so called.
Claims," in which his name frequently occurs. The decision of some questions was left by the commissioners to the king's court, to which there was right of appeal. Some of the lands in dispute had belonged to William Malet.

Nigel Fossard, it would seem, had taken possession of two houses in York which belonged to (Godfrey) bishop of Coutances; these he restored. The Survey names the earl of Mortain as having the church of St. Crux, which, not long after, was given by Nigel to St. Mary's Abbey.

Nigel, as became one so favoured by fortune, was a most liberal benefactor to St. Mary's Abbey, giving out of his great estate not only the church of St. Crux in York, as above stated, but also the churches of Doncaster, Houghton, and Baynton, 16 houses or mansuræ in Doncaster; the tithes in and about that town, and no less than 13 carucates of land in divers other places. His charter granting these is witnessed by Robert Fossard, Aschetill de Bulmer, and Walter Fossard, the first and last, no doubt, being his own sons, the younger one giving precedence to an important tenant. This grant is so prodigal, that we may suspect it was made on his death-bed, or when stricken with remorse (Old Mon. i. 394).

There is little more to record of Nigel, but he occurs as an early benefactor to the priory of the Holy Trinity in York (see Mr. Stapleton's Paper, p. 103), re-established by Ralph Paynel in the time of Rufus, to which he gave Hedley in Bramham Wood, where, afterwards, the monks established a cell. When he died is uncertain, but the mention of his son Robert's sief in the memorandum inserted in Domesday Book (fo. 332 b.) to record the lands given since the Survey to Robert de Bruis, would indicate that Nigel was already dead when this was inserted.

Robert Fossard, his son and heir, succeeded his father, and, by heavy fines, regained all his lands, except Doncaster, after the forfeiture of William count of Mortain, and became a tenant in capite of them. Doncaster, the king retained for 20 years. Atscelina his wife is also mentioned in the Pipe Roll of 1131, and his tenants are therein styled Vavassors. Robert, besides a son had two daughters, Gertrude, who married (1) Robert de Mainill (living 1123), and (2) Jordan Paynel; and, Agnes wife of Jordan's brother, Alexander, whose descendants bore a bend sable, which it may
be reasonably inferred would be the coat of Robert Fossard. It was borne by his heirs male, and after their extinction, by the Mauleys, who represented the heiress of line. Peter de Mauley, in the time of Edward I., bore it, and his three brothers added distinctive charges on the bend (v. Archæologia, vol. xxxi. p. 241).

Odo, as vassal, was holding of earl Alan (Kirkby-) Fleetham, apparently two manors, with its two berwicks called Fencotes, rated in king Edward’s time at 40s., now the same, and one soar hawk, also lands in Langthorpe and Hackforth, which, with one of the manors in Fleetham, had formerly belonged to Uchtred. He was the earl’s chamberlain, and, styling himself “Odo Camerarius,” he gave to St. Mary’s Abbey, York, 4 carucates in Langthorpe, one in Fingal, and two parts or two-thirds of the tithes of his demesnes in Fleetham. This charter, giving this liberal benefaction, printed in the Monasticon (i. 394), is witnessed by Robert “my son,” Picot de Laceles, Bardulph, and Bodin his brother, among others. The confirmation of all but the tithes by the son, as “Robert Camerarius,” is the next document. It appears that Odo was living in the time of earl Stephen, and, like his lord and most of the other chief tenants of the honor, granted to St. Martin’s priory, when established by the monks of St. Mary’s, 2 garbs at harvest time from his demesne lands (ib. 401).

Orm, was an Englishman, who became a vassal of earl Alan, and retained his own manor in Caldberg, now under him. Who he was is not apparent, but perhaps he was the same Orm, whose lands in Heslington earl Alan also acquired.

Osbern fitz Boson, as vassal, held 14 houses and two stalls in the Butchery or Shambles in York, with the church of St. Crux, of the count of Mortain. Nigel Fossard not long after gave this church to St. Mary’s abbey, so he probably succeeded Osbern.

33 In the noble sport of falconry, a young hawk from the first taking her from the eyrie till she has mewed or cast her feathers. The cage or place where hawks were kept during winter or while mewing (moulting) was called the mews, a word first applied to stables in London, because the king’s mews at Charing Cross were converted into stabling. 34 Shambles still exist in close proximity to the church of St. Crux.
Osbern, was a vassal of William de Perci, holding 3 manors in Scornesby (? Scorborough, near Beverley).

Osmund, had formerly a manor in Fenton, 3 oxgangs being taxed, and still held the same under Ilbert de Laci.

Osulf, who had held a manor in (High) Hoyland, and now holds it of Ilbert de Laci, was, perhaps, the same Osulf, whose manors in Methley and Ackworth Ilbert also had, but retained in his own hands. To Roger de Busli were given, the lands of Osul, in Barnborough, Bolton-upon-Dearne and other places, near Doncaster.

Picot, was an important vassal of earl Alan, in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, holding of him in the former, Scruton (rated formerly at 40s. now 50s.), Kirkby Wisk, Thirntoft, Maunby, and a moiety of Sowber, and, in the latter Fulstow near Louth (rated formerly at 40s. now at 4l.), and lands in Ailsby and Swallow. A valuable and early Survey of the fiefs of Lincolnshire, made about 1108, first supplies his surname, stating that 'Picotus de Laceles' holds in Fulstow 2 carucates and 2 bovates and, in the same place, 1 carucate and 6 bovates, of Roger Marmion, whose sister or daughter he may have married, as Roger de Laceles was his successor and son, being the 'Roger fil. Pigot,' who witnessed—in his father's lifetime apparently—the charter of Osbern de Arcis to St. Mary's abbey. (Drake's Eboracum, p. 602.) He, no doubt, came from Loucelles, a vill near Caen with an interesting Romanesque church and near an affluent of the river la Seulles. We probably have a brother of Picot in William de Loeceles, who occurs in the Survey as holding Strailley, in Bedfordshire, of Hugo de Belcamp (fo. 213 b.). The family and name, however, continued in Normandy and were benefactors to the abbey of Ardennes. One of them, Simon son of William de Loucelles, giving land at Brouais, may have been the same Simon, who had a duel with Adam fitz Peter, about land at Birkin which he recovered by overcoming him (Pipe Roll) 5 Ric. He does not appear however to have been one of the immediate family of Scruton. There is little more to record of Picot. He occurs, with the

35 Only a fragment remains. Cotton of Hearne's 'Liber Niger.'
above surname, as a witness to the charter of Odo, earl Alan's chamberlain, to St. Mary's. (Old Mon. i. 394.) We have seen that he survived the accession of Henry I., but he was, no doubt, dead long before 1131, when Roger de Lacell occurs as one of the 'men' of count Stephen of Richmond, and also in the return of the sheriff of Lincolnshire, as rendering account of c.s., not to plead for his land (that in Fulstow, no doubt) until Robert Marmion be a knight. (Pipe Roll.)

Two others of the name of Lacelles are to be found in this invaluable early record, John and Turgis, who may or may not have been younger sons of Picot. Roger gave a third of the tithes of Thirnsoft to St. Mary's, and his heirs male retained the estates, acquired before the Survey, until 1297, when they were divided between the four daughters and coheirs of the baron Roger de Lascelles. Branches of the family remained at Escrick, until 1424, and in Notts until after 1700; and another branch is now represented by Robert Morley Lascelles, Esq., of Slingsby. This time-honoured name is also now associated with the Yorkshire earldom of Harewood.

Picot, we find holding of William de Perci, Norman's late manor with soke in Bolton (Percy), and the manor of Sutton (on Derwent). He was, apparently, William's brother and, no doubt, bore the family name, though it is not given to him in the Survey. He gave the advowson of Bolton to Nostell priory, which William de Perci his grandson, son of Robert, confirmed. (Burton's Mon. Ebor. 302.) Picot de Perci survived William, for, with his son Robert, he witnessed the charter of Alan de Perci to the monks of Whitby. Robert succeeded his father, and gave the advowson of Sutton to Whitby abbey. He could not have been born long before 1100, as he was surviving in 1166, when he is returned by William de Perci as holding of him 3 knights' fees of the old feoffment, and is styled, 'Robertus fil' Picot.' (Liber Niger.)

Picot, was a vassal of Erneis de Burun, holding lands in Little Bram, but whether the same as either of the preceding two does not appear.

36 John was probably ancestor of the Lascelles of Otterington in Holderness, and settled there by the earl of Albemarle.
Radulf, as vassal of Ilbert de Laci, was holding 2 manors in Liversedge, and lands in Featherston and Thorpe (-Audlin). He seems to have been Pincerna, or butler, to Ilbert, for, by that style, he is recorded to have given 2 garbs and the tithe of the mill (at Thorpe), towards the endowment of St. Clement's chapel in Pontefract castle. (Old Mon. i. 660.) The same document records that 'Radulphus fil' Edeline,' of Stubbs near Hensal, also gave 2 garbs. All this refers to a period before 1100, and, as I think, to the above-named Radulfus, for his mother's name has from her day to this, been used to distinguish this Thorpe from others. William de Aldelin held 1 knight's fee of the honor, in 1166. (Liber Niger.)

Radulf, held of Ilbert de Laci, the manor of Stretton, which had belonged to Grimchil, the same Lincolnshire thane, it would appear, whose lands were forfeited and given to Merlesweyn, in 1066. This is Ralph Paganel to whom this manor thus fell, as parcel of the estate of the latter, but why only the mesne fee, is not apparent, especially as he was a tenant in capite in this county. (No. XVII.)

Radulf, was a vassal of Drogo de Bevrere at Carlton in Holderness.

Radulf, was holding Benningbrough of Hugh fitz Baldric.

Rainald, we find holding Nunwick in the soke of Ripon (Ripscire, as it was called) of the archbishop.

Rannulf, was a vassal of Ilbert de Laci, holding of him Knottingley; he is afterwards mentioned as 'Ranulfus Grammaticus,' and as having held lands there, given by Ilbert de Laci towards the endowment of St. Clement's chapel in Pontefract castle. (Old Mon. i. 659.)

The name of 'the Grammarian' had no doubt been given him from the more than usual amount of learning he had acquired, not then considered an honourable distinction in a layman. The name was continued to his descendants, and was probably in their case meaningless enough, except as

37 He was not the Ralph who held Thorpe (Audlin) as stated in that article.
pointing to their descent from him. Next after Ranulf occurs 'Ricardus Grammaticus,' who held a knight's fee of Henry de Laci, in 1166. (Liber Niger.) The name afterwards assumed in common parlance, the form of Grammar.

RANULF was a vassal of Erneis de Burun, holding the manor and lands (still uncultivated) Littlebram. He is probably Erneis' tenant of this name at Brocklesby in Lincolnshire.

RAYNER, held Ergham and (Great) Hatfield in Holderness, of Drogo de Bevriere. These places were afterwards held by two resident families who took their names from these estates, and may have been descended from 2 coheiresses of Rayner. Rayner was Drogo's tenant at Kettleby in Lincolnshire.

RIBALD, had, of earl Alan, the estate of Ghilpatrick, i.e., the manors of Middleham, Spennithorne, Bolton, Thornton, Watlass and 4 others. He seems to have been the earl's brother, and, styling himself 'Ribaldus frater comitus,' to have given to St. Mary's, for the souls of earl Alan, of Beatrix his own wife, and of all his ancestors, as well as for his own well being, 4 carucates in Briniston, in abbot Stephen's time (ob. 1112). By charter, he quitclaimed to abbot Goisfrid (1131-2) one of these carucates, which he was holding under the monks. (Old Mon. i. 394.) He was therefore surviving in 1131, and we find, by Henry II.'s charter, that he had also given to St. Mary's certain homesteads, 'mansurse,' near Richmond. Nor was this all, for, when the cell called St. Martin's priory was established at Richmond, he further gave 2 garbs of the tithes of his demesnes in Snape and some other places (ib. 401). Beatrix, Ribald's wife before mentioned, was daughter of Ivo Taillebois, 38 lord of Bolingbroke, etc., but whether or not

38 Ivo Taillebois, was a tenant in capite in Lincolnshire, and received the valuable manors of Teteney, Belchford, Bolingbroke, and Spalding, among others. He was an Angevin, and gave the church of Spalding to the abbey of St. Nicholas at Angers, expelling the monks of Croyland, who had a cell there. Of his wife Lucy, (married before 1071), as well as of Ivo, 'abbot Ingulfus' has preserved particulars which cannot be trusted, (refer to the account of Robert Malet). Ivo was himself a benefactor to St. Mary's, Lucy his wife and Ribald his son-in-law, among others, witnessing his charter. (New Mon. iii. 553.) Eldred, the ancestor of the barons of Kendal is said to have been Ivo's son, but this is improbable, and the connection was doubtless through Gilbert's wife, mentioned above, who, I expect, was the heiress of her mother Beatrix. Gilbert was a younger son of Ketell, son of Eldred.
by Lucy his wife is not clear. By the style of 'Ribaud frater Alani comitis' he gave the church of Optone to the priory of Spalding in Lincolnshire, for the souls of king William, earl Alan and Ivo. This was after 1114, when Ivo is said to have died. Ribald gave this manor with his daughter some fifteen years before, to Gilbert (Cart. Spalding, fo. 414 a). Ribald's sons were, Ralph, his heir; Hervey, who witnessed the charter of Robert de Bruis; and Henry, who tested along with his nephews Robert, Ribald, and Ralph, the grantor's sons, the charter of Ralph to Fountains abbey (Old Mon. i. 758) circa 1154. A pedigree of Ribald's descendants the lords of Middleham will be found in Gale's Honor of Richmond, p. 234, also in Whitaker's Richmondshire, i. 330. Ralph married Agatha, daughter of Robert de Brus.

Ricardus de Surdeval and Nigel Fossard (q.v.) were the two great tenants of the count of Mortain in this county. Richard was holding of him, out of some 180 manors no less than 55, in various parts of Yorkshire, more than most of the tenants in capite possessed. He seems to have accompanied his lord from his comité of Mortain and to have come from Sourdeval-le-Barre, near the town of Mortain. Most of the count's manors in Cleveland were held by Richard, several manors also in and about Bridlington, but all these were still waste. Others he held in the neighbourhood of Doncaster, and an isolated estate of 5 manors, of which perhaps Arthington was the best, acquired by the count in the territory of Ilbert de Laci. What had been earl Edwin's lordship in Hooton and Bilham, formerly rated at 8l., but now 100s., 10 carucates being taxed, was the most valuable estate held by Richard, who had lands in demesne there, and probably a residence. The name of Richard de Surdeval occurs several times in the Claims, which the commissioners of the Survey left undecided.39

Richard has not been met with as a benefactor to the monasteries, nor even as a witness to a charter. He probably died not long after the date of the survey, and the manors of Hooton and Bilham, Thurnscowe with its soke, the 5 manors near Leeds, and Barton (le Street) near New Malton we find, in the next reign, vested in Ralph Paynel

39 Surdeval is sometimes abbreviated thus.—Surd'v' in the Survey, which Mr. Hunter (Hallamshire p. 25) mistook for Surdus, or the deaf.
"apparently in right of his wife Matilda, who will have been daughter and coheiress, if not sole heiress, of Richard." (Mr. Stapleton, Holy Trinity Priory, p. 15.) In giving part of these lands by his charter endowing Holy Trinity priory, York, Ralph associates Matilda his wife with him, as though her assent were necessary; and, though William was his son and heir, Jordan Paynel a younger son succeeded to these lands, as if heir of his mother, but, dying without issue, Alexander his next brother inherited them, and left heirs male who retained some of them for many years.

We have no doubt a brother of Richard in Robert de Sourdeval, one of those Normans settled in Italy, who went with Bohemund, prince of Tarentum, to the Holy Land in the first crusade, 1096. (Ord. Vit. IX. iv.)

Richard, however, must have brought one kinsman at least with him, for the name did not become extinct, and in Eudo de Sourdeval, the second abbot of Furness, in the reign of Henry I., and in Peter and William de Surdevals, who as tenants of Walter Espec, the baron of Helmsley, witnessed the foundation charter of Rievaulx abbey, 1131 (Old Mon. i. 729), we probably have nephews. William de Surdevalle in the next generation gave lands in Ampleforth to Byland abbey (ib. 1032).

Ricardus, was a vassal of Gislebert Tyson, holding lands of him at Anlaby and Bubwith.

Robert, was a vassal holding of earl Alan, manors in Kirklington, Thornton and Gernwick, also those which had been Merlesweyn's in Burneston, Aislaby, etc. This was Robert de Mosters, as is shown by the descent of Kirklington together with Truswell, Notts, which is stated in the Survey (fo. 282 b) to be held of the earl by 'Robert de Mosters.' There are three places called "Les Moutiers," 'Monasteria,' in the department of Calvados in Normandy, but, if he were a Breton, as seems probable, Moutiers near La Guerche may be the more likely place for him to have come from. Robert, however, was no doubt a near relative of "Liserus de Monasteriis," 41 a

40 Ralph Paynel acquired the whole property of Merlesweyn, except these manors, which, being within the territory of earl Alan, somehow fell to him.
41 Thus Ordericus writes the name, and it is Liserus in earl Alan's charter, but
brave knight in the Conqueror's army in the northern campaign of 1069, who, when the river Aire had stopped their progress for three weeks, sought for a ford both above and below, and at last with great difficulty discovered one, by which he crossed over at the head of 60 bold men at arms, and, though assailed by the enemy in great force stoutly held his ground. Next day Lisois returned and announced his discovery, and the army passed over without further delay.  

(Ordericus IV. v.) Nothing more is recorded of Lisois, and if he had been surviving or had left sons living at the time of the Survey, we should have expected to find that he had been amply rewarded for this signal exploit, which was probably only one of his martial achievements. Robert therefore was rather a brother, as Gale thought, than a son of Lisois; but he left a son named after him, 'Lisois,' who died without issue, although he succeeded his father and owed, in 1131, 24l., a mark of silver and saddle horse, for his relief. (Pipe Roll. This Journal, vol. iii. p. 396.) Robert, however, left another son Galfrid, father of 'Robertus de Monasterio' to whom earl Alan confirmed by charter the lands held by Galfrid his father, Liserus his uncle, (patruus,) and Robert his grandfather. (Gale's Honor of Richmond, p. 101.) Robert de Musters gave 4 carucates and the church of Brunnoton to St. Mary's abbey. (Old Mon. i. 388.) Descendants in the male line preserving the name remain to this day, in Notts; and the manor of Kirklington belongs to one of the family of the earl of Ormond, who himself represents Robert de Musters through the family of Wandesford.

Robert, who was the tenant of Ilbert de Laci at Smeaton and Eistop, (Stubbs,) was probably the father of two sons, Gerard de Ramosville, who gave half the tithes of Smeaton, before 1100, to St. Clement's chapel in Pontefract castle.

it was probably really Lisiard, though we find a Lisois an under-tenant in Essex.

42 The position of this ford is a subject especially worthy of the attention of archaeologists acquainted with the locality. Ordericus further says, after this ford had been crossed, the road now lay through forests and marshes, over hills and along valleys, by paths so narrow that two soldiers could not march abreast. In this way they at last reached the neighbourhood of York. Ordericus writes all this as if he had heard it direct from one who was there. A route to York from the Aire, best according with the description, must of course be looked for above Castleford. There was the Roman way from Manchester and Slack to Tadcaster and York in the required direction.

43 Thoroton's Hist. Notts, 265.
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(Old Mon. i. 660), and Ilbert de Ramosville, who gave 2 garbs from his demesnes in Campsal (ib.)

This family subsequently occurs as de Rameville or Raineville, and probably came from Ranville near Caen. (Pedigrees, Dodsworth MSS., vol. iv. fo. 26 b, and Lans. MS. 207 a, p. 619.)

Robert, was a vassal of Ilbert de Laci, holding of him lands in Seacroft, and, as Robert de Somerveio, giving to Pontefract priory in the time of Robert de Laci, the third of a carucate of land in Seacroft. (Old Mon. i. 660.) Somerveio is evidently not Somervf//, although the name is so spelt in Liber Niger. Sommervieu is the name of a place near Bayeux where the bishops had a castle.

Robert, as vassal, was holding lands at Seaton in Holderness of Drogo de Bevrere, and was the same person, perhaps, who also held lands of him in Lincolnshire.

Roger, was a vassal of Drogo, holding lands at Sproatley.

Roger, was holding as vassal of Ilbert de Laci, Westerby and three manors in Whitwood.

Rozelin, was a vassal of William de Perci, holding of him 3 manors in Bolton 44 (on Dearn) also Thribergh, Dalton and Brinesworth, all near Doncaster. He and Malger held between them all the lands of the Percy fief in this part of Yorkshire. It is not known whether he left any descendants, but William, son of Roscelin, who witnessed Alexander Paynel’s charter to Holy Trinity priory, may have been his son.

The heirs of Swain, son of Ailric, however, either represented him or acquired his lands. (Hunter’s South Yorkshire, i. 381.)

Suuan, now a vassal of Ilbert de Laci, was holding of him the manor of Dodworth which had before been his own; also manors in Kexborough, Dalton and Ardsley. This is Sweyn

44 The numerous Boltons in the Survey are always “Bodelton,” as the Miltons and Meltons are Middelton. The former of course is Bothel, the house, abode or booth, with the town or enclosures round it. Cf. note 21.
the son of Aelric of whom particulars were before given as king's thane, (q. v.) and, as such, holding a manor at Melton in Wath. He must have been young, even at this date, for his father (v. Alric) was still living and his widow died not long before 1131.

Tedbald, (Theodbald—Theobald) was a vassal of Drogo de Bevrere, holding lands of him at Ellerby in Holderness.

Tor, (Thor) was an English Thane, whose lands had been given to earl Alan, some 22 manors, and all, except one in Hutton, which Tor was allowed to retain under him were granted by him to Enisan (Musard). The Survey states Tor had formerly a Hall at Barningham.

Torchil, (Thorketyl) was another English thane who made his peace with earl Alan, and was allowed by him to retain under him his late manor at Agglethorpe, (Aculfs thorp) still uncultivated, being described as 'waste' and so not valued. He had held a manor in Newton, but Well with its three berwicks had been his chief estate, which he lived to see given by the earl to his neighbour Bernulf. It is evident there were others of this name in Yorkshire, and this may not be all the property he had possessed, but there are no means of identifying him further.

Tursten, as vassal, holds Milford of Ilbert de Laci.

Tursten, was a vassal of Erneis de Burun, holding of him lands in Copgrave, (and if the same person) also at Kettleby in Lincolnshire.

Turstin, (Thurstan) held of Drogo de Bevrere lands at Wassand in Holderness.

Uchtred, an Englishman, now, as vassal of earl Alan, was holding of him lands in Middleton and Nawton, (formerly Ulf's).

Ulchil, was an Englishman, who had held manors in Bramhope and Leathley, which Gislebert Tyson acquired, by whom he was allowed to hold lands at the former place.
Ulchil, another Englishman, became vassal to Ilbert de Laci, was holding of him lands at Royston, and also at Lindley, *if the same*. Whether this was the Ulchil whose lands in Kiddal, Parlington and Thorner, were given to Ilbert, there is nothing to show. The earl of Mortain had Ulchil's manors in Marr, Barnby (-Don), Brampton and Treeton.

Ulric, holds of Erneis de Burun 5 ox-gangs in Acaster.

Walchelin, Miles, holds of the archbishop of York (North) Grimstone.

Walo, a vassal of Hugh fitz Baldric, was holding lands of him at Scrayingham.

Walter, was tenant of Drogo de Bevrere at Holmpton, Thorpe and (Little) Hatfield, in Holderness.

Walter, vassal of earl Alan, was holding the land which had been Grim's, in Morton.

Warin, was one of the vassals of Ilbert de Laci at Garforth.

Wazelin, a vassal of Drogo de Bevrere, was holding lands of him at Withernwick in Holderness.

Wihomarc, a characteristic Breton name, was an important vassal of earl Alan, and his dapifer, that is seneschal or chief, or *senior* servant. We find him holding of the earl, Leybourn, Hornby, and Ask, part of Tor's former estate which Enisan mostly *now* held of the earl. As Guithomar, dapifer, he occurs witnessing the charter of Osbern de Arcis to St. Mary's abbey. (Drake's *Ebor.* 602.) Very soon after the date of the Survey he must have obtained a considerable addition to the estates he then held, partly out of the earl's demesnes, for we find him giving most liberally to St. Mary's abbey out of his subsequent acquisitions, namely, no less than four carucates each, in Edlingthorpe and Myton, one carucate in Forcet, the church and half a carucate in Thornton, his tithes in 'Wicra;’ and also the chapel of St. Martin at Richmond, with a
carucate of land there. (Old Mon. i. 388). The monks afterwards established a cell or priory in connection with St. Martin's chapel, apparently in the time, and with the concurrence, of earl Stephen, who, with most of his tenants, gave two (some three) garbs, out of the tithes of the harvest of their demesnes. 'Wymer dapifer' added to its endowment garbs from his demesnes of Thornton-on-Yore, Leybourn, Colbourn, Argum, Dalton-on-Tees, Athelow-Cowton, and Ellerton-on-Swale, and further, all his tithes in Leybourn, the four Cowtons, the two Huttons, and Fleetham. (ib. 401.)

He left at least two sons, Warner, dapifer, and Roger of the Pipe Roll, 1131, who is no doubt the progenitor of the family of de Ask and the founder of Marrick priory. (Cartulary in Coll. Top. et Gen. vol. 5). The pedigree of Ask of Ask in Gale's Honor of Richmond, p. 231, by Le Neve Norroy, makes Conan de Ask, son of Warner, instead of son of Roger. Earl Conan called him cousin. One Wimer, probably a relative, was dapifer to William de Warrenne.

**Willelmus de Percy**, the tenant in capite, we find holding of Hugh earl of Chester, the manors of Whitby with its soke, and Catton. The abbey register says he afterwards obtained Whitby of the earl, as freely as he had it of the king's gift. Refer to the account of William previously given among the Tenants in capite. He also held lands in the soke of Lund, in the East Riding, of the bishop of Durham.

This is the place to correct a statement there made, copied from Charlton's Hist. of Whitby, for which I find he could have had no authority, viz.,—that Reinfrid served under William at the siege of York in 1069, and afterwards visited him when living at Sneaton, an unwarranted amplification of what the Register states as to William de Percy. What is printed in italics is quite gratuitous, see notice of Fulco, Reinfrid's son.

**Willelmus de Coleuile**, was a vassal of William de Percy, holding of him manors in Wheldrake and Goodmanham, in the West Riding, and supplying one of the few instances where the Survey gives the surname. He is perhaps the William who held lands in Wetherby, also in Odenby in Lin-
colnshire, or the same barony. He was, no doubt, the ancestor of the Colviles of the Dale, near Byland abbey, to which house they were benefactors, their first gift being, pasture in the wood of Eversley, given by Thomas de Colvill 45 in the time of King Stephen. (Old Mon. i. 1032.) He may have been a son or grandson. Wheldrake really belonged to the Malets.46 However, we find Hugh de Colvill giving an oxiang in Goodmanham, in time of Henry III., to Ellerton priory. (Drake's Mon. Ebor. p. 260.) Philip de Colevill, vassal of the barony of Paynel which had fallen by heirship to Robert de Gaunt, destroyed or burnt the castle of Drax in 1154, then in the king's hands. He was probably one of this family and possibly the ancestor of the Scottish family of Coleville of Culross. William de Colvill, who must have been Philip's heir, held a knight's fee, in 1166, of Robert de Gaunt. There are two places in the department of Calvados, called Colleville, and from one or the other of them, this family probably came.

Willem, was a vassal of Ilbert de Laci, holding of him manors in Burgh (-Wallis), Skellow, Aiketon, and, probably, also his tenant at Lied, which belonged afterwards, with Farnley, to a family called Tyas or "Teutonicus." By the name of William the Poitevin (Pictavus) we find him, before 1100, giving 2 garbs in Skellow to St. Clement’s chapel in Pontefract castle. (Old Mon. i. 660). He was, in all probability, elder brother of Roger Pictavus, who seems to have held Altofts in Normanton (tenant here not named in the Survey), for at the same time he gave two garbs in Altofts to Pontefract priory, and witnessed the foundation charter. Roger, who was the ancestor of the Peytefins of Altofts (v. Herald. and Gen. v. 238), must not be confounded with Roger the Poitevin Count.

Willelmus de Uerli, was the archbishop’s tenant at Elslack in Craven, and, evidently, the William, though not

45 He held one knight's fee of Roger de Monbray, 1166. (Liber Niger.)
46 The jurors say that although William de Perci holds four carucates in Wheldrake, the whole vill had belonged to William Malet (573 b.), and this is probably the one knight's fee still held of the honor of Eye by Richard Malbys, who had licence to fortify a castle here in 1209, but it was revoked before completion. He afterwards gave all his lands here to Fountains Abbey. See vol. iii. pp. 169 & 402 of this Journal. Wheldrake is 'Coldrid' in the Survey.
otherwise distinguished, who was the principal tenant of the lands of the see in Lincolnshire, holding the two valuable manors in (South) Willingham, and others in Girsby, Keelby, Cuxwold, and Hackthorn.

He, in all probability, derived his name from Verlei, now Villy le Bas, a small hamlet in the canton of Eu in the Pays de Caux, in Normandy, and, if so, must have been a son or near relative of Benedict de Verli, who, with Emma his wife, gave two acres of land to the monks of the Holy Trinity of the Mount at Rouen. (Cartulary, p. 469.)

William de Verli, with Hugh his brother, witnessed the charter of Robert de Meynil, giving lands to St. Mary's abbey at York in the time of abbot Stephen (ob. 1112). (Drake's Ebor. p. 610.)

Another and elder brother seems to have been, Robert de Verli, who held Tolleshunt and other lands in capite in Essex at the time of the Survey, and was a benefactor to Castle Acre priory, in the time of William second earl of Surrey. His descendants bore, a bend between 6 eaglets displayed. (Morant's Essex, i. 423.)

William de Verli seems to have died before 1108, when we find Richard de Verli, who must have been his son and heir, holding of the archbishop among others the lands in Willingham and Girsby. Robert de Verli founded Swine priory in Holderness in king Stephen's time. In 1166, Hugh de Verli was the head of the family, and held four knights' fees under the archbishop (Liber Niger), and in the time of Henry III., William de Verli still held the lands in Willingham and Girsby. (Testa de Nevill, p. 337.)

Wizo, was a vassal of Drogo de Bevreme at Hornsea in Holderness, and Strawson in Lincolnshire, which the family of de Ros afterwards held.
39. Prophets prophesying the first coming of our Saviour.
40, 41, 42, 43, 44. A Jesse tree; ancestors of our Saviour from Jesse onward.
45. Apostles, Evangelists and Doctors testifying to His first, and prophesying His second coming.
35—38. Ornamental panels, connecting design below with that above; other coloured panes, filling in, not numbered.

32. The Crucifixion.
31. The Holy Spirit hovering.
33. Gone.
34. Arms of England.
1. Our Lord, at His second coming, sitting in judgment.
6, 7. Sun and Moon.
2, 3. Cherubim.

4, 5. Angels holding instruments of the Passion.
8, 9. Angels with trumpets, sounding.
17—30. Dead arising.
15, 16. Devils carrying the bad to Hell.
11. The Mouth of Hell.
13, 14. Angels carrying the good to Heaven.
10. The Gate of Heaven.
The great East Window, Selby Abbey, is of magnificent proportions, filling in nearly the entire central eastern gable. It is (inside measurement) about 38 ft. in height by about 18 ft. in width, and has seven lofty lights, each about 23 ft. 10 in. in height by about 2 ft. 2 in. in width, surmounted by a fine head of tracery; the whole containing about 480 square feet of glass.

The subject of the window, in its perfect state, was a mystical representation of the glory of the Messiah. The five central lights below were occupied by a Jesse tree, or tree containing figures of the kingly ancestors of our Saviour from Jesse downward, with, in the outer light to the (heraldic) right, prophets foretelling His coming, and in that to the left, apostles, evangelists, and doctors proclaiming Him as come, and announcing further His second coming to judge the world in majesty. The latter part of the subject, a Doom of extreme interest, is represented above, in the compartments of the tracery.

When perfect, the window must have been truly grand and magnificent. The elder Pugin—no mean authority—thought the Doom "of exquisite design and execution, and perhaps the most beautiful example in England;" nor have we any reason to think that the rest of the window was in

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1 This paper was read in Selby Abbey by the writer, before the Association, on the 28th August, 1878, on which occasion the accompanying diagram was somewhat hastily prepared for the Excursion programme, with a reference table, which, by an oversight, attributed three lights only to the Jesse tree instead of five, and gave two on either side, instead of only one, to the Prophets and Evangelists. This was corrected verbally at Selby, and the table on the present diagram has been altered accordingly. The following etchings, coloured after the originals, by the late Mr. William Fowler, were exhibited at Selby in illustration of the paper:—Masaias, Herodes Ascalonita, St. John the Evangelist, St. Paul, figures of Jesse and of David (from Shrewsbury), and two subjects in the tracery, from the Selby Window; and an Angel (from Rose Window at Lincoln).
any respect inferior. It is the more to be deplored that, from various causes, the window should have gone to such decay. I am not aware that De la Prym'n's statement, that "Cromwell's soldiers broke it all to pieces," can be well substantiated; Cromwell's soldiers as a rule did not do a tithe of the harm that subsequent church-wardens did, or they a hundredth of the harm that injudicious "Restoration" has done. It is more probable that this window gradually of itself went to decay; for the extreme, I should say inadequate, thinness and slenderness of the ancient leading is very remarkable, the frets being barely three-sixteenths of an inch in width, scarcely allowing, therefore, for the irregularity in the edges of the panes as cut by the grozing iron, and not allowing at all for the gradual (but certain) corrosion of the lead in the course of centuries. Mr. Morrell states, however, that the erection of a gallery in the Lady Chapel at the Music Festival in 1827, caused serious damage to the window, and that a severe hail-storm afterwards injured it still further. Thus, five-and-thirty years ago, it came to pass that panes blew out on every high wind; visitors took these away with them as mementoes; and as one sees children that are allowed to have fallen fruit, sometimes give the tree a shake just to bring down any that remains entangled amongst the branches, so it is known that this window had now and then a sly shake for similar reasons. Accordingly, in the year 1845, the late Lady Petre, the then owner of the Abbey Estates, had the lower portion taken down, and fastened up in boxes, where it might remain until a generation should arise (if it ever should) that should know Joseph, and call for him. The rest remains in situ to this day.

I have not had the leisure to inquire what memorials of the window in its pristine state may be in existence. We have, however, Dr. Johnson's short note relative to the borders; the well-known fact that the blue and red backgrounds in windows of this kind always alternated; six coloured etchings, made about the year 1822 by the late W. Fowler, of compartments (two out of the Jesse, two out of the side lights, and two out of the tracery), showing borders and backgrounds together; and some slight observations of my own taken recently on the spot, when also the boxes were opened for me by the kind permission of the
authorities of the Abbey. I should add, however, that the
glass was in so lamentable a state of decay and confusion, I
could not dare to look at more than two or three pieces,
lest I should injure or still further disarrange it, and that
the boxes were, therefore, closed with the glass almost exactly
as we found it, without any adequate examination of it being
made. From the above sources of information, however,
even such as they are, we ascertain that the central light
had a red background and border of yellow crowns on a
blue ground; that the light on each side of it had a blue
background and border of yellow lions passant guardant on
a red ground; that the light on each side of those had a red
background and border of brown squirrels cracking nuts on
sprays of yellow hazel, on a blue and red ground; and lastly,
that the two outermost lights had each a blue background
and border of yellow triple-towered castles and white covered
cups alternately on a red ground. We ascertain, however,
further, that every particle of background in whatever situation
was diapered with the most extreme richness, giving one a
striking idea indeed of that "uncalculating bestowal of the
wealth of labour," which Mr. Ruskin has so ably pointed out
as characteristic of the Gothic mind,—a richness increased
by the introduction, in the tracery lights, of other coloured
backgrounds than blue and red,—of green, yellow, and white
for instance,—the latter, diapered with light-brown, appearing
like the choicest embroidery on cream-coloured satin.
The tracery lights again were bordered,—the red with
green or yellow-stained white, the blue with red or yellow-
stained white, the yellow with green, the green with red,
the white with yellow and red. For reference, comparison
should be made between this window and the three nearly
contemporary great East Windows of Carlisle Cathedral
(tracery alone remaining, containing Doom, as described
by Mr. R. S. Ferguson in a recent fasciculus of Proceedings
of the Westmoreland Archaeological Society), Bristol Cathed-
dral (the Jesse restored), and St. Mary's church, Shrews-
bury (Jesse restored). None of these are, however, superior
to the Selby window; nor is one of them, I venture to
think, equal to it, in historical interest.

Now of the Prophets who occupied the first light of the
Selby window (39, in diagram), I believe we at present know
nothing, except that they would probably stand under
canopies similar to those in the last light, and not have branches of the Jesse tree extended into them, though, it is true, Dr. Johnson does say that there were "branches prettily drawn to every one" of the figures in the "seven partitions" or lights, by which he means no doubt that the branches of the tree died away on the outer side of the light adjacent. In other examples we find represented the major and minor prophets, whose prophecies are written in the Old Testament, with, in addition, some of those whose prophecies were not written in separate books,—Helias, Heliseus, Samuel, or, as in the Jesse at Chartres—Balaam.

In the Jesse which occupied the five central lights (40, 41, 42, 43, 44) were figures of Masias (Amaziah), represented as a patriarch, in green tunic and blue cloak wrapped over his head, holding an inscribed label; Ezzechias (Hezekiah); Iosias (Josiah); Ioachim (Jehoiakim), unless this be Joachim, the father of the Blessed Virgin, which is not impossible, as it is the label only—not the figure—which I have seen, and there is also a label for a figure of Joseph, (the husband of the Blessed Virgin); Ieconias (Jechonias, son of Josias, "about the time they were carried away to Babylon"); and, strange to say, Herodes Ascalonita, the Herod in whose lifetime our Lord was born, but from whom he was in nowise descended, confirmed king of Judea by Mark Antony and Octavius (afterwards Augustus), who used playfully to say it were better to be Herod's hog than his son. He is represented in a green tunic and cloak of amethyst-red, crowned, holding a branch of the tree with his left hand, and with the right forefinger raised. Amongst the rest of, probably at least forty figures, must have been, almost certainly, Jesse lying asleep at the bottom of the window, as at Shrewsbury; David—the sweet Psalmist of Israel, as at Shrewsbury; Solomon; Rehoboam (under whom the kingdoms of Israel and Judah were divided); and the rest of the kings of Judah, including (since as we know Amaziah was represented), probably also Ochozias and Joash, not mentioned in the first chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel (though rightly in the Genealogy), because, as is supposed, they had the wicked blood of Ahab in their veins. There would be space also for some at least of the governors of the Jews who reigned after the Captivity; perhaps Zerubbabel (mentioned in the Genealogy, son of Salathiel,
also mentioned, son of Jechonias), who was made governor by Cyrus on the return from Babylon; these latter, however, probably being represented as patriarchs rather than kings (like Amaziah, see above), since the crown was not worn until re-adopted by Aristobulus, son of John Hyrcanus, from whom it descended to Herod (as represented above). These figures, in rich robes, the kings with crowns, and some of them with sceptres also, holding inscribed labels or scrolls, stood amongst the leafy branches of a spreading tree which sprang from the body of Jesse—that tree prophesied by Isaiah—*Et egredietur virga de radice Jesse* (Is. xi. 1); and at the top of the central light was, not improbably, a representation of the Blessed Virgin holding the Holy Child in her arms, even as Isaiah again says—*et flos de radice ejus ascendet* (Is. xi. 1).

The last light (45), contained figures of *Mathevs; Johannes*, represented as seated beneath a canopy, in a yellow tunic and amethyst-red cloak, nimbed red, holding a pen in his right hand and a writing-style in his left, which rests upon a scroll lying open on a desk, over which appears the head and part of the body of an eagle; *Petrvs; Pavlvvs*, represented as standing beneath a canopy, in a green tunic and amethyst-red cloak, nimbed red, holding a drawn sword in his right-hand, and a book, together with an inscribed scroll, in his left; *Gregorivs*; Mr. Morrell says, S. Jerome also; and therefore probably other Apostles, Evangelists, and Doctors of the Church.

35, 36, 37, 38. Ornamental panels similar in design to the filling in of the heads of lights below; backgrounds of 36 and 37, red with stained yellow border,—of 35 and 38, white, with border of panes alternately yellow and red. The object of these, and of the small unnumbered coloured panes on each side and above, is to connect the lower and upper portions of the window, and carry the idea of the former into the latter.

32. About one-third of a panel representing the Crucifixion; a portion of the cross, and of the label inscribed—*Iesvs, reman*; background red, with a green border. If the Jesse did not terminate, as suggested above, in a representation of the Incarnation, then (for there is every variation, according to circumstances and space, from the representation of all the principal scenes in the life of our Saviour,
as at Chartres, to the representation of one only) the tree must have been supposed to extend as far as this compartment.

31. A white dove with wings displayed, and head, which bears a cruciform nimbus, downward; background blue, with red border. The Holy Dove has here a double allusion; first, to the Incarnation, and prophecy of Isaiah—*Et requiescet super eum Spiritus Domini,*—but also to the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Church after the death of our Saviour, the church—the dwelling-place of the Saints—being figured to some extent by the Jesse tree. "As the turpentine tree I stretched out my branches, and my branches are the branches of honour and grace. As the vine brought I forth pleasant savour, and my flowers are the fruit of honour and riches" (Ecclus. xxiv. 16, 17). "By the turpentine tree is signified the Church, which throughout the world doth stretch forth the branches of preaching and of faith . . . . the leaves thereof are good words, the flowers thereof holy desires, and the fruits thereof the works of righteousness." (S. Gregory, *Moralium.* lib. xi.) This compartment concludes the Jesse. Pope may have had such a representation in his mind when he penned the opening of his Messiah:

"From Jesse's root behold a branch arise,  
Whose sacred flower with fragrance fills the skies;  
Th' ethereal spirit o'er its leaves shall move,  
And on its top descends the mystic Dove."

33. Entirely gone; but Johnson, immediately after speaking of the representation of the Crucifixion, says, "In two places are the crowns of England." "Crowns" is probably a slip for "arms," this compartment containing a duplicate shield of England. 34. A shield bearing the charge—*Gules, three lions passant guardant,* for England. Background blue, with stained yellow border. (My remarks on the heraldry of the window are made later.)

1. About one-half of a representation of Christ sitting in judgment, wearing an amethyst robe, showing the scars of the wounds in His hands and feet, with, under his feet, a ball, the lower half of which is water, and the upper—land, bearing buildings and vegetation; background blue, with red border. The marks of the wounds in the body of our
Lord are to show He is the true Christ who was crucified for us, but in allusion also to the words, "Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing up into heaven? this same Jesus, which is taken up from you into heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye have seen him go into heaven" (Acts i. 11); and again, "They shall look on him whom they pierced" (John xix. 37); passages considered by S. Thomas Aquinas, and other of the scholastic writers, to imply that our Saviour would for ever retain the stigmata, as shown to S. Thomas after His resurrection. If marks of reproach and shame to the enemies of God, they were emblems of joy and salvation to the redeemed, and hence were often represented on shields in the middle ages, as, for instance, in one of the windows of the parish church of All Saints, Wakefield, where they were accompanied by the following—

"Lord with this shield thou hun defend
When this world is att an end."

The globe under the feet of our Saviour is an attribute of Divine sovereignty—for "Thus saith the Lord, the heaven is my throne, and the earth is my footstool." (Is. lxvi. 1.) In a globe held in the hand of our Saviour as he sits upon the shoulder of S. Christopher, in a window of the same date in the south aisle of York Minster, the lower half of the sphere is similarly wavy, and the upper half bears a castellated dwelling and a small tree to indicate dry land. Another example of the same mode of representation occurs in the east window of the south aisle of S. Mary's church, Morpeth.

6. A yellow sun, with flamboyant rays; background red, with stained yellow border. 7. A yellow decrescent moon; background red, with stained yellow border. It is remarkable that neither the sun nor the moon are here represented obscured, as might have been expected from the passage—"The sun shall be darkened, and the moon shall not give her light" (Matt. xxiv. 29: Mark xiii. 24). The explanation is, that it was believed such obscuration could not be actual, but comparative only—in comparison with the true Light which should be then revealed, since the prophet Isaiah says—"There shall be light of the moon, as the light of the sun, and the light of the sun
shall be sevenfold” (Is. xxx. 26); receiving, that is, in the final restitution of all things, the brilliancy they were believed to have lost at the Fall of Man; neither shall they set any more, but remain for ever fixed in the place where they were created, according to the word of the prophet—“Thy sun shall no more go down, neither shall thy moon withdraw itself” (Is. lx. 20); and again—“The sun and moon stood still in their habituation” (Hab. iii. 11). Yea, as S. Isidore says, the sun shall rest from his toil of making days, for there shall be but one day, that shall have no end; “The city shall have no need of the sun, neither of the moon, to shine in it” (Rev. xxi. 23, with which compare Is. lx. 19); no need, but for ornament and glory they shall be there (non ad necessitatem, sed tantum ad decorum), and shine for ever.

2, 3. Six-winged white cherubim, feathered, nimbed. Backgrounds green, with red borders. These stand as representatives of the entire Heavenly Host, which shall be present alike as ministering spirits and witnesses, since, as Origen says, under their guardian custody we shall have wrought whatever of good or ill we may have done—“Each of the Angels shall be present, and bring with him those over whom he hath been set;” and “The powers of Heaven (i.e. the Angels) shall be shaken;” not by fear, but rather by wonder at the things they shall see, for “What shall the bushes of the desert suffer,” S. Bernard asks, “when the Cedar of Paradise is stricken!”

4. About half of an angel in blue, holding three nails; background red, with green border. 5. About half of an angel in blue and yellow, nimbed blue, holding a green cross; background red, with green border. These instruments of the Passion (a part again for the whole), are here borne as marks, no longer of shame, but of glory and honour; like banners, as S. Jerome says, in regal pomp triumphantly displayed. The cross, especially, is “the sign of the Son of man in heaven” (Matt. xxiv. 30); represented as being triumphantly carried by angels up to heaven, over the west doorway at Rheims, and down from heaven (as in the Selby window), in the great Rose window of the north transept at Lincoln.

8, 9. Angels in green and yellow, nimbed yellow, emerging from clouds and blowing trumpets; backgrounds blue,
with red borders. The trumpet is here in reference to the passage—"He shall send his angels with a great sound of a trumpet" (Matt. xxiv. 31); and also to symbolize "the voice of the Son of God" (John v. 25), and "Voice of the archangel" (1 Thess. iv. 16), which again are expressions used in Holy Scripture to indicate that mysterious awakening of which, whatever be its exact nature, all shall be cognizant. It is further an additional sign of the triumph of our Saviour, terrible to His enemies, but welcome to the souls that, under the altar, have cried—"How long, O Lord," whom it shall call as victors to a reward,—as guests to a feast. The Holy Dove, above, and the Angels in these compartments, are of course mere symbolic representations, according to the canon of S. Dionysius Areopagita; for of that which has no material existence, no adequate material representation can be possible. The medieval idea appears to have been that, as Thought and Extension (Mind and Body, as we say) constitute human nature, so Thought and some other attribute inconceivable by us, as different from Extension as Extension is from Thought, may constitute angelic nature.

17. Figure entirely enveloped (except the hands and face) in a yellow shroud, rising from a tomb, with green coffin-slab bearing an ornamental cross, raised and thrown back; background red, with yellow stained border.
18. Figure, apparently a woman, entirely enveloped (except the hands and face) in a yellow shroud and white headdress, rising from a tomb on the side of which her left hand rests, whilst her right is raised in surprise, with green coffin-slab bearing a floreate cross, raised and thrown back; background red, with yellow stained border.
19. A king, in yellow tunic and blue cloak fastened in front with purple brooch, crowned, with sceptre in right hand and left raised, rising from a tomb, with part of another figure, in blue; background red, with green border.
20. A flesh-coloured naked figure rising, a white shroud having fallen nearly off, with green coffin-slab bearing a floreate cross, raised and thrown back; background red, with blue border.
21. Figure rising from a tomb, with green coffin-slab bearing a floreate cross, raised and thrown back; background red, with blue border (much mutilated).
22. A king, in pale yellow tunic and darker cloak, crowned and holding a
sceptre, rising from a tomb, with green coffin-slab bearing a floreated cross raised and thrown back; background blue, with yellow stained border. 23. A naked, flesh-coloured figure, a white shroud having fallen nearly off, stepping out of a tomb, with green coffin-slab bearing a floreated cross, raised and thrown back; background red, with yellow stained border. 24. An archbishop, in yellow chasuble and embroidered collar, with pallium, and holding a cross in his right hand, stepping out of a tomb; background red, with yellow stained border. 25. Portion of a tomb; background red, with blue border (rest gone). 26. A naked, flesh-coloured figure, a white shroud having fallen nearly off, rising from a tomb, coffin-slab gone; background red with yellow stained border. 27. A king, in yellow tunic and blue cloak, crowned, with sceptre in left hand and right raised, rising from a tomb, with white stained-yellow coffin-slab, bearing a floreated cross, and part of another figure; background red, with green border (mutilated). 28. A bishop or abbot, with beard, in yellow chasuble with stiff embroidered collar, mitre, and gloves with embroidered cross on the back, rising from a tomb; background blue, with stained yellow border. 29. A pope, in yellow chasuble and stiff embroidered collar, with pallium, and conical tiara, holding a cross in his right hand, rising from a tomb; background red, with stained-yellow border. 30. A naked man, bearded, white shroud falling off, rising from a tomb, with green coffin-slab bearing a floreated cross raised and thrown back; background red, with stained yellow border.

The tombs here represented are conventional (for the most part) high tombs of the period, and the coffin-slabs are such as are constantly seen on such, and in the floors of churches; but it should have been noted that the tombs in compartments 20, 24, 26, and 29, above, have short upright floreated crosses at the feet also,—the three first yellow, and the last white. The crosses all are floreated, because the cross of Christ to the Christian is one, not of shame, but of glory; the "plain cross" being reserved by our forefathers exclusively for the graves of suicides, malefactors, or felons. The papal tiara is a plain, conical, unornamented high cap, with one crown only, at its base; the original form, that is, the second crown having been added by Bonifice VIII., about the close of the thirteenth century, and
the third by Urban V. after the middle of the fourteenth century. It is remarkable that the designer of the Selby window should not apparently have been aware of the change, though in the Carlisle window, which cannot be of much later date, Mr. Ferguson informs me the three crowns appear on the tiara of a pope. Kings and ecclesiastics, it will be observed, were buried in their vestments; ordinary persons—naked, in shrouds. There is, however, an allusion, in the latter case, to the passage—"We brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out" (1 Tim. vi. 7); and in the former, to the passage—"The dead in Christ shall rise first" (1 Thess. iv. 16), which was believed to indicate order of dignity rather than of time, taken with the passage—"Every man in his own order" (1 Cor. xv. 23), which was believed more distinctly to mean Apostles as Apostles, Prophets as Prophets, Kings as Kings, Bishops as Bishops, and so on of the rest. Both men and women are there, but not children or the aged, it will be observed; for men must rise perfect, that is, "with that perfection of body which belongs to youthful maturity" (Augustine), namely, the age of about thirty, the number of the years of our Saviour. In like manner the deformed are not there, nor the diseased; for though the flesh be sown in corruption it is raised in incorruption, though it be sown in dishonour it is raised in glory, though it be sown in weakness it is raised in power (1 Cor. xv. 42, 43); thus shall the superabundance of one part be so spread out as to cover the deficiency of another, that which is missing shall be completed, and that which is diseased—healed, "according to the working whereby He is able even to subdue all things unto Himself." (Phil. iii. 21).

12. About one-third of an angle in blue tunic and yellow cloak, nimbed blue, holding a balance; background red, with green border. This weighing of souls by S. Michael, is a forcible image suggested no doubt by the writing on the wall of Belshazzar—"Thou art weighed in the balances, and art found wanting" (Dan. v. 27), taken with the passage—"At that time shall Michael stand up . . . . and they that sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake" (Dan. xii. 1, 2); though the details were derived from various ancient legends. In the Legenda aurea, for instance, compiled in the century preceding the date of the Selby glass, there is a vision of the
Judgment in which the powers of good and evil are described as fighting for a soul whose good and evil deeds were, at the command of our Lord, weighed in a balance, on the one scale of which—containing the good deeds, the blessed Virgin layed her hand, and so saved the sinner (Cap. cxix.); again, when the soul of the emperor Henry was weighed, and into the one scale evil spirits kept ever throwing his sins, S. Laurence into the other cast an immense golden vase the emperor had given to a church in honour of that saint, the which vase the evil spirits tried to intercept, and seized, but succeeded only in pulling off one ear, which is the cause that the said vessel in the said church remains bereft of that ear to this day (Cap. cxviii.); and again, when the soul of Charles the Great was weighed, it was saved by throwing into the scale the stones and beams of the innumerable churches he had built (Cap. clxxxix.). On the other hand, the Knight of the La Tour-Landry relates how, when S. Michael weighed the soul of a certain lady, the evil spirits threw all her too gay clothes and furs into the scale that contained her evil deeds, which did then so outweigh her good deeds that she was taken “doune into the pitte of helle; and the pore soule cried, and made moche soruge and pite, but it boted not.” (E. E. Text Soc. Edit. p. 65. See also the chapter “De ponderatione bonorum et malorum,” in Rogeri de Wendover, Flores Hist., ed. Coxo, III. 196.)

15. An evil spirit in the form of a monstrous yellow beast with shaggy hair and green wings, running across a tomb, and carrying in his arms a naked human figure; background blue, with red border. 16. An evil spirit in the form of a monstrous red beast with shaggy hair and blue wings, hurrying two naked human figures towards the next compartment, another evil spirit in front leading the way in great glee; background yellow, with green border. Though, in the English Version of Matt. xxv. 31, we read of “the holy angels,” the word “holy” is omitted in the Sinaitic and Vatican MSS., and also in the Vulgate, in accordance with which it was always held in the middle ages that besides the holy angels, evil ones would also be in attendance to execute the righteous judgment of our Saviour. “When all our thoughts, words, and deeds,” as S. Gregory Nazianzen says, “shall have been
weighed in the scales of divine justice; our ills of commission and omission; the benefits of others to us for which we have been ungrateful; the chastisements which have been bestowed on us but by which we have not profited,"—"the King shall say unto them on his right hand" those blessed words—"I was hungry and ye gave me, etc.," and to them on his left those awful words—"I was hungry and ye gave me not, etc.;" "Come, ye blessed,"—"Depart, ye cursed." And then shall the wicked cry to the mountains to fall on them and hide them from the face of him that sitteth on the throne (Rev. vi. 16), since, as S. Chrysostom says, "'T were easier far to bear the stroke of lightning, than to see that face of kindness, full of tenderness, turned away from us." Lastly, "the angels shall come forth, and sever the wicked from among the just." (Matt. xiii. 49.)

11. Red flames, and part of a figure (rest gone); background green, with red border. This was that mouth of Hell which it is related S. William of Norwich saw in a vision, and it was deeper than the distance from Dover to London. Here, in addition to the negative punishment of being for ever excluded from the presence and love of God—that everlasting punishment which consisted in exclusion from life eternal—were actual torments of the most appalling description, excruciating agonies of which at the present day it is scarcely possible to form any realised conception. It is to be considered, however, that the doctrine of Purgatory greatly softened the terror of eternal punishment, and again that the sufferings of Purgatory were capable of being much abated and shortened. (See Legenda Aurea, Cap. clxiii.)

13. A good angel, in yellow, ministering to and assisting one rising from a grave; background blue, with red border (mutilated). 14. A good angel in a blue cope with embroidered standing collar, nimbed white, flying with two white naked human figures just escaped from a tomb below, towards the next compartment; background red, with green border. "Then shall he send his angels, and shall gather together his elect from the four winds, from the uttermost part of the earth to the uttermost part of heaven" (Mark xiii. 27).

10. A Gothic building of the period, with windows and battlements, and "walls of crystal and pure gold," in the
open doorway of which stands an angel holding, apparently, a musical instrument; background blue, with red border.

"And I John saw the holy city, new Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven" (Rev. xxi. 2), "and I heard the voice of harpers harping with their harps" (xiv. 2), "and they that were ready went in with the bridegroom, and the door was shut" (Matt. xxv. 10). Here, having nothing else to do (for how can they, where all longing has ceased and none has need to labour), they shall for ever praise God; "Blessed," the Psalmist says, "are they that dwell in thy house, they shall be alway praising thee." Yea, they shall be filled with the sweetness the same holy Prophet spoke concerning—"O taste and see—quoniam suavis est Dominus;"—the God who shall be fulness of light to the reason, plenteousness of peace to the will, and continuity of eternal blessedness to the memory.

Such are (but too briefly) the ideas which animated the designer of this window; nor are they pictured from imagination; Vincent, Bishop of Beauvais, has left us a Tractate—De ultimis temporibus—in his stupendous Bibliotheca mundi, concluded in the year 1244, and used afterwards as an authoritative Text-book. The Benedictine edition, which is the one I possess, has been used by me also throughout for reference, and my quotations from the early Fathers of the Church are given on that authority. True, I have but sat on the edge of the well, as it were, and discoursed, being unable on this occasion to draw therefrom as I would; my notes are, however, as far as they go, substantially those of a bishop of the period to which the window belongs. If some of the allusions seem too little obvious, or strained, we reply that they were not so to those who instructed the designer for this window, the designer himself, or those for whom it was designed; and that we, if we would understand such works, must approach them in the spirit of the age to which they, and not we, belong.

To dwell now on the various technical details of the window, would take us too far. A word must however be said respecting the shield of England in the tracery; the crowns, the lions, the triple towered castles, and the covered cups in the borders of the lower lights. That all these are more or less of heraldic significance there can be no question, and the arms of England must, I think, be those of a king
prior to the year 1340, since after that date the fleurs de lys of France might be expected, in such a conspicuous condition, to have been quartered with the lions of England. As to the borders, there used formerly to be a two-light window of grisaille glass of about the date 1320 or 1330, in Great Sandal Church, Yorkshire, containing a shield bearing ermine, two bars gules (probably for Waterton old), the two lights being bordered by strips of glass alternately ermine and gules. The lions and panes of diapered red in the Selby window, are a similar modification of the arms of England, above; and the crowns are either a general indication of royalty, or may have a particular reference to S. Edmund, king of East Anglia, who, according to the Caerlaverock Roll, bore—azure, three crowns, two and one, or; and was one of the most popular national saints of medieval England²; there being a representation of him, for instance, amongst other saints, in a window in the little church of Methley, Yorkshire (Yorksh. Archæolog. Journ. ii. 232). The great west window at York, the contract for glazing which is dated 1338, also has one of its middle lights bordered with yellow crowns, and the other with lions of England. The castles are, it cannot be doubted, the castle triple-towered or of, primarily, Eleanor of Castile, wife of Edward I., on whose tomb at Westminster they are used, with lions, as a diapering; but used also by Edward II., on the reverse of whose great seal they occur, "alluding to his maternal descent from the Royal House of Castile" (Willement, Regal Heraldry, p. 14); and on the monument of Edward III., at Westminster, they occur again, on a shield of Castile and Leon impaling France ancient and England quarterly. This castle then (of Old Castile, thus denominated, as is generally supposed, from the castles erected while it was a march or frontier against the Moors, Hallam, Hist. Europe in Mid. Ages, i. 370) was a favourite device of the three first Edwards, but more popular during the reigns of the second and third than of the first. Thus it frequently occurs in borders of painted windows of that period; in several of the windows of the Chapter House and nave of York, for

² The three most popular were, probably, the three martyr saints — S. Thomas, S. Edmund, and S. Alban. In the devotion to the two first, a strong political element came in.
instance; the great East window of the Cathedral at Carlisle; and formerly in at least one window of the Cathedral at Durham. The cups, alternating with the castles, remind us of a border in the first window in the south aisle of the nave at York, in which yellow cups on a green ground alternate with white castles on a red ground, attributed by Mr. Walford to Galicia (which was added as a province to the kingdoms of Castile and Leon after their union by Ferdinand II., A.D. 1217) and Castile. "Heraldic tinctures were in such borders not unfrequently changed, probably for artistic effects in colour." White cups and yellow castles like those at Selby, occur also amongst glass of exactly the same apparent date in Dewsbury Church, Yorkshire, in company with crowns, and, curiously enough, exactly the same squirrels cracking nuts on hazel sprays, but the glass is fragmentary, and has been releaded without any regard to the proper relationship of the various portions; in Great Sandal church, however, part of a window of grisaille remains in situ, with a border of yellow covered cups and castles on a red ground, and in the central light a shield bearing—cheeky or and azure, for Warren, formerly lord also of Dewsbury. It can scarcely be doubted that in such instances it was intended to commemorate, and, pro tanto, to do honour to the reigning sovereign; probably at Selby—Edward III., to the beginning of whose reign the technical handling of the execution seems to belong. Perhaps if we fix about the year 1330 or 1340 as the date of the glass, we shall not be far wrong; a date which Mr. Micklethwaite, I believe, considers equally suitable for the stonework. The magnificent display of regal heraldry in the Chapter House

3 The kings of the united kingdom having subsequently the title of "King of Castile, Leon, and Galicia." (Anderson, Royal Genealogies, fol. 1736. Tab. 453; Betham, Genealog. Tables, fol. 1795, Tab. 233.) As Mr. A. W. Morant has kindly pointed out to me, the arms of Galicia were—Azure: seony of crosses treilly fitchy or, a covered cup of the same. (Segoil, Trésor heraldique, Paris, 1657; Palliot, La vraie et parfaite science des armatures, 1651; and Menestrier, Nouvelle méthode raisonnée du blason, Lyons, 1750.) That the cup of Galicia, rather than the lion of Leon, should have been so often employed heraldically with the castle of Castile in England in the 14th century is a curious point which calls for further investigation.

4 Squirrels with oak-leaves occur as an ornament on encaustic tiles of this period at Malmesbury Abbey, and elsewhere; on sculptured capitals, &c., they are also common.

5 Mr. Morrell, in his valuable History of Selby, places the date of the building of the choir somewhat later, quoting the register of Abp. Melton (p. 83). Much depends, however, on the meaning of the word "build." If "build" means to complete a building, the new choir of Selby has not been built even to this day.
at York, which belongs as nearly as may be to the same period as the choir of Selby, shows how thoroughly in accordance with the spirit of the times it was to make such commemoration. But, in addition, the abbey or church of Selby may have been specially indebted to the royal family for benefactions. Selby was as we know a convenient resting-place on the way from London, by way of Hull, to the North. Here, for instance, in the year 1300, Edward I. and his youthful second wife sojourned on their way to York; and in this neighbourhood it was that, whilst enjoying the pleasures of the chase, she was suddenly seized with the pains of labour, forcing her to take refuge in a small manor-house at Brotherton, where she gave birth to a son—Thomas of Brotherton. I regret that I have not a sufficient acquaintance with the history of Selby to be able to pursue this part of the subject, even did space permit.

It is a nice question, (and here I trust I am not passing beyond the limits of what is allowed me), to consider how this window ought to be restored,—for of the fact that it should be restored in some way, I imagine there can be no question in the mind of any antiquary, artist, scholar, student of history, or other person possessing the slightest claim to taste or cultivation. Independently of the merits of the glass altogether, the window most sadly needs filling in, looking in its present pitiable state, bereft of its glass, like a skeleton leaf without its living green, curious, or even beautiful some may say, but still how far from what was thought of by its designer! and not only so, the whole interior looks—ah! how pitiable bare, desolate, and unfurnished without it, and for ever must do so; nay, must look more and more desolate, and more and more unfurnished, the more else of repair and furnishing is done,—this essential feature being away. What then should be done? The severer taste would say—with an affectionate and tender care collect and arrange every fragment of the ancient glass, and then, under your own very eye, without allowing the glass to be removed from the abbey, in the very best manner possible, with the very best material, re-lead the whole, abstracting nothing, interpolating nothing, only filling in gaps with white glass of the present day, replacing the different compartments as nearly as possible in their original order. Another plan would be, proceeding otherwise in the same manner, to
fill up the gaps—*hiatus valde deflendi*—not with white glass, as suggested above, but with the very best painted glass capable of being executed at the present day, which, however, would probably almost of necessity involve the glass being temporarily removed somewhere. To some these may seem small and easy matters, but to sew new cloth successfully into an old garment is a trifle in comparison with blending new glass with old in an ancient window; and almost preternatural piety and patience are required for arranging the disjointed fragments and leading them. Nothing but a real, intelligent, loving enthusiasm is sufficient for such a work. Inferior hands "cannot bother," and throw the old fragments into their "waste" basket, making up the deficiency with new at less trouble and cost than it were to replace the old; or some fragments, at least, disappear in that inscrutable manner in which flour vanished through the hands of the miller of Trumpington, even though two scholars of Cambridge were there to watch him. Assuming, however, that the window should be done in the best and most conscientious manner possible at the present day, there would be these advantages:—1. That a presumably more permanent preservation of the window will be ensured, the temptation sooner or later to tear it out again in order to make "a thorough restoration," not to so great an extent existing. 2. That the filling in of gaps with coloured glass would enable the old to be seen to greater advantage than if flooded with white light pouring in on every side. 3. That, granting the present state of the art is unable to complete the window with work as good as the old, we should at least transmit to posterity our work, such as it is, for comparison with the old; and 4. That if there were an incongruity between the old and new, not one in a thousand, or perhaps ten thousand of the present generation would be able to detect it. As in the case of the east window of St. Martin's, Windermere, recently ably restored by Hughes of London, each new pane might be marked with the initials of the artist to whom the restoration was entrusted. Or the admirable restorations of the great east window of Gloucester Cathedral, or of the north rose window of Lincoln Minster, might be taken as models; the former containing about 2000 square feet of glazing, and the latter also being of considerable dimensions.
I should imagine, however, that 600l., a sum which has been named, would be wholly inadequate; 1000l. would probably be nearer the amount required.

May the kind Providence which has hitherto protected this fine window from a bad restoration, one which would have rendered a good one for ever after impossible, still further direct its destiny.
CAER EBRAUC, THE FIRST CITY OF BRITAIN.

By the Reverend DANIEL HENRY HAIGH.

The famous list of cities of Britain, which is contained in, or appended to, several MSS. of the "Historia Britonum," is a valuable illustration of the early pre-eminence of the kingdom of the Brigantes, which, with the little dependent state of the Parisi, constituted the Roman consular province, Maxima Caesariensis. At first sight it does not appear such; for in most MSS. it assumes an order altogether different from that which it had originally. In fact, the various copies of this list differ remarkably, not only in the order of the names, but even in the number of the cities; and it is a matter of some interest, and particularly to us Yorkshiremen, to set forth its original form and order.

In his treatise, "De excidio Britanniae," written A.D. 471, S. Gildas describes Britain as "bis denis bisque quaternis civitatibus decorata;" and in the "Historia Britonum," which I regard as an abridgement of his longer work, we have "in ea sunt xxviii civitates, et innumerabilia promontoria;" "civitates" meaning the important cities, and "promontoria" the hill fortresses. There can, therefore, be no doubt as to the number, whatever were the particular cities he contemplated, (and we are not to expect places in his list which only rose into importance in Roman times, and are known to us only from the Itineraries); and in Henry of Huntingdon's Chronicle, which, I believe, embodies a considerable part of S. Gildas' lost "Historia Britonum," we have, "erat autem et civitatibus quondam viginti octo nobilissimis insignita, præter castella innumera," followed by a list of the cities which has many variations from those in the "Historia Britonum." Yet the author of one important recension of the "Historia Britonum" enumerates xxxiii,
and his list contains all Henry of Huntingdon's variations but one, and has one name besides, peculiar to itself.

Two suppositions might seem possible:—

1, that the authors of the lists of xxviii rejected some of the xxxiii, so as to keep theirs in accord with S. Gildas' statement; or,

2, that the author of the xxxiii list made up his from the varying lists of other MSS., and added one name on his own authority.

It is only by examination and comparison of the several lists that we can hope to determine their relative antiquity. The result will show that the first supposition contains truth, but not the whole truth.

Now these lists naturally arrange themselves in four distinct classes.

A. A list of xxxiii cities, interpolated in the text of two MSS. :

a. Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, Supplement Latin 165, 16 (inedited);


These two MSS. exhibit the earliest and simplest recension extant of the "Historia Britonum"; and a bears internal evidence of having been written in Kent, and represents a text decidedly earlier than that of b. It simply interpolates the list between "civitates" and "et innumerabilia promontoria"; whilst in b the list follows "civitates," and is followed by "hæc sunt nomina antiquarum civitatum Brittanniae insulae et innumerabilia promontoria." There are also several additions in b to the text as it stands in a; so that a may be considered to represent, more nearly than b, an earlier text from which both are derived.

B. The list given by Henry of Huntingdon in a context resembling the diction of the "De Excidio Britanniae" rather than that of the "Historia Britonum." He states the number as xxviii, but really has twenty-nine, owing to the introduction of Kair dorm, exactly in the middle. This follows immediately Kair daurai, and looks like a variant reading. As it does not occur in any other list, I shall take no further notice of it, treating his list as actually consisting of xxviii.
C. A list of xxviii, contained in the following MSS.:—
   a. Appended to the "Historia," amongst other matter, in MS. Harl: 3859, of the tenth century, (admirably edited by the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, for the English Historical Society), and some others.
   b. interpolated in the text of three Irish MSS., in the same place as the xxxiii list in the MSS. above noted.

The first of the Irish copies, in a MS. in Trinity College Library, agrees with that in the Harleian MS., except that the order of ebrauc and custeint is inverted, as well as that of draithou and pensa, and that luit coyt precedes urnach and celemion. The other copies, in the Books of Ballymote and Lecan, have the order of the names still further disturbed, by the transference of mincip to a lower place, and the omission of daun altogether.

D. Another distinct list appears at the end of the "Historia Britonum," in the Cambridge Public Library MS. F. f. i. 27; in that edited by Gale; and some others.

In the first of the accompanying tables, the lists are given as they stand in the MSS.; in the second they are reduced to the order of A for readier exhibition of the comparative deficiencies in B, C, D, and variations in the spelling. The numbers are those of list A, to which I shall refer throughout. The other lists have no numbers.

In B it will be observed that Henry of Huntingdon generally has the same spelling as the Paris MS. A. a. With the exception of i & ii, xxxi & xxxii, the sequence of the names in his list differs altogether from that of A. The value of this list will appear in the sequel.

C. The author of this list omits iii, ix, xiii, xv, and xxx, and has arranged the names thus:—

| III | VII | XII | XVI | XX | XXIII |
| I | V | - | XIII | XVII | XXI | XXV |
| II | VI | X | - | XVIII | XXII | XXVI |
| - | VII | XI | - | XXIII | XIX | XXVII |

and lastly

| XXVIII | XXIX | - | XXXI | XXXII |

Now, if xxxiii, xix, be restored to their natural order, xix, xxxiii, we observe a regular succession of intervals of four,
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<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
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<td>guorthegor</td>
<td>gurcoc</td>
</tr>
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<td>guaranegon</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>gurcoc</td>
<td>gurcoc</td>
<td>gurcoc</td>
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To face p. 352.
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<td>guorhecereu (guorhecern)</td>
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<td>custoicent (gustint, gusdirt)</td>
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<td>guoranecgno (guoranecgn)</td>
<td>gustaint (gustint, gusdirt)</td>
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<td>ceri</td>
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<td>guent (guent, guiued)</td>
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<tr>
<td>XXIX</td>
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<td>pensat coi (pensat coi)</td>
<td>pensa uel coyt (pensa uel coyt)</td>
<td>pensat coi (pensat coi)</td>
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<tr>
<td>XXX</td>
<td>cei (teuni)</td>
<td>cei (teuni)</td>
<td>pensa uel coyt (pensa uel coyt)</td>
<td>cei (teuni)</td>
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<tr>
<td>XXXI</td>
<td>uruach (urchach)</td>
<td>uruach (urchach)</td>
<td>urnochit (urach, urtocht)</td>
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<td>celemion (celimeno, cilemon)</td>
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<tr>
<td>XXXIII</td>
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<td>loit coit</td>
<td>luit coit (luitcoit, luitcoit)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

To follow Table I.
only interrupted by the places of the numbers which are discarded; and when these places are supplied we have a first series of six, and three following of seven each. It seems that one place must be supplied in the first series so as to complete the four sevens, and that xxx, the other discarded number, must have occupied this place. I imagine that the list, which the author of this had before him, was written partly in seven lines, each containing four names, (as it is very nearly in the Vatican MS.), at the foot of one page, and partly at the head of the next, as exhibited in the following scheme, in which the Roman numerals are those of list A, the Arabic numerals mark the order adopted in list C, and — — — — — — the discarded names.

| 9. | IX merdin | 15. | X peris | 22. | XI lion | XII mencipit |
| 10. | XIII caratauc | 16. | XIII ceri | 23. | XV glou | XVI licilid |
| 11. | XVII graut | 17. | XVIII daun | 24. | XIX britoc | XX meguaud |
| 12. | XXI maniguid | 18. | XXII ligion | 25. | XXIII guent | XXIII colion |
| 13. | XXV londene | 26. | XXVI guorcen | 27. | XXVII lerion | XXX cei |

| 24. | XXXVIII draithou | 25. | XXXIX pensa | 26. | XXXI urnach | XXXII celemion |
| 23. | XXXII loit coit |

We can almost see the author of this list at work. He has to discard five names, so as to reduce the list to xxviii, and he has a reason of his own for placing caer guorthigirn at the head. So he treats the list on the first page as four columns, and begins with the fourth; he discards one name from this, one each from the first and second, and two from the third; then he turns the leaf, and has nothing to do but copy the remaining names in their order. The derivation of this list from one which resembled A in every respect but the position of caer cei is undeniable.

D. From the C list thus derived from A, D is obtained by a simple process.

In the following scheme the order of C is marked by the
numbers at the side, and that of D by those above the names.

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<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
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<th>11</th>
<th>12</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>caratauc</td>
<td>peris</td>
<td>guent</td>
<td>celemion</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>ligualid</td>
<td>granth</td>
<td>daun</td>
<td>britoc</td>
<td>luit coyt</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>meguaid</td>
<td>maunguid</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>colun</td>
<td>lundein</td>
<td>guricon</td>
<td>draitou</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

So the author of the D list takes first the odd numbers in each column successively to the end, and then begins again with the even numbers. The result is:

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<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>gurthigirn</td>
<td>caint</td>
<td>pensa</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>muncip</td>
<td>peris</td>
<td>celemion</td>
<td>guiragon</td>
<td>lunden</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>meguad</td>
<td>legion</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>caratauc</td>
<td>guent</td>
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<td>manchguid</td>
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Thus, the derivation of C. from A., and of D. from C. is clear, and our task is limited to the comparison of A. and B. The author of C. has discarded five names so as to reduce the xxxii list to xxviii; but what is to be said of Henry of Huntingdon, who, we have reason to believe, was actually acquainted with the lost work of S. Gildas? Accident, I may say, led me to the true solution of the problem, long after I had discovered the mutual relations of these lists. I had observed that xxix is not a simple name, but three words, pensa uel coin—i.e., caer pensa or caer coin; for the words are distinct in the Harleian and in Gale's MS., and the usual abbreviation t is used for uel in the Paris MS. My attention was next arrested by the fact that this uel or t coin is attached to draithou in the Irish version—druiethe col coit, &c. Draithou druith being evidently a plural of druith, I took caer draithou to be "city of druids;" and, finding trace of the name pensa at Pensford, in Somersetshire, on the river Chew, which may well represent coiu, (u having been changed into n, as in others of

1 Mod. Welsh, derwydd, pronounced deuith.
these names), I could not hesitate in recognising evidences of this "city of druids" in the grand triple circle of stones and the enormous mound at Stanton Drew, \(1\frac{1}{2}\) mile distant. Thus caer draithou, caer pensa, and caer coiu, appeared to be synonyms of the same city; and the idea occurred to me that other names in list \(A\) might also be synonyms of names preceding them. I next observed caer uerulam in Gale's list, corresponding to caer caratauc in all the rest; and it seemed to me very probable that Verulam, or some other city in the kingdom of Caractacus, might be intended, rather than a fortress hastily constructed by him in the course of his conflict with Ostorius. Yet the same list has caer municip,\(^2\) mencipit, and there cannot be a doubt but that Verulam is meant here. Then, as caer mencipit and caer caratauc come together in list \(A\), like caer draithou and caer pensa, I seemed to have discovered another pair of synonyms.

Being now fairly on the track, I looked through the list in the hope of finding others, and caer meguaid and caer mauiguid seemed to be another pair, on account of their great similarity. I now referred to Henry of Huntingdon's list, and found confirmation of my view in the fact that the second names of these three pairs are three of the names which he omits.

Further, I found that he omits also the second name of the pair caer segeint and caer guintruis. Now caer segeint has long been recognised as Silchester, the city of the Segontiaci, who are named in an inscription found there; and guintruis, which cannot be found in the Itineraries, nor identified with any ancient site in Britain, by a change which is fully warranted by the variations of other names in these lists,\(^3\) and in the MSS. of the "Historia Britonum," becomes guintimis = Vendomis, which represents Silchester in the Itineraries.

\(^2\) Mencipit seems to be a Cambrian plural of mencip = muncips.

\(^3\) Mencipit-mercipit; gloruglou; graut-grant; dauri-daun; uruach-urnach. One of the most curious instances, in the "Historia Britonum," of a name so disguised by corruption that some of its best friends have not recognised it, is mimmantu, mimmanton, mimmantone, mimmantun, mimmantun, mimmantum, as a synonym for caer segeint or Caernarvon.

Now Caernarvon is Caer-yn-ar-Von and mimmantun resolves itself into in-in-Man-tun and the two words differ really only in this, that one prefixes the Welsh caer, the other suffixes the English tun.
Caer gurcoc, which completes the series of deficiencies in his list, cannot be paired with caer ceint, which precedes, but may with caer guorthegern, which follows it, if we consider how u and e in these lists have been confounded sometimes with n and e. The place where Vortigern built his city was called genoreu, which the modern form, Ganerew, proves to be the most correct among many variations. By changing the two letters in question gurcoc becomes gnreoe, or genreoe by supplying a vowel, as we have to do in guntri for guintruis.

Thus we obtain a complete explanation of the deficiencies in his list, as compared with A. These names were synonyms, introduced perhaps at first as marginal notes, then finding their way into the text, and so occasioning the original number xxviii to be altered to xxxiii. So by the help of his list we have been able to recover, as might have been expected, the original list of S. Gildas, to whose lost history I have supposed that he was mainly indebted, for the information he supplies with regard to the first seventy years of the Anglian occupation of Britain. Still, I think that the order of A is more correct than his. Amongst other grounds for this opinion I will here notice only one, as it seems to me, remarkable group, caer draithou, caer urnac, and caer celemion. In A, as above amended, they occur in this sequence; in B the first is separated from the other two.

There is no ancient name that will answer to either of these last, and the remarkable uniformity with which their names are spelt forbids the supposition of any material corruption. Looking, then, to etymology for a little light, I obtain the following very remarkable results.

The name of the first is urn—with the adjectival ending, ac. Now urn-ladh is "an altar;" its component elements are orn, "slaughter," and ladh, "to put;" and as "sacrifice" is the highest act of prayer, and the necessary accompaniment of prayer in all ancient religions, urnaig is "prayer" generally. Thus caer urnac would be "sacrificial city," and this explanation seemed to supply a want which I had always felt in these lists,—a name which could fitly represent the city which the Saxons called Avebury, the Britons—we know not what. The grand circle of stones, 1260 feet in diameter, itself containing two circles of 420 feet diameter each, (therefore larger than that at Stanton Drew), sur-
rounded by a lofty rampart and deep trench, and approached by stone avenues, each more than a mile long; and the loftiest mound in Britain, 170 feet high, and more than 700 feet broad at the base, midway between the ends of these avenues; indicate a site of paramount importance, such as could not be omitted in an enumeration of the cities of Britain. For a city which contained the greatest temple in the island, a more appropriate name could scarcely be imagined than caer urnac; and it must farther be observed, how appropriately this name followed caer draithou or pensa, in the list from which C was immediately derived.

In explanation of celemion I find, not only céal, cél, "prophesy," "secresy," "a church," "heaven," but also this very word complete, ceallmuin "an oracle," and ceiliomuin "secresy." Now cél, in the sense of "heaven," is synonymous with nem, (the "holy," "mysterious," place), amongst the relatives of which we have nemed "a sanctuary;" and this is one of the few Gaelic words, of which we have the meaning on ancient authority:—

"Nomine Vernemetis voluit vocitare vetustas
Quod quasi fanum ingens Gallica lingua refert." 4

This was in Gaul, but Britain also had its Vernemetum, marked in the Itinerary as twelve or thirteen miles from Ratæ, i.e. Leicester, and believed to have been near Willoughby in Nottinghamshire. Surely this also was a place, which would not be omitted in a list of British cities, and we may believe it is represented by caer celemion the "oracle city." The fitness of placing these three in a group together is evident.

The following, then, I regard as the original order of this list:—

The agreement in the forms of the names, between Henry of Huntingdon and the Paris MS., is so remarkable, that I follow them with confidence, as representing earlier texts, although they are not free from clerical errors.

I Caer ebrauc, York.
II " ceint, Canterbury.
III " genoreu or guorthegern, Ganereu in Herefordshire.

4 Venantius Fortunatus, I. 9.
III Caer cucarat. As at means a "ford," I take cucer to be the river Cocker in Cumberland, and think this place may be represented by Cockermouth. Besides the ancient castle there, which may cover the site of a British city, there is a triangular fort with trench and rampart.

V guorançguon. This was probably in Kent, for the "Historia Britonum" mentions a King of this name reigning in Kent, when that province was given to Hencgest by Vortigern.

VI segeint or quintomis, Silchester in Hampshire.

VII merdun. There was a Muridunum between Exeter and Dorchester. Although the distances in the Itinerary do not quite suit, the etymology of the name,—muri "sea" and dun "fortress,"—seem to fix it at Seaton.

VIII peris. This appears to bear the name of the Parisi, and so may represent their chief city, which Ptolemy calls Petuaria, and which the Romans seem to have called Praetorium. I have identified it with Kingston-on-Hull; and in the name Kingston, which must have been conferred upon it by early Angle colonists, since there is no evidence of its having been a royal residence in later times, we have probably a traditional remembrance of its early praetorian dignity. A notice of it occurs in the "Vita Merlini":"—

"Kaer peris in portu sua mania rupta videbit
Donec eam locuples cum vulpis dente reformet."

IX lion, Caerleon on Usk.

X mencipit or caratauc, Verulam.

5 There is also caer segeint, Caernarvon.
6 This might also be thought to be Caermarthen.
7 There are others:—caer caradac is said to have been a name of Salisbury, but not I think on sufficient authority; caer caradoc in Shropshire, near Clun, and another near Longnor, are very likely to have been extempore fortresses raised by Caractacus during the war.
XI Caer ceri, Cirencester. We have the evidence of Asser, himself a Briton, that Cirencester was so called by the Britons in his days.

XII " gloui, Gloucester.

XIII " licilid, perhaps Lechlade, on the river Lech, in Gloucestershire. Traces of Roman occupation have been found there.\(^8\)

XIII grant, Grantchester or Cambridge.

XV dauri, Dorchester in Oxfordshire, at the confluence of the Thame and Isis, which here become Thamesis. The name seems to be dau ri "two streams," and so may be compared with Con-fluentia, Coblentz.

XVI britoe, Bristol. Henry of Huntingdon gives bristou in place of the British name. It is possible that the two English forms may represent earlier, brit-stol and brit-stow; —oc being simply an adjectival formative.

XVII meguaid or mauiguid, Meivod in Montgomeryshire.

XVIII ligion, Chester.

XIX guent, Winchester.\(^9\)

XX collon, Colchester.

XXI londene, London.

XXII guorcon, Uriconium, Wreken, Wroxeter.

XXIII lerion, Leicester.

XXIII cei, Caistor in Norfolk. This will account for the form Cai-stor, as if cai-cester.

XXV draithou, or pensa or coiu, Stanton Drew, in Somersetshire.

XXVI urnac, Avebury, Wiltshire.

XXVII celemion, near Willoughby, Nottinghamshire.

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\(8\) XI, XII, XIII, constitute a local group in the list, such as we have not in Henry of Huntingdon's.

\(9\) Three Venta might put in their claims here; Venta Belgarum, which I have preferred; Venta Icenorum, Caistor in Norfolk; and Venta Silurum, Caerwent in Monmouthshire. The second perhaps is provided for in XXIII.
XXVIII

Caer loit coit, "city of the gate of the wood."

In my "History of the Conquest of Britain," I have given my reasons for regarding this as the scene of Arthur's seventh battle, cat coit celidon, "battle of the wood of Celidon," and identifying it with Leeds.

Complete identification of these cities is scarcely possible; and though most of the above may be considered certain, there are some which will always be open to doubt. In my investigation I have endeavoured to keep close to the earliest form of each name, trusting the earlier recensions of the "Historia Britonum," rather than the later; for the popularity of this work was so great that copies were multiplied, and that frequently by scribes who were little qualified for the task of editing it; and, consequently, there is no document relating to our early history, of which so many versions exist, more or less corrupted.

Now, whether we take list A, after discarding the synonyms, as representing the original form, or prefer list B, the result is the same, so far as this, that caer ebrauc holds the first place, and caer ceint the second. Consequently, for the origin of this list we are referred to a time, when caer ebrauc was considered to be, what the editor of list D asserted caer guorthegern to be, "prima civitas Britanniae." This it was down to the end of the time of the Roman occupation, and would be for some years afterwards. In the Notitia Imperii, the provinces of Britain always follow this order:—

Consulares,
Maxima Cæsariensis,
Valentia;
Presides,
Britannia Prima,
Britannia Secunda,
Flavia Cæsariensis.

Sextus Rufus Festus, who wrote a few years before A.D. 369, when Valentia was added to the empire, enumerates:—

Maxima Cæsariensis, Flavia, Britannia Prima, Britannia Secunda.
And the bishops of Britain who were present at the Synod of Arles, A.D. 314, were:

Eborius episcopus, de civitate Eboracensi, provincia Britannia;
Restitutus episcopus, de civitate Londinensi, provincia suprascripta;
Adelfius episcopus, de civitate Colonia Londinensium;
exinde Sacerdos presbyter, Arminius diaconus.

The position of caer ceint, second on the list, indicates a period early in the history of the Angles in Britain; for, as I have shown in my "History of the Conquest of Britain," their first acquisition was in what is now Yorkshire, and their second in Kent; and Octa, who reigned in the north until the death of his father Hencgest II, A.D. 467, went to Kent and established his kingdom there. This exactly agrees with the time of S. Gildas, who closed his treatise "De Excidio," and probably also his lost "Historia Britonum," in A.D. 471.
THE WEST RIDING SESSIONS ROLLS.

By FAIRLESS BARBER, F.S.A., an Honorary Secretary of The Association.

There is probably no minor office connected with the administration of the law in England, which has existed for so long a period,¹ and maintained such a course of increasing usefulness, as that of Justice of the Peace.

Without going further back than the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, we obtain a very apt illustration of the extent to which new duties have accumulated on Justices,—or, as they used to be called, Justicers of the Peace—if we contrast the text-books of those days with the six large volumes of the edition of "Burn's Justice of the Peace" that serve the same purpose now.

During the middle or latter part of the sixteenth century we meet with one of the earliest English books upon this office and its duties, entitled "The Nevve Boke ² of Justices of peace made by Anthonie Fitz Herbard, judge, lately translated out of French into Englishe and newlye corrected. The yere of our Lorde, 1554." It is a very small book, about five inches and a half by three inches and three-quarters, in black letter, and contains one hundred and seventy folios. Of these, the first one hundred and thirty are devoted to the office of the Justice of the Peace and his duties generally, and the remainder to the offices of Sheriffs, Bayliffes of Liberties, Eschetours, Coroners, and Constables, who were each incidentally connected with the preparations for the Courts held, and the execution of warrants and orders made, by Justices, under whose control they, in many respects, were placed. Of the folios which more nearly

¹ The statute 1 Edward III. cap. 16 enacts, "Que bones gentz et loialx queux ne sont mye mayntenours de Malveiz baretz en pays soient assignez a la garde de la pess."

² The colophon informs us that this book was "Imprinted at London in flete strete within temple barre, at the signe of the hande and starre, by Richard Tottyll, the vii day of February the yeare of our Lorde 1560."
concern the subject of this paper, three are devoted to the Commission (then in Latin, and almost identical in terms with the form still used), and fifteen to the Exposicion of the Commission; two contain the Othe with the declaracion thereof; ten explain the Auctoritie of Justices by their Commission, followed by about eighty folios explaining their Auctoritie by divers Estatutes (giving, in most cases, the text of the enactments) and supplemented by about twenty folios, containing “The Fourme of the Charge the Justices of the Peace shal give at theyr Sessions.” This charge, which is in effect a summary of the offences and other matters they could deal with, contrasts strangely with the book known to modern Justices as “Oke’s Magisterial Synopsis,” which gives a like summary in the present day.

The following are the principal matters included in the Charge and given in detail in the little volume or Neve Boke:

“Heretikes and Lollardes; keepers of fayres or markets in churchyardes or other places dedicated to God; Counter fayting of money and manasising to burne houses. Man-slaughter; Rape; Takers of a woman against her wyll, whether she be mayde, wife or widowe; Robbery; Felony; Burglary; Voluntary escapes; Rescuing felons; Taking of any Doves, Pecockes and fish, being in a dovehouse, pen, tronke or cesterne.

“Purveyours for the King; Purveyours of Lordes and Ladies; Purveyours for the Kinge’s houshold servauntes; Kepers of prisons; Stealing of haukes (Faucon, Tercelet, Laneret, Tussor or other hauke); Multipliers (also of them that use and multiply gold or silver, or that practise the art of Multiplication, that is felony); Those that coyne, make, bye or bring into the realme, any Galy-halpens suskins or dodkins, for to set and geve in payment in this land; Yerely congregations and confederacies made by Masons, in their general chapters and meetinges, whereby the effect of the Estatute of laborers is broken; Imbesilment of recordes; Souldiours deserting; Carrying anye Wolles or Wolfels

3 Menacing or threatening to burn houses, which, it must be remembered, were in that day made chiefly of timber. By 8 Hen. VI. cap. 6, burninges of houses for vengeaunce shalbe adjudged high treason.

4 Calais half-pence and other small coins; a dodkin was a fourth part of a stiver.
customable out of the realm at any other place than at Cales, without the Kinges licence; Hunters that hunt by night with visers or painted faces or otherwise be disguised, in parkes, forestes, or chases; Breakers of prison; Paying or receiving in paiment Blankes; Servauntes passing the age of eighteen yeres, being no apprentices, absenting themselves and defrauding their masters of their goodes; or, being in service, imbesiling the same; Clarkes convict breaking the Ordinary's prison.

"Selling, exchaunging, or delivering; within the realm of Scotland, or in the ground called the batable ground betwene England and Scotland, to the use of any Scot, or exchaunging or delivering, in England, Wales, or Berwike, any horse, gelding, or mare to any Scot, to be conveyed into Scotland, without the Kinge's licence under the great Seale; Foresters and other persons, in Wales and in the Marches thereof, which take of the Kinge's subjectes or any of the Kinge's amity tol, custom, &c., for their passages or carriages.

"Santuary men departing out of the places where the lodge, at any time, not having, on their upper garment, a badge or conusance assigned by the governor of the same Santuary, of the length and breth of x. inches; or wearing any knife or other weapon at any time but at their meales; or being out after the sunne set, and before the sunne rising.

"Extorcions by Sheriffes and other officers; Escapes; Forcible entry; Forestallers and Rergratours; Retayning and geving of liveries; Mainteinours, confederators and Champertors; Not keeping the statute of Winchester—i.e., after robberies or felonies done, and after knoulage, hue and cry thereof made, not making fresh suit fro towne to towne, etc. That watch be kept in every city towne and borough from sunset to sun risyng, and gates of cities closed by al that time, and six men at every gate, and in every other town watch shall be kept by sixe or foure men; Highwaies.

"Armour—if every person have his armour, according as he ought to have, that is to wete, every person betwixt xv yeres of age and xl., having landes of the yerely value of xv. li., or goods to the value of xv. markes, a hawberke, a brestplate of yron, a sweord and a knife; and from xx. li. in lands and xx. marks in goods, one habergeon and brestplate of yron and a knife; and from xl. s. in landes and
more unto an e., a sword bow and arowes and a knife; and they that have lesse landes shall be sworne to have their fauchons, splentes, knives and other small weapons; and all other that are able shall have bowes and arowes, and in forestes bowes and byls.

"Vitaylers; Inholders; Wages of servauntes; Unlawful games (tenies dice cardes and other such plaies, and kailes, half bowles, hande in hand out, quyckebrode and clashe); Crosbowes and handgonnes; Dogges ferrettes and other engins; Trasyng of Hares; Destroying frye of saumons from the middes of Aprel unto the nativitie of St. John Baptist; Setting tronkes to take fyshe; watches on the sea coast; Whether heads of arrowes and quarelles be boyled brased and hardened at the poynct, and marked with the marke of him that made them.

"Weyghtes and measures; Clothyers, Cordyners, Tanners, Coriers, and Bouchers; Mayntenaunce; Barretours.

"Vesselles brynginge tonnes of wyne into the realme not conteyninge xii score galons and xii, pype half so much, tercian the thyrde of a tonne, and hoggeshead half a pype; or barells of herrings or yeles not conteyninge thirty galons fully packed, or buttes of samon not conteyning xxiii galons fully packed, and every kinderkin tercian and firkyn of herrings saumons and yeles according to the rate.

"Gylders gilding any sheethes or other metalles, except the spurres of knightes and ornamens of holy Church, and the apparel of a baron and above that estate; Goldsmythes or workers of silver, working any sylver not as fyne as the sterlynge and not putting a sygne thereunto afore that he put it to sale; selling candels, ymages, figures and other workes of waxe at more than iiiijd. per pound above market price of waxe at the tyme of sale.

"Wardens of the Marches of Scotland; Carrying any Wolles felles or fleeces, morlinge or shorlinge from countreys on this syde the water of Tese, beyond the same water towards the North, Aldertonshire and Richmondshire onely excepted; All to cary wolles, etc., to Cailes, the countreys of Northumberland, Westmerland, Cumberland, Durham, Aldertonshyre, and Richmondshire except, and they to cary it to Newcastell.

"Regulation of the making and size of Tyles; Brasse and pewter to be sold by pewterers, onely in open market or
fayre, or in their owne dwelling-houses, after the assise of pewter and lay metal wrought in London; Berebrewers or Alebrewers; sizes of bares; prices of meat, byfe and porke ob. a pound weyght, mutton and veale ob. and halfe a ferthynge the pounde.

"Waynlinges stores or hefers under the age of two yeres, not to be kylld to make sale of; such as take Wylde fowle with nettes or any other engins betwixt the last day of Maye and the last day of August, but they may take with spanyels and long bowes suche wylde fowle; Destroying the egges of any wylde fowle from the neste, under peyne of imprisonment for one yere, and to forfayte, for every Crane egge or Busterde egge so taken from the nest xxd., and for every Bitter (sic) heron, shovlarde, viiiid., and for every other egge id."

"Having over two thousand shepe, lammys under a yere not to be accompted, vi score to the hundreth to be accompted; every householder to have, above two thousand, as many shepe as shall serve for the necessarye expense of his household.

"If anye person by writinge cifring or printinge, preach- ing or teaching, deede or acte, extol, set forth, mainteine or defende the auctoritie of the bishop of Rome; Fixing prices of Gascoyne or Frenche wines."

The above list is intended, so far as a mere abstract can, to give a general idea of what matters were in the sixteenth century cognisable by Justices when assembled in Quarter Sessions, and, for the most part, with the assistance of a Jury. There were other duties out of Sessions, some requiring two Justices and some only one for their due performance; these are in no way important for the present purpose, and need not be here further referred to. During the reign of Elizabeth many statutory powers were added, some of which only recently have ceased to be exercised; of these the most important were for the relief of the Poor, who seem to have had no resource but pure mendicancy. There were also other Statutes for mending highways and supporting maimed soldiers and mariners. Witchcraft also was the subject of an enactment.

5 Stat, 43 Eliz. c. 2, was only partly repealed by the Statute Law Revision Act, 1863, and in other respects is yet in force.
These are all enumerated in "Lambard's Eirenarcha," a book written in a somewhat pedantic style, and, in the Proheme whereof, the author pays his tribute to Judge Fitz-Herbard's New Boke and to a treatise of M. Marrow, another recognised authority, in the following words:—"To write of the office and dutie of Justices of the peace, after M. Marrow (whose learned reading in that behalfe made 18 yeares of King H. 7 is in many hands to be seen) and after the reverend Justice Fitzherbert (who published an excellent treatise thereof which is yet everywhere to be had), may at the first seem no less unadvisedly done, than if a man should bring Owles to Athens (as the proverb is) or to carry stickes into a growing wood, or copies."

The most dignified and important Court held by the Justices was, from almost the earliest period at which the mention of Justices is found in the Statute Book, and still is, their Court of Quarter Sessions, and it is to the earliest extant Records of such Courts in the West Riding of Yorkshire, that this paper is intended to be entirely devoted. Unfortunately the earliest now remaining are not those which can have been the earliest in fact, as a few words explaining the origin of these Courts will abundantly show. The earliest allusion to them is found in 36 Edw. III., cap. 12, whereby it is enacted that in the Commissions of Justices of the Peace and of Laborers, express mention be made that the same Justices hold their Sessions "quaterfoitz par an cestassavoir une session deinz les octaves de la Tiphanie, la secunde semaigne de demy Quaresme, le tierce, entre les festes de Pentecostes et de Seint Johan Baptiste, le quart deinz les oet jours de Seint Michel."

By the 12 Richard II., c. 10, certain modifications were made in reference to the number of Justices, and it was also enacted that the number appointed should keep their Sessions in every quarter of the year, at least, and by three days, if needful, under penalty; their wages, also, were to be four shillings a day each, for the time of their Sessions, and their clerks two shillings; but the Justices of the Bench

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6 EIRENARCHA or OF THE OFFICE of Justices of Peace in foure Books; Revised, corrected and enlarged, in the eighth yeares of the peaceable Raigne of our most gracious King James First collected by WILLIAM LAMBARD, of Lincolnes Inne, Gent. LONDON, Printed for the Companie of Stationers, 1619.
and Serjeants at Law, who were associated with the local men in these commissions, were not to be bound to hold the Sessions four times a year, as the other commissioners, the which be continually dwelling in the country, but shall do it, when they may best attend it.

In 1461—owing to abuses of proceedings at the Sheriffs' Tourns or Law-days, where indictments and presentments were oftentimes affirmed by Jurors, having no conscience, nor any freehold and little goods, and often by the said Sheriffs' menial servants and bailiffs, and their under-sheriffs—all power to attach, arrest, or levy fines on such presentments was taken away; and the Sheriffs and their subordinates were ordered to bring such presentments to the Justices of the Peace, at their next Quarter Sessions for the County, who were empowered to award process thereon. This was by Statute 1 Edward IV., c. 2, which contained a clause saving the rights of London, and that certain Royal grants were not to be prejudiced.

In 1541, by Statute 33 Henry VIII., c. 10, an attempt was made to establish more frequent Sessions, the Justices being thereby ordered, at the General Quarter Sessions holden next after Easter, to divide themselves, and, limiting two at the least, into Hundreds, Wapentakes, Number of Towns, etc., to hold one session for each of their divisions, six weeks before the Quarter Sessions.

Six weeks Sessions, as they are called in the Act abrogating them, became burdensome to the people, and "forasmuch as the King's most loving subjects were much travailed, and otherwise encumbered, in coming and keeping the said six weeks Sessions, to their costs, charges, and unquietness," the Act constituting them was repealed, and everything remitted to be enquired of, before all Justices of the Peace at their ancient Quarter Sessions.

The Court of Quarter Sessions was, as it still is, a Court of Record, and in every County, or Division of a County, and in every Borough having a separate Recorder and Clerk of the Peace, there ought to be a "Custos Rotulorum," in whose care the Records of all orders, indictments, proceedings, and other business made and transacted at Quarter Sessions, are to be kept; these are usually called the Sessions Rolls, and in the West Riding are to be met with at the offices of the Clerk of the Peace at Wakefield.
The term "Rolls" applied to such Records, indicates the earlier method of making the entries on membranes of parchment, stitched together consecutively and then rolled up. No such Rolls have been preserved at Wakefield, though the term still survives, and, through the whole period to which the Quarter Sessions Records for the West Riding, yet preserved, relate, has included such books as Order Books, Indictment Books, Book of Rates, Book of Bridges, Freehold or Jury Books, Quaker Books, Recusant Books, each separately kept; and bundles, one for each Quarter Session, containing the original Indictments on parchment, Warrants, Reports, Recognizances, Petitions, Certificates, Letters, and almost innumerable other miscellaneous papers connected with the proceedings of Justices at the Court indicated on the label marked on each such bundle.

Unfortunately, the Freehold or Jury Books, the Books giving names of Quakers who were prosecuted, and the Books containing the lists of persons returned as Recusants, are, for the seventeenth century, irrecoverably lost, such of them as were found having been obliterated by damp; so, for that period, to which alone this paper has reference, the four first named sets of Books and the Bundles are all that remain. Of these, the Book of Rates has been already printed and commented on in Vol. I. of this Journal, pp. 153-168; and the Book of Bridges, which classifies those bridges which are to be repaired by the whole West Riding, and those which are to be repaired by the several Wapentakes, continues to be printed by the Justices, and need not be further mentioned here. The Bundles too, all of which have been opened and examined, present such a confused mass of uninteresting details that it has been found hopeless to attempt any systematic arrangement of them, or even to select more than a few which could be deemed of sufficient interest for publication. Happily, the Order Books, though far from perfect, and sadly injured by the neglect of former custodians, are, on the whole, sufficiently legible to furnish copious and valuable information, illustrative of the social condition of the West Riding, as it varied, through one of the most eventful centuries of English history. This, it is hoped, will be sufficiently proved by the extracts from them which will constitute the main substance
of this paper. These will be given seriatim from the successive Order Books which have been preserved, and under headings indicating the place and date of the Sessions at which they were made, and, where possible, after each extract, with a reference to the page on which the original will be found.

The Indictment Books contain transcripts of all presentments, whether criminal or civil, and indictments, and have not the same varied interest which throughout characterises the Order Books.

To a certain point all Indictments entered are in Latin, and occasional interpretations occur in which things stolen, after being stated in Latin, are given Anglice. When these English words serve to illustrate the costume, furniture, implements, etc., then in use, or present any peculiar spelling, they will be duly extracted, and appear in order of date, and with a reference, as in the case of the Orders. A few of the Latin forms applicable to various offences will be copied so as to explain generally what the entries as a whole are like, but undue repetition will be carefully avoided. A few English forms will also be given when the period is reached when they were first used. In one respect the Indictment Books supply information more fully and accurately than the Order Books, for, in the former we find, at the heading of the proceedings, at each Sessions, the names of all the Justices present, and the names of the Jurors on whose oaths the presentments, etc., are found; while, in the latter, the same particularity is not uniformly observed.

A Table giving the names of all Justices mentioned in the Rolls, and showing their attendances at the various sessions, has been prepared, and will, with another Table describing the size and condition of each Book from which extracts are made, appear in an Appendix, for which are also reserved any illustrative documents relating to Yorkshire, obtained from other sources. The Pension Lists will be printed in extenso as the Order Books disclose them, and, with all other extracts, will be left in the first instance to tell their story to the enquirer, with the aid of, here and there, an explanatory foot-note; but all general observations and remarks on the value of the Records themselves and the light they cast on the social character of the period that produced them, will be reserved till all the
extracts have appeared in print, and will thus form a suitable conclusion of the work undertaken. The method thus to be pursued precludes the necessity of classifying and separating entries under different headings (a very laborious and not equally profitable task), and has this great advantage resulting from its adoption—viz., that when the general subject has to be considered, easy reference can be made to such facts as the Records have preserved.

ORDER BOOK A.

Pontefract, tertio Aprilis Anno Decimo quarto Caroli Regis. [1638].

Wakefield Bridge and Chapel. WHEREAS this Cort is informed of the great ruyne and decay of the stone bridge at Wakefield, standing over the river of Calder, and the chappell adjoyneing unto the saide bridge, which is a great staye and helpe to the same, and that the saide bridge and chappell have beene already viewed by Sir William Savile, Barronet, and Sir John Savile, Knt., two of his majesty's justices of the peace within the said Rideing, who have certified that the paveinge and other worke, now to be done about the same, will amounte unto fowerscore pounds or upwards:—Itt is therefore ordered that the saide summe of fowerscore pounds shalbe allowed out of this West riding, and collected by the high constables there, and paid over unto Jervas Neville, gent., and William Paldwen, gent., who are desired to see the same husbandly bestowed about soe necessaraye a worke, but itt is intended and ordered that the said Chappell be hereafter kept decentlye, and that noe persons whatsoever be suffred to inhabite therein. [p. 4.]

Cowper Bridge. FORASMuch as this Cort is informed of the great decayes of Cowper bridge over the river of Calder in this West riding, and of the necessitye thereof, and taking into consideracion what severall summes of money have beene formerly allowed towards the repaire thereof, are further certified that the said bridge very necessarilie ought to be builte of stone, considering the suddaine floods that come downe under the said bridge, which, now being of wood, is continually in danger to be driven downe the water and taken away:—Itt is therefore ordered by this Cort that Sir William

7 So written in the original Record in this and other places.
Savile, Barronet, Sir John Savile, Knt., and John Kay, Esq., and Thomas Thornhill, Esq., or any two or more of them shall with some skillfull workemen veiwe the said bridge and contract with the workeman for the building a new bridge there of stone, if they shall so thinke fitt; and what summe they agree upon that to be estreated and levied upon the whole West riding, and collected by the severall high constables there, and paid over unto John Armitage, of Kirklees, Esquire, and John Naylor, of Clifton, who are appointed by this Cort to be surveyors of that worke.

Upon certificate made that the summe of £cl.ii. will but builde the bridge of stone there, the said summe is accordinglye estreated upon this West riding. [p. 4.]

**Lionel Copley, gent. WHEREAS Lyonell Copley, gent., had Wage tallies.**

Nicholas Twyvell, and Wm. Marcrofte, the several wages to them due for carryeing and leadinge of charcoale according to his owne agreement and to restore to the poore menn their Tallyes of the coales led to him formerlye delivered to compare with the Tallyes he kept, which said Tallyes of the poore men he deteyned and refused to deliver them or pay their wages, albeit he confessed the said Tallyes did agree with the other parte of the Tallyes he kept.

Mr. Copley, by his Councell, did alleadge no reason to the Cort but that he had a Command from the Right honorable the Lord Chamberlayne his officer not to pay the money, and that this Cort had no power to meddle with the wages of any servants or laborers, which pointe and doubte being thereupon particularly voted in Cort, the whole Cort, not one voice dissenting; were of opinion that by the course and practize of this Cort cases of a like nature were every sessions determined, and that the same were warrantted by the stat. 5 Eliz. cap. 4, and that the very same pointe being formerly questioned and afterwards debated at the Councell Board toucheing the workmen in the late drayning of Hatefield Chase, itt was approved as a legal proceeding" . . . said Lyonell Copley ordered to pay 20li. 19s. due to the poore man, contemnuouslye in open Cort refused to doe so, "albeit he was several tymes with many fair persuasions requested and entreated thereunto by the whole Cort, and instead of obedience said Lyonell Copley uttered very disgraceful and uncivile speeches against Sir Wm. Savile then present in open Cort." The Court thereupon "did thinke fitting said Mr. C. deserved to be committed to the custody of the sherriffe of the said countye," but, at intercession of Sir Wm. S. his contempt was remitted, "hopeing he will hereafter carrye himselfe more discreetly in Court of Justice and to persons of Quality." [p. 5.]

**Apprentice discharged.** WHEREAS Thomas Farrey hath beene bounde appren-
tise to one Matthew Usher, of Wakefield, in this W. R., to the trade of a mercer. Now, forasmuch as the said Usher is decayed in his Estate and given over his trade, and lyen two yeares in the King's bench, and his wife lives by brewing or Tipling of
Ale, and hath not ymployed or assigned the said Farrey to any person of that trade, but forseth him to live idly and fill Ale and loose his tyme and trade:—Itt is therefore ordered pronounced and declared by this Court, that the said Farrey, for the reasons aforesaid, be freed and discharged from his service and apprenticeship, and his father and friends to place him elsewhere att their pleasure, according to the Statute of 5th Eliz. cap. 4to, in such case made and provided.  [p. 5.]

Cripples and people with passes.  AFTER reciting order of xjth yeare of the Raigne of his Majestie, that now is, "That the Townes then conceived to be oppressed or undirectly charged with transporting of Cripples and people with passes—to witt, Knottingley, Cridding with the Parke, Stapleton, Womersley, Smeaton parva, Stubbs Walden, Norton Campsall, Sutton, and Awston—shold be freed from that service, and that the Cripples and passes hereafter to be transported shold keepe the high roadeway betwixt Doncaster and Ferrybridge, and soo from Ferrybridge to Doncaster, each of the aforesaid Townes severally payeing yearly vs. to the other townes now chargeable with carryeing of such Cripples and passes."

AND that as it was not then appointed to what Townes contribucion should be made, some question did arise "for settling of which business and avoiding of future differences: Itt is now ordered, that the Townes of Ferryfriston and Knottingley each pay yearely to Ferrbridge vs.; that Cridding with the Parke, Womersley, and Stapleton each pay yearely to Darrington vs.; that Stubbs Walden, Smeaton parva, and Norton cum Fenwicke each pay to Wentbridge vs.; that Campsall cum Sutton pay xs. and Awsten vs. to Skelbrooke; and that Townes of Ferrbridge, Darrington, Wentbridge, and Skelbrooke should, by vertue of that order, be enjoyned henceforth not to molest any of the aforesaid Townes with any Cripples or people with passes.  [p. 6.]

Wm. Grosvenor, WHEREAS William Grosvenor, gent., one of the purveyors for the provisions for his Majestie's most honorable houshold, hath informed the Court that notwithstanding the increase he hath had lately he cannot serve his Majestie at that rate, oxen being of such unreasonable price, and the charde of provyding them so excessive great, by reason of the scarcity of fodder grasse those dry summers. This Court is therefore pleased to allow unto the said Mr. Grosvenor the sum of vjs. viijd. an oxe, amounting in the whole unto xiiijxli. xiiij. iiiijd., which is to be estreasted upon the whole West Riding and collected by the high constables there and paid over unto the said Grosvenor for the uses aforesaid.  [p. 6.]

House of Correction. FORASMUCH as this Cort is informed by Sir William Savile, Barronet, Sir John Savile, Knt., Sir George Wentworth, Knt., and John Kay, Esq., power of his Majestie's Justices of Peace, within this West riding, who have vewied the House of Correction at Wakefield, that the Sum of vlij. xiijs. iiiijd. is
very needfull and necessarye to be allowed for the repaire and rebuilding of some chimneyes and other breaches, which was made in the said howse by the last great winde:—Itt is therefore ordered that the said Summe of vjL. xiijs. iiiijd. shall be estreated upon the whole west riding, and collected, etc., and paid over unto Thomas Somerster, gent., now Master of the said howse, to be ymployed accordinglye. [p. 6.]

Somerster, gent. Master of House of Correction. UPON perusal of an Accounte made this present Sessions by Thomas Somerster, gent., Master of the howse of Correction at Wakefield, forasmuch as he chardgeth himselfe to have received for his sallarye and wages the summe of three score pounds since the generall sessions of the peace holden here this tyme twelvemoneths, and that he hath disbursed in servants wages, needful provision for prisoners, ymplements for their worke, fire and carryeing of prisoners from Sessions to Sessions, the sum of fowerscore and six pounds three shillings and fower pence, whereof he further chardgeth himself to have received for prisoners' worke, as appears by his booke, the sum of twenty fower pounds; se that he hath disbursed and is out of purse the summe of forty three shillings fower pence, besides his owne paines and service as he offereth to averr upon oath:—Itt is therefore now ordered, that the said Thomas Somerster shall have allowed hereafter for his sallarye and wages, as Maister of that howse, the summe of fowerscore pounds yearly, which is to be collected by the several high constables of this W. R. and paid over quarterly unto him or his deputie, soe longe as he shall serve in that place. [p. 7.]

Captn. Levaine Van Eycke. FORASMUCH as John Clarke and John Pearson, both of Wortley, in the W. R., stood bound to keep peace, &c., and especially toward Captaine Levaine Van Eycke; as he did not appear to prosecute, they are discharged, but shall submit themselves to said Capt. Van Eycke or els be bound de novo. [p. 7.]

Ilkley Bridge. John Crooke, freemason, haveing undertaken the work at Ilkley bridge for the building thereof, and provyded materials for the said worke, and haveinge brought up both the Ends and raised up the pillers and both the arches, the said worke was all sodainely taken away by the violence of a flood the xiiiijth of July last, and forasmuch as the Surveyors of the worke did then certifie that there was noe defect or neglect in the said Crooke or the workenmen there, but that itt was onely the act of God, and that he sustayned losse to the value of cli. :—Ordered, that cli. be estreated on the whole West riding and paid over unto the said Crooke for the worke aforesaid. [p. 7.]
Old pensions continued to Mayed soldiers.

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<th>Henry Duckett</th>
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<td>Robert Briggs</td>
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<td>Willm Steele</td>
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Cur. ord. xis. xxiiij. April, 1639.

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<td>Robt. Cooke</td>
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<td>Thurnas Kay</td>
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<td>George Dooley</td>
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<td>James Roodes</td>
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Pensions suspended qusque, etc.

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<td>Mallye Normanbye</td>
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<td>Jeremie Evers</td>
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Rewards given to soldiers.

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<th>James Jackson</th>
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<td>George Loxley</td>
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<td>John Spender</td>
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<td>John Stringer</td>
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<td>William Singleton</td>
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<td>William Broadhead</td>
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<td>Robert Viccars</td>
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Thrers [JOHN FARRER, Esq.  
{THOMAS ROLSTON, Esq.  [p. 9.]

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8 This amount struck out, and "xlvs. per ordinem pro abusu justiciorum," written in the margin.
Rotherham, Nono die Julii Anno xiiiijto Caroli Regis.

Coram, Sir George Wentworth, Knt., Sir Edward Rodes, Knt., Robert Rookley, Esq., and William West, Esq., Justices, etc.

Skelbrooke, ORDERED, upon hearing of Mr. Copley, of Skelbrooke, that all cripples or other beggars or wanderers, which shall come unto Skelbrooke aforesaid, shall be conveyed and sent from thence the nearest way to the next constable, to be by him received and sent forwards according to the contents of their passports, without observance of any former order concerning the premisses. [p. 15.]

Sellers of Ale. Sellers of Ale and bear in the open Strete to passengers and travellers travelling on the high roade betweene Doncaster and Wentbrigg, in the W.R., to the great danger of infecting the inhabitants there with the contagion of the plague now in this dangerous tyme of sickness and visitation, because they enterreyne and discourse with all manner of passengers and travellers, wanderers and idle beggars . . . restrained by order of Court. [p. 15.]

Ralph Normanville, pensioner. On letters commendatorie from Sr. Ferdinando farefax, Knt., for and on behalf of Rafe Normanville, gent., a pensioned Souldier, treasurer to pay R. N. a yeare's pay beforehand for the furnishing said Mr. N. in his journey to the Lowe Countries. [p. 16.]

Hill Bridge, FORASMUCH as this Court is informed by Edward Webster, John Webster, and Roberte Wainwright, that about three yeares since, by reason of a suddaine flood, a woode bridge in Ollerton, called Hill bridge, was violently overthrowne and carried dowe the water, whereupon the said partyes, with the approbation of their neighbours, tooke course for the rebuilding of the said bridge, and did disburse out of their purses the summe of 4l. 16s. 4d. for and towards the same, besides their own labor and charges, which amounteth unto 15s., of which said summe they have already received 20s. 10d. Ordered to be assessed on Hallom cum Ecclesal by James Darwine and Thomas Dale thelder, on Sheffield and Brightside by Robert Housley and Edw. Saunderson, and by Roberte Wilkinson and John Wilson for Attercliffe cum Darnall, and collected by the several constables there and paid over unto the saide persons who formerly disbursed the same. [p. 16.]
Wakefield, duodecimo die Julii Anno xiiiito Caroli Regis.


Bingley. FORASMUCH as this Court is informed upon the behalfe of diverse poore people inhabitants within the parishe of Bingley—videlicet, George Turner, Jane Illingworth, and Anne Long—bothome—that they, being placed in diverse several cottages within the saide parishe, are fearesfull that they are subject to the dangers of the Lawe: And further, that there are diverse other poore people—videlicet, William Hudson and William Smith—now destitute of houses, and are hereafter likely to be in danger of the Lawe if they should have cottages built or assigned them for their habitations. This Court, takeinge the same into consideration, ordereth that the said parties who have howses alreadie assigned them shall continue without danger of the Lawe, and that the said other parties shall continue and remaine in such howses as shall be hereafter assigned unto them by the churchwardens and overseers of the poore there, wherein they shalbe placed without danger unto themselves or anie other of the parishioners. [p. 19.]


FORASMUCH as Richard Lawson, gent., servant unto the Rt. honorable Thomas Lord Fairfax, hath disbursed the sum of Ivs. unto Robert Scott, a pncitioner, who is now beyond the sea, by direction of the right honourable Thomas Lord Fairfax: Itt is now ordered that the Treasurer for lame Soldiers shall paye and satisfy unto the said Mr. Lawson the said Ivs. without anie further delaye, and that summe is to be allowed him upon his accompl. [p. 19.]

9 The law referred to was the statute 31 Eliz. c. 7, against the erecting and maintaining of cottages, and enacted that:
—After the end of that session no person, within the realm of England should make, build or erect, or cause to be made, builded, or erected any manner of cottage for habitation or dwelling, nor convert any building or housing to be used as such cottage, unless such person assigned and layed to the same cottage four acres of ground at the least, of his or her own freehold or inheritance, lying near to such cottage to be continually occupied and manured therewith, while the same cottage should be inhabited, under a penalty of 10l. for every such offence, and 40s. a month for every month during which such cottage is occupied without such four acres. Cottages in cities and market townes are excepted, and cottages for workmen in any mineral works, coal mines, quarries or delfs of stone or slate, or for making brick, tile, lime or coals, so as such cottages be used only by such workmen, and be within a mile from such mineral and other works; also cottages within a mile of the sea, or on the banks of a navigable river, when occupied by sailors or those engaged in furnishing or victualling ships, also cottages for warreners and keepers, common herdmen and shepherds for keeping the cattle and sheep of the town, and for poor, lame, sick, aged or impotent persons. There was to be no inmate, nor more than one family in any cottage under a penalty of 10s. for each month any offence should continue. By the Act for the relief of the Poor, 43 Eliz. c. 2, churchwardens and overseers were allowed to agree with the lord of the manor to build cottages on the waste, or otherwise as ordered by justices, for the impotent poor, also to place an inmate or more families than one in one house.
Mytholm royde Bridge. On petition of Sowerby inhabitants as to the greate decay of Mythom royde Bridge, standing over the water of Calder, within the Wapentake of Agbrigg and Morley in this West Riding, and for that it appeareth that they are sore chargd with Bridges within the said Townshipp, and that the sum of cli, will but repaire the same:—This Court doth thinke fitt and soe order xli. to be estreated on said Wapentake and paide over unto the hands of John Stansfeild of Sowerby and Abraham Sunderland of Errenden, who are desired to see the same frugallie bestowed about the saide Bridge.

Mary Armitage, of Meltham. WHEREAS John Walker, of Lingards, in the parish of Almonbury, did marrie Mary Armitage, of Meltham, in the same parishe, which Marie was worth in personall estate the summe of xxyt marks, and brought him one child onely. And now the saide Walker hath spent the saide estate, and yett hath a farme and some abilities of his owne:—Itt is thought fitt and soe ordered that the saide Walker shall keepe the saide child att his proper chargges, and the parishe to be dischardged thereof. [p. 20.]

Skipton, xix° die Julij A° xiiito R° Caroli, 1638.


William Barker, of Addingham. FORASMUCH as complainte is made that one William Barker, of Addingham, in this W. Riding, haveing administred of the goods of Thomas Barker, his brother, amounteing unto a good estate, and hath the same in his possession, yet nevertheless provydeth not for two children of his brother's, but threatneth to leave the children to the chargde of the parishioners of Skipton, contrary to all lawe and equitye:—Itt is now therefore ordered that Margaret Barker, daughter of the said T. B., now at Skipton, shalbe sent to the said W. B., at Addingham aforesaid, there to be provyded for untill said W. B. bringe a true certificate and accompte of his administration, and if he shall refuse to performe this order, then to be bound to answere his contempte in the premisses. [p. 22.]

Poore Apprentices, of the parish of Kighley, Kighley, Kildwick. Robert Clough, of the parish of Kighley, refuseth to take his apprentice, being legally tendered to him:—Ordered that R. C. shall take the saide poore childe Apprentice, if he have not a scald head, or els be taken bounde to answere his contempt before Judges at next Assizes. [p. 22.]

Thomas Backhouse, of Bradley, in the parish of Kildwicke, doth wilfully refuse to take William Love, a poore child putt apprentice to him:
Ordered that apprentice be confirmed to him, and that he answere his contemt next session and pay and satisifie chardges of parish for main-taineinge the said poore child since he was tendered unto him. [p. 23.]

Felons arrested, Linton in Craven. FORASMUCH as divers felons have been lately arrested within the par. of Linton in Craven and committed unto his Majestie's Gaole att the Castle of Yorke, which hath beene very chardgeable in expenses in conveying them thither:—Ordered that chardges so expended shal be paid out of the Constable lay equally assessed upon the whole parishe. [p. 23.]

**Knaresbroughe, primo die Octobris, 1638.**


Anne Barwicke, FORASMUCH as this Court is informed uppon the behalfe of Anne Barwicke, of Dunkeswike, within the parish of Harwood, in this West ridinge, Widdowe, beinge noe in great povertie and a Lunatique, haveinge contynued soe by the space of tenn yeares last past:—Ordered that Churchwardens and overseers of Harwood provide for the Petitioner accordinge to her necessities without sufferinge her to wander abroade or be in any wayes dangerous to his Majestie's subjects.

Gargrave Bridge. Presented at last Assizes for county of York to be in great ruyne and decay, and that W. Riding ought to repaire the same, and thereupon distringas was awarded against the inhabitants thereof:—Ordered that the summe of a hundreth and thirtye pounds (which was formerly granted and allowed out of the saith West Riding at the last generall Quarter Sessions of the peace holden at Pontefracte, for the buildinge of a new stone bridge in place and stead of the old bridge, beinge noe of woode, shall be estreated, etc. and paid over unto the hands of Stephen Tempest, gent., Richard Mason, and Henry Colthirst, to be employed for the repaire of the said bridge. [p. 27.]

**Hallifax, tercio die Octobris anno xiiito Caroli R.**


Rastricke, Fixby. FORASMUCH as this Court is informed that a payne was imposed uppon the inhabitants of Rastricke by Thos. Thorn-hill, Esq., J. P. for the W. R., for repairing a certayne layne lyeinge be-
twixt Rastrick and Bradley, within the town of fixby, as is alleged. And forasmuch as this Court is further informed that the inhabitants of fixby were formerly presented in the Court Leete for the Manour of Brigghouse and a payne imposed on them to repair said way which is still depending there, proceedings in the Court to stay and to proceed upon the payne aforesaid in the Courte Leete, because it had the prioritie. [p. 28.]

Warley. Henry Merrill, of Warley, in the West riding, late churchwarden there, hath disbursed divers several summes of the townes moneys about unecessary uses, and prodigally and by favour disposed of it, and that he hath taken a poore childe apprentice verie unlegally. It is therefore desired by this Court that John Farrer, Esq., with the Assistance of Mr. Doctor Marshe, Vicar of Hallifax, will examyne the premisses and doe therein what to justice shall appertayne. [p. 28.]

Lunatic Apprentice. Edw. Helliwell, of Staineland, Clothier, had put to him as a poore apprentice. Forasmuch as we are informed that the saide Joseph Lumme is a lunatique and a caytiffe and not fitt to do him any service, Wee doe therefore order that the said E. H. be discharged of his said apprentice, and he shall have another put to him. [p. 28.]

 Arrest of a Grand Juror, sworn. John Dawson, of Munckfriston, of most notorious life and conversation, did arrest one of the Grand Jurie being sworne for his Majesty's service, upon pretence of process at his own suite. Bound to good behaviour, but escaped, and could not be apprehended. Warrant ordered against him to appear at next sessions for W. R. [p. 29.]

Scold to be cucked. Cecilye Walker, wife of John Walker, for being a common scould and abusing of her neighbours with evil reviling language, shall be cucked by the constable of Birstale upon sight hereof, being the punishment ordinarilye used for such offenders. [p. 30.]

A Barretor. Richard Wilson, late of Bradford, a common Barretor, fined a hundredth marks at last Sessions and bound for seven years' good behaviour; in default committed to gaole, to be released. [p. 30.]

Brighouse Bridge. Ten pounds estreated on W. Riding to be paid over unto Thomas Thornhill, Esq., to be employed towards the repair of the said bridge.

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10 There was no court leet of the Manor of Brighouse, having the jurisdiction here stated to be exercised, but a Court Leet of the Manor of Wakefield has always been and still is held at Brighouse, and is doubtless the court meant.
Doncaster, decimo die Octobris Anno regni Regis Caroli
xiiii. 1638.

Esq., Wm. West, Esq., and Robt. Rockley, Esq.

Killing Deer in Wortley new Park. To the Sheriff of the County of York, his
Deputy, etc. Greeting.
Forasmuch as Nicholas Whiteley, of Jackhouse,
in this W. Riding, yoman, and Richd. Hall, of Wightwisle, in the said W. R.,
yoman, stands indicted and convicted by their owne confessions either
of them for the unlawful huntinge, chaseinge, and killinge of A Deare in
the Parke of the Right worshipfull Sr. Francis Wortley, Knight and
Baronett, commonly called the newe parke att Wortley in the said W. R.
These are therefore in his Majestie’s name to charge and commaunde youe
to receive into your custody the said N. W. and R. H. and them safely
keepe in your custodie by the space of three moneths next ensuinge the
date hereof. And further, untill either of them have satisfied unto the
said Sr. Fras. Wortley the summe of ijli. vjs. viijd.—viz., for his
damages in that case susteyned if he please to accept thereof:—And
further, untill they shall have entered recognizance unto his Majestie’s
use with sufficient suerties to be of good behaviour towards his Majestie
and all his Leige people for the space of seaven yeares next ensuinge,
accordinge to the Statute in that case made and provided, whereof sayle
not. [p. 32.]
A like committal of John Heyward, of Hunshelf, in W. R., yoman, for
takeing foure deare in same Parke, and to pay xijli. vjs. viij. to Sr.
F. W. [p. 34.]

Taking Deer by a dog. Md. that Anthonie fox voluntarillye confessed in
an open Court that he beinge workeinge as a wood collier
in a wood of Mr. Barker’s, a mungereell dogg followinge
him to his worke, the dogg soddainly did breake from him, and tooke a
deare, which brayed, and thereupon he the said fox runinge too, and
finding the dog to have hold of the camereell of the deare, and endea-
voureing to take him off, the dogg bit the said fox through his hand;
But the said fox affirmeth, that so soon as he had taken of the dog, the
same deare runn awaye alive without any more hurt, for which offence
the said fox prayed this Court to give him libertie to submitt himself to
the Right honorable Gilbert, Earle of Shrewsbury, and to stand to his
honor’s mercy for the same. [From a detached leaf.]

Fire at Bradfield. FORASMUCH as this Court is certified uppon
the behalfe of Hugh Webster, of the parish of
Bradfield, husbandman, that uppon St. James Day, beinge the xxvth day
of July last past, the said Hugh and his, beinge absent about theire
necessary occasions, and none left att home saveinge an olde man about
fowrescore yeares of age and foure small children, there happened A
Lamentable fire in his barne, whereby the said barne, beinge twelve yeards
longe and seaven yeards broad, and A beast house, beinge sixe yeards in
length, adjoyneinge to the side of it, all of them beinge lately builded
with good Timber and well covered with slate, were utterly consumed and burnt to the ground, besides seaven wayne loades of hay, A good quantitie of tymbre for seilinge and Cowper’s ware, A great Arke, with all his carts, wheeles, and husbandrie furniture, amouninge in the whole to the vallue of fittie pounds and upwards, to utter impoverishinge of the said poore man, his wife, father, and foure small children, unless some Charitable course be taken for his reliefe, and because it is conceived that the said somme is of to small vallue to peticion his Majestie for a Collec-
cion by letters pattent, and there beinge noe stock of moneys of the Countries to provyde for him or relieve him accordeinge to the Statute in that case made and provided:—This Court doth therefore desire the severall Ministers and Curates of the severall churches and chappells within the said W. R. that they will publish the contents hereof in theire Churches and chappells uppon some Lord’s Day in the oppen Assembly, And that the Churchwardens will collect the charitable benevolence of theirsaid severall parishioners for and towards the present reliefe of the said Hugh Webster now in this his present necessitye. [p. 32.]

**Brightside Bridge.** FORASMUCH as it appeareth, by the oothes of Humfrey Shymield and Henry Osgodthorpe, taken before Robt. Rockley, Esq., that the inhabitant of Brightside Byerley have disbursed above xxi. towards the repaire of said Bridge:—Ordered that tenne pounds be estreated on Wapentake of Strafford and Tickhill; but in regard there is some money remayneinge in the hands of Clarke of the Peace, estreat shall be made for soe much onely as to make up that some of xli., and the Clarke of the Peace is to pay that in his hands, And this Order is to be his discharge for the same. [p. 33.]

**Darrington.** Edward Smith, of D., a verie poore man, complained and peticioned unto this Court that he hath lived a longe tyme in a poore cottage and now is threatned to be putt out and to Iye out of doores this winter there to wander and become vagrant, and soe for want to steale and pilfer contrarie to Lawe and to be starved, unless some course be further taken by this Court. Now forasmuch as yt appeared to this Court that said E. S. is aged and poore and that there is just cause to contynue the said Smith in the said Cottage... Ordered that he shall remayne and contynue if the owner thereof will consent; If not, then Churchwardens and Overseers are to provide for him with consent of the Lord of the Manour or such other person as shall permitt A Cottage to be built uppon his owne land for that purpose. [p. 33]

**Anthony Coldwell, Curate of Swinton.** WHEREAS this Court is informed that one Anthony Coldwell, curate of Swinton, being A verie poore man, haveinge bene longe sicke and layen in greate miserie and necessitie and noe way able to releive himself, his wife and children. This Court doth therefore order that the churchwardens and overseers of the poore of Swinton aforesaid shall allowe unto the peticioner the summe of iijs. iiiijd. weekly towards his reliefe untill he shall be restored unto his former health. [p. 34.]
Fire at Tankersley. On petition of Richard Blackmore, of T., that hath lived there "by the space of twenty yeares last past, and by his honest industrie and painstakeinge, with some helpe of his neighbours, hath maynetained himself, his wife and children, in an honest and good manner. And that haweinge provyded into his house some new bedclothes and a good quantitie of Wooll and a good quantitie of Corne wherewith he hoped to have sustayned himself and his poore family this next winter; but upon Sunday, beinge the seaveninth day of this instant October, in the forenoone, in the tyme of Divyne service, the poor man, his wife, and children beinge all att Church a myle distant from his house, there happened a suddayne fire in the said house, which before any helpe could be had consumed and burtet to the ground his said house and all his goodes, soe as noething could be saved, to the utter undoeinge of himself, his wife and children, in the trueth of which peticon and premisses Court is fully satisfied," and entreats ministers and curates in Wappen tackes of Staine crosse and Osgod crosse and Straff. and Tickhill, etc., to collect the benevolence of their parishioners for his reliefe. [p. 35.]

Result of an Escape Edward Wilson, putative father of a base child of Margery Lockwood, committed by mittimus from Sir Thos. Wentworth, kn.t., to House of Correccion, and beinge in the custodye of Wm. Stirker, John Midleton, and Thos. Duedale, to be conveyed thither, escaped them, and they are ordered to pay weekly to said M. L., the mother, viijd. until they can bringe forth the body of E. W. [p. 35.]

Sheffield and Ecclesall. Differences dependeinge between parish of Sheffield and Ecclesall byerly, a township in that parish, about an allowance to be made unto them of the townshipp of Sheffield for reliefe of their poore: Ordered, with consent of James Bright and John Dale, overseers, and John Bright, of Whirlowe, one of the inhabitants of E., that Ecclesall shall pay yearly to Sheffield viijd. hereafter, and soe to be freed from all further chardge by them of Sheffield for that service. [p. 36.]

**Wetherby, viij° die Januarii, Anno xiiito Caroli R.**


**Fewston.** One David Ward is fled out of the Cuntry and left behynde him a Wife and three Children in the parish of ffuiston, and for that D. W. was in custodie of one Francis Coates, of Timble, and one John Warde, of the same, who suffered him wilfully and negligently to escape. Ordered that F. C. and J. W. provyde for the 3 children untill they bringe in the bodie of the said D. W., and ffuiston parish provyde for the wife. [p. 37.]
Wakefield, x\textsuperscript{c} die Januarii, Anno xii\textsuperscript{to} Caroli Regis.

Coram, John Kay, Francis Neville, John \\farrer, and Thomas Thornhill, Esquires.

Bruntcliffe.— Uppon readinge the petition of Thos. Broughe, of B., Blacksmith, who sheweth that the Right honorable the lord Viscount Savile, in the nyneth yeare of his Majestie’s Raigne that now is, by his Indenture of lease, did demisse and grant to the said Broughe and his Assignes a Cottage and a parcell of grounde on Bruntcliffe, within the parish of Woodkirke, then and nowe in his ocupation, for a termene of yeares yet to come, yet notwithstanding the said Broughe is presented for the said Cottage, and hath allreadye paid divers sommes of money which the Baylives have served of him:—Now, forasmuch as this Court is fully satisfied that the said Lord Viscount Savyle is Lord of the waste there, and that the said Broughe is very conveniently placed for the service of the Cuntrye, being a blacksmith as is aforesaid: It is ordered that the said Cottage be contynued hereafter without any molestation or trouble unto him the said Broughe or his assigns. [p. 38.]

Nathaniel Water-house, of Halifax. Mr. Nathaniell Watterhouse, Overseer of Halifax, about Easter last hath disbursed for releafe of the poore of Halifax seaven poundes in tyme of need, wheer as noe Churchwarden or Overseer would disburse the money, And yet cannot gett the same repaid againe. Ordered that present Churchwardens repay it. [p. 39.]

Richard Lillye, R. L., haveinge entertayne one Anne Camell, a poore woman haveinge Alloweance out of the poore money of that parish into a Cottage or house in Idle, for which she paid noe rent, but was resident there as one of the poore of that parish: And nowe lately, at the Turne holden att Morley, the xvth of October last, the said R. L. is presented by the malice of some his particular adversaries for entertaynecinge the said Anne Camell as an Inmate:—Ordered that said A. C. rennayle there if R. L. see please. And it is further desired that Steward of that Court will forbear to estrete any fyne against R. L., and if any estreated, officers will forbear to leyve it. [p. 39.]

Henry Smith, Uppon Credible informacion geven unto this Court of Calverley. against Henry Smith, of Calverley, of his many disorders and vexations course of life, beinge much geven to suites and troubles in Lawe, and nowe att this present having severall citacions and other proces to serve of divers his neighbours. . . . Ordered that an Alloweance of ijs. monethly out of the poore moneys of that parish shall be suspended, and not paid unto him untill he be of better behaviour and more conformable and peaceable amongst his neighbours. [p. 39.]
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Archaeological and Topographical Journal

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PART XX.

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Jonas Bynnes, J. B., of Wakefield, tailor, brought before Court
Wakefield. for gettinge unlawfully into his possession the
summe of xijli., in a bagge, the goods of David
Hutton, of Kirkby Kendall, carier, which he pretends he found in the
streete, but it is rather conceived and thought that he tooke the said
moneys and bagge from a pack on horseback in the Streete of Wakefield
foresaid:—He has restored xijli. is. vidz., and is committed to Yorke
Castle till he pay the balance. [p. 39.]

xxx. lent by Bynnes to one Bryan, servant to Nathaniell Birkehead, of
Haigh, in parish of Hunsworth, Esq., to be paid to Hutton. [p. 43.]

Gamaliel Whittacres, Vicar of Kirkburton. Upon heareinge the differences depend-
inge betwene the inhabitants of the
Lower End of the parish of Kirkeburton
and Mr. G. W., vicar there, about A stock of moneys belonginge unto
the poore of that parish: Ordered that Mr. W. shall accompt for that
some of moneys, and the interest thereof, before his Majestie’s Justices
next monethly meetinge; and for the future tyme the C. wardens and
Overseers of that parte of the parish are to have the disposeinge thereof,
accordeinge to the Statute, etc. [p. 40.]

Jeremy Evers, gent., pensioner soouldier. Uppon certificate made to this Court by
divers gentlemen of qualitie for and uppon the behalfe of Jeremy Evers, gent, A pen-
cioner soouldier within this W. Riding, that he is nowe liveinge and in
present health:—Ordered that said Mr. E. be restored to his pencion,
and that the now Treasurer shall pay him his quarter’s pay, and soe con-
tinue the payment untill Easter next, and that the Treasuer for the last
half yeare shall pay him iijli. vjs. viijd., beinge due and arreare unto
him. [p. 41.]

Acton, Assess-
ments. Inhabitants of Acton petitioned the Court for a
settled course amongst them to be observed there-
after about theyre layes and assessments. Ordered
—that every one should be assessed and rated accordeinge to the quan-
titie and quallitie of acres of land he enjoyeth, haveinge respect unto
everie man’s personall estate, which is to be likewise assessed for, and
towards the dischargeinge of all layes and assessments whatsoever.
[p. 41.]

Barnsley, xvito die Januarii, Anno xiiiito Caroli Regis.

Coram, Sir Francis Wortley, Knt. and Bart., Sir George Wentworth,

Cudworth Assess-
ments. ORDERED to be hereafter accordeinge to
the quantitie and quallitie of the Lands made
by acre tale and the use and custome of this
Cuntrye, such as have personall Estates over and above their lands, to

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have an addition made accordinge to theire personall Estates in esteeme over and above the true value of theire Landes. [p. 44.]

**Beacons.** Forasmuch as it is conceived by this Court that a fittinge some of money should be forthwith allowed for the providinge watchinge and other necessaries for Beacons: Ordered that x\(\text{i}\) be estreated on Wapentaks of Stayncecrosse and Osgodcrosse, Strafforth and Tickhill, for the watchinge of Highheoyland, Upton, and Clifton beacons. [p. 44.]

**Burghwallis.** Darcy Washington, esquier, to joyne with Mr. William Walker, of Bentley, and to make an assess-ment accordinge to the contents of a former order, which shall be con-\(\text{f}\)irmed by this Court. [p. 46.]

**Ackworth Fire.** On certificate that Thomas Cliffe, of Ackworth, beinge a man of honest life and conversacion, and painefull in his vocacion and calleinge by a suddaine vehement and fearfull fire happening in one Anthony Birlison his neighbour's house, adjoyneinge upon the said Thomas Cliffe his dwelling-house, upon Wed-nesday, the nyneeteenth day of December last past, about nyne of the clocke in the forenoon of the said day, the said house was suddenly burnt, three kyne of good vallue, Corne threshed and unthreshed, and all other his househould goodes, to the value of three score poundes and upwauers; And the said Anthony Birlison and likewise all his goodes and househould suffe burned. Court desires ministers and curates in Wap. of Osgodcrosse to read order and make a collection towards releefe. Mary Blagburne, widowe, owner of the houses, to have some allowance out of the moneys collected, as Sir Thos. Wentworth and Sir Edw. Rodes, or either of them, shall thinke fittinge, towards the rebuildinge of the said houes.

**Purveyour to the King.** Mr. William Grovenor, late purveyour for the W. R. hath relinquished his place, and the Court hath agreed and compounded with Mr. Thomas Westby to supply the same, who hath undertaken for this next yeare to dis-\(\text{c}\)harge the same, and the cuuntrye thereof, as well as any purveyor hath performed and discharged the same. Ordered that nyne pounds be allowed to him for every one delivered to his Majestie's use. All moneys in the several High Constables' hands for that purpose to be paid to Mr. Westby, and the rest levied with all expedicion, the tyme nowe approachinge for his provision. [p. 47.]

**Boy prisoner's pass.** To the Constable of Barnesley his deputie or deputies and to all other Constables the direct way unto Stanyforth within this West Riding.

These are in his Majestie's name straitly to charge and commaund yone that youe convey and send directly unto Stainforth aforesaid the bodie of Thomas Richardson A poore boy aged about ten yeares haveinge lately
bene prisoner in the house of Correction being verie weake and poore with his imprisonment, and there deliver him unto the Churchwardens and overseers of the poore of Stainforth aforesaid to be by them proyded for according to Lawe. Fayle not etc. [p. 45.]

Falling Sickness. FORASMUCH as this Court is informed for and uppon the behalfe of Robt. Matthewman A poore man and Anne his daughter, that he is both verie poore and his said daughter is very much troubled with the fallinge sickness, see that they are not able to provyde for themselves; Ordered to be provyded for by Sheffield parish, where he is nowe lawfully settled. [p. 48.]

Pontefract, xxii die Aprilis xvto Caroli Regis.


Francis Bunny, Commandrye of Newland. AFTER reciting that itt was formerly ordered att the generall quarter Sessions of peace holden at Wakefield, the xiiijth day of July in the seaventh yeare of his nowe Majestie's Raigne, that Francis Bunnye, Esquire, owner of the Comaundrye of Newland, within the parish of Normanton, should pay and beare one sixt parte of all charges which should thenceforth be assessed in the said towne of Normanton for his Majestie or Cuntrie, and likewise the sixt parte of the charge for and towards the reaire of the said parish church proporcionably.

Now this Court is informed that some of the inhabitants have of late opposed the said order, and are desirous to devide there communications into five parts, and add a sixt part unto them, which must be paid by the said Mr. Bunnye as they pretend: And therefore, the said Mr. B. desired the explanation of this Court of the said former order: This Court takinge consideration of the premisses, and hearinge heard the allegacions of both parts, Doe conceive that Mr. Bunnye is injoyned by the said order to pay the sixt parte of all such assessments as shall be proportionally assessed, after they be assessed to them of Normanton, viz. att an assessment of viij/s., xxss. and noe otherwise, and if more then more, if lesse then lesse, and doe order that this rule shall be observed amongst them hereafter. [p. 50.]


High constables of the Wapentake of Osgridcrosse, are out of purse xxxvij/s. vs. xjd. in the Execution of their office, viz. xij/s. viij/s. jd. for Watchinge of beacons; xxij/s. xij/s. for conveyinge of carriages in the night, and on the day; xxijjs. xjd. for watchinge the King's treasure and other carriages att Ferrifriston, and iiij/s. xijjs. viijd. about other ymployments in his Majestie's Service,
which is in arreare and unpaid to them. Ordered that same be estreated on Wapentake, and a further sum vii. xiijs. iiijd. for watchinge of beacons in that Wapentacke. [p. 50.]

**Thos. Speight.**
**pensioned Soldier.**

T. S., a pensioned Souldier, is dead since the last Sessions, and there is a sum of xxxx. arreare unto him for a Quarter's pay which was due in his lifetyme. It is Ordered that the now Treasurer shall pay and satisfie unto Thomas Bilkiffe, servant unto John Reresbye, Esq., the said summe of xxxx, who formerly disbursed the same for the said Speight's use. [p. 50.]

**Manor of Hatfield.**

William Gilbert of Thurne presented in the Court holden at Hatefield for the Mannor of H., in the summe of xls. for upholdinge and maynetayninge in A Cottage there, one Dorotheie Dawson, one of the poore of that parish. She is ordered to be settled at H., and the C. wardens and Overseers of the poor of H. are on sight thereof, to repaire before some J. P. of this W. Riding, there to shewe cause why the penalitie of the lawe should not be ymposed upon them, and then course will be taken to releeve the said W. G. against the said fine imposed uppon him. [p. 51.]

**Coal pits at Baildon.**
**Sir Richard Hawkesworth,**
**Knt., Wm. Vavasour & Geo. Tempest, Esquires.**

Whereas at the General Sessions of the peace holden at Wakefield xth January, Anno regni Regis Caroli nunc Anglie xiiiij, a paine was laid that Sir Richard Hawkesworth, Knt., William Vavasour, Esq., and Geo. Tempest, Esq., should sufficiently fill upp the Cole-pitts uppon the Wastes of Baildon Moore, Now forsmuch as it appeareth that the said wastes and moores where the said pitts are, are within the libertie of the Lord Archbishopp of Yorke, and that the same paine is laide in the Sessions of the said Lord Archbp. and there proceeded in—It is therefore ordered that said payne and the proceedings thereon be discharged, and no further prosecutions thereupon in this Court. [p. 51.]

**Light-Horseman in King's service.**

Arthur Brigge of Mullan Moore in the Countie of Yorke, gent., and now Cheife Constable, is now soe decrepit and olde that he is not able to serve the said place of Cheife Constablerye, and haveinge but one sonne who is charged to ride and exercise a Light horse for his Majestie's Service; Ordered that John Lupton of Bradley be appointed in the roome of Mr. Brigge, who is thenceforth to be discharged. [p. 52.]

**Bunnye Hall and Tomson Yate, Wakefield.**

Thos. Hill, Wm. Harison, Jervase Nayler, John Shawden, and Bryan Midleton, of Stanley, informed the Court that their Cattel were heretofore distrayned and taken by the Bayliffes and officers of the liberties of Wakefield, upon an estrcat for
not repairing the highways between Bunnye Hall and Tomson Yate, within the parish of Wakefield, and then in question between Wakefield Noryate and Stanley, whether should repair them; that they had to disburse and deposite twenty pounds ten shillings to the said Bayliffes; that it was ordered at general quarter sessions holden at Halifax, 3rd Ocr. last, on certificate from Sir George Wentworth, Knt., and John Kay, Esq., that same highway should be repaired by Wakefield Noryate, as it had formerly been for the space of 36 years then last past:—It is ordered that what moneys as is aforesaid was levied of the parties aforenamed, shall be assessed on inhabitants of Wakefield Noryate, and repaid to the said parties. [p. 52.]

Rev. Gamaliel Whittacres. This vicar of Kirkburton again ordered to deliver unto the C. Wardens and Overseers there, to be renewed, dyers bonds of severall sommes of money, in Stock and at interest for the use of the poore of that parish. [p. 52.]

Rawmarsh, Sir Fras. Inhabitants of R. petition the Court, Foljambe Bart. and Mrs. Mary Mirfin. stating that Sir F. F. possesses 200 acres, and Mrs. M. M. 100 acres in that parish, and they paye their assessments for that verie lande unto the poore and church Layes there. Ordered that they be assessed proportionally as the rest of the landes in that parish. [p. 53.]

South Milford and Sir F. Fuljambe, Bart. Sir F. F. and his servants and agents refuse to pay such Layes and assessments as are imposed for his lands at Steeton within the township of S. Milford, and that "there hath bene an ancient custome amongst them to make South Milford assessments according to theire oxgangs of land, and the quantitie of acres everyone occupied." Ordered that ancient custome be observed if it be not broken, but if it be broken, then an assessment to be made according to quantitie and qualitie at the discretion of eight of the discreetest and honestest of the inhabitants of South Milford. [p. 54.]

Viscount Savile and others. Forasmuch as the Right Honorable Thomas Viscount Savile, John Snipe, Henry Jeffrason, and Edward Brooke stand indicted for encloseinge and Stoppinge a highwaye leadinge betwene the towne of West Ardsley and Wakefield, the markett townes of Bradford, Halifax, and the townes of Birstall and Huthersfield, and two several paynes imposed on them, and that the same should be layd open before the xxth of January next, uppon payne of ccli. Jeffrason appeared last Sessions, and was bound by recognizance to prosequete his traverse this present sessions, but hath made defalte. Ordered that the said parties lay open said way upon notice hereof, or else the paynes to be estreated against them. [p. 56.]
Trumfleet. The Plague there. Inhabitants of Trumfleet, in parish of Kirksandall, inform the Court that there is and hath bene an ancient custome amongst them that they should relieve their owne poor, and soe be discharged of the rest of the poor of the parish. And that in pursuance of that custome the sicknes of the plague being heretofore within T., they relieved their owne poor without help or ayde of them of Kirke-Sandall. This Court, takeinge consideracion of the premises doe utterly dislike that the said custome shall be broken, and doe therefore order that the said custome shall be observed and kept amongst them till they of Kirksandall can shewe good cause to the contrarye. [p. 56.]

King's Purveyor. Thomas Westby, gent., purveyor for oxen for his Majestie's most honourable househoulde, informed this Court that there are divers high Constables in the said Ridinge arcare and behynde in payment of their moneys for that service: This Court doth therefore ympose the sum of xl. fyne uppon every high Constable which is now in arcare in that payment:—And doth further order that if they shall not upon notice hereof pay the said arreare then they are to be convented before somme of his Majestie's Justices of the Peace, there to answer their contemptu, etc. [p. 57.]

Treasurer for lame Soldiers. Thomas Rolston, Esq., late Treasurer for lame Soldiers for this W. Riding, made his accompt, and it appeareth that he is out of purse for the service of the country the somme of xjl. xixs. vijd., beside his rydeinge charges. Ordered that Thomas Jobson, Esq., now Treasurer, pay said somme, and xls. for his ridinge charges, which will be allowed him in his account. [p. 57.]

Snaith Towne-heard for Swayne. Inhabitants of S. petition that Thos. White and his daughter are burthensome to them xijd. weekly; said inhabitants haveinge moved him to be Towne heard for Swayne, worth ij's. iiiijd. weekly, which they contemtously refuse;—Ordered that inhabitants be discharged of payment to said T. W. and his daughter, and if they refuse to undertake the said place or provyde for themselves, they are to stand committed to House of Correction to be punished as idle persons and Loyterers. [p. 58.]

Beacons. High constables of Strafforth and Tickhill out of purge vijd. xiijs. iiiijd. for Watchinge of Beacons, same and also a further sum of vij'l. xiijs. iiiijd., Ordered to be estreated in the Wapentake. Also, ix'l. xjs. vjd., out of purse and vijl. xiijs. iiiijd., Ordered to be estreated for like service, on Staincrosse Wapentake. [p. 58.]

Scoales Moor. John Roods and Isabell his wife, and their children, attemptinge to build a house uppon Scoales Moore parcell of the Mannon of Barwicke and Scoales in the said W. Riding without the consent of Sir Thomas Gascoigne, Barronett, beinge Cheefe
Lord there—by a former order should be and remayne in the house with one William Castley of that parish; for that it appeared that the said Roodes and his wife had for the space of eight yeares then last past lyved in that house, which said house is now in question betwixt Sir Thomas Gascoigne, Barronet, and Mrs. Elizabeth Shillitoe, of Seacroft, and the said Castley, being but about four yeares since entertayned and suffered by him the said Roodes to lyve with him there, then and still doth endeavour to thrust him, the said Roodes and his family, out of the same. It was therefore now ordered that the said Roodes and his family shall be settled and remayne in the said house with the said Castley untill the said suite be determynd and ended. [p. 59.]

**Skipton, undecimo die Julii anno xv. Caroli Regis.**

*Coram, Sir ferdinando fiaresfax and Sir Will. Lister, knts., and William Lowther, William White, and Edward Parker, Esquires.*

**King’s gaudes,** Forasmuch as this Court is informed uppon the behalfe of the inhabitants of H. in this W. Riding that tyme out of memorie all the kinge’s gaudes hath bene paide by ancient yearely rent as all comon profitts are devyded and pastures stinted within that Towneshipp according to every penny auncient rent for theire several Tenements, which custome is nowe opposed, and therefore it was desired the said auncient Custome should be confirmed. It is therefore Ordered all the said gaudes and layes to be paid hereafter amongst them shall be rated and assessed according to the auncient rent, and if any of the inhabitants there find them greeved, then they are to complayne to the next Sessions to be holden for this W. Riding, and further order to be taken in the premises. [p. 64.]

**Addingham, Bolton’s gift to the poor.** Information is given unto this Court by the inhabitants of A, that the same of five pounds being about seaven or eight yeares since givn unto the poore of that parish by one William Bolton, after whose death one Richard Clerkson entred unto the said Bolton’s lands, and hath hetherto denied the payment thereof, pretendinge that James Greene, executor to the said Bolton, ought to pay the same; and Whereas suites have been commenced against both the said Clerkson and Greene, and are now dependinge before his Majestie’s Right honourable Councell in the North for the recoveringe of the said monies for the use of the poore of the said parish of Addingham. Itt was therefore moved this day to knowe whether the charge of that suite should be paid and maynetayned out of the generall Stocke of the poore of parish, or by generall Assessment to be newe made throughout the whole parish. This Court therefore, taking consideration of the premises, doe declare themselves that they thinke fitt the said suite be maynteyned by a generall assessment ratable assessed uppon all the inhabitants of that parish, beinge for the generall good of the poore there, and doth order that one or more assessments be
made and assessed accordingly which are to be confirmed by two of his
Majestie's Justices of the peace next adjoyneinge unto Addingham aforesaid; and if any person or persons refuse to pay the said assessments
soe assessed for the charge aforesaid, or doe oppose or hinder the same,
then upon complainte made unto his Majestie's said Justices or any of
them, a warrant to be awarded to distreyne of the goods of the several
parties so denyinge to pay the said assessment, and to take them bound
over to answere theire contempt att the next Sessions who shall oppose
the contents of this order [p. 65.]

Rotheram, xvi. die Julii anno xv Caroli Regis.

Coram, Sir Fras. Wortley, Knt. and Bart., Sir Geo. Wentworth and
Sir Edw. Rodes, Knts., John Reresbye, Thos. Jobson, Rob. Rockley,
William West, and John Mauliverer, Esquires.

Burghwallis By an order att Pontefract the xxiiij day of April last
Assessments. Rob. Wilbore and William Walker, gent., were to
viewe the lands in B. accordinge to the quantitie and
qualitie of acres everye one occupied and enjoyed. Now, forasmuch as
said Wilbore and Walker viewed in pursuance of such order and have
certified to this Court that the meadowe and pasture grounds there is
worth every acre by the yeare xs., and likewise theire arrable land is
worth everye acre iij. iiiijd., and therefore they conceived that the said
meadowe and pasture ought to be assessed att one pennye halfe pennye
an acre, and the arrable att a half pennye; and that Mr. Phillip Anne's
woodes should be at everie lay sise pence: and Edmund Aukland woods
and the three acre close which hath beene parte of that wood and is nowe
stubbed, at every Lay a pennye halfe penny; —Ordered that an assess-
ment shall be rated and assessed according to the certificate, which
Assessment is to be confirmed by vertue of that order. [p. 66.]

Mayor's prison, Dorothye Whitehead, wife of Deepinge Whitehead,
Pontefract, late of Darrington, who is nowe prisoner at
Pontefract, in the Mayor's prison there, informed
this Court that she haveinge the Wardshipp of her sonne, who had an
estate of lands in Darrington, and wherein shee claymes her Dowrye
after the death of Thomas Sothabye, her former husband, longe since
deeceased, hath continued in possession of some parte of that Landes by
the space of eight weckes last past, but nowe is threatened to be
removed and putt out of that towne against all Equitie, consideringe
the interest shee hath in that Landes.—Ordered, that she be settled and
remayne in Darrington. [p. 66.]

Smeaton. Inhabitants have heretofore, by an auncient custome, paid
there layes and assessments by noble rent, and now divers
of them doe refuse to pay; reason there is divers men liveinge in other
townes havinge and occupyeinge much grounds within that constablerye
who paye noethinge, accordinge to theire auncient custome. The latter ordered to be assessed by fourre inhabitants there, accordinge to the quantitye and qualitie of acres, etc., preservinge still theire old and ancient custome abovesaid. [p. 66.]

**Bambroughe.** For appeasinge and endinge all differences dependinge amongst inhabitants of Bambroughe parish aboute layes, etc., for his Majestie's service, forasmuch as it has been informed that there is an auncient custome within that parish to assesse according to the number of Cattell which everye inhabitant and parishioner did yearely putt to theire Commons, which is now opposed, and desired that assessments should be made accordinge to the quantitye and qualitie of acres. Ordered, this rule shall be observed hereafter, that is to say that every commonable beast shall pay iiiijd., and sixe sheepe the same rate at every assessment, and every meadowe two pence an acre, and the arrable at a pennye an acre; but it is intended, and so ordered, that the said Assessment shall be made when there is most cattle depasturing there, and that to continue all the whole yeare. [p. 67.]

**Expedition to Scotland.** Forasmuch as this Court is informed by the High Constable of the Wap. of Staynecrosse, in the W. R., that they have disbursed and expended in his Majestie's service the summe of twelve pounds and four shillings, being for carriages and other attendance att Yorke, in waytinge, attendinge, and setting forward light horses in this late expedition. It is therefore ordered by this Court that an Estreat shall be made of that summe upon the said Wap. by his Majestie's Justices of peace there, and collected of the said hundred and repayed to those who formerly disbursed the same. [p. 68.]

Osgoldcrosse Wapentake had expended xvij xiiijd. in His Majestie's service for carriages in his late Expedition into Scotland, which is verie chargeable upon the inhabitants there, who therefore desired the Assistance of Stayne Crosse in that charge because they was not charged to attend with theire Teames at those private Carriages.—Ordered, that the sum be assessed on both Wappentakes. [p. 69.]

**Wakefield, xviii die Julii Anno xv Caroli R.**


**Carleton Hamlet and Chas. Jackson.** On hearing the differences dependinge betweene the inhabitants of C. parcell of parish of Rothwell and Charles Jackson, gent. about theire layes, &c.

Forasmuch as it appeareth that the auncient custom observed amongst them for rateinge, &c., is usually iijd. a messuage and a farthinge an acre, but the inhabitants doe assesse said Mr. J. ixd. for his messuage which he
occupieth in C. aforesaid and the rest at iijd. — Ordered that Mr. Jackson pay but iijd. till the inhabitants shew good cause to the contrary. [p. 70.]

**Rothwell Parish, certificate as to Poor.**

Margaret Chambers of Lofthouse, widowe, Dorothye Berridge, the wife of Rob. B. of Carleton, carpenter, and Thos. Rawson and John Spinke of the same, Laborers, had complained of the non-fulfilment by Churchwardens, etc., of Rothwell, of orders made for their reliefe. Nowe uppon readinge and hearinge a certificate made to this Court by the said Churchwardens and Overseers together with Sir F. Leigh, Knight, Henr. Gascoigne, Esquire, Mr. Edmund Kay, Vicear there and the rest of the parishioners of that parish who have viewed the necessities of the said severall parties and doe Certifie that said M. C. needs no reliefe in regard they have put two of her children apprentices, the one to John Chamberlayne of Thorpe and the other unto Roberte Sikes of Lofthouse, beinge both members of that parish and payeth her house rent, and that said R. B. husband of said D. B., beinge a carpenter by trade, usually earneth xijd. a day, that they have put two of her children apprentices and are willinge with the first opportunity to put forth another of them, that she is verie able of bodye to worke but verie clamorous and troublesome but by noe meanes will labour or take paynes and therefore needeth noe monethly allowance; and that T. R. hath out of this West Riding as a pensioned soldier xls. per annun and out of Lincolneshire four marks per annum and that he hath had out of the poore man's boxe nyne shillings since January last, and therefore is not soe necessitous that he needeth anye of the monethly assessment. But for John Spinke who formerly procured an order for reliefe of him and his wife who was then sicklye to have vid. monethly, they havinge veiward his necessitee are nowe willinge and readie to pay and allowe him ijs. monethly soc longe as his necessities shall soe require:—This Court takeinge consideration of the premises, doe order that the said Certificate be confirmed as is desired, and that the said Churchwardens, etc., shall hereafter observe the course prescribod by that Certificate for veiwardge of their poore, that if any of them be sickly infirme, or necessitated with povertie, that they may be provided for, and clamour and complainte soc much as may be avoyded hereafter. [p. 70.]

**Apprentice.**

John Dey of Earles heaton, Joyner, hath abused John Swifte, his apprentice, with beatinge him verie violeently soc that the said J. S. hath absented himself out of the said service:—Ordered that J. S. be remanded back unto the said J. Dey's service but if he doe abuse him hereafter, then, uppon complaint to Sir Geo. Wentworth or John Kay, Esq., said J. S. is to stand discharged from his Master's service if they shall think se soc fitinge. [p. 71.]

**Women to be settled with their husbands.**

Mary Jackson and Jane Ayneley, wives respectively of John Jackson & — Ayneley, inhabitants of Stayneland & settled there, reside sometymes with them of Barkisleand & are likely to be chargeable unto them, who desired that the said women might be settled with their husbands:—Ordered accordingly. [p. 71.]
Thurstonland, Carriages for the King's Service. Mathew Marshe, Henrye Marshe and John Noble beinge inhabitants of T. beinge employed for his Majestie's service of carriages with a teame and a carte for their said town from Doncaster to fierribiggs are nowe beinge denied payment for that service by the inhabitants of that township as other neighbouring towns have:—Inhabitants ordered to pay xxs. for their charges and paynes expended in that journey. [p. 72.]

Staynland. On complaynte of John fletcher of S. that he hath inhabited in that towne for divers years last past in a house of one John Maudes who hath uncovered the same and made it not habitable soe that he is destitute of houseroome, etc., and forasmuch as Thomas Whitwham promised to provyde houseroome for the said F. and to discharge the towne and parish:—Ordered that J. M. and T. W. shall provyde for F. a convenient habitation until he can avoyde him out of that house by order of Lawe. [p. 72.]

Sowerby, Asses-ments for His Majestie's service. Inhabitants of S. doe differ and disagree about the rateinge and assessing of their assessments for his Majestie's service, some of the said inhabitants pretendinge a great in-equallitie to be used amongst them in the rateinge & assessinge of the said assessments:—This Court doth now order and entreat Richard Marsh, D.D., and John Farrer, Esq., Justices of Peace, that they will call the parties before them and examyne the differences and settle and compose them if they can, if not, make certificate unto this Court, whereupon course shall be taken as shall be thought fitt: And for that there is an assessment lately rated and assessed there for the apparelinge for soldiers for the private men for his Majestie’s service which is opposed by some of the inhabitants:—Itt is therefore ordered that that assessment shall be stayed and not collected untill the Right Worshipful Sir William Savile, Baronett, have sett downe some order therein. [p. 72.]

Setting forward Light Horse. Wm. Thompson, gent., and Christr. Adams, gent., High-constables of Barkeston Wapentake, are unpaid vjl. xvs. for the settinge forwarde of Light horse and other charges in his Majestie's service:—Ordered that same be estreated on the Wapentake for their use. [p. 73.]

Hallifax, Primo die Octobris Anno xv Caroli Regis.


Expedition to Scotland; Rastrick Soldier. Forasmuch as this Court is informed that John Wilson of Rastricke in this W. R. haveinge bene for the space of seaven & twentie yeares last past settled in the said Townshipp
of R. & never was removed or settled in any other place until this last expedition into Scotland where he served as a soldier but nowe being returned home the said inhabitants doe refuse to lett said J. W. inhabite or continue in that towneshipp contrarie to equitie & conscience:—It is therefore nowe ordered by this Court that the said John W. being a poore man shall be provided of a house there by the Churchwardens & Overseers of the poore, he payinge a reasonable rent for the same. [p. 75.]

Brotherton. John Spincke, gent., late one of the High Constables of Brotherton, is behinde and in arreare divers summes of money imposed and legalye assessed on Brotherton inhabitants for several services for his Majestie and the Countrie, and nowe being out of office is denied to be paid him by the inhabitants there:—Ordered that such sum as he shall make appeare to be due unto him before Sir John Ramsden and Francis Tindall, Esq. or either of them, be forthwith assessed on Brotherton, gathered, and paid over to said Mr. S. [p. 75.]

Morley Sheriff A fine had been levyed uppon the inhabitants of Tourne Court. Drighlington of three pounds ten shillings by Abraham Brooke, deputie unto Issack Wormall, bailiffe of the libertye of West Pontefract, being ymposed upon them for not repairing their highways in that towneshipp by the Steward of the Sheriff Tourne Court holden at Morley for this Wapentake of Morley:—Ordered that Abraham Brooke pay same to Overseer of Highways of D. to be ymployed in their repair. [p. 75.]

Conveyance of the King’s Householde. William Pell of Walton did send his wayne to convey parte of his Majestie’s householde from ferribridge to yorke and went himselfe with two oxen to remove his highnes householde from ferribriggs to Bawtrie, being in all above fourescore myles to his great hinderance and trouble, and yett he never had any allowance from the inhabitants there:—Ordered that the nowe Constable of W. out of his Constable Laye, pay unto said W. P. thirtie shillings in satisfaction of those two severall jorneyes. [p. 75.]

Poore Old Soldier. John Browne of Harwood, a poore old impotent Soldier, was heretofore pressed for H.M.’s service wherein he received some hurt, and haveinge had formerly a pencion of xls. taken from him by reason of some disorder:—Ordered xs. in reward by the Treasurer till next sessions after Easter. [p. 76.]

Henry Calverley, Esq. Henry Calverley of Calverley, Esq., informs the Court that he is presented for erectyng & mayntaininge Cottages upon the waste at C. in the Sheriffe Tourne Court at Morley:—Ordered that such cottages wherein poore people inhabit that are relieved by assessment out of the poore moneys shall be allowed. [p. 76.]
Wakefield Parish. Hamlett of Thornes parcell of township of Stanley, seeking to sever themselves from the rest of parish because inhabs. of Alverthorpe another member of the same parish are grown poore, are ordered to be assessed jointly. [p. 76.]

Poore Soldier. John Stringer of Woodlesford, a poore impotent man and haveinge bene heretofore pressed for his Majestie's service, hath received divers hurts, insoomuch that he is past all labour or gettinge his liveinge:—Ordered that Treasurer for lame soldiers pay him six shillings and eight pence. [p. 76.]

Sowerby Assessments. Upon oppen hearinge the differences dependinge amongst the inhabitants of the townshipp of Sowerby within this West Riding aboute rateinge and assessing theire lays and assessments for such moneyes as is by the Constable of S. disbursed there for his Majestie's service, forasmuch as the inhabitants of the hamlett of Soyland doe pretend a custome that they ought but to paye a fourth parte of all assessments for his Majestie's service, and thereupon some of the richest and ablest men in estates in that Constabllerye settle themselves there onely to avoyde the charge of payinge theire said lays and assessments:— It is therefore nowe ordered by this Court that all assessments to be made hereafter shall be made equally accordinge to everye particular man's Estate not haveinge respect to any particular pretended custome, and for that purpose Isaack farrer, Robt. preistley, John Greenwood and John fowrnes or any three of them, shall meete att Sowerby aforesaid and have particular notice given them by the Constable to rate & assess assessments already disbursed accordingly, and for future tyme to be rated and assessed by foure or eight indifferent men to be chosen ever by the Constable then beinge, for the assessment of such sessments as shall hereafter be made accordinge to lawe in that like case provided. And it is further ordered that the nowe Constable of S. shall forthwith procure the same to be assessed & collect so much as he can without delay, & what he cannot collect the next constable in his place is to collect & pay to the nowe Constable, att theire perill, there beinge great neede thereof. [p. 77.]

Knarsbrough, Quarto die Octobris Anno xv Caroli Regis.


Cononley newe improved land. Inhabitants of Cononley in Craven within this West Riding have petitioned and informed this Court that tyne out of mynde of man, theire grounds have been ancient and enclosed lands accordinge to the severall proportion of everie respective tenement, and that certaine parcells of land beinge lately ymproved out of the wasts there amounted to 163 acres which are enclosed and converted into arrable and pasture
grounds have been hethereto spared and not assessed—which they desired should be done:—Ordered that the newe improved lands shall be rated & assessed with the rest with the ancient lands in that Towne, but because it is not known what is the worth & value of that land with their ancient enclosed lands, therefore the proportion is left to be settled by the Justices at their next monthly meeting to be holden for that devision. [p. 78.]

**Little Ribston, Teame for King's Carriages.** Henrye Bigland of Little R. for himself and inhabitants petitions, shewing; that one Rich. Wright, Constable of Kirk-dighton about the xxvij of June last late at night, sent one Richd. Tasker of K. with a writinge unto said Bigland for providinge a teame to be att Wetherby next morning for the conveyinge away of one of his Majesties carriagges from wetherby; Nowe, for that it appeareth by certificate under the hand of Mr. Waggoner, that he never made out any such precept for to impose a carriagge upon inhabitants of little Ribston but directed his precept unto the Constable of K., who, to excuse himself and the inhabitants of K., made out that precept to Constable of little R.; and because inhabitants of R. did on that false summons serve with a teame and conveyed said carriagge from Wetherby to Doncaster:—It is ordered that inhabitants of K. bear the whole charge, and a warrant to answer his contemt in the premises to issue against the said Richard Wright. [p. 79.]

**Caitiffe Childe.** Johan Simpson of Whixley, widowe, who haveinge a caiffife impotent childe besides hereselffe is not able to provyde for it and is nowe for the present destitute of harbour and houseroome:—

Ordered that Whixley shall not only provyde convenient houseroome for the said J. S. but also allowe her such further releefe as her necessi-ties shall require. [p. 79.]

**Soldier in this last Expedition into the North.** Wm. Wright and Mary his wife settled at Rocliffe, he beinge a Souldier in this last Expedition into the North, inhabitants doe endeavour to putt him out of their township, soe he is not provyded of houseroome and harbour:—Court entreated the Steward of the Mannor there to assigne some place upon the waste where a house may be erected for him by himself; or, if unable, churchwardens to joyn him in buildinge same. [p. 80.]

**Greenhamerton.** Robt. Rudd, Greenhamerton, offering to discharge & save inhabitants harmless from payment of assessments, Thomas Coates, Constable of G. is verie much in arrearage and cannot get assessment made:—If Robt. Rudd or inhabitants refuse to make the assessment, they are to be bound to appear and answer their contempt. [p. 80.]
Doncaster, Nono die Octobris Anno xv Caroli R.


Wood settle, Kirk Auston, Adle a livinge. Richard Scorer of W. hath lived in parish of Kirke Auston for the space of one yeare and a halfe last past, where he hath married a wife and both of them able to adle their livinges but is destitute of houseeroome:—Parish of Kirke Auston shall provyde a convenient house for N. S. for his rent payeinge, seeinge he is noe wayes likely to be chargeable. [p. 82.]

ferribriggs Highway Cripples, etc. In pursuance of order at Pontefract General Sessions the xxij day of April last, Sir John Ramsden, Sir Thos. Wentworth, Sir Edw. Rodes and Robt. Rockley, Esq., having viewed the highway from ferribriggs to Doncaster, certifie that they finde the same waye to lye from ferribriggs to Knottingley, from Knottingley to Cridlinge with the Parke and soe to Womersley, and from Womersley to Stubb Walden, and from thence to Horton and soe to Campsall, and from Campsall to Burghwallis and soe to Skellowe, and from thence the direct waye to Doncaster, which waye doth appeare to be the ancient waye and more convenient than any other waye and therefore fittinge to be contynued as heretofore it hath beene, and that the townes of Darrington, Wentbrigg and Skelbrooke should not be hereafter troubled with carryinge and conveying of any such Cripples or people with passes as of late they have bene.

Townes discharged shall gee contribucion xxs. per annum, viz., vjs. viijd. from Skelbrooke, and as much from Wentbrigg, and as much from Darrington,—and that they conceived that there was noe great difference in length betwixt the said two wayes:—This Court havinge perused the contents of the said Certificate doe conceive the same to be reasonable and confirmeth the same accordinglye. [p. 83.]

Mayor's Prison at Pontefract. Dorothye Whitehead, wife of Deepinge W., the said Deepinge beinge now Prisoner in the Mayor's Prison att Pontefract, is ordered to be settled at Darrington, and that Churchwardens and Overseers of the poor there shall provyde a suitable habitation for said Dorothy W. [p. 83.]

Detayninge of a hoggeswyne. James Trimmingham, convicted for the unlawfull takeinge and detayninge of a hoggeswyne of the goods of John Wilson, and is fined xs. to the Kinge for his offence. It appeared to the Court that Trimmingham is poore, and if Wilson should be forced to bring his action at Lawe the remedye might be worse than the disease:—It is therefore thought fit by this Court that the said Trimmingham doe deliver the said Swayne to the said Willson uppon demand. [p. 85.]
Wetherby, xiii Januarii Anno xv Regis Caroli.


Trayned Soldier. Richd. Eastborne, being a trayned soldier, was by accident shott throwe the arme and laymed in the late Service and Expedition for Scotland:—It is therefore ordered that ten shillings be given him by the Treasurer as a reward for the present, and that att the next Sessions att Pontefract where he is to attend such a yearly pencion as shall then be thought meet and can be spared. [p. 86.]

Fire at Awstwick On the certificate of Wm. Lowther, Esq., Justice of the peace, with divers others of the parish of A., that on the 8th day of December last past about ten of the Clocke in the night there hapened a lamentable and sudden fire in the dwelling of one James Leminge of that parish, the violence of which fire was such that in the space of one hour and a halfe or thereabouts itt utterly consumed to the ground not onely his said house together with all his household stuffe, as beds, bedstocks, tables, boards, coverletts, sheets, chaires, stoolees and all that he had, but also two of his children were sore scorched with the flame and verie narrowly escaped the danger of the said fire soe that the said poore man, his wife and small children are now utterly left harbourlesse in great miserie and distresse:—This Court taking the same into consideration doe intret the severall mynisters and Curates within the severall parishes in the Wappentakes of Staincliffe & Ewcrrosse that upon some Lord's day they will please to publish the contents hereof in their severall Churches and Chappells and that the severall churchwardens of the said severall parishes will collect and gather the charitable benevolence of the inhabitants of the said severall parishes for and towards the releafe of the said James Leminge, his wife and poore children in this theire present necessitie and miserie.

Assessments by husbandryes, grassehouses, and Cottages. Christ. Scott and John Bell and other inhabitants of Wetherby towne are overcharged and overburdened in theire layes and assessments because they make their assessments by husbandryes, grassehouses and Cottages, Videlt., att a single laye for a husbandrye xviijd., for a grassehouse viijd., for a Cottage iijd., and that the said custome hath bene aunciently observed amongst them, but the said S. and B. doe further allege that they liveinge in two grassefarmes in the said Towneshipp doe not occupye unto the said farmes but that the said landes is otherwise disposed of amongst other the inhabitants there, soe that they ought to be abated in theire assessment:—Itt is therefore nowe ordered that Thos. Rowley and Arthur Godfrey shall examine the said difference and conceive an equall assessment and ease the said S. and B. according to the proportion of the landes they occupie and enjoy with theire said grassefarmes. [p. 87.]
Tobacco, Commissioners and Patentees to License sale of. Whereas sundrie complaints are made unto this Court that one Marmaduke Sharpe, licensed to sell tobacco by His Majestie's Commissioners within Wetherby, Spoforth, and Burroughbriggs, within this Westriding, doth sell and vent badd tobacco and unwholesome, and att unreasonable rates, and hath and doth exact divers some of money of sundrie persons unduly by coulour of warrants and precepts from Samuell Bland and Charles ffrankland, Commissioners in that behalfe, and hath served divers warrants for their personal appearances: for that it appeared this day in Court uppon the Oath of George hamerton and Thomas ———, that he sellethe tobacco att above xxxx, a pound, and sundrie papers sealed with his sealle were produced in Court which as was alleged will manifest the same, this Court unwillingly to take any course herein without first acquaintinge his Majestie's Commissioners and patentees with the premises, have thought fitt to deliver to hands of the Clarke of the peace the said papers of tobacco, to be by him shewed to the said Commissioners or pattentees, and acquaint them with the proceedings of said Sharpe in this bussines, that such course may be taken for their releefe, remedye and redresse herein as to them shall seeme meete, and that George Hamerton doe attend the said Commissioners and pattentees' pleasure herein. [p. 88.]

Wakefield, xvi die Januarii Anno xv R. Caroli.


Lame Soldier's Widow. Mary Anger, wife of John Anger, late of Wakefield, beinge a penioner, informed this Court that her said husband lay longe sicke before his death, soe that he consumed the moste and best parte of her estate, leaveinge her destitute and succourlesse, and for that this Court is satisfied that if the said John Anger had lived but ten dayes longer he had received his quarter's pay of the Treasurer for lame soldiers: Itt is therefore nowe ordered by this Court that the said Treasurer for lame Soldiers shall pay and satisfie unto the said Marye Anger the said last quarter's pay due unto her husband if he had survived, for and towards her present releefe. [p. 89.]

Mr. Clifton, vicar of Tadcaster. John Lumme and Frances his wife, beinge verie aged people, and especially Frances the wife beinge sixtie and upwards, haveinge bene settled in Tadcaster the space of xiiiitene yeares and above, have bene a long tyme destitute of houseroome and harbour and layne out of doors, but onely that it pleased Mr. Clifton, vicar there, out of Charitie to lett him have a house of his where there is now fire to comfort and succour them this winter: It is therefore nowe ordered by this Court that the church-
wardens and overseers of the poore there shall provyde a convenient and necessarie house for the said John L. and his said wife, they payeinge a reasonable rent for the same soe longe as they are able, as the Lawe in that case hath appointed. [p. 90.]

Over-Longley, in Almondburie. Thomas Tayler, of A., settled at Over-Longley in A. for xiiitene years last past, is nowe discharged of the house where he nowe inhabiteth and is to remove att Candlemas next: Ordered that he shall be att libertie to build him selfe a house uppon the waste there, with the consent of the Lord of the Mannor, for his owne habitation. [p. 90.]

Thornover. Elizabeth Cloughe, of Roundhay, widowe, petitions that Wm. Barneby, who had his last setlinge and aboade att Abberford, is nowe in a house of hers within the parish of Thornover, not able to pay her rent, but rather to be chargeable to Thornover than otherwise: He is ordered to be remanded and sent to Abberford. [p. 90.]

Benefaction to Birstall parish. One John Brooke, of the Wosse house in B., did geve and bestowe the summe of twentie pounds for and to the use of said parish, ten pounds whereof was in the hands of one William Brooke, upon bond, since whose decease Richard Burneley of the said towne warrantinge the said Brookes' wife, stands charged with the ten poundes, who, decayinge in estate, is greatly feared for not payeinge of the same: Ordered that said R. B. shall either pay or els enter better securitie for payment before Easter next. [p. 90.]

Beacons, Southowram, Northbierley. Nicholas Stocks and John Hanson, Constables for last yeare of S. and N., disbursed for watchinge about the beacons and other necessaries xxvjs. viijd., Mr. Peter Sunderland, High Constable of Agbrigg and Morley, to pay same to them. [p. 91.]

Adel and Eccup. As to a custome "that the assessments have tyme out of mind beene rated, made, and assessed according to a custome of two pence at every noble rent," which custome this Court conceiveinge fitt to be tried att law, and not within the cognyzance of this Court to determyne: Ordered that same shall be referred to a tryall att lawe touchinge the same custome. [p. 92.]

Rastrick apprentice. George firth, a poore child, apprenticed to Richard Ramsden of R., as an apprentice in husbandrye till he should atteaine xxiii. yeares, but being growne to more strength, and affectinge an other trade more then husbandrye, at the request of Thomas Thornhill, Esquire, said R. R. was content to mannmitt his said apprentice three yeares before the end of his tearme:
Ordered, that no other apprentice be put to him for three yeares next cominge. [p. 93.]

**Hey Lane, between Bradley-head and Rastrick Common.** A controversie dependinge betwene Inhabitants of Rastricke and Fekisbye about the repaireing of a highwayne leadinge from Wakefield to Ealand, in a certain place betwixte Bradley head and Rastricke Common, in the parish of Ealand aforesaid in this W. R., referred to Jno. Kaye, Esq., and Mr. Doctor Marsh to determyne and certifie.

Upon this order the abovenamed Rich. Marsh, Doctor of divinitie, and Jno. Kaye, Esq., certified their award under their hands in these words following:—

"Whereas we were desired, at the last generall sessions held att Wakefield, to determine a controversie between the Inhabitants of Rastrick and fixbie about repaireing of a highway leading from Wakefield to Ealand, commonly called hey laine, having heard the allegations on both sides, and also taken their testimonies in writing, wee doe think meete to decide and determine the said controversie in this manner: That the inhabitants of Rastricke shall amend and repaire the same by the space of three yeares together, begining this year 1640, and the Inhabitants of flixbie shall also repaire and amend the same one yeare next followeing the saide three yeares, and this course of repaireing the said Laine by Rastricke three yeares and flixbie the 4th yeare to continue for ever.

(Signed by) Jo. Kay

Hallifax, 12th of April, 1640.


[p. 93.]

**Barnesley, xxii die Januarii Anno xv Regis Caroli.**


**Haldenby in Usleete.** ON perusal of a former order at Doncaster Sessions that the tenants and occupiers of Mr. Haldenbye's lande in Haldenbye shold pay and Satisfie to them of Usleete after the rate of a third parte for all assessments, etc., as the said Mr. Haldenbye and his ancestors have been formerlye accustomed and that same custome should be continued.---Divers and Sundrye persons who occupye and enjoy those lands refuse to pay:—Itt is therefore ordered that the former order be confirmed and arrears by them paid, or on their denyall a warrant awarded to take them bound to answeare their con-tempt. [p. 95.]

**Distracted woman, Bolton-on-Dearne.** Elizabeth Baxter, of B., widowe, is and hath beeene distracted and out of her witts for the space of two yeares at the least, and haveinge certaine lands and howses in B. to the yearely value of six
pounds or thereabouts, with certaine goods moveable and immoveable of the value of 20li., and the said Elizabeth by reason of her infirmitye maketh noe profit or commoditie of her said Estate and meanes towards the maintenance of her selfe and her sonne, beinge of the age of nine or tenne yeares, but letting her lands lye untillled and her howses goe to decay and laying her goods to pawne for things of little worth without any care at all to loose and redeeme them, her kindred and friends alsoe utterly refuseing to medle with her, both she and her said child are alreadye chargable and ere long will be more chargable: Ordered that Churchwardens and Overseers of B., lett to farme the lands and receive the profitts thereof and dispose of the said goods belonging to said E. B., and are thereof to provide for her and her child untill that some of her friends will provide for her otherwise; or dispose of her goods and lands, they beinge ready alway to give a just and perfect account for the same. [p. 96.]

Purveyor for the King's householde. Mr. Thomas Westby hath undertaken for that next yeare for the W. Riding the usul strint of oxen wherein the same stands chargd with for the provision of His Majestie's most honorable household with serviceable oxen.—Ordered that the summe of nine pounds be allowed to him for every oxe to be served for his Majestie's service. High Constables of W. Riding to pay to him monies in their hands, the tyme now approaching for that service. [p. 96.]

Trumfleet and Kirksandall. Differences between T. and K. heard and examined in the presence of Councell learned of both partes about the separating and devising of them of T. from them of K. in maintaining the poore of the parish of K.—Ordered that they of T. shall not joyne in that charge, and shall be exempt as they have formerly beene as appeareth by an ancient Custome proved upon Oath in this Court. [p. 96.]

Cut-Purse. Bailiff of Rotheram. Thomas Cranwell and Penelope his wife, or Killingworth in the County of Warwick, convented before the Justices for the felonious cutting of a purse and stealeing the summe of xlvjs. in money from one John Carr, committed to Jaole at the Castle of Yorke until they receive their legall tryall, and there was found aboute them nine pounds ready moneys together with a Nagg which they was possessed of when appre-hended by the bayliff of Rotherham:—Ordered that iiiij/. out of Nine be allowed to said T. C. and his wife for their charges to be expended in conveyinge them to Yorke and while prisoners there, and the Nagg apprised and valued at a reasonable price before he be putt over to the Bailiff of Rotherham, so that if T. C. and his wife are acquitted, the said horse or his value be restored, all charges beinge allowed out of the remainder of the said moneyes. [p. 97.]
Christopher Nayler, Upon hearing of Mr. Christofer Nayler, Councellor att Lawe Esquier, Councellor att Lawe, of Counsell with the inhabitants of Barnesley, against Mrs. Anne Buckley of B., widowe, for that Mr. N. hath made it appeare unto this Court that the Said Mrs. B. hath a great and valuable estate in goodes for which she should be assessed, most of her lands beinge in the handes of Tennants for which they are not assessed:—Ordered that Mrs. B. shall hereafter be assessed accordinge to her personall estate, which is affirmed to be of great valule, and that all assessments and in arreare and due be forthwith paid by her. [p. 100.]
ON TWO ALTARS, DEDICATED TO THE MATRES, IN THE YORK MUSEUM.

By the Rev. DANIEL HENRY HAIIGH.

AMONGST the monuments of the Roman occupation of Britain, not the least interesting are those which illustrate Barbaric religion, or present to us Barbaric names; and of these the two following inscriptions, on altars in the Museum at York, have a peculiar value, each of its own:

MAT * AF * ITA * GA
M * MINV * MVDE
MIL * LEG * VI * VIC.
GVBER * LEG * VI
V * S * L * L * M.

MATRIBVS
M * NAN
TONIVS
ORBIOTAL
V * S * L * M.

(Found in Micklegate, York, in 1752.)

The fourth line of the first of these seems to be out of place. Guber * cannot belong to the dedicator, who was a simple miles; I therefore accept, without hesitation, Dr. Hübner’s restoration, Gubernatricibus. Mude may stand for Muednanus, “of Mutina,” or “Modena,” and so will ally itself with Italicis. The whole will read MATribus AFris ITAlis GAllis Marcus MINVtius MVDEnanus MILes LEGionis VI VICtricis GVBERnatricibus LEGionis VI V * S * L * M. It would seem that the dedicator, (or his agent), had written his name and title after those of the goddesses; but that his devotion would not allow him to omit another title, which declared them the “guides,” or “directresses” of the various nationalities, out of which his fellow legionaries had been drawn; and thus it appears in the fourth line of his dedication, instead of in the second.

In the Revue Archéologique, vol. xxx. p. 172, M. Auguste Castan sums up the results of some of the researches that
have been made with regard to the worship of the Deæ Matres. He says:—

"Ces divinités, originairement champêtres, semblent une "importation de la Germanie, car les monuments qui les "rappellent ou les représentent ne se rencontrent, en Gaule, "que dans les provinces de l'Est; ils sont surtout frequents "dans les parties du monde Romain qui avoisaient le "cours du Rhin. En un mot, les Déesses-Meres paraissent "être des divinités Teutoniques Romanisées.—Les monu-"ments taillés en leur honneur ne remontent guère qu'au "11e ou au 111e siècle."

It is true that, as far as the evidence of the monuments themselves goes, North Germany appears to have been the principal seat of this worship; but our York inscription, and another at Winchester,—MATRIBus ITALIS GERMANIS BRITannis,—testify to its wider diffusion; and, (although Mr. C. Roach Smith’s reading of the Doncaster inscription, ORBIs TotALis, must be abandoned,) an inscription at Cambeckfort, Cumberland,—MATRIBVS OM-

NIVM GENTIUM TEMPLVM OLIM VETVSTATE CONLABSVM Gaius IVLius CVPIITIANVS Centurio Primipilaris RESTituit,—shows that it was regarded as universal. Nor can it be said that it was of Germanic origin, since there seems to be quite sufficient evidence, that it was part of the common inheritance of Celts as well as Teutons; and even the monuments of Gaul and Britain vindicate for it an antiquity, far beyond the second century of our æra.

It must have been a very beautiful religion. Its spirit, as evidenced by the title Matres or Matronæ, was one of filial love and trust, and the character of these "Mothers" was that of givers of all good gifts. They are usually represented as three,¹ alike and coequal, sitting as if at home, each with a basket of fruits in her lap, ready to distribute them to her children; occasionally the middle one has a cornucopia and a patera; and sometimes they are standing. Their homely

¹ M. Castan gives a figure of a fragment found at Besançon, in the ruins of a Roman house, which had been constructed with materials taken from earlier buildings. On this two Matres appear, one with cornucopia, the other with fruit; and he says that there cannot have been another. Judging from his figure, I should say it seems quite possible that there may have been another to the right. In the Newcastle Museum there are three separate figures, but they are believed to have formed one group.
character farther appears in the local titles with which they are invested; in Germany we have *Affia*, *Brita*, *Gabiabae*, *Hamavehe*, *Quadruburgae*, *Rumanehae*, *Treverae*, &c.; and in Gaul, at Nismes, in an inscription of higher antiquity than any of those in Germany, written in Greek characters, and in the old Celtic language, we have an instance of the same feeling.

\[\text{ΓΑΡΤΑ ΒΙΔΙΛΛΑΝΟΒΙΑΚΟΣ ΔΕΔΕ ΜΑΤΡΕΒΟ} \]
\[\text{Garta Bidillanoviensis dedit Matribus} \]

\[\text{ΝΑΜΑΥΣΙΚΑΒΟ ΒΡΑΤΟΥΔΕ.} \]
\[\text{Nemausicabus ex decreto.} \]

So also the following inscriptions show how the hearts of foreigners, serving in the Roman legions in Britain, were constantly turning, over sea, to their fatherland and home.

\[\text{ΜΑΤΡΙΒΟΣ ΤΡΑΜΑΡΙΝΙΣ IVlius VICTOR V S L M.} \]
\[\text{Risingham, Northumberland.} \]

The dedicator was tribune of the first cohort of Vangiones.

\[\text{DEΑΒΟΣ ΜΑΤΡΙΒΟΣ ΤΡΑΜΑΡΙΝΙΣ VΕΧΙΛΛΑΤΙΟ} \]
\[\text{GERΜΑνοrum ΡVΡD PRO SΑLVΤΕ RВFI} \]
\[\text{V S L M. Lowther, Westmoreland.} \]

\[\text{DEΑΒΟΣ ΜΑΤΡΙΒΟΣ ΠΑΤΡΙΙς ΑΒΡΕΛΙΒΟ IVΒΕΝΑΛΙΣ.} \]
\[\text{Newcastle-on-Tyne.} \]

\[\text{ΜΑΤΡΙΒΟΣ ΔΟΜΕΣΤΙΚΙΣ (S)VIS MΕΣΣΟ} \]
\[\text{ΣΙΓΝΙΦΕΡ V S L L. Stanwix.} \]

\[\text{ΜΑΤΡΙΙbus DOMεστικις VΕΧΙΛΛΑΤΙΟ LEGиониs} \]
\[\text{VI P F. Burgh on Sands.} \]

\[\text{ΜΑΤΡΙΙbus SVIS M...T. Bowness.} \]

In one instance, at Cramond in Lothian, foreign *Matres* with a local title, are associated with those of the district.
MATRIBus ALATERVIS ET MATRIBus CAMPES-
TRIBus COHors I TVNGRORVM INstante VLPio
SCANMOno2 Centurione LEGionis XX V V.

In two others, probably, British Matres are distinguished
by local titles, because the dedicators might be living at a
distance from home.

DEABus MATRIBus LOT· TIBerius CLaudius QVIN-
TIANVS Bene Ficiarius COInsularis V·S·L·M.
Binchester, Durham.

MA(TRIBVS) GI(....) Marcus SENEC(IA)NIVS V——
Houcesteads, Northumberland.

Unless, however, LOT indicate Caer Loit-coit, and GI—
Giano of Ravennas, (which seems to have been in the South-
west of Britain,) we cannot identify the places.

Where Matribus is followed by no local or national title,
and either stands alone, or is qualified by Campestribus, I
presume that their temple was in the place where the
inscription is found. Of one such, at Castlecary, the dedica-
tors are Britons.

MATRIBUS MILITES VEXILLATIONum LEGionis
XX VIctricis BRITTONes V·S·L·L·M.

At Benwell, in Northumberland, there was a temple which
must have been ancient, when, about A.D. 240,3 it was en-
tirely rebuilt by Astures from Spain. Two inscriptions
there define the number, three, in accordance with the
sculptured representations.

MATRibus TRIBVS CAMPESTRIIBVS ET GENIO
ALAE PRImæ HISPANORVM ASTVRVM——
GORDIANÆ T. AGrippa PRÆfectus TEMPLVM
A SOLO RESTITVIT,

LAMIIS TRIBVS.

2 The letter before M seems to be N in
most copies, though Horsley's has R; and
as SCARM is inexplicable, whilst we have
actually the name Scanomodu in Runes,
on an imitation of a Roman coin, I think it
possible that SCANM may be com-
pleted thus.
3 I fix this date, because I think the
There is no doubt but that the same divinities are intended here. The odious reputation which the Lamiae had amongst the Romans,—diametrically opposite to the benevolent character of the Matres,—was probably due to their association with the religion of Barbaric races. There is nothing bad in the Celtic meaning of this name; lam, with which we are familiar in Verlamio, is simply "strong," "mighty."

Very remarkable is an inscription which speaks of but one,—

DEAE Matri, (followed by a few indistinct letters)—found at Chester about ten years ago. It seems to have a parallel in a very ancient Gaulish inscription, found still more recently.

ΚΑΣΣΙΤΑΛΟΣ ΟΥΕΡΣΙΚΛΙΟΣ ΔΕΑΕ ΒΡΑΤΟΥΔΕ
Cassitalos
dedit ex decreto
KANTENΑ ΛΑΜΙΕΙ ΝΟΥΗ
vasa Lamiae potenti.

Two inscriptions, found in Cumberland in 1861 and 1866, identify the Matres with the classic Mōrē or Parcae.

MATRIBVS PARcis VI TI VACIV. Skinburness.
MATRIBus PARCIS PRO SALVTE SANCTIAE
GEMINAE. Carlisle.

These completely justify the explanation, (which had been previously proposed,) of DIS MAIRABVS, in an inscription at Mainz, as an adoption of the Greek word; and here let us notice that we have Mōrē one, and Mōrē three, in Greek mythology. Thus much light do we derive, with regard to these divinities, from dedications discovered in Britain.

In the mythology of our own forefathers, one trace only has been preserved of the "Mothers." Venerable Bæda

4 I cannot quite divine the sense of Versiclius, a title, no doubt. Ver is "great"; seicle in modern Irish is a "heckle" for flax. "Great heckler" might be one who cultivated flax largely, and prepared it for spinners.

5 It is possible, however, that this may be intended for Matrabus, (a spelling which occurs in some inscriptions in Gaul,) for T is sometimes, as in the Doncaster inscription, scarcely distinguishable from I.
tells us that the night of the winter solstice, with which the old year ended, and the new year began, was called Modranicht, "the night of the Mothers." Usually, indeed always elsewhere, Wyrd, in the singular, represents them.

In Meidinger's "Vergleichendes Etymologisches Wörterbuch der gothisch-teutonischen Mundarten," (Frankfurt am Main, 1833), I find Nornendag "day of the Norns," as one name for Saturday, Seateres-dag. Now Seater amongst our forefathers was the One original God, "the All Father," and Seator in the Gaelic language is a name of God. The dedication of this day to the Norns, is very remarkable, when taken in connection with what follows. I do not know in what part of Germany Meidinger found this word, which has escaped Grimm.

The Norse mythology presents to us three Nornies, Urda (our Wyrd), Verdandi, and Skuld, explained as "Past," "Present," and "Future." Now, whilst each of the gods has an origin and a history—save the mysterious "All Father," who is scarcely ever mentioned,—these, like Him, have none. They dwell for ever, in a beautiful home, by the side of Urda's unfailing spring, daily drawing water therefrom, and pouring it upon the great ash Yggdrasill, so that its leaves shall not wither. They know all things, and even the gods sometimes come to consult them. It is their office to help women in childbirth, and spin the thread of life for new-born children, whose destiny they determine, over whom they watch continually during life, and over whose fall they weep. Skuld, in whose book all things to come are recorded, rides in the front of battle, accompanied by two Valkyriar, and marks out the brave who are to be translated to Valhalla.

Plutarch is the only classical author who says anything of the worship of "Mothers." He tells us of a temple dedicated to them at Engyion in Sicily, said to have been founded by the Cretans, in which were treasured votive offerings, presented by the Cretan chieftain Meriones and his ally Ulysses, and inscribed with their names; alludes to a belief in their ever-during presence; and mentions a mother confiding her children to their care.

From the coast of Sicily the distance is not great to that of the continent of Africa, where also the York altar tells us this worship was established. This information opens out to
us very interesting speculations. The Mediterranean provinces of Africa abound in stone circles, pillar stones, and cromlechs, wonderfully resembling those of Europe, Denmark especially; and in the sepulcres connected with these, skeletons of the fair European race appear, arranged in precisely the same attitude\(^6\) as in those of Denmark, and Derbyshire in our own country. The conclusion is irresistible, that a people akin to the primitive inhabitants of Europe were settled in Northern Africa, amongst the Libyans; and it is certain that they continued there down to the first century of our æra. The monuments of Egypt, in the thirteenth century, b.c., present to us, under the name of Temahu, a people inhabiting the North of Africa, and immediate neighbours of Egypt on the West, whose fair complexion, light hair, and blue eyes, indubitably proclaim them Aryan; whilst the practice of tattooing, universal amongst them, connects them with the Thraces, who had the same complexion, according to Xenophon, and the same custom, according to Herodotus; with the Agathyrsi, whom Herodotus mentions as neighbours of the Thraces, and Ammianus Marcellinus as also practising it; with the Harii in Germany, noticed by Tacitus; with the Picts, and with the Britons. So it is an admitted fact, that, at a very early period, an Aryan race\(^7\) was settled in Northern Africa, amongst the Libyes, the earlier occupants of the country; and it is a conviction of many who have devoted their attention to the subject, that the primitive Celtic race entered Europe in two streams; one through Egypt and Northern Africa into Spain, and this Mr. Mayer\(^8\) regards as the earlier; the other across the Hellespont into Thrace, Germany, Gaul, and the North.

This exactly agrees with a story which S. Gildas has preserved:—

"Sic milii periti Scottorum nuntiaverunt. Quando venerunt filii Israel per Mare Rubrum illos persecuti sunt

---

\(^6\) *I.e.* compressed together, the head bowed, the knees touching the chin. It is the attitude of the *fetus in utero*, and witnesses to a faith in the resurrection. The departed warrior is once more *infans in utero materis expectans vitam novam*.

\(^7\) M. C. A. Pietrement, in a most interesting communication to the Rev. Arch xxix. 315, maintains that the name Temahu was given to these people because they dwelt amongst the Libyes, to whom it properly belonged; and that they were really the *Mâbes*, who dwelt in Libya, and told Herodotus that they came from Troy.

\(^8\) Trans. British Association, 1849.
"Egyptii, et demersi sunt, ut in lege legitur. Erat autem
vir nobilis de Scithia cum magna familia apud Egyptios,
ante ejectus de regno suo, et ibi erat quando Egyptii
demersi sunt, et non exivit ad persequendum populum Dei.
Illi autem qui supersuerant Egyptii, facto consilio, eum (ne
obsideret illorum regionem) ab eis expulerunt.—At ille
expulsus, per annos XLII tertius circuiens per Africam, pervenit
cum familia ad Aras Filistinorum, et per Lacum Salinarum
evenerunt inter Rusicadam et Montana Syriae, et
evenerunt per Flumen Malua, transierunt que per Maritaniam et ad Columnas Herculis navigaverunt Terrenum
Mare, et pervenerunt usque ad Hispaniam et ibi per
annos habitaverunt multos. Et creverunt ac multiplicati
sunt, ac illorum gens multiplicata est valde. Postea
venerunt ad Hiberniam post mille et duos annos post-
quam demersi sunt Egyptii in Mar Rubro."

Now this is no vague tradition. Besides that it is in
exact accordance with facts which modern research has
revealed, the exact knowledge which it displays of the geo-
graphy of Northern Africa, invests it with a character of
intrinsic truth. The Are Philistinorum are the Aræ
Philænorum, well known to classical writers,—mounds of
earth to the south-east of the Syrtis major, the eastern
boundary of the Carthaginian territory, and it is not im-
probable that we have here the more ancient name. The
Lacus Salinarum corresponds to Salinae immenseae, marked
by D'Anville on the western side of the Syrtis major.
Rusicada, formerly one of the chief cities of Numidia, is
now Stora. Syriae appears to be a corruption of Sittiae,
the province of which Cirta was the capital. The river
Malua is the boundary of Numidia on the west.

So, on historical and monumental evidence, we may recog-
nize a primitive Celtic people dwelling amongst the Libyans;
a people amongst whom it is likely that the worship of the
Matres prevailed. The most curious feature in the por-
traiture of the people is this, that they are tattooed on their
arms and legs with a device which was the emblem in Egypt
of the goddess Net, presumptive evidence that she must
have been the chief object of their worship. This emblem
is a shuttle, and nat in Coptic, naut in Arabic, is "shuttle,"
"woof," and "weaving." In the temple of this goddess at
Sais there was a text which Plutarch translates:—"I am
all that has been, and is, and will be, and no man has lifted up my veil,” and to which Proclus adds, “and the fruit I have borne has become the Sun.”

Now the Greeks identified the goddess of Sais with their Athene, and Herodotus says that she was the chief divinity of the Libyans who dwelt about the lake and river Tritonis, and that her worship was carried thence into Greece. There Iton in Thessaly was its principal seat, and from these two localities she derived her titles Tritonia and Itonia. In the Phœnician mythology א _|י (Itan or Iton), “eternal,” “abiding,” “enduring,” was the supreme divinity; and アנימס in the plural, was the original name of the month of the autumnal equinox, the beginning of the year before the Israelite conquest of Canaan, and even after that the beginning of the civil year. As the Libyans were a Semitic people, and those who settled amongst them were Aryans, I think that Tritonis may be an Aryan adaptation of Itonim or Itonin, with the numeral prefix tri; and if we can admit the probability of an original triad of Itonim, eventually coalescing in a single Iton, (as the Northern triad amongst our own forefathers in a single Wyrd), we shall have the solution of the problem of the Matres Afræ, of which this York inscription is the only memorial; for the exact correspondence of this Libyan and Egyptian Net with the Teutonic Nornies cannot be denied.

Thus, by comparison of fragments of ancient theologies, we are enabled to complete the character of the Deus Matres. We seem to have a revelation of a primæval faith, in a Deity, One and Trine; self-existent and eternal; knowing all things, past, present, and to come; dispensing all good gifts to mankind, and watching over them with even maternal care: and of a worship of such a Deity, which was a worship of filial love and trust. Corrupted and obscured, more or less, amongst all pagan nations, it undoubtedly was, but least of all amongst those of the North.

Passing over many analogies in the Sacred Scriptures, I cannot refrain from referring to Isaiah xlix. 15, where the Almighty sets forth His love as that of a mother’s, nor from

9 So Belesamis in a Gaulish inscription to be cited shortly is an adaptation of the Phœnician בְּכַל שֶׁמָּיו.
quoting the less-known words of iv. Esdras, 28 and 30, in part adopted by our Lord Himself.

"Thus saith the Lord Almighty: Have not I entreated you as a father his sons, and as a mother her daughters, and as a nurse her little ones.—So have I gathered you together as a hen her chickens under her wings."

Now, with regard to the dedicator of the Doncaster altar we must observe, that Nantonius, though it has a Latin ending, is a name of purely Celtic character. Its root is the Sanscrit nad "to sound," whence nada & nanda "a river," and nandana "gladdening." This last probably expresses its meaning, rather than the Welsh nant, which is limited to "a river," and to "a valley," as being the course of a river.

In Orbital, tal, meaning "head" or "forehead," frequently found in the composition of Celtic names, (as in Cassitalos "curly-headed," Argiotalos "white headed,") is combined with Orbio, which may be represented by the modern Irish orbuide,10 "golden yellow;" and so this would be a name of the same class as Argiotalos. Now where two personal names come together in the old Celtic inscriptions of Gaul, one is in the nominative the other in the genitive, as Dioiros Segomari, Martialis Dannotali; where two nominatives come together one is a patronymic,—as Coisis Drutienos (C. son of D.), Licens Contextos (C. son of L.),—or a title; so here, probably, the second name must be completed Orbital or Orbitalicnus; and in either case the meaning will be "Nantonios son of Orbitalos."

Neither of these names has yet occurred elsewhere; but within the last year the patronymic of Nantonios has been observed in a Celtic inscription at Paris, which has been explained in part by M. Robert Mowat,11 and deserves further elucidation.

BRATRONOS NANTONICNOS EPADATEXTORIGI LEVCVLLO SVIOREBE LOCITON.

M. Mowat has correctly explained the first two words,

10 Or occurs in composition with tal, in Talori, on a monument in Wales. Buide (pronounced boy) was the qualifi-

cation of the famous Irish chieftain, Sorley Boy, in the sixteenth century.

11 Rev. Archéologique, February, 1878.
Bratronos, (formed from brater as patronus from pater,) son of Nantonios; and adduced good reasons for regarding the two following as a name and title of the god of war, (comparing, amongst others, the title LOVCETIO on an altar, dedicated by a citizen of Treves, at Bath).

The formulæ of other Gaulish inscriptions, translated by Dr. Zeuss, must guide us in the interpretation of this; they lead us to expect the doing of something done in these concluding words, suiorebe lociton.

In addition to those above referred to, let us take the following—

ΣΕΓΟΜΑΡΟΣ ΟΥΙΔΑΕΟΝΕΟΣ ΤΟΟΥΤΙΟΥΣ ΝΑΜΑΥ-
Segomaros eques magistratus Nemau-
ΣΑΤΙΣ ΕΙΩΡΟΥ ΒΗΛΗΣΑΜΙ ΣΟΣΙΝ ΝΕΜΗΤΟΝ.
satis fecit Belesami hocce templum.

Here su is “well;” iorebe is clearly the future of the verb of which iorū in the last cited inscription, (ieuru in others,) is the præterite, and so illustrates the form dede as compared with dedit; and lociton seems to be explained by the modern Irish locd “a lamp,” or lucd “a cauldron.” The complete sense, then, is—

Bratronos Nantonii filius Epadataextorigi Leucullo
bene faciet lebetem.

Records of vows discharged are frequent enough; the following inscription on a silver plate in the British Museum, found at Stony-Stratford, is, like this, a register of a vow—

DEO IOVI ET (VO)LCAno VASSINVS CVM VEL-
LINT ME CONSACRATVM CONSERVARE PRO-
MISI DENARIOS SIX PRO VOTO SALutis RES-
Tituendæ.
"ROTULI COLLECTORUM SUBSIDII REGI A LAICIS ANNO SECUNDO CONCESSI IN WESTRYTHYNGO IN COMITATU EBORACI."

"COLLECTORES WESTRYTHYNGI."

CONTINUED FROM P. 266.

(Membrane 15, column 1.)

WAPPENTAGIUM DE STAYNCROSSE.

VILLATA DE BERNESLAY.

Johannes Annotsdøn, Constabularius, & Isabella vx ejus, Taylor.

Robertus de Hegham & Dionicia vx ejus.

Nicolaus Whyte Agnes vx ejus.

Radulfus de Heton & Isabella vx ejus.

Johannes Russell & Johanna vx ejus, Taylor.

Adam Clerke & Aubre vx ejus.

Johannes de Berneeslay & Isabella vx ejus.

Ricardus de Kerfforth & Agnes vx ejus.

Willelmus de Cloatto & Cicilia vx ejus.

Robertus Gene & Aucia vx ejus.

Ricardus Gene & Johanna vx ejus.

Thomas Clerkesoñ & Johanna vx ejus.

Robertus de Meltoñ & Emma vx ejus.

Adam de Restwic & Matilda vx ejus.

Johannes Smyth & Agnes vx ejus.

Ricardus Clalonor & Agnes vx ejus.

Robertus Abot & Johanna vx ejus.

Thomas Cartewirght (sic) & Aucia vx ejus.

Thomas Homson & Agnes vx ejus.

Thomas de Thorpp' & Johanna vx ejus.

Johannes Philipp' & Emma vx ejus.

Thomaed de Loteringtoñ & Johanna vx ejus.

Galfridus Cartewirght & Magota vx ejus.

Willelmus Milner & Johanna vx ejus.

Johannes Markyn & Cicelia vx ejus.

Robertus Nell & Aucia vx ejus.

Thomas Jacsoñ & Margareta vx ejus.

Johannes Keleer & Johanna vx ejus.

Johannes del West & Cicilia vx ejus.

Johannes Strynger & Johanna vx ejus.

Robertus Baylliff & Cicelia vx ejus.

Johannes Rogerson & Aucia vx ejus.

Waluterus Skyumer & Juliana vx ejus.

Ricardus Taylour & Idonia vx ejus.

Willelmus Austyn & Dionicia vx ejus.

Johannes Tryg' & Cicelia vx ejus.

Thomas de Wodkyre & Margareta vx ejus.

Willelmus Pynder & Johanna vx ejus.

Johannes de Wyresdale & Agnes vx ejus, Tavner.

Johannes Daynell & Johanna vx ejus.

Willelmus firauns & Elizabetha vx ejus.

Robertus de Wyresdall' & Aucia vx ejus.

Willelmus de Erdeslay & Aucia vx ejus.

Johannes de Ofetton & Ibona vx ejus.

Willelmus del Bakeus & Alicia vx ejus.

Robertus Tasker & Cicelia vx ejus.

Ricardus Robut & Cecilia vx ejus.

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WAPPENTAGIUM DE STAYNCROSSE.

Willelmus Dausōn & Johanna vx ejus. iiijd.
Thomas dell' Hall' & Cicilia vx ejus. iiijd.
Willelmus de Swath' & Johanna vx ejus. iiijd.
Thomas de Manethophy', Smyth', & Johanna vx ejus. vj.d.
Willelmus de Swath' & Isabella vx ejus. Osdeyer.
Thomas Haliday & Mariot' vx ejus. iiijd.
Johannes Nellesōn & Johanna vx ejus. Tavlow.
Ricardus Smyth & Agnes vx ejus. iiijd.

(Membrane 15, column 2.)

Johannes Lescōn & Johanna vx ejus. iiijd.
Willelmus de Wakefold seruiens Johannis Smyth. iiijd.
Jacobus seruiens Johannis Smyth'. iiijd.
Leticia del Oltoñ. iiijd.
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Johannes Hunter & Alicia vx ejus. iiijd.
Henricus Mylker' & Clarissa vx ejus. iiijd.
Thomas Hylthopp & Agnes vx ejus. iiijd.
Ricardus Sylkock' & Matilda vx ejus. iiijd.
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(Membrane 15, column 3.)

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Willelmus Pag'. iiijd.
Johannes Cute & Isabella vx ejus. iiijd.
Johannes Bolwat & Johanna vx ejus. iiijd.
Johannes Horstnawe & Isabella vx ejus. iiijd.
Johanna Pyper. iiijd.
Agnes Rogerdghter. iiijd.
Robertus Stiat. iiijd.
Johannes de Schefell' & Cicilia vx ejus. iiijd.
Johannes fyldeler' & Johanna vx ejus. iiijd.
Agnes fōx. iiijd.
Agnes Herung'. iiijd.
Willelmus Hudson' & Johanna vx ejus. iiijd.
Johannes de Schefell'. iiijd.
Agnes Hudwyf'. iiijd.
Matilda Sylkock'. iiijd.
Johannes Dey & Johanna vx ejus. iiijd.

Summa—xxxiiij.s. viij.d.
Johannes Titte & vx ejus
Ricardus Coly & Matilda vx, Souter.
Ricardus Coly & Magota vx ejus
Alicia Obsonwyf & Johannes filius ejus.
Johannes Coly & Matilda vx ejus
Johannes Coly & Agnes vx ejus.
Johannes Paygson & Johanna vx ejus.
Willelmus Scheperd & Isabella vx ejus.
Ricardus Star & Cecilia vx ejus.
Symon Myliner & Matilda vx ejus.
Ricardus seruiens ejus.
Matheus Couper & Agnes vx ejus.
Johannes de Wod’d & Clemens vx ejus.
Johanna mater ejus.
Magota Smyth.
Thomas Smyth & Magota vx ejus.
Ricardus filius ejus.
Johannes Parour & Dionisia vx ejus.
Willelmus Hogeson & Idania vx ejus.
Henricus Sylkok & Johanna vx ejus.
Johannes Helay & Alicia vx ejus.
Raudulfus Crosley & Isabella vx ejus.
Johannes Toinon.
Summa—xxiii:3. v.j.d.

VILLATA DE WYNTERTSET.
Willelmus de Northfolk, Constabularius juratus, & vx ejus, Smyth.
Thomas de Mirfeld & Alicia vx ejus.
Adam Dey & Alicia vx ejus, Chapman.
Willelmus Hawet & Margerata vx ejus.
Johannes Redearne junior & Mariota vx.
Paulinus de Saureby & Agnes vx ejus.
Ricardus de Sartryn & Cristiana vx ejus, Souter.
Johannes de Laycaster & Elena vx ejus.
Johannes Dey & Magota vx ejus.
Ricardus de Beuerlay & Alicia vx ejus.
Thomas Talnas & Margerata vx ejus.
Willelmus de Wodehous & Idonea vx ejus, Souter.

(Membrane 15b, column 1.)
Willelmus Scatter & Cicelia vx ejus.

Hugo de Wynterset & Emma vx ejus.
Johannes Redebarne & Cicelia vx ejus, Wright.
Willelmus de Nelby, Webester.
Johannes de Wodehous & Alicia vx ejus, Souter.
Johannes Couper & Emma vx ejus.
Alicia Chappeman.
Willelmus Taylour & Agnes vx ejus, Smyth.
Willelmus Houresirson & Alicia vx ejus.
Ricardus de Methelay & Alicia vx ejus, Souter.
Adam Stourour & Agnes vx ejus.
Ricardus Smyth & Margareta vx ejus, Taylour.
Johannes serues Adam (sic) Dey.
Summa—x.x.

VILLATA DE CALTHORNE.
Johannes filius Roberti, Constabularius juratus, & Idonia vx ejus.
Robertus de Barmace & Alicia vx ejus, Barker.
Willelmus del Herst.
Magota foy.
Johanna Platesmyth.
Johannes Skorer & Johanna vx ejus.
Willelmus Skorer & Alicia vx ejus.
Johanna Hoggeman.
Willelmus Kyng & Alicia vx ejus.
Clie de Hepworth.
Robertus Jonet & Cicelia vx ejus.
Thomas Milner & Alicia vx ejus.
Robertus Redil & Cesilia vx ejus. Adam filius ejus.
Willelmus Wilkyson & Agnes vx ejus, Souter.
Johannes fiamutlus (sic) ejus.
Alicia filia ejus.
Alicia soror ejus.
Willelmus de Mickilwayne & Nabul vx, Souter.
Johanna of Mickilwayne.
Diot ancilla Willeymi predicti.
Johannes de Crauschagh & Alicia vx ejus, Souter.
Johannes Adde & Elena vx ejus.
Johannes filius ejus.
Johannes Taylour & Cecilia vx ejus.
Robertus de Aylmecherst & Beatrix vx ejus.
Magota filia ejus.
Rogerus Bartrem & Isabella vx ejus.
Johannes de Hethele & Magota vx ejus.
Johannes Dobson & Agnes vx ejus.
Magota filia ejus.
Diot soror ejus.
WAPPENTAGIUM DE STAYNCROOSE.

Robertus Chapman & Alicia vx ejus

Diot' del Daykyüs ...

Willelmus filius ejus ...

Johannes de Chalesworth & Cecilia vx ejus ...

Magota ancilla ejus ...

Willehnus de Moslay & Johanna vx ejus ...

Thomas Bethbroke & Cecilia vx ejus ...

Radulfus Goldesmyth & Elena ...

Johannes Tut & Johanna vx ejus ...

Thomas Worne & Margareta vx ejus ...

Ricardus Hunter & Johanna vx ejus ...

Beatrix Clerewyte ...

Johannes Hunt & Emnet' vx ejus ...

Adam Turbut & Magota vx ejus ...

Robertus Dobsoñ & Agnes vx ejus ...

Johanna filia ejus ...

Hugo Balking & Johanna vx ejus ...

Robertus Marchand & Magota vx ejus ...

Magota Clare ...

Thomas Turnur & Margareta vx ejus ...

Isabella filia ejus ...

(Membrane 15b, column 2.)

Robertus Mokesoñ & Margareta vx ejus ...

Willelmus Taylour & Margareta vx ejus ...

Ricardus Worne & Agnes vx ejus ...

Diot' Letis ...

Cesot' soror ejus ...

Willehnus de Thornetoñ & Johanna vx ejus ...

Willehnus Souter & Diot' vx ejus, Souter ...

Johannes filius ejus ...

Thomas frater ejus ...

Johannes Ode & Margareta vx ejus ...

Willehnus Ibotsoñ ...

Willehnus Souter & Ibota vx ejus, Sgymner ...

Willehnus Dey ...

Elena ancilla ejus ...

Alicia de Brokehouse ...

Thomas Dey & Johanna vx ejus ...

Idonia Dey ...

Alicia filia ejus ...

Robertus Smyth' & Agnes vx ejus, Smyth' ...

Johannes Blomer', Smyth' ...

Johannes Aiche ...

Elena White ...

Summa—xxvj.s. x.d.

VILLATA DE WYRKBESOUGH.

Adam de Euergham, Miles, & Isabella vx ejus ...

Johannes Cote seruiens ejus ...

Johannes Walker seruiens ejus ...

Robertus de Rokley & Elizabetha vx ejus, ad valorem Militis ...

Johannes seruiens ejus ...

Johannes Beatrix ...

Matilda seruiens ejus ...

Ricardus Coite ...

Robertus Odesoñ & Alicia vx ejus, Smyth' ...

Johannes de Bromele seruiens ejus ...

Isabella famula ejus ...

Johannes Wigfall & Agnes vx ejus ...

Johannes de Berley & Isabella vx ejus, Souter ...

Robertus Wyghene & Johanna vx ejus ...

Clarcia Dey ...

Ricardus de Pilley & Magota vx ejus ...

Alicia seruiens ejus ...

Robertus Bryde & Agnes vx ejus ...

Johannes Tayys ...

Alicia de Clyff' ...

Henricus de Wodchous & Agnes vx ...

Johanna Atwekers ...

Robertus Rote & Alicia vx ejus ...

Johanna de Lee ...

Robertus Wilthe & Dionisia vx ejus ...

Johannes Durnyn' & Beatrix vx ejus ...

Johannes Willam & Magota vx ejus ...

Johannes Wilkynsoñ ...

Willehnus filius ejus & Matilda vx ejus ...

Johannes fischeler & Johanna vx ejus ...

Willehnus Turtoñ & Alixa vx ejus, Souter ...

Johannes de Bokley & Agnes vx ejus, Souter ...

Johannes Tyner ...

Johannes Hancock' cum Ibota vx ejus ...

Robertus Dayuell' & Agnes vx ejus ...

Johannes Hoketoñ & Alicya vx ejus ...

Johannes fischher & Magota vx ejus, Souter ...

Beatrix de Cotes ...

Elena fischher ...

Ibota fischher ...

Robertus Dikkonsoñ & Ibota vx ejus, Taylour ...

Alicya seruiens ejus ...

Willehnus de Hill' & Matilda vx ejus, Souter ...

Johannes de Hill'
WAPPENTAGIUM DE STAYNCROSSE. 421

(Membrane 15b, column 3.)

Agnes de Staynburgh
Anabilla soror ejus
Ibota de Wigfall
Robertus de Lune & Ibota vx ejus, Souter
Thomas Warde & Isabella vx ejus
Johannes Scot & Alicia vx ejus
Johannes Tynker & Aubreda vx ejus
Alicia de Elmerst
Johannes filius ejus
Johanna filia ejus
Thomas Kaler
Alicia de Wigfall
Thomas Genne & Margareta vx ejus, Taylour
Robertus Wyld's seruus ejus
Katerina famula ejus
Robertus Spone & Diot vx ejus
Johannes Brokke & Alia vx ejus
Robertus Hankoc & Alia vx ejus
Wilhelmus Doner & Ibota (?) vx ejus
Richardus de Cliff & Juliana vx ejus
Thomas Rachdale & Beatrix vx ejus
Thomas Couper & Isabella vx ejus
Johannes Robson & Beatrix, vx ejus, Souter
Alicia filia ejus
Roger de Thornehill & Alicia vx ejus, Souter
Thomas Swathe & Alicia vx ejus, Souter
Agnes filia ejus
Robertus Clerk & Johanna vx ejus
Johannes Clerk
Johanna de Swath
Johanna famula ejus
Henricus de Wigfall & Matilda vx ejus, Webster
Thomas filius ejus
Summa—lxvij. s. ij.d.

VILLATA DE RYHILL.

Willelmus Wecarman & Dionisia vx ejus
Johannes Wrast
Johannes Dam & Alicia vx ejus
Johannes Harche & Magota vx ejus
Willelmus seruiens ejus
Henricus West & Annot vx ejus
Johannes fryawmcs & Margareta vx ejus, Skeyner
Johannes Wod & Cicilia vx ejus
Magota Maner
Johannes Milner & Emmot vx ejus
Adam Howot & Helena vx ejus
Johannes Wrayth & Margareta vx ejus
Johannes Bresterall & Auisia vx ejus, Webster
Johannes Hud
Summa—v.s.

VILLATA DE CLAYTON.

Richardus de Moxlay & Isabella vx ejus, Smyth
Johannes Grobbar & Annot vx ejus
Robertus Byngge & Emmot vx ejus
Thomas Dawson (?) & Margareta vx ejus, Smyth
Richardus Greelle & Matilda vx ejus
Alicia Riche
Nicholas Riche
Willelmus Schephyrde & Margareta vx ejus
Thomas de Wylam & Cicilia vx ejus
Thomas Tagoû & Annot vx ejus
Summa—iiij.s. viij.d.

(Membrane 16, column 1.)

MONCKEBRETON.

Richardus de Birtoû & Petromilla vx ejus, Taylour
Richardus filius ejus
Agnes Heyrun
Margareta Rand
Willelmus Rand
Johannes Gudale
Agnes Delcote
Willelmus Wyld Johanna vx ejus
Johannes flesschewer Emma vx ejus
Agnes Milner
Johannes flesschewer junior
Agnes flesschewer
Johannes de Kepax Agnes vx ejus
Richardus Herun Johanna vx ejus
Johannes Deconsoû Alia vx ejus
Johannes Startyn
Emma Herun
Robertus Marchall & Ababilia vx
Robertus Wirth Matilda vx ejus
Johannes Rustoû Johanna vx ejus

Summa—iiij.d.
Villata de Penyston'.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Richardus Duburne Matilda</td>
<td>vx ejus</td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Willelmus Writh Agnes</td>
<td>vx ejus</td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matilda Doucedouther</td>
<td></td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willelmus del Dene Cicilia</td>
<td>vx ejus</td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robertus de Drax Agnes</td>
<td>vx ejus</td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Johannes de West Matild'</td>
<td>vx ejus</td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
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<td>Willelmus flesschewer Johanna</td>
<td>vx</td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
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<td>Willelmus Alkok' Alicia</td>
<td>vx ejus</td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
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<td>Alanus Webster</td>
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<td>iiij.d.</td>
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<td>Johannes de Peoton Alicia</td>
<td>vx ejus</td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
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<td>Johanna Jepdghtir</td>
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<td>iiij.d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas de Westhall' Amicia</td>
<td>vx</td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
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<td>Robertus Day Matilda</td>
<td>vx ejus</td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
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<td>Willelmus Turnour Margareta</td>
<td>vx</td>
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<td>Johannes Darby Agnes</td>
<td>vx ejus</td>
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<td>Johanna Palfrayman</td>
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<td>Radulphus Paynter Amicia</td>
<td>vx</td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
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<td>Willelmus ffer' Matilda</td>
<td>vx</td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
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<td>Johanna Styklawe</td>
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<td>Henricus Storur Margareta</td>
<td>vx</td>
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<td>Nicholaus de Britto Margareta</td>
<td>vx</td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
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<td>Willelmus Colynsö Agnes</td>
<td>vx</td>
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Summa—xiiijs. ijd.d.

Villata de Dodworth'.

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<th>Name</th>
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<td>Willelmus de Hauckehirst' &amp; Elizetha</td>
<td>vx ejus</td>
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<td>Idonia filia ejus</td>
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<td>Benedictus Foster Alicia</td>
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<td>iiij.d.</td>
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<td>Johannes filius ejus</td>
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<td>iiij.d.</td>
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<td>Alicia filia ejus</td>
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<td>iiij.d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robertus Galby Elizetha</td>
<td>vx ejus</td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Colt &amp; Johanna</td>
<td>vx ejus</td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dionicia filia ejus</td>
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<td>iiij.d.</td>
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<td>Cecilia filia ejus</td>
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Summa—v.s. ijd.d.

Villata de Stayncrosses.

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<td>Johanna Hethele</td>
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<td>Johanna Loyne</td>
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<td>Willelmus Clarot</td>
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<td>Alicia Grayne</td>
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<td>Johannes Dey Agnes</td>
<td>vx ejus</td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
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<td>Robertus Dey</td>
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<td>iiij.d.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Magota Balgy</td>
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<td>Matilda Balgy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dionicia Balgy</td>
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<td>Johannes Olwayte Agnes</td>
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<td>Johanna flamula ejus</td>
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<td>Johannes Bulhall' &amp; Matilda</td>
<td>vx ejus</td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
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<td>Thomas Grane Cicilia</td>
<td>vx ejus</td>
<td>iiij.d.</td>
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<td>Matilda soror ejus</td>
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<td>iiij.d.</td>
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<td>Johannes seruns ejus</td>
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<td>Willelmus Powdrell' &amp; Alicia</td>
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<td>Cicilia Philipp</td>
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<td>Ricardus Wade</td>
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<td>Johanna Blawer</td>
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(Membrane 16, column 2.)

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<td>Robertus Hankoc &amp; Agnes</td>
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<td>Johannes Colt &amp; Johanna</td>
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<td>Nicholaus Banke Agnes</td>
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<td>Adam Lone &amp; Cicilia</td>
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Summa—xvijjs. iiij.d.

Villata de Hauercroft'.

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<td>Thomas filius ejus</td>
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<td>iiij.d.</td>
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WAPPENTAGIUM DE STAYNCROSSE.

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Thomas Crosse & Johanna vx ejus , iii.j.d.
Willelmus Daunse & Alicia vx , iii.j.d.
Johanna Nicholas dowtter , iii.j.d.
Johannes frawnses, Marschalt , xii.j.d.
Robertus seruus ejus , iii.j.d.
Custancia seruens ejus , iii.j.d.
Willelmus Bird & Johanna vx ejus, Souter .
Willelmus Paslew & Emma vx , iii.j.d.
Margareta filia ejus , iii.j.d.
Walterus Hausercroft , iii.j.d.
Johannes Taylour , iii.j.d.
Willelmus Doudale , iii.j.d.
Martinus firane , iii.j.d.
Alicia Walden , iii.j.d.

Summa—vj.s.

VILLATA BARCH.

Johannes Henghhoñe & Alicia vx ejus , iii.j.d.
Willelmus Bartrem Matilda vx , iii.j.d.
Thomas Cughworht & Magota vx , Taylour .
Adam Wrygsoñ & Johanna vx ejus , iii.j.d.
Jacobus Schephyrd & Matilda vx , iii.j.d.
Robertus Clerc & Johanna vx ejus , iii.j.d.
Johannes Norcroft & Agnes vx ejus , iii.j.d.
Robertus Henghhome & Johanna vx , iii.j.d.
Johannes Dey & Johanna vx ejus, Smyth , v.j.d.
Willelmus Dogworth & Margareta vx , iii.j.d.
Ricardus Bartrem , iii.j.d.
Alicia Beckar , iii.j.d.
Margota Beckar , iii.j.d.
Auisia Sporke , iii.j.d.
Willelmus seruus , iii.j.d.
Ricardus seruus Doghwohrt , iii.j.d.
Elisot filia Dey , iii.j.d.
Magota de Doghwohrt , iii.j.d.

Summa—vj.s. iii.j.d.

VILLATA DE BIRCHEWORTH.

Rogerus Dikson, Smyth', v.j.d.
Adam de Mekkelhawayth & Alicia vx , iii.j.d.
Willelmusde Thorgorland'Isabella vx , iii.j.d.
Willelmus de Waltoñ & Agnes vx ejus , iii.j.d.
Margareta Smalther , iii.j.d.
Magota Mekkelwayth , iii.j.d.
Magota de Waltoñ , iii.j.d.
Willelmus Notte & Alicia vx ejus , iii.j.d.
Johannes seruus Rogeri Dikson , iii.j.d.

Summa—iiij.s. ij.d.

VILLATA DE GUNHULLEWAYTH'.

Rogerus Bosseuill & Alicia vx ejus, Mercor , xij.j.d.
Johannes Hyne & Agnes vx ejus , iii.j.d.
Katerina famula ejus , iii.j.d.
Simon seruus Rogeri Bosseuill' , iii.j.d.
Willelmus de Rodes, Smyth' , v.j.d.
Elizabetha de Rodes , iii.j.d.
Johannes filius ejus , iii.j.d.
Adam de Rodes & Cicilia vx ejus , iii.j.d.
Agnes & Margareta vx (? read 'filie') ejus , iii.j.d.
Magota famula Rogeri Bosseuill' , iii.j.d.
Agnes famula ejus , iii.j.d.

Summa—iiij.s. vj.d.

VILLATA DE SILKESTON'.

Elias filius Johannis Alicia vx ejus, Souter v.j.d.
Willelmus Bulhall' & Elena vx ejus , iii.j.d.
Thomas filius Johannis , iii.j.d.
Robertus de Hetlegh, Taylour , v.j.d.
Johannes filius Elic Katerina vx , iii.j.d.
Edda mater ejus , iii.j.d.
Willelmus Warde Isabella vx ejus , iii.j.d.
Alicia filia ejus , iii.j.d.
Johannes Bulhall' & Agnes vx ejus , iii.j.d.
Johannes Machetis & Katerina vx ejus , iii.j.d.
Willelmus Flecher & Agnes vx ejus , iii.j.d.
Cicilia de Bulhall' , iii.j.d.

(Membrane 16, column 3.)

Dionicia filia ejus , iii.j.d.
Dionicia Milner , iii.j.d.
Robertus Tylnmer & Johanna vx ejus , iii.j.d.
Johannes Milner & Cicilia vx , iii.j.d.
Ibota Hoyswyf' , iii.j.d.
Alicia filia ejus , iii.j.d.
Willelmus filius Johannis & Margareta vx , iii.j.d.
Robertus Kestnoht & Katerina vx , Souter xij.d.
Cicilia ancilla ejus , iii.j.d.
Margareta ancilla ejusdem , iii.j.d.
Emma ancilla ejusdem , iii.j.d.

1 And "Mercator" is written in the margin.
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2 ? Apprenetics, i.e. apprentice to the Law, or equivalent to our modern lawyer.
WAPPENTAGIUM DE STAYNCROSSE.

(Villata de Oxpring'.

Thomas During (?), Constancia vx ejus
Henricus Wulam
Johannes Baude & Agnes vx ejus
Robertus de Hundechell'Margareta vx
Willelmus Oxpring' & Alicia vx ejus, Diker
Elsieus familus ejus
Alicia familus ejus
Matilda oxpring'
Johannes Cane & Alicia vx ejus
Margareta Cotes
Magota Jonwif' Cyboan
Johannes Decunso & Agnes vx ejus.

Summa—iiiij.s. ijd.

(Villata de Stanybrow.

Johannes Bocher & Agnes vx ejus
Willelmus Bocher & Agnes vx ejus
Thomas seruus ejus
Thomas Hanso & Agnes vx ejus
Robertus Hanso
Johannes sfl(t)waith' & Alicia vx ejus
Henricus seruus ejus
Johannes Warde & Cicilia vx ejus
Robertus Tomson & Agnes vx ejus, Diker
Richardus seruus ejus
Matilda de West
Aucia Stanburth
Agnes Scephird'

Summa—iiiij.s. vjd.

(Villata de Nott'n.

Johannes Gottie & Agnes vx ejus, Smyth
Auisia filia Johannes Gotie
Johannes servus Johannis Gotie
Edmundus Dey & Agnes vx ejus
Robertus Schapnon & Auisia vx ejus
Hugo Carter & Isabella vx ejus
Willelmus Coupar & Alicia vx ejus
Willelmus Dacbur & Agnes vx ejus
Willelmus Crabbe & Isabella vx ejus
Johannes Smyth & Johanna vx ejus
Willelmus Smyth
Margareta Smyth
Alicia Smyth
Thomas Benne & Agnes vx ejus
Johannes de Apinred & Matilda vx ejus

Willelmus de Loftoâ & Johanna vx ejus, Thresker
Willelmus filius Willems Loftoâ
Willelmus Bugchawigh & Isabella vx ejus
Dicionia fester
Johannes fester & Alicia vx ejus
Willelmus Obsthorp & Maria vx ejus
Ricardus Heyroan & Johanna vx ejus
Henricus Grane & Margareta vx ejus
Johannes Tyburne & Alicia vx ejus
Johannes Jepson & Elena vx ejus
Johannes Woddeword & Elena vx ejus
Johannes Milber & Cicilia vx ejus
Willelmus Nodder & Matilda vx ejus
Adam Crotoâ & Johanna vx ejus
Johannes de Pole & Margareta vx ejus

Summa—x.s. iiijd.

(Villata de Erdeslay.

Thomas Bosseuile & Agnes vx ejus, ad valore Militis
Robertus Monke seruus ejus
Katerina famula ejus
Johanna ancella ejus
Thomas Rofson
Johannes Gilleson
Thomas Warde
Willelmus de Hundeshelf
Thomas de Berneslay & Alicia vx ejus
Galfridus Erdeslay & Alicia vx ejus
Robertus filius ejus
Thomas Dey & Johanna vx ejus
Robertus Quintrell' & Johanna vx ejus
Alicia filia ejus
Willelmus Oxhyrd & Johanna vx ejus
Thomas Walker & Agnes vx ejus, Walker
Adam Piper & Agnes vx ejus
Willelmus Netherd
Agnes Gine
Ricardus Wyche & Johanna vx ejus, Glover
Willelmus de Weshall & Johanna vx
Robertus de Beghtoan & Matilda vx

Summa—xviiij. iijd.

(Membrane 16b, column 2.)

Adam Yat godmade & Alicia vx ejus, Souter
Alicia Smyth
Isabella filia ejus
Alicia Smyth                      iiiijd.  Robertus Mokeson Cicilia vx',
Thomas de Calthoron, Weaver (?)   vjd.       Mayer
& Alicia vx
Willemus de Dodworth & Alicia vx ejus   iiiijd.
Thomas de Shotehill & Cicilia vx ejus   iiiijd.
Elena que fait vx Willemi           iiiijd.
Johannis (sic) filius Henrici & Cicilia vx ejus, Taylour.  vjd.
Agnes filia ejus                   iiiijd.
Willemus Godal & Alicia vx ejus    iiiijd.
Johannes Doblay & Magota vx ejus  iiiijd.
Margareta Godehale                 iiiijd.
Johannes Rossoon                   iiiijd.
Ricardus Dauber & Agnies vx ejus  iiiijd.
Pretrus (sic) filius Henrici Ena vx
Alicia de Doryl                   iiiijd.
Johanna de Cexifo                  iiiijd.
Magota Nores                      iiiijd.
Robertus Shepherd & Agnes vx
Robertus Panee Matilda vx, Smyth'   xijd.
Johannes Selisoon & Johanna vx ejus  iiiijd.
Adam de Lee                       iiiijd.
Adam Carebakoñ Alicia vx ejus     iiiijd.
Summa—xxxvj.s. x.d.5

Villata de Thurgerland.

Adam de Bircheword & Isabella vx ejus     iiiijd.
Magister Johannes & Cristina vx ejus      iiiijd.
Willemus de Frith & Margareta vx ejus    iiiijd.
Johannes filius Willemi & Petro-
nilla vx                                    iiiijd.
Agnes Kauner                           iiiijd.
Thomas filius Johannis & Alicia vx ejus  iiiijd.
Johannes filius Johannis & Magota vx ejus  iiiijd.
Robertus de Heftofeld' & Alicia vx      iiiijd.
Johannes Ward', Taylour                vjd.
Ricardus filius Roberti               iiiijd.
Ricardus Ward' & Beatrix vx ejus       iiiijd.
Robertus Elisson & Alicia vx ejus,
Souter                                    vjd.
Johannes Ward                        iiiijd.
Johannes filius Roberti               iiiijd.
Ricardus Dusy Cicilia vx ejus          iiiijd.
Willemus filius ejus                  iiiijd.

Robertus Mokeson Cicilia vx',
Mayer                                 vjd.
Willemus de Mortoñ                    iiiijd.
Johannes Hudsoñ & Johanna vx ejus     iiiijd.
Willemus de Thurgerland               iiiijd.
Johannes filius ejus                  iiiijd.
Johannes Kauper Margareta vx          iiiijd.
Johannes Grene & Isabella vx ejus, Diker  vjd.
Hugo Colt                             iiiijd.
Willemus de Holand                   iiiijd.
Summa—ix.s.

Villata de Tankyrel.

Adam Kok' & Margareta vx ejus         iiiijd.
Johannes Hag & Margareta vx ejus      iiiijd.
Thomas Hag & Matilda vx ejus          iiiijd.
Willemus Tomson                      iiiijd.
Isabella soror ejus                   iiiijd.
Magota de Pillay                     iiiijd.
Johannes Launder & Alicia vx ejus     iiiijd.
Margareta Lauder                     iiiijd.
Johannes de Pillay                   iiiijd.
Dionicia ancilla ejus, Malster        vjd.
Robertus Launder                     iiiijd.
Margareta ancilla ejus               iiiijd.
Willemus de Bromelegh & Johanna      iiiijd.
Willemus de Wyntworth, Taylour, & Isabella      vjd.
Willemus serus ejus                  iiiijd.
Alicia ancilla ejus                  iiiijd.
Johannes Betoñ & Cicilia vx ejus      iiiijd.
Robertus Jonson                      iiiijd.
Johannes Alynason & Cicilia vx ejus   iiiijd.
Alicia filia ejus                    iiiijd.
Johannes Lund & Johanna vx ejus      iiiijd.
Willemus Lund & Cicilia vx ejus      iiiijd.
Alicia filia ejus                    iiiijd.
Thomas de Sawrebe & Emma vx ejus     iiiijd.
Isabella Peryn                       iiiijd.
Alicia filia ejus                    iiiijd.
Johanna filia ejus                   iiiijd.
Willemus Denbe & Emma vx ejus        iiiijd.
Agnes filia ejus                     iiiijd.
Johannes Brynd                       iiiijd.
Johannes Godyeson & Johanna vx       iiiijd.
Willemus Brid & Emma vx ejus         iiiijd.

(Membrane 16b, column 3.)

Johannes filius ejus                iiiijd.
Willemus Hag Alicia vx ejus         iiiijd.

3 The items amount to only 36s. 6d., and that the above total should be so corrected is evidenced by the fact that otherwise the addition of the totals would not agree with the sum given at the end for the entire Wapentake.
Willelmus Launder & Alicia vx ejus, Willelmus filius Johannes Brdl. iiij.d.
Alicia Bridimayen iiiij.d.
Summa—xij.s. viij.d.

VILLATA DE WOLLAY.
Johannes Staynton & Franciscus vx ejus, franckelyyn xl.d.
Willelmus filius ejus iiij.d.
Thomas filius ejus iij.d.
Robertus filius ejus iiij.d.
Magota filia ejus iiij.d.
Johannes seruus ejus iij.d.
Thomas seruus iij.d.
Adam Staynto & Johanna vx ejus, Bocher xij.d.
Willelmus seruus ejus iij.d.
Johannes seruus ejus iij.d.
Johannes seruus ejus iij.d.
Johanna famula ejus iij.d.
Thomas de Staynto & Elizabetha vx, frankleyn xl.d.
Robertus filius ejus iiij.d.
Willelmus seruus ejus iij.d.
Johannes seruus ejus iij.d.
Johannes seruus ejus iij.d.
Johannes de Calthorne & Alicia vx ejus iij.d.
Johannes Wirnethorp & Margareta vx Calfridus & Alicia vx ejus iiiij.d.
Alicia de Staynto iiiij.d.
Willelmus Grisso (f read Erlo slander), Marchant xiiiij.d.
Petrus Souter & Alicia vx ejus iij.d.
Johanna Tondoutter iij.d.
Agnes Seng iij.d.
Thomas Jonson & Alicia (vx) ejus, Dropour xij.d.
Johanna ancilla ejus iij.d.
Johannes Alkok' & Johanna vx ejus iij.d.
Johannes Holyns & Constancia vx ejus iiiij.d.
Willelmus Ward & Johanna vx ejus iiiij.d.
Johannes Whetlay & Alicia vx ejus iiiij.d.
Thomas filius ejus, Chapman xij.d.
Johannes Tomsold & Alicia vx ejus iiiij.d.
Margareta More iij.d.
Juliana de Staynto iij.d.
Agnes Herun iij.d.
Thomas Woderone iij.d.
Rogerus seruus dicti Ricardi iij.d.
Johannes Forester iij.d.
Summa—xxij.s. viij.d.

VILLATA DE DERTON'.
Johannes de Walhill' & Agnes vx ejus, Maser vj.d.

Willelmus Helwys & Magota vx ejus, Johannes Scheperd & Johanna vx ejus.
Johannes Milner & Ibota vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Galfridus Hester & Elena vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Ricardus filosch & Annailla vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Johannes Bartrem & Johanna vx ejus. iiij.d.
Robertus filosch & Alicia vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Robertus de Metlay & Agnes vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Johannes de London & Alicia vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Thomas Parsofman & Agnes vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Thomas de Keitmethorp & Cicilia vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Robertus Clew & Magota vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Johannes Crw & Johanna vx ejus, Thresher vij.d.
Thomas Chapell & Emma vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Johannes Hasspeide & Johanna vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Johannes Jacsof & Oliua vx ejus. iiiij.d.
Oliua famula ejus iiiij.d.
Isabella de Swahill' iiiij.d.
Margareta Jonndowtter iiiij.d.
Magota filia Thome iiiij.d.
Adam Croe iiiij.d.
Agnes filia ejus iiiij.d.
Claricia de Keltemerthorp iiiij.d.
Adam Scheperd' iiiij.d.
Richardus Pridkian iiiij.d.
Summa—xxij.s. iiiij.d.

(Membrane 17, column 1.)

VILLATA DE HYNDELAY.
Johannes Jonet Johanna vx ejus, iiiij.d.
Johannes Vest Emmot' vx. iiiij.d.
Colin seruiens iiiij.d.
Alicia seruiens iiiij.d.
Willelmus Wyte Mylsant vx. iiij.d.
Hugo Harmlay Alicia vx. iiiij.d.
Adam Jonet Johanna vx. iiiij.d.
Cecilia filia. vij.d.
Thomas Skysrs Elena vx, Mercer. vij.d.
Willelmus Clerk iiiij.d.
Magota seruiens iiiij.d.
Willelmus seruiens iiiij.d.
Johannes Colly iiiij.d.
Rogerus Gest Isabella vx. iiiij.d.
Willelmus filius iiiij.d.
Robertus filius iiiij.d.
Cecilia filia iiiij.d.
Robertus filius Ade Johanna vx. iiiij.d.
Beton' seruiens iiiij.d.
Gilbertus Clerk' Annot' vx. iiiij.d.
VILLA DE HUNDESCHEL'.

Johannes de Ruesby Idomena vx

Richardus de Holhagh', *Diker*,

Dionisia vx

Robertus del Grene Matilda vx

Johannes filius

Elisabetha del Grene

Richardus filius Rogeri Agnes vx

Johannes Balkar', *Skynvor*, Margareta vx

Alicia ancilla dicti Johannis

Willelmus filius Johannis Alicia vx

Margareta Molleson

Petrus Vnderedge, *Mason*, Johanna vx

Henricus Cok' Matilda vx

Johannes Cok' Isabella vx

Thomas Scheperd Johanna vx

Johannes Wyklynson, *Maicher*,

Margareta vx

Johannes Burias Agnes vx,

*Thomas del Sagh* Cicilia vx

(Membrane 17, column 2.)

Willelmus de More Agnes vx

Elias Rosoñ Matilda vx

Alicia famula eorundem

Adam Holand' Isabella vx

Matilda filia ejus

Adam Wyklynson Agnes vx

Willelmus Annotson Magota vx,

Schaster

Johannes Wyklynson Johanna vx,

*Souter*

Johanna del Dene

Summa—ix.s. xj.d.

VILLA DE WESTBRETON'.

Johannes Pyllay Johanna vx

Robertus Walkar Margareta vx

Willelmus filius Johannis Johanna vx

Johannes Brydde Margareta vx

Willelmus Bingay Isabella vx

Robertus Annotson Cecilia vx

Agnes filia Roberti

Johannes Mari class Matilda vx

Robertus Dorkyn Agnes vx

Gylaw Agnes vx

Richardus Vessy Auiaia vx, Smyth' vj.d.

Henricus de Rodys Matilda vx

Diot' de Falus

Thomas de Falus

Robertus Erle

Thomas Erle Elena vx

Robertus Walker senior Cecilia vx

Summa—v.s. x d.

VILLA DE CUMBRIW(o)RTH'.

Robertus Farthing Constancia vx

Johanna del Byrkes

Johannes de Hoydes Cecilia vx

Johannee Farthing

Robertus Hobson Alicia vx

Giliam Spyer

Johannes de Rylay Cecilia vx

Adam del Logh Johanna vx,

*Diker*

Johannes de Wortelay Magota vx,

*Maier*

Johannes Elkoe Emmot' vx', Tay-

*Ilor*

Johannes filius ejus

Willelmus Forster Elisabetha vx

Johannes Mylner Margareta vx

ejus

Johannes de Saurebe Margareta

vx

Robertus filius ejus

Johannes filius ejus

Summa—v.s. vj.d.
VILLA V DE DENBY.

Nicolaus Burdet, sfrankeley
Willelmus frater ejus
Diot' famula ejus
Willelmus Elkoc
Thomas Dey Alicia vx ejus
Robertus Bronele vx
Johanna Horne
Johannes Marschall' Alicia vx,
Smyth'.
Johannes filius ejus
Alicia famula ejus
Johannes Skalber & vx ejus
Johannes Buring & vx ejus
Ricardus de Denby & vx
Johannes Robynsol & vx
Johannes Pic' & vx ejus
Johannes Dicso'n & vx
Johannes de Denby & vx, Smyth
Ricardus de Denby
Simon Horn
Elena filia ejus
Johannes Dicso'n minor & vx
Johannes filius Johannis
Ricardus de Hayfeld' vx
Rudolphus de Denby vx
Robertus Elkoe & vx ejus

Summa—xj.s. viij.d.

VILLA V DE BREKELAY.

Robertus Marsall' Agnes vx ejus
Henricus Bekyrstan Alicia vx ejus
Agnes Marsall'
Johannes Nodder Alicia vx
Johannes Maso'n Johanna vx
Stephanus Smyth
Willelmus Banaster Johanna vx
Jurdanus Breley
Thomas Stons Alicia vx
Gybertus Myler Alicia vx
Johannes Bramlay Diot' vx
Robertus Rodes Alicia vx
Petrus Maso'n
Johannes Clerk' Emmot' vx
Johannes Raner
Adam Banaster
Olaris' (read Claris') Cowplan'll
Johannes Marsall Matilda vx
Johannes Scater Juliana vx
Johannes Stokkyn' Matilda vx
Simon Scorberd Cecilia vx
Johannes Rudo'n Alicia vx
Robertus Heyn Alicia vx
Adam Nodder Austina vx
Johannes Rila Alicia vx
Jurdanus Pyt' Margareta vx
Johannes Trafford Cristiana vx
Johannes Burges Alicia vx
Isabella Humlo'k

Johannes Code
Johannes Gybbsoun
Willelmus Anaster
Johannes Brerlay Vstas' vx, Marchant
Johannes Tong' Isabella vx, Marchant

Summa—xij.s. viij.d.

VILLA V DE COTHEWORTH.

Johannes de Sandale Alicia vx
Ricardus Bayard Elena vx
Thomas Mylner Cristiana vx
Simon Moso'n Amicia vx
Willelmus de Stokesto'n Ibota vx
Johannes de Stokyng' Alicia vx
Thomas de Baldek' Alicia vx
Johannes Gest Johanna vx
Shereman
Ricardus de Sandale Margareta vx
Thomas Belle Alicia vx, Marchant
Thomas Belle minor
Robertus de(e) Woluesay
Clara Dey
Thomas Judso'n Agnes vx
Smyth'
Petrus Humbelok' Cristiana vx
Rogerus fforster Juliana vx
Henricus filius
Johannes Henryso'n Alicia vx
Roger

Summa—xj.s. viij.d.

(Membrane 17, column 3.)
Alicia de Ledestœi
Thomas de Edelyngtoñ Agnes vx
Johannes Spañke Isabellœa vx
Robertus Bakster Dionisia
Ricardus Oky Magota vx
Adam Dewy Agnes vx
Ricardus Addy Johanna vx
Alicia Marschal'
Juliana Mode
Robertus Byng Matilda vx
Johannes filius Ricardi Sparke
Alicia vx
Amicie Sparke
Robertus familœs ejus
Robertus Winchester Johanna vx
Ricardus Glew Agnes vx
Ricardus Mylner Beatrix vx
Johannes Schyref' Katerina vx
Adam de West Amicia vx
Summa—xxij.s. x.d.

Villata de Carleton'.
Johannes de Rustoñ Matilda vx
Isabellœa filia ejus
Johannes de Apelyerd Agnes vx
Alicia del Apelyerd
Ricardus Scheperdi Cristiana vx
Douse mater ejus
Thomas de Ryshelegh' Aliæa vx
Johannes filius Thome Aliæa vx
Robertus filius ejus
Isabella Hayrœn
Ricardus Crakestrynge Agnes vx
Agnes de ffulestoñ
Agnes filia
Willelmus Dymoñd' Constancia vx'.
Souter
Johannes serus ejus
Johannes flayrhome Magota vx
Willelmus ffugulestoñ Johanna vx
Robertus Dymond' Matilda vx'
Maver
Johannes filius ejus
Robertus de Rustoñ Amicia vx
Robertus fllecher Agnes vx
Willelmus Barnside Magota vx
Johanna filia ejus
Johannes Hayroñ Clarícia vx
Spicer
Johannes Wykerman Cecilia vx'
Taylour
Magota famula ejus
Ricardus de Parys Aliæa vx' Summa—ix.s. viij.d.

Villata de Hymmesworth'
Elizabetha que fut vx Nichołai
de Wortelay Chiuader
Johanna filia
Elizabetha Hercy

Alicia flynnthyll
Henricus Hunter'
Willelmus Karter
Thomas de Sicily (?), Smyth'
Isabellœa, vx'
Johannes de Scoyl Aliæa vx'
Johannes de Scoyl filius
Alicia Taylour
Rogerus Taylour
Henricus de Wytlay Margareta vx
Robertus de Scoyl Dionisia vx
Henricus Parsonocysn
Alicia ancilla
Ricardus firalkys Edonia vx'Willemus Mylynher Johanna vx'
Thomas Dayly Margareta vx
Willelmus Acoworth' Aliæa vx
Johannes Renner Johanna vx
Thomas Cler' Cecilia vx'
Alicia de Lathris
Willelmus Magotson Aliæa vx
Johannes Smyth' Aliæa vx
Johannes d(e) Nottoñ Margareta vx
Thomas Bullyngschyr' Agnes vx

(Membrane 17 b, column 2.)

Johannes de Buthe Beatrix vx
Thomas del Wode Johanna vx'
Smyth'
Adam Thker Aliæa vx', Theker
Robertus Kyder Johanna vx
Willelmus Wryth' Margareta vx'
Johannes Glentham Margareta vx
Robertus Ruk' Isabellœa vx', Taylour
Robertus florster Euphemia vx
Johannes Whyppe Isabellœa vx
Johannes Jub Margareta vx
Johannes Hobsoñ Agnes vx
Adam Lele Matilda vx
Johannes d(e) Bryttoñ Katerina vx
Hugo Kesteuen Johanna vx
Willelmus Pykystoñ Matilda vx
Johannes Giltoñ Agnes vx
Willelmus Jonet Aliæa vx
Isabella ancilla
Johannes Gud Ayre Margareta vx
Johannes Rok' Aliæa vx
Ricardus Raygoodsoñ Cecilia vx
Johannes Lythfote Dionisia vx
Johannes de Walton Johanna vx
Johannes filius
Johannes Sekker Johanna vx
Johannes Arches Aliæa
Nichołaus Mynyot Johanna vx
Robertus de Keechyn Emoria vx
Margareta Tup
Robertus Tup Johanna vx
Emma Tawnel
WAPPENTAGIUM DE STAYNCROSSE. 431

Ricardus Wortlayman Isabella vx
Reginaldus Barne Isabella vx
Katerina filia
Margareta Ireland
Agnes Hobsonwyf
Henricus Dylling' Katerina vx
Johannes d(e) Britton Isabella vx
Willelmus famulus
Agnes Horncastell'
Dionisia filia
Johannes famulus
Johannes Horncastel Alicia vx
Johannes frater ejus
Walterus de Birtoun Isabella vxor
ejus, Serigant'
Katerina ancilla
Margareta ancilla
Johannes Snavedon
Robertus Wyrth' Alicia vx
Johannes de Hetoñ Katerina vx
Johannes Copgrave Amicia vx
Willelmus Adamson Alicia vx
Alucia (sic) Watwyf'
Margaretia filia
Johannes Wyrth' Margareta vx
Willelmus Hurtefent Alicia vx
Johannes Parrey Alicia vx
Johannes filius
Johannes Masoñ Johanna vx
Ricardus Ibotson Matilda vx
Johannes Cole Elena vx
Elias Cole Johanna vx
Petronella de Scaylor
Johannes Wylkynson Agnes vx
Summa—lvj.s. viij.d.

(Membrane 17b, column 3.)

VILLATA DE ROSTON'.

Robertus de Byrke Alicia vx ejus
Johannes Cussworth'Elizabetha vx
Agnes CRASTRING
Thomas Pressó Agnes vx ejus
Johannes Randson Agnes vx ejus
Johannes Wylkynson Magota vx
Willelmus Cusseworth' Juliana vx
Johannes de Poule Johanna vx ejus
Willelmus Hayroñ Margareta vx ejus
Willelmus W(ol)eley Agnes vx ejus
Thomas Jakson Agnes vx ejus
Willelmus Belle Johanna vx ejus
Willelmus Thomessoñ Alicia vx
Robertus filius ejus Agnes vx
Willelmus Scheperd
Ricardus seruus Thome Wylkynsoñ
Robertus Genour Alicia vx ejus
Johannes Malynosñ Alicia vx
Summa—vj.s.

VILLATA DE SCHAPTON'.

Johannes Rannerman Johanna vx ejus
Robertus de Brelay Agnes vx ejus, Diker
Johanna Breelay
Adam de Man Elena vx ejus
Johannes famulus ejus
Willelmus Clerk' Cecilia vx ejus
Alícia Nerferd
Johannes de Burtoun Isabella vx
Isabella ancilla ejus
Johannes Plagrae Agnes vx
Agnes Sedward
Johannes Sadelworth' Emma vx
Johannes Welburne Alicia vx ejus
Thomas de Wollay Cecilia vx
Salter
Johannes filius ejus
Johannes Hayroñ Alicia vx ejus
Agnes Hayroñ
Johannes Marshall' Susanna vx
Souter
Johannes de Wode Elena vx ejus
Matilda Skatter'
Johannes sirawat Alicia vx
Thomas Barbour' Elena vx
Adam Robardoñ Johanna vx
Robertus Adamson Margareta vx
Mercer
Willelmus filius ejus
Margareta ancilla ejus
Johannes Marschall' minor,
Smirth', Margareta vx
Leticia Scharppe
Johanna ancilla ejus
Robertus Geñt Margareta vx ejus
Willelmus filius ejus
Summa—xj.s. viij.d.

VILLATA DE LANGSIDE.5

Adam Cutter Cecilia vx ejus
Johanna filia ejus
Willelmus Swan Johanna vx ejus
Agnes filia
Henricus Draper
Emma Draper
Willelmus Drak' Agnes vx ejus
Robertus Sylbot Johanna vx ejus
Johannes Prest Matilda vx ejus
Agnes filia
Adam Hatter Cecilia vx ejus

4 Royston.
5 Now Langsett.
WAPPENTAGIUM DE STAYNCROSSE.

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Elías del Strete Elena vx, Beover vj.d. Johannes Sylbot Johanna vx, Bactester vj.d.

Robertus Amias Agnes vx ejus, xij.d. Adan de Sowthagh' Matilda vx, iij.d.

Alice Robynwyf, Welcater vj.d. Willelmus de Hatrylay Elena vx, Mercer iij.j.

Johanna ancilla iiiij.d. Amicia Hattirslay, Marschall' vj.d.

Alice ancilla iiiij.d. Johannes de Swyndene Cristiana vx.

Johanna de Swyndene junior Matilda vx. iiiij.d. Johanna Hattirslay mayden. iiiij.d.

Summa—ix.s.

(Villata de Heigh Holand.)

Johannes Robynsono & Alicia vx ejus iiij.d. Ricardus Machnúi. iiiij.d.


Walterus Myrell' & Margeria vx ejus iiiij.d. Willelmus Bithebroke & Elena vx ejus.

Summa—iiij.s, vj.d.

Villata de Lexpurbh'.

Johannes Walker & Elizabetha vx ejus, Bocher xij.d. Henricus de Hagh' & Isabella vx ejus, Taylour.

Adam Walker & Isabella vx ejus iijij.d. Henricus de Berleigh' & Cecilia vx ejus iiiij.d.

Walterus Addé & Beatrix vx ejus iiij.d. Johannes de Braythewell' & Elizabetha vx ejus iiij.d.


Alicia Milner iiiij.d. Johannes de Birtòn & Magota vx ejus.


Thomas Jager iiiij.d. Agnes Peryn iiiij.d.

Lucia Modoghter iiiij.d. Alicia filia Agnetis Peryn

Summa—vj.s. iij.d.

(Membrane 18, column 1.)

Villata de Holand' Swaynne.

Robertus de Swynden & Magota vx ejus iiij.d. Magota servientes ejus.


Cristiana Spyner iiiij.d. Willelmus Arnald' & Cecilia vx ejus, Smyth'.

Willelmus Cattelyn & Cecilia, vx ejus, Taylour.

Johannes filius Ade iiij.d. Cecilia filia ejus.

Agnes Cattelyn iiiij.d. Willelmus de Helay.

Johannes de Helay.

Rogerus Clerk' & Agnes vx ejus. iiiij.d. Adam lbbotoñ.

Alicia de Heghlegh'. iiiij.d. Robertus filius ejus ijij.d.

Johannes Nayler & Emma vx ejus.

Adam de Swynden iiij.d. Agnes filia ejus.

Johannes Juddeman & Elizabetha vx ejus iiiij.d.

Summa—vj.s. viij.d. Summa totalis—xxx.x. xiiij.s.

(This total for the Wapentake is written on the dorso of Membrane 15.)

6 High Hoyland. 7 Scribe's error for Kexborough. 8 Hoyland-Swayne.
KING JAMES THE SECOND'S
PROPOSED REPEAL OF THE PENAL LAWS AND TEST ACT
in 1688;
His QUESTIONS to the Magistracy and Corporations
touching the same;
With their ANSWERS thereto, in
The Three Ridings of
Yorkshire.

[Extracted from the Original State Papers and Documents in the Bodleian Library.]

By Sir GEORGE DUCKETT, Bart.

At the time, James II. was more especially bent upon the Repeal of the Test and Penal Statutes, although from the outset of his reign, the re-establishment of the Catholic faith had been uppermost in his mind, he instructed his Council in 1687 to propound certain Questions to all the Deputy-Lieutenants and Magistrates in England and Wales, through the respective Lords-Lieutenant of Counties, touching their sentiments in respect of the above Laws. This measure of canvassing those who were likely to be members of any future parliament he might wish to convolve, he considered desirable, as bearing a semblance of constitutional authority, previous to the next elections, when he hoped to carry the repeal by a parliament more disposed to meet his views, than the one he had indefinitely prorogued. He had just previously issued his "Declaration of Toleration and Liberty of Conscience," suppressing all Oaths and Tests, and, the "Declaration of Indulgence," he twelve months afterwards published, and commanded to be read in the Churches, together with his instructions for the election of Members of Parliament, was the forerunner of the crisis thus brought about a few months later, which ended in the Revolution. Nine Bishops¹ declined to distribute his Declaration to their

¹ These were—Canterbury, Ely, Peterborough, Norwich, St. Asaph, Bath and Wells, Bristol, Gloucester, and Chichester; but those imprisoned were—Lloyd (St. Asaph); Ken (Bath and Wells); Turner (Ely); Lake (Chichester); White (Peterboro'); Treawney (Bristol); with Sancroft, the Primate.
clergy, or to have it read from the pulpit, and of these, seven were committed to the Tower, and, although the King sought to palliate this conduct in his Instructions to the Judges going on circuit in the summer of that year (1688), the matter was fatal, and conclusive as to the sentiments of general discontent and indignation throughout the kingdom.

The Questions which had been propounded to all the several magistrates and freeholders by the Lords-Lieutenant of Counties, did not meet with the anticipated success. The Answers were for the most part, (except in some of the more Catholic counties, Lancashire, Cumberland, and Westmorland), averse to the repeal of the Penal Laws and Tests; many counties answered entirely in the negative; and many of the Lords-Lieutenant refused to put them at all, and the King's endeavours to gain over these parties were completely frustrated, so that the measure of re-modelling the corporations and constituencies, which had been taken in connection with these Questions [see the King's Instructions, p. 436], were at once put in force. Returns of all Catholics and Dissenters in the various counties and corporations, who were considered fit to replace existing magistrates, &c., were made out; the charters of the corporations in many cases annulled; and the qualification of electors examined, to the complete exclusion of such as adhered to the Test and Penal Statutes. Notice was, in fact, given in the London Gazette of Dec. 11, 1687, that the lists of the Justices and Deputy-Lieutenants would be revised. Those Deputy-Lieutenants and Magistrates, who had shown themselves, by their Answers, averse to the King's wishes, were struck out, and replaced by others more amenable to his views. These Returns and Answers, in most cases Original, are embodied in one of the Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodleian, and are highly interesting, when taken in connection with the history of England at the time. They show the disposition and feeling of the country gentlemen and corporations at that critical juncture, for, it was simply a question whether, by retaining the Penal Laws and Test Act, the established Religion of the country was to be maintained, or, by repealing them, an eventual but certain return to Popery and arbitrary government should ensue.

Complete Returns are not given for every county; and in
the case of Yorkshire, simply the names of those on whom the King could rely are found; but, in some counties, for example Wiltshire, the interests of the gentry and constituencies are minutely canvassed. The lists of the Magistracy, &c. given hereafter, do not contain the names of the entire body at the time, and those of the West Riding are not fully given; still, there are many of the descendants of those enumerated who now remain, and to them these Answers, in the very writing and wording of their ancestors, will be especially gratifying.

After these preliminary remarks, we proceed to give the several entries. For greater clearness and for the purpose of reference, the name of the person answering is introduced above his answer in capital letters, and all abbreviated words have been extended, but the spelling of the original has been in all cases adopted; names also struck through with a pen are printed in italics; in every other respect the original MS. is followed with all possible accuracy.

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THE QUESTIONS put to the several Deputy-Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace of the Three Ridings of Yorkshire, through their respective Lords-Lieutenant in 1688.  

Sir John Reresby, in his "Memoirs," remarks on these questions, thus:—"Several lord-lieutenants who refused to execute this order were turned out, and
The King's Instructions.

That the Lords-Lieutenant of the County of York, doe call before them all the Deputy-Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace within their Lieutenancies, either joynly or separately, as they shall think best, and ask them, one by one, the following Questions—

1. If in case he shall be chosen Knight of the Shire, or Burgess of a Towne, when the King shall think fitt to call a parliament, whether he will be for taking of the Penall Lawes and the Tests.

2. Whether he will assist and contribute to the Election of such Members as shall be for taking of the penall Lawes and Tests.

3. Whether he will support the King's Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, by living friendly with those of all perswasions, as subjects of the same Prince, and good Christians ought to doe.

As they shall ask these Questions of all Deputy-Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace; so they shall particularly write downe what every one answers, whether he Consents, Refuseth, or is Doubtfull.

That they likewise doe bring the King as good an account as they can of all the several Corporations within their Lieutenancies, what persons of such are willing to comply with these measures, have creditt enough of their owne, to be chosen Parliament men, or may be chosen if assisted by their friends; and lastly, what Catholicks, and what Dissenters are fitt to be added either to the List of the Deputy-Lieutenants, or to the Commission of the Peace throughout the said Lieutenancies.

LORDS-LIEUT. OF THE RIDINGS OF YORKSHIRE in 1682.

Yorkshire East Riding; and Town of Kingston upon Hull;
Yorkshire West Riding; City of York and Ainsties;
Yorkshire North Riding.

John, Earl of Mulgrave; 3
Richard, Earl of Burlington;
Thomas, Viscount Fauconberg.

Papists put in their places, and the deputy-lieutenants and justices of the peace that did not give a satisfactory answer were generally displaced. This was indeed putting the thing too far, and the wondering of all men to what purpose it was done. For what answer could a man give that was to be a member of Parliament, till he heard the reasons and debates of the House? If men had a mind to deceive the King, how easy, nay, how likely was it for them to pretend to be of one judgment now, and of another when they were of the House. Besides, it struck at the very foundation of Parliaments to pre-engage men, before they came there, where they were to be allowed the freedom both of their speech and judgments. The most general answer that was given by Protestants of the Church of England, was this, that they would give their votes so, if of the House, as the reasons of the debate directed them; that they would vote for such as they thought would do so; and that they would live quietly with all men, as good Christians and loyal subjects. There were about this time great removes of officers, civil and military, and most Corporations were purged of their Church of England aldermen, and Papists and Dissenters put in their places." ("Memoirs," p. 388.)

3 In many instances King James
Deputy-Lieutenants.

A LIST of the names of the DEPUTY-LIEUTENANTS within the EAST RIDING of the county of YORK.

Squire Jonathan Atkins, (a).
Squire Thomas Rudston.
Squire Raelph Warton, (a).
Squire Matthew Pierson.
Squire William Cobb, (a).
Squire John Legard.
Squire Richard Osbaldeston.
George Dawnay, Esq.
Michael Warton, Esq., did not answer.

Toby Jenkins, Esq., did not answer.
James Moyser, Esq. (a).
William Osbaldeston, Esq.
Thomas Hesketh, Esq.
John Estofoe, Esq.
William Bethell, Esq.
Toby Hodell, Esq. is mad.
James Heblethwayte, Esq.

(a) See postea.

Justices of Peace.

A LIST of the JUSTICES of ye Peace for ye East Riding of ye County of Yorke.

Robert, Viscount Dunbarre, not in the country.
Henry Constable, Esq.
Squire Philip Constable, Bart.
George Metham, Esq.
Philip Langdale, Esq.
Robert Doleman, Esq.
Alexander Montgomery, Esq.
John Stapleton, Esq.

John Constable, Esq.
Thomas Crompton, Esq.
Mathew Appleyard, Esq.
Thomas Heseltine, Esq.
Lionell Copley, Esq.
Robert Buck, Esq.
Francis Collingwood, Esq., not in the country.
Robert Prickett.

peremptorily replaced the Lords-Lt. of counties; and in others, these as resolutely refused to follow his instructions. In the North Riding the meeting was convened by Lord Fairfax, of Gilling, which favours the supposition of Lord Fauconberg’s early removal. In January, 1688, Lord Thomas Howard (the Duke of Norfolk’s only brother), was Lieutenant of the West Riding; and before October of that year Viscount Langdale had become the Lord-Lieutenant of the East Riding. But very shortly afterwards, the Duke of Newcastle was named Lieutenant of the whole county, superseding the Catholic Lords-Lieutenant.

4 Michael Warton, of Beverley was father of Sir Michael Warton, Knt.
5 William Osbaldeston of Hunmanby.
6 Probably related to Sir Walter Bethell of Alne.
7 Probably a near relative of Sir John Buck of Filey.
The names of such as may be employed for Justices of ye Peace in ye East Riding of ye county of York.

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<td>Marmaduke Langdale, Esq.</td>
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<td>Henry Constable, Esq., D.L.</td>
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<td>S'r Watkinson Taylor, Bart.</td>
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<td>S'r Will. Strickland, Bart.</td>
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<td>C * S'r Phillip Constable, Bart., D.L.</td>
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<td>S'r James Bradshaw, Kn't. D.L.</td>
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<td>c * Phillip Langdale, D.L.</td>
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<td>William Boynton.</td>
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<td>Will. S't. Quinton.</td>
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<td>* Toby Jenkins, D.L.</td>
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<td>Robt. Monckton.</td>
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<td>Engleby Danyell.</td>
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<td>* Lionel Copley.</td>
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<td>Henry Thompson.</td>
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<td>William Thompson.</td>
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<td>Hugh Bethell.</td>
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<td>John Thorpe.</td>
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<td>Bernard Lyster.</td>
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<td>Leonard Robinson.</td>
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<td>John Taylor.</td>
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<td>John Watkinson.</td>
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<td>C * Henry (obliterated), D.L.</td>
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<tr>
<td>* John Jenkins, D.L.</td>
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8 Marmaduke, 2nd Lord Langdale. (See postea.)
9 Son of Marmaduke, Lord Langdale.
10 Erased in the original of this Confidential Return. The asterisks throughout indicate "crosses" which, with or without letters against some names, are in the original. The letter "C" implies probably "Consents," or "Catholic." The returns were confidential, and these marks are significant. This is a return of those on whom the King could depend. See note on this head, postea. Where names are here and hereafter printed in italics, it is intended to indicate that they are struck out in the original.
11 Sir Henry St. Quintin (2nd), Bart., of Harpham.
12 Sir Philip Mark Constable, Bart., of Everingham, m. Margaret, d. of Sir Francis Ratcliffe of Dilston, in Northumberland. His sons were Marmaduke and William.
13 Sir James Bradshaw, named as an East Riding magistrate by Reresby in Oct., 1683.
14 See postea.
15 William St. Quintin of Hayton, brother of Sir Henry St. Quintin.
16 Son of Sir Philip Constable of Everingham.
17 Deputy Recorder of York.
Answers.\textsuperscript{18}

THE SEVERAL ANSWERS of those Deputy-Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace, who either appeared (personally), or have returned their answers in writing.

JAMES HEBLETHWAITE, Esq.\textsuperscript{19}

As to the first,

If I shall be chosen a member of Parliament, I conceive my selfe obliged to give my vote according to the reason of the debate of the house, and not otherways.

As to the second,

If I do concerne my selfe in the election of any to serve, as a member of Parliament, I shall give my vote for such, as (too the best of my judgment) will serve the King and whole kingdom, faithfully and honestly.

As to the third,

I thinke my selfe obliged to live peaceably with all men, as becomes a good Christian and a loyall subject.

(Signed) James Heblethwaite.

WILLIAM BETHELL, Esq.

As to the first, If I should be chosen a Member of Parliament, I conceive my selfe obliged to give my vote according to the reason of the debate of the House, and not otherwise.

To the 2d, If I doe concerne my selfe in the election of any to serve as a member of Parliament, I shall give my vote for such, as to the best of my judgment will serve the King and whole Kingdome, faithfully and honestly.

As to 3rd, I thinke my selfe obliged to live peaceably with all men, as becomes a good Christian and a loyall subject.

(Signed) Will. Bethel.

JOHN ESTOFT, Esq.

As to the first,

If I shall be chosen a member of Parliament, I shall conceive my selfe obliged to give my vote, according to the reason of the Debate in the House, and not otherwise.

As to the second,

If I doe concern my selfe in the election of any to serve as a member

\textsuperscript{18} The following Answers were apparently, with one or two exceptions, handed in personally at the meeting appointed for the purpose, and a common answer seems to have been understood among many of the Respondents, as if acting in decided concert. If we except some few, which bear the impress of a sterling character worthy of all imitation, their chief merit, in point of interest, apart from the "caution" which pervades some, and the quaintness of others, is the fact of the documents being in nearly every case original; the answers of the East Riding magistracy entirely so. The peculiarities of the orthography are: "of" for "off" (passim); "then" for "than"; the abbreviated p' for "pre," and others characteristic of the spelling of that date. The Questions, on the other hand, propounded throughout England and Wales, appear to have been taken earlier in some counties than in others; e.g. gr., in Cumberland in January; in the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire in July, August, and September. The order was promulgated by the King's Council in October, 1687.

\textsuperscript{19} Reresby mentions Sir Thomas Heblethwaite in 1662.
of Parliament, I shall give my vote for such as to the best of my judgment will serve the King, and the whole Kingdom, faithfully and honestly.

As to the third,
I thinke my selfe obliged to live friendly and peaceably with all men, as becomes a good Christian and a Loyall subject.

(Signed) John Estoft.

THOMAS HESKETH, ESQ.

As to the first,
If I shall be chosen a member of Parliament, I conceive myself obliged to give my vote according to the reason of the Debate of the House, and not otherwise.

As to the second,
If I doe concern my selfe in the election of any to serve as a member of Parliament, I shall give my vote for such as to the best of my judgment will serve the King and the whole Kingdome, faithfully and honestly.

As to the third,
I thinke my selfe obliged to live friendly and peaceably with all men, as becomes a good Christian and Loyall subject.

(Signed) Tho. Hesketh.

WILLIAM OSBALDESTON, ESQ.

As to the first,
If I shall be chosen a member of Parliament, I conceive my self obliged to give my vote, according to the reason of the Debate in the house, and not otherwise.

As to the second,
If I doe concern myself, in the election of any to serve as a member of Parliament, I shall give my vote for such, as to the best of my judgment will serve the King, and the whole Kingdome, faithfully and honestly.

As to the third,
I thinke my selfe obliged to live peaceably with all men, as becomes a good Christian, and a Loyall subject.

(Signed) Will. Osbaldeston.

JAMES MOYSER, ESQ.\(^{20}\)

As to the first Quest:
If I shall be chosen a member of Parliament I conceive my self obliged to give my vote, according to the reason of the debate of the house, and not otherwise.

As to the second Quest:
If I doe concern my self in the election of any to serve as a member of Parliament, I shall give my vote for such, as to the best of my judg-

\(^{20}\) James Moyser, of Beverley, (having married Sir John Reresby's mother), occurs frequently in the Reresby "Moirs" as his "stepfather," and a Justice of the Peace for the East and West Ridings.
ment, will serve the King and the whole Kingdom faithfully and honestly.

As to the third Quest:

I think my selfe obliged to live peaceably and friendly with all men, as becomes a good Christian and a Loyall subject.

(Signed) James Moyser.

GEORGE DAWNAY, Esq.

As to the first,

If I shall be chosen a member of Parliament, I conceive my selfe obliged to give my vote, according to the reason of the debate of the House, and not otherwaies.

As to the second,

2. If I doe concern me myselfe in the election of any to serve as a member of Parliament, I shall give my vote for such, as to the best of my judgment, will serve the King and the whole Kingdom faithfully and honestly.

3. As to the third,

I think my selfe obliged to live friendly and peaceably with all men, as becomes a good Christian and a Loyall subject.

(Signed) George Dawnay.

SIR RICHARD OSBALDESTON.

As to the first,

If I shall be chosen a member of Parliament, I conceive my selfe obliged to give my vote, according to the reason of the debate in the House, and not otherwaies.

As to the second,

If I doe concern me myselfe in the election of any to serve as a member of Parliament, I shall give my vote for such, as to the best of my judgement, will serve the King and the whole Kingdom faithfully and honestly.

As to the third,

I thinke my selfe obliged to live peaceably with all men, as becomes a good Christian and a Loyall subject.

(Signed) Rich. Osbaldeston.

SIR JOHN LEGARD, OF GANTON, BART.

As to the first,

If I shall be chosen a member of Parliament I conceive my selfe obliged to give my vote according to the reason of the debate of the House, and not otherwaies.

As to the second,

If I doe concern me myselfe, in the election of any to serve as a member of Parliament, I shall give my vote for such, as to the best of my judgement will serve the King, and whole Kingdom faithfully and honestly.

As to the third,

I think my selfe obliged to live peaceably with all men, as becomes a good Christian and a Loyall subject.

(Signed) J. Legard.
1. The Test and Penal Laws, I leave them to the wisdome of the King, and his great Counsel, when he thinks fitt to call itt.

2. I shall assist and contribute to the election of such members (as are in my judgment), the fittest and most able to serve the King and countrie in Parliament.

3. I shall heartilie joyne with the Church in Her prayers, and never disturb the King’s peace, But demane my selfe as a dutifull subject, and friendly neighbore ought to doe.

(Signed) Will. Cobb.

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Sir Matthew Pierson, Knt.

As to the first Question,

If I shall be chosen a member of Parliament, I conceive my selfe obliged to give my vote according to the reason of the debate of the House, and not otherwise.

As to the second,

If I doe concerne myselfe with the Election of any to serve as a Member of Parliament, I shall give my vote for such, as to the best of my judgment, will serve the King and the whole Kingdom, faithfully and honestly.

As to the third,

I think my selfe obliged to live friendly and peaceably with all men, as becomes a good Christian and a loyal subject.

(Signed) M : Peirson.

(Endorsed) Sr Mathew Pearson

---

Sir Ralph Warton, Knt.

As to the first,

If I shall be chosen a member of parliament, I conceive my selfe obliged to give my vote according to the reason of the debate of the house, and not otherwise.

As to the second,

If I doe concerne my selfe in the election of any to serve, as a member of parliament, I shall give my vote for such, as to the best of my judgment, will serve the King and the whole Kingdom, faithfully and honestly.

As to the third,

I think my selfe obliged to live peaceably with all men, as becomes a good Christian, and a loyal subject.

(Signed) Ra : Warton.

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Sir Thomas Rudston, Bart.

As to the first,

If I be chosen a Member of Parliament, I conceive my selfe obliged to give my vote according to the reason of the debate in the house, and not otherwise.

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21 Was probably of the same family as Sir Francis Cobbe, High Sheriff for the co. of York, 1666.

22 Mentioned by Reresby as an E. R. magistrate in October, 1688.
As to the second,
If I doe concerne my selfe in the election of any to serve as a Member of Parliament, I shall give my vote for such, as to the best of my judgment, will serve the King and whole Kingdome faithfully and honestly.

To the third,
I think my selfe obliged to live pasably with all men as becomes a good Christian and a Loyall subject.

(Signed) Tho. Rudston.

SIR JONATHAN ATKINS, 23 KNT.

1st—If I shall be chosen a Member of Parliament, I conceive my selfe obliged to give my vote, according to the reasons of the debat in the house.

2—When I am concerned in the Election of any person to serve as member of Parliament, I shall give my vote for such, as to the best of my Judgment, will serve the King and the whole Kingdome, faithfully and honestly.

3—I esteeme my selfe obliged to live peaceably with all men, as becomes a good Christian and a Loyall subject, which I hope I have demonstrated, in all my services and sufferings for the Crowne, with fidelity I shall never abandon while I am able to serve.

(Signed) T: Atkins.

ROBERT PRICKETT, ESQ. 24

1. If I be chosen a Member of Parliament, I think my self obliged to give my vote according to the reason of the debate of the house.

2. If I be concern’d towards the Election of a member, it shall be such, as to the best of my judgment will serve the King faithfully, honestly, and Loyally.

3. I think and owne my selfe obliged to live friendly with all men, as a good Christian and Loyall subject.

(Signed) Robt: Prickett.

ROBERT BUCK, ESQ. 25

To the first, I doe not expect ever to be called into that Honors Society, but if I bee, I shall give my judgment to the benefit of my Prince and country.

To the second, I shall be always for that person, that I judge in my conscience shall be faithfull to my Prince and country.

To the third, I have and shall ever endeavour to live friendly by all my Neighbours tho’ they differ from me in opinion or judgment.

(Signed) Robt. Bucke.

23 This was Sir Jonathan Atkins of Grimthorpe Park, Colonel of the Coldstream regiment. He was Governor of Guernsey in 1664, and of Barbadoes and the Windward Islands in 1677; and m. Mary, eldest d. of Sir William Howard of Naworth; and was ancestor of Atkins of Firville, co. Cork.

24 Robert Prickett of Wreste (or Wresal) Castle, was son of Marmaduke Prickett of Allerthorpe, and m. Mary, d. of Marmaduke, 1st Lord Langdale. George Prickett, mentioned (postea) as Recorder of York, was probably of the same family.

25 Doubtless a relative of Sir John Buck of Filey.
My Answers to the three questions ask't by my Lord Langdale.  
The King is the Heade and springe from whence all our lawes doe flow, and consequently the most proper judg, of the conveniency and tendency of all our lawes, as well penall as others, therefore doe thinke my selfe engaged in duty (when it shall be in my power), to indevor to my best abillity, the making voide the penall lawes and tests, they being by his Majesty esteemed, affrontive to him selfe, and injurious to his subjects:  
I do declare I will give what assistance I am capable of, to the electing such persons, as shall be for the taking away of the penall lawes and Teste.  
In the station I am now in, or into what I may fall, I will observe and indevor the support of the King's declaration for liberty of conscience, and am suer it is my duty, both to my God and my prince, to live friendly with all my fellow subjects, and resolve so to do:  
(Signed) L. Copley.

THOMAS HESELTINE, Esq.
As to the first,  
If I shall be chosen a Member of Parliament, I conceive my selfe obliged to give my vote according to the reason of the debate in the house, and not otherwaies.  
As to the second,  
If I doe concern my self in the election of any to serve as a member of Parliament, I shall give my vote for such, as to the best of my judgment, will serve the King and the whole Kingdome, faithfully and honestly.  
As to the third,  
I thinke my selfe obliged to live peaceably with all men, as becomes a good Christian and a Loyall subject.  
(Signed) T. Heseltine.

MATTHEW APPELWARD, Esq.
If I be chosen a Member of Parliament, I think my selfe obliged to give my vote according to the reason of the debate of the house.  
If I concern my selfe towards the Election of a Member, it shall be such, as to the best of my judgment, will serve the King faithfully and honestly.  
I think my selfe oblidg'd to live friendly with all men as a good Christian and Loyall subject.  
(Signed) Mat: Appleyard.
THOMAS CROMPTON, JOHN STAPYLTON AND ALEXANDER MONTGOMERIE, ESQUIRES.

Gave separate answers identical with the preceding answer of Matthew Appleyard, respectively signed, Tho: Crompton, John Stapylton, 28 Alexd. Montgomerie.

ROBERT DOLMAN, ESQ.

If I be chosen a Knight of the Shire, or a Burgess of a Towne, I will give my vote in Parliament for the taking of the Penal Lawes and Test.
2. I will not assist nor contribute for the electing any member to sit in Parliament, that will not be for the taking of the Penall Lawes and Test.
3. I will indeavour to live queattly amongst my neighbours, let them be of what perswasion they will.

(Signed) Robt. Dolman.

HENRY CONSTABLE, ESQ.

1. I served King Charles the first with all fidelity, from the yeare 1642, against the English and Scottish Rebells, according to my duty, and besides the tye of duty, I owe that of inclination and gratitude to our present King James the Second, for his declaration of liberty of Con-science, and therefore doo answer affirmatively to the three above mentioned proposalls, vid.: I will be for the taking of the penall laws and tests.
2. I will assist to the electing of those as shall be for the taking of the penall laws and tests.
3. I will support the King's declaration of liberty of conscience by living friendly with those of all perswasions, as subjects of the same Prince and good Christians ought to doo.

(Signed) Henry Constable. 29

Garton, January 9th, 87.

SIR PHILLIP CONSTABLE, BART.

1. In case I be thought worthy to serve in parliament, I will observe the King's command delivered by the Lord Lieutenant as to the first article.
2. As to the second article, I shall use my interest to give my vote for electing of Members that shall observe the King as they ought to doe in that station, to the best of my power and interest in the countrey where I live.
3. As to the third, I have always endeavo'ed to live peacybly amongst my neibours, and shall endeavour to support his Majesty's Declaration to the utmost of my power.

(Signed) Phillip Constable.

(Endorsed) Sir Philip Constable.

28 John Stapylton of Warter, m. 29 Belonged, doubtless, to the Con-
daughter of Sir Wilfred Lawson, of Isell, stables of Everingham.
and was son of Sir Philip Stapylton.
JOHN CONSTABLE, Esq.

In case I be thought worthy to serve in parliament, I shall observe the King's command delivered by the Lord lieutenant as to the first article.

As to the second article, I shall use my interest to give my vote for electing of members that shall observe the King as they ought to doe in that station, to the best of my power and interest in the country where I live.

As to the third, I have alwayes endeavoured to live peaceably amongst my neighbours, and will continue to do so whilst I live.

(Signed) John Constable.

THE HONORABLE PHILLIP LANGDALE.

1. If I be chosen Knight of the shire or Burgesse of a town, when the King shall call a Parliament, I will be for taking of the Penall laws and tests.

2. I will assist and contribute, soe farr as in me lies, to the chusing of such members as shall be for the taking of the Penall laws and tests.

3. I will support the King's declaration for liberty of conscience, by liveing frindely with those of all perswations.

(Signed) Phillip Langdale.

(Endorsed) Phillip Langdale, Esq.

GEORGE METHAM, Esq.

1. If in case I be chosen Knight of the shire or burgisse of any towne, the King shall have my voate to take of the Penall laws and Tests.

2. I shall contribute to the Elections of chusing members, to the best of my judgment, to take all the Penall laws and Tests of.

3. Thirdly, I will support the King's declaration, and do think it the best way for the ease of the subject.

(Signed) George Metham.

Doncaster.

THE ANSWERS of the Maior and gentlemen Aldermen of Doncaster that are Justices, taken the 30th of August, 1688.

1.—We are not quallifyed to be members of Parliament in either capacity.

2.—When the King pleases to call a Parliament, wee shall use our utmost indevours for the election of such persons as are of known Loyalty to his Majestie, and will maintaine the Protestant Religion.

Belonged, doubtless, to the Constables of Everingham.  
Son of Marmaduke, (2nd) Lord Langdale.
3.—Wee will live peaceably with all men as far as the Laws oblige us, and the discharge of a good conscience.

(Signed) Rich. Fayram, Maior.
John Armitage.

Alderman Ellicker is absent;
Alderman Raiseing in the Joale.

ALDERMEN at Doncaster, if the King pleases, to be turned forth;
Mr. Richard Fayram, Mr. John Ellicker, Mr. John Armitage, Mr. George Raising, Mr. John Burton, Mr. John Blyth.

To be put in, if the King think fit;
Mr. Thomas, Esq., Mr. John Arthur, Mr. Richard Law, Mr. William Beaumont, Mr. Robert Dickson, Mr. Dinis Wade.

St. Peter's Liberty in York.

THE ANSWERS of the Justices of St. Peter's Liberty in York, taken the 25th of August, 1688.

The Dean of York.

1. The character of a Clergyman unqualifies me to be chosen a member of Parliament, and soe puts me out of the first case.
2. I cannot undertake for any other person what he will or will not doe in Parliament, but if it fall out I give any voat in matters of that nature, I will give it for such persons, as I verily believe are the likelyest to answer the ends of his Majestie's writ for that purpose.
3. To live peaceably with all men of what persuasion soever, I hold it my duty, and by God's Grace shall ever act accordingly.

(Signed) T. Wickham, Deane.

The Precentor of York Minster.

1. I am incapable of my being elected a member of Parliament, by reason of my being in holy orders.
2. If at any tyme I shall concerne my self in Election of Parliament men, it shall be for such persons, as I have reason to believe are truly loyall to his Majestie, and intirely faithfull to the interest of the Government in Church and State, as new by Law established.
3. I always did, and by the grace of God will live peaceably with all men, and as my sacred office obliges me.

(Signed) Tho. Cumber, p'senter.
Rev. William Stamford.

1. I am incapable of being elected a Parliament man, by reason of my being in holy orders.
2. If at any tyme I shall concerne my self in Election of Parliament men, it shall be for such persons as I believe are truly Loyall to his Majestie, and intirely faithfull to the interest of the Government in Church and State, as it is now by Law established.
3. I always did, and by the grace of God will ever live peaceably with all men, and as my sacred office obliges me, will indeavour to perswade others soo to doe.

(Signed) Wm. Stamford, Minister.

Thomas Heskit, Esq.

1. If I shall be chosen to serve in Parliament, when this question shall be seriously debated, I shall give my voate that way, which I shall in my conscience think the best for the King and the whole nation, but I dare not easily give my private oppinion for the repealeing of any Law, which the wisdom of a prince and his parliament hath thought fit to establish.
2. If I shall be concerned in the Election of any to serve in Parliament, it shall be for such, as to the best of my judgement, will serve their King and their country faithfully and honestly.
3. I think it my duty to live friendly and peaceably with all men, as becomes a good Christian and a Loyall subject.

(Signed) Thomas Heskit.

Henry Squire, Esq.

1. If I should be chosen a member of Parliament, I should not look upon it a thing reasonable to give my voate for the repeale of any Statute till I heare the debates of the house, and then I would give my voate according to the best of my judgement.
2. I think I ought to give my voyse for the election of such members as I take to be men of integrity, and that will voate according to their conscience, and the best of their understanding, with a due regard to the interest of the Crowne, and the welfare of the Government.
3. I will endeavour to live peaceably and quietly with all men though of different perswasions.

(Signed) Hen. Squire.

Thomas Waite, Esq.

1. My answer to the first Question is, that if it should soe happen that I should be chosen a parliament man, I shall use all my skill to finde out that which is equall and good and most convenient for common safety and society, and for the support of the Government in Church and State, to the best of my skill.
2. My answer to the second Question is, that we must submit ourselves to what the Parliament shall ordaine by majority of voices, according to their discretion, nor can we oblige them to act otherways, though they tell us they are for takeinge away those Laws and Tests.
3. My answer to the third Question is, that as a Justice I have sworne
to observe Law and Justice, the neglect whereof is fineable and punishable, and by the 20th of K. Ed. 3. 1, noe justice is to neglect or deferr it for the King's letters, writs, or commands, which if he doe, he is to be at the King's Will for body, lands and goods; and by the 22 of K. Char. 2. 4, a justice is to act upon Conventicles, contrary to the Liturgy and practice of the Church of England, upon paine of 100 l.; and the Test is ordained by the 29th of K. Char. the Second, 2; therefor I cannot with safety publicly declare to support any Declaration out of Parliament, that is contrary to these laws, yet I shall carefully keep the peace, though I may dislike some mens perswasions for themselves, as well as for their prohibition.

(Signed)Tho. Waite.

ROBERT MEDLEY, Esq.

1. I am well assured that the King will protect and maintain the Church of England according to the words of his gracious Declaration, notwithstanding the penal Laws and the Tests should be repealed, and therefore, in case I be chosen a Parliament man, I know noe reason why I ought not to give my voat for takeinge them of.

2. I always thought it my duty to comply with the lawfull desires of my Soveraigne, and therefore cannot apprehend why I ought not to assist and contribute to the election of such as I think will be for taking of the Penal Laws and Test.

3. I will support the King's Declaration of liberty of conscience, by living friendly with those of all perswasions, as subjects of the same prince, and as good Christians ought to do.

(Signed)Robert Medley.

TOBY JENKINS, Esq.

Justice Toby Jenkins is very ill, and we were desired by his Brother-in-law the Deane of York, not to give him any trouble; he has answered as we are assured, very Loyally in the East Ryding.

JUSTICES in St. Peter's Liberty in York that were never sworne.

Henry Watkinson, Dr. of Law, James Moyser, Esq., Tobias Jennings, Jun., Esq., Wm. Hodlam, Esq., Robert Squire, Esq.

NEW ONES.

Sir Walter Vavasour, Bart., John Middleton, Esq., Philip Langdale,

—R. p. 403.

City of York.

THE NAMES OF THE PRESENT MAIOR, RECORDER, AND ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF YORK.

Thomas Raynes, Major, Mr. George Pricket, Recorder, Sir Stephen Thompson, Knt., Mr. John Wood, Mr. John Thompson, Mr. Thomas Mosley, Mr. Henry Tyreman, Mr. Joshua Earnshaw, Mr. Leonard Wilberfoss, Mr. Wm. Tomlinson, Mr. Samuel Dawson, Mr. Roger Shackleton, Mr. John Cunstable.

COMON COUNSELL MEN, that are not against the King's Interest.


OF THE FOUR AND TWENTY, that are not against the King's Interest.


34 Of Saltmarshe, near Howden.
35 Of Scriven, Bart.; M.P. for Knaresborough, 1675, and son of Sir Thos. Slingsby, M.P. for same borough, 1678-81; ancestor of the late Sir Chas. Slingsby, of Scriven, Bart.
36 Second Bart., son of Sir Thos., the first Bart.; M.P. for Aldborough, 1676; he was of Allerton Mauleverer, and married Barbara, daughter of Sir Thos. Slingsby, Bart., of Scriven.
37 Or Riversby, of Thrybergh, second Bart.; was very active in his time, and author of "Memoirs," which are frequently quoted in the notes to this paper. He was Governor of Burlington, and last Governor of York; High Sheriff for the county in 1666; M.P. for Aldborough, 1678, and for York city, 1685.
NEW ALDERMEN to be put in, if the King pleases.


Rychard Wynn, Dep. Recorder.

COMON COUNSELL MEN, that we hope will serve the King.


OF THE FOUR AND TWENTY, that wee hope will serve the King.

Dr. Peter Vavasor,38 John Hopton, Esq., Robert Doleman, Esq., Michael Johnson, John Vavasour, George Ann, John Barney, Mr. John Barney, Dr. of Phisic, John Wilson, Leonard Wilson, Richard Crake, William Pickering.39

38 Of York, married a daughter of Philip Langdale of Langthorpe, Esq., and his son succeeded to the Vavasour Baronetcy.

39 We have, in these Returns, an illustration of the manner in which the sentiments of the Magistracy and others were canvassed. “Regulators” were appointed by the King to examine and report on the qualifications of electors, so as to exclude all such as adhered to the Test and Penal Statutes; and thus those who, according to their answers, would not comply with the King in their elections, were replaced by others. The Magistracy thus named by the Crown had in many cases the elective power in its own hands, and by annulling Charters, the King, as Hume observes, “became master of all the Corporations, and could at pleasure change everywhere the whole Magistracy.” At York in the new Charter, it was provided that all the Magistrates were to be named by the King (R., p. 272) We find under the Returns for Ripon, given hereafter, another strong proof of this manner of proceeding. There, a sufficient number not being forthcoming, on whom the King could rely, the “neighbouring gentlemen” were proposed as Aldermen, and Sir Solomon Swale, Bart., Sir John Ingleby, Bart., Thos. Tancred, Esq., and others, were added to the Ripon Corporation. Pp. Burnet tells us that in some Boroughs, “Strangers from other counties were named who would comply with the Court.” This state of things is thus commented upon, by Lonsdale (Memoirs, p. 34); — “It is to be observed that most part of the officers of the nation, as, Justices of the Peace, Deputy Lieutenants, Mayors, Aldermen, and freemen of towns, were filled with Roman Catholicks and Dissenters, after having suffered as many regulations as were necessary for that purpose. And thus stands the state of this nation in this month of Sept., 1688.” See note, postea, “Sir John Boynton.”
THE ANSWERS of the Lord Major of York, the Recorder and the rest of the gentlemen Aldermen, taken the 17th of July, 1688.

### The Lord Mayor of York.

If I be chosen a member of Parliament, which I doe not expect to be, I will give my voate according to the best reasons I am capaible of, when I heare the debates of the house, and doe hope there will be a very good understanding and agreement between the King and his Parliament when they meet.

I will endeavour to choose such members to serve in Parliament, as to the best of my judgement are men of good understanding, honest principalls and undoubted Loyalty, and also I believe will very well please the King.

I doe know it my duty to support the King's Declaration, and will doe it by liveing peaceably with all men of what persuasion soever they may be, as becomes a good Christian and a Loyall subject to doe.

(Signed) Thomas Raynes, Major.

### The Deputy Recorder of York.

In case I bee chosen a member of Parliament which I think is not probable, I will give my voate according to the best Reasons when I heare the debates of the house, and doe hope there will be a good understanding and agreement betwixt the King and Parliament, when they meet.

[The remainder of this answer corresponds with the two last paragraphs of the Lord Mayor.]

(Signed) George Prickett, Dep.-Recorder.

### Aldermen

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<tr>
<th>Sir Stephen Thompson</th>
<th>Leonard Wilberfoss</th>
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<td>John Wood</td>
<td>Roger Shackleton</td>
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<td>John Thompson</td>
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<td>Henry Tireman</td>
<td>Samuel Dawson</td>
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<td>Joshua Earnshaw</td>
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All the above named nine Aldermen signed answers identical with the one signed by the Lord Mayor.

40 Lord Mayor of York, 1688. Reresby says:—"He married a Papist," and was one of the new magistrates who replaced those put out by James II. in that year. Sir John Reresby tells us further:—Sept. 1 (1688), "I wrote several letters to the Lord Mayor of York, Mr. Rains, to the Aldermen, and several citizens, declaring my intention to stand for citizen there in the next Parliament, and to desire their votes. The next post after I received for answer from his Lordship, that a Court of Aldermen had been called the day before he received my letter, and that they had resolved, as most of the twenty-four and commons had done, to choose two of the bench for their members—viz., Mr. Prickett, their Deputy Recorder, and Sir Stephen Thompson." (R., p. 401.)

41 Was Lord Mayor of York in 1688, and ancestor of the Thompsons of Kirby. See also note 43.
Alderman John Cunstable.

1. To the first I answer that since his Majestie hath assured us by his gracious declaration, that though the Penall Laws and Test shall be abrogated, he will nevertheless protect and maintaine the Archbishops and Bishops, Clergy and all his other subjects of the Church of England in the free exercise of their religion as established and in the full injoyment of their possessions, I doubt not but he will give his assent to such bills offered in Parliament, as shall effectually make good his word by an established Law, and therefore see noe cause why I may not give my voat, in case I be chosen a Parliament man, in such wise as will answer his Majestie’s desire and expectation.

2. Secondly, I answer for the reasons above given, I apprehend not anything to the contrary, why I should not be for electing such Parliament men as will comply with the King’s desire.

3. I will by the grace of God live quietly and friendly with the King’s subjects of all perswasions.

(Signed) John Cunstable.

Alderman Thomas Mosley.

1. In case I be chosen a member of Parliament, though I am very inclineable to have the penall Laws taken of, yet think I ought in prudence to heare the debates of the house on that subject before I conclude what is fit for me to doe, not doubting a good agreement betwixt the King and his next Parliament.

2. In order to that end, I will give my voat for such to be members of Parliament, as in my judgement are men of good understanding, moderation, and of stedy and unquestionable Loyalty.

3. As I conclude it my duty, see it hath been, and shall always be my practise, to live peaceably and quietly with all men, as becomes a Christian and Loyall subject.

(Signed) Thomas Mosley.

Sir Henry Thompson, Ald., absent.

Alderman Sir Henry Thompson.

1. I shall not indeavour to promote my self as either to Knt. of the shire, Cittizen or Burgess of any place, and as for electing of others, I am under an obligacion never to concerne my selfe any more in that affaire, as I did not in the last election for this Citty and County.

2. And as for my own perticuler [opinion] for taking away the penall Laws and Test, I humbly conceive that liberty of conscience and penall laws in matters of Religion are inconsistant, soe that when it shall please his Majestie to call his Parliament, what they in their great prudence shall think fit to doe, I shall very peaceably and quietly acquiesse therein; as for the Test, I presume it was made for the preservation of the Pro-

42 Was Lord Mayor of York.
testant religion, and the Church of England, and I being borne and bred in that Communion, I hope it will not be expected from me to doe anything to its prejudice, when his Majestie has also been gratiously pleased to pass his Royall word that he would maintaine it, which I look upon as Sacred as any Act of Parliament.

3. And lastly for liveing peaceably with all men, I have not, I hope, hitherto been accounted a disturber of the King’s peace, or my neighbours, soe that if they suffer me to enjoy happy peace and quiet, I shall not in the least disturbe their tranquillity and peace, which God to preserve the King and Kingdome in, shall be my dayly prayer, Amen.

(Signed) Henry Thompson.

St. Peter’s Liberty, Ripon, and Ripon Corporation.

THE ANSWERS of the Gentlemen Justices of St. Peter’s Liberty in or about Rippon; As also of those of the Maior and Aldermen that are Justices within the said Corporation, taken 9th August, 1688.

SIR ROGER BECKWITH, BART.

I have answered these proposals in the North Ryding of the County of York.

(Signed) Roger Beckwith.

WILLIAM DAWSON.

1. If I be chosen a member of Parliament, I will shew myself a Loyal man, and will endeavor to the best of my judgement to promote his Majestie’s interest and Government.

2. I will make choice of such persons to serve in Parliament, as I shall conceive to be men of that principall.

3. And I will, to the utmost of my power, support his Majestie’s declaration as proposed.

(Signed) William Dawson.

MYLES STAVELEY, ESQ.

1. I cannot forme reasons satisfactory to my selfe to induce my consent to the taking of the penall Laws and Test.

2. But as to the Elective power, I shall voat for such men as I think Loyall to the King, and Capacious upon the debate to determine in that matter.

43 Apparently an ancestor in the female line of Paul Beilby Thompson of Escrick, created Baron Wenlock. He was brother to Sir Stephen Thompson, Alderman and Lord Mayor of York.

44 Of Aldborough.
3. And as it is suitable to my Religion and temper, I will live peaceably with all men.

(Signed) Myles Staveley.

The Dean of Ripon.

1. Mr. Deane of Ripon said, that as he was a Clergyman, the first Question did not concern him.

2. Alsoe that the second did not in the least affect him, for he had noe freehold, and was not capacitiated to give his voat.

3. As to the third, several tymes he said he would give his answer, but at the last he told us, that to give his answer to support the King's declaration was against his conscience; but as for liveing peaceably and quietly with all men of any perswasion whatsoever, he was ready to doe it, but said he could not consent to the first parte of this Question, he would not set his hand to the latter parte, and therefore he desired to be excused from giving us any thing at all under his hands.

Sir Edward Blackett, Bart.

Sir Edward Blackit, though he had notice, did not appeare, but went, whilst wee were taking answers within the Corporation of Rippon, through Rippon to dyne with a gentleman hard by, as wee were then told; wee writ a letter to him to send us his answer in writing, which he did, and told us that he had answered in the Northe Ryding.

Sir Jonathan Jennings.

Sir Jonathan Jennings laid his hand on his brest, and told us he could not in his conscience owne our Commission.

Sir Edmund Jennings, M.P.

Sir Edmund Jennings absolutely disallowed our Commission, and did conceive it innimical to answer to any Questions of that nature, not offered in Parliament.

Sir John Ingleby, Bart., Sir Solomon Swale, Bart., Sir Wm. Tancred, Bart., Christopher Graham, Esq., Roger Meynell, Esq., Christopher Percehay, Esq., John Wyvill, Esq., Thomas Ingleby, Esq., Francis Wyvill, Esq., Francis Trupps, Esq. To be added to the Commission of the Peace for the liberty of Rippon, in the County of York.

45 Ancestor of the Staveleys of Old Slewingford and North Stainley, near Ripon.

46 Second Baronet; was Mayor of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and purchased Newbury, in Yorkshire.
MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF RIPON.

The Mayor.

My qualificacions and circumstances are not such as that I may expect to be chosen a Burgess in Parliament.

I shall indeavour the choice of such gentlemen as are of knowne Loyalty, integrity and honesty, and will faithfully serve the King and Kingdome.

I will live friendly with all men as a good Christian and Loyall Subject ought to doe.

(Signed) William Chambers, Maior.

Alderman John Dawson.

1. My State or other qualificacions are not such as capacitate me to be chosen a member of Parliament.
2. I have no Burrough in this or any other Corporation or Burrough Towne, nor any estate that does inable me to give my voate for electing members to serve in Parliament.
3. I will use my utmost indeavours to live peaceably and friendly with all his Majestie's Subjects, as a good Christian ought to doe.

(Signed) John Dawson, Alderman.

Alderman Christopher Hunton.

1. I am not in any circumstance capable of being a Burgess or Member of Parliament;
2. But if I were, I would give my voate for none but such as are gentlemen of known Loyalty, integrity, and honesty that will faithfully serve the King and Kingdome.
3. I do humbly ... and indeavour to live peaceably with all men of all perswasions, as a good Christian ought to doe.

(Signed) Chris. Hunton.

NEW ALDERMEN to be put in at Rippon, if the King pleases:

Francis Wyvill, Esq., Maior, Sir William Tancred, Bart.; Mr. Evans Messinger, gen. Mr. John Piggott, Sir Soloman Swayle, Bart., Sir

47 Second Bart. of Boroughbridge.
48 Possibly connected with the Messengers of Fountains Hall and Abbey.
49 Of Swale Hall and South Stainley; created Baronet, 1660. He married, secondly, Anne, daughter of Charles Tancred of Whixley, Esq.; was M.P. for Aldborough in 1678. Reresby says:—
"He was likely to be put out of the House for suspicion of being a Papist." (R., pp. 128, 143.) This did come to pass in 1678, when Sir Thomas Mauleverer sat, in his place, for Aldborough.
THE ANSWERS of the Gentlemen Justices taken at Skippton, the 14th of August, 1688.

Thomas Fairfax, Thomas Fawkes, and Henry Hitch, Esquires.

1. If in case any of us shall be chosen Members of Parliament, which wee have noe prospect of, wee will give our voate upon heareing the debates of the house, according to the best of our judgement as becomes Loyall subjects and honest men.

2. Wee will give our voate for such men to be Members of Parliament, as wee believe to be men of sound judgement, understanding, of good principalls, and truly Loyall.

3. Wee believe it soe farr our duty to support the King’s Declaration for liberty of conscience, as to live peaceably with all men of what persuasion soever they be.

(Signed) Tho. Fairefax.
Tho. Fawkes.
Tho. Hitch.

Ambrose Pudsey, Esq.

1. If I be chosen a Member of Parliament I think my self obleiged to declare my opinion concerning the penall Laws and Test, according to the greatest Reason of the debate in the house.

2. I shall give my voate for such persons as are of untainted Loyallty.

3. I always look’t upon those laws which punished men for meer conscience to be severe, and one desirous to live friendly with all men.

(Signed) Ambrose Pudsey.

Thomas Parker, Esq.

I am of the same opinion with Ambrose Pudsey, Esq.

(Signed) Tho. Parker.

Charles Bull, Esq.

1. If I be chosen Parliament man, I shall be for takeing of the penall Laws and Statutes relating to Religious Worship, and the Test aslee, if

50 Of Ripley, 2nd Baronet.
51 Son and heir of said Sir William Tancred, Bart.
upon a full, free, and unprejudiced debate, the reasons of the house shall be for it.

2. If I concerne myself in the election of Knts. of the Shire for the county of York, where I am only concerned, I shall be for choosing Charles Lord Clifford,\(^{52}\) and Sir John Key,\(^{53}\) or other persons of untainted Loyalty, if these stand not, as shall serve the King.

3. I am willing to live friendly and peaceably with persons of all persuasions.

(Signed) Charles Bull.

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Leeds Corporation.

THE ANSWERS of Maior, Recorder, and Gentlemen Aldermen of the Corporation of Leeds, taken the 15th of August, 1688.

THE MAYOR.

1. I never expect to be a Member of Parliament, but if I were, the Reasonable voates of the house should guide me.

2. I will vot for Loyall persons, being members of the Church of England, as now by Law established.

3. I always did, and ever shall live peaceably with all men.

(Signed) Henry Stanhope, Maior.

FRANCIS WHITE, RECORDER,

AND ALDERMEN, HENRY SKELTEN, THOMAS DICKSON, THOMAS POTTER, WILLIAM ROOKE, WILLIAM SAIER, WILLIAM MASSIE, HENRY PAWSON, MICHAEL IDLE, THOMAS KITCHINGMAN, AND MARMADUKE HICKE.

Wee whose names are underwritten are all of the same opinion with Mr. Stanhope.

(Signed)


\(^{52}\) Son of Richard, 1st Earl of Burlington, and 2nd Earl of Cork. He was called to the House of Peers as Lord Clifford of Lanesborough, and died in \textit{vivâ patris}. He, with Sir John Kaye, became a Knight of the Shire for Yorkshire, in 16—, Lord Fairfax being a defeated candidate.

\(^{53}\) Sir John Kaye, 2nd Part. of Woodsome, was M.P. for Yorkshire; in the following century the Woodsome and some other estates passed with an heiress to —— Legge, Viscount Lewisham, in whose descendant the present Earl of Dartmouth, they still remain vested. The Lister-Kaye family, of Denby Grange, who still hold a Baronetcy, were collaterally connected with the subject of this note.
Alderman Nevill and Alderman Ibittson did not appeare; since, they have sent their answers as followeth.

**Aldermand Jarvis Nevill and Joshua Ibittson.**

1. Wee never expect to be Members of Parliament, but if we were, the reasonable voates of the house should be our guide.
2. Wee will voate for Loyall persons, being members of the Church of England, as is now by Law established.
3. Wee shall ever indeavour to live peaceably with all men.

(Signed) Jarvis Nevill.
Joshua Ibittson.

**Jasper Blythman, Esq.**

1. If I should be chosen member of Parliament, I judge I ought not to preingage my self by consenting to the demands, before arguments may be heard in parliament, and I am further sensible, that the Protestant Church may be deeply concerned herein as to its security, which I am bound to support by all lawfull meanes.
2. Until such penall Laws and Test may be made appeare repugnant to the protestant interest, I cannot contribute to any such election.
3. I will live peaceably with all men as it is the duty of every good Christian to doe, and in what may be required of me I shall indeavour to acquit myself with a due regard to the Laws and the discharge of a good conscience.

(Signed) Jasper Blythman. 54

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**THE ANSWERS of the Gentlemen Justices, taken at Pontefract the 20th of August, 1688, together with the Mayor and Aldermen of the said Corporation.**


Seeing there is noe Commission produced from the King, neither any authority appears to us by the Statutes of the Militia whereby answers to the Questions may be required; Wee take leave to make this Declaration, that we think ourselves under noe obligacion to reply to them, otherwise then to show our willingnesse to express our obedience wherever, and by whomsoever the King's name is made use of.

1. If any of us be chosen members of Parliament, wee judge we ought

54 Was a W. Riding Justice.
not to pre-engage our selves by consenting to the demand before arguments may be heard and considered in parliament, and we are further sensible, that the protestant Church may be deeply concerned herein as to its security, which Church we are bound to support by all lawful means.

2. Untill such penal Laws and Test may be made appear to be repugnant to the Protestant interest, wee cannot contribute to any such Election.

3. Wee will live peaceably with all men, as it its every good Christians duty to doe, and in what may be required of us, wee shall endeavour to acquit our selves with a due regard to the Laws, and the discharge of good Consciences.

(Signed) Downe,\(^{55}\) Hen. Goodrick,\(^{56}\) Henry Cook,\(^{57}\) Tho. Yarburgh,\(^{58}\) Mich. Wentworth,\(^{59}\) Wm. Lowther,\(^{60}\) Fran. White,


SIR WILLIAM TANCRED, KNT., JOHN RYHER, WILLIAM HAMOND, MICHAEL ANN, AND JOHN FANING, ESQUIRES.

Wee will in these and in all other his Majestie's Commands comply to the utmost of our power.

Signed \(^{67}\) Wm. Tancred, \(^{68}\) Mich. Ann, \(^{69}\) John Ryther, \(^{70}\) Jo. Faning. \(^{71}\) Wm. Hamond,

SIR MILES STAPLETON, BART.

I doe faithfully promiss that I will use my utmost interest and indevours towards electing such Parliament men as will concurr and comply with his Majestie for taking away the Penal Lawes and Tests. Witness my hand subscribed.

20th day of Augt., 1688.

(Signed) Myles Stapleton.\(^{72}\)

JOHN TOWNLEY, ESQR.

1. I believe I shall not be elected a member of Parliament, but if I be, I will be for the taking away the penall Lawes and the Test.

\(^{55}\) Sir John Dawnay, Knt., of Cowick, near Snaith; was M.P. for the county of York; last appears on the Sessions Rolls as Sir John Dawnay, at Pontefract, April, 1680, in which year he was created Viscount Downe.

\(^{56}\) Of Ribston, near Knaresborough; M.P. for Boroughbridge, 1675; and Ambassador at Madrid.

\(^{57}\) Of Balne Hall and Snaith; M.P. for Pontefract in 1685 and 1688; cousin to Sir John Reresby of Thrybergh.

\(^{58}\) Of Woolley.

\(^{59}\) Of Campsall; uncle to Sir Thos. Yarburgh and Sir John Reresby.

\(^{60}\) Of Howroyde, in the parish of Halifax.

\(^{61}\) Of Woodsome.

\(^{62}\) Of Carlton, born 1631; created Bart. 1661; died 1707, s.p. Reresby mentions that this Sir Miles was one of those to be tried at York, in 1680, for high treason, being concerned in the Popish plot.
2. I will assist and contribute to the Eleccion of such members as shall be for taking off the Penall Laws and the Test.
3. I will support the King's declaration for liberty of conscience by liveing friendly with those of all perswasions, as the subjects of the same prince and as good subjects ought to doe.

(Signed) John Townley.

SIR JOHN BOYNTON, KNT., SERJEANT-AT-LAW.

1. I neither designe, desire, or deserve to be a parliament man, but whether I be or not, I think it reasonable to take away the penall Lawes and Test according to his Majesties Gracious Declaration.
2. I shall certainly endeavour to choos such for parliament men as I consider to be of the same opinion with myself.
3. I have always indavored to live peaceably with my neighbours of different perswasions, and I hope I shall ever continue to doe to others, as I would they should doe to me.

(Signed) John Boynton. 63

GENTLEMEN Justices at large that did not appeare.


In December last I answered these questions in the East Riding to the

63 This Justice is first styled Knight, at Pontefract, in April, 1679; and Serjeant-at-Law, also at Pontefract, April, 1681; and is further mentioned as present at the Pontefract Sessions, April, 1688, referred to in the following account by Sir John Reresby of the proceedings of that day:—"April 24 (1688). I went from York to Pontefract, where the General Quarter Sessions began that day for the West Riding of Yorkshire. There were four-and-twenty Justices of the Peace of the principal gentry of the county together; the West Riding not having yet been examined as to their dispositions of taking away the tests and the penal Laws, as the East and North Ridings had been before, where the prime of the gentry in both had been put out of commission of Justice of Peace and Deputy Lieutenants for declaring themselves in the negative, and ordinary persons (most of them Dissenters) had been put in their room. The Popish Justices, in number six, and Sir John Boynton, the King's Serjeant, who aspired, I presume, to be made a judge, moved an address might be signed and presented to his Majesty, of thanks for his late indulgence, for liberty of conscience. not only from the justices there, but the two grand juries. But neither any of the justices but those I have named, and one Mr. Ball, nor any of the Grand Juries, would join in signing the address. However, the Roman Catholics, and those gentlemen, sent it up subscribed by themselves as the act of the whole Sessions." This bears very materially on the whole question, and, as Sir John Reresby adds:—"The King was much deceived by such acts as these—three or four men in divers places pretending to represent the thoughts of a whole corporation or county." ("Memoirs," p. 395).

64 Sir Henry Marwood, Bart., of Little Bashby, appears according to the Sessions Rolls, to have attended last in 1682. He was High Sheriff of the county of York in 1675; and brother-in-law of Lord Darcy of Aston.

65 Mentioned by Reresby as a "faavourer of Dissenters."
Right Honorable the Lord Langdale, to which answer I must refer myself.

(Signed) Tho. Heseltine, Cler'. Ass'.

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**Pontefract Borough.**

**Mayor and Corporation of Pontefract.**

1—Wee doe not expect to be chosen Burgess for Parliament, but if wee be, wee think wee ought not to be prepossessed with an opinion, either for doing or not doing of a thing before we appear in Parliament and heare the debates and Reasons of the house, and then to terminate our Judgments, accordingly as the Reasons there weigh with our understandings.

2—If wee give our voats for members in Parliament, wee shall give it for such as are of knowne loyalty to the King, and wee hope will prove faithfull to the Church of England, as now by Law established.

3—Wee doe and ever did desire to live peaceably and quietly with all our neighbours, and will contribute soe much as lyes in our power towards it.


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**Robert Ward, Wm. Lapidge, John Wildman.**

1.—Wee doe not expect to be chosen members to sit in Parliament, but wee are for takeing of the Penall Laws merely upon the account of Religion, and the Test, provided the Protestant Religion may be loyalty preserved and secured as well as now it is.

2.—Wee will endeavour to choose persons of sober and moderate principalls, and of approved integrity and loyalty.

3.—Wee will support his Majestie's gracious Declaration, and will live peaceably with all persons, thoug of different perswasions, as becomes good Christians, and subjects of the same Prince.


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**Robert Stanfield.**

I doe freely consent to that his Majestie demands of me.

(Signed) Robert Stanfield.
ALDERMEN to stay in, if the King pleases, at Pontefract:
Mr. Robert Warde,
Mr. William Lapidge,
Mr. Gereis Shilitoe,
Mr. John Wildman,
Mr. Robert Stanfield.
Mr. Hastings Sayle,

NEW ALDERMEN to be put in at Pontefract, if the King think fit:
Mr. Timothy Lyle,
Mr. John Moll,
Mr. Willm. Lee,
Mr. Willm. Key,
Mr. Robert Ward,
Mr. Wm. Lapidge,
Mr. John Wildman,
Major, Mr. Robert Stainfield,
Mr. Tho. Ingleish,
Mr. Holcoale,
Mr. Rob. Staveley,
Mr. Peter Mason,
Mr. Robert Moore,
Mr. John francck,
Mr. Richard Austwick,

Mr. Arthur Gargrave for Towne Clerke,
Laver Witton, Recorder.

North Riding.

DEPUTY LIEUTENANTS.

THE ANSWERS of the Deputy Lieutenants to his Majestie's three propositions, given in at Thirsk to the right Honorable Charles Viscount Fairfax, Lord Lieutenant of the North riding of Yorkshire, the fourth day of January, 1685.

SIR HENRY MARWOOD, BART.

If his Majestie's promises in his gracious declaration, be made good to us, by such an Act of Parliament, as shall well secure the Church of England in the Liberty of conscience, and in the properties of their estates, as they are now, I shall inclyne that penall Laws may be made easie to all Decentors.

If I concerne myselfe in the Election of any Member of Parliament, it shall be for such an one, as in my Judgement, shall be loyall to his Majestie, and carefull of the national interest.

I have always approved soe much of the King's Declaration, that I resolve to live peaceably with all men as Loyall subjects ought to doe.

(Signed) Henry Marwood. 66

66 Second Bart., of Little Bushby (or Buskby); married, 1st, Margaret, daughter of Conyers, Lord Darcy; and, 2ndly, Dorothy, daughter of Allan Bel- lingham of Levens, in Westmorland.
Sir Thomas Pennyman.

First, If I be chosen a member of Parliament, I shall be reddy to give vote according to the reasons of the debate in the house, and not otherwise.

Secondly, If I doe concerne myself in the election of any to serve as a member of Parliament, I shall give my vote to such, as, to ye best of my judgement, will serve the King and the Crowne faithfully and honestly.

Thirdly, I thinke myselfe obliged to live peaceably and quietly with all men, as becomes all Loyall subjects.

(Signed) Thomas Pennyman. 67

Sir William Cayley, Bart.

Firste, If I be chosen a Parliament man, I shall give my vote according to the arguments and reason of the debate in the house.

Secondly, If I shall concerne my selfe in the election of any Parliament man, I shall give my vote for such as I thinke will serve the King and Kingdome faithfully.

Thirdly, I doe thinke myselfe obliged to live peaceably with all men, as becomes a good Christian and a Loyal subject.

(Signed) William Cayley. 68

Sir William Hustler, Knt.

1. If I be chosen Parliament man, I judge it a duty incumbant upon me to give my vote in all debates in the house, as my reason and judgment shall direct me.

2. If I use my interest in the Election of any for member in Parliament, it shall be for such as I believe will serve his Majesty and the nation faithfully and honestly.

3. It has ever been my desire to live peaceably with all men and hope always to doe soe.

(Signed) Wm. Hustler. 69

Sir Richard Graham, of Norton Conyers, Bart.

I doe fully consent to these Questions, not doubting of his Majestie's gratious performance expressed in his most Christian Declaration.

(Signed) R: Graham.

Sir Berentine 70 Bourchier.

First—If I shall be chosen a member of Parliament, I thinke myselfe obliged to give my vote according to the reason of the debate of the house of Commons.

Secondly—If I shall concerne myselfe in the election of any to serve as a member of Parliament, I think myselfe obliged to give my vote for such as shall, to the best of my judgment serve the King and Kingdome honestly and faithfully.

67 Of Ormesby; Lord Privy Seal to King William III.; married Frances, daughter of Sir John Lowther of Lowther, in Westmorland.

68 Second Bart, of Brompton.

69 Of Acklam, in Cleveland; married a daughter of William Osbaldeston of Hunmanby, and relict of Sir Matthew Wentworth, Bart.

70 Query—a clerical error for Barrington Bourchier of Benningbrough.
Thirdly—It was always my principle to live peaceably and friendly with all men as becomes a good Christian and a Loyall subject.

(Signed) B. Bouchier.

SIR DAVID FOULIS, BART.

To the 1 Question, I humbly answer,
That I have no thoughts of being a Parliament man, so to that particular I can only say, (with all duty and submission) that I ever judged divers of the penall Laws very severe, and if I were a Parliament man, should heartily press and wish (as I do now) a review were made of them and the Tests; and when the debate should be argued in the house, for or against them, I should most faithfully declare my judgement according to my conscience and reason.

To the second I answer,
That as to my elective part, when occasion is, I shall endeavour that such be chosen, as I truely think are undoubtedly Loyall and faithfull to the Crowne of unbyast judgments rightly to understand the penall Laws and Tests and fitt for the service of their country.

To the third answer,
That as I ever admired moderation, soe I shall always endeavour to live in full peace and amity with all my fellow subjects that are truly faithfull to the King, and shall perswade others to do the like. To all which I subscribe my name.

(Signed) David Foulis. 70

SIR HUGH CHOLMELY, BART.

To the 1 Question,
As I never used previous meetings to leade my Votes, so I always voted as I thought, upon hearing the debate, and therefore cannot give a certaine answer to a question undiscussed.

To the 2d.
It is still more difficult to know how another man will give his vote. I shall endeavour to choose such members as will act and vote as I myself would doe.

To the 3d.
Noe man can differ more in opinion from myself, than I differ at the same time from him, and in equall causes, the liveing fairly seems to me a debt soe justly due to humane nature, I must think meanly of any one, [who] should either Slacken his kindness, or other friendly office, meerly on account of Religion or opinion.

(Signed) Hugh Cholmely. 71

SIR METCALFE ROBINSON, BART.

To the first,
When his Majesty will be pleased to lett his gracious promises in his declaration pass into a Law, I shall then consent to the takeing away the Test and Penall Lawes.

70 Of Ingleby Manor, mentioned by Reresby as a North Riding Justice.
71 Of Whitby, M.P.; 4th Bart., and ancestor of the Cholmeleys of Howsham; he presented to the house a petition against Sir John Reresby's election for York, 1685.
To the 2nd.
I shall endeavour to choose such men for members of Parliament, as I do really believe will faithfully serve both the King and his Kingdome.
To the 3rd,
I have always lived peaceably and friendly (as tis well knowen), with all my neighbours of what opinion soever and ever will doe, as much as in me lies.

(Signed) M. Robinson.\(^72\)

**Sir Thomas Slingsby, Bart.**

1. As for my being for a Parliament man, I have noe circumstances to beleve itt, but if I were, I shall vote to the best of my judgment and conscience to serve the King and country.
2. And as my duty obliges me to be loyall (as my predecessours were), soe I shall give my vote to the satisfaction of the Crowne.
3. I have always been inclined to live peaceably and in charity with all people, being what all good people ought to doe.

(Signed) Thomas Slingsby.

**The Honorable John Darcy.**

If I am chosen a member of Parliament, I will give my opinion according to the debate of the house, that way which my reason shall tell me the most advantageous to the King and Government, but my present opinion is not to repeale the penall Laws and the Test.

If I doe give my interest to any to serve in Parliament, it shall be to such as I thinke knowinge men, and well affected to the King and governement as established.

It has been my desire, and ever shall be, to live peaceably and quietly with all men, as becomes a good subject, and a good Christian, and will ever doe soe.

(Signed) J. Darcy.\(^7\)

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**Justices of the Peace.**

* **THE ANSWERS of the Justices of the Peace.**

**Sir John Lawson, Bart.**

* I fully joyne to the King's proposesals.

(Signed) John Lawson.\(^74\)

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\(^72\) Of Newby-on-Swale, created Bart., 1660; M.P. for City of York; died 1689, when the Baronetcy became extinct; was ancestor of the Marquis of Ripon.

\(^73\) Colonel John Darcy, son of Conyers, Lord Darcy, by Lady Frances Howard, and grandson and heir to the Earl of Holderness; removed from his appointments owing to his votes in the House of Commons, 1685; "forbidden the King's presence." It was remarked that when the Prince of Orange issued his Declaration in Oct., 1688, Col. Darcy, being ordered to arrest Lord Lumley, then in the North Riding, "pretended he could not find him." A list of the officers in his regiment in the North Riding is appended, among whom are some of the answering Deputy Lieutenants.

\(^74\) Of Brough Hall, created Bart., 1665.
REPEAL OF THE PENAL LAWS AND TEST ACT.

John Crosland, Esq.
* I fully joyne to the King's proposals.
(Signed) John Crosland.

Francis Tunstall, Esq.
* I fully joyne to the King's proposals.
(Signed) Francis Tunstall.

Edward Saltmarshe, Esq.
* I fully joyne to the King's proposals.
(Signed) Edward Saltmarshe.

George Witham, Esq.
* I fully and hartily joyne to the King's proposals.
(Signed) George Witham.

Roger Meynell, Esq. 75
* I freely and cheerfully assent to his Majestie's proposals.
(Signed) Roger Meynell.

William Peirson, Esq.
* I freely and cheerfully assent to his Majestie's proposals.
(Signed) William Peirson.

Sir Edward Blackett, Bart.
To the first,
If I shall be chosen a member of Parliament, I shall give my vote according to the reason of the debate in the house.

To the second,
If I doe concern myselfe in the election of any member of Parliament, it shall be for such as are Loyall to their prince, and who I hope will discharge their trust faithfully, and honestly to the King and Kingdom.

To the 3rd,
I thinke myselfe obliged in conscience to live peaceably with all men, as becomes a good Christian.
(Signed) Edw. Blackett.

Sir William Dawson, Knt.
If I be chosen Member of Parliament, I will shew myselfe a Loyall man in promoting, to the best of my judgement, his Majestie's interest and government,
And I will vote for such persons to serve in Parliament, as I shall conceive to be of that principle.

75 Of North Kilvington. The entries all a cross or crosses before them in marked with one or more asterisks have the MS.
And I will to my power support his Majestie's Declaration, as is proposed.

(Signed) Wm. Dawson.

(Signed) Sir Wm. Dawson, Knt.

Thomas Worsley, Esq.

1st. If I be chosen a Parliament man, I shall goe free into the house, and give my vote as my judgement and reason shall direct, when I heare the debates.

2nd. If I be concerned in the election of any member, it shall be for such as I thinke will serve the King and country faithfully and honestly.

3rd. I alwayses shall desire, and hope to live peaceably and honestly, as becomes a good Christian, and a Loyall subject.

(Signed) Thom. Worsley.76

George Meynell, Esq.

* I heartily and freely consent to what the King desires.

(Signed) George Meynell.

Charles Tankred, Esq.

1. I cannot condescend to take away all the penall Laws.

2. I shall endeavour to elect for the same.

3. I shall endeavour to live peaceably with all men.

(Signed) Charles Tankred.

John Hill, Esq.

1. When his Majestie shall please to call a Parliament, and I shall be chosen a member of the house of Commons, I will endeavour to serve his Majestie faithfully and dutifully, and regulate my votes according to my judgement upon the arguments of the house.

2. When I assist in the choice of any Parliament men, I will promote the Election of such, as I believe will act according to the foregoing answer.

3. I am resolved to observe his Majestie's Declaration, by liveing in peace with all my fellow subjects, tho' of different perswasions, according to the law of God, and the pleasure of my prince.

(Signed) John Hill.

(In the margin) :—Mem. : has since given another answer to the Lord Lieut.

Thomas Pulleine, Esq.

If I shall be chosen to serve in Parliament, when I heare the debate there, I shall according to the best of my judgement, vote as becomes a Loyall and honest man,

76 Of Hovingham, died 1715; ancestor of present Sir William Worsley, Bart.
And if I shall concern myself for the electing of any, they shall be such, as in my opinion, will show themselves truly Loyall, and honest men by their votes,
And as to my living peaceably, my duty both to God and man obliges me to do it, and I shall always endeavour it.

(Signed) Thom. Pulleine.  

**Thomas Benlowes, Esq.**

I think when an opportunity is offered by his most gracious Majesty of easing his Loyall dissenting subjects from the rigour of the penall Lawes, under which they have long groaned, I ought not in conscience decline contributing my utmost endeavour thereto, so far forth as I may, without destroying the Religion of the Nation, as by law established.

I will doe my endeavor that such be chosen to serve in Parliament as be of Loyall principles, and the same opinion.

And in as much as I have always loved moderation, and admired the great condiscension of our most excellent Prince, in his most gracious Toleration, I will not only live peaceably under it, as becomes a loyal subject and good Christian, but endeavour to support it.

(Signed) Thomas Benlowes.

* Thomas Cholmely,  
**Sir Roger Beckwith,  
* Constable Bradshaw,  
* Toby Jenkins.

To be added.

**Dep.-lt. John Gibson,**  
**Anthony Lowther,**  
**Hugh Smithson**,  
**Henry Crossland,**

(Endorsed) North Riding of Yorke, Feb. 1687.

The Return of persons, who were to replace existing magistrates and deputy-Lieutenants, appears in the foregoing Report of the Lords-Lieutenant; but, care was also taken by the King, to appoint Agents to visit, especially, the Borough and Corporate Towns, and ascertain and report upon their disposition in respect of the Laws he proposed to

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77 Of Killinghall and Carleton; Sheriff for Yorkshire, 1696, and Master of the Stud to William III.  
78 Of Stanwick, 3rd Bart; grandfather of Sir Hugh, who inherited the Earldom of Northumberland.
abrogate. If a Borough or Corporate Town appeared hostile to the King it was easy to have recourse to a forfeiture of its charter, and afterwards secure on its renewal an electoral element favorable to the Royal intentions, and certain to return to a new parliament a member or members that would promote their fulfilment.

The subjoined Report of the King's Agents sent into Yorkshire, is found in another Volume of original State Papers on the abrogation of the Penal Laws and Test, also in the Rawlinson Collection: it gives returns for Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Derbyshire, etc., as well, and begins with those counties, but for the present purpose only the entries affecting Yorkshire have been extracted.

Report of King's Agents.\(^79\)

To the King's most Excellent Majestie,

May it please Your Majestie,

Wee most humbly tender to Your Majestie an accompt of the Transactions of several of those Agents, lately sent into the Country, and of the Progress they have made, in the affair by Your Majestie committed to them, so far as the same is yet come to our hands. None of those Agents, except from Somersetshire and Devonshire, being yet returned, but daily expected.

Wee do find that the Dissenters are firm to their resolutions, and not shaken by any endeavours that have been used to the contrary.

That the Books, that have been dispersed, have had very good effect, to the satisfying, and establishing very many, though great endeavors have been used by the Church party to diswade people from reading of them.

That a great inconvenience attending this affair, is the suggestions that are propagated by Churchmen, and some others disaffected, residing about London.

However we have no Reason to doubt, but there will be an Election of members for the Parliament, that will readily concur with Your Majestie in establishing the Libertie proposed by Your Majestie's most Gracious Declaration.

As a further satisfaction to Your Majestie wee humbly tender an accompt, so far as we can learn from the Electors, who they intend to

\(^{79}\) We obtain the names of some of these Agents from a corresponding Report sent from the South of England, viz.—Dr. Nehemiah Cox and James Clarke for Wiltshire and Dorsetshire; Mr. Benjamin Dennis and Richard Adams for Cambridge, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex; Nathaniel Wade, John Jones, and Richard Andrewe for Somerset and Devon; the remaining Agents for Hants, Sussex, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire are not named, and in the State-papers in the collection from which the above Report is taken, no mention is made of like Agents for the four Northern Counties, or for Wales.
choose in the respective Counties, Corporations, and Borroughs following, and what their respective inclinations are.

Yorkshire.—We have no accompt yet whom the County intend to choose.

York.—They will choose Sir John Reresby, and Sir Metcalfe Robinson. The first is undoubtedly right, and the last has given a good assurance, that he will be so.

The Lord Sunderland's Letter is desired to Alderman Moseley, to improve his interest for their Election.

Kingston upon Hull.—They will choose Sir James Bradshaw, but have not pitched. They make some objection against Mr. Popple, and intend to perswade Sir John Boynton to stand. If he decline, they will set up some other moderate fitt man.

Knaresborough.—Will choose Sir Henry Slingsby, and William Stockdale. Both good men.

Scarborough.—They will choose Captain Thomas Condon, and who else Your Majestie shall appoint.

Rippon.—They will choose Sir Jonathan Jennings, and who else Your Majestie shall name in the right of the Arch-Bishoprick of York. They propose Sir William Dawson to be the other.

Richmond.—They will choose John Darcy, and Thomas Cradock; both right men.

Heydon.—They will choose Henry Guy, and Charles Duncomb; the towne being theirs.

Borrough Brigs.—They will choose Sir Richard Maleverer, and Sir Henry Goodrich. The first they know to be right; and the last they hope will be so. If Your Majestie have any doubt therein, The Queen Dowager always recommends one to be chosen.

Malton.—Will choose Sir Watkinson Tayler, and Esquire Pawlins, who are judged to be right.

Thirsk.—They will choose Sir Richard Graham, and Mr. Franklin; the last of which is doubtfull.

Alborough.—Will choose Sir Michael Wentworth, and Sir John Reresby, if not chosen at York; and if so, Sir Roger Beckwith, who they accompt right.

Beverley.—They will choose the two Whartons. No other names are returned.

N. Allerton.—They will choose William Robinson. Sir Gilbert Gerard hath declined standing here, expecting to be chosen at Durham. Mr. Thomas Lassells, that hath the interest of the place, will take care another good man shall be chosen.
Pontefract.—They will choose the Lord Downe, and Sir Thomas Yerbery. Tis concluded they will comply with Your Majestie, though they were cautious in discovering their opinions to some gentlemen, being strangers to them.

(Endorsed)
Returns from the Agents in the Country. [Rawl. MS. A., 139 b.]
Sept. 1688.

A List

Of the Officers in Collonell Darcy's Regiment, in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

Collonell John Darcy,
Sr Marmaduke Wyvill, Leuitenant Collonell,
Thomas Rookeyby, Maior,
George Norton, Captaine,
Francis Wyvill, Captaine,
William fielding, Captaine,
John Wycliffe, Captaine.

Sr David ffoules, Collonell,
Sr Thomas Peneman, Leuitent. Collonell,
Thomas Worsley, Maior,
Robert Bughell, Captaine,
William Challoner, Captaine.

Sr Roger Strickland, Collonell, 80
Sr John Tempest, Leuitant Collonell,
Tho. Gower, Maior,
Towers Driffield, Captaine,
John Talbott, Captaine.

80 High Sheriff for the county, 1688.
A List

Of Officers in my Lord Falconbridge's Troup, in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

William fioules, Leiuten't.
Nicholas Conyers, Coronett.

Sr Hugh Chomley, Captaine,
Sr Berentine Bousser, s1 Leiuten't.

Sr Midcalfe Robinson, Captaine,
Charles Tanker, s2 Leiuten't.
William Tanker, Coronett.


s1 Bourchier; see note 70.  
s2 Tancred, Tankard.
REPORT

READ AND ADOPTED AT THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION, HELD AT HUDDERSFIELD THE THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, MDCCCLXXVIII.

It is with unfeigned regret that the Council has to commence its Thirteenth Annual Report by recording the death of Mr. Edmund Sharpe, M.A., an old and tried friend of the Association, and an honorary member. All who heard his able lectures at Kirkstall and at Fountains Abbeys will have a lively recollection of the elaborate plans by which they were illustrated; nor will they soon forget the persuasive manner and logical clearness with which he explained his views as to the architectural arrangements of a Cistercian abbey, and the general character of the monastic life provided for within its cloister. Mr. Sharpe will also be long remembered by those students of the Architectural Association, to whose improvement and instruction, year after year, he devoted himself with characteristic energy, taking them for a week together to examine with him the details of some favourite group of cathedrals, churches, and other buildings, distinguished for architectural beauty and interest. These most useful expeditions were not confined to England; for, in 1874, quite a large party took a most instructive tour with him to some of the most remarkable buildings in France. On each occasion all arrangements were made by Mr. Sharpe himself, and his power of organisation never failed to secure the success for which he so earnestly strove, whilst his persuasive power of teaching others all that he so thoroughly appreciated himself in architecture, won for him the love and respect of every learner with whom he came in contact. In the past year he had planned a visit with the students, who gathered round him in increasing numbers, to the Cistercian Abbeys of Yorkshire and to Furness Abbey, all of which he had previously, at different times, described
and explained to the Members of the Royal Archæological Institute. Those who have heard Mr. Sharpe speak at these various abbeys will understand how great a treat he had in store for the young students, and will appreciate the sorrow and regret with which the sad tidings of his death at Milan, on the 8th day of May last, were received by his many friends.

Mr. Sharpe’s “Architectural Parallels,” and his numerous other architectural books, have all been noticed as important by the journals of the profession to which he formerly belonged; and, so recently as 1876, he received from the Queen, at the hands of the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, the gold medal given yearly by Her Majesty to some distinguished member of that body. All the societies with which he was connected have commended his labours in the field which he cultivated with such self-denying earnestness; and it must ever be gratefully borne in mind by our Association that much of its success in its earlier years as a County Society is attributable to the influence of his teaching upon many of our members. He had set his heart on directing the exploration of Byland Abbey; and, had he been spared, the past year would have seen a vigorous commencement of the work. This the Council has thought it wise to defer to another year.

After thus recording the loss sustained by the death of our lamented friend, it is satisfactory to notice the signs of progress manifested by the Society during the past year. A considerable increase, from 101 to 117, in the number of life-members is again observable, and the corresponding increase of the investment fund from £530 5s. at the date of the last Report, to £625, at which it now stands, goes to confirm this element in the stability of the Association. Forty new annual members have also joined during the past year. The vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Sharpe has been supplied by the election as an honorary member of Colonel Joseph L. Chester, LL.D., to whose industry and ability, as the Editor of the “Westminster Abbey Registers for the Harleian Society, the Council has been glad to pay this tribute. A copy of the private edition of his valuable book has been most kindly presented by him to the Library of the Association.

The accounts for the year, which have been duly audited,
show a balance in hand on general account, more than sufficient to meet the only outstanding liability, which is the sum that will be owing to the printers for printing and issuing Parts XVII. and XVIII. of the Journal. On referring to the accounts, it will also be seen that considerable sums have been paid for a transcript of Records, intended to appear in the Journal, or to serve in some way to illustrate some of the papers. Of these Records, one of the most important is the Subsidy Roll of 2nd Richard II., usually called the Poll Tax Roll; this exists complete for the whole West Riding, and the Wapentakes, taken in the order in which they are preserved in the original, will continue to be printed, as 'Strafforth,' is in the recent parts, until the whole Roll is in the hands of the Members. For the other papers, thanks are due, not only to the writers who are contributors, but also to Mrs. Davies of York, for another memoir from the pen of her late husband, Mr. Robert Davies, F.S.A.; and to the Members of the Wilson Family, who have most kindly placed the late Rev. Josh. Hunter's MS. Memoirs on the Williams of Bromhead, in the hands of the Council for publication.

The efforts mentioned in the last Report, to retain at York the testamentary records of that Province and diocese, were supplemented in April of the past year, by a large number of memorials, presented by an influential deputation to Mr., now the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., at that time secretary to the Treasury. The Memorial of the Council was, as on the previous occasion, presented and supported by His Grace the Archbishop, as one of our Presidents, and was also signed by the most Hon. the Marquis of Ripon, K.G., also a President; it is printed at length at the foot of this Report. Other memorials, with prayers to the like effect, were at the same time presented and supported by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of York, by other leading Corporations, and by nearly all the local Law Societies in the Northern Province; and, if rumour speaks truly, it is now definitely decided that a registry, sufficiently large to receive both old and new wills, is to be built by the Government, at York, on a site which the Corporation of that city will most generously provide.

The excursion of the year to Skipton and Bolton Abbey was thoroughly enjoyed by all who took part in it, and would
have yielded a surplus, instead of a small deficit to the funds of the Association, had members, in spite of the previous wet, anticipated the fine weather which the day brought with it.

The special preparations made at Bolton Abbey by Mr. Cottingham, as agent for and by the direction of the Duke of Devonshire, and at Skipton Castle, by Admiral Elliott, as agent for Sir H. J. Tufton, Bart., added greatly to the interest of the proceedings, which were made completely successful by the valuable papers read by Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A., and Mr. A. W. Morant, F.S.A., since reprinted and distributed to members.

The very great importance attaching to the investigation of the Roman Station at Templeborough, near Rotherham, led the Council to hold a meeting at that place in November last, on which occasion they were met by the Exploration Committee and a large number of local gentry. The remains are associated with an extensive rectangular earthwork on the right bank of the river Don, near a ford over the river, the antiquity of which is evidenced by the name Brinsworth, formerly Brinsford, still retained by the township. The earthwork is later than some of the Roman buildings, which in their ruined condition are covered by it; and many curious problems are presented by the discoveries, which cannot be solved without further exploration.

In the meantime, an entirely new Cohortal inscription has been found, often repeated, in fragments of roof-tiles, viz., CIIIIG, read as "Cohors quarta Gallorum," by Mr. C. Roach Smith, whose attention, with that of other eminent antiquaries, is now directed to this hitherto but little known station. Nothing can be more laudable than the efforts of the local committee, who, headed by Mr. John Guest, F.S.A., and so far fairly supported by local subscriptions, have commenced, and with the kind co-operation of Mr. Gray Fullerton, the owner, hitherto carried on this interesting work; and the Council cordially commends it to the liberal support of all our members. Careful plans are prepared, on which from day to day additions are made as new ground is opened; all objects found are watchfully preserved, and will, with the plan, be engraved, in illustration of a descriptive paper kindly promised by Mr. J. D. Leader, F.S.A., for publication in the Journal.
The most important contribution to the antiquarian and topographical literature of the county during the past year is the work on "British Barrows," in which are carefully recorded by the Rev. Canon Greenwell, F.S.A., the results of his diggings for many years, illustrated by detailed accounts of the opening by him of more than 230 barrows. Dr. George Rolleston, Professor of Anatomy at Oxford, has joined with Canon Greenwell in completing the work, to which he adds an able essay on the skulls found in the diggings, and now preserved at Oxford. Nearly all the barrows opened were on the Wolds of the East Riding, and the volume may be described as a first chapter in the history of the inhabitants of an extensive and important district of the county. The illustrations are numerous and admirably executed.

The recent public sale of a large collection of books and MSS. at Beverley, gave to the corporations of that borough and of Hedon an opportunity, which they have happily embraced, of recovering several volumes of their municipal archives. An order book of the East Riding Quarter Sessions has also been recovered for that division of the county, and the spirited bidding of Mr. Christopher Sykes, M.P., was successful at the same sale in retaining within the county all Mr. Poulson's collections for Holderness.

It has been suggested to the Council that some advantages may accrue to the Association and its permanence be more effectually secured, if it becomes incorporated under those provisions of the Companies Act, 1862, which extend to societies for promoting art, science, or any like object, not involving the acquisition of gain; and in order that the views of the members generally may be expressed on this question, the resolutions of which notice has been duly sent to each member, will be submitted to this meeting.

The members of the Council who retire are the Rev. Canon Hulbert, M.A., Mr. S. J. Chadwick, Mr. H. J. Morehouse, F.S.A., Mr. Isaac Hordern, and Mr. E. Peterson, F.S.A.; they, with the other retiring officers and Mr. Stanhope Smart as auditor are eligible for re-election.

After the accounts for the past year, given below, had been read:—

Mr. Thomas Brooke, F.S.A., in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, alluded to the death of Mr. Sharpe.
He observed that it was through the advice of Mr. Sharpe that they had pledged themselves to the exploration of Byland Abbey, and it would now be a matter of earnest consideration to the Council as to what steps should be taken with regard to the undertaking. Major Stapylton had kindly given them the fullest permission to do whatever they thought necessary for the exploration, under the direction of his agent, Mr. Munby, and, of course, taking all precautions for the protection of the surrounding property. Mr. Sharpe had expressed the opinion that he would have been able to have selected an able young architect who would have been glad to have acted with them, and he would have doubtless ensured a scientific and admirable exploration of the ruins. They all believed that matters of deep interest would be brought to light, and he trusted the time was not far distant, when they would be able to secure the services of some able architect for the superintendence of the work. He congratulated the members on the continued prosperity of the society, financially and archaeologically. They yet held their own, and he hoped they would continue to do so. As was expressed in the report, their thanks were due to those gentlemen who had supplied papers, because they had become, in a great measure, a publishing association, and their journal was now looked upon by outsiders, by members of other Antiquarian Societies, and at the head-quarters in London, as taking a position of importance in matters relating to antiquarian subjects. The Templeborough explorations had proved wonderfully interesting, but for the present they were suspended on account of the weather and from other causes. Since the Society was there, several objects of interest had been discovered, and Mr. Leader, of Sheffield, had published an account of the discoveries which had so far been made. He, however, intended to publish in their Journal a more elaborate account of the discoveries, as they were made, in the future.

Mr. H. J. Morehouse, F.S.A., having seconded the report, it was, with the accounts, adopted.

Mr. F. Barber moved the re-election of the officers for the ensuing year. Alluding to the vice-presidents, he testified to the value of the services rendered by them, observing that
nothing could exceed the kindness of Mr. C. Sykes, M.P., in preventing the dispersion of the Beverley documents.

Mr. J. G. Berry, the treasurer, returned thanks.

Mr. Fairless Barber, F.S.A., and Mr. George W. Tomlinson, were re-elected as Honorary Secretaries, and Mr. Stanhope Smart as Auditor.

Mr. Barber then moved that a committee be appointed to consider the desirability or otherwise of taking steps to incorporate the society. He explained that by being incorporated according to the provisions of the Acts 1862 and 1867, the Society would be placed in the position of acting as a Corporation. At the present moment what was done was done almost on the personal liability of the Council, but if it were incorporated it would make the Society in some respects stronger by enabling it to act and enter as a whole body into arrangements that might be requisite to promote some desirable object. It would make no difference in its management, but each member would be liable, say to the extent of his subscription and no more, and the only difference would be that the Society could act through its common seal. They would not have the term "limited" attached to their name, for nothing would be sought but the benefits extended by the Acts he had mentioned to societies for promoting science and art or any like object not involving the getting of gain. Their funds, which were now considerable, were at present invested in Mr. Brooke's, Mr. Berry's, and his name, but if the proposed step were carried out they would be invested in the name of the Society, and it could also hold land. This was only a tentative resolution, because many members rightly thought it was important, and ought not to be carried out without great deliberation.

Mr. L. T. Rigge seconded the motion, remarking that he thought it would be for the benefit of the Society, and would tend to make it more stable and secure.

The motion was approved, and the meeting terminated.
Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1877.

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<th>RECEIPTS</th>
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<th>£ s. d.</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Interest on General Account</td>
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<td>&quot; Investment Account, less 2% Tax</td>
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<td>21 10 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>Journal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Printing, engraving, and making transcripts of MSS.</td>
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<td>Excursion to Skipton.</td>
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<td>Mr. Barber's payments for 1876</td>
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<td>Mr. Tomlinson's 1877</td>
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<td>3 15 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. Tomlinson's 1877</td>
<td>...</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balance in Hand</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1 10 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Bank</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>116 16 10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>118 6 10</td>
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4393 13 5

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Audited and found correct, 8th January, 1878.
STANHOPE SMART, Auditor.
To the Right Honourable the LORDS COMMISSIONERS of Her Majesty's Treasury.

The Memorial of the Council of the Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association.

Humbly Sheweth,

That your Memorialists are the Council elected by the Members of the Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association for the management of its affairs.

That the Members of the Association number over four hundred, and are presided over for the East Riding by His Grace the Archbishop of York; for the North Riding by the Most Honourable the Marquis of Ripon, K.G., Lord Lieutenant; and for the West Riding by the Right Honourable Earl Fitzwilliam, K.G., Lord Lieutenant; and include many of the Nobility, Clergy, and Landed Gentry, with Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries, and others who are interested in the History and Antiquities of the County of York.

That the main object of our Association is to illustrate and preserve the Antiquities, and collect materials for the History of our County.

That in the month of April, last year, a Deputation from your Memorialists, headed by His Grace the Archbishop of York, waited upon the Right Honourable Sir James Hannen, Knight, President of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice, in reference to the then threatened removal of all the Wills and Testa-
Memorial Records which have accumulated for more than five hundred years in the Registries of the Exchequer and Prerogative Courts of the Archbishops of York.

That on that occasion they urgently represented to him the great wrong that would be done to Antiquarian and other Inquirers by the removal from York of this important series of Documents, relating as they do solely to the Counties of the Northern Province.

That in reply to your Memorialists Sir James Hannen admitted that nothing but a necessary precaution for their safety would justify the removal of these Records.

That notwithstanding the passing of the Probate Act, now nearly twenty years ago, no new provision has been made for the safe keeping of the Wills proved at York under that Act, and these are still deposited in the same custody as the older Documents.

That your Memorialists are informed that it will become incumbent on the Government to provide a proper District Registry at York, with strong rooms and safes, for the keeping of the Wills now proved there, and your Memorialists have to urge that when this is done, due provision may be made for the reception and safe custody in the same place of the older Records to which this Memorial refers.

That in making this representation to your Lordships, your Memorialists have the support and written consent of nearly seven hundred of the Nobility, Members of Parliament, Justices of the Peace, and others connected with the Northern Province.

That the Testamentary Records of the various Peculiar and Manorial Courts in the West Riding of the County have been already collected and removed to the District Registry at Wakefield, and that in the opinion of your Memorialists there can be no place more proper than the District Registry at York, as a receptacle for the muniments of the dissolved Probate Jurisdictions of the Archbishop's Courts.

Your Memorialists are informed that more than One Thousand Searches are annually made for His-
MEMORIAL TO THE LORDS OF THE TREASURY.

torical and Literary purposes, and the removal of the records would greatly discourage Members of the Association and others by retarding their efforts to utilize the information which they contain.

Your Memorialists therefore humbly pray that Your Lordships will cause due provision to be made for the retention at York of these valuable Archives.

Dated, July 4th, 1877.

W. EBOR, President.
RIPON, President.
THOS. BROOKE, Chairman of the Council.
FAIRLESS BARBER, Honorary
G. W. TOMLINSON, Secretaries.
REPORT

READ AND ADOPTED AT THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION, HELD AT HUDDERSFIELD, ON FRIDAY, THE TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF JANUARY, MDCCCLXXIX.

During the year 1878 there has been a satisfactory increase in the number of members, thirty-nine new names having been added to the Roll within that period. Of the above number, seven are life members, whose compositions have increased the Investment Fund by the sum of thirty-six pounds fifteen shillings, and brought up the total amount to six hundred and sixty-one pounds and ten shillings. This addition has enabled the Council to invest an additional one hundred pounds on the Debentures of the Halifax Corporation, with whom they are at present negotiating for the consolidation of the various separate Debentures representing the sums from time to time advanced, by the direction of the Council, out of the Investment Fund.

Passing to the practical work which the Association has been doing during the year just ended, it will be convenient to deal separately with the three matters into which that work naturally divides itself—viz., the Journal, the Excursion, and the Library.

For the Journal all papers for Part XX. are ready and in the printer's hands, and the tenth year of its publication will thus bring to the members the fifth complete volume. The continuation of the Poll Tax or Lay Subsidy Roll of 2nd and 3rd Richard II. has thrown additional light on the relative importance of the various Vills, by reason of the full particulars of the sums paid being stated with the name of each contributor. The wife is often named along with the husband, and, occasionally, sons, daughters, and servants are mentioned, while the rank and position relatively to each other of the different inhabitants of each Vill, with their
trades, where they are masters, go some way towards completing a good illustration of the social condition of the time when the subsidy was made.

Mr. George W. Tomlinson and Mr. A. S. Ellis deserve the thanks of the Association, the former for his Paper on the Monuments in Normanton Church, and the latter for the addition to his former series of valuable Biographical Notices of the Under-Tenants named in the Domesday Survey for our County. The contents of Part XIX. are further varied by the Paper on the East Window of the Abbey Church at Selby, by Mr. James Fowler, M.R.C.S., F.S.A., and a Paper shewing "Caer Ebrauc" to have been the first city of Britain, contributed by the Rev. Daniel Henry Haigh. For the first time the valuable Records of the Court of Quarter Sessions, for the West Riding, have received some attention, and the Paper on Sessions Rolls of that Riding, appearing in Part XIX. will be continued in Part XX., and at intervals in successive Volumes of the Journal, until all entries that are curious and interesting, as furnishing illustrations of the social condition of Yorkshiremen, in the tumults and divisions, Civil and Religious, of the seventeenth century, have appeared.

When all the materials have been printed, Mr. Fairless Barber, by whom the Rolls have been examined, proposes to add a summary of the information they supply, and give an outline of the leading features of the state of the West Riding at the important era in its history when these Records were made.

The Excursion of the year was to Hemingborough and Selby, where a once fine Collegiate church, at the former place, and the well-known Abbey Church at the latter, failed to attract members and their friends in sufficient numbers to make the day financially successful. Members and their friends, in all 140, found their way to the enjoyment of the Programme prepared for them.

Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A., has once more earned the warmest thanks of the Association, not only for the care, time and trouble he expended in preparing an architectural account of Selby Abbey Church, but also for his services as an able guide, so kindly rendered to all who then visited it. Mr. James Fowler's Paper on the East Window, afterwards printed in the Journal, as above mentioned, was read by him in the Abbey Church.
At Hemingborough, Mr. F. Barber read a Paper on the Architectural History of the Church, and pointed out, by the help of plans which he had prepared, the way in which at intervals the fabric had been altered and progressively enlarged. Many facts about the church and parish kindly noted with great labour by the Rev. H. W. Wright, the Vicar, were also given.

One lesson which the preparations for the Excursion have taught to those in charge of them is, that it is not only difficult, but almost impossible to find a trustworthy published plan, of even so important a place as that of Selby Abbey Church.

Taking the plan prepared by Mr. Richardson, an architect, and published in such a book as "The Monastic Ruins of Yorkshire," under the editorial care of the late Archdeacon Churton, it was thought it could be safely used as being accurate, until it was suddenly discovered, only a few days before the Programme was in print, that there were numberless errors in nearly all the details, and that all use of such a plan must be abandoned.

Recourse was then had to the sons of the late Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A., who most kindly at once placed a survey, made under the direction of their distinguished father, at the disposal of the Council, and it is due to this circumstance, that the Members and their friends received with each copy of the Programme, probably the only correct plan ever issued.

The Library has during the past year received special attention at the hands of Mr. George W. Tomlinson, and new shelves have been added to receive the books, which from corresponding Societies and kind donors, are gradually increasing the value of our collection. A considerable sum has also been expended in binding Transactions, which had accumulated in parts, and in giving to such books as required to be so treated new bindings or necessary repairs. A special cloth cover has been prepared for the Journal, and volumes bound in it are produced by the Librarian for inspection by the members.

The suggested incorporation of the Association is still being considered by the Council, and any scheme that may be prepared will when matured be submitted to a Special Meeting of the Members to be convened for the purpose of discussing it.

A scheme for publishing a general account of the Cis-
tercian Abbeys of Yorkshire, with correct plans and suitable Illustrations, is being carefully matured, and the Council has reason to hope that the Rev. Joseph T. Fowler, F.S.A., and Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A., will undertake, one, the Historical, and the the other the Architectural branch of this most interesting subject.

The most honourable the Marquis of Ripon, K.G., our President for the North Riding, will give his support to the efforts contemplated, and has most kindly proposed to place at the disposal of the Council the elaborate and complete plans and drawings of Fountains Abbey, which have been prepared by his Lordship's direction.

The accounts, duly audited, are appended to this Report.

The Members of Council who retire are the Rev. Canon Hulbert, M.A., Mr. George J. Armytage, F.S.A., Mr. S. J. Chadwick, Mr. Robert Bownas Mackie, and Mr. Josh. Saville Stott, who, with the retiring officers, are eligible for re-election. An Auditor for the ensuing year must also be appointed at this Meeting.

The above Report and the Accounts having been adopted and passed, all retiring officers were re-elected, as their names appear with those of Council for the year 1879, in the List given on page 490, immediately before the List of Members.
Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Association.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1878.

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<th>RECEIPTS</th>
<th>£  s.  d.</th>
<th>£  s.  d.</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Investment Account.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Balance brought forward</td>
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<td>7 new Life Members</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balance in Bank</td>
<td>116 16 10</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hand</td>
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<td>Mr. Tomlinson's do.</td>
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<td><strong>Total Payments</strong></td>
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**£1013 1 4**

Audited and found correct.

13th January, 1879.

NHOPESMART, Auditor.
YORKSHIRE
Archeological and Topographical Association.

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Woodhead, John, Piccadilly, Manchester.

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Lieut.-Col. James Bradbury, Huddersfield.
John Burgess, Rastrick.
Charles Brook, Enderby Hall, Leicester.
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Charles Oldroyd, Dewsbury.
The Right Hon. Lord Herries (Vice-President).
Wm. Turnbull, M.D., Huddersfield.
Bentley Shaw, Huddersfield.
William Cowling, York.
Any Annual Member wishing to withdraw must signify his intention so to do in writing previously to January 1 of the ensuing year, otherwise he will be considered liable to pay his subscription for that year.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
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<td>Bottomley, J. R.</td>
<td>Aspley, Huddersfield</td>
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<td>Bottomley, Thos.</td>
<td>Crosshills, Leeds</td>
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<td>St. Mary’s Mount, Clarendon Road, Leeds</td>
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<td>Bradley, Frederick</td>
<td>Standfield Place, Manchester Road, Sheffield</td>
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<td>Briggs, William</td>
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<td>Briggs, William, Junr.</td>
<td>7, St. Stephens St., Bristol</td>
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<td>Broadbent, Thos.</td>
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<td>Barber, Rev. Edw.</td>
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<td>Philip C., M.A., LL.B., Moorgate Grove, Rotherham</td>
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<td>Knowsbro’</td>
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<td>Bell, Rev. W. R.</td>
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<td>Blacker, Knowle Road, Mirfield</td>
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<td>Berry, J. G.</td>
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<td>Binns, Isaac</td>
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<td>Blazey, The Rev.</td>
<td>W., Rotherham</td>
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<td>Botterill, W.</td>
<td>West Parade, Anlaby Road, Hull</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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Ormerod, Thomas, Woodfield, Brighouse.

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